

Using Longitudinal Household Surveys to Understand Aging in LMICs

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Workshop on Developing an Agenda for Population Aging and Social Research in Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs)

September 2023



The Living Standard Measurement Study Program (LSMS)

The **(LSMS)** is the World Bank's flagship household survey program focused on

- strengthening household **survey systems** in client countries
- improving the **quality of microdata** to better inform development policies.

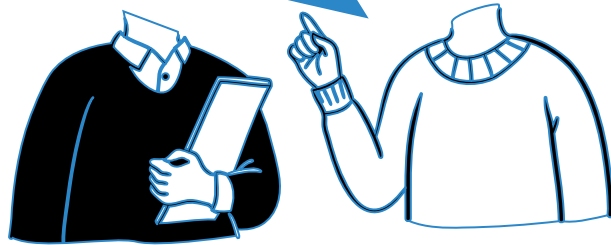
It was created in 1980 in response to a perceived need for policy relevant data

- Initial focus was on poverty
- Move beyond poverty, unemployment, health
 - To allow policy makers to understand the determinants these outcomes

What does LSMS do?

The **Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS)** is the World Bank's flagship household survey program focused on strengthening household **survey systems** in client countries and on improving the **quality of microdata** to better inform development policies.

LSMS



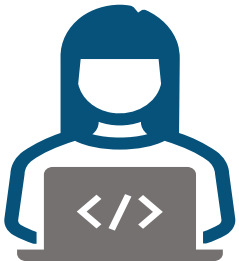
We **measure** living standards



We **study** living standards measurement

How does the LSMS Program work?

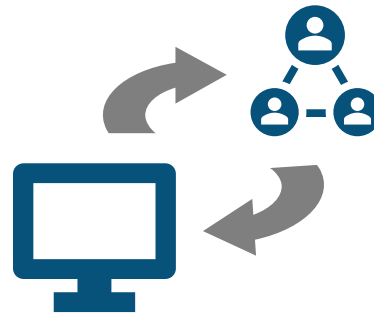
Supporting countries in understanding the **living standards** of their citizens by:



offering technical assistance and advisory services on all stages of the survey life cycle

Creating capacity

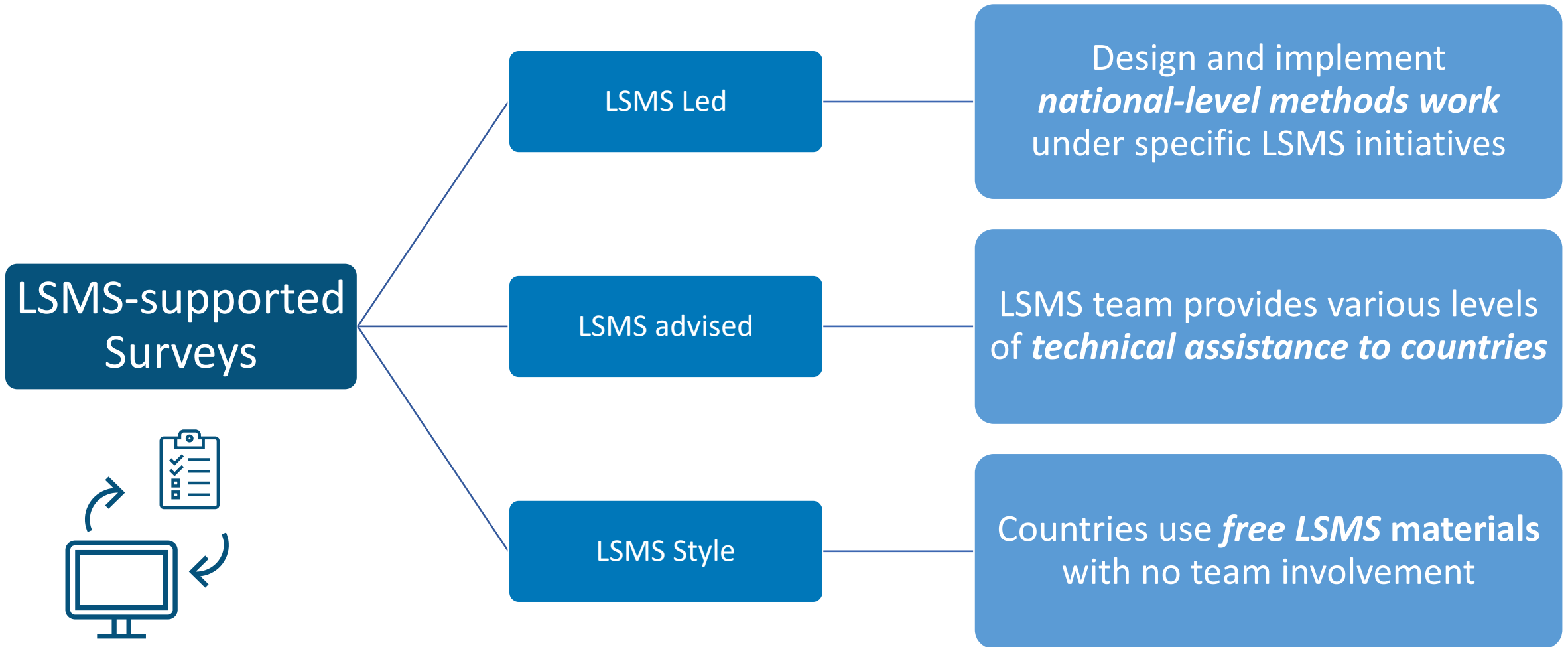
We engage in the **study of measurement** by:



