

Reference Manual

Standardized File And Standardized Indicators (SFSI)

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Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	4
CHAPTER ONE - Introduction	5
CHAPTER TWO - Standardized files and Standard Indicators	9
2.1 <i>Why is standardization needed?</i>	9
2.2 <i>Objectives</i>	10
2.2.1 General objectives	10
2.2.1 Learning objectives	11
2.3 <i>Project Outputs</i>	12
2.4 <i>Benefits</i>	13
2.5 <i>Sources of Data</i>	14
2.5.1 Traditional Household Budget Surveys (HBS).....	14
2.5.2 Integrated Surveys or Living Standards Measurements Surveys (IS/LSMS)	14
2.5.3 Priority Surveys (PS).....	14
2.5.4 Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire surveys (CWIQ)	15
2.5.5 Participatory Poverty Assessments (PPA).....	15
2.6 <i>Selection of country data for standardization</i>	16
2.7 <i>Description of Data Files</i>	16
2.7.1 Individual-level file.....	17
2.7.1.1 Sample, geography and basic household identifier.....	17
2.7.1.2 Basic demographic characteristics.....	20
2.7.1.3 Literacy and education.....	22
2.7.1.4 Health	25
2.7.1.5 Labor.....	27
2.7.1.6 Other Household activities	38
2.7.1.7 Child survival and anthropometry for children aged 0-59 months.....	39
2.7.2 Household-level file.....	48
2.7.2.1 Sample, geography and basic household identifier.....	48
2.7.2.2 Household head characteristics	49
2.7.2.3 Housing and utilities	54
2.7.2.4 Distances and Time to Nearest Services from Household.....	58
2.7.2.5 Ownership of Durable and Non-durable goods.....	63
2.7.3 Expenditure-level file.....	67
2.7.3.1 Sample, geography and basic household identifier.....	68
2.7.3.2 Actual food purchases.....	70
2.7.3.3 Own food consumption from farm and/or enterprise.....	77
2.7.3.4 Education expenditure	78
2.7.3.5 Health expenditure.....	79
2.7.3.6 Frequent non-food	81
2.7.3.7 Infrequent non-food	91
2.7.3.8 Regional price deflators	96
2.7.3.9 Total household consumption expenditure aggregate.....	99
2.8 <i>Documentation of the Files</i>	103
2.9 <i>Directory organization</i>	103

Annex I: Millennium Development Goals	105
Annex II: IDA14 indicators.....	109
Annex III: ISO List of Country Codes.....	110
Annex IV: International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).....	111
Annex V: International Comparison Program (ICP) Basic Headings.....	115
Annex VI: Durable goods (use value) value computation	120
Annex VII: List of variables on the working files (data dictionary)	124
(a) <i>Individual-level file</i>	<i>124</i>
(b) <i>Household-level file</i>	<i>130</i>
(c) <i>Expenditure-level file.....</i>	<i>137</i>
Annex VIII: Standard Excel spreadsheet.....	143
Annex IX: Standard bulletin	145
Annex X: Data Evaluation.....	146
(a) <i>Validation and certification.....</i>	<i>146</i>
(b) <i>Sources of error reviews.....</i>	<i>149</i>
(i) <i>Sampling errors</i>	<i>149</i>
(ii) <i>Non-sampling errors</i>	<i>149</i>
Annex XI: Improving and ensuring data quality at the country level over time.....	151
(a) <i>Current Best Methods (CBM).....</i>	<i>151</i>
(b) <i>Minimum Standards.....</i>	<i>151</i>
(c) <i>Quality Guidelines.....</i>	<i>152</i>
(d) <i>Recommended Practices.....</i>	<i>152</i>
Annex XII: Training template.....	153
<i>Table 1: Household composition and weights summary table</i>	<i>153</i>
<i>Table 2: Purchased food expenditures.....</i>	<i>154</i>
<i>Table 3: Own consumption.....</i>	<i>155</i>
<i>Table 4: Education expenditures.....</i>	<i>156</i>
<i>Table 5: Health care expenditures.....</i>	<i>157</i>
<i>Table 6: Frequent non-food expenditure.....</i>	<i>158</i>
<i>Table 7: Infrequent non-food expenditure.....</i>	<i>160</i>
<i>Table 8: Regional price deflators.....</i>	<i>161</i>
<i>Table 9: Total annual household consumption expenditures (MERGE TABLES 1–8).....</i>	<i>163</i>
Annex XIII: Terms of Reference for Training Program	166
REFERENCE.....	169

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This manual was produced by the Operational Quality and Knowledge Services (AFTQK) and the Chief Economist office (AFRCE). This manual has evolved over time from the first generation standardized files produced in the late 1990s (two files comprising an individual- and household-level file) to the second generation produced early 2000s (an update/addition of variables from the 1990s two data files) and the third generation that include three files comprising an individual-, household- and expenditure-level file.

The team comprised of Xiao Ye, Vilas Mandekar, Timothy Marchant, Tariqul Khan, Christophe Rockmore and Rose Mungai. Many World Bank staff and consultants provided invaluable inputs into this manual particularly Olivier Dupriez of the ICP harmonization program; and the Comparative Living Standards Measurement Project (CLSP) in DECRG comprising of Team leaders Kinnon Scott and Diane Steel and their team of Consultants;.

CHAPTER ONE - INTRODUCTION

The single most challenge facing the world today is the widespread and persistent problem of absolute poverty. Despite the gains made in economic development, the rising numbers of people living in poverty is of concern. Of special concern are the 1.2 billion people living on less than \$1 a day and an additional 1.6 billion living on less than \$2 a day. In many developing countries, the poor struggle as they lack education, health, political influence, adequate shelter, enough food and a regular income. The World Bank's mission is to reduce poverty and improve living standards through sustainable and equitable growth and investment in people.

Poverty never results from lack of one thing but is multi-faceted and the form it takes is linked to the nature of the society in which it exists. The definition of poverty is subject to debate and changes from place to place and across time. However, poverty encompasses inability to satisfy basic needs, lack of control over resources, violence, lack of political freedom and voice among many factors. Poverty should be defined and amended to reflect the changing levels of progress as no single universal indicator can adequately measure and capture poverty. To know what helps to alleviate poverty, poverty has to be defined, measured and studied and even lived. It is therefore necessary to devise multi-dimensional policies and interventions that will provide appropriate solutions across a broad spectrum, which focus on countrywide economic policy and cross-sectoral issues.

But how do nations respond to poverty in achieving the Millennium Development Goals laid out for the 21st century?¹ Developing countries must embark on strategies that help attain these goals, which are expressed in global terms to ensure accountability. These goals cannot be imposed and each country must identify its particular goals, its path of development, and make its own commitment through dialogue with its citizens. Reaching these goals require action from both rich and developing nations. A fundamental requisite for poverty reduction is accelerated economic growth that outpaces population growth. Faster growth requires policies that encourage macro-economic stability, shift resources to more efficient sectors while integrating the global economy. The fundamental role of institutional and social change to the strength of development processes and the inclusion of poor people should be the ultimate objective of any economic policy. This means improving the distribution of income and wealth

¹ Annex I

and accelerating social development especially health and education are key in attaining the goals.

At the country level, poverty is based on incomes or consumption levels. A person is considered poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below some minimum necessary to meet basic needs. This minimum is usually defined as the 'poverty line', which varies across time and societies, level of development, societal norms and values. Information on income and/or consumption is obtained through sample surveys that are conducted more or less regularly in most countries. Sample survey data collection methods are currently being complemented with participatory methods, where people are asked what their basic needs are and their perception of poverty. Participatory methods offer rich insights into why programs work or do not while illustrating the nature of risk and vulnerability to poverty. New research shows that there is a high degree of similarity between poverty lines on objective (money-metric methods) and subjective assessments of needs.

In order to estimate poverty at the global level, an equivalent reference poverty line has to be used, and expressed in a common unit across countries. The World Bank uses reference lines set at \$1 and \$2 per day in 1993 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) terms. The PPP measures the relative purchasing power of currencies across countries.² The PPP uses a conversion rate that reflects how many goods the local money buys within the country instead of how many dollars it will buy in the exchange market. This means that PPP takes into account the local prices of goods and services not traded internationally. PPP was not designed for making international poverty comparisons but was meant to compare aggregates from national accounts.³ PPP is heavily dependent on price indexes and any revisions on price indexes can dramatically produce different poverty lines in local currency. There is no certainty that an international poverty line measures the same degree of need or deprivation across countries. The World Bank however uses national poverty line(s) based on norms for poverty analyses in a given country, since this is the best likely assessment of country-level poverty.

In describing monitoring processes, a weak link between data collection, analysis and use of data exists. Furthermore, lack of adequate data poses a threat in devising appropriate policies and interventions. Because of the large volumes of data becoming available electronically and

² Irving (1986), Isenman (1979) and Ahmad (1980).

³ World Bank, 2001

the danger of overload, it is not sufficient to only circulate information. The effective use of available data is fundamental, necessitating an effective information system to identify and make data accessible in a user-friendly format by assembling comparable and high-quality data. This entails a wider dissemination of data, leading to extensive secondary analysis - making more exhaustive use of data which may lead to new and important insights and policies on poverty. This involves developing indicators to track other dimensions of poverty such as risk, vulnerability, and social exclusion. Prompted by the realization of the importance of collecting and disseminating information, best practices to improve the poverty strategies and operations are becoming visible.

A good monitoring system should produce comprehensive (with respect to the population and the dimensions of well-being) and integrated (quantitative and qualitative on individuals and the community) policy-relevant, reliable and timely information on the distribution of living standards. Information may be panel data over a series of periods, which helps differentiate the temporary poor from the permanent poor or cross-sectional at one point in time. Data should provide a benchmark against which to assess future progress and provide a means of identifying target groups that deserve special attention in the design, monitoring, implementation and evaluation of policies.

The incentives to produce and use information for policy improvement and accountability cannot be taken for granted. It is this unique role of the World Bank as a global knowledge bank that necessitated the creation of standard files and standard indicators that can easily measure the socio-economic status of a country and the steps to be taken if the Millennium Development Goals can be reached. Millennium Development Goals indicators provide a useful means of comparing social welfare across countries. But at the individual country level, there is a need to make such comparisons within the country – particularly to compare urban vs. rural and poor vs. non-poor. There is also a need to compare indicators over time. The Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) have been created to serve the purpose of comparing social welfare across countries, within a country and over time.

The SFSI extracts indicators from a wide range of household surveys and organizes the data into a standard systematic and easy format and uses a unified structure. Currently, the SFSI

will be linked to the International Comparisons Program (ICP)⁴ in that the SFSI indicators will be a subset of the ICP indicators⁵. The ICP is a global statistical initiative established to produce internationally comparable price levels, expenditure values, and purchasing power parity (PPP) estimates. It will provide PPP data for around 160 countries worldwide. Preparations for this round have been underway since 2001, and final global results will be made available in 2006.

These data can be converted into a useful source for the design of improved development projects and strategies. The biggest advantage of the SFSI is they can present key indicators at sub-national levels of disaggregation. It must be noted, that most sample surveys have no evident means of targeting individual poor but can target groups of poor such as subsistence farmers, landless, female heads, among others.

⁴ The World Bank, 2005

⁵ Annex V

CHAPTER TWO - Standardized files and Standard Indicators

Poverty in all its forms is the greatest challenge to the international community. In order to monitor poverty and help focus on priority setting, goals and targets should be limited in number, be stable over time and communicate clearly to a broad audience. Monitoring of progress is easier for some targets than for others, and good quality data is a priority, though this may not be available for all indicators.

It is with this in mind that the Standardized File and Standard Indicators (SFSI) initiative were created to underscore the need to assist in building a standard and stable statistical data warehouse focused on national ownership in the reporting data process. These files try to get the right combination of different instruments, in that they contain a uniform stratified structure of individual-, household- and expenditure-level files. The success implies collaborations with all stakeholders and assistance of statistical institutions is vital. Being an effective statistical system not only monitors progress towards goals but also underpins development by providing the basis for rational decision-making, macro-economic management and the efficient allocation of scarce resources. Such examples include, generating performance indicators for Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)⁶, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)⁷, International Development Association (IDA14)⁸, among others.

However, data remains under-used for both analysis and policy-making in many countries and the Standardized Files are meant to trigger better use of available data and to foster effective data collection methodologies and consistency of concepts. Several household surveys (as far back as the 1980s) are available for over 30 Sub-Saharan Africa countries in the Africa Region Data Bank.

2.1 Why is standardization needed?

The existence of non-harmonized standards for similar surveys in different countries contributes to barriers. This implies that good practice activities that identify principals to guide harmonization adopt a common approach for a specific process to eliminate any variation. This contributes toward improved development impact and cost-effectiveness by increased reliability

⁶ <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPOVERTY/>

⁷ Annex I

⁸ Annex II

and effectiveness of the goods and services for use. Harmonization has both positive and negative effects but the general idea of identifying the best approach and the standard of an approach is worth striving for.

With a systematic and unified structure, the existing data can be converted into a useful source for the design of improved development projects and strategies. A profile like the SFSI that specifies one or more interoperable system pertaining to a logical structure has meaningful exchange of information. Therefore, it is important to reduce this unjustified variation and to harmonize processes where appropriate and applicable. This implies instigating on building best practices in individual countries⁹. However, some variation in approach is necessary and justified by the different circumstances that some processes operate under. The availability of sound methodological practices are critical in ensuring the quality of statistics in that this framework can share and support common principles, standards and guidelines.

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 General objectives

The main objective is to support information management by organizing data in a standard harmonized systematic and easy format which will promote a wider analysis of household survey data. The data have a common format and contain a minimum set of core indicators for analytical work while designing a framework for a shared results-based framework through reallocation of scarce resources.

Other objectives include:

- (a) Increase the potential and efficiency of using household survey data in analytical and operational work at country or regional levels, including Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), Common Country Assessments (CCA), Millennium Development Goal (MDGs), IDA-14 among others, by creating easy accessibility of the household surveys.
- (b) Provide a standard methodology for comparing simple socio-economic indicators across different sub-national population groups, and for building up time series information.

⁹ Annex XI

- (c) Use modern data warehousing techniques to build national capacity for storage, dissemination and analyzing statistical survey data.

2.2.1 Learning objectives

These guidelines are intended to assist National Statistical Offices (NSOs) in the preparation of harmonized data sets. The learning objectives are: -

- (a) Increase skills through familiarization with concepts and techniques for computerization with emphasis on the standard files with a common format. This will help provide a bench-mark to correct definition application and allow consistency over time
- (b) Examining and mastering data integrity (quality and evaluation). Develop problem-solving skills by identification and updating of records and error correction.
- (c) Considerations for staffing, equipping and running the household survey system which should be self-sustaining.

One key advantage to NSOs is that harmonization of surveys will make comparisons over time easy and relatively cost-effective.

An indicative road map of analysis ahead will be: -

- (a) **Poverty Dimension:** Due to the sensitive nature of poverty lines and the absence of poverty lines, this analyzes will use the bottom expenditure quintile to cover the income poor.
- (b) **Sectoral analyses:** Support the use of available household survey data, encourage new survey and survey techniques as well as conduct time series analysis for the design and monitoring of policies and in particular poverty reduction policies. Detailed analyses of data by sector on aspects such as access, use and satisfaction will be undertaken. Such dimensions include, national and regional differences, rural-urban differences, socio-economic groups, focus on gender, among the various dimensions.

- (c) **Comparison between sectors:** Comparisons across sectors on the dimensions indicated in (b).
- (d) **Comparison with other countries:** Comparisons between geographic regions using the dimensions discussed in (b), over time and across countries will be simplified. This means a better articulation between data being produced in countries and decision-makers needs for poverty reduction.

2.3 Project Outputs

- (a) Database of standard files: For each household survey, there will be an individual-, household- and expenditure-level standard file, respectively. Each file will consist of a common systematic set of standard variables, extracted from household survey data. The data files will be in SPSS, SAS and STATA format to ensure easy access for all users.
- (b) Processing Document: This document extensively record the procedures used to extract standard variables from the respective household survey data, especially with compliances of variable definitions and coding. In addition, consistency checks will be performed in comparison with other data sources, and will be documented. This will be done in cohort with specific country categorization to avoid a strong and large divergence from already published information and be consistent with country data categorization where applicable.

In a situation where household consumption expenditure is not available, aggregate household consumption expenditure will be computed. These innovative ideas and best practices will be widely disseminated both internally and with the client countries.

- (c) Summarized table on annual development performance standard indicators for each country in Excel format.¹⁰
- (d) Country Poverty Bulletin (8 page) for selected countries, describing the socio-economic status of a country, using the harmonized data files.¹¹

¹⁰ Annex VIII

¹¹ Annex IX

- (e) Trend analysis reports (20-25 page) on the status of poverty over time for comparable data for some countries.
- (f) CD-Rom of Standard files and the documentation for each country, to be included in the Africa Region household survey data CD-Rom.
- (g) A web-site component to be included in the household survey navigator.

2.4 Benefits

- (a) Enhanced capacity of NSOs to process, document, and disseminate household survey data for various analyses - with emphasis on the development of data transformation and verification skills.
- (b) Higher quality of survey data through consistency checks and other measures as well as improved expenditure aggregates.
- (c) Production of three standardized files per survey – individual, household and expenditure level - with consistent and transparent definitions of variables (envisioned as part of the regular NSO survey process).
- (d) Fully documented data processing techniques and aggregation activities.
- (e) Better access and utilization of survey data and an increased data use through (1) better manageability, user friendliness, and documentation of standardized files, (2) generate interest in underlying data sets, and (3) improved dissemination strategies.
- (f) Improved capability of NSOs to provide up-to-date progress indicators on poverty reduction (indicator tables), and in particular provision of such indicators at disaggregate level (e.g. by region and income group).
- (g) Easier cross-country and longitudinal (time series) data comparisons.
- (h) Improved interaction between data producers and data users (“feedback loops”)

- (i) Enhanced regional inter-linkages and exchanges between NSOs for improved data quality and supply (including strengthening of regional centers and resource persons).

2.5 Sources of Data

The main reporting will be household survey data from the country surveys stored in the Africa Household Survey Data Bank. Other sources will include consultations with relevant institutions as well as National Statistical Agencies and the 2nd Generation Live Database at the World Bank where feasible. This will ensure a common assessment and understanding of the status of goals at the global and national levels. The Databank contains all variables as collected by various surveys in each country. The data must have expenditure data to be used for the standard files. Data is available for over 30 countries with over 100 data sets which are based on four types of nationally representative household surveys namely: -

2.5.1 Traditional Household Budget Surveys (HBS)

Household budget surveys involve multiple visits to a household during a period of one year. Every item purchased by the household is recorded in a diary or book. These provide the most complete detailed record of expenditures and capture seasonal variation in expenditure patterns. As this is a long process, these surveys are not frequently undertaken. Most of these surveys lack basic household characteristics information.

2.5.2 Integrated Surveys or Living Standards Measurements Surveys (IS/LSMS)

The Integrated and Living Standards Measurement surveys involve several visits (in most instances two) to a household within a fortnight/month. Though it captures detailed information, seasonal and month-to-month variation in expenditure patterns are not well captured which can bias the results. The IS was designed to study household behavior in detail and to explain household responsiveness to structural adjustment policies under different socio-economic settings. LSMS surveys use small samples, often 1,600-3,200 households with rarely exceeding 5,000 households.

2.5.3 Priority Surveys (PS)

The Priority surveys were designed to provide a rapid way to collect socio-economic indicators. This instrument captures many and varied dimensions of welfare and is fairly simple in that it provides a quick indication of the location and socio-economic profile of households. Although this seems a best alternative for data capture as it involves one visit,

it may underestimate or over-estimate expenditure levels, depending on seasonal variation among other factors. PS use fairly small to relatively large sample sizes and vary tremendously and may even exceed 10,000 households.

While absolute expenditure levels may be affected by type of survey, relative ranking of persons within a country is less affected by grouping individuals by expenditure quintiles or deciles.

The next two surveys will not be utilized much but it is worth to mention these source of data. If a country undertakes a Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) and a consumption expenditure module is available, this will be included in the standard files.

2.5.4 Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire surveys (CWIQ)

The CWIQ is an automated data entry and editing survey program that rapidly monitors and evaluates key indicators. CWIQ surveys are intended to be applied frequently and rapidly, so implementation time needs are fairly short. This involves a single visit to the household. The CWIQ focuses on collection of information to measure access, utilization and satisfaction on key social and economic indicators as well as standards of living. The CWIQ generally does not collect household expenditure data. The number of households ranges from 3,000-10,000 but could be even more.

However, CWIQ methodology has been adopted in a number of countries in conjunction with PS/IS/LSMS surveys such as in Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Nigeria.

2.5.5 Participatory Poverty Assessments (PPA)

A new set of data is the PPA. Although not frequently used, this can provide further insights of the nature of risk and vulnerability to poverty. PPA is meant to complement quantitative research methods. Recent studies have shown there is a high degree of conformity between quantitative and qualitative research methods. The merging of these findings of both quantitative and qualitative approaches means a better set of policy recommendations are derived. About 101 poverty assessments have been completed covering about 90% of the world's poor.

2.6 Selection of country data for standardization

There are no hard and fast rules but several criteria may be applied in selecting a country. These include: -

- (a) First and foremost, consumption expenditure data must be available. Countries with no expenditure data will be omitted.
- (b) Next data will be selected for the most recent data and if possible, time series for two points of data time.
- (c) For some countries, no recent data exists and therefore, whatever available year is available, this will be used so as to have at least all countries in the Africa region covered.

2.7 Description of Data Files

It must be noted that too many indicators in a file beats the reason for creating the standardized data files of key indicators that can be used for monitoring and evaluation purposes (see objectives). A country may adopt the harmonized files to fit its own national classifications relevant to the socio-economic condition of a country. However, these national classification should ensure the international comparison that comply with rules and norms of classification to some form of equivalence to international codes.

Three standardized data files will be produced which form part of a broader picture:

- (a) Individual-level: This has information on basic characteristics of various indicators such as age and sex, literacy, education, health, employment, anthropometry and child survival.
- (b) Household-level: This presents household head characteristics (age and sex, level of education, employment), housing amenities and assets, access to facilities.
- (c) Expenditure-level: This file has expenditure aggregates by broad groups. The classification is closely linked to the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) of the UN.

Naming of the data files will start with the country code (3 letters), followed by the start year of survey (2 digits) and one letter (“**H**” for household files; “**I**” for individual level files and “**E**” for

expenditure files). The character “_” will separate these three components. The extension of the files for SPSS-format files will be (*.SAV), SAS-format files (*.SSD) and STATA-format files (*.STA).

For example, the standardized data sets produced for the 1996 survey for Djibouti will be called **DJI_96_H.SAV** (DJI_96_H.SSD and DJI_96_H.STA) for the household-level file; **DJI_96_I.SAV** (DJI_96_I.SSD and DJI_96_I.SAV) for the individual-level file and **DJI_96_E.SAV** (DJI_96_E.SSD and DJI_96_E.SAV) for expenditure file.

All variables and their value labels should be labeled correctly for each country data file. This implies that both created variables and retained variables from survey data file must be labeled. This is in addition to the documentation process used to generate the variables.

A Word document and a PDF document will be produced. Using Djibouti example file will be names as **DJI_96.DOC** (DJI_96.PDF).

2.7.1 Individual-level file

This data file information collects data of individuals in the household and covers over fifty (50) quantitative indicators.

2.7.1.1 Sample, geography and basic household identifier

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
1	COUNTRY	Country code <i>See Annex II for list of country codes for the Africa region.</i>	String variable, length of 3. The ISO provides standard numeric and 2-letter and 3-letter alphabetic codes for 239 countries or areas of special sovereignty.
2a	GEOCODE1	Geographical code (ISO code)	String variable, length of 20. These geographical codes will only be based on ISO standards. These codes may not be necessarily the lowest level of disaggregation or administrative zone in a country used for planning, monitoring and evaluation.

2b	GEOCODE2	Geographical code	<p>Numeric variable.</p> <p>Country-specific.</p> <p>One of the key issues in monitoring development is targeting. Geographical targeting is traditionally based on administrative areas, given that national data collection systems are organized on this basis.</p> <p>NOTE: This code will be the lowest level of data disaggregation based on geographical targeting. This is not necessarily the lowest level of survey sample design (sample selection is based on cluster or Enumeration Areas) but is the level at which data aggregation is done for geographical planning, i.e. it is the lowest level of geographical disaggregation at which the data is used and presented.</p> <p>If GEOCODE2 is district, this will be the level of disaggregating.</p> <p>If the lowest level of disaggregation is similar to the ISO codes, then this will be similar to GEOCODE1.</p>
3	HID	Household unique identification	<p>String variable, length of 20.</p> <p>This is a unique code identifying each household.</p> <p>This variable may be a concatenation of several variables in the raw data file and link with original dataset must be clear.</p> <p>The length is dependent on how many characters are in variables used to derive this household identification.</p> <p>If HID has already been computed in data, this will be used.</p>
4	SURVEYR	Year of survey	<p>Differences in timing and reporting practices may cause inconsistencies among data. Therefore, year of survey is important to make comparisons reliable and easy.</p> <p>All four (4) digits of the survey year</p>

			<p>must be included so as to be 2000 compliant.</p> <p>Year should be when survey started. For example if survey started August 1997 and ended August 1998, year of survey should be 1997.</p>
5	RURURB	<p>Area of residence</p> <p><i>1 = Rural</i> <i>2 = Urban</i></p>	<p>Country specific.</p> <p>Each country defines this jurisdiction according to a certain criterion.</p> <p>In transition economies where 'semi-urban' is a recognized category which includes 'villages of the town type' this will be collapsed into the 'urban' category.</p>
6	WTA_IND	<p>Individual weighting coefficient</p>	<p>Country-specific.</p> <p>To obtain population estimates, this is the weight to be used in all calculations referring to individuals.</p> <p>Extrapolated population must be checked (compared to Survey Report figures and other sources for consistency).</p> <p>If sample is self-weighted, impute WTA_IND = actual number of households in the country (from census or extrapolation from census projections) divided by survey sample size.</p> <p>If household or individual is missing the weight variable, it should be assigned the value of WTA_IND of the other households in its cluster or sampling unit.</p> <p>If records are deleted, WTA_IND must be adjusted to reflect the change in sample size.</p> <p>If WTA_IND is not available, then WTA_IND=1. This is for analytical and software purposes.</p>

2.7.1.2 Basic demographic characteristics

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
7	INDID	Individual identification	<p>This variable uniquely identifies the members of the household.</p> <p>Sequential numbered from 1 for the head to <i>N</i> (household size).</p>
8	SEX	Sex <i>1 = Male</i> <i>0 = Female</i>	<p>Missing values cannot be imputed.</p> <p>In monogamous unions, head and spouse cannot be of the same sex. If head is male then spouse must be female and vice versa.</p> <p>Spouses can be of the same sex in polygamous unions (e.g. a man with 3 wives).</p>
9	RELAT	Relationship to household Head <i>1 = Head</i> <i>2 = Spouse</i> <i>3 = Child</i> <i>4 = Father/Mother</i> <i>5 = Grandchild</i> <i>6 = Son/daughter-in-law</i> <i>7 = Other relative</i> <i>8 = Domestic help/paying boarder</i> <i>9 = None relative</i>	<p>This refers to the relationship of each household member to the household HEAD.</p> <p>Must have one and only ONE head in each household.</p> <p><i>Child</i> refers to biological child or adoptive children by either marriage or other reason.</p> <p><i>Domestic help</i> (servant, guard, cook, baby-sitter among others) refers to a person who is paid for services rendered (cash or in-kind e.g. training skills, board and lodging) even if they are related to the head of household.</p> <p><i>Paying boarder</i> is someone who pays the household for room and/or board.</p> <p><i>None relative</i> include friends living in household regularly.</p>
10	AGEY	Age in completed years	<p>Age is an important variable for most socio-economic analyzes and must be established as accurately as possible.</p> <p>For children aged less than 5 years, this is used to interpret child malnutrition and survival data.</p> <p>Ages ≥ 99 must be coded as 98.</p>

			<p><i>Missing values</i> should be left as missing.</p> <p>For children ≤ 60 months, check consistency with age in months to get correct age in completed years.</p>
11	MARSTAT	<p>Marital status</p> <p>1 = <i>Never married</i> 2 = <i>Married monogamous</i> 3 = <i>Married polygamous</i> 4 = <i>Living together</i> 5 = <i>Divorced/Separated</i> 6 = <i>Widowed</i></p>	<p>Not all can be imputed but for children less than say 10 years, one can assume with some level of accuracy and certainty that they are never married.</p> <p>The term 'married' may have different meanings in different countries. Married refers to both formal and informal unions such as common-law marriages, union coutumiere, free unions, living together.</p> <p><i>Polygamous unions</i> exclude relationships that are not officially recognized such as mistresses, concubines.</p> <p>Check for consistency in married unions. Marital status for couples must be identical.</p> <p>In countries where polygamy is not collected, an indirect method can be applied though this may be an under-representation of the actual situation. Number of spouses in household can be applied to compute polygamy.</p> <p>If number of spouse = 1 MARSTAT must be 2.</p> <p>If number of spouses > 1 MARSTAT must be 3.</p> <p>Check consistency between AGEY and MARSTAT.</p>
12	SP_PRE	<p>Spouse present</p> <p>1 = <i>Yes</i> 0 = <i>No</i></p>	<p>Whether or not the head of household has a spouse (formal marriage or union/common law spouse) who lives in the household.</p> <p>By definition, SP_PRE=0 if MARSTAT=1, 5 or 6.</p> <p>However, under some special circumstances, a couple may be</p>

			divorced/separated but living in the same household (dwelling unit) but in separate rooms. In this instance, SP_PRES=1.
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2.7.1.3 Literacy and education

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
13	LITERACY	Literacy status <i>1 = Can both read and write</i> <i>2 = Cannot read and write</i> <i>3 = Cannot be determined</i>	<p>For people aged 5 and over only.</p> <p>Value must be missing for all others.</p> <p>If this variable is asked for people aged 15 and over then this will be used as is. Cannot assume literacy levels</p> <p><i>Literacy:</i> Is the ability to both read and write with understanding, a short simple statement on his/her everyday life in any language. It will be useful to align measurements of literacy with this given standard international definition.</p> <p>If a person can either read or write, he/she will be considered illiterate.</p> <p>It can be assumed with some degree of accuracy that if respondent has secondary level and above of education, then must be literate. Also persons with over 5 years of primary can be assumed literate.</p> <p>Can be programmed with EDUCLEV if literacy is missing for some members.</p>
14	EVERATTD	Ever attended school <i>1 = Yes</i> <i>0 = No</i>	<p>Country-specific.</p> <p>All persons aged 5 and above.</p> <p>Value must be missing for others.</p> <p>Depends on how school attendance is defined. Example, in some countries, a criterion is placed to decide if ever attended school is valid or not and may determined by number of weeks or months or school</p>

