

Djibouti - COVID-19 National Panel Phone Survey 2020, Wave 3

Poverty and Equity GP

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

DJI_2020_CNPPS-W3_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

To understand the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 and associated government measures over the long term, the third round of the COVID-19 National Panel Phone Survey 2020 was collected by the National Institute of Statistics of Djibouti (INSD) between December 20, 2020 and February 2, 2021. Various channels of impact are explored such as job loss, availability and price changes of basic food items, ability to access healthcare, and food insecurity. New sections on the attitudes toward a potential vaccine and shock coping strategies have also been added (compared to the second round).

Note that a sample of 564 refugee households living in Djibouti has been collected during the same time frame and using the same questionnaire. This data set will be available for download separately on the microdata library.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The COVID-19 National Panel Phone Survey 2020 Djibouti wave 3 covered the following topics:

- Household Roster
- Employment
- Household's Income sources
- Access to Basic Goods
- Access to Healthcare
- Safety Nets
- Food Insecurity
- Shock Coping Strategies
- Vaccine Attitudes

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage

UNIVERSE

The survey covers national 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.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Poverty and Equity GP	World Bank

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Institut National 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	WB	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

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

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

DJI_2020_CNPPS-W3_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_DJI_2020_CNPPS-W3_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

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 of the national sample. 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. With a non-response rate averaging 26 percent for the national households, the third wave consisted of 1,383 interviewed national households with complete information that were representative of the urban national population, out of which 990 households were also interviewed in the two first waves, 190 were added as replacement households in the second wave and re-interviewed in the third one, and 203 were added as replacement households in the third wave.

Response Rate

The response rate among the national sample was about 74.3 percent with 1,383 interviewed national households. Slight differences were observed across location, with districts 1, 2 and 3 of Djibouti city more likely to respond than other locations (response rate at 76.4 percent versus 75.9 and 70.5 percent, respectively in Balbala and the other urban areas).

Weighting

For the national sample, 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, and of the refugee population present on the three main refugee villages and Djibouti City. The sampling frame of the Djibouti nationals, 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

The questionnaire of the third round is adapted from the questionnaire of the second round and in accordance with 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 language (Afar, Arabic, Somali, French or other). The questionnaire includes the following sections:

- Household roster
- Employment
- Household's income sources
- Needs
- Access to services
- Safety nets
- Food insecurity
- Shock coping strategies
- Vaccine attitudes

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2020-12-20	2021-02-02	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Computer Assisted Telephone Interview [cati]

Data Collection Notes

1. Organization of the fieldwork: The survey team was composed of 27 surveyors and 4 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 and their basic characteristics were uploaded from the previous rounds and the social registry data. 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. Moreover, the names of the respondent and the breadwinner from the second round were uploaded to ensure an easier follow-up.

3. Respondents: The survey had one respondent per household, who 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. Whenever possible, the respondent from the second round is preferred to answer questions of the third round.

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Data Processing

Data Editing

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