

**- DRAFT -**

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# Somali High Frequency Survey

## Wave I (February 2016)

### Overview and Preliminary Results

**Utz Johann Pape & Johan A. Mistiaen**

Global Poverty and Equity Practice

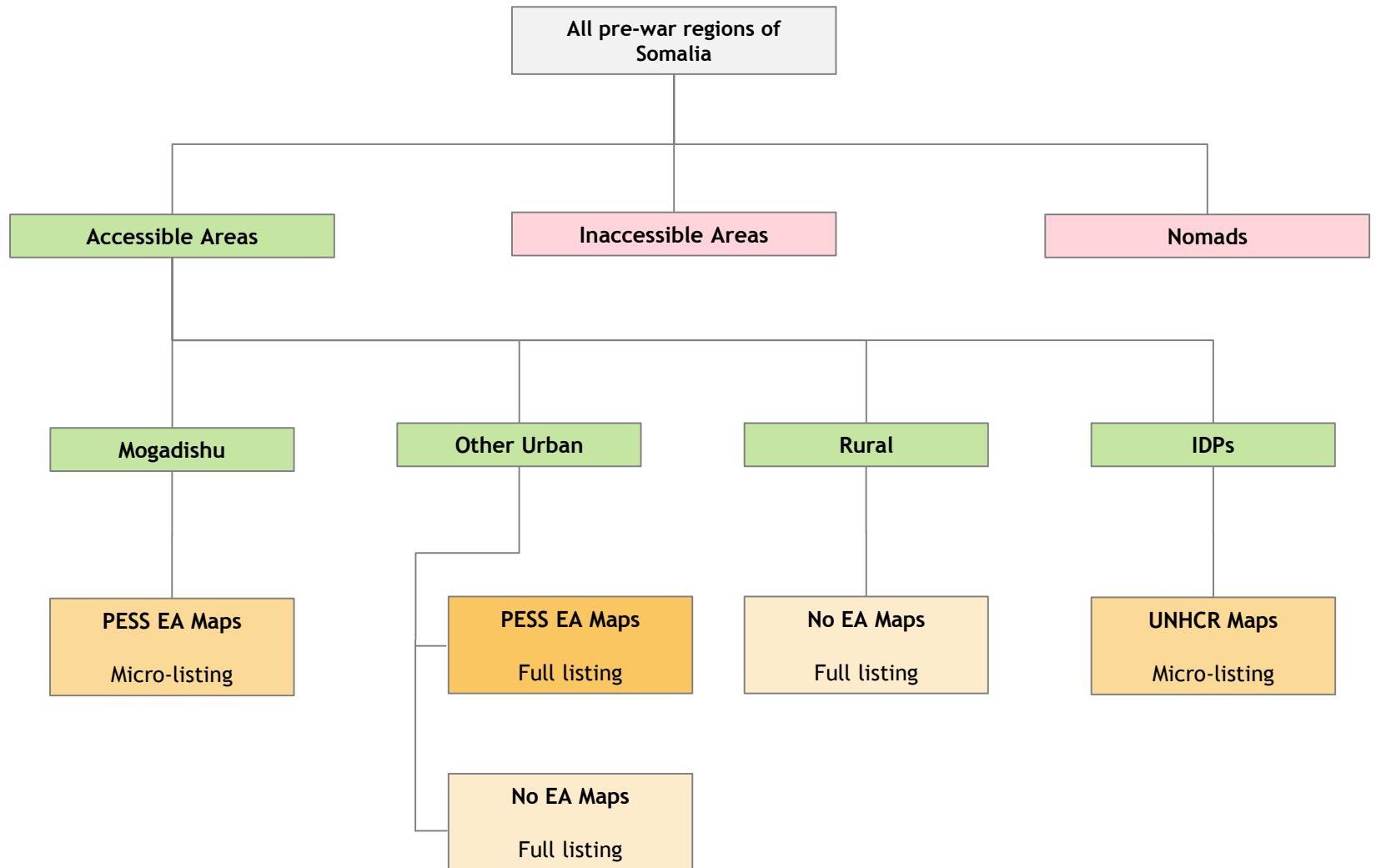
The World Bank

August 30, 2016

# Agenda

1. Methodology
  - a) Sample
  - b) Questionnaire
  - c) Rapid Consumption Methodology
  - d) Fieldwork Monitoring
  - e) Poverty Measurement
2. Results
  - a) Demographics
  - b) Poverty
  - c) Labor
  - d) Education
  - e) Access to Services
  - f) Perceptions
3. Recap of Main Findings
4. Discussion and Next Steps

# Context-adapted sample design



# Sample Design without EA maps

PESS maps were only available for some areas. In areas without PESS maps, we designed a sample frame based on settlements recorded in other data sources.

## 1. Removal of duplicates



# Sample Design without EA maps

PESS maps were only available for some areas. In areas without PESS maps, we designed a sample frame based on settlements recorded in other data sources.

1. Removal of duplicates
2. Demarcate boundaries in urban areas using Thiessen polygons



# Sample Design without EA maps

PESS maps were only available for some areas. In areas without PESS maps, we designed a sample frame based on settlements recorded in other data sources.

1. Removal of duplicates
2. Demarcate boundaries in urban areas using Thiessen polygons
3. Check demarcation





# Full vs. Micro-listing

Traditionally, all households in an enumeration area are listed before households are selected randomly for interviews. A full listing can raise suspicion in some areas. Thus, we opted for a micro-listing approach.



The micro-listing approach splits an enumeration area into multiple segments. Each segment is further split into blocks. Within a selected block, the enumerator records all housing structures. The tablet selects randomly one structure of which the enumerator records all households. The tablet selected randomly the household to be interviewed.

This methodology provides unbiased estimates but reduces precision due to design effects introduced by the additional layers of hierarchy.

Wave I surveyed 4,117 household across rural and urban areas and IDP settlements, representing 40 percent of the population

Sample properties of the SHFS

	Overall	Mogadishu	Other Urban	Rural	IDP Settlements	Nomads
<b>Sample Size (Households)</b>	4,117	816	2,048	822	431	0
<b>Population (Covered Households)</b>	923,092	187,246	445,113	88,770	201,963	0
<b>Sample Size (Individuals)</b>	21,026	3,619	11,123	4,094	2,190	0
<b>Population (Covered Individuals)</b>	4,930,351	895,915	2,459,482	463,266	1,111,689	0
<b>Population (Total PESS)</b>	12,316,895	1,280,939	3,935,453	2,806,787	1,106,751	3,186,965
<b>Percentage of Population Covered</b>	40%	70%	62%	17%	100%	0%
<b>Number of Enumeration Areas</b>	341	67	170	69	35	0

**Notes**

1. Wave I of the SHFS covered the following pre-war regions: Awdal, Banadir, Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer, and Woqooyi Galbeed. Not included were Bakool, Bay, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, and Middle Shabelle.
2. 'Covered' population includes extrapolation to inaccessible areas within covered pre-war regions. It is assumed that inaccessible areas are similar to the bottom 25 percent of enumeration areas in the same analytical strata. IDP settlements are scaled to all regions.
3. Percentage of Population Covered is based on PESS population estimates.



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# Questionnaire – Modules

- Household Roster (110 questions)
- Household Characteristics (38 questions)
- Consumption
  - Food (30 questions per item)
  - Non-Food (14 questions per item)
- Livestock (39 questions per item)
- Durables (16 questions per item)
- Perception (24 questions)
- Food Security\* (24 questions)
- Income and Remittances\* (14 questions)
- Household Enterprise\* (172 questions)
- Shocks\* (15 questions)

\* Only administered in areas with full listing

# Questionnaire – Dataset

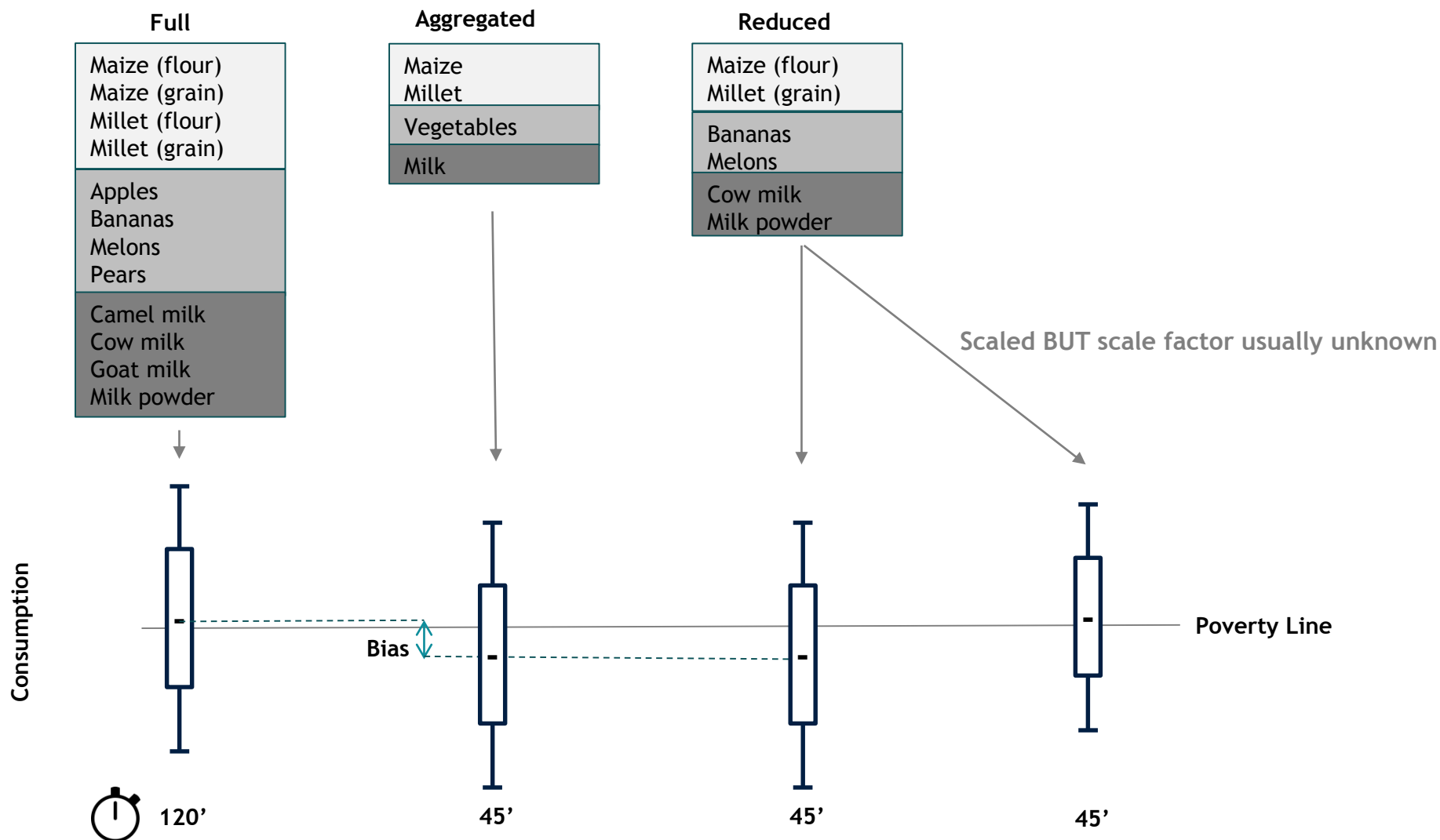
- Household: 348 variables
- Household members: 148 variables
- Food: 33 variables
- Non-Food: 18 variables
- Durables: 30 variables
- Livestock: 33 variables
- Shocks: 16 variables

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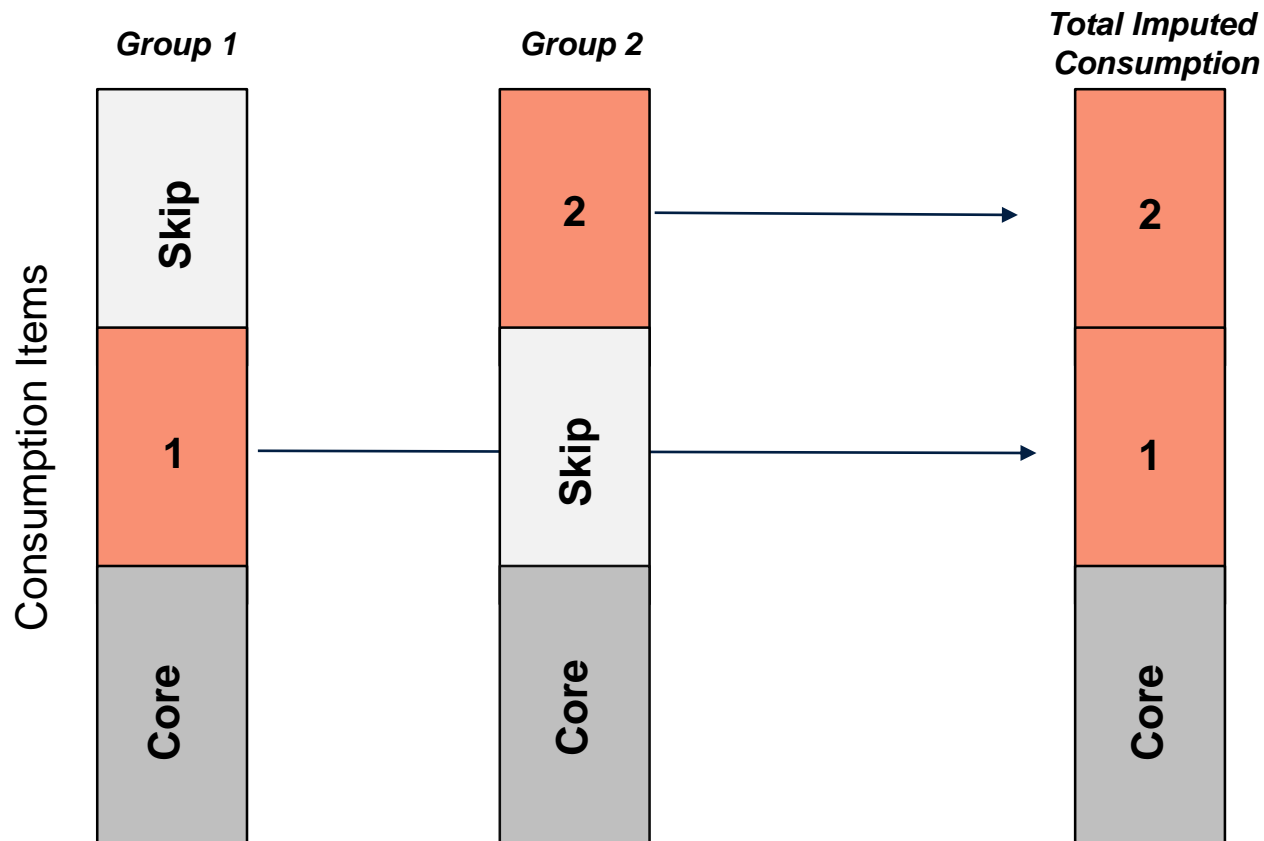
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  - a) Demographics
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  - c) Labor
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# Rapid Consumption Methodology

In traditional household surveys, consumption is measured using a long list of >300 items. This takes multiple hours or days.

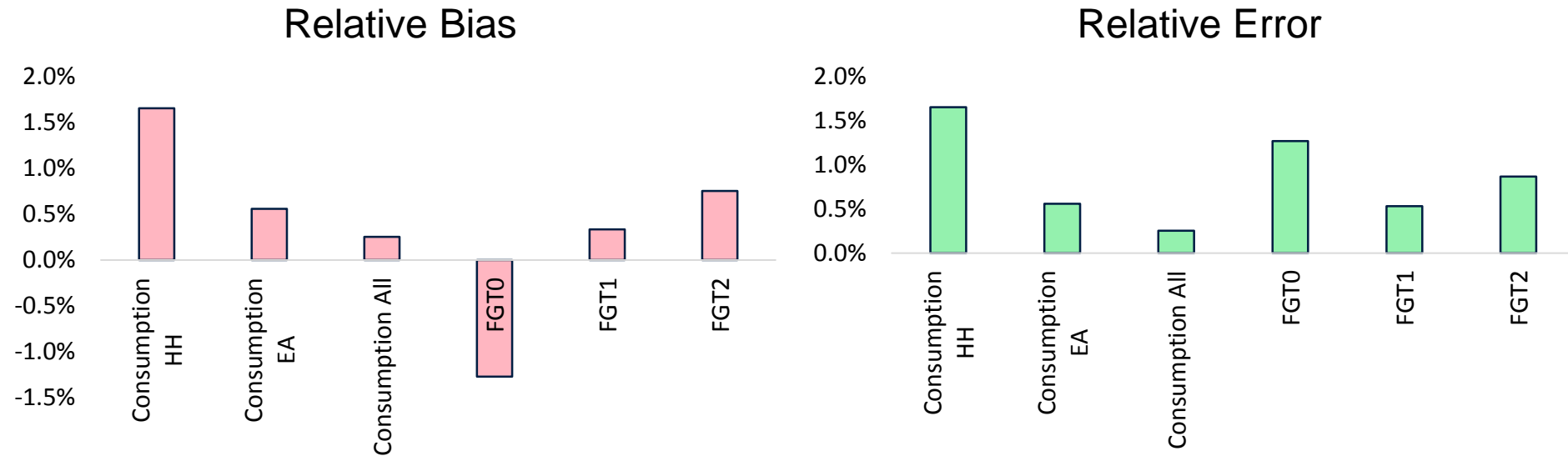


# Rapid Consumption Methodology



- Items are partitioned into a core and multiple optional modules
- Households are assigned to the core and one optional module

# Rapid Consumption Methodology: Pilot Simulation Results



The Rapid Consumption Methodology performs well as simulation results indicate. The simulation uses household consumption survey data and compares indicators based on full consumption with indicators based on *ex ante* implemented Rapid Consumption.



