8. Part E: DAILY EXPENSES

In the earlier round, that is SLC 93, this part was split into two blocks- Block E1 and Block E2. In Block E1, the meals and beverages consumed by the household members away from home were collected on a detailed basis, for each household member and according to purchased, gifted or received as part of remuneration. The information was also collected separately on number of breakfasts, lunches and dinners and the expenditure on them; and the expenditure on alcholic and non-alcholic drinks. These details were collected to facilitate the nutrient intake studies.

In this round, however, it will be observed that we will be reverting to the earlier practice of collecting all expenditures on meals and drinks consumed away from home as one item and combining all Part E items in one block.

This part contains 6 items including "meals and drinks consumed away from home". These items are usually purchased more frequently such as daily or weekly. The interviewer should first ask question 1 for all items and mark "x" against Yes or No. For all items with a "yes" answer, he/she should proceed to ascertain and record the value of the purchases of that item in column 2.

Remember, however, that meals prepared at home and consumed away from home should not be included in item 101

ERRORS OBSERVED IN COMPLETING PART E

(i) In item 105, "other fuel for lighting or cooking", some interviewers are recording the cooking gas or electricity expenses recorded against item 312 in Part G and item 25 in Part J, respectively. This is incorrect. The item is clearly defined as "other than cooking gas and electricity".

9. Part F: FOOD EXPENSES

This part has four pages. You have to proceed in the following way. First ask QUESTION 1 and QUESTION 5 for all items listed (with codes between 201 and 255) before going on with QUESTIONS 2, 3, 4, and 6, 7 and 8.

Take note that if in this section there are some items with answers to both QUESTIONS 3 and 4, then the amount of money spent during the last 7 days (QUESTION 3) MUST BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO the amount of money spent during the past 30 days (QUESTION 4).

Similarly, the value of home production consumed in the Past 7 days given in column 6 should be less than or equal to the home production consumed in the last 30 days given in column 7.

If the interviewee, in answering QUESTIONS 6, 7 or 8, states that it would not cost any money, WRITE ZERO in the corresponding box and go on with the next question or item.

Cost of home-produced products refer to the COST OF WHAT HAS BEEN EATEN, AND NOT WHAT IS STORED OR GIVEN OUT AS GIFT.

10. Part G: CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES

This part has two pages: G1 and G2. Ask QUESTION 1 for all the items listed on both pages before going on to the other questions. Put a cross in the box that corresponds to the answer given.

- For the items with codes between 301 - 311 that got a YES for an answer to QUESTION 1, ask QUESTIONS 2, 3, 5 and 6. You can see that QUESTION 4 is blacked out, so you do not have to ask this question for these items.

- For the items with codes 313, 314, 323 and 324 which got an affirmative answer to QUESTION 1, ask QUESTION 4 only. You DO NOT have to ask QUESTIONS 5 and 6 for item with code 312; and QUESTIONS 2 and 3 only for items with codes 315 to 317, 319, 325 to 331, 335, 340 to 343, 345 and 349. You can notice that in the questionnaire those spaces are blacked out.

- <u>See the footnote on page G2. It cautions you that in case of items 339 to 342 which cover expenses on vehicles, you should be careful not to include the expenses on vehicles used for business purposes. For instance, if you are interviewing a taxi driver's household, it is likely that he will enumerate all the expenses on his taxi as a part of his consumption expenditure. You should be alert and inform him that you are collecting in these items the household consumption expenditure and not the business expenditure.</u>

- Remember that "THE PAST 30 DAYS" is not the same as "THE PAST MONTH", and "THE PAST 12 MONTHS" is not the same as "THE PAST YEAR".

Take notice that if for any item you get an answer for both QUESTIONS 3 and 4, then the amount of money spent during the past 30 days (QUESTION 3) MUST BE LESS OR EQUAL to the amount of money spent during the past 12 months (QUESTION 4).

The interviewer should work out the date of past 30 days from the date of survey and inform the correct period to the respondent by telling him/her that the expenditures made between the beginning date of the reference period and date of survey should have to be reported.

ERRORS OBSERVED IN COMPLETING PART G

(i) Some interviewers do not seem to understand the distinction between consumption expenditure and business expenditure and that this module was designed to collect information on consumption expenditures only. This may be the reason for reporting in the case of a large number of taxi drivers, minibus drivers and farmers who have transport for transporting their produce to market, their expenses on these business vehicles, against items 339 to 342. It is becoming difficult at STATIN to separate these business expenses from the expenses on household vehicles (where they have them).

(ii) Some interviewers also do not seem to be making adequate effort in probing the annual expenditures; they are reporting "N. S." for the annual expenditure while reporting a large figure as expenditure in the past 30 days. This is creating problems at STATIN in estimating the annual expenditure on that item, as when long period expenditure is missing, the formula is that the short period expenditure (that is, for 30 days) should be multiplied by 365 days. This is leading to abnormal estimates, which are requiring further scrutiny.

The interviewers have to be extremely careful while reporting large short period expenditures; they should invariably try to obtain at least an approximation of the long period expenditure also.

Because of the above difficulty, the short period has been blocked out for some of the items in the current round questionnaire.

11. Part H: NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES

This is a very short section; you have to ask QUESTION 1 for all the items listed -- with codes from 401 to 409 -- before going on with QUESTIONS 2, 3 and 4.

Remember that if for any item you get an answer for both QUESTIONS 3 and 4, the amount of money spent during the past 30 days, MUST BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO the amount spent during the past 12 months.

Notice also that the item "taxes and duties not elsewhere classified" which was in the questionnaire for SLC 93 has been removed in this round, as the reported figures, if any, were small. Any expenses on these could be included in item 409.

12. Part I: FOOD STAMPS

The purpose of this part is to find out whether a household received food stamps and, depending on the answer, find out how they did (how much and for which household member), or why they did not.

The field staff are aware that the questionnaire was re-designed for the last two rounds, which is being followed in this round also. The household questions, that is, the questions which relate to the household as a whole were separated and given as questions 1 to 3. The questions which relate to individuals are separated into two groups- those that relate to individuals receiving food stamps; and those that relate to individuals who applied but not yet receiving the food stamps. This would facilitate not only recording the information but also in processing.

QUESTION 1

In QUESTION 1, you have to ask whether any members of the household receive food stamps. If the answer is "YES", then record code "1" and jump to QUESTION 4. If the answer is "NO", move to QUESTION 2.

