

# TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF QUALITY AND INTEGRITY OF PUBLIC SERVICES IN NIGERIA 2019

## Introduction

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) had successfully completed the conduct of the second round of National Household Survey on Corruption in Nigeria in 2019. The survey was funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID). The first comprehensive nationwide household survey on corruption was conducted in Nigeria in 2016 with funding support from the European Union (EU).

The first round of corruption survey provided valuable and reliable information to support the national efforts towards tackling the menace of corruption and blocking loopholes in our public services. While this was the first step in the process of understanding citizens experience of corruption and tackling it, there is a need for continuous tracking, hence the reason for this second round of the survey to help monitor progress towards the fight against corruption and to provide indicators that can be used to inform relevant policies in Nigeria.

## Survey Instruments

The questionnaire that was used in 2016 was reviewed in order to accommodate some SDG indicators, as well as, to effectively and accurately capture some responses.

A pilot survey was conducted in four states namely Bauchi, Enugu, Kaduna and Oyo in February 2019 during which we engaged in pre-testing the survey instruments and the stages of data production using a smaller sample compared to the planned sample size. The pilot helped to refine all survey instruments (questionnaire, instruction manuals, data processing arrangements, CAPI device and programmes) as well as to ensure adequate planning for all logistics that were required for the main survey.

## Sample Design

A 2-stage cluster sample design was adopted for the survey. The first stage entailed the selection of primary sampling units, which were the Enumeration Areas (EAs). At this stage, sixty (60) EAs were selected in each of the 36 States of the Federation and Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja. A total of 2,220 EAs were canvassed Nationwide. The frame of the EAs used was derived from the EAs demarcated for 2006 Housing and Population Census conducted by the National Population Commission (NPopC).

The Second stage involved the selection of secondary sampling units, which were the households. Here, fifteen (15) households were systematically selected from each of the selected EAs. A total of 900 households were covered in each State.

Overall, a sample size of 33,300 households was covered in all the 36 States and FCT.

Additional 5 extra households were selected to make replacement in each EA. Prior to the commencement of the main survey, a complete updating of the selected EAs and listing of all households in which of the EAs was carried out.

## **Training**

Trainings were conducted for selected NBS staff at both head office in Abuja and at the state offices on administration of questionnaires.

The Training programs were held at 2 levels.

The first level was the Training of Trainers (TOT) held in Abuja. Participants at this training included Trainers/Monitors, Coordinators, UNODC and DFID officials as well as members of the National Technical Committee. The training schedules were implemented in three (3) days.

The second level training was conducted for field staff in all the states. Participants in the training included Interviewers, Supervisors, State Officers, Zonal Controllers and UNODC official and other stakeholders. The state level training sessions lasted for three (3) days as well (from May 27 to 29, 2019).

## **Fieldwork Arrangement and Method of Data Collection**

Four teams were constituted in each state. Each of the teams comprised of 1 supervisor and 4 interviewers. Each team covered fifteen (15) EAs apiece and the entire fieldwork lasted for 15 days (from May 30 to June 13, 2019).

The interviews were conducted through a face-to-face approach wherein the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI device) was employed.

## **General Observations**

The survey period was at the peak of raining season which made the field work to slow down. Some EAs were difficult to assess during this period which attracted extra cost that was not budgeted for.

## **Security:**

Non availability of commercial vehicles to some remote Local Government Areas where the EAs are located was a big challenge to the team because there was no provision for standby vehicles for the smooth running of the exercise, whenever fieldwork extended to evening time the team became apprehensive and were at the mercy of village residents who provided shift accommodation. This posed security challenges to the teams. It is recommended that provision is made for hired vehicle to convey teams to the EAs during the fieldwork.

## **Recommendations**

- (i) During the planning of subsequent survey, seasons should be put into consideration to avoid delay in data collection.
- (ii) Supervisors should also be provided with CAPI during training so that they will also have better understanding of the CAPI in order to assist the interviewers resolve any issue and make corrections during the fieldwork if the need arises.
- (iii) Vehicles should be hired to convey the teams for field operation.

## **Conclusion**

The overall field exercise of the main survey was remarkably successful across the States.