

Basic Information Document

Tajikistan Living Standards Measurement Survey 2007

July 2008

Acronyms

GBAO	Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast
Goskomstat	National Statistical Office
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study
MICS05	Tajikistan 2005 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
RRS	Rayon of Republican Subordination
TLSS07	Tajikistan 2007 Living Standards Survey
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Survey Instruments	1
Sample Design	7
Training and Pilot Test.....	8
Field Work	8
Data Entry and Cleaning.....	9
How to Use the Data.....	9
Comparison to Earlier Data Collections	12
Calculation of Consumption Aggregate.....	13
Appendix A How To Obtain Copies Of The Documentation And Data	22
Appendix B Sample Design for the Tajikistan Living Standard Survey 2007	23
Appendix C Basic Counts.....	30
Appendix D Notes on the Data	31
Appendix E Codes Not Found in the Questionnaires	34
City Codes.....	34
Occupation Codes	40
Industry Codes	43
Appendix F Explanation of Data Collection Method	45
Appendix G Consumer Price Index 2003-2007.....	46
Appendix H Exchange Rates	48
Appendix I Comparison of Components in Expenditure Aggregate 2003 & 2007.....	49

Introduction

There have been two Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) surveys done in Tajikistan. The first was done in 1999 and the second was done in 2003. In 2005, UNICEF carried out its second Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). In 2007, the World Bank and UNICEF collaborated on a third Tajikistan Living Standards Survey (TLSS07) to be implemented by the National Committee for Statistics (Goskomstat). The questionnaire design was based on the TLSS survey that had been fielded in 2003 with additional questions and modules needed to collect the MICS information. In addition, some new modules were added to the questionnaire.

The TLSS07 was designed and implemented under an accelerated schedule. The design of the questionnaires, and preparation for the field work took place during a two month period in July and August 2007. Field work was done in two stages. The first stage was done in September-October 2007 during the Ramadan period. The second stage was done during October-November 2007. In the Second Round, it was not possible to reach all of the households from the First Round. Of the 4,860 households in the First Round, 4,490 households were re-visited.¹

The accelerated schedule was needed in part because of Goskomstat's other commitments and in part because of the weather. After October, it becomes difficult to reach some of the more remote areas of the country.

The First Round questionnaire collected complete information from the household on various topics (see section on Survey Instruments below). The Second Round questionnaire collected information on changes to the roster since the First Round, migration information for those members who joined to the household after the First Round, anthropometrics for children less than 6 years old, and additional health expenditures. It also re-administered the food consumption and food security modules. A third data collection effort was done in Sughd with questionnaires that combined the household questionnaire from the First Round and the additional portions of the household questionnaire from the Second Round.

Survey Instruments

Three questionnaires were used to collect information for the TLSS07: a household questionnaire, a female questionnaire for recording information about women of child bearing age, and a community questionnaire. These questionnaires were based on the TLSS questionnaires used in 2003, but had some changes. Questions were added to existing modules and new modules were added to collect information to be used for MICS analyses. These

¹ Three clusters or 54 households could not be revisited due to adverse conditions and 100 households could not be found. 216 households in Sughd were not revisited using the Second Round questionnaire because their First Round data had to be excluded (see below and Appendix F). The Sughd households were revisited with a complete household questionnaire.

included HIV/AIDS awareness, and Immunizations and Anthropometric Measurements for children 0 to 5 years old. Other new modules on Migration, Financial Services, Subjective Poverty and Food Security, and Subjective Beliefs were also added. The Labor Market Module was changed substantially from 2003 to better look at the informal labor market. The food expenditures module included additional food products. The HIV/AIDS questions were removed from the female questionnaire and were applied to all household members 12 to 49 years old. Table 1 provides information on the contents of the survey instruments.

Table 1. Contents of TLSS07 First Round Survey Questionnaires

Section	Level	Description
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE		
1. Household Roster	Individual	This module contains the roster of individuals living in the household, their relationship to the household, gender, year of birth, age, and marital status. It also allows the identification of spouses, and parents of household members.
2. Migration	Individual	This module collects information on three types of migration. Part A collects information on internal migration, including the last two moves within the country. Part B collects information on international migration for those household members currently residing in the household. Part C collects information on individuals who would be members of the household if they were currently residing in the household.
3. Education	Individual	The education module collects information in two parts. Part A collects information on children under 6 years of age who are attending (or not) preschool. Part B collects information on the education level for all respondents 6 years old or older.
4. Health	Individual	The health module collects information general health status (Part A), utilization of outpatient health care (Part B), hospitalization (Part C), access to health care (Part D), and HIV/AIDS awareness (Part E).
5. Labour Market	Individual	The labour market module collects information on the participation in the labor market during the past 14 days (Part A), jobs worked in the last 14 days (Part B), main and secondary jobs worked in the last 14 days, (Part C), and activities over the last 12 months (Part D). This module includes a series of questions designed to help determine the reasons why respondents chose the informal sector over the formal sector.
6. Financial Services	Individual	Information is collected on the use of formal and informal institutions for banking and loan services.
7. Dwelling, Utilities, and Durable Goods	Household	Standard information on the description of the dwelling, and use of utilities is collected. An expanded section on water and sanitation was included. Ownership and current value of durable goods was also collected.
8. Transfers and Social Assistance	Household	Part A collects information on transfers received from other households or institutions. Part B collects information on transfers made to other households or institutions. Part C collects information on social assistance received by members of the household.

9. Subjective Poverty and Food Security	Household	This module collects information on food security and information needed to generate the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS). Part B collects information on who makes decisions within the household regarding household chores and activities such as purchases, marriage, school attendance, etc.
10. Consumption and expenditures on Food for the Last 7 Days	Household	This module asks what food items were consumed in the last 7 days, and the method used to acquire the items, purchase, home production, receipt as a gift, received as humanitarian aid, received as part of salary, or taken from stocks. Information is also collected on the prices of purchased goods.
11. Expenditures on Non-Food Items	Household	Part A collects information on non-food items purchased during the past 30 days, Part B collects information on non-food items purchased during the past 6 months, and Part C collects information on non-food items purchased during the last 12 months.
12. Agriculture	Household	This module collects information on agricultural holdings of the household including land used, machinery owned, crops grown, inputs used, livestock owned, and livestock by-product production.
13. Other Income	Household	This module collects information on income from sources such as rental income, revenue from sale of assets, and other income.
14. Subjective Beliefs	Head of Household	The head of household is asked his opinion about different scenarios regarding how his or her life might be in the future in Part A. In Part B, the head of household is asked a series of vignettes and is then asked to rank the vignette on a scale from 1 to 6.
15. Immunization	Individual	The immunization records for children 0 to 6 years old is collected.
FEMALE QUESTIONNAIRE (Females 15 through 49)		
A. Time Use	Individual	Time spent on various household chores during the past 7 days.
B. Fertility	Individual	Age at first period, age at first marriage, number of children born (alive or still born), and a fertility history.
C. Information on last child born	Individual	Pre-natal care, medical assistance at birth, breastfeeding, cessation of breastfeeding, number of miscarriages and still births, if the woman has had an induced abortion, and most important source of contraception information.
COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE		
1. Demographic	Community	Demographics of the community.
2. Infrastructure	Community	General characteristics of the community in terms of local infrastructure.
3. Economy	Community	Information on the major economic activities in the community.
4. Education	Community	The availability of services within the education sector.
5. Health	Community	Information about the health services and garbage disposal.
6. Agriculture	Community	General information on agriculture in the community.
7. Institutions	Community	Presence of public institutions in the community.
8. Prices	Community	Prices of goods found in the food consumption module in the household questionnaire and some additional prices.

The Second Round Household Questionnaire was shorter and was used primarily to collect additional information that was not possible to collect in the First Round. Because the First Round questionnaire was very long, it was decided to collect some information in a second round of visits to the households. The Household Questionnaire was the main instrument used during the Second Round. The female questionnaire was only used if females were added to the household after the First Round and the community questionnaire was not repeated. Table 2 provides information on the contents of the Second Round household survey instruments.

In the Second Round Household Questionnaire, the time reference period for the Food Security module was reduced from 4 weeks to 2 weeks. This was done because in the households visited at the beginning of the Second Round, a 4 week period would have included the last portion of the Ramadan period.

Table 2. Contents of TLSS07 Second Round Survey Questionnaires

Section	Level	Description
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE		
1. Household Roster	Individual	This module collects information on the household members who remained in the household from the First Round, and information on those who returned to the household after the First Round. The information on those who returned is not as detailed as the information collected during the First Round.
2. Migration	Individual	For those members of the household who returned from abroad after the First Round, information on their migration is collected.
3. Health expenditures	Individual	Information is collected on use of medicines, availability of medicines and cost of medicines.
4. Anthropometrics	Individual	Weight and height measurements for those children 6 years of age or younger.
5. Subjective Poverty and Food Security	Household	This module collects information on food security and information needed to generate the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS). Part B collects information on who makes decisions within the household regarding household chores and activities such as purchases, marriage, school attendance, etc. This module is repeated from the First Round questionnaire with fewer questions. The time period was reduced from 4 weeks to 2 weeks.
6. Consumption and expenditures on Food for the Last 7 Days	Household	This module asks what food items were consumed in the last 7 days, and the method used to acquire the items, purchase, home production, receipt as a gift, received as humanitarian aid, received as part of salary, or taken from stocks. Information is also collected on the prices of purchased goods. It is a repeat of the information collected during the First Round.
FEMALE QUESTIONNAIRE (Females 15 through 49)		
A. Time Use	Individual	Time spent on various household chores during the past 7 days.
B. Fertility	Individual	Age at first period, age at first marriage, number of children born (alive or still born), and a fertility history.

C. Information on last child born	Individual	Pre-natal care, medical assistance at birth, breastfeeding, cessation of breastfeeding, number of miscarriages and still births, if the woman has had an induced abortion, and most important source of contraception information.
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The Sughd Questionnaire was used in the 216 households in the Sughd Oblast in which data had to be excluded from the First Round data collection. The household questionnaire used combines the version used in the First Round with the additional information collected in the Second Round. The time reference periods in the Sughd Questionnaire are the same as used in the Second Round data collection. The Female Questionnaire used in the Sughd households is identical to that used in both the first and Second Rounds.