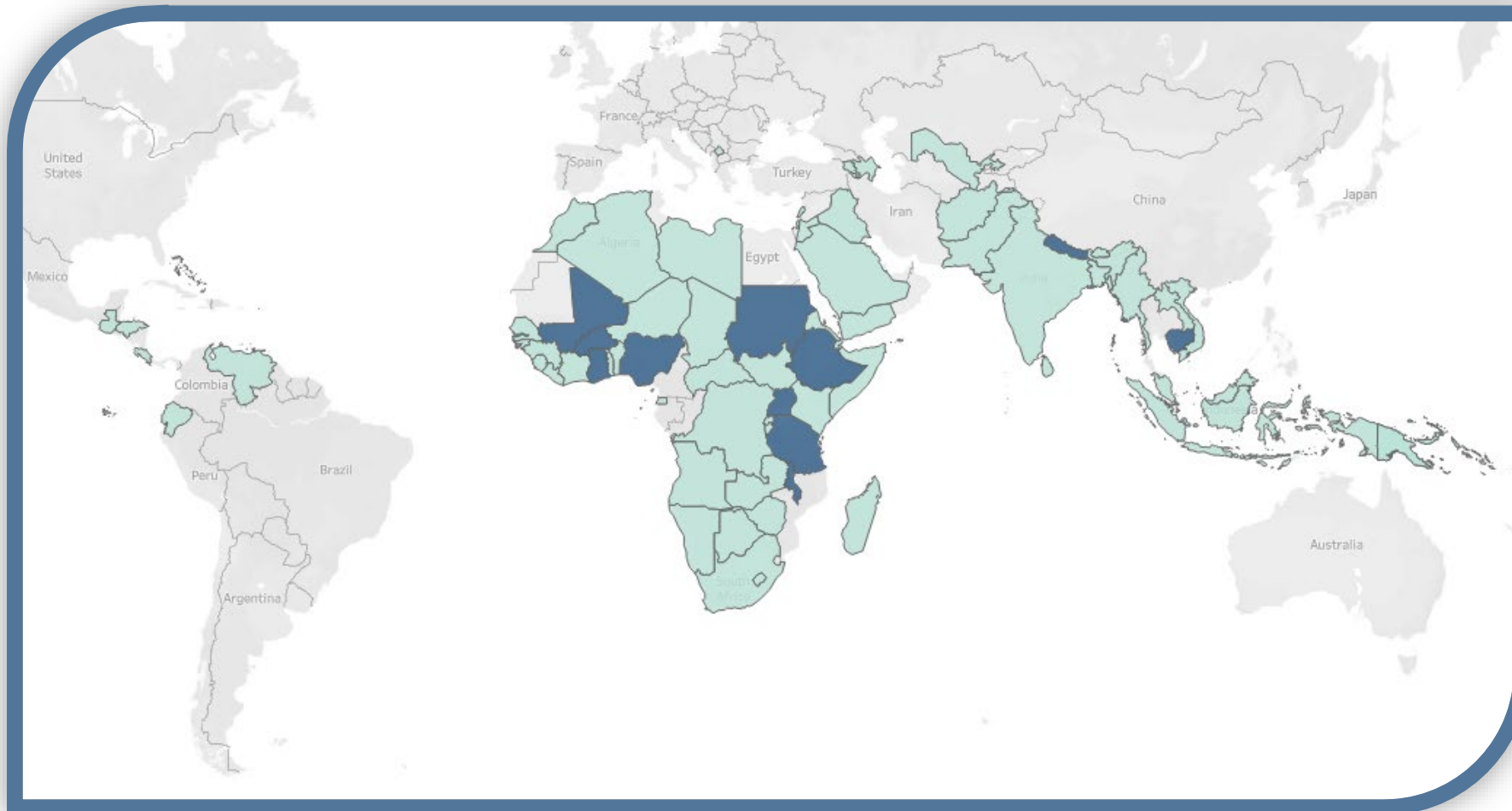
Conducting research on survey methods

producing guidelines on best practices

Types of LSMS-supported surveys



LSMS Led Surveys (LSMS-ISA and LSMS+) and LSMS Advised Surveys (2019-2020)



From 2019-2022

■ LSMS Led Surveys

■ LSMS Advised Surveys

Living Standards Measurement Study - Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA)

is a unique system of longitudinal surveys designed to improve the understanding of household and individual welfare, livelihoods and smallholder agriculture in Africa

Work Streams



DATA PRODUCTION

Supporting the **design**, **implementation** and **dissemination** of country-owned, multi-topic, national panel household surveys



METHODS AND TOOLS

Improving methods and **tools** for survey data collection and analysis - through field experiments and rigorous R&D

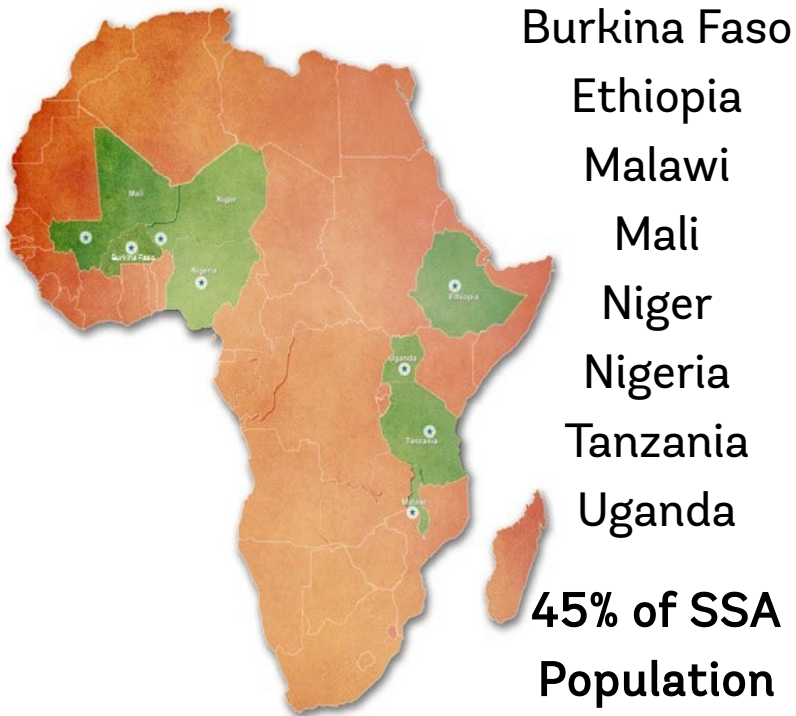


POLICY RESEARCH

Conducting and promoting research to inform evidence-based development policies

Partners and Survey Features

8 Partner National Statistical Offices



Integrated into the **NSSs**,
implemented by NSOs



Individual- & plot-level
data collection



Representative at the
national & regional-levels



Georeferencing of
household & plots, GPS-
based plot area measures



Tracking of **households
& individuals**



Computer-assisted personal
and telephone interviewing
(Survey Solutions)