QUESTION 2

The households in which no member has been receiving food stamps should be asked this question. If someone in the household applied for food stamps and not yet receiving them, then record code "1" and jump to question 10. If the answer is "NO", then move to question 3.

QUESTION 3

This question should be put to those households in which no member is receiving food stamps nor applied for them. The reason for not applying for food stamps should be ascertained and recorded against this question in codes.

QUESTIONS 4 TO 9

These questions relate to members in the household who are receiving food stamps. The questions are self-explanatory. All members receiving food stamps should be listed in the order in which they occur in the Roster.

QUESTIONS 10 TO 13

These questions should be answered by those in the household who applied for food stamps but are not yet receiving them. These questions are to be answered for all members in households who answered "yes" to question 2 and who have applied for food stamps and are not yet receiving them.

<u>Besides, if some members of a household are receiving food stamps (for whom the information will be recorded in columns 4 to 9) and some others have applied and are not yet receiving the stamps, the information about them also should be recorded in columns 10 to 13.</u>

FOOD STAMPS ID CARD

Remember that some of the households may not be able to produce their ID cards, because it is observed that in quite a few cases, the card holders give the cards to an agent who collects the stamps on their behalf. In such cases, the cards are kept with the agent. In any case, the cards are required only for verifying the category in Question 5. In the case where the household is not able to produce the card, the category as given by the household may be recorded in column 5.

SOME CONSISTENCY CHECKS

The food stamps are sanctioned only to certain persons who satisfy additional conditions, even within the broader category such as pregnant or lactating mothers, elderly poor, children less than 6 years, etc. It is useful for the interviewers to know that-

(i) pregnant or lactating mothers who are attending a public health facility are only eligible for food stamps under beneficiary categories 1 and 2, respectively;

(ii) children who are below 6 years and who are attending a public health facility are only eligible for grant of food stamps under beneficiary category 3;

(iii) elderly persons who are on public assistance or other persons who are on poor relief or those who are physically handicapped are only eligible for sanction of food stamps under beneficiary category 4.

With a view to find out the total number of persons eligible under these conditions, the questionnaire included questions 28 to 31 in Part A; and questions 5 and 6 in the Roster. The information collected in these questions can be used to scrutinise whether the respondent's information is consistent. But, it should always be remembered that all eligible persons need not be getting food stamps and that there will be some persons who do not satisfy the above eligibility criteria but getting food stamps.

13. Part J: HOUSING

CONCEPTS

The concepts of Housing unit, Dwelling and Household for the SLC will be the same as those adopted in the Population Census, 1991, with which most of the Supervisors/Interviewers are already familiar. However, they are given below for ready reference.

HOUSING UNIT

A Housing unit is a building or buildings used for living purposes at the time of th : Survey.

DWELLING UNIT

A Dwelling Unit is any building or separate and independent part of a building in which a person or group of persons are living at the time of the survey. The essential features of a dwelling unit are "separateness and independence". An enclosure is separate if surrounded by walls or other forms of partitioning, covered by a roof so that a person or group of persons, can isolate themselves from other persons for purposes of sleeping, preparing and sharing meals. It is independent when it has direct access from the street or common landing, staircase, passage or gallery; when occupants can come in go out of it without passing through anybody else's accommodation.

The key factors in defining a dwelling unit are separateness and independence. Occupiers of a dwelling unit must have free access to the street by their own and independent entrance(s) without having to pass through the living quarters of another household.

HOUSEHOLD

A Household consists of one person who lives alone or a group of persons who, as a unit, jointly occupies the whole or a part of a dwelling unit, who have common arrangements for housekeeping, and who generally share at least one meal. The Household may comprise of related persons only, of unrelated persons, or of a combination of both.

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD

A Private Household will often comprise of a father, mother and children living together. There can be other relatives also. Many other arrangements, will, however, be found and further guidance can be obtained from the following:

(i) All lodgers, domestic helpers, farm hands and other employees who live in the dwelling and consider it as their usual place of residence should be included as members of the household.

(ii) If an individual sleeps in the same structure as the main household and shares at least one meal per day with the household, include him as a household member.

(iii) A domestic employee who sleeps in the house or in an outhouse on the premises is to be listed as a member of the household if he or she sleeps there on an average four nights per week and shares at least one meal daily. If the helper's partner or children live on the premises, all members of this family are to be included with the main household if they share meals with the main household. If there are separate arrangements for cooking they should be considered as a separate household.

(iv) In the case of a tenement yard where there is a series of rooms rented to different persons by the landlord, each person or group of persons who live and share meals together is regarded as a separate household. A household in this special context may share external bathroom, toilet or even kitchen facilities with other similar households.

NON-PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD

Non-private households comprise of persons who live collectively in institutions or other such organisations. Some examples are dormitories of educational institutions, prisons, hospitals, penal institutions, etc.

Many of the questions in the Housing Module are self-explanatory. Also, for many of them, the options and the codes are provided in the questionnaire itself for ready reference. However, some which require clarification are mentioned below.

ELECTRICITY/WATER BILLS

In order to avoid interruptions, before starting with this part of the interview, ask respondents who have electricity and running water in their dwellings to get their most recent electricity and water bills.

QUESTION 1- TYPE OF DWELLING

This question can be completed from observation. If, of course, there are any doubts, ask the respondent to clarify.

The definitions of the various types of housing units will be the same as in the Population Census, 1991. These are-

SEPARATE HOUSE-DETACHED

This is the most common type of unit. This is the type usually constructed for occupation by a single household and which has open space on all four sides. Include here duplex houses which are separated by garages.

SEMI-DETACHED

This is a unit joined to only one other unit separated by a wall extending from ground to roof, with the other three or more sides open. There may be one or more floors in this type of housing unit. Duplex houses separated by a wall and not a garage should be included here.

APARTMENT BUILDING

This is a building containing a large number of private flats or apartments. Each such flat or apartment is then a dwelling unit within the larger housing unit.

TOWNHOUSE

This is a type of semi-detached building, but whereas the semi-detached is joined to only one other unit, the Townhouse is one of a set of houses joined together in a row.

IMPROVISED HOUSING UNIT

This is an independent makeshift shelter or structure built usually of waste materials and generally considered unfit for habitation which is being used as living quarters at the time of the survey, usually by one household.