			<p>term in attendance.</p> <p>Does not require to have completed any level of education.</p> <p>Indirect derivation if not collected by survey would be to program with EDUCLEV and ATSCHOOL. If ATSCHOOL=1, ever attended=1. If EDUCLEV >=3 and EDUCLEV <=9, ever attended = 1.</p>
15	EDUCLEV	<p>Highest level of education completed</p> <p><i>1 = No level</i> <i>2 = Pre-school</i> <i>3 = Primary, not completed</i> <i>4 = Primary completed, no secondary</i> <i>5 = Secondary, not completed</i> <i>6 = Secondary completed</i> <i>7 = Post secondary technical</i> <i>8 = University and higher</i> <i>9 = Formal Adult education or literacy program</i> <i>10 = Other</i> <i>99 = Not stated</i></p>	<p>For people aged 5 and over only.</p> <p>Value must be missing for others.</p> <p>For people who are currently in school, the level of education corresponds to the currently attended class.</p> <p><i>Pre-school</i> definition is country-specific. This may include baby class, kindergarten and nursery school among others. This is the level before joining the regular stipulated primary education.</p> <p><i>Primary completed</i> implies that one completed the stipulated primary education by undertaking an exam or test.</p> <p><i>Secondary completed</i> implies that one completed the stipulated secondary education by undertaking an exam or test.</p> <p><i>Post secondary technical education</i> level refers to any higher education after successfully completing secondary level of education such as higher professional schooling, college, etc</p> <p><i>University and higher education</i> level refers undergraduate and higher.</p> <p><i>Not stated</i> is for persons: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Who never stated education level. However, this should be checked and avoided as much as possible OR b) This may refer to level of education not explicitly defined e.g. person attending

			<p>a village polytechnic yet level reached not stated. This classification should be documented.</p> <p><i>Other</i> refers to level of education not defined by the above codes.</p> <p>Consistency checks with AGEY and LITERACY can be programmed.</p>
16	ATSCHOOL	<p>School attendance at time of survey</p> <p>1 = Yes 0 = No</p>	<p>All persons aged 5 and above.</p> <p>Value must be missing for others.</p>
17	LEVATTND	<p>Level of schooling presently attending</p> <p>1 = Pre-school 2 = Primary 3 = Lower secondary-academic 4 = Lower secondary-technical/vocational 5 = Higher secondary-academic 6 = Higher secondary-technical/vocational 7 = Post secondary technical 8 = University and higher 9 = Formal Adult education or literacy program 10 = Other 99 = Not stated</p>	<p>For persons presently attending school (ATSCHOOL=1), value missing for others.</p> <p>For secondary school, if not specified, it will be assumed that it is an academic secondary school.</p> <p>Definition for primary is country-specific as in some primary school is four years, in many it is six years and in others it is eight years.</p>
18	SCHLTYP	<p>Type of school attending</p> <p>1 = Public 2 = Private 9 = Other</p>	<p>Only for persons currently at school (ATSCHOOL=1).</p> <p>Value must be missing for others.</p> <p><i>Public</i> includes fully government owned as well as semi-public owned.</p> <p><i>Private</i> are facilities run by non-governmental organizations (e.g. NGOs, religious institutions) or by private entities.</p> <p><i>Other</i> refers to schools that cannot be categorized by the above such as community schools which cannot be easily classified if run by either government or private.</p>

2.7.1.4 Health

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
19a	MORB_TR	Time reference for variable MORBID (weeks)	Number of weeks. By convention, 1 month = 4 weeks
19b	MORBID	Morbidity last MORB_TR <i>1 = Yes</i> <i>0 = No</i>	Has the person been sick or injured in the past X weeks? See time reference (MORB_TR) in 19a.
20	RTREATM	Sought medical attention <i>1 = Yes</i> <i>0 = No</i>	Only for sick individuals (MORBID=1). This captures whether medical attention was sought or not. Can be programmed with HPROVIDE sought.
21	HLTHFAC	Health provider visited <i>1 = Hospital</i> <i>2 = Clinics</i> <i>3 = Dispensary, health center, health post</i> <i>4 = Pharmacy</i> <i>5 = Traditional healer</i> <i>9 = Other</i>	Country specific definition. This measures access to different kinds of healthcare providers. The type of action taken however may reflect the social status of the household. There may be a strong divergence on hospital or clinic definitions as the criteria of deciding if its hospital or not depends mainly on size. <i>Dispensary, health center or health post</i> is typically the lowest level of care, or first point of entry into the health system. <i>Pharmacy</i> is a retail shop where the predominant product sold is mainly medicine but sometimes other articles are sold. Does not include kiosks. <i>Traditional healer</i> refers to one who uses medicinal herbs and plants to treat patients. Even defined further a traditional healer may also use signs, prayer or folk remedies. Traditional healers are concerned with treating the whole person, focusing on family and social relationships. The traditional healer's approach is a

			<p>holistic one, with the mind, body and spirit being regarded as special elements in the healing process. This is in keeping with the World Health Organization's definition of health, which states that: "health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It is handed down verbally from generation to generation. This includes faith healers, spiritualist.</p> <p><i>Other</i> refers to health professional visiting one at home or vice versa among others. This also includes over-the-counter purchases in kiosks through self-prescription.</p>
22	OWHPROVD	<p>Ownership of health provider visited</p> <p>1 = <i>Public</i> 2 = <i>Private - modern medicine</i> 3 = <i>Private - traditional healers</i> 4 = <i>Missionary/NGO</i> 9 = <i>Other</i></p>	<p>Only for sick individuals (MORBID=1). This can indirectly measure access to the different types of health services available.</p> <p><i>Public</i> includes fully government owned as well as semi-public organization.</p> <p><i>Private - modern medicine</i> is a facility set up with a profit as they main focus. It includes private doctors as well.</p> <p><i>Private - traditional healers</i> refers to visit to traditional healers. See preceding definition on traditional healers' definition (variable no. 21).</p> <p><i>Missionary</i> facility is one managed and supported by a religious organization.</p> <p>A <i>Non-Governmental Organization</i> (NGO) is said to include a wide range of local organizations in countries that are recipients of local and foreign assistance. It is a voluntary non-profit grouping of individuals with a purpose of enhancing the legitimate economic, social and/or cultural development organization.</p> <p><i>Other</i> refers to other types of health providers that cannot be classified by</p>

			the categories described above.
23	FPLAN	Contraceptives use 1 = Yes, modern 2 = Yes, traditional 3 = No	For women aged 12-49 years. <i>Modern methods</i> include female and male sterilization, injections and oral hormones, intrauterine devices, diaphragms, spermicides and condoms. <i>Traditional methods</i> refer to abstinences, rhythm, other natural family planning and lactational amenorrhea. In the case where both modern and traditional methods are used, code 1 for modern methods should prevail.

2.7.1.5 Labor

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
24	EMPL_U	Employment sector (usual) 1 = Agricultural 2 = Other (non-agricultural)	Variables 24-28 refers to the usual occupation while variables 30-34 refers to actual employment last 7 days . For people aged 5 and over only. Values for all others must be missing. This refers to sector of employment and is related to main occupation of the household member. Agriculture is the system of cultivating soil, producing crops and horticulture and raising livestock (includes poultry), fishing, forestry, and hunting and in varying degrees the preparation and marketing of the resulting products. Forestry includes afforestation, harvesting and gathering of forest products. Fishing includes the catching, gathering, breeding and cultivation of marine life from ocean, coastal or inland waters. Hunting includes the catching or taking of all types of animal wildlife on land.

			<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A casual laborer in the Ministry of Agriculture is not in agriculture but in “Other”. b) But a casual laborer who is employed as a farm hand is in the agricultural sector. <p><i>Other</i> refers to all non-agricultural activities. This includes construction, manufacturing, public administration, among other sector activities.</p>
25	OCCUPA_U	<p>Main occupation (usual)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = <i>Employed</i> 2 = <i>Unemployed</i> 3 = <i>Homemaker</i> 4 = <i>Retired</i> 5 = <i>Student</i> 6 = <i>Dependent</i> 9 = <i>Other</i> 	<p>For people aged 5 and over only.</p> <p>Value must be missing for others.</p> <p>An occupational classification is a tool for presenting information about the types of work that are performed in jobs by organizing information systematically. Depending on the purpose of the description or analysis, “occupation” may be the main variable in a statistical study or it may serve as a background or explanatory variable. When used as a background variable, it may serve as a proxy for other variables more difficult to observe such as socio-economic group or it may be used as one element of the construction of other variables such as social class or socio-economic status.</p> <p>This classification combines both the ISCO-88 and ICSE-93 codes to come with a broader class of occupation status.</p> <p>The groups are defined with reference to one or more aspects of the economic risk and/or the type of authority, which the explicit or implicit employment contract gives the incumbents or to which it subjects them.</p> <p>An <i>Employed</i> person is a one who fulfils either of the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Paid employment b) At work c) With a job but not at work at

			<p>present. This includes persons waiting to rejoin employment or vacation.</p> <p>This category includes employers or persons in self-employment. This category of persons should include contributing family workers (known sometimes as unpaid family labor) who holds a job in a market-oriented establishment irrespective of the number of hours worked during a reference period. However, some countries prefer for special reasons to set a minimum time criterion of the inclusion of contributing unpaid family labor among the employed.</p> <p>An <i>Unemployed</i> person is a person who fulfils either or all of the following criterion: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Without work b) Currently available for work or c) Seeking work by taking necessary steps to seek paid employment such steps include applying for jobs, registered in an agency. <p>Note: Retired, students, dependents engaged mainly on non-economic activities may be included as unemployed but separate categories have been made to reclassify this population to avoid ambiguity in the unemployed definition.</p> <p><i>Homemaker</i> is anyone who does non-economic activities as defined in the System of National Accounts. This person is outside the monetary sector and their value of work can be imputed but is not usually done. The person works for the economic family gain of the household. Such include household chores e.g. child care, washing clothes, fetching water, cooking among other duties. The person can be male or female. <u>However, in some countries, homemaker if productive per some criterion may be considered employed and are included in category 1 (employed).</u></p>
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			<p><i>Retired</i> should be a person who has retired and is not involved in any paid employment. Depends entirely on his pension for his upkeep. If a person is retired but is actively employed (self-employed, business person), then his/her occupation status is employed and not retired.</p> <p><i>Dependent</i> are people either who are old, sick or invalid or unproductive unpaid labor. This category may include children not in school.</p> <p><i>Other</i> could refer to people who cannot be placed in any of the above classification.</p>
26	STATEM_U	<p>Status of employment (usual)</p> <p>1 = Wage employee, Public 2 = Wage employee, Formal Private sector 3 = Employed by Informal sector 4 = Self-employed 5 = Employer 6 = Contributing (unpaid) family workers 7 = Volunteer 9 = Other</p>	<p>Only for employed individuals (if OCCUPA_U = 1).</p> <p>Value must be missing for others.</p> <p>These categories encompass the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE) with some modifications so as to capture certain potential relations with jobs. ICSE classifies jobs held by persons at a point in time. It should be noted that there no are no clear-cut categories for some jobs as some tend to overlap with others.</p> <p>Employees are all persons in paid employment and remunerated by wages and salaries. Another form of payment may be commission from sales, price-rates, bonuses or in-kind payments. Basic remuneration is not directly dependent upon on revenue of the unit one works for but on the explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contract. May be a regular employee with a fixed-term contract or without limits of time or a casual worker without a contract.</p> <p><i>Wage employee, Government</i> is anyone who works for the public sector as well as semi-public organizations.</p> <p><i>Wage employee, Formal Private</i></p>

			<p><i>sector</i> is anyone who works for the formal private sector. This business unit is well organized in terms of structure and is legally registered.</p> <p><i>Employed by Informal sector</i> is anyone employed in a semi-organized unit; small unregistered enterprises. This group does not fall within any one sector of economic activity, but cut across many sectors. At an operational level, the ILO informal sector surveys define the informal sector employment to consist of all: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Own-account workers (but excluding administrative workers, professionals and technicians), b) Unpaid family workers and c) Employers and employees in establishments with less than 5 or 10 persons engaged. Paid domestic workers are excluded. <p>The combination of proxy indicators (such as size of the enterprise, non-wage employment, with or without registration as an additional criterion) used in surveys to determine the magnitude of the informal sector varies from region to region and country to country.</p> <p><i>Self-employed</i> is a person who performs some work for profit or family gain either in-cash or in-kind. The remuneration is dependent upon profits derived from the goods and services produced (own consumption from enterprise is considered part of profits). The incumbent makes operational decisions affecting the enterprise or may delegate decisions while retaining the responsibility for the welfare of the enterprise. This is a one-person business and may include contributing family workers.</p> <p><i>Employer</i> is the same as a self-employed person but has employees. Therefore, the employer is a worker</p>
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			<p>who,</p> <p>(a) Work on their own account or</p> <p>(b) With one or a few partners and on a continuous basis have engaged one or more persons to work for them in their business as "employee(s)".</p> <p>The meaning of "engage on continuous basis" is to be determined by a country, in a way that is consistent with the definition of "employees with stable contracts". Owner is salaried and may reap the profits of the business unit.</p> <p><i>Contributing (unpaid) family workers</i> are those workers who hold a job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a relative living in the same household who cannot be regarded as a partner because of their degree of commitment to the operation of the establishment, in terms of working time or other factors.</p> <p><i>Volunteer</i> refers anyone who is not in full time paid employment. Works for no regular or fixed pay but may be paid some allowances for upkeep.</p> <p><i>Other</i> includes jobs not classified elsewhere and includes domestic workers, among others.</p>
27	ISIC31_U	<p>Branch of activity (usual)</p> <p>1 = Agriculture and fishing</p> <p>2 = Mining and quarrying</p> <p>3 = Manufacturing</p> <p>4 = Electricity, gas and water supply</p> <p>5 = Construction</p> <p>6 = Commerce</p> <p>7 = Transport, storage and communication</p> <p>8 = Financial, insurance and real estate</p> <p>9 = Public administration</p> <p>10 = Education, health and social work</p> <p>11 = Other services</p> <p>99 = Unspecified</p>	<p>Only for employed individuals (if OCCUPA_U = 1).</p> <p>These are standard classification of International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) Rev. 3.1 of productive economic activities. Defining these categories is as much possibly linked with the way economic processes is organized in units and the way in which this process is described in economic statistics.¹²</p> <p><u>Some groups have been merged for standard files creation.</u></p>

¹² United Nations, 2002.

		<p>See Annex IV codes below for greater detail on ISIC classification codes.</p>	<p><i>Agriculture</i> is the exploitation of vegetal and animal natural resources. This covers cultivation of crops, rearing of livestock and poultry, harvesting other plants and animals from a farm or their natural habitats, cultivation of soil, forestry, fishing and hunting.</p> <p><i>Mining and quarrying</i> is the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coals, ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be underground, surface mining or well operation.</p> <p><i>Manufacturing</i> refers to the physical or chemical transformation of materials into new products. This new product may be an intermediate or an end product for use by a consumer who may be another manufacturing plant or the household.</p> <p><i>Electricity, gas and water supply</i> cover the activity of providing services such as electric power, natural gas, steam supply and water supply through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes.</p> <p><i>Construction</i> refers to general construction and special trade construction for buildings and civil engineering, building installation and building completion. This includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of pre-fabricated buildings or structures on the site as well as construction of a temporary nature.</p> <p><i>Commerce</i> refers to wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, cafes, kiosks and other eating and drinking places and other lodging places.</p> <p><i>Financial, insurance and real estate</i> includes units primarily engaged in financial transactions and monetary control, pension and insurance</p>
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			<p>funding, real estate, rental and leasing of machinery, business service.</p> <p><i>Transport, storage and communication</i> include the land transport, water transport, air transport, services allied to transport and communication. It includes postal and telecommunication.</p> <p><i>Public administration</i> includes units that are part of local or central public bodies, which enable the administration of the community to function properly. This includes administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community, defence, justice, police, foreign affairs and the management of compulsory social security schemes. <u>It should be noted that a Veterinary doctor is in agriculture and not public administration.</u></p> <p><i>Education, health and social work</i> include education, health and social work.</p> <p><i>Other</i> refers, to community, social and personal services. It includes employment of domestic personnel. Includes activities of international organizations, diplomatic and consular missions when being determined by country of their location.</p>
28	HOURWR_U	Hours of work per week in jobs (usual)	<p>This is the number of hours worked in the reference period in the person's main jobs. This reference period is assessed over a longer period of time.</p> <p>This differs from actual hours worked in that this indicator refers to a typical period to a specified reference period.</p> <p>This also differs from normal hours of work which refers to contractual arrangement. Normal hours of work may be 40 hours per week but one works 45 hours.</p>

			<p>For persons absent from their job due to holidays, vacation or sick leave, the hours worked in a typical week before vacation or sick off. (Note sometimes the questions are phrased as, on average how many hrs a week do you work - need to check on the frequency of the different forms of the question).</p> <p>For persons with two or more usual jobs, usual hours will be summation of all hours worked in usual jobs.</p> <p>For individuals who only give information on how many hours they work per day and no information on number of days worked a week, multiply the hours by 7 days.</p> <p>In the case where question asks hours worked per month, divide by 4.2 to get weekly hours.</p>
29	LABINC_U	<p>Annual labor earnings (usual)</p>	<p>Country specific.</p> <p>In national currency.</p> <p>Includes both income from non-agricultural activities (wages and salaries from paid formal employment) and agricultural activities (income from farm self-employment).</p> <p>All labor income earned by individual in household is aggregated irrespective of source.</p> <p>Does not include income from rental or lease of buildings or machinery.</p>
30	EMPL_7	<p>Employment sector last 7 days</p> <p>1 = <i>Agricultural</i></p> <p>2 = <i>Other (non-agricultural)</i></p> <p>See var no. 24 for details</p>	<p>For people aged 5 and over only.</p> <p>Values for all others must be missing.</p>
31	OCCUPA_7	<p>Main occupation last 7 days</p> <p>1 = <i>Employed</i></p> <p>2 = <i>Unemployed</i></p> <p>3 = <i>Homemaker</i></p>	<p>For people aged 5 and over only.</p> <p>Value must be missing for others.</p>

		<p>4 = Retired 5 = Student 6 = Dependent 9 = Other</p> <p>See var no. 25 for details</p>	
32	STATEM_7	<p>Status of employment last 7 days</p> <p>1 = Wage employee, Public 2 = Wage employee, Formal Private sector 3 = Employed by Informal sector 4 = Self-employed 5 = Employer 6 = Contributing (unpaid) family workers 7 = Volunteer 9 = Other</p> <p>See var no. 26 for details</p>	<p>Only for employed individuals (if OCCUPA_7 = 1).</p> <p>Value must be missing for others.</p>
33	ISIC31_U	<p>Branch of activity (usual)</p> <p>1 = Agriculture and fishing 2 = Mining and quarrying 3 = Manufacturing 4 = Electricity, gas and water supply 5 = Construction 6 = Commerce 7 = Transport, storage and communication 8 = Financial, insurance and real estate 9 = Public administration 10 = Education, health and social work 11 = Other services 99 = Unspecified</p> <p>See var no. 27 for details</p>	<p>Only for employed individuals (if OCCUPA_7 = 1).</p>
34	HOURWR_7	<p>Hours of work last 7 days</p>	<p>This is the number of hours actually worked in the last 7 days in all jobs.</p> <p>This includes: -</p> <p>(a) Hours actually worked during normal periods of work.</p> <p>(b) Time worked in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work and generally paid at higher than normal rates (overtime).</p> <p>(c) Time spent at place of work on activities such as preparation of</p>

			<p>the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools and preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports.</p> <p>(d) Time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by for such reasons as lack of supply of work, breakdown of machinery or accidents or time spent during which no work is done but for which payment is made under a guaranteed employment contract.</p> <p>(e) Time corresponding to short rest periods at work place including tea breaks and coffee breaks.</p> <p>However, it must be noted that this excludes:-</p> <p>(a) Hours paid for but not worked such as paid annual leave, paid public holidays or paid sick leave.</p> <p>(b) Meal breaks</p> <p>(c) Time spent on travel from home to work and vice versa.</p> <p>This refers to actual hours worked last 7 days which is different from HOURWR_U above.</p>
35a	SEACH_TR	Time reference for variable SEARCH (weeks)	<p>It is necessary to have employment information on a shorter reference period. The ILO recommendation relies on a seven-day reference period for recording current activity status.</p> <p>Number of weeks.</p> <p>By convention, 1 month = 4 weeks.</p>
35b	SEARCH	<p>Search for work last SEACH_TR</p> <p>1 = Yes 0 = No</p>	<p>For persons aged 5 and above.</p> <p>Values for all others must be missing.</p> <p>A "YES" response is appropriate only if two conditions are true: -</p> <p>(b) The person is both looking for work and</p> <p>(b) Ready to take on work.</p> <p>Several criteria can be proposed for "NO": -</p> <p>a) If a person is sick such that this would prevent them from</p>

			searching for work b) If a person is capable of taking on work but was not looking for work.
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2.7.1.6 Other Household activities

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
36	FETWATER	Spends time fetching water 1 = Yes 0 = No	Variable 36-40 is intended to obtain basic information on household members activities not directly related to employment. These tasks are typically undertaken by children and women which may interfere with school attendance or productive activities for women. No reference period is needed. For people aged 5 and above only. Values must be missing for others.
37	FETWOOD	Spends time fetching wood 1 = Yes 0 = No	For people aged 5 and above only. Values must be missing for others.
38	COOKING	Spends time cooking 1 = Yes 0 = No	For people aged 5 and above only. Values must be missing for others.
39	CHILDCAR	Spends time on childcare 1 = Yes 0 = No	For people aged 5 and above only. Values must be missing for others.
40	HKEEPING	Spends time on other house keeping activities 1 = Yes 0 = No	For people aged 5 and above only. Values must be missing for others. Includes other house keeping activities not listed above such as laundry, sweeping, among others.

2.7.1.7 Child survival and anthropometry for children aged 0-59 months

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
41	AGEM	<p>Age in months of Child</p> <p><i>Code to the nearest 2 decimal places.</i></p>	<p>Variables 41-62 are intended for children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>Surveys do not include children older than 5 years because brain development occurs before 60 months. Children younger than five years are much more vulnerable to the long-term effects of malnourishment.</p> <p>Values must be missing for others.</p> <p>If date of birth and date of interview are available, age in months must be computed and checked with given age in completed years (AGEY) from survey.</p>
42	WHDELIV	<p>Who helped assist Childbirth</p> <p><i>1 = Trained Birth Attendant</i> <i>2 = Traditional Birth Attendant</i> <i>9 = Other</i></p>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p><i>Trained birth attendant</i> are skilled health personnel who have undergone a prescribed course and is registered or legally licensed to practice. This includes: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Skilled health personnel include: doctors (specialist or non-specialist), and persons with midwifery skills (such as nurse, midwife, matron) who can manage normal deliveries, and diagnose, manage or refer obstetric complications. b) A Trained Traditional Birth Attendant (TTBA) is one who has undergone a training course conducted by the modern healthcare sector. <p>A <i>Traditional Birth Attendant</i> (TBA) is one who assists the mother during childbirth. She may have acquired skills by delivering babies herself, or through apprenticeship from other TBAs.</p>

			<i>Other</i> includes self, family member.
43	BWEIGHT	Weight of Child at birth (grams)	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>This is the weight taken immediately after birth or within the first 24 hrs of life.</p> <p>Values must be missing for others.</p> <p>Unknown or inconsistent values must be coded as system missing.</p> <p>No imputation allowed. Birth weight must have been given.</p> <p>Weight must be in grams.</p> <p>By convention 1kg = 1000g.</p>
44	BRSTFEED	Was child breastfed <i>1 = Yes, did</i> <i>2 = Yes, still breastfeeding</i> <i>3 = No</i>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>Values must be missing for others.</p> <p>Unknown or inconsistent values must be coded as system missing.</p> <p>Breastfeeding implies either exclusively breastfed or currently breastfeeding while providing other liquids.</p>
45	BRSTEXCL	Breastfed exclusively (months)	<p>Breastfeeding is an unequalled way of providing ideal food for the healthy growth and development of infants. It also plays an integral part of the reproductive process with important implications for the health of mothers. Evidence has shown that exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months is the optimal way of feeding infants. Thereafter infants should receive complementary foods with continued breastfeeding up to 2 years of age or beyond.</p> <p>To enable mothers to establish and sustain exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months, WHO and UNICEF recommend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of life (b) Exclusive breastfeeding - the infant only receives breastmilk without any additional food or drink, not even water

			<p>(c) Breastfeeding on demand - that is as often as the child wants, day and night</p> <p>(d) No use of bottles, teats or pacifiers</p> <p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>Values must be missing for others.</p> <p>Unknown or inconsistent values must be coded as system missing.</p> <p>Exclusive breastfeeding follows the WHO definition as the period of time when the child received only breast milk, with no additional liquids (not even water) or solid foods.</p> <p>By convention, 1 month = 4 weeks.</p>
46	WEANED	Length of breastfeeding (months)	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>This refers to the length of breastfeeding of child.</p>
47a	CHILD_TR	Time reference for variable CHILDIAR (weeks)	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>Number of weeks.</p> <p>By convention, 1 month = 4 weeks.</p>
47b	CHILDIAR	Diarrhea last CHILD_TR <i>1 = Yes</i> <i>0 = No</i>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>No imputation allowed. If information missing, leave as missing.</p> <p>A diarrhea episode is defined as:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) three or more loose or watery stools per day, b) and/or blood in the stool on any day, or as c) defined by the mother.
48	DIARRFLD	Amount of fluids given during diarrhea <i>1 = Same</i> <i>2 = Less</i> <i>3 = More</i> <i>4 = DK</i>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>Action taken during a diarrhea episode is critical to child survival. It also depicts the general awareness on what to action to take.</p>
49	DIARRFOD	Amount of food given during diarrhea <i>1 = Same</i> <i>2 = Less</i>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>Action taken during a diarrhea episode is critical to child survival. It also depicts the general awareness</p>

		<p>3 = <i>More</i> 4 = <i>DK</i></p>	<p>on what to action to take.</p>
50	BCG	<p>Child immunized against BCG</p> <p>1 = <i>Yes</i> 0 = <i>No</i></p>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>No imputation allowed. If information missing, leave as missing.</p> <p>BCG is the vaccine against tuberculosis. If BCG vaccine administered, code 1 (Yes).</p> <p>Easy way to detect if BCG has been administered is a scar on the arm.</p>
51	POLIO_DO	<p>Number of doses of Polio received</p> <p>0 = <i>No dose</i> 1 = <i>One dose</i> 2 = <i>Two doses</i> 3 = <i>Three doses</i> 4 = <i>More than three doses</i> 9 = <i>Unspecified number of doses</i></p>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>No imputation allowed. If information missing, leave as missing.</p> <p>Also referred as OPV.</p> <p>Code 2 refers to 3 doses of vaccine including Polio-0 (Polio-B) implying that any of the Polio 1 or 2 or 3 is missing.</p> <p>Code 3 refers to any 3 vaccines of Polio. The three doses do not refer to full immunization against polio. Full polio vaccination refers to Polio 1-2-3 and excludes Polio-0.</p> <p>If Polio given but number of doses unknown or not specified, code 9.</p>
52	DPT_DOSE	<p>Number of doses of DPT received</p> <p>0 = <i>No dose</i> 1 = <i>One dose</i> 2 = <i>Two doses</i> 3 = <i>Three doses</i> 4 = <i>More than three doses</i> 9 = <i>Unspecified number of doses</i></p>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>No imputation allowed. If information missing, leave as missing.</p> <p>Three doses refer to full immunization against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus.</p> <p>Code 3 refers implies that DPT 1-2-3 have at least been administered.</p> <p>If DPT given but number of doses unknown or not specified, code 9.</p>
53	MEASLES	<p>Child immunized against measles</p> <p>1 = <i>Yes</i> 0 = <i>No</i></p>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>No imputation allowed. If information missing, leave as missing.</p> <p>If measles vaccine administered, code 1 (Yes).</p>

54	VACCINE	Immunization status of Child <i>1 = Fully immunized</i> <i>2 = Partially immunized</i> <i>3 = Immunized but no information on completeness</i> <i>4 = Not immunized</i>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>No imputation allowed. If information missing, leave as missing.</p> <p>Immunization coverage refer to either:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) "Valid" vaccine coverage refers to a child with immunization dates for BCG, DPT 3 doses, OPV 3 doses and Measles and verified by card. (b) In the absence of "valid vaccine coverage", "full vaccine coverage" can be used. This refers to "card and history" coverage, either entered on the card or reported by the mother or any responsible adult in the household. <p><i>Fully immunized</i> refers to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) BCG (1 or more doses) (b) Three or more doses of Polio (1-2-3). 3 or more doses may include Polio at birth (Polio-0) (c) Three or more doses of DPT (1-2-3) and (d) Measles. <p><i>Partial immunizations</i> is whereby some vaccine doses have been administered and others not.</p> <p><i>Immunized but no information on completeness</i> where some information on vaccinations is collected but not enough to be able to determine if the full set of vaccinations has been administered, i.e. number of doses is not available.</p> <p><i>Not immunized</i> refers to absence of any immunization.</p>
55	WEIGHT	Weight of Child (kg)	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>Values must be missing for others.</p> <p>Unknown or inconsistent values must be coded as system missing.</p> <p>Check consistency of values with age</p>

