

# SDD's Collection Team

5<sup>th</sup> Regional Conference of Heads of Planning and Statistics (HOPS)

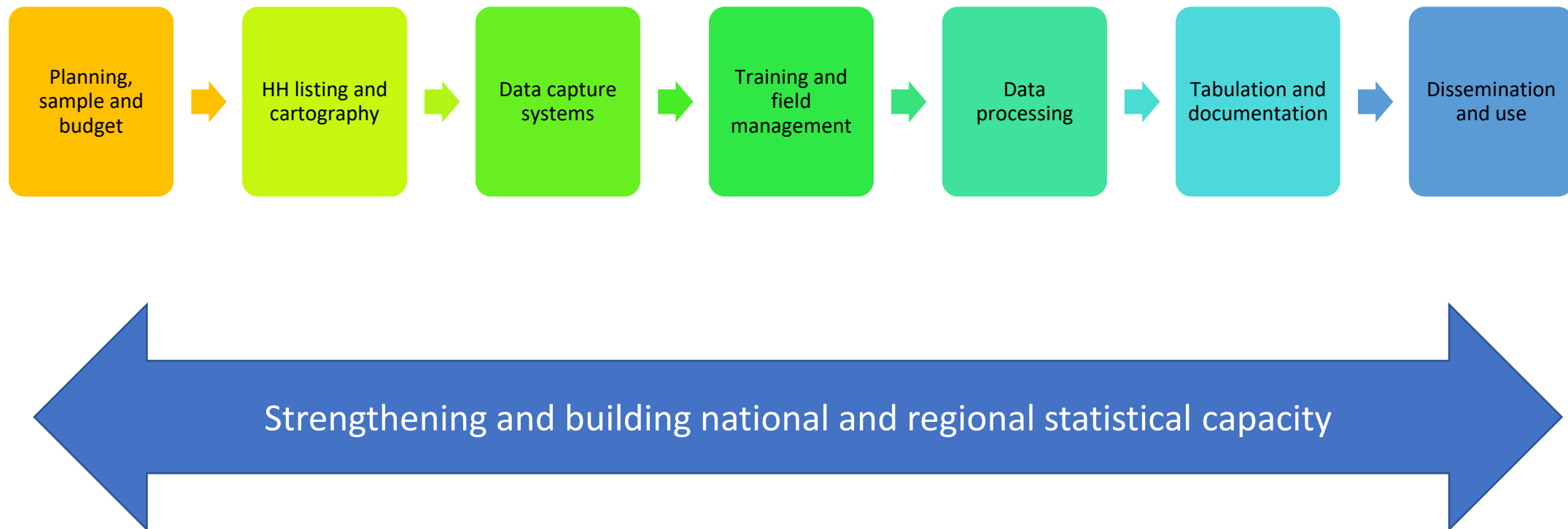
15 November 2017

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# Key achievements in TYPSS Phase II and strategy for TYPSS Phase III

Michael Sharp, Economic Advisor



# TYPSS Phase III strategy

- 8 FTEs in TYPSS Phase II (plus attachments/interns)
- 4 FTEs in TYPSS Phase III (plus 2 project roles)
- TYPSS Phase III strategy:
  - Core technical capacity in PHC and HIES
  - Technical assistance provided to DHS, MICS, LFS and Agriculture on a cost-recovery basis
  - Coordination and partner engagement
  - Methods board