# Rapid Consumption Methodology – Mogadishu 2015 Pilot

	Food Consumption				Non-Food Consumption			
	Number of Items	Share Hargeisa	Share Mogadishu	Share Mogadishu Imputed	Number of Items	Share Hargeisa	Share Mogadishu	Share Mogadishu Imputed
Core	33	91%	64%	54%	26	76%	62%	52%
Module 1	19	3%	9%	16%	15	7%	9%	12%
Module 2	20	2%	14%	14%	15	5%	9%	12%
Module 3	15	2%	5%	6%	15	6%	8%	9%
Module 4	15	2%	8%	9%	15	6%	11%	15%

Only recording consumption from ‘core’ items will result in severe under-estimation of consumption and, thus, over-estimation of poverty.

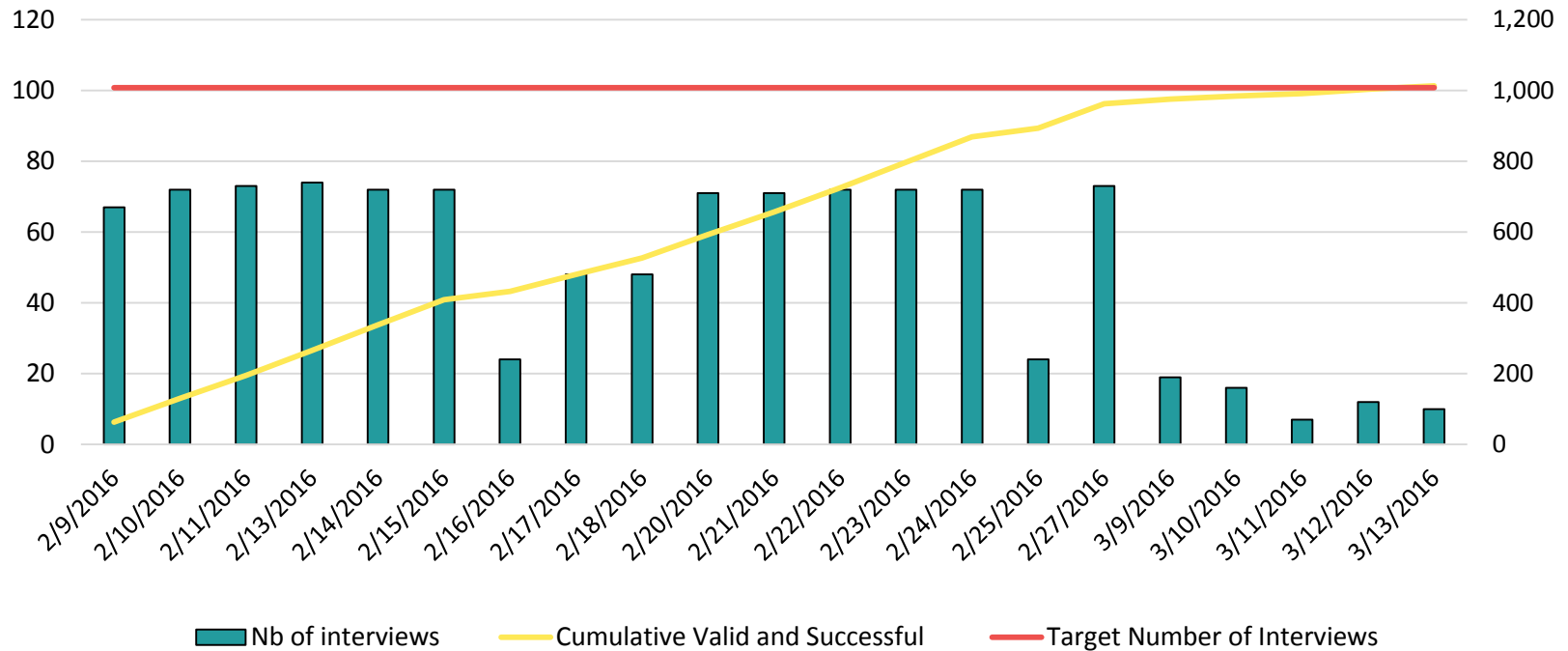
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# Field Monitoring

Data collection was monitored daily using a real-time monitoring system.

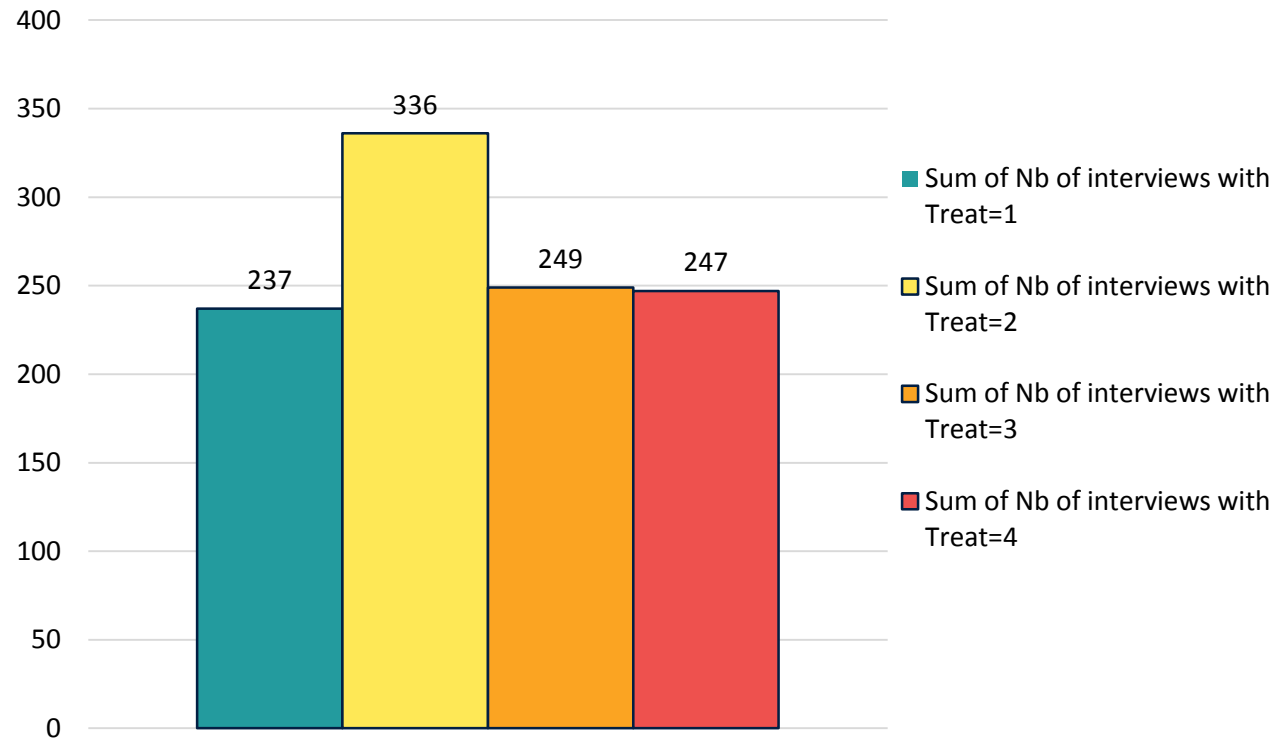
## 1. Number of interviews



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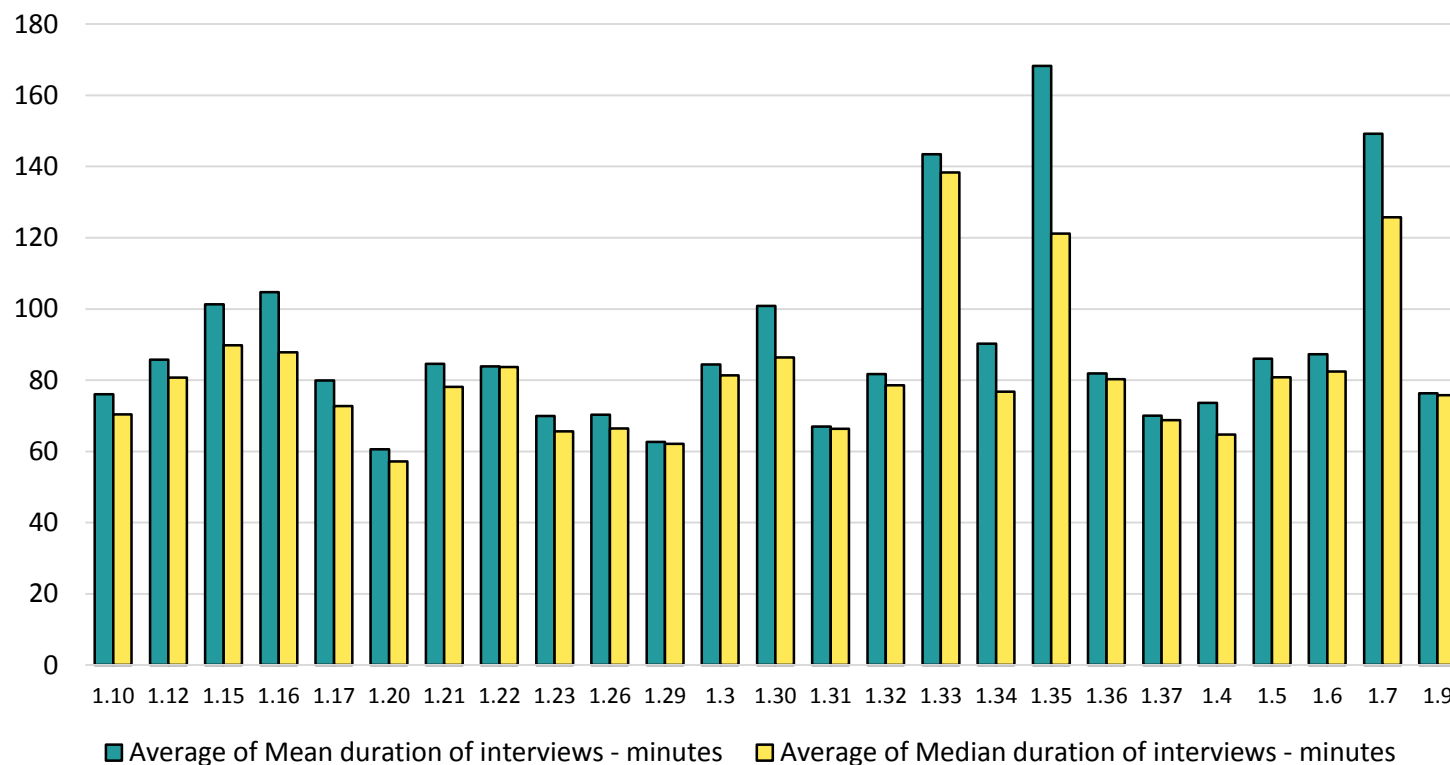
## 2. Allocation of Optional Modules



# Field Monitoring

Data collection was monitored daily using a real-time monitoring system.

## 3. Duration of interviews by enumerators in minutes



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# Poverty Measurement from the SHFS

## 1. Consumption Aggregate

- For food and non-food items
- For assets by estimating consumption flow
- Impute 'missing' consumption values

## 2. Deflator

- Laspeyres: calculate spatial price indices using a common food basket and spatial prices
- Apply to food and nonfood consumption aggregate

## 3. Define a Poverty Line based on 1.90 USD PPP 2011

- Converting 1.90 USD PPP to SSh in 2011
- Estimate inflation of SSh from 2011 to 2016 by a CPI-like index based on estimated consumption shares and FSNAU price data (food and non-food)
- Convert poverty line back to current USD using current exchange rate from SSh to USD
- Resulting poverty line: 1.58 USD (2016)



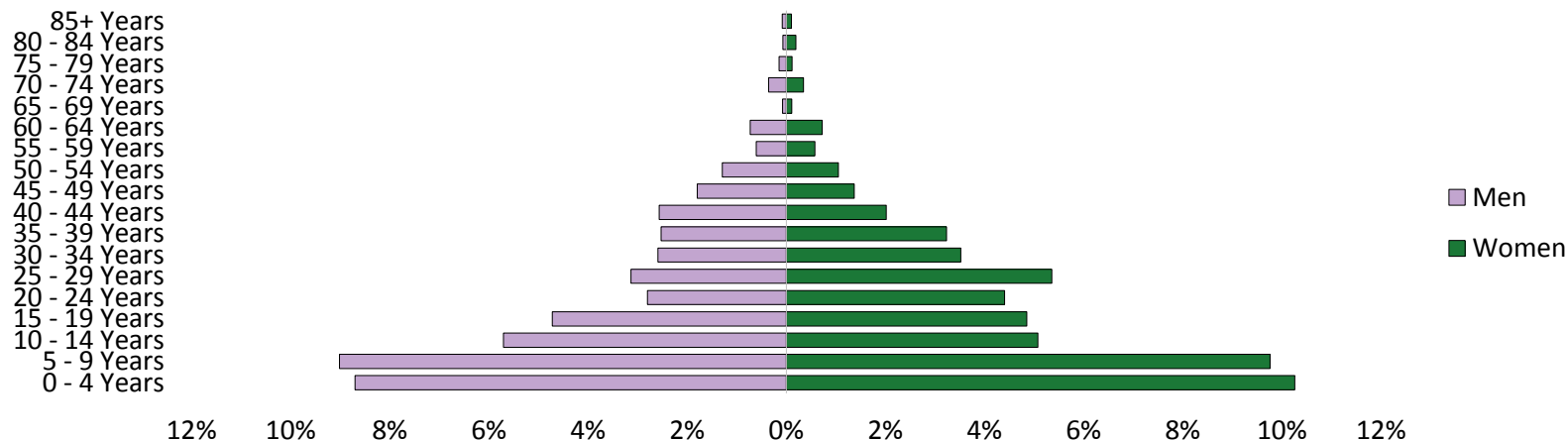
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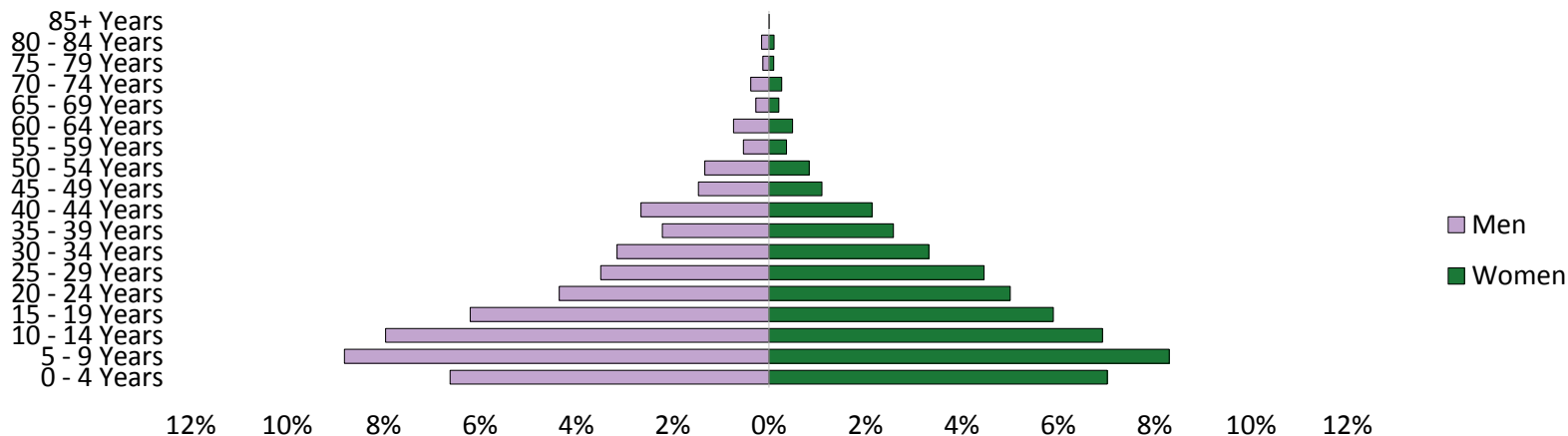
# The population is predominantly young

