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Data Article

Contributing to agricultural mix:analysis of the living standard measurement study – Integrated survey on agriculture data set

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ABSTRACT

The Living Standard Measurement Study- Integrated Survey on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) is a General Household Survey (GHS) and a cross-sectional survey consisting of 22,000 households which is carried out periodically across the globe. Currently, the GHS has three panels consisting of 5000 households of the GHS collecting additional data on agricultural activities, other household income activities, and household expenditure and consumption, among others. This is to improve data from the agricultural sector and the linkage to other facets of households' characteristics and outcomes. The LSMS data-set, questionnaire, and basic information document are freely available online at: http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2734.

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Specifications Table

Subject area	Economics, Agriculture
More specific subject area	Microeconomics; agricultural economics
Type of data	Primary/survey data conducted twice a year for two farming seasons (post-planting and post-harvest season

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How data was acquired	Data was collected through a survey. For Nigeria, the GHS-Panel sample[1] is fully integrated with the 2010 GHS Sample. The GHS sample is comprised of 60 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) or Enumeration Areas (EAs) chosen from each of the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT, Abuja) in Nigeria. This results in a total of 2220 EAs nationally. Each EA constitutes 10 households in the GHS sample, resulting in a sample size of 22,200 households.
Data format	Survey data obtained raw from LSMS-ISA
Experimental factors	For this experiment, two versions of the household questionnaire were administered. The GHS-Panel Wave 3 was administered in two visits: post-planting (September–November 2015) and post-harvest (February–April 2016).
Experimental features	The tracking phases were completed in October 2015 (post-planting) and April/May 2016 (post-harvest). The tracking data is integrated into the post-planting and post-harvest structure, even though the data were actually collected in the tracking phase. The questionnaires implemented for tracking households were identical to those used in the main phase of the interview[2]
Data source and location	The LSMS-ISA data for Nigeria covers 500 Enumeration Areas (EAs) sampled from the all the Local Government Areas (LGAs), Six Geo-political Zones (GPZ), and the 36 States and FCT, Abuja in Nigeria. It also covers the urban and rural areas in each of the States.
Data accessibility	The LSMS-ISA for the three Waves (Wave 1, 2011/2012 sessions; Wave 2, 2013/2014 session; and Wave 3, 2015/2016 session) is available at http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2734
Related research article	Osabuohien [3]. Large-Scale Agricultural Land Investments and Local Institutions in Africa: The Nigerian Case. Land Use Policy, 39, 155–159. Osabohien and Osuagwu [2]. Social Protection Policies and Agricultural Output in Nigeria: Empirical Investigation Using Household Survey Data. Presented at the 4th Covenant University International Conference on E-Governance in Nigeria (CUCEN), Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria, 7–9 May 2017.

Value of the data

- LSMS-ISA data is an integration of longitudinal panel survey into GHS that makes it possible to produce a more comprehensive analysis of poverty indicators on socio-economic characteristics for rural households[3]
- LSMS-ISA data helps in building capacity and the development of sustainable systems for the production of accurate and timely information on agricultural households
- LSMS-ISA helps the development of an innovating model for collecting agricultural data
- LSMS generates high-quality data, improving survey methods, and building capacity. The goal of the LSMS is to facilitate the use of household survey data for evidence-based policymaking.

[1] A part of population representing the whole population. Sample selection is a subject of statistical methods that takes into consideration the characteristics of both the population and individual members of the population, while population is a Set of elements which make the whole, which could be all the people in a country or an entity, all households, etc.

[2] Interview is referred to as a procedure by which information on certain person is collected directly from the person. The person giving information on him/her is a “direct respondent”.

[3] Household is a Social unit consisting of one or more persons, who use joint accommodation and food. In other words, a household is a group of persons, who normally live in the same household unit (“live under the same roof”), who are or are not related and who eat together (“eat from the same pot”).

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