

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON DATA COLLECTION

the LSMS Experience

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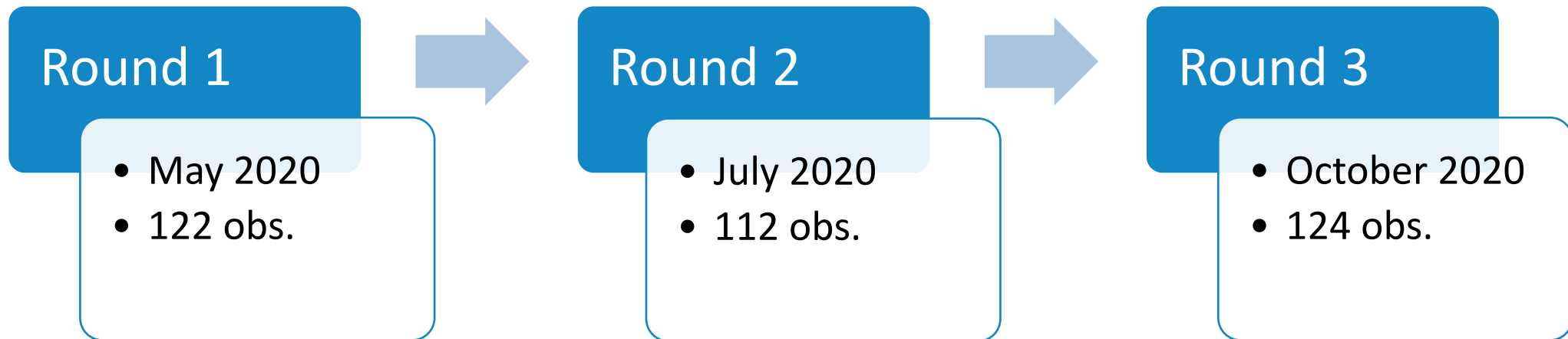


WB-UNSD CAWI Survey of NSOs

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Objectives:

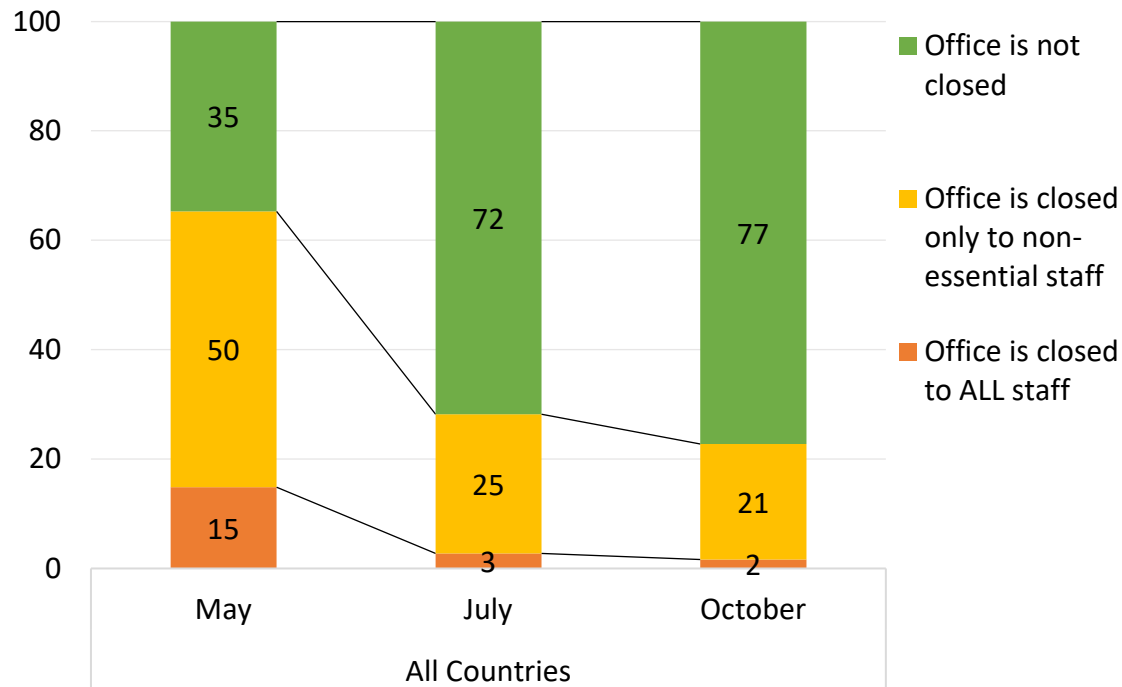
- monitor the state of NSOs' statistical operations during the COVID-19 pandemic
- gauge how NSOs are responding to increased data needs
- assess NSO's needs to cope with the crisis



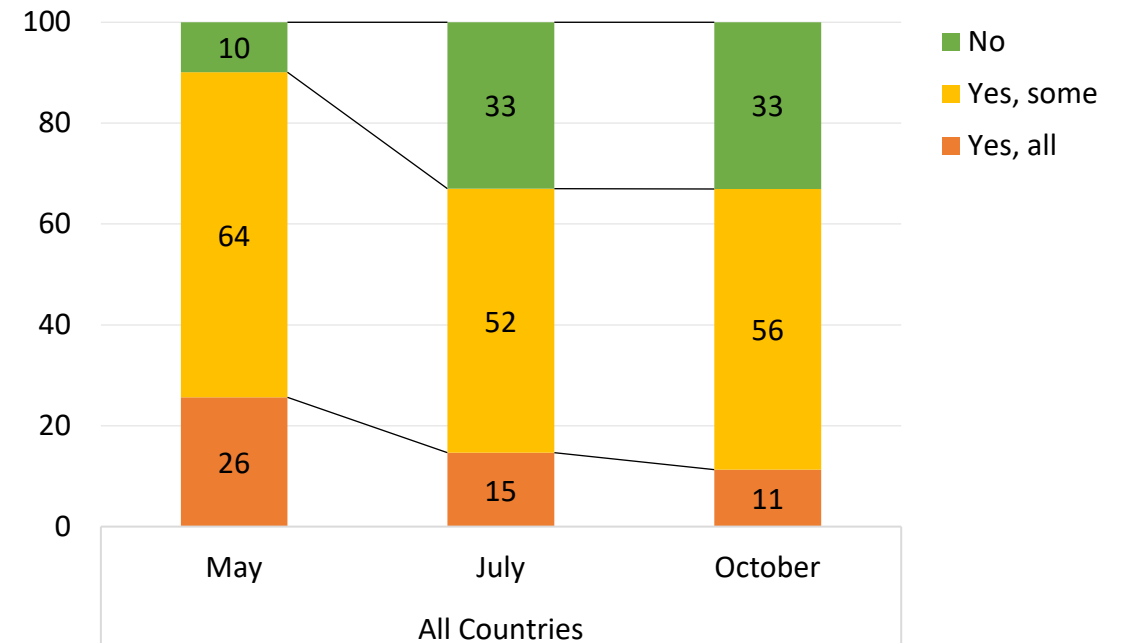
Many NSOs still operating in emergency mode