Table 3. Contents of TLSS07 Sughd Survey Questionnaires

Section	Level	Description
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE		
1. Household Roster	Individual	This module contains the roster of individuals living in the household, their relationship to the household, gender, year of birth, age, and marital status. It also allows the identification of spouses, and parents of household members.
2. Migration	Individual	This module collects information on three types of migration. Part A collects information on internal migration, including the last two moves within the country. Part B collects information on international migration for those household members currently residing in the household. Part C collects information on individuals who would be members of the household if they were currently residing in the household.
3. Education	Individual	The education module collects information in two parts. Part A collects information on children under 6 years of age who are attending (or not) preschool. Part B collects information on the education level for all respondents 6 years old or older.
4. Health	Individual	The health module collects information general health status (Part A), utilization of outpatient health care (Part B), hospitalization (Part C), access to health care (Part D), and HIV/AIDS awareness (Part E).
5. Labour Market	Individual	The labour market module collects information on the participation in the labor market during the past 14 days (Part A), jobs worked in the last 14 days (Part B), main and secondary jobs worked in the last 14 days, (Part C), and activities over the last 12 months (Part D). This module includes a series of questions designed to help determine the reasons why respondents chose the informal sector over the formal sector.
6. Financial Services	Individual	Information is collected on the use of formal and informal institutions for banking and loan services.
7. Dwelling, Utilities, and Durable Goods	Household	Standard information on the description of the dwelling, and use of utilities is collected. An expanded section on water and sanitation was included. Ownership and current value of durable goods was also collected.

8. Transfers and Social Assistance	Household	Part A collects information on transfers received from other households or institutions. Part B collects information on transfers made to other households or institutions. Part C collects information on social assistance received by members of the household.
9. Subjective Poverty and Food Security	Household	This module collects information on food security and information needed to generate the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS). Part B collects information on who makes decisions within the household regarding household chores and activities such as purchases, marriage, school attendance, etc. The time reference period is 2 weeks.
10. Consumption and expenditures on Food for the Last 7 Days	Household	This module asks what food items were consumed in the last 7 days, and the method used to acquire the items, purchase, home production, receipt as a gift, received as humanitarian aid, received as part of salary, or taken from stocks. Information is also collected on the prices of purchased goods.
11. Expenditures on Non-Food Items	Household	Part A collects information on non-food items purchased during the past 30 days, Part B collects information on non-food items purchased during the past 6 months, and Part C collects information on non-food items purchased during the last 12 months.
12. Agriculture	Household	This module collects information on agricultural holdings of the household including land used, machinery owned, crops grown, inputs used, livestock owned, and livestock by-product production.
13. Other Income	Household	This module collects information on income from sources such as rental income, revenue from sale of assets, and other income.
14. Subjective Beliefs	Head of Household	The head of household is asked his opinion about different scenarios regarding how his or her life might be in the future in Part A. In Part B, the head of household is asked a series of vignettes and is then asked to rank the vignette on a scale from 1 to 6.
15. Immunization and anthropometrics	Individual	The immunization records for children 0 to 6 years old is collected along with anthropometric measurements.
FEMALE QUESTIONNAIRE (Females 15 through 49)		
A. Time Use	Individual	Time spent on various household chores during the past 7 days.
B. Fertility	Individual	Age at first period, age at first marriage, number of children born (alive or still born), and a fertility history.
C. Information on last child born	Individual	Pre-natal care, medical assistance at birth, breastfeeding, cessation of breastfeeding, number of miscarriages and still births, if the woman has had an induced abortion, and most important source of contraception information.

Sample Design²

The TLSS sample was designed to allow reliable estimation of poverty and most variables for a variety of other living standard indicators at the various domains of interest based on a representative probability sample on the level of:

- Tajikistan as a whole
- Total urban and total rural areas
- The five main administrative regions (oblasts) of the country: Dushanbe, Rayons of Republican Subordination (RRS), Sogd, Khatlon, and Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO)

The last census was conducted in 2000 and covered all five main administrative regions (oblasts) of the country (Dushanbe, RRS, Sogd, Khatlon, and GBAO). Each oblast was further subdivided into smaller areas called census section, instructor’s sector and enumeration sector (ES). Each ES is either totally urban or rural. The list of ESs has census information on the population of each ES, and the ES lists were grouped by oblast.

In 2005, UNICEF implemented a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS05) in Tajikistan during which an electronic database of the ES information was created. Information in this database included: oblast, rayon, jamoat, settlement type, city/village, ES code, and population. Information from this database was used in the sample design of the TLSS07.

The total number of clusters for the TLSS07 was established as 270 and total number of households per cluster was established as 18, resulting in a sample size of 4,860. The sample size was determined by taking into account:

- The reliability of the survey estimates on both regional and national level
- Quality of the data collected for the survey
- Cost in time for the data collection
- An oversample in 7 rayons in Khatlon³

The final cluster allocation is reported in Table 4.

Table 4. Final Cluster Allocation

Region	Type		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Dushanbe	50		50
RRP	9	45	54
Sogd	18	38	56
Khatlon	12	59	71
GBAO	6	33	39
Total	95	175	270

² For a complete description of the sample, see Appendix B.

³ The oversample is for a crop survey that will be done at a future date.

Training and Pilot Test

Training for supervisors for the First Round of the survey was held during 10-12 August 2007. At this time, the supervisors were given extensive instructions in the details of the First Round questionnaires. The questionnaires were reviewed on a question by question basis to familiarize the supervisors with all aspects of the questionnaires and to prepare them for potential questions from the enumerators during the next phase of training.

The supervisor training was also used to pilot test the questionnaires. The pilot test was held on 13-14 August 2007 and the review of the pilot was done on 15 August 2007. The pilot test led to reductions in the length of the questionnaire.

Training for the enumerators for the First Round of the survey was held from 20-31 August 2007. The 93 enumerators were trained at the same time in the same room. Training was done through power point presentations and practical examples.

Training for the supervisors for the Second Round and Sughd revisits was held on 18 October 2007. In this training, the supervisors discussed the Second Round and Sughd questionnaires on a question by question basis. They were given extensive instructions on the details of this questionnaire. Only 60 enumerators were used in the Second Round and Sughd revisits. These enumerators had also worked in the First Round so no additional organized training was given. Their supervisors updated them regarding modifications to the questionnaires.

Field Work

Field work for the First Round of TLSS07 began on 7 September 2007 and went through 13 October 2007. Field work teams consisted of one supervisor, one data editor, six enumerators and two drivers. In total there were 15 teams. The supervisors were responsible for making sure that the interviewers had the materials they needed and for making sure that any problems that came up in the field were resolved. They were also responsible for collecting the information in the community questionnaire.

During the monitoring process, it was discovered that data from 216 households in the Sughd Oblast had to be excluded.⁴ Information from these households was re-collected during the Second Round of data collection (see Appendix F).

Field work for the Second Round and the Sughd household revisits was done 29 October through 10 November 2007. The same interviewers were used for the re-visits.

⁴ There were 1,008 households in the total sample in the Sughd Oblast.

Data Entry and Cleaning

The data entry program was designed using CSPro, a data entry package developed by the US Census Bureau. This software allows programs to be developed to perform three types of data checks: (a) range checks; (b) intra-record checks to verify inconsistencies pertinent to the particular module of the questionnaire; and (c) inter-record checks to determine inconsistencies between the different modules of the questionnaire.

The data from the First Round were key entered at the Goskomstat headquarters in Dushanbe starting 4 October 2007 through 25 November 2007. The Second Round and Sughd data were key entered from 26 November 2007 through 12 December 2007. All of the data were double entered with both the First Round, Second Round and Sughd re-collection double entry being completed by 22 January 2008.

The data cleaning process began in February 2008 and was completed at the end of May 2008.

How to Use the Data

There are three separate data bases with the data from the TLSS07. The data from each data collection is maintained separately. The data sets have similar names in each of the three separate data collections. First Round data sets have names in the form of “r1mnp” where “n” is the number of the module, and “p” is the part of the module (if any). Data from the Subjective Poverty module would be stored as “r1m9” and data from the Migration module, Part C Family Members Living Away from the Household would be stored as “r1m2c”. Second Round data set names have a similar form “r2mnp” . Data sets from the Sughd collection replace the “m” of the First Round with “sm”, such as sm12a1.

The variable names have a similar format. Each variable name includes the module in which the variable is found and the question number. For example, question 10 in Module 4 Health, Part B Utilization of Outpatient Health Care is “m4b_q10”. The variable names in all three of the data collections have the same format. -

In addition to the individual roster files for each data base, there is also one roster file for all three data bases, rosterall. This roster file contains the information on all of the households and household members who are included in the data. There is a variable (source) indicating if the household/member is: (a) in Round 1 only; (b) in Round 2 only; (c) in Round 1 and Round 2; or (d) in the Sughd data. It is important to pay attention to this variable as the recall periods for the Subjective Poverty and Food Security Module (9A) is the last 4 weeks in the First Round, but changed to the last 2 weeks in the Second Round and the Sughd collection. In addition, the order of the question in the Expenditure On Food In The Last 7 Days, Module 10, changed (see Appendix D).

Table 5. Data Set Names

MODULE	PART	TITLE	FIRST ROUND	SECOND ROUND	SUGHD
0		Cover Page	r1m0	r2m0	sm0
1		HOUSEHOLD ROSTER	r1m1	r2m1	sm1
2		MIGRATION			
	A	Internal Migration	r1m2a		sm2a
	B	International Migration	r1m2b	r2m2b	sm2b
	C	Family Members living away from the Household	r1m2c		sm2c
3		EDUCATION			
	A	Preschool	r1m3a		sm3a
	B	School (6 years and Over)	r1m3b		sm3b
4		HEALTH			
	A	General Health Status	r1m4a		sm4a
	B	Utilization of Outpatient Health Care	r1m4b	r2m4b	sm4b
	C	Hospitalization	r1m4c		sm4c
	D	Access to Health Care	r1m4d		sm4d
	E	HIV/AIDS	r1m4e		sm4e
5		LABOR MARKET			
	A	Labor Force Participation in Labor Market	r1m5a		sm5a
	B	Overview Last 14 Days	r1m5b		sm5b
	C	Main & Secondary Jobs in the Last 14 Days	r1m5c		sm5c
	D	Activities Over the Last 12 Months	r1m5d		sm5d
6		FINANCIAL SERVICES	r1m6		sm6
7		DWELLING, UTILITIES & DURABLE GOODS			
	A	Description of Dwelling	r1m7a		sm7a
	B	Utilities	r1m7b		sm7b
	C	Water & Sanitation	r1m7c		sm7c
	D	Household Durables	r1m7d		sm7d
8		TRANSFERS & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE			
	A	Transfer from Another Household	r1m8a		sm8a
	B	Transfers to Another Household	r1m8b		sm8b
	C	Social Assistance	r1m8c		sm8c
9		SUBJECTIVE POVERTY & FOOD SECURITY			
	A	Subjective Poverty & Food Security	r1m9a	r2m9a	sm9a
	B	Household Decision Making	r1m9b		sm9b

