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TOWARDS FREQUENT AND ACCURATE POVERTY DATA

BRIEFING PAPER

September 2014

Prepared by Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

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Submitted to the Independent Expert Advisory Group (IEAG) on the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development

It is increasingly acknowledged that survey data availability plays a crucial role in the fight against poverty. Poverty data from household surveys has increased in both quantity and frequency over the past 30 years, but still lags behind the data available on most other economic phenomena. Yet there are vibrant experiences that are often overlooked:

➢ Data for monetary & multidimensional poverty dramatically increased since 1980
➢ Sixty countries already produce <u>annual updates</u> to key statistics.
➢ Some have <u>continuous household surveys</u> with cost-cutting synergies.
➢ International agencies have probed <u>short surveys</u> for comparable data.
➢ Certain regions have agreed <u>harmonised variable definitions</u> across countries.
➢ <u>New technologies</u> can drastically reduce lags between data collection and analysis.

The post-2015 agenda identified the need for regularly updated data to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This paper points out existing experiences that shed light on how to break the cycle of outdated poverty data and strengthen statistical systems. Such experiences show that it is possible to generate and analyse frequent and accurate poverty data from household surveys that energizes and enables poverty eradication.

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Introduction

Data on poverty are severely limited both in terms of frequency and coverage. Its limitation with regards to frequency is especially striking when compared to the **data availability concerning other economic phenomena**. GNI data is published annually,[1] while inflation and external debt statistics are available on a quarterly basis. Stock market data is made public every day, and with the invention of high frequency trading, it has become available for investors at the fraction of a second. Dissatisfied with this situation, the post-2015 agenda identified the need for regularly updated data to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This paper reviews experiences that illustrate how an initiative towards frequent accurate poverty data – and reliable statistics based on them – might proceed.

In using the term poverty in this paper, we signify both **monetary and multidimensional poverty**. For example the \$1.25/day poverty measure reflects income poverty and is currently published for 115 countries using data 2000-2012. The global Multidimensional Poverty Index[2] complements it with data on multidimensional poverty, currently published for 112 countries. In an open letter[3] to the High Level Panel advising the United Nations on the content of a post-2015 development agenda, more than 120 Southern non-governmental organisations stated their number one concern was that 'Poverty is multidimensional and should not be narrowly defined and measured only as a matter of income.' The July 2014 final Open Working Group outcome document includes two targets under the goal of reducing extreme poverty: a) a target of eradicating \$1.25/day poverty and b) a target focused on "poverty in its many dimensions". The data requirements to monitor progress in poverty in several dimensions are the focal issue of concern in this paper.

Nearly every country in the world uses household surveys to produce its poverty statistics, whether these are income or consumption poverty, or multidimensional poverty. Thus by **poverty data i**n this paper we refer to **household survey data**; elsewhere we have considered insights that other data sources can contribute (Alkire and Samman 2014).

In spite of the explosion of economic data availability, many reviews of data on various dimensions of poverty have brought to light data limitations. In terms of **frequency**, poverty data continues to lag behind most economic information, as it is collected only every three to ten years – and often published a full year or two after data collection finished. In terms of **coverage**, poverty data still misses information on important dimensions of poverty such as violence, empowerment or informal work – as well as key indicators such as quality of services

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[1] Note that annual GNI data may be subject to issues of accuracy. For example in 2014 the GNP of Nigeria was re-based. The World Bank's *Nigeria Economic Report* (2014) suggest that "For the new base year of 2010, the assessed value of GDP increased by 60.7% relative to previous statistics. For 2011, 2012, and 2013, the assessed increases in the level of Nigerian GDP were 68.3%, 76.9%, and 88.9%, respectively (Table 1). I am grateful to K. Beegle for this example.

[2] The global MPI (http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-2014/)has been estimated and analysed by OPHI, a research centre in the University of Oxford, and published by UNDP's *Human Development Reports* since 2010. After 2015, the global MPI could be improved (with better indicators, and a second specification for less poor environments) using better data to reflect a subset of core SDGs.

[3] http://www.globalpolicy.org/home/252-the-millenium-development-goals/52392-csos-appeal-to-high-level-panel.html

(Alkire 2007, WEIGO 2013). The density of proposed SDG indicators reflects the current lack. Finally, most poverty indicators are analysed in a dashboard style, ignoring how multiple **interconnected** deprivations lock people into their predicament, and providing scant information for joined-up, cross-cutting or coordinated policy responses.

This situation does not meet the **demands of policy**. Managing initiatives that reduce poverty requires timely data to plan, monitor, evaluate, and re-design policies. **Management** requires recent data that are cleaned and analysed promptly – and analyses that provide information in the form required for policy coordination and response.

Despite the limitations of currently available data we also have **more poverty data for developing countries now** than in any previous period in history. For example, this paper identifies 140 developing countries with monetary poverty data and 130 countries with multi-topic household survey data. Further, the **content of that data has expanded** significantly, including data from the same survey, and the patterns of its expansion seem to be catalysed in part by data needs of the MDGs (Cassidy 2014). The SDGs are hoped to unleash an increasing **willingness to increase poverty data** in both content and frequency, and to do so universally across countries.

The aim to increase the periodicity and timeliness of household surveys is longstanding. Attempts at innovations have had mixed results, yet these experiences – both negative and positive – are illuminating. **This paper** traces recent developments in certain household surveys, showing their tremendous rise since the 1980s, yet observing that the gaps in poverty data remain a key constraint in the fight against poverty. It then describes **national annual surveys** including some which are both nationally produced and create comparable indicators. It also discusses shortened surveys (KIS, Interim DHS and CWIQ) promoted by international agencies, and closes with examples of how **time-saving survey technologies** can support data collection and decrease its cost. Finally, it outlines **a concrete proposal**: a brief survey which could be used to systematically collect more frequent and consistent poverty data, and which already has been discussed and revised by a network of 30 governments. Taken together these examples shed some light on the question of whether a step-change in the **generation** of poverty data, and its **effective use** to eradicate poverty, might come to pass – and if so, what avenues might be pursued. The brief closes by proposing a survey instrument for discussion, that could be considered as generating a set of 'core poverty indicators' related to the SDGs.

The appendices to this paper are significant. They list the questions used in the global Multidimensional Poverty index, and the proposed Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) survey modules, revised most recently in September 2014, as a concrete starting point for discussion about core indicators for annual updating.

I.   Existing Poverty Data: Level and Trends

Poverty data for developing countries has made huge leaps in the last thirty years.[4] We have **more data now** than in any previous period in history. Further, the **content of that data has expanded** significantly, with the patterns of its expansion fuelled by widened national priorities and capabilities and also by international interest in topics including the MDGs. Surveys are just one source of poverty data. Many countries have data for key MDG indicators from multiple sources: census data; survey data (both national survey data and international i.e. from DHS, MICS, CWIQ and LSMS) and administrative data. There is also active exploration of the potential of 'big data' to improve sampling frames and to provide relevant indicators, such as electricity, road access.[5]

Here we focus on the dramatic rise in poverty-related household surveys in developing countries since 1980. The good news of this rise is certainly to be celebrated. Here we track the surveys that have been completed, and which have issued reports. A great (and desirable) degree of data available occurs in circumstances in which the micro-data are available. Micro data are available for some of the surveys included (most DHS and MICS), but not others.

While such a review could include many survey forms including labour force surveys, or those field in OECD countries, we focus here on the rise of household surveys in developing countries that can be used to analyse monetary poverty or that address at least three dimensions related to multidimensional poverty. We focus on two equivalent year periods: 1980-2010 in the case of monetary poverty data, and 1983-2013 for multidimensional poverty data.

A. Household surveys for monetary poverty in developing countries 1980-2012

As Figure 1 indicates, the absolute number of **income or consumption and expenditures surveys** as well as the absolute number of **countries with such monetary surveys** dramatically increased from the early 1980s until 2012[6]. By the procedures followed in the study, we have surveys on income or consumption and expenditure for 141 countries. This does not mean we have comparable poverty measures for those countries – for example there are $1.25/day data for 115 countries using data 2000-2012. Also, the surveys generate income and consumption poverty figures, and are often tailored to national specifications. Still, what we see is a marked rise in data availability.

Figure 1.

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[4] Some use the word poverty to refer to monetary disadvantage, and the word 'deprivation' to cover other disadvantages such as malnutrition, low education, ramshackle housing, and so on. We follow the terms used in recent post-2015 agenda documents, which refer to multidimensional poverty, or poverty in all its dimensions.

[5] For further discussion of administrate data, public opinion surveys, and big data as resources for poverty data please see Alkire and Samman 2014.

[6] In 2010, the totals for monetary surveys was 141 countries and 836 surveys; the figures since 2010 are underestimates as most subsequent surveys have not yet been added.

Monetary Surveys
Total Number and Countries Covered
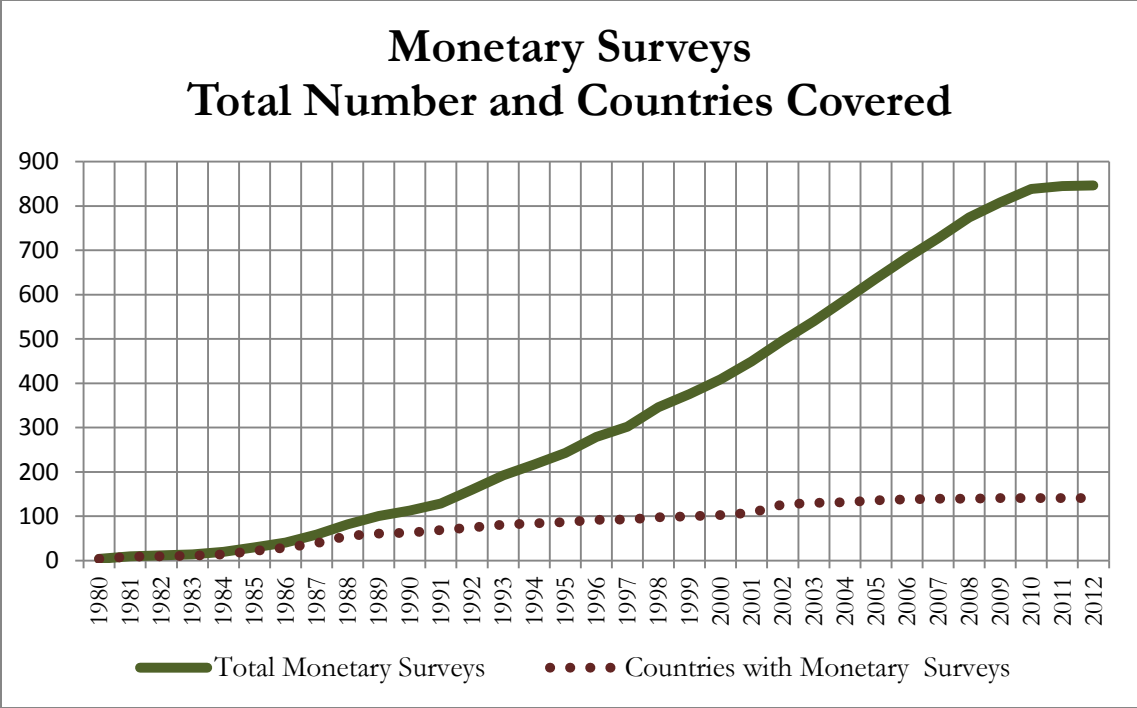
The precise number of available household surveys that are exclusively or partially concerned with household income or consumption and expenditure is **hard to determine**, since a myriad of online search engines and survey networks currently exist. They include poverty data that is collected at different moments in time, on disparate administrative levels and they use divergent data gathering methods. We have therefore restricted the analysis of income based household surveys to those listed on the main page of **PovcalNet**, the World Bank's regional survey aggregation website.

We have only used the surveys that included the labels: 'Expenditure', 'income/income and basic amenities', 'income inequality', 'budget/budgetary', 'household', 'consumption', 'labour force', 'panel surveys', 'integrated', 'poverty', 'priority survey', 'welfare'. We excluded all ambiguously or unmarked surveys as well as all surveys that included the labels: 'Agriculture', 'census', 'consumer finance', 'CWIQ', 'MICS', 'family life', 'health', 'energy', 'living conditions', 'living standards', 'panel', 'manpower', 'housing', 'priority', 'social', 'informal sector', 'internally displaced persons', housing, 'service delivery', 'social indicators/social development/socio-economic', 'living conditions', 'service delivery'. In 2011-2012, we have listed surveys present in the PovCalNet interface, but PovCal does systematic updates of its database every three years, and the most recent update – in April 2013 – released poverty estimates through 2010. During the period 1980-2012, **846 monetary surveys** are listed. The country with the highest number of surveys in this period is Brazil, with 28, followed by Costa Rica, Argentina, Honduras, then China, Colombia, Uruguay and Poland.

Figure 2 shows the number of 'new' surveys fielded each year and number of 'new' countries gaining surveys each year. These marginal increases were greatest during the late 1980s and the mid 1990s respectively.

Figure 2.

Monetary Surveys per Year

Legend: — Additional Monetary Surveys •••• Countries with First Monetary Survey
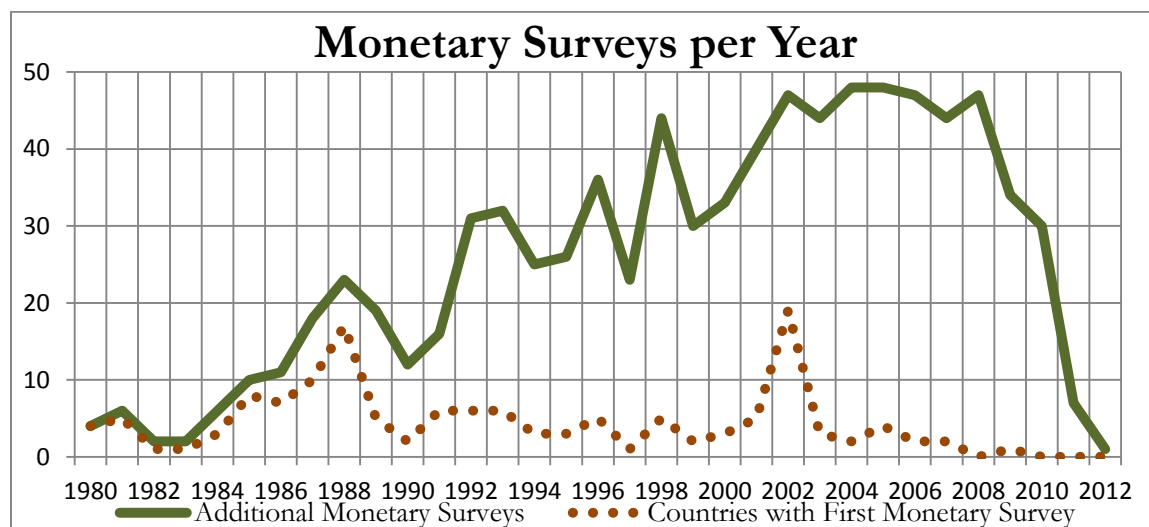
B. Some Multi-topic household surveys for multidimensional poverty 1985-2013

Many surveys are fielded which collected MDG-related or deprivation-related information related to services, but not necessarily on monetary poverty.

Due to restrictions with regards to information on data coherence, quality and availability, a comprehensive overview of all existing national multidimensional household poverty surveys cannot be provided. There is no PovCalNet for multidimensional surveys. For the purposes of this paper, we have simply identified six major multidimensional surveys for quantitative analysis and listed their trajectory since 1985 (the earliest date of surveys). Each of these surveys fulfils the following three criteria: 1. The survey must **measure at least three aspects of wellbeing** 2. The survey must be relevant for the comparative study of **developing countries** 3. The survey must be **widely used** and **provide high quality data**. Four surveys to which these criteria apply are the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), which collects data on population, health, HIV and nutrition; the Core Welfare indicator Questionnaire surveys (CWIQ) which collects indicators of household well-being and basic community services; the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) which monitor the situation of women and children, particularly with regards to health and education. The Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) office of the World Bank LSMS team provides technical assistance to many surveys that are not listed as LSMS; we include LSMS surveys listed on their website which measure consumption behaviour, economic well-wellbeing and a variety of sectoral aspects such as housing, education and health.[7] We also include PAPFAM surveys and surveys listed in IHSN as 'Integrated Survey (non-LSMS) or Integrated Living Conditions Survey (ILCS). Together these contribute **731 surveys**. Just as the monetary surveys included income or consumption and with various definitions, so too the surveys reported here do not all contain the same indicators or definitions. The number of each kind of survey, and country coverage, appear below; a list by country appears in Appendix 1.

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[7] LSMS surveys also measure monetary poverty so are counted as both income and multidimensional surveys. In this period there were 102 LSMS covering 36 countries, but as they are rarely the only survey in a country they do not affect the total number of countries covered.

Survey	Number of surveys	Countries covered	Website
DHS	327	92	http://www.measuredhs.com
MICS	197	95	http://www.childinfo.org/mics_available.html
LSMS	125	41	http://iresearch.worldbank.org/lsms/lsmssurveyFinder.htm
CWIQ	42	24	http://catalog.ihsn.org/index.php/catalog
ILCS or IS	29	8	http://catalog.ihsn.org/index.php/catalog
PAPFAM	10	10	www.papfam.org/

It must be noted that these six surveys do not include the extensive multi-topic household surveys that have been completed at national levels to investigate quality of life, social indicators and living conditions. To create a more complete catalogue of multi-topic surveys it would be necessary to construct the relevant criteria, and apply these to multiple data banks. Appendix 2 introduces 14 data portals that might be consulted for such a task, as well as a series of datasets organised by region.

Figure 3 shows that even using just this cross-section of surveys, the number of multidimensional household poverty surveys has increased drastically since 1985 and now covers **132 countries**. As we see from Chart 4, major increases of both multidimensional surveys and the countries with multidimensional surveys occurred during the mid-1990s, 2000, 2005, 2010- corresponding with the rollout of successive phases of the MICS surveys. A total of **731** surveys are listed here. Jamaica and Tanzania have the most surveys listed. If we were to extend this to include the surveys listed on CWIQ (2) DHS (24) and MICS (37) websites as forthcoming, we would add 63 surveys in 52 countries.
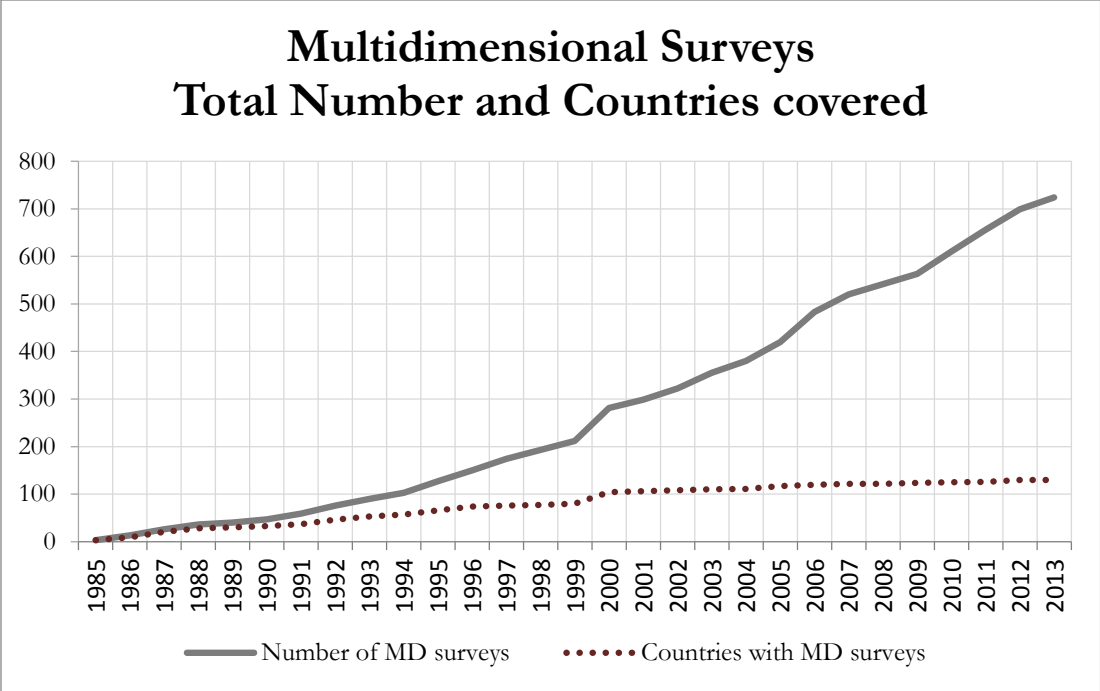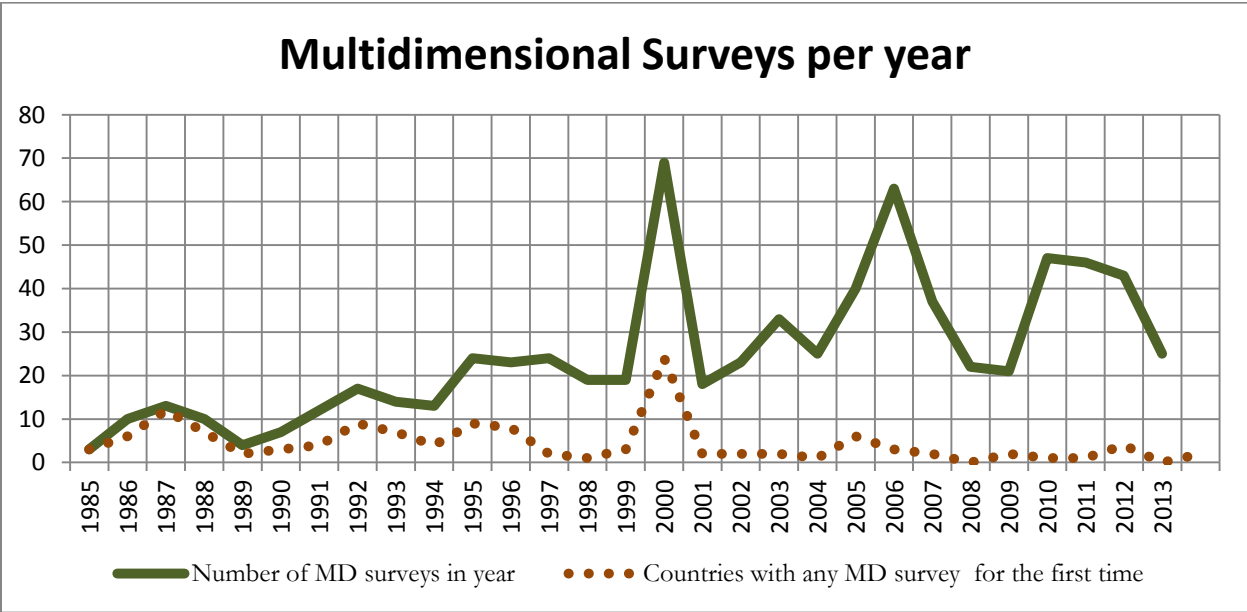
Figure 3.