Integrating agricultural
data collection into a
multi-topic framework



Open access survey &
derived geospatial data
policy

LSMS-ISA Impacts in Numbers

33
Surveys

160,000+
Household Interviews

81,000+
MDL Downloads

6400+
Total Publications
Informed by the LSMS-ISA

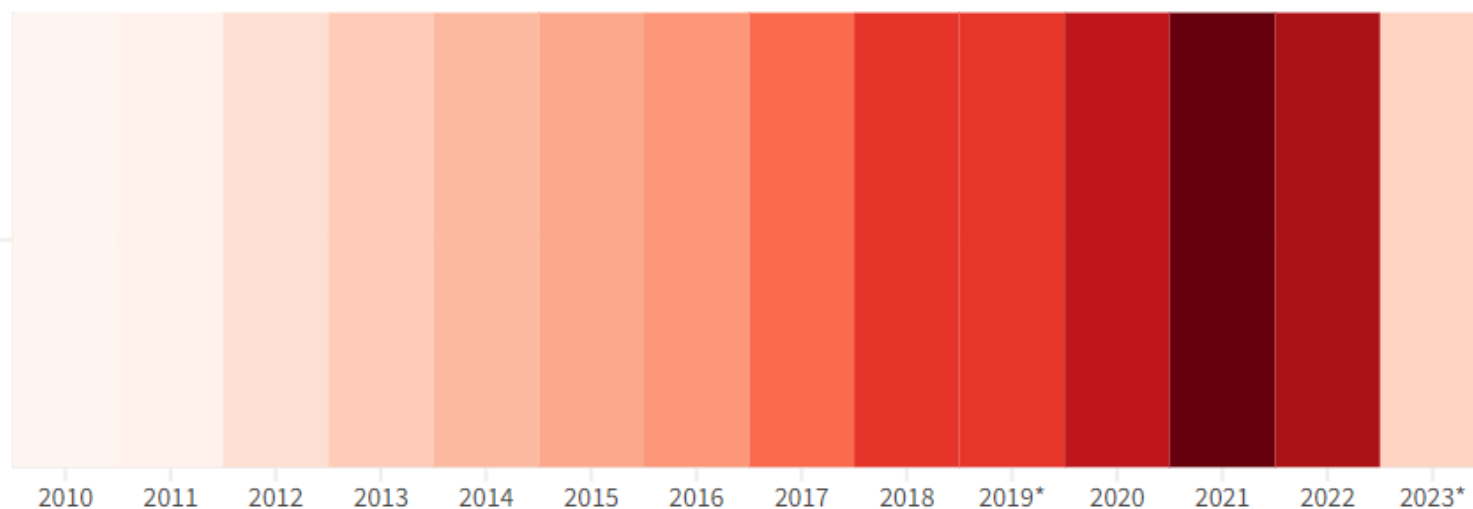
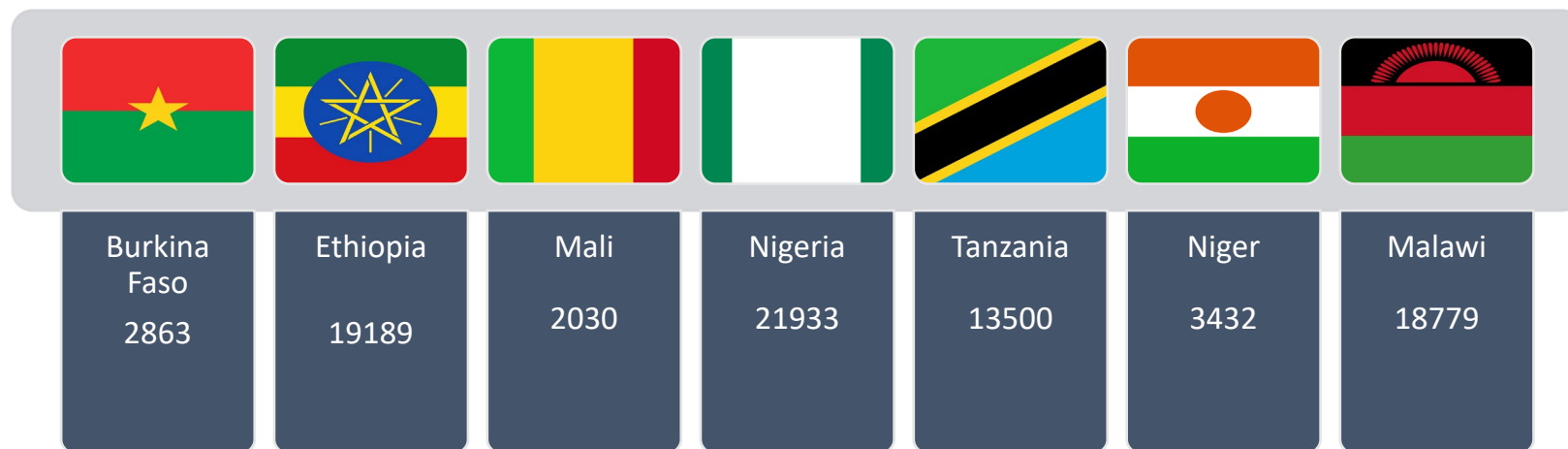
3000+
Total Citations
Based on the LSMS knowledge

