DANE’s actions to address the COVID-19 crisis

Great Integrated Household Survey - GEIH

April / 2020
Contents

1. General Criteria for decision making
2. Strategy for the operational continuity of DANE within the framework of the Economic, Social and Environmental emergency
3. Participation in multilateral platforms and monitoring actions of other NSOs
4. Actions to ensure the continuity of the GEIH
5. Metodological and operational decisions
1. General criteria for decision making
General Criteria for decision making

**Guarantee** that in the midst of the State of Emergency, DANE upholds the commitment to the mission of planning, implementing and evaluating the production and communication processes of statistical information, to support the comprehension and solution of social, economic and environmental problems of the country and serve as a base for public and private decision making.

**Attend and promote** the compliance with sanitary and social distancing measures contained in the regulations issued due to the emergency.

**Protect** the well-being, health and life of both DANE’s work teams and the sinformation sources associated in each of the statistical operations- SSOO
2. Strategy for the operational continuity of DANE within the framework of the Economic, Social, and Environmental emergency
108 statistical operations
12 continuous operations

949 municipalities

+2500 people
Collectors, Supervisors, Logistic and Technological Support
Average per year

- Great Integrated Household Survey: 24 metropolitan areas
  Urban and Rural area (classes 1,2,3)
- Great Integrated Rural Household Survey: 24 metropolitan areas
  Urban and Rural area (classes 1,2,3)
- Microbusinesses Survey: 20 capital cities
  Urban and Rural area (classes 1,2,3)
- Building census: 23 cities and municipalities (class 1)
- Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey: Class 1

Monthly

• Political Culture Survey
• Survey of Coexistence and Citizen Security
• Quality of Life Survey 2019
• Household Panel Survey
• Psychoactive substance use survey
• Road Safety Survey (Class 1)
• Multipurpose Survey

Urban and rural areas (class 1,2,3)

Annual
11-Mar
Ministry of Health and Social Protection declaration of the Health emergency

12-Mar
WHO’s pandemic declaration
DANE: C-005 Commitment to contain COVID-19

15-Mar
C-007 Guidelines to attend the Emergency

17-Mar
Special Committee DANE/COVID-19
General Directorate, Sub-Directorate, General Secretariat, Systems Office, Dissemination Directorate, Logistics Working Group and Advisory Group

22-Mar
C-008 Measures to address the Obligatory Preventive isolation
I N F O R M A C I Ó N P A R A T O D O S

DANE Timeline COVID-19

24-Mar
C-011 Attention and service provision. Guarantee labor protection

01-Apr
Development of the Comorbidities analysis methodology
DANE-IETS –Ministry of Health-INS

Apr
Publication of the per block vulnerability index geovisor at national level

15-Apr
Publication of Prices and Supply of the Agricultural Sector (Sipsa)

16-Apr
Proposal in consolidation: POST-COVID-19

Apr-May
C-009 new National Obligatory Preventive isolation measure
Strategic Actions

1. Regulatory review, Situational monitoring
2. Special Committee Daily monitoring
3. Logistical preparation at the central and local level
4. Awareness and Communication strategy
5. Strengthening the ICT component
6. Priorization of core operations
7. Strengthening Human Management

- DANE's measures
- VPN, Servers, Data Plan
- International References
3. Participation in multilateral platforms and monitoring actions of other NSO’s

Measures implemented by other NSIs
COVID-19 Household Survey
Impact: Measures Taken to Address the COVID-19 Pandemic in National Statistical Offices

ECLAC and IMF

25-Mar

Measures adopted to face the COVID-19 pandemic in the National Statistical Offices

ECLAC and ECLAC

26-Mar

UNWDF Data Stewardship Webinar

ECLAC

31-Mar

Contingency plans and recommendations for statistical production within the health emergency generated by COVID-19

UNWDF

31-Mar

Impact on the collection of price survey and other economic statistics: measures taken to address the COVID-19 pandemic

ECLAC and ILO

24-Mar

Participation in multilateral platforms and monitoring actions of other NSOs
Second VC on measures to address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on household surveys

COVID-19 impact on the collection of labour market statistics

Exchange of good practices - Andean Community

UNSD-ODW-GPSDD

World Bank: meeting on real-time monitoring effects of coronavirus in the region

Participation in multilateral platforms and monitoring actions of other NSOs
Participation in multilateral platforms and monitoring actions of other NSOs

1 Have an international reference on the measures adopted by other NSOs:
   - Possible future challenges: perspectives and solutions.
   - Find out about the measures adopted by other NSO’s that have been dealing with the health emergency for longer, as it may be the case of our European counterparts most affected by the health emergency.