PART OF COMMERCIAL BUILDING

The term 'commercial' is used here to include all non-residential buildings. This includes, therefore, all cases where a household occupies part of a building which is used mainly as a business place or other non-living unit.

OTHER

Include here any type of housing unit which does not fit any of the categories mentioned: such as boats, tents, trailers, etc.

QUESTION 2: MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

This question refers to the material of which the outer walls of the housing unit are made. Although this may be completed from your own observation, you may in some instances, need to enquire from the householder whether or not the walls are reinforced. Some of the categories are self-explanatory; the others are described below.

BLOCK & STEEL

Include here walls of concrete blocks with steel reinforcement but not nog. Include units made of 'prefabricated' material in this category.

CONCRETE NOG

Include here units in which the walls are of concrete but without steel reinforcement, e.g. walls reinforced by wooden frames with concrete filling.

WATTLE AND DAUB

This applies where the walls are some kind of wattle structure i.e, pure wattle walls, wattle and thatch walls and wattle daubed with earth plaster (wattle is comprised of sticks interwoven into a network).

QUESTIONS 4 AND 5: TOILET FACILITY

The household may have more than one Toilet. In that case the information should be recorded for the best (according to the household) of them.

QUESTIONS 7 and 8: TYPE OF TENURE

The definitions for recording information on these two items will be the same as in the Population Census, 1991. These are given below.

OWNED

This applies if the dwelling is owned by a member of the household. If the dwelling is occupied by the family or close relatives, but the owner does not reside in the dwelling and does not form a member of the household as defined earlier, then the tenure status should be recorded as 'Rent Free'.

LEASED

This relates to those cases where the dwelling is rented in accordance to a signed agreement for a stipulated period between the owner and occupier.

PRIVATE RENTED

This relates to cases where the occupier pays a rent to the owner for the dwelling, but no signed agreement is involved.

GOVERNMENT RENTED

Include here all dwellings owned by government and rented to householders.

RENT FREE

This relates to cases where occupiers are not required to pay any rental. It implies also that occupiers are occupying the dwelling with the consent of the owner.

SQUATTED

This relates to those cases where the occupiers are not paying rent and also not legally owners of the dwelling but are occupying the dwelling without the consent of the owner.

QUESTION 8: TENURE STATUS OF LAND

The land in this question refers to the plot or lot on which the dwelling stands and not any other land.

- Notice the skips in question 7; only the households which reported code 1 in question 7 should answer question 8.

- Notice also that at the end of question 8 , there is a skip to question 12- that is, <u>for households which reported code 1 for question 7</u>, the interviewer, after collecting the answer to question 8, should proceed to question 12, skipping questions 9 to 11.

QUESTION 18: DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

If more than one source is used by the household, you must determine from the respondent the main source and record this one only. In general, give precedence to the source for cooking and drinking over the source for bathing, washing and other uses.

PUBLIC- Refers to a water supply established and maintained by the government or a government related agency.

PUBLIC STANDPIPE

This applies to a public standpipe, usually located along roads or other public thoroughfares.

QUESTIONS 24 & 25: SOURCE OF LIGHTING

In the case of electricity, the household may be getting it either from its own generator or getting it from the public service. If it is from public service, the household should be classified as having electricity irrespective of whether the meter is separate or serving a group of households or whether the supply was disconnected at the time of survey for non-payment of bills. Illegal connections, however, should not be considered.

SOME ERRORS OBSERVED IN COMPLETING PART J- HOUSING

(i) Some interviewers are including the electricity or water consumed for running a business in the bill reported under household consumption. In quite a few cases, it was observed that the household is running a bar or a grocery store within the dwelling; and the interviewers were reporting the total expenditure on electricity or water used for both the business and household purposes. Sometimes, the bill is very high relative to the total consumption expenditure of the household. This, might, perhaps, be due to the household having a single meter for both purposes. In all such cases, the interviewer should give at least an approximate figure of the monthly expenditure on household use, in the questionnaire.

(ii) In some cases, the arrears are being included in the figures reported on electricity or water. Here again, an attempt should be made to report the current charges, that, is, excluding the arrears.

(iii) In some cases, while the expenditure on water is reported, the period to which it relates is not reported; and STATIN is not able to use the figures. The interviewers should probe adequately to obtain all relevant information.

14. Part K: INVENTORY OF DURABLE GOODS

In this part, you have to proceed in the following manner:

1.- First, you have to ask whether the household does or does not own all the different items that appear on the list, and then put a cross in the box corresponding to the given answer. When you have asked that question for ALL THE ITEMS IN THE LIST (with codes between 601 and 615), you can go on to QUESTION 1.

2.- You have to ask QUESTION 1 for ALL THE ITEMS IN THE LIST that got "YES" as an answer, before going on with QUESTIONS 2, 3 and 4.

Take notice that it could very well be that the household owns more than one of some items. For instance, the household can have two bicycles. In that case, you will put a cross in front of "YES" for the item code "615". But also, you will want to distinguish between the two different bicycles, by inquiring, in QUESTIONS 2, 3 and 4, about EACH ONE of the two bicycles.

That is exactly the purpose of QUESTION 1. There you have to write down the name of the item, a description of it (for instance the make, color, etc, of the item), and the code number (between 601 and 615). With this information, you can now differentiate all the items owned by the household.

Of course, if there is only one of some item, you can leave the space for the description blank, because there is no confusion possible. It will be enough with the name and the code number.

When you have finished making the list in QUESTION 1, with ALL GOODS OWNED by the household, you can go on with QUESTION 2.

3.- Now, you have to ask QUESTIONS 2, 3 and 4 to every good listed in QUESTION 1. Only when you have asked ALL QUESTIONS, 2, 3 and 4, about one good, can you go on with the next good listed in QUESTION 1.

In QUESTION 2, you have to write down only the last two digits of the year when the household acquired the good.

Note that this section refers to OWNERSHIP OF THESE GOODS BY A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, regardless of whether they are in working condition or not.

15. Part L: MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

In this part, after asking QUESTION 1 for ALL the items listed (with codes between 701 and 707), you have to ask (only for items that got "YES" for an answer), the QUESTION 2.

16. Part M: POINT OF PURCHASE MODULE:

This Module is divided into four blocks, on the basis of the reference period(s) for which information is sought. The method of filling these blocks is described below:

Block M1

For recording information in this block, the shop approach has to be followed, that is, the respondent should be asked whether any member of the household visited any of the shops listed in the block during the reference period and spent any amount. The total amount spent by all members at each of these listed shops should be recorded against the relevant shop.

