

November 2022

WHAT'S NEW



NEW DATA

6 New survey waves

Tanzania 

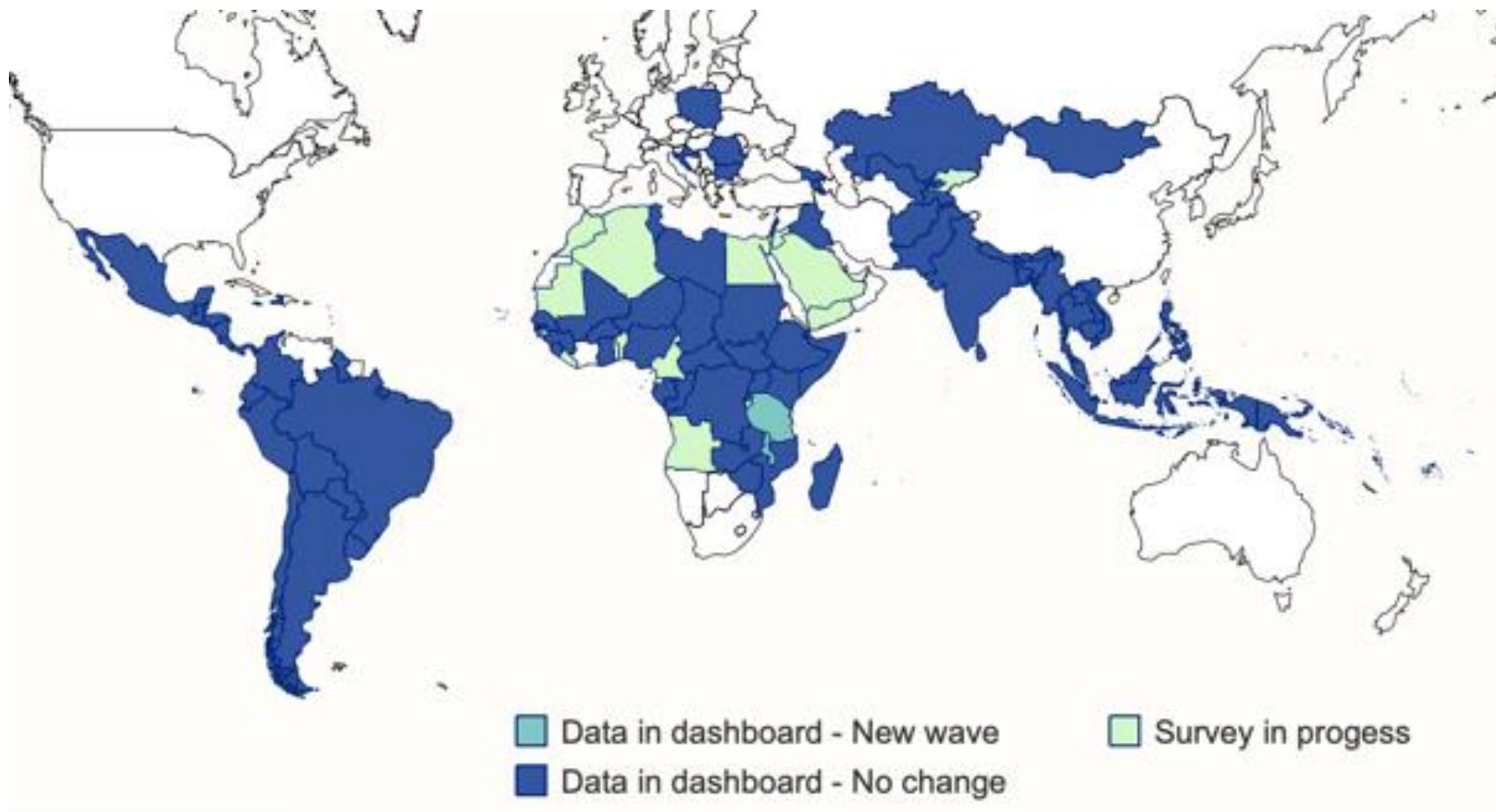
Malawi 

Total countries: **85**
Total surveys: **353**
Total indicators: **155**



GENERAL UPDATES

- Added six new survey waves in two Sub-Saharan Africa countries
- Phone survey microdata is now available for 76 surveys.



High-Frequency Phone Surveys

Country	Survey Wave
Tanzania	WAVE2-5
Malawi	WAVE14-15

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries. All collection months in 2020/2021 unless otherwise specified.

Data for Goals (D4G) Dashboard Team



Carlos Sabatino
Data Science Consultant

A list of research and announcements using harmonized phone survey data from the COVID-19 Household Monitoring dashboard.

November

- [Defining First- and Second-Order Impacts Through Maps](#) | Richardson

October

- [The influence of COVID-19 on remittances - potential development outcomes](#) | Van den bosch and Mavrotas

September

- [COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy in 53 Developing Countries : Levels, Trends, and Reasons for Hesitancy](#) | Dayton et al.

September 2022

WHAT'S NEW



NEW DATA

3 New survey waves



Romania



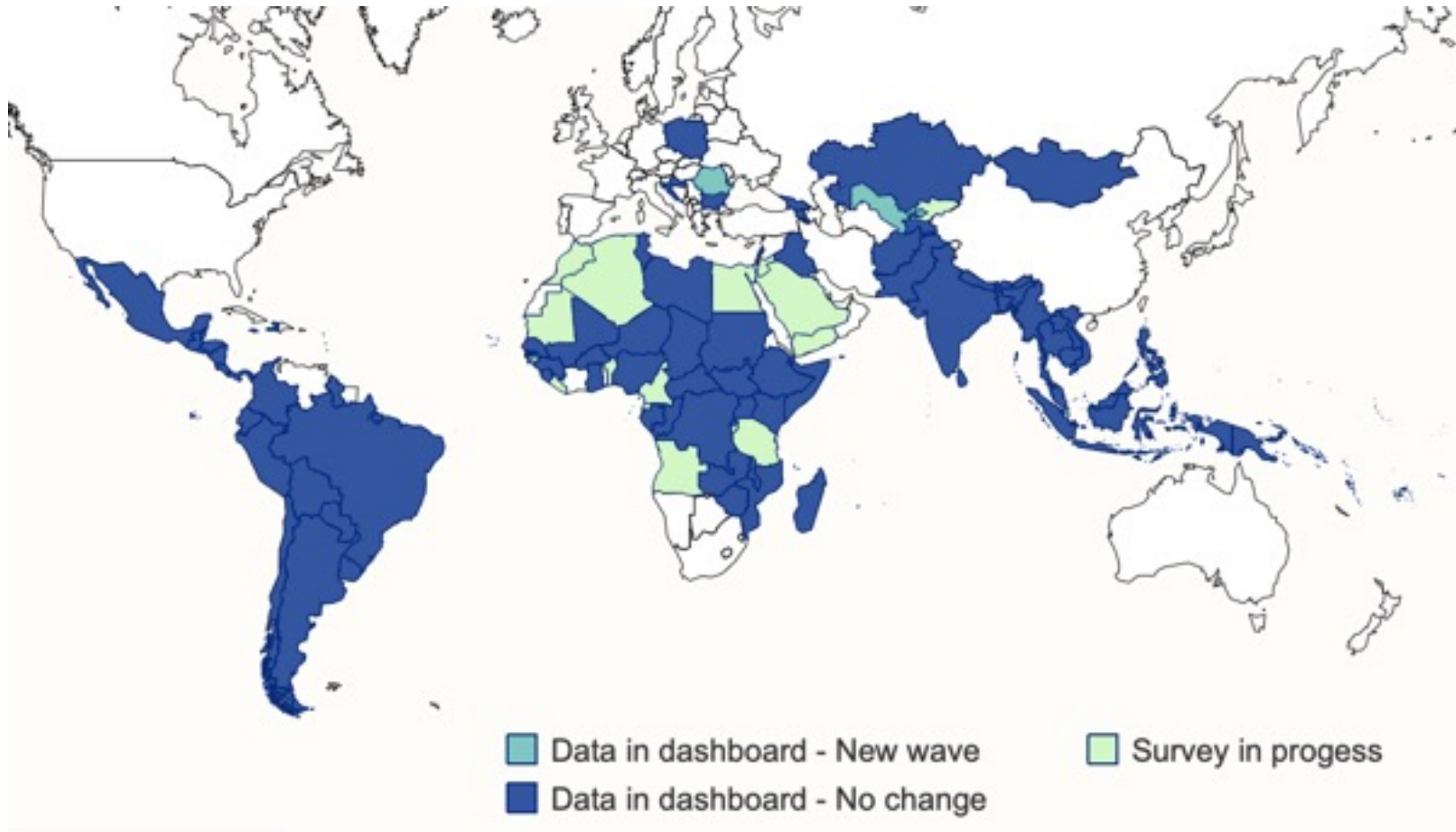
Uzbekistan

Total countries: **85**
Total surveys: **347**
Total indicators: **155**



GENERAL UPDATES

- Added new survey waves in 2 countries
- Suppressed all Papua New Guinea data for harmonization review
- Added links to phone survey microdata for Vietnam, Djibouti, and Kenya. Microdata available for 46 surveys.



High-Frequency Phone Surveys

Country	Survey Wave
Romania	WAVE6-8
Uzbekistan	WAVE24

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries. All collection months in 2020/2021 unless otherwise specified.

Data for Goals (D4G) Dashboard Team



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A list of research and announcements using harmonized phone survey data from the COVID-19 Household Monitoring dashboard.

September

- [The Impact of COVID-19 on Living Standards: Addressing the Challenges of Nowcasting Unprecedented Macroeconomic](#) | Lustig et al.
- [Monitoring COVID-19 Impacts on Households in Vietnam](#)

August

- [Monitoring COVID-19 Impacts on Households in Sudan](#)
- [The Economics of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Poor Countries](#) | Miguel et al.
- [Food insecurity during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic in four African countries](#) | Rudin-Rush Et Al.
- [Inequalities in Job Loss and Income Loss in Sub-Saharan Africa during the COVID-19 Crisis](#) | Contreras-Gonzalez Et Al.

August 2022

WHAT'S NEW



NEW DATA

11 New survey waves



Chad



Kenya



Pakistan



Tajikistan



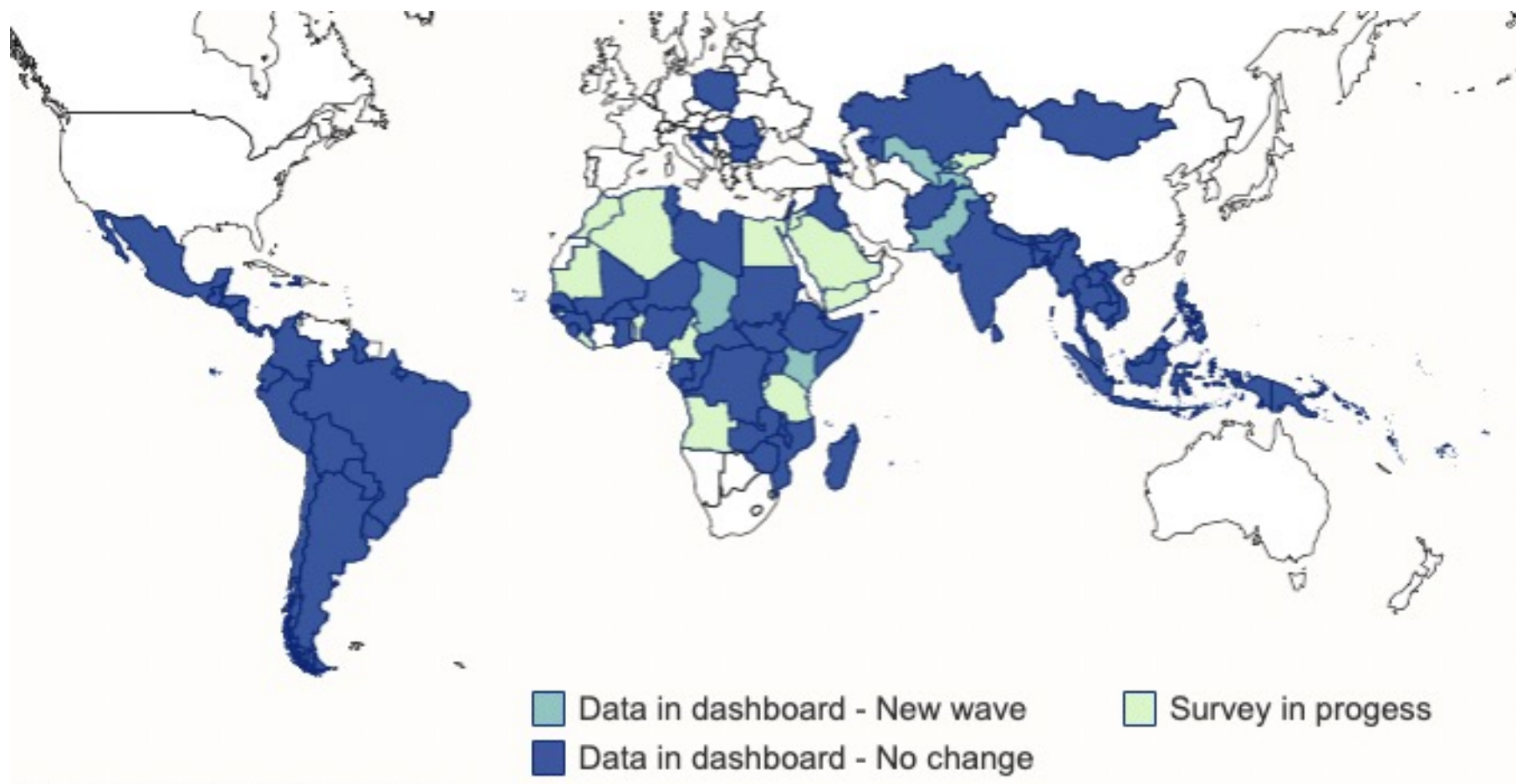
Uzbekistan

Total countries: 85
Total surveys: 344
Total indicators: 155



GENERAL UPDATES

- Added new survey waves for 4 countries
- Revised demographic indicators for Wave 1 Ecuador surveys



High-Frequency Phone Surveys

Country	Survey Wave
Chad	WAVE4
Kenya	WAVE7
Pakistan	WAVE12
Tajikistan	WAVE18-24
Uzbekistan	WAVE22-24

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries. All collection months in 2020/2021 unless otherwise specified.

Data for Goals (D4G) Dashboard Team



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Senior Economist/Statistician

August

- [Inequalities in Job Loss and Income Loss in Sub-Saharan Africa during the COVID-19 Crisis](#)

July

- [A Shot in the Arm : New Evidence from the World Bank High Frequency Surveys on COVID-19 Vaccine Acceptance and Uptake in the Caribbean \(English\)](#)
- [Progress, Setbacks, and Uncertainty : Effects of COVID-19 and Coup on Poverty in Myanmar](#)
- [Food insecurity during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic in four African countries](#) | Bloem et al. | U.S. Department of Agriculture
- [COVID-19 in Solomon Islands - Economic and Social Impacts : Insights from the January-February 2022 Round of High Frequency Phone Surveys](#)

June

- [Poverty and Wellbeing Before and During Covid-19 in Cambodia: an Assessment of Trends and Correlates](#) | Diwakar et al. | Chronic Poverty Advisory Network
- [COVID-19 and Food Insecurity in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)

June 2022

WHAT'S NEW



NEW DATA

2 New countries



11 New survey waves

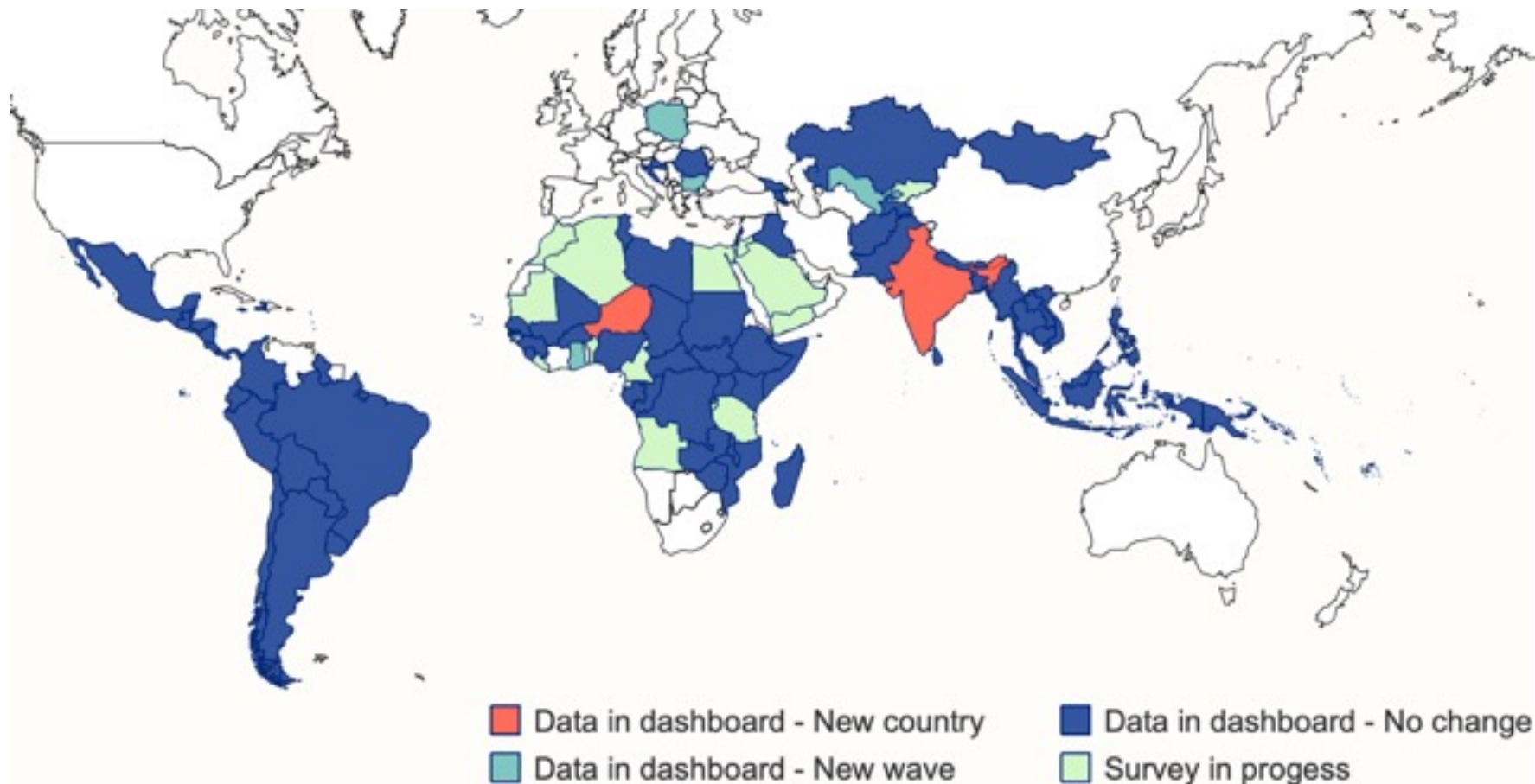


Total countries: **85**
Total surveys: **333**
Total indicators: **155**



GENERAL UPDATES

- Added new phone surveys for Niger and India
- Added new survey waves for 4 countries in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region
- Added Refugee Phone Surveys covering IDP and forcibly displaced populations in Kenya



High-Frequency Phone Surveys

Country	Survey Wave
Bulgaria	WAVE6
Ghana	WAVE3
India	WAVE1
Niger	WAVE1
Poland	WAVE2-4
Uzbekistan	WAVE16-21

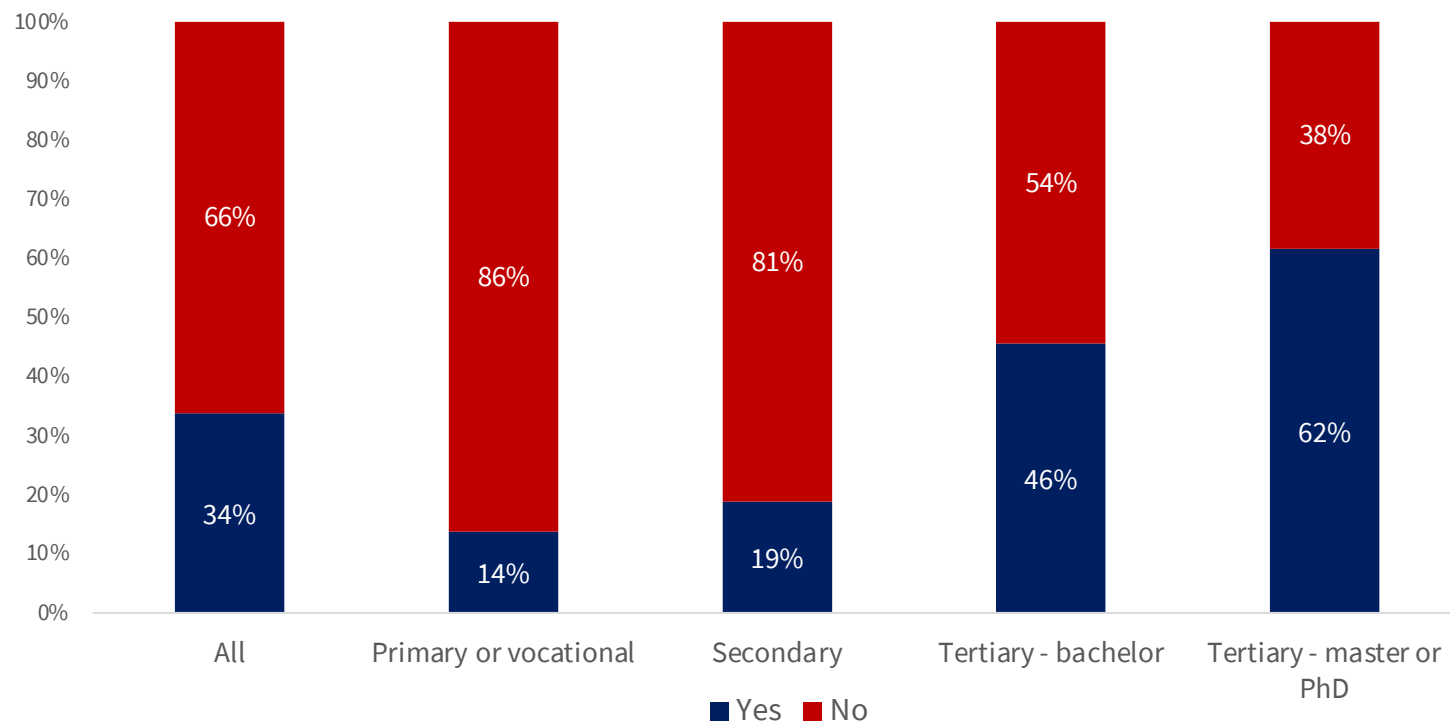
Refugee Surveys

Country	Survey Wave
Burkina Faso	WAVE3
Kenya	WAVE1-6

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries. All collection months in 2020/2021 unless otherwise specified.

In Poland, nearly a third of the working population was able to work remotely, but varied significantly across education levels

Fig 1. Share of respondents who were able to job remotely

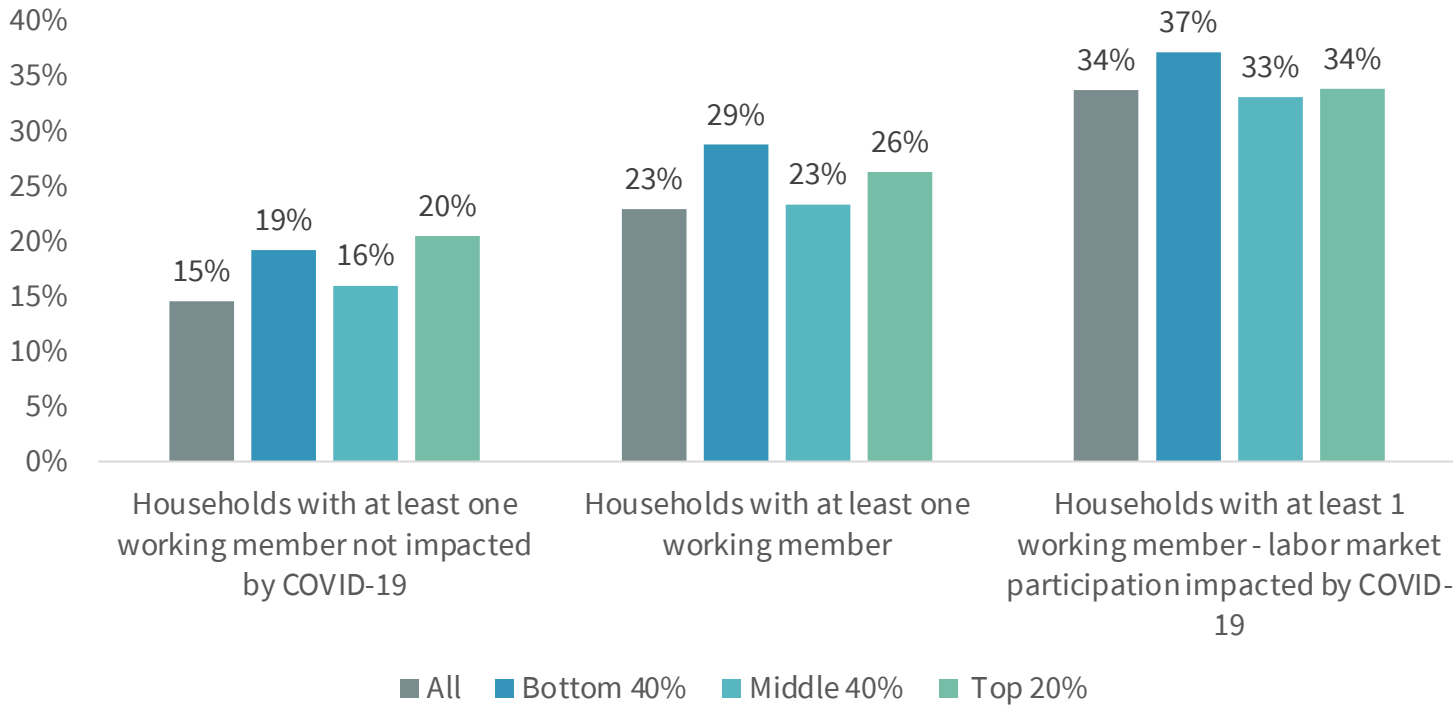


- Only 14% of people with primary or vocational education were able to job remotely during the COVID-19 crisis.
- 62% of people with a master's degree or a PhD were able to job remotely during the COVID-19 crisis.
- Only 30% of members of households belonging to the Bottom 40% were able to job remotely. In the Middle 40% and Top 20%, the share of working remotely was 10 percentage points higher.