# TYPSS Phase III: HIES methodological experiment

Bertrand Buffière, Statistical Advisor

# Core HIES standard methodology: overview

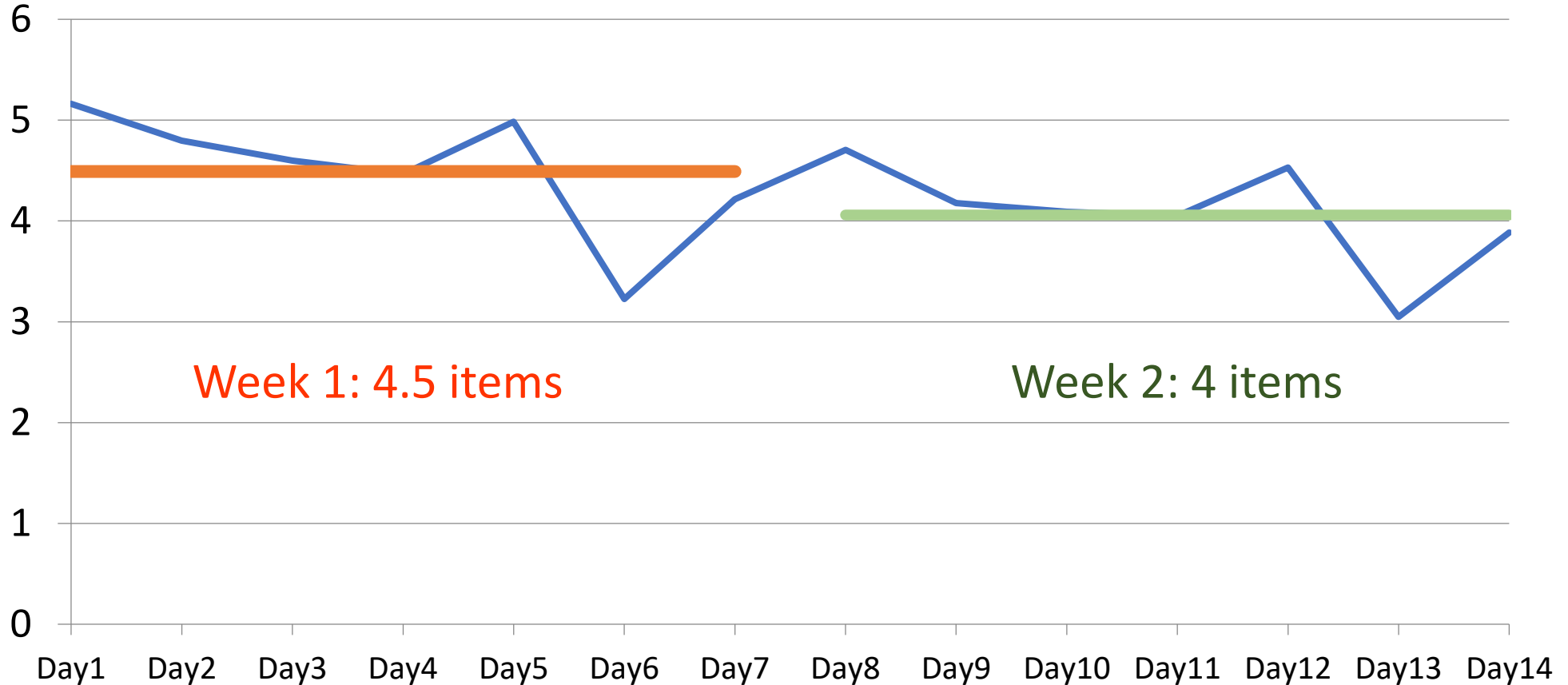
- When?
  - Developed in 2011 based on the Vanuatu Multi Indicator Survey
- Where?
  - Used in 10 countries between 2012 and 2017 in the implementation of the HIES
- How?
  - Use of standard survey materials (questionnaire, classifications...) and field plan schedule