Multidimensional Surveys Total Number and Countries covered

Figure 4.

Multidimensional Surveys per year

From this brief and incomplete review we can nonetheless observe the following result:

- **Data availability for both monetary and multidimensional poverty has dramatically increased since 1980.**

The implication of this finding is that change is possible. The strong gains from 1980, the increase in pace since 2000, all show that household surveys have not at all been static. But has this salutary progress been sufficient? The resounding consensus is that it is not.

C. Ongoing Limitations: Content, Quality, Frequency, Timeliness, Availability

Existing data on poverty remains limited – particularly in the *content* – which overlook key indicators, *data quality* which is variable; the *frequency* of surveys, the *timeliness* of data publication and analysis, and the *availability* of that data.

A thorough review of these issues is not presented here, for many have already identified them in depth and the Data Revolution, which the High Level Panel summoned, has caught the imagination of many. This section simply reminds the readers of the points made in a myriad of studies.

In terms of **frequency**, poverty data continues to lag behind most other economic information, as it is published only every three to ten years, and often released 1-2 years after fieldwork has closed. In terms of **coverage**, poverty data still misses information on important dimensions of poverty such as violence, empowerment or informal work. Even information on basic variables like health remains severely limited. Also, most poverty analysis does not address the **interconnectedness** of deprivations that lock people into poverty. The first key message in *The MDGs at Mid-point* – a 50-country study on accelerating progress that the UNDP released in 2010 – was that successful countries had addressed different deprivations together because of these interconnections. The joint distribution of deprivations – which can be seen using multi-topic surveys – can be analysed to inform joined-up policies – through multidimensional analyses.

Many examples have been used to show the scale of the problem. Data on key poverty indicators such as malnutrition or sanitation may be updated approximately every five years. For example India has the highest number of malnourished people and high absolute rates of child stunting in the world – yet it has had no nationally representative data on malnutrition since 2006[8], and administrative data (e.g. growth charts) are not widely available for analysis. MDG assessments of data availability have observed severe gaps in the ability of most countries to report trend data on even a small subset of key MDG indicators. To share just one among many, a mid-point assessment of the MDGs led by an eminent group of economists observed that:

> Many, among the poorest and most vulnerable countries, do not report any data on most MDGs. When it is available, data are often plagued with comparability problems, and MDG indicators often come with considerable time lags. Improving data gathering and its quality in all countries should be a central focus of the second half of the MDG time frame and beyond. Reliable data and indicators are essential, not only to enable

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[8] From the 2005-2006 National Family Health Survey

the international development community to follow progress on MDGs, but also for individual countries to effectively manage their development strategies.

Bourguignon *et al*. (2008, pp.6).

Evidently, while efforts to improve poverty data spurred by the MDGs have increased the content and frequency of poverty data, the **business-as-usual system is inefficient, and needs to change**. In an age where we are flooded with data in many domains, it is a travesty that we don't have up-to-date information on key dimensions of poverty, in order to design high impact policies and celebrate policy success. Attention is drawn to this issue again and again, including in the *2014 MDG Report:*

> Despite considerable advancements in recent years, reliable statistics for monitoring development remain inadequate in many countries. Data gaps, data quality, compliance with methodological standards and non-availability of disaggregated data are among the major challenges to MDG monitoring.
>
> The MDG Report 2014

Despite a visible lack of regular, timely poverty data, in some cases (often highly mentioned ones), at times, funds are invested in some multi-topic household surveys that are never fully analysed. The possibility of wastage means that surveys must match the needs and problems that the information they contain will solve. It also means that data cleaning, publication, analysis and dissemination need to be considered alongside data collection. Interestingly, this brings to light the key positive role political leadership can – and in some cases has – had in leading data change.[9] If survey data are indeed vital for effective policy action, then policy commitment to poverty reduction itself will recognize the moral and political incentives to increase the quality of survey data, and its frequency. The issue of data creation and data use must thus be considered together.

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[9] Some examples are present on http://www.mppn.org/resources/

II.   Experiences in Annual Multi-topic Household Surveys

The previous section addressed the steep rise in the number of countries having at least one data point, as well as of multiple data points. This section now zooms in to focus on different experiences that move towards annual data collection, reporting, analysis and policy use.

A. National Surveys

Many countries have frequent household survey instruments in place for some core indicators of human poverty.[10] However there does not seem to be a publicly accessible and complete record of these surveys internationally.[11] Yet despite the perception that annual or biennial data are very rare, we have encountered quite a range of such experiences.

A few countries update a wide range of poverty data regularly. For example, Colombia updates both official income and multidimensional poverty data and statistics annually and Mexico does so every two years. The EU-SILC surveys, described more fully below, provide annual official updates of the EU-2020 multidimensional poverty and social exclusion indicator – covering quasi-joblessness, material deprivation, and being at-risk-of (relative) income poverty – for over 30 countries.

More commonly, the annual surveys either primarily collect monetary poverty data or primarily cover some dimensions of poverty but do not include detailed income or consumption and expenditure modules. For example India's National Sample Survey (NSS) provides annual updates of consumption poverty, with a large round for greater disaggregation roughly every five years. Pakistan's Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey (PSLM) fields annual surveys, alternating between two questionnaires and between district- and province-level disaggregation potentials.

Some countries have moved to higher-than-annual frequency: Indonesia's SUSENAS collects consumption poverty data every quarter and releases poverty statistics twice per year. Ecuador has a multi-topic survey that provides three nationally representative statistical updates per year, and at lower levels of disaggregation annually.

Box 1 presents an incomplete list of annual surveys that are implemented by national statistics offices. It covers 60 countries and surely excludes some existing experiences.[12]

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[10] In a linked paper with Emma Samman (2014), we list in Appendix 2 a set of 'core indicators of human poverty' that would come from household survey data, in health and nutrition, education, living standard, work, and violence.

[11] For example, in World Development Indicators, a total of 42 countries, both developed and developing, published income poverty data for at least five consecutive years between 2002 and 2012 – but in some cases these published figures are extrapolations, and other countries that have annual data are not included.

[12] These are but a sample of surveys as of course other institutions and researchers also have rich data sources. For example South Africa's NIDS (National Income Dynamics Survey) is not an official national survey but still provides panel data roughly every two years.

This list does not exhaust relevant cases, and would be much longer, if the period is extended slightly.   A number of countries field surveys every two years rather than annually. In addition to Mexico these include Vietnam's Household Living Standard Survey, Nicaragua's Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Nivel de Vida, Thailand's Household Socio-Economic Survey, and Malaysia's Household Income and Basic Amenities survey, which is fielded twice in five years.

Box 1. 60 Annual Household Surveys[13]

1. Argentina (EPH-C)
2. Armenia (Household's Integrated Living Conditions Survey)
3. Austria (EU-SILC)
4. Belgium (EU-SILC)
5. Bolivia (Encuesta de Hogares)
6. Brazil (Continuous PNAD)
7. Bulgaria (EU-SILC)
8. Cambodia (Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey - CSES)
9. Colombia (Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares)
10. Costa Rica (Encuesta Nacional de Hogares – previously Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples)
11. Croatia (EU-SILC)
12. Cyprus (EU-SILC)
13. Czech Republic (EU-SILC)
14. Denmark (EU-SILC)
15. Dominican Rep (Encuesta Nacional de Fuerza de Trabajo)
16. Ecuador (Encuesta de Calidad de Vida)
17. El Salvador (Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples)
18. Estonia (EU-SILC)
19. Finland (EU-SILC)
20. France (EU-SILC)
21. Germany (EU-SILC)
22. Greece (EU-SILC)
23. Honduras (Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples)
24. Hungary (EU-SILC)
25. Iceland (EU-SILC)
26. India (National Sample Survey)
27. Indonesia (SUSENAS)
28. Ireland (EU-SILC)
29. Italy (EU-SILC)
30. Jamaica (Survey of Living Conditions)
31. Kazakhstan (Household Budget Survey)
32. Latvia (EU-SILC)
33. Lithuania (EU-SILC)
34. Luxembourg (EU-SILC)
35. Malta (EU-SILC)
36. Mauritius (Conitinuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey)
37. Moldova (Household Budget Survey)
38. Netherlands (EU-SILC)
39. Nigeria (General Household Survey (GHS)
40. Norway (EU-SILC)
41. Pakistan (Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement - PSLM)
42. Panama (Encuesta de Hogares - EH)
43. Paraguay (Encuesta Permanente de Hogares - EPH)
44. Peru (Encuesta Nacional de Hogares - ENAHO)
45. Philippines (Annual Poverty Indicators Survey APIS alternating with Family Income and Expenditure Survey FIES)
46. Poland (EU-SILC)
47. Portugal (EU-SILC)
48. Romania (EU-SILC)
49. Slovakia (EU-SILC)
50. Slovenia (EU-SILC)
51. South Africa (General Household Survey GHS, Labour Force Survey)
52. Spain (EU-SILC)
53. Sweden (EU-SILC)
54. Switzerland (EU-SILC)
55. Turkey (EU-SILC, annual Household Budget Survey HBS)
56. United Kingdom (EU-SILC)
57. United States (National Health Interview Survey)
58. Uruguay (Encuesta Continua de Hogares - ECH)
59. Venezuela (Encuesta de Hogares Por Muestreo - EHM)
60. West Bank and Gaza (Expenditure and Consumption Survey)

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[13] Each country listed had more than five consecutive annual survey updates in a ten year period, not including annual or more-than-annual labour force surveys.

B. Continuous National Household Sample Surveys

A challenge of data collection is that not all indicators require annual updates. Certain indicators change slowly so require updating only every three to five years. Some indicators require a long and detailed questionnaire, or a different sample design to focus on a particular subgroup. In some cases, ifcomprehensive data are available occasionally, estimates can be computed based on variables available in shorter interim surveys (as SWIFT, explained below, is doing for consumption poverty). There are also varying needs for disaggregated data. For these reasons, if management capabilities are sufficiently strong, the ideal institutional arrangement for high-frequency data is the 'continuous' national household sample survey, which may have a core module of high-frequency indicators, and rotating modules according to the specific indicator needs. They may also schedule regular but distinct surveys (labour force, agricultural, or health surveys for example).

Indonesia, Ecuador, and others countries including Brazil,[14] have what can be called 'continuous household surveys' in that the survey teams are in the field more or less continuously with different surveys and modules. When management capacity is adequate, data quality and availability increases in a way that is cost-saving and coordinated. Different surveys are drawn from a master sample, normally can be aggregated for more in-depth disaggregation, and may have a panel element. In addition to these continuous national household surveys there is also a 'continuous DHS' – which has been implemented in Peru and in Senegal.

While annual updates of poverty figures are not yet the norm, these examples demonstrate their feasibility. In addition, evidence from the recent financial crisis suggests that these high frequency surveys were 'a good means of gauging the expenditure impacts of shocks and even some of the specific coping mechanisms involved (Headey and Ecker 2013, p. 332). However the national surveys mentioned above are not comparable to one another. Furthermore, they focus primarily on consumption/expenditure or income data, and omit most of the other core indicators of human poverty. We turn now to various initiatives to generate internationally-comparable data, and annual data on these other aspects of poverty.

C. Internationally Comparable Short Surveys

The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) have increased in prominence due to their quality, quantity and comparability, their free public availability, as well as the match between these surveys and key MDG indicators. Yet because the DHS and MICS are fielded every 3-5 years (DHS on average just over 5 years; MICS every 5 years in the past, but are moving towards every 3 years), and their cleaning and standardization requires some time, they are not designed for annual reporting.

This fact has been overtly recognised and acknowledged by these institutions, which have explored various responses. Their responses are relevant to present discussions. For example,

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[14] Brazil's PNAD has become a continuous national household sample survey:
http://www.ibge.gov.br/english/estatistica/indicadores/trabalhoerendimento/pnad_continua/

due to the length of the DHS, the DHS office set up the **Key Indicator Survey (KIS)**[15] whose purpose was to monitor key health and population indicators at a lower level of disaggregation, e.g. districts. KIS questionnaires are "designed to be short and relatively simple, but also to be able to produce indicators comparable to those from a nationally representative …DHS." KIS topics cover family planning, maternal health, child health, HIV/AIDS, and infectious diseases. Their design and content are highly relevant to certain proposed SDG indicators – but they were never fielded. The reason they were never fielded is the current dearth of data means that a survey is a rare enough event that when it occurs, many things are to be measured. Thus the lack of adoption of KIS could indicate a hunger for data, which is positive – but also the uptake of shorter surveys could expand if data collection became more regular overall. The KIS questionnaire and design thus remain a potential resource for this conversation to re-engage.

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[15] The KIS website (http://dhsprogram.com/What-We-Do/Survey-Types/KIS.cfm) contains the survey modules.

The 20 indicators of KIS:
1. Total fertility rate
2. Contraceptive prevalence rate
3. Birth spacing
4. Births to young mothers
5. High parity births
6. Skilled delivery assistance
7. Antenatal care
8. Institutional deliveries
9. Childhood immunization coverage
10. ORT use
11. Sanitary practices
12. Vitamin A supplementation
13. Underweight prevalence
14. Exclusive breastfeeding
15. Drinking water treatment
16. Higher risk sex
17. Condom use at higher risk sex
18. Youth sexual behavior
19. Household availability of insecticide- treated nets
20. Use of insecticide-treated nets

DHS also set up **Interim DHS**, which "focus on the collection of information on key performance monitoring indicators". Designed to be nationally representative using smaller sample sizes than most DHS surveys, Interim DHS are shorter and conducted between DHS rounds. The Interim DHS surveys have only been fielded in Egypt, Guatemala, Jordan and Rwanda, but again, did not have an enthusiastic take-up. However like KIS, the survey and sample design issues are available and can enrich present discussions.

The **Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ)** was developed at the World Bank in late 1990s to collect data on the access, usage and quality of services more frequently than LSMS.[16] The core module took roughly 40 minutes, including anthropometry. At that time, the documents for the CWIQ reported that each household cost $54 in the pilot test reducing to $30 in full survey. Mechanisms to foster data quality included enumerator training and rapid feedback from the questionnaires, which were machine-read, reducing data entry time and improving accuracy. Timeliness of data and reporting was also stressed, with results being available 6-8 weeks from the end of the fieldwork. Although designed as a stand-alone survey, in many cases, the CWIQ came to be fielded together with a household budget survey or other module, thus losing its quick-ness, but gaining through complementary data. As in the case of KIS, the temporarily expansion of CWIQ is not necessarily a negative finding, given the current infrequency of data collection. A independent evaluation of the CWIQ does not appear to have been conducted, so the status and assessment of this initiative – ranging from the cost to data quality to spread effects such as capacity building – are not yet clear, but could be important to understand for similar initiatives.

These examples – KIS, I-DHS and CWIQ – draw attention to the need to understand fully the 'demand' for and 'inhibitions' to shortened surveys before embarking on this road. However they also offer a set of resources on potential questionnaire design and content, for consideration in light of the SDGs.

D. Regional Annual Surveys with Harmonised Indicator Definitions

The examples above did not address the difficult question of the comparability of survey data across countries. The trade-off between greater national accuracy and comparability over time (with previous surveys), and greater international comparability, are well-known. What may not

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[16]http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/EXTPUBREP/EXTSTATINAFR /0,,contentMDK:21104598~menuPK:3091968~pagePK:64168445~piPK:64168309~theSitePK:824043,00 .html ; See also
http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/African.Statistical.Journal_Vol3_2. Articles_8.ExperiencesApplicationCoreWelfareIndicatorQuestionnaireCWIQ.pdf

be so well known are the positive examples of annual or biennial surveys that are fielded by NSOs and do include a core of comparable questions.

A noteworthy and rich example for the SDG discussions are the MECOVI surveys in Latin America, which have developed partially harmonised data on 24 Latin American and Caribbean countries for the analysis of poverty and inequality. In many but not all countries, new surveys are fielded annually.[17] Launched in 1996 and ongoing to this day, MECOVI has increased the capacity of the national statistical systems in undertaking and disseminating analyses from multitopic household surveys, whilst providing timely and comparable data on key economic, social and living standards indicators. The MECOVI country surveys are not identical, but do cover core variables. In partnership with the World Bank IBRD, and CEPAL, a research centre CEDLAS, in University of La Plata, provides support in harmonisation and comparative analysis, including preparation of the SEDLAC database. This database also (like OPHI's database on the MPI, but focused on this region) also includes maps with subnational details of key indicators. The MECOVI programme is longstanding and thoroughly-evaluated, so provides a rich resource for present conversations.

Another relevant example is that of EU-SILC. The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) data publish **annual** timely and comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal multidimensional micro-data on income poverty, social exclusion, and living conditions, now for over 30 countries.[18] Anchored in European Statistical System, the EU-SILC project started in 2003 and is ongoing. It may be of interest for the SDG monitoring options because EU-SILC data have been used since 2010 to monitor poverty and social exclusion in the EU towards a target: "A headline poverty target on reducing by 20 million in 2020 the number of people under poverty and social exclusion has been defined based on the EU-SILC instrument."[19]

The EU-SILC is replete with interesting lessons. For example many surveys are only representative at the national level, but some sample sizes are much larger. Certain questions (e.g. levels of education, self-reported health status) may still be difficult to compare across countries (Alkire, Apablaza and Jung 2014) – an issue that future surveys may address. Also, the use of registry data alongside survey data has been explored in the EU-SILC project, and studies have shown both the potentials and significant difficulties of registry data for poverty monitoring.

One key feature of the EU-SILC process, which could be of tremendous relevance to the SDGs, was the **open method of coordination**. This method balanced national priorities with progressive harmonisation of data and targets.

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[17] Details by country are available on: http://sedlac.econo.unlp.edu.ar/eng/statistics-detalle.php?idE=28
[18] EU-SILC Data for 31 countries was available annually for 7 consecutive years between 2006-2012. These are:
Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.
[19] http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/microdata/eu_silc

> "The open method of coordination, which is designed to help member states progressively to develop their own policies, involves fixing guidelines for the Union, establishing quantitative and qualitative indicators to be applied in each member state, and periodic monitoring" (Atkinson et al. 2002, 1–5).

It may be that for the SDGs, some degree of harmonisation across indicators could be advanced in a similar process, at least for some regional or other country groupings. In any case, given the challenges arising from the MDGs' more top-down measurement agenda, familiarity with alternative processes of data harmonisation could be useful.

E. New Technologies: Supporting Data and Transparency

The initiatives reviewed thus far build on tried and tested survey methodologies. In some cases, newer technologies are in use, but by no means in all. But new technology has made it possible to extend the reach and speed up the availability of the data, creating a veritable 'revolution' indeed. Longer treatments of these technologies with additional examples are collected in a very useful Paris21 Review paper *Knowing in Time* (Prydz 2014). Here we focus mainly upon the use of new technologies to facilitate data entry, uploading, analysis and visualization. However it should be noted that some important changes to the consent form and survey – for example retaining the cell phone numbers of respondents for a given set of months – could facilitate monitoring in case of a shock or disaster, by re-contacting respondents with a mini-panel question to ascertain changes in status.

The other bottleneck that these new initiatives are addressing is survey length. For example, a standard consumption/expenditure questionnaire provides a wealth of information on topics ranging from consumption patterns to dietary diversity, to the percentage of income spent on various items, to inequality and distributional issues, and can be analysed in many ways. Yet if interim annual income and expenditure surveys are used primarily to determine whether or not an individual is income poor, it may be possible to derive this poverty status using shorter modules and imputation, leaving space in surveys to address other core indicators of the SDGs in the years when full consumption/expenditure details are not required.

In terms of **promptness and availability,** survey programmes have made some important advances, particularly given the more widespread use of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and cloud-based technology. CAPI has a number of features that bolster efficiency and accuracy. The immediate transfer of data to central offices permits their immediate analysis. Moreover, such technology is linked with fewer coding errors (as the programme can query errors); enables last minute updates or corrections to questionnaires; permits dynamic questionnaires (e.g., that enable experiments or asking particular questions based on previous responses); let respondents answer sensitive questions directly without being witnessed; and enables more efficient enumerator management.[20]

A signally relevant and rich potential instrument also under development at the World Bank is called the Survey of Welfare via Instant Frequent Tracking (SWIFT). Using a projection method (Lanjouw et al), SWIFT imputes poverty and inequality indicators using models that are calibrated using a country's previous LSMS or HBS and implemented using core non-monetary

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[20] http://bit.ly/18zFbCM.

indicators. SWIFT has also proposed to include directly the indicators required for a post-2015 MPI (multidimensional poverty index), and questions on subjective well-being (OECD) and consumer sentiment (Eurostat). SWIFT is also taking advantage of CAPI and cloud-based technology to enable the efficient and timely collection, transfer, analysis and release of data.