Note: The survey question was phrased as: *Have you been able to do your job remotely during the COVID crisis?*. Data collected between April 2020 and November 2021

Nearly a quarter of households in Poland also reported receiving some form of government assistance

Fig 2. Share of households, which received support during COVID-19 pandemic



- 23% of households with at least one working member received economic support during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- This share is 34% among households with a working member, whose labor market activity was impacted by COVID (lost job, reduced hours, reduced salary, stopped salary).
- 15% of households, in which labor market participation was not impacted by COVID-19 received support.
- The share of households receiving support is slightly higher in the Bottom 40%

Note: Data collected between April 2020 and November 2021

Data for Goals (D4G) Dashboard Team



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June

- [Foregone healthcare during the COVID-19 pandemic: early survey estimates from 39 low- and middle-income countries](#) | Health Policy and Planning | Kakietek, Jakub Jan, et al. | World Bank Group
- [How Well Can Real-Time Indicators Track the Economic Impacts of a Crisis Like COVID-19?](#) | Ten et. Al | World Bank Group

May

- [The Impacts of COVID-19 on Distance Education with the Application of Traditional and Digital Appliances: Evidence from 60 Developing Countries](#) | Li et al. | International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health
- [Assessing the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the livelihoods of rural people](#) | Sitko et al. | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

April 2022

WHAT'S NEW



NEW DATA

8 HFPS surveys



Croatia



Ethiopia



Indonesia



Laos



Malaysia



Papua New Guinea



South Sudan



Somalia

4 Refugee HFPS surveys



Djibouti



Ecuador



Iraq



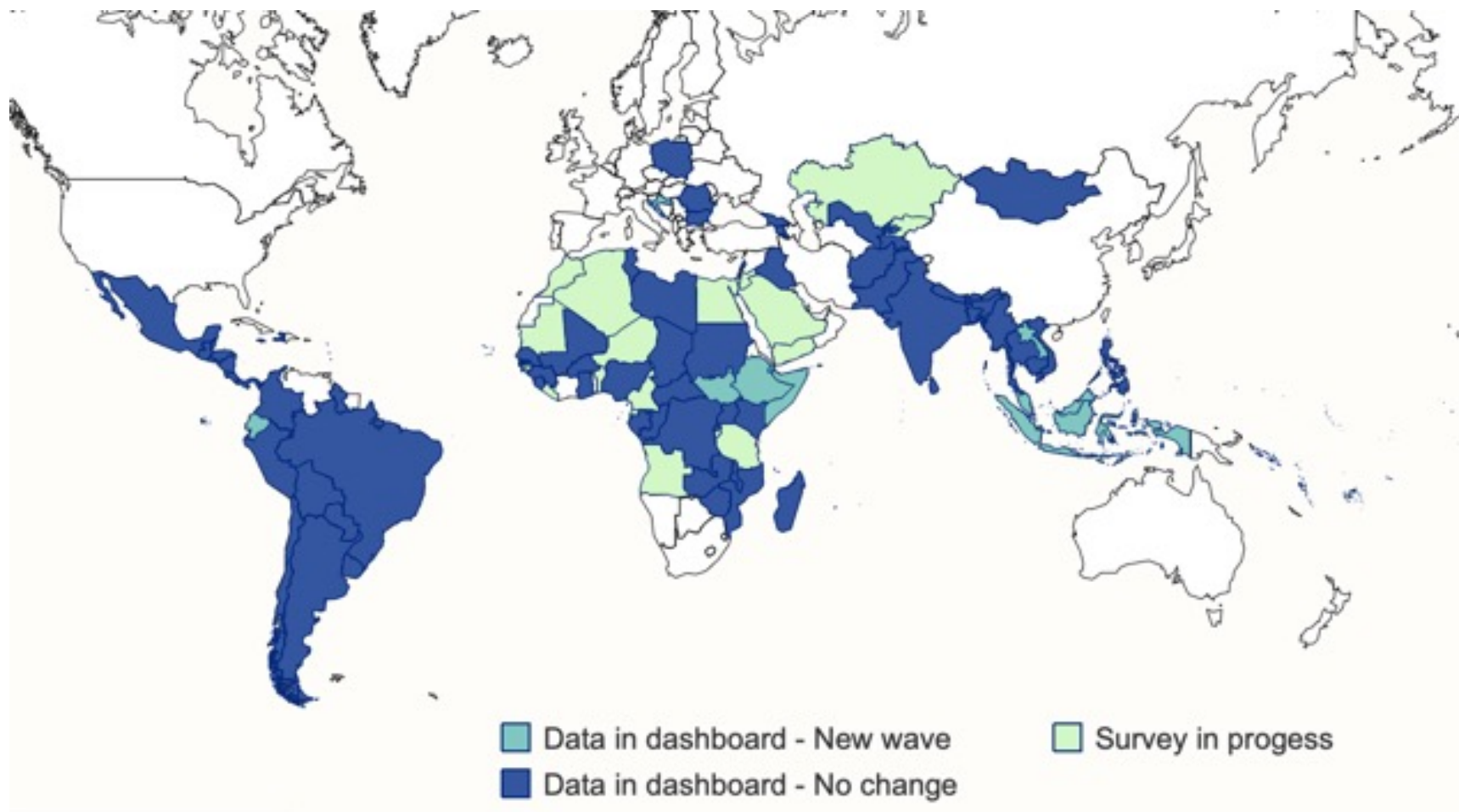
Somalia

Total countries: **83**
Total surveys: **322**
Total indicators: **155**



GENERAL UPDATES

- Added Refugee Phone Surveys covering IDP and forcibly displaced populations in 4 new countries. The data is available for download and can be accessed in the Crosstab section of the Dashboard
- Temporarily suppressed "Currently employed/working" indicator in WAVE10-11 Ethiopia to conduct harmonization review



High-Frequency Phone Surveys

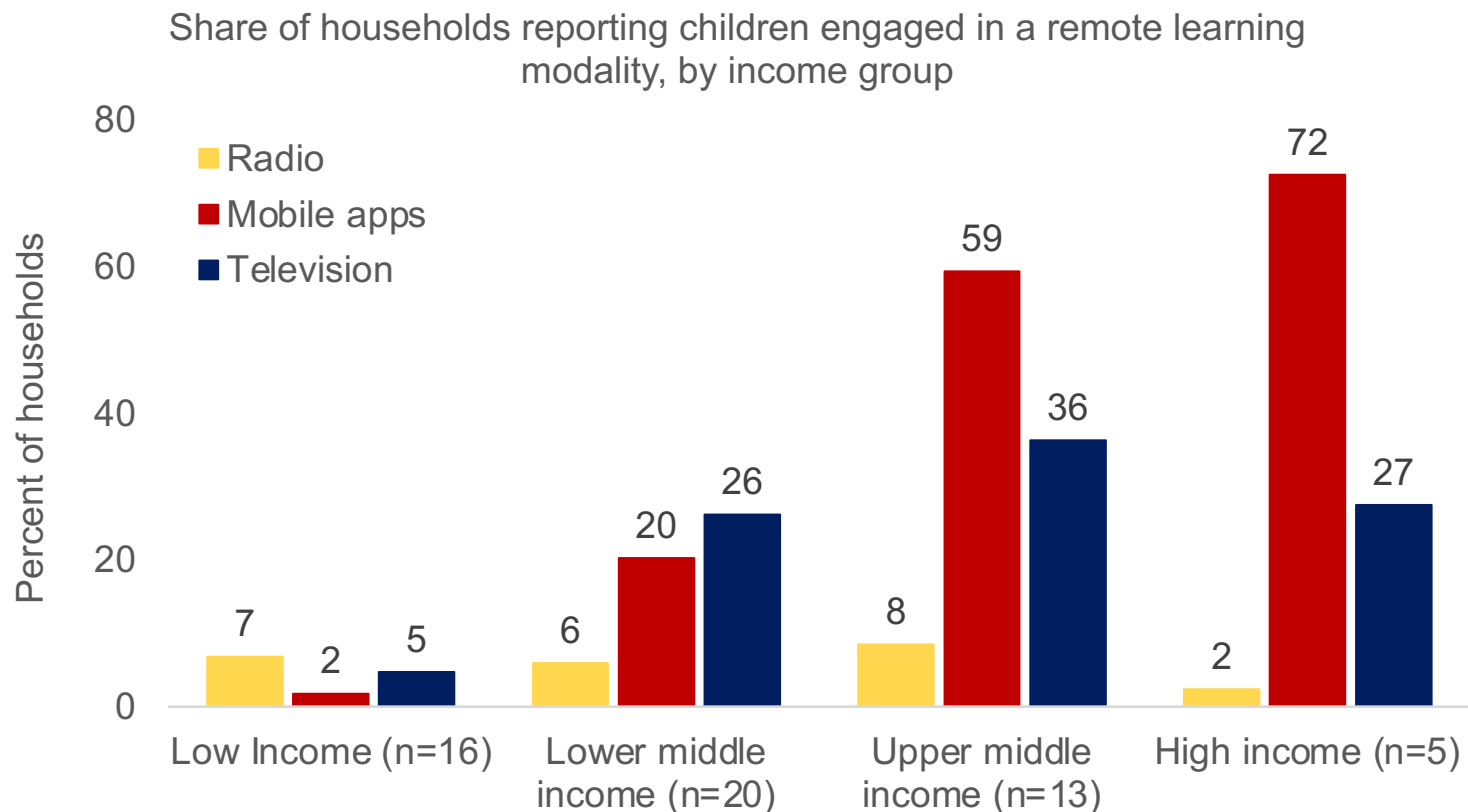
Country	Survey Wave
Croatia	WAVE4-5
Ethiopia	WAVE12
Indonesia	WAVE6
Laos	WAVE4
Malaysia	WAVE2
Papua New Guinea	WAVE3
South Sudan	WAVE2
Somalia	WAVE2

Refugee Surveys

Country	Survey Wave
Djibouti	WAVE3
Ecuador	WAVE1-4
Iraq	WAVE1-8
Somalia	WAVE1-2

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries. All collection months in 2020/2021 unless otherwise specified.

After school closures due to COVID-19, some countries were better equipped with resources and connectivity to offer remote learning



Note: The y-axis shows the average percent of households with school aged children attending school before the pandemic that reported using some form of distance learning in at least one education level (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary). Data is a simple average of households reporting children engaged in remote learning over one or more surveys waves by income region. N=total number of countries. Data collected from August 2020 to July 2021.

Source: High Frequency Monitoring Dashboard. 2022.

- The implementation and uptake of remote learning solutions during COVID-19 varied greatly across high-income and low-income countries
- Nearly two thirds of households with school aged children in high and upper middle-income countries reported they used a mobile learning app during school closures; around 20 percent of households in lower middle-income countries, and almost no households in low-income countries reported the same
- Mobile learning apps were the most common remote learning activity among responding households in upper and high-income countries, whereas radio and television were more prevalent in low and lower middle-income countries
- Phone survey data are indicative of a growing digital divide, with millions of children left behind during the shift to remote learning

Data for Goals (D4G) Dashboard Team



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Siwei Tian
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April

- [Braving the Storms - East Asia and the Pacific Economic Update April 2022](#) | World Bank Group

March

- [Monitoring households and firms in Vietnam during COVID-19](#) | World Bank Group
- [Assessing the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the livelihoods of rural people](#) | FAO | World Bank Group
- [The Impact of COVID-19 on the Welfare of Households with Children : An Overview Based on High Frequency Phone Surveys](#)
| UNICEF and World Bank
- [Tracking the Pandemic's Impact on Families from a Distance](#) | World Bank Group
- [Impact of COVID-19 on Labor Market Outcomes of Refugees and Nationals in Kenya](#) | Vintar et al. | World Bank Group
- [Monitoring the Impact of COVID-19 in Lao PDR](#) | World Bank Group

February 2022

WHAT'S NEW



NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

13 new survey waves

 Burkina Faso (Refugee survey)

 Chad (Refugee survey)

 Ethiopia (Refugee survey)

 Kenya

 Mali

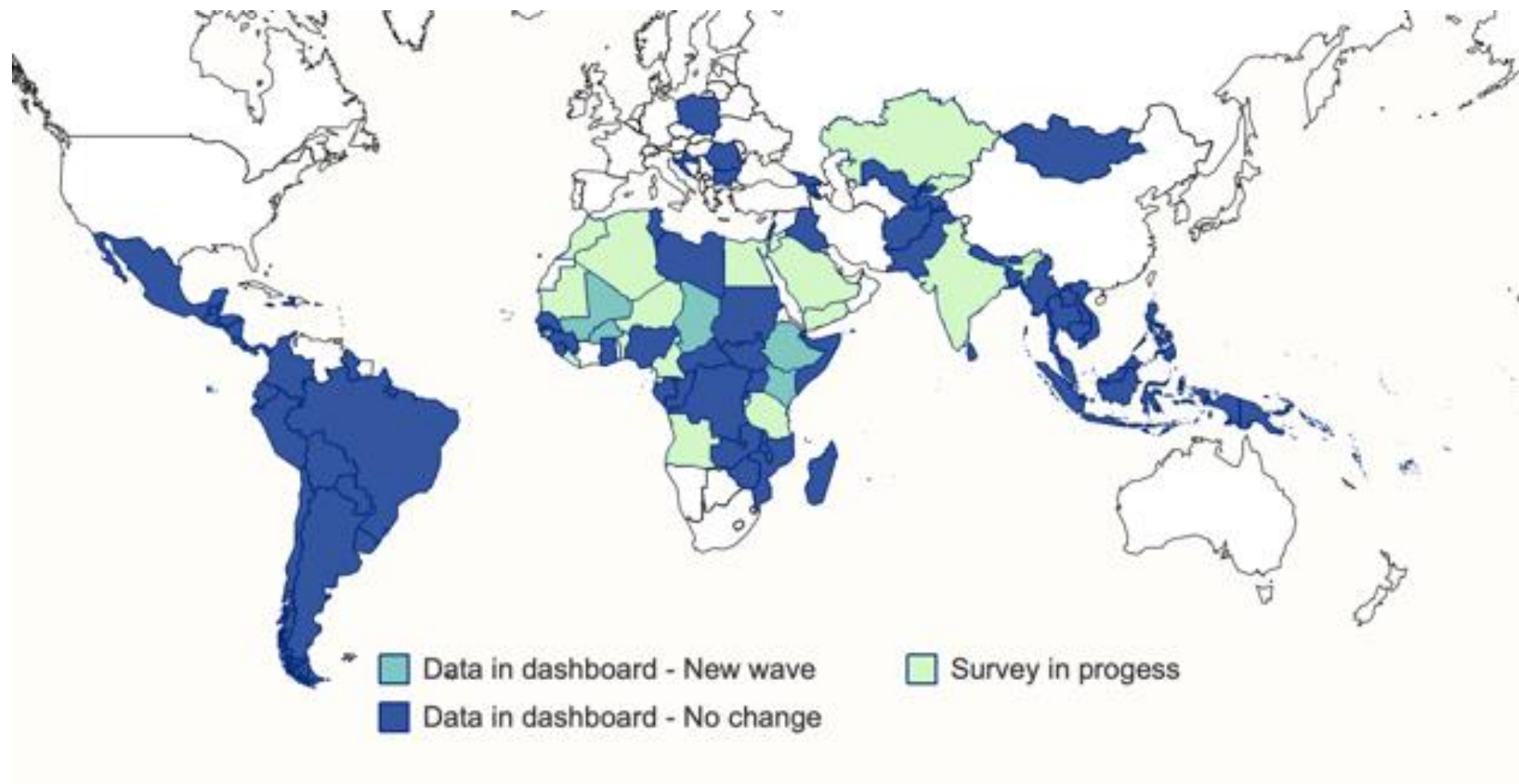
 The Gambia

Total countries: **83**
Total surveys: **310**
Total indicators: **155**



GENERAL UPDATES

- Added Refugee Phone Surveys covering IDP and Refugee populations in 3 countries. The data is available for download and can be viewed in the Crosstab section of the Dashboard.
- Future Refugee Surveys for Djibouti, Iraq, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zimbabwe will be added in coming months.
- Suppressed “Currently employed/working” indicators in WAVE10-11 Ethiopia survey rounds to conduct harmonization review

**High-Frequency Phone Surveys**

Country	Survey Wave
Mali	WAVE7-8
The Gambia	WAVE8-10
Kenya	WAVE6

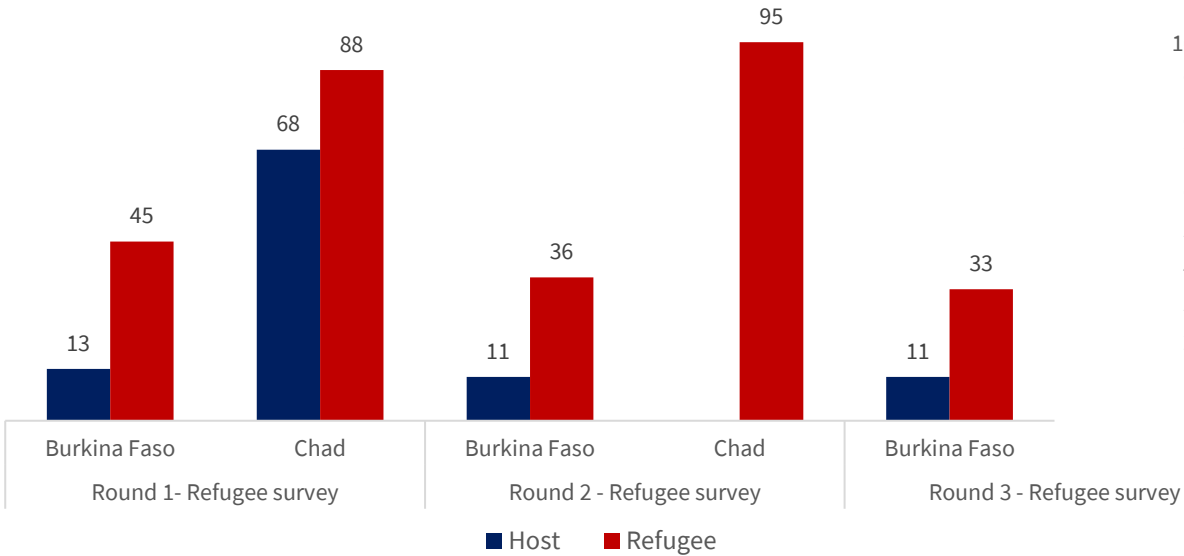
Refugee Surveys

Country	Survey Wave
Burkina Faso	WAVE1-3
Chad	WAVE1-2
Ethiopia	WAVE1-2

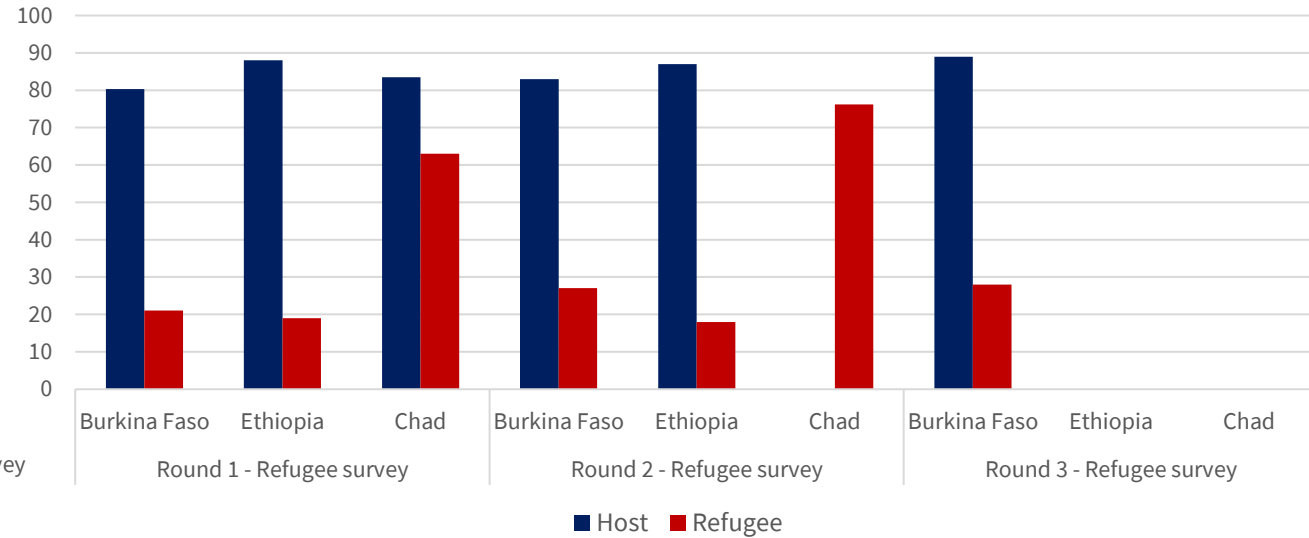
Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries. All collection months in 2020/2021 unless otherwise specified.

Phone surveys targeting refugee populations reveal they fared worse on key welfare indicators relative to host populations during the COVID-19 pandemic

Households that reported skipping a meal in the last 30 days (% of households)



Employment rates among refugees and host populations (% of respondents who worked before pandemic and above 18 years old)



Refugees reported much higher levels of food insecurity than the general population in host countries. Nearly half of refugees in Burkina Faso reported they skipped a meal in May 2021, compared to 13 percent of the general population.

In countries with available data, **employment among refugees was significantly lower** than the national employment rate for host populations over the same period. Additional refugee survey rounds will shed light on the pace of income recovery.

Note: Data for host populations comes from phone surveys conducted in the same or nearest month, between November 2020 and July 2021. Refugee surveys may include IDPs.

Source: High Frequency Monitoring Dashboard. 2022.

Data for Goals (D4G) Dashboard Team



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Siwei Tian
Data Science Consultant

February 2022

- [Global income inequality and the COVID-19 pandemic in three charts](#) | Amat Adarov | World Bank Group
- [Agricultural households in times of crisis. The COVID-19 pandemic, livelihoods and land-use decisions](#) | Nolte et al. | Journal of Land Use Science
- [Impact of COVID-19 on food insecurity using multiple waves of high frequency household surveys](#) | Dasgupta et al. | Sci-Rep
- [Impact of Safety Nets on Household Coping Mechanisms for COVID-19 Pandemic in Malawi](#) | Mnyanga et al. | Frontiers in Public Health
- [COVID-19 Lockdown and Exposure of Households to Food Insecurity in Uganda: Insights from a National High Frequency Phone Survey](#) | Agamile | The European Journal of Development Research

January 2022

WHAT'S NEW



Total countries: **83**
Total surveys: **297**
Total indicators: **155**



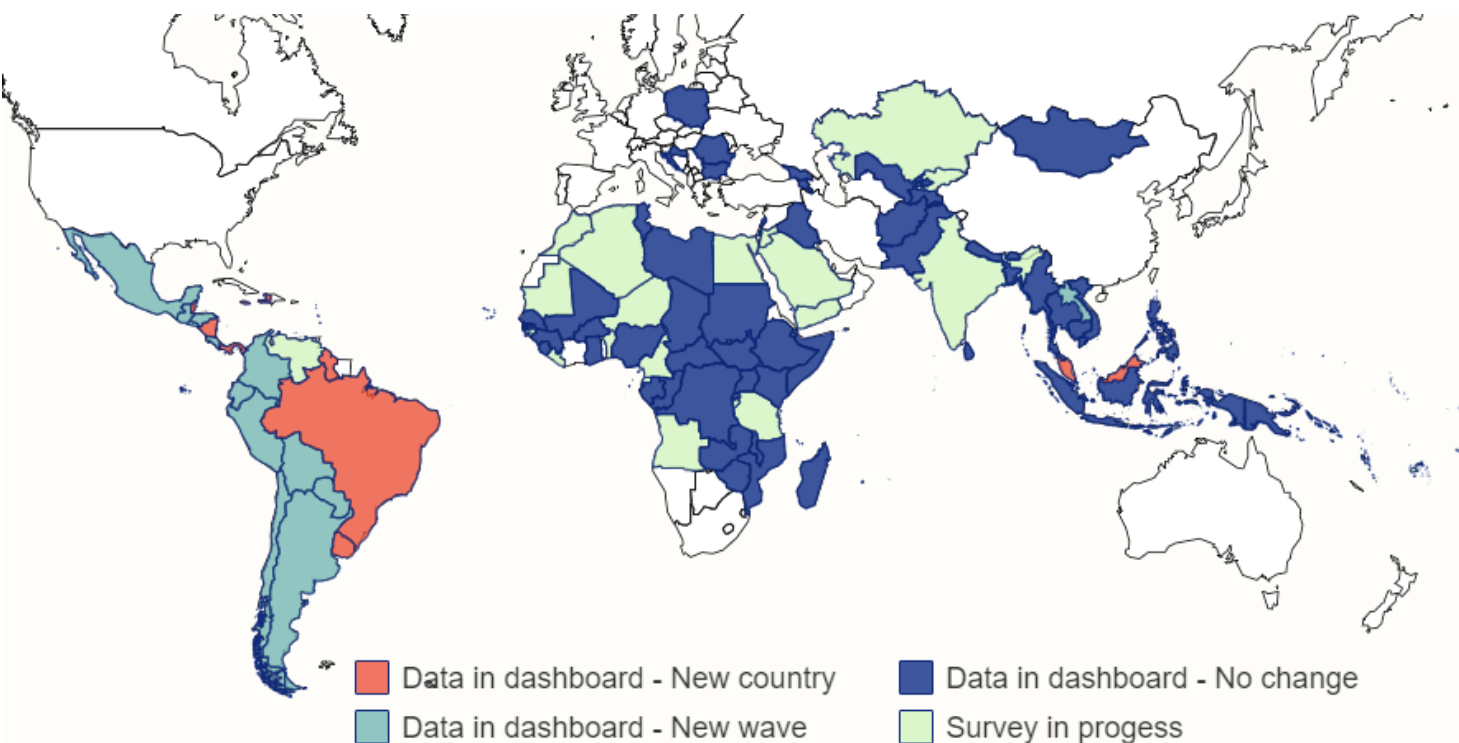
NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

11 new countries **26** new survey waves

Antigua & Barbuda
Belize
Brazil
Dominica
Guyana
Haiti
Jamaica
Malaysia
Nicaragua
Panama
Uruguay

UPDATED INDICATORS

- Added data for 10 new countries in Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region
- Added new vaccination indicator: “Share of respondents who know how to get COVID-19 vaccine.”
- Added 8 new education indicators from 24 LAC countries on education access of one selected child in each household (not comparable with other education surveys that ask about all children in the household).



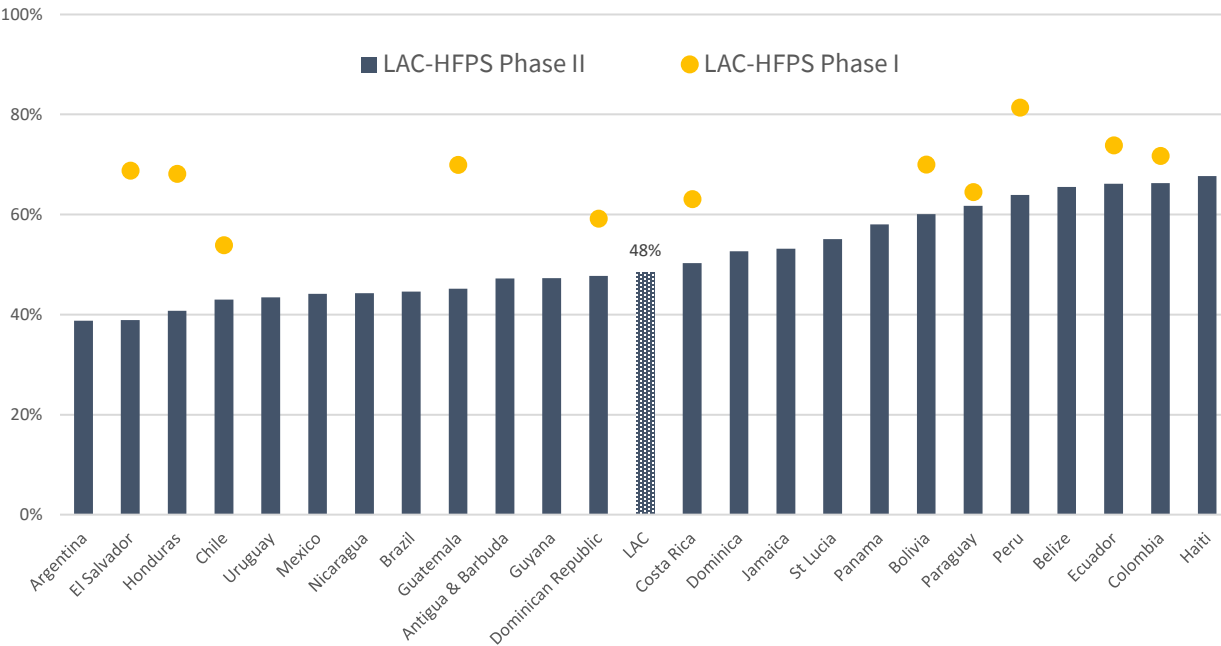
Country	Survey Wave
Antigua and Barbuda	WAVE1
Belize	WAVE1
Brazil	WAVE1
Dominica	WAVE1
Guyana	WAVE1
Haiti	WAVE1
Jamaica	WAVE1
Nicaragua	WAVE1
Panama	WAVE1
Uruguay	WAVE1
Malaysia	WAVE1
St. Lucia	WAVE3
Lao PDR	WAVE3

Country	Survey Wave
Argentina	WAVE4
Bolivia	WAVE4
Chile	WAVE4
Colombia	WAVE4
Costa Rica	WAVE4
Dominican Republic	WAVE4
Guatemala	WAVE4
Honduras	WAVE4
Mexico	WAVE4
Peru	WAVE4
Paraguay	WAVE4
El Salvador	WAVE4
Ecuador	WAVE5

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries. All collection months in 2020/2021 unless otherwise specified.

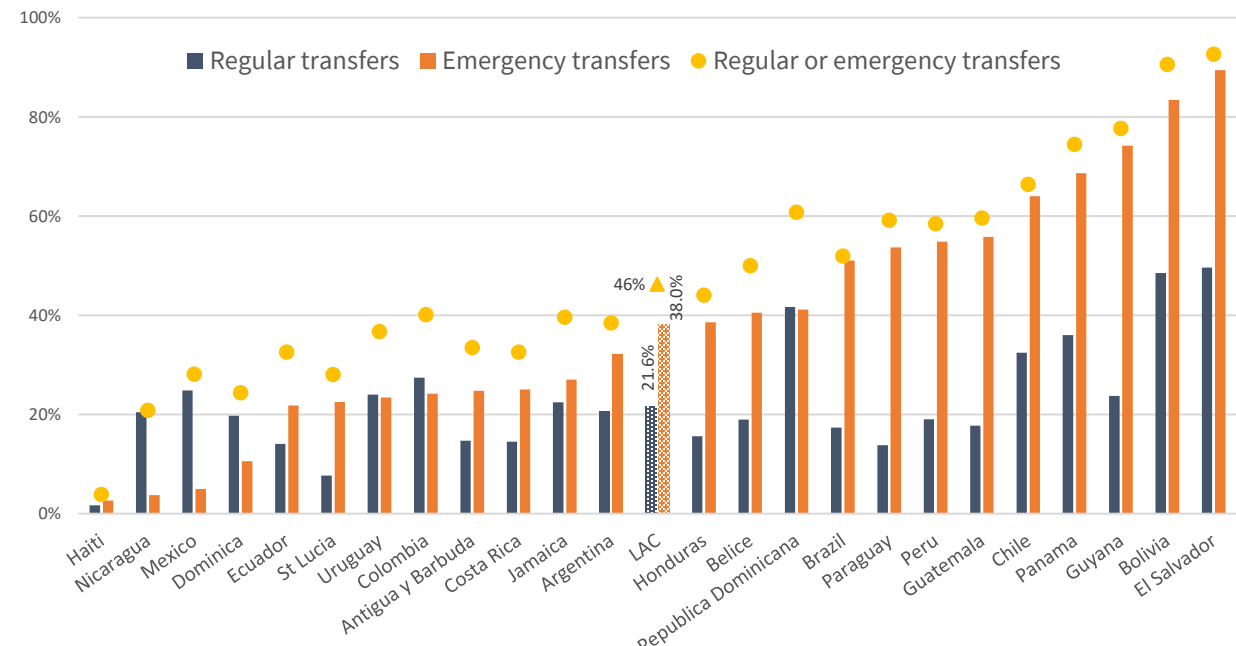
Close to half of households in LAC have still not managed to recover the level of income they had before the pandemic

Share of households that report a reduction in total income since the onset of the pandemic (LAC-HFPS Phase I and LAC-HFPS Phase II)



Although several economies in LAC show signs of recovery, the shock in household income level due to COVID persists. The most affected countries are Haiti, Colombia, Ecuador, and Belize, where over 65 percent of households report a decrease in their income level compared to the situation before the pandemic.