MODULE	PART	TITLE	FIRST ROUND	SECOND ROUND	SUGHD
10		EXPENDITURE ON FOOD IN THE LAST 7 DAYS	r1m10	r2m10	sm10
11		NONFOOD			
	A	Purchases past 30 Days	r1m11a		sm11a
	B	Purchases Past 6 Months	r1m11b		sm11b
	C	Purchases Past 12 Months	r1m11c		sm11c
12		AGRICULTURE			
	A1	Plots: Yours	r1m12a1		sm12a1
	A2	Plots: Rented to You	r1m12a2		sm12a2
	A3	Plots: You Rent Out	r1m12a3		
	B	Machinery	r1m12b		sm12b
	C	Crops	r1m12c		sm12c
	D	Inputs	r1m12d		sm12d
	E	Livestock	r1m12e		sm12e
	F	Livestock Byproducts	r1m12f		sm12f
13		OTHER INCOME	r1m13		sm13
14		SUBJECTIVE BELIEFS			
	A	Subjective Beliefs	r1m14a		sm14a
	B	Vignettes	r1m14b		sm14b
15		IMMUNIZATIONS	r1m15		
15		ANTHROPOMETRICS		r2m15	
15		IMMUNIZATIONS & ANTHROPOMETRICS			sm15
Female		Time use, Fertility, Last Child Born	women_r1	fr2	f1s
		Fertility History	women17_r1	fr2q17	f17s
Community		Demography, Infrastructure, Economy, Education, Health, Agriculture	comm1		
	7	Institutions	comm_r7		
	8	Prices	comm_r8		
Auxiliary		Overall roster	rosterall		
		Poverty variables	pov_final_v2		
		Weights	weights		
		PSU weights	weights_psu		

Within each household/individual data set, there are up to two identification variables. Households are identified by the variable HHID that has a value of 1 to 4860. This identification number was maintained across all of the data collections. This means that household 2468 in the First Round is the same as household 2468 in the Second Round. Data from households in Sughd that had to be revisited are found only in the Sughd data set. They must be added to the First Round and Second Round in order to make the sample complete in either round.

Care must be taken, however, when combining data from the different data collections. The reference period for the Subjective Poverty and Food Security Module (9A) is the last 4

weeks in the First Round, but changed to the last 2 weeks in the Second Round and the Sughd collection. In addition, the order of the question in the Expenditure On Food In The Last 7 Days, Module 10, changed (see Appendix D).

When merging individual level files, it is necessary to use both the household identification variable, HHID, and the individual level identification variable, MEMID. Within every household, each household member has a unique identification number, MEMID. The Household Head always has identification number 1 within the household.⁵

To merge the household/individual level with the community level data, use the variable PSUID.

The monetary values that appear in the data are current values. To make the values comparable, users may want to adjust the values using the Consumer Price Index (see Appendix G).

Because the sample is not self weighted, the weight variable, HHWEIGHT, must be used in analyses of the data to have estimates that are valid at the national, urban/rural and oblast levels.

Comparison to Earlier Data Collections

The TLSS99, TLSS03 and TLSS07 data cannot be used as panel data. The same households were not visited in all surveys. In addition, the sample designs used in the three years were different although all three surveys are representative at the national, urban/rural and oblast levels. The TLSS07 and the MICS05 also cannot be used as panel data. While the sample for the MICS05 provided a basis for the sample for the TLSS07, the same households were not visited. As with the earlier TLSS data sets, it is possible to compare the TLSS07 and the MICS05 at the national, urban/rural and oblast levels.

The household questionnaire used in the TLSS07 was based on the household questionnaire used in the TLSS03 with modifications, improvements, and additions. The community questionnaire used 2007 is a revised version of the one used in 2003 although some modules are similar.

The modules used to calculate the income and expenditure aggregates in the three TLSS household questionnaires are significantly different.⁶ The list of food products included in the TLSS07 is different than those used in earlier surveys (see Appendix I). In some cases, the food items are the same, but in other cases, food items have been eliminated or food items have been combined. There were 33 food items in 1999, 32 food items in 2003, and 66 food items in 2007. The list of non-food products included in the TLSS07 is also different from the earlier years.

⁵ See Appendix D for additional information about the individual identification variable.

⁶ There is no information in the MICS05 on consumption or income.

This means that a straight comparison of the consumption aggregates in the three years cannot be done since each contains different components.⁷ Appendix I shows that comparison between the variables used to construct the expenditure aggregate in 2003 with the variables available in 2007.

There are five modules included in the TLSS07 that are not found in the earlier TLSS surveys – Financial Services, Subjective Poverty and Food Security, Subjective Beliefs, Immunizations, and Anthropometrics. In addition, there is one module that is included in the earlier TLSS surveys that is not found in the TLSS07, Household Enterprises. Even though the same modules may be included in the three surveys, users should check the actual questionnaires to see what differences were included over time.

Calculation of Consumption Aggregate

The purpose of constructing a consumption aggregate is to assess the economic well-being of the population. As an index of welfare, consumption is generally preferred to income since the former provides a more adequate picture of actual well-being, especially in low or middle-income households. The consumption aggregate as created from the TLSS07 combines actual consumption of food with expenditures on non-food.

The Components of the Consumption Aggregate

In order to be a good welfare predictor the consumption aggregate must be as comprehensive as possible, and the 2007 TLSS collected the necessary information to calculate all the main components of the consumption aggregate: food consumption (both purchased and non-purchased), non food expenses (clothing, household articles etc.), utilities (water, gas, telephone, electricity, etc), education, health, durables, agricultural production, and housing.

Although food and non-food expenses were recorded for different reference periods, all expenses were adjusted to be expressed in monthly terms.

For a hypothetical food or non-food item ‘X’, for example, its monthly equivalent M_X is computed as follows:

$M_X=X$	if the reporting time unit is month/last month
$M_X=X*30$	if the reporting time unit is day
$M_X=X*4.33$	if the reporting time unit is week/last seven days
$M_X=X / 3$	if the reporting time unit is quarter
$M_X=X / 6$	if the reporting time unit is semi-annual/last 6 months
$M_X=X / 12$	if the reporting time unit is year/last year

Food Consumption

⁷ The LSMS Archives has a copy of the programs used to create the expenditure and income aggregates from the TLSS03, but not from the TLSS99.

Food consumption was collected by the food consumption module. The module contained questions on both purchased and non-purchased portions of consumption. The non-purchased portion was further subdivided into four subsections:

- 1) Own produced,
- 2) Received as gift /humanitarian donation,
- 3) Received as part of wages, and
- 4) Taken from stock.

The reference period was 'last seven days'.

Since households often buy items in bulk, and, the item purchased in *the last seven days* may not have been consumed in the last seven days, another question was asked regarding how much of the amount purchased was consumed.⁸ This piece of information was used to correct for bulk expenses and adjust the food expenditure in the same reference period.

There were 59 food items included in the TLSS07. Meals, alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks consumed outside home were also included in the food module. The total number of transactions recorded for the 4,860 households in the First Round was 81,974. The total number of transactions recorded in the Second Round was 83,534.

Non Food Expenses

Miscellaneous Expenses

Households were asked to recall expenditures on a number of non-food items in Module 11 of the main questionnaire. These included, among others, clothing, household supplies for cleaning, household articles, books, entertainment, services, etc. Since these expenses generally take place with different frequencies, to ensure coverage, the questionnaire asked the households to recall their expenditure on these items using three different periods of reference:

- The last 30 days,
- The last 6 months, and
- The last year.

However, as noted above, when included in the consumption aggregate, all these expenses were adjusted appropriately to be expressed in monthly terms. Gambling expenses and the cost of ceremonies were left out of consumption aggregate.

Education

Education expenses were collected at the individual level as well as at the household level for expenses on part-time courses for adults and children. Expenditures for education

⁸ The questions regarding food consumption were changed between the First Round and the Second Round of the data collection. See Appendix D for more information.

included all education related expenses from pre-school to higher education: transportation, school fees, uniforms, textbooks, meals and lodging, in-kind or cash contributions to school, private tutoring, and other expenses for education.

Education expenses were recorded using two different periods of recall: the school/academic year and the last month. Since all other educational expenses were reported for the previous academic year, they were simply divided by 12.

Health

The questionnaire included an extensive health module (Module 4), and health expenditures were recorded for consultation, medicines, laboratory exams, hospitalization charges, gifts to medical personnel, transport and other costs related to health.

The health module in the First Round was supplemented by the health module in the Second Round, the latter containing questions on expenditure on prescribed and non-prescribed medicine.⁹ A choice was made to use the Second Round on questions related to utilization of outpatient health care.

The survey included questions on not only individual components but also the total expenses as a check on the numbers. In a small number of cases where the total exceeded the sum of the individual components of expenditure, it was decided to use the higher figure. Individual components based on the average shares were also imputed to fill in the missing values.

Hospitalization charges were excluded from the consumption aggregate. The question about hospitalization expenses related to the “last” episode of hospitalization over the last 12 months and did not lend itself to be interpreted in terms of a specific period.

Utilities

Extensive information on expenses for utilities were collected in Module 7, which also included detailed questions about the household’s dwelling. Utilities in the questionnaire included electricity, gas, telephone services (landline telephone, mobile, and other – such as public- phone), water and sewage, fuels (firewood, kerosene, diesel etc.).

Information on water bills was reported for various frequencies, ranging from weekly to yearly and was adjusted appropriately to convert them into monthly expenses.

In addition to electricity, other sources used for heating and lighting included gas, firewood, coal, oil/kerosene/diesel fuel, dung, and cotton stocks. The questionnaire asked for a typical monthly expenditure in the summer period and during winter. The average monthly

⁹ As detailed in the Appendix F of Basic Information Document (BID) associated with 2007 TLSS, outpatient health Expenditures (module 4b) were recollected because expenditures on medicines had been inadvertently left out of the First Round Main Questionnaire.

expenditure was calculated taking the mean of the summer and winter typical month (since it was assumed that winter and summer have the same length).

In a small number of cases, the household was unable to give the value of expenditure, despite reporting consumption of that item. In those cases, values were imputed with the median expenditure of households living in the same rayon/oblast and making use of the same alternative sources for heating and lighting.

Transfers

Charitable contributions and donations (both cash and in-kind) to other households were also included in the consumption aggregate.

Housing

The value of the rent of a dwelling is an index of the benefit that the household obtains from living in a certain dwelling. However, it is particularly difficult to express this benefit in monetary terms. In Tajikistan, the percentage of households who actually rent the dwelling where they live is likely to be very small. In order to overcome this obstacle, the survey asked the household head to report a likely rental value if the household had rented their house to others. Neither actual or estimated rents were included in the aggregate because the inclusion of implicit rents would significantly overestimate the consumption of those renting in their dwelling, compared to households owned by members.

Durable Goods

Expenditures on durable goods are excluded from the consumption aggregate because the value of the purchase would distort household rankings and the poverty profile. Expenditures on semi-durable goods and small appliances are included in the consumption aggregate.