- Most NSOs shut down their main offices at the beginning of the pandemic and have since gradually reopened
- As of Oct 2020, they continue to operate in emergency mode with staff working from home in most NSOs

As a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic,
is your main office closed?



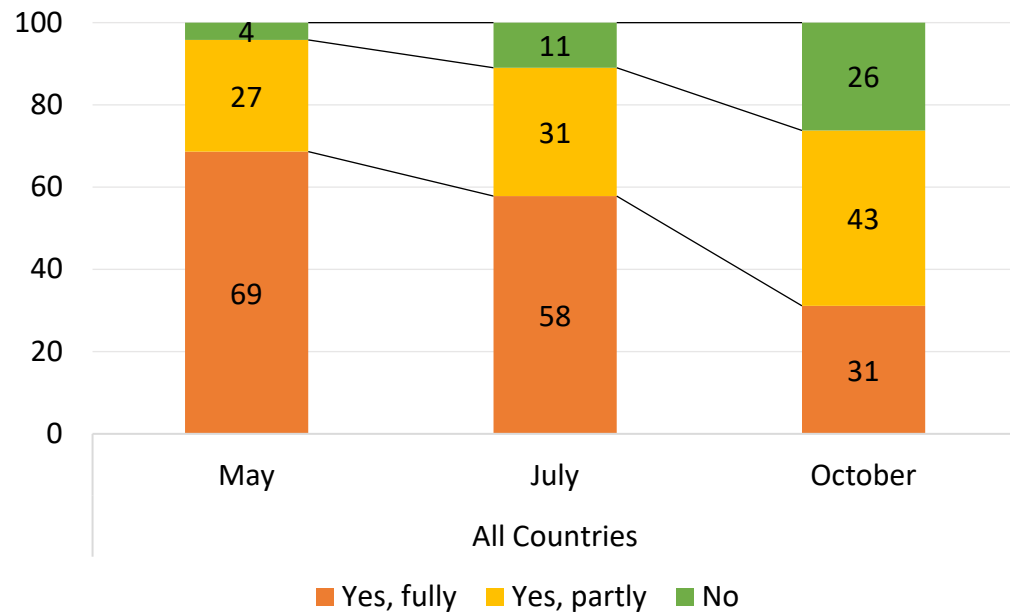
As a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic,
is staff instructed to work from home?



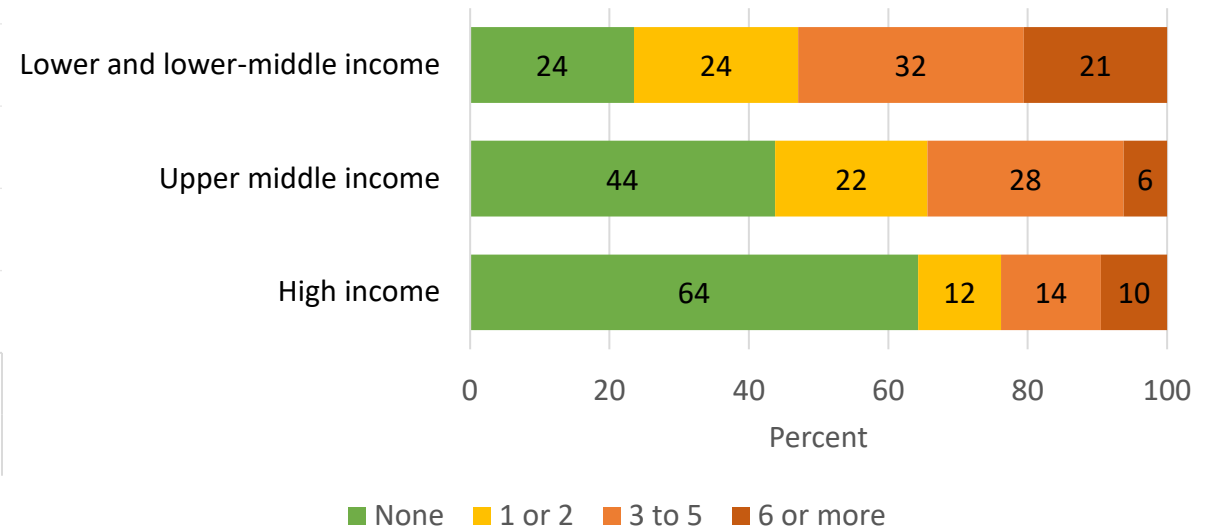
Face-to-face data collection widely halted, greatly affecting statistical production

- As of October, three quarters of NSOs have not resumed face to face data collection, with a great deal of uncertainty as to when it can resume
- As a result, production of quarterly/monthly statistics has been affected, especially in L/LMIC