Share of households that received regular and emergency government transfers during the pandemic

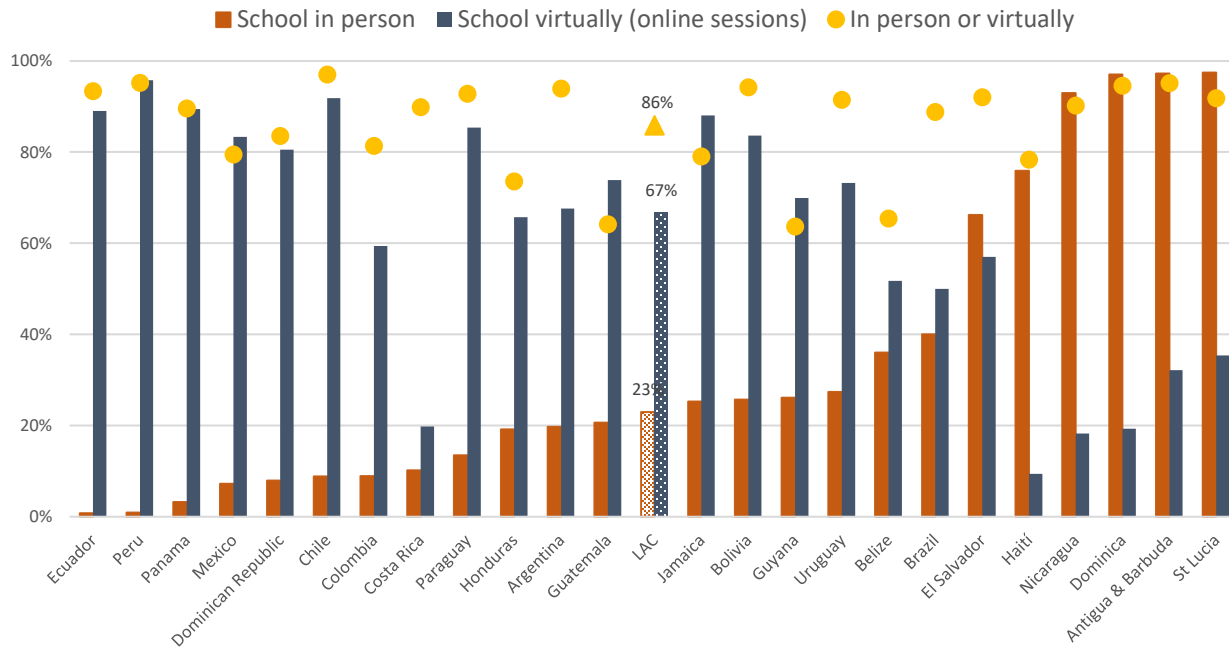


Governments expanded existing programs or created emergency transfer programs to mitigate the economic effects of the pandemic. As a result, 46 percent of households in LAC are beneficiaries of some type of government transfers. In Bolivia and El Salvador, more than 90% of households receive one of these transfer.

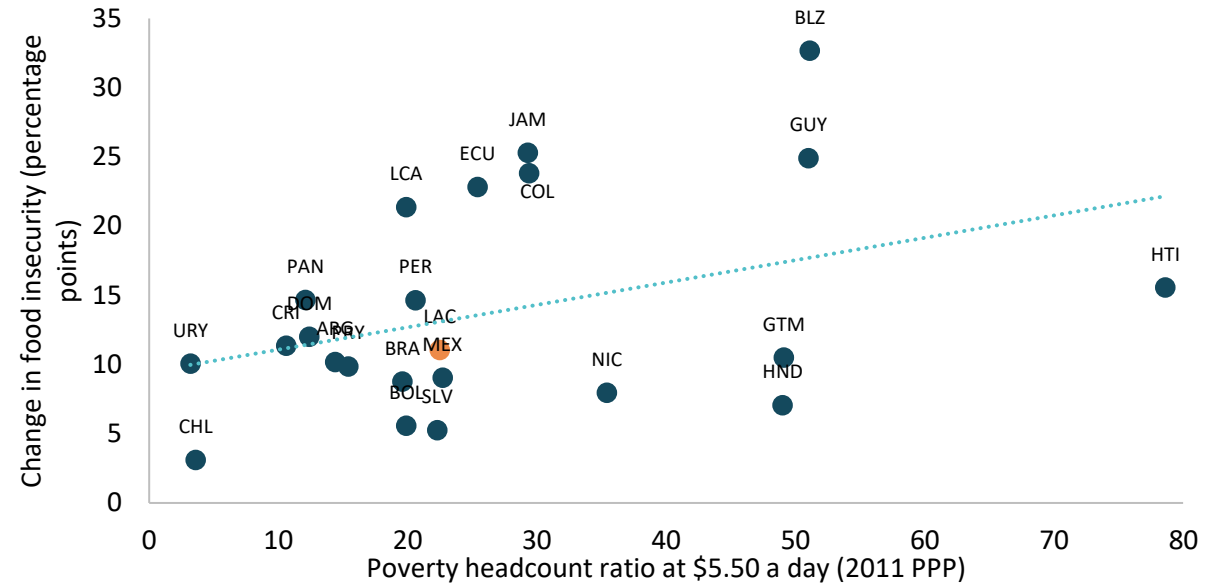
Source: High Frequency Monitoring Dashboard

In Latin America, the effects of COVID-19 pose important challenges in human capital accumulation and the long-term outlook for the region

Share of school-age children engaged in education activities by type



In Latin America, the education system has not yet recovered from the effects of the pandemic. More than a year into the pandemic, only 23 percent of students in the region attended school in person. Although most children in the region participate in some educational activity, levels vary considerably between countries, from 64% in Guatemala to 97% in Chile.



Countries with higher poverty rates experienced the largest increases in food insecurity. Even though access to food has improved compared to May/June 2020, large segments of the population in the region still face food related deprivations. The proportion of households that ran out of food in the last month is 12 pp higher compared to before the pandemic.

Source: High Frequency Monitoring Dashboard

Latin America -High-Frequency Phone Survey Team



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Gabriel Lara Ibarra



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Trinidad Saavedra

- [COVID-19 and Economic Inequality : Short-Term Impacts with Long-Term Consequences](#) | January 2022
- [Here's a remedy for COVID's legacy of growing inequality](#) | January 2022
- [Five threats to equitable and inclusive recovery from COVID-19: Evidence from East Asia and Pacific](#) | January 2022
- [Social assistance during the pandemic: Lessons from Paraguay](#) | January 2022
- [An Instrumental Variable Probit Modeling of COVID-19 Vaccination Compliance in Malawi](#) | AS Oyekale et al. | December 2021
- [What resilient Somali residents are telling us about COVID-19 and economic recovery](#) | December 2021
- [Impacts of COVID-19 in Brazil: Evidence on persons with disabilities during the pandemic](#) | December 2021
- [Distributional Impacts of COVID-19 in the Middle East and North Africa Region](#) | November 2021

December 2021

WHAT'S NEW

Total countries: 72
Total surveys: 271
Total indicators: 143



NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

8 new survey waves



Burkina Faso



Lebanon



Ethiopia



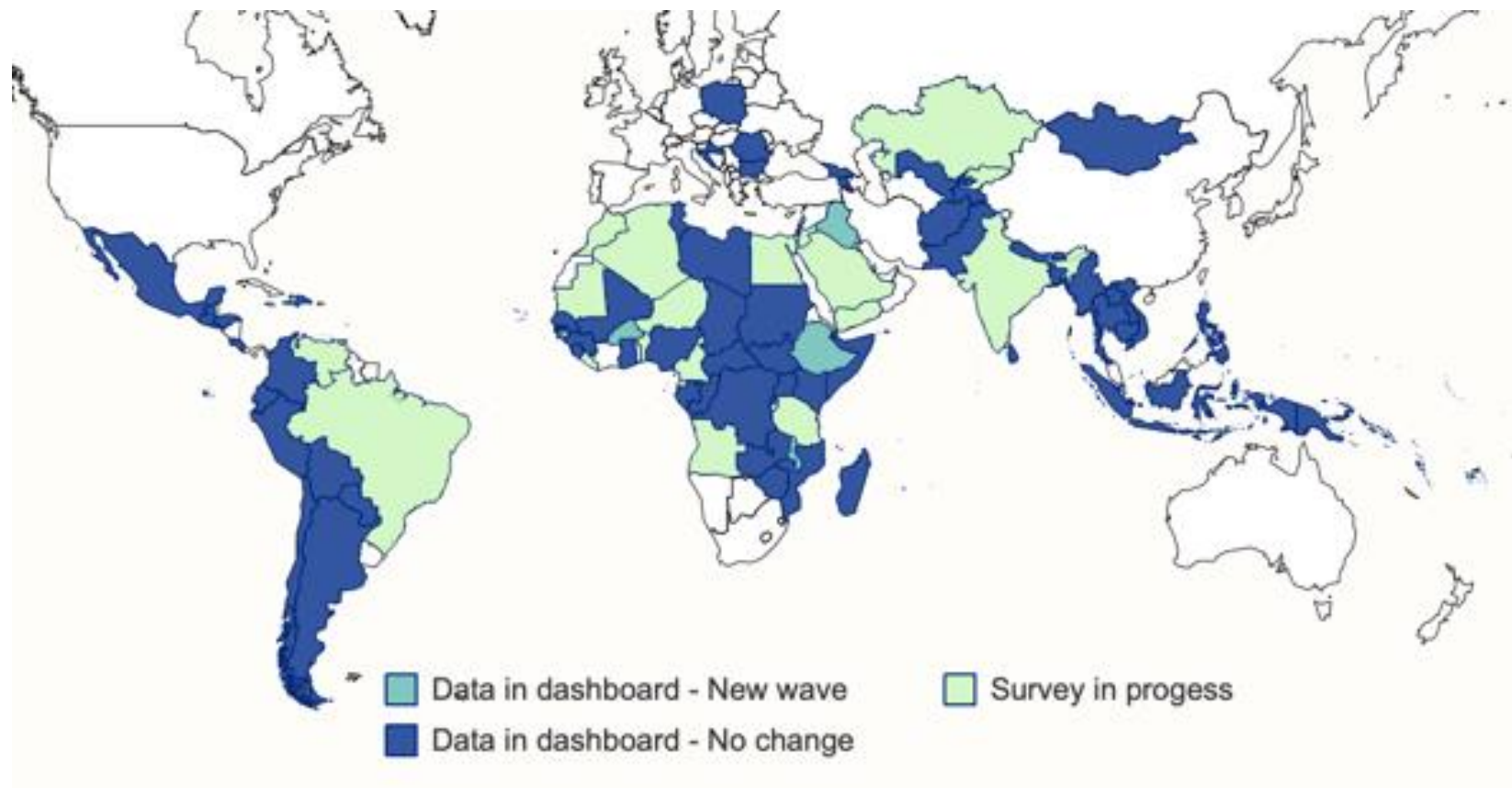
Mali



Iraq

UPDATED INDICATORS

- Added two additional vaccination indicators
- Relabeled income indicators for better accuracy
- Included links to microdata when publicly available for 50 countries



Country	Survey Wave
Burkina Faso	WAVE11
Ethiopia	WAVE11
Iraq	WAVE7-9
Lebanon	WAVE4-5
Mali	WAVE6

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries.

Papers, Articles and Presentations using Household Monitoring Dashboard data

- [Sustainedly high levels of COVID-19 vaccine acceptance in five Sub-Saharan African countries](#) | December 2021
- [Households' basic needs satisfaction during the Coronavirus disease 19 \(COVID-19\) pandemic in Burkina Faso](#) | December 2021
- [Global Food Security under COVID-19: Comparison and Enlightenment of Policy Responses in Different Countries](#) | November 2021
- [Representativeness of individual-level data in COVID-19 phone surveys: Findings from Sub-Saharan Africa](#) | November 2021
- [Inequality under COVID-19 : Taking Stock of High-Frequency Data for East Asia and the Pacific](#) | November 2021
- [Tracking universal health coverage](#) | October 2021

Announcements

The next dashboard update is scheduled for January 2021



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October 2021

WHAT'S NEW



Total countries: 72
Total surveys: 263
Total indicators: 142



NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

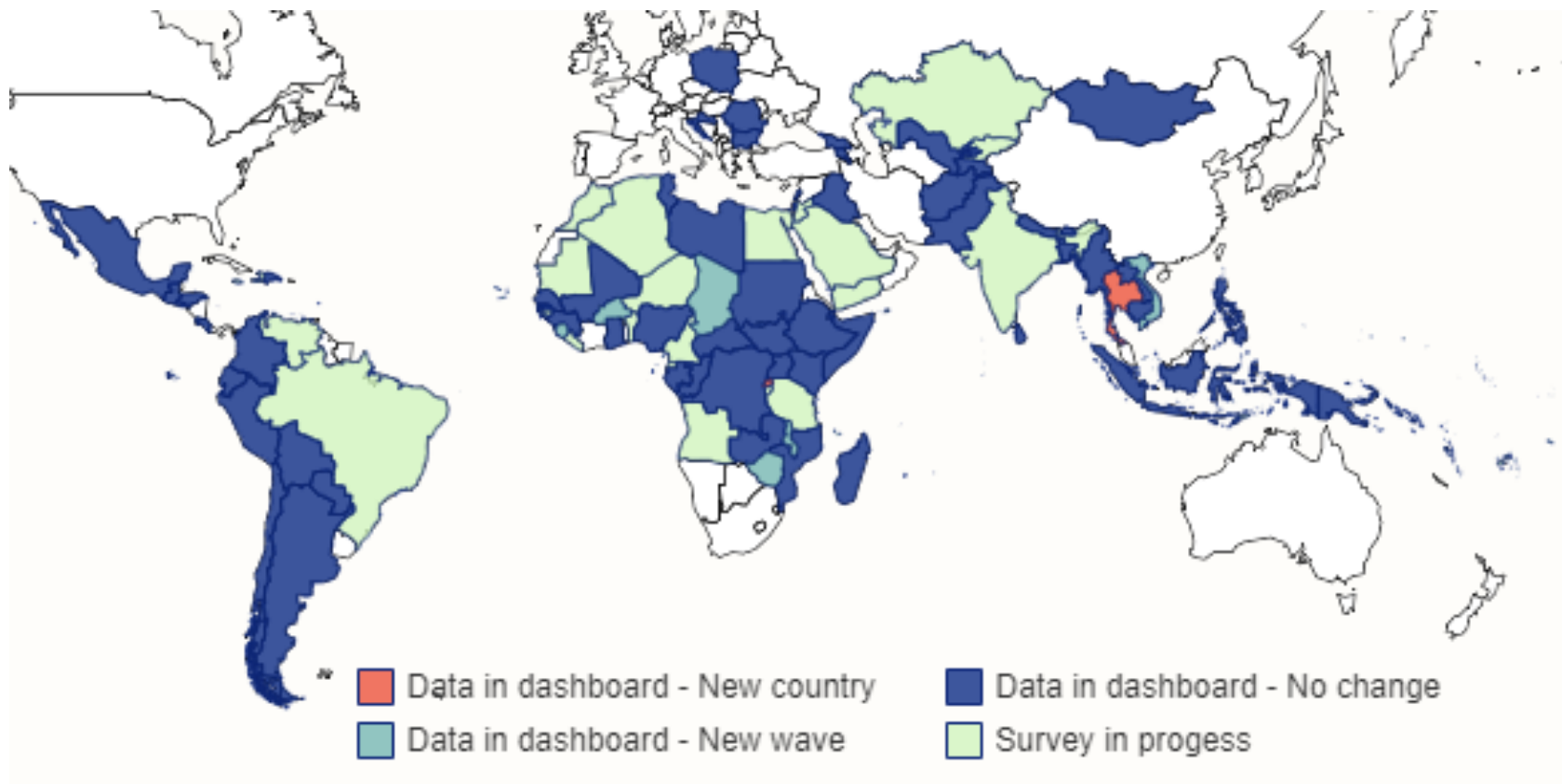
2 new countries **13** new survey waves

 Thailand

 Rwanda

UPDATED INDICATORS

- Added Vaccination data for 8 new countries
- Included links to survey microdata when available for 50 countries
- Simplified data file

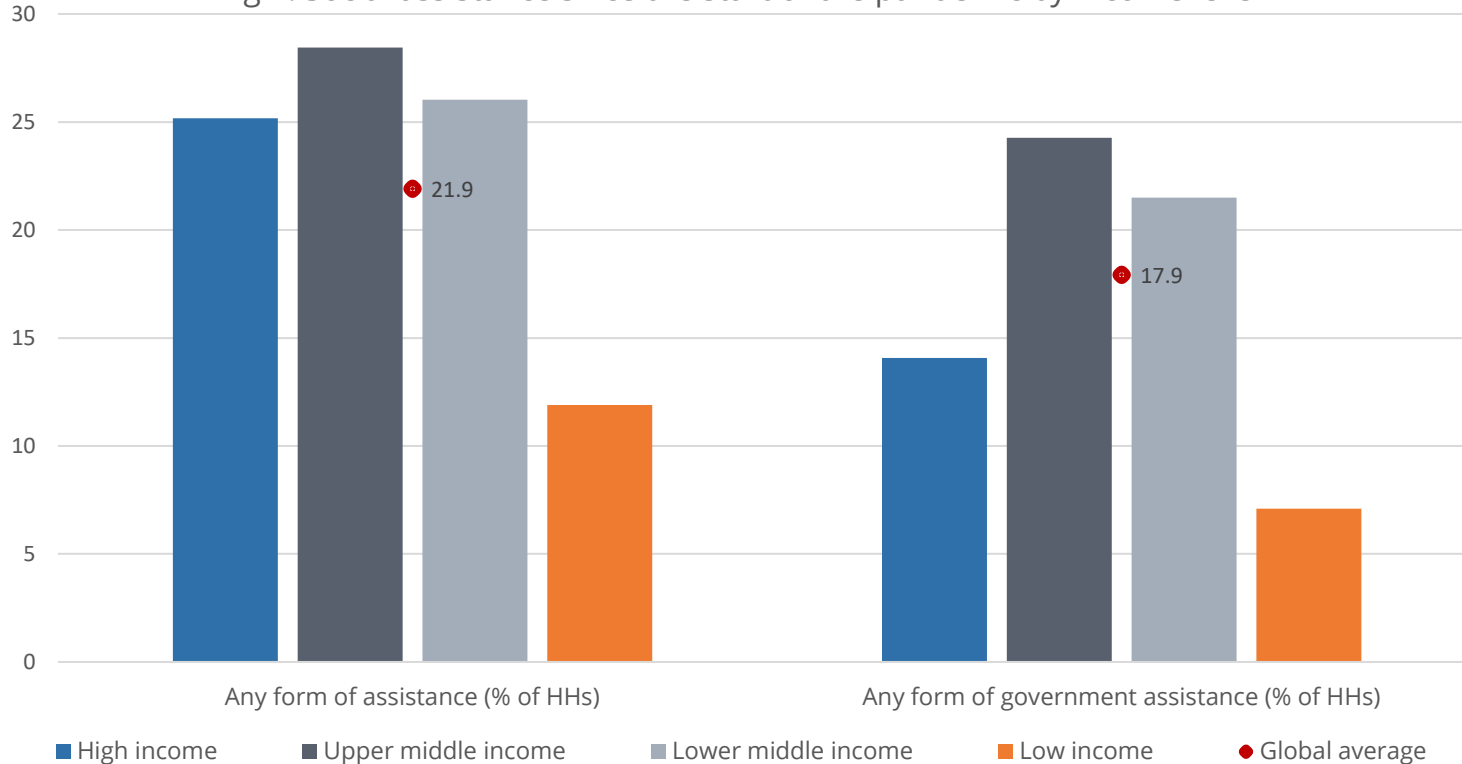


Country	Survey Wave
Burkina Faso	WAVE9-10
Chad	WAVE3
Malawi	WAVE11
Rwanda	WAVE1-2
Sierra Leone	WAVE2
Tajikistan	WAVE15-17
Thailand	WAVE1
Vietnam	WAVE5
Zimbabwe	WAVE3

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries. All collection months in 2020 unless otherwise specified.

Less than a third of households reported receiving some form of social assistance during the pandemic

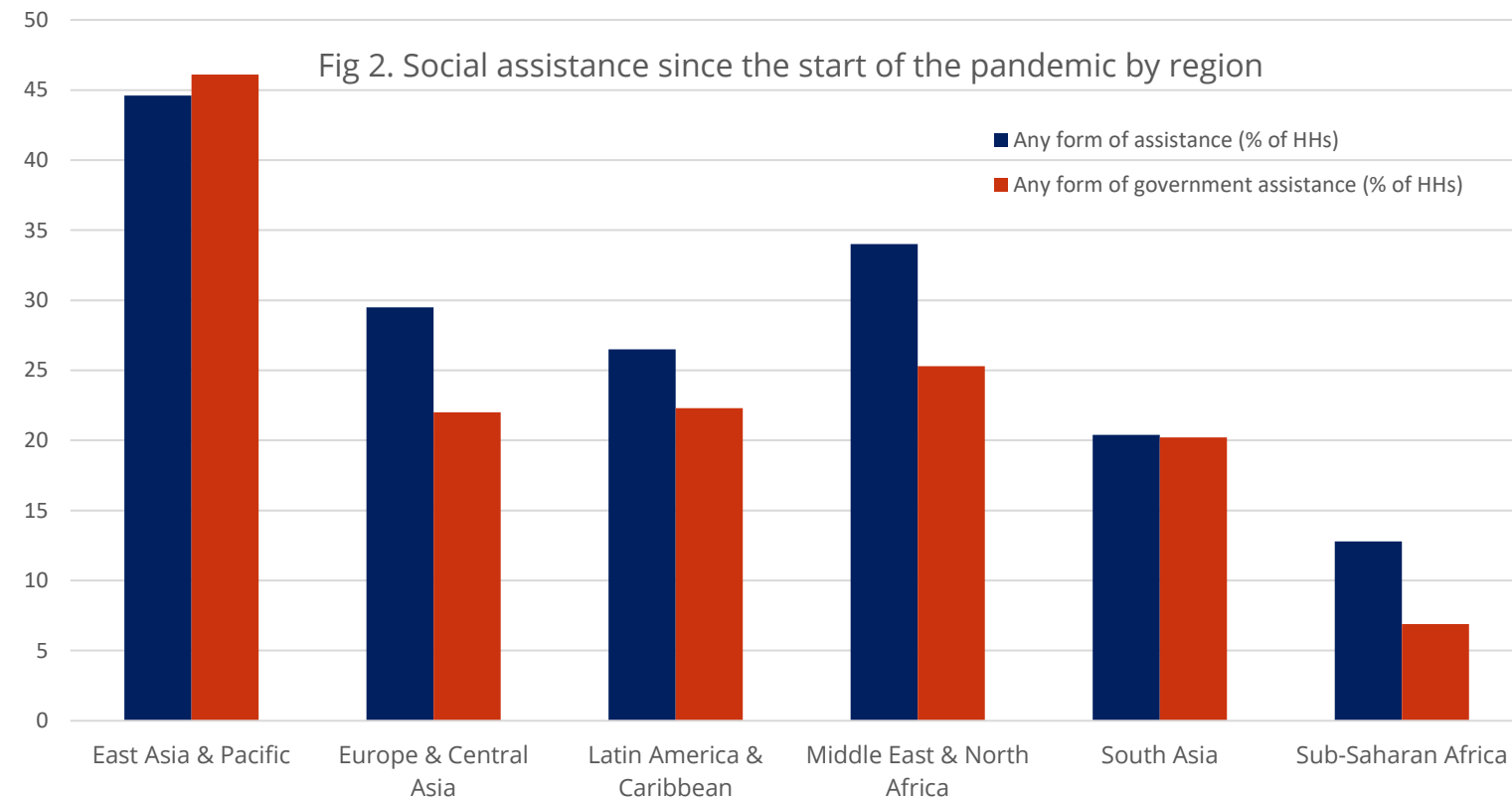
Fig 1. Social assistance since the start of the pandemic by income level



- From April 2020 to June 2021, less than a third of all households surveyed reported receiving any form of social assistance coverage during the pandemic
- Upper middle-income countries reported receiving the most social assistance from governments and other sources
- Fewer than 7% of households in low-income countries reported receiving social assistance from the government
- Additional assistance from non-governmental agencies is significant, particularly in high- and upper middle-income countries

Source: HFPS Surveys, World Bank, 2021
 Note: Data collected from April 2020 to June 2021. Simple averages.

Social assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic has been uneven, but higher in East Asia and Pacific countries



Source: HFPS Surveys. World Bank. 2021

Note: Data collected from April 2020 to June 2021. Simple averages.

- Around 20% of households in all developing regions except Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), reported receiving some sort of assistance from governments or other sources
- Households in the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region had the highest reported levels of social assistance, driven by strong COVID-19 responses and high-social protection spending in countries like Indonesia, Mongolia and Vietnam.
- In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, social assistance from non-governments sources was nearly 10% higher than government sources
- Fewer than 10% of households in SSA reported receiving any government assistance

Papers, Articles and Presentations using Household Monitoring Dashboard data

- [Monitoring COVID-19 Impacts on Households in Mongolia](#) | October 2021
- [Long COVID: World Bank East Asia And Pacific Economic Update](#) | October 2021
- [Social capital in Paraguay: an asset for combatting vulnerability during the COVID-19 pandemic?](#) | UNDP | September 2021
- [Viewpoint: High-frequency phone surveys on COVID-19: Good practices, open questions](#) | September 2021

Announcements

- The next dashboard update is scheduled for November 2021



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September 2021

WHAT'S NEW



Total countries: **70**
Total surveys: **250**
Total indicators: **142**



NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

6 new countries **37** new survey waves



Argentina



Mexico



Sierra Leone



Somalia



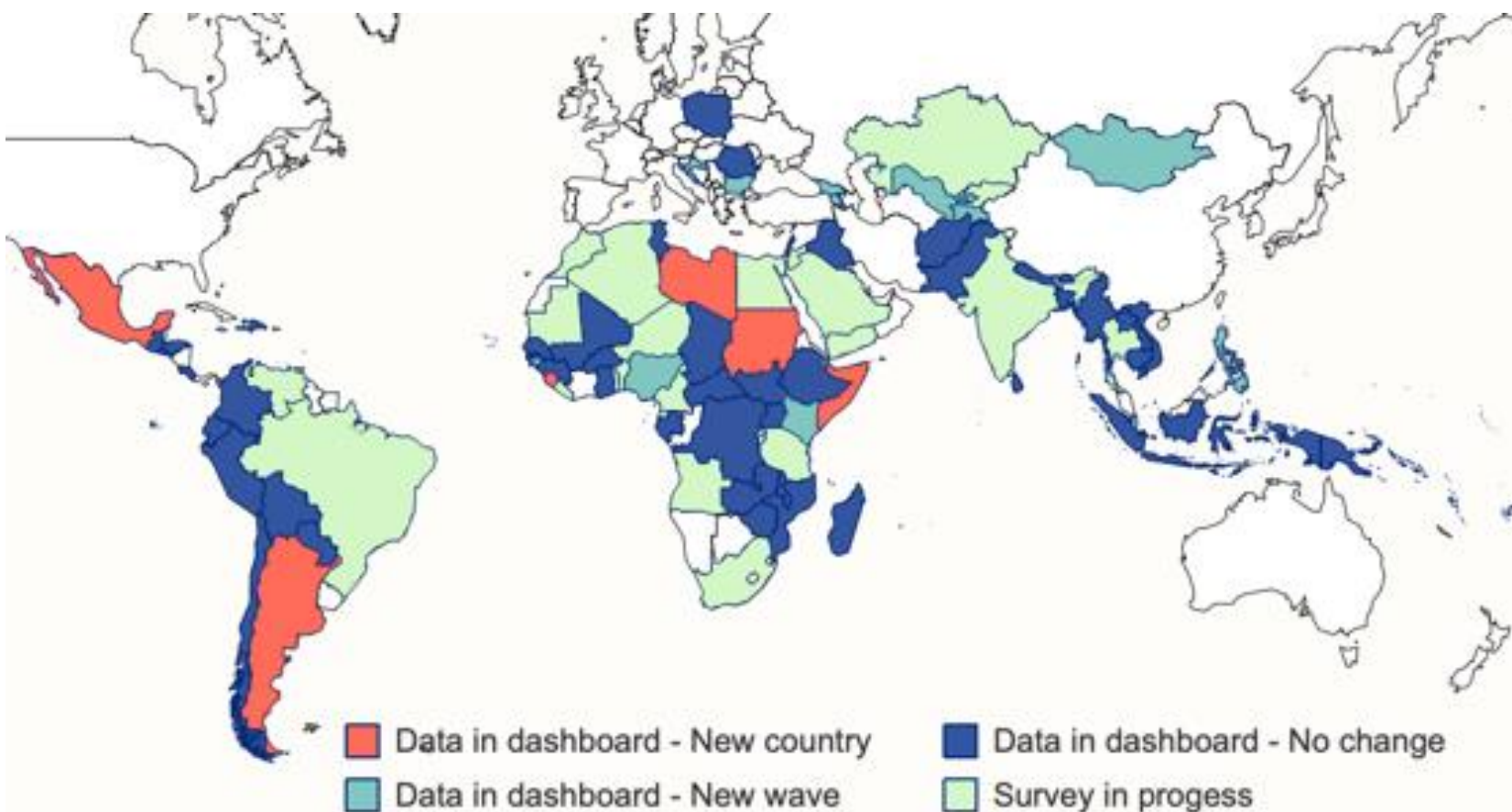
Sudan



Libya

UPDATED INDICATORS

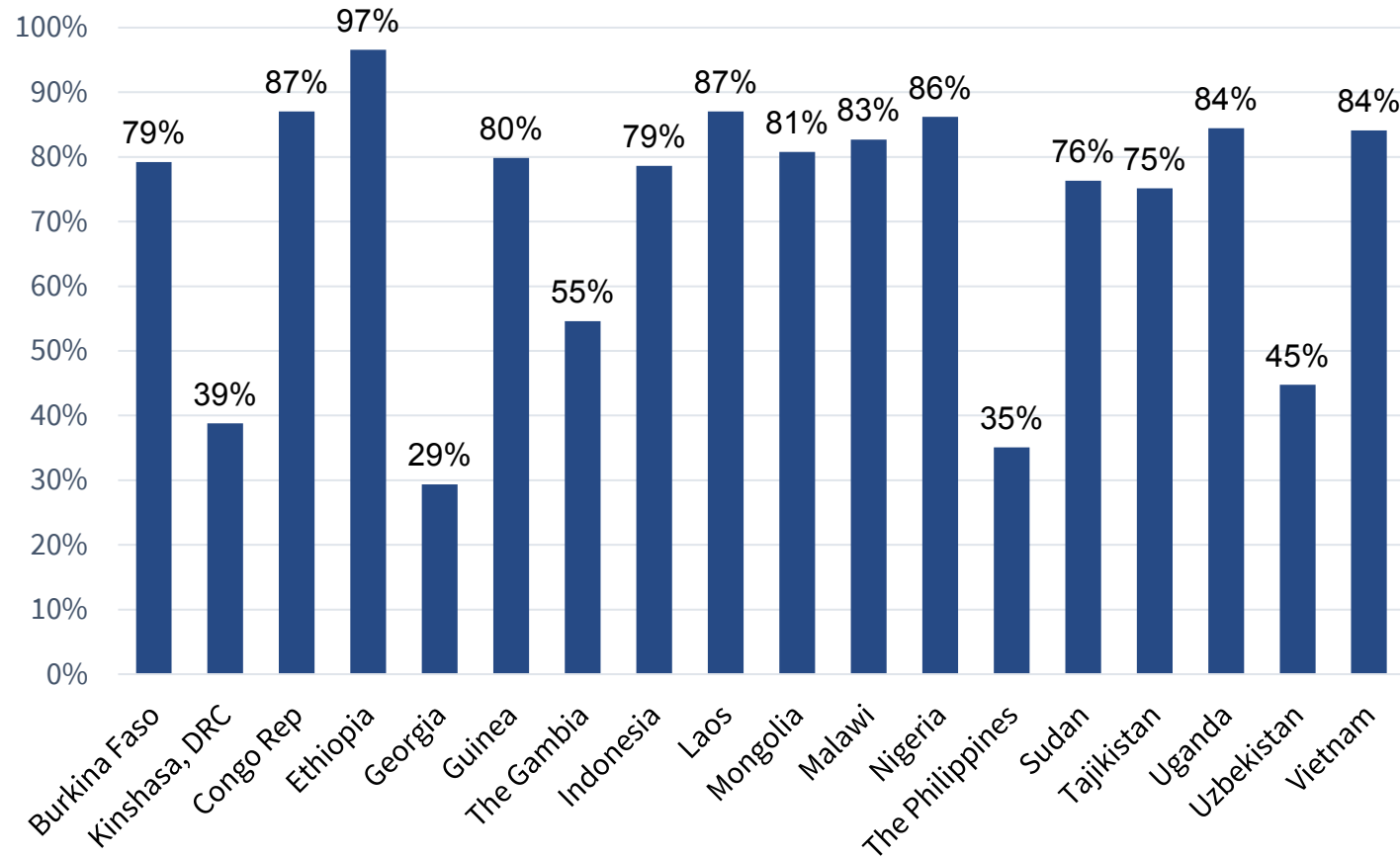
- Added 4 new countries with Vaccination indicators
- Added links to survey microdata when available in xls data for 40 countries
- Locked Map panning in Overview tab. Added country and region search bar.