2 Sharing the DANE experience with others INE:
   - Measures adopted by DANE since 24th march in the framework of the health emergency.
   - Reflections and lessons learned on the measures adopted by the entity.

Measures implemented by other NSIs

PARIS21 Board Meeting Webinar on COVID-19

08-Apr

ECLAC

Second VC about the measures taken to address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the collection of price survey and other economic statistics

08-Apr

PARIS21
4. Actions to ensure the continuity of the GEIH
Summary of the GEIH process - Formation of the DANE technical committee

Monitoring on 4 components

Meetings every third day in compliance with the DANE’s mission of planning, implementing and evaluating the production and communication processes of statistical information, to support the comprehension and solution of social, economic and environmental problems of the country and serve as an input for public and private decision making.

*Integrated by: Director, Deputy Director, advisors and GEIH production process working group coordinators

1. Collection mechanisms
By phone call to each household member in urban areas. Face-to-face collection in rural areas

2. Length of the form
From 200 to 39 questions, among which, the questions on employment, income and migration remain. (20 minutes)

3. Sample design
The sample design does not change. There is control of biases due to sample loss and contingency generated by COVID-19

4. Type of questionnaire
From the questionnaire Mobile Data capture devices to the questionnaire in a web applicative.
Rural area (DMC)
Urban area (web)
Summary of the GEIH process - Formation of the DANE technical committee

Health Protection
The guidelines and recommendations for sanitary protection issued by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection
Rural GEIH
Urban counting

Communication
Actions to raise awareness and move towards the favorable disposition of households to take the survey:
Confidence
Security

Technological Support
Guarantee the continuity of the DANE production processes.
VPN for the officials who process the information.
Increasing the Internet capacity
Web Applicative
**Awareness and communication actions**

**Core idea**

DANE produces information for the study of different phenomena that contribute to the analysis of the social and economic effects of COVID-19, as well as for future planning.

- **Phone Call**: with a pre-recorded audio of the Director
- **Call Script for the interviewer**
- **Infographics** (Social Networks)
- **TV and video spot/promo for networks**: (Institutional message TV. open- Monday to Sunday between 12 m and 6 p.m., and between 7 p.m. -10 p.m. ) and on social networks.
- **Public Agenda**: Press conference on measures adopted by DANE within the framework of the health emergency.
## Media/ Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audiovisual</th>
<th>Notification - telephone call with pre-recorded audio of the Director</th>
<th>Infographic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TV and video network commercial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- [Video](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hml6drSBp0)
- [Audio](https://m.soundcloud.com/danecolombia/gran-encuesta-integrada-de-hogares-urbana-via-telefonica)

### Infographic

[Infographic Link](https://www.m.soundcloud.com/danecolombia/gran-encuesta-integrada-de-hogares-urbana-via-telefonica)
5. Methodological and Operational decisions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection phases 2001 y 2002</th>
<th>Collection, analysis and design of the sample, according to the standard survey methodology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Collection phases 2003 y 2004 | 1. Week 1, 2003, national collection with standard methodology  
2. Week 2, 2003, urban operations suspended due to the health emergency, rural operations continued.  
3. Week 3, 2003, reactivation of urban operations through a reduced form and telephone calls.  
4. Information from week 2, was distributed to be collected in weeks 3 and 4, guaranteeing the sample size.  
5. The 2004 stage continued by telephone collection, reduced form. The rural part is unchanged. |
| Collection phase 2005 | 1. Has not contemplated a face to face collection mechanism in the urban area. An extended form with 21 additional questions was approved.  
2. The rural operation has not been modified |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Definition of the pilot test of the telephone operation</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographical coverage</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 major cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sample:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 urban segments on average per city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 households on average per segment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collection method:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time Frame of the operation:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 effective days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average time for completion of the questionnaire:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 minutes per busy person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 minutes per unemployed person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 minutes per inactive person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum number of calls to contact the source:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 calls per interviewer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Biosecurity measures

• The gatherers and rural teams (pollsters and supervisors) who are the work personnel in the field received a biosecurity kit which includes: mask, nitrile gloves, protective goggles, antibacterial gel, and antiseptic alcohol.

  • Mouth caps
  • Nitrile gloves
  • Protective eyewear
  • Antibacterial gel
  • Antiseptic alcohol
Reduction of the form

Purposes of the reduced form:

Avoid rejections from the source

Guarantee the quality of the information in the collection

Maintain the regular production of labor market indicators, such as the Global Participation Rate, Occupation and Unemployment.