Other cutting-edge and serious experiments are being undertaken using mobile phones as the medium for a serious of questions on different aspects of well-being (Croke et al 2012).[21] Driven by the same needs as those that motivate the move towards annualized household survey data collection, these forays into 'high frequency' survey data are quite certain to strengthen if not transform SDG data collection considerably over the coming decade, but will not replace household surveys in the short and medium term.

Other data collection methods using new technologies explore how to involve the 'respondents' more actively in both the data collection and its analysis, so that they – as well as other institutions – can be lead agents of poverty reduction. For example **Paraguay's Poverty Spotlight** are featuring similar technologies – having devised a 20 minute visual survey methodology that enables people who are poor to create innovative maps showing the dimensions in which they are poor by using stoplight colours (red, yellow, green), photographs, maps electronic tablets and simple software.

A final note concerns the **promptness and availability** of the SDG indicators' publication and construction themselves. Often there is a great silence after data collection has closed before the data are released – a gap the CAPI-cloud technology could shrink. Yet there is a second delay before the release of official statistics based on those data. Again, some pioneering examples are worth considering. **Mexico**'s lead institution on poverty measurement and monitoring, CONEVAL, obtains the data from ENIGH (Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares). By their own presentations, CONEVAL prepares the official multidimensional poverty statistics (which include income poverty) nationally and by state two weeks after receiving the cleaned data.[22] Not only that, but without great delay the programmes used for calculating poverty are made publically available in STATA, SPSS and R languages, together with a technical note, on the CONEVAL website.[23] Thus academics and technicians can run the programme on the microdata set (which is also publicly available) to understand, verify the national poverty estimations, and to study and further analyse them.

III. A Concrete Proposal: 'Core' Survey Modules

These examples serve to suggest that a short, powerful group of survey modules focused on a reduced sample and key indicators could enable collecting data on core indicators of human poverty efficiently and frequently. To ensure both comparability and national specificity, the survey could include indicators on the key poverty-related goals identified by the post-2015 development discussions, and allow space for nationally chosen questions. The survey modules could be conducted using different institutional arrangements to match different

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[21] See also their briefing note on
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTPREMNET/Resources/EP102.pdf
[22] Presentation by CONEVAL, Salamanca, 2013; confirmed by personal conversation with Gonzalo Hernandez Licona, President of CONEVAL.
[23] http://www.coneval.gob.mx/Medicion/Paginas/Medici%C3%B3n/Programas-de-Calculo.aspx

contexts, with different statistical aspirations, capacities, and ownership profiles. It could nonetheless provide a rigorous way of obtaining disaggregated data on core issues, particularly those that are subject to frequent change, and could potentially incorporate rotating modules that focus on particular topics.

This new modules will clearly build upon or be integrated with existing national and international surveys. Yet the core modules must be short, powerful and selective – so the surveys can be conducted frequently.. The core internationally comparable modules should take no more than 45-60 minutes to complete per household. The sample should be representative of the key regions or social groups, and should provide household level and gendered data. A country might append additional questions that reflect national priorities and the cultural, climactic, and institutional context, as well as participatory inputs on poverty priorities and characteristics.

Such a core questionnaire would not cover all post-2015 targets. Some indicators may require specialised surveys; some may not require updating this frequently; some may be sourced from community, administrative or census data; and some complex indicators may take too long to collect. Focus is essential. Yet such a survey could yield poverty data that provide profound insights into the profile of disadvantages poor people experience jointly and the impact of poverty reduction programmes. Its analysis could strengthen the design, targeting and monitoring of future policy interventions. It is not the only tool required for a data revolution, but without such a tool, it is hard to envisage a step change occuring at all.

The sample design and survey modules proposed by the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) provide one concrete option of such a set of core survey modules. This could naturally be modified to reflect the final core indicators of human poverty in the SDGs, and other agreements that emerge during the process.

Conclusion

The move to annual reporting of the SDGs is a serious proposition, replete with challenges. There are likely to be shortfalls from the ideal. Yet observing that 60 countries already update data annually, we believe annual updating of a small core set of appropriate poverty-related indicators, and the production of reliable statistics from these data, is feasible for many countries, and two- to three-year updates of core indicators feasible for nearly all countries. A definitive move towards frequent reporting of good quality data with timely data publication and analysis would greatly increase the relevance of measures of poverty to 'managers' and policy makers, and these in turn would spark a virtuous cycle. Making micro data and program files available would increase transparency and increase data analysis by other actors at little cost.

Because of serious and legitimate concerns regarding the realism of increasing data frequency whilst guarding or also increasing the quality of both data and statistics, this section has reviewed a set of positive and negative experiences. We observed that many countries, rather un-noticed, already have annual surveys of some type – and named 60 of them. Most but not all of these are upper middle and high income countries. We observed that the 'gold standard' appears to be continuous household surveys, which offers the flexibility to update indicators when warranted, decreases issues of seasonality (by fielding over 12 months), and may be more cost effective.

We also observed the challenges faced by international survey initiatives, and the resources already developed for rapid surveys. The hesitant uptake of short surveys points to a hunger for data – which we view to be a real but transitory issue that could subside if data frequency rose. We also reviewed positive examples of nationally implemented yet harmonized indicators which address the need for country ownership and comparability - such as MECOVI and EU-SILC. A great deal can be learned from both initiatives, ranging from the political process of harmonization, to the governance roles of international and national bodies, to the financing, to the ongoing role of technical support and a central and standardized data repository, to the challenges – of quality, sample size, use of registry data, and panel components.

Moving beyond these to consider the timeliness of data, and of non-income indicators, we presented the emerging SWIFT initiative in the World Bank. Aware of the need to communicate poverty results so that they energise and motivate local communities as well as policy makers, we shared the Paraguayan stoplight survey. Finally, in the interests of encouraging transparency of analysis, we shared Mexico's leading example of posting the Stata/SPSS/R files used to compute both multidimensional poverty index (which includes income poverty) online, and of generating official national poverty figures two weeks after data release.

Building upon these examples, we also drew attention to MPPN survey modules, a serious but flexible proposal put forward by 30 developing countries which could catalyse the data collection required for many of the core indicators of human poverty.

This paper skips over many additional vital topics upon which others have written, such as the sequencing of countries moving towards annual surveys, and the important issue of how an increase in data frequency and accuracy can be used to strengthen national statistical systems. Despite these gaps we hope that the existing conversations, which must address these and other difficult questions, will be facilitated by the information shared here.

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APPENDIX 1:

Country	CWIQ	DHS	ILCS	LSMS	MICS	PAPFAM	Total	First survey	Last survey
Afghanistan		1			3		**4**	*2003*	*2011*
Albania		1		7	2		**10**	*1996*	*2012*
Algeria					4	1	**5**	*1995*	*2012*
Angola	1	2			2		**5**	*1996*	*2011*
Antigua and Barbuda				1			**1**		*2006*
Argentina					1		**1**		*2012*
Armenia		3	10	1			**14**	*1996*	*2012*
Azerbaijan		1		1	1		**3**	*1995*	*2006*
Bangladesh		8			3		**11**	*1996*	*2013*
Barbados					1		**1**		*2012*
Belarus					2		**2**	*2005*	*2012*
Belize				1	2		**3**	*2001*	*2011*
Benin	1	4					**5**	*1996*	*2012*
Bhutan				3	1		**4**	*2003*	*2012*
Bolivia		5			1		**6**	*1998*	*2008*
Bosnia and Herzegovina				4	4		**8**	*2001*	*2012*
Botswana	1	1			1		**3**	*1988*	*2010*
Brazil		3		1			**4**	*1986*	*1997*
Bulgaria				5			**5**	*1995*	*2007*
Burkina Faso	4	4			1		**9**	*1993*	*2010*
Burundi	1	3			2		**6**	*1987*	*2012*
Cambodia		4					**4**	*1998*	*2010*
Cameroon		4			2		**6**	*1991*	*2011*
Cape Verde	2	1					**3**	*2005*	*2007*
Central African Republic		1			3		**4**	*1994*	*2010*
Chad		2			2		**4**	*1997*	*2010*
China				1			**1**		*1995*
Colombia		6					**6**	*1986*	*2010*
Comoros		2			1		**3**	*1996*	*2012*
Congo Brazzaville		4					**4**	*2005*	*2013*
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	1	1			3		**5**	*1995*	*2010*
Costa Rica					1		**1**		*2011*
Côte d'Ivoire		4		4	2		**10**	*1985*	*2012*
Cuba					3		**3**	*2000*	*2011*
Djibouti					1	1	**2**	*2002*	*2006*
Dominican Rep		9			1		**10**	*1986*	*2013*
Ecuador		1		3			**4**	*1987*	*1998*
Egypt		12			2		**14**	*1992*	*2014*
El Salvador		1					**1**		*1985*
Equatorial Guinea		1			1		**2**	*2000*	*2011*
Eritrea		2					**2**	*1995*	*2002*

Country	CWIQ	DHS	ILCS	LSMS	MICS	PAPFAM	Total	First survey	Last survey
Ethiopia		3		1			**4**	*2000*	*2011*
Gabon	1	2					**3**	*2000*	*2012*
Gambia		1	2		3		**6**	*2000*	*2012*
Georgia					2		**2**	*1999*	*2005*
Ghana	2	8		5	5		**20**	*1987*	*2011*
Grenada	1						**1**		*2005*
Guatemala		5		1			**6**	*1987*	*2000*
Guinea	2	4					**6**	*1992*	*2012*
Guinea-Bissau					3		**3**	*2000*	*2010*
Guyana		3		1	2		**6**	*1992*	*2009*
Haiti		5					**5**	*1994*	*2013*
Honduras		2					**2**	*2005*	*2011*
India		3		1	1		**5**	*1993*	*2005*
Indonesia		9			3		**12**	*1987*	*2012*
Iraq				1	3		**4**	*2000*	*2011*
Jamaica				22	3		**25**	*1988*	*2011*
Jordan		6					**6**	*1990*	*2012*
Kazakhstan		2		1	2		**5**	*1995*	*2011*
Kenya	2	9		1	5		**17**	*1989*	*2014*
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of					2		**2**	*2000*	*2009*
Kyrgyzstan		2	8	4	1		**15**		*2014*
Lao People's Democratic Republic		1			3		**4**	*1993*	*2012*
Lebanon					3	1	**4**	*2000*	*2012*
Lesotho	1	2			1		**4**	*2000*	*2011*
Liberia	2	5			1		**8**	*2000*	*2009*
Lybia						1	**1**	*1986*	*2013*
Macedonia					3		**3**		*2002*
Madagascar		6			2		**8**	*2005*	*2011*
Malawi	7	7	1	2	3		**20**	*1992*	*2013*
Maldives		1			1		**2**	*1992*	*2014*
Mali	1	6					**7**	*2001*	*2009*
Mauritania	1	2			2		**5**	*1987*	*2012*
Mexico		1					**1**	*2000*	*2011*
Moldova		1			3		**4**		*1987*
Mongolia				1	6		**7**	*2000*	*2013*
Montenegro					3		**3**	*2000*	*2013*
Morocco		4		1		1	**6**	*2006*	*2013*
Mozambique	1	4			2		**7**	*1987*	*2004*
Myanmar					3		**3**	*1995*	*2011*
Namibia		5					**5**	*1995*	*2010*
Nepal		5		3	1		**9**	*1992*	*2013*
Nicaragua		4		5			**9**	*1987*	*2010*
Niger		4		1	2		**7**	*1993*	*2012*
Nigeria	1	7		3	2		**13**	*1992*	*2012*

Country	CWIQ	DHS	ILCS	LSMS	MICS	PAPFAM	Total	*First survey*	*Last survey*
Occupied Palestinian Territory					1	1	**2**	*1986*	*2013*
Oman					1		**1**	*2007*	*2011*
Pakistan		3	4	1	2		**10**		*2014*
Palestinians in Syrian Arab Republic					1		**1**	*1991*	*2012*
Panama				3	1		**4**		*2006*
Papua Guinea				1			**1**	*1997*	*2013*
Paraguay		1					**1**		*1996*
Peru		12		4			**16**		*1990*
Philippines		6			1		**7**	*1985*	*2013*
Qatar					1		**1**	*1993*	*2013*
Romania				1			**1**		*2012*
Rwanda	1	9			1		**11**		*1994*
Samoa		1					**1**	*1992*	*2013*
Sao Tome and Principe		1			2		**3**		*2009*
Senegal		11			2		**13**	*2000*	*2008*
Serbia				4	3		**7**	*1986*	*2013*
Sierra Leone	1	3	2		3		**9**	*2000*	*2010*
Somalia					4		**4**	*2000*	*2013*
South Africa		2		1			**3**	*1999*	*2011*
South Sudan					1		**1**	*1993*	*2003*
Sri Lanka		2					**2**		*2010*
St. Lucia	1				1		**2**	*1987*	*2006*
Sudan		1			2	1	**4**	*2004*	*2012*
Suriname					3		**3**	*1990*	*2010*
Swaziland		1			2		**3**	*2000*	*2010*
Syrian Arab Republic					2	1	**3**	*2000*	*2010*
Tajikistan		1		4	2		**7**	*2000*	*2006*
Tanzania	4	12		9			**25**	*1999*	*2012*
Thailand		1			2		**3**	*1991*	*2013*
Timor-Leste		1		2			**3**	*1987*	*2012*
Togo	2	3			3		**8**	*1988*	*2011*
Trinidad and Tobago		1	1		3		**5**	*1987*	*2011*
Tunisia		1			3	1	**5**	*1988*	*2012*
Turkey		3					**3**	*1993*	*2003*
Turkmenistan		1	1		1		**3**	*2000*	*2006*
Uganda		10		3			**13**	*1988*	*2011*
Ukraine		1			3		**4**	*2000*	*2012*
Uruguay					1		**1**		*2012*
Uzbekistan		2			2		**4**	*1996*	*2006*
Vanuatu					1		**1**		*2007*
Venezuela					1		**1**		*2000*
Viet Nam		3		7	4		**14**	*1992*	*2014*
Yemen		3			1	1	**5**	*1991*	*2013*

Country	CWIQ	DHS	ILCS	LSMS	MICS	PAPFAM	Total	First survey	Last survey
Yugoslavia					2		**2**	*1996*	*2000*
Zambia		6			2		**8**	*1992*	*2013*
Zimbabwe		5			1		**6**	*1988*	*2010*
Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/99)					1		**1**		*2014*
Kosovo (settlements)					1		**1**		*2014*
Grand Total	**42**	**327**	**29**	**126**	**197**	**10**	**731**		

APPENDIX 2: Reviewed Survey Sources

This appendix has two parts. Section 2.1 lists data portals which can be used to identify national multi-topic household survey data, together with brief descriptions of each portal. Section 2.2 lists particular longitudinal multi-topic datasets that include and supplement the examples of EU-SILC and MECOVI covered in this paper.

2.1 Data Portals

1. **Bureau for Research and Economic Analysis of Development (BREAD)**
   - Type: Longitudinal
   - Regions: All continents
   - Unit level: Individual/household

   BREAD, founded in 2002, is a non-profit organization dedicated to encourage research on development economics. Its website currently locates over 40 types of available household surveys and other data sources about developing countries.
   http://www.ipl.econ.duke.edu/bread/

2. **CCPR**
   - Type: Mostly longitudinal/some cross-sectional
   - Regions: All continents
   - Unit level: Individual/household

   Part of UCLA, CCPR's Survey Database holds over 500 different census datasets and other population surveys from developing countries on demography and reproductive health. The datasets are grouped by regions and type of survey modules, ranging from income over migration and health measurements to time allocation.
   http://www.ccpr.ucla.edu/

3. **Cross-National Equivalent File (CNEF)**
   - Type: Longitudinal
   - Regions: Australia, East Asia, Europe, North America
   - Unit level: Individual

   The CNEF contains equivalently defined variables for eight population panel studies: The British Household Panel Study (BHPS, 1991 to 2008), the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA, 2001 to 2009), the Korea Labour and Income Panel Study (KLIPS, 1998 to 2008), the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID, 1970 to 2007) in the United States, the Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS-HSE, 1995 to 2010), the Swiss Household Panel (SHP, 1999 to 2009), the Canadian Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID, 1993 to 2009), and the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP, 1993 to 2009).
   http://popcenter.uchicago.edu/data/cnef.shtml

4. DataFirst Archive, South Africa
- Type: Longitudinal/cross-sectional
- Regions: Africa
- Unit level: Individual /household

DataFirst is a research unit at the University of Cape Town engaged in promoting the long term preservation and reuse of data from African socioeconomic surveys. Its Data Portal currently provides access to 287 African census-, survey-, and merged meta-data.
http://www.datafirst.uct.ac.za/

5. Eurostat
- Type: Mostly longitudinal/ some cross-sectional
- Regions: Europe
- Unit level: Individual/household/firm

Eurostat is the Statistical Office of the European Communities. Its key role is to provide the European Union with a high-quality statistical information service that enables comparisons between countries and regions. Eurostat's principal database is the New Cronos - which contains high quality macroeconomic and social statistics data covering not only EU Member States but also many of the central European countries, Japan, the United States and the main economic partners of the EU. The Cronus Database contains monthly, quarterly, bi-annual or annual data from 1960 onwards, depending on the variable and country selected.
http://www.epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/

6. INDEPTH Network
- Type: Mostly longitudinal/ some cross-sectional
- Regions: Africa, South Asia, East Asia
- Unit level: Individual

The INDEPTH Network is a global network of 41 health and demographic surveillance system field sites in 20 low- and middle income countries in Africa, Asia and Oceania, including India. Founded in 1998, its Central Data Catalogue currently holds 19 surveys.
http://www.indepth-ishare.org/

7. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series International (IPUMS International)
- Type: Longitudinal
- Regions: All continents
- Unit level: Individual

IPUMS International is a collaboration of the Minnesota Population Centre, National Statistical Offices, and international data archives aiming to distribute harmonised population census micro-data. The database currently features censuses from 74 countries conducted from 1960 to the present, and describes approximately 545 million recorded persons. The data series includes information on a broad range of population characteristics, including fertility, nuptiality, life-course transitions, migration, labour-force participation, occupational structure, education, ethnicity, and household composition. The information available in each sample varies according to the questions asked in that year and by differences in post-enumeration processing.
http://www.international.ipums.org/international/

8. **International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)**
- Type: Longitudinal
- Regions: Africa, Asia, Latin America
- Unit level: Household/community

IFPRI currently shares 99 of its datasets, which feature both household/community level surveys and social accounting matrixes. The household and community surveys include several surveys of household characteristics, consumption and health as well as agricultural information and food security information, while the social accounting matrices are an economic framework study with a focus on agriculture. Some studies include geospatial data. IFPRI also publishes implementation, monitoring and implementation data, for instance on cash transfer implementation.
http://www.ifpri.org/

9. **Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)**
- Type: Longitudinal/cross-sectional
- Regions: All continents
- Unit level: Individual/household

The ICPSR is an international consortium of academic organizations and research institutions established in 1962. It maintains and provides access to a vast archive of social science data, featuring over 8,000 discrete studies/surveys with more than 60,000 datasets. Apart from offering a topic- and regional-specific search, ICPSR hosts 16 discipline-related thematic collections in education, aging, criminal justice, demographic data, health and mental health, instructional data, race and ethnicity, and terrorism.
http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/

10. **International Household Survey Network (IHSN)**
- Type: Longitudinal/cross-sectional
- Regions: All continents
- Unit level: Individual/household

The IHSN Central Survey catalogue provides a searchable list of surveys and censuses conducted in low- and middle-income countries. This catalogue is maintained in collaboration with the World Bank and a large number of national and international agencies. Currently, it features 4221survey entries from 239 countries, dating from 1890 to 2014. The catalogue offers metadata including, when available, the survey questionnaire, manuals and report, and list of related citations. It does not provide access to micro-data, but when available, provides a link to external catalogues where the data can be obtained.
http://www.ihsn.org/home/

11. **Programme for the Improvement of Surveys and the Measurement of Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean/ Mejoramiento de las Encuestas de Hogares y la Medición de Condiciones de Vida (MECOVI)**
- Type: Longitudinal/cross-sectional
- Regions: Latin America
- Unit level: Household

MECOVI was launched in 1996 and aims to generate both country-specific and region-wide information about living conditions. The program is executed by the World Bank, the Inter-

American Development Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean , as well as specialized institutions or agencies in participating countries. Apart from its work around national statistical capacity building, MECOVI has created a Regional Poverty Data Bank that contains an inventory of more than 400 household survey data sets from 23 countries in the LAC region. The data sets are accessible to World Bank users or via the respective National Statistical Offices.
http://www.cepal.org/deype/mecovi/

12. Rural Income Generating Activities (RIGA) Database
- Type: Longitudinal/cross-sectional
- Regions: Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America
- Unit level: Household

RIGA is a collaborative effort of FAO, the World Bank and American University in Washington, DC, to promote the understanding of roles, relationships and synergies between on-farm and off-farm income generating activities for rural households. Building on existing household living standards surveys, the database contains cross-country comparable indicators of household-level income for 35 surveys representing 19 countries, with surveys conducted between 1992 and 2009.
http://www.fao.org/economic/riga/riga-database/en/