Almost half of the population is less than 15 years old

SHFS Population Pyramid



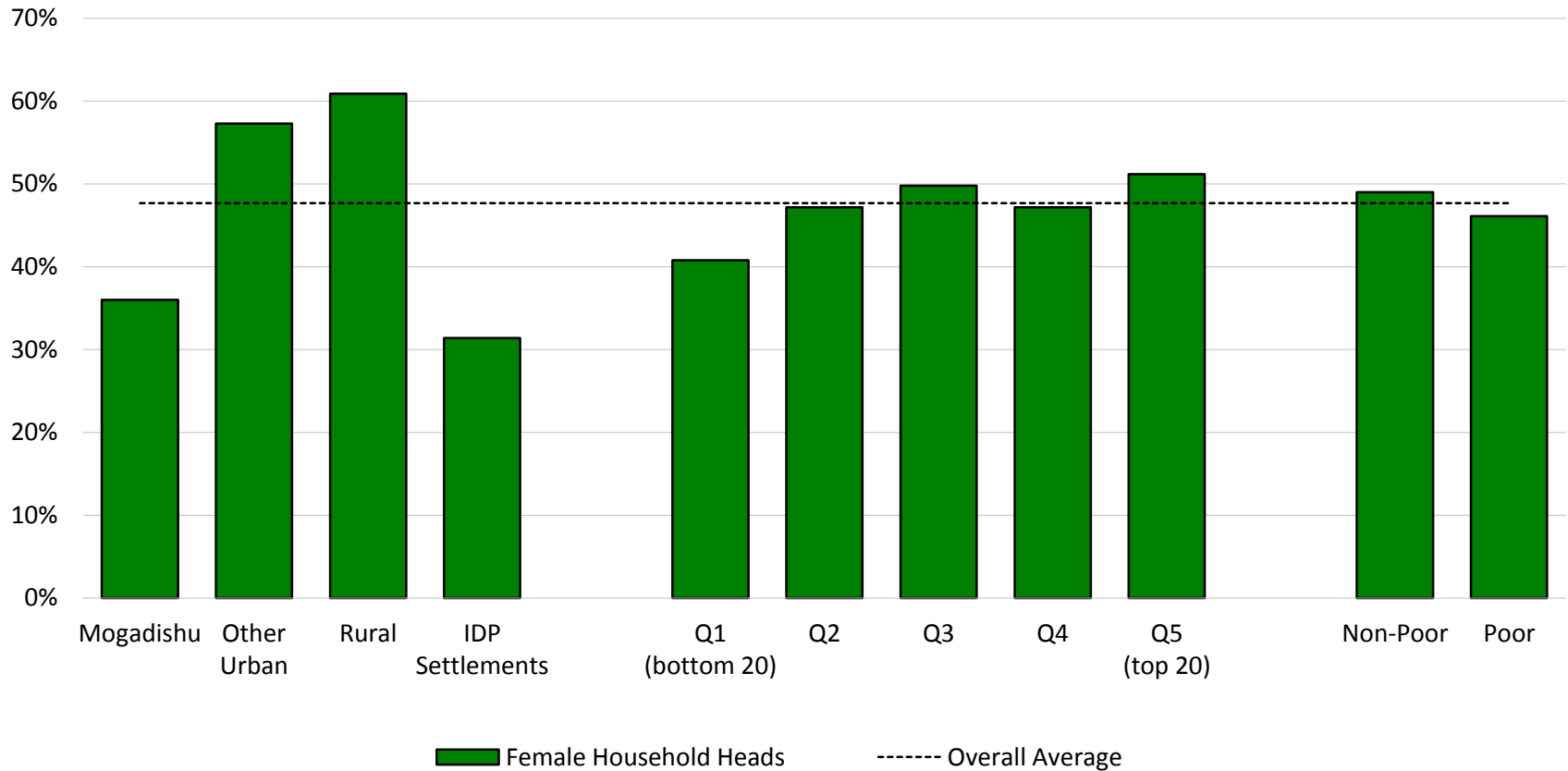
PESS Population Pyramid



# Almost half of Somali households are headed by women

## 2 in 3 households in Mogadishu and IDP Settlements are headed by men

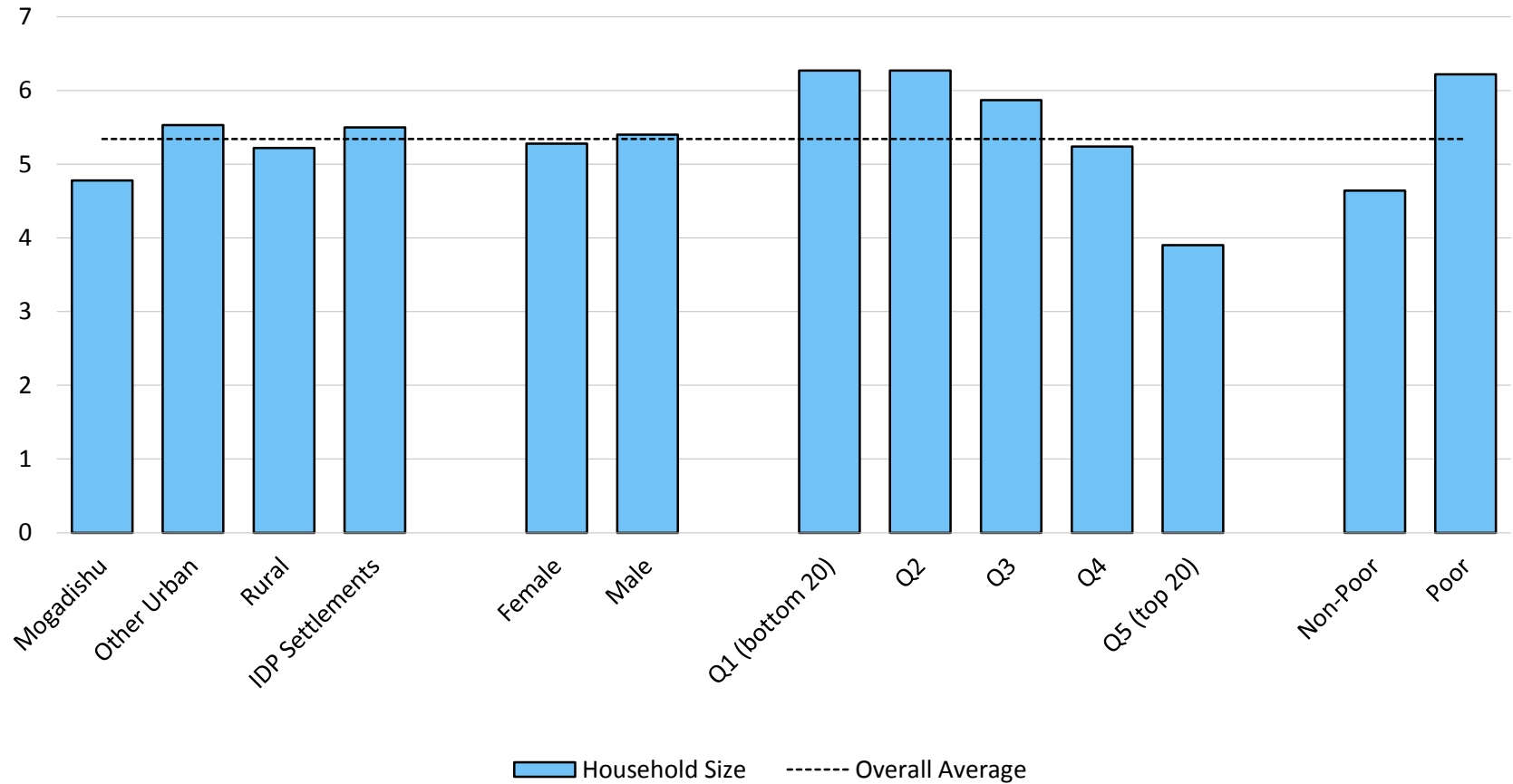
Percent of households headed by women



# The average household size is 5.3

Household size decreases with income

Number of members per household

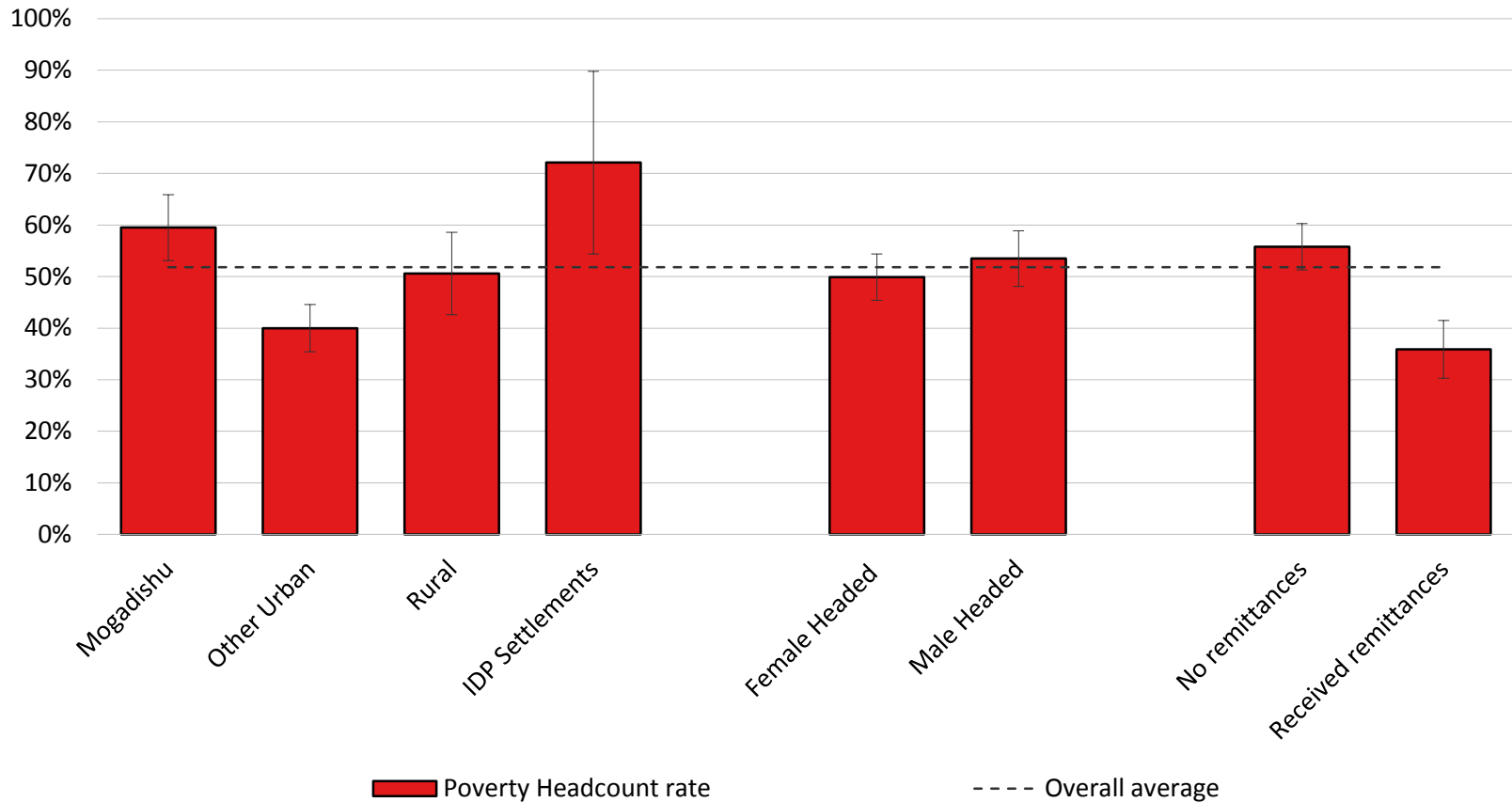


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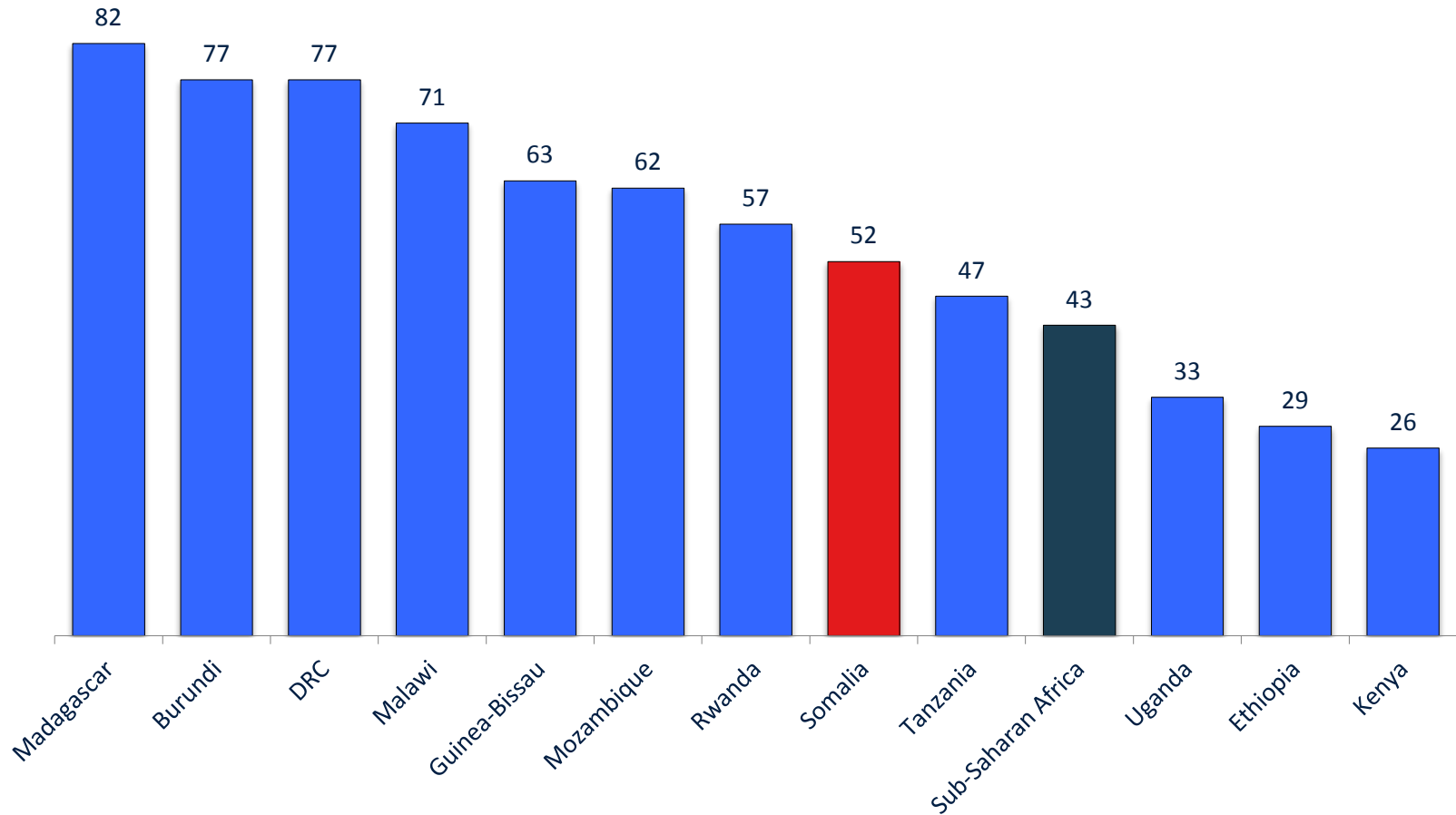
# The poverty headcount ranges from 36 to 72 percent

Poverty incidence (% of population living on less than \$1.9 per day in 2011 PPP terms)