Country	Survey Wave
Argentina	WAVE1-3
Armenia	WAVE2
Bulgaria	WAVE4-5
Croatia	WAVE2-3
Djibouti	WAVE3
Gambia, The	WAVE7
Georgia	WAVE2-4
Kenya	WAVE5
Libya	WAVE1-2
Mexico	WAVE1-3
Mongolia	WAVE5
Nigeria	WAVE11
Philippines	WAVE3
Sierra Leone	WAVE1
Somalia	WAVE1
Sudan	WAVE1-4
Uganda	WAVE6
Uzbekistan	WAVE11-15

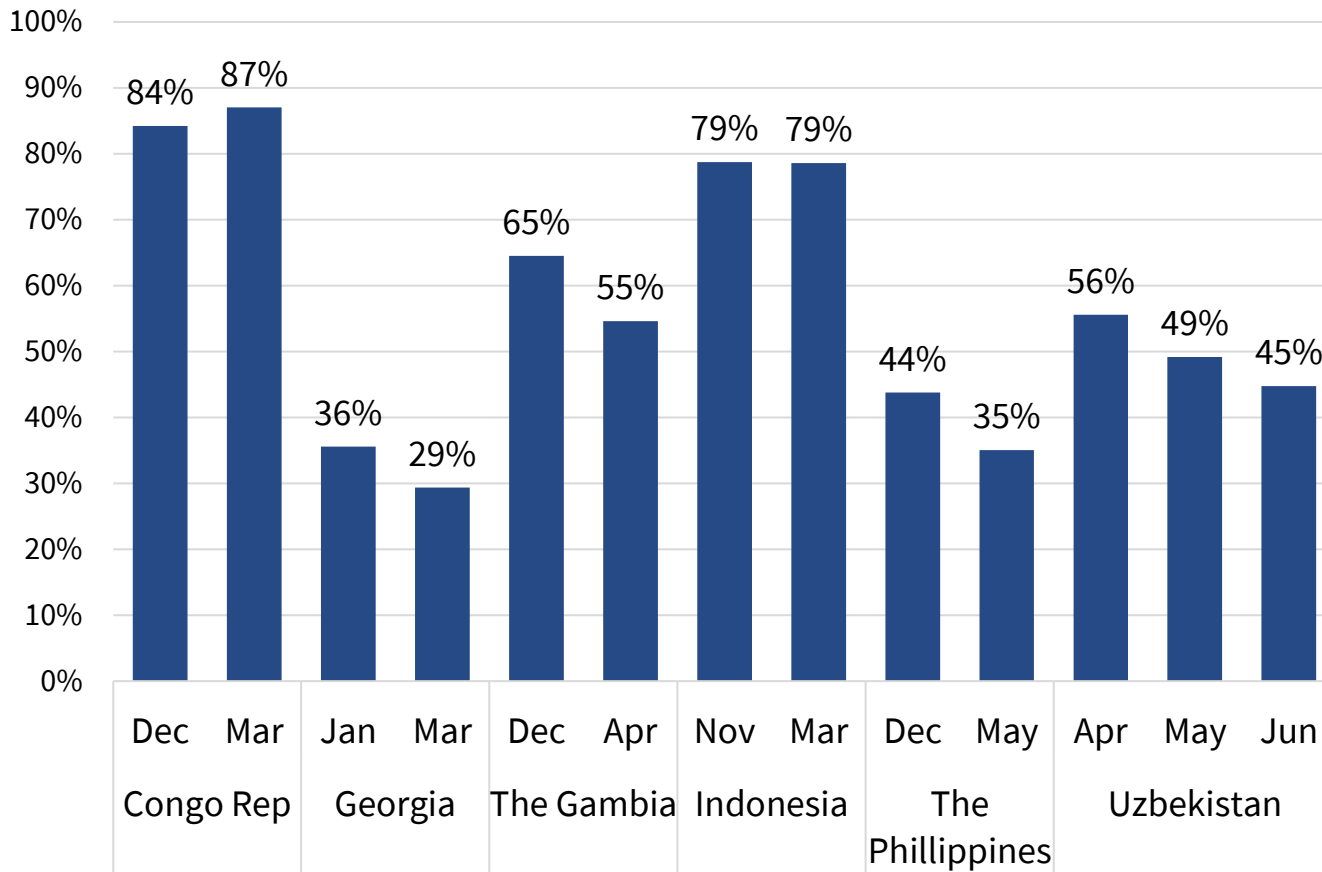
Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries. All collection months in 2020 unless otherwise specified.

Fig.1 Are you planning to be vaccinated? (% of all respondents)



- The graph shows the share of respondents who are aware of a vaccine and are planning to be vaccinated when it becomes available by country
- Data on this indicator exists for 18 countries between October 2020 and June 2021
- Vaccine hesitancy is highest in Georgia, The Philippines, and Kinshasa (DRC).
- Because of small sample sizes, the changes differences are generally not statistically significant

Fig.2 Are you planning to be vaccinated? (% of all respondents)



- The graph shows the share of respondents who are aware of a vaccine and are planning to be vaccinated when it becomes available
- There are six countries where this question was asked in multiple survey rounds
- The share of respondents planning to be vaccinated declined between 7 and 11 percentage points in Georgia, The Gambia, The Philippines and Uzbekistan.
- Because of small sample sizes, the changes differences are generally not statistically significant

Papers, Articles and Presentations using Household Monitoring Dashboard data

- [The risks of an uneven economic recovery in an unequal world](#) | Brookings Institute | September 2021
- [The evolving labor market impacts of COVID-19 in developing countries](#) | September 2021
- [Spatial Heterogeneity of COVID-19 Impacts on Urban Household Incomes : Between- and Within-City Evidence from Two African Countries](#) | August 2021
- [Viewpoint: High-frequency phone surveys on COVID-19: Good practices, open questions](#) | August 2021

Announcements

- The next dashboard update is scheduled for October 2021



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August 2021

WHAT'S NEW



Total countries: **64**
Total surveys: **213**
Total indicators: **135**



NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

5 new survey waves



Tajikistan

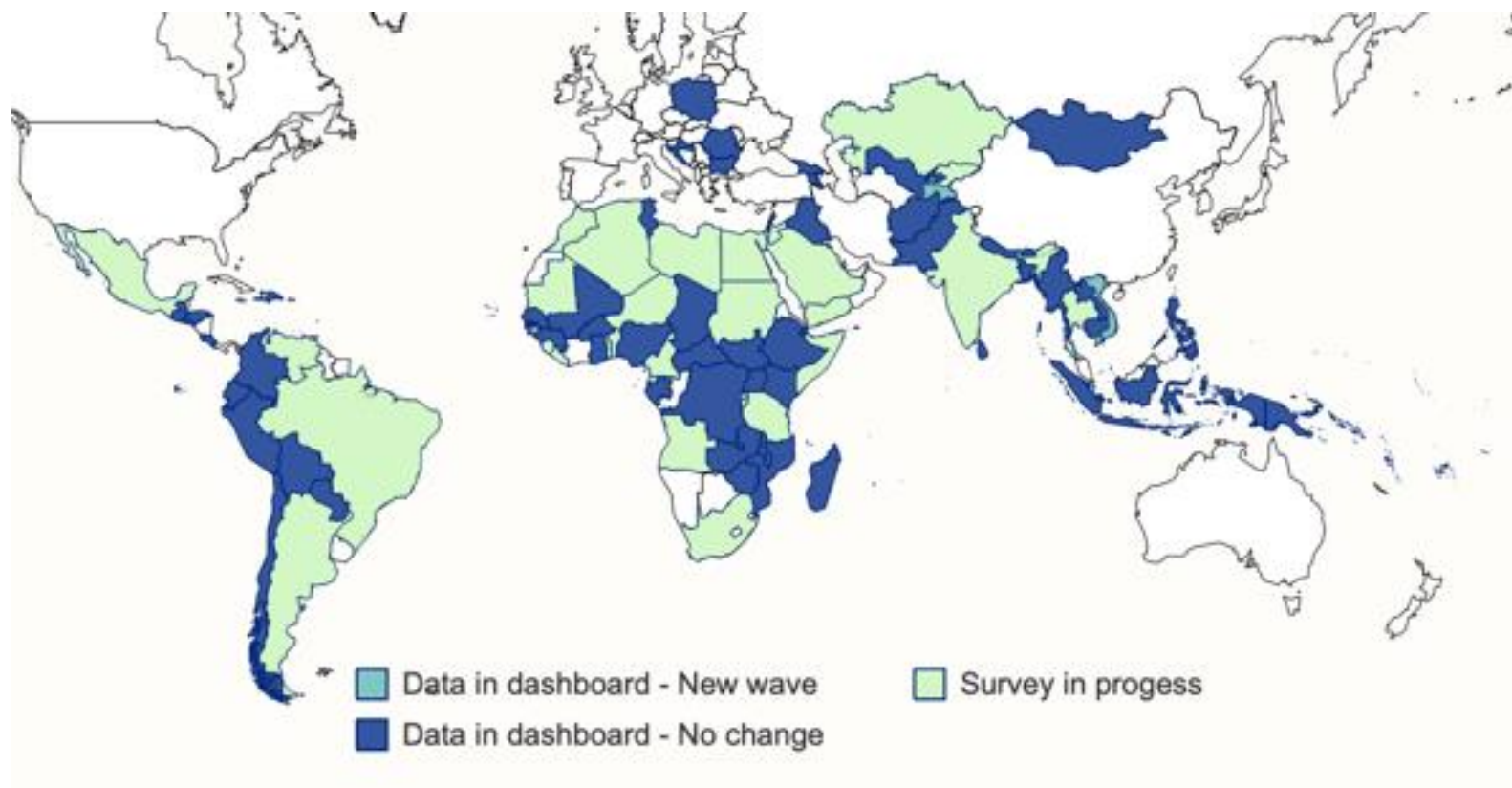


Vietnam

UPDATED INDICATORS

Added new Vaccination indicators in 14 countries:

- Guinea
- Ethiopia
- Burkina Faso
- Congo Republic
- Indonesia
- Uganda
- The Gambia
- Vietnam
- Philippines
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Nigeria
- Lao PDR
- Mongolia
- Malawi

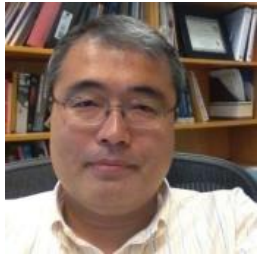


New Survey Waves		
Country	Wave	Month
Tajikistan	11-14	May - July 2021
Vietnam	4	January 2021

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries.
All collection months in 2020 unless otherwise specified

Papers, Articles and Presentations using Household Monitoring Dashboard data

- [COVID-19 Compounds Global Challenges to Food Security](#) | August 2021
- [Mind The Gap: How Covid-19 Is Increasing Inequality In Latin America and The Caribbean](#) | July 2021
- [Assessing the Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the livelihoods of rural people: A review of the evidence](#) |
July 2021
- [Effects of COVID-19 on Regional and Gender Equality in Sub-Saharan Africa: Evidence from Nigeria and Ethiopia](#) |
June 2021
- [Food security and welfare changes under COVID-19 in Sub-Saharan Africa: Impacts and responses in Kenya](#) | March
2021



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Carlos Sabatino
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July 30, 2021

WHAT'S NEW



Total countries: **64**
Total surveys: **209**
Total indicators: **135**



NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

2 new survey waves



Kenya

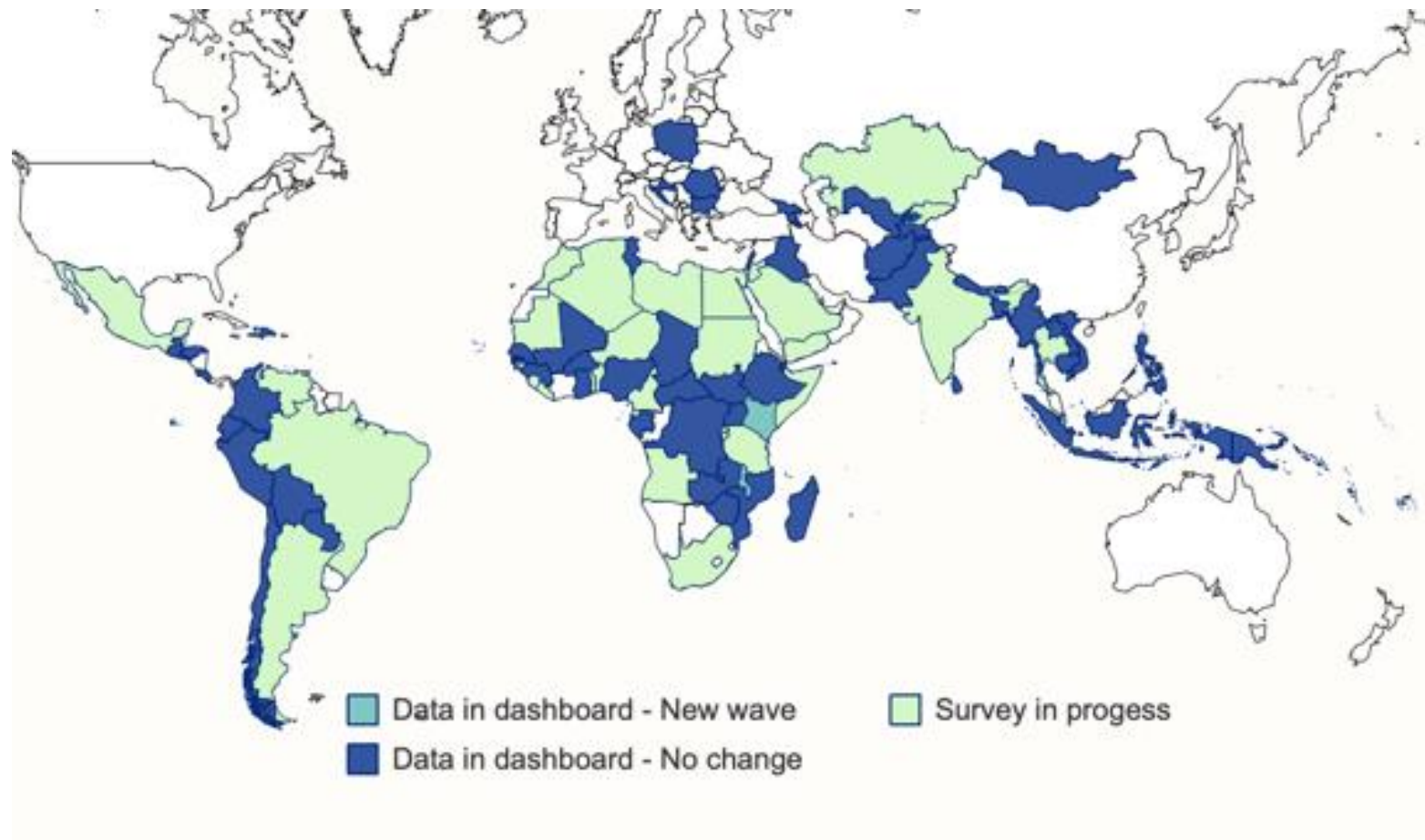


Malawi

UPDATED INDICATORS

Added new Vaccination topic and indicators in 14 countries:

- Guinea
- Ethiopia
- Burkina Faso
- Congo Republic
- Indonesia
- Uganda
- The Gambia
- Philippines
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Nigeria
- Lao PDR
- Mongolia
- Malawi



New Survey Waves

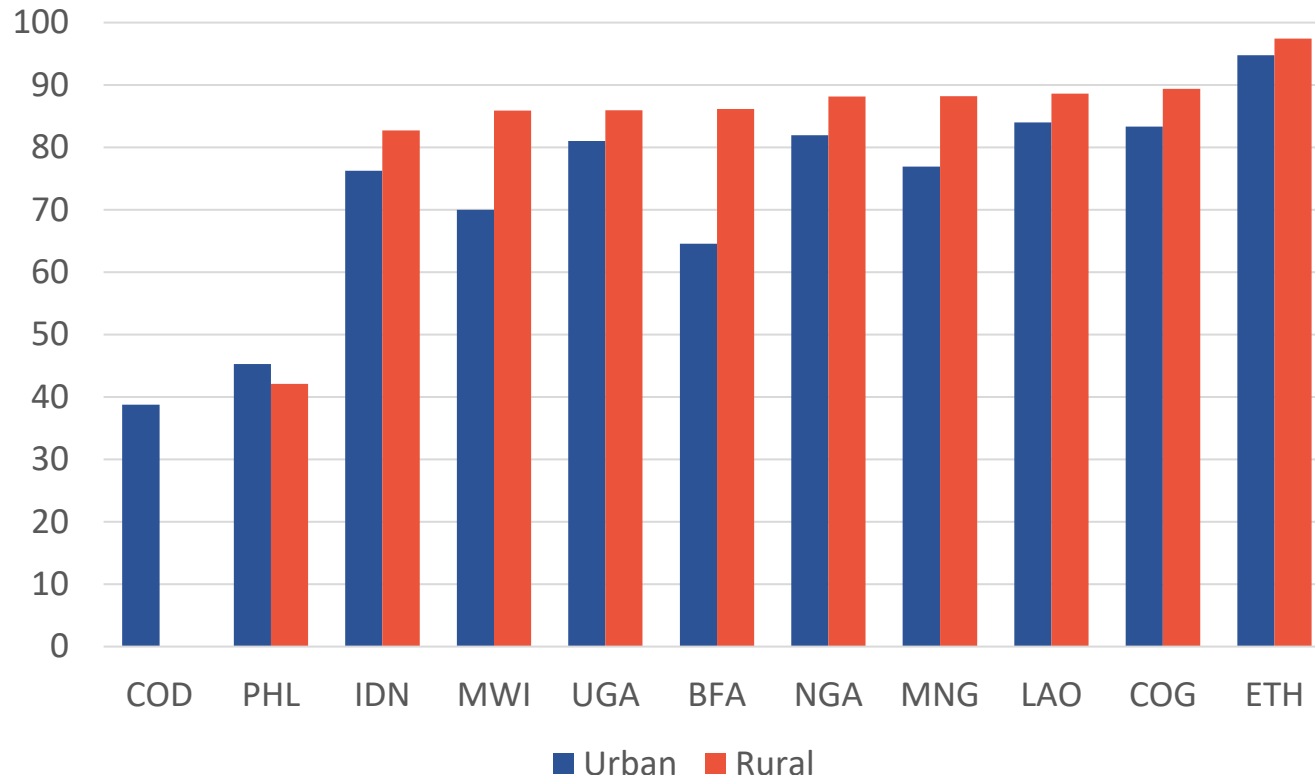
Country	Wave	Month
Malawi	9	Apr 2021
Kenya	4	Feb 2021

Vaccination Indicator Availability

Country	Month Collected
Guinea	Nov 2020
Ethiopia	Feb 2020
Burkina Faso	Dec 20
Congo Republic	Dec 20
Indonesia	Mar 21
Uganda	Nov 20
The Gambia	Apr 21
Philippines	Dec 20
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Dec 20
Nigeria	Oct 20
Lao PDR	Mar 20
Mongolia	Dec 20
Malawi	Nov 20

Willingness to take COVID-19 vaccine when available, pre-liminary insights from high-frequency phone surveys

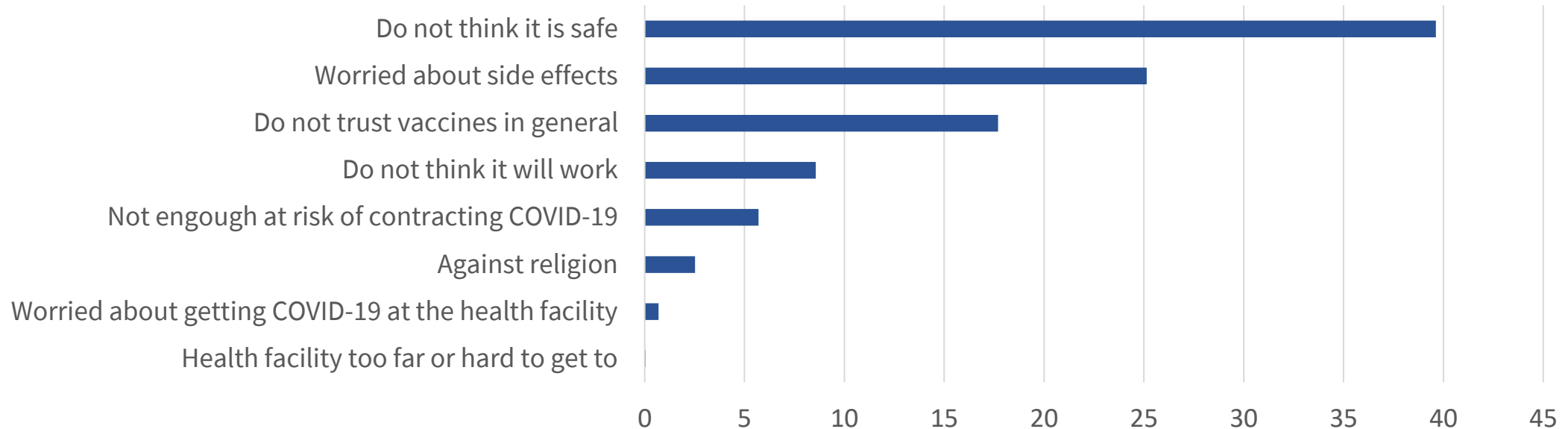
Fig 1. Planning to take COVID-19 vaccine when available (% of all respondents)



- This graph shows the share of high-frequency phone respondents planning to take a COVID-19 vaccine when available. The data was collected between October 2020 to March 2021, when vaccines were not yet available for most people in reporting countries.
- The share of respondents planning to take a COVID-19 vaccine available vary among countries, ranging from less than 40% in Democratic Republic of Congo, to over 90% in Ethiopia. On average, around 75% of respondent plan to get a vaccine when available.
- The blue bars show the share of respondents from urban area and the orange bars show the share of respondents from rural area. In 9 out of 10 countries with available data, the percentage of respondents planning to take COVID-19 vaccine is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.

General concerns among respondents not planning or unsure about taking a COVID-19 vaccine

Fig.2 Reason why not planning on or unsure about taking COVID-19 vaccine



- This graph shows the reasons for respondents who are unsure or not planning to take the COVID-19 vaccine. The numbers in the graph show the unweighted average from 12 surveys with available data, collected from December 2020 to March 2021.
- According to the data, the most common reasons for respondents' hesitancy to taking a COVID-19 vaccine includes concerns over the safety of the vaccine, as well as the concerns for the vaccine's side effects.