			<p>and sex.</p> <p>Weight must be in kilograms.</p> <p>By convention 1kg = 1000g.</p>
56	HEIGHT	Height of Child (cms)	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>Values must be missing for others.</p> <p>Unknown or inconsistent values must be coded as system missing.</p> <p>Check consistency of values with age and sex.</p> <p>Height must in centimeters.</p> <p>By convention 1 cm = 10 mms 1 inch = 2.54 cms.</p>
57a	HAZ	CDC/WHO Height-for-age Z-score (stunting)	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>Anthropometric measurements (weight and height) provide important indicators of nutritional status and indirect measures of child and household welfare that result from lack of access to adequate food, poor health care among various factors. Three indicators frequently used are height-for-age (stunting), weight-for-height (wasting) and weight-for-age (underweight).¹³</p> <p>To assess nutritional status at the household level, weight and height of children are taken and compared with height and weight of well-fed children of the same age, using the international reference population defined by the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and the Center for Disease Control (CDC).</p> <p>Reporting anthropometric indices in terms of Z-scores is the preferred reporting system as it normalizes the age-specific variances of different indicators at different ages. One can also apply summary statistics (mean and standard deviation) of the Z-scores.</p>

¹³ <http://www.cdc.gov>

			<p>Z-score is calculated by taking the difference between the value of an individual and the median value of the reference population and dividing it by the standard deviation of the reference population.</p> <p>Values range between negative to positive values. Z-scores for any index are normally distributed, with 2.3% of healthy children falling 2 standard deviations (-2SD) below the median, the usual cut-off to define malnutrition. If significantly more than 2.3% fall below -2SD then there is a malnutrition problem. Conversely, if more than 2.3% are above +2SD then overnutrition is a likely problem.</p> <p>A child height (or length) compared to the median height (or length) of the reference children of the same age and sex gives the height-for-age index (stunting). This is the slowing of skeletal growth that result in reduced stature or length of a child. This condition usually results from extended periods of inadequate food intake, and/or chronic infection especially during the years of rapid growth for children.</p> <p>The Z-scores are based on the CDC/WHO 2000 scales.</p>
57b	STUNTED	<p>CDC/WHO Height-for-age</p> <p><i>1 = Yes, stunted</i> <i>2 = No, not stunted</i></p>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>Children whose Z-score falling below the cut-off point of minus two standard deviations (-2SD) from the median reference population are classified as stunted or short for their ages. Children who fall below minus three standard deviations (-3SD) are considered severely stunted.</p> <p>Note: The group below -2SD includes children severely stunted.</p>
58a	WHZ	<p>CDC/WHO Weight-for-height Z-score (wasting)</p>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>The weight of a child compared with the weight of the reference children of</p>

			<p>the same height (or length) and sex gives the weight-for-height index. This is an index of current nutritional status and is directly related to seasonal changes.</p> <p>Values range between negative to positive values.</p>
58b	WASTED	<p>CDC/WHO Weight-for-height</p> <p><i>1 = Yes, wasted</i> <i>2 = No, not wasted</i></p>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>Children whose Z-score falling below the cut-off point of minus two standard deviations (-2SD) from the median reference population are classified as wasted or acutely malnourished. Children who fall below minus three standard deviations (-3SD) are considered severely wasted.</p> <p>Note: The group below -2SD includes children severely wasted.</p>
59a	WAZ	<p>CDC/WHO Weight-for-age Z-score (underweight)</p>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>The weight of a child compared with the weight of the reference children of the same age and sex gives the weight-for-age index. This is an index of acute malnutrition.</p> <p>This measure is a composite measure of stunting and wasting.</p> <p>Values range between negative to positive values.</p>
59b	UNDERWGH	<p>CDC/WHO Weight-for-age</p> <p><i>1 = Yes, underweight</i> <i>2 = No, not underweight</i></p>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>Children whose Z-score falling below the cut-off point of minus two standard deviations (-2SD) from the median reference population are classified as underweight. Children who fall below minus three standard deviations (-3SD) are considered severely underweight.</p> <p>Note: The group below -2SD includes children severely stunted.</p>
60	MAGE	<p>Age of Mother</p>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>Missing values for others.</p>

			<p>If unknown, leave as system missing.</p> <p>If mother number (unique identifier) is given in survey, linking mother number to INDID, mother information can be extracted.</p>
61	MEDUC	<p>Education level of Mother</p> <p>1 = No level 2 = Pre-school 3 = Primary, not completed 4 = Primary completed, no secondary 5 = Secondary, not completed 6 = Secondary completed 7 = Post secondary technical 8 = University and higher 9 = Formal Adult education or literacy program 10 = Not stated 99 = Other</p>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>Missing values for others.</p> <p>If mother number (unique identifier) is given in survey, linking mother number to INDID, mother information can be extracted.</p> <p>See detailed definition and classification in EDUCLEV (variable No. 15).</p>
62	FEDUC	<p>Education level of Father</p> <p>1 = No level 2 = Pre-school 3 = Primary, not completed 4 = Primary completed, no secondary 5 = Secondary, not completed 6 = Secondary completed 7 = Post secondary technical 8 = University and higher 9 = Formal Adult education or literacy program 10 = Not stated 99 = Other</p>	<p>For children aged 0-59 months.</p> <p>Missing values for others.</p> <p>If father number (unique identifier) is given in survey, linking father number to INDID, father information can be extracted.</p> <p>See detailed definition and classification in EDUCLEV (variable No. 15).</p>
63	QUINTILE	<p>Undeclared quintile by RURURB and PCEXP</p> <p>See 2.7.3 for details.</p>	<p>To be merged from expenditure-level file.</p>
64	NQUINTIL	<p>National undeclared quintile by PCEXP</p> <p>See 2.7.3 for details.</p>	<p>To be merged from expenditure-level file.</p>
65	NDECIL	<p>National undeclared deciles by PCEXP</p> <p>See 2.7.3 for details.</p>	<p>To be merged from expenditure-level file.</p>
66	DFQUIN	<p>Regional deflated quintile by RURURB and</p>	<p>To be merged from expenditure-level file.</p>

		PCEXPCPI <i>See 2.7.3 for details.</i>	
67	NDFQUIN	National regional deflated quintile by PCEXPCPI <i>See 2.7.3 for details.</i>	To be merged from expenditure-level file.
68	NDFDECIL	National regional deflated deciles by PCEXPCPI <i>See 2.7.3 for details.</i>	To be merged from expenditure-level file.

2.7.2 Household-level file

This is a household-based file and includes household head characteristics information selected from the individual-level file. Other information includes housing characteristics and utilities, distances to various amenities and ownership of some durable goods among others.

2.7.2.1 Sample, geography and basic household identifier

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
1	COUNTRY	Country code <i>See 2.7.1 for details.</i>	Variable 1-10 and 12-14 can be extracted from the individual-level file. To be merged from Individual-level file.
2a	GEOCODE1	Geographical code (ISO codes) <i>See 2.7.1 for details.</i>	To be merged from Individual-level file.
2b	GEOCODE2	Geographical code <i>See 2.7.1 for details.</i>	To be merged from Individual-level file.
3	HID	Household unique identification <i>See 2.7.1 for details.</i>	To be merged from Individual-level file.
4	SURVEYR	Year of survey <i>See 2.7.1 for details.</i>	To be merged from Individual-level file.
5	RURURB	Area of residence <i>1 = Rural</i>	To be merged from Individual-level

		2 = <i>Urban</i> See 2.7.1 for details.	file.
6	WTA_HH	Household weighting coefficient See 2.7.1 for details.	Can be merged from Individual-level file. To obtain household estimates, this is the weight to be used in all computations referring to household level data. The interpretation is that the number or proportion of households with x characteristic. Same as WTA_IND but renamed to identify this is a household-level file.
7	WTA_POP	Population weighting coefficient	To obtain population estimates, this is the weight to be used in all computations referring to household-level data. The interpretation is that the number or proportion of people with x characteristic is xx% . WTA_POP = WTA_HH*HHSIZE.

2.7.2.2 Household head characteristics

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
8	HHSEX	Sex of household Head 1 = <i>Male</i> 2 = <i>Female</i>	To be merged from Individual-level file.
9	HHAGEY	Age of household Head	To be merged from Individual-level file.
10	HHMARST	Marital status of household Head 1 = <i>Never married</i> 2 = <i>Married monogamous</i> 3 = <i>Married polygamous</i> 4 = <i>Living together</i> 5 = <i>Divorced/Separated</i> 6 = <i>Widowed</i>	To be merged from Individual-level file.
11	HHSTRUC	Household structure	Describes the household structure in

		<p>1 = <i>Monogamous male-headed</i> 2 = <i>Polygamous male-headed</i> 3 = <i>Single male-headed</i> 4 = <i>De facto female</i> 5 = <i>De jure female</i></p>	<p>relation to sex and marital status of Head of household.</p> <p><i>Monogamous male-headed</i> is a male-headed household having no more than one spouse (wife).</p> <p><i>Polygamous male-headed</i> refers to a male-headed household with more than one spouse.</p> <p><i>Single male-headed</i> refers to a male-headed household where the head is either widowed, divorced or has never married.</p> <p><i>De facto female</i> refers to a: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Household without a resident male-head or where the husband is not present and the wife is the head by default and the main decision-maker in his absence. b) May include a household where the resident male head has lost most of his functions as the economic provider due to infirmity, inability to work, etc. <p><i>De jure female</i> household structure refers to the female head who is widowed, never married, separated or divorced.</p> <p>To be programmed with HHMARST.</p>
12	HHEDUC	<p>Education level of household Head</p> <p>1 = <i>No level</i> 2 = <i>Pre-school</i> 3 = <i>Primary, not completed</i> 4 = <i>Primary completed, no secondary</i> 5 = <i>Secondary, not completed</i> 6 = <i>Secondary completed</i> 7 = <i>Post secondary technical</i> 8 = <i>University and higher</i> 9 = <i>Formal Adult education or literacy program</i> 10 = <i>Not stated</i> 99 = <i>Other</i></p> <p>See 2.7.1 for details.</p>	<p>To be merged from individual-level file.</p>

13	HHEMPL	Employment sector of household Head <i>1 = Agricultural</i> <i>2 = Other (non-agricultural)</i> <i>See 2.7.1.5 for details.</i>	To be merged from individual level file. For variables 13-18 this will be merged from the usual occupation but if this is missing them merge from the labor in the last 7 days.
14	HHOCCU	Main occupation of household Head <i>1 = Employed</i> <i>2 = Unemployed</i> <i>3 = Homemaker</i> <i>4 = Retired</i> <i>5 = Student</i> <i>6 = Dependent</i> <i>9 = Other</i> <i>See 2.7.1.5 for details.</i>	To be merged from Individual-level file.
15	HHSTATEM	Status of occupation of household Head <i>1 = Wage employee, Public</i> <i>2 = Wage employee, Formal Private sector</i> <i>3 = Employed by Informal sector</i> <i>4 = Self-employed</i> <i>5 = Employer</i> <i>6 = Contributing (unpaid) family workers</i> <i>7 = Volunteer</i> <i>9 = Other</i> <i>See 2.7.1.5 for details.</i>	To be merged from Individual-level file.
16	HHISIC31	Branch of activity of household Head <i>1 = Agriculture and fishing</i> <i>2 = Mining and quarrying</i> <i>3 = Manufacturing</i> <i>4 = Electricity, gas and water supply</i> <i>5 = Construction</i> <i>6 = Commerce</i> <i>7 = Transport, storage and communication</i> <i>8 = Financial, insurance and real estate</i> <i>9 = Public administration</i> <i>10 = Education, health and social work</i> <i>11 = Other services</i> <i>99 = Unspecified</i>	To be merged from Individual-level file.

		See 2.7.1.5 for details.	
17	HHSEGRP	<p>Socio-economic group of household Head</p> <p>1 = <i>Export crop farmer</i> 2 = <i>Food crop farmer</i> 3 = <i>Pastoralist</i> 4 = <i>Formal - Government</i> 5 = <i>Formal - Private</i> 6 = <i>Informal</i> 9 = <i>Other</i></p>	<p>Classification of households by Socio-economic Groups (SEGs) can highlight key problems related to poverty and other social issues and can identify population groups that are most in need of intervention. These groups must be defined in such a way as to maximize within-group homogeneity, such that, policies can have comparable effects on households within the group.</p> <p>Various ways have been adopted for these classifications. Two critical classifiers are: -</p> <p>(a) Main type of occupation and (b) Status of occupation.</p> <p><i>Export farmer</i> is one who: -</p> <p>(a) Grows either food crops or cash crops and/or keeps livestock mainly for commercial purposes i.e. external trade only. The farmer does not produce for the domestic market. The product produced may be a raw product or partially processed for export e.g. tea, maize.</p> <p>(b) Another criterion of determining if export farmer or not is the use of income derived from export crop. Example, if greater than say 50 per cent of total income derived from export crop this farmer may be considered an agricultural exporter.</p> <p><i>Food crop farmer</i> is one who grows food crops mainly for subsistence and home consumption. In case of any excesses, the farmer can sell at the local market.</p> <p>If the distinction between Export crop farmers and Food crop farmers is impossible, give code 1 to all farmers.</p>

		<p>See STATEM_U for detailed definition for formal government, formal private and informal sector in 2.7.1.5</p>	<p><i>Pastoralists</i> revolve around raising domesticated animals (cattle, sheep, goats, camels) for the primary source of their food and they move on a regular migration pattern with their animals in search of pasture and water. Pastoralists can be categorized in terms of frequency of movement (nomadism):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <u>Settled pastoralists</u> keep animals in one place most or all of year, provide animals with fodder (b) <u>Transhumance nomadism</u> is regular round-trip from home base to pasture (e.g., move herds up into mountain pastures in summer, back to lowlands in winter) and (c) <u>Nomadic pastoralism</u> is the moving of herds to any available pasture, often on opportunistic basis over long distances and with no fixed pattern. This excludes population subsisting primarily via pastoralism, i.e., practice agriculture and termed as agro-pastoralist. <p>The most common form of pastoralism in Africa is category (c).</p> <p><i>Formal – government</i> is one who works for the public sector or semi-public institutions (parastatals).</p> <p><i>Formal – private</i> is one who works for the formal private sector.</p> <p><i>Informal sector</i> is anyone employed in a semi-organized unit; can be legally registered or not.</p> <p>Can be programmed in conjunction with HHOCCU and HHSTATOC.</p>
18	HHSIZE	Number of people in household	<p>Must be > 0.</p> <p>This variable includes all persons living in household.</p> <p>However, it does not include domestic help and boarders or non-</p>

			regular members.
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2.7.2.3 Housing and utilities

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
19	OWNHOUSE	Ownership of dwelling unit 1 = Yes 0 = No	<p>Refers to occupancy status of the dwelling unit by the residing household.</p> <p>YES refers to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Actual ownership or (b) If household is in the process of purchasing the dwelling unit. <p>NO refers to renters, squatters, free housing among others.</p>
20	ROOF	Main material used for roof 1 = Earth 2 = Thatch 3 = Wood 4 = Iron sheets 5 = Cement 6 = Tiles/bricks 9 = Other	<p>Questions 20-30 allow the quality of life to be assessed through social inequality and deprivation as well as identify the efforts that are needed to provide adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlement.</p> <p><i>Earth</i> includes adobe, mud. Includes all building technique that relies on earth or mud put over a frame or mixed with other materials for strength.</p> <p><i>Thatch</i> includes grass or any form of natural vegetation for roofing.</p> <p><i>Iron sheets</i> are processed or galvanized iron or steel sheets.</p> <p><i>Cement</i> includes concrete and stone.</p> <p><i>Tiles/bricks</i> include baked bricks.</p> <p><i>Other</i> includes tin from cans, cardboard among others.</p>
21	WALLS	Main material used for external walls 1 = Earth 2 = Bricks 3 = Wood 4 = Iron sheets 5 = Stone	<p><i>Earth</i> includes adobe, mud. Includes all building technique that relies on earth or mud put over a frame or mixed with other materials for strength.</p> <p><i>Bricks</i> include baked bricks.</p>

		9 = <i>Other</i>	<p><i>Wood</i> includes timber and wood planks</p> <p><i>Iron sheets</i> are processed or galvanized iron or steel sheets.</p> <p><i>Stone</i> includes concrete.</p> <p><i>Other</i> includes tin from cans, cardboard among others.</p>
22	FLOOR	<p>Main material used for floor</p> <p>1 = <i>Earth</i> 2 = <i>Bricks</i> 3 = <i>Wood planks</i> 4 = <i>Polished wood/tiles</i> 5 = <i>Cement</i> 9 = <i>Other</i></p>	<p><i>Earth</i> includes adobe, mud.</p> <p><i>Bricks</i> include baked bricks.</p> <p><i>Cement</i> includes concrete and stone.</p>
23	ROOMS	<p>Number of habitable rooms</p>	<p>This refers to number of rooms in the dwelling unit and may consist of one or more structures.</p> <p>Includes all rooms used for living, sleeping and eating.</p> <p>Excludes store, bathrooms and kitchens.</p> <p>Must be ≥ 1.</p>
24	WATER	<p>Main source of water</p> <p>1 = <i>Pipe (own tap)</i> 2 = <i>Public standpipe</i> 3 = <i>Wells (protected)</i> 4 = <i>Surface water</i> 5 = <i>Rain water</i> 6 = <i>Vendor/truck</i> 9 = <i>Other</i></p>	<p>If two sources of water are available (water source during the wet and dry season), use water source during dry season.</p> <p>Reason for using water during the dry season is because currently the world is experiencing global warming and the climate is changing rapidly.</p> <p><i>Piped (own tap)</i> refers to water delivered via a pipe but within the house or compound. Privacy is basis here.</p> <p><i>Public standpipe</i> refers to water delivered via pipe but may or may not be within compound (water point shared among houses). This refers to public stand-tap and community water points.</p> <p><i>Wells</i> include springs, boreholes but MUST be protected.</p>

			<p><i>Surface water</i> includes lakes, rivers and ponds.</p> <p><i>Other</i> includes truck, vendor, unprotected water sources, etc.</p>
25a	ADISWAT	Actual distance to main water point (kms)	<p>This refers to actual distance to water point used by household in kms.</p> <p>By convention 1km = 1000 m. 1 km = 5/8 mile.</p> <p>If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.</p> <p>This is a continuous variable.</p>
25b	ADISWAT1	<p>Actual distance to main water point</p> <p>1 = <i>Within dwelling</i> 2 = <i>Outside dwelling and up to 1 km</i> 3 = <i>>1-2 km</i> 4 = <i>>2-5 km</i> 5 = <i>>5-10 km</i> 6 = <i>Over 10 km</i> 9 = <i>Undefined</i></p>	<p>This refers to actual distance to water point used by household.</p> <p>By convention 1km = 1000 meters 1 km = 5/8 mile</p> <p>If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.</p> <p>'<i>Undefined</i>' should only be used if classification cannot be categorized as shown.</p> <p>If information is only available as "time", use 25c or 25d.</p> <p>If both distance and time are available, both variables should be recorded.</p>
25c	ATIMWAT	Actual time taken to main water point (mins)	<p>This refers to actual time taken to water point used by household.</p> <p>If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.</p> <p>This is a continuous variable.</p>
25d	ATIMWAT1	<p>Actual time taken to main water point</p> <p>1 = <i>Available at home</i> 2 = <i>Within ½ hour</i> 3 = <i>>½ to 1 hour away</i> 4 = <i>>1 to 6 hours</i> 5 = <i>>6 to 12 hrs</i> 6 = <i>Over 12 hrs</i> 9 = <i>Undefined</i></p>	<p>This refers to actual time taken to water point used by household.</p> <p>If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.</p> <p>'<i>Undefined</i>' should only be used if classification cannot be categorized as shown.</p> <p>If information is only available as "distance", use 25a or 25b.</p>
26	ELECTCON	<p>Connection of electricity in dwelling</p> <p>1 = <i>Yes, public or quasi public</i></p>	<p><i>Electricity</i> refers to mains, generator and solar energy.</p> <p><i>Public or quasi</i> refers to electricity</p>

		<p>2 = <i>Yes, private</i> 3 = <i>Yes, but source unstated</i> 4 = <i>No</i></p>	<p>from a public or semi-public firm.</p> <p><i>Private</i> refers to electricity from private company or entity such as an individual or project.</p> <p>If electricity source connection cannot be determined code <i>Yes, but source unstated</i>.</p> <p>Note that having an electrical connection says nothing about the actual electrical service received by the household in a given country or area.</p>
27	FUELCOOK	<p>Main cooking fuel</p> <p>1 = <i>Firewood</i> 2 = <i>Kerosene</i> 3 = <i>Charcoal</i> 4 = <i>Electricity</i> 5 = <i>Gas</i> 9 = <i>Other</i></p>	<p><i>Electricity</i> refers to mains, generator and solar energy.</p> <p><i>Other</i> includes fuel derived from coffee waste, saw dust, crop residue, cow dung among others.</p>
28	FUELLIGH	<p>Main cooking fuel</p> <p>1 = <i>Electricity</i> 2 = <i>Kerosene</i> 3 = <i>Candles</i> 4 = <i>Gas</i> 9 = <i>Other</i></p>	<p><i>Electricity public</i> refers to power provided by the government or provided by a private entity. Includes solar power and generator.</p> <p><i>Other</i> includes fuel derived from coffee waste, saw dust, crop residue, cow dung among others.</p>
29	TOILET	<p>Main toilet facility</p> <p>1 = <i>Flush toilet</i> 2 = <i>Pit latrine</i> 3 = <i>No facility</i> 9 = <i>Other</i></p>	<p>Helps to identify the efforts that are needed to prevent common and basic diseases, in particular water-borne diseases.</p> <p><i>Flush toilet</i> refers to flush to main sewer or septic tank.</p> <p><i>Pit latrine</i> is a simple but protected pit latrine. It can be covered or ventilated. It excludes open pit or uncovered latrines. Refers to both the covered latrine and the VIP.</p> <p><i>No facility</i> includes, open fields, bush.</p> <p><i>Other</i> includes bucket, pan, and open pit latrines among others.</p>
30	GARBDISP	<p>Garbage and trash disposal</p> <p>1 = <i>Collected, public</i></p>	<p>Refers to only garbage or trash generated by household.</p>

		2 = <i>Collected, private</i> 3 = <i>Buried</i> 4 = <i>Burned</i> 5 = <i>Discard in empty lots, streets</i> 9 = <i>Other</i>	
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2.7.2.4 Distances and Time to Nearest Services from Household

In some surveys this may not be available for each household but will be present in the community survey. Use the community area identifier and merge these into the household file. Therefore, all households in a certain Enumeration Area (EA) will all have similar (identical) information for access to services. The distances and time are to the nearest services from the household irrespective of whether the household uses these services.

Please note that all data for distances and time are to the nearest 2 decimal places.

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
31a	DISWAT	Distance to nearest water point (kms)	This refers to distance to nearest water point in kms. By convention 1km = 1000 meters 1 km = 5/8 mile If roundtrip provided, divide by 2. This is a continuous variable.
31b	DISWAT1	Distance to nearest water point 1 = <i>Within dwelling</i> 2 = <i>Outside dwelling and up to 1 km</i> 3 = <i>>1-2 km</i> 4 = <i>>2-5 km</i> 5 = <i>>5-10 km</i> 6 = <i>Over 10 km</i>	By convention 1km = 1000m 1 km = 5/8 mile If roundtrip provided, divide by 2. ' <i>Undefined</i> ' should only be used if classification cannot be categorized as shown. If information is only available as "time", use 31c or 31d. If both distance and time are available, both variables should be recorded.
31c	TIMWAT	Time taken to nearest water point (mins)	This refers to time taken to nearest water point in mins. By convention 1hr = 60 min. If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.

			This is a continuous variable.
31d	TIMWAT1	Time taken to nearest water point <i>1 = Available at home</i> <i>2 = Within ½ hour</i> <i>3 = >½ to 1 hour away</i> <i>4 = >1 to 6 hours</i> <i>5 = >6 to 12 hrs</i> <i>6 = Over 12 hrs</i> <i>9 = Undefined</i>	<p>If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.</p> <p>'Undefined' should only be used if classification cannot be categorized as shown.</p> <p>If information is only available as "distance", use 31a or 31b.</p>
32a	DISMARK	Distance to nearest market (kms)	<p>This refers to distance to nearest market in kms.</p> <p>By convention 1km = 1000 meters 1 km = 5/8 mile</p> <p>If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.</p> <p>This is a continuous variable.</p>
32b	DISMARK1	Distance to nearest market <i>2 = Outside dwelling and up to 1 km</i> <i>3 = >1-2 km</i> <i>4 = >2-5 km</i> <i>5 = >5-10 km</i> <i>6 = Over 10 km</i> <i>9 = Undefined</i>	<p>By convention 1km = 1000m 1 km = 5/8 mile</p> <p>If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.</p> <p>'Undefined' should only be used if classification cannot be categorized as shown.</p> <p>If information is only available as "time", use 32c or 32d.</p> <p>If both distance and time are available, both variables must be recorded.</p>
32c	TIMMARK	Time taken to nearest market (mins)	<p>This refers to actual time taken to nearest market in mins.</p> <p>By convention 1hr = 60 min.</p> <p>If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.</p> <p>This is a continuous variable.</p>
32d	TIMMARK1	Time taken to nearest market <i>2 = Within ½ hour</i> <i>3 = >½ to 1 hour away</i> <i>4 = >1 to 6 hours</i> <i>5 = >6 to 12 hrs</i> <i>6 = Over 12 hrs</i> <i>9 = Undefined</i>	<p>If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.</p> <p>'Undefined' should only be used if classification cannot be categorized as shown.</p> <p>If information is only available as "distance", use 32a or 32b.</p>
33a	DISPSCH	Distance to nearest	<p>This refers to distance to nearest</p>

		elementary/primary school (kms)	primary school in kms. By convention 1km = 1000 meters 1 km = 5/8 mile If roundtrip provided, divide by 2. This is a continuous variable.
33b	DISPSCH1	Distance to nearest elementary/primary school <i>2 = Outside dwelling and up to 1 km</i> <i>3 = >1-2 km</i> <i>4 = >2-5 km</i> <i>5 = >5-10 km</i> <i>6 = Over 10 km</i> <i>9 = Undefined</i>	By convention 1km = 1000 meters 1 km = 5/8 mile If roundtrip provided, divide by 2. <i>'Undefined'</i> should only be used if classification cannot be categorized as shown. If information is only available as "time", use 33c or 33d. If both distance and time are available, both variables must be recorded.
33c	TIMPSCH	Time taken to nearest elementary/primary school (mins)	This refers to time taken to reach nearest primary school in mins. By convention 1hr = 60 min. If roundtrip provided, divide by 2. This is a continuous variable.
33d	TIMPSCH1	Time taken to nearest elementary/primary school <i>2 = Within ½ hour</i> <i>3 = >½ to 1 hour away</i> <i>4 = >1 to 6 hours</i> <i>5 = >6 to 12 hrs</i> <i>6 = Over 12 hrs</i> <i>9 = Undefined</i>	If roundtrip provided, divide by 2. <i>'Undefined'</i> should only be used if classification cannot be categorized as shown. If information is only available as "distance", use 33a or 33b.
34a	DISSSCH	Distance to nearest secondary school (kms)	This refers to distance to nearest secondary school in kms. By convention 1km = 1000 meters 1 km = 5/8 mile If roundtrip provided, divide by 2. This is a continuous variable. If information is for both Junior and Secondary school, select Junior sec information.
34b	DISSSCH1	Distance to nearest	By convention 1km = 1000 meters

		<p>secondary school</p> <p>2 = <i>Outside dwelling and up to 1 km</i> 3 = <i>>1-2 km</i> 4 = <i>>2-5 km</i> 5 = <i>>5-10 km</i> 6 = <i>Over 10 km</i> 9 = <i>Undefined</i></p>	<p>1 km = 5/8 mile</p> <p>If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.</p> <p>'Undefined' should only be used if classification cannot be categorized as shown.</p> <p>If information is only available as "time", use 34c or 34d.</p> <p>If both distance and time are available, both variables must be recorded.</p>
34c	TIMSSCH	<p>Time taken to nearest secondary school (mins)</p>	<p>This refers to time taken to reach nearest secondary school in mins.</p> <p>By convention 1hr = 60 min.</p> <p>If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.</p> <p>This is a continuous variable.</p> <p>If information is for both Junior and Secondary school, select Junior sec information.</p>
34d	TIMSSCH1	<p>Time taken to nearest secondary school</p> <p>2 = <i>Within ½ hour</i> 3 = <i>>½ to 1 hour away</i> 4 = <i>>1 to 6 hours</i> 5 = <i>>6 to 12 hrs</i> 6 = <i>Over 12 hrs</i> 9 = <i>Undefined</i></p>	<p>If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.</p> <p>'Undefined' should only be used if classification cannot be categorized as shown.</p> <p>If information is only available as "distance", use 34a or 34b.</p>
35a	DISHEAL	<p>Distance to nearest health center/clinic (kms)</p>	<p>This refers to distance to nearest health center in kms.</p> <p>By convention 1km = 1000 meters 1 km = 5/8 mile</p> <p>If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.</p> <p>This is a continuous variable.</p> <p>If classification is detailed between health center and hospital, use health center.</p> <p>If information only exists for hospital, use hospital.</p>
35b	DISHEAL1	<p>Distance to nearest health center/clinic</p> <p>2 = <i>Outside dwelling and up to 1</i></p>	<p>By convention 1km = 1000 meters 1 km = 5/8 mile</p>