# Core HIES standard methodology: review

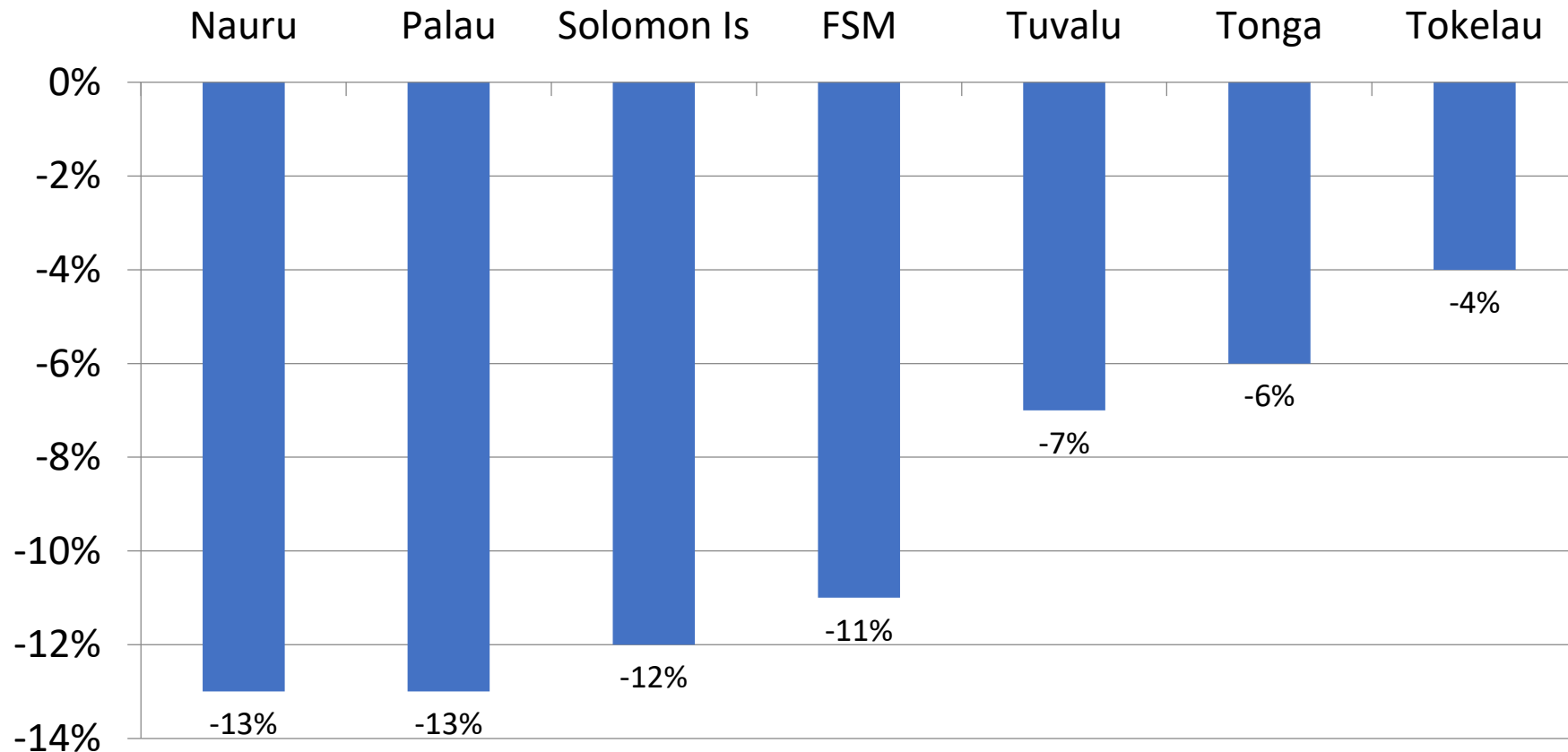
- The standard HIES method has some limitations
- The use of the 2-week diary has shown:
  - Undercount of specific items / non-recommended items (alcohol, tobacco...)
  - Undercount of personal items bought away from home (take away food for lunch, cell phone top up...)
  - Overall undercount during diary week 2 due to interviewer and respondent fatigue / burden
- Cost efficiency of the core method



# Average number of diary items reported per household per day (all HIES 2012 – 2017)



# Drop in diary: number of items reported in week 2 compared to week 1



# Core HIES standard methodology: update

- 6-years later:
  - New international recommendations have been made on:
    - Food security (FAO), food consumption (FAO / WB), labour force (ILO)
  - New topics are emerging in household surveys:
    - Disability, shocks (disasters)
  - New technologies:
    - Digital collection and all the associated benefits (incl. non-standard units)

# Core HIES standard methodology: experiment and timeline

- Partnership SPC/World Bank: establishment of a new standard HIES questionnaire for the Pacific in 2018
  - New modules to be adapted to the Pacific context
  - The best method for capturing consumption (diary or recall?)
  - HIES CAPI program for digital collection has to be tested (benefit of CAPI compared to paper and implication on the poverty line)
- HIES experiment early 2018 in the Republic of the Marshall Islands
- SPC HIES assistance will start again mid-2018 using the new HIES methodology

# TYPSS Phase III: Population and housing census

Toga Raikoti, Data Processing Specialist/Programmer

# Population Census – the way forward

- Under SDD's new Strategic Plan, the new direction is to reduce data collection activities and concentrating mainly on Population Census/HIES.
- Technical and developing partners are now getting more involved in data collection for:
  - Data requirements for monitoring SDG indicators and progress
  - National Development Strategies that 'no person is left behind'

# Population Census – the way forward

- Collaboration between SDD and the technical partners to ensure:
  - Effective coordination of technical and funding support
  - Minimise duplication of work
  - Efficient use of resources through utilization of available resources and technical expertise
  - Methods Board

# SDD Technical Assistance to Census

- SDD will continue to provide technical assistance in the following areas (in partnership with partners):
  - Census cartography, mapping, delineation of EAs, household listing & PopGIS
  - Provide advice on data capture methodology - CAPI vs PAPI
  - Assist in questionnaire design/data entry application for CAPI/PAPI using the Census Core Questions (standardised questionnaire)
  - Provide training to field staff, design of training manuals & materials
  - Data processing – data editing, recoding, and tabulation
  - Data analysis
  - Data documentation and archiving
  - Methodologies, standards, definitions and classifications



# Other Areas of Assistance to statistical collections

- SDD, in collaboration with respective technical partners, could provide advice and assistance in (in brackets):
  - DHS – MACRO, UNFPA (sampling, Qtn. design, training)
  - Labour Force Survey – ILO (sampling, Qtn. design, training, processing)
  - Agriculture – FAO (sampling, Qtn. design, processing)
  - Disability – UNICEF/WG (sampling, Qtn. design, training, processing)
  - MICS – UNICEF (sampling, Qtn. design, training)
- Technical partners may acquire their global expertise and skilled personnel to be engaged for these activities.
- SDD will provide these assistance, but on cost recovery basis.