Agricultural Production

Some agricultural expenses were included in the consumption aggregate. These include payment for the use of land, expenditure on seeds and other costs, and expenditure incurred on livestock. These were divided by 12 to arrive at the monthly value.

Adjusting for Regional Price Differences

Nominal expenditures are affected by substantial price differences between urban and rural areas, and between different parts of the country. Thus, such differences need to be corrected.

This adjustment was undertaken using information collected in the main household survey (using the budget share collected in the survey as well as the implicit prices or unit values of food items). A separate price index was also calculated using prices collected in the community questionnaire.

Adjustment by Stratum Level Regional Deflators

The nominal consumption aggregate is not used for the main welfare measure. It was first deflated by the strata level regional price deflator, which was developed based on food survey prices and the strata level differences of the food basket compared to the country average prices.

Goskomstat calculates the Consumer Price Index (CPI) based on the prices only in urban areas in different regions of Tajikistan. Taking into account that the official CPI does not reflect the price differential in rural areas, the decision was made to create price indices on regional and urban/rural levels based on the TLSS07 data. The price index was created based on the food prices only, because data about the non-food expenditures rather is not sufficient to get proper price indices for non-food items.

The food price index (FPI) for each transaction (purchase or consumption from own production) was calculated as a transaction price divide by the national average price. Then the weighted average of the FPI for each stratum was calculated. The weight was the “importance” of the product, i.e. the total value of the products spent by all households in the country.

Table 6 presents the normalized food price index for regions and urban/rural areas, when the county average FPI for survey period is estimated as 1.000.

Table 6. Normalized Food Price Index

Oblast	Location	Stratum Level Regional Deflator
3501 Dushanbe	1 URBAN	1.1006
	Total	1.1006
3505 Sogd	1 URBAN	1.0307
	2 RURAL	.9969
	Total	1.0056
3507 Khatlon	1 URBAN	.9599
	2 RURAL	.9540
	Total	.9550
3509 RRP	1 URBAN	1.0244
	2 RURAL	.9982
	Total	1.0014
3590 GBAO	1 URBAN	1.1161
	2 RURAL	1.1545
	Total	1.1495
Total	1 URBAN	1.0396
	2 RURAL	.9859
	Total	1.0000

The nominal food consumption of household was deflated by the regional price deflator FPI using the following formula:

$$\text{Deflated food consumption} = \text{Nominal food consumption} / \text{Regional Price deflator}.$$

Construction of the Poverty Line Based on Cost of Basic Needs Approach

To develop the poverty line for the analyses of TLSS07, we constructed the poverty line using the cost-of-basic-needs approach. These basic steps are followed:

- Identify a reference group from which consumption patterns can be drawn. A fixed nominal expenditure level is used to define the reference group. Given that food costs appear to be similar across regions, setting one expenditure range to define the reference group will establish a similar living standard with regards to food across regions.
- Set the calorie requirements. The recommended calorie needs are estimated using the World Health Organization caloric requirements.
- Set the food poverty line by calculating the caloric value unit, which is the cost of each calorie the reference group consumes.
- Set the allowance for non-food goods. The non-food allowance is anchored to the consumption behavior of the poor within each sector. We employ two standards for calculating the non-food portion of the poverty line. For the complete poverty line, we estimate the nonfood amount based on households whose food expenditure is just equal or a little more to the food poverty line.

Food Poverty Line

We calculate the food poverty line as the cost of buying a diet of 2,250 calories per capita per day, given the food consumption patterns of households in a reference population (RP).

For each food item f , a caloric content value, c^f , is assigned based on calorie tables produced by USDA. There are 59 food and beverage items in the TLSS07 food module (not including alcoholic beverages and food eaten outside). For each food, the share of total calorie intake, S^f , is computed.

Choice of Reference Population

The choice of the reference population for the food poverty line is guided by the expectation that it will correspond approximately with the population of households near the poverty line – thus reflecting food consumption that is near the poverty line (reflecting a minimum food basket that is not “too” poor and not overly rich).

The choice of the reference population is a normative judgment in the construction of a poverty line. Ideally, the reference group will be chosen so as to be consistent with the resulting

poverty estimates based on behavioral parameters of the reference group. In theory, then, one must first approximate who are the poor to set the reference group and then calculate the poverty line. In some cases it is necessary to iterate until there is convergence, by revising the reference group accordingly.

In this analysis the reference population to set the food consumption pattern is the population of people in the fourth and fifth deciles of the per capita consumption distribution among all individuals. The food basket of this group is meant to capture the food consumption patterns for a relevant, relatively low-income population.

Composition of Minimal Food Basket / Calorie Cost

Based on the consumption shares of this reference population, 2,250 calories per day is then allocated across the most important food items constituting 98.5% of the total food consumption basket for this group. This resulted in using 36 food items out of the 59 recorded in the module of food consumption of TLSS. This minimum calorie diet is then priced by mean national prices using the price-per-calorie (P^f/c^f) for each food item. The food poverty line is then computed as the total cost of this diet.

The food poverty line (FPL) can simply be expressed as:

$$FPL = \sum_f \frac{P^f}{c^f} S^f (2,250).$$

The prices for each food (P^f) are drawn from the national unit value prices calculated from the food diary.

Using this methodology, the food poverty line is calculated as 2.92 SOMONI per capita per day as needed to obtain 2,250 calories per day.

Sensitivity Analysis of Food Poverty Line Based on the Choice of RP

The choice of the reference population in the lower part of the distribution results similar value of the food poverty line which proves that the poverty line calculated based on the reference population in 4 -5 deciles leads to robust estimates.

The decision to not include all the 59 food items in the minimum food basket is that the food items which have a small share in the basket and low frequency of purchase have greater sampling error and lower reliability. However sensitivity analysis proves that in the same RP the composition of basket consisting of different number of most important products is also robust.

Complete Poverty Line

Individuals have non-food needs in addition to food ones. The need for non-food consumption requires adding an allowance for non-food goods and services to the food poverty

line. The upper-bound method is used here to determine the value of the general or complete poverty line (CPL) was developed by M. Ravallion.¹⁰

To determine the allowance for non-food consumption, using the data itself, first those individuals whose food consumption is just above the value of the food poverty line (lies within the interval food line, food line +20%) are selected . Now this part of the sample will constitute the reference group for the derivation of the general poverty line. More precisely in this analysis the reference group for non-food share estimation is the population, spending on food the amount within the interval (food line, foodline+20% of food line). The *share* of total consumption that goes to non-food consumption is calculated for this reference group. This share is the “allowance” for non-food consumption that is added to the value of the food poverty line to get the complete poverty line.

The share of food consumption among those whose total consumption is just above the value of the food poverty line is 64%, non-food consumption represents 36%. The value of the complete poverty line is thus:

Complete Poverty Line= Value of food consumption + Value of Non-Food Consumption

where:

Food Consumption = Value of Food Poverty Line =2.92 SOMONI = 64% of CPL;

Non-food Consumption = 36% of CPL.

Complete Poverty Line = 2,92 SOMONI / 0.64= 4.56 SOMONI

Complete Poverty Line = 4.56 SOMONI = 2.92 SOMONI + 1.64 SOM.

More exactly, the complete poverty line is estimated as 4.56 SOMONI/day/person which includes 64% food component (2.92 SOMONI) and 36% non-food component (1.64 SOMONI). This structure is based on the consumption patterns of population those food consumption is just above the food poverty line

Such method of deriving the complete poverty line is the simplest way to assess the value of the minimum consistent with the consumption patterns of the reference population.

We have chosen the simplest method described above, as it is the most transparent, most easily replicable and most intuitive. It could be argued that other lines would be more accurate. But if a certain way to set the line it is not commonly understood, its use will not help the national poverty diagnostics. Given the fact that any poverty line is a matter of convention and includes in itself a technical judgment, the team considered the poverty line of around 4.56 Somoni as the most accurate for the use with TLSS07 dataset, and for the analysis of poverty in the country.

¹⁰ For details see: Martin Ravallion (1994), *Poverty Comparisons* Chur Switzerland, Harwood Academic Press.

It is worth remembering that this poverty line is calculated for an average person in an average size household, but not for a single adult family. This means that if we assume the economies on household size and composition then the poverty line should be adjusted accordingly.

It also should be remembered that the poverty does not contain the component of housing rents and durable goods. Thus it is appropriate to use only for the comparison with a consumption aggregate, which also excludes components of housing rents and durable goods.

Appendix A

How To Obtain Copies Of The Documentation And Data

Copies of the documentation for the 2007 Tajikistan Living Standards Survey can be downloaded from the LSMS Web Site:

<http://www.worldbank.org/lsms/>

or obtained by mail through the LSMS Office (see address below). It is recommended that individuals who are interested in using the data for analyses read the documentation prior to requesting copies of the data to ensure that the data will be useful for their analyses.

LSMS Database Manager
Development Research Group
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
MSN MC3-306
Washington, DC 20433
Tel: (202) 473-9041
Fax: (202) 522-1153
e-mail: lsms@worldbank.org

Documents Available

First Round

- Household Questionnaire – Tajik, Russian, English
- Female Questionnaire – Tajik, Russian, English
- Community Questionnaire – Tajik, Russian, English

Second Round

- Household Questionnaire – Tajik, Russian, English
- Female Questionnaire – Tajik, Russian, English*

Sughd Re-Interviews

- Household Questionnaire – Tajik, Russian, English
- Female Questionnaire – Tajik, Russian, English*

Interviewer Manual Round 1 – Tajik, Russian, English

Supervisor Manual Round 1 – Russian, English

Basic Information Document – English

Basic Information Document – Russian

*Same as First Round

Appendix B¹¹

Sample Design for the Tajikistan Living Standard Survey 2007

Sample design

The purpose of the consultancy was to prepare the sample for the TLSS07 household survey, and establish the corresponding selection procedures to be done prior to the survey implementation.

The TLSS sample was designed to allow reliable estimation of poverty and for a variety of other living standard indicators at the various domains of interest based on a representative probability sample on the level of:

- Tajikistan as a whole
- Total urban and total rural areas
- The 5 main administrative regions (oblasts) of the country (Dushanbe, RRP, Sogd, Hatlon, GBAO)

Sample frame

The last census was conducted in Tajikistan by GOSCOMSTAT in 2000 and covered all five major administrative areas (oblast) of the Country (Dushanbe, RRP, Sogd, Khatlon, GBAO). Each oblast, for last census purposes, was further subdivided in smaller areas called “census section”, “instructor’s sector” and “enumeration sector”(ESs). Each ES is either totally urban or rural. The list of ESs had population information for each ES, and the ES list was grouped by administrative unit. It should be mentioned that after the implementation of the census, the data were not entered in appropriate electronic format datasets. However, in 2005 for the implementation of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS05) administered by UNICEF, the electronic database of all the enumeration segments was created. This dataset was provided by Goskomstat for the creation of a sample for TLSS2007. The dataset contains the following information on each ES: oblast, rayon, jamoat, settlement type, city/village, enumeration segment code, population. Chart1, Tables 1a, 1b, and 1c present the key summary statistics of ES size (population) based on mentioned electronic data source.