		<i>km</i> 3 = >1-2 <i>km</i> 4 = >2-5 <i>km</i> 5 = >5-10 <i>km</i> 6 = Over 10 <i>km</i> 9 = <i>Undefined</i>	If roundtrip provided, divide by 2. ' <i>Undefined</i> ' should only be used if classification cannot be categorized as shown. If information is only available as "time", use 35c or 35d. If both distance and time are available, both variables must be recorded.
35c	TIMHEAL	Time taken to nearest health center/clinic (mins)	This refers to time taken to reach nearest health center school in mins. By convention 1hr = 60 min. If roundtrip provided, divide by 2. This is a continuous variable. If classification is detailed between health center and hospital, use health center. If information only exists for hospital, use hospital.
35d	TIMHEAL1	Time taken to nearest health center/clinic 2 = <i>Within ½ hour</i> 3 = <i>>½ to 1 hour away</i> 4 = <i>>1 to 6 hours</i> 5 = <i>>6 to 12 hrs</i> 6 = <i>Over 12 hrs</i> 9 = <i>Undefined</i>	If roundtrip provided, divide by 2. ' <i>Undefined</i> ' should only be used if classification cannot be categorized as shown. If information is only available as "distance", use 35a or 35b.
36a	DISROAD	Distance to nearest all season road (kms)	This refers to distance to nearest all season road in kms. An <i>all season road</i> is defined as a road that can be traveled by the prevailing means of rural transport (often a pick-up or a truck that does not have four-wheel-drive) all year round. By convention 1km = 1000 meters 1 km = 5/8 mile If roundtrip provided, divide by 2. This is a continuous variable. If information is for both Junior and Secondary school, select Junior

			secondary information.
36b	DISROAD1	<p>Distance to nearest all season road</p> <p>2 = Outside dwelling and up to 1 km 3 = >1-2 km 4 = >2-5 km 5 = >5-10 km 6 = Over 10 km 9 = Undefined</p>	<p>By convention 1km = 1000 meters 1 km = 5/8 mile</p> <p>If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.</p> <p>'Undefined' should only be used if classification cannot be categorized as shown.</p> <p>If information is only available as "time", use 36c or 36d.</p> <p>If both distance and time are available, both variables must be recorded.</p>
36c	TIMROAD	<p>Time taken to nearest all season road (mins)</p>	<p>This refers to time taken to reach nearest all season road in mins.</p> <p>By convention 1hr = 60 min.</p> <p>If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.</p> <p>This is a continuous variable.</p> <p>If information is for both Junior and Secondary school, select Junior sec information.</p>
36d	TIMROAD1	<p>Time taken to nearest all season road</p> <p>2 = Within ½ hour 3 = >½ to 1 hour away 4 = >1 to 6 hours 5 = >6 to 12 hrs 6 = Over 12 hrs 9 = Undefined</p>	<p>If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.</p> <p>'Undefined' should only be used if classification cannot be categorized as shown.</p> <p>If information is only available as "distance", use 36a or 36b.</p>

2.7.2.5 Ownership of Durable and Non-durable goods

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
37a	AGLAND	<p>Ownership of agricultural land</p> <p>1 = Yes 2 = Cannot be determined 3 = No</p>	<p>Country specific on definition of land ownership.</p> <p>This indicator only refers to <u>agricultural land</u>.</p> <p>Some countries enquire about land ownership irrespective whether it is agricultural or non-agricultural purposes. If the survey is not explicit</p>

			<p>on type of land code 2.</p> <p>Refers to the actual property rights of the land: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Can have a legal document such as title deed showing proof of ownership. (b) Does not have a legal document but have land ownership rights as per the definition of traditional land ownership system.
37b	AGLNROW	Agricultural land owned by household (ha)	<p>Refers only to agricultural land size in hectares.</p> <p>By convention 1 ha = 2.471 acres.</p>
37c	LANDSIZE	Land size owned by household (ha)	<p>Area of all land owned by household regardless of use.</p> <p>This may be equal or greater than AGLNDOW and <u>never less</u>.</p> <p>By convention 1 ha = 2.471 acres.</p>
38	RADIO	<p>Ownership of radio</p> <p>1 = Yes 0 = No</p>	<p>Variable 38-50 refers to actual ownership of asset irrespective of who owns it.</p> <p>The asset must be in functioning (working condition). Having a non-functioning asset is not ownership but only mere presence of an item.</p> <p>Radio includes a radio, radio cassette, and 3-in-1-radio cassette.</p>
39	TV	<p>Ownership of television</p> <p>1 = Yes 0 = No</p>	<p>Presence of a functioning television in house.</p>
40	PHONE	<p>Ownership of landline (fixed) phone</p> <p>1 = Yes 0 = No</p>	<p>Presence of a functioning fixed land line telephone in house.</p>
41	CPHONE	<p>Ownership of cellular</p> <p>1 = Yes 0 = No</p>	<p>Presence of a functioning cellular in house.</p>
42	RFRIDGE	Ownership of refrigerator	<p>Presence of a functioning refrigerator</p>

		1 = Yes 0 = No	in house.
43	SEWMACH	Ownership of sewing machine 1 = Yes 0 = No	Presence of a functioning sewing machine in house.
44	COMPUTER	Ownership of computer 1 = Yes 0 = No	Presence of a functioning computer in house.
45	STOVE	Ownership of stove 1 = Yes 0 = No	Presence of a functioning stove or cooker in house.
46	OXCART	Ownership of animal cart 1 = Yes 0 = No	Presence of a functioning animal cart, which is used as a means of transport or a farm tool.
47	BCYCLE	Ownership of bicycle 1 = Yes 0 = No	Presence of a functioning bicycle.
48	BOAT	Ownership of boat 1 = Yes 0 = No	Presence of a functioning boat or canoe. A waterborne vehicle smaller than a ship. Includes outboards (boat equipped with a motor or engine).
49	MCYCLE	Ownership of motorcycle 1 = Yes 0 = No	Presence of a functioning motorcycle is important.
50	CAR	Ownership of private car 1 = Yes 0 = No	Presence of a functioning car is important. This refers to car for household use and NOT a commercial vehicle.
51	LLIVESK	Number of large-sized livestock owned	This question asks the actual number of large-sized livestock. These include cattle, camels, donkeys and horse.
52	MLIVESK	Number of medium-sized	This question asks the actual number

		livestock owned	of medium-sized livestock. These include sheep, goats and pigs.
53	POULTRY	Number of poultry owned	This question asks the actual number of poultry/birds. These include all forms of birds such as chicken, geese, and doves.
54	AGINC	Agricultural household income (annual)	In national currency. Depends on how country defines income. This is all individual-level income of household members aggregated to derive total household agricultural income Agricultural income refers to all income derived from crop sales, own-crop consumption, income from lease (of agricultural land, farm equipment).
55	NAGINC	Non-agricultural household income (annual)	In national currency. Depends on how country defines income. This is all individual-level income of household members aggregated to derive total household non-agricultural income. Non-agricultural income includes wages, salaries, and profits among others.
56	TOTINC	Total household income (annual)	In national currency. Depends on how country defines income. Total aggregate of all income from both agricultural and non-agricultural activities. $TOTINC = \text{sum}(AGINC, NAGINC)$
57	PCEXP	Per capita total food and non-food consumption expenditure (annual) <i>See 2.7.3 for details.</i>	To be merged from expenditure-level file.
58	PCEXPDR	Per capita total food and	To be merged from expenditure-level

		non-food consumption expenditure (annual) in regionally deflated prices <i>See 2.7.3 for details.</i>	file.
59	PCEXPCPI	Per capita total food and non-food consumption expenditure (annual) in regionally deflated prices and CPI <i>See 2.7.3 for details.</i>	To be merged from expenditure-level file.
60	QUINTILE	Undeflated quintile by RURURB and PCEXP <i>See 2.7.3 for details.</i>	To be merged from expenditure-level file.
61	NQUINTIL	National undeflated quintile by PCEXP <i>See 2.7.3 for details.</i>	To be merged from expenditure-level file.
62	NDECIL	National undeflated deciles by PCEXP <i>See 2.7.3 for details.</i>	To be merged from expenditure-level file.
63	DFQUIN	Regional deflated quintile by RURURB and PCEXPCPI <i>See 2.7.3 for details.</i>	To be merged from expenditure-level file.
64	NDFQUIN	National regional deflated quintile by PCEXPCPI <i>See 2.7.3 for details.</i>	To be merged from expenditure-level file.
65	NDFDECIL	National regional deflated deciles by PCEXPCPI <i>See 2.7.3 for details.</i>	To be merged from expenditure-level file.

2.7.3 Expenditure-level file

It should be noted that in most surveys, expenditure is an aggregated variable collected at the household level (total household consumption expenditure) and is not based on individual consumption expenditure.

This classification adopts and broadly covers the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)¹⁴ as much as possible. The purpose is to classify household consumption expenditures by some broad categories. The classification presented here is not exhaustive but is broadly inclusive. However, ICP classification of items will be done as the first-level of aggregation and this will be summarized to suit the SFSI classifications below.¹⁵

2.7.3.1 Sample, geography and basic household identifier

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
1	COUNTRY	Country code <i>See 2.7.1 for details.</i>	Variable 1-7 can be extracted from the Household-level file. To be merged from Household-level file.
2a	GEOCODE1	Geographical code (ISO codes) <i>See 2.7.1 for details.</i>	To be merged from Household-level file.
2b	GEOCODE2	Geographical code <i>See 2.7.1 for details.</i>	To be merged from Household-level file.
3	HID	Household unique identification <i>See 2.7.1 for details.</i>	To be merged from Household-level file.
4	SURVEYR	Year of survey <i>See 2.7.1 for details.</i>	To be merged from Household-level file.
5	RURURB	Area of residence <i>1 = Rural</i> <i>2 = Urban</i> <i>See 2.7.1 for details.</i>	To be merged from Household-level file.
6	HHSIZE	Number of people in household	To be merged from Household-level file.
7	CTRY_ADQ	Sum of Adult equivalent scales (country specific)	Country specific. To measure poverty accurately requires taking into consideration the

¹⁴ <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=5>

¹⁵ Annex V

			<p>household composition, in particular the size and demographic structure of household.</p> <p>Vary from country to country, as different adult scales exist worldwide.</p> <p>This is the aggregated sum of values of individual adult equivalent scales in a household.</p> <p>Must be greater 0.</p> <p>Must be greater, less than or equal to HHSIZE (Household Size).</p> <p>Derived from the individual-level file.</p>																											
8	FAO_ADQ	Sum of Adult equivalent scales (FAO scales)	<p>For comparison purposes, similar scales make assessment more reliable.</p> <p>The FAO scale is based on the assumption that there are different consumption levels of individuals based on their ages and sex.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Male</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Female</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>0-1 yrs</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>0.27</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>0.27</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>1-3 yrs</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>0.45</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>0.45</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>4-6 yrs</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>0.61</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>0.61</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>7-9 yrs</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>0.73</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>0.73</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>10-12 yrs</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>0.86</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>0.78</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>13-15 yrs</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>0.96</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>0.83</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>16-19 yrs</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>1.02</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>0.77</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>20 and above</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>1.00</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>0.73</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This is the aggregated sum of values of individual adult equivalent scales in a household.</p> <p>Must be greater 0.</p> <p>Must be greater, less than or equal to HHSIZE (Household Size).</p> <p>Derived from the individual-level file.</p>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>0-1 yrs</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>1-3 yrs</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>4-6 yrs</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>7-9 yrs</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>10-12 yrs</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>13-15 yrs</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>16-19 yrs</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>20 and above</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>0.73</i>
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6	WTA_HH	Household weighting coefficient <i>See 2.7.1 for details.</i>	To be merged from Household-level file.																											
7	WTA_POP	Population weighting coefficient	To be merged from Household-level file.																											
8	WTA_ADQ	Adult equivalent (FAO) population weighting	To obtain adult equivalent population estimates, this is the weight to be																											

		coefficient	used in all computations referring to household level data. The interpretation is that the number or proportion of adult equivalent people with x characteristic. WTA_ADQ = WTA_HH*FAO_ADQ
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2.7.3.2 Actual food purchases

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
All expenditure are annualized and in current local prices.			
12	FDBY_TR	Reference period for purchased food <i>1 = Day 2 = Week 3 = Two week 4 = Month 5 = Semi-annual 6 = Annual</i>	This is the time reference period for purchases of food. All amounts provided in the remainder of this section have been annualized.
13	FDBRDBY	Bread and cereals purchased	(a) Rice in all forms; (b) Maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye and other cereals in the form of grain, flour or meal; (c) Bread and other bakery products (crisp bread, rusks, toasted bread, biscuits, gingerbread, wafers, waffles, crumpets, muffins, croissants, cakes, tarts, pies, quiches, pizzas, etc); (d) Mixes and doughs for the preparation of bakery products; (e) Pasta products in all forms; couscous; RICE (f) Cereal preparations (cornflakes, oatflakes, etc.) and other cereal products (malt, malt flour, malt extract, potato starch, tapioca, sago and other starches) Includes: food (containing starch grains; mealy; resembling flour) products prepared with meat, fish, seafood, cheese, vegetables or fruit. Excludes: meat pies (classified under FDMEATBY, FDMEATPR);

			<i>fish pies (FDFISHBY, FDFISHPR); sweet corn (FDVEGBY, FDVEGPR).</i>
14	FDTUBBY	Bananas and tubers purchased	<p>(a) Bananas such as plantain (b) Fresh or chilled potatoes and other tuber vegetables (manioc, arrowroot, cassava, sweet potatoes, etc.); (c) Products of tuber vegetables (flours, meals, flakes, purées, chips and crisps) including frozen preparations such as chipped potatoes.</p> <p>Excludes: Fresh, chilled, frozen or dried roots such as beetroots, carrots, onions, parsnips, radishes, turnips, etc. (FDVEGBY)</p>
15	FDPOULBY	Poultry purchased	<p>Fresh, chilled or frozen meat of: -</p> <p>(a) Poultry (chicken, duck, goose, turkey, guinea fowl, quail, pigeon, grouse, pheasant); (b) Dried, salted or smoked poultry and edible offal (sausages, bacon, ham, pâté, etc.); (c) Other preserved or processed poultry and poultry-based preparations (chicken extracts, chicken juices, chicken pies, etc.).</p> <p>Includes: <i>Poultry purchased live for consumption as food.</i></p> <p>Excludes: <i>land and sea snails (classified under FDFISHBY, FDFISHPR); lard and other edible animal fats (FDOILBY, FDOILPR); soups, broths and stocks containing meat (FDOTHBY, FDOTHPR).</i></p>
16	FDMEATBY	Meats purchased	<p>Fresh, chilled or frozen meat of: -</p> <p>(a) Bovine animals (beef), swine (pork), sheep and goat; (b) Horse, mule, donkey, camel and the like; (c) Hare, rabbit and game (antelope, deer, boar, etc.); (d) Fresh, chilled or frozen edible offal; (e) Dried, salted or smoked meat</p>

			<p>and edible offal (sausages, salami, bacon, ham, pâté, etc.);</p> <p>(f) Other preserved or processed meat and meat-based preparations (canned meat, meat extracts, meat juices, meat pies, etc.).</p> <p>Includes: <i>meat and edible offal of marine mammals (seals, walruses, whales, etc.) and exotic animals (kangaroo, ostrich, alligator, etc.); animals purchased live for consumption as food.</i></p> <p>Excludes: <i>land and sea snails (classified under FDFISHBY, FDFISHPR); lard and other edible animal fats (FDOILBY, FDOILPR); soups, broths and stocks containing meat (FDOTHBY, FDOTHPR).</i></p>
17	FDFISHBY	Fish and seafood purchased	<p>(a) Fresh, chilled or frozen fish;</p> <p>(b) Fresh, chilled or frozen seafood (crustaceans, molluscs and other shellfish, sea snails);</p> <p>(c) Dried, smoked or salted fish and seafood;</p> <p>(d) Other preserved or processed fish and seafood and fish and seafood-based preparations (canned fish and seafood, caviar and other hard roes, fish pies, etc.).</p> <p>Includes: <i>land crabs, land snails and frogs; fish and seafood purchased live for consumption as food.</i></p> <p>Excludes: <i>soups, broths and stocks containing fish and seafood (FDOTHBY, FDOTHPR).</i></p>
18	FDDAIRBY	Milk, cheese and eggs purchased	<p>(a) Raw milk; pasteurized or sterilized milk;</p> <p>(b) Condensed, evaporated or powdered milk;</p> <p>(c) Yoghurt, cream, milk-based desserts, milk-based beverages and other similar milk-based products;</p> <p>(d) Cheese and curd;</p>

			<p>(e) Eggs and egg products made wholly from eggs.</p> <p>Includes: milk, cream and yoghurt containing sugar, cocoa, fruit or flavorings; dairy products not based on milk such as soy milk.</p> <p>Excludes: butter and butter products (FDOILBY, FDOILPR).</p>
19	FDFATSBY	Oils, fats and oil-rich nuts purchased	<p>(a) Butter and butter products (butter oil, ghee, etc.);</p> <p>(b) Margarine (including "diet" margarine) and other vegetable fats (including peanut butter);</p> <p>(c) Edible oils (olive oil, corn oil, sunflower-seed oil, cottonseed oil, soybean oil, groundnut oil, walnut oil, etc.);</p> <p>(d) Edible animal fats (lard, etc.).</p> <p>(e) Dried nuts and edible seeds;</p> <p>Excludes: cod or halibut liver oil (HLMEDC).</p>
20	FDFRUTBY	Fruits purchased	<p>(a) Fresh, chilled or frozen fruit;</p> <p>(b) Dried fruit, fruit peel, fruit kernels,</p> <p>(c) Preserved fruit and fruit-based products.</p> <p>Includes: melons and water melons.</p> <p>Excludes: vegetables cultivated for their fruit such as aubergines, cucumbers and tomatoes (FDVEGBY, FDVEGPR); jams, marmalades, compotes, jellies, fruit purées and pastes and parts of plants preserved in sugar (FDSWTBY, FDSWTPR); fruit juices and syrups (FDOBEVBY, FDOBEVPR).</p>
21	FDVEGBY	Vegetables excludes pulses purchased	<p>(a) Fresh, chilled, frozen or dried vegetables cultivated for their leaves or stalks (asparagus, broccoli, cauliflower, endives, fennel, spinach, etc.), for their fruit (aubergines, cucumbers, courgettes, green peppers, pumpkins, tomatoes, etc.)</p> <p>(b) Preserved or processed vegetables and vegetable-based</p>

			<p>products;</p> <p>(c) Fresh, chilled, frozen or dried roots (beetroots, carrots, onions, parsnips, radishes, turnips, etc.)</p> <p>Includes: <i>olives; garlic; sweet corn; sea fennel and other edible seaweed; mushrooms and other edible fungi.</i></p> <p>Excludes: <i>potato starch, tapioca, sago and other starches (FDTUBBY, FDTUBPR); soups, broths and stocks containing vegetables and culinary herbs (parsley, rosemary, thyme, etc.) and spices (pepper, pimento, ginger, etc.) (FDOETHBY, FDOETHPR); vegetable juices (FDOBEVBY, FDOBEVPR).</i></p>
22	FDBEANBY	Pulses (beans and peas) purchased	<p>(a) Fresh, chilled, frozen or dried beans, peas and lentils cultivated for their leaves or stalks</p> <p>(b) Preserved or processed beans, peas and lentils and bean or peas or lentil-based products.</p>
23	FDSWTBY	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionary purchased	<p>(a) Cane or beet sugar, unrefined or refined, powdered, crystallized or in lumps;</p> <p>(b) Jams, marmalades, compotes, jellies, fruit purées and pastes, natural and artificial honey, maple syrup, molasses and parts of plants preserved in sugar;</p> <p>(c) Chocolate in bars or slabs, chewing gum, sweets, toffees, pastilles and other confectionery products;</p> <p>(d) Cocoa-based foods and cocoa-based dessert preparations;</p> <p>(e) Edible ice, ice cream and sorbet.</p> <p>Includes: <i>artificial sugar substitutes.</i></p> <p>Excludes: <i>cocoa and chocolate-based powder (FDBEVBY, FDBEVPR).</i></p>
24	FDBEVBY	Non-alcoholic beverages purchased	<p>(a) Coffee, whether or not decaffeinated, roasted or ground, including instant coffee;</p> <p>(b) Tea, maté and other plant products for infusions;</p> <p>(c) Cocoa, whether or not</p>

			<p>sweetened, and chocolate-based powder.</p> <p>(d) Mineral or spring waters; all drinking water sold in containers;</p> <p>(e) Soft drinks such as sodas, lemonades and colas;</p> <p>(f) Fruit and vegetable juices;</p> <p>(g) Syrups and concentrates for the preparation of beverages.</p> <p>Includes: <i>cocoa-based beverage preparations; coffee and tea substitutes; extracts and essences of coffee and tea.</i></p> <p>Excludes: <i>chocolate in bars or slabs (FDSWTBY, FDSWTPR); cocoa-based food and cocoa-based dessert preparations (FDSWTBY, FDSWTPR); non-alcoholic beverages which are generally alcoholic such as non-alcoholic beer (FDALCBY, FDALCPR).</i></p>
25	FDALCBY	Alcoholic beverages purchased	<p>Alcoholic beverages (spirits, wines and beer) classified here are those purchased for home consumption.</p> <p>The group excludes alcoholic beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, etc. (FDRESTBY).</p> <p>The beverages classified here include low or non-alcoholic beverages, which are generally alcoholic such as non-alcoholic beer.</p>
26	FDOTHBY	Food items not mentioned above purchased	<p>(a) Salt, spices (pepper, pimento, ginger, etc.), culinary herbs (parsley, rosemary, thyme, etc.), sauces, condiments, seasonings (mustard, mayonnaise, ketchup, soy sauce, etc.), vinegar;</p> <p>(b) Prepared baking powders, baker's yeast, dessert preparations, soups, broths, stocks, culinary ingredients, etc.;</p> <p>(c) Homogenized baby food and dietary preparations irrespective</p>

			<p>of the composition.</p> <p>Excludes: milk-based desserts and soya milk (FDMILKBY, FDMILKPR); artificial sugar substitutes and cocoa-based dessert preparations (FDSWTBY, FDSWTPR).</p>
27	FDRESTBY	Food consumed in restaurants and canteens purchased	<p>(a) Catering services (meals, snacks, drinks and refreshments) provided by restaurants, cafés, buffets, bars, tearooms, etc., including those provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in places providing recreational, cultural, sporting or entertainment services; - on public transport (coaches, trains, boats, airplanes, etc.) when priced separately; <p>(b) Sale of food products and beverages for immediate consumption by kiosks, street vendors and the like, including food products and beverages dispensed ready for consumption by automatic vending machines;</p> <p>(c) Sale of cooked dishes by restaurants for consumption off their premises;</p> <p>(d) Sale of cooked dishes by catering contractors whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home.</p> <p>Includes: tips.</p>
28	FDTOTBY	Total value of purchased food	<p>SUM(FDBRDBY, FDTUBBY, FDPOULBY, FDMEATBY, FDFISHBY, FDDAIRBY, FDFATSBY, FDFRUTBY, FDVEGBY, FDBEANBY, FDSWTBY, FDBEVBY, FDALCBY, FDOTHBY, FDRESTBY)</p>

2.7.3.3 Own food consumption from farm and/or enterprise

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
<p>All expenditure are annualized and in current local prices.</p> <p>This includes food from: -</p> <p>(a) Farm</p> <p>(b) Stock (from previous season)</p> <p>(c) Enterprise (can be home-based or not)</p> <p>(d) Food given as gifts.</p>			
29	FDBRDPR	Bread and cereals auto-consumption	See FDBRDBY.
30	FDTUBPR	Bananas and tubers auto-consumption	See FDTUBBY.
31	FDPOULPR	Poultry auto-consumption	See FDPOULBY.
32	FDMEATPR	Meats auto-consumption	See FDMEATBY.
33	FDFISHPR	Fish and seafood auto-consumption	See FDFISHBY.
34	FDDAIRPR	Milk, cheese and eggs auto-consumption	See FDDAIRBY.
35	PDFATSPR	Oils, fats and oil-rich nuts auto-consumption	See PDFATSBY.
36	PDFRUTPR	Fruits auto-consumption	See PDFRUTBY.
37	FDVEGPR	Vegetables excludes pulses auto-consumption	See FDVEGBY.
38	FDBEANPR	Pulses (beans and peas) auto-consumption	See FDBEANBY.
39	FDSWTPR	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionary auto-consumption	See FDSWTBY.
40	FDBEVPR	Coffee, tea and cocoa auto-consumption	See FDBEVBY.
41	FDALCPR	Alcoholic beverages auto-consumption	See FDALCBY.

42	FDOTHPR	Food items not mentioned above auto-consumption	See FDOTHBY. Note: This includes food received as gifts if they cannot be categorized by the above classification.
43	FDTOTPR	Total value of auto-consumption food	SUM(FDBRDPR, FDTUBPR, FDPOULPR, FDMEATPR, FDFISHPR, FDDAIRPR, FDFATSPR, FDFRUTPR, FDVEGPR, FDBEANPR, FDSWTPR, FDDEVPR, FDALCPR, FDOTHPR)

2.7.3.4 Education expenditure

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
All expenditure are annualized and in current local prices.			
45	EDTUTION	Tuition (school fees and registration)	These are the regular stipulated fees charged by school institutions. It excludes fees for extra tuition that can be charged independently from the regular school mainstream.
46	EDBOOKS	Text books and stationery	Includes exercise books.
47	EDUNIFMS	School uniforms	Includes school uniforms and footwear.
48	EDEXTRA	Extra-curricular activities	Individual tutoring, co-curricula activities, etc. Activities that are not regular as part of the education system.
49	EDRMBRD	Feeding and Boarding	Includes food for day scholars and boarding fees for boarders.
50	EDTRNSP	Transport to school	Transport costs to school only. This would be daily bus fares for ay scholars and transport costs
51	EDMTNCE	Fees for school maintenance	Included here are fees or charges for goods provided to the school to cover teacher salaries, maintenance, repair and construction of the school

			facilities, other such costs, whether these are legal or not charges.
52	EDINSUR	Education insurance	Cost of education insurance coverage. However, this is not included as part of total consumption aggregate.
52	EDOTH	Expenditure on education not mentioned elsewhere	Includes examination fees.
53	EDAGG	Education expenditure if cannot be classified by above groups	If expenditure cannot be classified by any of the above categories, then total education costs should be aggregated under this variable. All education costs (Variable No. 45-51, 53) above will be missing.
54	EDTEXP	Total value of education	SUM(EDTUTION, EDBOOKS, EDUNIFMS, EDEXTRA, EDRMBRD, EDTRNSP, EDMTNCE, EDOTH, EDAGG)

2.7.3.5 Health expenditure

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
All expenditure are annualized and in current local prices.			
55	HLCONS	Consultation fees	Fees charged based on the type of health facility. These are set-up fees for just seeing the health practitioner or health facility before any treatment. These fees range in price depending upon the complexity of the disease or referral.
56	HLMEDC	Medicines	Medicinal preparations, medicinal drugs, patent medicines, serums and vaccines, vitamins and minerals, cod liver oil and halibut liver oil, oral contraceptives. Excludes: <i>veterinary products and articles for personal hygiene such as</i>

			<i>medicinal soaps (NFDFOTH).</i>
57	HLPROC	Medical procedure	Expenditures, in cash or in-kind, for all medical procedures (laboratory tests, X-rays, physical therapy, out-patient surgery and the like). Excludes surgeries and medical procedures carried out during a period of hospitalization.
58	HLTRAD	Traditional doctors and medicines	All cost related to traditional doctors and medicines. See detailed definition of traditional doctors in 2.7.1.4 (Variable No. 19 HPROVIDE)
59	HLHOSPT	Hospitalization	Includes all expenses, in cash or in-kind, associated with hospitalization, including surgeries, room fees, laboratory tests, and drugs provided in the hospital. Excludes transportation to the hospital.
60	HLTRSP	Transport to hospital	Includes the cost of ambulances or other means of transport to and from the hospital when a person is interned.
61	HLINSUR	Health insurance	Cost of health insurance coverage.
62	HLEQPT	Therapeutic equipment and appliances	These are generally considered as durable goods. (a) Corrective eyeglasses and contact lenses, hearing aids, glass eyes, artificial limbs and other prosthetic devices, orthopedic braces and supports, orthopedic footwear, surgical belts, trusses and supports, neck braces, medical massage equipment and health lamps, powered and unpowered wheelchairs and invalid carriages, "special" beds, crutches, electronic and other devices for monitoring blood pressure, etc.; (b) Repair of such articles.