Data for Goals (D4G) Global Dashboard Team



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Papers, Articles and Presentations

- [Examining second-order impacts of covid-19 in urban areas](#) | A new paper by Laituri et. al | July 6, 2021
- [Financial protection in health: a global perspective pre COVID-19](#) | World Health Organization | July 2021
- [Half of Zimbabweans faced extreme poverty in 2020 due to COVID-19: Rapid Poverty Income Consumption and Expenditure Survey \(PICES\)](#) | July 23, 2021
- [The pitfalls and potential of high-frequency phone surveys during COVID-19](#) | World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement | July 2021

Announcements

- The next dashboard update is scheduled for August 2021

June 30, 2021

WHAT'S NEW



Total countries: **64**

Total surveys: **206**

Total indicators: **126**



NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

8 new countries

42 new surveys (waves)



Lebanon



Guinea



Sri Lanka



Maldives



Nepal



Gambia



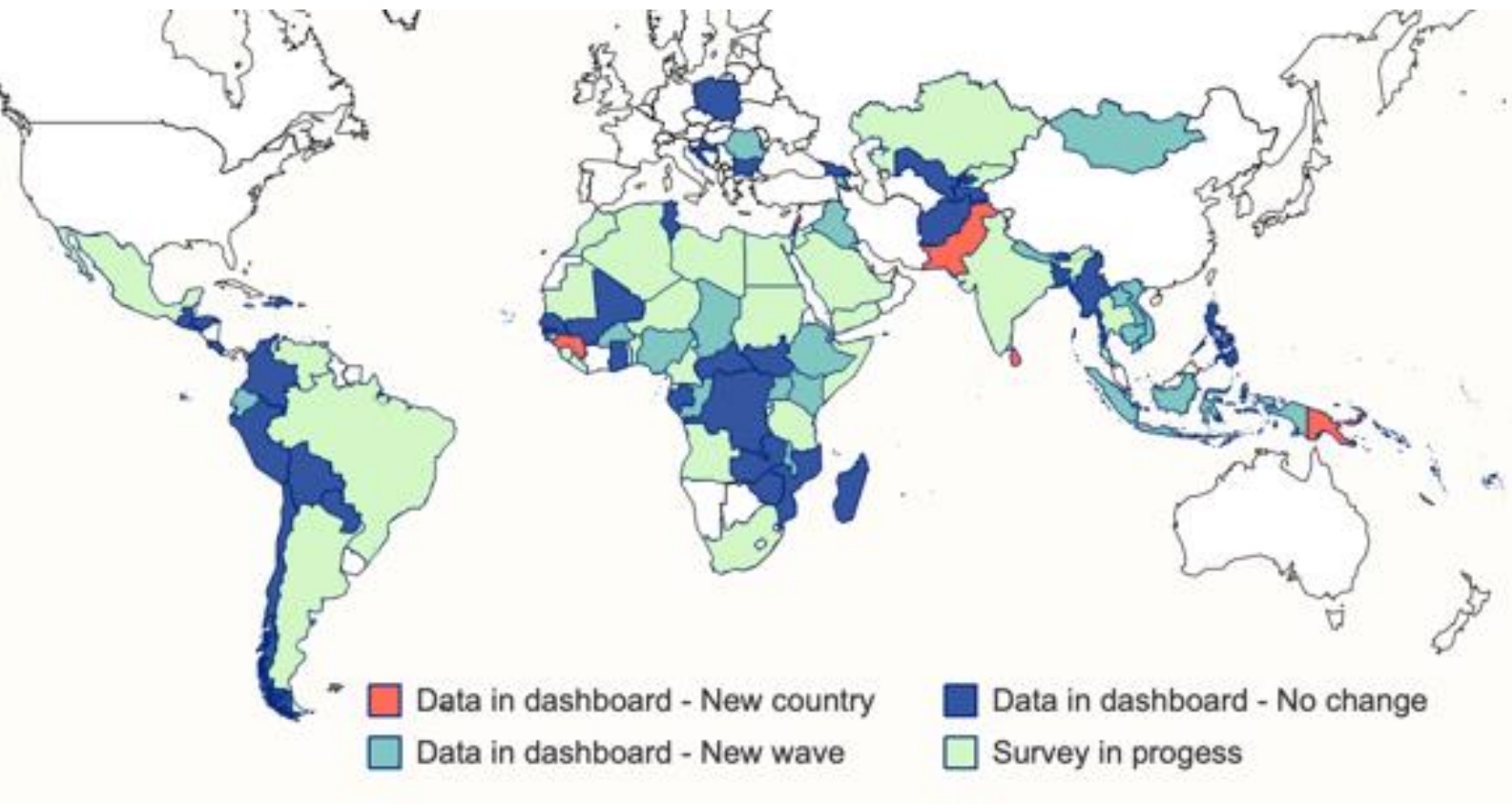
Papua New Guinea



Pakistan

UPDATED INDICATORS

- Added new topic on Vaccine Hesitancy from Social Media Survey
- Relabeled Income topic indicators for better accuracy and legibility
- Transferred Remittance indicators to Safety Net topic
- A detailed list of changes is available [here](#)



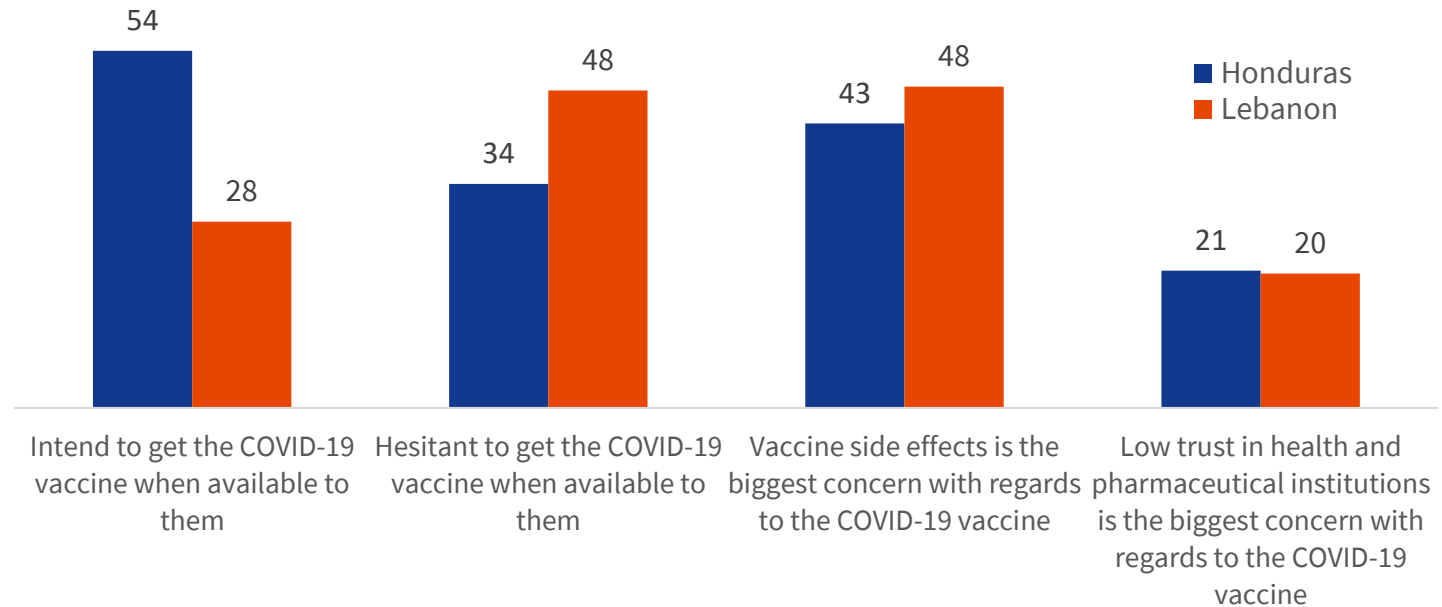
Country	Survey Wave	Month
Armenia	2	September 20
Burkina Faso	8	Mar 21
Cambodia	5	May 21
Chad	2	July 20
Congo Republic	6	Mar 21
Djibouti	3	Jul - Oct 20
Ecuador	4	Aug 20
Ethiopia	7 - 10	Oct 20 - Feb 21
Guinea	1 - 3	Jul - Nov 20
Gambia	1 - 6	Aug 20 - Jun 21
Indonesia	3 - 5	Jul 20,
Iraq	5 - 6	Dec 20 - Jan 21
Laos	2	July, Nov 20 - Mar 21
Lebanon	1 - 3	Aug - Nov 20
Maldives	1	Jun 20
Malawi	8	Mar 21
Mongolia	4	Apr 21
Nepal	1	Sep 20
Nigeria	5 - 7	Sep - Nov 20
Pakistan	1	May 20
Papua New Guinea	1 - 2	Jul - Dec 20
Sri Lanka	1	Nov 20
Uganda	5	Feb 21
Vietnam	3	Sep 20

The Mind, Behavior, and Development (eMBeD) Unit, in partnership with the HNP and DIME at the World Bank, launched the COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Survey, a global survey on social media platforms designed to complement country-tailored COVID-19 vaccination efforts. The project launched in the MNA region in January 2021. Data from two countries (Lebanon and Honduras) will be included in the June vintage of the dashboard. New countries and additional vaccination indicators will be added next month.

Survey design

- **Chat bot** through FB ads and messenger
- **Sampling** based on stratified clusters using age, gender and region. Population weights using latest available national data
- **Timing** – 2 weeks
- **Reach** – 1 to 2 million
- **Sample** – average of 5,000 participants / country
- **Cost** – <\$1 per survey
- **To-date** – 70,000 respondents in 8 countries (MNA-centric), 22 more underway and scaling

Fig. 1 Preliminary survey results (% of respondents)



Preliminary results show that tailoring messages to hesitancy type is effective at increasing vaccination intentions significantly. Moreover, using different messages for each group is an efficient way to address differences in vaccine hesitancy.

Vaccine Resistant**Low Trust****Safety Concerns****Uninformed****Vaccine Champions****Low Trust Framing Message:**

If a COVID-19 vaccine is considered safe and effective by national and international experts, and religious leaders in your community get it themselves, would you plan to take the vaccine?

Uninformed + Social Norm Framing:

Your community is getting vaccinated against COVID-19! More than [X] have done it so far in [Country]. You need the vaccine even if you already had COVID-19. Find out how you can get yours!

eMBeD Vaccine Hesitancy Survey Team



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Corey Morales Cameron
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Mohamad Chatila
ET Consultant

BLOGS

- [GRID: Child Inequality Tracker](#) | A new tool by Save the Children uses harmonized dashboard indicators in health and education to monitor children's wellbeing | June 28, 2021
- [World Bank-UNICEF Survey Finds Inequality Has Likely Increased in PNG, with Bottom 40% Hit Hardest by Latest Outbreak](#) | June 17, 2021
- [A year into the COVID-19 pandemic: what rounds 4 and 5 of Uganda High-Frequency Phone Survey tell us](#) | June 10, 2021
- [A year after patient zero: Essential health services and systems in MENA](#) | June 11, 2021
- [Latin America and the Caribbean's pandemic dilemma: Lives or livelihoods?](#) | June 2, 2021

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- The next Dashboard update is scheduled for July 2021

MAY 17, 2021

WHAT'S NEW

Total countries: **56**

Total surveys: **164**

Total indicators: **126**



NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

3 new countries **6** new surveys (waves)



São Tomé and Príncipe



Armenia

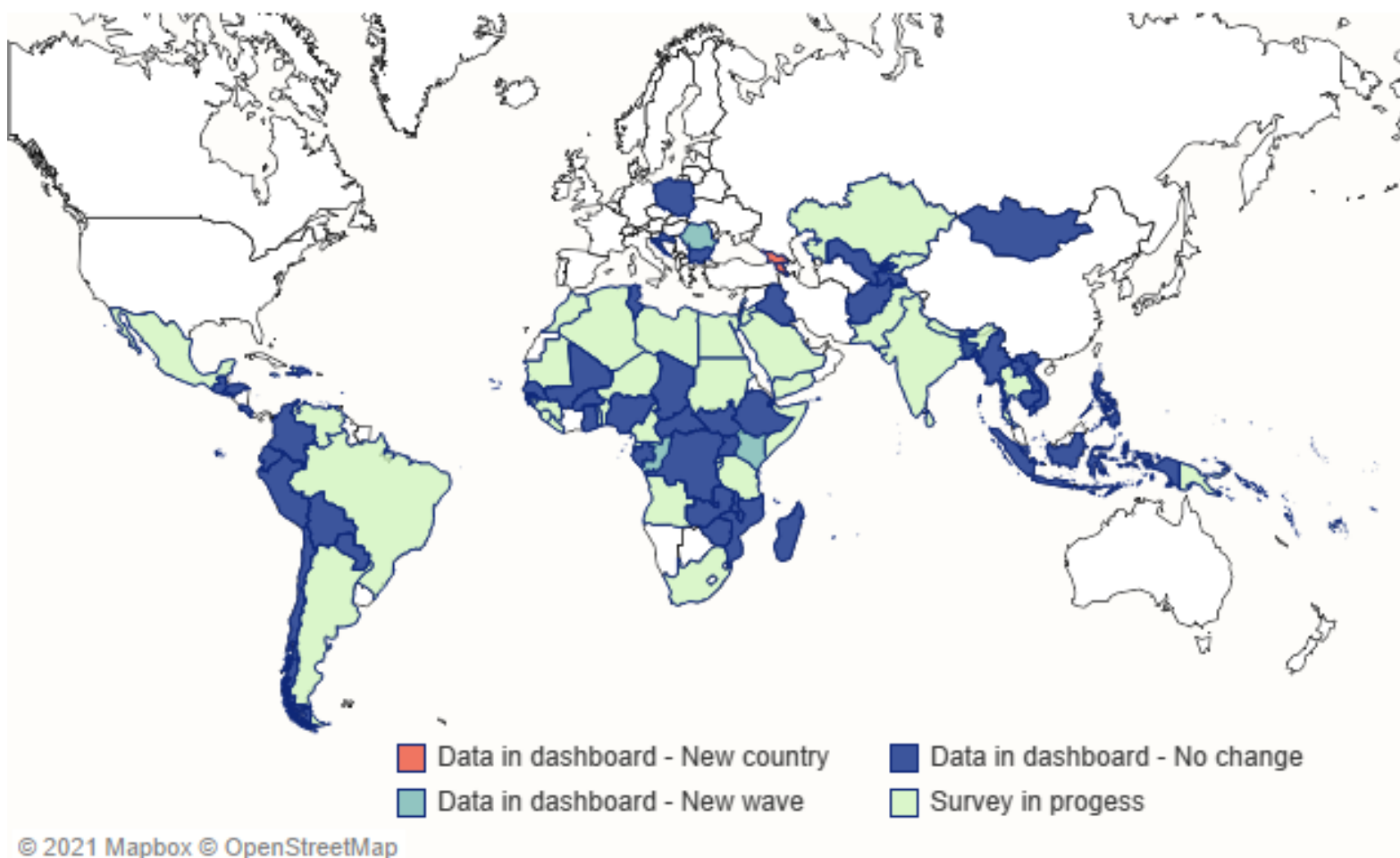


Georgia



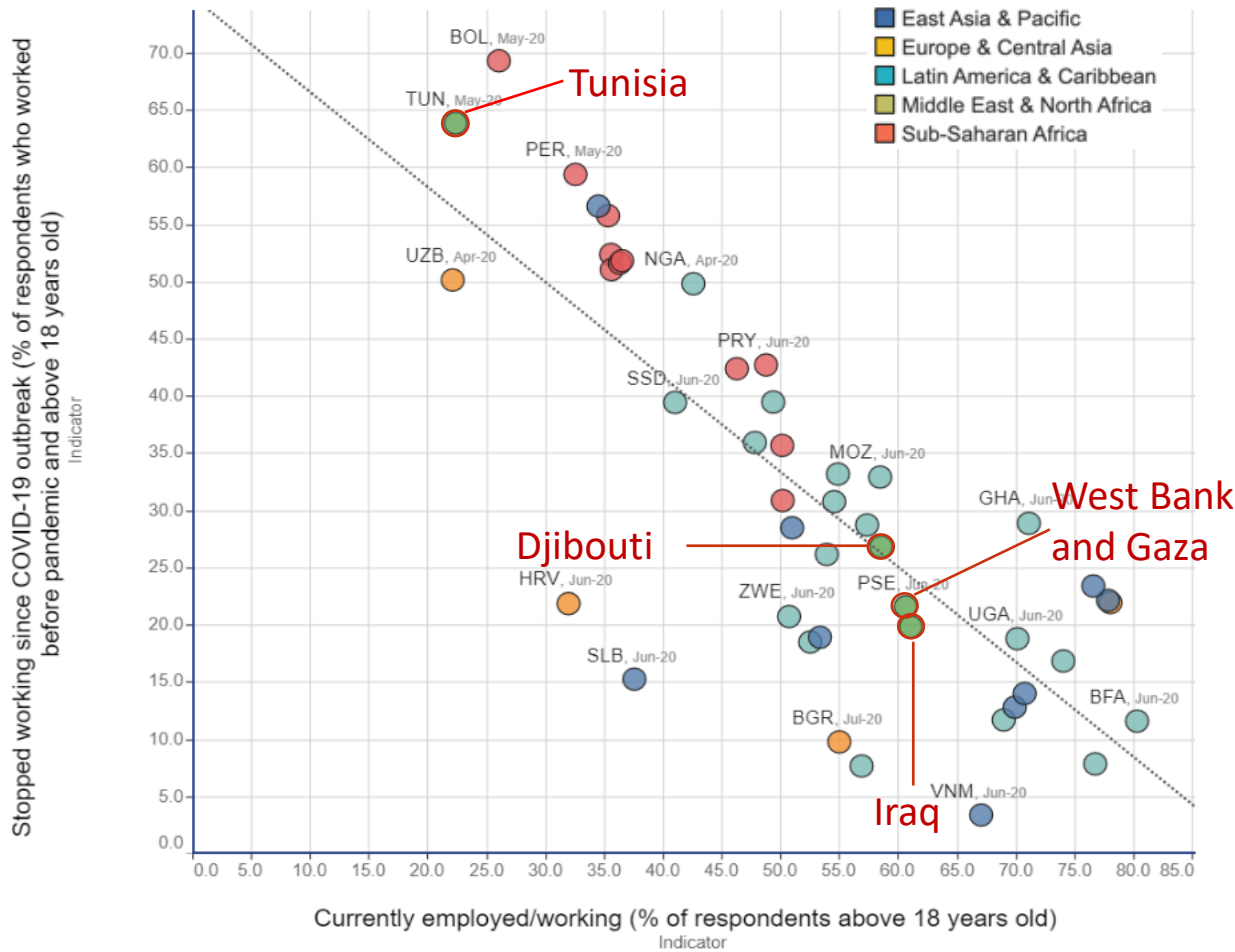
UPDATED INDICATORS

- Temporarily suppressed Papua New Guinea country data to complete representativeness check
- Added new survey recall period to income, labor, food security, and other indicators
- A detailed list of changes is available [here](#)



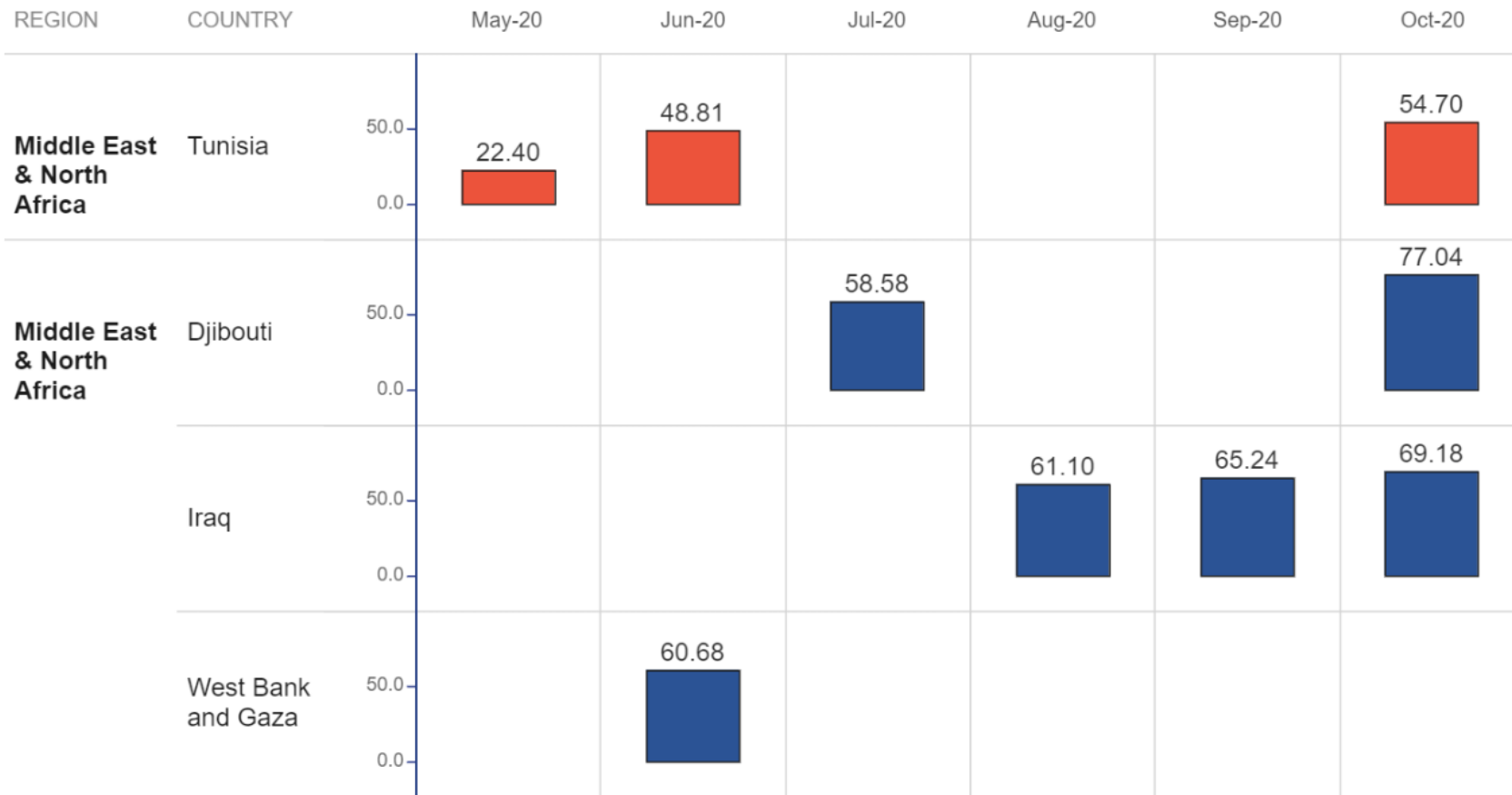
Country	Survey Wave	Months
Armenia	1	December
Georgia	1	August
Congo Republic	5	December
Kenya	3	October
Romania	2	July
Sao Tome and Principe	1	July

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries. All collection months in 2020 unless otherwise specified



- The scatterplot figure shows the rates of respondents who are currently employed, and the rates of people who stopped working. As expected, these two indicators are negatively correlated.
- In Tunisia, we observe a dire employment situation at the very beginning of the pandemic. Nearly 65 percent of respondents reported “stopped working,” while only slightly more than 20 percent of respondents reported “currently working.”
- In other countries in MNA for which we have data, data collected later in the pandemic also show high rates of people who stopped working, but not as bad as Tunisia.

Gradual recovery in employment over time across MNA region



- The figure shows the time trend of percentage of respondents who are currently employed or working.
- Tunisia shows one of the lowest rates of current employment among countries in the dashboard, second only to Bolivia, followed by gradual improvement through October 2020.
- In other countries across the region with multiple rounds of data, current employment levels have grown since the onset of the pandemic.
- In spite of the steady recovery, Tunisia's employment levels are still the lowest in the region.

MENA High-Frequency Phone Survey Team



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Gildas Bopahbe Deudibe
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BLOGS

- [GRID: Child Inequality Tracker](#) – Uses harmonized dashboard indicators in health and education | Save the Children | May 14
- [The Impact of COVID-19 on Sudanese Households Reveals Growing Hardship, Social Despair](#) | May 12, 2021
- [Ensuring continuity in survey operations while mitigating risk of COVID-19 transmission: New guidance available](#) | April 16, 2021
- [In developing countries, the COVID-19 crisis has not affected everyone equally](#) | April 6, 2021

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- The next Dashboard update is scheduled for June 2021

APRIL 22, 2021

WHAT'S NEW

Total countries: **54**

Total surveys: **156**

Total indicators: **98**



NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

4 new countries **51** new surveys (waves)



Republic of Congo



Mozambique



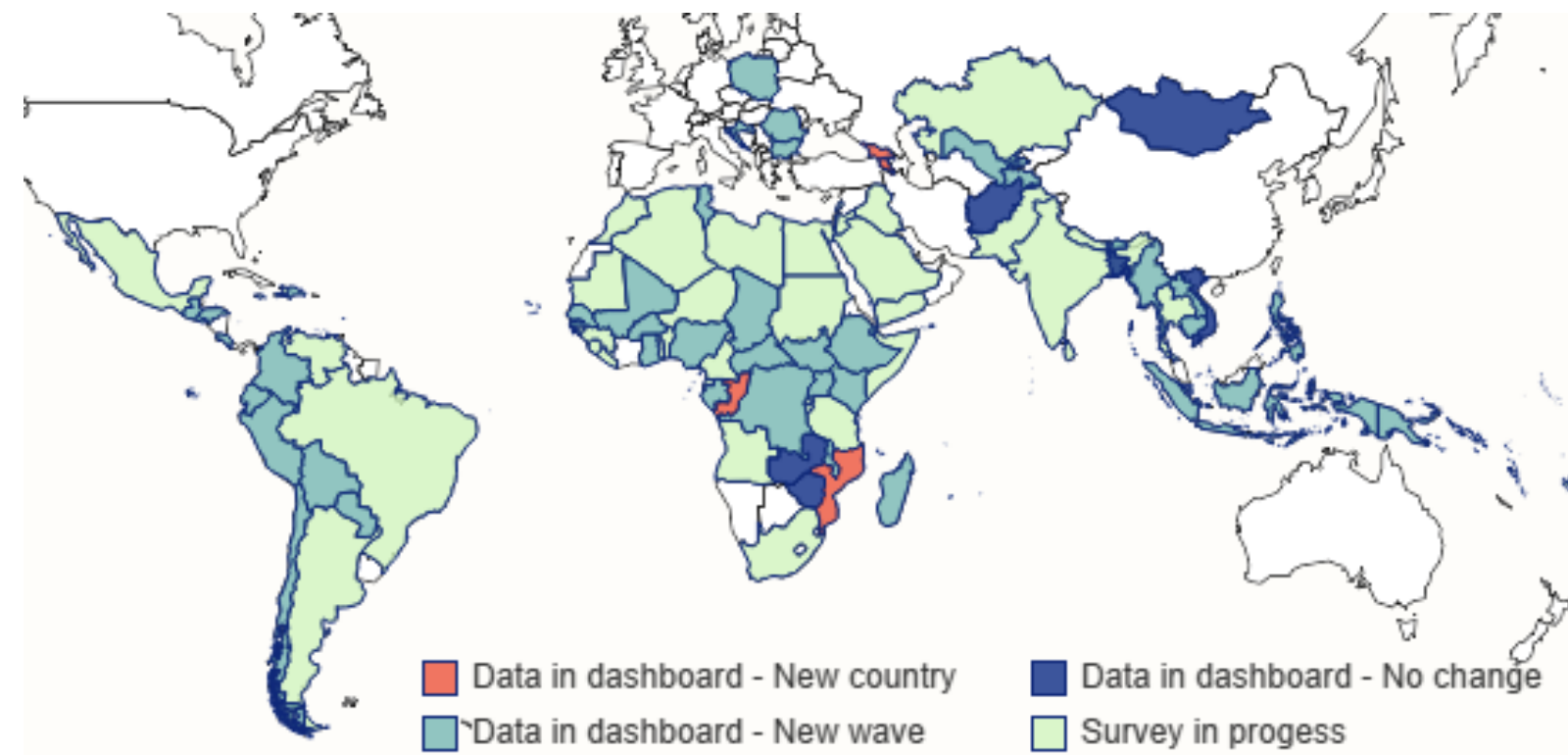
Iraq



Palestinian Territories

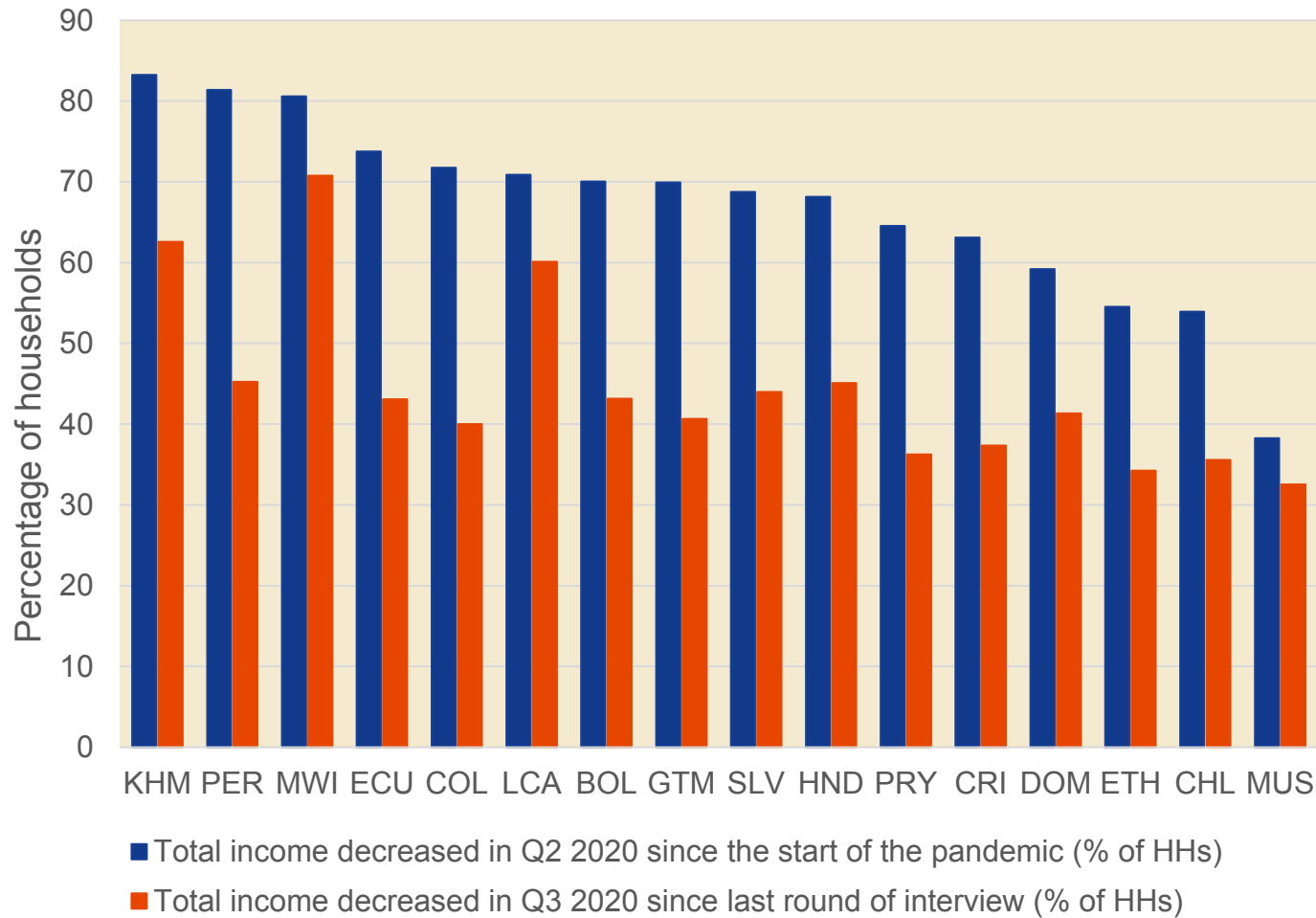
UPDATED INDICATORS

- Added new survey recall period to income, labor, food security, and other indicators
- A detailed list of changes is available [here](#)