20+
Total
Guidebooks

1400+
Guidebook Downloads
From the LSMS website

LSMS-ISA Impacts in Numbers

Number of downloads
breakdown by country



14,000+
downloads in
2022



LSMS Guidebooks

20+

Total Guidebooks

Developed guides for multiple survey products

1400+

Guidebook Downloads

Number of downloads the guidebooks were downloaded from the LSMS website



LSMS-ISA surveys description

Country	Survey	Year
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso Enquête Harmonisée sur le Conditions de Vie des Ménages (EHCVM)	2018/19, 2022
Ethiopia	Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey (ERSS)	2011/2012, 2013/2014, 2015/2016, 2018/2019, 2021/2022
Malawi	Integrated Household Panel Survey (IHPS)	2013, 2016/2017, 2019/2020
Mali	Enquête Agricole de Conjoncture Intégrée (EAC-I)	2014/2017
Niger	National Survey on Household Living Conditions and Agriculture (ECVM/A)	2011/2014
Nigeria	General Household Survey- Panel (GHS-Panel)	2010/2011, 2012/2013, 2015/2016, 2018/2019, 2023/2024
Tanzania	Tanzania National Panel Survey (TZNPS)	2008/2009, 2010/2011, 2012/2013, 2014/2015, 2020/2021
Uganda	Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)	2009/2010, 2010/2011, 2011/2012, 2013/2014, 2015/2016, 2018/2019, 2017/2018, 2019/2020

Examining life-course trajectories of aging in Nigeria and Tanzania

Using the first wave of Nigeria and Tanzania's LSMS-ISA surveys, we have identified 4 cohorts of individuals in wave 1 and we follow their results for wave 2 and wave 3.

The cohorts are the following:

- Cohort 1: individuals 40-49 years of age reported in Wave 1
- Cohort 2: individuals 50-59 years of age reported in Wave 1
- Cohort 3: individuals 60-69 years of age reported in Wave 1
- Cohort 4: individuals 70 years of age or older reported in Wave 1

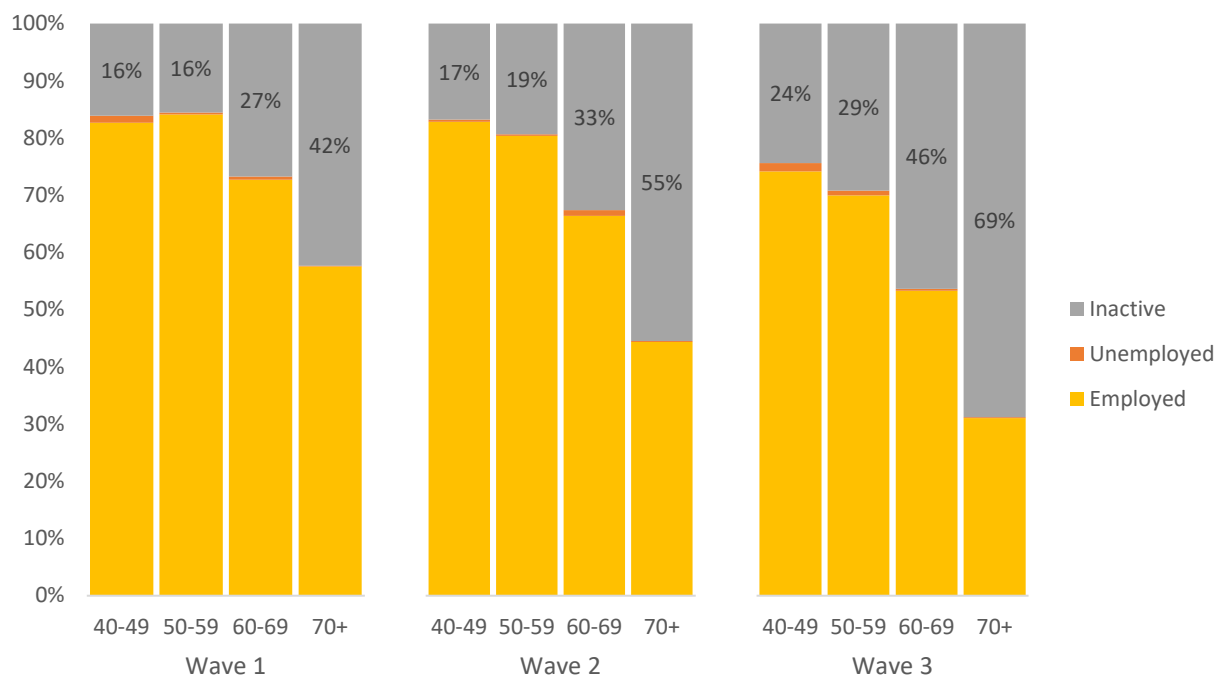
Limitations of the data

1. Sampling: the data may not be representative of the older population
 - The cohorts included only the individuals that were present in the three waves. That means that in order to keep the cohort fixed we may lose representativeness at the national level.
 - Attrition of these individuals is not random, older cohorts are most likely to face a higher attrition because some members died. To overcome this issue, surveys can think of a strategy to oversample these populations.
2. Topics: the data collected may not cover all the relevant information for the aging population