			<p>Includes: dentures but not fitting costs.</p> <p>Excludes: hire of therapeutic equipment (HLPROC); protective goggles, belts and supports for sport (NFDRECRE); sunglasses not fitted with corrective lenses (NFDOTH).</p>
63	HLOTH	Expenditures on health not mentioned elsewhere	Other health costs not included above
64	HLAGG	Health expenditure if cannot be classified by above	<p>If health expenditure cannot be classified by any of the above categories, then total health costs should be aggregated under this variable.</p> <p>All health costs (Variable No. 52-59) above will be missing.</p>
65	HLTEXP	Total value of health	<p>SUM(HLCONS, HLMEDC, HLTRAD, HLPROC, HLTRSP, HLINSURE, HLOTH, HLAGG)</p> <p>HLHOSPT is excluded.</p> <p>HLEPQT may be included or excluded depending on how country views this expenditure (is this expenditure or is it expenditure on capital goods).</p> <p>If capital good then will be computed under NFDINVES, NFDUSEVL.</p>

2.7.3.6 Frequent non-food

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
All expenditure are annualised and in current local prices.			
66	NFDTBAC	Tobacco and narcotics	<p>This group covers all purchases/auto-consumption of tobacco by households, including purchases of tobacco in restaurants, cafés, bars, service stations, etc.</p> <p>(a) Cigarettes; cigarette tobacco and cigarette papers;</p> <p>(b) cigars, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco or snuff;</p>

			<p>(c) Marijuana, opium, cocaine and their derivatives;</p> <p>(d) Other vegetable-based narcotics such as cola nuts, betel leaves and betel nuts; khat (miraa);</p> <p>(e) Other narcotics including chemicals and man-made drugs.</p> <p>Excludes: <i>other smokers' articles such pipes, lighters, cigarette cases, cigar cutters, ashtrays, etc (NDFOTH).</i></p>
67	NFDWATER	Water	Water supply and other water-related services.
68	NDFUEL	Electricity, gas, fuels and heat energy	<p>Electricity, gas, fuels and heat energy.</p> <p>(a) Electricity:</p> <p>Includes: <i>associated expenditure such as hire of meters, reading of meters, standing charges, etc.</i></p> <p>(b) Gas: Town gas and natural gas; Liquefied hydrocarbons (butane, propane, etc.).</p> <p>Includes: <i>associated expenditure such as hire of meters, reading of meters, storage containers, standing charges, etc.</i></p> <p>(c) Liquid fuels: Domestic heating and lighting oils.</p> <p>(d) Solid fuels: Coal, coke, briquettes, firewood, charcoal, peat and the like.</p> <p>(e) Heat energy: Hot water and steam purchased from district heating plants.</p> <p>Includes: <i>associated expenditure such as hire of meters, reading of meters, standing charges, etc.; ice used for cooling and refrigeration purposes.</i></p>
69	NFDUTIL	Refuse, sewage collection, disposal and other services	<p>Refuse collection and disposal as well as sewage collection and disposal.</p> <p>Includes other services relating to the dwelling: -</p> <p>(a) Co-proprietor charges for</p>

			<p>caretaking, gardening, stairwell cleaning, heating and lighting, maintenance of lifts and refuse disposal chutes, etc. in multi-occupied buildings;</p> <p>(b) Security services;</p> <p>(c) Snow removal and chimney sweeping.</p> <p>Excludes: household services such as window cleaning, disinfecting, fumigation and pest extermination (NFDFMTN); bodyguards (NFDFOTH).</p>
70	NFDCLOTH	Clothing and footwear	<p>(a) Clothing materials</p> <p>(b) Garments</p> <p>(c) Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories</p> <p>(d) Cleaning (laundry and dry cleaning), repair and hire of clothing, shoes and other footwear</p> <p>(e) Repair and hire of footwear</p> <p>Excludes: school uniforms</p>
71	NFDFMTN	Furnishings and routine household maintenance	<p>(a) Furniture and furnishings, carpets, household equipment and household linen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hire of furniture, furnishings, carpets, household equipment and household linen. - lighting equipment such as ceiling lights, standard lamps, globe lights and bedside lamps; - screens, folding partitions and other furniture and fixtures. <p>(b) Household textiles includes furnishing fabrics, curtain material, curtains, double curtains, awnings, door curtains and fabric blinds;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bedding such as futons, pillows, bolsters and hammocks; - bed linen such as sheets, pillowcases, blankets, travelling rugs, plaids, eiderdowns, counterpanes and mosquito nets;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - table linen and bathroom linen such as tablecloths, table napkins, towels and face cloths; bathroom mats, rush mats and doormats - other household textiles such as shopping bags, laundry bags, shoe bags, covers for clothes and furniture, flags, sunshades, etc.; - dry-cleaning, laundering and dyeing of household linen, household textiles and carpets; - repair of such articles. <p>Includes: cloth bought by the piece; oilcloth; bathroom mats, rush mats and doormats.</p> <p>Excludes: fabric wall coverings (<i>NFDREPAR</i>); tapestries (<i>NFDINVES</i>); floor coverings such as carpets and fitted carpets (<i>NFDINVES</i>); electric blankets (<i>NFDSEPPL</i>); covers for motor cars, motorcycles, etc. (<i>NFDTRANS</i>); air mattresses and sleeping bags (<i>NFDRECRE</i>), antique floor coverings acquired primarily as stores of value (capital formation).</p> <p>(c) Glassware, tableware and household utensils (non-electric items)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Glassware, crystal ware, ceramic ware and china ware of the kind used for table, kitchen, bathroom, toilet, office and indoor decoration; - cutlery, flatware and silverware; - non-electric kitchen utensils of all materials such as saucepans, stewpots, pressure cookers, frying pans, coffee mills, purée makers, mincers, hotplates, household scales and other such mechanical devices; - non-electric household articles of all materials such as containers for bread,
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			<p>coffee, spices, etc., waste bins, waste-paper baskets, laundry baskets, portable money boxes and strongboxes, towel rails, bottle racks, irons and ironing boards, letter boxes, feeding bottles, thermos flasks and iceboxes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repair of such articles. <p>Excludes: lighting equipment (<i>NFDINVES</i>); electric household appliances (<i>NFDSEPPL</i>); (05.6.1); personal weighing machines and baby scales (<i>NDFDOTH</i>); ashtrays (<i>NDFDOTH</i>).</p> <p>(d) Tools and equipment for house and garden are small tools and miscellaneous accessories. These includes: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hand tools such as saws, hammers, screwdrivers, wrenches, spanners, pliers, trimming knives, rasps and files; - garden tools such as wheelbarrows, watering cans, hoses, spades, shovels, rakes, forks, scythes, sickles and secateurs; - ladders and steps; - door fittings (hinges, handles and locks), fittings for radiators and fireplaces, other metal articles for the house (curtain rails, carpet rods, hooks, etc.) or for the garden (chains, grids, stakes and hoop segments for fencing and bordering); - small electric accessories such as power sockets, switches, wiring flex, electric bulbs, fluorescent lighting tubes, torches, flashlights, hand lamps, electric batteries for general use, bells and alarms; - repair of such articles. <p>Excludes: Motorized tools and</p>
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			<p>equipment such as electric drills, saws, sanders and hedge cutters, garden tractors, lawnmowers, cultivators, chainsaws and water pumps and repair of such articles (<i>NFDINVES</i>).</p> <p>(e) Goods and services for routine household maintenance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cleaning and maintenance products such as soaps, washing powders, washing liquids, scouring powders, detergents, disinfectant bleaches, softeners, conditioners, window-cleaning products, waxes, polishes, dyes, unblocking agents, disinfectants, insecticides, pesticides, fungicides and distilled water; - articles for cleaning such as brooms, scrubbing brushes, dustpans and dust brushes, dusters, tea towels, floorcloths, household sponges, scourers, steel wool and chamois leathers; - paper products such as filters, tablecloths and table napkins, kitchen paper, vacuum cleaner bags and cardboard tableware, including aluminium foil and plastic bin liners; - other non-durable household articles such as matches, candles, lamp wicks, methylated spirits, clothes-pegs, clothes hangers, pins, safety pins, sewing needles, knitting needles, thimbles, nails, screws, nuts and bolts, tacks, washers, glues and adhesive tapes for household use, string, twine and rubber gloves. - household services such as window cleaning, disinfecting, fumigation and pest extermination;
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			<p>Includes: polishes, creams and other shoe-cleaning articles; fire extinguishers for households.</p> <p>Excludes: brushes and scrapers for paint, varnish and wallpaper (<i>NFDREPAR</i>); fire extinguishers for transport equipment (<i>NFDTRANS</i>); products specifically for the cleaning and maintenance of transport equipment such as paints, chrome cleaners, sealing compounds and bodywork polishes (<i>NFDTRANS</i>); horticultural products for the upkeep of ornamental gardens (<i>NFDRECRE</i>); paper handkerchiefs, toilet paper, toilet soaps, toilet sponges and other products for personal hygiene (<i>NFDOITH</i>); cigarette, cigar and pipe lighters and lighter fuel (<i>NFDIOTH</i>).</p>
72	NFDDOME	Domestic household services	<p>(a) Domestic services supplied by paid staff employed in private service such as maids, butlers, cooks, drivers, gardeners, governesses, secretaries, tutors and au pairs;</p> <p>(b) Similar services, including babysitting and housework, supplied by enterprises or self-employed persons.</p> <p>Excludes: bodyguards (<i>NFDFOTH</i>).</p>
73	NFDTRANS	Transportation	<p>(a) Transport services: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passenger transport by railway - Passenger transport by road - Passenger transport by air - Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway - Combined passenger transport - Other purchased transport services <p>(b) Operation of personal transport equipment: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment; - Fuels and lubricants for

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personal transport equipment; - Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment; - Other services in respect of personal transport equipment <p>Excludes: School transport services (EDTRNSP); health transport services (HLTRSP); purchase of vehicles such as non-commercial personal cars, motorcycles, etc (NFDINVES).</p>
74	NFDCOMM	Communication (postal and telephone)	<p>(a) Postal services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payments for the delivery of letters, postcards and parcels; - Private mail and parcel delivery. <p>Includes: all purchases of new postage stamps, pre-franked postcards and aerogrammes.</p> <p>Excludes: purchase of used or cancelled postage stamps (NFDRECRE); financial services of post offices (NFDFOH).</p> <p>(b) Telephone and telefax services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation and subscription costs of personal telephone equipment; - telephone calls from a private line or from a public line (public telephone box, post office cabin, etc.); telephone calls from hotels, cafés, restaurants and the like; - telegraphy, telex and telefax services; - information transmission services; Internet connection services; - hire of telephones, telefax machines, telephone-answering machines and telephone loudspeakers. <p>Excludes: Purchases of telephones, radio-telephones, telefax machines, telephone-answering machines and telephone loudspeakers; repair of such equipment (NFDSEPPL).</p> <p>Includes: Internet services</p>

75	NFDRECRE	Recreation and culture	<p>(a) Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment</p> <p>(b) Other major durables for recreation and culture</p> <p>(c) Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets</p> <p>(d) Recreational and cultural services</p> <p>(e) Newspapers, books and stationery.</p> <p>(f) Package holidays</p> <p>Excludes: textbooks and other schooling books (EDBOOKS)</p>
76	NFDINSUR	Other insurance excluding health	<p>Service charges for insurance namely:</p> <p>(a) Life insurance and</p> <p>(b) Non-life insurance (insurance in connection with the dwelling, education, transport, etc.).</p>
77	NFDPTAX	Property service charges, licenses and taxes	<p>These are fees and service charges for services provided such as collection of garbage, land rates by County councils.</p> <p>Excludes: taxes for rent of land or equipment.</p>
78	NFDRNTAC	Actual rent paid	<p>(a) Rentals normally include payment for the use of the land on which the property stands, the dwelling occupied, the fixtures and fittings for heating, plumbing, lighting, etc., and, in the case of a dwelling let furnished, the furniture.</p> <p>(b) Rentals also include payment for the use of a garage to provide parking in connection with the dwelling. The garage does not have to be physically contiguous to the dwelling; nor does it have to be leased from the same landlord.</p> <p>(c) Rentals actually paid for secondary residences so long as this is part of the regular household.</p> <p>Excludes: Rentals do not include payment for the use of garages or</p>

			<i>parking spaces not in connection with the dwelling (NFDTRANS). Nor do they include charges for water supply (NFDUTIL); refuse collection and sewage collection (NFDUTIL); co-proprietor charges for caretaking, gardening, stairwell cleaning, heating and lighting, maintenance of lifts and refuse disposal chutes, etc. in multi-occupied buildings (NFDUTIL); charges for electricity (NFDUTIL) and gas (NFDUTIL); charges for heating and hot water supplied by heating plants (NFDUTIL); accommodation services of holiday villages and holiday centers (NFDFOTH).</i>
79	NFDRNTIF	Owner-occupied imputed rent	(a) Imputed rentals of owners occupying their main residence. (b) Imputed rentals for secondary residences; (c) Imputed rentals of households paying a reduced rental or housed free.
80	NFDRNTIM	Statistical imputed rent for all households	This is the rent value using some statistical methodology such as the hedonic regression model or index score using some regression analyses. This assigns all households an imputed rent value based upon some criterion.
81	NFDRNTHH	Actual and imputed rent for missing rent	It is a combination of NFDRNTAC and NFDRNTIM, i.e. actual rent paid for households paying rent and imputed rent for households with missing rent (from the statistical methodology).
82	NFDFOTH	Expenditures on frequent non-food not mentioned elsewhere	(a) Social protection as defined here covers assistance and support services provided to persons who are: elderly, disabled, having occupational injuries and diseases, survivors, unemployed, destitute, homeless, low-income earners, indigenous people, immigrants, refugees, alcohol and

			<p>substance abusers, etc. It also covers assistance and support services provided to families and children.</p> <p>(b) Personal care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments - Electric appliances for personal care - Other appliances, articles and products for personal care
83	NFDTOTPR	Total value of self-produced non-foods	<p>This depends on how countries collect this information. In some countries, no distinction is made between purchase and own-enterprise consumption of non-food goods and therefore, all non-food will fall in any of the above categories.</p> <p>This is because non-food own enterprise consumption is not a large household expenditure and if items can be classified by above groups, then the above categorical classification should be followed.</p> <p>But if self-produced items are not categorized, these should be summed here.</p>
84	NDFTEXP	Total value of frequent non-food expenditure excluding education and health	<p>SUM(NFDTBAC, NFDWATER, NDFDFUEL, NFDUTIL, NFD CLOTH, NDFDFMTN, NFDDOME, NFDTRANS, NFD COMM, NFDRECRE, NFDINSUR, NFDPTAX, NFDFOH, NFDTOTPR, NFD RNTHH)</p>

2.7.3.7 Infrequent non-food

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
All expenditure are annualised and in current local prices.			
83	NFDREPAR	Maintenance and repairs of dwelling unit (minor works)	Only expenditures which tenants or owner-occupiers incur on materials and services for minor maintenance

			<p>and repair are part of individual expenditure of households. Expenditures on materials and services for major maintenance and repair are not part of individual consumption.</p> <p>(a) Materials and services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling. Maintenance and repair of dwellings are distinguished by two features: first, they are activities that have to be undertaken regularly in order to maintain the dwelling in good working order; second, they do not change the dwelling's performance, capacity or expected service life.</p> <p>Materials for maintenance: Products and materials, such as paints and varnishes, renderings, wallpapers, fabric wall coverings, window panes, plaster, cement, putty, wallpaper pastes, etc., purchased for minor maintenance and repair of the dwelling.</p> <p>Includes: <i>small plumbing items (pipes, taps, joints, etc.), surfacing materials (floorboards, ceramic tiles, etc.) and brushes and scrapers for paint, varnish and wallpaper.</i></p> <p>Excludes: <i>fitted carpets and linoleum (NFDFMTN); hand tools, door fittings, power sockets, wiring flex and lamp bulbs (NFDFMTN); brooms, scrubbing brushes, dusting brushes and cleaning products (NFDFMTN); products, materials and fixtures used for major maintenance and repair (intermediate consumption) or for extension and conversion of the dwelling (capital formation).</i></p> <p>(b) Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling. Services of plumbers, electricians, carpenters, glaziers, painters, decorators, floor polishers, etc. engaged for minor maintenance and repair of the dwelling.</p>
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			<p>Includes: total value of the service (that is, both the cost of labor and the cost of materials are covered).</p> <p>Excludes: household services such as window cleaning, disinfecting, fumigation and pest extermination (NFDFMTN); bodyguards (NFDFOTH).</p> <p><u>Unfortunately, in most household surveys, this is vaguely defined and so this will be excluded and left as sysmis or with a zero value.</u></p>
84	NFDSEPPL	Electric small appliances	<p>(a) Small electric household appliances (semi-durable) such as coffee mills, coffee-makers, juice extractors, can-openers, food mixers, deep fryers, meat grills, knives, toasters, ice cream makers, sorbet makers, yoghurt makers, hotplates, irons, kettles, fans, electric blankets, etc.</p> <p>Includes: delivery and installation of the appliances when applicable.</p> <p>Excludes: small non-electric household articles and kitchen utensils (NFDFMTN); electric and non-electric appliances for personal care (NFDOETH).</p> <p>(b) Repair of small electric household appliances.</p> <p>Includes: total value of the service (that is, both the cost of labor and the cost of materials are covered); charges for the leasing or rental of major household appliances.</p>
85	NFDSNPPL	Non-electric small appliances	<p>(a) Includes bicycles, non-electric cooking stove, etc.</p> <p>Includes: delivery and installation of the appliances when applicable.</p> <p>(b) Repair of small non-electric household appliances.</p> <p>Includes: total value of the service (that is, both the cost of labor and the cost of materials are covered); charges for the leasing or rental of household appliances.</p>

86	NFDINVES	Large investments (purchase of large household assets)	<p>This refers to items purchased last survey period (usually 12 months). NFDUSEVL refers to assets owned by household and includes all assets purchased irrespective of year or period.</p> <p>(a) Major household appliances whether electric or not (durable) such refrigerators, freezers and fridge-freezers; washing machines, dryers, drying cabinets, dishwashers, ironing and pressing machines; cookers, spit roasters, hobs, ranges, ovens and microwave ovens; air-conditioners, humidifiers, space heaters, water heaters, ventilators and extractor hoods; vacuum cleaners, steam-cleaning machines, carpet shampooing machines and machines for scrubbing, waxing and polishing floors; other major household appliances such as safes, sewing machines, knitting machines, water softeners, etc.</p> <p>(b) Major household substantial assets such as cars, bicycles, motorcycles, dwelling unit, TVs, etc.</p> <p>(c) Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beds, sofas, couches, tables, chairs, cupboards, chests of drawers and bookshelves; - pictures, sculptures, engravings, tapestries and other art objects including reproductions of works of art and other ornaments; - Loose carpets, fitted carpets, linoleum and other such floor coverings. Includes: laying of floor coverings <p><i>Includes:</i> delivery and installation of the appliances when applicable.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i> such appliances that are built into the structure of the building</p>
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			<p>(capital formation).</p> <p>Some exceptions need to be done in countries where the definition of assets does not necessarily imply large items as defined by COICOP.</p> <p><u>Therefore country definition supersedes the international definition.</u></p>
87	NFDUSEVL	Use value for large investments	<p>Appropriate measure of consumption of durable goods is the value of services that household receives from the possession of good over the relevant time period i.e. the purchase of a durable good is not realized over a single-use or a relatively short period but is realized over a fairly long period. It is the basis of this argument that durable goods are assigned a use-value relative to its lifespan.</p> <p>Several methods depending on what kind of data is available (see ANNEX IV for methodology formulae)¹⁶</p>
88	NFDCEREM	Non-regular expenditure	<p>This may includes:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Gifts to other people (b) Dowry (bride-price) (c) Contributions to wedding or funeral and other ceremonies (d) Contributions to religious and other organizations. <p>Most of these expenditures are excluded in aggregate expenditure computation, as they are not regular consistent activities but very infrequent and highly elastic.</p>
89	NFDREMCS	Cash transfer payments (remittances) received	<p>Remittances to household whether regular or not. These may be actual cash transactions.</p> <p>These will not be included in total aggregate consumption expenditure due to double counting, that is, money received is used for household consumption expenditure.</p>

¹⁶ Deaton and Zaidi, 2002

90	NFDREMGD	Food transfer payments (remittances) received	Remittances to household whether regular or not. These may be actual food transfers valued at the market rate. These will not be included in total aggregate consumption expenditure due to double counting, that is, money received is used for household consumption expenditure.
91	NFDREMOT	Other transfer payments (remittances) received	Remittances to household whether regular or not. These may be other transfers (non-food or in-kind) transactions. These will not be included in total aggregate consumption expenditure due to double counting, that is, money received is used for household consumption expenditure.
92	NFDIOTH	Expenditures on infrequent non-food not mentioned elsewhere	Items not included elsewhere.
93	NFDITEXP	Total value of infrequent non-food expenditure excluding education and health	SUM(NFDSEPPL, NFDSNPPL, NFDUSEVL, NFDINSUR, NFDIOTH)

2.7.3.8 Regional price deflators

(a) Sub-file

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
Unit price value of items			
These can be collected from price survey or external price data.			
A	REGION	Region	Lowest level to calculate price indices.
B	ITEMCODE	Item code for food and non-food items	These codes are from the survey food and non-food used in the basket.
C	TYPEID	Type of item <i>1 = Food</i> <i>2 = Non-food</i>	

D	ITEMSHR	Item shares	Item shares used to calculate national basket. These will be relative to their type, i.e. food items will have a share relative to the food basket, and non-food items will have a share of the total non-food basket expenditure.
E	RFDSHR	Regional food shares	Regional food shares to calculate regional price deflators <u>Variable 98 and 99 may be missing in some countries depending on how price indices are computed, i.e. if using a national basket irrespective of region then this will be missing.</u>
F	RNFDSHR	Regional non-food shares	Regional non-food shares to calculate regional non-food price deflators
G	FPINDEX	Regional food price deflator	Keep values as defined in the survey. Compares prices for a fixed list of goods to a base period and location, usually the capital city. The base location is assigned a value of 1. Regional price deflators are used to adjust expenditure for regional price differences, as rural-urban differences may be over-estimated.
H	NFPINDEX	Regional non-food price deflator	Keep values as defined in the survey. See notes under FPINDEX. However, in some countries, no NFPINDEX is separately computed and therefore both FPINDEX and NFPINDEX are the same/identical.
I	RCPCI	Regional Consumer Price Index	Country specific. This price deflator is an indicator of the fluctuation of price levels over time. The most common are: - (a) Consumer Price Index (CPI) (b) Producer Price Index (PPI). (c) May be missing in some countries. If prices are over a one year period, the CPI will not be used nor

			computed as price differences over time already take into account the differences over time
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Note:

1. The food and non-food price index and CPI will then be AGGREGATED and MERGED into the HH-level file based on the lowest level to calculate price index (region).
2. Variables FPINDEX, NFPINDEX and RPCPI are the ones that will be merged into the overall HH-level file.
3. Therefore households in the same region will have identical values for FPINDEX, NFPINDEX and RPCPI.

(b) Final price file

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
94	REGION	Region	Lowest level to calculate price indices.
95	FPINDEX	Regional food price deflator	Keep values as defined in the survey. Compares prices for a fixed list of goods to a base period and location, usually the capital city. The base location is assigned a value of 1. Regional price deflators are used to adjust expenditure for regional price differences, as rural-urban differences may be over-estimated.
96	NFPINDEX	Regional non-food price deflator	Keep values as defined in the survey. See notes under FPINDEX. However, in some countries, no NFPINDEX is separately computed and therefore both FPINDEX and NFPINDEX are the same/identical.
97	RPCPI	Regional Consumer Price Index	Country specific. This price deflator is an indicator of the fluctuation of price levels over time. The most common are: - (d) Consumer Price Index (CPI) (e) Producer Price Index (PPI). (f) May be missing in some countries.

			If prices are over a one year period, the CPI will not be used nor computed as price differences over time already take into account the differences over time
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2.7.3.9 Total household consumption expenditure aggregate

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
All expenditure are annualized and in current local prices.			
98	FDTEXP	Total purchased and auto-consumption food expenditure	It includes both purchased and own food consumption. SUM(FDTOTBY, FDTOTPR) Must be > 0. Check minimum and maximum values for outliers. Invalid values (0 or outliers) must be imputed by assigning lowest quintile median PCFOOD to any household by either a) RURURB and/or b) Administrative region.
99	FDTEXPDR	Total purchased and auto-consumption foods expenditure in regionally deflated prices	See above for definition on food. FDTEXP/FPINDEX
100	NFDTEXP	Total purchased and auto-consumption of non-food expenditure	SUM(EDTEXP, HLTEXP, NFDFTEXP, NFDITEXP)
101	NFDTEXDR	Total purchased and auto-consumption of non-food expenditure in regionally deflated prices	See above for definition on non-food. NFDTEXP/NFDINDEX
102	HHTEXP	Total food and non-food consumption expenditure	SUM(FDTEXP, EDTEXP, HLTEXP, NFDFTEXP, NFDITEXP) In national currency. It includes both purchased non-food and self produced non-food

			<p>consumption.</p> <p>Check minimum and maximum values for outliers.</p> <p>Invalid values (outliers) must be imputed by assigning lowest quintile median per capita non-food to any household by RURURB and administrative region.</p>
103	CTRY_EXP	Total food and non-food (country aggregate) consumption expenditure	<p>This is the aggregate derived by the country.</p> <p>This could be identical to HHTEXP or different.</p> <p>May be equal, less or more than HHTEXP.</p>
104	HHTEXPDR	Total food and non-food consumption expenditure in regionally deflated prices	<p>See above for definition on total aggregate household consumption expenditure.</p> <p>SUM(FDTEXPDR, NFDTEXDR)</p>
105	HHTEXCPI	Total food and non-food consumption expenditure in regionally deflated prices and CPI	<p>See above for definition on total aggregate household consumption expenditure.</p> <p>[SUM(FDTEXPDR, NFDTEXDR)] /RPCPI</p>
106	PCEXP	Per capita total food and non-food consumption expenditure	<p>Per capita expenditure (PCEXP) is used as it takes into account household size (economies of scale) unlike using household expenditure.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>Two (2) households with a total household aggregate expenditure of 10,000. If total household expenditure is used to classify these households, then they are of equal wealth status. But <u>Household number one has 2 people and therefore PCEXP equals 5,000.</u></p> <p><u>Household number 2 has 5 people and PCEXP equals 2,000.</u></p> <p>Therefore, the household with more persons is not as wealthy</p>

			as the household with few people. HHTEXP/HHSIZE
107	PCEXPDR	Per capita total food and non-food consumption expenditure in regionally deflated prices	HHTEXPDR/HHSIZE
108	PCEXP CPI	Per capita total food and non-food consumption expenditure in regionally deflated prices and CPI	HHTEXP CPI/HHSIZE
109	QUINTILE	Uninflated quintile by RURURB and PCEXP	No missing values permitted. Derived by ranking weighted sample population by area of residence and per capita expenditure (PCEXP) but does not consider regional price differences. Two sets of quintiles are calculated, one for rural and one for urban. Each quintile contains an equal number of population rather than households. The weighting co-efficient used to derive quintiles is WTA_POP.
110	NQUINTIL	National uninflated quintile by PCEXP	No missing values permitted. Derived by ranking weighted sample population according to per capita expenditure (PCEXP), irrespective of area of residence. One set of quintiles (5 groups) is calculated irrespective of area of residence. Each quintile contains an equal number of population rather than households. The weighting co-efficient used to derive quintiles is WTA_POP.
111	NDECIL	National uninflated deciles by PCEXP	No missing values permitted. Derived by ranking weighted sample population according to per capita expenditure (PCEXP), irrespective of area of residence. One set of deciles (10 groups) is

			<p>calculated irrespective of area of residence. Each decil contains an equal number of population rather than households.</p> <p>The weighting co-efficient used to derive quintiles is WTA_POP.</p>
112	DFQUIN	Regional deflated quintile by RURURB and PCEXPCPI	<p>No missing values permitted.</p> <p>Derived by ranking weighted sample population by area of residence and per capita expenditure (PCEXPCPI) adjusted for regional price differences.</p> <p>Two sets of quintiles are calculated, one for rural and one for urban. Each quintile contains an equal number of population rather than households.</p> <p>The weighting co-efficient used to derive quintiles is WTA_POP.</p>
113	NDFQUIN	National regional deflated quintile by PCEXPCPI	<p>No missing values permitted.</p> <p>Derived by ranking weighted sample population according to deflated per capita expenditure (PCEXPCPI), irrespective of area of residence.</p> <p>One set of quintiles (5 groups) is calculated irrespective of area of residence. Each quintile contains an equal number of population rather than households.</p> <p>The weighting co-efficient used to derive quintiles is WTA_POP.</p>
114	NDFDECIL	National regional deflated deciles by PCEXPCPI	<p>No missing values permitted.</p> <p>Derived by ranking weighted sample population according to deflated per capita expenditure (PCEXPCPI), irrespective of area of residence.</p> <p>One set of deciles (10 groups) is calculated irrespective of area of residence. Each quintile contains an equal number of population rather than households.</p> <p>The weighting co-efficient used to derive quintiles is WTA_POP.</p>

Note:

- (a) For any variable not collected in a country, variable should be created and left as system missing in the final standardized file.
- (b) All units must be in standard metric system.
- (c) The order of variables should follow as shown above for ease in reference use.

Any adaptation, deviations and assumptions from the above descriptions should be noted and clearly documented.

2.8 Documentation of the Files

For each standardized data file, a short documentation must be written, containing at least the following information:

- (a) Date of production of the harmonized data files.
- (b) Person responsible.
- (c) Extrapolated population, by Urban/Rural area.
- (d) Definition of the variable HID (this variable is usually the concatenation of several variables in the original dataset; these variables must be clearly identified, in order to facilitate the link with the original dataset).
- (e) Imputations and assumptions made (number of cases and method).
- (f) Comments and warnings to the users (limits in survey coverage, reliability of data, etc).
- (g) Any other information useful to users pertaining to the data.

2.9 Directory organization

Though seemingly trivial, it is recommended that the variable and file names proposed be followed closely. The file names for the computer programs and their resulting data files should be same, only differing in file types (the extension of the file name). All data editing checks (cleaning and assumptions) should be documented in the computer programs as comments, and the computer programs should be attached in sequence. Five sub-directories should be created under the main directory named after the survey, as shown below.

Main directory:	Storage Purposes
“\COUNTRYCODE_SURVEYNAME_YEAR\”	Parent directory of all sub-directories
Sub-Directory	

“\RAWDATA”	<p>All survey data sets as keyed in (no editing has been done on this data).</p> <p>This can further be divided into various format, STATA, SPSS, SAS directories</p>
“\CLEANDATA”	<p>All clean survey data sets before aggregation</p> <p>This can further be divided into various format, STATA, SPSS, SAS directories</p>
“\PROGRAMS”	<p>All program files that derive the above indicators (Sec 2.7)</p>
“\AGGDATA”	<p>All aggregated data files</p> <p>COUNTRY_YEAROFSURVEY_I (<i>one file Sec 2.7.1</i>)</p> <p>COUNTRY_YEAROFSURVEY_H (<i>one file Sec 2.7.2</i>)</p> <p>COUNTRY_YEAROFSURVEY_E (<i>8 sub-files - 2.7.3.1-2.7.3.8 - which are merged to form one expenditure file: 2.7.3.9). The expenditure file will follow Annex X templates.</i>)</p>
“\DOC”	<p>All survey and aggregation documentation, and survey reports</p> <p>PDF documents are better than WORD or EXCEL documents.</p> <p>This also includes data editing documents.</p>
“\QUEST”	<p>All questionnaires</p>

Annex I: Millennium Development Goals

This list is neither exclusive nor comprehensive but covers goals selected from the series of UN Conferences held in the 1990s. This does not imply any diminished commitment to other goals accepted by the international community at other international conferences. Other indicators for development include fertility rate, life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate, gross national income per capita, external debt burden as a proportion of GNP, aid as a proportion of GNP among others.

Goals and targets	Indicators
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of population below \$1 per day 2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty) 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Prevalence of underweight children (under five years of age) 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. Literacy rate of 15-24-year olds
Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-to-24-year-olds 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4. Reduce child mortality	
Target 5. Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Under-five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles

Goal 5. Improve maternal health	
Target 6. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among 15 to 24-year-old pregnant women 19. Contraceptive prevalence rate 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS
Target 8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria 22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest 26. Land area protected to maintain biological diversity 27. GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency) 28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) (Plus two figures of global atmospheric pollution: ozone depletion and the accumulation of global warming gases)
Target 10. Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	29. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source
Target 11. By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation 31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure (Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers)
<i>[Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored</i>	

	<i>separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing States]</i>
<p>Target 12. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction - both nationally and internationally)</p> <p>Target 13. Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries (Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced program of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction)</p>	<p><i>Official development assistance</i></p> <p>32. Net ODA as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income (targets of 0.7 per cent% in total and 0.15 per cent for LDCs)</p> <p>33. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p>34. Proportion of ODA that is untied</p> <p>35. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing States</p> <p>36. Proportion of ODA for transport sector in landlocked countries</p>
<p>Target 14. Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)</p>	<p><i>Market access</i></p> <p>37. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas</p> <p>38. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing</p> <p>39. Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries</p> <p>40. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p>
<p>Target 15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</p>	<p><i>Debt sustainability</i></p> <p>41. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled</p> <p>42. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p> <p>43. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief</p> <p>44. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points</p>
<p>Target 16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</p>	<p>45. Unemployment rate of 15-to-24-year-olds</p>
<p>Target 17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p>46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>

<p>Target 18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>47. Telephone lines per 1,000 people 48. Personal computers per 1,000 people [Other indicators to be decided]</p>
<p>Goal 8. Qualitative Factors</p>	
<p>In the evolution of a more stable, safe, participatory just society.</p> <p>These include capacity development for effective, democratic and accountable governance, the protection of human rights and respect for the rule of law.</p>	<p>Discussions on-going.</p>

Goals 7 and 8 need further refinement and discussions are going on.