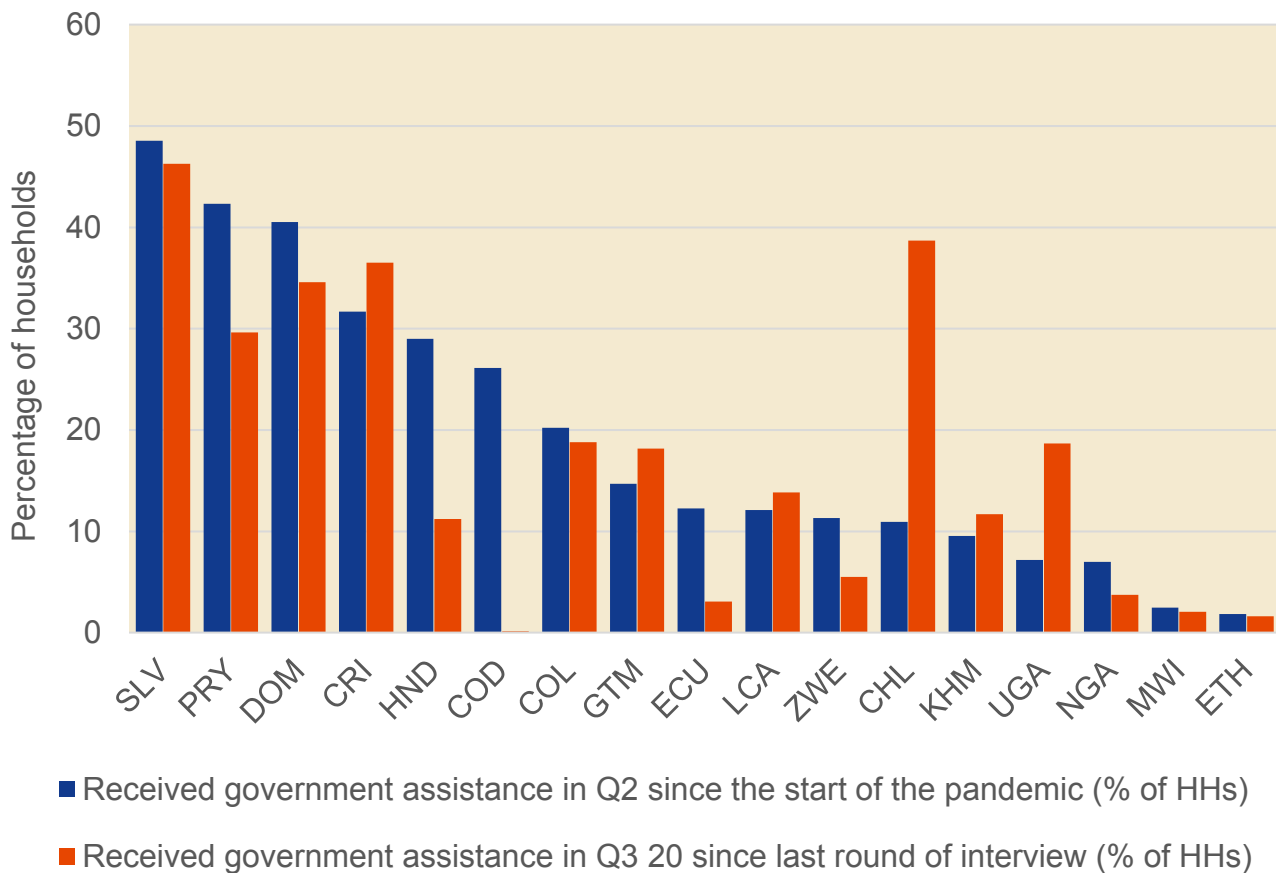


Country	Survey Wave	Months
Iraq	1 - 3	Aug - Oct
Burkina Faso	4 - 7	Sep – Jan 21
Bulgaria	2 - 3	Oct – Jan 21
Cambodia	3 - 4	Oct - Dec
Democratic Republic of Congo	2 - 6	Jul - Dec
Palestinian Territories	1	June
Kenya	2	August
Malawi	5 - 7	Nov – Jan 21
Mauritius	2 - 3	Jun - July
Mozambique	1 - 5	Oct - Jan
Philippines	2	Dec
Poland	2	July
Republic of Congo	1 - 4	Sep - Dec
St. Lucia	2	Aug
Tajikistan	3 - 10	Jun – Jan 21
Uganda	2 - 4	Aug - Nov
Uzbekistan	5 - 10	

Note. New countries in red



- This graph shows the share of households that reported experiencing a decline in total income.
- The blue bars show the share of households that reported declines since the start of the pandemic, in surveys taking place in Q2 (April – June 2020). The red bars show the average share of households that reported income declines since the previous survey, reported in Q3 (July – September 2020).
- Fewer households experienced a decline in income in Q3, particularly in some Latin American countries.
- Nonetheless, a large share of households, ranging from 33 to 71 percent, continued to report that their income declined during this period, showing that economic recovery is still elusive for many.



- Between Q2 and Q3 2020, the share of households that reported receiving government assistance increased in just 6 out of the 16 countries presented.
- Chile and Uganda stand out as countries where receipt of public assistance significantly increased.
- The share of households receiving public social assistance generally remained low, particularly in low and lower middle-income countries.
- Continued efforts to expand access to public social assistance programs in many developing countries would contribute to households' economic recovery.

Data for Goals (D4G) Global Dashboard Team



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BLOGS

- [Ensuring continuity in survey operations while mitigating risk of COVID-19 transmission: New guidance available](#) | April 16, 2021
- [In developing countries, the COVID-19 crisis has not affected everyone equally](#) | April 6, 2021
- [Virus Shrank Global Middle Class for First Time Since 1990s](#) | Bloomberg | March 18, 2021
- [Tackling Uncertainty with Real-Time Data: Tracing COVID-19's Impact on Households and Firms in Armenia](#) | February 22, 2021

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- The next Dashboard update is scheduled for mid-May 2021

MARCH 16, 2021

WHAT'S NEW

COVID-19
HIGH-FREQUENCY
MONITORING DASHBOARD [BETA]

Total countries: **50**

Total surveys: **105**

Total indicators: **96**



NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

2 new countries



Mauritius



Democratic
Republic of
the Congo
(Kinshasa)

5 new surveys (waves)

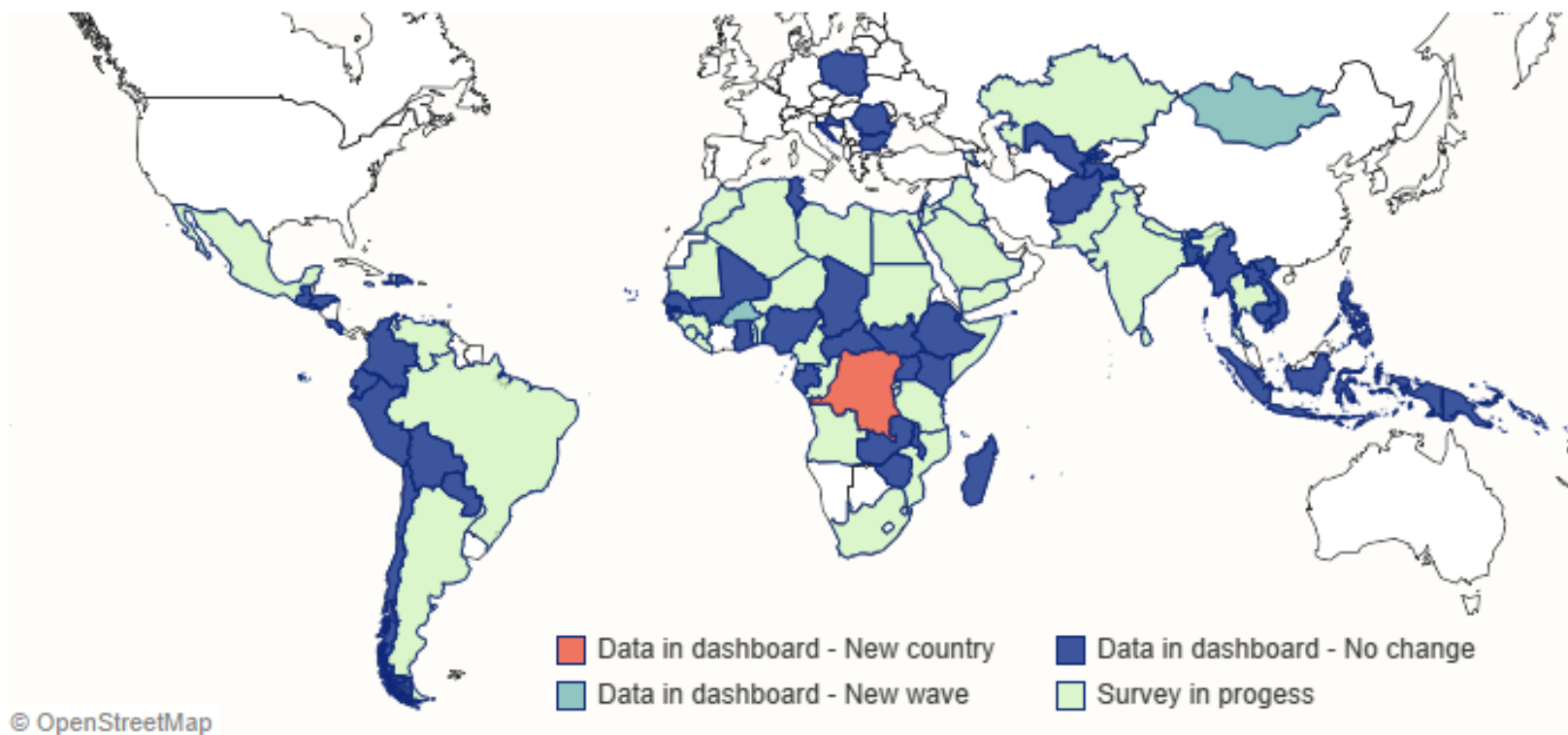
Burkina Faso
Mongolia



UPDATED INDICATORS

- Added Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa) indicators after a review of the harmonized data
- Added need for, and access to medical care in multiple countries
- A detailed list of changes is available [here](#)

Overview of geographic coverage and new surveys added to the dashboard in the March 16, 2021 data vintage



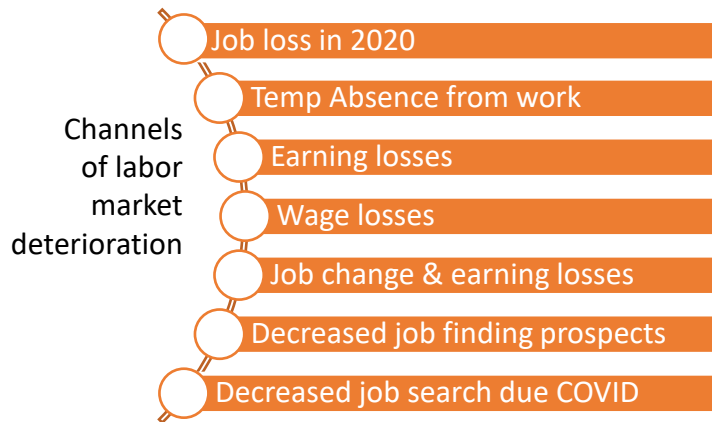
Country	Survey Wave	Month
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	September
Mauritius	1	May
Burkina Faso	3	September
Mongolia	2 - 3	September, December

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries

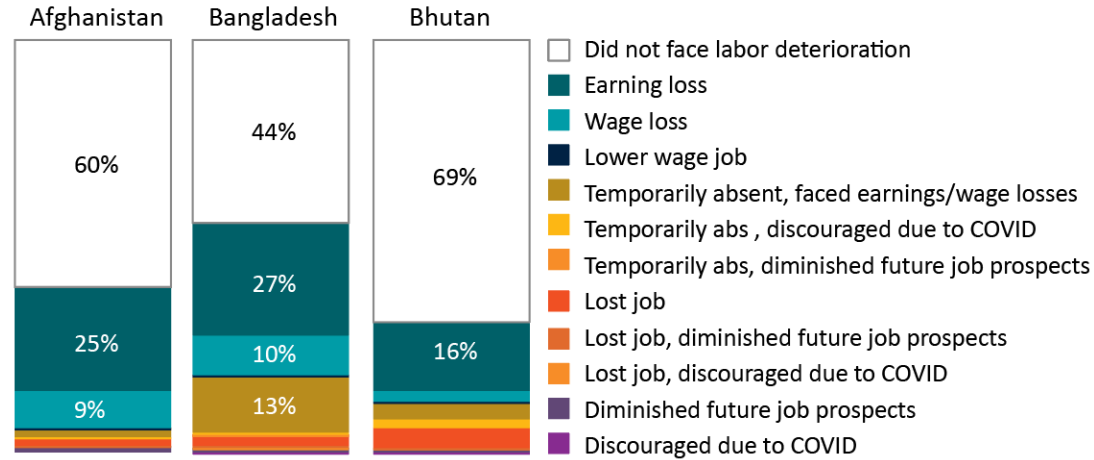
WHAT'S NEW?

In South Asia, nearly half of the economically active population experienced some sort of labor market deterioration related to COVID in 2020

The COVID-19 outbreak in SAR was accompanied by lockdowns and mobility restrictions, affecting many businesses and daily work routines. With a high prevalence of informal wage work and self-employment, a large share of South Asia's work force was adversely affected by the restrictions and decline in consumer demand. Consequently, workers faced job losses, temporal absence from work, earning losses, job changes, discouragement and decreased expectations of finding work.



LABOR DETERIORATION BY CATEGORY (% Ever worked in 2020 or Currently in LF)



LABOR DETERIORATION BY RELEVANT GROUP



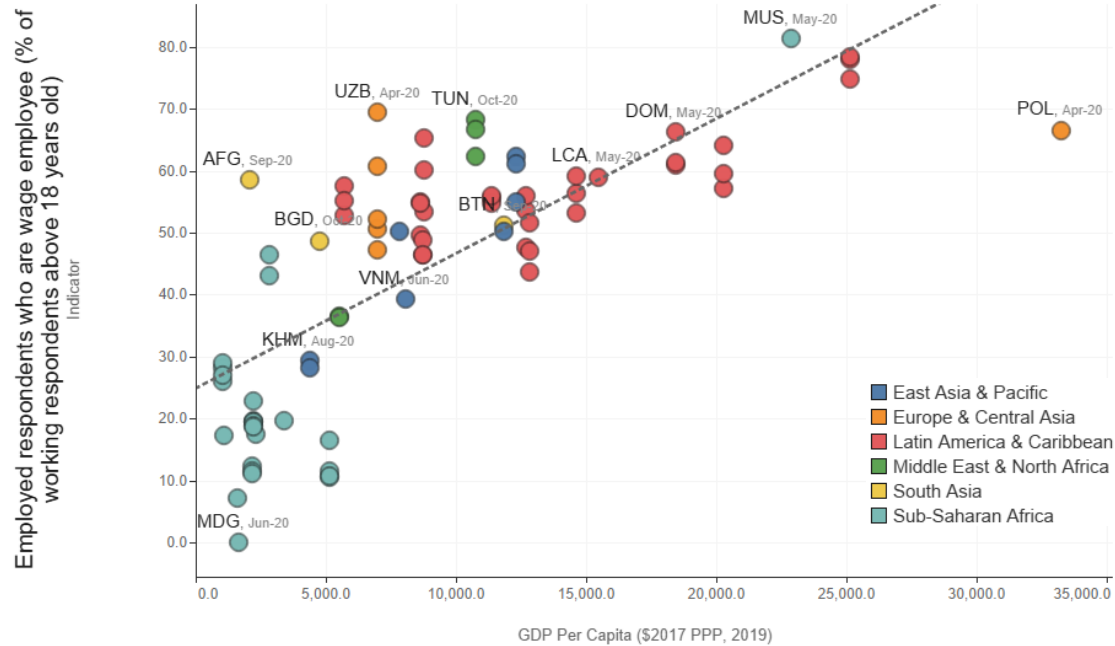
- In Afghanistan and Bangladesh, half of the population currently in the labor force or who worked in 2020, experienced some sort of labor market deterioration related to COVID. This share was one-third in Bhutan. Earning and wage losses were the most common deterioration, in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Bhutan.
- Income losses were more prevalent among non-wage workers, while wage workers were more likely to report job losses or temporary absences
- One-third of the unemployed experienced discouragement or decreased job prospects.

Source: South Asia Phone Survey

WHAT'S NEW?

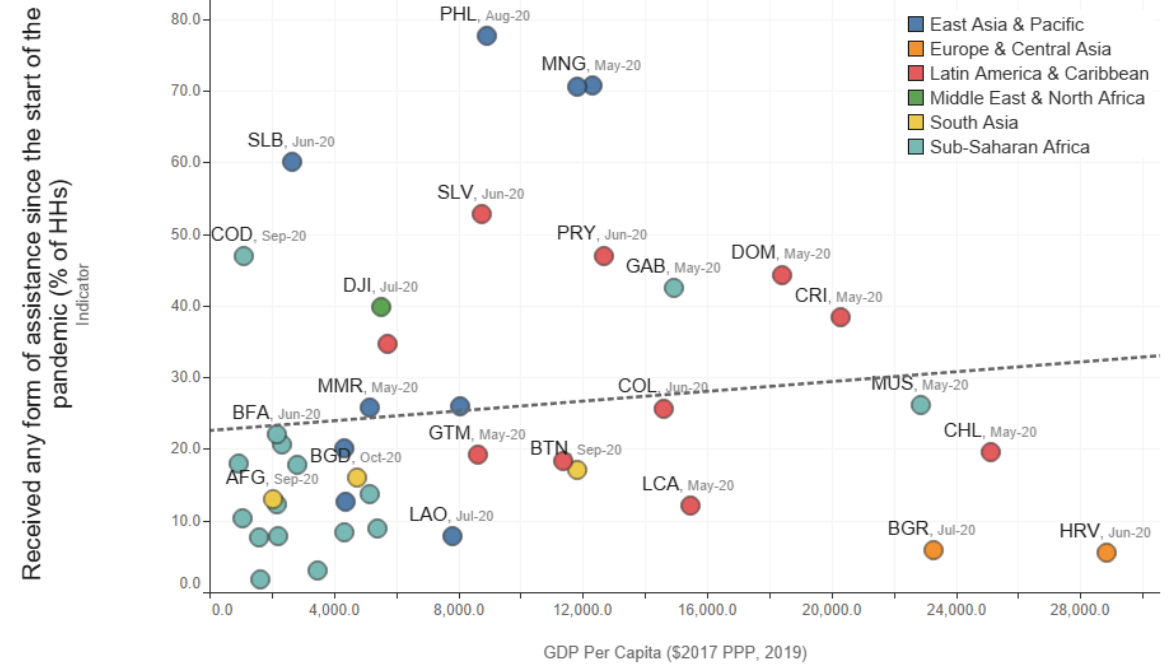
Lower quality of jobs are more prevalent in low-income countries where the coverage of the government assistance is limited

Employed respondents who are non-wage worker (% older than 18 years old) vs. GDP per capita



Low-income countries tend to have a smaller proportion of salaried workers, who are more protected from job or income losses, than non-wage workers, like informal sector workers and the self-employed.

Received any form of government assistance since the start the start of the pandemic (% of HHs) vs. GDP per capita



In addition to the higher presence of non-salaried workers, households in low-income countries tend to have received less assistance from the government during the pandemic, adding to their vulnerability.

Source: High Frequency Monitoring Dashboard.

South Asia-High-Frequency Phone Survey Team

SAR-based Team



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Baburam
Niraula



Cheku Dorji



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Sooriyamudali



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Jui Shrestha



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BLOGS

- [LSMS-supported high-frequency phone surveys on COVID-19: new harmonized datafiles and variables available](#) |
March 9, 2021
- [COVID-19: The Costly Setback in Latin American Women's Progress](#) | March 4, 2021
- [How livelihoods deteriorated in Sub-Saharan Africa due to COVID-19](#) | January 07, 2021

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- The next Dashboard update is scheduled for mid-April 2021

WHAT'S NEW

Total countries: **48**

Total surveys: **100**

Total indicators: **96**



NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

3 new countries



Bhutan



Bangladesh



Afghanistan

13 new surveys (waves)

Malawi

Mali

Myanmar

Djibouti

Ethiopia

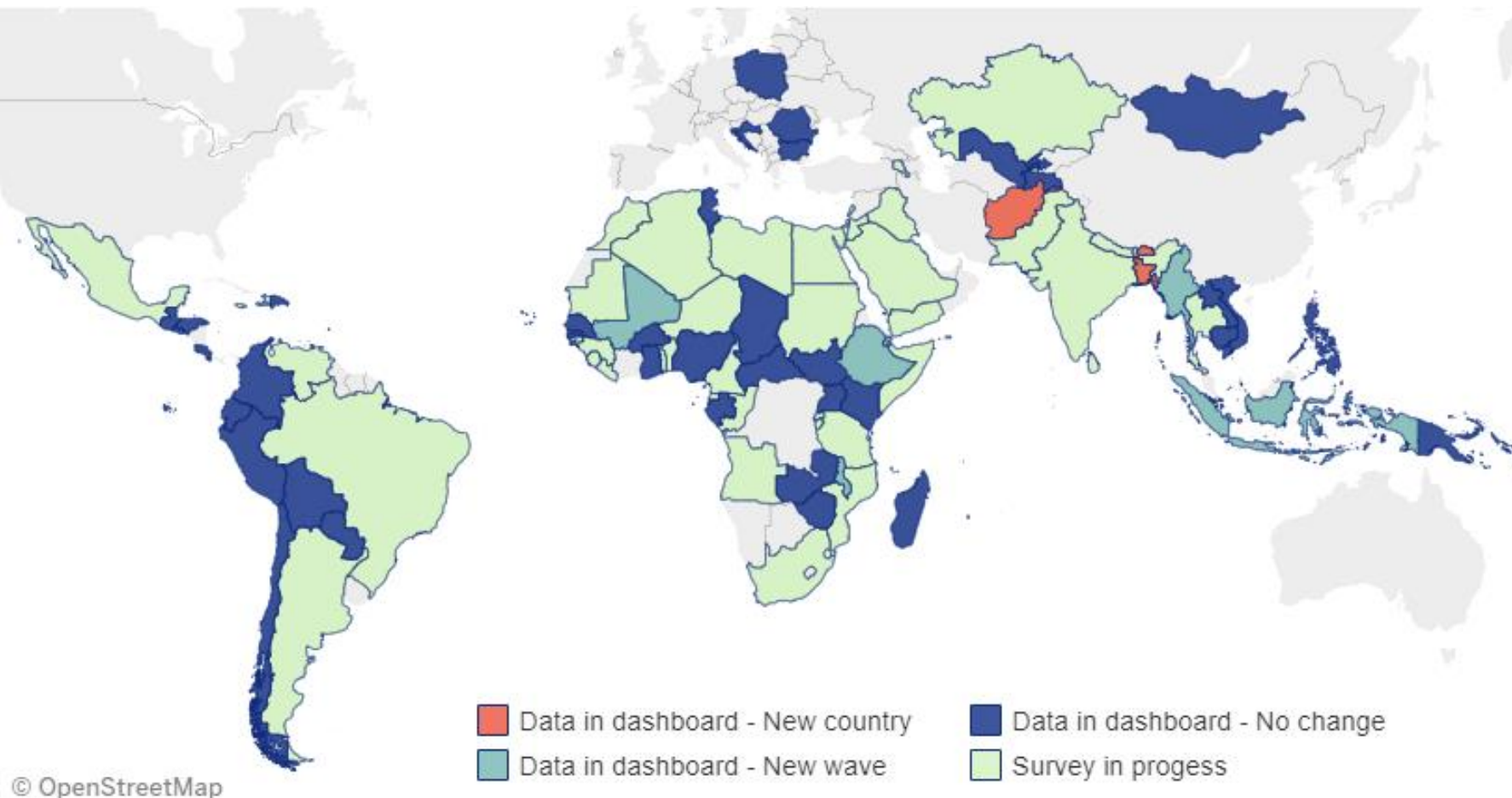
Indonesia



UPDATED INDICATORS

- Added need for, and access to medical care in multiple countries
- Temporarily suppressed select income, labor and government assistance indicators collected after wave 2 surveys for harmonization review
- A detailed list of changes is available [here](#)

Overview of geographic coverage and new surveys added to the dashboard in the February 19, 2021 data vintage

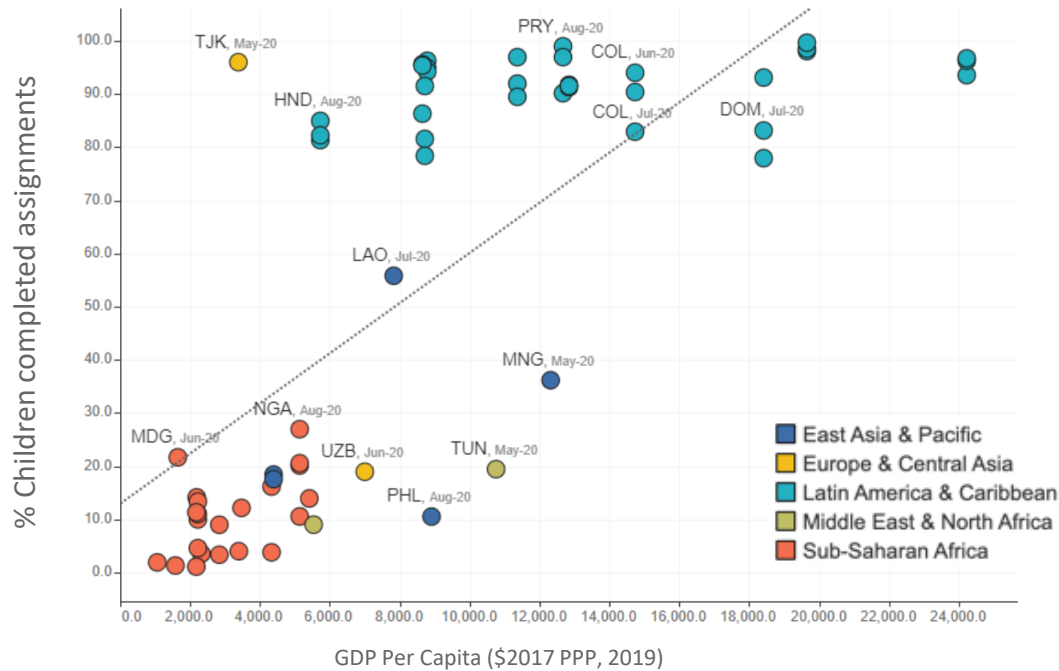


Country	Survey Wave	Month
Afghanistan	1	September
Bangladesh	1	October
Bhutan	1	September
Djibouti	2	October
Ethiopia	5 - 6	September, October
Malawi	2 - 4	July, August, September
Mali	3 - 5	July, September, October
Indonesia	2	May

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries

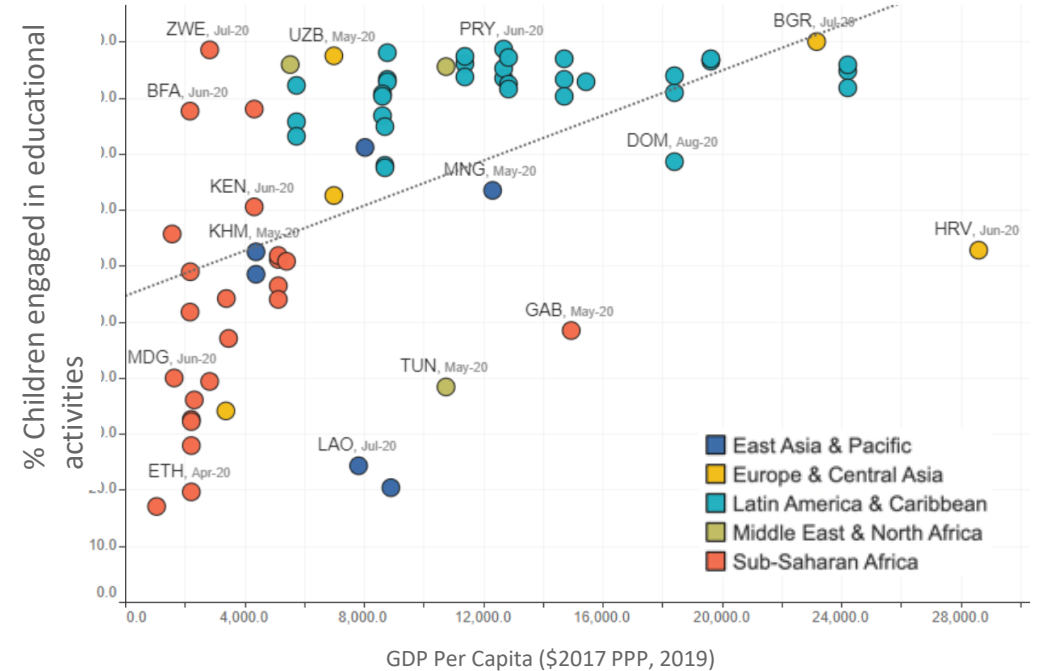
The pandemic hit poor countries the most in terms of children's access to education

Fig. 1. Children completed assignments since school closures (%) vs. GDP per capita



The proportion of households where children were able to complete assignments is alarmingly low in low-income countries. Children from upper middle-income countries have higher rates of completion (ex: Peru, 81% and Colombia, 71%) as compared to children in low-income countries (ex: Uganda, 14.3% Ethiopia, 4.6%).