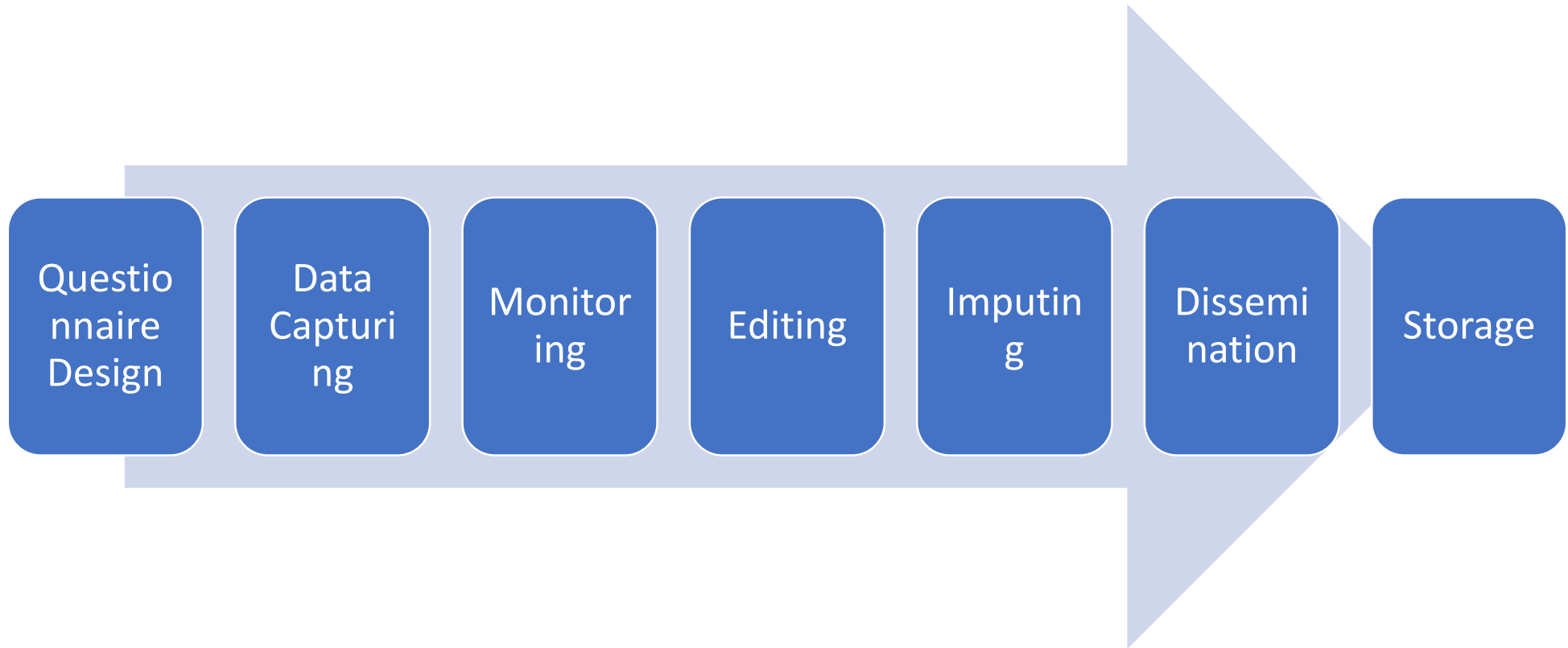
# TYPSS Phase III: Data processing and South-South

Pierre Wong, Census and Survey Data Processing Specialist

# Data processing



# What is Data Processing?



# Data Processing Past

- Paper questionnaire design in terms of processing flow
- Data processing planning
- Data entry design
- Editing specifications & applications for both Field and Batch



# Data Processing Future



Survey Solutions  
**Designer**



- CAPI
- CAWI
- Field Editing
- Field Monitoring
- Pre and During Collections Metadata

- Multi-mode collection
- Before, during and after collection editing
- Independently deployed
- Dissemination Tools