**As a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic:
Stopped face-to-face data collection**



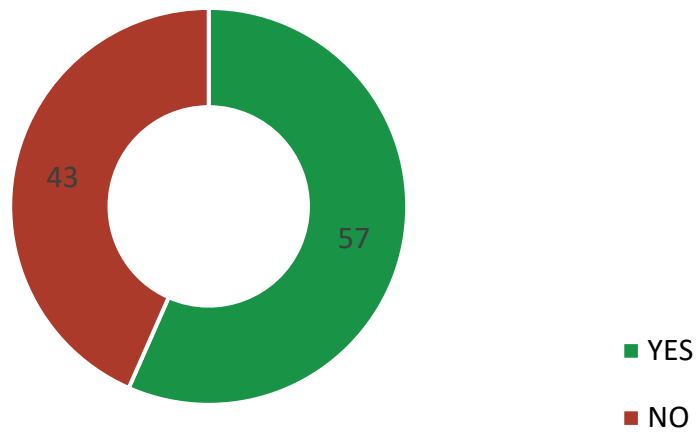
Is the current COVID-19 pandemic affecting your ability to produce essential monthly/quarterly statistics? In how many domains?



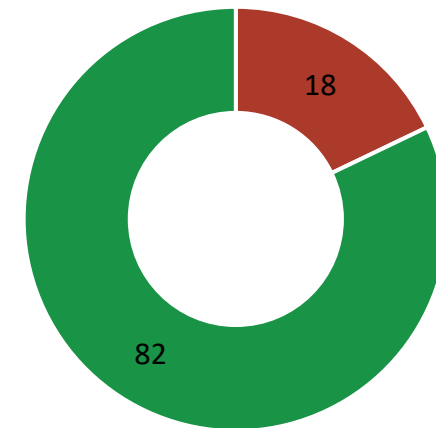
NSOs are monitoring the impact of COVID-19 and playing a major role in governments' response

- More than **80 percent** of NSOs are conducting data collection to monitor the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, supporting the government's crisis response.
- Phone surveys and administrative records are more widely used to collect data.

Has your office been called to serve on a government crisis response group or advisory committee at the national level due to COVID-19?



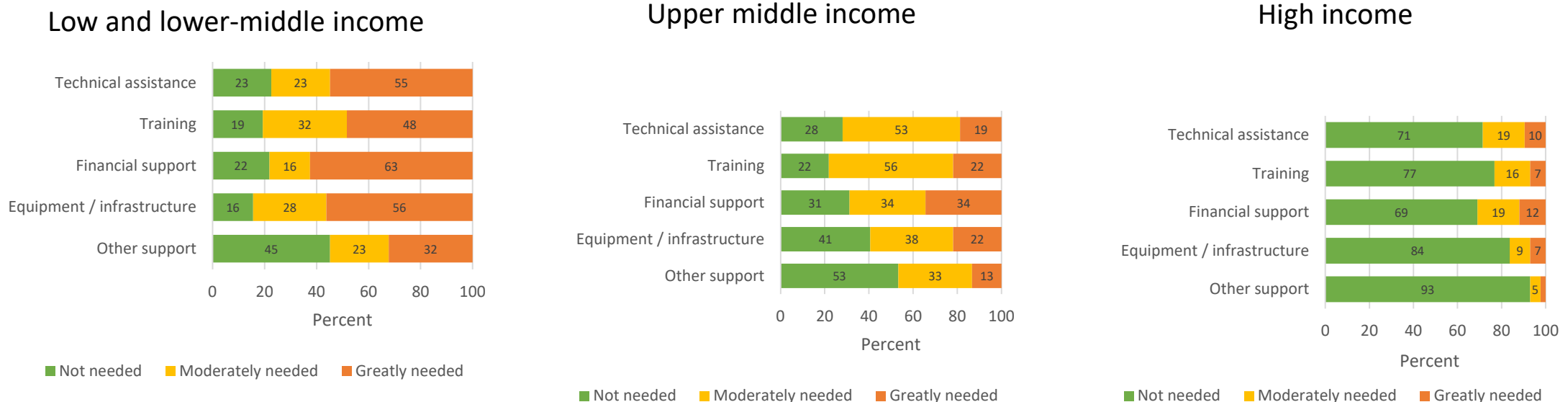
Has your institution planned or implemented the collection of any data on COVID-19 and its impacts?



NSOs in L/LMIC need additional assistance to mitigate the fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic

- >50% of NSOs need greater support to face the challenges posed by COVID-19
- L/LMICs and countries in Sub-Saharan Africa most in need of support, particularly ICT infrastructure and TA

Need for additional support to face the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic



From Face-to-Face Surveys to Phone Surveys

You can edit this from Slide Master view

Same

WB COVID-19 RRPSs planned/implemented in all regions



•100+ countries



•2 regional surveys: SAR and LAC



•Min 1 round completed in 53 countries

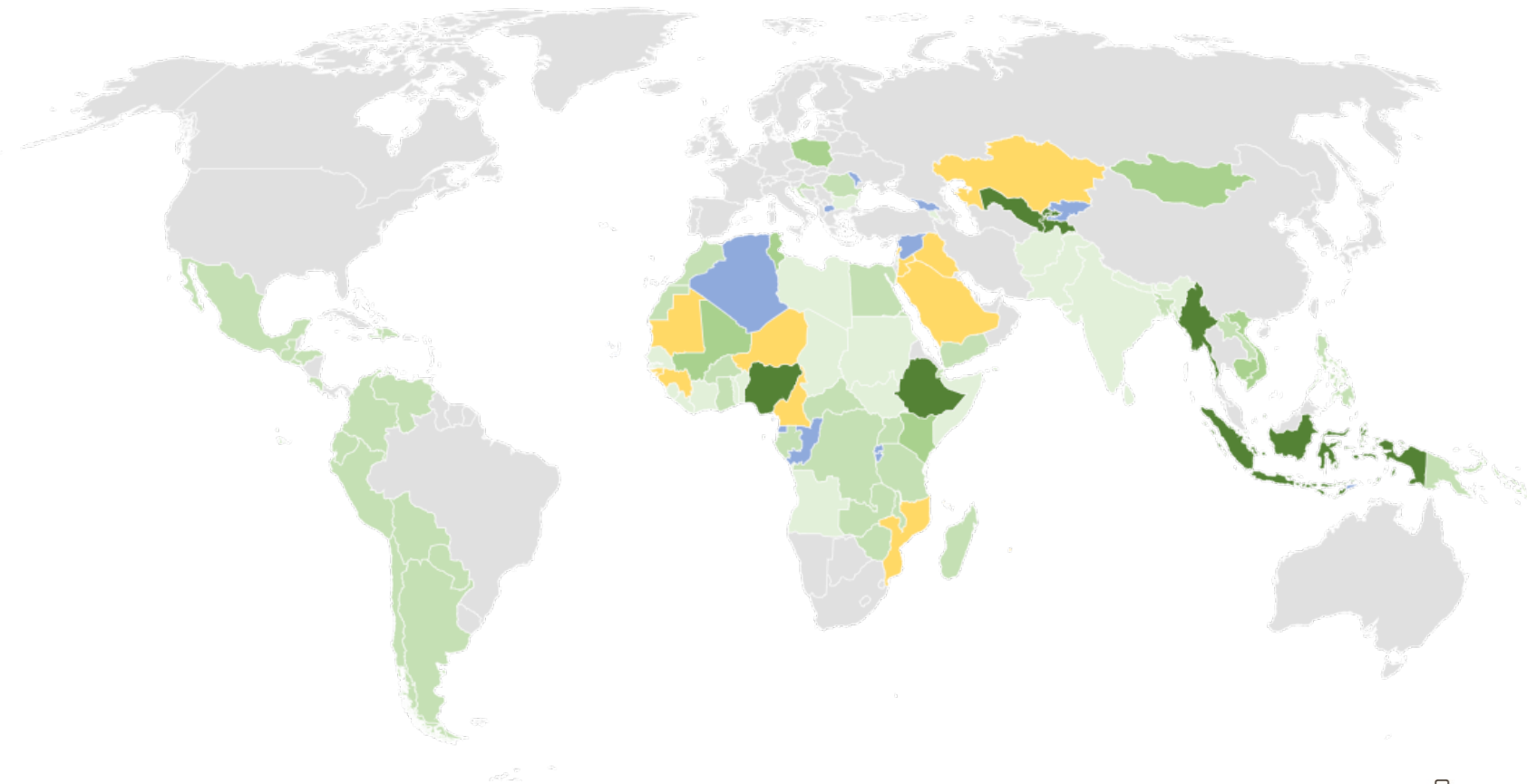


•41 countries on global dashboard



•11 surveys public in Microdata Library High-Frequency Phone Survey Collection

■ > 2 rounds completed ■ second round completed ■ first round completed
■ implementation started ■ in preparation ■ in discussion