Two reference periods are specified for recording information in this block- (i) last 7 days and (ii) last 30 days. The last 7 days is not last week; and so is the distinction between last 30 days and last month. The exact periods which form the last 7 days or last 30 days should be worked out by the Interviewer as on the date of survey and the respondent should be made aware that he/she should give the expenditures made in that period only.

The item 1 in this block requires special mention. It should be noted that the gifts of food or snacks or drinks should also be enquired and recorded here along with those purchased by the household members. The expenditures by each household member should be enquired into and along with the market value of the gift at current rates, the total amount should be recorded. Care should be taken to see that the value of gifts of food and beverages given by the household to members of other households are excluded, as they are not consumption expenditure of the sample household.

The item 4 also requires special mention. The amount spent on petroleum products (including lubricants) by the household members, excluding the purchases for their enterprises, should be recorded here. <u>That is, the purchases, if any, made by the household not for household consumption but for running an enterprise, such as taxis, should be excluded.</u>

<u>Block M2</u>

This block is meant for recording the expenditure on LPG. <u>The total duration a cylinder lasts is to be recorded in the last item and not how many days more the present cylinder lasts</u>.

<u>Block M3</u>

Just as in the case of Block M1, this block also adopts the shop approach, and not the commodity approach. The reference periods are, however, different for this block. The two reference periods are (i) last 30 days and (ii) last 12 months.

<u>Block M</u>4

This block is meant to record the expenditures incurred by the household on various services. The commodity approach in seeking information in this block has to be followed. Two reference periods are specified- (i) last 30 days and (ii) last 12 months. For some of the items, the short period was blocked, as this would create problems in estimation of the annual expenditure if the short period expenditure is high.

V. SHORTENED ITEM BY ITEM CONSUMPTION MODULES

Notice that this questionnaire contains only the shortened version of the consumption modules and the household Roster.

The manner these experimental Modules were constructed was described in detail in Appendix I. Basically, the approach is to reduce the total number of questions in the standard consumption modules (Parts E to H) by grouping items, so that the time taken by the Interviewer in asking each of them can be reduced. Otherwise, the structure of the Modules is similar to the standard consumption Modules.

The note in the Appendix gives in a tabular form the one-to-one correspondence between the items in the standard consumption modules and those in a condensed form in this module. The supervisors/interviewers should refer to this table whenever they have difficulty as to which items constitute the condensed category in this questionnaire.

Since the canvassing of these Modules along with the standard consumption Modules will affect the reported figures of either of them, it is proposed to canvass these Modules on 8 dwellings, other than those covered by the standard modules, in each of the selected EDs, thus making a total sample of 1,248 sample dwellings. The two LFS panels of July LFS which were replaced in the October LFS, constitute the sample for this Module. The data on household members given in the Roster is from the July LFS. It should be brought up date just as it is being done in the case of standard modules questionnaire.

As these modules will be canvassed on a distinct sample than that covered by the standard modules, a distinct Roster has also to be filled up, for which a Roster form is included.

The questions 5 and 6 of the standard Roster format were ommitted for this sample; they were replaced by a short question on the education status of the household member.

APPENDIX I

Notes on Design
Experimental Consumption Modules
1994 Survey of Living Conditions

Purpose

Each year the Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) has one or more modules of special interest. In 1994, the special interest is in experimenting with the way the information on consumption expenditures is collected. The purpose is to test whether it is possible to collect reliable information in a manner that requires less interview time.

Contents and Motivation for Each Module

In the 1994 SLC, three different sets of consumption modules will be used. Their contents will be described in turn in this section. In the next section the sampling will be described.

Standard Modules. The standard modules (on daily expenditures, food expenses, consumption expenditures and non-consumption expenditures) will be canvassed for the normal sample of SLC households. This will allow the standard consumption aggregates to be calculated so that comparisons of welfare can be made to previous years. The standard modules will also provide the base that the two experimental modules will be compared against.

Point of Purchase Module. One set of experimental modules enquires after the value of purchases made at a list of types of shops or places of purchase. The idea is that respondents may find it easier to remember how much they spent at each place than on each item.

The module being used is very similar to that used in the pilot test in 1991. The larger sample to be used this year will allow a more accurate test. A few improvements have been made in the wording of some questions. The questions on home production and gifts included in the 1991 point of purchase module will be omitted here because they would be almost the same as the questions in the standard modules. The questions on housing from the 1991 point of purchase module will be removed as they remain in the housing module for the 1994 survey.

Shortened Item by Item Modules. The other of the experiments will use a shorter, more aggregated list of items than the standard module. For example, instead of investigating 14 items on different kinds of meat, three items on all kinds of meat will be used. A similar experiment in Indonesia showed that the use of very short, aggregate lists could produce nearly the same results as long detailed lists. In Ecuador, when a similar experiment was done, larger differences were found. This experiment is designed to see what will happen in Jamaica.

The main factor in grouping the items was to produce a group meaningful to respondents and for which it would be easy to make comparisons to the standard modules. For a few items that are of special interest because of recent or proposed changes in government policies that affect their price (education, health care, kerosene), detailed, disaggregated questions remain.

The new list of items and the question numbers to which they correspond in the 1994 SLC standard module are shown in Table 1. Note that the correspondence between the new category and the old need not be especially strict. For example, if a respondent thinks of plantains in the same class of starchy foods as roots and tubers and therefore includes her expenditures on plantains in her answer to the roots and tubers questions instead of in her answer to the fruits question, it does not really matter. We are most concerned with accurate totals.