- Widely used
- Strong support base
- Proven and documented methods
- Peer Reviewed
- Advance editing and imputation functions

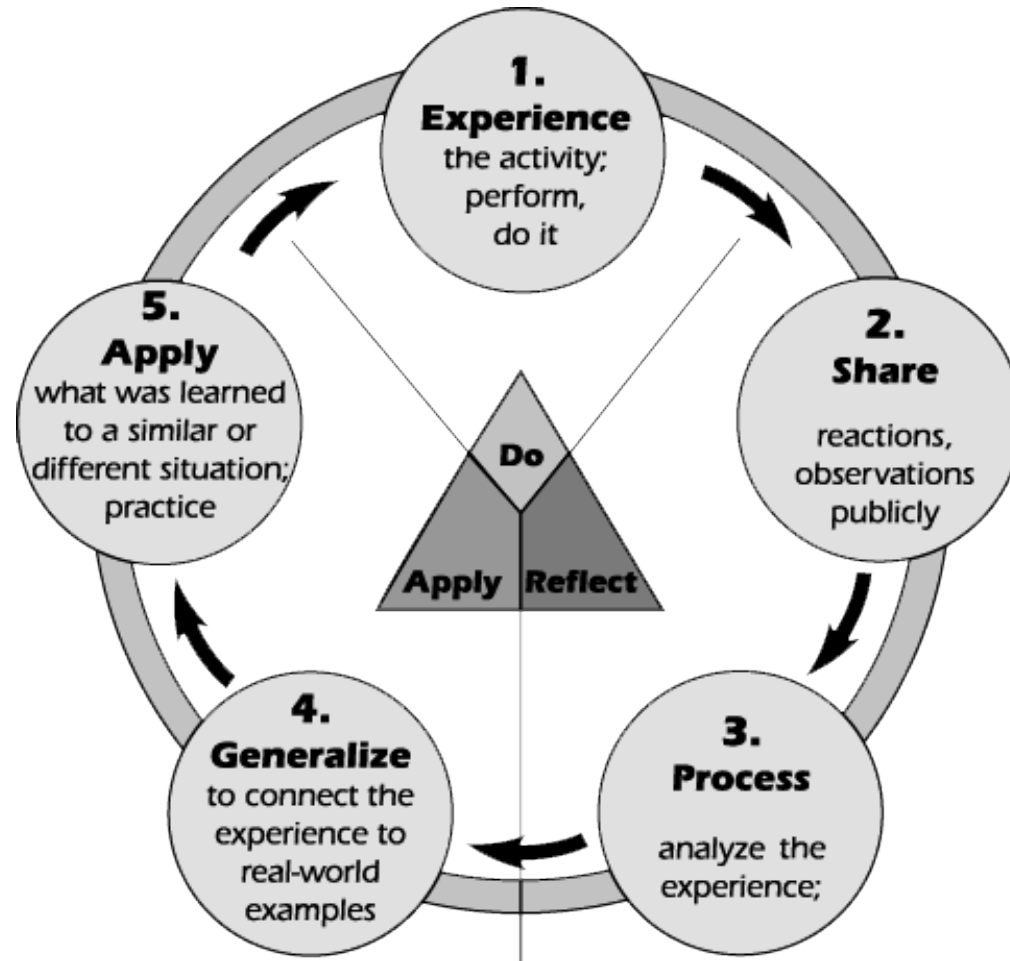
# Sustaining Data Processing in the Pacific South-South and Innovation



TDoS



# Sustaining Data Processing in the Pacific South-South and Innovation





# Sustaining Data Processing in the Pacific Resource and Training

- Online resources
- Improvement to traditional training methods



# TYPSS Phase III: improving data dissemination and use in the Pacific

Michael Sharp, Economic Advisor

# Improving data dissemination and use in the Pacific

- World Bank Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building:
  - improved documentation and preservation of data sets, increased data use and dissemination through harmonisation and more significant disaggregated data production.
- Three components:
  - Establishment of the Pacific Community Data Archive;
  - Standardization of survey and census datasets (ex-post harmonization); and
  - Development of an optimized sampling strategy.

# TYPSS Phase III: Disability and Childhood Statistics

Kaobari Matikarai, Census and Survey Officer

# UNICEF & SDD Disability and Childhood statistics partnership framework

- The issue of improving the availability of reliable disability statistics has become more prominent in the Pacific and a subject of discussion at recent high-level meetings, including the following:
  - The 2016–2025 Pacific Framework for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (PFRPD) with goal 5 focusing on strengthening disability statistics.
  - 2013–2022 “Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities” declared by UNESCAP member states adopted the Incheon strategy to ‘Make the Right Real’ for persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific. The strategy includes a specific goal to improve the reliability and comparability of disability data.
  - The 4th HOPS meeting in 2013 endorsed a proposal to standardise the collection and compilation of disability statistics through existing censuses and surveys to obtain richer information on disability, such as on ‘equalization of opportunities’.
  - SDG key principal is that “no one be left behind”.