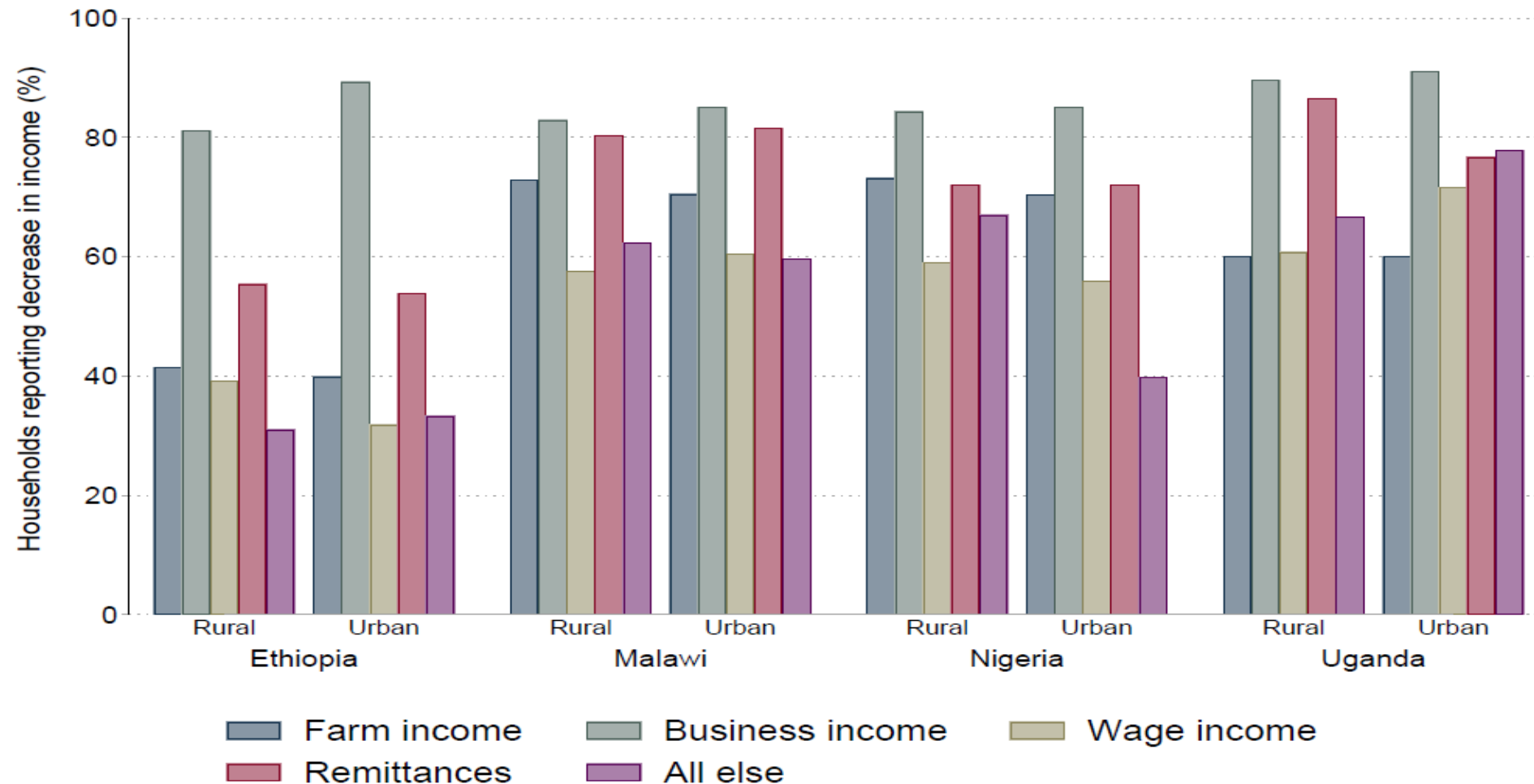
LSMS surveys during the lockdown

- High-Frequency Phone Surveys (HFPS) in several SSA countries, building on decade-long F2F panel data collection
- Pre-COVID-19 F2F panel surveys used
 - as sampling frame
 - to understand changes from pre-COVID conditions
 - to calculate sampling weights and adjust for non-response and coverage biases of HFPS
- HFPS covering many topics, including education

Survey modules

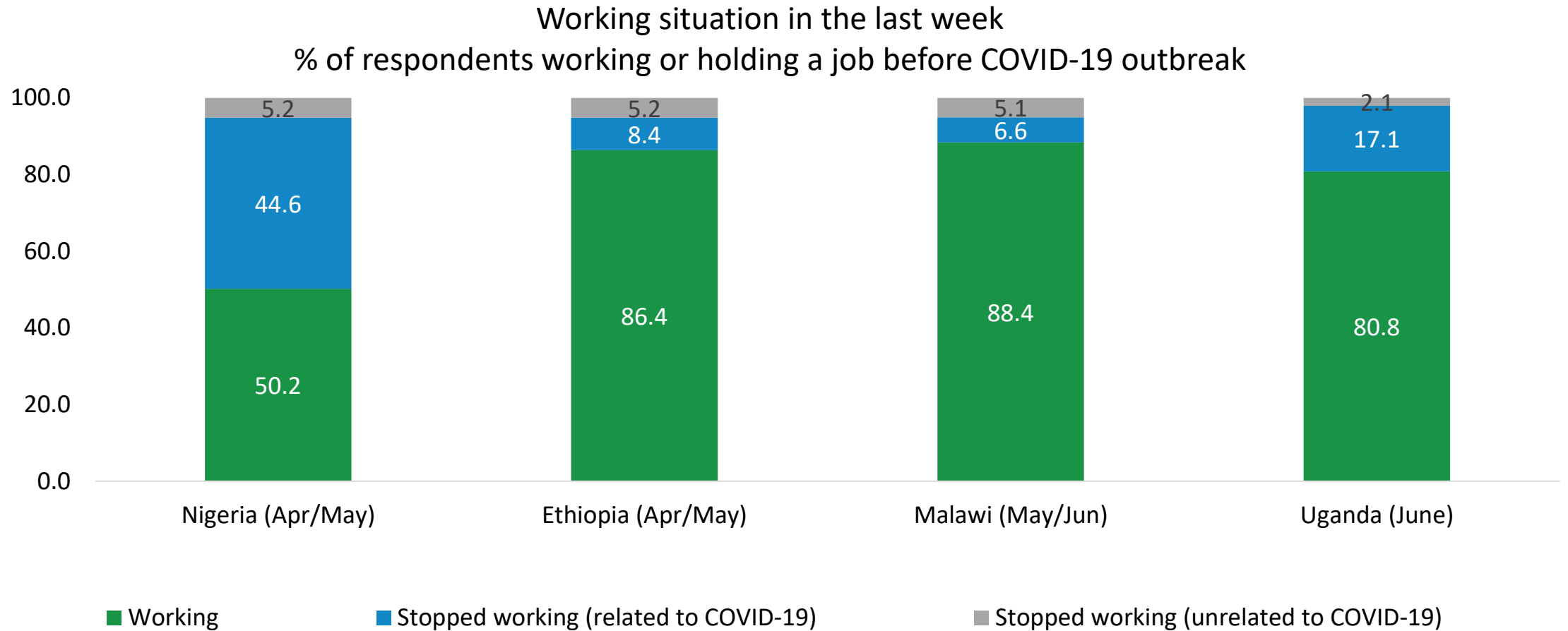
Basic Household Information	Knowledge on COVID-19	Behavior Changes
Income Loss	Safety Nets	Access to Medicine & Education
Employment	Food Security	Coping Mechanisms

258 million people (77% of the population across 4 countries) live in households that lost income due to the pandemic



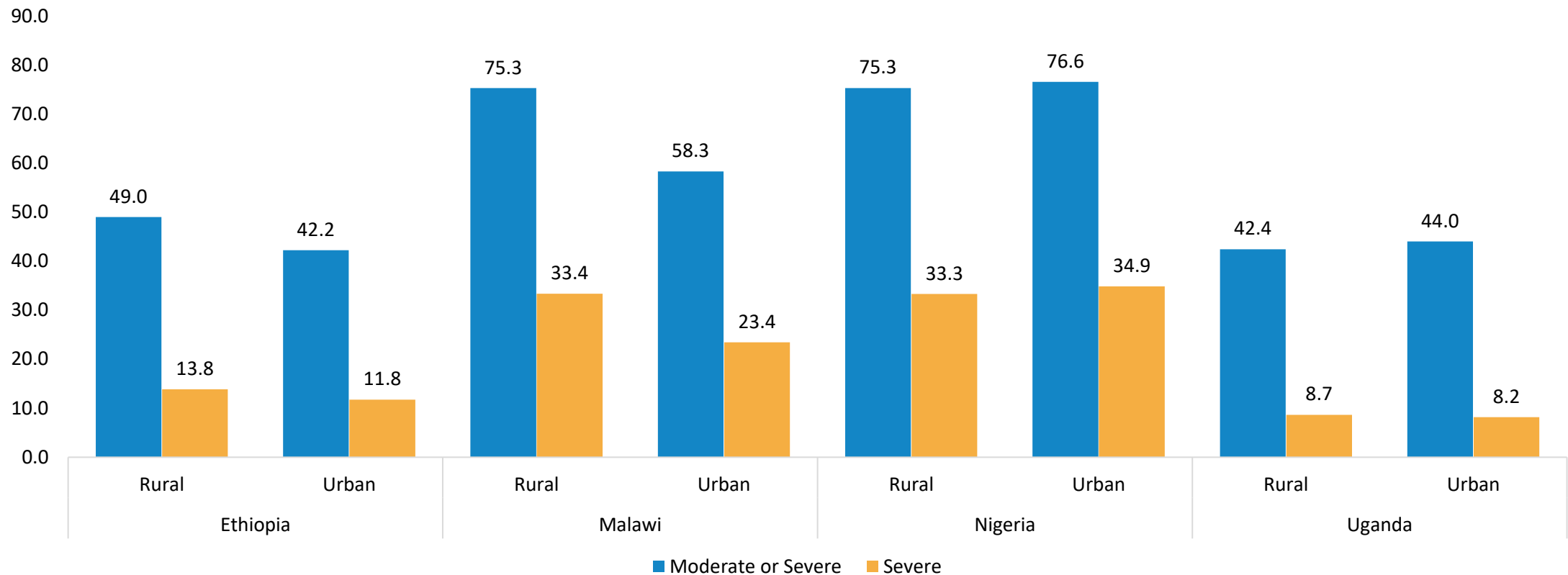
Labor market impacts vary greatly across countries

