



THE WORLD BANK



# HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS NEW TECHNIQUES AND METHODOLOGIES

Measuring Violent Conflict in Micro-Level Surveys

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# Household Surveys

- Multi-topic Integrated Household Surveys (LSMS)
- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
- Multiple Cluster Indicator Surveys (MICS)
- Household Income and Expenditures Surveys (HIES)
- Household Budget Survey (HBS)
- Survey of Income and Living Conditions (SILC)

# More Demands for Information

- Millennium Development Goals
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Revised definition of employment
  - 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labor Statisticians
  - Work is to generate income

# New Ways of Implementing Surveys

- SWIFT – **S**urvey of **W**ell-being via **I**ntermediate and **F**requent **T**racking
  - Estimates income, growth or poverty from 10–15 simple questions
  - Collects data using tablets or smart phones (CAPI)
  - Requires a comprehensive survey to provide the information from which estimates can be made using smaller survey
  - Methodologies
    - Cross validation technique
    - Small area estimation technique
    - Multiple imputation formula

# High Frequency Survey

- Used in fragile country context (Somalia, South Sudan, Kenya)
- Interviews limited to 60 minutes
- Core consumption items
- Non-core items partitioned into optional modules
- Optional modules assigned randomly to households
- Consumption estimated by imputation
  - Single imputation
  - Multiple imputation

# High Frequency Survey (cont'd)

- Limitations
  - Effect of response bias cannot be estimated
  - Questionnaire is complex which may require additional training for enumerators
  - Analysis requires high capacity
- Research is continuing
  - Utz Pape and Johan Mistiaen, Measuring Household Consumption and Poverty in 60 Minutes: The Mogadishu High Frequency Survey

# Mobile Phone Data Collection

- Mobile phone usage is increasing even in the poorest countries
- 4 steps
  - Baseline survey
  - Mobile phone survey
  - Data analysis
  - Dissemination
- Data can be used for
  - Welfare monitoring
  - Service delivery
  - Opinion polling
  - Emergency crisis (monitoring and warning signs)
  - Access project implementation

# Mobile Phone Data Collection (cont'd)

- Part of the national statistical systems, just like censuses, surveys and administrative data
- Not a replacement for household surveys
- Not right platform for lengthy interviews
- Complements to traditional surveys
- Most suitable for:
  - Monitoring rapidly changing conditions
  - Obtaining feedback from households



# Panel Surveys and Tracking

- Why track
  - Failure to follow results in higher attrition rate
  - Help mitigate potential biases in the analysis if attrition caused by migration is selective
  - Survey may have specific aims that require tracking
- Who to track
  - Depends on aims of the study
  - Affects the cost and length of survey
  - Households/individuals

# Panel Surveys and Tracking (cont'd)

- Much more expensive
- More complex field logistics
- Requires additional training
- Requires additional supervision
- Can require more integration of technology in the survey design