Annex II: IDA14 indicators

1. Population below \$1 a day (%)
2. Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000)
3. Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)
4. Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)
5. Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)
6. Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)
7. Access to an improved water source (% of population)
8. Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers (per 1,000 people)
9. Cost required for business start-up (% of GNI per capita)
10. Time required for business start-up (days)
11. Public financial management (number of HIPC benchmarks met)
12. GDP per capita (constant 1995 US\$)
13. Access to an all-season road (% of rural population)
14. Household electrification rate (% of households)

Annex III: ISO List of Country Codes

The International Organization for Standardization codes (ISO) provides standard numeric and 2-letter and 3-letter alphabetic codes for 239 countries or areas of special sovereignty. This is internationally accepted and assigned to every country and is maintained by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency (ISO 3166/MA). The function of the ISO 3166/MA and its secretariat is to keep ISO 3166 up-to-date, to inform its users of changes effected in the code tables and, if needed, to give advice on the correct application of ISO 3166.¹⁷

ISO is a non-governmental organization established in 1947. Its mission is to promote the development of standardization and related activities in the world with a view to facilitate internal exchange of goods and services and to develop co-operation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity.

Country	CODE	Country	CODE
Angola	AGO	Madagascar	MDG
Benin	BEN	Malawi	MWI
Botswana	BWA	Mali	MLI
Burkina Faso	BFA	Mauritania	MRT
Burundi	BDI	Mauritius	MUS
Cameroon	CMR	Mozambique	MOZ
Cape Verde	CPV	Namibia	NAM
Central African Republic	CAF	Niger	NER
Chad	TCD	Nigeria	NGA
Comoros	COM	Rwanda	RWS
Congo	COG	Sao Tome Principe	STP
Cote d'Ivoire	CIV	Senegal	SEN
Djibouti	DJI	Seychelles	SYC
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	Sierra Leone	SLE
Eritrea	ERI	Somalia	SOM
Ethiopia	ETH	South Africa	ZAF
Gabon	GAB	Sudan	SDN
Gambia	GMB	Swaziland	SWZ
Ghana	GHA	Tanzania	TZA
Guinea	GIN	Togo	TGO
Guinea Bissau	GNB	Uganda	UGA
Kenya	KEN	Zaire/Demo. R. of Congo	COD
Lesotho	LSO	Zambia	ZMB
Liberia	LBR	Zimbabwe	ZWE

Detailed GEOCODE1 (ISO codes) will be provided in a separate document.

¹⁷ For further information, see <http://www.din.de/greimein/nasMulanje/nabd/iso3166ma/index.htm>MCI

Annex IV: International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)

Notes: This is the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities¹⁸ (ISIC) Rev. 3.1. This classification becomes final after being approved by the Statistical Commission.

A - Agriculture, hunting and forestry

01 - Agriculture, hunting and related service activities

02 - Forestry, logging and related service activities

B - Fishing

05 - Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing

This Division is divided into the following Groups:

- 050 - Fishing, aquaculture and service activities incidental to fishing

C - Mining and quarrying

10 - Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat

11 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying

12 - Mining of uranium and thorium ores

13 - Mining of metal ores

14 - Other mining and quarrying

D - Manufacturing

15 - Manufacture of food products and beverages

16 - Manufacture of tobacco products

17 - Manufacture of textiles

18 - Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur

19 - Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear

20 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials

21 - Manufacture of paper and paper products

22 - Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media

23 - Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel

24 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products

25 - Manufacture of rubber and plastics products

26 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products

27 - Manufacture of basic metals

28 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment

29 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.

¹⁸

<http://esa.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=17&Lg=1>

- 30 - Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery
- 31 - Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.
- 32 - Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
- 33 - Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
- 34 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
- 35 - Manufacture of other transport equipment
- 36 - Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.
- 37 - Recycling

E - Electricity, gas and water supply

- 40 - Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
- 41 - Collection, purification and distribution of water

F - Construction

- 45 - Construction

This Division is divided into the following Groups:

- 451 - Site preparation
- 452 - Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering
- 453 - Building installation
- 454 - Building completion
- 455 - Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator

G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods

- 50 - Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel
- 51 - Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- 52 - Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods

H - Hotels and restaurants

- 55 - Hotels and restaurants

I - Transport, storage and communications

- 60 - Land transport; transport via pipelines
- 61 - Water transport
- 62 - Air transport
- 63 - Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
- 64 - Post and telecommunications

J - Financial intermediation

- 65 - Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
- 66 - Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security

67 - Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation

K - Real estate, renting and business activities

70 - Real estate activities

71 - Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods

72 - Computer and related activities

73 - Research and development

74 - Other business activities

L - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

75 - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

- 751 - Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community
- 752 - Provision of services to the community as a whole
- 753 - Compulsory social security activities

M - Education

80 - Education

N - Health and social work

85 - Health and social work

This Division is divided into the following Groups:

- 851 - Human health activities
- 852 - Veterinary activities
- 853 - Social work activities

O - Other community, social and personal service activities

90 - Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities

91 - Activities of membership organizations n.e.c.

92 - Recreational, cultural and sporting activities

93 - Other service activities

P - Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households

95 - Activities of private households as employers of domestic staff

96 - Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use

97 - Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use

Q - Extra-territorial organizations and bodies

99 - Extra-territorial organizations and bodies

The Classifications registry keeps updated information on Statistical Classifications maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

For standardized file, this classification is used:-

A + B	=	Agriculture and fishing
C	=	Mining and quarrying
D	=	Manufacturing
E	=	Electricity, gas and water supply
F	=	Construction
G + H	=	Commerce
I	=	Transport, storage and communication
J + K	=	Financial, insurance and real estate
L	=	Public administration
M, N	=	Education, health and social work
O + P + Q	=	Other services

Annex V: International Comparison Program (ICP) Basic Headings¹⁹

The ICP project has classified products and services consumed by households into 110 groups called “basic headings”. The 110 basic headings can be aggregated into 91 classes, 43 groups, and 13 categories.

The items included in survey questionnaires never perfectly match the list of basic heading. In some cases, more than one item in the questionnaire will be mapped to a single basic heading code (e.g. the questionnaire may distinguish different varieties of rice, which will all be merged into one single basic heading “Rice”). In other cases, an item in the questionnaire may correspond to more than one basic heading (e.g., the questionnaire may have one question on expenditure on “spirits and wines”, which are two distinct basic headings). In such cases, as the record cannot be split, the item will be mapped to a code corresponding to a group of basic headings (in the example, to “UNBR alcoholic beverages”).

All basic headings whose label starts with “_UNBR” correspond to such groups of basic headings, created for the purpose of the standardization process (*red italic fonts* below). These codes are not original ICP codes, and are only used when an item cannot be mapped to a “regular” basic heading.

ICP_SEQ	11	00	00	0	Item name description	SFSI classification
				0	ALL	
1	11	01	01	9	<i>UNBR Food and non-alcoholic beverages</i>	<i>FDOETHBY, FDOETHPR</i>
2	11	01	10	9	<i>UNBR Food</i>	<i>FDRESTBY, FDRESTPR</i>
3	11	01	11	9	<i>UNBR Bread and cereals</i>	<i>FDBRDBY, FDBRDPR</i>
4	11	01	11	1	Rice	FDBRDBY, FDBRDPR
5	11	01	11	2	Other cereals, flour and other products	FDBRDBY, FDBRDPR
6	11	01	11	3	Bread	FDBRDBY, FDBRDPR
7	11	01	11	4	Other bakery products	FDBRDBY, FDBRDPR
8	11	01	11	5	Pasta products	FDBRDBY, FDBRDPR
9	11	01	12	9	<i>UNBR Meat</i>	<i>FDMEATBY, FDMEATPR</i>
10	11	01	12	1	Beef and veal	FDMEATBY, FDMEATPR
11	11	01	12	2	Pork	FDMEATBY, FDMEATPR
12	11	01	12	3	Lamb, mutton and goat	FDMEATBY, FDMEATPR
13	11	01	12	4	Poultry	FDPOULBY, FDPOULPR
14	11	01	12	5	Other meats and meat preparations	FDMEATBY, FDMEATPR
15	11	01	13	9	<i>UNBR Fish and seafood</i>	<i>FD FISHBY, FD FISHPR</i>
16	11	01	13	1	Fresh, chilled or frozen fish and seafood	FD FISHBY, FD FISHPR
17	11	01	13	2	Preserved or processed fish and seafood	FD FISHBY, FD FISHPR
18	11	01	14	9	<i>UNBR Milk, cheese and eggs</i>	<i>FDDAIRBY, FDDAIRPR</i>
19	11	01	14	1	Fresh milk	FDDAIRBY, FDDAIRPR
20	11	01	14	2	Preserved milk and other milk products	FDDAIRBY, FDDAIRPR
21	11	01	14	3	Cheese	FDDAIRBY, FDDAIRPR
22	11	01	14	4	Eggs and egg-based products	FDDAIRBY, FDDAIRPR
23	11	01	15	9	<i>UNBR Oils and fats</i>	<i>FD FATSBY, FD FATS PR</i>

¹⁹ World Bank, 2005

24	11	01	15	1	Butter and margarine	FDFATSBY, FDFATSPR
25	11	01	15	3	Other edible oil and fats	FDFATSBY, FDFATSPR
26	11	01	16	9	<i>UNBR Fruits</i>	<i>FDFRUTBY, FDFRUTPR</i>
27	11	01	16	1	Fresh or chilled fruits	FDFRUTBY, FDFRUTPR
					Frozen, preserved or processed fruit and fruit-based products	FDFRUTBY, FDFRUTPR
28	11	01	16	2		
29	11	01	17	9	<i>UNBR Vegetables</i>	<i>FDVEGBY, FDVEGPR</i>
					Fresh or chilled vegetables other than potatoes	FDVEGBY, FDVEGPR
30	11	01	17	1		FDBEANBY, FDBEANPR
31	11	01	17	2	Fresh or chilled potatoes	FDTUBBY, FDTUBPR
					Frozen, preserved or processed vegetables and vegetable-based products	FDVEGBY, FDVEGPR
32	11	01	17	3		FDBEANBY, FDBEANPR
33	11	01	18	9	<i>UNBR Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery</i>	<i>FDSWTBY, FDSWTPR</i>
34	11	01	18	1	Sugar	FDSWTBY, FDSWTPR
35	11	01	18	2	Jams, marmalades and honey	FDSWTBY, FDSWTPR
36	11	01	18	3	Confectionery, chocolate and ice cream	FDSWTBY, FDSWTPR
37	11	01	19	1	Food products n.e.c.	FDOTHBY, FDOTHR
38	11	01	20	9	<i>UNBR Non-alcoholic beverages</i>	<i>FDBEVBY, FDBEVPR</i>
39	11	01	21	1	Coffee, tea and cocoa	FDBEVBY, FDBEVPR
					Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	FDBEVBY, FDBEVPR
40	11	01	22	1		
41	11	02	01	9	<i>UNBR Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics</i>	<i>NFDTBAC</i>
42	11	02	10	9	<i>UNBR Alcoholic beverages</i>	<i>FDALCBY, FDALCPR</i>
43	11	02	11	1	Spirits	FDALCBY, FDALCPR
44	11	02	12	1	Wine	FDALCBY, FDALCPR
45	11	02	13	1	Beer	FDALCBY, FDALCPR
46	11	02	21	1	Tobacco	NFDTBAC
47	11	02	31	1	Narcotics	NFDTBAC
48	11	03	01	9	<i>UNBR Clothing and footwear</i>	<i>NFDCLOTH</i>
49	11	03	10	9	<i>UNBR Clothing</i>	<i>NFDCLOTH</i>
					Clothing material, other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	NFDCLOTH
50	11	03	11	1		
51	11	03	12	1	Garments	NFDCLOTH
52	11	03	14	1	Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	NFDCLOTH
53	11	03	20	9	<i>UNBR Footwear</i>	<i>NFDCLOTH</i>
54	11	03	21	1	Shoes and other footwear	NFDCLOTH
55	11	03	22	1	Repair and hire of footwear	NFDCLOTH
56	11	04	01	9	<i>UNBR Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</i>	
57	11	04	11	1	Actual and imputed rentals for housing	NFDRNTHH
58	11	04	31	1	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	NFDREPAR
					<i>UNBR Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling</i>	<i>NFDWATER</i>
59	11	04	40	9		
60	11	04	41	1	Water supply	NFDWATER
					Miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	NFDUTIL
61	11	04	42	1		
62	11	04	50	9	<i>UNBR Electricity, gas and other fuels</i>	<i>NPDFUEL</i>
63	11	04	51	1	Electricity	NPDFUEL
64	11	04	52	1	Gas	NPDFUEL
65	11	04	53	1	Other fuels	NPDFUEL

66	11	05	01	9	<i>UNBR Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance</i>	<i>NDFDMTN (assuming small purchases)</i>
67	11	05	10	9	<i>UNBR Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings</i>	<i>NDFDMTN (assuming small purchases)</i>
68	11	05	11	1	Furniture and furnishings	NFDINVES (durable purchase) and NDFDMTN (if hired)
69	11	05	12	1	Carpets and other floor coverings	NFDINVES (durable purchase) and NDFDMTN (if hired)
70	11	05	13	1	Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings	NDFDMTN
71	11	05	21	1	Household textiles	NDFDMTN
72	11	05	30	9	<i>UNBR Household appliances</i>	<i>NFDSNPPL</i>
73	11	05	31	1	Major household appliances whether electric or not	NFDINVES (survey period) and NFDUSEVL for all items irrespective of age
74	11	05	32	1	Small electric household appliances	NFDSEPPL
75	11	05	33	1	Repair of household appliances	NFDSEPPL or NFDSNPPL
76	11	05	41	1	Glassware, tableware and household utensils	NDFDMTN
77	11	05	50	9	<i>UNBR Tools and equipment for house and garden</i>	<i>NDFDMTN</i>
78	11	05	51	1	Major tools and equipment	NFDINVES (survey period) and NFDUSEVL for all items irrespective of age
79	11	05	52	1	Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	NDFDMTN
80	11	05	60	9	<i>UNBR Goods and services for routine household maintenance</i>	<i>NDFDMTN</i>
81	11	05	61	1	Non-durable household goods	NDFDMTN
82	11	05	62	1	Domestic services	NFDHOME
83	11	05	62	2	Household services	NDFDMTN
84	11	05	62	9	<i>UNBR Domestic services and household services</i>	<i>NDFDMTN</i>
85	11	06	01	9	<i>UNBR Health</i>	<i>HLTRSP, HLTRAD, HLAGG, HLOTH</i>
86	11	06	10	9	<i>UNBR Medical products, appliances and equipment</i>	<i>HLOTH</i>
87	11	06	11	1	Pharmaceuticals products	HLMEDC
88	11	06	12	1	Other medical products	HLMEDC
89	11	06	13	1	Therapeutic appliances and equipment	HLEQPT
90	11	06	40	9	<i>UNBR Out-patient and hospital services</i>	<i>HLPROC</i>
91	11	06	20	9	<i>UNBR Out-patient services</i>	<i>HLPROC</i>
92	11	06	21	1	Medical services	HLCONS
93	11	06	22	1	Dental services	HLCONS
94	11	06	23	1	Paramedical services	HLCONS
95	11	06	31	1	Hospital services	HLHOSPT
96	11	07	01	9	<i>UNBR Transport</i>	<i>NFDTRANS</i>
97	11	07	10	9	<i>UNBR Purchase of vehicles</i>	<i>NFDINVES (survey period) and NFDUSEVL</i>

						<i>for all items irrespective of age</i>
98	11	07	11	1	Motor cars	NFDINVES (survey period) and NFDUSEVL for all items irrespective of age
99	11	07	12	1	Motor cycles	NFDINVES (survey period) and NFDUSEVL for all items irrespective of age
100	11	07	13	1	Bicycles	NFDINVES (survey period) and NFDUSEVL for all items irrespective of age
101	11	07	14	1	Animal drawn vehicles	age
102	11	07	20	9	<i>UNBR Operation of personal transport equipment</i>	<i>NFDTRANS</i>
103	11	07	22	1	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	NFDTRANS
104	11	07	23	1	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	NFDTRANS
105	11	07	24	1	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	NFDTRANS
106	11	07	30	9	<i>UNBR Transport services</i>	<i>NFDTRANS</i>
107	11	07	31	1	Passenger transport by railway	NFDTRANS
108	11	07	32	1	Passenger transport by road	NFDTRANS
109	11	07	33	1	Passenger transport by air	NFDTRANS
110	11	07	34	1	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	NFDTRANS
111	11	07	35	1	Combined passenger transport	NFDTRANS
112	11	07	36	1	Other purchase transport services	NFDTRANS
113	11	08	01	9	<i>UNBR Communication</i>	<i>NFDCOMM</i>
114	11	08	11	1	Postal services	NFDCOMM
115	11	08	21	1	Telephone and telefax equipment	NFDCOMM
116	11	08	31	1	Telephone and telefax services	NFDCOMM
117	11	09	01	9	<i>UNBR Recreation and culture</i>	<i>NFDRECRE</i>
118	11	09	10	9	<i>UNBR Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment</i>	<i>NFDRECRE</i>
119	11	09	11	1	Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	NFDRECRE
120	11	09	14	1	Recording media	NFDRECRE
121	11	09	15	1	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information process. equipment	NFDRECRE
122	11	09	20	9	<i>UNBR Other major durables for recreation and culture</i>	<i>NFDINVES</i>
123	11	09	21	1	Major durables for outdoor and indoor recreation	NFDINVES (survey period) and NFDUSEVL for all items irrespective of age
124	11	09	23	1	Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	NFDSNPPL

125	11	09	30	9	<i>UNBR Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets</i>	<i>NFDRECRE</i>
126	11	09	31	1	Other recreational items and equipment	NFDRECRE
127	11	09	33	1	Garden and pets	NFDRECRE
128	11	09	35	1	Veterinary and other services for pets	NFDRECRE
129	11	09	40	9	<i>UNBR Recreational and cultural services</i>	<i>NFDRECRE</i>
130	11	09	41	1	Recreational and sporting services	NFDRECRE
131	11	09	42	1	Cultural services	NFDRECRE
132	11	09	43	1	Games of chance	NFDRECRE
133	11	09	51	1	Newspapers, books and stationery	NFDRECRE
134	11	09	61	1	Package holidays	NFDRECRE
135	11	10	11	1	Education	NFDRECRE
136	11	11	11	1	Catering services	NFDRECRE
137	11	11	21	1	Accommodation services	NFDRECRE
138	11	12	01	9	<i>UNBR Miscellaneous goods and services</i>	<i>NFDFOTH</i>
139	11	12	10	9	<i>UNBR Personal care</i>	<i>NFDFOTH</i>
140	11	12	11	1	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments	NFDFOTH
141	11	12	12	1	Appliances, articles and products for personal care	NFDFOTH
142	11	12	21	1	Prostitution	NFDFOTH
143	11	12	30	9	<i>UNBR Personal effects n.e.c.</i>	<i>NFDFOTH</i>
144	11	12	31	1	Jewellery, clocks and watches	NFDFOTH
145	11	12	32	1	Other personal effects	NFDFOTH
146	11	12	41	1	Social protection	NFDFOTH
147	11	12	51	1	Insurance	NFDINSUR
148	11	12	60	9	<i>UNBR Financial services n.e.c.</i>	<i>NFDIOTH</i>
149	11	12	61	1	FISIM	NFDIOTH
150	11	12	62	1	Other financial services n.e.c.	NFDIOTH
151	11	12	71	1	Other services n.e.c.	NFDOITH
152	11	13	11	1	Purchases by residential households in the rest of the world	
153	11	13	11	2	Purchases by non-residential hhlds in the economic territory of the country	NFDINVES

Annex VI: Durable goods (use value) value computation²⁰

This assumes that HH has only one asset which may not be true. If they household owns more than one these methodologies are still applicable.

If a household list three items and only value (purchase and sale price) for one, the listed price is used as average for all the three and is applied to all the three items as purchase price or sale price.

METHOD ONE

Criteria: -

- Current resale value of asset
- Purchase price
- Age of item

Use value_t = $S_t P_t * (r - \pi + d_t)$ where:

$S_t P_t$ is the value of good t for household at the time of the survey. Where S_t can be defined as the number of items and P_t the price of item

r is the rate of interest

π is the inflation rate

d_t is median rate of depreciation of good j .

d for each type of good is

$$d - \pi = 1 - \left(\frac{P_t}{P_{t-T}} \right)^{1/T}$$

This becomes

$$d = 1 - \left(\frac{P_t}{P_{t-T}} \right)^{1/T} + \pi$$

However, this may give a range of rates and the existence of outliers. In order to minimize the influence of outliers, the MEDIAN VALUE (d_t) of each item is used instead.

One then aggregates the values at the household level.

²⁰ Deaton and Zaidi, 2002

METHOD TWO

- Criteria: -
- Current value of good/resale value
 - Age of item

Therefore cannot compute depreciation, different method applied.

$$\text{Use value}_t = \frac{S_t P_t}{(2\bar{T} - T_t)} \quad \text{where:}$$

$S_t P_t$ is the value of good t for household at the time of the survey. Where S_t can be defined as the number of items and P_t the price of item

\bar{T} is the average age for each durable good. This is derived (computed) from the data.

$2\bar{T}$ is the average lifetime of each durable good under the assumption that purchases are uniformly distributed through time.

T_t is age of item t

Problem: For a recent purchased good some assumption must be made. An average of 2 years is assigned as the expected lifespan.

One then aggregates the values at the household level.

METHOD THREE

- Criteria: -
- Current resale value of asset/Purchase price
 - Age of item

$$\text{Use value}_t = S_t P_t * \frac{(r + d_t)}{(1 - d_t)} \quad \text{where:}$$

$S_t P_t$ is the value of good t for household at the time of the survey. Where S_t can be defined as the number of items and P_t the price of item

r is the rate of interest (one can use real effective rate which is rate of interest less inflation rate)

d_t is rate of depreciation of good t .

where

$$d_t = \left(\frac{1}{2T_t * 12} \right)$$

T_t is the age of asset (i.e. date of interview minus date asset acquired). This method of computing expected lifespan ($2T_t$) is based on assumption that age of items owned is normally distributed. Number of years is multiplied by 12 to derive lifespan in months. The formulae break down if age in years is used. The monthly depreciation rate for each durable is the inverse of this expected lifespan in months. This value is equivalent to 'd' in the previous formulae.

Therefore, above formulae rewritten becomes

$$\text{Use value}_t = S_t P_t * \left(\frac{r + \frac{1}{2T_t * 12}}{1 - \frac{1}{2T_t * 12}} \right)$$

One then aggregates the values at the household level.

METHOD FOUR

This formula is an adaptation of method 3.

It is a simplified version without the rate of interest and should be the last resort (least appropriate).

Criteria: -

- Current resale value of asset or
- Purchase price
- Age of item

$$\text{Use value}_t = S_t P_t * \left(\frac{d_t}{1 - d_t} \right)$$

where:

$S_t P_t$ is the value of good t for household at the time of the survey. Where S_t can be defined as the number of items and P_t the price of item t

d_t is the median monthly depreciation rates of d and we need to multiply by 12 to get annual. However if data quality is inadequate, then a constant depreciation rate for all items is applied. This is done by taking an average depreciation 'd' of all items.

$$d \text{ for each type of good is } d = \left(\frac{1}{2T_t * 12} \right)$$

T is the age of item (date of interview minus date asset acquired), actually age of asset. This method of computing expected lifespan ($2T$) is based on assumption that age of

items owned is normally distributed. Number of years is multiplied by 12 to derive lifespan in months. The monthly depreciation rate for each durable is the inverse of this expected lifespan in months.

For example, median monthly depreciation rate for all goods is 0.03 from the data, therefore the annual rate must be $(0.36=0.03*12)$. This is a cumulative depreciation over the one year (time reference for survey is one year).

Please note depreciation is defined differently in all the above formulae and one should be very careful in interpreting depreciation.

Annex VII: List of variables on the working files (data dictionary)

(a) Individual-level file

COUNTRY	Country	
GEOCODE1	Geographical code (ISO code)	
GEOCODE2	Geographical code	
HID	Household unique identification	
YEAR	Year of survey	
RURURB	Area of residence <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Rural</i> 2 <i>Urban</i>	
WTA_IND	Individual weighting coefficient	
INDID	Individual identification	
SEX	Sex <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Male</i> 0 <i>Female</i>	
RELAT	Relationship to household Head <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Head</i> 2 <i>Spouse</i> 3 <i>Child</i> 4 <i>Father/mother</i> 5 <i>Grandchild</i> 6 <i>Son/daughter-in-law</i> 7 <i>Other relative</i> 8 <i>Domestic help/paying boarder</i> 9 <i>None relative</i>	
AGEY	Age in completed years	
MARSTAT	Marital status <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Never married</i> 2 <i>Married Monogamous</i> 3 <i>Married Polygamous</i> 4 <i>Living together</i> 5 <i>Divorced/Separated</i> 6 <i>Widowed</i>	
SP_PRES	Spouse present <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Yes</i> 0 <i>No</i>	
LITERACY	Literacy status <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Can read and write</i> 2 <i>Cannot read and write</i> 3 <i>Cannot be determined</i>	

EVERATTD	Ever attended school <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No	
EDUCLEV	Highest level of education completed <i>Value Label</i> 1 No level 2 Pre-school 3 Primary, not completed 4 Primary completed, no secondary 5 Secondary not completed 6 Secondary completed	7 Post secondary technical 8 University and higher 9 Formal Adult education or literacy program 10 Other 99 Not stated
ATSCHOOL	School attendance at time of survey <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No	
LEVATTND	Level of schooling presently attending <i>Value Label</i> 1 Preschool 2 Primary 3 Lower secondary-academic 4 Lower secondary-tech/vocational 5 Higher secondary-academic 6 Higher secondary-tech/vocational	7 Post secondary technical 8 University and higher 9 Formal Adult education or literacy program 10 Other 99 Not stated
SCHLTYP	Type of school attending <i>Value Label</i> 1 Public 2 Private 9 Other	
MORB_TR	Time reference for variable MORBID (weeks)	
MORBID	Morbidity last MORBID_TR <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No	
RTREATM	Received medical attention <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No	
HLTHFAC	Health provider visited <i>Value Label</i> 1 Hospital 2 Clinics 3 Dispensary, health center, health post	4 Pharmacy 5 Traditional healer 9 Other

OWHPROVD	Ownership of health provider visited <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Public</i> 2 <i>Private – modern medicine</i> 3 <i>Private – traditional healers</i> 4 <i>Missionary/NGO</i> 9 <i>Other</i>
FPLAN	Contraceptives use <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Yes, modern</i> 2 <i>Yes, traditional</i> 3 <i>No</i>
EMPL_U	Employment sector (usual) <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Agriculture</i> 2 <i>Other (non-agricultural)</i>
OCCUPA_U	Main occupation (usual) <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Employed</i> 2 <i>Unemployed</i> 3 <i>Homemaker</i> 4 <i>Retired</i> 5 <i>Student</i> 6 <i>Dependent</i> 9 <i>Other</i>
STATEM_U	Status of employment (usual) <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Wage employee, Public</i> 2 <i>Wage employee, Formal Private sector</i> 3 <i>Employed by Informal sector</i> 4 <i>Self-employed</i> 5 <i>Employer</i> 6 <i>Contributing (unpaid) family workers</i> 7 <i>Volunteer</i> 9 <i>Other</i>
ISIC31_U	Branch of activity (usual) <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Agriculture and fishing</i> 2 <i>Mining and quarrying</i> 3 <i>Manufacturing</i> 4 <i>Electricity, gas and water supply</i> 5 <i>Construction</i> 6 <i>Commerce</i> 7 <i>Transport, storage and communication</i> 8 <i>Financial, Insurance and real estate</i> 9 <i>Public Administration</i> 10 <i>Education, health and social work</i> 11 <i>Other services</i> 99 <i>Unspecified</i>
HOURWR_U	Hours of work per week in main job (usual)
LABINC	Annual labor earnings

EMPL_7	Employment sector last 7 days <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Agriculture</i> 2 <i>Other (non-agricultural)</i>	
OCCUPA_7	Main occupation last 7 days <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Employed</i> 2 <i>Unemployed</i> 3 <i>Homemaker</i> 4 <i>Retired</i>	5 <i>Student</i> 6 <i>Dependent</i> 9 <i>Other</i>
STATEM_7	Status of employment last 7 days <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Wage employee, Public</i> 2 <i>Wage employee, Formal Private sector</i> 3 <i>Employed by Informal sector</i> 4 <i>Self-employed</i> 5 <i>Employer</i> 6 <i>Contributing (unpaid) family workers</i> 7 <i>Volunteer</i> 9 <i>Other</i>	
ISIC31_7	Branch of activity last 7 days <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Agriculture and fishing</i> 2 <i>Mining and quarrying</i> 3 <i>Manufacturing</i> 4 <i>Electricity, gas and water supply</i> 5 <i>Construction</i> 6 <i>Commerce</i> 7 <i>Transport, storage and communication</i> 8 <i>Financial, Insurance and real estate</i> 9 <i>Public Administration</i> 10 <i>Education, health and social work</i> 11 <i>Other services</i> 99 <i>Unspecified</i>	
HOURWR_7	Hours of work per week in main job last 7 days	
SEACH_TR	Time reference for variable SEARCH (weeks)	
SEARCH	Search for work last SEACH_TR <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Yes</i> 0 <i>No</i>	
FETWATER	Spends time fetching water <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Yes</i> 0 <i>No</i>	
FETWOOD	Spends time fetching wood <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Yes</i> 0 <i>No</i>	