- Nigeria most affected: almost half of respondents lost job due to COVID-19



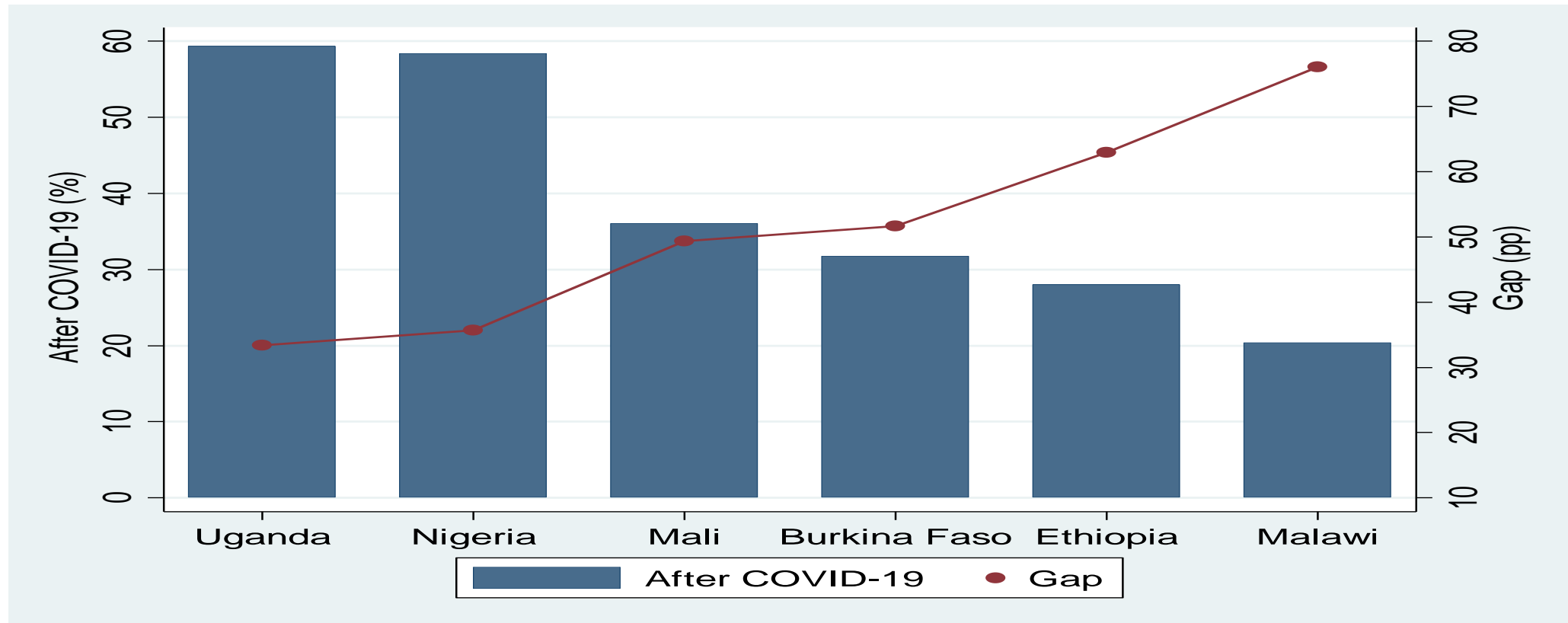
Households report high levels of food insecurity, more common among rural households

Prevalence of Food Insecurity, by rural/urban



Due to school closure, fewer children are being exposed to any learning activities