Thematic content of the reduced form in March and April:

Questions on sex and age, labor classification module and characteristics of employed persons, such as economic activity, occupation performed, income from the main activity, occupational position, hours worked (normal and effective), as well as the migration module.
Para la submuestra de marzo 2020 la tasa de logro global estará entre 53-55%.
Sin embargo, para la muestra proveniente del marco nuevo su tasa de logro no superará el 35%.
Dada la recomendación de CEPAL (cobertura media de levantamiento), se están realizando simulaciones y estudios para estimar el posible sesgo.
Ya comenzaron los estudios internos para evaluar distintos escenarios sin descartar, reducción de los niveles de estimación y/o desagregaciones de indicadores, entre otras medidas.
Estas decisiones serán informadas oportunamente a través de notas técnicas y advertencias en las publicaciones.

Fuente: Recomendaciones CEPAL para la publicación de estadísticas oficiales a partir de encuestas de hogares frente a la coyuntura del COVID-19.
Medidas para la producción de estadísticas sociodemográficas

Impacto en calidad y continuidad de los datos

- Reducir cuestionarios y levantar información por vías alternativas impacta calidad y continuidad de las series existentes
- Se contempla realizar encuestas retrospectivas una vez que se levanten las restricciones de movilidad de la población.

Continuidad de indicadores básicos de ocupación y empleo

- No habrá cambios conceptuales ni en definiciones
- Se mantiene el diseño, pero cambia forma de levantamiento, tamaño de muestra y periodo temporal de referencia.
- Se entrevistará telefónicamente a una submuestra de viviendas de la muestra actual de la ENOE y a números telefónicos obtenidos de otras fuentes.
- Se usarán registros administrativos para seleccionar las viviendas a quienes se envían cartas invitando a participar en la encuesta.
- Uso de modelos para estimar indicadores estratégicos y aproximar la información que no se está captando.
International context of Operation 2003

Labour markets are already suffering

Initial claims for unemployment benefits in the United States
April 2007 to April 2020

As in many other countries:

Canada: 2.13 million new claims in first 2 weeks of March, equivalent to total for 2018-19
United Kingdom: Claims 10 times higher than in normal times

Short-time work schemes:
France: 863 000 new company claims of chômage partiel for 10.8 million workers: >50% of private sector employees
Germany: 650 000 new company claims of Kurzarbeit in March (20x the largest increase during the GFC)

Source: US Department of Labor
Decisions regarding the sample

1. The sample for the face-to-face and phone operations remains the same. The sample design does not change the selection procedure. However, the way of collection does affect the response rate. We decided then to replace selected houses without a phone access with neighboring houses with a phone.

2. At this moment the phone operation generates 81% of the sample which was being obtained through the face-to-face operation. We are improving our telephone information to access the people of the pre-established sample (April).

3. The biases generated by the loss of sample and contingencies due to the public health emergency are controlled through the expansion factors.

3.1 Sample loss is corrected at the segment level, making that the lost households are represented by neighboring households which have similar characteristics.

3.2 The second reference week of March was not measured by the survey, due to the transition from face-to-face to telephone operation. However for this reference week, the quarantine had not started, therefore the sampling weights were adjusted so that the first week represented the characteristics of the two weeks.
## Types of operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban telephone operation</th>
<th>Rural operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographical coverage:</strong> 24 major cities, 8 new territories and 5 intermediate cities</td>
<td><strong>Geographical coverage:</strong> 24 departments in the country.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Sample:** urban segments assigned weekly.  
10 households on average per segment. | **Sample:** rural segments assigned weekly in different municipalities by department.  
10 households on average per segment. |
| **Sample source:** Segments and count contact information by stage. Contact information of the National Population and Housing Census (CNPV-2018). Exhausted the previous measures if the completeness of the size measure was not achieved, segments and contact information of the sample were used (surveyed in the month of March 2019). | **Collection method:** Surveys by direct interview. The strategy of mobility of the collection teams was carried out through vehicles contracted for this purpose. |
| **Collection method:** Telephone surveys. | **Average time in the completion of the questionnaire:**  
45 minutes per busy person.  
35 minutes per unemployed person.  
17 minutes for inactive persons. |
| **Average time in the completion of the questionnaire:**  
20 minutes per employed person.  
13 minutes per unemployed person.  
7 minutes per inactive person. | **Minimum number of calls to contact the source:** 4 calls per interviewer |
| **Minimum number of calls to contact the source:** 4 calls per interviewer | |
Technological development of the GEIH Telephone Form

