

Albania - Living Standards Measurement Survey, Wave 2, 2003

Institute of Statistics of Albania

Report generated on: November 3, 2020

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

ALB_2003_LSMS-W2_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

The main objective of LSMS is to collect information for measuring the Albanian household's welfare and to identify factors that determine it. Welfare has been measured by the consumption aggregate, providing information on the level and distribution of poverty in the country. LSMS is also a powerful tool for assessing and determining the social costs. It provides a baseline for monitoring the progress in reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) is a multi-purpose household survey conducted to measure living conditions and poverty situation, and to help policymakers in monitoring and developing social programs. LSMS has been carried out in Albania in the context of continuing monitoring of poverty and the creation of policy evaluation system in the framework of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (previously the National Strategy for Economic and Social Development). The first Albania LSMS was conducted in 2002 followed by this second one in 2003.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The Wave 2 questionnaire contained the following modules:

- Module 1: Household members information
- Module 2: Dwelling condition
- Module 3: Education
- Module 4: Communication - internet and mobile phone use
- Module 5: Health
- Module 6: Labour
- Module 7: Migration
- Module 8: Agriculture
- Module 9: Credit Details of loans and why taken out
- Module 10: Subjective
- Module 11: Interview outcomes
- Module 12: Social assistance

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Information & Communication Technologies	FAO	
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Financial Sector	FAO	
Migration & Remittances	FAO	
Social Development	FAO	
Community Driven Development	FAO	
Aid effectiveness	FAO	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

UNIVERSE

The main features of the panel design are as follows:

- All members of Wave 1 households were designated as original sample members (OSMs) including children aged under 15 years.
- New members living with an OSM become eligible for inclusion in the sample
- All sample members are followed as they move address and any new members found to be living in their household included
- Sample members moving out of Albania are considered to be out of scope for that year of the survey (note that they remain potentially eligible for interview and it is possible they may return to a sample household at a future wave)
- From Wave 2, only household members aged 15 years and over are eligible for interview. As children turn 15, they become eligible for interview (This differs from the LSMS where the individual questionnaire collected some data on children under 15 from the mother or main carer)

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Institute of Statistics of Albania	

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
The World Bank		Technical assistance

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Development Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Metadata Preparation

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

ALB_2003_LSMS-W2_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_ALB_2003_LSMS-W2_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

1. Sample design

The LSMS design consisted of an equal-probability sample of housing units (HUs) within each of 16 explicit strata. These were selected in two stages:

- (a) The first was to select - within strata - an agreed number of enumeration units (EAs) with probability proportional to number of HUs in the EA (according to 2001 Census data)
- (b) The second stage was to select 8 HUs systematically from each selected EA. (Substitutes were used where necessary to ensure that 8 households were successfully interviewed in each EA, but I shall ignore that for current purposes.)

The prime objective for the panel is to enable national-level estimates with the highest possible precision. To achieve this, the sample was structured in a way that minimises the overall variation in households' selection probabilities. In other words, the sample distribution over strata matched as closely as possible the population distribution. Sample size of the study was 2,155 households

2. Panel design

The Albanian panel survey sample was selected from households interviewed on the 2002 LSMS conducted by INSTAT with support from the World Bank. The sample size for the panel took approximately half the LSMS households and has re-interviewed these households annually in each of 2003 and 2004. The LSMS data collected in 2002 therefore constitute 'Wave 1' of the panel survey and giving three waves of panel data altogether.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2003-05	2003-07	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available