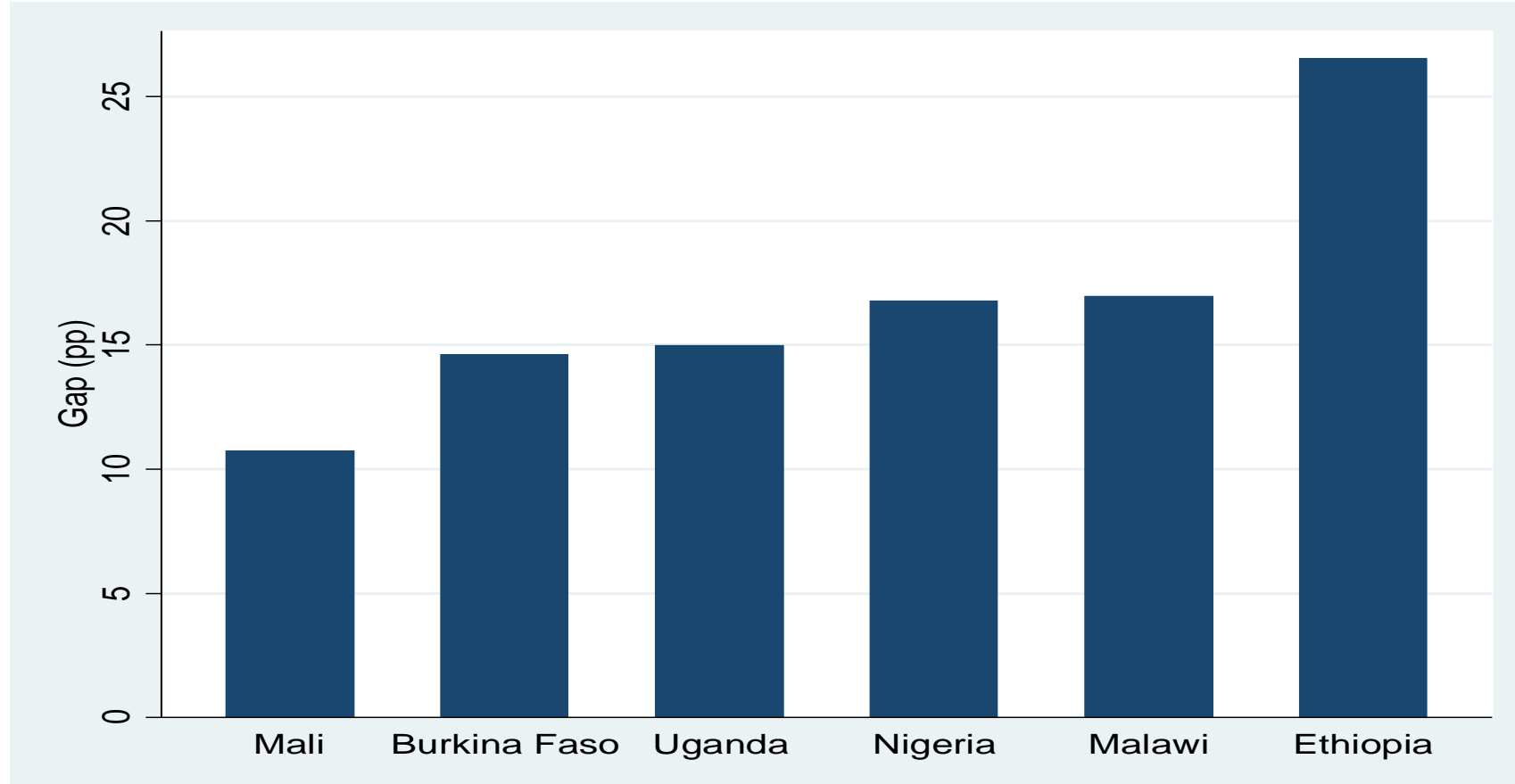
- >50% of enrolled children in Malawi have had no access to any learning



Any Learning Activities after COVID-19 vs. Difference with School Enrolment before COVID-19

Significant urban-rural gaps in learning during Covid-19

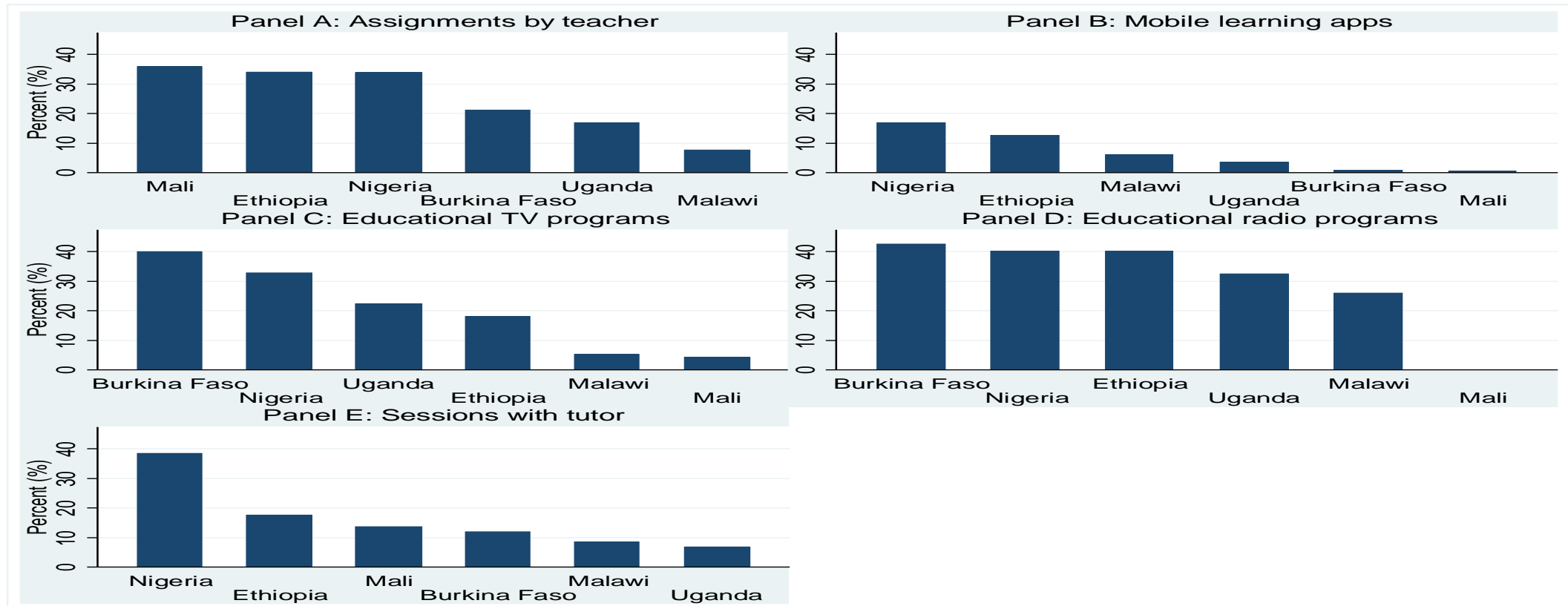
- Urban-rural gap (27%) largest in Ethiopia