- Delivery of the application: 3/19/2020
- Specifications 1st Form: 3/17/2020
- Start of capture: 3/25/2020
- Specifications Extended Form (New Chapters): 4/4/2020
- Cut-off Registered Information: 4/8/2020
Technological development of the GEIH Telephone Form

- **Test start v 3.0** 4/21/2020
- **Final delivery of the application** 4/25/2020
- **Specifications Form (inclusion of Poverty question)** 4/28/2020
- **Application delivery v 3.0** 4/20/2020
- **Delivery Application** 4/29/2020
- **Capture Ready Application** 5/01/2020
- **Generation of output tables** 4/26/2020
- **Test results** 4/24/2020
- **Test results** 4/24/2020
**Technological development of the GEIH Telephone Form**

**Main Challenges**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Move from a mobile application to a web application</td>
<td>Within 5 days implement a web applicative that allowed the pollsters to collect the GEIH information</td>
<td>Transmit and store online information in a safe manner</td>
<td>• Ensure the integrity and availability of information.</td>
<td>Link the operation’s databases before and after the emergency - maintaining the integrity and quality of the information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Technological development of the GEIH Telephone Form

Main problems

1. Lack of time to take full tests, caused problems at the beginning.
2. Lack of training the interviewers in the use of the tool caused problems in the implementation of the solution.
3. Ensure the integrity and availability of information.
4. Link the databases of the operation before and after the emergency.
Technological development of the GEIH Telephone Form

Main lessons learned

1. Prioritize tasks not according only to their urgency but also according to the risk.
2. Form agile and multidisciplinary development teams.
3. Implement 24x7 monitoring schemes of the application.
4. Maintain the rigorosity in the quality of information despite the urgency.
5. Constant communication with the technical areas is vital for the development of the operation.
**Results of the urban telephone operation**

**24 major cities - month of March (2003 stage)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Total households found</th>
<th>Households with a completed survey</th>
<th>Non-effective households*</th>
<th>Total people found</th>
<th>People with a completed survey</th>
<th>Household coverage with completed survey</th>
<th>Operational household coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1592</td>
<td>1586</td>
<td>90,72%</td>
<td>102,46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barranquilla</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2862</td>
<td>2862</td>
<td>91,04%</td>
<td>111,62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogotá</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2773</td>
<td>2773</td>
<td>99,05%</td>
<td>118,88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucaramanga</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>90,80%</td>
<td>117,12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cali</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>99,03%</td>
<td>93,33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartagena</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2282</td>
<td>2282</td>
<td>97,35%</td>
<td>100,67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cúcuta</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>88,28%</td>
<td>115,37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florencia</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1561</td>
<td>1561</td>
<td>88,89%</td>
<td>112,50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibagué</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1692</td>
<td>1692</td>
<td>93,13%</td>
<td>102,93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manizales</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>97,94%</td>
<td>100,15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medellín</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2885</td>
<td>2884</td>
<td>96,40%</td>
<td>106,38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montería</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1667</td>
<td>1667</td>
<td>93,23%</td>
<td>104,58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neiva</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>99,67%</td>
<td>93,85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasto</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1675</td>
<td>1675</td>
<td>99,82%</td>
<td>103,40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pereira</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1681</td>
<td>1647</td>
<td>88,62%</td>
<td>93,61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popayán</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>94,58%</td>
<td>105,40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quibdó</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1640</td>
<td>1640</td>
<td>100,00%</td>
<td>100,41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rióhacha</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>93,88%</td>
<td>98,62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Andrés</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>97,95%</td>
<td>72,22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Marta</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2122</td>
<td>2122</td>
<td>92,32%</td>
<td>92,15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sincelejo</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2088</td>
<td>2088</td>
<td>100,00%</td>
<td>103,96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunja</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1503</td>
<td>1503</td>
<td>100,00%</td>
<td>98,08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valledupar</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2283</td>
<td>2283</td>
<td>98,26%</td>
<td>105,33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villavicencio</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1801</td>
<td>1801</td>
<td>98,49%</td>
<td>104,91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14.739</strong></td>
<td><strong>14.049</strong></td>
<td><strong>690</strong></td>
<td><strong>45.891</strong></td>
<td><strong>45.832</strong></td>
<td><strong>95,32%</strong></td>
<td><strong>103,21%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*It includes incomplete surveys, people without time to attend the survey and refusals.
## Results of the operation in rural areas
### 24 major cities - month of March (2003 stage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Total households found</th>
<th>Households with a completed survey</th>
<th>Non-effective households*</th>
<th>Total people found</th>
<th>People with a completed survey</th>
<th>Household coverage with completed survey</th>
<th>Operational household coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>93,18%</td>
<td>110,00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barranquilla</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>98,31%</td>
<td>107,27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogotá</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>98,28%</td>
<td>108,75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucaramanga</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>99,45%</td>
<td>82,27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cali</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>97,38%</td>
<td>81,79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartagena</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>98,79%</td>
<td>117,62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cúcuta</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>100,00%</td>
<td>87,89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florencia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>100,00%</td>
<td>120,00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibague</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>98,73%</td>
<td>87,78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manizales</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>96,63%</td>
<td>84,76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medellín</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>100,00%</td>
<td>97,31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montería</td>
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<td>100,00%</td>
<td>87,00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neiva</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>100,00%</td>
<td>82,00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasto</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>95,05%</td>
<td>82,73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pereira</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>100,00%</td>
<td>93,89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popayán</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>100,00%</td>
<td>88,57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quibdó</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>100,00%</td>
<td>88,26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riohacha</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>100,00%</td>
<td>100,00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Andrés</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Marta</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>191</td>
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<td>653</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>100,00%</td>
<td>95,50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sincelejo</td>
<td>180</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>100,00%</td>
<td>94,74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunja</td>
<td>266</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>95,11%</td>
<td>91,72%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valledupar</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>172</td>
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<td>568</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>100,00%</td>
<td>95,56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villavicencio</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>154</td>
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<td>452</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>100,00%</td>
<td>90,59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,719</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,660</strong></td>
<td><strong>59</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,634</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,634</strong></td>
<td><strong>98,41%</strong></td>
<td><strong>92,98%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*It includes incomplete surveys, people without time to attend the survey and refusals.*