# UNICEF & SDD Disability and Childhood statistics partnership framework

- The partnership framework aim to ensure that disability and childhood statistics in the Pacific are available, relevant and comparability both at the national and international level through:
  - promoting the use of international standard tools; e.g., ICF, WG Disability modules, MICS-DHS.
  - Integrating disability and childhood related questions into existing surveys & census.
  - Supporting comprehensive disability survey, MICS-DHS/DHS-MICS.
  - Collaboration work to undertake in-depth analysis using existing data (eg. Child poverty analysis)
  - The provision of powerful Statistical software for further analysis e.g., Stata
- The partnership framework also aims to develop/improve good working relationship, collaboration and communication with other partners/bodies in this area.

# Disability and Childhood statistics partnership framework

## A snapshot:

### ■ Adoption of Child labour module:

Figure 1: Children involved in child labour

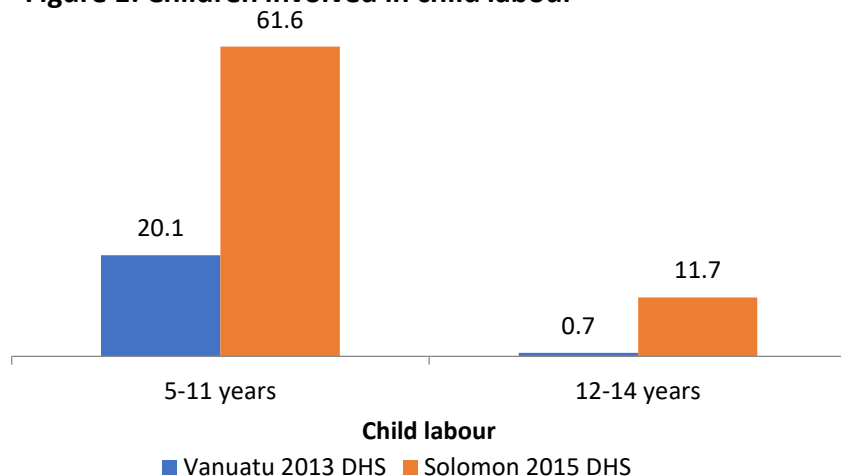
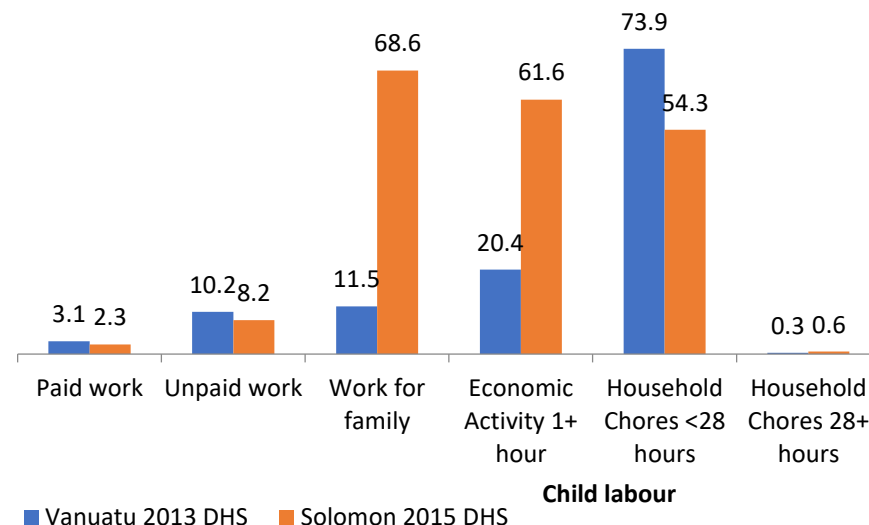


