

### HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE WORLD BANK LSMS PROGRAM

FEBRUARY 3, 2021 | NOT WITHOUT FP FORUM

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### LIVING STANDARDS MEASUREMENT STUDY: OVERVIEW

•World Bank's flagship household survey program established in 1980

Collaborates with national statistics offices (NSOs) and Bank operations to implement multi-topic, national- and sub-national household surveys

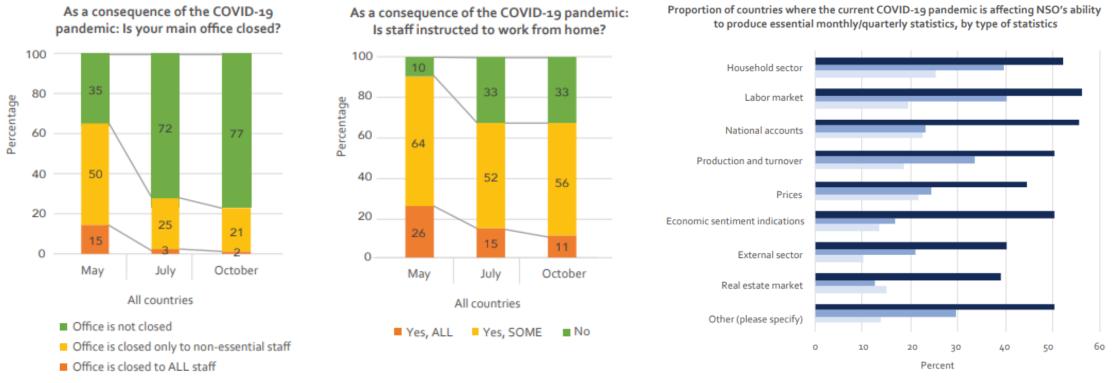
Provides technical assistance to NSOs and Bank operations on survey design, implementation and analysis, with a strong focus on capacity building

Conducts and publishes research on survey methods and policy questions

Documents and publicly releases open-access data and survey tools



### **DISRUPTIONS IN NSO OPERATIONS DUE TO COVID-19**



Low and lower-middle income

Upper middle income High income

Source: Global COVID-19 Survey of National Statistical Offices (Rounds 1-3).



### LSMS-SUPPORTED SURVEYS IMPACTED BY COVID-19

#### Permanently Suspended/Postponed Indefinitely

Nigeria Feed the Future Baseline Survey (subnational - suspended in March '20 – at 75%)

Malawi Fifth Integrated Household Survey 2019/20 (suspended in March '20 – at 92%)

Nepal Living Standards Survey (Paused in March '20 (two weeks in) and postponed)

#### **Paused and Finished with COVID-19 Protocols**

- Malawi National Crop Cutting Survey
- Paused in April '20, resumed and finished in June '20

Tanzania Feed the Future Endline Survey (subnational)

Paused in March-June'20, resumed in July'20, finished in November '20



### LSMS-SUPPORTED SURVEYS IMPACTED BY COVID-19

#### Postponed by 12 Months

- Malawi Methodological Survey Experiment on Time Use (subnational new start: Sept' 21)
- Nigeria General Household Panel Survey (new start: July '22)
- Senegal Feed the Future Baseline Survey (subnational new start: Jan '22)
- •Uganda National Panel Survey and Annual Agricultural Survey (new start: May '21)
- Uganda National Study on Objective Measurement in Agriculture (new start: May '21)



## SURGE IN PHONE SURVEYS TO FILL DATA GAPS

Surge in implementation of high-frequency phone surveys (HFPS) brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic to document adverse impacts and transmission channels

•HFPS often touted as more cost-effective, flexible tools to fill data gaps faster and with enhanced temporal resolution, vis-à-vis face-to-face (FtF) surveys

•HFPS can be adapted to changing data needs and leveraged when FtF surveys cannot be fielded or need to be complemented

Rapid accumulation of experience with HFPS design and implementation in low- and middle-income countries

- Significant scope for survey guidance and harmonization
- Bolster on-going efforts to modernize data systems at the country-level



