

# Djibouti - COVID-19 National Panel Phone Survey 2020, Wave 2

**Poverty and Equity GP**

Report generated on: August 21, 2021

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

DJI\_2020\_CNPPS-W2\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

To monitor the rapidly changing economic landscape due to COVID-19, the National Institute of Statistics of Djibouti (INSD), with the technical assistance from the World Bank, conducted a second wave of the COVID phone survey from September 20 to October 18, 2020. Like the first wave fielded in July, this wave drew from a sampling frame consisting of households from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity's social registry that reported telephone numbers. The sample, consisting of 1,460 complete interviews, combined a panel of households interviewed during the first wave, to which a replacement sample was added to compensate for attrition.

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

## Scope

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### NOTES

The COVID-19 National Panel Phone Survey 2020 Djibouti wave 2 covered the following topics:

- Household Roster
- Knowledge and Behavior Regarding the COVID-19
- Employment
- Household's Income
- Access to Basic Goods
- Access to Healthcare and Education
- Safety Nets

## Coverage

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### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National 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

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## PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Poverty and Equity GP	The World Bank

## OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Institut Nationale de la Statistique de Djibouti		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	

## Metadata Production

## METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Development Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Metadata producer
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

DJI\_2020\_CNPPS-W2\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_DJI\_2020\_CNPPS-W2\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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The sampling strategy allows for disaggregation by poverty status<sup>4</sup> and by three survey domains, being Balbala (476 households), rest of Djibouti City (487 households) and urban areas outside Djibouti City (497 households). See "Box 1. Sampling strategy and sampling weights in wave 2" of the survey report provided as Related Documents.

### Response Rate

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The response rate stands at 85 percent nationally and the results are representative of the country's urban population except for the top wealth quintile (richest 20 percent). For more information, please see Table 2.1 of the survey report provided as Related Documents.

### Weighting

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Both cross-sectional and panel weights are designed to adjust for differences in selection probability due to either design or non-response. In addition, further adjustments in sampling weights were made to ensure that indicators produced are representative of the country's population, by poverty status and by location. The sampling frame, the social registry of the Ministry of Social Affairs, 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 by 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.

# 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
2020-09-20	2020-10-19	N/A

### 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