

## Positioning Household Surveys for the Next Decade

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Household surveys are critical for research, policy and development

- Fundamental component of NSS, providing the data to assess progress towards national development targets
- 1/3 of 232 indicators for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), cutting across 13 out of 17 SDG goals, can be derived from household surveys
- Household surveys can provide the required data to train and validate alternative data sources for high-resolution, high-frequency insights for monitoring, targeting and evaluation



### Yet...

- Criticisms persist regarding availability, coverage, accuracy, timeliness, cost-effectiveness, policy-relevance and use of household surveys
- Diminishing response rates; coordination failures; lengthy questionnaires
- A crowded backdrop of competing data sources and methods ... plus ...
  - Covid-19 pandemic completely upended survey landscape!



### Positioning household surveys for the next decade: Objectives

 Identify priority technical areas and sketch out the required enabling environment for household surveys to perform their foundational roles, meet new data demands, and increase their policy and research impact in the remaining decade for the SDGs



## Positioning household surveys for the next decade: outline

□Organized around 8 technical priorities:

- 1. Enhancing the interoperability and integration of household surveys
- 2. Designing and implementing more inclusive, respondent-centric surveys
- 3. Improving sampling efficiency and coverage
- 4. Scaling up the use of objective measurement technologies
- 5. Building capacity for CAPI, phone, web, and mixed-mode surveys
- 6. Systematizing the collection, storage, and use of paradata and metadata
- 7. Incorporating machine learning and artificial intelligence for data quality control and analysis
- 8. Improving data access, discoverability, and dissemination.

#### Plus:

Foster stronger enabling environment: at national and global level



1. Improve interoperability and integration of household surveys



Improving **accessibility** of other data sources for integration



Establishing a **total quality framework** for data integration



Fostering data **interoperability by design:** concepts and definitions, classifications, geo-reference, sample design, institutional arrangement

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Maintaining high ethical standards and data confidentiality



# 2. Designing and implementing more inclusive, respondent-centric surveys



Transforming respondents into collaborators and co-producers

Minimizing the reliance on proxy respondents to improve quality of data



Improving the correction of **nonresponse bias** 



3. Improving sampling efficiency and coverage

Improving sampling frames for household surveys



Adopting **innovative sampling methods** for difficultto-sample population groups

Applying **responsive and adaptive** sampling design



4. Scaling up the use of objective measurement methods



## 5. Improving capacity for CAPI, phone, web, and mixed-mode surveys



Building **sample frames** for phone surveys



Developing phone and web survey tools and protocols



Conducting more systematic analysis of mode effects





6. Systematizing the collection, storage, and use of paradata and metadata



7. Expanding capacity for machine learning and artificial intelligence



8. Improving data access, discoverability, and dissemination



## Fostering a stronger enabling environment for household surveys: the role of countries





Strengthening engagement with policymakers and data users

**Modernizing** national statistical systems



Quantifying the **benefits** and communicate the **value** of surveys



Sustaining **financing** for household surveys



Strengthening the **capacity** of national statistical systems



Fostering a program of **experimental statistics** 



Investing in ICT infrastructure



## The Role of Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys



- Foster **coordination** at the national and international level: planning, financing and implementation
- Access and identify national capacity building needs
- Provide a **common platform** for training materials
- Coordinating activities of members in initiating **innovative approaches** and **experimentation** and fostering **exchange** of experiences



- Developing guidelines and training materials along priority areas outlined in this position paper
- Encourage and support experimentation with and scaling-up of innovative methods



- Foster the **exchange** of national experiences and innovative methods, through various channels
- **Collaborate** with key partners (NSO, CSO, research institutes) to stay informed of latest developments and to seek collaboration opportunities
- Organise meetings and workshops to advocate for innovative approaches