# The population ranks among the poorest of the world

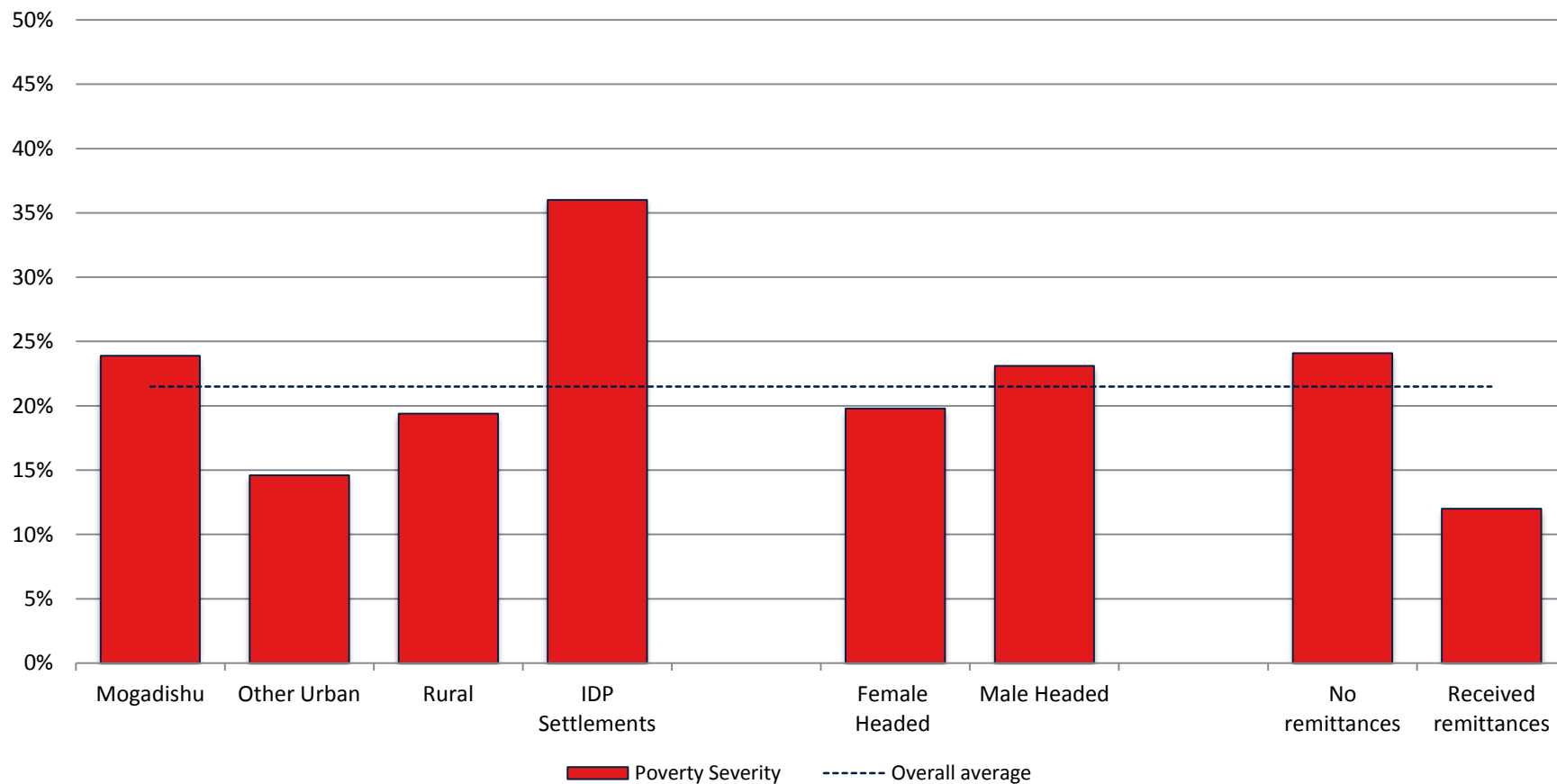
Poverty incidence (% of population living on less than \$1.9 per day in 2011 PPP terms)



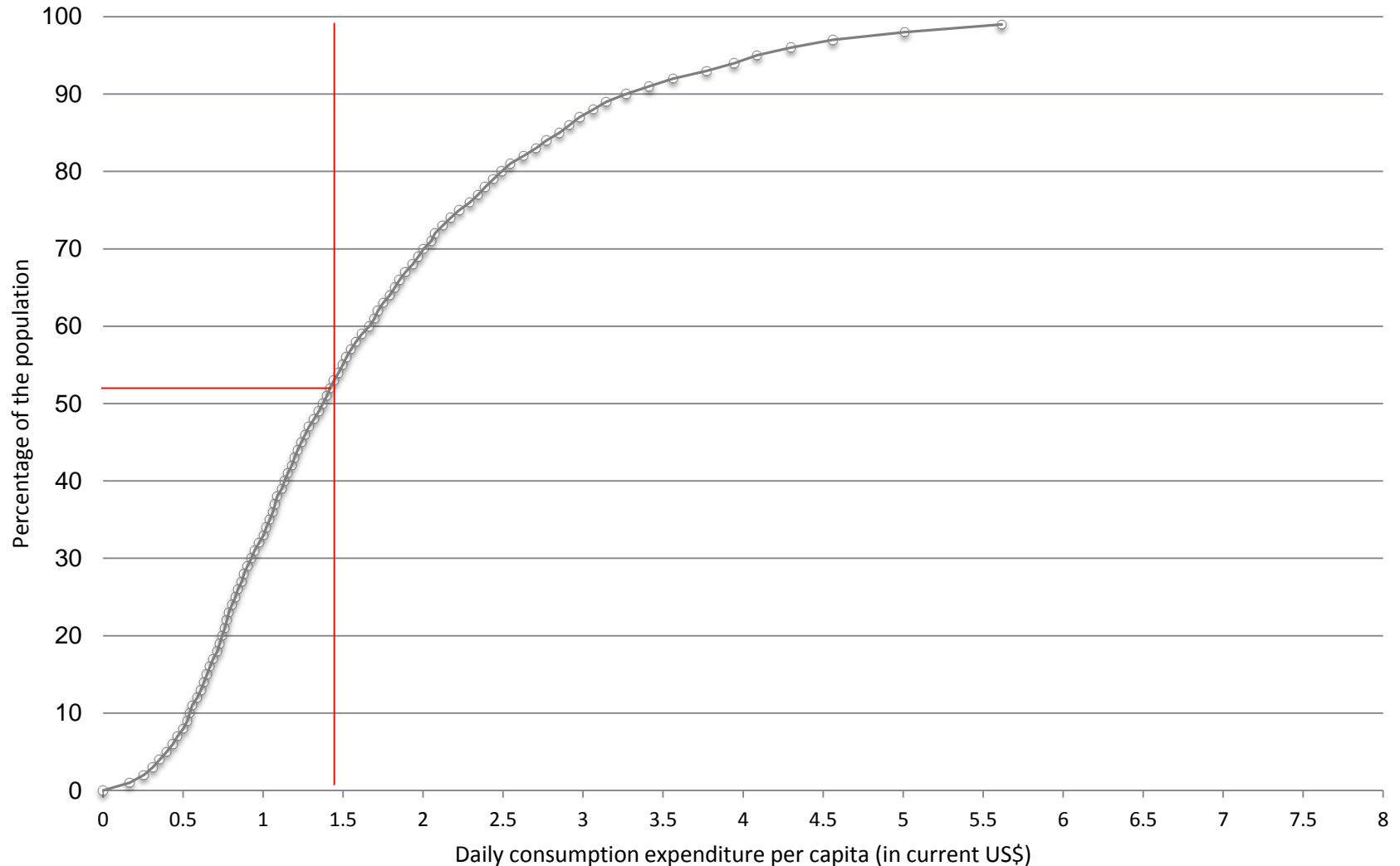


# The poverty gap ranges from 12 to 36 percent

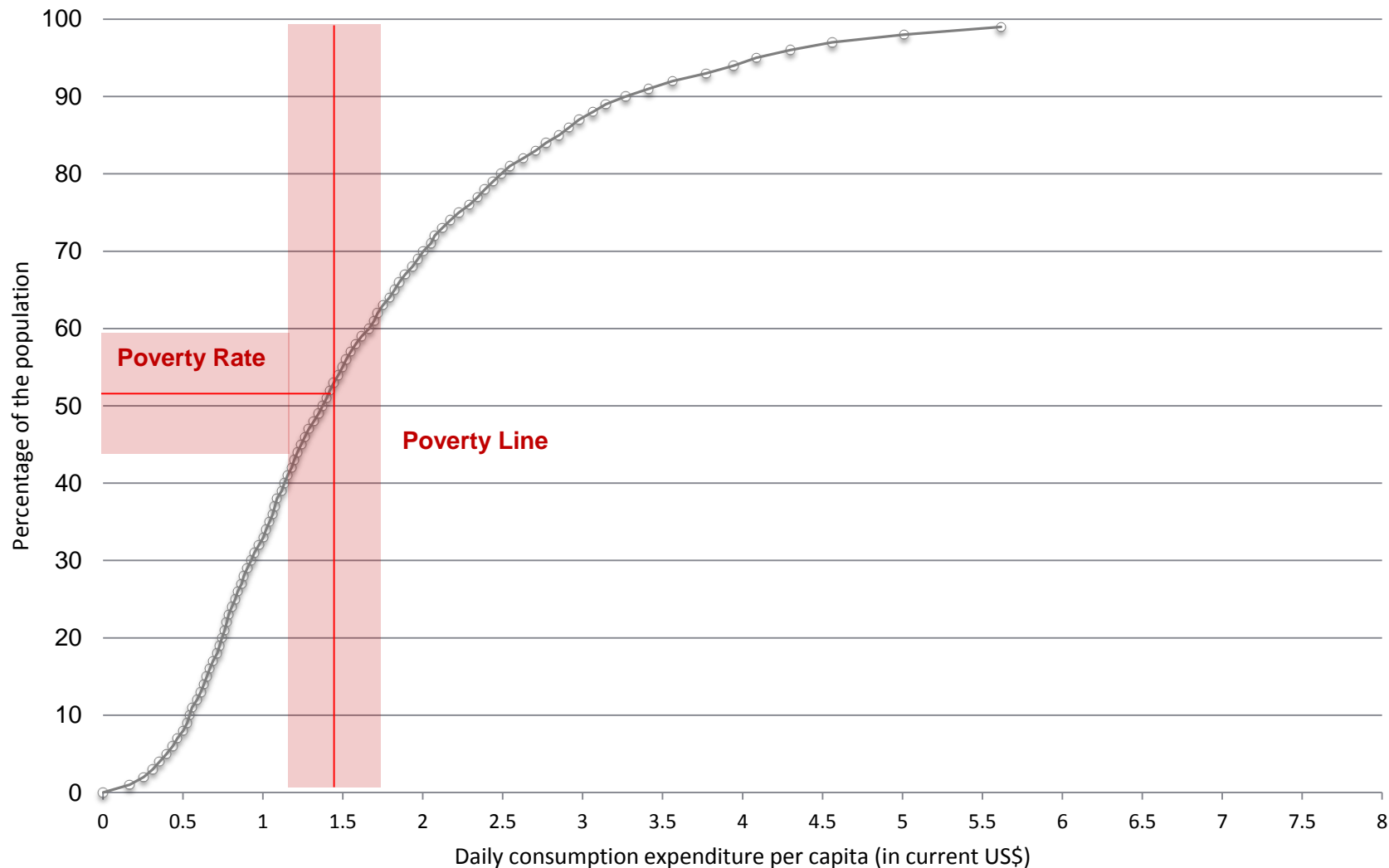
Poverty gap (% shortfall relative to poverty line)



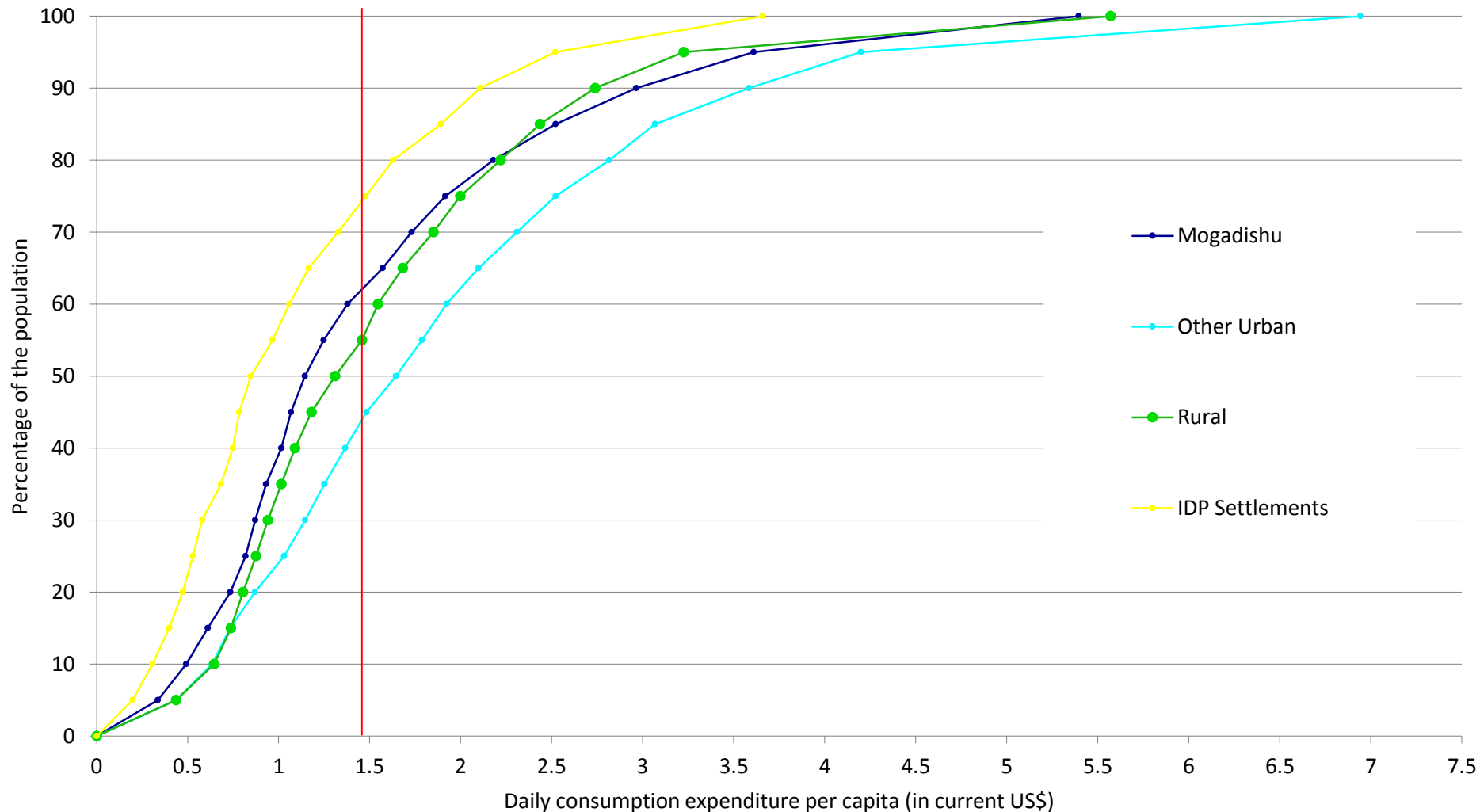
The distribution of per capita consumption expenditures rises steeply to the poverty line



The distribution of per capita consumption expenditures rises steeply to the poverty line => **highly elastic (pro's and con's)**



IDPs are the poorest, while urban areas outside Mogadishu are wealthiest along every point of the distribution



# The top 20 percent consume seven times more than the bottom 20 percent

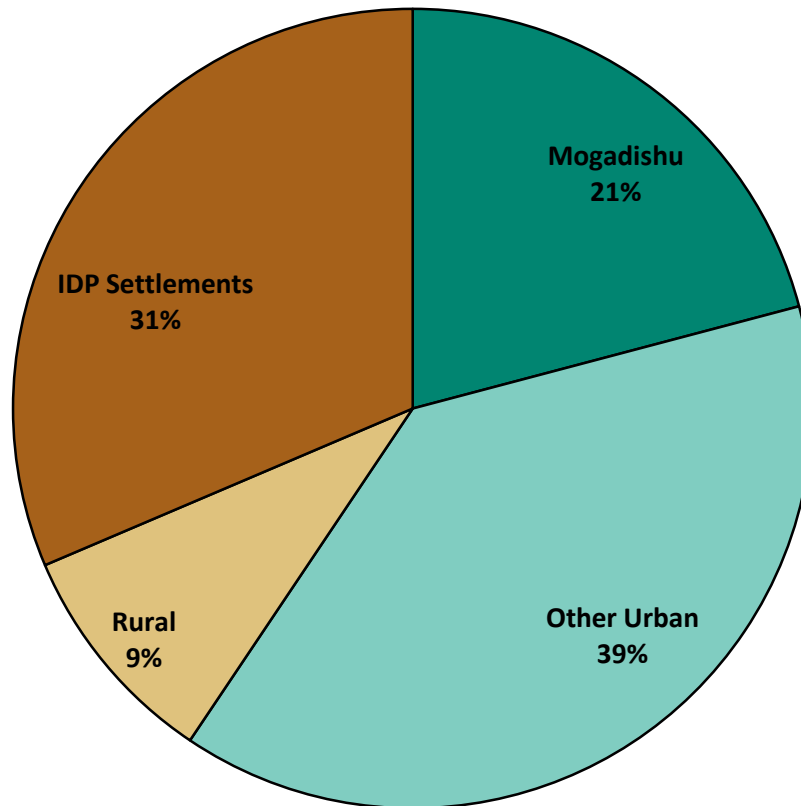
Daily consumption expenditure per capita by consumption quintile (current US\$)