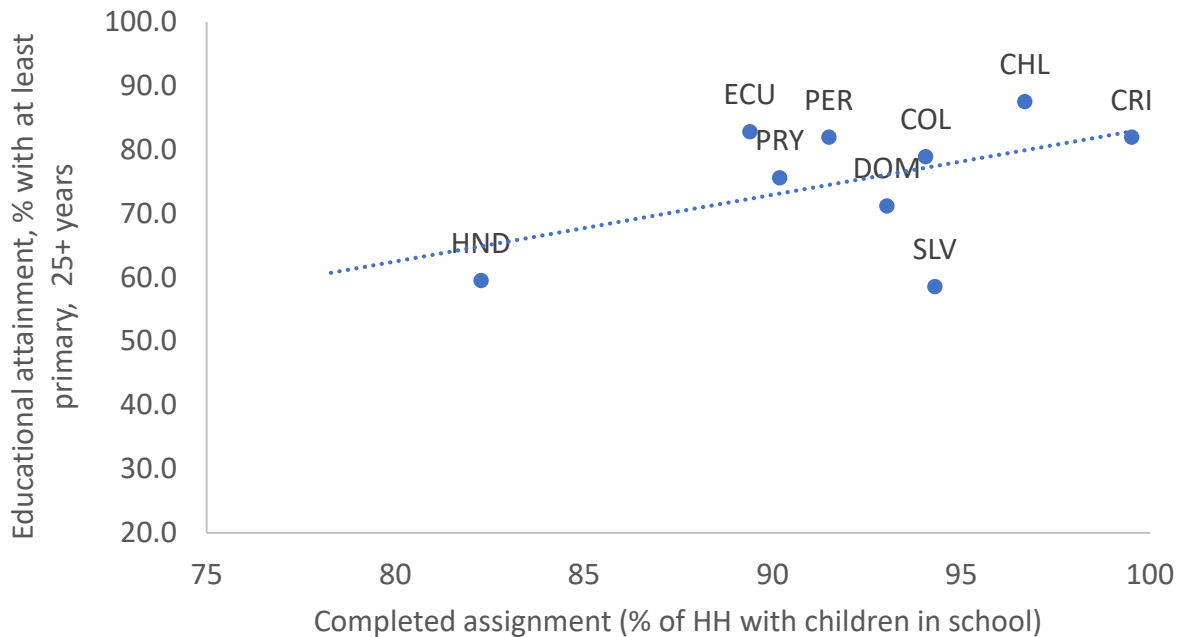
Fig. 2. Children engaged in any educational/learning activity (%) vs. GDP per capita



There are stark differences in access to any type of educational activities (for children that were enrolled at the onset of the pandemic). While children from almost 100% of households in Costa Rica and Paraguay have access, this is only the case for 20% of households in Malawi. *Source: High Frequency Monitoring Dashboard.*

In Latin America, COVID-19 will likely increase inequality in educational attainment

Fig. 3. Educational attainment vs. children completed assignments



Source: High Frequency Monitoring Dashboard, WDI indicators

- In Latin America, Covid-19 will likely exacerbate already high levels of inequality in educational attainment and income across and within countries.
- In countries with high levels of human capital (proxied by the percentage of the +25 population that completed primary education), such as Chile and Costa Rica, children were more likely to continue their learning process (Fig. 3).
- Disruptions in education affect the poor and vulnerable more heavily, which may have grave implications for inequality and inter-generational mobility for all countries.
- This will have **long-term consequences for human capital and productivity gaps in the region.**

Latin America -High-Frequency Phone Survey Team



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BLOGS

- [What Do We Really Know About COVID-19's Impact on Essential Health Services?](#) | Center for Global Development | February 18, 2021
- [Figures of the week: Household participation in agriculture on the rise since the outbreak of COVID-19](#) | Brookings Institute | February 3, 2021
- [Phone surveys confirm the widespread effects of COVID-19 on jobs in developing countries](#) | February 2, 2021
- [Monitoring the Impact of COVID-19 on Households in Djibouti Through High Frequency Phone Surveys](#) | January 31, 2021
- [Covid crisis is fuelling food price rises for world's poorest](#) | The Guardian | January 29, 2021

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- A newly launched COVID-19 Business Pulse Survey Dashboard shows how firms and workers continue to be deeply impacted by the pandemic. Learn more [here](#).
- The next Dashboard update is scheduled for mid-March 2021

JANUARY 15, 2021

WHAT'S NEW

COVID-19
HIGH-FREQUENCY
MONITORING DASHBOARD [BETA]



NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

1 new country

 Zimbabwe

4 new surveys (waves)

Ethiopia
Zimbabwe

Total countries: **45**

Total surveys: **88**

Total indicators: **93**

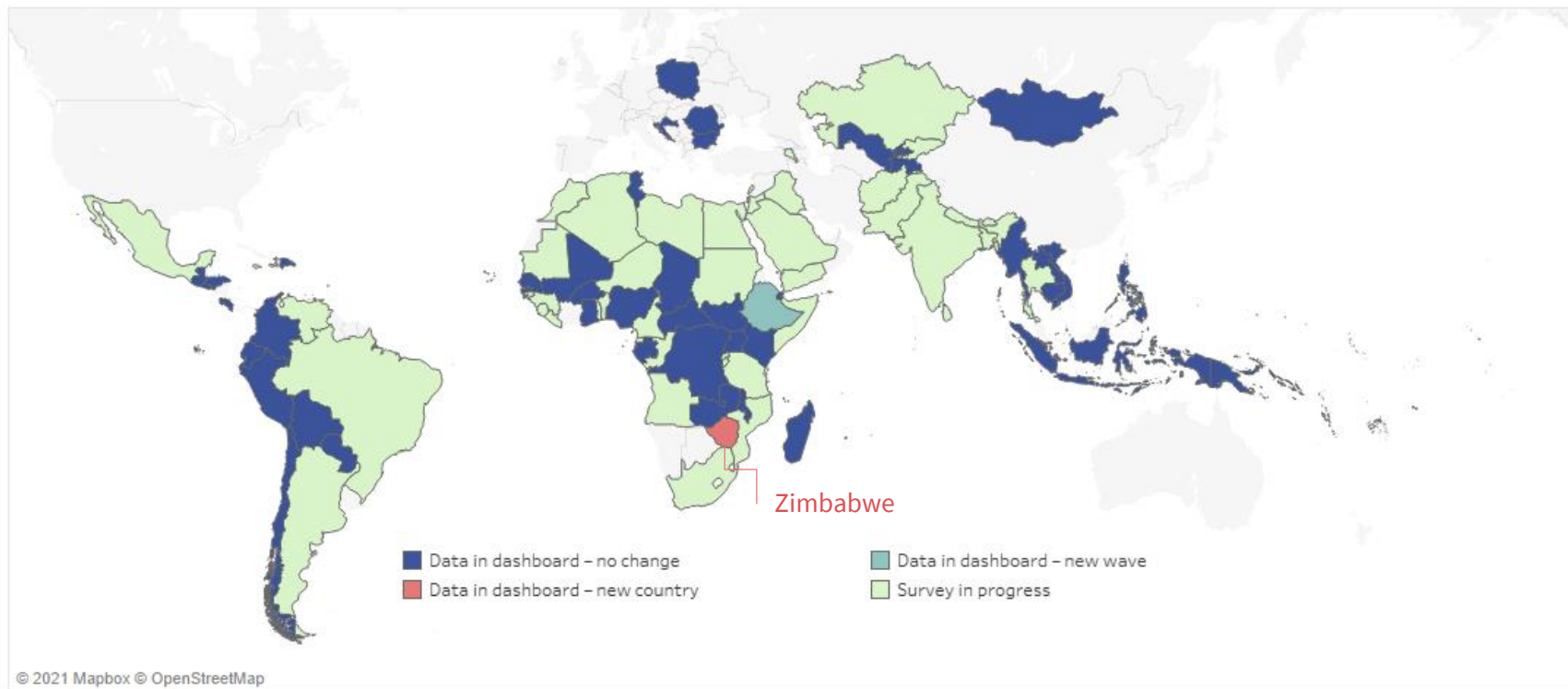


UPDATED INDICATORS

- ✓ Added and updated health indicator data in several countries
- ✓ Temporarily suppressed labor employment indicators in Ethiopia to address data harmonization issues
- ✓ Temporarily suppressed Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa) indicators to review the harmonization process
- ✓ Re-included Zimbabwe data and indicators after a review of the harmonization process
- ✓ A detailed list of changes is available [here](#)

PAST EDITIONS | [Dec 1](#) | [Dec 22](#)

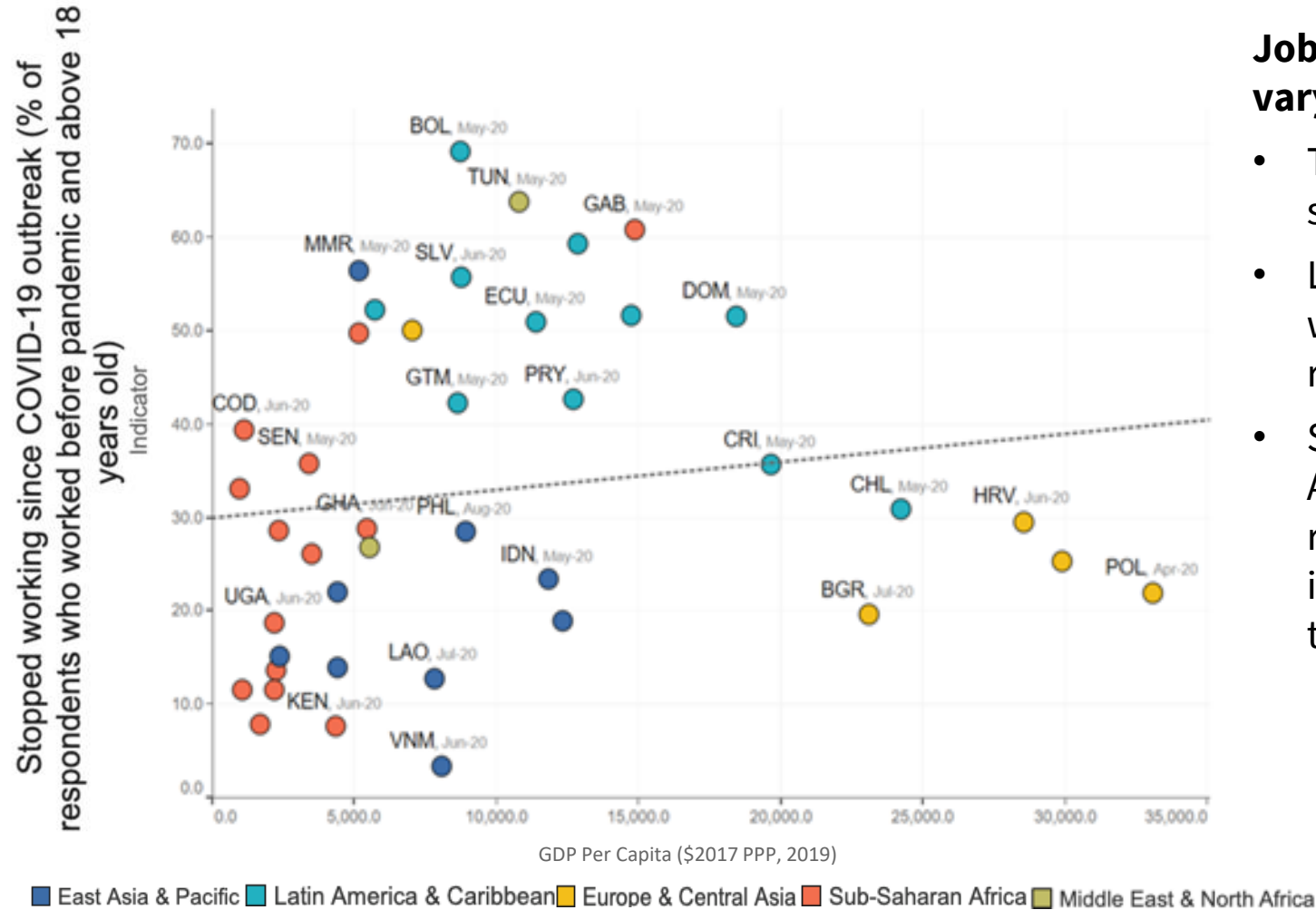
Overview of geographic coverage and new data added to the dashboard in January 15, 2021 vintage



Official delimitation of areas and borders are being updated and might not reflect the official position of the World Bank Group. Country borders or names do not necessarily reflect the World Bank Group's official position. This map is for illustrative purposes and does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the World Bank, concerning the legal status of any country or territory or concerning the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

Country	Survey Wave	Month
Zimbabwe	First	June
Zimbabwe	Second	July
Ethiopia	Third	June
Ethiopia	Fourth	August

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries

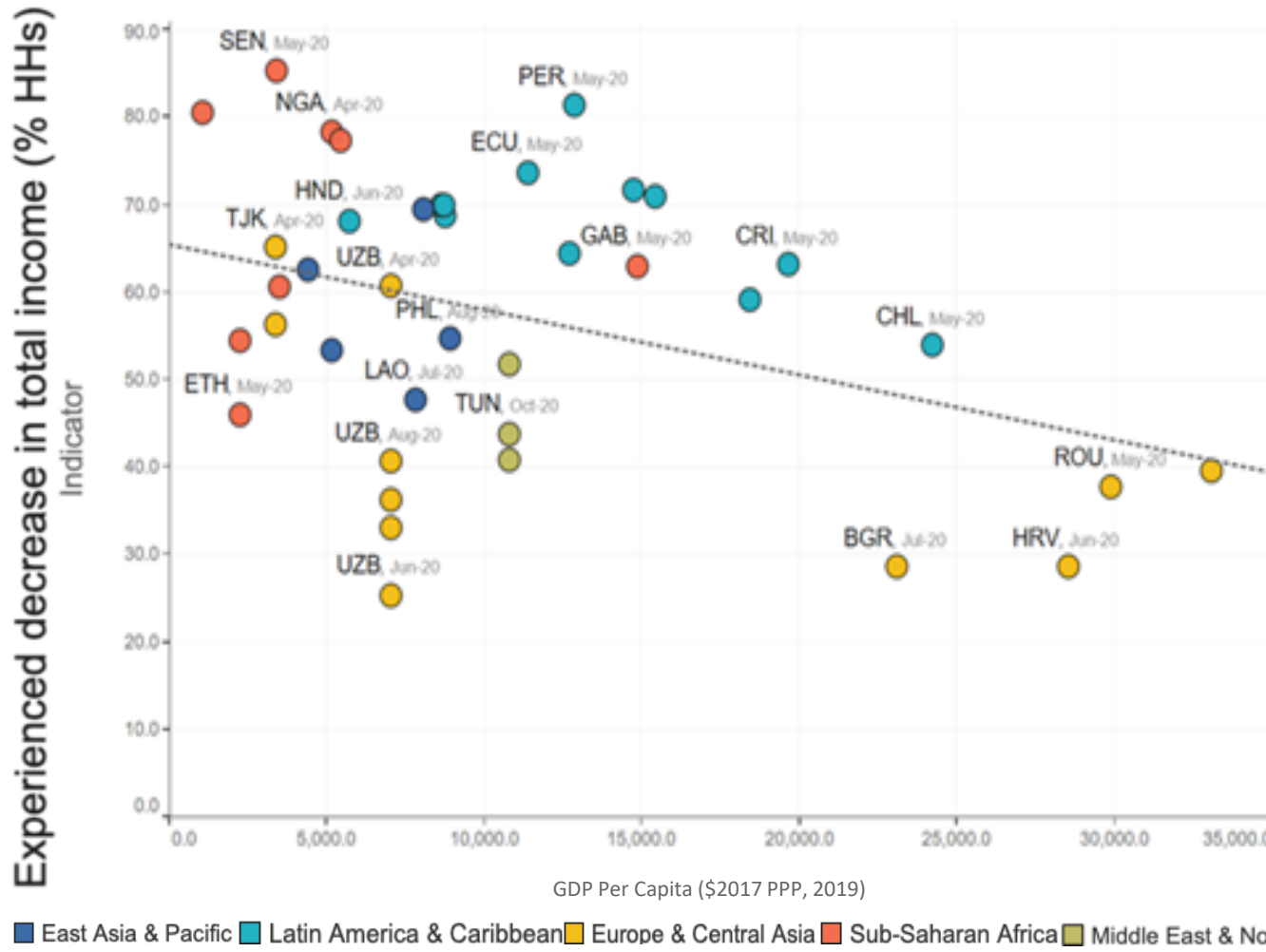


Job stoppages since the start of the COVID-19 outbreak vary widely across countries

- There is an inverse-U shape relationship between job stoppages and GDP per capita.
- Low and high-income countries exhibit the lowest rates, whereas middle-income countries exhibit the highest rates.
- Some regional patterns also emerge. In sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia & Pacific, and Europe and Central Asia regions, the job-stoppage rates tend to be lower. Whereas in the Latin America & the Caribbean region, the rates tend to be higher.



Employment appears a good predictor for income losses in middle and high-income countries but not in low-income countries



Income losses since COVID-19 outbreak vary across countries

- Low and middle-income countries exhibit higher rates of income losses whereas high-income countries exhibit lower rates of income losses.

Job-stoppage rates are a good predictor for job losses in middle and high-income countries but not in low-income countries.

- In high-income countries, both low job-stoppage and income-loss rates are low.
- In middle-income countries, both job-stoppage and income-loss rates are high.
- In low-income countries, the job-stoppage rate is low, but the income-loss rate is high.



BLOGS

- [Monitoring COVID-19 impact on households in Kenya](#) | Relief Web UNOCHA | January 8, 2021
- [How livelihoods deteriorated in Sub-Saharan Africa due to COVID-19](#) | January 7, 2021
- [Monitoring COVID-19 Impacts on Households in Mongolia](#) | December 18, 2020
- [Capturing the impact of the pandemic in Burkina Faso: results from the third round of the high-frequency phone survey](#) | December 16, 2020

UPCOMING EVENTS

COVID-19 Data Tools hosted by Humanitarian Data Exchange

The World Bank's Poverty and Equity Global Practice, OCHA's Centre for Humanitarian Data, and the Blavatnik School of Government at the University of Oxford will be hosting a webinar on COVID-19 data and tools on Wednesday, 27 January 2021. [Register here](#)

ANNOUNCEMENTS - The next Dashboard update is scheduled for late January 2021

DECEMBER 22, 2020

WHAT'S NEW

COVID-19
HIGH-FREQUENCY
MONITORING DASHBOARD [BETA]

Total countries: **45**

Total surveys: **85**

Total indicators: **93**



NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

2 new countries



Cambodia



St. Lucia

5 new surveys (waves)

Tunisia

Kenya

Cambodia

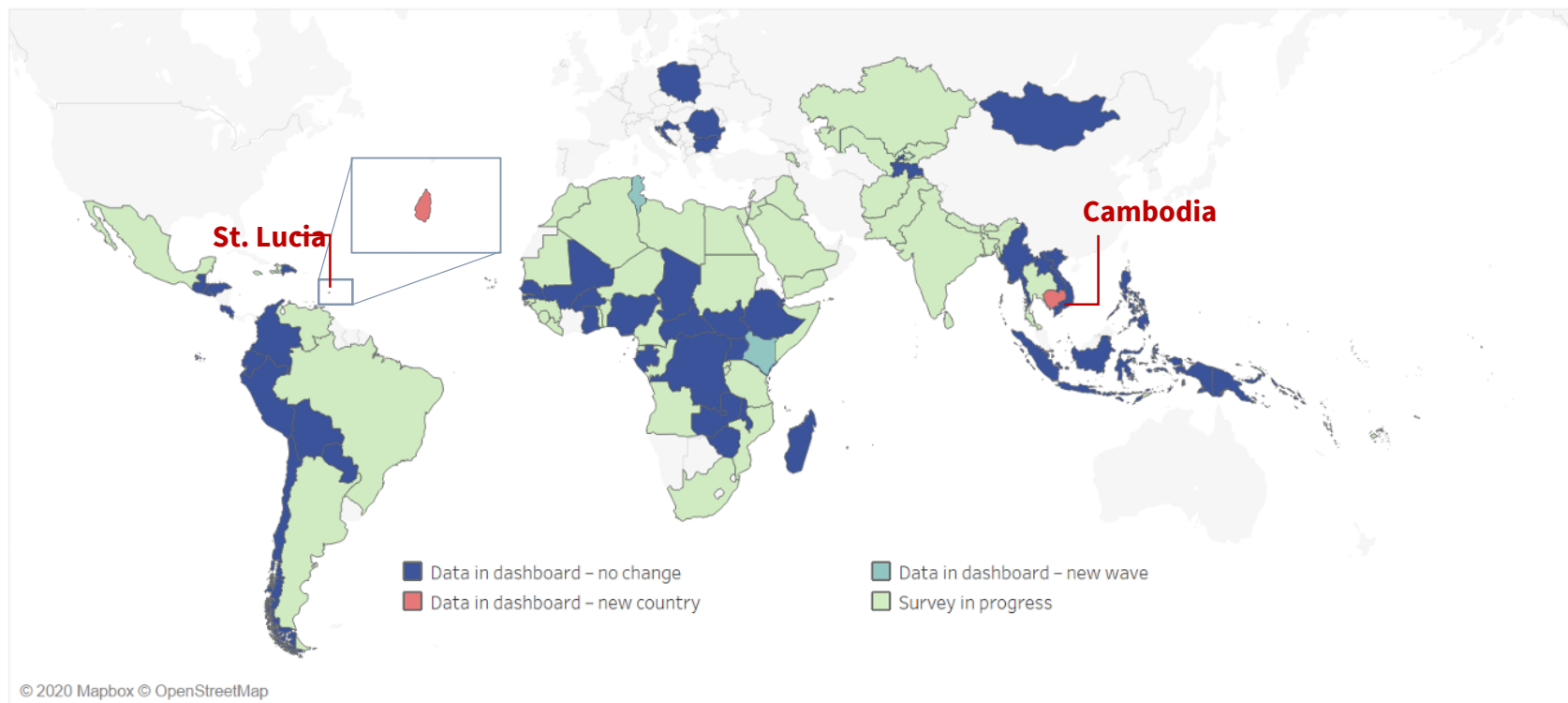
St. Lucia



UPDATED INDICATORS

- ✓ Added and updated health indicator data in several countries
- ✓ Temporarily suppressed firm and non-firm employment indicators in some countries to address data harmonization issues
- ✓ Temporarily suppressed Zimbabwe indicators to review the harmonization process
- ✓ A detailed list of changes is available [here](#)

Overview of geographic coverage and new data added to the dashboard in December 22 data

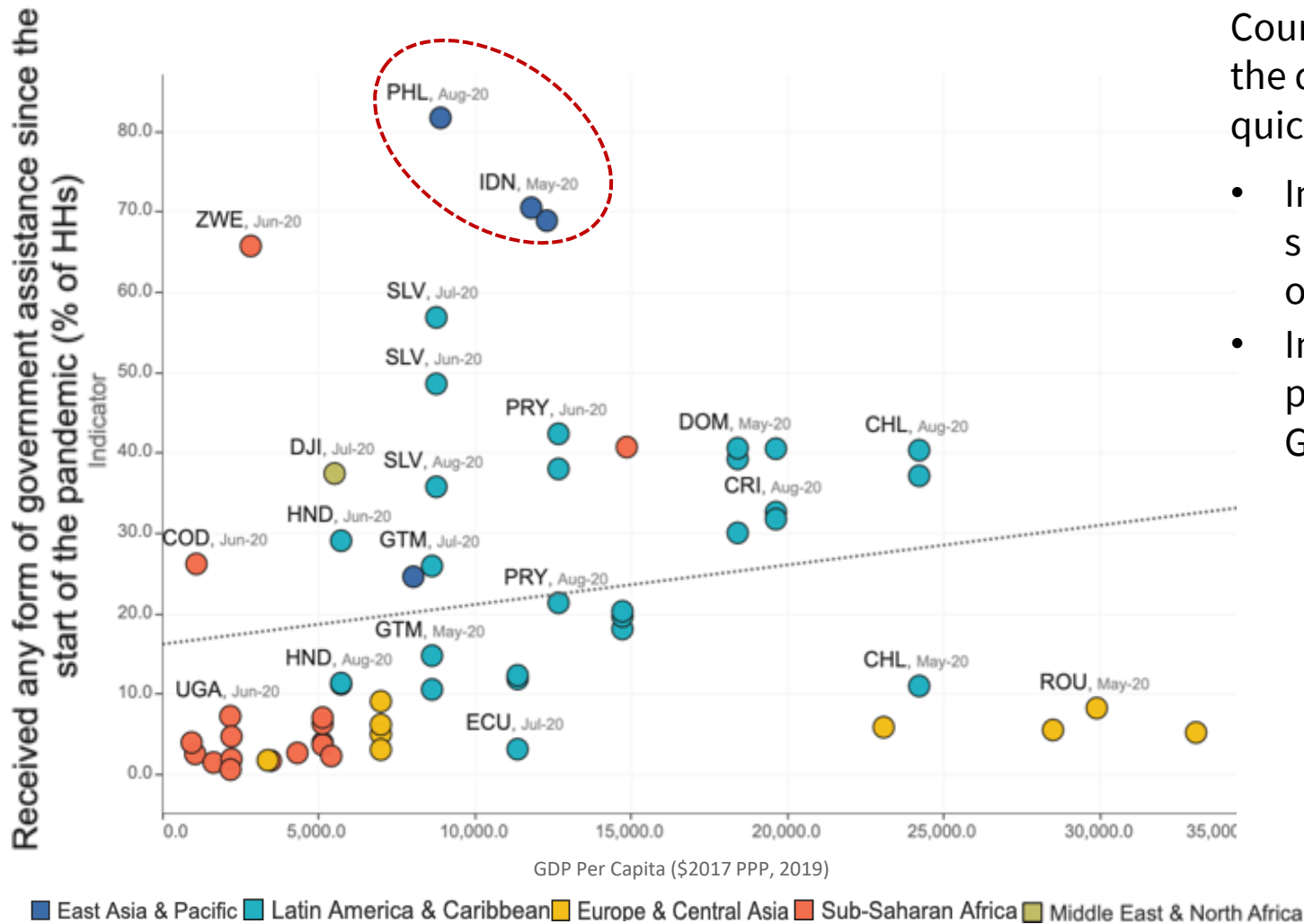


Official delimitation of areas and borders are being updated and might not reflect the official position of the World Bank Group. Country borders or names do not necessarily reflect the World Bank Group's official position. This map is for illustrative purposes and does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the World Bank, concerning the legal status of any country or territory or concerning the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

Country	Survey Wave	Month
Cambodia	First	May
St. Lucia	First	May
Kenya	Second	August
Tunisia	Fifth	June

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries

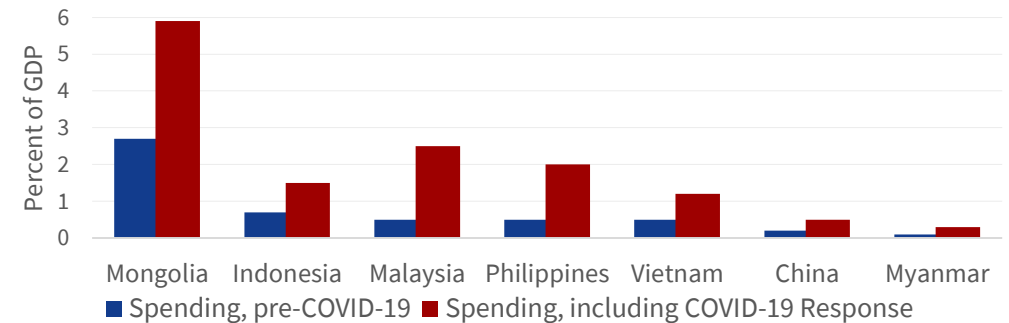
Social protection responses to COVID-19 have been uneven, but very high in East Asia Pacific Countries



Countries in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) have led the way in the developing world in scaling up their COVID-19 responses quickly, achieving high coverage:

- In the Philippines, the government authorized incremental spending of around 1.5 percent of GDP compared to a total of 0.5 percent of GDP pre-COVID.
- Indonesia, Mongolia, and Vietnam more than doubled their pre-crisis social protection spending levels as a share of GDP.

Public spending on social assistance in EAP (pre-COVID-19 and including countries' COVID-19 responses)

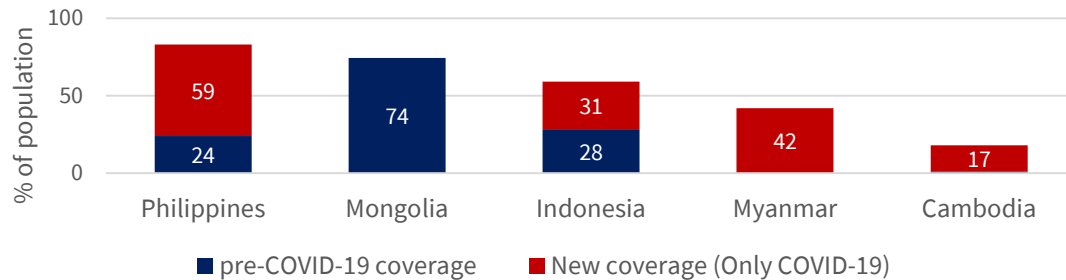


Source: Adapted from The World Bank (2020) "EAP Economic Update October 2020"

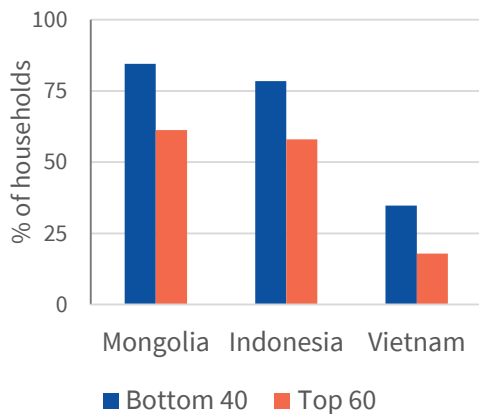


While most social protection in EAP countries is reaching the poor, targeting the newly poor or vulnerable remains a challenge

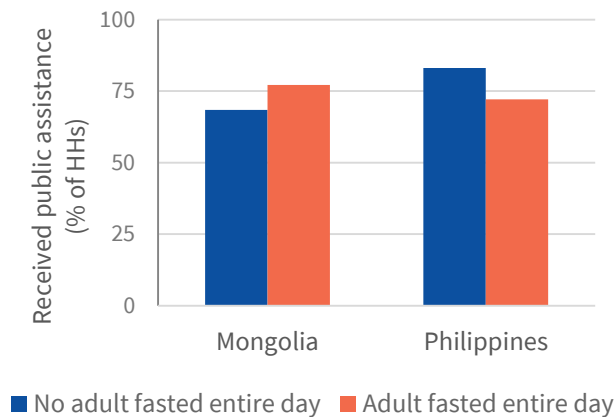
Coverage of cash transfers under the pandemic (pre-Covid-19, new COVID-19 related coverage)



Share of households receiving government assistance under the pandemic



Receipt of public assistance for households by whether a household member did not eat due to lack of money



- The governments’ responses in EAP have been largely in the form of cash transfer programs.
- To enable rapid mobilization, EAP countries have utilized existing social assistance platforms, e.g. the *Program Keluarga Harapan* in Indonesia, the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino CCT* program in the Philippines, and the *Child Money Program* in Mongolia.
- Phone survey data indicate that the bottom 40% of households (pre-COVID status) are more likely to receive government assistance than those in the top 60%. However, targeting by current welfare status (like food insecurity) is not as accurate.
- A critical challenge has been how to reach the “new poor” – those affected by COVID-19 who were outside existing social protection programs, particularly those working in the informal sector.