13. UCLA Social Science Data Archive (SSDA)
- Type: Longitudinal/cross-sectional
- Regions: Mostly US, but all other continents as well
- Unit level: Individual/household

The SSDA, founded in 1964, is maintained so as to provide a foundation for social science research as well as instructional support. Its current list of data sets features around 3000 items, many of them older surveys.
http://www.dataarchives.ss.ucla.edu/

14. UK Data Service
- Type: Longitudinal/cross-sectional
- Regions: All continents
- Unit level: Individual/household

The UK Data Service, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), provides access to secondary social and economic data including large-scale government surveys, international macro-data, business micro-data and census data from 1971 to 2011. It currently features over 6,000 datasets that are arranged by survey type (UK surveys, cross-national surveys, longitudinal studies, census data, international macro-data, business micro-data, qualitative methods) as well as core themes (labour market, housing and the local environment, crime and social control, health and health behaviour). The UK Data Service was established in 2012 and previously existing data archives such as the Economic and Social Data Service (ESDS) have been moved to it in order to create a single portal.
http://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk

2.2 Data Sets

Table 2.1 Reviewed Data Sets

Name	Description	Reference Portal(s) (not exhaustive)
Region: Africa		
Ethiopia Rural Household Survey	Panel data set by the Centre for the Study of African Economies at Oxford University covering households in a number of villages in rural Ethiopia. Data collection took place in the period from 1989 until 2009 in altogether 7 waves, surveying about 1470 households.	IFPRI
Ghana and Tanzania Urban Household Panel Surveys	Labour market panel survey of urban sectors in Ghana and Tanzania, conducted by the Centre for the Study of African Economies at Oxford University in collaboration with the Ghana Statistical Office and the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics. From 2004 until 2006, three waves of the survey have been completed. The survey collects information on incomes, education and labour market experience, household characteristics and various other modules for labour force participants (ages 15 to 60) in urban areas.	CSAE
Kenya and Malawi Social Networks Projects	Since 1998, the Malawi Longitudinal Study of Families and Health and the Kenya Diffusion and Ideational Change Project collect longitudinal socio-demographic data on social interactions, changing demographic attitudes and health conditions.	BREAD
SALDRU Langeberg Survey	Integrated household survey undertaken in 1999 in the South African Langeberg health district of the Western Cape. Information on adult and child health was collected from a 294 stratified household sample.	BREAD
South African National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS)	Nationally representative panel study that examines income, consumption and expenditure of households over time in South. Africa. The baseline survey was conducted in 2008 and the first follow-up was conducted in 2010. Three waves have been implemented so far. In addition to income and expenditure dynamics, study themes include the determinants of changes in poverty and well-being, household composition and structure, fertility and mortality, migrant strategies,	BREAD

	labour market participation and economic activity, human capital formation, health, education, vulnerability and social capital.	
Region: Asia		
Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Surveys (CHLNS)	On-going study of a cohort of Filipino women who gave birth between May 1, 1983 and April 30, 1984 and have been re-interviewed in five waves since then. In 1994 a new cohort was added to the study. Research is focused on the long-term effects of prenatal and early childhood nutrition and health on later adult outcomes including education, work, and chronic disease risk factors.	BREAD
China Health and Nutrition Survey	On-going longitudinal study first conducted in 1989 in 8 provinces in China. It provides information on health and nutrition of adults and children, as well as community level data.	BREAD
China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS)	On-going longitudinal survey patterned after the US Health and Retirement Study. Two nationally representative waves of people 45 and over have been conducted in 2011 and 2013.	BREAD
India Agriculture and Climate Data Set	Database providing district level data on agriculture and climate in India from 1957/58 through 1986/87. The dataset includes information on agricultural labour, wages and factory earnings, rural population and literacy proportion, soil quality, production, farm harvest prices and agricultural inputs.	BREAD
India Human Development Survey (IHDS)	Nationally representative multi-topic longitudinal survey of over 41,000 households in India. The baseline was conducted in 2004-5.	BREAD
Indian States Data (EOPP)	Indian state-level micro- and macro-data compiled by the Economic Organisation and Public Policy Programme at the LSE. Topics covered include land reform, media and political agency, quality of life, and economic reforms.	BREAD

Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS)	On-going longitudinal survey with four waves from 1993/94 until 2007 Conducted by RAND. The data collected at the individual, household and community level in 13 of 27 provinces is representative of about 83% of the Indonesian population. The surveys include household consumption, assets, health measures, and retrospective histories on, among others, employment, marriage, fertility and migration.	BREAD
Region: Asia (continued)		
Learning and Education Achievement in Punjab Schools (LEAPS)	Panel project by researchers at Harvard University, Pomona College, and the World Bank that tracks changes in educational universe at the primary level in 112 villages in Pakistan. Children, households, schools and teachers are followed over four waves from 2001 to 2005.	BREAD
Malaysian Family Life Surveys (MFLS)	Longitudinal survey with two waves in 1976/7 and 1988. Conducted by RAND. Surveys include detailed current and retrospective information on family structure, fertility, economic status, education/training, transfers and migration. Each survey also collected community-level data.	BREAD
Matlab Health and Social Survey, Bangladesh (MHSS)	Conducted in 1996 by RAND and covering the same area as the Matlab Demographic Surveillance System. The survey examined the effect of socio-economic and behavioural factors on adult and elderly health status and health care utilization as well as the linkages between well-being, social network characteristics and resource flows.	BREAD
Nang Rong (Thailand) Projects	The Nang Rong Projects was started in 1984 with a census of households in 51 villages, resurveyed in two waves in 1988 and 1994. Data on life course choices, fertility, contraceptive behaviour and migration processes is integrated with geographic and environmental information.	BREAD
National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)	The Indian National Sample Survey Organisation conducts multi-subject integrated sample surveys, with both central government and state samples. Information on social, economic, demographic, industrial and agricultural activity is provided within 10-	BREAD

	year subject timeframes.	
Rural Economic and Demographic Survey (REDS)	Rural household and village survey carried out in five waves from 1969 to 1999 by the Indian National Council of Applied Economic Research. Some of the respondents have been interviewed in several rounds yielding a panel spanning 30 years.	BREAD
Survey on the Status of Women and Fertility (SWAF)	Comparative 1993/1994 study of the status of women and their husbands in conjunction with fertility choices in Malaysia, India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.	BREAD
Region: Asia (continued)		
The Townsend Thai Project	On-going longitudinal study comprising annual and monthly panels. The baseline survey was conducted in 1997 in villages in four provinces and has been expanded to add urban areas and other provinces.	BREAD
Vietnam Life History Survey	The 1991 survey collects data from about 100 households in two urban and two rural areas in Vietnam.	BREAD
Vietnam Longitudinal Survey	Longitudinal survey with three rounds between 1995 and 1988. The survey collected demographic information from all adult respondents in over 1,800 households in three provinces.	BREAD
Region: Europe		
Adult Education Survey (AES)	The AES household survey forms part of a wider set of EU statistics on lifelong learning. It covers participation in education and training activities (formal, non-formal and informal learning) of persons aged between 25 and 64. Two survey waves (2007 AES, 2011 AES) have been carried out so far in 29 countries with EU membership, EU candidate or EFTA status. The AES is planned to be conducted every 5 years, with the next wave in 2016.	Eurostat
European Community Household Panel (ECHP)	The ECHP is a transnational panel survey in which a sample of roughly 60,500 nationally represented households (equating to some 130,000 persons aged 16 years and over in 15 countries) were interviewed on an annual basis from 1994-2001 (8 waves). The survey covers a wide range of topics concerning living conditions. They include detailed	Eurostat, UK Data Service

	income information, financial situation in a wider sense, working life, housing situation, social relations, health and biographical information. As from 2003/2004, the EU-SILC survey covers most of the above-mentioned topics.	
European Social Survey (ESS)	The ESS is a biennial multi-country survey covering over 30 nations. The first round was fielded in 2002/2003; the sixth in 2012.The ESS provides data on the interaction between Europe's changing institutions and the behaviour, beliefs and attitudes of European citizens. Amongst other variables this includes data on social exclusion, well-being, health, security, demographics and socio-economics.	Eurostat, UK Data Service
Region: Europe (continued)		
European Structure of Earnings Survey (SES)	This survey provides harmonised data on earnings in EU member states, countries of the European Free Trade Association as well as EU candidate countries. It was conducted in 2002 and 2006 in 29 countries. It is not a household survey but focuses on enterprises with at least 10 employees. The 4-yearly SES micro-data sets are available for reference years 2002, 2006 and 2010.	Eurostat
European Union Labour Force Survey (EU -LFS)	The EU-LFS is a cross-sectional and longitudinal household sample survey. It provides data on labour participation in the 28 Member States of the European Union, 2 candidate countries and 3 countries of the European Free Trade Association. Since 1983, a revised annual survey with quarterly employment data is conducted. In 2011, the quarterly LFS sample size across the EU was about 1.5 millions of individuals. The EU-LFS covers all industries and occupations.	Eurostat, UK Data Service
European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)	EU-SILC collects cross-sectional and longitudinal micro-data on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions. It was first carried out in 2003 and provides data for most EU member states as well as Turkey. Cross sectional data is released every year in March while longitudinal data is provided every August as from 2010. Social exclusion and housing condition information is collected mainly at household level while labour, education and health information is obtained for persons aged 16 and over. The core of the	Eurostat, UK Data Service

	instrument, income at very detailed component level, is mainly collected at personal level.	
Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS)	On-going panel survey of Russian households that began in 1992 and collects data on individuals' health status and dietary intake as well as household-level expenditures and service utilization. In 2013, 22 rounds had been conducted.	BREAD

Region: Latin America and the Caribbean		
Central American Population Project	Collects fertility and health surveys carried out in Central America. Data from Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama are included in the collection.	BREAD
Guatemalan Survey of Family Health (EGSF)	Single cross section survey conducted in 1995 in rural communities in 4 of Guatemala's 22 departments. The survey examined the way in which rural Guatemalans cope with childhood illness and pregnancy, and the role of ethnicity, poverty, social support, and health beliefs.	BREAD
Mexican and Latin American Migration Project (MPP, LAMP)	On-going longitudinal study of Mexican Migration to the US. Its annual survey waves cover Mexican households since 1982, with special sub-samples of Mexicans living in Chicago. In extension to the MPP, the LAMP has collected data in Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Peru since 1988.	BREAD
Mexican Family Life Survey (MxFLS)	On-going nationally representative longitudinal survey of individuals, households, families and communities. Conducted by RAND. The first wave was conducted in 2002, with two follow-ups so far. In addition to consumption, income, wealth, employment, marriage and fertility, the survey contains a module on crime and victimization as well migration histories.	BREAD
Mexican Health and Aging Study (MHAS)	Prospective longitudinal survey of older adults (born before 1951) and their spouses. 10,000 adults and 5,000 spouses were interviewed in the first 2001 wave, with a follow-up completed in 2003. A fourth round of the longitudinal study is planned for 2015.	BREAD
SABE (Salud Bienestar Y Envejeveimiento en America Latina y El Caribe)	Series of comparable cross-national surveys on health and aging organized as a cooperative venture among researchers in Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay. Its goal is to describe health, cognitive achievement and access to health care among people age 60 and older with a special focus on people over 80 years old.	BREAD

Region: Latin America and the Caribbean (continued)		
Tsimane Amazonian Panel Study (TAPS)	TAPS is an annual panel data set covering the period 2002 through 2006 that follows a native Amazonian horticultural and foraging society. The study has been tracking about 1,500 native Amazonians in about 250 households of 13 villages along the Maniqui River in Bolivia.	BREAD
Region: Global/Multi-Regional		
Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQs)	The World Bank developed the CWIQ survey series in the 1990s as an inexpensive tool to collect standardized information on poverty, including access and satisfaction with social services and social welfare indicators. The surveys contain information related to housing conditions, water and sanitation, education, health care use and access, income and assets.	IHSN
Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)	DHS is collecting national sample surveys of population and maternal and child health. It includes a range of data collection options. Individual and household level data has been recorded in many developing countries since the 1980s. Data have been collected in four waves: DHS-I (1986-90), DHS-II (1991-1992), DHS-III (1993-1997), Measure (1998-present).	BREAD, STICERT
Living Standards Measurement Studies (LSMS)	Since 1980, the World Bank has been collecting multi-purpose household survey data in 39 countries under the Living Standards Measurement Study umbrella. The LSMS-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture Project (LSMS-ISA) conducts surveys and research on the links between agriculture and poverty reduction.	BREAD, STICERT
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	International household survey initiative by UNICEF producing internationally comparable estimates of a range of indicators in the MDG target areas of health, education, child protection and HIV/AIDS. The first MICS round was carried out in 1995 in more than 60 countries, and has been followed by four waves so far, with the fifth wave still running in 2014.	IHSN

Region: Global/Multi-Regional (continued)		
Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC)	International Labour Organization -developed household survey on children and their parents/guardians. It collects data on the economic and non-economic tasks of children, working hours, health and safety issues and background variables such as demographic characteristics. Since its launch in 1998, 34 countries have completed at least one SIMPOC wave.	IHSN
World Fertility Surveys (WFS)	The World Fertility Surveys are the predecessors of the DHS surveys and were conducted in 41 countries during the 1970s and early 1980s.	BREAD, IHSN
World Health Survey	The World Health Survey was implemented by the World Health Organisation between 2002 and 2004 in partnership with 70 countries to generate information on the health of adult populations and health systems. The total sample size in these cross-sectional studies includes over 300,000 individuals.	IHSN
Young Lives: An International Study of Childhood Poverty	The Young Lives study, which began in 2002, is an innovative long-term project investigating the changing nature of childhood poverty in Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam. It is following 12,000 children in these countries over 15 years. It is conducted by the Young Lives team based at the University of Oxford.	UK Data Service

APPENDIX 3: Multidimensional Poverty Index Questionnaire

General Notes:
- This questionnaire is a prototype for collecting only the information required for the computation of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) (Alkire and Santos 2010, UNDP Human Development Reports 2010-2014).
- The document was produced to meet the demand of those who wish to incorporate only those questions that would be required to construct an MPI into a questionnaire that may also cover other topics.
- The global MPI is mainly computed using the Demographic and Healthy Survey (DHS) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) (Alkire Conconi and Seth 2014).
- There are four different questionnaire aimed at four different categories of respondents within the household:
  - Household Questionnaire
  - Child Questionnaire
  - Women's Questionnaire
  - Men's Questionnaire
- The questionnaires draw on both the DHS and MICS questionnaires. The DHS and MICS were designed to gather comprehensive information on various economic and health factors.
- This questionnaire is designed to collect information on the 10 indicators of the MPI:
  - Education for every individual of the household
  - Living Standard of the Household – electricity, cooking fuel, water, sanitation, flooring and assets
  - Child Mortality
  - Child Anthropometry for all children between 0-5 years of age
  - Women's Anthropometry for all women between 15-49 years of age
  - Male Anthropometry (if possible) for all men between 15-59 years of age
- The questionnaire indicates who within the household should (ideally) respond

Cover Sheet – Household Questionnaire

Town/City/Village/: _____

HH ID: __ __ __

Survey Date 1: __ __ /__ __/__ __ __ __

Survey Date 2 (if revisit):__ __ /__ __ /__ __ __ __

Surveyor 1 ID (Male): __ __

Surveyor 2 ID (Female): __ __

Start Time: _____

End Time:_____

Consent: Hello. My name is _____. I am working with (NAME OF ORGANIZATION). We are conducting a survey about living standards and health all over (NAME OF COUNTRY). The information we collect will help the government to plan services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 20 to 25 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

Do you have any questions?

May I begin interview now?

_____   **Date:_____**

(Signature of Respondent if literate)

MPI Indicator Code

The following codes are used alongside questions presented below in order to illustrate their purpose in MPI calculation. Codes are as follows:

[GQ]: General Quality Check

[GIQ]: Indicator-Specific Quality Check

[YS]: Education Indicator - Years of Schooling

[SCA]: Education Indicator – School attendance

[CHH]: Health Indicator – Child Malnutrition

[ADH]: Health Indicator – Adult BMI

[CM]: Health Indicator – Child Mortality

[FL]: Standard of Living Indicator – Flooring

[TO]: Standard of Living Indicator – Improved Sanitation

[WA]: Standard of Living Indicator – Improved Water

[CF]: Standard of Living Indicator – Cooking Fuel

[EL]: Standard of Living Indicator – Electricity

[AS]: Standard of Living Indicator – Assets

I. Household Questionnaire

- ***The purpose of the roster*** is to document the age, gender of all household members in order to process relevant information on education and health for them. Malnutrition calculations based on anthropometry require the age and gender of the person observed. Information from the roster also allows for quality control during data cleaning and preparation for MPI computation
- ***Respondent for the section*** – Adult (man or woman) most knowledgeable about the household and available at the time of the survey
- ***Who in the household should be included in the roster?*** The MPI looks at deprivations of members who 'usually' live in the household. Temporary 'guests' of household, who happened to have spent the night before the interview, are not included in calculation. Thus, the roster should include all 'usual members'[24] of the household defined as a person who usually lives in the household and shares food from a common source.

Roster, Education and Living Standards

	MPI Indicator	Household Roster			
	Interviewer Instruction	*Interviewer*. Please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. [List the each member in a separate column. After completing the roster, fill checkpoint 6a]			
1	**Line Number** *[GQ]*	**Member 01**	**Member 02**	**Member 03**	**Member 04**
2	**Name** *[GQ]*	Name	Name	Name	Name
3	**Age** *[GQ; GIQ]*	Years: ☐☐ Months ☐☐	Years: ☐☐ Months ☐☐	Years: ☐☐ Months ☐☐	Years: ☐☐ Months ☐☐

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[24] In DHS and MICS, the term used for usual members of the household is 'de jure' members (DHS Bangladesh Country Report 2011: 11; MICS Bosnia and Herzegovina Country Report 2011-12: 4)

4	**Gender** [GQ; GIQ]	Male …………….…………1 Female ……….…………….2	Male …………….…………1 Female ……….…………….2	Male …………….…………1 Female ……….…………….2	Male …………….…………1 Female ……….…………….2
	Interviewer Checkpoint: Following question on adult education is for members 5 years or older. Record class/level completed by individual. Record 00 if less than 1 year. For those who are younger than 5, code N/A				
5	**Education (adult)** [YS]	*What is the highest **level** of school (NAME) has attended* *[See Code Below]* ☐☐ What is the highest **grade** (NAME) completed at that level ☐☐	*What is the highest **level** of school (NAME) has attended* *[See Code Below]* ☐☐ What is the highest **grade** (NAME) completed at that level ☐☐	*What is the highest **level** of school (NAME) has attended* *[See Code Below]* ☐☐ What is the highest **grade** (NAME) completed at that level ☐☐	*What is the highest **level** of school (NAME) has attended* *[See Code Below]* ☐☐ What is the highest **grade** (NAME) completed at that level ☐☐
	Interviewer Checkpoint: Following question on school attendance is for members 5-24 years of age. For those outside of the age range, code N/A				
6	**Education (child)** [SCA]	*Did (NAME) attend school or pre-school at any time during the (XXXX-XXXX) school year?* Yes …………….………… 1 No	*Did (NAME) attend school or pre-school at any time during the (XXXX-XXXX) school year?* Yes ………………………. …1 No	*Did (NAME) attend school or pre-school at any time during the (XXXX-XXXX) school year?* Yes …………………………..1 No …………………………….	*Did (NAME) attend school or pre-school at any time during the (XXXX-XXXX) school year?* Yes …………………………. 1 No

	…………………………… .2 Don't Know……………..98 N/A …………………………9 9	……………………………… ….2 Don't Know……………....98 N/A ..…………………………9 9	2 Don't Know………………98 N/A ………………………....99	…………………………… .2 Don't Know………………98 N/A …………………………..99

6a	**Interviewer Checkpoint** *[GI; GIQ]* Just to make sure that I have completed listing: are there any other persons such as child or infants, domestic servants or friends who usually live here: Yes …………………………………...1 → Add to Roster No …………………………………….2

Code for Question 5 – Level:
1=Primary   6=Pre-Primary
2= Secondary 98=Don't Know
3=Higher   99= N/A (for ineligible member)

Code for Question 5 – Grade:
00=Less than 1 year completed
98= Don't know
99= N/A (for ineligible members)

Q. No.	MPI Indicator	Question

7.	**House Flooring**
	[FL]
		Interviewer Observe: Main material for the dwelling Floor
		
		Code:
		Natural floor
		    Earth/sand………………………………..11
		    Dung………………………………………12
		Rudimentary floor
		    Wood planks…………………………..21
		    Palm/bamboo…………………………22
		Finished floor
		    Parquet or polished wood……….31
		    Vinyl or asphalt strips……………32
		    Ceramic tiles…………………………33
		    Cement…………………………………34
		    Carpet…………………………………..35
		
		Other (*specify*)_____ _____96

8.	**Sanitation**
	[TO]
		What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?
		