## WORLD BANK-SUPPORTED PHONE SURVEYS

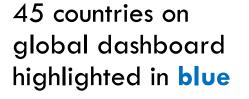


100+ countries, since April 2020



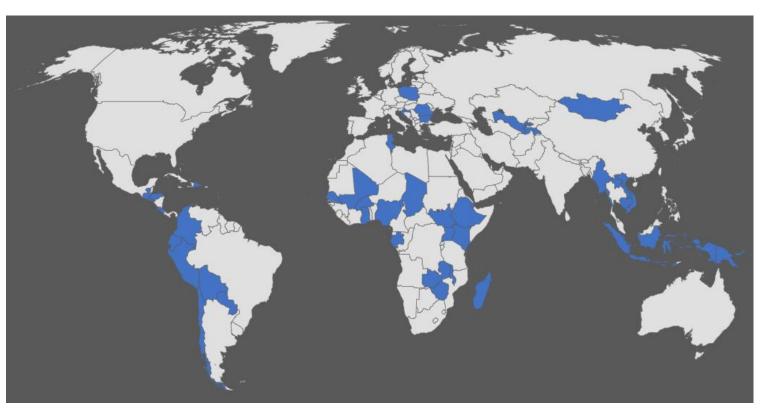
2 regional surveys: SAR and LAC











**COVID-19 High-Frequency Monitoring Dashboard** 



# **EX-ANTE (SOFT) HARMONIZATION**

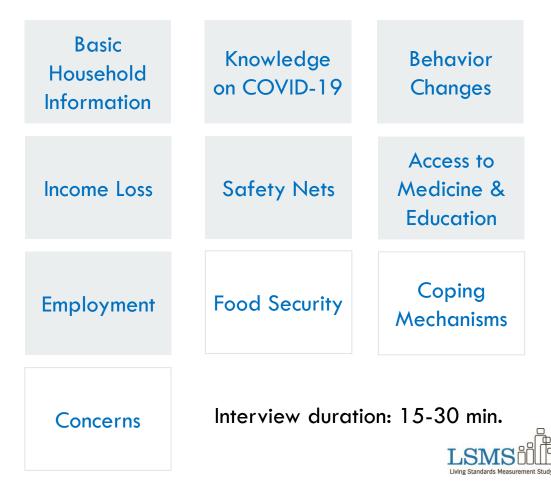
#### Technical working groups have developed:

- <u>Questionnaire template</u> and <u>manual</u>
- <u>Guidelines on sampling for phone surveys</u>
- <u>Guidelines on implementation of phone surveys</u>

Template questionnaire adapted to local context

- Core vs. optional questionnaire modules
- Balance between country focus and cross-country
- Introduction of new modules on policy relevant topics, as needed
  - Education
  - Credit
  - Vaccination
  - Early Childhood Development

#### **Core and Optional Questionnaire Modules**



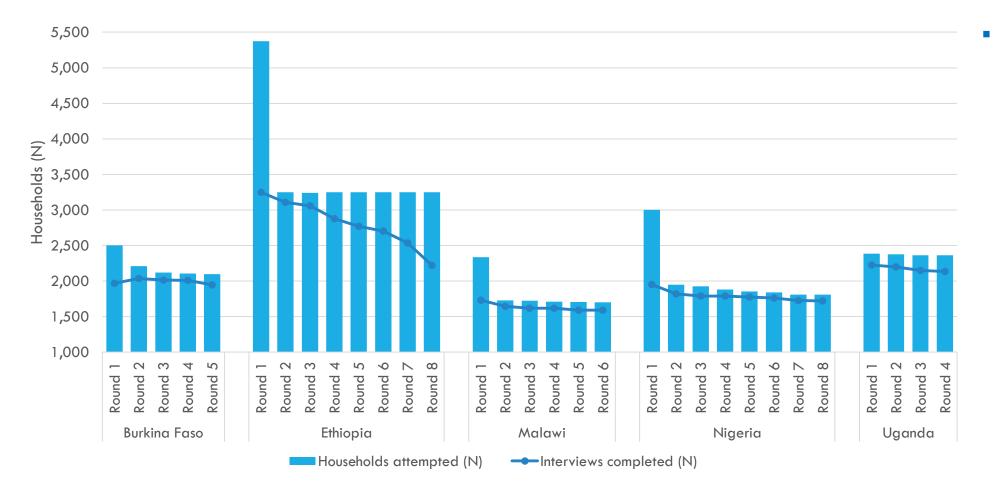
## LSMS-SUPPORTED COVID-19 PHONE SURVEYS

National phone surveys in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda and Tanzania