¹¹ This Appendix was prepared by Sasun Tsurunyan, consultant.

Chart1. Distribution of ES by size.

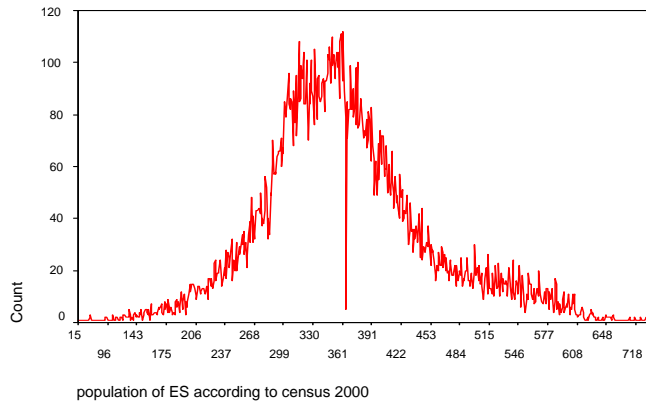


Table 1a. Population of Enumeration Segment by Type

Settlement Type	Mean	Std. Deviation
Urban	370.29	93.506
Rural	362.10	94.794

Table 1b. Population of Enumeration Segment by Oblast

Oblast	Mean	Std. Deviation
GBAO	284.73	68.244
SOGD	407.48	96.621
Hatlon	365.93	75.970
Dushanbe	349.79	95.472
RRP	332.34	96.910
Total	364.26	94.523

Table 1c. Average Enumeration Segment size by Decile

Decile	Mean	Std. Deviation
1	219.59	41.617
2	283.39	9.867
3	308.78	5.774
4	327.46	5.247
5	345.76	5.129
6	363.10	5.193
7	383.31	6.573
8	409.46	8.476
9	451.92	17.805
10	550.21	100.179
Total	364.26	94.523

According to Tables 1a, 1b and 1c, there is no big variation in the size of ESs across oblast, or urban/rural settlements. Another observation is that the average ES size is suitable for organization of the field work in such way that the households in the same PSU are located within the walking distance one from other. Taking into account all of these considerations, size is a suitable candidate to be a primary sampling unit (PSU) for the TLSS07 sample.

Stratification

In the census frame, ESs are grouped by location in the major five administrative areas. Each ES is classified as urban or rural. Therefore such stratification by administrative regions and urban and rural areas is also reflected in the TLSS07 sample. The following is the list of strata used for the sample selection:

Table 2. List of strata

Sampling Strata	
Dushanbe	Urban
RRP	Urban
RRP	Rural
Sogdyiskaya oblast	Urban
Sogdyiskaya oblast	Rural
Khatlonskaya oblast	Urban
Khatlonskaya oblast	Rural
GBAO	Urban
GBAO	Rural

PSU Size

The size of the primary sampling unit (cluster) was defined based on estimation of:

- Intra-cluster correlation for key survey variables.
- Approximate ratio of cost for adding cluster to additional questionnaire .
- Field work load distribution.

The decision was made to establish the number of households selected in each cluster equal to 18. Eighteen interviews in one PSU will be carried out by the group of 6 interviewers and checked by one data editor under the supervision of one supervisor.

Sample Size , Total Number of Clusters and Households

The total number clusters for the TLSS 2007 was established as 270 and the total number of households in the sample has been decided as 4,860 (270 clusters ,18 HH in each). This sample size was established taking into account several factors such as:

- Reliability of survey estimates on both regional and Country level (confidence intervals/standard errors), design effect due to clustered sample and unequal distribution of population by domains.

- Quality of data collected by the survey
- Cost in time for the data collection
- The over-sample in selected 7 rayons in Khatlon oblast (Parkhar, Kumsangir, Kubodien, Saartuz, Bokhtar, Vose, Vakhsh) with the aim of future impact evaluation surveys.

Sample Allocation

The sample allocated across the regions taking into account the following considerations. There was a choice between precise estimates at the national level and precise estimates for the domains. This problem becomes more serious because oblasts have widely varying sizes (population). Provision of precise survey estimates for oblasts requires that samples of adequate sizes be allocated to the domains. However, conflicts arise when equal precision is desired for domains with widely varying population sizes, which is the case in Tajikistan . If estimates are desired at the same level of precision for all domains, then an equal allocation (that is to say, the same sample size per domain) is the most efficient strategy. However, such an allocation can cause a serious loss of efficiency for national estimates. Proportionate allocation, which uses equal sampling fractions in each domain, is frequently the most suitable allocation for national estimates. When domains differ markedly in size and when both national and domain estimates are required, some compromise between equal allocation and equal sampling fractions is required. A compromise sample between proportional and equal allocation (was proposed by Kish¹²), based on an allocation proportional to:

$$n \sqrt{W_h^2 + H^{-2}}$$

where n is the overall sample, size, W_h is the proportion of the population in stratum h and H is the number of strata.

Taking into account all the suggestions listed above and the fact that the TLSS needs an over-sample for certain rural districts in Khatlon oblast, an alternative approach was used to slightly modify the optimal compromise sample. The approach was to augment the sample sizes of smaller domains to the extent necessary to satisfy the required precision levels and over-sample rural Khatlon with the aim to get reliable estimates for a planned impact evaluation study.

¹² Kish, L. 1988. "Multi-purpose sample design." *Survey Methodology*, Vol. 14, pp 19-32.

Table 3a. Sample allocation

	Number of Households by Census	Share of HH	Optimal Compromise Sample Allocation (Kishi 1988)	Recommended Sample Allocation
Dushanbe	139,239	0.13	789	900
RRP	204,390	0.20	918	972
Sogd	365,136	0.35	1321	1008
Khatlon	307,322	0.29	1167	1278
GBAO	30,933	0.03	664	702
Tajikistan	1,047,020	1.0	4860	4860

The following considerations have been taken into account for the final sample allocation: for some oblast level estimates a slightly higher relative error will be accepted in order to achieve a reasonable compromise between the need for such estimates on the national level and time and budgetary constraints.

Table 3b represents the allocation of PSUs by region. In each region the proportion of urban and rural clusters approximately reflects the real proportion of the population in urban or rural settlements. However a slight prevalence of rural clusters is the result of the over-sampling in rural Khatlon.

Table 3b. Final cluster allocation

Region	Type		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Dushanbe	50		50
RRP	9	45	54
Sogd	18	38	56
Hatlon	12	59	71
GBAO	6	33	39
Total	95	175	270

First Stage Of Sampling: Selection Of Clusters

The TLSS07 sample was selected using a stratified two-stage cluster design. In the first stage, a total of 270 PSUs were selected in strata according to the allocation in Table 3b. In each domain area, clusters are selected systematically with probability proportional to size (PPS).

The TLSS07 sample was been partially coordinated with the MICS05 sample at the first stage level, meaning that some of the same first stage units (clusters) were used for both surveys. More precisely, 254 clusters out of total 270 clusters were coordinated with the first stage of the MICS sample and were selected from the MICS first stage selection of 290 clusters. The other 16 of the 270 TLSS07 total clusters were newly selected and completely re-listed before the second stage of sampling - selection of HHs.

In the second stage, the households selection was not coordinated neither positively nor negatively, so that a household which was already selected for MICS05 could have been selected or could have been not selected (depending on the random start and random sampling interval) for the TLSS07.

The partial coordination of the first stages of MICS05 and TLSS07 samples was introduced at least for the following reasons:

- The time restrictions for the re-listing of selected clusters, which is quite a time consuming procedure. The re-listing in those clusters was implemented only in those clusters where large changes in population happened since 2005.
- For the introduction of panel component of the dataset between MICS05 and TLSS07.

Re-Listing Of Households In Selected Clusters

Before the start of the fieldwork, the selected PSUs were updated or re-listed (i.e. mapping and household enumeration), so that up to date complete household lists and corresponding cluster approximate maps were available for the final selection of households in the sample and implementation of with work with pre-selected HH list. However taking into account the time constraints (the re-listing is a time consuming procedure) if the selected cluster was already re-listed for MICS05 and the population change in the city/village was less than 10%, then re-listing of the cluster was not done. For such clusters the household listings that were updated in 2005 were used as base for the selection of households for the second stage of the sample.

Second Stage Of Sampling - Selection Of Households

The updated list of households obtained was used as the frame for the second-stage sampling. Households were selected to achieve a fixed sample take per cluster. The selected household list consist of 2 sub-lists :

- Main Households list consisting of 18 selected households.
- Reserve households list of up 4 Households selected for the replacement if needed.

Selection Probabilities And Sample Weights

Since the TLSS07 sample is unbalanced among domain areas, it requires a final weighting adjustment procedure to provide estimates at the national domain of study. The variable HHweight has been calculated and it will be placed in the TLSS07 dataset upon completion of data entry. The HHweight is a PSU level weight, meaning that all the households in the same cluster or PSU have the same household weights.

It should be also mentioned that the difference between TLSS03 and TLSS07 weights is that the TLSS03 provides stratum level weights only; meaning that all the households in the same stratum even if they are located in different clusters in the same stratum have the same

weights. The re-listing of household in selected PSUs was not implemented for TLSS2003. The fact that all the households in the same strata have the same weights in TLSS03 is the reflection of the fact that the number of households in each PSU before and after PSU selection was treated unchanged because of the missing re-listing procedure.

The calculation of the weights for TLSS07 has been implemented taking into account the partial coordination of the two samples, MICS05 and TLSS07, at first sampling stage.

For the subset of MICS05, clusters selected also as a cluster for TLSS07 sample the weights for a household in the i :th cluster (ES) in stratum h is calculated by:

$$w_{ih} = (1/\pi_{ih}) \times (n_{ah}/n_h) \times (N_{ih}/18)$$

in the TLSS2007, where π_{ih} is the probability that the i :th ES in stratum h is included in the sample, n_{ah} is number of sampled ESs in stratum h for the MICS05, n_h is number of EAs in the sample for the TLSS07 in stratum h and N_{ih} is the updated number of re-listed households within the i :th EA in stratum h .