		Code:
		Flush / pour flush
		    Flush to piped sewer system……..11
		    Flush to septic tank………………….12
		    Flush to pit (latrine)…………………13
		    Flush to somewhere else…………..14
		    Flush to unknown place/not sure/DK
		    where……..……………………….…..15
		Pit Latrine
		Ventilated Improved Pit latrine
		    (VIP)……………………………………..21
		Pit latrine with slab……………………..22
		Pit latrine without slab / open pit….23
		Composting toilet…………………………31
		Bucket………………………………………..41
		Hanging toilet/hanging latrine………51
		No facilities or bush or field…………61
		
		Other (*specify*) _____ 96

8a.	**Sanitation: Sharing Facility** [TO]	*Do you share this toilet facility with other households?* Yes ………………………………………………1 No ………………………………………………..2
9.	**Cooking Fuel** [CF]	*What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?*

		Electricity…………………………………01 Liquid Propane Gas (LPG)……………02 Natural gas…………………………………03 Biogas………………………………………04 Kerosene……………………………………05 Coal / Lignite……………………………06 Charcoal……………………………………07 Wood…………………………………………08 Straw/shrubs/grass………………………09 Agricultural crop………………………10 Animal dung………………………………11 No Food Cooked in Household……..95 Other (*specify*)_____96

10.	**Primary Source of Drinking Water**
	[WA]
		What is the main source of drinking water for the household members?
		
		Piped water
		   Piped into dwelling……………….....11
		   Piped into yard or plot……………12
		   Public tap/standpipe……………….13
		Tubewell/borehole…………………….21
		Dug well
		   Protected well………………….…...31
		   Unprotected well……...……………32
		Water from spring
		   Protected spring…………………….41
		   Unprotected spring…………………42
		Rainwater …………………………………51
		Tanker-truck……………………………….61
		Cart with small tank/drum…………..71
		Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)………………….……………...81
		Bottled Water………………………….....91
		
		Other (*specify*)_____96

10 a	**Primary Source of Non-Drinking Water**
	[WA]
		What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?[25]
		
		Piped water
		   Piped into dwelling……………...11
		   Piped into yard or plot…………12
		   Public tap/standpipe……………13
		Tubewell/borehole……...…………21
		Dug well

[25] In DHS, question on source of non-drinking water is not present in the sample questionnaire available online for round 6. However, in the case of a few freshly available datasets (like Peru), data on non-drinking water source is available in the household data file

		Protected well……………………..31
		Unprotected well……..…………..32
		Water from spring
		    Protected spring…………………...41
		    Unprotected spring……………….42
		Rainwater collection…………………..51
		Tanker-truck………………………………..61
		Cart with small tank/drum…………71
		Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)……………………………….81
		
		Other (*specify*) _____96

10 b	**Primary Source of Water: Distance to Water Source** *[WA]*	*How long does it take to get to the water source, get water and come back?* Minutes ☐☐☐ Water on Premises…………………..995 Don't Know…………………………….998
11.	**Assets** *[EL; AS]*	*Does your household have?:*

Electricity *[EL]*	Yes ..…………..1 No ……………...2
Radio *[AS]*	Yes ..…………..1 No ……………...2
Refrigerator *[AS]*	Yes ..…………..1 No ……………...2
Television *[AS]*	Yes ..…………..1 No ……………...2
Non-mobile Telephone *[AS]*	Yes ..…………..1 No ……………...2
Mobile Telephone *[AS]*	Yes ..…………..1 No ……………...2
Bicycle *[AS]*	Yes ..…………..1 No ……………...2
Motorbike/ Scooter *[AS]*	Yes ..…………..1 No ……………...2
Car *[AS]*	Yes ..…………..1 No ……………...2
Truck *[AS]*	Yes ..…………..1 No ……………...2

Cover Sheet – Child Questionnaire

Town/City/Village/: _____

HH ID: __ __ __

Survey Date 1: __ __ /__ __/__ __ __ __

Survey Date 2 (if revisit):__ __ /__ __ /__ __ __ __

Surveyor 1 ID (Male): __ __

Surveyor 2 ID (Female): __ __

Start Time: _____

End Time:_____

Interviewer Checkpoint: Please ask for consent for administering the child questionnaire from the mother of the child or an adult caregiver available at the time of survey

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with (NAME OF ORGANIZATION). We are conducting a survey about living standards and health all over (NAME OF COUNTRY). The information we collect will help the government plan services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to measure your child's (children's) height and weight. Measurements usually take about 10 to 15 minutes. All of the collected here will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to participate since your information gathered on the children of the household is important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

Do you have any questions?

May I begin interview now?

_____   **Date:_____**

(Signature of Respondent if literate)

II. CHILDREN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

- ***Purpose of the Questionnaire[26]***: The child health indicator of the MPI focuses on child undernourishment. This questionnaire records anthropometric information for children between 0-5 years of age in order to determine if a child is undernourished. It should be administered after the household questionnaire has been filled out and a complete listing of all permanent members, including children, is available.

- ***Who in the household should be included?*** All children between 0-5 years of age listed in the roster[27]

	Question	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
1	***Interviewer Checkpoint:*** list line number from roster Roster ID/Name *[GIQ]*	Line Number: ___ ___ Name: _____	Line Number: ___ ___ Name: _____	Line Number: ___ ___ Name: _____	Line Number: ___ ___ Name: _____	Line Number: ___ ___ Name: _____
2	Child Weight *in kilograms* *[CHH]*	Child Weight (Alone): □□ . □ Weight 1 (Mother + Child): □□ . □ Weight 2 (Mother): □□ . □	Child Weight (Alone): □□ . □ Weight 1 (Mother + Child): □□ . □ Weight 2 (Mother): □□ . □	Child Weight (Alone): □□ . □ Weight 1 (Mother + Child): □□ . □ Weight 2 (Mother): □□ . □	Child Weight (Alone): □□ . □ Weight 1 (Mother + Child): □□ . □ Weight 2 (Mother): □□ . □	Child Weight (Alone): □□ . □ Weight 1 (Mother + Child): □□ . □ Weight 2 (Mother): □□ . □

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[26] The roster for child health is based on DHS and MICS questionnaire for child anthropometry (DHS Phase 6 Household Questionnaire; MICS3 Questionnaire for Children Under 5)

[27] Ideally, information for all children between 0-5 years of age in the household should be collected. Where resource constraints allow for only sub-sample of children in the household, the number of children is determined such that the sample is representative at the necessary geographic level

		Not Present…………..9994 Refused………………...9995 Other ………………..9996	Not Present…………..9994 Refused………………...9995 Other ………………..9996	Not Present…………..9994 Refused………………...9995 Other ………………..9996	Not Present…………..9994 Refused………………...9995 Other ………………..9996	Not Present…………..9994 Refused………………...9995 Other ………………..9996
3	Child Height *in cm* [CHH]	☐☐☐ . ☐ Not Present…………..9994 Refused………………...9995 Other ………………..9996	☐☐☐ . ☐ Not Present…………..9994 Refused………………...9995 Other ………………..9996	☐☐☐ . ☐ Not Present…………..9994 Refused………………...9995 Other ………………..9996	☐☐☐ . ☐ Not Present…………..9994 Refused………………...9995 Other ………………..9996	☐☐☐ . ☐ Not Present…………..9994 Refused………………...9995 Other ………………..9996
4	Height/Length Method [CHH] ***Interviewer Checkpoint:*** Children under 2 years of age should be measure lying down	Lying Down ………………..1 Standing Up ………………..2 Not Measured……………….3	Lying Down ………………..1 Standing Up ………………..2 Not Measured……………….3	Lying Down ………………..1 Standing Up ………………..2 Not Measured……………….3	Lying Down ………………..1 Standing Up ………………..2 Not Measured……………….3	Lying Down ………………..1 Standing Up ………………..2 Not Measured……………….3

Cover Sheet – Women's Questionnaire

Town/City/Village/: _____

HH ID: __ __ __

Survey Date 1: __ __ /__ __/__ __ __ __

Survey Date 2 (if revisit):__ __ /__ __ /__ __ __ __

Surveyor 1 ID (Female): __ __

Start Time: _____

End Time:_____

Consent: Hello. My name is _____. I am working with (NAME OF ORGANIZATION). We are conducting a survey about living standards and health all over (NAME OF COUNTRY). The information we collect will help the government plan services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about you as well as measure your height and weight. The whole questionnaire usually takes about 10 to 15 minutes. All of the information collected will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

Do you have any questions?

May I begin interview now?

_____   **Date:**_____

(Signature of Respondent if literate)

III. WOMEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

- *Purpose of the Questionnaire[28]*: The adult health indicator of the MPI focuses on adult undernourishment as determined by low BMI. This questionnaire records anthropometric information for women of reproductive age, i.e. between 15-49 years, in order to determine if a female adult is undernourished. It also collects information on child mortality. It should be administered after the household questionnaire has been filled out and a complete listing of all permanent members, including children, is available.
- *Who in the household should be included?* All women between 15-49 years of age who usually live in the household and are listed in the household roster[29]

	Question	Code
1	*Interviewer Checkpoint:* list from roster Line Number/Name *[GIQ]*	Line Number: ___ ___ Name _____
2	Weight *in kilograms* *[ADH]*	**Weight** : ☐☐ . ☐ Not Present…………..9994 Refused………………….9995 Other …………………..9996
3	Height *in cm* *[ADH]*	☐☐☐ . ☐ Not Present…………..9994 Refused………………….9995 Other …………………..9996
4a.	Have you ever given birth to a son or daughter who was born alive but later died? **Interviewer Checkpoint**: If no, probe – Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	Yes ………………………………………1 No ………………………………………2 Don't Know ………………………98 Will not answer ………………88

4b.	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? ***Interviewer:*** If none, record 0 [CM]	Boys Dead…..[ ][ ] Girls Dead……[ ][ ]

Cover Sheet – Men's Questionnaire

Town/City/Village/: _____

HH ID: __ __ __

Survey Date 1: __ __ /__ __/__ __ __ __

Survey Date 2 (if revisit):__ __ /__ __ /__ __ __ __

Surveyor 1 ID (Male): __ __

Start Time: _____

End Time:_____

Consent: Hello. My name is _____. I am working with (NAME OF ORGANIZATION). We are conducting a survey about living standards and health all over (NAME OF COUNTRY). The information we collect will help the government plan services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about you as well as measure your height and weight. The whole questionnaire usually takes about 10 to 15 minutes. All of the information collected will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

Do you have any questions?

May I begin interview now?

_____   **Date:**_____

(Signature of Respondent if literate)

IV. MEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

- **_Purpose of the Questionnaire_**[30]: The adult health indicator of the MPI focuses on adult undernourishment as determined by low BMI. This questionnaire records anthropometric information for men between 15-59 years of age[31] in order to determine if a male adult is undernourished. It also collects information on child mortality. It should be administered after the household questionnaire has been filled out and a complete listing of all permanent members, including children, is available.

- **_Who in the household should be included?_** All men between 15-59 years of age who usually live in the household and are listed in the roster[32]

		Code
1	**_Interviewer:_** Note from Roster Roster ID/ Name [GIQ]	ID: ___ ___ Name _____
2	Weight **_in kilograms_** [ADH]	**Weight (Alone):** ☐☐ . ☐ Not Present…………..9994 Refused…………………9995 Other …………………..9996
3	Height **_in cm_** [ADH]	☐☐☐ . ☐ Not Present…………..9994 Refused…………………9995 Other …………………..9996
4a.	Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died? **Interviewer Checkpoint**: If no, probe – Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive [CM]	Yes ………………………………….1 No …………………………………..2 Don't Know ………………….98 Will not answer ……………..88

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[30] The roster for men's health is based on DHS Phase 6 Household Questionnaire and DHS Phase 6 Man's Questionnaire

[31] For some countries, the DHS administers the surveys on all men between the age of 15 and 54 years in the household

[32] Ideally, information for all men between 15-59 years of age who usually live in the household should be collected. Where resource constraints allow for only a sub-sample of men in the household, the number of respondents is determined such that the sample is representative at the necessary geographic level

4b.	How many boys have died?	Boys Dead…..		
	And how many girls have died?	Girls Dead…...		
	Interviewer: If none, record 0 [CM]		

References

1. Alkire and Santos 2010. Acute Multidimensional Poverty: A New Index for Developing Countries. UNDP HDR Background Paper. http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/ophi-wp38.pdf?18be84

2. Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2011 Report. http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/FR265/FR265.pdf

3. Bosnia and Herzegovina Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011-2012 Final Report. http://www.childinfo.org/files/MICS4_BiH_FinalReport_2011-12_Eng.pdf

4. DHS Household Questionnaire. http://www.measuredhs.com/publications/publication-dhsq6-dhs-questionnaires-and-manuals.cfm

5. DHS Man's Questionnaire. http://www.measuredhs.com/publications/publication-dhsq6-dhs-questionnaires-and-manuals.cfm

6. DHS Woman's Questionnaire. http://www.measuredhs.com/publications/publication-dhsq6-dhs-questionnaires-and-manuals.cfm

7. MICS Household Questionnaires. http://www.childinfo.org/mics3_questionnaire.html

8. MICS Child Under-5 Questionnaires. http://www.childinfo.org/mics3_questionnaire.html

9. MICS Women's Questionnaires. http://www.childinfo.org/mics3_questionnaire.html

Post-2015 Light Powerful (LP) Survey Modules

Prepared by the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) & Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), University of Oxford, Revised September 2014.

There is wide agreement regarding the need for a 'data revolution' "to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts."[33] That revolution will have several drivers. One driver is a household survey providing data that are:

a) **Frequent and accurate** – to be able to track changes over time and inform policy.
b) **Representative at Large-scale**, so they can be **disaggregated** to leave no one behind.
c) **Multi-topic**, so they take an integrated, balanced approach, and are used to break silos.
d) **Gendered**, so they provide data on women and men, and some data on girls & boys.
e) **Internationally comparable core module** that reflects key SDGs
f) **Flexible:** able to incorporate additional modules and questions that reflect **national priorities**, such as a shortened consumption-expenditure module, or governance and political voice, or the environment, or empowerment, or social capital, or child poverty.
g) Reflecting the **post-2015 process[34]**
h) **All-age**: includes some variables for children, adults, and elderly.

The Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)[35] proposes survey modules to obtain frequent data from the same survey instrument on a subset of poverty-related SDGs. This thrice-revised set of modules reflect the technical, cultural, and political insights of MPPN members, and were deemed to be feasible and informative across a wide range of country contexts.

What is included: The included questions fulfil the following criteria: a) they can be used to construct indicators proposed in key post-2015 documents; b) are relevant in many contexts; c) do not require special conditions (extensive enumerator training, privacy); d) pose low ethical risks to respondents; e) can change rapidly; f) are relatively easy to gather; g) provide relatively accurate data on the level and trend of the indicators. The questionnaire could generate information related to about 30 indicators under 12 headings in the Outcome Document of the Open Working Group.

The present modules are not perfect: no questionnaire can be. They include only a subset of the OWG outcome indicators related to human poverty. Not all dimensions and indicators are included. However there is a **trade-off** between a perfect survey and a light but powerful

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[33] p. 24, Open Working Group Outcome Document. July 2014.
[34] Reflecting for example the Open Working Group Outcome Document, the High Level Panel (HLP) Report, the UN Secretary General Report; the Sustainable Development Solutions Network Reports; UN Global Compact inputs; *and A Million Voices: the World We Want*.
[35] The MPPN is an international peer network of policymakers who are engaged in exploring or implementing multidimensional poverty measures. It includes Ministers and senior officials from over 25 governments and institutions such as Angola, Bhutan, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Iraq, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Tunisia, Uruguay and Vietnam.

modules that can be regularly implemented at large scale, can give an indication of the direction of change of key interconnected deprivations, and allows space for country-selected modules. Many lengthy surveys will continue to exist. It seems crucial to create frequent and disaggregated data, hence this was a key consideration in indicator selection. We presume that these modules will be supplemented by surveys or modules that probe in greater depth topics like child well-being, reproductive and sexual health, domestic and sexual violence, quality of education, employment, and income/expenditure.

Taken together these survey modules would permit:
- Analysis by gender, age, marital status, urban/rural, region, religion, disability, legal status, ethnicity and migration status, if the sample design permits. This will provide information needed to support the agenda to **leave no one behind**. It also supports **gendered** analysis, and permits special studies for example on disabilities and migrants.

- Basic indicators can be tabulated from this survey at least at the national level and changes tracked over time. A few of many examples include:
  - Women's ownership of land
  - Adult and child malnutrition
  - Conditions in schools
  - Teen pregnancy
  - Safe Delivery
  - Experience of crime and violence
  - Fatal incidents of violence
  - Youth unemployment
  - Workplace safety
  - Social protection benefits

- A Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI2015+) could be constructed using this survey that includes improved indicators for water, sanitation, assets, electricity, housing, child mortality, school attendance, and energy. The MPI2015+ could also include new dimensions like work or violence, and new indicators such as health activity limitations. A basic gendered MPI could be constructed for women and men and children as well.

The MPPN questionnaire would generate information such as the following. The symbol (g) indicates that the question can be gender disaggregated.

Demographic	Number of Jobs (g)
Age (g)	Benefits (g)
Gender	Exposure to extreme job conditions (g)
Religion (optional) (g)	Accident/Injury while working (g)
Ethnicity (optional) (g)	**Housing**
Relationship to head of Household (g)	Ownership (g)
Contributes to household income (g)	Sleeping Rooms
Marital Status (g)	Floor materials
Legal Registration of Birth (g)	Roof materials
Poverty	Wall materials
Multidimensional Poverty index (MPI)	**Services**
Imputed consumption poverty	Time to schooling
Gendered Poverty Index (GPI)	Sanitation (type, shared)
Health	Energy (cooking and heating fuels)
Activity Limitations (g)	Ventilation (cooking and heating)
Disability (g)	Drinking water, time to water, treatment
Child Malnutrition (height, wt) (g)	Non-drinking water source(s)
Adult Malnutrition (height, wt) (g)	Electricity (loadshutting)
Delivery location	**Assets**
If child is in nutrition programme (g)	Mobile phone (g), Fixed telephone

Child Mortality (g)	Watch, radio,
Age at first pregnancy	Refrigerator, television, iron, sewing machine
Education	Bed or mattress
Literacy (g)	Computer
Highest level and grade (g)	Bicycle, motorcycle, cart, car, motorboat
Child Pre-school & School attendance (g)	Internet access
Why not attending (g)	Bank account
Quality of School / problems at school	Small, medium and large livestock (g)
Employment and Social Protection	**Crime and Violence**
Employment type, employer (main jobs) (g)	Stealing or destruction of property
Looking for work (g)	Victim of physical violence
Absenteeism (g)	Fatal incidents

Post-2015 Light Powerful Survey Modules

This document contains survey modules presented illustratively across 4 questionnaires:

1. **Household questionnaire**: which provides information on each household member
2. **Children's questionnaire** (0-5 years of age): focused on delivery and nutrition
3. **Woman's questionnaire** (15-64 years of age): covers employment, reproduction, child mortality, and nutrition
4. **Man's questionnaire** (15-64 years of age): employment child mortality, and nutrition

All households will be asked to complete the household questionnaire and all of the questionnaires for which they are eligible: children's, woman's and man's questionnaire.

This document has been designed to provide an overall understanding about the suggested dimensions and indicators required for the MPPN survey. This version has been formulated so as to be relatively readable by non-specialists, and easy to print. The final survey questionnaire will follow standard formatting, and will be accompanied by:

a. A survey manual discussing each question's purpose, useful definitions, units, coding and points to consider while adapting to different country contexts
b. Quality control guidelines for training enumerators and supervisors
c. Quality control guidelines for day to day survey execution
d. Quality control guidelines for data editing and data entry
e. Further discussion of options for sampling design

We warmly acknowledge that this document depends upon many existing standard surveys which are listed in our references, particularly the past and most recent versions of the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ), the Living Standard Measurement Surveys (LSMS) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), as well as the advice of professionals too numerous to name across the years.

Sampling Design:
The survey has been designed to maximize high quality for low cost. The sampling design must be addressed precisely using the final survey instrument. A working assumption is that this two stage stratified sample with clustering, would be representative by urban and rural areas (nationally), age (nationally), some geographic units, gender, and some other national indicators like ethnicity, caste or major occupation groups.

Gendered data are often more expensive. However, in practice, if enumeration areas contain 20 households or more (as in DHS), then enumeration teams will be based in each cluster for multiple days, so the cost of multiple visits to a household (during the visit to each enumeration area) may not greatly increase survey costs, while having gendered data will add vast value.

Survey fixed costs (sampling design, questionnaire design, piloting, and data management) are independent of sample size. Sample size can be increased if greater disaggregation is required. Sampling of key omitted groups (slums, the homeless, institutionalized, displaced) is required.

To minimize costs, increase data quality and periodicity, and address seasonality, it may sometimes be desirable to have a permanent team field surveys over a longer period. Having a permanent and well- supervised professional team who implement continuous

surveys in their regions could reduce the training and travel costs of enumerators and augment data quality.

POST-2015 LIGHT AND POWERFUL
Household Questionnaire

	Town	**City**	**Village**	**Household Number**		
Name						
Code						

NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD———————————————————————

ADDRESS ————————————————————————————————

PHONE NUMBER (*if any*) ——————————————————————

Consent: Hello. My name is _____. I am working with (NAME OF ORGANIZATION). We are conducting a survey about quality of life all over (NAME OF COUNTRY). Your household was randomly selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. We hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In addition to the survey we would like to briefly take people's height and weight, because this is tremendously useful in understanding some aspects of nutrition. The answers you give are strictly confidential and will be anonymous. They will not be shared with any service provider, and will not lead to any loss of social security or other social benefits.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

Do you have any questions?

May I begin interview now?