Urban/ Rural Gaps in Learning Activities after COVID-19

Large x-country variation in media used for learning

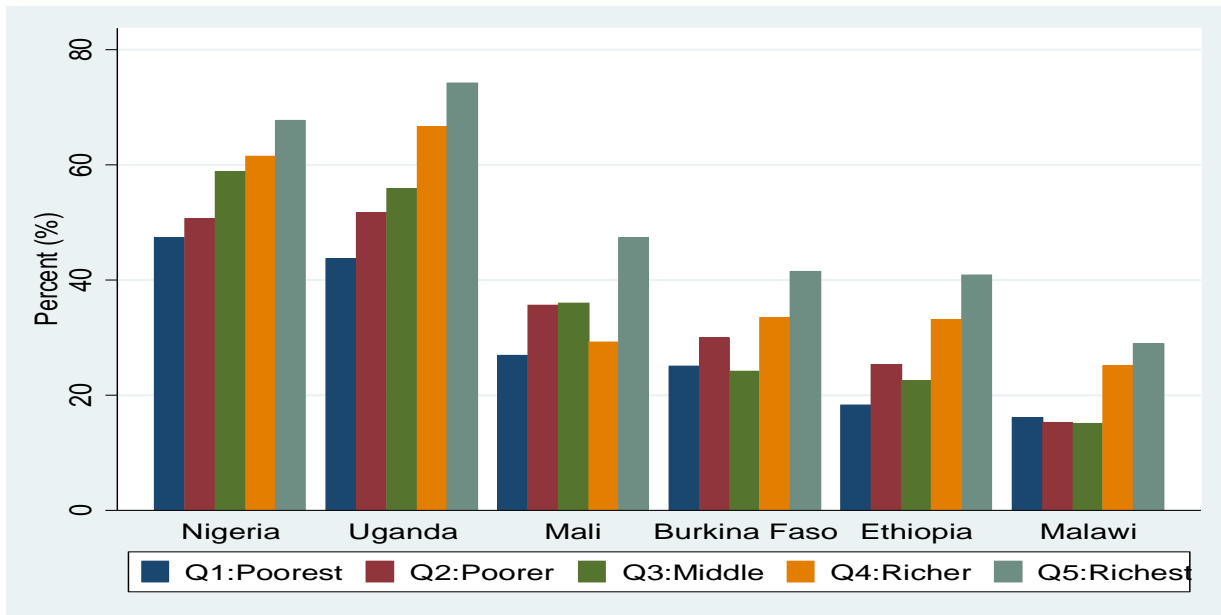
- Nigeria: mobile apps and remote tutoring; Burkina Faso: TV and radio; Mali: teacher assignments



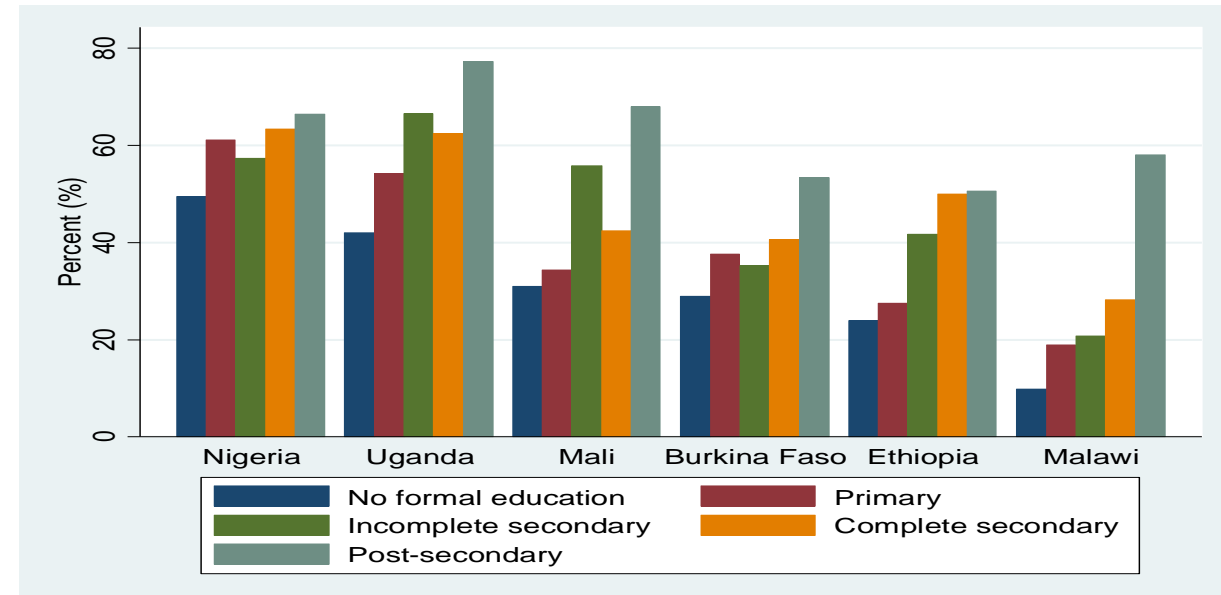
Share of Households with Children Participating in Specific Learning Activities during post-COVID-19 School Closures

Learning gaps widening across income and education lines

- In Uganda, a child in a richer household 31% more likely to be exposed to any learning
- In Malawi, a child in a more educated household is 48% more likely to receive any learning



Any Learning Activities after the Pandemic, Consumption Quintile



Any Learning Activities after the Pandemic, BY Head's Education

Conclusions

- Covid-19 has had dramatic effects on NSOs' data production but also provides opportunities to accelerate modernization of data systems and the use of alternative data sources and data collection modes
- Phone and on-line surveys instruments of choice during the pandemic but likely to remain important in a post-pandemic “new normal”
- Need new protocols and standards for F2F and mixed-mode data collection to maximize the benefits of instruments
 - Learning assessments in F2F and by phone?
 - Harnessing the power of data integration

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