For the new clusters for TLSS07, sample the weights for a household in the i :th ES in stratum h is calculated by:

$$w_{ih} = (1/\pi_{ih}) \times (N_{ih}/18)$$

in the TLSS07, where π_{ih} is the probability that the i :th ES in stratum h is included in the sample, and N_{ih} is the number of re-listed households within the i :th ES in stratum h .

$$\pi_{ih} = n_{ih} / N_h$$

where n_{ih} is the number of households in i :th ES in stratum h according to 2000 census and the N_h is total number of households in stratum h according to the 2000 census.

Appendix C Basic Counts

First Round

Oblast	Clusters	Dwellings	Replacements	Individuals
Dushanbe	50	900	72	4,484
RRS	54	972	45	6,937
Sughd	56	1,008	78	5,698
Khatlon	71	1,278	54	9,303
GBAO	39	702	16	3,717
Total	270	4,860	265	30,139

Second Round

Oblast	Clusters	Dwellings	Replacements	Individuals
Dushanbe	50	828		4,271
RRS	54	963		6,980
Sughd	52	766		4,413
Khatlon	71	1,278		9,392
GBAO	37	655		3,628
Total	264	4,490		26,684

Notes: There are no replacements in the Second Round data as all households included were found in the First Round.

Sughd Revisits

Oblast	Clusters	Dwellings	Replacements	Individuals
Sughd	18	216		1,366

Appendix D

Notes on the Data

Individual Identification Numbers, First Round and Second Round.

In the First Round data collection, interviewers were instructed to make a list of all individuals who currently were living in the dwelling, and to include the household head whether s/he was currently living in the dwelling or not. During the data entry process, some of the household heads, who had been assigned identification code “1” (memid=1), were deleted from the data set and the identification codes for the other members of the household were reassigned. For example, the spouse of the household head who originally had identification code “2” (memid=2) was changed to be identification code “1” (memid=1). For all household members, the identification code was changed to be one less than the code they were originally assigned.

During the Second Round, if the household head returned, s/he was assigned identification code “1” (memid=1) and the other members of the household were given new identification codes that are one greater than they have in the First Round. This means that the identification codes in the Second Round for the individual level data (migration, health expenditures, anthropometrics) did not always match the identification codes in the First Round.

The identification codes for the members who are in both the First Round and Second Round data have been fixed. We believe that we have found all of these problems. However, users may still encounter problems with the data. In those cases where the household head returned and was assigned identification code “1” for the Second Round, this code has been changed to “21”. Therefore, some First Round households may appear to have no head of household because the head of household information is found in the Second Round data.

In some cases where the household head returned and was given the identification code “1”, the interviewer marked that the returned head was in the household during the First Round.¹³ No other demographic information was collected for this returned head of household. This is significant for the identification of the spouse of the returned head of household. It can be assumed that the returned head of household is the spouse of the individual identified in the First Round as head of household, but since there is no proof of this, no information about spouses has been entered for either the First Round head of household or the returned Second Round head of household.

This also means that in some of the Second Round records, the interviewer noted that the person was not in the household during the First Round, however, information was collected on that person during the First Round.

¹³ This is probably because in the First Round, the head of household was listed as being present in the household, and during the data entry the head of household was dropped in favor of someone else.

Module 4, Part B. Health Care, Utilization of Outpatient Healthcare.

Question 2. In the First Round, when asked how many times in the past 4 weeks the respondent needed ambulatory health care, some respondents gave the response of “28” because they believed that they needed ambulatory health care every day in the past 4 weeks. This question was re-worded in the Second Round in the Russian version so that they had the idea that it was not the number of days in which they needed care, but the number of times they went to a care provider to seek care.

Question 4. In the First Round, there were a large number of people who reported that they had problems with their eyes. In the Second Round, this was added as one of the options. The rest of the codes were not changed.

Module 10. Food Consumption during the Last 7 Days.

The CSPro software does not permit the key entry of two decimal places. For food items with small amounts of consumption, for example, tea, salt, coffee, the amount consumed may not appear to be correct as the items are collected using kilograms.

The order of the questions in the module was revised from the First Round to the Second Round. During the First Round, there were complaints from the interviewers that the respondents were unable to understand that the questions were designed to determine how much food was consumed, and how much of that consumed food came from different sources: (a) purchases in the last 7 days; (b) home production; (c) received as gift or humanitarian aid; (d) received as part of salary or business; and (e) stocks (purchases more than 7 days ago).

In the First Round questionnaire, the questions were:

1. Did anyone in your household consume [ITEM] during the last 7 days?
2. Please identify the total amount of [ITEM] consumed by your household in the last 7 days.
3. How much of the total [ITEM] consumed by your household in the last 7 days was purchased?
4. How much of [ITEM] consumed during the last 7 days was obtained from the following sources (don't include the amount purchased)? The sources are (a) home production; (b) received as a gift or humanitarian aid; (c) received as part of salary or business; and (d) received from stocks.
5. Estimate the total cost of the items received in Question 4 using current prices.
6. Identify the total amount and cost of [ITEM] purchased by your household members in the last 7 days.

The order of the questions in the Second Round questionnaire is:

1. Did anyone in your household consume [ITEM] during the last 7 days?
2. Please identify the total amount of [ITEM] consumed by your household in the last 7 days.
3. Identify the total amount and cost of [ITEM] purchased by your household members in the last 7 days.

4. How much of the [ITEM] that was purchased was actually consumed by your household in the last 7 days?
5. How much of [ITEM] consumed during the last 7 days was obtained from the following sources (don't include the amount purchased)? The sources are (a) home production; (b) received as a gift or humanitarian aid; (c) received as part of salary or business; and (d) received from stocks.
6. Estimate the total cost of the items received in Question 4 using current prices.

Question 6 from the First Round was moved to be the third question in the Second Round.

Module 12, Agriculture.

The plot id codes are not always consecutive and are not always the same as the number of plots the household actually has and uses. For example, one household has one plot, but its identification number is 7. Some plots in the same household have the same identification numbers.

Appendix E

Codes Not Found in the Questionnaires

City Codes

Cities in Russia

City	Code	City	Code
Moscow	101	Omsk	139
Abakan	102	Oryol	140
Amursk	103	Orekhovo-Zuyevo	141
Angarsk	104	Orenburg	142
Astrakhan	105	Orsk	143
Arckhangelsk	106	Penza	144
Blagoveshchensk	107	Podolsk	145
Barnaul	108	Perm	146
Belgorod	109	Romenskoye	147
Bryansk	110	Rostov	148
Bratsk	111	Ryazan	149
Vladivostok	112	Saint Petersburg	150
Volgograd	113	Samara	151
Voronezh	114	Saratov	152
Voskresensk	115	Sergeiyev-Posad	153
Dubna	116	Serpukhov	154
Yekaterinburg	117	Smolensk	155
Zelenograd	118	Stavropol	156
Ivanovo	119	Syzran	157
Irkust	120	Taganrog	158
Kazan	121	Tambov	159
Kaluga	122	Tver	160
Kashira	123	Tal'yatti	161
Kemerovo	124	Tomsk	162
Klin	125	Tula	163
Krasnodar	126	Tyomen	164
Kurgan	127	Ul'yanovsk	165
Kursk	128	Khabarovsk	166
Lipetsk	129	Chelyabinsk	167
Magnitogorsk	130	Cherepovets	168
Magadan	131	Chekhov	169
Mozhaysk	132	Chita	170
Neftekamsk	133	Yaroslavl	171
Nizhnevartovsk	134	Yakutsk	172
Nizhny Tagyl	135	Kostroma	173
Nizhni Novgorod	136	Pskov	174
Novokuznetsk	137	Ufa	175
Novosibirsk	138	Other Russian City	176

Cities in Kazakstan

City	Code
Astana	201
Akmala	202
Aktope	203
Almaty	204
Balqash	205
Belogore	206
Borovoe	207
Atyrau	208
Dzhaymbul	209
Zhezqazgan	210
Qaraghandy	211
Qyzylorda	212
Kokshetau	213
Qostany	214
Pavlodar	215
Petropavl	216
Semy	217
Taldyqorghan	218
Temir Tau	219
Oral	220
Oskemen	221
Shymkent	222
Other Kazak City	223

Cities in Other Countries of Central Asia

City	Code	City	Code
Kyrgyz Republic		Turkmenistan	
Bishkek	301	Ashgabat	308
Balykchy	302	Bakharden	309
Jalal-Abad	303	Mary	310
Isfana	304	Charjew	311
Kant	305	Kerki	312
Naryn	306	Takhta Bazar	313
Osh	307		
Uzbekistan			
Tashkent	314	Namangan	334
Akal'tyn	315	Nukus	335
Akkurgan	316	Samarqand	336
Almalyk	317	Sari-Osiye	337
Angren	318	Sirdaryo	338
Andijon	319	Tashaus	339
Baisun	320	Termez	340
Bekabad	321	Uzun	341
Bukhara	322	Urganch	342
Bustan	323	Farghona	343
Bukhoro	324	Khonabad	344
Gizhduvan	325	Khiva	345
Guliston	326	Chirchiq	346
Denau	327	Shahrisabz	347
Dshizak	328	Shahrixon	348
Kagan	329	Shurchi	349
Qarshi	330	Yangiobad	350
Kitab	331	Yangiyer	351
Quqon	332	Yangikurgan	352
Nawoiy	333	Yangiyo'l	353
Other City in Central Asia	354		

Other Cities of the CIS

Azerbaijan	Code	Ukraine	Code
Baku	401	Kiev	433
Nakhchivan	402	Alushta	434
Sumgyit	403	Belogori	435
Armenia		Boryslav	436
Yerevan	404	Vinnytsia	437
Ararat	405	Volynski	438
Armavir	406	Dnipropetrovsk	439
Razdan	407	Dokuhaev	440
Sevan	408	Donetsk	441
Spitak	409	Dubrovysia	442
Belarus		Zhytomyr	443
Minsk	410	Zaporizhia	444
Babrujsk	411	Ivano-Frankivsk	445
Barysau	412	Kerch	446
Brest	413	Kirovohrad	447
Vicebsk	414	Krasnodon	448
Homel	415	Luhansk	449
Hrodno	416	Lviv	450
Kirovsk	417	Nikolaev	451
Orsa	418	Obukhiv	452
Georgia		Odesa	453
Tbilisi	419	Pervomaysk	454
Batumi	420	Poltava	455
Gagra	421	Rivne	456
Zugdidi	422	Sevostopol	457
Kutaisi	423	Stakhonov	458
Poti	424	Sumy	459
Rustavi	425	Ternopil	460
Sukhumi	426	Truskovetzk	461
Tskhinvali	427	Uzhhorod	462
Moldova		Feodesiya	463
Chishinau	428	Sharikov	464
Balti	429	Sherson	465
Bendery	430	Shmelinitzki	466
Dnestrobsk	431	Cherkasy	467
Tiraspol	432	Chernihov	468
		Chernobyl	469
		Chernobtzi	470
		Tchors	471
		Yalta	472
Other City in the CIS	473		