_____ **Date:_____**

(Signature of Respondent if literate)

SURVEY INFORMATION

A. Survey Date	DD MM YY
	Survey Date 1 (first visit) __ __ /__ __/__ __ __ __
	Survey Date 2 (if revisit) __ __ /__ __/__ __ __ __
	Survey Date 3 (if revisit) __ __ /__ __/__ __ __ __
B. Surveyor Details	ID CODE GENDER Surveyor 1 __ __ __ Surveyor 2 __ __ __
C. Survey Time	Start Time __ __ End Time __ __
D. Interview Result	Completed with selected household .... 1 Completed with replacement- refusal....................... 2 Completed with replacement- not found .... 3 Completed with replacement- migrated/temporarily house locked 4

MODULE A- HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

Notes for filling HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

- ***The purpose of the roster*** is to document the age, gender and other characteristics of all household members in order to process relevant information on education and health for them. Malnutrition calculations based on anthropometry require the age and gender of the person observed. Information from the roster also allows for quality control during data cleaning and preparation

- ***Respondent for the section*** – Adult (man or woman aged 18-59) most knowledgeable about the household and available at the time of the survey.

- ***Who in the household should be included in the roster?*** This questionnaire covers all 'usual members'[36] of the household defined as a person who usually lives in the household and shares food from a common source. "Usual residence" is generally defined as spending at least 6 of the past 12 months in the household. Exceptions to the general rule include the household head, newlyweds and new-born babies. Temporary 'guests', who happened to have spent the night before the interview, are not included in the household roster.

MODULE A1. DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MODULE A1. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER- DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS			
INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION		*Interviewer*: Please ask the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. [List the each member in a separate column.]			
1.	**Line Number/ID CODE**	**Member 01**	**Member 02**	**Member 03**	**Member 04**
1.a	**Respondent :** *[Interviewer – please indicate respondent Line numbers starting from 01 for the HH head]*	☐	☐	☐	☐
2.	**Name**	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME
2.a	**Relationship to head of household** **SEE CODES BELOW**	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? ☐	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? ☐	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? ☐	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? ☐

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[36] In DHS and MICS, the term used for usual members of the household is 'de jure' members (DHS Bangladesh Country Report 2011: 11; MICS Bosnia and Herzegovina Country Report 2011-12: 4)

3.	**Age** ***[Interviewer***: *Please write completed years of age for all household members listed including children – more detailed age information is in children's questionnaire.**]***	Years:	Years:	Years:	Years:
3.a	**Gender** **Circle the appropriate code**	Male ………………..………1 Female ………………..……….2	Male ………………..………1 Female ………………..……….2	Male ………………..………1 Female ………………..……….2	Male ………………..………1 Female ………………..……….2
4.	**Residence Duration** ***[Interviewer***: *Please write number of months**]***	How many of the past 12 months has (NAME) lived here?	How many of the past 12 months has (NAME) lived here?	How many of the past 12 months has (NAME) lived here?	How many of the past 12 months has (NAME) lived here?
5.	**Marital Status** **SEE CODES BELOW** **COUNTRY SPECIFIC AGE LIMIT**	What is (NAME)'s current marital status?	What is (NAME)'s current marital status?	What is (NAME)'s current marital status?	What is (NAME)'s current marital status?
6.	**Legal (IDENTITY) Registration Status** **SEE CODES BELOW** **COUNTRY SPECIFIC QUESTION/MODIFY AS REQUIRED**	Does (NAME) have his/her name registered with the civil authorities [i.e. have a card like the birth certificate, electoral ID, passport, etc.]?	Does (NAME) have his/her name registered with the civil authorities [i.e. have a card like the birth certificate, electoral ID, passport, etc.]?	Does (NAME) have his/her name registered with the civil authorities [i.e. have a card like the birth certificate, electoral ID, passport, etc.]?	Does (NAME) have his/her name registered with the civil authorities [i.e. have a card like the birth certificate, electoral ID, passport, etc.]?

CODES FOR Q2.a Relationship	with HH Head	CODES FOR Q.5 (Marital Status)	CODES FOR Q.6 (Legal Registration)
01=Head	08=Parent-in law	1=Currently Married or Living together	1= Yes, have a birth certificate
02=Spouse	09= Brother or Sister	2= Divorced / Separated	2= Yes, have a national ID
03=Son/Daughter	10=Other Relative	3= Widow / Widower	3= Yes, have passport
04= Son/Daughter-in-law	11=Adopted/Foster/Stepchild	4=Never Married /Single	4= No
05=Grand child	12=Domestic Worker/Servant		98=Don't Know
06=Father	13=Other Not Related		
07=Mother	98= Don't Know		

MODULE A2. EDUCATION DETAILS

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MODULE A2. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER- EDUCATION DETAILS			
INTERVIEWER CHECK POINT		_Interviewer_. The following three questions are for members 5 years and older.			
	Line Number	Member 01	Member 02	Member 03	Member 04
7.	**Read and Write** **Circle the appropriate code**	Can (NAME) read and write? Yes ………………1 No ………………2 N/A………………88 → skip to Q8	Can (NAME) read and write? Yes ………………1 No ………………2 N/A………………88 → skip to Q8	Can (NAME) read and write? Yes ………………1 No ………………2 N/A………………88 → skip to Q8	Can (NAME) read and write? Yes ………………1 No ………………2 N/A………………88 → skip to Q8
7.a	**Education** **Circle the appropriate code**	Has (NAME) ever attended school? Yes ..……………1 No ..………………2	Has (NAME) ever attended school? Yes ..……………1 No ..………………2	Has (NAME) ever attended school? Yes ..……………1 No ..………………2	Has (NAME) ever attended school? Yes ..……………1 No ..………………2
7.b	**Education LEVEL (Adult and Child above 5)** **Circle the appropriate code**	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? Pre-school ..1→ Q8 Primary........2 Secondary...3 Higher ....4 Don't Know .98	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? Pre-school . 1→ Q8 Primary....... 2 Secondary.. 3 Higher .... 4 Don't Know 98	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? Pre-school.. 1→ Q8 Primary .... 2 Secondary .. 3 Higher .... 4 Don't Know 98	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? Pre-school ..1→ Q8 Primary........2 Secondary...3 Higher ....4 Don't Know .98
7.c	**Education GRADE (Adult and child above 5)**	What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at this	What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at this	What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at this	What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at this

	SEE CODES BELOW	level? ☐☐	level? ☐☐	level? ☐☐	level? ☐☐
INTERVIEWER CHECK POINT		*Interviewer*. *The following questions on school attendance is for 3- 16 years of age. For those outside the age range, code N/A*			
8.	**Education Current Status (Child)** **Circle the appropriate code**	Did (NAME) attend school or pre-school at any time during the (XXXX-XXXX) school year? Yes ……….…..…..1→skip to Q9 No …………………..2 Don't Know…..98→skip to Q9 N/A …..…………88→ skip to Q10	Did (NAME) attend school or pre-school at any time during the (XXXX-XXXX) school year? Yes ……….…..…..1→skip to Q9 No …………………..2 Don't Know…..98→skip to Q9 N/A …..…………88→ skip to Q10	Did (NAME) attend school or pre-school at any time during the (XXXX-XXXX) school year? Yes ……….…..…..1→skip to Q9 No …………………..2 Don't Know…..98→skip to Q9 N/A …..…………88→ skip to Q10	Did (NAME) attend school or pre-school at any time during the (XXXX-XXXX) school year? Yes ……….…..…..1→skip to Q9 No …………………..2 Don't Know…..98→skip to Q9 N/A …..…………88→ skip to Q10
8.a	**Education- reasons for non-attendance** **ONLY ASK FOR RESPONDENTS WITHIN 3-16 YEARS** **CIRCLE ALL CODES THAT APPLY**	Why is (NAME) not currently attending school or pre-school? Too old/ too young / finished school ....1 School is too far away 2 School is too expensive 3 Is working ....4 Useless/uninteresting 5 Illness ....6 Failed exam .....7 Got married or pregnant8 Other 9	Why is (NAME) not currently attending school or pre-school? Too old/ too young / finished school ....1 School is too far away 2 School is too expensive 3 Is working.........4 Useless/uninteresting 5 Illness ....6 Failed exam .....7 Got married or pregnant8 Other 9	Why is (NAME) not currently attending school or pre-school? Too old/ too young / finished school.............. 1 School is too far away 2 School is too expensive 3 Is working .... 4 Useless/uninteresting 5 Illness .... 6 Failed exam ..... 7 Got married or pregnant8 Other 9	Why is (NAME) not currently attending school or pre-school? Too old/ too young / finished school ....1 School is too far away 2 School is too expensive 3 Is working ....4 Useless/uninteresting 5 Illness ....6 Failed exam .....7 Got married or pregnant8 Other 9
9.	**Education- Quality** **ONLY ASK FOR RESPONDENTS WITHIN 3-16 YEARS** **CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE**	Were there serious problems with the school (Name) attended? No problems (satisfied) 1 Lack of books/supplies 2 Poor teaching .... .3 Lack of teachers	Were there serious problems with the school (Name) attended? No problems (satisfied) 1 Lack of books/supplies 2 Poor teaching .... 3 Lack of teachers	Were there serious problems with the school (Name) attended? No problems (satisfied) 1 Lack of books/supplies 2 Poor teaching .... 3 Lack of teachers	Were there serious problems with the school (Name) attended? No problems (satisfied) 1 Lack of books/supplies 2 Poor teaching .... 3 Lack of teachers ....

		4 Children were not safe 5 Lack of toilets……………… ....6 Lack of building ……………….....…………… 7 Other Facilities in bad condition ....8 Other problem..9 Specify _____	4 Children were not safe 5 Lack of toilets……………… ....6 Lack of building ……………….....……………… 7 Other Facilities in bad condition ....8 Other problem..9 Specify _____	4 Children were not safe 5 Lack of toilets……………… .... 6 Lack of building ……………….....……………… 7 Other Facilities in bad condition .... 8 Other problem . 9 Specify _____	4 Children were not safe 5 Lack of toilets……………… ....6 Lack of building ……………….....……………… 7 Other Facilities in bad condition ....8 Other problem..9 Specify _____

CODES FOR Q7			
None……...00	JS1…………..21	Religious School Certificate	27
N1……….…..01	JS2…………..22	Diploma/Certificate	28
N2……….…..02	JS3…………..23	Vocational Degree	29
P1…….…....11	SS1………….24	Teacher's Training	30
P2……….…..12	SS2………….25	Bachelors ... 31	
P3……….…..13	SS3………….26	Masters 32	
P4…….……14		Higher than Masters	33
P5…….……..15			
P6…...……….16			

MODULE A3. MOBILITY, DISABILITY AND ACTIVITY LIMITATIONS

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MODULE A3. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER- MOBILITY, DISABILITY AND ACTIVITY DETAILS			
INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION		*Interviewer*. <u>Please introduce this section by saying this</u> "*Now I am going to ask whether any member of the household has health conditions that seriously affect their daily activities or is disabled or mentally handicapped.*"			
	Line Number	Member 01	Member 02	Member 03	Member 04
10.a	**Activity Limitations - Visual**	Does NAME have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? No, no difficulty............. 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know 8	Does NAME have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? No, no difficulty............. 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know...........................8	Does NAME have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? No, no difficulty ....1 Yes, some difficulty ....2 Yes, a lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot do it at all..........4 Don't know...........................8	Does NAME have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? No, no difficulty .... 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know...........................8
10.b	**Activity Limitations - Hearing**	Does NAME have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? No, no difficulty............. 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know...........................8	Does NAME have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? No, no difficulty............. 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know...........................8	Does NAME have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? No, no difficulty ....1 Yes, some difficulty ....2 Yes, a lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot do it at all..........4 Don't know...........................8	Does NAME have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? No, no difficulty .... 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know...........................8
10.c	**Activity Limitations - Walking**	Does NAME have difficulty walking or climbing steps? No, no difficulty............. 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know...........................8	Does NAME have difficulty walking or climbing steps? No, no difficulty............. 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know...........................8	Does NAME have difficulty walking or climbing steps? No, no difficulty ....1 Yes, some difficulty ....2 Yes, a lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot do it at all..........4 Don't know...........................8	Does NAME have difficulty walking or climbing steps? No, no difficulty .... 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know...........................8
10.d	**Activity limitations - Memory**	Does NAME have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	Does NAME have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	Does NAME have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	Does NAME have difficulty remembering or concentrating?

		No, no difficulty............. 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know..........................8	No, no difficulty............. 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know..........................8	No, no difficulty ....1 Yes, some difficulty ....2 Yes, a lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot do it at all..........4 Don't know..........................8	No, no difficulty .... 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know..........................8
10.e	**Activity limitations – Washing and Dressing**	Does NAME have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? No, no difficulty............. 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know..........................8	Does NAME have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? No, no difficulty............. 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know..........................8	Does NAME have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? No, no difficulty ....1 Yes, some difficulty ....2 Yes, a lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot do it at all..........4 Don't know..........................8	Does NAME have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? No, no difficulty .... 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know..........................8
10.f	**Activity limitations – Speaking**	Does NAME have difficulty communicating in his/her usual language (for example, understanding or being understood by others)? No, no difficulty............. 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know..........................8	Does NAME have difficulty communicating in his/her usual language (for example, understanding or being understood by others)? No, no difficulty............. 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know..........................8	Does NAME have difficulty communicating in his/her usual language (for example, understanding or being understood by others)? No, no difficulty ....1 Yes, some difficulty ....2 Yes, a lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot do it at all..........4 Don't know..........................8	Does NAME have difficulty communicating in his/her usual language (for example, understanding or being understood by others)? No, no difficulty .... 1 Yes, some difficulty ...... 2 Yes, a lot of difficulty .... 3 Cannot do it at all .... 4 Don't know..........................8
11.	**Activity Restrictions** (ask to all respondents regardless of previous responses, and of all ages)	Do these or any other health condition usually restrict (NAME)'s daily activities significantly? All the time .... 1 Often .... 2 Sometime...................... 3 Rarely............................. 4 Never/No Such Condition 5	Do these or any other health condition usually restrict (NAME)'s daily activities significantly? All the time .... 1 Often .... 2 Sometime...................... 3 Rarely............................. 4 Never/No Such Condition 5	Do these or any other health condition usually restrict (NAME)'s daily activities significantly? All the time ....1 Often.............................2 Sometime ....3 Rarely ....4 Never/No Such Condition 5	Do these or any other health condition usually restrict (NAME)'s daily activities significantly? All the time .... 1 Often .... 2 Sometime .... 3 Rarely............................. 4 Never/No Such Condition 5
12.	**Absenteeism due to**	Does this condition or any	Does this condition or any	Does this condition or any	Does this condition or any

	Activity Limitation/Restriction (ask to all respondents regardless of previous responses)	other (recurring illness) make (NAME) unable to work or study or perform expected activities? Everyday .... 1 2 weeks a month .... 2 1-3 days a month.......... 3 1-2 weeks a year .... 4 Never/No Such Condition 5	other (recurring illness) make (NAME) unable to work or study or perform expected activities? Everyday .... 1 2 weeks a month .... 2 1-3 days a month.......... 3 1-2 weeks a year .... 4 Never/No Such Condition 5	other (recurring illness) make (NAME) unable to work or study or perform expected activities? Everyday.......................1 2 weeks a month...........2 1-3 days a month ....3 1-2 weeks a year ....4 Never/No Such Condition 5	other (recurring illness) make (NAME) unable to work or study or perform expected activities? Everyday .... 1 2 weeks a month .... 2 1-3 days a month .... 3 1-2 weeks a year .... 4 Never/No Such Condition 5
13.	**Eligibility** *Interviewer* **Please fill this yourself, TICK ONE**	Is (NAME)? ☐ *Women age 15-64* ☐ *Men age 15-64* ☐ *Children age 0-5* ☐ *Children age 6-14*	Is (NAME)? ☐ *Women age 15-64* ☐ *Men age 15-64* ☐ *Children age 0-5* ☐ *Children age 6-14*	Is (NAME)? ☐ *Women age 15-64* ☐ *Men age 15-64* ☐ *Children age 0-5* ☐ *Children age 6-14*	Is (NAME)? ☐ *Women age 15-64* ☐ *Men age 15-64* ☐ *Children age 0-5* ☐ *Children age 6-14*
INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT		Just to make sure that you have completed listing- Please ask "*Are there any other persons such as child or infants, domestic servants or friends who usually live here?*" Yes .... 1→Add to Roster No 2			

MODULE B. HOUSEHOLD CHARECTERISTICS- DWELLING, AMENITIES & ASSETS

MODULE B1. DWELLING CHARECTERISTICS

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE
14.	Does the household or household member own the dwelling? If not, do they rent it or live there without paying rent or live there only temporarily? Circle all that apply.	Owns the dwelling .... 1 **SPECFIY**—————————————— **(ID CODE OF HH MEMBER(S)** Rents the dwelling .... 2 Uses without paying rent................... 3 No dwelling………………………………….. 4
15.	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS

16.	Main material for the dwelling floor
	
	Interviewer- **OBSERVE AND CODE THE ANSWER**
		NATURAL FLOOR
		  Earth/Sand...................................... 11
		  Dung 12
		RUDIMENTARY FLOOR
		  Wood Planks 21
		  Palm/bamboo 22
		FINISHED FLOOR
		  Parquet or polished wood 31
		  Vinyl or asphalt strips 32
		  Ceramic tiles................................... 33
		  Cement 34
		  Carpet... 35
		
		Other (SPECIFY) _____77

17.a	Main material for the roof
	Interviewer- **OBSERVE AND CODE THE ANSWER**
		No Roof 11
		NATURAL ROOFING
		  Thatch/Palm leaf/Grass.................. 12
		  Sod 13
		RUDIMENTARY ROOFING
		  Rustic Mat 21
		  Palm/Bamboo.................................. 22
		  Wood Planks 23
		  Cardboard 24
		FINISHED ROOFING
		  Metal... 31
		  Wood 32
		  Calamine/Cement Fiber.................. 33
		  Ceramic Tiles.................................. 34
		  Cement 35
		  Roofing Shingles 36

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE
		Other (SPECIFY) _____ 77
17.b	Main material of the exterior walls _Interviewer_- **OBSERVE AND CODE THE ANSWER**	**NATURALWALLS** No Walls .... 11 Cane/Palm/Trunk........................... 12 Dirt .... 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** Bamboo with Mud .... 21 Stone with Mud .... 22 Uncovered Adobe .... 23 Plywood... 24 Cardboard .... 25 Refused wood .... 26 **FINISHED WALLS** Cement .... 31 Stone with Lime/Cement................ 32 Bricks.. 33 Cement Blocks .... 34 Covered Adobe .... 35 Wood Plank/Shingles .... 36 Other (SPECIFY) _____ 77
17.c	In the past year, has anyone been paid to clean house or do laundry for this household?	Yes, daily .... 1 Yes, weekly.. 2 Yes, monthly .... 3 Yes, quarterly..................................... 4 Yes, bi-annually .... 5 Yes, annually...................................... 6 No .... 7 Don't Know .... 98 N/A.. 66

MODULE B2. HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE
17.	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?	**FLUSH/POUR FLOUSH** Flush to piped sewer system .... 11 Flush to septic tank .... 12 Flush to pit (latrine) .... 13 Flush to somewhere else............... 14 Flush to unknown place/not sure/ Don't Know where .... 15 **PIT LATRINE** Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP) .... 21 Pit latrine with slab 22

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE
		Pit latrine without slab/open pit 23
		Composting toilet 31
		Bucket 41
		Hanging toilet/hanging latrine 51
		No toilet/bush/field 61
		Other (SPECIFY) _____77
18.a	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	Yes...1 No 2
19.	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	Electricity ....01 Liquid Propane Gas (LPG).................02 Natural Gas.......................................03 Biogas..04 Kerosene..05 Coal/Lignite.......................................06 Charcoal ....07 Wood..08 Straw/Shrubs/Grass ....09 Agricultural Crop...............................10 Animal Dung ....11 Do not cook food at home.................95 Other (SPECIFY) _____77
19.a	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for heating? **COUNTRY SPECIFIC QUESTION:** Delete if heating is not used – or change to cooling as appropriate.	Electricity ....01 Liquid Propane Gas (LPG).................02 Natural Gas.......................................03 Biogas..04 Kerosene..05 **Coal/Lignite.....................................06** **Charcoal ....07** **Wood..08** **Straw/Shrubs/Grass........................09** **Agricultural Crop ....10** **Animal Dung....................................11** Do not use heating at home ....95 Other (SPECIFY) _____77
19.b	*Interviewer:* **ASK ONLY IF ANSWER FOR Q19 and Q19.a was codes 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. OTHERWISE SKIP TO → Q20** Do your cooking and heating places both have an effective ventilation system to remove smoke and steam, such as chimney?	Yes...1 No 2
20.	What is the main source of drinking water for the household members?	**PIPED WATER** Piped into dwelling ....11→ Q20 Piped into yard or plot.....................12→Q20 Public tap/standpipe ....13 Tubewell/borehole (Hand pump)....21

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE
		DUG WELL Protected well...................................31 Unprotected well ....32 **WATER FROM SPRING** Protected spring.............................41 Unprotected spring ....42 Rainwater..51→Q20 Tanker-truck ....61 Cart with small tank/drum ....71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) ......81 Bottled water ....91 Other (SPECIFY) _____77
20.a	How long does it take to get to the water source, get water and come back? (in minutes)	MINUTES ⬚⬚⬚ Water on nearby Premises ....000 Don't Know 998
20.b	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	Yes...1 No ....2→Q21 Don't Know ....3→Q21
20.c	What do you usually do to make the water safe to drink?	Boil...A Add bleach/chlorine........................... B Strain through a cloth ....C Use water filter (ceramic/sand/composite/etc.) .... D Solar disinfection ....E Let it stand and settle ....F Other...G SPECIFY _____ Don't Know ....H
21.	How do you dispose your household waste? **MULTIPLE CODES APPLY**	Composting ....1 Recycling some items ....2 Burning ....3 Municipal garbage pick-up................4 Dump in rivers/stream ....5 Dump in forest ....6 Dump on open land............................7 Other...77 SPECIFY _____