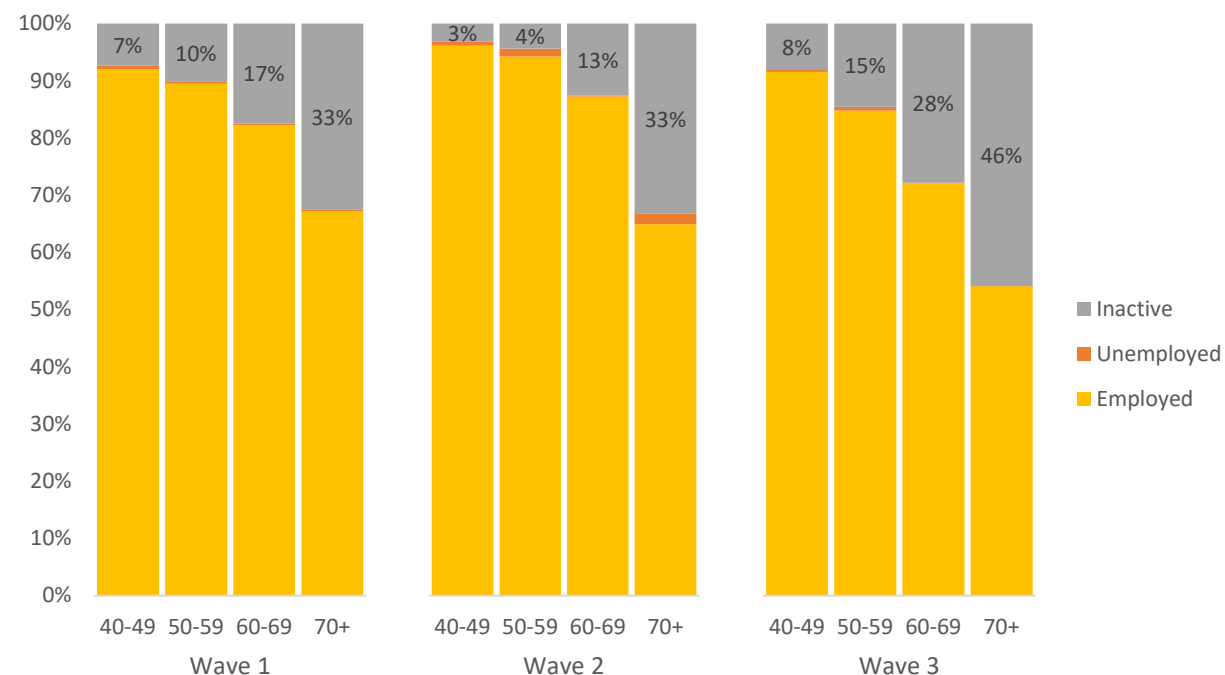
Employment Status

In Nigeria about 60% individuals older than 70 are employed in wave 1, in Tanzania this number is about 55%, however in wave 3 (about 5 years later) 30% of the individuals in Nigeria and 55% of the individuals in Tanzania are employed.

Employment status (7 day) by age cohort (%)
Nigeria, Waves 1-3



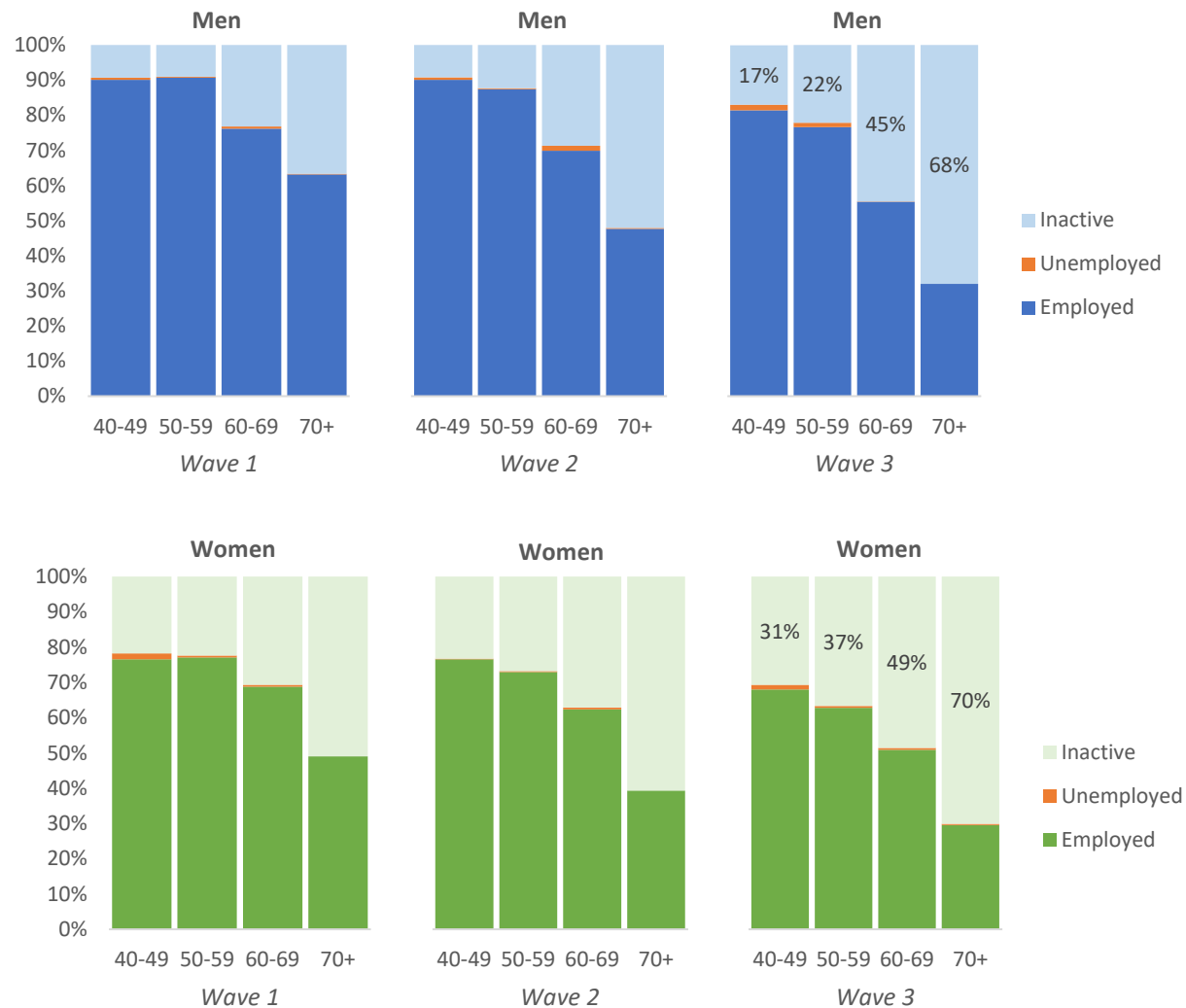
Employment status (7 day) by age cohort (%)
Tanzania, Waves 1-3



Source: Own elaboration using Nigeria GHS-Panel Survey Wave 1-3 and Tanzania National Panel Survey Wave 1-3

Notes: Age cohorts are created by identifying individuals included in the three waves and reported to be in the age group during Wave 1. The same individuals are kept in the upcoming waves in their original cohort.