	Overall	Mogadishu	Other Urban	Rural	IDP Settlements
<b>Q1 (bottom 20)</b>	0.53	0.52	0.58	0.59	0.48
<b>Q2</b>	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.92
<b>Q3</b>	1.39	1.37	1.39	1.43	1.38
<b>Q4</b>	2.05	2.01	2.06	2.07	2.06
<b>Q5 (top 20)</b>	3.76	3.74	3.84	3.61	3.28

# A majority of poor households are in urban areas

3 in 10 poor households are in IDP Settlements

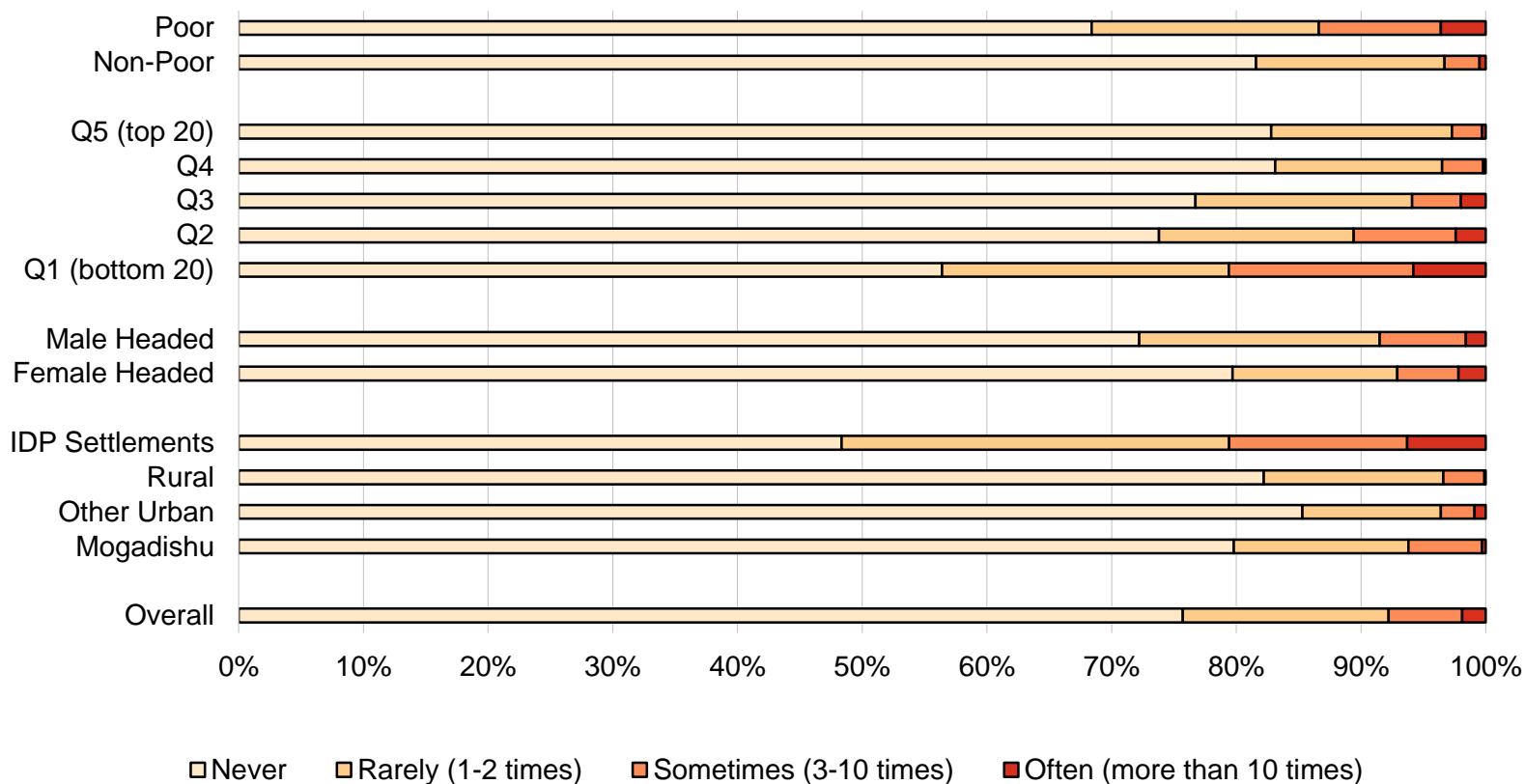
Percentage breakdown of the poor population by region



# 3 in 4 households did not experience hunger in February 2016

## Households in IDP Settlements report hunger more often

Experience of hunger in the past 4 weeks





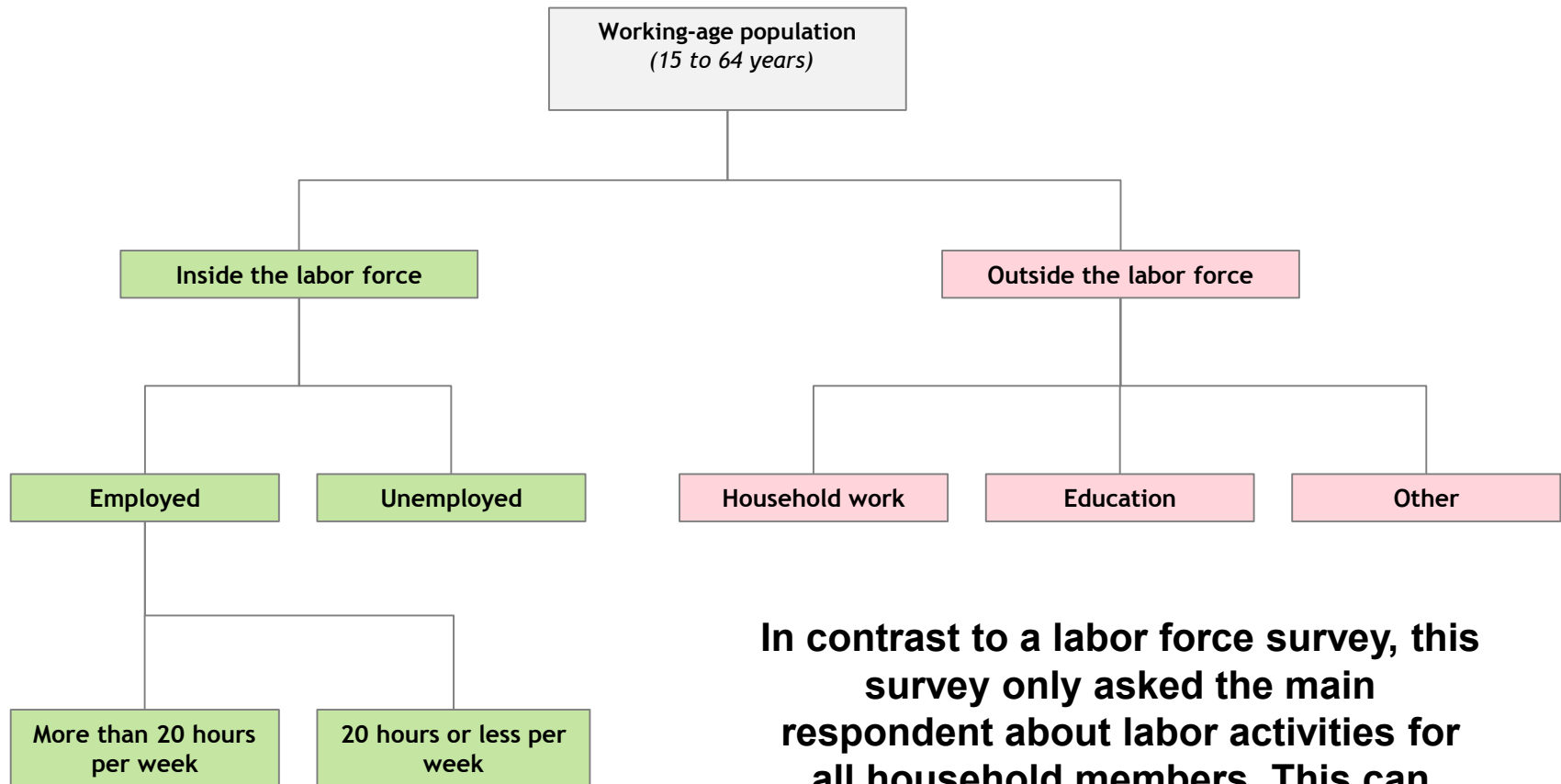
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# Labor Market Statistics: Key Concepts (I/II)

- The **working-age population** (15 to 64 years) is made up of people who are either inside ('active') or outside of the labor force ('inactive'). The **working-age youth** are those aged between 15 and 24 years.
- The **labor force** is made up of employed and unemployed people.
- **Employed** people are those who are of working-age (15 to 64 years) and engaged in activities producing goods or providing services for at least one hour during the last 7 days. This includes workers who contributed within the family establishment.
- **Unemployed** people are those who are not employed but are looking for work and are available to work.
  - **Long-term unemployed** are those who have been unemployed for at least 12 months.
  - **First-time job-searchers** are those who are currently unemployed looking for work, and have never worked before.
- Those **outside of the labor force** are called '**inactive**'; these are people who are not employed, not looking for work, and/or not available to work.

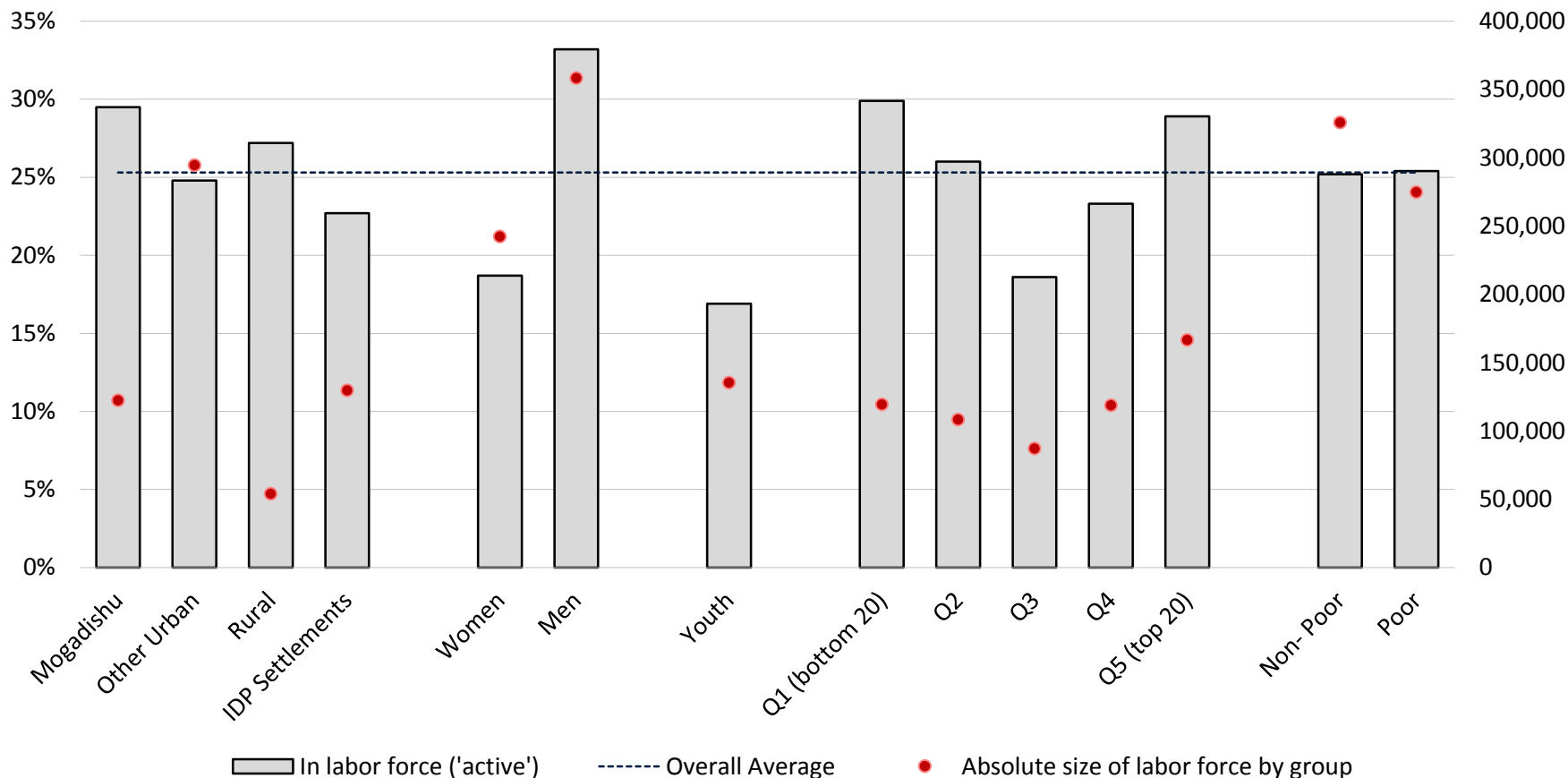
# Labor Market Statistics: Key Concepts (II/II)



**In contrast to a labor force survey, this survey only asked the main respondent about labor activities for all household members. This can result in under-reporting of activity status, employment and activities to look for work.**

1 in 4 working-age persons participate in the labor market.  
More men than women are inside the labor force, inactivity highest among the youth.