Table 1: Shortened Item List for Experimental Module

	Question Wording	Correspond-ing Items in 1994 SLC	Reference Period
4 total	Daily Consumption Expenditures - Part E		7 days
101	Meals and beverages consumed away from home	101	
102	Kerosene	103	
103	Coal, wood or other fuels	102,104,105	
104	Tobacco products (cigars, cigarettes, chewing tobacco, pipes,)	106	
12 total	Food - Part F		expenditures 7 days 30 days home produced/gift 7 days 30 days
201	Meat (beef, pork, mutton, poultry, fish) - fresh or frozen	201,202,203, 204,205,207, 211,212,213	
202	Meat (beef, pork, mutton, poultry, fish) - canned, tinned	206,209	
203	Meat (beef, pork, mutton, poultry, fish) - cured, salted, dried	206,208,210,	
204	All kinds of dairy products	214,215,216, 217,218,219, 220,221,	
205	Cooking oils	222	
206	Bread and other baked products (for example, cakes, breakfast cereals, etc.)	223,224,225, 231,246	
207	Staples (such as flour, rice, cornmeal, sugar)	227,228,229, 242	
208	Dried peas and beans	230	
209	Roots and tubers (such as yams, potatoes, cassava, etc.)	226,232,233, 234	
210	All vegetables (whether fresh, frozen, tinned or dried)	236,237,238	
211	Fruits and juices (whether fresh, frozen, tinned or dried)	235,239,240, 241	
212	Misc. prepared foods (such as sauces and spices, sweets, soups, baby food, etc.)	243,244,247, 248,249,250, 251,252	
213	Beverages	253,254,255	
14 total	Consumption Module		expenditures 30 days 12 months gifts 12 months
301	Cooking gas	312	
302	Household supplies (such as products for kitchen and bathroom, cleaning and laundry products, etc.)	304,305,306, 307,308	

Table 1: Shortened Item List for Experimental Module

303	Furniture, equipment and appliances	313,314,315, 316,317,318, 319,320,	
304	Household operational expenses, excluding rent, mortgage, property taxes and utilities (for example, services such as home help, repair or rental of appliances)	309,310,311, 321,346	
305	Cosmetics and toiletries	301,302,303	
306	Clothing, footwear and accessories	325,326,327, 328,329,330, 331,332	
307	Education Expenses (tuition,books,boarding,fees..)	335	
308	Over-the-counter medicines	322	
309	Prescription drugs	322	
310	Medical services (fees for doctors, lab tests, hospitals)	323	
311	Health insurance	324	
312	Public transport (buses and taxis)	338	
313	Motor vehicle expenses (fuel, repairs and maintenance, insurance, taxes, parking, etc.)	339,340,341, 342,343,344	
314	Recreation (entertainment, hobbies, clubs, vacations)	333,336,337, 345	
315	Any other	334,347,348	
5 total.	Non-Consumption		
401	Life and general insurance	401	
402	Donations and gifts (church and union dues, gifts, charities, ...)	405	
403	Repayment of loans, interest payments	406	
404	Support for children or other relative who live outside this household	407,408	
405	Weddings and funerals	404	

The total number of questions on these modules has been reduced from 119 to 37 items as follows: daily expenditures from 6 to 4; food expenditures from 55 to 13; consumption expenditures from 49 to 15; non-consumption expenditures from 9 to 5. The information on housing and utilities that is in the housing module remains unchanged.

The same reference periods will be used in the shortened and standard modules. This will allow a clean comparison of whether any differences result from changes in the list of items.

Recording Time. Since part of the purpose of the experiment is to determine how much interview time can be saved with the alternate consumption modules, it is important to record how long it takes to administer them. Spaces to record the time have been put on the questionnaire at the beginning and end of the sets of consumption modules. Each time the interviewer encounters one of these blanks, he or she should carefully note the time. The total interview times are to be recorded on the cover page as usual.

Sample

Standard Module. The standard consumption modules will be canvassed for all households in the standard SLC sample, that is a one third sample of the October 1994 Labour Force Survey as described in the following paragraphs. In LFS, the country is divided into 234 sampling regions of equal size, in terms of dwellings, and from each two EDs are selected for the survey. From each selected ED, a sample of 32 dwellings are selected and arranged in 8 panels of 4 each, such that each panel is a systematic subsample of all dwellings in the ED. In each quarterly round of LFS, four of these panels are covered, making a total of 16 sample dwellings. Of the four panels of 4 sample dwellings each covered from an ED in each round of LFS, two panels are those continued from the previous round and two are those newly added according to rotation. If these four panels are numbered as A, B, C, and D, then for example. A and B will be the continuing part of the sample and C and D will be the newly added part. The rotation of panels of dwellings for each quarterly round is such that the panels will be identical after a year, that is the sample of dwellings will be the same for the same quarterly round.
In the corresponding SLC, a sample of 78 sampling regions are selected from all sampling regions on a systematic sampling with a random start basis; in each of these sampling regions, both the EDs and the 16 dwellings covered in the corresponding LFS are included in the SLC sample. Thus, the SLC sample covers 156 EDs and 2,496 dwellings, which constitutes one third of those in LFS.

Point of Purchase Module. The point of purchase experimental module will be canvassed in half of the households of the standard SLC sample. The households for which the experimental module is to be canvassed will be all households in sample dwellings in panels A and C, that is 8 dwellings in each ED, or a total of 1,248. Note that half of these will be households covered in the July and October LFS, and half those covered in October and January.

For simplicity in printing, the experimental point of purchase modules will be included in all questionnaires. The SLC Unit office staff will note on each questionnaire whether or not the point of purchase module is to be canvassed. This will be done either by using a stamp on the front page of the questionnaire or by marking through the pages of the module in the questionnaires for which it should not be administered.

The standard and experimental point of purchase consumption modules are to be administered in a different order in different households. The reason for this is that since they cover similar information, the respondents' answers to the second set of modules may be influenced by having answered earlier the first set of modules. The effect of this can be studied if the modules are asked in a different order in a pre-determined fashion.

The two different patterns in which the modules are to be administered are shown in Table 2. Each questionnaire will have a stamp on the front that says Order 1 or Order 2. This notation will be made by the SLC unit office prior to the fielding of the survey.

For all households in both panel A and panel C whose dwelling number ends in an **even digit**, the interview should be conducted in the **same order, Order 1**, that the modules appear in the questionnaire. For all households whose dwelling number ends in an odd digit, the interview should be conducted in a different order, Order 2, than they appear in the questionnaire.

Table 2: Correct Order of Modules	
Order 1: For Households with Dwelling Number Ending in Even Digit	**Order 2: For Households with Dwelling Number Ending in Odd Digit**
Roster	Roster
Health (Part A)	Health (Part A)
Education (Part B)	Education (Part B)
Anthropometrics (Part C)	Anthropometrics (Part C)
Social Mobility (Part D)	Social Mobility (Part D)
Daily Expenditures (Part E)	Point of Purchase Modules (Part M)
Food Consumption Expenditures (Part F)	Food Stamps (Part I)
Consumption Expenditures (Part G)	Housing (Part J)
Non-Consumption Expenditures (Part H)	Durable Goods (Part K)
Food Stamps (Part I)	Miscellaneous Income (Part L)
Housing (Part J)	Daily Expenditures (Part E)
Durable Goods (Part K)	Food Expenditures (Part F)
Miscellaneous Income (Part L)	Consumption Expenditures (Part G)
Point of Purchase Module (M)	Non-Consumption Expenditures (Part H)

Short, item-by-item module. The experimental short item-by-item module will be canvassed in a separate sample of households from the standard SLC sample. This is to be done because the questions and structure are so similar in the experimental and standard modules that it would not be acceptable to canvass both in the same household.