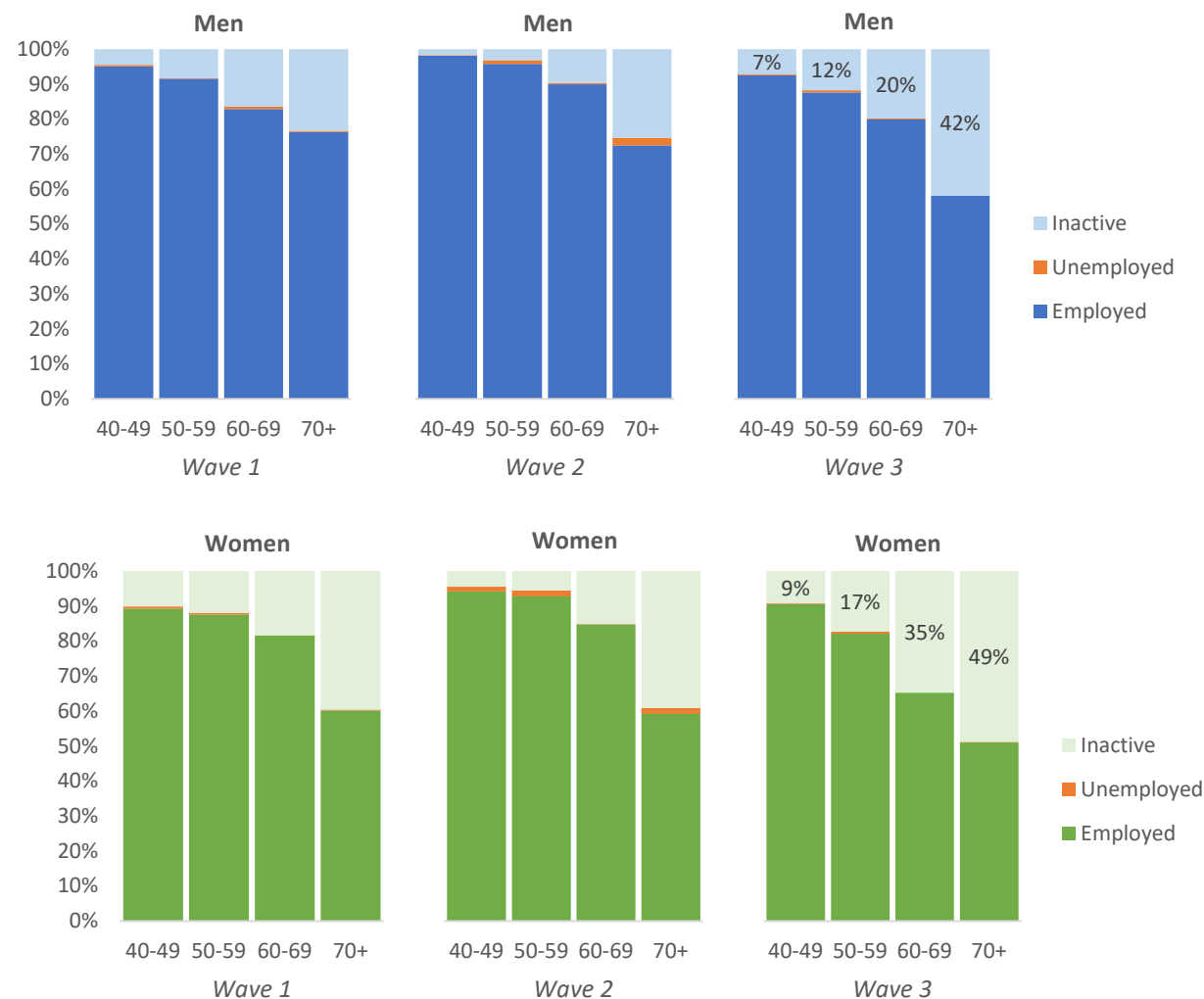
Male and female respondents in age cohorts, by 7-day labor status (%)
Nigeria, Waves 1-3



In Nigeria about 60% of men and 50% of women in the older cohort were employed in wave 1, however in wave 3 (about 5 years later) still 30% of both men and women are still employed

In Tanzania about 75% of men and 60% of women in the older cohort were employed in wave 1, however in wave 3 (about 5 years later) still 60% of men and 50% of women are still employed

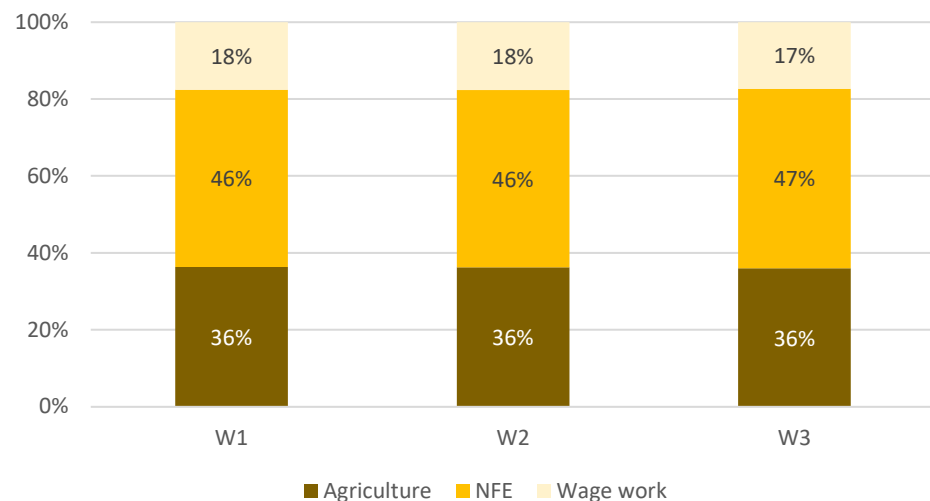
Male and female respondents in age cohorts, by 7-day labor status (%)
Tanzania, Waves 1-3



