Nigeria

Sources:
Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105
Cromwell 1977, Table 1
Owosekun and Otigba 1980, Table 8 and 9
Nigerian Federal Office of Statistics 1986
Aigbokhan 1988, Table 1
Canagarajan et al 1997, Table 4.1
World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002
Deinnger & Squire, World Bank 2004

Surveys:
Survey 1970, 1971, 1972
Owosekun and Otigba (1980) use a nation wide survey (1972/1973) undertaken jointly by the Federal Ministry of Labour and the Research Department of the Central Bank. According to the authors the survey has limitations due to understatement of incomes, but is the most comprehensive one at hand. The study covers all the taxpayers in the federation. Estimates based on both gross and disposable incomes are reported. The content of the income concept is not well described but it is clearly not limited to taxable incomes only.

National Consumer Survey (module of National Integrated Survey of Households) 1975, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1985, 1992, 1996
It is assumed that the survey called Household Consumer Survey is referring to the same survey. This survey is a module of the National Integrated Survey of Households. The sample includes around 10000 households in 1980, 1985 and 1992 and almost 15000 in 1996. It is not clear how the sampling and the questionnaires have developed over the years. According to Canagarajan et al (1997) measuring inequality in Nigeria is very difficult already because of the fact that there is not an accepted population distribution by age and sex for the country.

According to the documentation of the 1992 survey, the household keeps a diary and are visited more or less daily while keeping it. Illiterate households are given special assistance. It is clearly mentioned that the collection of income is not the focus of the survey, but in principal the reported concept is complete. Total income is defined as cash income + home production + income in-kind + imputed rent. In the questionnaire the distinction between factor and non-factor income is made explicit. The factor incomes are distinguished according to factor remuneration, thus giving income from employment, rental income, and self-employment income. The remaining income aggregates cover non-factor incomes and various miscellaneous incomes. Remittances received by the household as current transfers from other households are separately identified as a category. Non-factor incomes received by the household as current transfers from the government, income from insurance and pension schemes are included under “other income”.

On the expenditure side the main items are collected at a highly disaggregated level. In 1985 (probably also in earlier years), no attempt was made to collect consumer durables but from 1992 the information was collected. Total consumption seems to comprise: cash expenditure on food, non-food and other expenditure + self-consumption and gifts in-kind + imputed rent.

In Canagarajan et al (1997) durables are included with their purchase value. Outliers have been corrected for in the source. The corrections have mainly been made in the tenth decile.