

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

Talip Kilic

Senior Economist

[Living Standards Measurement Study](#)
Development Data Group | World Bank
tkilic@worldbank.org

Heather Moylan

Survey Specialist

[Living Standards Measurement Study](#)
Development Data Group | World Bank
hmoylan@worldbank.org



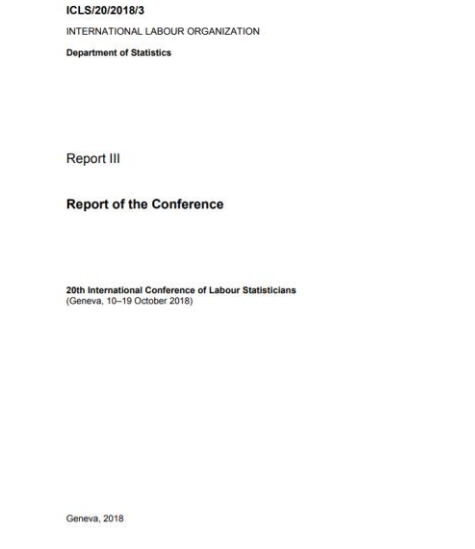
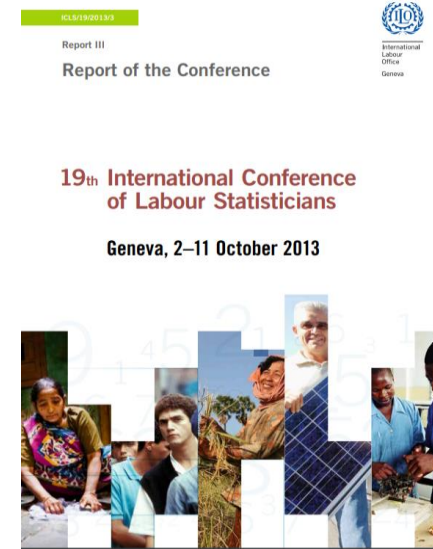
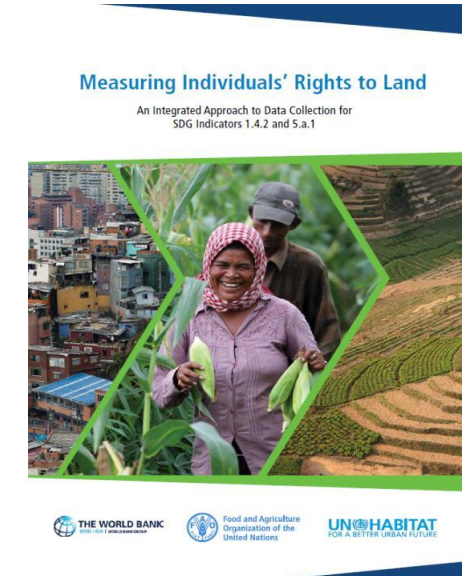
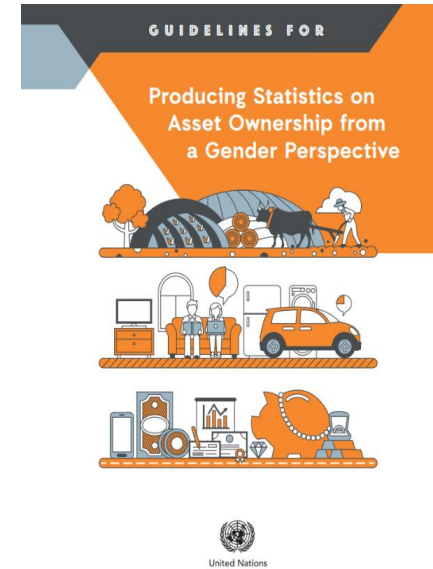
Background

- 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)
- Work and employment
 - [19th ICLS](#) (2013), [20th ICLS](#) (2018)



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)
- Work and employment
 - [19th ICLS](#) (2013), [20th ICLS](#) (2018)
- World Bank **IDA18** commitment to support at least six IDA countries to gather direct respondent, intra-household information on employment and assets