Other Cities

Germany	Code	USA	
Berlin	501	New York	701
Bonn	502	Arizona	702
Wisbaden	503	Alaska	703
Dortmund	504	Washington	704
Dresden	505	Virginia	705
Dusseldorf	506	Georgia	706
Kelin	507	Indiana	707
Leipzig	508	California	708
Magdeburg	509	Kansas	709
Munich	510	Massachusetts	710
Nurenborg	511	Louisiana	711
Frankfurt	512	Minnesota	712
Stuttgart	513	Mississippi	713
Other Cities in Germany	514	Michigan	714
		Nevada	715
Turkey		New Jersey	716
Ankara	601	Ohio	717
Antalya	602	Pensylvania	718
Istanbul	603	South Carolina	719
Other Cities in Turkey	604	Tennessee	720
		Texas	721
		Florida	722
		North Dakota	723
		North Carolina	724
		Other locations in USA	725

Other Non-CIS Locations

Iran	
Tehran	801
Mashhad	802
Tabriz	803
Esfahan	804
Latvia	
Riga	805
Lithuania	
Kaunas	806
Klaipeda	807
China	
Beijing	808
Hong Kong	809
Harbin	810
Shanghai	811
Urunchi	812
United Arab Emirates	
Dubayy	813
Sharjab	814
Pakistan	
Islamabad	815
Karachi	816
Lahore	817
Hyderabad	818
Other Non CIS Locations	819

Occupation Codes

MAJOR GROUP 1 LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS

SUB-MAJOR AND MINOR GROUPS

- 11. Legislators and Senior Officials
- 111 Legislators
- 112 Senior Government Officials
- 113 Traditional Chiefs and Heads of Villages
- 121 Directors and Chief Executives
- 122 Specialized Managers
- 123 Managers of other services
- 131 General Managers
- 141 Religious figures

MAJOR GROUP 2 PROFESSIONALS

SUB-MAJOR GROUPS

- 211 Physicists, chemists and related professionals
- 212 Mathematicians, statisticians and related professionals
- 213 Computing professionals
- 214 Architects, engineers and related professionals
- 221 Life science professionals
- 222 Health professionals (except nursing)
- 231 College, university and higher education teaching professionals
- 232 Secondary education teaching professionals
- 233 Primary and pre-primary education teaching professionals
- 234 Special education teaching professionals
- 235 Other teaching professionals
- 241 Business professionals
- 242 Legal professionals
- 243 Archivists, librarians and related information professionals
- 244 Social and related science professionals
- 245 Writers and creative and performing artists

MAJOR GROUP 3 TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS

SUB-MAJOR GROUPS

- 311 Physical science and engineering technicians
- 312 Computer assistants and computer equipment controllers
- 313 Optical and electronic equipment controllers
- 314 Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians
- 315 Building, safety, health and quality inspectors
- 316 Technologists of the food-processing industry
- 321 Life sciences technicians and related workers
- 322 Modern health associate professionals (except nursing)

- 323 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals
- 324 Traditional medicine practitioners and faith healers
- 331 Primary education teaching associate professionals
- 332 Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals
- 333 Special education teaching associate professionals
- 341 Finance and sales associate professionals
- 342 Business services agents and trade brokers
- 343 Administrative associate professionals
- 344 Government associate professionals
- 345 Commissioned police officers and detectives
- 347 Artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals
- 348 Associate professionals of religious sphere

MAJOR GROUP 4 : CLERKS

SUB-MAJOR GROUPS

- 411 Secretaries and keyboard operating clerks
- 412 Numerical clerks
- 413 Material recording and transport clerks
- 414 Library, mail and related clerks
- 421 Cashiers, tellers and related clerks
- 422 Client information clerk

MAJOR GROUP 5 SERVICE WORKERS

SUB-MAJOR AND MINOR GROUPS

- 511 Travel attendants and guides
- 512 Housekeeping and restaurant services workers
- 513 Personal care workers
- 514 Other personal services workers
- 515 Astrologers, fortunetellers and related workers
- 516 Protective services workers
- 521 Fashion and other models
- 522 Shop salespersons and demonstrators
- 523 Stall and market salespersons
- 532 Plumbing facilities labourers
- 534 Energy supervision workers
- 541 Cinema and tele- studio workers

MAJOR GROUP 6 SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS

SUB-MAJOR GROUPS

- 611 Market gardeners and crop growers
- 612 Market-oriented animal producers
- 613 Market-oriented crop and animal producers
- 614 Forestry and related workers

- 615 Fishery workers, hunters and trappers
- 621 Subsistence agricultural, fishery and related workers

MAJOR GROUP 7 CRAFT AND RELATED WORKERS

SUB-MAJOR GROUPS

- 712 building frame and related trade workers
- 713 Building finishers and related traders
- 715 Miners and blasters, stone cutters
- 721 Metal molders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural metal prepares, and related workers
- 722 Blacksmiths, toolmakers and related workers
- 723 Machinery mechanics and fitters
- 725 Enameling and metal coatings workers
- 728 The other machine-building and a metal-working industry labourers
- 731 Precision workers in metal and related materials
- 733 Handicraft workers in wood, textile, leather and related materials
- 741 Food and related products processing trades workers
- 742 Cabinet makers, wood treaters and related trades workers
- 743 Textile and garment trades workers
- 744 Pelt, leather and shoemaking trades workers
- 745 The industry of building materials labourers
- 751 Transport workers
- 752 The communication workers
- 762 Land workers

MAJOR GROUP 8 PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS

SUB-MAJOR GROUPS

- 812 Metal-processing plant operators
- 813 Glass and ceramics kiln and related plant operators
- 815 Chemical processing plant operators
- 816 Power-generating and related plant operators
- 821 Metal and mineral products processing machine operators
- 822 Chemical products machine operators
- 823 Rubber and plastic products machine operators
- 826 Textile products machine operators
- 827 Food and related products processing machine operators
- 828 Assemblers
- 831 Railway engine drivers and related workers
- 832 Motor vehicle drivers
- 833 Agricultural, earthmoving, lifting and other mobile Materials-handling equipment operators

MAJOR GROUP 9 ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS

SUB-MAJOR GROUPS

- 911 Street vendors and related workers
- 912 Shoe cleaning and other street services elementary occupations
- 913 Domestic helpers and cleaners and related workers
- 914 Building caretakers and window cleaners
- 915 Messengers, watchers and security workers
- 921 Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
- 931 Mining and construction labourers
- 933 Transport and communication labourers
- 935 Unskilled industry workers not included in the other groups
- 941 Unskilled workers (general) for all branches of economy

Industry Codes

- 1 Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry
- 2 Forestry, logging and related service activities
- 3
- 4
- 5 Fishing, aquaculture and service activities incidental to fishing
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10 Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
- 11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying
- 13 Mining of metal ores
- 14 Other mining and quarrying
- 15 Manufacture of food products and beverages
- 16 Manufacture of tobacco products
- 17 Manufacture of textiles
- 18 Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur
- 19 Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, bags, saddlery, harness and footwear
- 20 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
- 21 Manufacture of paper and paper products
- 22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media
- 23 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
- 24 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
- 25 Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
- 26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
- 27 Manufacture of basic metals
- 28 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment

29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
30	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments,
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment
36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.
40	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
43	
45	Construction
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel
55	Hotels and restaurants
58	
60	Land transport; transport via pipelines
61	Computer and related activities
63	Other business activities
64	Post and telecommunications
65	Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
66	Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
70	Real estate activities
73	Research and development
74	Other business activities
75	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
80	Education
83	
85	Health and social work
90	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
91	Activities of membership organizations n.e.c.
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
93	Other service activities
95	Activities of private households as employers of domestic staff
99	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies

Appendix F

Explanation of Data Collection Method

Data for the First Round of data was collected using the Main Questionnaire, the Female Questionnaire and the Community Questionnaire. Because of the length of the questionnaire, and the time it would take to administer, the anthropometric data were collected during the Second Round.

Data for the Second Round were collected using a reduced version of the Main Questionnaire. Information for the Roster was updated for household members who joined the household after the time when the First Round was administered (either new members or members who rejoined the household after being away from the household). The International Migration module information was collected from those household members who had returned to the household from abroad. Health Expenditures were recollected because expenditures on medicines inadvertently had been left out of the First Round Main Questionnaire. The Food Security module was re-administered with a different time reference period than used in the First Round. The time reference was reduced from 4 weeks to 2 weeks because in the households visited at the beginning of the Second Round, a 4 week period would have included the last portion of the Ramadan period. Finally, Anthropometric data were collected for all children less than 5 years old who had been included in the roster from the First Round data.

In addition to the Second Round Main Questionnaire, the Female Questionnaire was administered to any female aged 15 to 49 who joined the household after the First Round data collection. This questionnaire is identical to the questionnaire used in the First Round.

Data from the 216 households in Sughd where information had to be excluded were collected using a Main Questionnaire that combined the questionnaire from the First Round and the additional portions of the Main Questionnaire from the Second Round. The time reference periods in the Sughd questionnaire are the same as the time reference periods used in the Second Round questionnaire. In addition, females 15 to 49 years of age were interviewed using the Female Questionnaire from the First Round.