Figure 2: Children 5-11 years by type of child labour

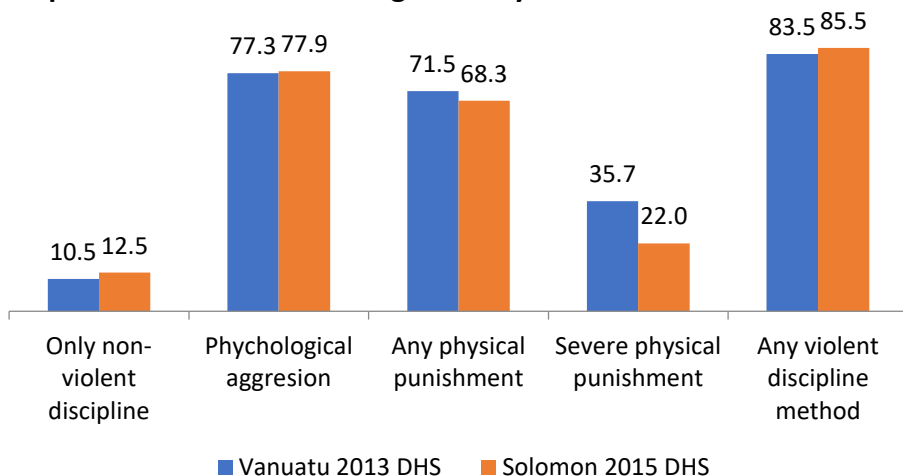


# Disability and Childhood statistics partnership framework

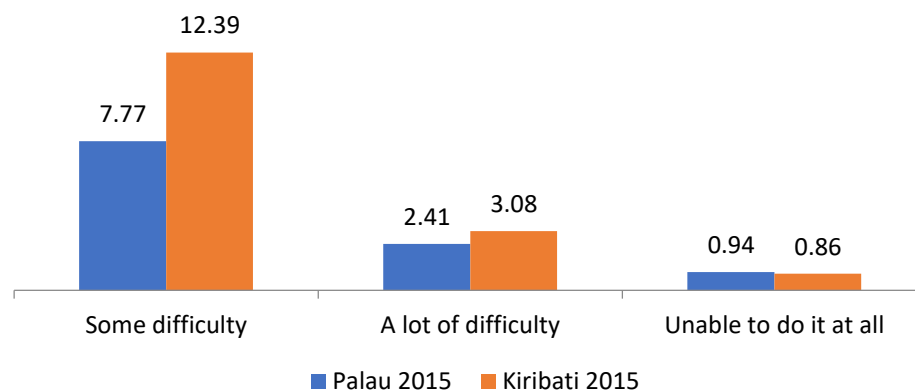
## A snapshot:

- Adoption of Child discipline and disability module:

**Figure 3: Methods of discipline and severity of punishment for children aged 2-14 years**



**Figure 4: Disability prevalence (%) at different cut-off for population 5 years and older**





# UNICEF & SDD Disability and Childhood statistics partnership framework

- The partnership framework will provide technical assistance and supports in the following:
  - training of census fieldworkers on the use of WG disability module
  - analysis and dissemination of disability data from census based on WG Short set of questions on disability
  - Disability survey – Tonga Disability Survey 2018
  - MICS-DHS or DHS-MICS (working closely with UNICEF-MICS team in the planning, questionnaire design, training, data processing, analysis, dissemination)
  - Further and in-depth analysis using survey data to highlight situation of women and children

# UNICEF & SDD Disability and Childhood statistics partnership framework

- SDD wishes to acknowledge a good working partnership with UNICEF in this area and looking forward to continue on this journey together.
- SDD also wishes to acknowledge other partners as well – WG, PDF, UNESCAP, NSO and other development partners for their positive support.

