Improving the Availability and Quality of Individual-Disaggregated Survey Data: The LSMS+ Experience

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Background

➢ Gender equality is smart economics

➢ Persistent gender inequities in economic and social life

➢ Individual-disaggregated data at the heart of
  – Research that informs policies targeting gender inequities
  – Monitoring progress towards the SDGs to end poverty, achieve gender equality and ensure decent work

➢ Household surveys: an important source of these data, but with significant room for improvement
  – Reliance on “most knowledgeable member”, proxy respondents and/or non-private interviews
Background

➢ Momentum has been building to improve the foundations of individual-disaggregated survey data

➢ Ownership of and rights to physical and financial assets
  – UN Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective (2019)
  – Measuring Individuals’ Rights to Land: Guidelines for Integrated Data Collection for SDG 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 (2019)

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➢ Work and employment

➢ World Bank IDA18 commitment to support at least six IDA countries to gather direct respondent, intra-household information on employment and assets
LSMS+: Objectives

A partnership between Development Data Group and Gender Group – at start, to meet the IDA18 gender data commitment and to inform IDA19 commitments

- **Data Production**
  - Operationalize best practices on individual-disaggregated survey data collection on asset ownership and employment
    - Integration into national surveys in 6 IDA countries: Malawi, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Cambodia, Nepal and Sudan
    - Aim to interview all adult household members in private, with enumerator-respondent gender match and simultaneous intra-household interviews, if possible

- **Capacity Building**
  - Enhance NSO capacity in individual-disaggregated (CAPI) survey design, fieldwork implementation, analysis

- **Research and Dissemination**
  - Provide updated methodological and operational guidance on individual-disaggregated survey data collection
  - Promote policy research to highlight the value of resulting data
Concurrent implementation of two surveys reveals accuracy implications of following LSMS+ methodology

- IHPS 2016: Private Interviews with Adults
- IHS4 2016: Business-As-Usual Approach
  - Most Knowledgeable Household Member (Assets)
  - Proxy Respondents + Non-Private Interviews (Employment, Other Individual-Level Modules)

- Headline Stats on Realization of LSMS+ Aspirations
  - 80% of interview targets interviewed
  - 99% of interviews in private

- Fieldwork Duration Per EA: 4.5 Days in IHPS vs. 3.4 in IHS4
Malawi: Effects of Business-As-Usual Approach vis-à-vis LSMS+

Getting the (Gender-Disaggregated) Lay of the Land
Impact of Survey Respondent Selection on Measuring Land Ownership and Rights

Substantial agreement exists on agricultural landowners and rights holders, as reported by the privately-interviewed spouses for the same parcels.

Discrepancies emerge when greater household status for women is positively associated with women attributing at least some land ownership to themselves.

Reporting on assets (agricultural land)

- **Men**
  - Higher incidence of exclusive reported and economic ownership

- **Women**
  - Lower incidence of joint reported and economic ownership
Reporting on labor outcomes

Men
- Lower incidence of wage employment
- Lower weekly hours in crop agriculture

Women
- Higher weekly hours in wage employment

Lower incidence of employment (and weekly hours) in livestock, and as household enterprise managers and laborers (stronger effects for women, and for 12-month vs. 7 day recall)

Linked with HH wealth, proxy reporting, and potential difficulties interpreting questions on NFES

Malawi: Effects of Business-As-Usual Approach vis-à-vis LSMS+
LSMS+ Program: Pipeline Outputs

- **Country Datasets**: Available – Malawi; Pipeline - Tanzania, Ethiopia, Cambodia, Nepal, Sudan

- **Cross-country Report**: Results from Malawi, Tanzania, Ethiopia (June ‘20)
  - Gender gaps in asset ownership, employment, and cross-country comparable SDG outcomes
  - Intra-household discrepancies in reporting on ownership of and rights to assets
  - Operational and methodological guidance anchored in field experience and research

- **Country-specific Reports**: Results from Cambodia, Nepal, and Sudan (Jul ‘20 - June ‘21)

- **Research papers**: Extent of and drivers of gender gaps in labor market outcomes, with a focus on exploring the role of gender differences in asset ownership and time use (Jul ‘20 – June ‘21)
Thank You

http://surveys.worldbank.org/lsms/programs/lsms-plus