

# Djibouti - COVID-19 National Panel Phone Survey - Wave 1, 2020

**Poverty and Equity Global Practice**

Report generated on: February 5, 2021

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# Overview

## Identification

### ID NUMBER

DJI\_2020\_CNPPS-W1\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## Overview

### ABSTRACT

To understand the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 and associated government measures, the first round of the COVID-19 National Panel Phone Survey 2020 was collected by the National Institute of Statistics of Djibouti (INSD) between July 7-22, 2020. Various channels of impact are explored such as job loss, availability and price changes of basic food items, and ability to access healthcare and education.

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

## Scope

### NOTES

The COVID-19 National Panel Phone Survey 2020 Djibouti Wave 1 covered the topics in Covid 19, income, agriculture and health.

### TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Health	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Infrastructure	FAO	
Aid effectiveness	FAO	
Impact evaluation	FAO	

## Coverage

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Regional coverage

### UNIVERSE

The survey covers households that reported telephone numbers, are included in the social registry data collected by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS) and have been interviewed after 2017. Refugees are excluded from this first round.

## Producers and Sponsors

## PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Poverty and Equity Global Practice	The World Bank

## OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Institut Nationale de la Statistique de Djibouti (INSD)		Implementation partner and collaborated in survey design and analysis
Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity, Djibouti		Sharing the social registry data with INSD to draw a sample.

## FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
The World Bank	WBG	Funding

## Metadata Production

## METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Development Economics Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Documentation of the DDI

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

DJI\_2020\_CNPPS-W1\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_DJI\_2020\_CNPPS-W1\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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### SAMPLING PROCEDURE

As a recently conducted representative household survey with telephone numbers was not available, data from the national social registry collected by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MASS) was used as the sampling frame. The social registry is an official database of households in Djibouti that may benefit from public transfers and be particular targets of poverty alleviation efforts. The sample consists of households drawn randomly from the social registry data restricted to urban households having at least one phone number and interviewed after July 1, 2017.

The sample design is a one-stage probability sample selected from the sampling frame and stratified along two dimensions: the survey domain (three categories) and the poverty status (binary). This yields six independent strata. Within each stratum, households are selected with the same ex-ante probability, but this differs across strata. Initially 1,590 households are drawn. Given a non-response rate averaging 30 percent, a replacement sample of 750 households was selected. About 589 of these replacement households have been contacted to reach the overall goal of 1,486 completed interviews.

## Response Rate

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The response rate stood at 71.4 percent nationally with 1,486 interviewed households. Slight differences were observed across location with districts 1, 2 and 3 of Djibouti city more likely to respond than other locations (72.9 percent versus 70.9 and 70.4 percent respectively in Balbala and other urban areas).

## Weighting

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Both the population and household weights are designed to adjust for differences in selection probability due to either design or non-response. Each weight is a combination of a design weight and a post-stratification weight, accounting for non-responses. In addition, further adjustments in sampling weights were made to ensure that indicators produced are representative of the country's urban population, by poverty status and by location. The sampling frame of the social registry over-represents the poor and has an incomplete coverage of the upper distribution of income. To correct for these biases, we rely on a post-calibration approach, using the household budget survey of 2017 (EDAM 2017) as the reference data source. This is because EDAM 2017 survey was representative of the country's population, poverty status and survey domains. However, EDAM 2017 survey is restricted to the first four consumption quintiles to ensure sufficient overlap of the universes covered by both surveys. Thus, the results presented in this report are representative of the country's urban population except for the top 20 percent of the richest.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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The questionnaire is adapted from the template questionnaire prepared by the Poverty and Equity GP to measure the impact of COVID-19 on household welfare. It was designed in French and dispensed in local languages (Afar, Arabic, Somali, French or other). The questionnaire includes the following sections:

- Household Roster
- Knowledge and Behavior Regarding the COVID-19
- Employment
- Household's Income
- Needs
- Access
- Safety Nets

# Data Collection

## Data Collection Dates

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Start	End	Cycle
2020-07-07	2020-07-22	Round 1

## Data Collection Mode

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Computer Assisted Telephone Interview [cati]

## Data Collection Notes

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### 1. Organization of the fieldwork:

The survey team was composed of 23 surveyors and 5 supervisors. Each enumerator was given a tablet and mobile phone (including sim card and data bundles) to be used for the interviews. The questionnaire was implemented using CsPro's CATI capabilities. Data were collected by trained INSD interviewers who individually made phone calls from their respective homes. Data from completed and partially completed interviews were synchronized each evening.

### 2. Pre-loaded information:

Basic information on each household (such as location, household head name, phone number, etc.) was pre-loaded in the CATI assignments for each interviewer. The list of household members from the social registry data and their basic characteristics were uploaded. The aim of pre-loaded information is to assist interviewers in calling and identifying the household, and ensure that each pre-loaded person is properly addressed and easily matched to the most recent interviews.

### 3. Respondents:

The survey had one respondent per household. The respondent was the knowledgeable adult household member or the head of the household. The respondent must be a member of the household and must be an adult. The respondent may still consult with other household members as needed to respond to the questions.

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## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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The CsPro CATI data entry application helped to enforce skip and range patterns during data collection. Standard consistency checks (like age differences between parents and children and unicity of household heads) were carried out at the time of the data collection. Because the entry application was strictly system-controlled, complete cases including missing items were avoided. The various checks resulted in a limited need for secondary data editing, which eventually entailed two main steps from the WB team. First, duplicated names of household members, who were otherwise distinct, were corrected by adding a suffix “bis” to the names. Second, after analysis of text responses mentioned in the residual “other” categories, a few items codes were adjusted (not exceeding 10 in any category).

## Data Appraisal

No content available