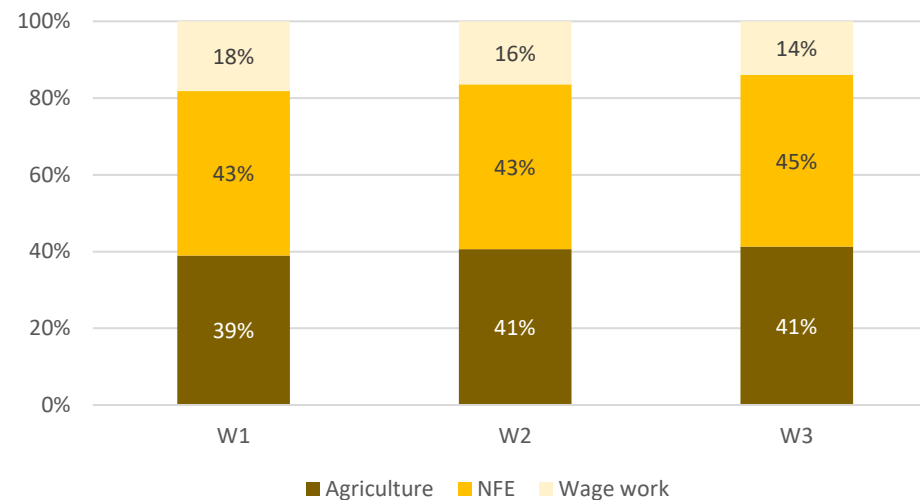
Type of work by age cohorts (% of employed population)