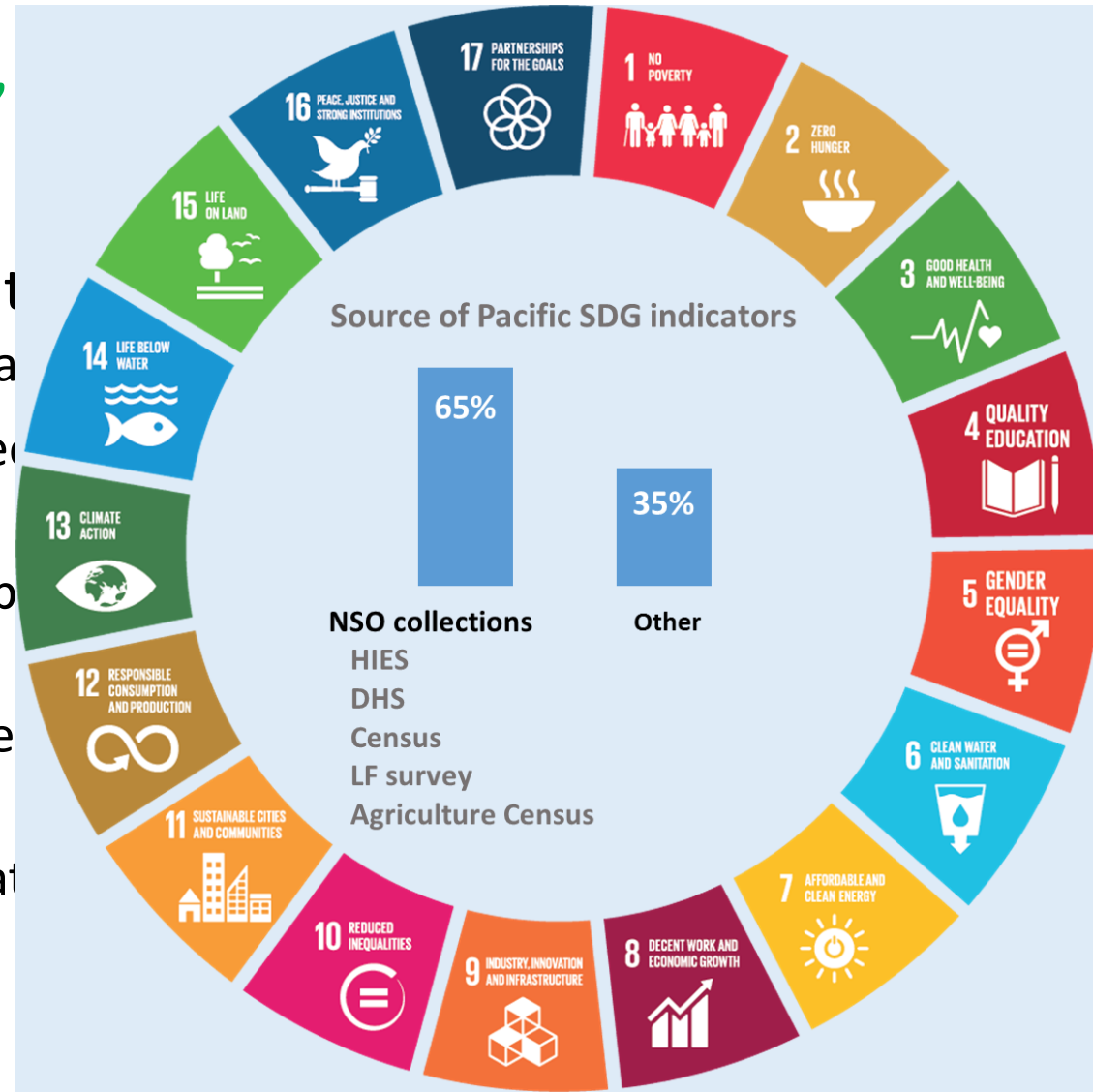
# TYPSS Phase III: Collections to indicators

Alison Culpin, Demographer/Social Statistician

# Collections to indicators or, 'data from farm to table'

SDD uses national collections data to

- update a range of indicators (such as
- provide input into population projection (base population)
- assist countries to describe development time
- conduct policy relevant research –e.g. regional patterns
- investigate data linkages e.g. education



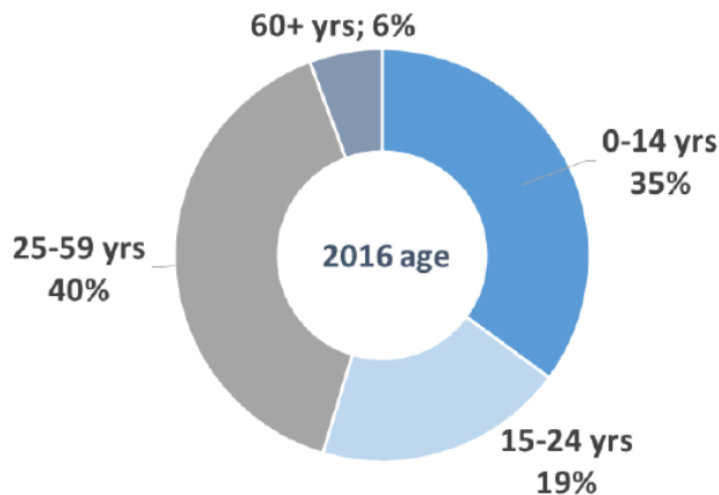
# Data collected now helps us estimate the future



11.4 million in 2016



19.6 million in 2050



# Conclusion

- HOPS are invited to note the activities conducted by the Collections Team during TYPSS Phase II, the challenges and the way forward.
- Data cannot be obtained without the support of countries. SDD extends it's immense appreciation to NSO staff.
- Heads of Statistics and Planning are invited to acknowledge the significant financial support provided by donors, particularly the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

# THANK YOU