Special Theme:
Gender and Development

IDA Resource Mobilization Department (DFiRM)
May 27, 2016



The LSMS+ Program

<http://surveys.worldbank.org/lms/programs/lms-plus>

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

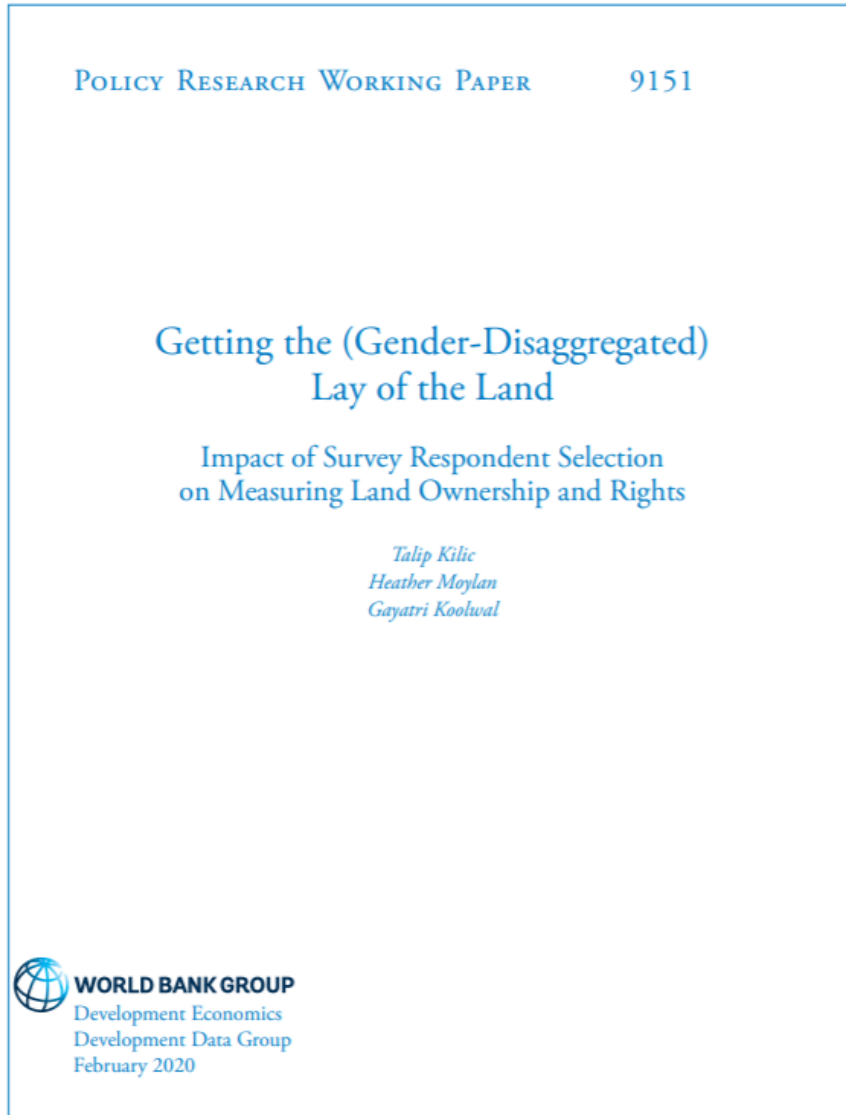
LSMS+: Malawi Experience

- 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

Table 1. Distribution of IHPS Households According to Number of Adults Interviewed

	Panel	
	Total	%
Households Interviewed	2477	
All Eligible Adults Interviewed	1675	68%
4 adults	115	5%
3 adults	225	9%
2 adults	1003	40%
1 adult	332	13%
Subset of Eligible Adults Interviewed	802	32%
3 out of 4	106	4%
2 out of 4	92	4%
1 out of 4	29	1%
2 out of 3	167	7%
1 out of 3	65	3%
1 out of 2	343	14%
Average # of Adults Interviewed	1.89	

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



Reporting on assets (agricultural land)