- An existing, recent, pre-COVID-19 national household survey used as a sampling frame
  - Sampling frame in Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda and Tanzania: Most recent round of the longitudinal household survey supported under the LSMS-ISA initiative
    - Builds on over a decade of institutional relationship and capacity building
  - Sampling frame in Burkina Faso: LSMS-supported cross-sectional household survey used for official poverty monitoring
  - Pre-COVID-19 survey data used not only in the analysis of the phone survey data but also in the calculating sampling weights that counteract potential selection bias in phone survey samples
- Implemented monthly, across a 12-month period, starting in April/May/June (depending on country)
- Round-specific unit-record survey data and documentation at <u>Microdata Library HFPS Collection</u>
- Additional phone surveys supported in Cabo Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.



## HIGH RESPONSE RATES IN LSMS PHONE SURVEYS



Using pre-COVID-19 household surveys as sampling frames and NSOs as implementing agencies resulted in high response rates at baseline and follow-up rounds – more promising than pre-COVID-19 experiences with phone surveys in LMICs



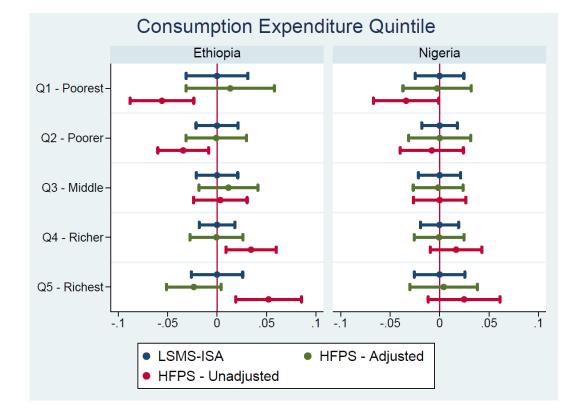
## UTILITY OF EXISTING FTF SURVEYS AS SAMPLING FRAMES

Comparison of Confidence Intervals for Pre-COVID-19 Consumption Quintiles Under Different Weighting Schemes

1. LSMS-ISA: Based on the total Pre-COVID-19 household sample (irrespective of selection for phone calls), weighted with Pre-COVID-19 sampling weights

2. HFPS – Unadjusted: Based on the successfully interviewed HFPS sample, weighted with Pre-COVID-19 sampling weights adjusted only for selection for phone calls

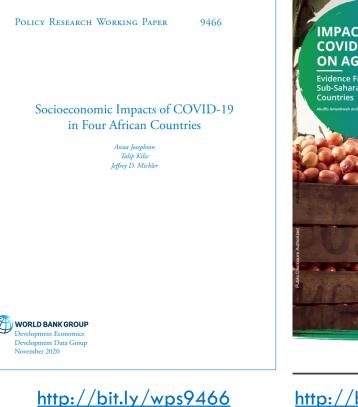
3. HFPS – Adjusted: Based on the sample as specified in #2, weighted with the final HFPS sampling weight calibrated for potential selection and non-response bias

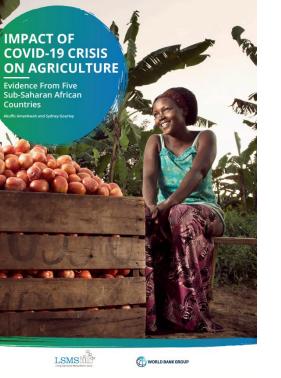


**Source:** Ambel et al. (Forthcoming) – Using data from the World Bank-supported HFPS on COVID-19 and the pre-COVID-19 LSMS-ISA-supported surveys serving as sampling frames.



## ANALYTICAL OUTPUTS FROM PHONE SURVEYS





**FOOD SECURITY IN THE FACE OF COVID-19** LSMSill WORLD BANK GROUP Access survey round-specific

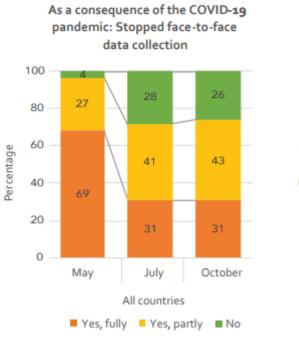
- Questionnaires
- Survey Reports
- Summary Tables
- Blog Posts