The sample size will be 1248 households drawn from the same 156 enumeration districts as the general SLC. From each one of these 156 Eds, a sample of 8 dwellings will be selected, excluding the 16 dwellings from the ED covered in SLC 94 for the standard modules. These 8 dwellings may be those of two LFS panels covered in one of the earlier LFS rounds.

The questionnaire to be administered will consist only of the roster and the experimental short consumption modules.

APPENDIX II

NUTRITIONAL STATUS MEASUREMENT

SUMMARY PROCEDURES

A. Child Height Summary Procedure (Illustration 1)*

1. **Measurer or Assistant:** Place the measuring board on a hard flat surface against a wall, table, tree, staircase, etc. Make sure the board is stable.

2. **Measurer or Assistant:** Ask the mother to remove the child's shoes and unbraid any hair that would interfere with the height measurement. Ask her to walk the child to the board and to kneel in front of the child (if she is not the assistant).

3. **Assistant:** Place the questionnaire and pencil on the ground (Arrow 1). Kneel with both knees on the right side of the child (Arrow 2).

4. **Measurer:** Kneel on your right knee only, for maximum mobility, the child's left side (Arrow 3).

5. **Assistant:** Place the child's feet flat and together in the centre of and against the back and base of the board. Place your right hand just above the child's ankles on the shins (Arrow 4), your left hand on the child's knees (Arrow 5) and push against the board. Make sure the child's legs are straight and the heels and calves are against the board (Arrows 6 and 7). Tell the measurer when you have completed positioning the feet and legs.

6. **Measurer:** Tell the child to look straight ahead at the mother if she is in front of the child. Make sure the child's line of sight is level with the ground (Arrow 8). Place your open left hand on the child's chin. Gradually close your hand (Arrow 9). Do not cover the child's mouth or ears. Make sure the shoulders are level (Arrow 10), the hands are at the child's side (Arrow 11), and the head, shoulder blades and buttocks are against the board (Arrows 12, 13, and 14). With your right hand, lower the headpiece on top of the child's head. Make sure you push through the child's hair (Arrow 15).

7. **Measurer and Assistant:** Check the child's position (Arrows 1-15). Repeat any steps as necessary.

8. **Measurer:** When the child's position is correct, read and call out the measurement to the nearest 0.1 cm. Remove the headpiece from the child's head, your left hand from the child's chin and support the child during the recording.

9. **Assistant:** Immediately record the measurement and show it to the measurer. NOTE: If the assistant is untrained, the measurer records the height.

10. **Measurer:** Check the recorded measurement on the questionnaire for accuracy and legibility. Instruct the assistant to erase and correct any errors.

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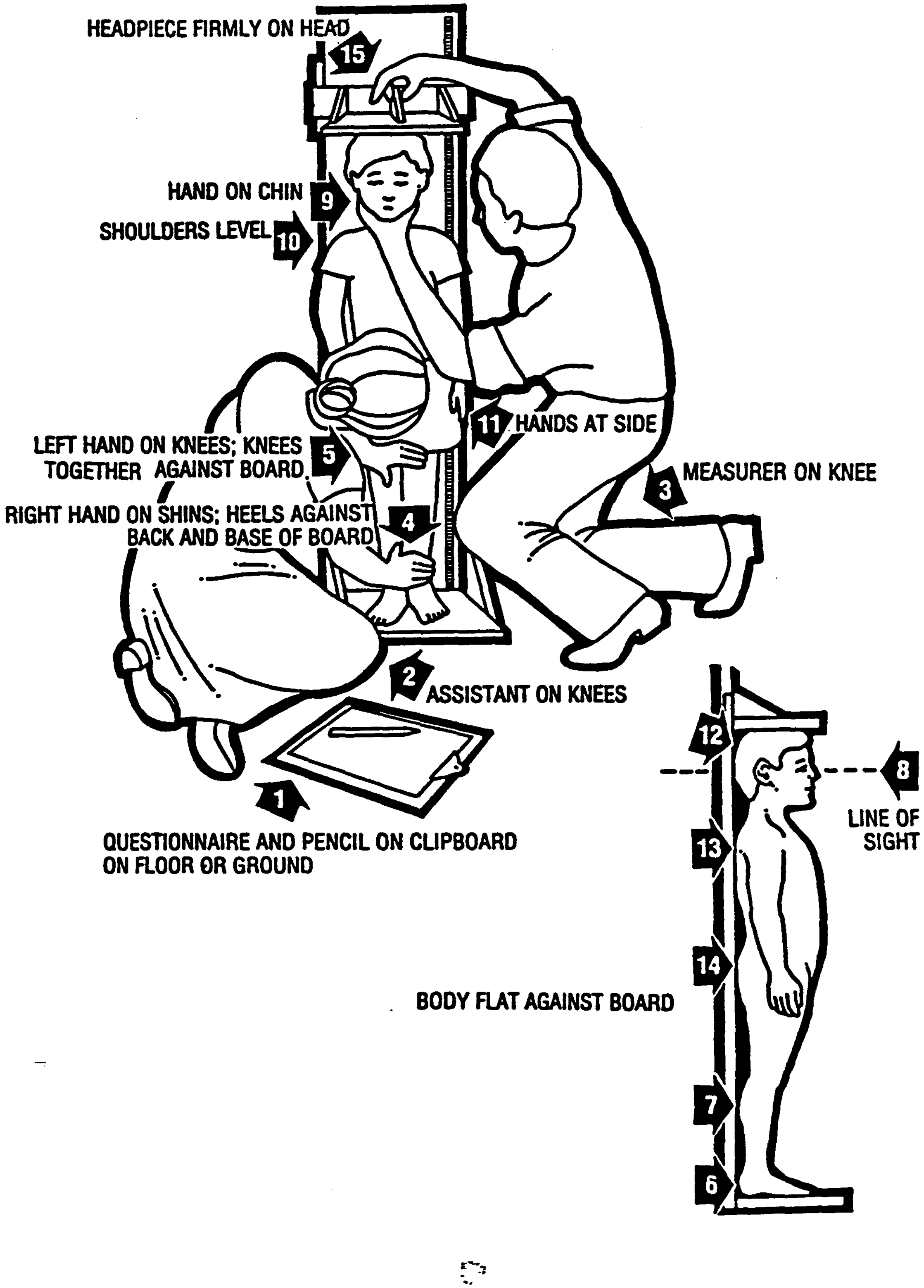
*If the assistant is untrained, e.g. the mother, then the measurer should help the assistant with the height procedure.

