Additional Instructions for Interviewers and Supervisors

Corrections to the Questionnaire

Please make the following corrections to the questionnaires before beginning data collection for cycle 2. (The questionnaires from cycle 3 and following will be printed with the corrections)

Book 2: K50 - add skip pattern: if 10 [no facility] skip to 53	Book 2: M12 - add box for "Food"	Book 2: O18 - codes 888 and 999 are allowed for this question as for others in Section O
50 What kind of toilet do you use? 1 flush to piped sewer system 2 flush to septic tank 3 flush to pit (latrine) 4 flush to somewhere else 5 ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) 6 pit latrine with slab 7 pit latrine without slab / open pit 8 composting toilet 9 hanging toilet / hanging latrine 10 no facility (bush, field, waterside) → 53 11 other	12 In the last 12 months, how often were you not able to meet your need for ... ? food school fees	18 What is the balance in the bank account now? *record amount or* 888 refused to say 999 don't know *amount in Le*

Book 2: O26 - code 4 for "yearly" is allowed	Book 3: T27 - correct the skip code: if 2 [no] skip to 29	
26 How much do you contribute towards Osusu? 1 daily 2 weekly 3 monthly 4 yearly *amount in Le* *time unit*	27 In the past 12 months, did you have any losses of CROP? 1 yes 2 no → 29	

Also correct the unit code sheet codes for bunches of leaves. They should be 44, 45 and 46.

45: bunch B

44 bunch A (smaller)
46 bunch C (larger)

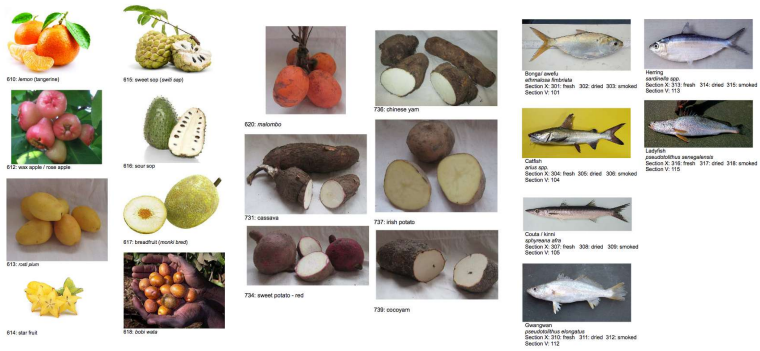
Extreme Values

For questions H3 (parts a, b, c and e), H14 and H27 the data entry application only allows for two digits for these questions. It is possible (although unlikely) that a person works more than 99 hours in 7 days at one of these activities (this would mean working more than 14 hours every day of the week). Supervisors, if you see a value of more than 99, please double check with the interviewer, and if it is correct, instruct the DEC to enter 99.

For question N2, again the data entry application only allows for two digits. A household that spends money on transport every day will have a value greater than 99. Record and enter 99 for any values greater than 99.

Section X
It is important to distinguish between the **item code** and the **unit code**.

Item Codes
The item code identifies the specific item bought and the unit code helps to record the amount purchased. For the SLIHS, item codes are always three 3 digits and unit codes are always 2 digits. There are three pages of photo aids both to help you identify the item codes (for various fruits, tubers and fish). The pictures are labeled with things like "610: lemon" This lets you know that the item code for lemon is 610. Label these pages as "Item Codes"



Unit Codes and Conversions
There are five pages of photo aids to help you select the correct unit code and to convert some non-standard units (such as a maggi cube or a packet of milk powder) into standard units. These pictures are labeled with things like "36: piece F" This lets you know that the unit code for a piece of the size shown in the picture is 36. Label these pages as "Unit Codes and Conversions"

To specify an amount you must give both the **quantity** and the **unit**. The SLIHS allows for a wide range of standard and non-standard units. If the household records the purchase/consumption in another unit, you must convert to one of the units given. Some of the photo sheets help convert certain non-standard units to standard units. Please see the example on the following page for how to do this.

Note the difference between the original tin of milk or tomato paste and the empty tin used to measure other items such as sugar or groundnuts. If the household bought a tin of Peak evaporated milk (170g) it is recorded as in the first line. If they bought a cup of groundnuts measured in the empty milk tin, it is recorded as in the second line.

	item	item code	quantity	unit
101	milk evaporated	405	170	12
102	groundnuts	754	1	25

The household purchased the following items:
5 cups rice
2 onions
1 jar mayonnaise
1 bunch bananas
1 packet milk powder
3 maggi cubes

The rice was measured in the usual "butter cup". We look on the unit code sheet, and find that the code for "butter cup" is 22. So 5 cups is recorded as quantity = 5, unit = 22.

We use the unit code sheet to find the appropriate piece size for the onions. They are the same size as those labeled 33: piece C. So 2 piece C onions is record as quantity = 2, unit = 33.

The jar of mayonnaise is labeled as 236 mL. On the unit code sheet, we see that the code for mL is 16, so 236 mL is recorded as quantity = 236, unit = 16.

standard units
11: kilogram
12: gram
13: pound
14: ounce
15: litre
16: mL
17: gallon

There is no unit code for a bunch like a bunch of bananas, so we have to convert to pieces. Asking the respondent, we find out that the bunch had 5 small bananas, of the size labeled 34: piece D on the unit code sheet. So 1 bunch = 5 piece D and is recorded as quantity = 5, unit = 34.

There is no unit code for packet of milk powder. Looking on the unit code sheet, we see that the one packet of Milcow milk powder is 20 g. So 1 packet = 20 g and is recorded quantity = 20, unit = 12.

There is no unit code for cube. Again, looking on the code sheet we see that one maggi cube is 10 g. So 3 cubes = 30 g and is recorded quantity = 30, unit = 12.

	item	item code	quantity	unit			amount in Le
101	rice	101	5	22	1	1	7,500
102	onions	702	2	33	2	1	2,000
103	mayonnaise	909	236	16	1	1	9,000
104	bananas	601	6	34	1	1	5,000
105	milk powder	401	20	12	1	1	1,000
106	maggi	906	30	12	1	1	1,000