www.worldbank.org/lsms-covid19



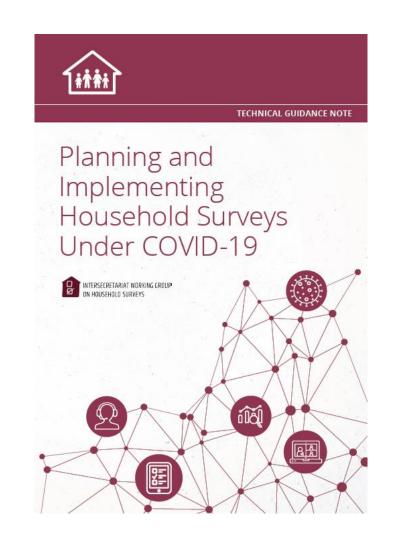
http://bit.ly/phonesurveyfsbrief http://bit.ly/phonesurveyagbrief

# **SLOW TRANSITION TO FIELDWORK**



When do you expect to be able to resume face-to-face interviews in full? 100 80 57 53 60 Percentage 4 40 8 17 22 20 0 July October Within 1 month Within 3 months Within 6 months Longer than 6 months Hard to say

#### Source: <u>Global COVID-19 Survey of</u> <u>National Statistical Offices (Rounds 1-3)</u>.



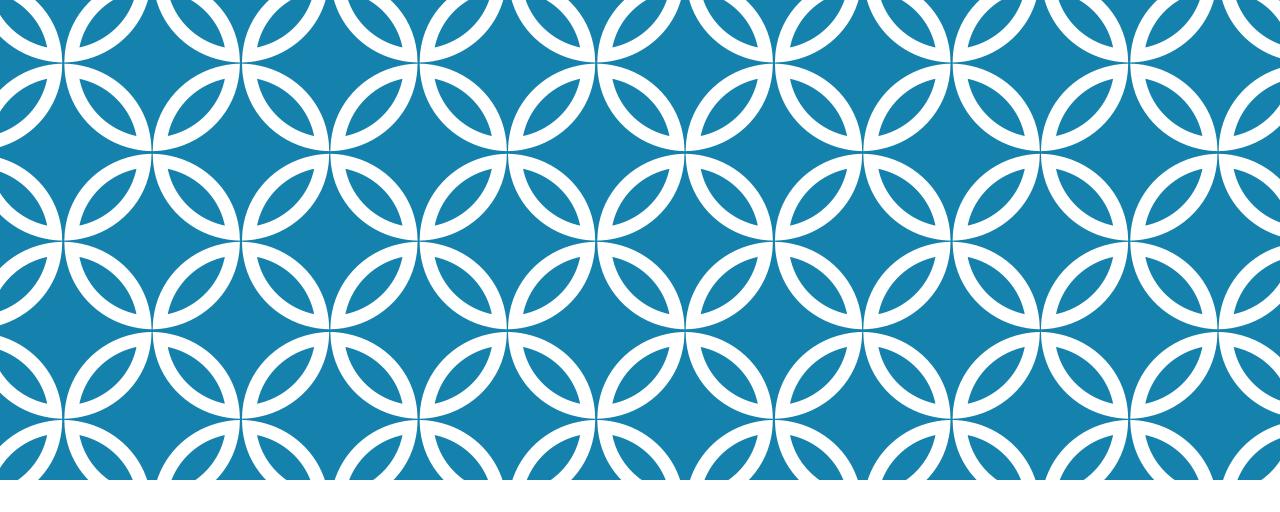
**ISWGHS** Technical Note



## PARTING THOUGHTS

- Phone surveys are a good substitute in time of crisis, and a complement to F2F surveys under our new, collective normal, but we need to...
- Invest in technological infrastructure and human capital to ensure sustainable use by NSOs for highfrequency monitoring and crisis response
- Sampling from a FtF survey minimizes bias due to non-universal phone ownership, non-response/attrition
- (Ex-ante) representativeness and (ex-post) bias adjustment based on "baseline" information
- Need to systematically collect data on phone numbers in future FtF surveys to develop sampling frames
- Ideally design: Panel F2F augmented with Panel HFPS to improve on the analysis of seasonal outcomes and to minimize recall bias in self-reported survey data
- COVID-19 is an opportunity for harmonizing guidance on phone survey design and implementation in LMICs
- Significant scope (and some on-going) for methodological research on
- Survey mode and behavioral effects
- Integration of FtF, HFPS, and alternative data sources (e.g., Facebook Gender Inequality at Home Survey)





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