Nigeria, Waves 1-3

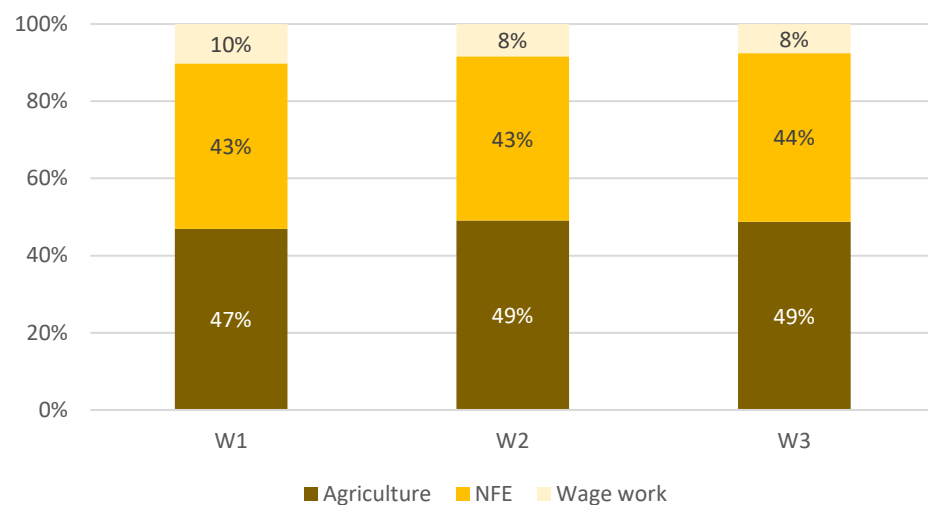
Cohort 1: 40-49 years old



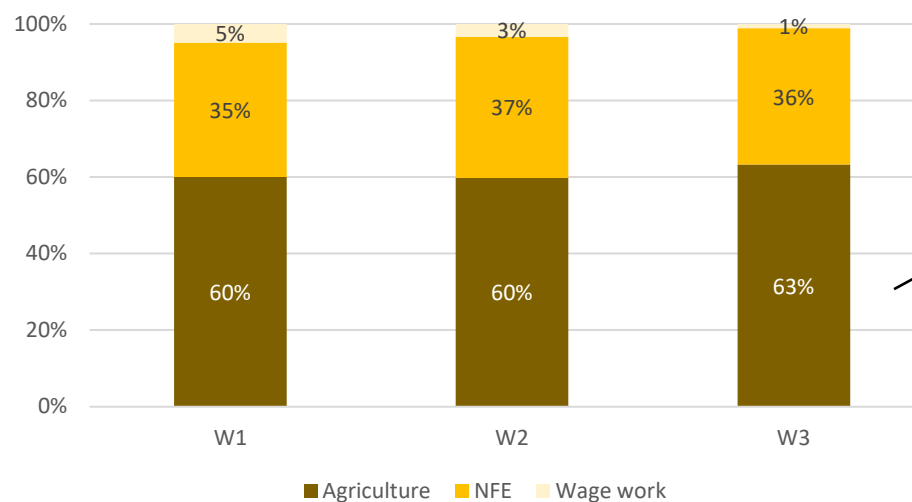
Cohort 2: 50-59 years old



Cohort 3: 60-69 years old



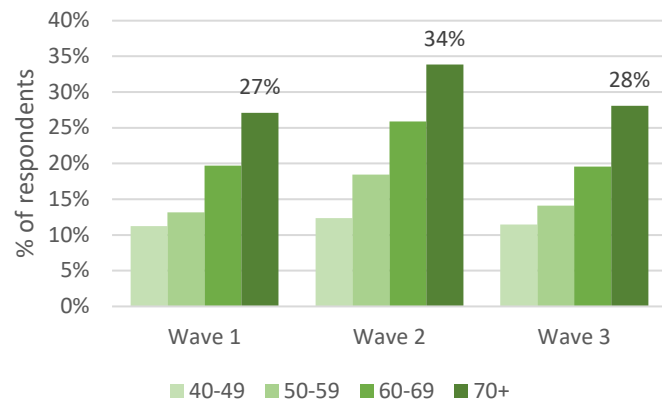
Cohort 4: 70 years old +



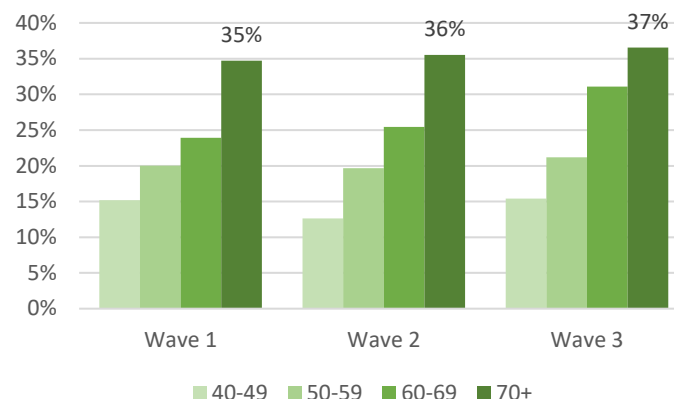
The oldest cohort shows a higher share of workers in agriculture

Health indicators

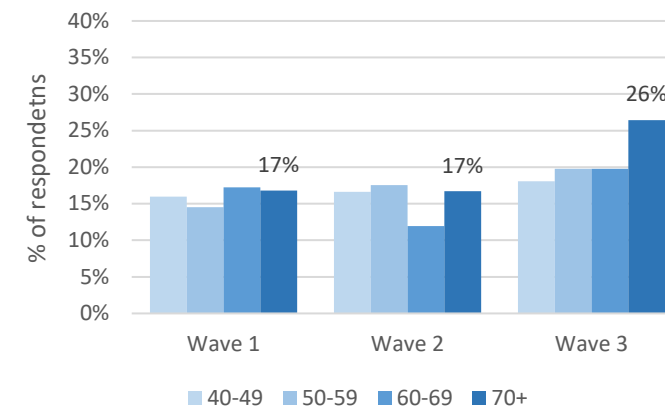
Proportion who **consulted** a health care provider in past 4 weeks, by age cohort (%)
Nigeria, Waves 1-3



Proportion who **suffered from injury or illness** in past 4 weeks, by age cohort (%)
Nigeria, Waves 1-3



Proportion who **visited** a health care provider in past 4 weeks, by age cohort (%)
Tanzania, Waves 1-3

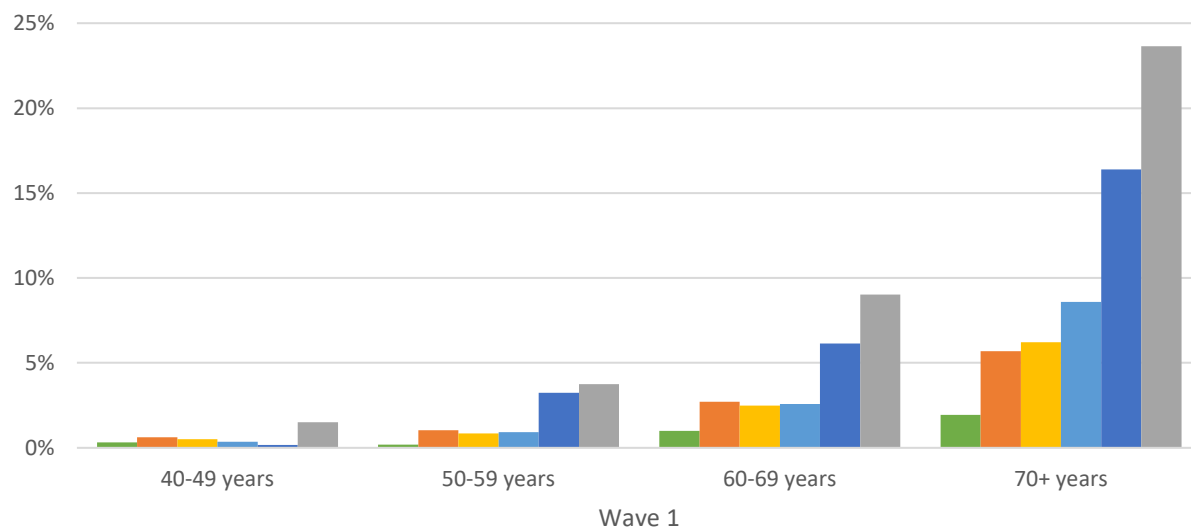


Source: Own elaboration using Nigeria GHS-Panel Survey Wave 1-3 and Tanzania National Panel Survey Wave 1-3

Notes: Age cohorts are created by identifying individuals included in the three waves and reported to be in the age group during Wave 1. The same individuals are kept in the upcoming waves in their original cohort.

Health indicators

Proportion of respondents reporting functional limitations, by age cohort (%)
Nigeria, Wave 1



The oldest cohort shows a higher share of individuals reporting functional limitations

Source: Own elaboration using Nigeria GHS-Panel Survey Wave 1.

Notes: Age cohorts are created by identifying individuals included in the three waves and reported to be in the age group during Wave 1. The same individuals are kept in the upcoming waves in their original cohort.

Conclusion

- Longitudinal studies allow for the study of cohorts across time,
 - Providing information on the evolution of different indicators
 - Supporting the design of policies that target the aging population
- The LSMS panel data provide a good example of longitudinal surveys with rich information on socio-demographic indicators
- Way forward:
 - Openness to work with partners in ensuring the sample is representative of the older populations (oversampling)
 - Also on adding modules relevant to the research on aging populations in low and middle income countries

Thank you!



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 World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Study

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