Labor Force Participation

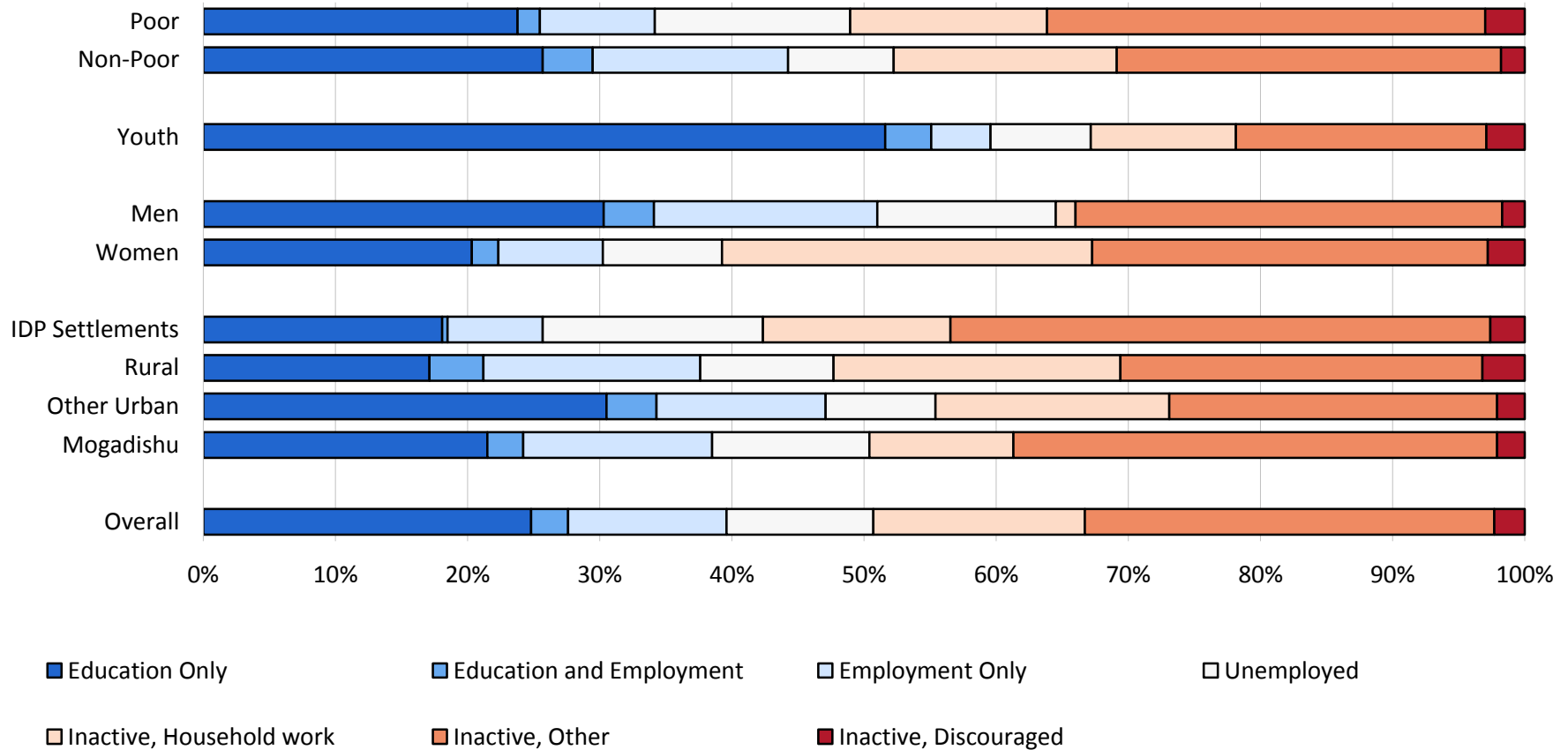


\* Youth are defined as the population aged older than 15 and younger than 25

# 3 in 10 working-aged persons are pursuing education

Among young people (15 – 24 years) more than half are pursuing education

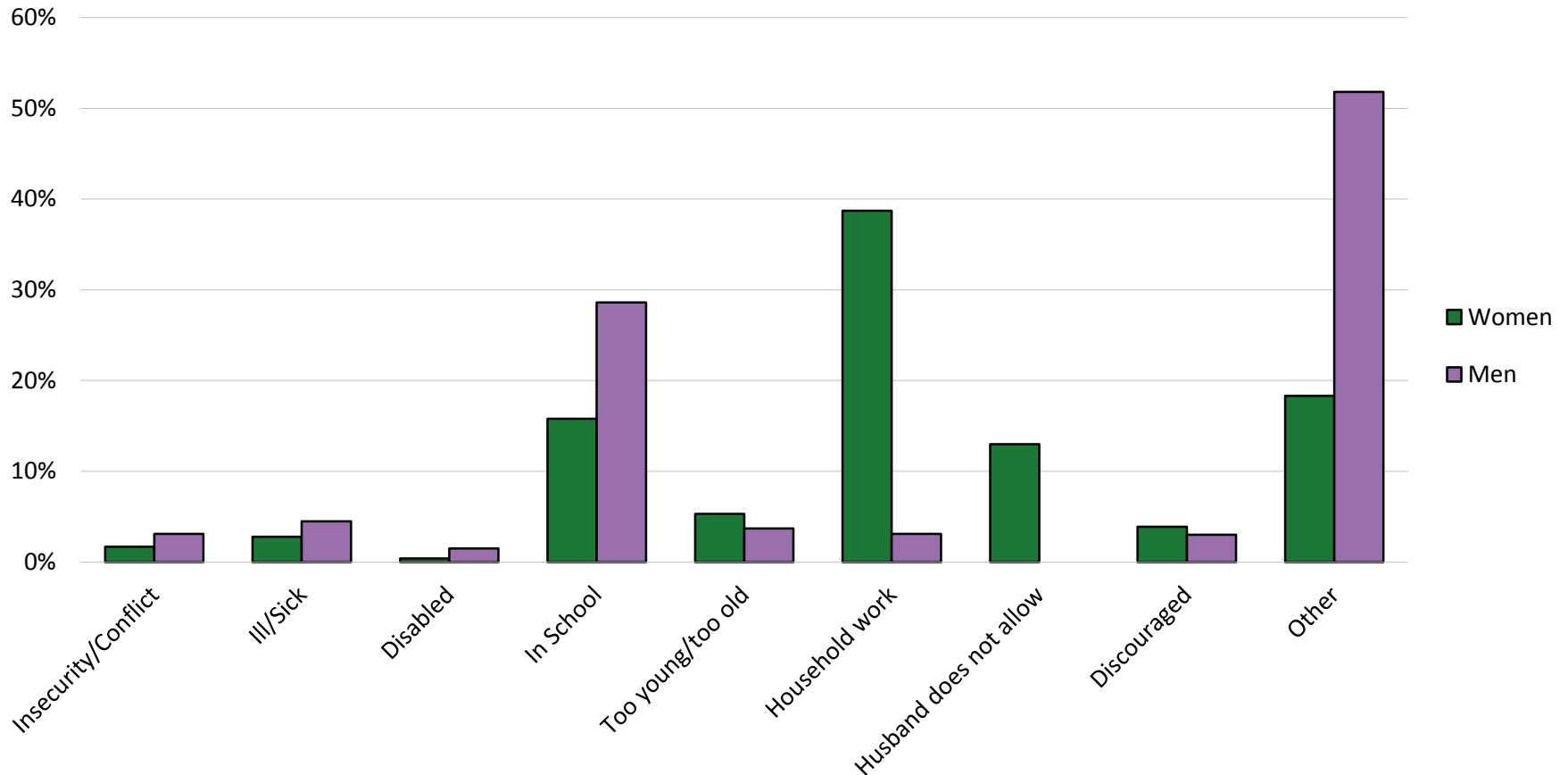
Education and labor status



# 4 in 10 'inactive' women aged 15 and older work in the household

Almost 3 in 10 of 'inactive' men are in education

Reasons for inactivity

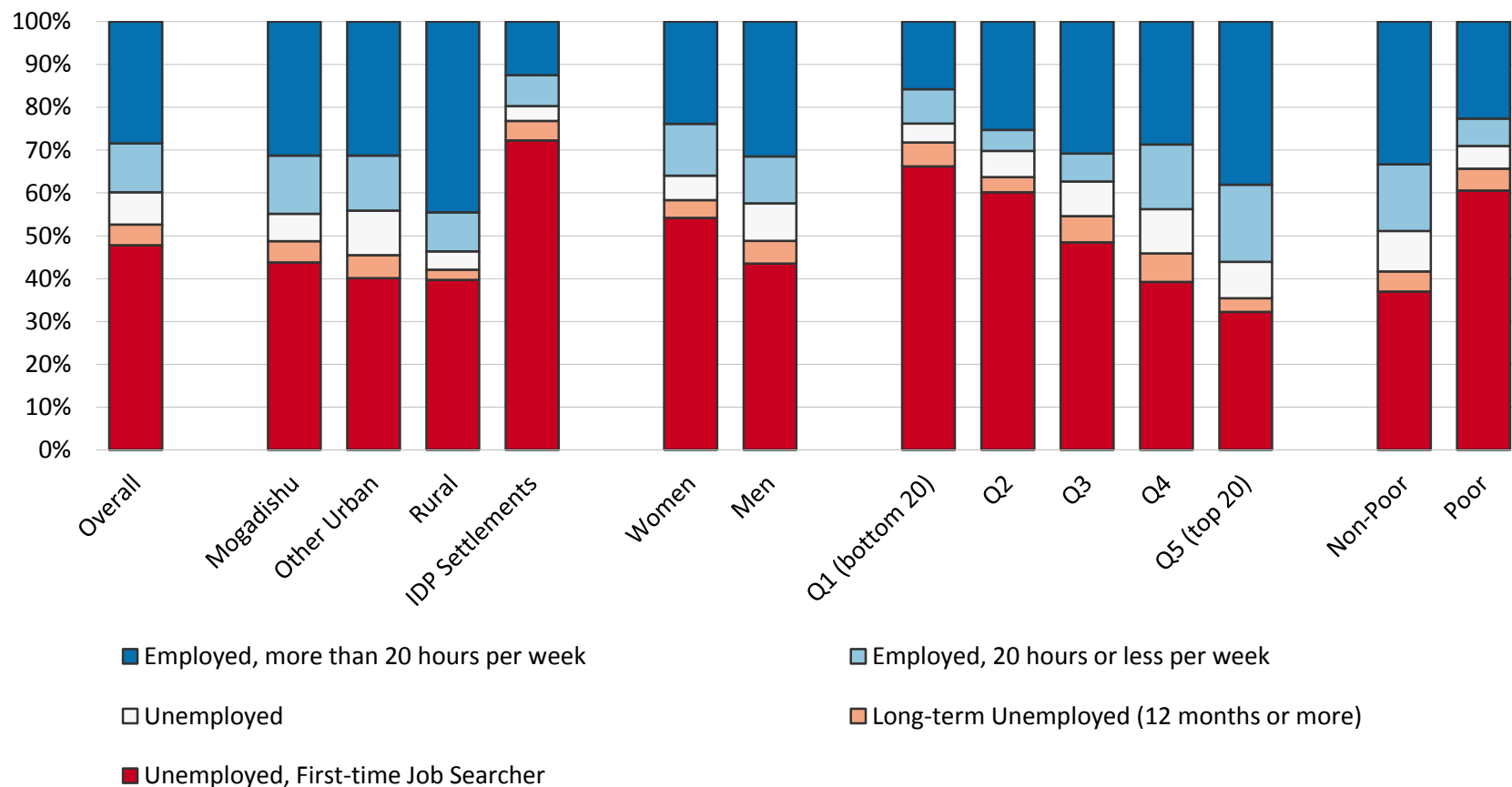


# More than half of the labor force is looking for work

Unemployment highest in IDP settlements, long-term unemployment low

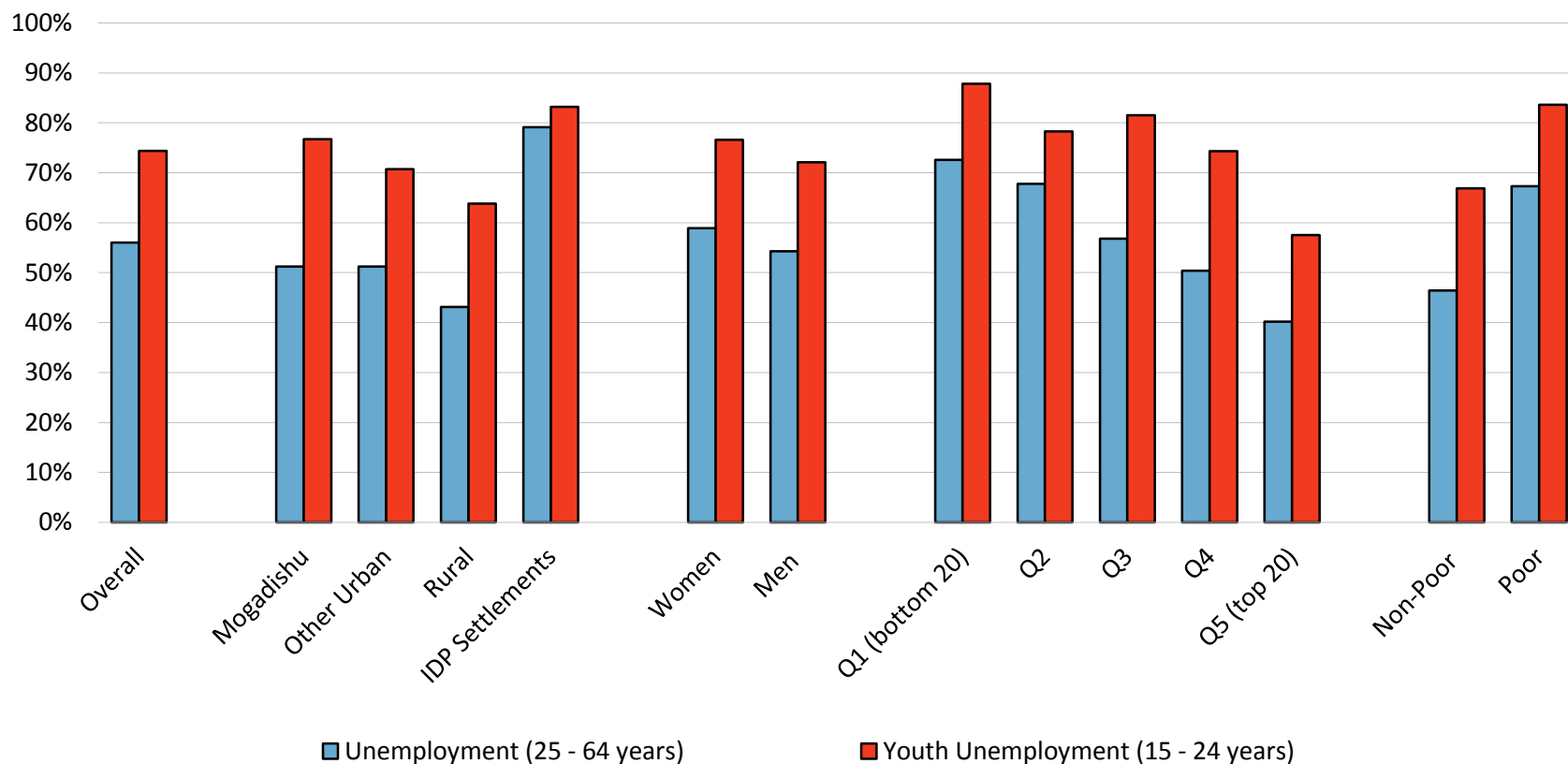
Many are looking for work for the first time

Employment and unemployment in detail



# Young people (15 to 24 years) are unemployed more often than adults (25 to 64 years)

Adult unemployment and youth unemployment (percentage of the active adult/youth population)