Field information on cutting date 13/04/2020
COVID19 contingency plan

GEIH Telephone operation in May

Week 1
- The collection of the information from the rural sample continues in the field
- Protocol for the collection of telephone information
- Production of operative formats
- Implementation of the telephone operation pilot test: interviewers working from home
- Operation monitoring
- Operational results of the pilot test

Week 2
- Distribution of samples and review of work loads
- Implementation of the telephone operation: interviewers working from home
- Follow-up of pending surveys, yields per interviewer and operational and sample news
- follow-up and operational control: generation of alerts, information verification crossing, coverage summaries
- Information crossing: database vs operational formats
- Operational reports

Week 3
- Collection of the telephone operation: interviewers working from home
- Follow-up of pending surveys, yields per interviewer and operational and sample news
- follow-up and operational control: generation of alerts, information verification crossing, coverage summaries
- Information crossing: database vs operational formats
- Operational reports

Week 4
- Closing of the telephone operation - stage 2005
- Final operational report
- Operational performance indicators
- Pre-criticism of the information collected
- Modification of collected information
### Telephone Operation

#### 1. Recount
- Recount previously applied in the field
- Division of size measurements

#### 2. Sample
- The headquarters receive the sample (call list frame)

#### 3. Sample handling
- Verifying that the sample has all the required information from each household for the telephone operation.
- Distribution of the sample to each person in charge of the survey

#### 4. Call protocol and survey application
- Interviewers and supervisors:
  - Use of the call script
  - Polling is carried out in each survey
  - Completion of the call summary format
  - Farewell with their name and the name of the DANE, thanking the home
  - Application of strategies for the recovery of rejects and incomplete surveys

#### 5. Validation and consistency
- Coverage control
- Monitoring of ineffective surveys

#### 6. Transmission
- Each survey is transmitted online to the DANE’s database after completion.
- The coverage summary format is sent via FTP

#### 7. Information in DANE’s HQ
- Consistency of information.
- Preliminary criticism of the information
- Codification of information

### Field Operation

#### 1. Sample
- The headquarters receive the sample (call list frame)

#### 2. Recount
- Recount in the field
- Division of size measurements (MM)
- Selection of the MM to survey

#### 3. Sample handling
- Distribution of the sample to the supervisors

#### 4. Survey application
- Displacement and location in the field
- Awareness
- Presentation of the survey and the interviewers: Supervisors
- Opening and closing of the survey in DMC: Supervisors
- Face-to-face interview: Pollster
- The survey is carried out
- Completion of the accumulative summary format

#### 5. Validation and consistency
- Coverage control
- Monitoring of ineffective surveys

#### 6. Transmission
- Download of the surveys via FTP
- The coverage summary format is sent via FTP

#### 7. Information in DANE’s HQ
- Consistency of information.
- Preliminary criticism of the information
- Codification of information
DANE’s actions to address the COVID-19 crisis

Great Integrated Household Survey - GEIH

April / 2020