Source: Adapted from The World Bank (2020) “EAP Economic Update October 2020” and Gentilini et al (2020) “Social Protection and Jobs Responses to COVID-19: A Real-Time Review of Country Measures.” Mongolia’s coverage ratio in the above figure is based on the Child Money Program in 2018



BLOGS

- [How COVID-19 affects households in poorest countries – insights from phone surveys](#) | December 10, 2020
- [Figure of the week: Sub-Saharan Africa shows resilience to the effects of COVID-19, according to high-frequency phone surveys](#) | Brookings Institute | December 11, 2020
- [The labor market impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Mauritius: Evidence from three rounds of high-frequency surveys](#) | December 10, 2020
- [Monitoring the Impact of COVID-19 on Households in Cambodia](#) | November 23, 2020
- [Impact of COVID-19 on households: What do phone surveys tell us?](#) | November 20, 2020

BRIEFS/NOTES

An updated dashboard [Technical Note](#) now includes detailed information on the calculation of individual weights for indicators in the Latin America Caribbean region

ANNOUNCEMENTS - The next Dashboard update is scheduled for January 2021



WHAT'S NEW

Total countries: **44**
Total surveys: **80**
Total indicators: **93**



NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

4 new countries **7** new surveys (waves)

-  Chad
-  Zimbabwe
-  Solomon Islands
-  Philippines

- Burkina Faso
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Nigeria
- Philippines
- Solomon Islands
- Zimbabwe



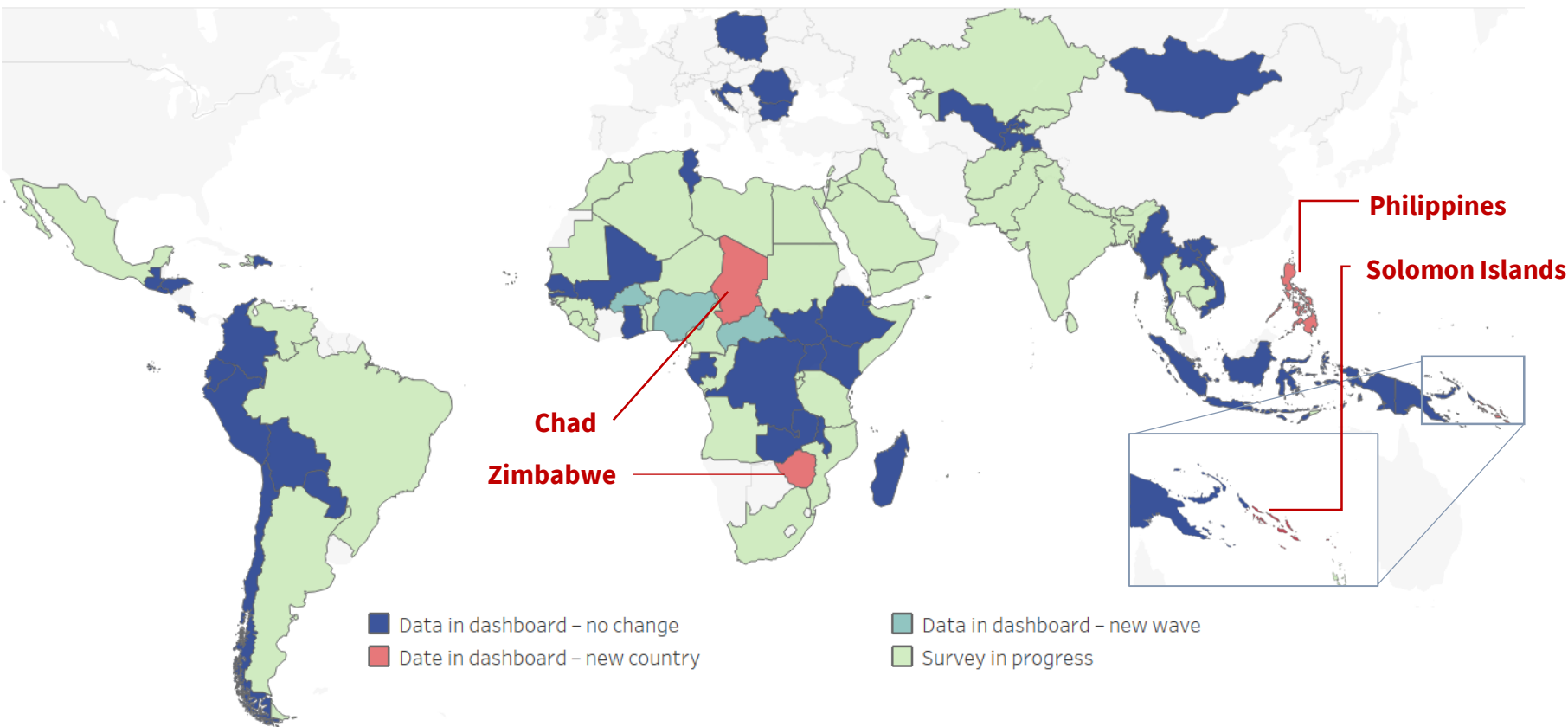
NEW INDICATORS

Could not receive medical attention due to:

- ✓ Lack of money
- ✓ Full medical facility
- ✓ Not enough supplies
- ✓ No medical personal available

WHAT'S NEW?

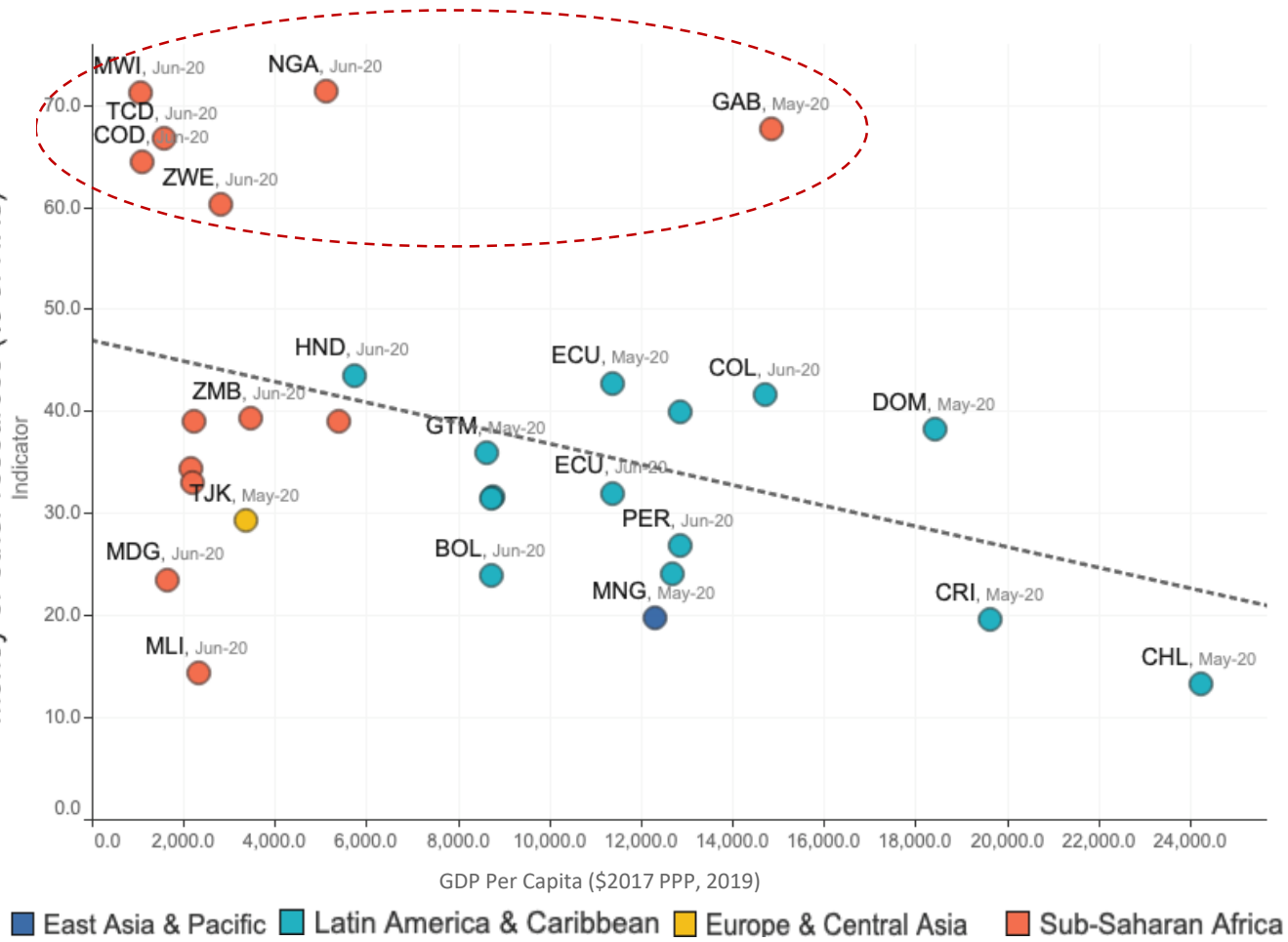
Overview of geographic coverage and new data added to the dashboard since the last vintage (November 17, 2020)



Country	Survey Wave	Month
Philippines	First	August
Solomon Islands	First	June
Chad	First	June
Zimbabwe	First	June
Burkina Faso	Second	July
Central African Republic	Second	July
Nigeria	Fourth	August

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries

In the last 30 days, you skipped a meal due to lack of money or other resources (% of HHs)



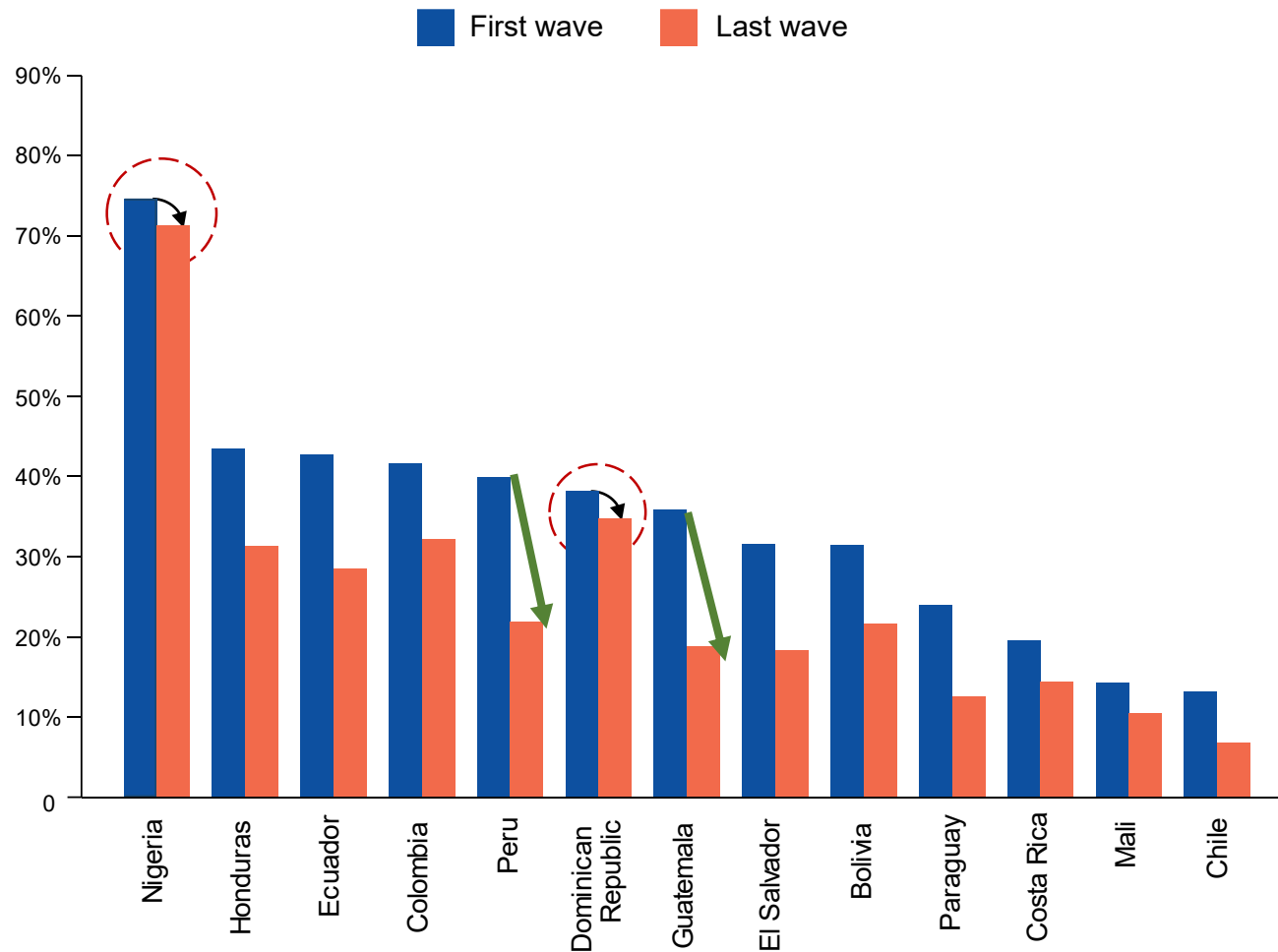
Respondents were asked whether during the last 30 days there was a time when an adult in the household had to skip a meal due to lack of money or resources.

According to this indicator, food insecurity in the immediate aftermath of the outbreak tended to be **more severe in poorer countries**.

Nigeria, Malawi, Gabon, Chad, Kinshasa (DRC) and Zimbabwe had the highest share of households with members skipping a meal.

The graph shows data from the first wave of phone surveys, collected between April and June .





This graph shows that the share of households in which a member skipped a meal declined in all 13 countries.

The **largest improvements** occurred in Peru and Guatemala, and the **smallest improvements** in food security were in Nigeria and the Dominican Republic.

Multiple waves of data are available for 13 countries in the dashboard. In these countries, the first survey wave was collected in April - June and the last wave in June - August.



BLOGs

- [Impact of COVID-19 on households: What do phone surveys tell us?](#) | November 20, 2020
- [The welfare of Mauritian households during the COVID-19 pandemic: Evidence from three rounds of high-frequency surveys](#) | November 19, 2020
- [Tracing COVID-19's impact on households across the world](#) | November 13, 2020
- [Uganda High-Frequency Phone Survey on COVID-19: Results from round 2](#) | November 13, 2020

BRIEF/NOTE

An updated dashboard [Technical Note](#) now includes detailed information on the calculation of individual weights for indicators in the Latin America Caribbean region

ANNOUNCEMENT

The next Dashboard update is scheduled for December 15

October 2021

WHAT'S NEW



Total countries: **72**
Total surveys: **263**
Total indicators: **142**



NEW COUNTRIES/SURVEYS

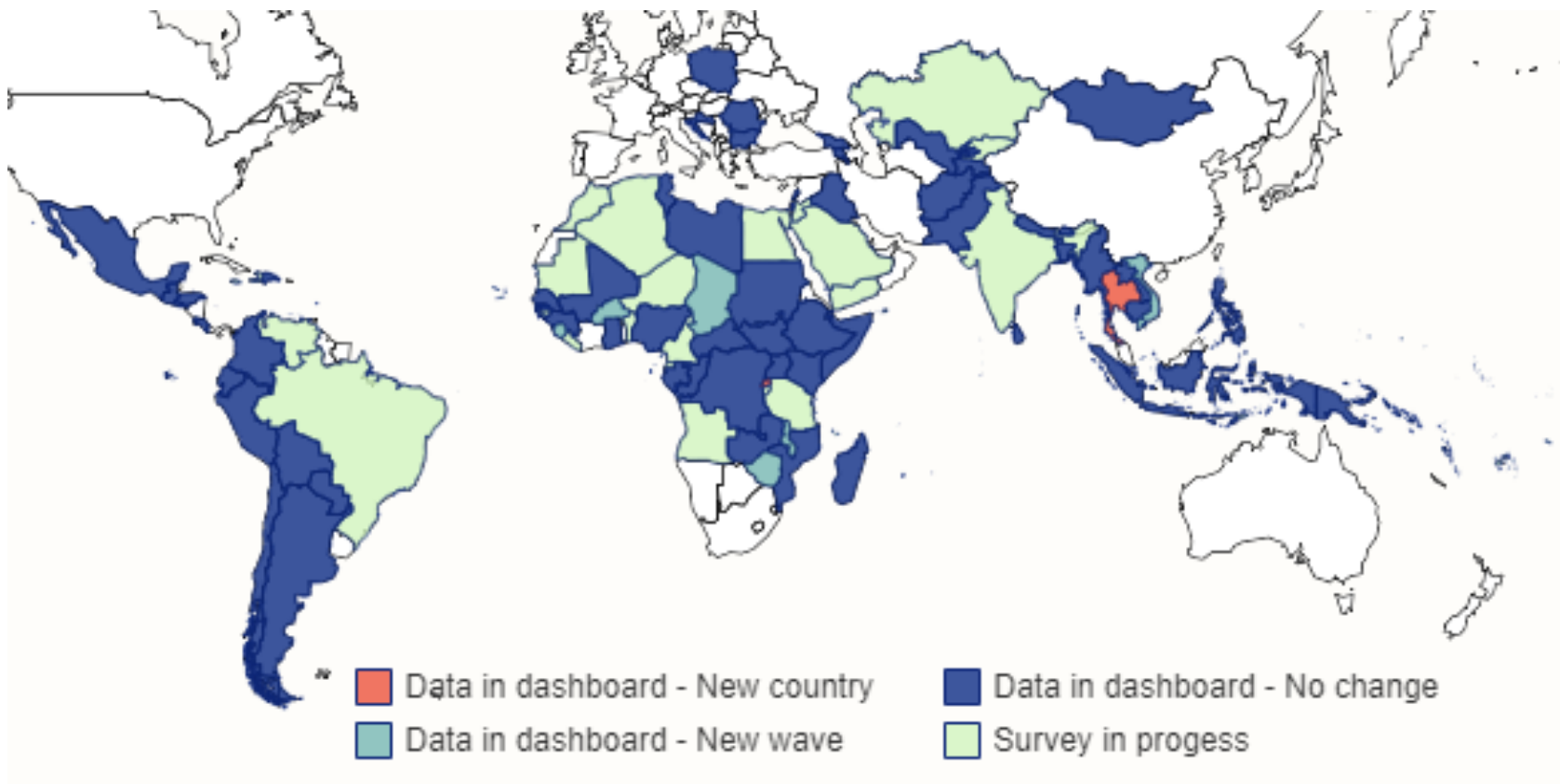
2 new countries **13** new survey waves

 Thailand

 Rwanda

UPDATED INDICATORS

- Added Vaccination data for 8 new countries
- Included links to survey microdata when available for 50 countries
- Simplified data file

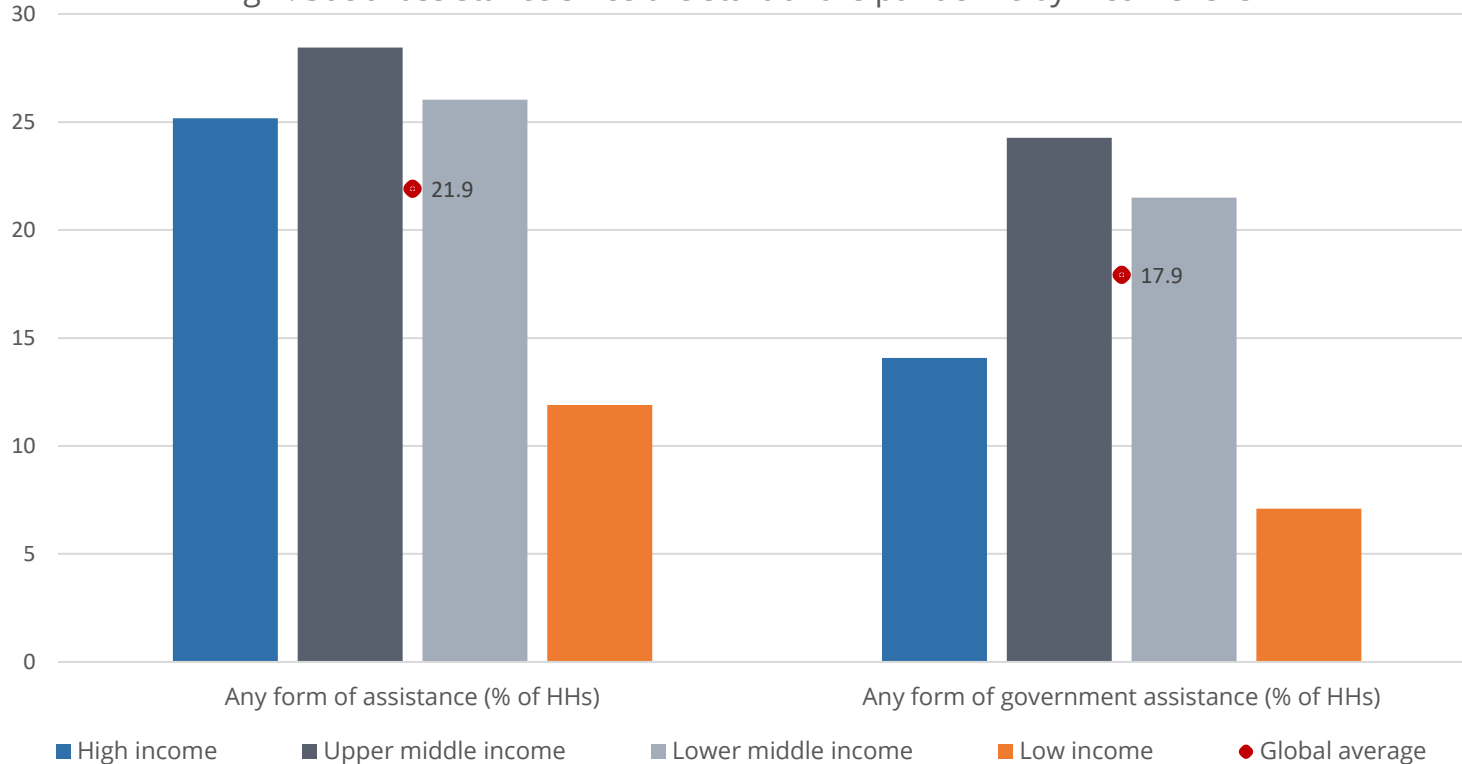


Country	Survey Wave
Burkina Faso	WAVE9-10
Chad	WAVE3
Malawi	WAVE11
Rwanda	WAVE1-2
Sierra Leone	WAVE2
Tajikistan	WAVE15-17
Thailand	WAVE1
Vietnam	WAVE5
Zimbabwe	WAVE3

Note. **Red Bold** refers to new countries. All collection months in 2020 unless otherwise specified.

Less than a third of households reported receiving some form of social assistance during the pandemic

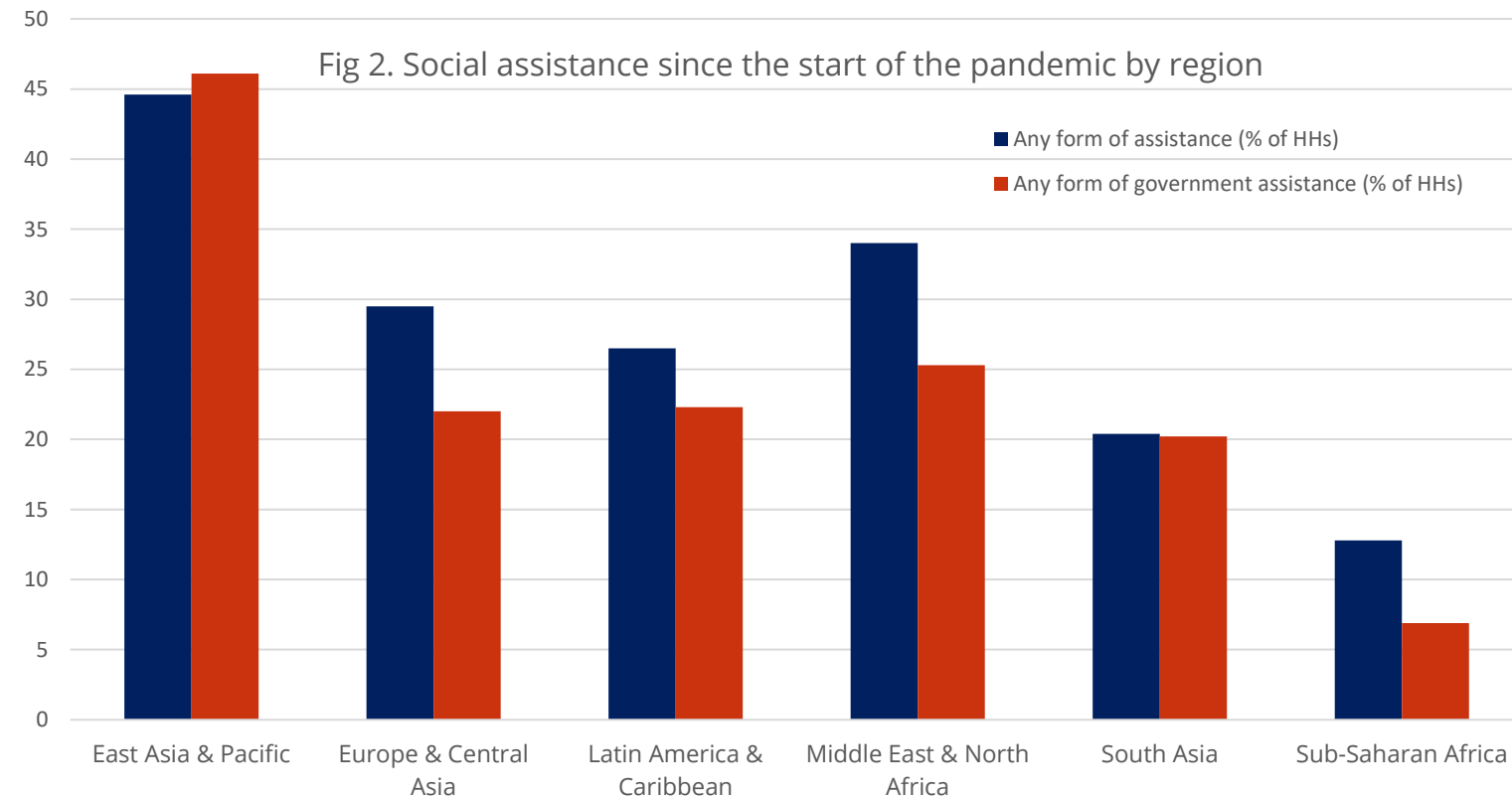
Fig 1. Social assistance since the start of the pandemic by income level



- From April 2020 to June 2021, less than a third of all households surveyed reported receiving any form of social assistance coverage during the pandemic
- Upper middle-income countries reported receiving the most social assistance from governments and other sources
- Fewer than 7% of households in low-income countries reported receiving social assistance from the government
- Additional assistance from non-governmental agencies is significant, particularly in high- and upper middle-income countries

Source: HFPS Surveys, World Bank, 2021
 Note: Data collected from April 2020 to June 2021. Simple averages.

Social assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic has been uneven, but higher in East Asia and Pacific countries



Source: HFPS Surveys. World Bank. 2021

Note: Data collected from April 2020 to June 2021. Simple averages.

- Around 20% of households in all developing regions except Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), reported receiving some sort of assistance from governments or other sources
- Households in the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region had the highest reported levels of social assistance, driven by strong COVID-19 responses and high-social protection spending in countries like Indonesia, Mongolia and Vietnam.
- In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, social assistance from non-governments sources was nearly 10% higher than government sources
- Fewer than 10% of households in SSA reported receiving any government assistance

Papers, Articles and Presentations using Household Monitoring Dashboard data

- [Monitoring COVID-19 Impacts on Households in Mongolia](#) | October 2021
- [Long COVID: World Bank East Asia And Pacific Economic Update](#) | October 2021
- [Social capital in Paraguay: an asset for combatting vulnerability during the COVID-19 pandemic?](#) | UNDP | September 2021
- [Viewpoint: High-frequency phone surveys on COVID-19: Good practices, open questions](#) | September 2021

Announcements

- The next dashboard update is scheduled for November 2021



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