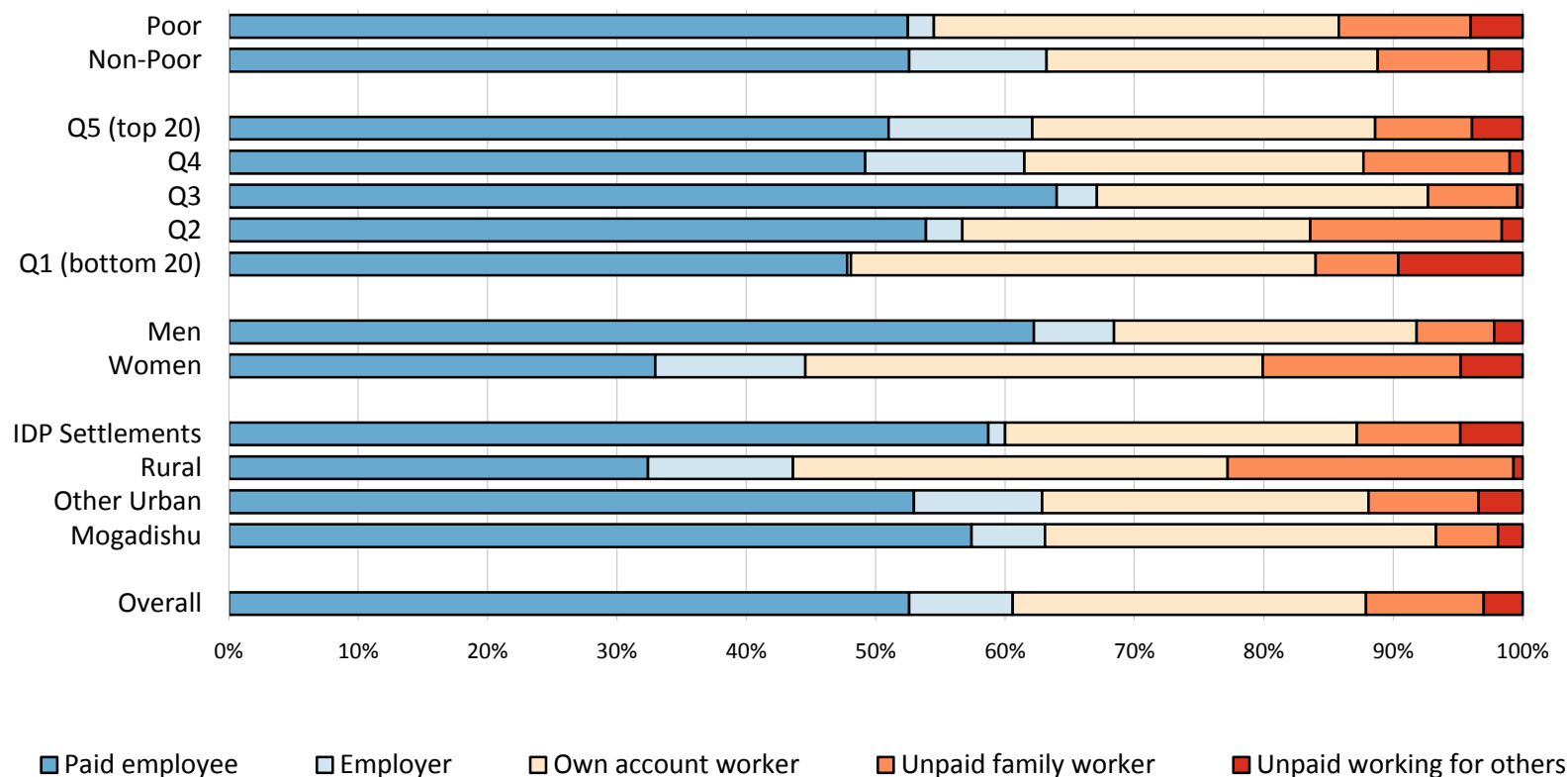




# Half of working adults are workers who receive a salary

Women are more often work as own-account workers or contributing family workers

Status in employment



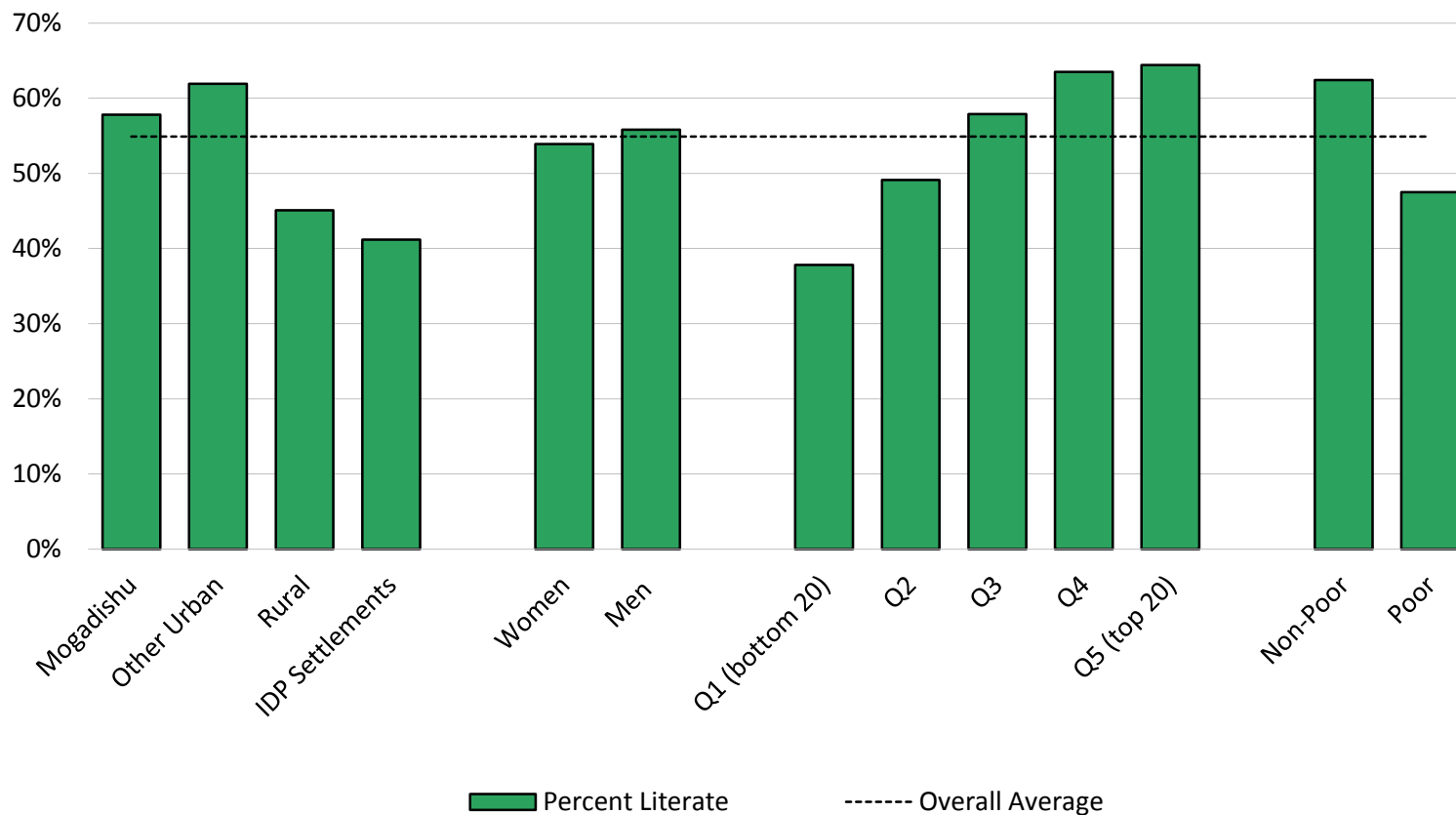
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# More than half of individuals can read and write

Wealthier individuals and residents of urban areas are literate more often

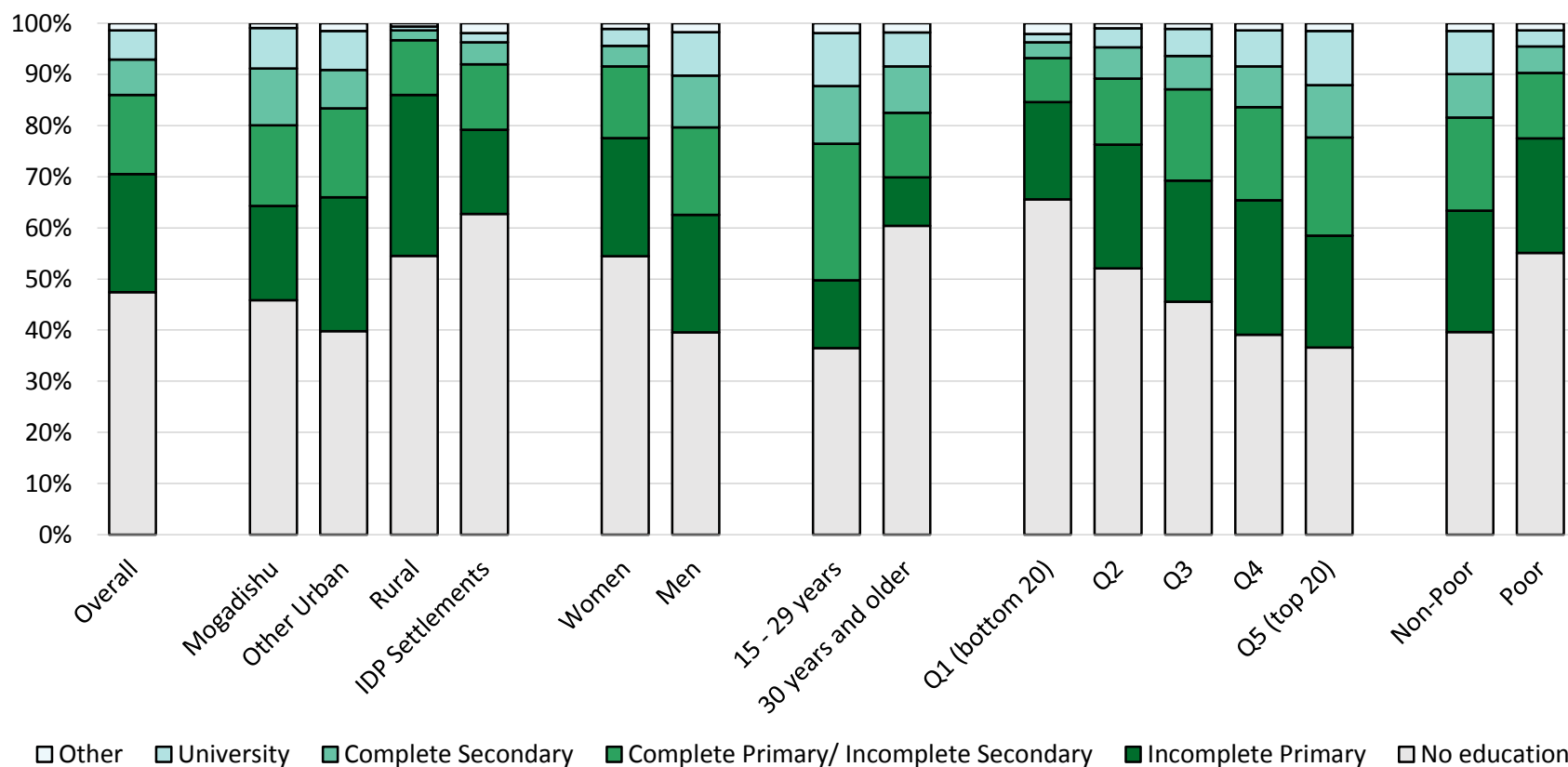
Literacy rate (percent)



# Less than half of the population has no education

Educational attainment is highest in urban areas and among wealthier households  
The younger generation (15-29 years) is more educated than the older generations (30+ years)

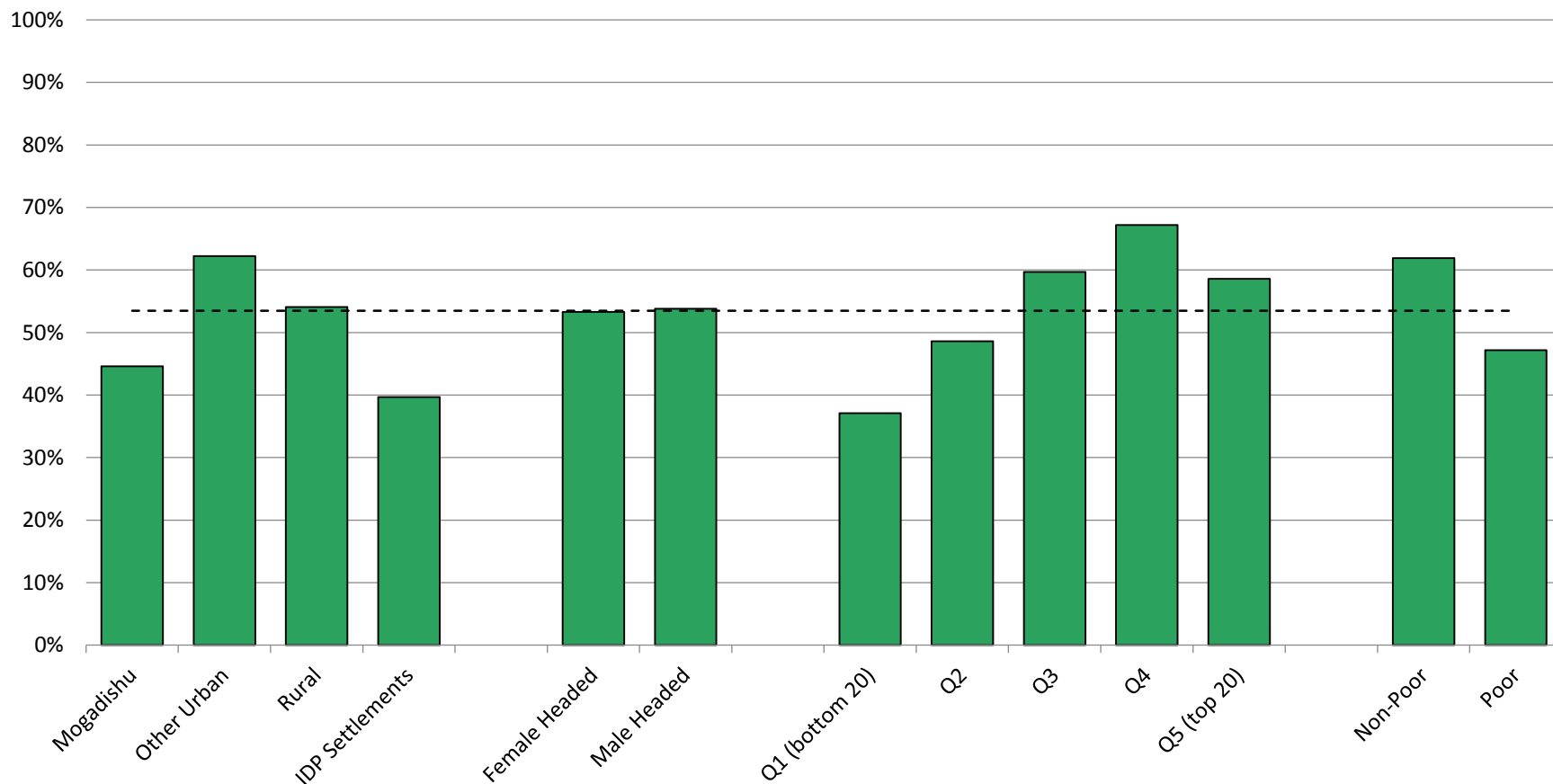
Educational attainment



# More than half of children aged 6 to 17 are enrolled in school

## Children in non-poor households are enrolled in school more often

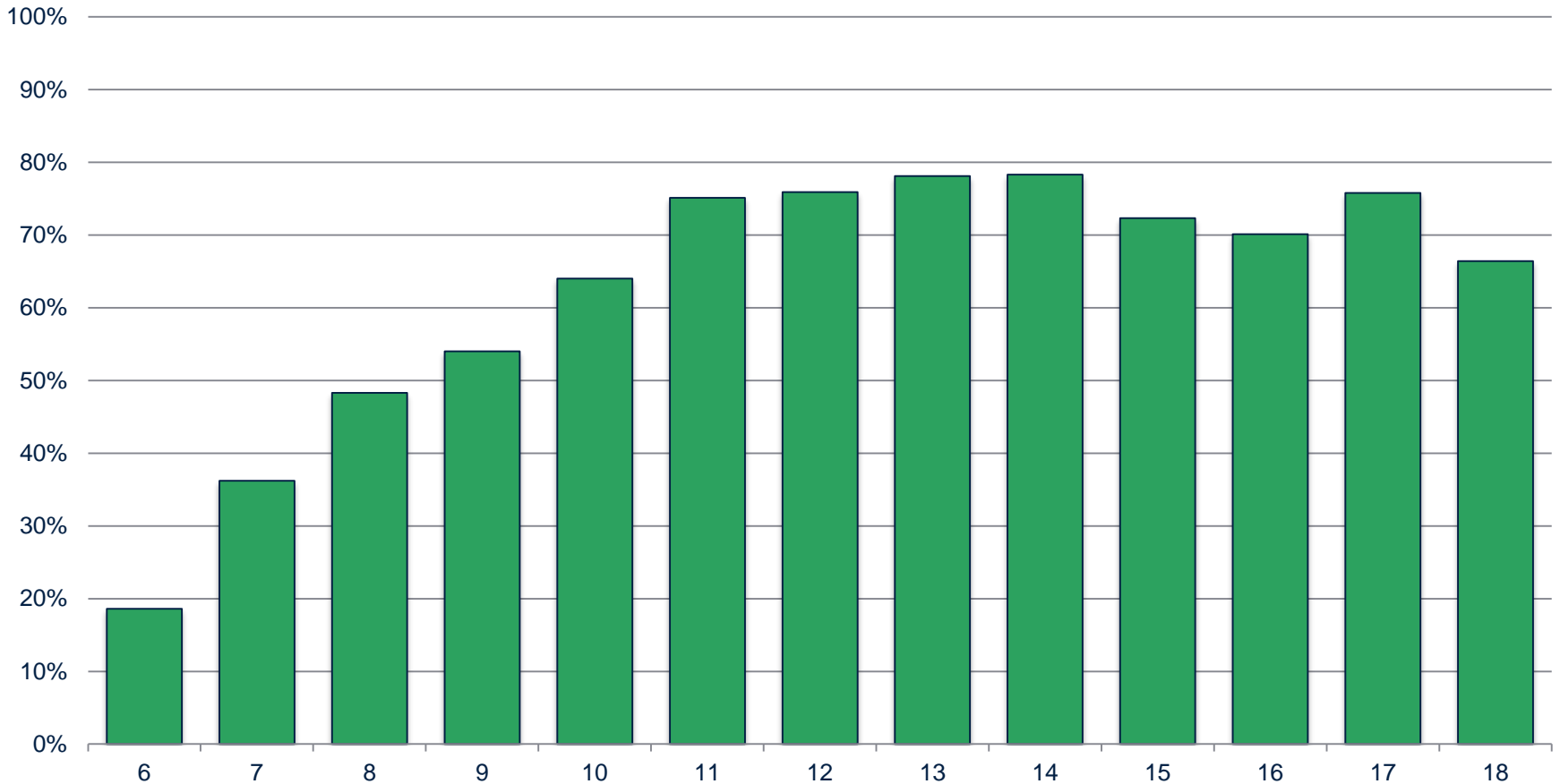
Percent of school-aged (6-17) enrolled in school