COOKING	Spends time on cooking <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
CHILDCAR	Spends time on childcare <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
HKEEPING	Spends time on other house keeping activities <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
AGEM	Age of Child in months
WHDELIV	Who helped assist Child birth <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Trained Birth Attendant</i> 2 <i>Traditional Birth Attendant</i> 9 <i>Other</i>
BWEIGHT	Weight of Child at birth (grams)
BRSTFEED	Was child breastfed <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Yes, did breastfeed</i> 2 <i>Yes, still breastfeeding</i> 3 <i>No</i>
BRSTEXCL	Breastfed exclusively (months)
WEANED	Length of breastfeeding (months)
CHILD_TR	Time reference for variable CHILDIAR (weeks)
CHILDIAR	Child diarrhea last CHILD_TR <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
DIARRFLD	Amount of fluids given during diarrhea <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Same</i> 2 <i>Less</i> 3 <i>More</i> 4 <i>DK</i>
DIARRFOD	Amount of food given during diarrhea <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Same</i> 2 <i>Less</i> 3 <i>More</i> 4 <i>DK</i>

BCG	Child immunized against BCG <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
POLIO_DO	Number of doses of Polio received <i>Value Label</i> 0 No doses 1 One dose 2 Two doses 3 Three doses 4 More than three doses 9 Unspecified number of doses
DPT_DOSE	Number of doses of DPT received <i>Value Label</i> 0 No doses 1 One dose 2 Two doses 3 Three doses 4 More than three doses 9 Unspecified number of doses
MEASLES	Child immunized against measles <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
VACCINE	Immunization status of Child <i>Value Label</i> 1 Fully immunized 2 Partially immunized 3 Immunized but no information on completeness 4 Not immunized
WEIGHT	Weight of Child (kgs)
HEIGHT	Height of Child (cms)
HAZ	NCHS/WHO Height-for-age Z-score (stunting)
STUNTED	NCHS/WHO Height-for-age <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes, stunted 2 No, not stunted
WHZ	NCHS/WHO Weight-for-height Z-score (wasting)
WASTED	NCHS/WHO Weight-for-height <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes, wasted 2 No, not wasted
WAZ	NCHS/WHO Weight-for-age Z-score (underweight)

UNDERWGH	NCHS/WHO Weight-for-age <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Yes, underweight</i> 2 <i>No, not underweight</i>
MAGE	Age of the Mother
MEDUC	Highest education level completed of Mother <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>No level</i> 2 <i>Pre-school</i> 3 <i>Primary, not completed</i> 4 <i>Primary completed, no secondary</i> 5 <i>Secondary not completed</i> 6 <i>Secondary completed</i> 7 <i>Post secondary technical</i> 8 <i>University and higher</i> 9 <i>Adult education or literacy program</i> 10 <i>Other</i> 99 <i>Not stated</i>
FEDUC	Highest education level completed of Father <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>No level</i> 2 <i>Pre-school</i> 3 <i>Primary, not completed</i> 4 <i>Primary completed, no secondary</i> 5 <i>Secondary not completed</i> 6 <i>Secondary completed</i> 7 <i>Post secondary technical</i> 8 <i>University and higher</i> 9 <i>Adult education or literacy program</i> 10 <i>Other</i> 99 <i>Not stated</i>
QUINTILE	Uninflated quintile by RURURB and PCEXP
NQUINTIL	National uninflated quintile by PCEXP
NDECIL	National uninflated decile by PCEXP
DFQUIN	Regional deflated quintile by RURURB and PCEXP
NDFQUIN	National regional deflated quintile by PCEXP
NDFDECIL	National regional deflated decile PCEXP

(b) Household-level file

COUNTRY	Country code
GEOCODE1	Geographical code (ISO code)
GEOCODE2	Geographical code
HID	Household unique identification
YEAR	Year of survey

RURURB	Area of residence <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Rural</i> 2 <i>Urban</i>	
WTA_HH	Weighting coefficient	
WTA_POP	Population weighting coefficient	
HHSEX	Sex of household Head <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Male</i> 2 <i>Female</i>	
HHAGEY	Age of household Head	
HHMARST	Marital status of household Head <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Never married</i> 2 <i>Married Monogamous</i> 3 <i>Married Polygamous</i>	4 <i>Divorced/Separated</i> 5 <i>Widowed</i>
HHSTRUC	Household structure <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Monogamous male</i> 2 <i>Polygamous male</i> 3 <i>Single male</i>	4 <i>De facto female</i> 5 <i>De jure female</i>
HHEDUC	Highest education level of household Head completed <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>No level</i> 2 <i>Pre-school</i> 3 <i>Primary, not completed</i> 4 <i>Primary completed, no secondary</i> 5 <i>Secondary not completed</i> 6 <i>Secondary completed</i>	7 <i>Post secondary technical</i> 8 <i>University and higher</i> 9 <i>Adult education or literacy program</i> 10 <i>Other</i> 99 <i>Not stated</i>
HHEMPL	Employment sector of household Head <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Agricultural</i> 2 <i>Other (non-agricultural)</i>	
HHOCCU	Main occupation of household Head <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Employed</i> 2 <i>Unemployed</i> 3 <i>Homemaker</i>	4 <i>Retired</i> 5 <i>Student</i> 9 <i>Other</i>
HHSTATEM	Status of employment of household Head <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Wage employee, Public</i> 2 <i>Wage employee, Formal Private sector</i> 3 <i>Employed by Informal sector</i> 4 <i>Self-employed</i> 5 <i>Employer</i>	

	6 <i>Contributing (unpaid) family workers</i>	
	7 <i>Volunteer</i>	
	9 <i>Other</i>	
HHISIC31	Branch of activity of household Head	
	<i>Value Label</i>	
	1 <i>Agriculture and fishing</i>	
	2 <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	
	3 <i>Manufacturing</i>	
	4 <i>Electricity, gas and water supply</i>	
	5 <i>Construction</i>	
	6 <i>Commerce</i>	
	7 <i>Transport, storage and communication</i>	
	8 <i>Financial, Insurance and real estate</i>	
	9 <i>Public Administration</i>	
	10 <i>Education, health and social work</i>	
	11 <i>Other services</i>	
HHSEGRP	Socio-Economic Group of household Head	
	<i>Value Label</i>	
	1 <i>Export crop farmers</i>	5 <i>Formal - Private</i>
	2 <i>Food crop farmers</i>	6 <i>Informal</i>
	3 <i>Pastoralist</i>	9 <i>Other</i>
	4 <i>Formal - Government</i>	
HHSIZE	Number of people in household	
OWNHOUSE	Ownership of dwelling unit	
	<i>Value Label</i>	
	1 <i>Yes</i>	
	0 <i>No</i>	
ROOF	Main material used for roof	
	<i>Value Label</i>	
	1 <i>Earth</i>	5 <i>Cement</i>
	2 <i>Thatch</i>	6 <i>Tiles/bricks</i>
	3 <i>Wood</i>	9 <i>Other</i>
	4 <i>Iron sheets</i>	
WALLS	Main material used for external walls	
	<i>Value Label</i>	
	1 <i>Earth</i>	4 <i>Iron sheets</i>
	2 <i>Bricks</i>	5 <i>Cement</i>
	3 <i>Wood</i>	9 <i>Other</i>
FLOOR	Main material used for floor	
	<i>Value Label</i>	
	1 <i>Earth</i>	4 <i>Polished wood/tiles</i>
	2 <i>Bricks</i>	5 <i>Cement</i>
	3 <i>Wood planks</i>	9 <i>Other</i>
ROOMS	Number of Habitable Rooms	

WATER	Main source of water <i>Value Label</i>	
	1 <i>Pipe (own tap)</i>	4 <i>Surface water</i>
	2 <i>Public standpipe</i>	5 <i>Rain water</i>
	3 <i>Well (protected)</i>	9 <i>Other</i>
ADISWAT	Actual distance to water point (kms)	
ADISWAT1	Actual distance to water point <i>Value Label</i>	
	1 <i>Within dwelling</i>	5 <i>>5-10 km</i>
	2 <i>Outside dwelling and up to 1 km</i>	6 <i>Over 10 km</i>
	3 <i>>1-2 km</i>	9 <i>Undefined</i>
	4 <i>>2-5 km</i>	
ATIMWAT	Actual time spent to water point (mins)	
ATIMWAT1	Actual time spent to water point <i>Value Label</i>	
	1 <i>Available at home</i>	5 <i>>6 to 12 hrs</i>
	2 <i>Within ½ hour</i>	6 <i>Over 12 hrs</i>
	3 <i>>½ to 1 hour</i>	9 <i>Undefined</i>
	4 <i>>1 to 6 hours</i>	
ELECTCON	Connection of electricity in dwelling <i>Value Label</i>	
	1 <i>Yes, public or quasi public</i>	
	2 <i>Yes, private</i>	
	3 <i>Yes, but source unstated</i>	
	4 <i>No</i>	
FUELCOOK	Main cooking fuel <i>Value Label</i>	
	1 <i>Firewood</i>	4 <i>Electricity</i>
	2 <i>Kerosene</i>	5 <i>Gas</i>
	3 <i>Charcoal</i>	9 <i>Other</i>
FUELLIGH	Main lighting fuel <i>Value Label</i>	
	1 <i>Electricity</i>	3 <i>Candles</i>
	2 <i>Kerosene</i>	4 <i>Gas</i>
	9 <i>Other</i>	
TOILET	Main toilet facility <i>Value Label</i>	
	1 <i>Flush toilet</i>	3 <i>No facility</i>
	2 <i>Pit latrine</i>	9 <i>Other</i>
GARBDISP	Garbage and trash disposal <i>Value Label</i>	
	1 <i>Collected, public</i>	4 <i>Burned</i>
	2 <i>Collected, private</i>	5 <i>Discard in empty lots, streets</i>
	3 <i>Buried</i>	9 <i>Other</i>

DISWAT	Distance to nearest water point (kms)		
DISWAT1	Distance to nearest water point		
	<i>Value Label</i>		
	1 <i>Within dwelling</i>	5	<i>>5-10 km</i>
	2 <i>Outside dwelling and up to 1 km</i>	6	<i>Over 10 km</i>
	3 <i>>1-2 km</i>	9	<i>Undefined</i>
	4 <i>>2-5 km</i>		
TIMWAT	Time taken to nearest water point (mins)		
TIMWAT1	Time taken to nearest water point		
	<i>Value Label</i>		
	1 <i>Available at home</i>	5	<i>>6 to 12 hrs</i>
	2 <i>Within ½ hour</i>	6	<i>Over 12 hrs</i>
	3 <i>>½ to 1 hour</i>	9	<i>Undefined</i>
	4 <i>>1 to 6 hours</i>		
DISMARK	Distance to nearest market (kms)		
DISMARK1	Distance to nearest market		
	<i>Value Label</i>		
	2 <i>Outside dwelling and up to 1 km</i>	5	<i>>5-10 km</i>
	3 <i>>1-2 km</i>	6	<i>Over 10 km</i>
	4 <i>>2-5 km</i>	9	<i>Undefined</i>
TIMMARK	Time taken to nearest market (mins)		
TIMMARK1	Time taken to nearest market		
	<i>Value Label</i>		
	2 <i>Within ½ hour</i>	5	<i>>6 to 12 hrs</i>
	3 <i>>½ to 1 hour</i>	6	<i>Over 12 hrs</i>
	4 <i>>1 to 6 hours</i>	9	<i>Undefined</i>
DISPSCH	Distance to nearest elementary/primary school (kms)		
DISPSCH1	Distance to nearest elementary/primary school		
	<i>Value Label</i>		
	2 <i>Outside dwelling and up to 1 km</i>	5	<i>>5-10 km</i>
	3 <i>>1-2 km</i>	6	<i>Over 10 km</i>
	4 <i>>2-5 km</i>	9	<i>Undefined</i>
TIMPSCH	Time taken to nearest elementary/primary school (mins)		
TIMPSCH1	Time taken to nearest elementary/primary school		
	<i>Value Label</i>		
	2 <i>Within ½ hour</i>	5	<i>>6 to 12 hrs</i>
	3 <i>>½ to 1 hour</i>	6	<i>Over 12 hrs</i>
	4 <i>>1 to 6 hours</i>	9	<i>Undefined</i>
DISSSCH	Distance to nearest secondary school (kms)		

DISSSCH1	Distance to nearest secondary school		
	<i>Value Label</i>		
	2 <i>Outside dwelling and up to 1 km</i>	5	<i>>5-10 km</i>
	3 <i>>1-2 km</i>	6	<i>Over 10 km</i>
	4 <i>>2-5 km</i>	9	<i>Undefined</i>
TIMSSCH	Time taken to nearest secondary school (mins)		
TIMSSCH1	Time taken to nearest secondary school		
	<i>Value Label</i>		
	2 <i>Within ½ hour</i>	5	<i>>6 to 12 hrs</i>
	3 <i>>½ to 1 hour</i>	6	<i>Over 12 hrs</i>
	4 <i>>1 to 6 hours</i>	9	<i>Undefined</i>
DISHEAL	Distance to nearest health center/clinic (kms)		
DISHEAL1	Distance to nearest health center/clinic		
	<i>Value Label</i>		
	2 <i>Outside dwelling and up to 1 km</i>	5	<i>>5-10 km</i>
	3 <i>>1-2 km</i>	6	<i>Over 10 km</i>
	4 <i>>2-5 km</i>	9	<i>Undefined</i>
TIMHEAL	Time taken to nearest health center/clinic (mins)		
TIMHEAL1	Time taken to nearest health center/clinic		
	<i>Value Label</i>		
	2 <i>Within ½ hour</i>	5	<i>>6 to 12 hrs</i>
	3 <i>>½ to 1 hour</i>	6	<i>Over 12 hrs</i>
	4 <i>>1 to 6 hours</i>	9	<i>Undefined</i>
DISROAD	Distance to nearest all season road (kms)		
DISROAD1	Distance to nearest all season road		
	<i>Value Label</i>		
	2 <i>Outside dwelling and up to 1 km</i>	5	<i>>5-10 km</i>
	3 <i>>1-2 km</i>	6	<i>Over 10 km</i>
	4 <i>>2-5 km</i>	9	<i>Undefined</i>
TIMROAD	Time taken to nearest all season road (mins)		
TIMROAD1	Time taken to nearest health center/clinic		
	<i>Value Label</i>		
	2 <i>Within ½ hour</i>	5	<i>>6 to 12 hrs</i>
	3 <i>>½ to 1 hour</i>	6	<i>Over 12 hrs</i>
	4 <i>>1 to 6 hours</i>	9	<i>Undefined</i>
AGLAND	Ownership of agricultural land		
	<i>Value Label</i>		
	1 <i>Yes</i>		
	0 <i>No</i>		
	9 <i>Cannot be determined</i>		
AGLNDOW	Agricultural land owned by household (hectares)		
LANDSIZE	Land size owned by household (hectares)		

RADIO	Ownership of radio <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
TV	Ownership of television <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
PHONE	Ownership of landline telephone <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
CPHONE	Ownership of cellular <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
RFRIDGE	Ownership of refrigerator <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
SEWMACH	Ownership of sewing machine <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
COMPUTER	Ownership of computer <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
STOVE	Ownership of stove <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
OXCART	Ownership of animal cart <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
BCYCLE	Ownership of bicycle <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
BOAT	Ownership of boat <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No

MCYCLE	Ownership of motorcycle <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
CAR	Ownership of private car <i>Value Label</i> 1 Yes 0 No
LLIVESK	Number of large-sized livestock owned
MLIVESK	Number of medium-sized livestock owned
POULTRY	Number of poultry owned
AGINC	Agricultural household income (annual)
NAGINC	Non-agricultural household income (annual)
TOTINC	Total household income (annual)
PCEXP	Per capita total food and non-food consumption expenditure (annual)
PCEXPDR	Per capita total food and non-food consumption expenditure (annual) in regionally deflated prices
PCEXPCCI	Per capita total food and non-food consumption expenditure (annual) in regionally deflated prices and CPI
QUINTILE	Uninflated quintile by RURURB and PCEXP
NQUINTIL	National uninflated quintile by PCEXP
NDECIL	National uninflated decile by PCEXP
DFPCEXP	Regional deflated per capita total expenditure (annual)
DFQUIN	Regional deflated quintile by RURURB and PCEXPCCI
NDFQUIN	National regional deflated quintile by PCEXPCCI
NDFDECIL	National regional deflated decile PCEXPCCI

(c) Expenditure-level file

COUNTRY	Country code
GEOCODE1	Geographical code (ISO code)
GEOCODE2	Geographical code
HID	Household unique identification

SURVEYR	Year of survey
RURURB	Area of residence <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Rural</i> 2 <i>Urban</i>
HHSIZE	Number of people in household
CTRY_ADQ	Sum total of Adult equivalent scales (country specific)
FAO_ADQ	Sum total of Adult equivalent scales (FAO scales)
WTA_HH	Household weighting coefficient
WTA_POP	Population weighting coefficient
WTA_ADQ	Adult equivalent (FAO) population weighting coefficient
FDBY_TR	Food purchases recall period <i>Value Label</i> 1 <i>Day</i> 2 <i>Week</i> 3 <i>Two-week</i> 4 <i>Month</i> 5 <i>Quarterly</i> 6 <i>Semi-annual</i> 7 <i>Annual</i>
FDBRDBY	Bread and cereals purchased
FDTUBBY	Bananas and tubers purchased
FDPOULBY	Poultry purchased
FDMEATBY	Meats purchased
FDFISHBY	Fish and seafood purchased
FDDAIRBY	Milk, cheese and eggs purchased
FDFATSBY	Oils, fats and oil-rich nuts purchased
FDFRUTBY	Fruits purchased
FDVEGBY	Vegetables excludes pulses purchased
FDBEANBY	Pulses (beans and peas) purchased
FDSWTBY	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionary purchased
FDBEVBY	Non-alcoholic purchased
FDALCBY	Alcoholic beverages purchased
FDOOTHBY	Food items not mentioned above purchased

FDRESTBY	Food consumed in restaurants and canteens purchased
FDTOTBY	Total value of purchased foods
FDBRDPR	Bread and cereals auto-consumption
FDTUBPR	Bananas and tubers auto-consumption
FDPOULPR	Poultry auto-consumption
FDMEATPR	Meats auto-consumption
FDFISHPR	Fish and seafood auto-consumption
FDDAIRPR	Milk, cheese and eggs auto-consumption
FDFATSPR	Oils, fats and oil-rich nuts auto-consumption
FDFRUTPR	Fruits auto-consumption
FDVEGPR	Vegetables excludes pulses auto-consumption
FDBEANPR	Pulses (beans and peas) auto-consumption
FDSWTPR	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionary auto-consumption
FDBEVPR	Non-alcoholic beverages auto-consumption
FDALCPR	Alcoholic beverages auto-consumption
FDOTHPR	Food items not mentioned above auto-consumption
FDTOTPR	Total value of auto-consumption
EDTUTION	Tuition (school fees and registration)
EDBOOKS	Text books and school supplies
EDUNIFMS	School uniforms
EDEXTRA	Extra-curricular activities
EDRMBRD	Feeding and Boarding
EDTRNSP	Transport to school
EDMTNCE	Fees for school maintenance
EDINSUR	Education insurance
EDOTH	Expenditure on education not mentioned elsewhere
EDAGG	Education expenditure if cannot classified by above groups
EDTEXP	Total value of education

HLCONS	Consultation fees
HLMEDC	Medicines
HLPROC	Medical procedure
HLTRAD	Traditional doctors and medicines
HLHOSPT	Hospitalization
HLTRSP	Transport to hospital
HLINSUR	Health insurance
HLEQPT	Therapeutic equipment and appliances
HLOTH	Expenditures on health not mentioned elsewhere
HLAGG	Health expenditure if cannot classified by above
HLTEXP	Total value of health
NFDTBAC	Tobacco and narcotics
NFDWATER	Water
NPDFUEL	Electricity, gas, fuels and heat energy
NFDUTIL	Refuse, sewage collection, disposal and other services
NFDCLOTH	Clothing and footwear
NPDFMTN	Furnishings and routine household maintenance
NFDDOME	Domestic household services
NFDTRANS	Transportation
NFDCOMM	Communication (postal and telephone)
NFDRECRE	Recreation and culture
NFDINSUR	Other insurance excluding health
NFDPTAX	Property service charge, licenses and taxes
NFDRNTAC	Actual rent paid
NFDRNTIF	Owner-occupied imputed rent
NFDRNTIM	Statistical imputed rent for all households
NFDRNTHH	Actual and imputed rent for missing rent
NFDFOTH	Expenditures on frequent non-food not mentioned elsewhere

NFDTOTPR	Own enterprise consumption of non-food items
NDFTEXP	Total frequent non-food consumption expenditure excluding rent, education and health
NFDREPAR	Maintenance and repairs of dwelling unit
NFDSEPPL	Electric small appliances
NFDSNPPL	Non-electric small appliances
NFDINVES	Large investment nominal expenditure (purchase of household durable assets)
NFDUSEVL	Use value of large investments
NFDCEREM	Non-regular expenditure
NFDREMCS	Cash transfer payments (remittances) received
NFDREMFD	Food transfer payments (remittances) received
NFDREMOT	Other transfer payments (remittances) received
NFDIOTH	Expenditures on infrequent non-food not mentioned elsewhere
NFDITEXP	Total infrequent non-food expenditure excluding rent, education and health
FPINDEX	Regional food price deflator
NFPINDEX	Regional non-food price deflator
FDTEXP	Total purchased and auto-consumption food expenditure
FDTEXPDR	Total purchased and auto-consumption food expenditure in regionally deflated prices
NFDTEXP	Total purchased and auto-consumption non-food expenditure
NFDTEPDR	Total purchased and auto-consumption non-food expenditure in regionally deflated prices
HHTEXP	Total household food and non-food consumption expenditure
HHTEXPDR	Total household food and non-food consumption expenditure in regionally deflated prices
HHTEXPCPI	Total household food and non-food consumption expenditure in regionally deflated prices and CPI
CTRY_EXP	Total household food and non-food (country aggregate) consumption expenditure
PCEXP	Per capita total household food and non-food consumption expenditure
PCEXPDR	Per capita total household food and non-food consumption expenditure in regionally deflated prices

PCEXPCCI	Per capita total household food and non-food consumption expenditure in regionally deflated prices and CPI
QUINTILE	Undeflated quintile by RURURB and PCEXP
NQUINTIL	National undeflated quintile by PCEXP
NDECIL	National undeflated deciles by PCEXP
DFQUIN	Regional deflated quintile by RURURB and PCEXPCCI
NDFQUIN	National regional deflated quintile by PCEXPCCI
NDFDECIL	National regional deflated deciles by PCEXPCCI

Annex VIII: Standard Excel spreadsheet

	Unit of Measure	Expenditure Quintile								
		National			Rural			Urban		
		All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%
<i>Indicators</i>										
Demographic Indicators										
Sample size (households)	Number									
Total Population	000s									
Age dependency ratio	Number									
Average household size	Number									
Head Of Household Characteristics										
Age Dependency by household structure										
Monogamous male	Number									
Polygamous male	Number									
Single male	Number									
De facto female	Number									
De jure female	Number									
Education level of head										
No level	Percent									
Primary, not completed	Percent									
Primary completed, no secondary	Percent									
Secondary not completed	Percent									
Secondary completed	Percent									
Tertiary	Percent									
Pre-school	Percent									
Undefined	Percent									
Marital Status of head										
Monogamous male	Percent									
Polygamous male	Percent									
Single male	Percent									
De facto female	Percent									
De jure female	Percent									
Labor Market										
Proportion aged 15-64 in population	Percent									
Proportion employed (aged 15 to 64)	Percent									
Females among employed (aged 15 to 64)	Percent									
Employment Ratios (among labor force)										
Employment Ratio	Percent									
Formal Employment among Employed	Percent									
Public Employed among Formal Employment	Percent									
Informal Employment among Employed	Percent									
Self-Employed among Informal Employed	Percent									
Employers among Employed	Percent									
Proportion Employed in Agriculture	Percent									
MDG1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger										
Mean monthly per capita expenditure	Nigerian naira									
Mean monthly share on food	Percent									
Mean monthly share on health	Percent									
Mean monthly share on education	Percent									

Unit of Measure	Expenditure Quintile								
	National			Rural			Urban		
	All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	All	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%
<i>Indicators</i>									
MDG2: Education and Literacy; MDG3: Promote Gender Equality									
Access to primary school (within 30 minutes)	Percent								
Net primary enrollment rate									
Total	Percent								
Male	Percent								
Female	Percent								
Net secondary enrollment rate									
Total	Percent								
Male	Percent								
Female	Percent								
Tertiary enrolment rate per 10,000									
Total	per 10,000								
Adult literacy rate									
Total	Percent								
Male	Percent								
Female	Percent								
Youth literacy rate									
Total	Percent								
Male	Percent								
Female	Percent								
MDG4: Reduce Child Mortality; MDG5: Improve Maternal Health									
Proportion with distance to Health Center less than 5 km	Percent								
Morbidity	Percent								
Action taken when sick	Percent								
Health provider ownership									
Public	Percent								
Private - Modern Medicine	Percent								
Private - Traditional Healers	Percent								
Other	Percent								
MDG4: Reduce Child Mortality; MDG5: Improve Maternal Health									
Birth assisted by trained staff	Percent								
1-year-olds immunisation coverage	Percent								
1-year-olds immunized against measles	Percent								
Stunting (6-59 months)	Percent								
Wasting (6-59 months)	Percent								
Underweight (6-59 months)	Percent								
MDG7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability									
Owner occupancy rate	Percent								
Access to sanitation facilities	Percent								
Proportion with distance to Water Source less than 2 km	Percent								
Proportion with distance distance to Market less than 5 km	Percent								
Access to improved water source									
Pipe (own tap)	Percent								
Pipe borne	Percent								
Well (Protected)	Percent								
Total	Percent								
Access to unimproved water source									
Surface Water	Percent								
Other	Percent								
Total	Percent								
Traditional Fuel Use									
Firewood	Percent								
Charcoal	Percent								
Total	Percent								
Nontraditional Fuel Use									
Kerosene	Percent								
Electricity	Percent								
Gas	Percent								
Other	Percent								
Total	Percent								

Annex IX: Standard bulletin

This bulletin is based upon the standard excel spreadsheet (Annex VI).

Key features of bulletin:-

- (a) 8 pages max
- (b) Short introduction poverty summary: If goal (MDG 1) achievable to reduce poverty by half by 2015.
- (c) Summary of spreadsheet – key highlights by topic
 - Households characteristics
 - Consumption expenditure
 - Education attainment and literacy
 - Morbidity and maternal health
 - Environmental sustainability.Summary will depend on availability of information from survey.
- (d) Definitions of concepts
- (e) Authors and contact information.

Child of Head age < age of head - minimum
Parent of Head age > age of head + minimum

However, there may be situations of heads that are less than 15 years. This must be documented.

- vi) **Marital status** for head and spouse should be identical. If number of spouse =1, marital status should be monogamous. If number of spouse > 1, implies that head of household and spouses are polygamous.

Alternatively, the presence of a spouse implies that the head of household is married.

- vii) For persons, greater than 99, this should be recoded appropriately as missing values not permitted.

- viii) Check age versus marital status of household members. Firstly, all children <= 5 years must be single.

Children between 5-12 depending on culture must be single but only in exceptionally cases; one may find 10-12 year olds married.

- ix) **Literacy levels** should be coded appropriately.

If a criterion is in place (say above a minimum age), then anyone less than the minimum age should have values missing.

For example, in some countries, literacy is asked for persons 15 years and above (herein referred as adult literacy). This should be checked. All other persons must have missing values or system missing.

If literacy is asked for all persons regardless of age, then no missing value is permitted.

Check literacy versus age. A child less than 5 years is illiterate with some degree of accuracy.

- x) **School attendance** should be coded appropriately.

Usually children aged less than 3 years will not be in school. Ages 4 and 5 may be in pre-school and will be considered as school attendance. Definition of pre-school is country-specific

This can be crosschecked with education level attained.

- xi) **Education level** reached or attained.

In most cases, children less than 5 years will not be in primary school. Children aged 4-5 may be in pre-school. Pre-school definition is country-specific. As a result, one may find children less than 3 in school that may not formal schooling. Therefore this is checked with country in question for correct education definition.

Few exceptions may exist with 4-5 year olds in primary school.

Children less than 3 years will not be in school.

- xii) **Morbidity** (sickness) should be for all persons. No missing values permitted.

Only 2 responses allowed – Yes and No. If type of sickness present and morbidity missing and may be some individual-level health expenditure present, then morbidity will be YES.

Missing values not permitted.

- xiii) Age in months can be calculated if date of interview and date of birth are present.

- xiv) **Anthropometry** (weight and height) should be for children aged less than a certain age bracket (say 0-60/72 months or 6-60/72 months) depending on a country.

Information should be for valid children.

Age in months		Length in cms				Weight in kgs.			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
From	To	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
0	2	36	74	36	72	0.5	10	0.5	9
3	5	45	83	44	80	1	13	1	12
6	8	51	87	50	86	2	15	2	14
9	11	56	91	54	90	3	16.5	2.5	15.5
12	14	59	96	57	95	4	17.5	3	16.5
15	17	62	100	60	99	4	18.5	3.5	17.5
18	20	64	104	62	102	4	19.5	3.5	18.5
21	23	65	107	64	106	4.5	20.5	4	19.5
24	26	67	108	66	107	4.5	23	4.5	21.5
27	29	68	112	68	111	5	24	5	23
30	32	70	115	69	114	5	24.5	5	24.5
33	35	71	118	71	117	5	25.5	5	25.5
36	38	73	121	72	120	5	26	5	27
39	41	74	124	74	122	5	27	5	28
42	44	75	127	75	124	5	28	5.5	29
45	47	77	129.9	77	126	5	29	5.5	30
48	50	78	132	78	129	5	30	5.5	31
51	53	79	134	79	131	5	31	5.5	32
54	56	80	136	81	133	5.5	32	6	33
57	60	82	139	81	136	5.5	33	6	34.5
61	72	82	140	81	137	5.5	34	6	36

- xv) **Child survival** should be for children aged less than a particular age. In some countries this is from 0-60/72 months or 6-60/72 months.