Illustration 1

Child Height Measurement



B. Child Length Summary Procedure (Illustration 2)*

1. **Measurer or Assistant:** Place the measuring board on a hard flat surface, i.e. ground, floor or steady table.
2. **Assistant:** Place the questionnaire and pencil on the ground, floor or table (Arrow 1). Kneel with both knees behind the base of the board, if it is on the ground or floor (Arrow 2).
3. **Measurer:** Kneel on the right side of the child so that you can hold the footpiece with your right hand (Arrow 3).
4. **Measurer and Assistant:** With the mother's help, lay the child on the board by doing the following:

   Assistant: Support the back of the child's head with your hands and gradually lower the child onto the board.

   Measurer: Support the child at the trunk of the body.
5. **Measurer or Assistant:** If she is not the assistant, ask the mother to kneel on the opposite side of the board facing the measurer to help keep the child calm.
6. **Assistant:** Cup your hands over the child's ears (Arrow 4). With your arms comfortably straight (Arrow 5), place the child's head against the base of the board so that the child is looking straight up. The child's line of sight should be perpendicular to the ground (Arrow 6). Your head should be straight over the child's head. Look directly into the child's eyes.
7. **Measurer:** Make sure the child is lying flat and in the centre of the board (Arrows 7). Place your left hand on the child's shins (above the ankles) or on the knees (Arrow 8). Press them firmly against the board. With your right hand, place the footpiece firmly against the child's heels (Arrow 9).
8. **Measurer and Assistant:** Check the child's position (Arrows 1-9). Repeat any steps as necessary.
9. **Measurer:** When the child's position is correct, read and call out the measurement to the nearest 0.1 cm. Remove the footpiece, release your left hand from the child's shins or knees and support the child during the recording.
10. **Assistant:** Immediately release the child's head, record the measurement, and show it to the measurer.

    NOTE: If the assistant is untrained, the measurer records the length on the questionnaire.
11. **Measurer:** Check the recorded measurement on the questionnaire for accuracy and legibility. Instruct the assistant to erase and correct any errors.

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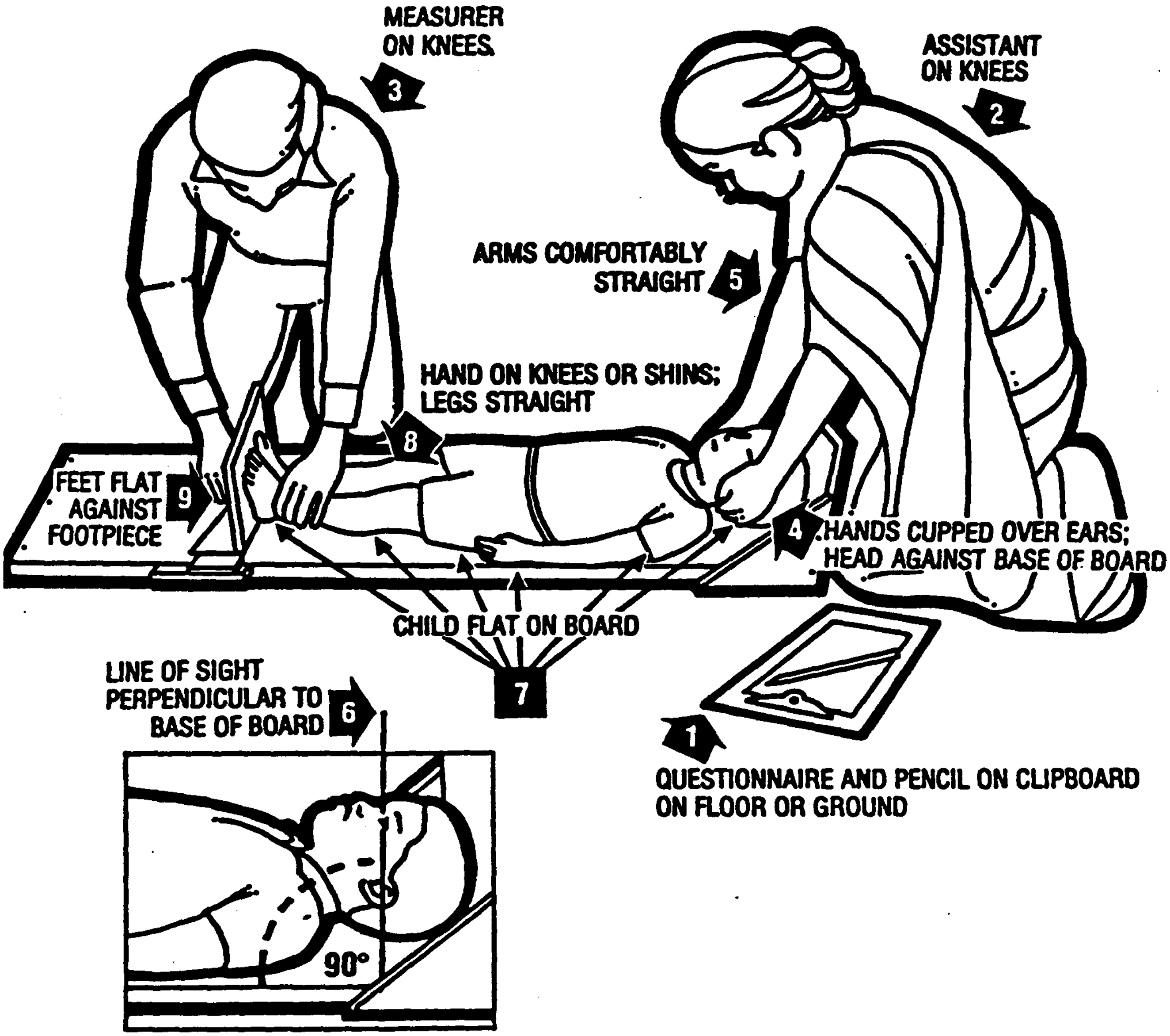
*If the assistant is untrained, e.g. the mother, then the measurer should help the assistant with the length procedure.