# Enrollment increases between ages 6 and 11 indicating that children go to school delayed

3 in 4 children between 11 and 17 go to school

Percent of children enrolled by age

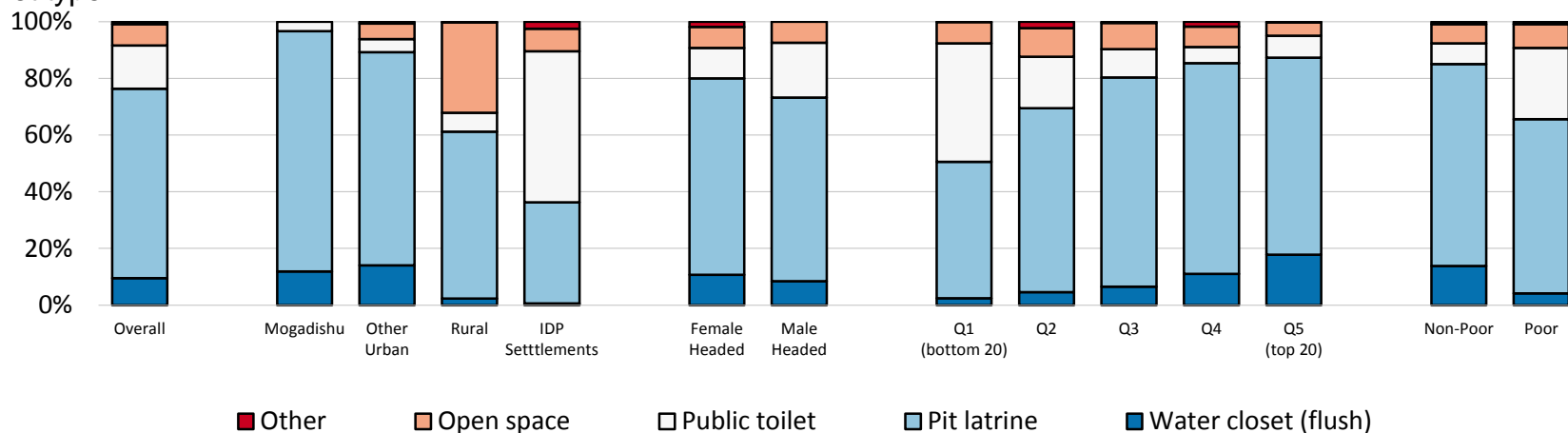


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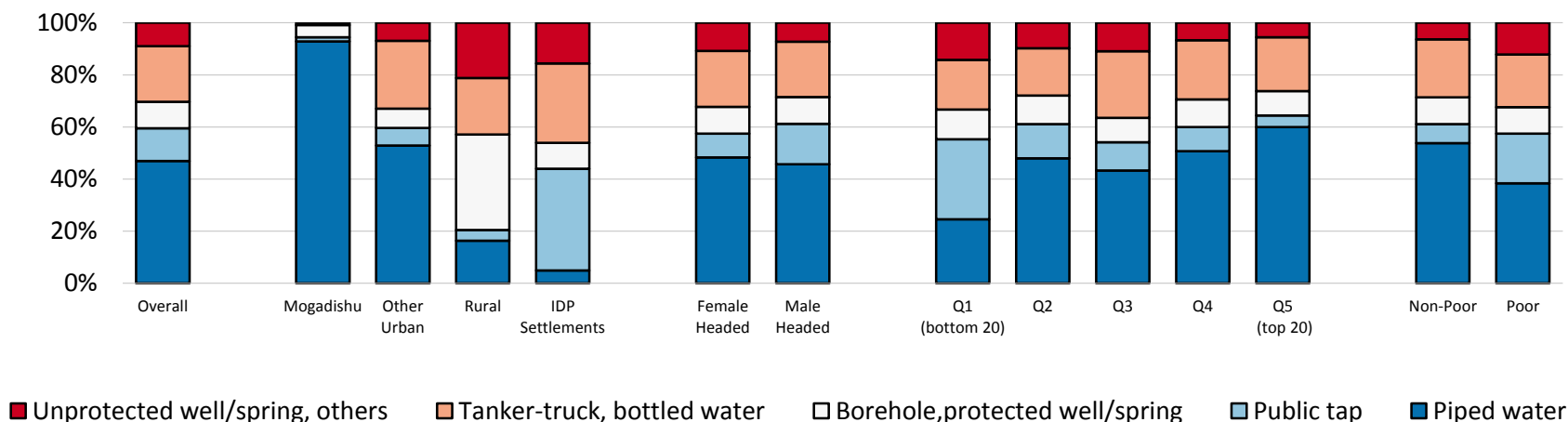
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# Location matters more than income level for access to high quality amenities (I)

Toilet type



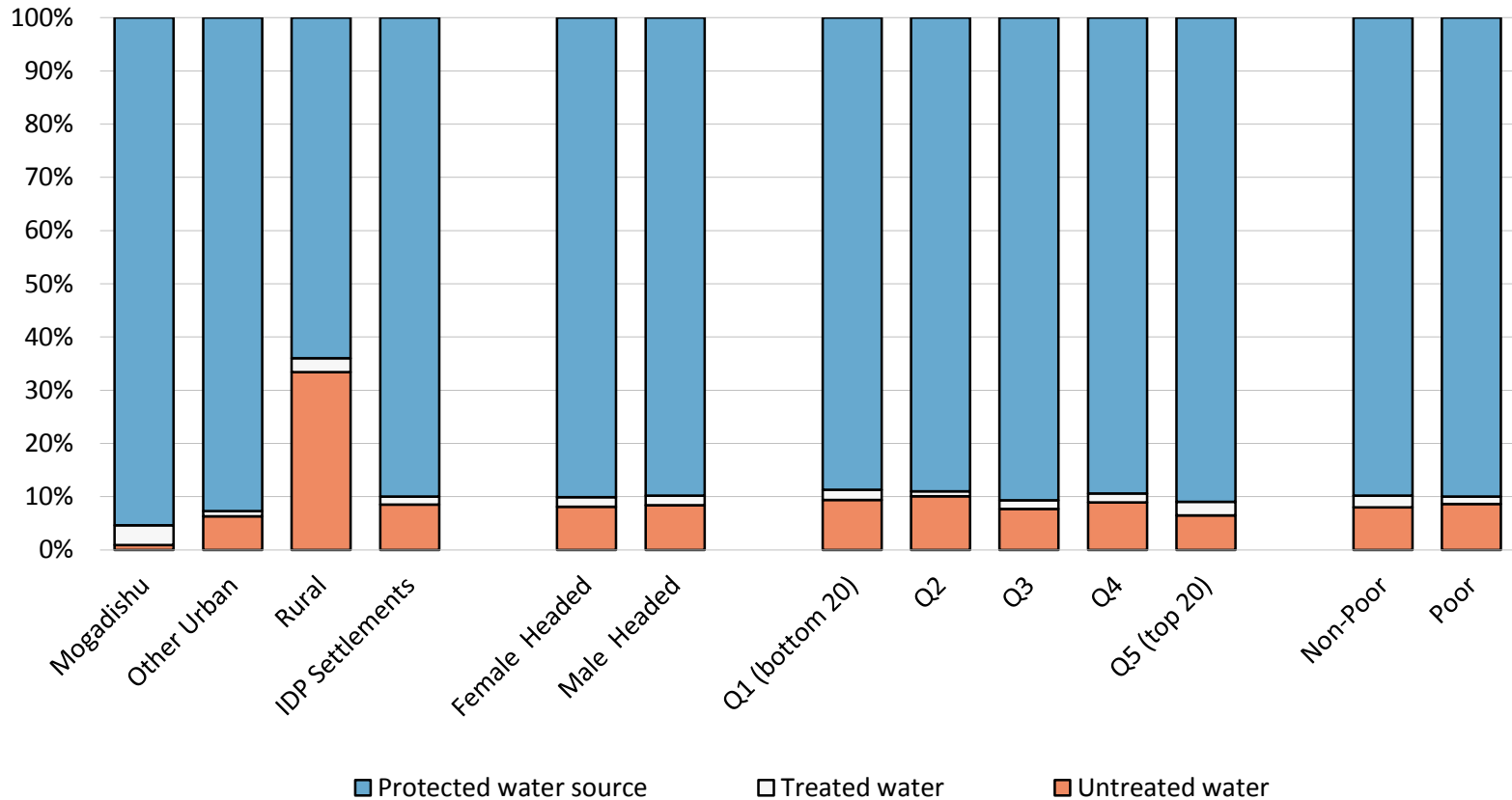
Water source





# Location matters more than income level for access to high quality amenities (II)

Drinking water quality



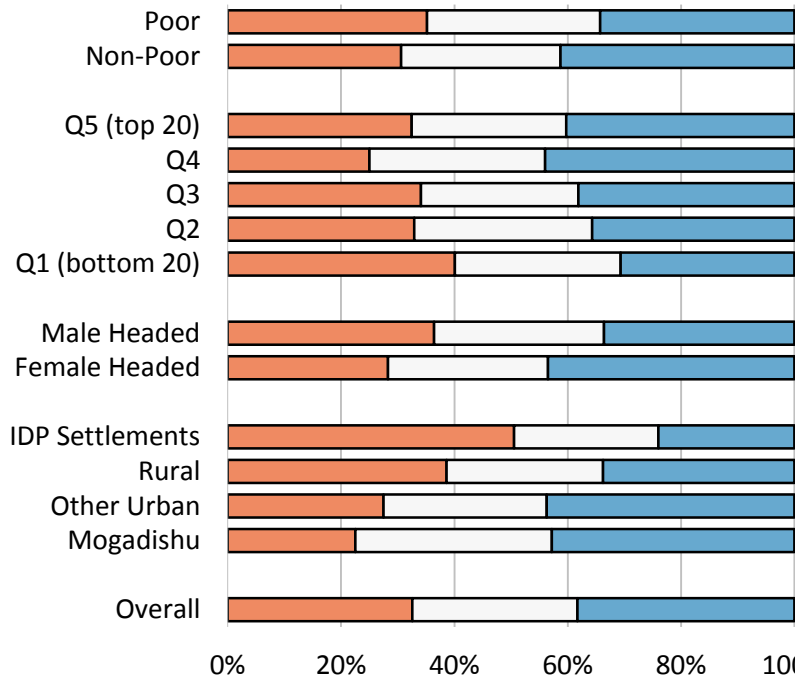
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# 4 in 10 households are optimistic about the future

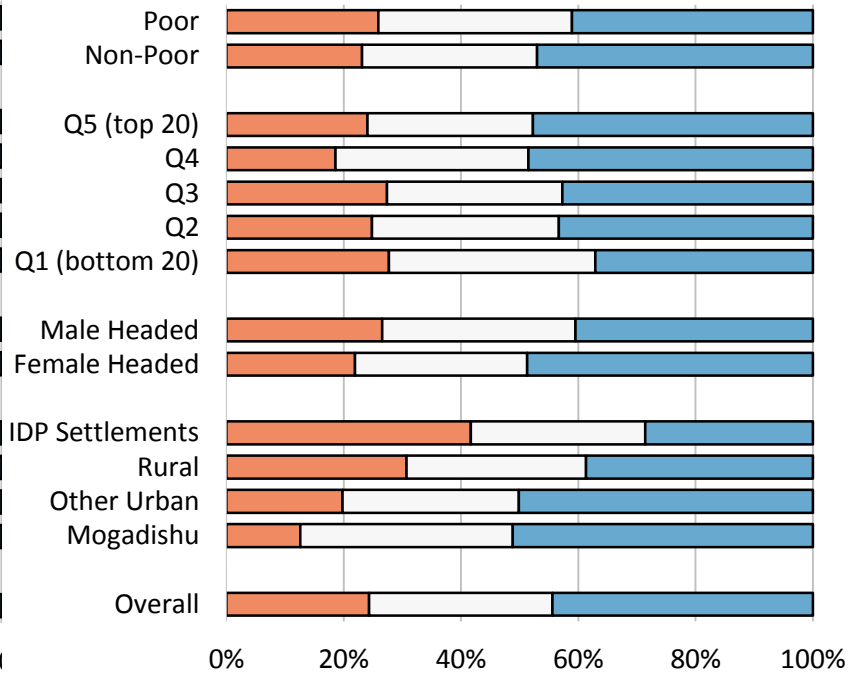
Households in IDP Settlements are more pessimistic, wealthier households are more optimistic

Employment opportunities



Getting Worse About the same Improving

Living standards

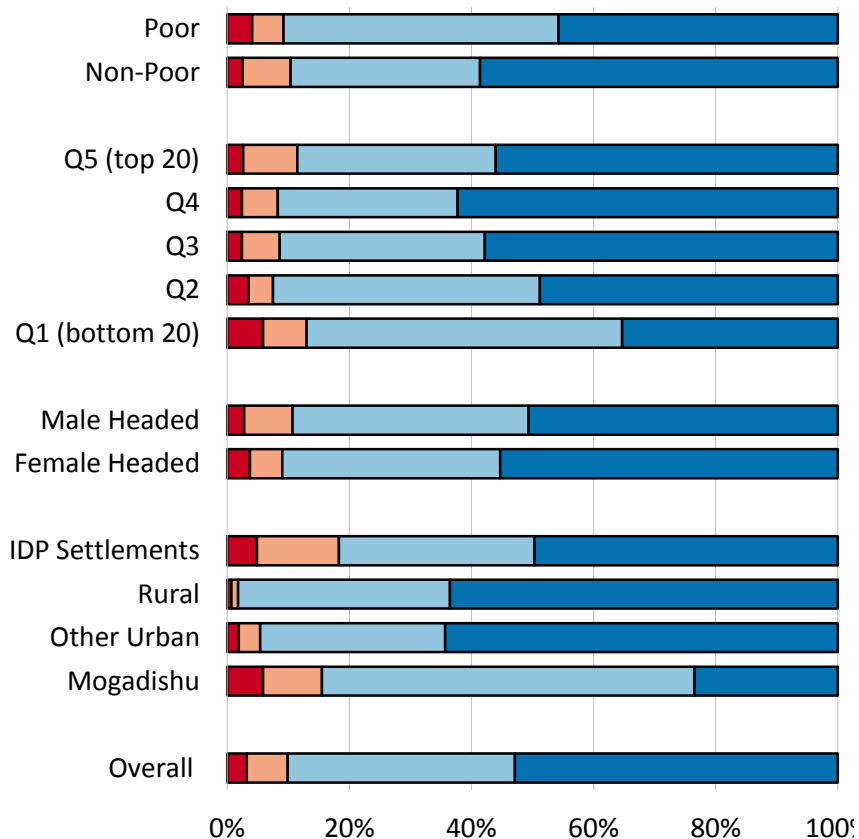


Getting Worse About the same Improving

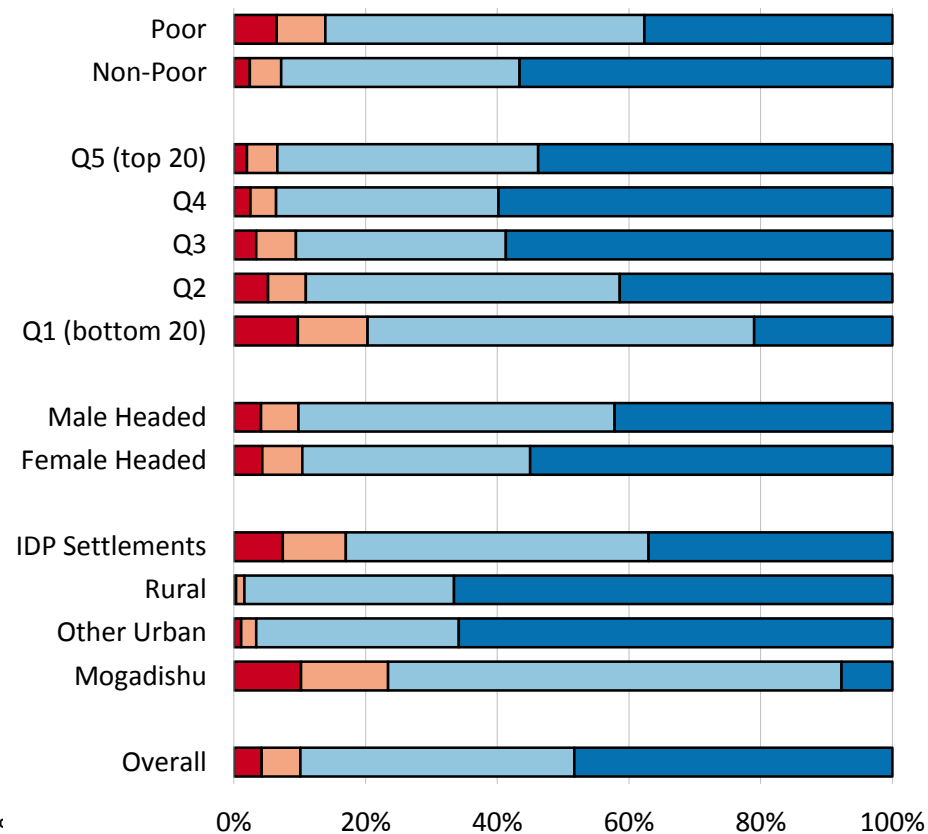
# Most households feel safe

Households in Mogadishu and IDP Settlements feel least safe

Safety in neighborhood



Safety in travelling



Very unsafe Unsafe Somewhat safe Very safe

Very unsafe Unsafe Somewhat safe Very safe

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# Recap of Preliminary Findings

- The population is predominantly young
- 52% of the population covered by the SHFS live in poverty (below \$1.9 per day in 2011 PPP terms) ranking as one of world's poorest countries
- Households in IDP Settlements are most affected by poverty and unemployment
- More than half of the working-age population is 'outside the labor force'
- Women are more often outside the labor force and working in the household
- More than half of people inside the labor force are unemployed but almost half are optimistic about their labor market prospects
- The youth is better educated but also more often unemployed than adults
- Many Somali children enroll in school delayed