Men

Women

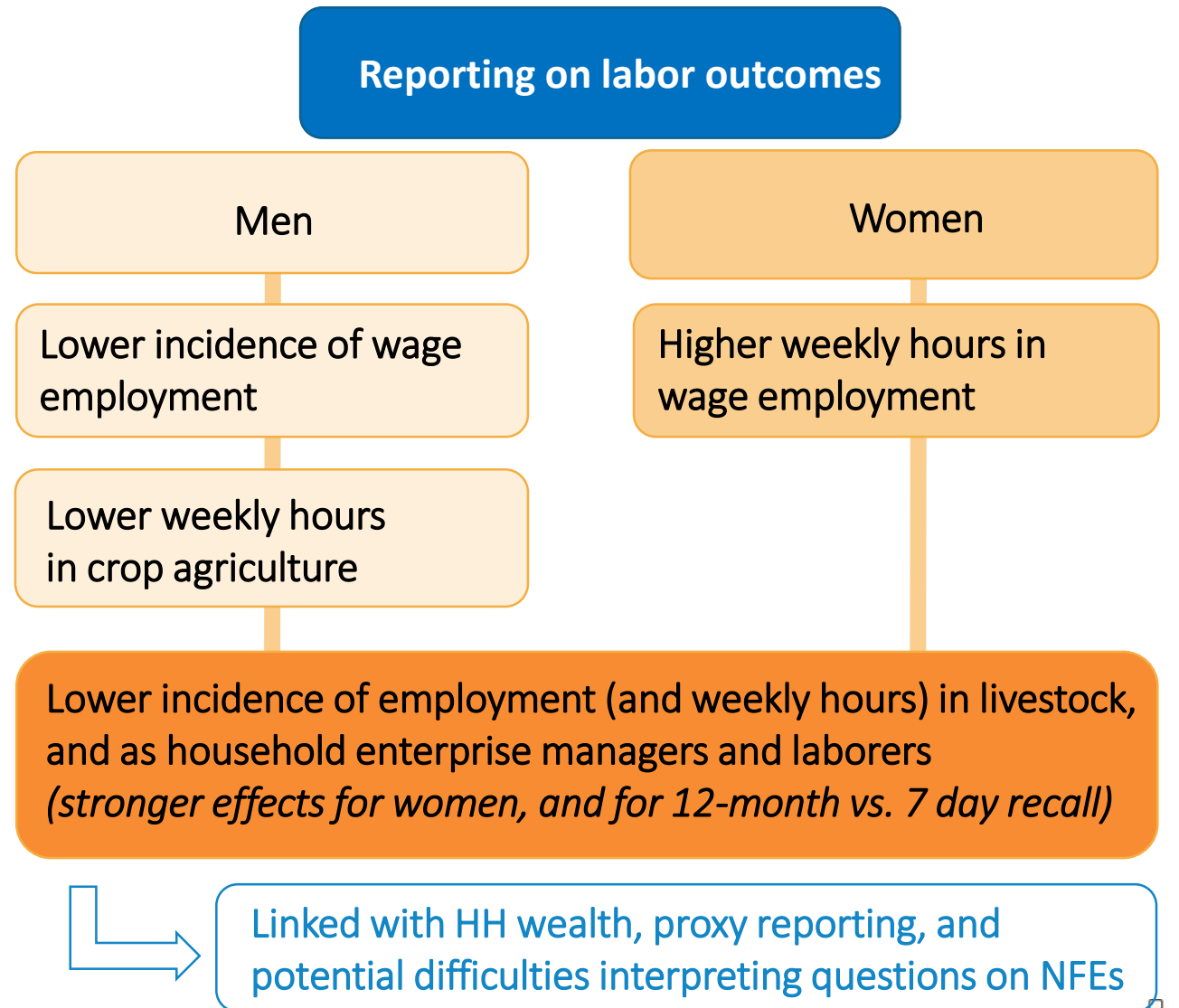
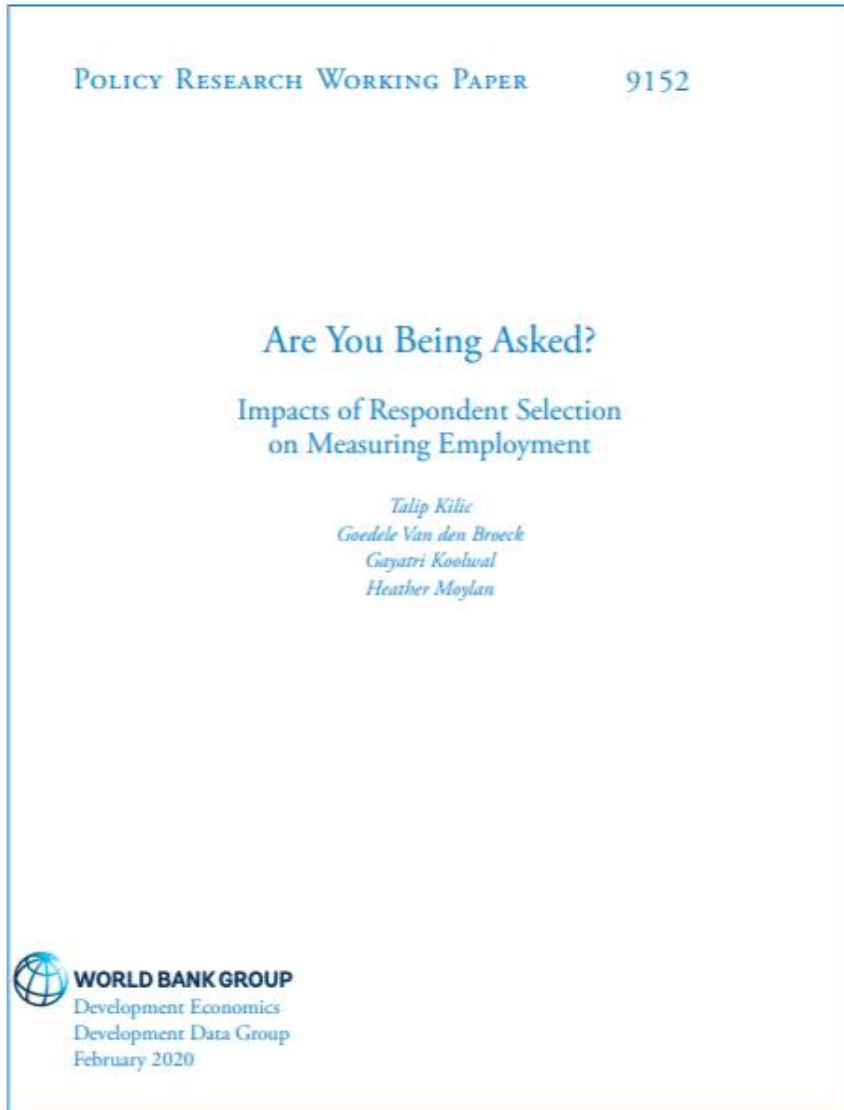
Higher incidence
of exclusive
reported and
economic
ownership

Lower
incidence of
joint reported
and economic
ownership

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

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>