MODULE B3. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE
22.	Does any member of this household own any land?	Yes...1 No ....2→Q23

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE
22.a	Which household member(s) owns land? **Country specific:** *Add value of land if required.*	ID CODE ☐ ☐ Total Amount of Land: _____HECTARES Irrigated amount of Land: _____HECTARES ID CODE ☐ ☐ Total Amount of Land: _____HECTARES Irrigated amount of Land: _____HECTARES ID CODE ☐ ☐ Total Amount of Land: _____HECTARES Irrigated amount of Land: _____HECTARES
23.	How many heads of cattle, horses, oxen and other large live-stock are currently owned by the household? **PLEASE ONLY COUNT ADULT/ GROWN ANIMALS** **Country-specific:** *Add value of animals if required*	TOTAL NUMBER ☐ ☐ **SPECFIY** _____ **(ID CODE OF HH MEMBER(S) WHO OWNS THESE)** None 00
23.a	How many sheep, goat and medium sized animals are currently owned by the household? **PLEASE ONLY COUNT ADULT/ GROWN ANIMALS**	TOTAL NUMBER ☐ ☐ **SPECFIY** _____ **(ID CODE OF HH MEMBER(S) WHO OWNS THESE)** None 00
23.b	How many chickens, ducks, rabbits, guinea pigs and small sized animals/birds are currently owned by the household? **PLEASE ONLY COUNT ADULT/ GROWN ANIMALS/ BIRDS**	TOTAL NUMBER ☐ ☐ **SPECFIY** _____ **(ID CODE OF HH MEMBER(S) WHO OWNS THESE)** None 00
24.	Does your household have access to electricity?	Yes 1

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE	
		No ....2→Q25	
24.a	How does your household access electricity?	Legal connection .... 1 Informal connection............................ 2 Self-generated connection (solar/water) 3 Don't Know 99	
24.b	How many hours in a day do you usually go without electricity _the season when electricity cuts are most frequent?_ Note: if household has a generator, count the hours in which electricity is not available from any source – connection or generator. **Country-specific adjustments** to specify season.	No cuts .... 1 Less than one hour............................ 2 1-4 hours .... 3 4-8 hours .... 4 8-12 hours .... 5 More than 12 hours 6	
24.c	How many hours in the day do you usually go without electricity _in the seasons when cuts are less frequent?_ **Country-specific adjustments** to specify season.	No cuts .... 1 Less than one hour............................ 2 1-4 hours .... 3 4-8 hours .... 4 8-12 hours .... 5 More than 12 hours 6	
25.	Does your household have any of the following that are in working order?		Yes .... 1 No.............. 2
		Radio or implement that you listen to the radio on	
		Refrigerator	
		Television	
		Mattress or sofa	
		Computer, laptop, ipad or similar	
		Country specific, e.g. rice cooker	
		Country specific, e.g. sewing machine	
		Non-mobile Telephone	
		Mobile Phone _If no mobile phone skip to 25b_	
25.a	Which member(s) of your household own a mobile phone?	**SPECFIY**———————————— **(LIST ID CODE(s) OF EACH HH MEMBER(S) WHO OWNS A MOBILE PHONE)**	
25.b	Does any member of this household own any of the following that are in working order?		Yes .... 1 No.............. 2
		Watch or clock	
		Bicycle	
		Motor cycle or motor	

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE	
		scooter	
		Non-motorised cart	
		Car or truck	
		Boat with a motor	
		Country Specific asset	
25. c	Does your household have access to the internet? ***Interviewer:*** Tick all that apply	Yes, by telephone or mobile device (iPad etc)	
		Yes, broadband /wifi at home	
		Yes, other connection at home	
		Yes, at a location outside my home	
		No access to internet	
25. d	Which two people contribute most to the household income? ***Interviewer:*** RECORD LINE NUMBER/ID CODE of the HH member from HH Roster.	1st Individual ID CODE 2nd Individual ID CODE	
25. e	Do any members of this household have a bank/post office account? **Country Specific:** Ensure this includes mobile banking.	Yes...1 No ....2 **SPECIFY**———————— **(LIST ALL ID CODES OF HH MEMBER(S) WHO HAVE ACCOUNTS)**	
25. f	Has anyone in your household been asked to pay a bribe by an official in the last 12 months?	Yes...1 No 2	

MODULE C. HOUSEHOLD PHYSICAL SAFETY AND VIOLENCE

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE
35.	**INCIDENT 1.** In the last 12 months, did someone steal or try to steal something you or a member of your household owns, whether it was in your dwelling, or was outside (like vehicles), or whether it damaged your home or property?	Yes...1 No ....2→Q37 Don't Know ....98→Q37
36.a	How many times in the last year did this happen?	Once ....1 Twice ....2 Three times ....3 More than three times ....4 Specify NUMBER OF TIMES _____
36.b	If your property was stolen in the last 12 months, what is the value of the property that was stolen or damaged?	One day's wages ....1 One week's wages ....2 One month's wages...........................3 More than one month's wages..........4
37.	**INCIDENT 2.** In the past year, were you or a member of your household attacked or forcibly assaulted whether without any weapon, or whether by someone with a gun, knife, bomb or another instrument? This may have occurred inside or outside your home.	Yes...1 No ....2→ Skip to Next Section Don't Know ....98→ Skip to Next Section
37.a	How many times in the last year did this happen?	Once ....1 Twice ....2 Three times ....3 More than three times ....4 Specify NUMBER OF TIMES _____
37.b	Did anyone die in any of these incidents?	Yes...1 **Specify NUMBER OF DEATHS ____** No ....2 Don't Know 99
37.c	In the worst incident were you or anyone else seriously injured and could not continue their normal activities for a period of time?	Yes, three days or more ....1 Yes, one week or more......................2 Yes, one month or more....................3 Yes, one year or more ....4 No ....5 Don't Know 99

Children's Questionnaire (0-5 years)

	Town	City	Village	Household Number		
Name						
Code						

SURVEY INFORMATION

E. Survey Date		**DD**	**MM**	**YY**
	Survey Date 1 (first visit) __ __ /__ __/__ __ __ __			
	Survey Date 2 (if revisit) __ __ /__ __/__ __ __ __			
	Survey Date 3 (if revisit) __ __ /__ __/__ __ __ __			
F. Surveyor Details	ID CODE GENDER Surveyor 1 __ __ __ Surveyor 2 __ __ __			
G. Survey Time	Start Time __ __ End Time __ __			
H. Interview Result	Completed with selected household .... 1 Completed with replacement- refusal........................ 2 Completed with replacement- not found.................. 3 Completed with replacement- migrated/temporarily house locked 4			

MODULE D- CHILDREN'S BIRTH RECORD AND ANTHROPOMETRY

Notes for filling CHILDREN'S BRITH RECORD

- *Purpose of the Questionnaire[37]*: The child health indicator of the MPI focuses on child undernourishment. This questionnaire records anthropometric information for children between 0-5 years of age in order to determine if a child is undernourished. It should be administered after the household questionnaire has been filled out and a complete listing of all permanent members, including children, is available.

- *Who in the household should be included?* All children between listed in the roster who have not yet reached their fifth birthday[38]

MODULE E1. CHILDREN'S BIRTH RECORD

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MODULE E1. CHILDREN'S BIRTH RECORD			
INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT		*Interviewer*: Please write down child line number and name in the following order: most recent birth to first birth.			
		Child 01	**Child 02**	**Child 03**	**Child 04**
1.	**Child ROSTER ID CODE and NAME**	ID CODE _____ NAME _____	ID CODE_____ NAME _____	ID CODE _____ NAME _____	ID CODE _____ NAME _____
1.a	**Mother Details** **For each child above listed, write down respective mother's ID CODE from the HH ROSTER** **Enter 00 if the child's mother is deceased or is not a member of the household**	**MOTHER ID CODE** _____	**MOTHER ID CODE** _____	**MOTHER ID CODE** _____	**MOTHER ID CODE** _____
2.	Child's Date of Birth **[DD/MM/YYYY]**	__ __/__ __/__ __ __ __	__ __/__ __/__ __ __ __	__ __/__ __/__ __ __ __	__ __/__ __/__ __ __ __

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[37] The roster for child health is based on DHS and MICS questionnaire for child anthropometry (DHS Phase 6 Household Questionnaire; MICS3 Questionnaire for Children Under 5)

[38] Ideally, information for all children between 0-5 years of age in the household should be collected. Where resource constraints allow for only sub-sample of children in the household, the number of children is determined such that the sample is representative at the necessary geographic level

3.	Where was the child delivered?	Hospital/Maternity…..1 At home…………………2 Other………………………77 Specify_____	Hospital/Maternity…..1 At home…………………2 Other………………………7 7 Specify_____	Hospital/Maternity…..1 At home…………………2 Other………………………7 7 Specify_____	Hospital/Maternity…..1 At home…………………2 Other………………………7 7 Specify_____
4.	Who delivered the child?	Doctor………….. 1 Nurse …………… 2 Midwife………… 3 TBA……………… 4 Self …………… 5 Relative………… 6 Other…………… 77	Doctor …………1 Nurse……………2 Midwife…………3 TBA …………….4 Self ……………5 Relative…………6 Other …………77	Doctor……………1 Nurse……………2 Midwife…………3 TBA……………….4 Self ……………5 Relative…………6 Other …………77	Doctor………….. 1 Nurse …………… 2 Midwife………… 3 TBA……………… 4 Self …………… 5 Relative………… 6 Other…………… 77

MODULE E2. CHILDREN'S ANTHROPOMETRY

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MODULE E2. CHILDREN'S ANTHROPOMETRY			
INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT		*Interviewer*: Children under 2 years of age should be measure lying down			
		Child 01	**Child 02**	**Child 03**	**Child 04**
5.	**Child WEIGHT in KILOGRAMS (KG)**	**Child Weight (Alone):** ☐☐ • ☐ **Weight 1 (Mother + Child):** ☐☐ • ☐ **Weight 2 (Mother):** ☐☐ • ☐ Not Present ….. 1 Refused ……….. 2 Other…………… 77	**Child Weight (Alone):** ☐☐ • ☐ **Weight 1 (Mother + Child):** ☐☐ • ☐ **Weight 2 (Mother):** ☐☐ • ☐ Not Present ……1 Refused …………2 Other ……………77	**Child Weight (Alone):** ☐☐ • ☐ **Weight 1 (Mother + Child):** ☐☐ • ☐ **Weight 2 (Mother):** ☐☐ • ☐ Not Present ……1 Refused …………2 Other ……………77	**Child Weight (Alone):** ☐☐ • ☐ **Weight 1 (Mother + Child):** ☐☐ • ☐ **Weight 2 (Mother):** ☐☐ • ☐ Not Present ….. 1 Refused ……….. 2 Other…………… 77
6.	**Child HEIGHT in CENTIMETERS (CM)**	☐☐☐ • ☐ Not Present ….. 1 Refused ……….. 2 Other_____ 77	☐☐☐ • ☐ Not Present ……1 Refused …………2 Other _____ 77	☐☐☐ • ☐ Not Present ……1 Refused …………2 Other _____ 77	☐☐☐ • ☐ Not Present ….. 1 Refused ……….. 2 Other_____ 77

7.	**Measurement Position** How was the child's height measured?	Lying Down...................1 Standing Up ....2 Not Measured...............3	Lying Down ....1 Standing Up ....2 Not Measured 3	Lying Down ....1 Standing Up ....2 Not Measured...............3	Lying Down...................1 Standing Up ....2 Not Measured...............3
8.	Does the child participate in the following? Circle all that apply [*adjust for context*]	Nutrition Programme.....1 Weigh-ins ....2 Other nutritional events.77 Specify _____	Nutrition Programme.....1 Weigh-ins ....2 Other nutritional events.77 Specify _____	Nutrition Programme.....1 Weigh-ins ....2 Other nutritional events.77 Specify_____	Nutrition Programme.....1 Weigh-ins ....2 Other nutritional events.77 Specify_____

Women's Questionnaire

	Town	**City**	**Village**	**Household Number**		
Name						
Code						

Consent: Hello.   My name is _____. I am working with (NAME OF ORGANIZATION).   We are conducting a survey about quality of life all over (NAME OF COUNTRY). Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. I would like to ask you some questions about you as well as measure your height and weight. The whole questionnaire usually takes about <u>XXX</u> minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to participate since your information gathered on the children of the household is important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. The answers you give are strictly anonymous. They will not be shared with any service provider, and will not lead to any loss of social security or other social benefits.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

Do you have any questions?

May I begin interview now?

_____   **Date:_____**

(Signature of Respondent if literate)

SURVEY INFORMATION

I.	**Survey Date**	DD MM YY
		Survey Date 1 (first visit) __ __ /__ __/__ __ __ __
		Survey Date 2 (if revisit) __ __ /__ __/__ __ __ __
		Survey Date 3 (if revisit) __ __ /__ __/__ __ __ __
J.	**Surveyor Details**	ID CODE GENDER
		Surveyor 1 __ __ __
		Surveyor 2 __ __ __
K.	**Survey Time**	Start Time __ __
		End Time __ __
L.	**Interview Result**	Completed with selected household 1
		Completed with replacement- refusal....................... 2
		Completed with replacement- not found.................. 3
		Completed with replacement- migrated/temporarily house locked 4

MODULE E- WOMEN'S LITERACY, PREGNANCY, WORK AND BIRTH RECORD

Notes for filling WOMAN'S QUESTIONNIARE

- ***Purpose of the Questionnaire[39]***: This questionnaire records anthropometric information for women, and information on child mortality. It should be administered after the household questionnaire has been filled out and a complete listing of all permanent members, including children, is available.
- ***Who in the household should be included?*** One PRIMARY woman from each household, as directed in the manual

MODULE F1. WOMAN'S IDENTIFICATION

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MODULE F1. WOMAN'S GENERAL DETAILS
INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT		*Interviewer*: Please note the ID code and Name of the woman from the HH ROSTER
1.	Woman ROSTER ID and NAME	**ID CODE** _____ **NAME** _____
2.	Country-Specific Question on RELIGION (if appropriate) What is your religion?	Christian ....1 Muslim...2 Hindu...3 Buddhist.......................................4 No Religion..................................5 Other 77
2.a	Country Specific Question on ETHINICITY/MOTHER TONGUE Do you belong to (ETHNIC GROUP OPTIONS)? [or an country-appropriate version]	**Country-Specific OPTIONS**
2.b	Country Specific Question on MIGRATION	**Country-Specific OPTIONS**
3.	Do you know how to read and write?	Not at all......................................1 A little bit ....2 Well and confidently 3

MODULE F2. PREGNANCY AND CHILD MORTALITY

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MODULE F3. PREGNANCY AND

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[39] The roster for women's health is based on DHS Phase 6 Household Questionnaire and DHS Phase 6 Woman's Questionnaire

		CHILD MORTALITY
4.	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	Yes ....1 No...2→Skip to Q7
4.a	What was the date of your first birth? **Interviewer Probe**: "I mean the very first time you gave birth, even if the child is no longer living, or whose father is not your current partner."	DATE OF FIRST BIRTH Day ....____ Don't Know Day ....98 Month ....____ Don't Know Month.....................98 Year ....____ Don't Know Year........................98
5.	Have you ever given birth to a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? **Interviewer Probe**: If **NO-** "Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?"	Yes ....1 No...2→ Skip to Q7 Don't Know ....98→ Skip to Q7 Will not Answer ....88→ Skip to Q7
5.a	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died?	NUMBER OF BOYS DEAD .... [|] NUMBER OF GIRLS DEAD........ [|]
5.b	**Interviewer Checkpoint**	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS [|]
6.a	Which of these deaths occurred in the last 5 years?	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS WITHIN 5 YEARS [|] IF None......................................00
6.b	Were any of your children more than 5 years old when they died? Circle all that apply	Yes- male ....1 Yes- female ....2 No..3 Don't Know ....98 Will not Answer 88

MODULE F3. WOMAN'S EMPLOYMENT

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MODULE F4. WOMAN'S EMPLOYMENT
7.	Did you do any type of work for pay in the last 4 weeks – including informal or self-employed work?	Yes ....1 No...2→Skip to Q9
8.	Were you absent from work in last 4	Yes ....1→Skip to Q11

	weeks?		No..2→Skip to Q11		
9.	Have you been looking for work and ready for work in the last 4 weeks?		Yes ....1→Skip to Q11 No..2→Skip to Q10		
10.	What was the main reason for not working in the last 4 weeks and not looking for work		No work available ....1 Seasonal Inactivity ....2 Student..3 Household/Family Duties...........4 Tool Old/Too Young...................5 Infirmity ....6 Other 77	Skip to Q11	

		JOB1	JOB2	JOB3	JOB4
11.	How many jobs did you have in the last ONE YEAR? **PLEASE LIST JOB CODES IN ORDER OF TIME SPENT DOING EACH.** **i.e primary job as JOB 1** **SEE OCCUPATION CODES BELOW**	*DESCRIPTION*	*DESCRIPTION*	*DESCRIPTION*	*DESCRIPTION*
		OCCUPATION CODE	*OCCUPATION CODE*	*OCCUPATION CODE*	*OCCUPATION CODE*

12.	During which months did you work on this job during the past ONE YEAR? Yes ....1 No.....................2 **ASK FOR EACH MONTH** *Occupation codes may be revised to include care. Occupation codes must distinguish socio-economic strata insofar as is possible.*		JOB1	JOB2	JOB3	JOB4
		JANUARY				
		FEBRUARY				
		MARCH				
		APRIL				
		MAY				
		JUNE				
		JULY				
		AUGUST				
		SEPTEMBER				
		OCTOBER				
		NOVEMBER				
		DECEMBER				

		JOB1	JOB2	JOB3	JOB4
13.	How many hours per week did you work on an average in the last month? **NUMBER OF HOURS**				

14.	Did you work relatively more or less than usual in the last month?	More than usual ....1 Same as usual.............................2 Less than usual 3	
15.	How were you paid for the main job you worked on during the last year (i.e JOB 1)?	Wages/Salary..............................1 Payment in kind ....2 Casual (hourly/daily)...................3 Unpaid or volunteer ....4 Self-employed.............................5	
16.	For whom did you work for in your main	Government 1	

	job?	Parastatal ....2 Private Business ....3 Private Person/household..........4 Other ....77 **SPECIFY _____**
17.	What is the main activity at place of your main job?	Agriculture..................................1 Mining/quarrying ....2 Manufacturing/processing.........3 Construction ....4 Transport....................................5 Trade/Selling ....6 Education/health ....7 Administration ....8 Miscellaneous Services ....9 Other ....77 **SPECIFY _____**
18.	Are you entitled to the following? Yes ....1 No..2 N/A ....66 Don't Know 98	(see sub-table below)
19.	Have you suffered any accidental injury, illness, disability or other physical or mental health problem caused by work during the past 12 months?	Yes ....1 No..2→Skip to Q22 N/A ....66 Don't Know 98
20.	Did any of these incidents lead to loss of work of one or more days?	Yes ....1 No..2 N/A ....66 Don't Know 98
21.	The most serious incident had:	No permanent effect...................1 A permanent effect, but you're able to carry on with the same job........................2 A permanent effect, but you're able to work, although not in the same job .....3 A permanent effect that prevents you from working at all..............................4 N/A ....66 Don't Know 98

Sub-table for Q18:

Paid Sick Leave	
Paid Holiday	
Maternity/Paternity Leave	
Retirement Pension	
Social Security Benefits	
Health Insurance/Free Medical Care	

MODULE F4. LITERACY TEST

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MODULE F2. LITERACY TEST
INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT		*Interviewer*: Show the CARD to respondent with usual distance and RECORD OBSERVATION
5.	I would like you to read this sentence to me	Cannot read at all........................1 Able to read only parts of sentence 2 Able to read the whole sentence 3

		No card with required language 4 Blind/Visually Impaired 5

MODULE F5. WOMAN'S ANTHROPOMETRY

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MODULE F4. WOMAN'S ANTHROPOMETRY
22.	**Weight in KILO GRAMS (KG)**	☐☐ • ☐ Not Present ......1 Refused ....2 Other 77
23.	**Height in CENTI METERS (CM)**	☐☐☐ • ☐ Not Present ......1 Refused ....2 Other _____77