If immunizations present, check vaccines are given correctly. Only in exceptionally cases will this diverge, such as when immunizations campaigns occur and vaccines administered even if the child is not of the correct age. If dates are given, use the below table as a rough guide.

When to immunize	What is given	How is it given
At birth	BCG	One injection
At birth	Polio-B	By mouth

Two, three and four months old	Polio 1-2-3	By mouth
	DPT 1-2-3	One injection
Around 9-15 months	Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR)	One injection
Three to five years	Polio	By mouth
	DPT	One injection
	Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR)	One injection

- xvi) **Household size** must be greater than zero.
- xvii) **Number of rooms** must be greater than zero.
- xviii) For aggregate data, country-specific requirements will be considered and assumed to be correct, within range and reasonable. Detailed construction of consumption expenditure aggregates contained in separate paper under construction.

(b) *Sources of error reviews*

This provides quantitative information on specific sources of error in a data. Sources of errors can occur during field data collection and/or at the editing stage. The results of these reviews are only available after the official release of data. However, this does not imply that the results produced earlier be rendered void but helps in the improvement of data collection methodologies and techniques in the next phase. Sources of errors include: -

(i) *Sampling errors*

Occur when results are based on a sample population instead of the entire population. The sampling error is a measure of variability between all possible samples and can be evaluated statistically. These are grouped into: -

- ✓ Probability sampling – This is used where registers are available and accuracy can be estimated for variables. If estimating from a probability random sample, then a measure of accuracy of an estimate is the square root of the mean square error.
- ✓ Non-probability sampling – National Statistical Institutes may use expert samples based on a high coverage of relevant characteristics. In such circumstances, it is impossible to obtain an objective assessment of the accuracy of the estimates. However, some rough accuracy of quality can be designed using sensitivity analyses.

(ii) *Non-sampling errors*

Non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and are difficult to evaluate statistically. These include: -

- ✓ Coverage errors – consist of omissions, erroneous inclusions and frame duplication while conducting the survey. This affects every estimate produced and may cause a bias in the results and the effect can vary among sub-groups.

- ✓ Non-response errors – this occurs when an effective sample size is not attained. This may increase the variance due to the decrease in sample size. This can be corrected either through imputation or adjusting weights of the responding units.

- ✓ Measurement errors – occurs when measures differ from true values. This occurs at the time of data collection. This may be caused by the: -
 - *Interviewer* - The interviewer may influence respondent in such way that measurement errors arise.
 - *Respondent* (e.g. lack of understanding of survey question, respondent fatigue, long recall period)
 - *Information system* (e.g. reference period requested may be different from the period i.e. calendar year and accounting year).
 - *Survey instrument* although this is difficult to assess in an objective way. However, a description of the pilot survey and the conclusion of the analysis are necessary in order to assess the questionnaire. Errors also arise due to large questionnaire, vague questions.
 - *Mode of data collection* (interviewing technique – face-to-face, telephone, self administered, etc)

- ✓ Processing errors – occurs during post-data collection processes such as validation of data editing, coding, imputation, capture and tabulation.

All these processes should be undertaken quickly and exhaustively in order for data to be successful and of use. However, one of the biggest handicaps of data evaluation is the long processing time, which renders data of no great value in that social welfare changes rapidly with time and space.

For statistical capacity to be treated as a priority by national governments and development partners, the awareness of the importance of timely and relevant statistics for policy, management, monitoring and democratic accountability needs to be raised.

Annex XI: Improving and ensuring data quality at the country level over time

There are various methods that can be undertaken to improve quality of data. One key feature of these methods is to allow consistency over time. The methods discussed are meant to serve as a useful guide to countries developing a survey activity or those that are revising and updating survey methodologies. The methods discussed below are done taking into consideration the data evaluation methods discussed in Annex VI.

(a) *Current Best Methods (CBM)*

A CBM is a description of the best-known method available for a specific process such as non-response rates, editing checks. This is user-friendly as it provides checklists for the user about the documentation of practices that are in use. It helps ensure quality in a process and reduce variation. This process may be repetitive or creative. A repetitive process can be made precise and distinct and is easier to judge whether processes are being followed. This serves as a type of documentation of best practices that are in use. On the other hand, a creative process is much more difficult to foresee any difficulties that may arise. This may lack continuity in that new processes are being created and may not be comparable, which renders data incomparable.

Example:

How does one treat non-response? Does one delete the missing cases or does one impute values. Is this process going to be repeated over time to allow consistency and comparability? What is the main idea in imputation?

(b) *Minimum Standards*

These specify the necessary criteria to be undertaken while performing a certain statistical process. This covers all phases of statistical processes and is defined in terms of requirements to be met by the design and process and not the final product. This means that the choices of the final product are influenced by the minimum standard set.

Example:

In expenditure, what is the minimum allowed expenditure for a certain item in a household? Secondly, what is the minimum allowed total food expenditure? Is zero food expenditure allowed. How does one treat these? Does one assign the lowest decile expenditure to these households or does one run a regression model based on certain parameters to assign the missing households with a value?

(c) *Quality Guidelines*

These are guidelines to adhere to when producing statistics. It deals on 'what to do' than 'how to do' things. These are not hard fast rules but point out areas where more focus is required. The statistics producer needs to put in place quality management and measurement processes on data.

(d) *Recommended Practices*

This is a collection of good methods for performing different statistical operations and their attributes. These provide a set of choices and the most suitable for use is selected. CBM are subsets of Recommended Practices in that a CBM is the final product of choices.

All these processes should be documented for continuity. Inadequate documentation implies that new processes will be created each time, which makes data not to comparable over time and space. The above processes are neither rigid nor static but are mere guiding principles to increase efficiency and enhance data quality. This creates consistent standards that can be adopted or improved over time. Such an effective statistical system monitors progress in that data comparable over time and appropriate project designs can be tailored.

Annex XII: Training template

The training will be based on the following templates though the final data files will be the ones discussed in 2.7 above.

Table 1: Household composition and weights summary table

	<i>Variable name</i>	<i>Variable definition</i>	<i>Aggregated from variables in X files</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Syntax and data files</i>
1	COUNTRY	Country name (3-letters based on ISO)			HHSIZE.xxx
2	GEOCODE1	Geographical code ISO country classification codes			HHSIZE.xxx
3	GEOCODE2	Geographical code. Country specific. T is the lowest level of geographical disaggregation at which the data is used and presented.			HHSIZE.xxx
4	RURURB	Area of residence			HHSIZE.xxx
5	HID	Unique household identification ID			HHSIZE.xxx
6	SURVEYR	Survey year			HHSIZE.xxx
7	HHSIZE	Total # of residents in the household			HHSIZE.xxx
8	FAO_ADQ	Total sum of adult equivalent FAO_ADQ This is the aggregated sum of values of individual adult equivalent scales in a household.			HHSIZE.xxx
9	CTRY_ADQ	Total sum of country-specific adult equivalent if a country prefers different weights as defined above			HHSIZE.xxx
10	WTA_HH	Household weight. This is the weighting co-efficient to derive household-level estimates of indicators.			HHSIZE.xxx
11	WTA_POP	Population weight. This is the weighting co-efficient to derive population-level estimates of indicators.			HHSIZE.xxx
12	WTA_ADQ	Adult equivalent weight. This is the weighting co-efficient to derive adult equivalent-level estimates of indicators.			HHSIZE.xxx
13	ROUND	Identifier for round if the survey has multiple visits separated in time by more than a few days.			HHSIZE.xxx

Table 2: Purchased food expenditures

All expenditures are annualized and in current local NOMINAL prices

	<i>Variable name</i>	<i>Variable definition</i>	<i>Aggregated from variables in X files</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Syntax and data files</i>
5	HID	Unique household identification ID			
14	FDRECALL	Food purchase recall period, in weeks.			EXFDBUY.xxx
15	FDBRDBY	Breads, rice in all forms, maize, wheat, cereal and cereal starches, couscous, etc.			EXFDBUY.xxx
16	FDTUBBY	Bananas and tubers.			EXFDBUY.xxx
17	FDMEATBY	All meats, including game meats and their by products, excluding fats.			EXFDBUY.xxx
18	FDPOULBY	All poultry, including their by products, excluding fats.			EXFDBUY.xxx
19	FD FISHBY	Fish, shell fish, land snails, land crabs, and frogs			EXFDBUY.xxx
20	FDDAIRBY	Milk, cheese, other dairy products and eggs			EXFDBUY.xxx
21	FD FATSBY	Vegetable oil, animal fats and oil-rich nuts			EXFDBUY.xxx
22	FD FRUTBY	Fruits			EXFDBUY.xxx
23	FD VEGBY	Vegetables excludes pulses			EXFDBUY.xxx
24	FD BEANBY	Pulses (beans and peas)			EXFDBUY.xxx
25	FDSWTBY	Sweets, desserts, cookies, candies, jams, honey			EXFDBUY.xxx
26	FD BEVBY	All non-alcoholic beverages, including coffee, tea, mineral water, soft drinks, and juices			EXFDBUY.xxx
27	FD ALCBY	All alcoholic beverages			
28	FD RESTBY	Food and alcohol consumed in restaurants and canteens			EXFDBUY.xxx
29	FD OTHBY	Items not mentioned elsewhere			EXFDBUY.xxx
30	FDTOTBY	Total annual expenditure of purchased foods, in current local prices SUM(FDBRDBY, FDTUBBY, FDMEATBY, FDPOULBY, FDFISHBY, FDDAIRBY, FDFATSBY, FDFRUTBY, FDVEGBY, FD BEANBY, FDSWTBY, FD BEVBY, FDALCBY, FDRESTBY, FDOTHBY)			EXFDBUY.xxx

Table 3: Own consumption

Self-produced foods; food from stock and enterprise; and gifts

All values are annualized in current local NOMINAL prices

	<i>Variable name</i>		<i>Aggregated from variables in X files</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Syntax and data files</i>
5	HID	Unique household identification ID			
31	FDBRDPR	Breads, rice in all forms, maize, wheat, cereal and cereal starches, couscous, etc.			EXFDPRD.xxx
32	FDTUBPR	Bananas and tubers.			EXFDPRD.xxx
33	FDMEATPR	All meats, including game meats and their by products, excluding fats.			EXFDPRD.xxx
34	FDPOULPR	All poultry, including their by products, excluding fats.			EXFDPRD.xxx
35	FDFISHPR	Fish, shell fish, land snails. land crabs, and frogs			EXFDPRD.xxx
36	FDDAIRPR	Milk, cheese, other dairy products and eggs			EXFDPRD.xxx
37	FDFATSPR	Vegetable oil, animal fats and oil-rich nuts			EXFDPRD.xxx
38	FDFRUTPR	Fruits			EXFDPRD.xxx
39	FDVEGPR	Vegetables excludes pulses			EXFDPRD.xxx
40	FDBEANBY	Pulses (beans and peas)			EXFDPRD.xxx
41	FDSWTPR	Sweets, desserts, cookies, candies, jams, honey			EXFDPRD.xxx
42	FDBEVPR	All non-alcoholic beverages, including coffee, tea, mineral water, soft drinks, and juices			EXFDBUY.xxx
43	FDALCPR	All alcoholic beverages			EXFDBUY.xxx
44	FDOTHR	Items not mentioned elsewhere.			EXFDPRD.xxx
45	FDTOTPR	Annual total monetary value of self-produced foods, in current local prices SUM(FDBRDPR, FDTUBPR, FDMEATPR, FDPOULPR, FDFSHPR, FDDIARPR, FDFATSPR, FDFRUTPR, FDVEGPR, FDBEANBY, FDSWTPR, FDDEVPR, FDALCPR, FDOTHR)			EXFDPRD.xxx

Table 4: Education expenditures

All variables are annualized and in current local NOMINAL prices

	<i>Variable name</i>	<i>Variable definition</i>	<i>Aggregated from variables in X files</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Syntax and data files</i>
5	HID	Unique household identification ID			
46	EDTUITON	Tuition			EXEDU.xxx
47	EDBOOKS	Fees for text books and stationery			EXEDU.xxx
48	EDUNIFMS	Fees for uniforms			EXEDU.xxx
49	EDEXTRA	Fees for extracurricular activities			EXEDU.xxx
50	EDRMBRD	Fees for room and board, if boarding school. May include food for day scholars.			EXEDU.xxx
51	EDTRNSP	Fees for transportation to schools			EXEDU.xxx
52	EDMTNCE	Fees for school maintenance and other informally charged fees			EXEDU.xxx
53	EDINSUR	Education insurance			EXEDU.xxx
54	EDOTH	Expenditures for education not mentioned above			EXEDU.xxx
55	EDAGG	To be used only if educational expenditure is reported as a single item.			EXEDU.xxx
56	EDTEXP	Annual total education expenditures in current local prices, SUM(EDTUITON, EDBOOKS, EDUNIFMS, EDEXTRA, EDRMBRD, EDTRNSP, EDMTNCE, EDOTH, EDAGG) EDINSUR include or exclude? EXCLUDE			EXEDU.xxx

Table 5: Health care expenditures

All variables are annualized and in current local NOMINAL prices

	<i>Variable name</i>	<i>Variable definition</i>	<i>Aggregated from variables in X files</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Syntax and data files</i>
5	HID	Unique household identification ID			
57	HLCONS	Consultation and registration fees			EXHLTH.xxx
58	HLMEDC	Medication expenditures			EXHLTH.xxx
59	HLPROC	Medical procedure fees			EXHLTH.xxx
60	HLTRAD	Traditional doctors and medicines			EXHLTH.xxx
61	HLHOSPT	Hospitalization fees			EXHLTH.xxx
62	HLTRSP	Transportation fees			EXHLTH.xxx
63	HLINSUR	Health insurance			EXHLTH.xxx
64	HLEQPT	Therapeutic equipment and appliances			EXHLTH.xxx
65	HLOTH	Expenditures on other health care items not mentioned above			EXHLTH.xxx
66	HLAGG	To be used only if health expenditure is reported as a single item.			EXHLTH.xxx
67	HLTEXP	Annual total expenditures on health care in current local prices, SUM(HLCONS, HLMEDC, HLPROC, HLTRAD, HLTRSP, HLINSURE, HLOTH, HLAGG) HLHOSPT is excluded. HLEPQT may be included or excluded depending on how country view this expenditure (is this expenditure or is it expenditure on capital goods)			EXHLTH.xxx

Table 6: Frequent non-food expenditure

All variables are annualized and in current local NOMINAL prices

	<i>Variable name</i>	<i>Variable definition</i>	<i>Aggregated from variables in X files</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Syntax and data files</i>
5	HID	Unique household identification ID			
68	NFDTBAC	Tobacco and narcotics			EXNDFDQ.xxx
69	NFDWATER	Water			EXNDFDQ.xxx
70	NDFDUEL	Electricity, gas, fuels and heat energy			EXNDFDQ.xxx
71	NFDUTIL	Refuse, sewage collection, disposal and other services			EXNDFDQ.xxx
72	NFDCLOTH	Clothing, shoes, fabrics, sheets, etc.			EXNDFDQ.xxx
73	NDFDMTN	Furnishing and routine household maintenance, tools and equipment for house and garden, and goods and services for routine household maintenance.			EXNDFDQ.xxx
74	NFDDOME	Domestic household services (cooks, servants, nannies, gardener, etc).			EXNDFDQ.xxx
75	NFDTRANS	Transportation, excluding those paid for education and health care if separable, otherwise, include the total transportation expenditures here only. Include expenditures for both public and private transportation utilization, include tickets, gasoline and repair/maintaining fees. Purchase of private vehicles and motorcycles are counted as infrequent non-food expenditures (NFDINVES) in Table 7.			EXNDFDQ.xxx
76	NFDCOMM	Postal services; telephone and telefax services and internet services. Telephone and telefax equipment.			EXNDFDQ.xxx
77	NFDRECRE	Recreational, cultural and sport services, newspapers, magazines, books and stationery (excluding books for schooling). Equipment, if not separable from the services, otherwise go to Table 7 for infrequent expenditures			EXNDFDQ.xxx
78	NFDINSUR	Other insurance, excluding health insurance if separable, otherwise, here only.			EXNDFDQ.xxx

79	NFDPTAX	Property service charge and taxes. These are expenditures based on a reference period usually month. Include charges for services such as garbage collection, land rates.			EXNDFDQ.xxx
80	NFDTOTPR	Total monetary value of self-produced non-foods			EXNDFDQ.xxx
81	NFDRNTAC	Actual rent paid or mortgage paid			EXNDFDQ.xxx
82	NFDRNTIF	Household's estimate of what they would pay if they rented their dwelling.			EXNDFDQ.xxx
83	NFDRNTIM	Imputed rent based on regression or other methodologies for every household Imputed rent for every household. <i>Rent model variables: type of dwelling, water, roof, wall, floor, cooking fuel, lighting fuel, toilet, number of room and region.</i>			EXNDFDQ.xxx
84	NFDRNTHH	Household rent: actual if the household paid rent, imputed otherwise.			EXNDFDQ.xxx
85	NDFDOTH	Other frequent non-food expenditures not mentioned above including personal hygiene products.			EXNDFDQ.xxx
86	NDFDTEXP	Annual total frequent non-food expenditures, in current local prices, excluding education and health. SUM(NFDTBAC, NFDUTIL, NFDCLOTH, NDFMTN, NFDTRANS, NFDCOMM, NFDRECRE, NFDTOTPR, NFDINSUR, NDFDOTH, NFDRNTHH)			

Table 7: Infrequent non-food expenditure

All variables are annualized and in current local NOMINAL prices

	<i>Variable name</i>	<i>Variable definition</i>	<i>Aggregated from variables in X files</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Syntax and data files</i>
5	HID	Unique household identification ID			
87	NFDREPAR	Maintenance and repairs of dwelling unit (minor works). This does not include construction of a dwelling unit or major renovations.			EXNFDINFQ.xxx
88	NFDSEPPL	Expenditure on ELECTRIC small appliances, such as coffee maker, pots and pans, cell phones, cameras, DVD, etc.			EXNFDINFQ.xxx
89	NFDSNPPL	Expenditure on NON-ELECTRIC small appliances, etc.			EXNFDINFQ.xxx
90	NFDINVES	Large, lump sum expenditure such as purchase of vehicles, TV, computers, video cameras, etc.			EXNFDINFQ.xxx
91	NFDUSEVL	Use value of large items. If survey asked for the purchasing date and the price of the large items, then annual use value could be calculated by assigning a life span for each item. Include also payments for debts, such as car payment, etc.			EXNFDINFQ.xxx
92	NFDCEREM	Ceremonial type of expenditures such as spending for weddings, funerals, coming out of age, etc.			EXNFDINFQ.xxx
93	NFDREMCS	Cash transfer payments (remittances) received			EXNFDINFQ.xxx
94	NFDREMGD	Food transfer payments (remittances) received			EXNFDINFQ.xxx
95	NFDREMOT	Other transfer payments (remittances) received			EXNFDINFQ.xxx
96	NFDIOTH	Other infrequent non-food expenditures not mentioned elsewhere			EXNFDINFQ.xxx
97	NFDITEXP	Total annual infrequent non-food expenditures, SUM(NFDSEPPL, NFDSNPPL, NFDUSEVL, NFDIOTH). Users may choose whether include lumpy sums such as NFDINVES, NFDCEREM and NFDREMIT.			EXNFDINFQ.xxx

Table 8: Regional price deflators

These price variables will be used to take away regional price variation and the inflation effect.

(a) Sub-file

	<i>Variable name</i>	<i>Variable definition</i>	<i>Aggregated from variables in X files</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Syntax and data files</i>
a	REGION	ID for regions, the lowest level to calculate price index			Pindex1.xxx
B	FDID	ID for items			Pindex1.xxx
C	NFDID	ID for non-food items			Pindex1.xxx
D	FDISHR	Item food shares used to calculate national food basket			Pindex1.xxx
E	NFDISHR	Item non-food shares used to calculate national non-food basket			Pindex1.xxx
F	RFDSHR	Regional food shares to calculate regional price deflators			Pindex1.xxx
G	RNFDSHR	Regional non-food shares to calculate regional non-food price deflators			Pindex1.xxx
H	FDINDEX	Regional food price deflators. It could be similar to non-food price deflator based on the assumption that price variation of non-food is minimal and insignificant.			Pindex1.xxx
I	NFDINDEX	Regional non-food price deflator. It could be similar to food price deflator based on the assumption that price variation of non-food is minimal and insignificant.			Pindex1.xxx
J	RPCPI	Regional consumer price index			Pindex1.xxx

Note:

1. The food and non-food price index and CPI will then be AGGREGATED and MERGED into the HH-level file based on the lowest level to calculate price index (region).
2. Variables FDINDEX, NFDINDEX and RPCPI are the ones that will be merged into the overall HH-level file.
3. Therefore households in the same region will have identical values for FDINDEX, NFDINDEX and RPCPI.

(b) final file

	Variable name	Variable definition	Aggregated from variables in X files	Section	Syntax and data files
3	GEOCODE2	ID for regions, the lowest level to calculate price index			Pindex.xxx
98	FDINDEX	Regional food price deflators. It could be similar to non-food price deflator based on the assumption that price variation of non-food is minimal and insignificant.			Pindex.xxx
99	NFDINDEX	Regional non-food price deflator. It could be similar to food price deflator based on the assumption that price variation of non-food is minimal and insignificant.			Pindex.xxx
K	RPCPI	Regional consumer price index			Pindex.xxx

Please note: -

1. If price data is over one year, then adjusting with CPI does not arise as prices have already taken care of these differences.
2. If price data are not available or inadequate, then use of CPI becomes the ideal route to deflate expenditures.

Table 9: Total annual household consumption expenditures (MERGE TABLES 1–8)

All variables are annualized and in current local NOMINAL prices

This file has extra variables which are not in the standard data files. These variables have only been created to help check data consistency and quality.

If survey is over a period for one year, data does not need to be adjusted further by CPI as price differences are already accounted for.

In some countries due to data shortages (no price data or inadequate price data among others), expenditures are adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) instead.

Therefore, HHTEXPDR/PCEXPDR may be equal to HHTEXP/PCEXP, respectively for some countries.

But eventually the expenditure file has to be file in Section 2.7.3.

	<i>Variable name</i>	<i>Variable definition</i>	<i>Aggregated from variables in X files</i>	<i>Syntax and data files</i>
5	HID	Unique household identification ID		HHEXP.xxx
100	FDTEXP	Total food consumption expenditure	SUM(FDTOTBY, FDTOTPR)	HHEXP.xxx
101	NFDTEXP	Total annual household non-food expenditures in local current prices, including both frequent and infrequent non-food expenditures.	SUM(EDTEXP, HLTEXP, NFDFTEXP, NFDITEXP)	HHEXP.xxx
102	HHTEXP	Total annual household expenditure in local nominal current prices	SUM(FDTEXP, NFDTEXP)	HHEXP.xxx
103	CTRY_EXP	Total annual household expenditure in local nominal current prices (country aggregate)	This is method that country computes its aggregate.	HHEXP.xxx
104	FDSHARE	Share of food expenditure to total household consumption expenditure. This is an indicator that can be used to check the aggregation quality. Food share should decrease as household expenditure increases.	$(FDTEXP/HHTEXP)*100$	HHEXP.xxx
105	PCFOOD	Per capita food expenditure at current prices	FDTEXP/HHSIZE	HHEXP.xxx
106	PCNFOOD	Per capita non-food expenditure at current prices	NFDTEXP/HHSIZE	HHEXP.xxx
107	PCEXP	Per capita expenditure at current prices	HHTEXP/HHSIZE	HHEXP.xxx
97	FPINDEX	Regional food price deflators. It could be similar to non-food price deflator based on the assumption that price variation of non-food is minimal and insignificant.		HHEXP.xxx

98	NFPINDEX	Regional non-food price deflator. It could be similar to food price deflator based on the assumption that price variation of non-food is minimal and insignificant.		HHEXP.xxx
99	RPCPI	Regional consumer price index		HHEXP.xxx
108	FDTEXPDR	Total annual household food expenditure in regionally deflated current prices	FDTEXP/FPINDEX	HHEXP.xxx
109	NFTEXPDR	Total annual household non-food expenditures in regionally deflated current prices	NFDEXP/NFPINDEX	HHEXP.xxx
110	HHTEXPDR	Total annual household expenditure in regionally deflated current prices	SUM(FDTEXPDR, NDTEXPDR)	HHEXP.xxx
111	PCFOODDR	Per capita food expenditure in regionally deflated current prices	FDTEXPDR/HHSIZE	HHEXP.xxx
112	PCNFODDR	Per capita non-food expenditure in regionally deflated current prices	NFTEXPDR/HHSIZE	HHEXP.xxx
113	PCEXPDR	Per capita expenditure in regionally deflated current prices	HHTEXPDR/HHSIZE	HHEXP.xxx
114	HHTEXPDCPI	Total annual household expenditure in regionally deflated current prices and CPI	<i>See comment in Table 8</i>	HHEXP.xxx
115	PCEXPDCPI	Per capita expenditure in regionally deflated current prices and CPI	<i>See comment in Table 8</i>	HHEXP.xxx
116	QUINTILE	Quintile based on PCEXP, by rural/urban areas. First the sample should be divided into rural and urban sub-samples. Second, within each sub-sample, total population should be divided into 5 equally distributed quintiles weighted by "WTA_POP", based on PCEXP ranked from the lowest to the highest, The reason for creating Rural/urban quintiles is because in least developed countries and especially Africa, urban households typically spend much more than the rural households. If all the households are ranked based on PCEXP, the first three quintiles would be mainly rural population, while the last two quintiles would be mostly urban population. The rural/urban quintiles are designed to capture the relative differences in living standard within the rural and urban areas, respectively.		HHEXP.xxx
117	NQUINTIL	Quintile based on PCEXP irrespective of area of residence. Total population should be divided into 5 equally distributed quintiles weighted by "WTA_POP", based on PCEXP ranked from the lowest to the highest, irrespective of area of residence.		HHEXP.xxx

118	NDECIL	Quintile based on PCEXP irrespective of area of residence. Total population should be divided into 10 equally distributed quintiles weighted by "WTA_POP", based on PCEXP ranked from the lowest to the highest, irrespective of area of residence.		HHEXP.xxx
119	DFQUIN	Quintile based on PCEXP CPI by area of residence (RURURB). See above for methodology (QUINTILE).		HHEXP.xxx
120	NDFQUIN	Quintile based on PCEXP CPI irrespective of area of residence. Total population should be divided into 5 equally distributed quintiles weighted by "WTA_POP", based on PCEXP CPI ranked from the lowest to the highest, irrespective of area of residence.		HHEXP.xxx
121	NFDECIL	Quintile based on PCEXP CPI irrespective of area of residence. Total population should be divided into 10 equally distributed quintiles weighted by "WTA_POP", based on PCEXP CPI ranked from the lowest to the highest, irrespective of area of residence.		HHEXP.xxx

Annex XIII: Terms of Reference for Training Program

Participants attending this workshop should be conversant with the data as well as conversant with some statistical programming language (e.g. SPSS or SAS or STATA).

The training is expected to last 3 weeks at the most. Materials and documents are provided during training.

It is advisable that country bring along their country data for the hands-on training.

Day	Topic	Documents/Comments	Input	Data source	Output
	Introduction, preparation	Introduction, Q&A on objectives and content.	Slides, discussion		Roadmap for training; sense of ownership of the training agenda.
	Household composition	Questionnaire	Questionnaire, discussion of how to deal with household size.		Table 1 of template Definition of household size
	Purchased food	Questionnaire/codebook	Little discussion, some talk on programming, lots of programming.		Review/update of programming skills.
	Purchased food & evaluation	What regions are generally better off/generally worse off? Outlier identification and correction.	Programming to tabulate/summarize/clean relevant data.		Table 2 of template.
	Auto consumption of food products	LSMS 135 Do people consume what they produce? How frequent is it? Does it vary by region? How important is it in their total consumption? This is why we need to value it properly. How do we value it? Ideas? Farm gate vs. market prices. Outlier identification and correction.	Questionnaire, discussion of how to program; pseudo-code (on paper), lots of programming.		Table 3 of template with cleaned data.
	Education	LSMS 135 Education expenditure and well-being. Does education expenditure contribute to welfare or not?	Discussion, pseudo-code, programming, data cleaning for outliers.		Tables 4 template, with cleaned data.
	Health	LSMS 135	Discussion, pseudo-code,		Tables 5 template,

		Health expenditure and well-being. Does health expenditure contribute to welfare or not? Do people pay their own hospitalizations?	programming, data cleaning for outliers.		with cleaned data.
	Freq. non-food: rent	LSMS 135 Code examples How do we know the well-being by visiting the household? What characteristics of the dwelling itself are particularly important? Are certain characteristics similar (e.g. mud/straw roofing)?	Discussion of how to model rent; hedonic or medians/means. Examples of hedonic models and how to evaluate them. Tips on coding dummy variables, then programming.		Multiple rent models, evaluated down to a single model chosen for the aggregate.
	Frequent non-food	Review of auto consumption (from food).			Table 6 of template
	Infrequent non-food	LSMS 135 Treatment of ceremonies: How frequently do these events occur in one's life? Treatment of durables: why did you collect this information? How could it be used to measure well-being? Is it something whose value is over time or at one time?			Table 7 of template
	Total household consumption expenditure	LSMS 124, LSMS 135 How does one compare across regions? What do we already know about regional well-being? How does one compare in time (multi-visit)?	Best possible aggregate		Table 9 of template Different expenditures aggregates and their implication on MEAN or MEDIAN and probably poverty estimates
	Price Index	Regional Price Index; CPI	Deflators for regional variation	Price data	Table 8 Discussion
	Finish aggregation	LSMS 124, LSMS 135 Now we add it all up.			Table 9 of template
	Poverty lines	LSMS 133 Poverty lines	Same basket as price file basket	Aggregate expenditure file	Discussion

	Poverty measures	LSMS 124 Poverty measures		Aggregate expenditure file	Discussion
	Other poverty measures	LSMS 133 Inequality measures Gini, Watts, Theil, Atkinson		Aggregate expenditure file	
	Questionnaire discussion to meet current demands (e.g. MDGs, M&E)	Questionnaire to serve as the basis for an examination of data needs			Understanding of the questionnaire; plan to deal with the problems.
	Other	Did this training meet the announced objective(s)? Did this training meet your objectives? Further clarification or other needs.			

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