Illustration 2

Child Length Measurement



C. Child Weight Summary Procedure (Illustration 3)*

1. **Measurer or Assistant:** Hang the scale from a tree branch, ceiling beam, tripod or pole held by two people. You may need a piece of rope to hang the scale at eye level. Ask the mother to undress the child.

2. **Measurer:** Attach a pair of the empty weighing pants, infant sling or basket to the hook of the scale and adjust the scale to zero, then remove from the scale.

3. **Measurer:** Have the mother hold the child. Put your arms through the leg holes of the pants (Arrow 1). Grasp the child's feet and pull the legs through the leg holes (Arrow 2). Make certain the strap of the pants is in front of the child.

4. **Measurer:** Attach the strap of the pants to the hook of the scale. DO NOT CARRY THE CHILD BY THE STRAP ONLY. Gently lower the child and allow the child to hang freely (Arrow 3).

5. **Assistant:** Stand behind and to one side of the measurer ready to record the measurement. Have the questionnaire ready (Arrow 4).

6. **Measurer and Assistant:** Check the child's position. Make sure the child is hanging freely and not touching anything. Repeat any steps as necessary.

7. **Measurer:** Hold the scale and read the weight to the nearest 0.1 kg. (Arrow 5). Call out the measurement when the child is still and the scale needle is stationary. Even children who are very active, which causes the needle to wobble greatly, will become still long enough to take a reading. WAIT FOR THE NEEDLE TO STOP MOVING.

8. **Assistant:** Immediately record the measurement and show it to the measurer.

9. **Measurer:** As the assistant records the measurement, hold the child in one arm and gently lift the child by the body. DO NOT LIFT THE CHILD BY THE STRAP OF THE WEIGHING PANTS. Release the strap from the hook of the scale with your free hand.

10. **Measurer:** Check the recorded measurement on the questionnaire for accuracy and legibility. Instruct the assistant to erase and correct any errors.

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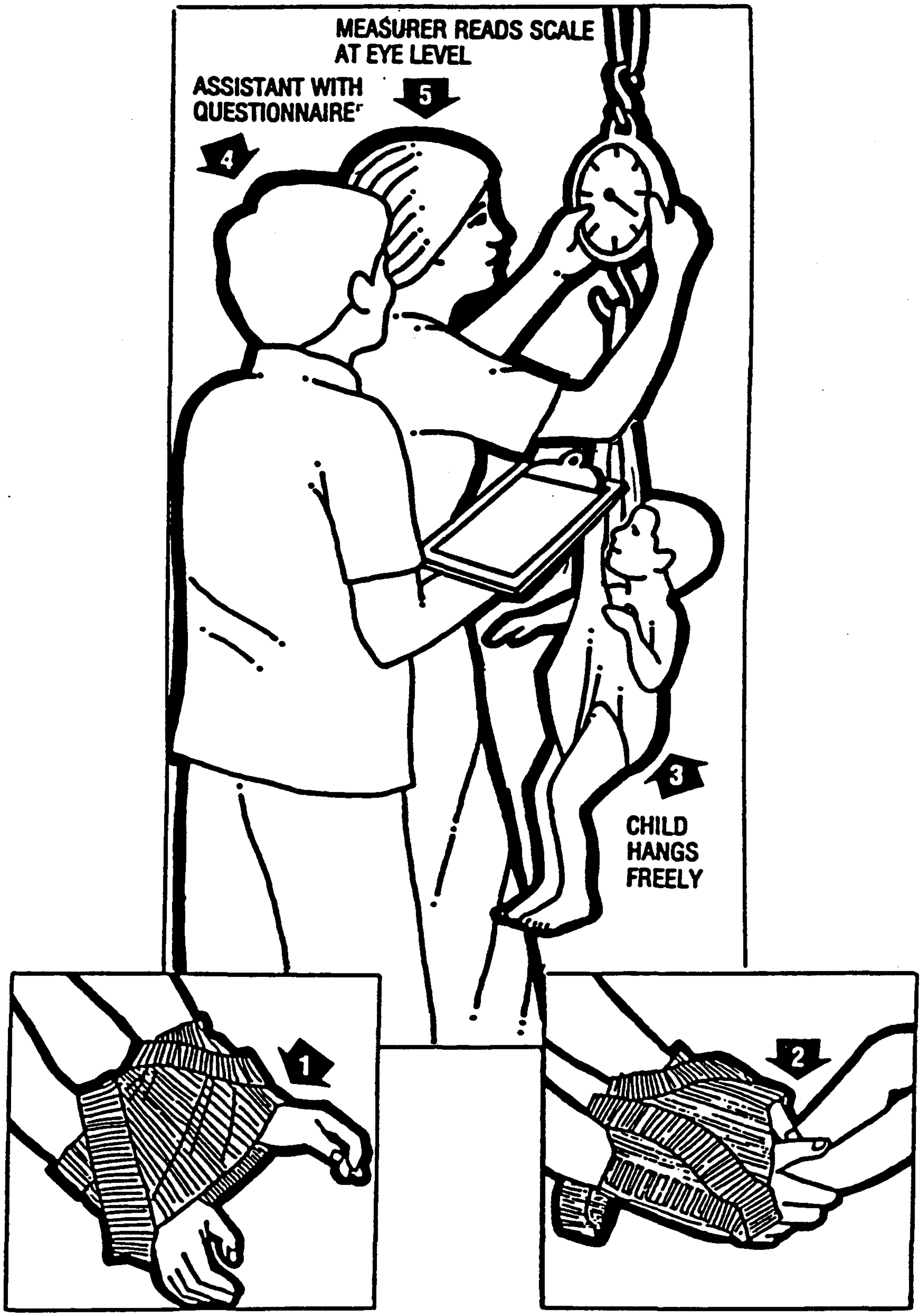
*If the assistant is untrained, e.g. the mother, then weight should be taken by one person only, the trained measurer, who should also record the measurement on the questionnaire.

Illustration 3

Child Weight



PUT HANDS THROUGH LEG HOLES

GRASP FEET