OCCUPATION CODES	
LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS	**SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS**
11 Legislators and senior officials (Legislators, Senior Government Officials, Traditional Chiefs and Heads of Villages, Senior Officials of Special Interest Organization)	61 market Oriented Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers (Market Gardeners and Crop Growers, Market Oriented Animal Producers and related Workers, Market Oriented Crop and animal Producer, Forestry and related Workers, Fishery Workers, Fishery Worker Hunters and Trappers)
12 Corporate Managers (Directors and Chief Executives, Production and Operations Department Managers, Other Department.	62 Subsistence Agricultural and Fishery Workers
13 General Managers	
PROFESSIONALS	**CRAFTS AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS**
21 Physical mathematical and Engineering Science Professionals (Physicist, Chemists and related Professionals, mathematicians, Statistician and related Professionals, Computing, Professional Architects, Engineers and related Professionals)	71 Extraction and Building Trades Workers (Miners Shot fires, Stone Cutters and Carvers, Building Frame and related Trades Worker, Building Finishers and related Trades Worker, Painters, Building Structure Cleaners and related Trades Workers)
22 Life Science and Health Professionals (Life Science Professionals, Health Professional (except Nursing), nursing and Midwifery Professionals.	72 Metal, Machinery and related Trades Workers (Metal Moulders, Welders, Sheet Metal Workers, Structural-Metal preparers and related Trades Workers, Blacksmiths, Tool-Makers and related Trades Workers, machinery Mechanics and Fitters, Electrical and Electronic Equipment Mechanics and Fitters)
23 Teaching Professionals (Collage University and Higher Education Teaching Professionals, Secondary Education Teaching Professionals, Primary and Pre-primary Education Teaching Professionals, Special Education Teaching Professionals, Other Teaching Professionals).	73 Precision, Handicraft, Printing and related Trades Workers (Precision Workers in Metal and related Materials, Potters, Glass Makers and related Trades Workers, Handicraft Workers in Wood, Textile Leather and related Materials, Printing and related Trades . Workers)
24 Other Professionals (Business Professionals, Legal Professionals, Archivists, Librarians and related Information Professionals, Social Science and related Professionals, Writers and Creative or Performing Artists).	74 Other Craft and related Trades Workers (Food Processing and related Trades Workers, Wood Treaters, Cabinet Makers and related Trades Workers, Textile Garments and related Trades Workers, Pelt, Leather and Shoemaking Trades Workers).
TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS	**PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS**
31 Physical and Engineering Science Associate Professionals (Physical and Engineering Science Technicians, Computer Associate Professionals, Optical, and Electronically Equipment Operators, Ship and Air Craft Controllers, Safety and Quality . Inspectors	81 Stationery Plant and related Operators (Mining and Mineral Processing Plant Operators, metal Processing Plant Operators, Glass, ceramic and related Plant Operators, Wood Processing and paper Making Plant Operators, Chemical Processing Plant Operators, Power Production and related Plant Operators, Automated Assembly Line and Industrial Robot Operators).
32 Life Science and Health Associate Professionals (Life Science Technicians and related Associate Professionals, Modern Health Associate Professionals (except Nursing), Nursing & Midwifery Associate Professionals, Traditional Medicine Practitioners and Faith Healers)	82 Machine Operators and Assemblers (metal and Mineral Products Machine Operators, Chemical Products Machine Operators, rubber and plastic products machine operators, wood products, machine operators, Printing, Binding and paper products, machine operators, textile, Fur and Leather Products Machine Operators, Food and related Products machine Operators, Assemblers, Other Machine Operators and Assemblers)
33 Teaching Associate Professionals (Primary Education Teaching Associate Professionals, pre-primary Teaching Associate Professionals, Special Education Teaching Associate Professionals, Other Teaching Associate Professionals)	83 Driver and Mobile Plants Operators (Locomotive Engine Drivers and related Workers, Motor Vehicle Drivers, Agriculture and other Mobile Plant Operators, Ship's deck Crews and related Operators).
34 Other Associate Professionals (Finance and Sales Associate Professionals, Business Services Agents and Trade Brokers, Administrative Associate Professionals, Customs, Tax and related Government Associate Professionals, Police Inspectors and detectives, Social Work Associate Professionals, Artistic, Entertaining and Sports Associate Professionals, Religious Associate Professionals).	
CLERKS	**ELEMENTARY OCCUPATION**
41 Office Clerks (Secretariat and Keyboard – Operating Clerks, Numerical Clerks, Material-Recording and Transport Clerks, Library, mail and related Clerks, Other Office Clerks	91 Sales and Services Elementary Occupations (Street Venders and related Workers, Shoe Cleaning and Other Street Services Elementary Occupations, Domestic and related helpers, Cleaners and Launderers, Building Caretakers, Window and related Cleaners, messengers, Porters, Doorkeepers and related Workers, Garbage Collector and related Laborers)
42 Customer Services Clerks (Cashier, Teller and related Clerks, Client Information Clerks)	92 Agricultural and Fishery related Laborers
	93 Laborers in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and Transport (Mining and Construction laborers, manufacturing laborers, Transport Laborers and Freight Handlers).
SERVICE WORKERS AND SHOP AND MARKET SALES WORKERS	**ARMED FORCES**
51 Personal and Protective Service Workers (Travel Attendants and related Workers, Housekeeping and restaurant Services Workers, Personal care and related Workers, Other	01 Armed Forces
	77 Others

	Personal Services Workers, Astrologers, Fortune-teller and related Workers, Protective Services Workers)
52	Models, Sales Persons and Demonstrators (Fashion and Other Models, Shop Salespersons and Demonstrators, Stall and Market Salespersons)

Men's Questionnaire

	Town	City	Village	Household Number		
Name						
Code						

SURVEY INFORMATION

M. Survey Date		DD	MM	YY
	Survey Date 1 (first visit) __ __ /__ __/__ __ __ __			
	Survey Date 2 (if revisit) __ __ /__ __/__ __ __ __			
	Survey Date 3 (if revisit) __ __ /__ __/__ __ __ __			
N. Surveyor Details	ID CODE GENDER			
	Surveyor 1 __ __ __			
	Surveyor 2 __ __ __			
O. Survey Time	Start Time __ __			
	End Time __ __			
P. Interview Result	Completed with selected household 1			
	Completed with replacement- refusal....................... 2			
	Completed with replacement- not found.................. 3			
	Completed with replacement- migrated/temporarily house locked 4			

MODULE F - MEN'S LITERACY AND CHILD MORTALITY

Notes for filling MEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

- **Purpose of the Questionnaire**[40]: This questionnaire records anthropometric information for the male respondent. It also collects information on child mortality. It should be administered after the household questionnaire has been filled out and a complete listing of all permanent members, including children, is available.

- **Who in the household should be included?** One PRIMARY Male Respondent , as directed in the manual

MODULE G1. MEN'S IDENTIFICATION

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MODULE F1. MEN'S GENERAL DETAILS
INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT		_Interviewer_: Please note the ID code and Name of the man from the HH ROSTER
1.	Man's ROSTER ID and NAME	**ID CODE** _____ **NAME** _____
2.	Country-Specific Question on RELIGION (if appropriate) What is your religion?	Christian ....1 Muslim...2 Hindu...3 Buddhist......................................4 No Religion..................................5 Other 77
2.a	Country Specific Question on ETHINICITY/MOTHER TONGUE Do you belong to (ETHNIC GROUP OPTIONS) or none of them?	**Country-Specific OPTIONS**
2.b	Country Specific Question on MIGRATION	**Country-Specific OPTIONS**
3.	Do you know how to read and write?	Not at all.....................................1 A little bit ....2 Well and confidently 3

MODULE G3. CHILD MORTALITY

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MODULE G3. PREGNANCY AND CHILD MORTALITY
3.	Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life.	Yes ....1 No...............................2→Skip to **Q8**

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[40] The roster for men's health is based on DHS Phase 6 Household Questionnaire and DHS Phase 6 Man's Questionnaire

	Have you fathered a child?	
4.	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? **Interviewer Probe**: If **NO-** "Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but didn't not survive?"	Yes ....1 No..2→Skip to **Q8** Don't Know ....98→Skip to **Q8** Will not Answer ....88→Skip to **Q8**
5.a	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died?	NUMBER OF BOYS DEAD .... ☐☐ NUMBER OF GIRLS DEAD........ ☐☐ IF None.......................................00
5.b	**Interviewer Checkpoint**	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS ☐☐
6.	Which of these deaths occurred in the last 5 years?	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS WITHIN 5 YEARS ☐☐ IF None.......................................00
7.	Were any of your children more than 5 years old when they died?	Yes- male ....1 Yes- female.................................2 No..3 Don't Know ....98 Will not Answer 88

MODULE F3. MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MODULE F4. MEN'S EMPLOYMENT			
8.	Did you do any type of work in the last 4 weeks?	Yes ....1 No..2→Skip to Q10			
9.	Were you absent from work in the last 4 weeks?	Yes ....1→Skip to Q12 No..2→Skip to Q12			
10.	Have you been looking for work and ready for work in the last 4 weeks?	Yes ....1→Skip to Q24 No..2→Skip to Q11			
11.	What was the main reason for not working in the last 4 weeks and not looking for work	No work available ....1 Seasonal Inactivity ....2 Student...3 Household/Family Duties...........4 Tool Old/Too Young...................5 Infirmity ....6 Other ....77 Skip to Q12			
12.	How many jobs did you have in the last	JOB1	JOB2	JOB3	JOB4

	ONE YEAR? **PLEASE LIST JOB CODES IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE-** **i.e primary job as JOB 1** **SEE OCCUPATION CODES BELOW FOR ANY OF THE JOB IF THE CODE IS 13 TO 16 PLEASE SKIP TO NEXT COLUMN**		*DESCRIPTION* *OCCUPTAION CODE*	*DESCRIPTION* *OCCUPTAION CODE*	*DESCRIPTION* *OCCUPTAION CODE*	*DESCRIPTION N* *OCCUPTAION CODE*
13.	During which months did you work on this job during the past ONE YEAR? Yes ....1 No.....................2 **ASK FOR EACH MONTH** *Occupation codes may be revised to include care. Occupation codes must distinguish socio-economic strata insofar as is possible.*		**JOB1**	**JOB2**	**JOB3**	**JOB4**
		JANUARY				
		FEBRUARY				
		MARCH				
		APRIL				
		MAY				
		JUNE				
		JULY				
		AUGUST				
		SEPTEMBER				
		OCTOBER				
		NOVEMBER				
		DECEMBER				
14.	How many hours per week did you work on an average in the last month? **NUMBER OF HOURS**		**JOB1**	**JOB2**	**JOB3**	**JOB4**
15.	Did you work relatively more or less than usual in the last month?	More than usual ....1 Same as usual.............................2 Less than usual 3				
16.	How was you paid for the main job (i.e JOB 1)?	Wages/Salary.............................1 Payment in kind ....2 Casual (hourly/daily)...................3 Unpaid or volunteer ....4 Self-employed............................5				
17.	For whom did you work for in your main job?	Government ....1 Parastatal ....2 Private Business ....3 Private Person/household..........4 Other ....77 **SPECIFY** _____				
18.	What is the main activity at place of your main job?	Agriculture...................................1 Mining/quarrying ....2 Manufacturing/processing.........3 Construction ....4 Transport....................................5 Trade/Selling..............................6				

		Education/health 7
		Administration 8
		Miscellaneous Services 9
		Other 77
		SPECIFY _____
19.	Are you entitled to the following? Yes .... 1 No .... 2 N/A .... 66 Don't Know 98	
			Paid Sick Leave	
			Paid Holiday	
			Maternity/Paternity Leave	
			Retirement Pension	
			Social Security Benefits	
			Health Insurance/Free Medical Care	
20.	Have you suffered any accidental injury, illness, disability or other physical or mental health problem caused by work during the past 12 months?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2→Skip to Q23 N/A .... 66 Don't Know 98
21.	Did any of these incidents lead to loss of work of one or more days?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 N/A .... 66 Don't Know 98
22.	The most serious incident had:	No permanent effect .... 1 A permanent effect, but you're able to carry on with the same job .... 2 A permanent effect, but you're able to work, although not in the same job ..... 3 A permanent effect that prevents you from working at all .... 4 N/A .... 66 Don't Know 98

MODULE F4. LITERACY TEST

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MODULE F2. LITERACY TEST
INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT		*Interviewer*: Show the CARD to respondent and RECORD OBSERVATION
5.	I would like you to read this sentence to me	Cannot read at all .... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence 2 Able to read the whole sentence 3 No card with required language 4 Blind/Visually Impaired 5

MODULE F5. MEN'S ANTHROPOMETRY

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MODULE F4. MEN'S ANTHROPOMETRY
24.	**Weight in KILO GRAMS (KG)**	☐☐ • ☐ Not Present ...... 1 Refused 2

94

		Other 77
25.	**Height in CENTI METERS (CM)**	☐☐☐ • ☐ Not Present ...... 1 Refused .... 2 Other _____ 77

OCCUPATION CODES

LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS	SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS
11 Legislators and senior officials (Legislators, Senior Government Officials, Traditional Chiefs and Heads of Villages, Senior Officials of Special Interest Organization)	
12 Corporate Managers (Directors and Chief Executives, Production and Operations Department Managers, Other Department.	61 market Oriented Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers (Market Gardeners and Crop Growers, Market Oriented Animal Producers and related Workers, Market Oriented Crop and animal Producer, Forestry and related Workers, Fishery Workers, Fishery Worker Hunters and Trappers)
13 General Managers	62 Subsistence Agricultural and Fishery Workers

PROFESSIONALS	CRAFTS AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS
21 Physical mathematical and Engineering Science Professionals (Physicist, Chemists and related Professionals, mathematicians, Statistician and related Professionals, Computing, Professional Architects, Engineers and related Professionals)	71 Extraction and Building Trades Workers (Miners Shot fires, Stone Cutters and Carvers, Building Frame and related Trades Worker, Building Finishers and related Trades Worker, Painters, Building Structure Cleaners and related Trades Workers)
22 Life Science and Health Professionals (Life Science Professionals, Health Professional (except Nursing), nursing and Midwifery Professionals.	72 Metal, Machinery and related Trades Workers (Metal Moulders, Welders, Sheet Metal Workers, Structural-Metal preparers and related Trades Workers, Blacksmiths, Tool-Makers and related Trades Workers, machinery Mechanics and Fitters, Electrical and Electronic Equipment Mechanics and Fitters)
23 Teaching Professionals (Collage University and Higher Education Teaching Professionals, Secondary Education Teaching Professionals, Primary and Pre-primary Education Teaching Professionals, Special Education Teaching Professionals, Other Teaching Professionals).	73 Precision, Handicraft, Printing and related Trades Workers (Precision Workers in Metal and related Materials, Potters, Glass Makers and related Trades Workers, Handicraft Workers in Wood, Textile Leather and related Materials, Printing and related Trades . Workers)
24 Other Professionals (Business Professionals, Legal Professionals, Archivists, Librarians and related Information Professionals, Social Science and related Professionals, Writers and Creative or Performing Artists).	74 Other Craft and related Trades Workers (Food Processing and related Trades Workers, Wood Treaters, Cabinet Makers and related Trades Workers, Textile Garments and related Trades Workers, Pelt, Leather and Shoemaking Trades Workers).

TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS	PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS
31 Physical and Engineering Science Associate Professionals (Physical and Engineering Science Technicians, Computer Associate Professionals, Optical, and Electronically Equipment Operators, Ship and Air Craft Controllers, Safety and Quality . Inspectors	81 Stationery Plant and related Operators (Mining and Mineral Processing Plant Operators, metal Processing Plant Operators, Glass, ceramic and related Plant Operators, Wood Processing and paper Making Plant Operators, Chemical Processing Plant Operators, Power Production and related Plant Operators, Automated Assembly Line and Industrial Robot Operators).
32 Life Science and Health Associate Professionals (Life Science Technicians and related Associate Professionals, Modern Health Associate Professionals (except Nursing), Nursing & Midwifery Associate Professionals, Traditional Medicine Practitioners and Faith Healers)	82 Machine Operators and Assemblers (metal and Mineral Products Machine Operators, Chemical Products Machine Operators, rubber and plastic products machine operators, wood products, machine operators, Printing, Binding and paper products, machine operators, textile, Fur and Leather Products Machine Operators, Food and related Products machine Operators, Assemblers, Other Machine Operators and Assemblers)
33 Teaching Associate Professionals (Primary Education Teaching Associate Professionals, pre-primary Teaching Associate Professionals, Special Education Teaching Associate Professionals, Other Teaching Associate Professionals)	83 Driver and Mobile Plants Operators (Locomotive Engine Drivers and related Workers, Motor Vehicle Drivers, Agriculture and other Mobile Plant Operators, Ship's deck Crews and related Operators).
34 Other Associate Professionals (Finance and Sales Associate Professionals, Business Services Agents and Trade Brokers, Administrative Associate Professionals, Customs, Tax and related Government Associate Professionals, Police Inspectors and detectives, Social Work Associate Professionals, Artistic, Entertaining and Sports Associate Professionals, Religious Associate Professionals).	

CLERKS	ELEMENTARY OCCUPATION
41 Office Clerks (Secretariat and Keyboard – Operating Clerks, Numerical Clerks, Material-Recording and Transport Clerks, Library, mail and related Clerks, Other Office Clerks	91 Sales and Services Elementary Occupations (Street Venders and related Workers, Shoe Cleaning and Other Street Services Elementary Occupations, Domestic and related helpers, Cleaners and Launderers, Building Caretakers, Window and related Cleaners, messengers, Porters, Doorkeepers and related Workers, Garbage Collector and related Laborers)
42 Customer Services Clerks (Cashier, Teller and related Clerks, Client Information Clerks)	92 Agricultural and Fishery related Laborers
	93 Laborers in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and Transport (Mining and Construction laborers, manufacturing laborers, Transport Laborers and Freight Handlers).

SERVICE WORKERS AND SHOP AND MARKET SALES WORKERS	ARMED FORCES
51 Personal and Protective Service Workers (Travel Attendants and related Workers, Housekeeping and restaurant Services Workers, Personal care and related Workers, Other	01 Armed Forces
	77 Others

	Personal Services Workers, Astrologers, Fortune-teller and related Workers, Protective Services Workers)	
52	Models, Sales Persons and Demonstrators (Fashion and Other Models, Shop Salespersons and Demonstrators, Stall and Market Salespersons)	

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Frequently Asked Questions

How is this survey tailored to national contexts? There are three points of entry. First, as this survey indicates, many questions require country-specific input into their definition, such as relevant social groups, or categories of services. Second, responsible national agencies may append relevant modules or questions. Third, responsible national agencies may compare the survey questions and indicator definitions with existing survey instruments, and consider whether to modify

How did you choose which variables to include? The included questions and indicators:

       a) are proposed in key post-2015 and SDG documents;
       b) are relevant in many contexts;
       c) do not require special conditions (enumerator training, privacy);
       d) pose low ethical risks to respondents;
       e) can change rapidly;
       f) are relatively easy to gather; and
       g) provide relatively accurate data in level and trend.

Why is domestic and sexual violence missing?

These variables are vital. Obtaining these data while protecting the safety of respondents requires a) trained enumerators; and b) conditions of privacy. This would considerably increase survey costs.

Why are standard employment indicators not used?

The current module generates standard unemployment rates. It is also deliberately innovative, because standard employment modules do not provide information on, and may mis-construe, key features of life for the working poor in many parts of the world, like:

       a) Multiple livelihood activities
       b) Seasonality of work
       c) Informal work
       d) Safety at work

The employment module could be extended to include care and household work by adding these to the occupation codes and providing instructions to enumerators.

Why aren't short income or consumption and expenditure modules included?

They could be added. But evaluations of the accuracy of shortened modules remain divided. Alternatively, if a good quality and extensive income/consumption and expenditure/household budget survey has been fielded recently, each household's consumption/expenditure level could be imputed using new modelling techniques (Yoshida 2014). What is clear is that periodic and extensive monetary surveys must still be fielded, either alone or in combination with this survey.

Does the whole survey need to be fielded?

National household surveys may freely draw upon such a survey instrument as a whole or in parts. Responsible agencies might wish to combine this post-2015 survey with national instruments over time, for example by harmonising indicator definitions for key variables.

SDG Indicators that can be constructed from this survey:

Indicator number	Potential and Indicative Indicator	Potential lead agency or agencies	Other goals indicator applies to
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
6	[Level of extreme multidimensional poverty] - to be developed	WB, UNSD	2, 3, 4, 8
	Tier 2 Indicators: o Percentage of population with access to banking services (including mobile banking)		
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture			
9	Prevalence of stunting in children under [5] years of age	WHO, UNICEF	1, 3
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages			
18	Neonatal, infant, and under-five mortality rates (modified MDG Indicator)	WHO, UNICEF, UN Population Division	

	Tier 2 Indicators:
	   o Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (MDG Indicator)
	   o Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (MDG Indicator)
	   o Post-natal care coverage (one visit) (MDG Indicator)		

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all			
35	Percentage of children receiving at least one year of a quality pre-primary education program.	UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank	
41	Tertiary enrolment for women and men [and primary, secondary]	UNESCO	5, 8
	Tier 2 Indicators: o Proportion of young adults (18-24 years) who are literate		
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			
	All health and education indicators are gendered & others too		
	Tier 2 Indicators: Mean age of mother at birth of first child		
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all			
50	Percentage of population using basic drinking water, by urban/rural	WHO/UNICEF (JMP)	1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 11
51	Percentage of population using basic sanitation services, by	WHO/UNICEF	1, 2, 3, 5,

	urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	(JMP)	9, 11
	Tier 2 Indicators: o Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary schools and secondary schools providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene services. o Percentage of population reporting practicing open defecation		

**Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all**		
55	Share of the population with access to modern cooking solutions, by urban/rural	SEA,IEA, WHO	1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 12
56	Share of the population with access to reliable electricity, by urban/rural	WEA, IEA, WB	1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 12
	Tier 2 Indicators: o Primary energy by type		

	Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all		
•	Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector	ILO	3, 11
•	[Placeholder for index of decent work]	ILO	
	Tier 2 Indicators: o Employment to population ratio (EPR) by gender and age group (15–64) o Share of informal employment in total employment o Percentage of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment		

	Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation		
64	Access to all-weather road (% access within [x] km distance to road)	World Bank	2, 7, 11
65	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural	ITU	2, 5, 11, 17
	Tier 2 Indicators: Percentage of households with Internet, by type of service in rural areas.		

	Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries		

	Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
72	Percentage of urban population living in slums or informal settlements (MDG Indicator)	UN-Habitat and GCIF	1
73	Percentage of urban households with regular solid waste collection [and recycling] - to be developed	UN-Habitat	3, 12

	Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		

	Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts		

	Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss			
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			
93	Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population	UNODC, WHO, UNOCHA	3, 5
98	Percentage of children under age 5 whose birth is registered with a civil authority	UNICEF	3, 5, 10
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development			