

# PANEL 4

## HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY: Challenges and Opportunities in an Evolving Data Environment

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Guilin, China

September 7-9, 2016

# Motivation

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- **Evolving** data environment
- “Household Surveys in Crisis” (Meyer et al, 2015)
- Concerns on many fronts:
  - Low frequency
  - Poor timeliness
  - High (and increasing) non-response rate
  - Low potential for disaggregation
  - Poor comparability
  - High cost
- However, not “*if*” but “***how***”!

# Objectives of session

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- To gather your views on **how** to foster a renewed household survey agenda and what the **priorities** should be in light of existing limitations/concerns
- To prepare for a possible event on household surveys at the WDF in South Africa
  - Issues/Priorities
  - Format
  - Contributors
  - Outputs

# The panel

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- Wah Wah Maung, Director General, CSO, Myanmar
- Albina Chuwa, Director General, NBS, Tanzania
- Claes Johansson, Chief, Data Dissemination, UNICEF
- Yandiswa Mpetsheni, Acting Deputy Director, Statistics South Africa
- Ajin Jirachiefpattana, Deputy Director General, NSO, Thailand
- Francesca Perucci, Assistant Director, UNSD



# Possible actions/solutions

- **Predictability of funding**
  - Link to IDA replenishment
- Scale up adoption of **CAPI** and other tools
  - Survey Solutions; ADePT
- Expand **usability and use** of HH survey data
  - Cost vs. benefit
  - Analytical capacity building
  - Microdata library, anonymization tools, ...
- Improved global **standards** based on rigorous research
  - multi-year methodological research program
- Give clear mandate for **quality assurance**
  - Scorecard

# Question 1

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*What are the key **challenges and opportunities** for enhancing the role of household surveys for monitoring the SDGs and beyond?*

... please give practical examples of constraints and actions in your own country/institution ...

## Question 2

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*In a time of limited resources, increasing demands and conflicting agendas, how do we successfully **advocate** for household surveys as part of the broader data agenda?*



# Question 3

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*What are the most notable improvements and groundbreaking **innovations** which can help making household surveys more relevant and cost-effective?*

## Question 4

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*Improving the quality and cost-effectiveness of household surveys requires investments in developing new **standards and methods**.*

*What is the right institutional setting and incentive systems to foster technological and methodological innovation and who should pay for it?*

# Question 4b

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*Developing new statistical standards presents typical free riding problem associated with **Public Goods**. How to overcome problem? What is the role that the ISWGHS should play? Do we need a new NHSCB? Several regional MECOVIs? Alternative innovative arrangements e.g. twinning?*

# Question 5

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*Are there opportunities for **public-private partnerships** to advance the household survey agenda? Do you know of any example of successful public-private partnership?*

# In South Africa ...

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