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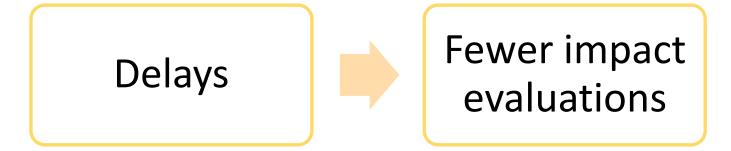




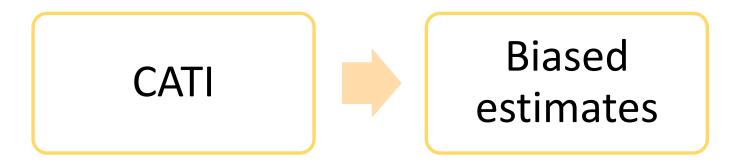
Impact of COVID-19 on impact evaluation studies

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- Portfolio of 25 CEDIL-funded studies: mix of impact evaluations, evidence syntheses and methods paper
- Secondary data analysis only unaffected study
- 3 studies added COVID modules
- All studies are delayed, more obvious in the case of impact evaluations conducting fieldwork



- All studies to rely on computer assisted phone interviews
- Not a perfect substitute. Several issues:
 - Switching through survey rounds
 - Short surveys and aggregations
 - Difficult to monitor
 - Response rates (<50%)
- Measurement error: less likely to find impact when project has an effect
- Systematic bias: more likely to estimate the wrong effect

Changes in the context



Quasiexperimental deigns

- Changes in project implementation and in the context: mobility, economic activity, school attendance
- Difficult to conduct qualitative work
- "Uncontrolled" randomised trials, not clear what is evaluated:
 - Results are internally valid but null
 - Results are affected by COVID
 - Interaction with other policies

Opportunities

- Alternative study designs: predictive studies, descriptive surveys, monitoring and surveillance studies (more about process than impact)
- New data collection methods: non-survey data, satellite images.
- Quasi-experimental methods:
 - Time series analysis (interrupted design and discontinuities)
 - COVID and policies are not random: quasi-experimental designs once COVID is better understood (matching methods)
 - Exploit existing baseline data
 - Explore heterogeneity (policy relevance)



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