Appendix G

Consumer Price Index 2003-2007

		<i>For the last month</i>	<i>In reference to the same month of previous year</i>	<i>From the beginning of the year</i>	<i>In reference to the same period of previous year</i>
2003	Jan	103.7	115.1	103.7	115.1
	Feb	101.5	115.5	105.3	115.3
	Mar	102.5	118.5	107.9	116.4
	April	101.4	118.0	109.5	116.8
	May	99.6	117.5	109.1	116.9
	June	99.2	117.3	108.2	117.0
	July	99.6	116.0	107.7	116.9
	Aug	99.7	116.6	107.4	116.8
	Sep	101.1	114.9	108.6	116.6
	Oct	103.8	119.1	112.7	116.9
	Nov	100.6	119.5	113.4	117.1
	Dec	100.3	113.7	113.7	113.7
2004	Jan	100.7	110.5	100.7	110.5
	Feb	100.2	109.4	100.9	109.9
	Mar	100.1	104.6	101.0	108.1
	April	100.2	101.8	101.2	106.5
	May	100.1	102.0	101.3	105.5
	June	99.7	103.8	101.0	105.2
	July	101.1	106.5	102.1	105.4
	Aug	100.5	108.7	102.7	105.8
	Sep	101.7	111.0	104.4	106.4
	Oct	101.1	109.3	105.5	106.7
	Nov	99.7	108.3	105.3	106.8
	Dec	100.4	105.7	105.7	106.8
2005	Jan	100.3	105.1	100.3	105.1
	Feb	100.9	105.5	101.2	105.3
	Mar	100.6	106.4	101.8	105.7
	April	101.9	108.4	103.8	106.4
	May	99.9	108.1	103.7	106.7
	June	100.3	109.2	104.1	107.1
	July	100.7	109.1	104.8	107.4
	Aug	100.6	109.6	105.5	107.7
	Sep	100.2	108.1	105.7	107.7
	Oct	100.2	107.4	105.9	107.7
	Nov	100.2	108.1	106.2	107.7
	Dec	100.9	107.1	107.1	107.8
2006	Jan	101.5	108.0	101.5	108.0
	Feb	100.9	108.3	102.4	108.2
	Mar	100.9	109.0	103.4	108.5
	April	102.8	110.7	106.2	109.0

		<i>For the last month</i>	<i>In reference to the same month of previous year</i>	<i>From the beginning of the year</i>	<i>In reference to the same period of previous year</i>
	May	99.8	110.6	106.0	109.3
	June	100.6	111.5	106.6	109.7
	July	100.9	112.5	107.5	110.1
	Aug	100.5	112.5	108.0	110.4
	Sep	100.9	113.5	109.0	110.8
	Oct	100.7	113.7	109.8	111.1
	Nov	101.2	115.2	111.1	111.4
	Dec	101.3	112.5	112.5	111.9
2007	Jan	100.9	100.9		
	Feb	100.8	101.7		
	Mar	100.5	102.2		
	April	100.6	102.8		
	May	100.3	103.1		
	June	100.4	103.5		
	July	101.2	104.7		
	Aug	100.9	105.7		
	Sep	106.3	112.3		
	Oct	102.3	114.9		
	Nov				
	Dec				

Appendix H

Exchange Rates

Date	NBT Official Exchange Rate Sm/US\$	Booth Exchange Rate Sm/US\$
07-Sep-07	3.4425	3.4515
11-Sep-07	3.4425	3.4525
12-Sep-07	3.4427	3.4525
13-Sep-07	3.4429	3.4535
14-Sep-07	3.4427	3.4535
17-Sep-07	3.4429	3.4549
18-Sep-07	3.4429	3.4549
19-Sep-07	3.4427	3.4565
20-Sep-07	3.4428	3.4565
21-Sep-07	3.4428	3.4605
24-Sep-07	3.4428	3.4605
25-Sep-07	3.4428	3.4595
26-Sep-07	3.443	3.4595
27-Sep-07	3.445	3.4595
28-Sep-07	3.4445	3.4585
01-Oct-07	3.4445	3.4575
02-Oct-07	3.4448	3.4595
03-Oct-07	3.4444	3.4595
04-Oct-07	3.4444	3.4595
08-Oct-07	3.4446	3.4575
09-Oct-07	3.4448	3.4585
10-Oct-07	3.4451	3.4575
11-Oct-07	3.4451	3.4575
12-Oct-07	3.4453	3.4575
16-Oct-07	3.4453	3.4585
17-Oct-07	3.4451	3.4585
18-Oct-07	3.4453	3.4605
19-Oct-07	3.4454	3.4605
22-Oct-07	3.4456	3.4609
23-Oct-07	3.4457	3.4612
24-Oct-07	3.4457	3.4625
25-Oct-07	3.4459	3.4635
26-Oct-07	3.4457	3.4628
29-Oct-07	3.4462	3.4633
30-Oct-07	3.4464	3.4657
31-Oct-07	3.4466	3.464
01-Nov-07	3.4466	3.4643
02-Nov-07	3.445	3.4637
05-Nov-07	3.4465	3.4654
07-Nov-07	3.4465	3.4685
08-Nov-07	3.4468	3.4705
09-Nov-07	3.4468	3.4705

Appendix I

Comparison of Components in Expenditure Aggregate 2003 & 2007

Table I.1. Comparison of Health Expenditures Variables TLSS03 and TLSS07

Name	2003 variable	2007 variable	Comments
Travel expenditures	M4bq7	M4bq6	
Payment for outpatient services	M4bq8_a	M4bq7	
Gifts to medical staff	M4bq8_b		Not in 2007
Prescribed medicines	M4bq13		Not in 2007 First Round questionnaire, only in Second Round and Sughd questionnaires
Non-prescribed medicines	M4bq15		Not in 2007 First Round questionnaire, only in Second Round and Sughd questionnaires
Payment for hospital food	M4cq10_1	M4c_q5b	
Payment for hospital medicines	M4cq10_2	M4c_q5c	
Payment for hospital other supplies	M4cq10_3	M4c_q5d	
Payment for hospital laboratory charges	M4cq10_4	M4c_q5e	
Payment for hospital physician charges	M4cq10_5	M4c_q5f	
Payment for hospital ancillary staff charges	M4cq10_6	M4c_q5g	
Other hospital payments	M4cq11		Not in 2007
Payment for hospital official co-payment or Government approved price		M4c_q5a	Not in 2003, not clear if it duplicates the amounts in m4c_q5b through m4c_q5g
Total paid for hospitalization		M4c_q5h	Not in 2003

Table I.2. Comparison of Transfers to Social Assistance Variables TLSS03 and TLSS07

Name	2003 variable	2007 variable	Comments
Transfers outside of household – cash	M7bq4	M8b_q4	
Transfers outside of household – in-kind	M7bq7	M8b_q7	

Table I.3 Comparison of Education Expenditures Variables TLSS03 and TLSS07

Name	2003 variable	2007 variable	Comments
Monthly payment for pre-school	M3aq5	M3aq4	
Average monthly payment for transportation	M3bq19	M3bq17	TLSS07 specifies academic year 2006-2007, TLSS03 does not specify academic year

Payment for school fees for past academic year		M3bq18	Not in TLSS03
Payment for school uniforms for past academic year	M3bq21	M3bq19	TLSS07 specifies academic year 2006-2007, TLSS03 does not specify academic year
Payment for textbooks and other instruction materials for past academic year	M3bq22	M3bq20	TLSS07 specifies academic year 2006-2007, TLSS03 does not specify academic year
Payment for school supplies for past academic year	M3bq23	M3bq21	TLSS07 specifies academic year 2006-2007, TLSS03 does not specify academic year
Payment for means and/or lodging for past academic year	M3bq24	M3bq22	TLSS07 specifies academic year 2006-2007, TLSS03 does not specify academic year
Payment for school repair, purchase of school equipment and other similar expenses for past academic year	M3bq25	M3bq23	TLSS07 specifies academic year 2006-2007, TLSS03 does not specify academic year
Payment for other expenses for past academic year	M3bq26	M3bq24	TLSS07 specifies academic year 2006-2007, TLSS03 does not specify academic year
Total payment for past academic year (if cannot estimate separate costs)	M3bq27	M3bq25	TLSS07 specifies academic year 2006-2007, TLSS03 does not specify academic year
Additional fees in cash or in-kind		M3bq26a-m3bq26d	Not in TLSS03
Hours of service provided to school		M3bq	Not in TLSS03
Payments for tutoring		M3bq34, m3bq35	Not in TLSS03

Table I.4. Comparison of Housing Expenditures Variables TLSS03 and TLSS07

Name	2003 variable	2007 variable	Comments
Actual monthly rent	M6aq17	M7a_q18	
Average monthly water expenditures	M6bq9	M7cq13_1 to m7cq13_7	2007 collects water payments separately by average time interval for payment
Payment to others to carry water		M7c_q19	Not in 2003
Average monthly payment for central heating	M6bq14	M7b_q3	
Winter – average monthly expenditure for firewood	M6bq34_1	M7bq19a1	
Winter – average monthly expenditure for coal	M6bq34_3	M7bq19a2	
Winter – average monthly expenditure for oil/kerosene	M6bq34_5	M7bq19a3	
Winter – average monthly expenditure for diesel fuel	M6bq34_7	M7bq19a4	
Winter – average monthly	M6bq34_9	M7bq19a5	

expenditure for other			
Summer – average monthly expenditure for firewood	M6bq34_2	M7bq19b1	
Winter – average monthly expenditure for coal	M6bq34_4	M7bq19b2	
Summer – average monthly expenditure for oil/kerosene	M6bq34_6	M7bq19b3	
Summer – average monthly expenditure for diesel fuel	M6bq34_8	M7bq19b4	
Summer – average monthly expenditure for other	M6bq34_0	M7bq19b5	
Last electric bill amount	M6bq22	M7b_q10	
Last electric bill number of months	M6bq23	M7b_q11	
Last landline phone bill amount	M6bq37	M7b_q22	
Last landline phone bill number of months	M6bq38	M7b_q23	
Last month mobile phone charges	M6bq40	M7b_q25	
Last month charges for public phones, phone cards, paid to neighbors	M6bq42	M7b_q27	
Estimated rent	M6aq15	M7a_q16	
Actual mortgage		M7a_q15	Not in 2003
Gas cylinder		M7b_q17	Not in 2003

Table I.5. Comparison of Agriculture Expenditures Variables TLSS03 and TLSS07

Name	2003 variable	2007 variable	Comments
Payment to owner for rented land during last cropping season	m11a2q11	M12a2q11	
Payment for hired labor in last cropping season	m11d1_4		
Payment for rental of agricultural equipment in last cropping season	m11d2_4		
Payment for seeds in last cropping season	m11d3_4		
Payment for seedlings in last cropping season	m11d4_4		
Payment for nitrate in last cropping season	m11d5_4		
Payment for superfosphate in last cropping season	m11d6_4		
Payment for manure in last cropping season	m11d7_4		
Payment for pesticides in last cropping season	m11d8_4		
Payment for herbicides in last cropping season	m11d9_4		
Payment for fuel for agricultural use in last cropping season	m11d10_4		
Payment for other agricultural	m11d11_4		

Name	2003 variable	2007 variable	Comments
inputs in last cropping season			
Payment for feed for cows in last 12 months	m11e1_8		
Payment for vet services for cows in last 12 months	m11e1_9		
Payment for other expenses for cows in last 12 months	m11e1_10		
Payment for feed for beef cattle in last 12 months	m11e2_8		
Payment for vet services for beef cattle in last 12 months	m11e2_9		
Payment for other expenses for beef cattle in last 12 months	m11e2_10		
Payment for feed for pigs in last 12 months	m11e3_8		
Payment for vet services for pigs in last 12 months	m11e3_9		
Payment for other expenses for pigs in last 12 months	m11e3_10		
Payment for feed for sheep in last 12 months	m11e4_8		
Payment for vet services for sheep in last 12 months	m11e4_9		
Payment for other expenses for sheep in last 12 months	m11e4_10		
Payment for feed for goats in last 12 months	m11e5_8		
Payment for vet services for goats in last 12 months	m11e5_9		
Payment for other expenses for goats in last 12 months	m11e5_10		
Payment for feed for poultry in last 12 months	m11e6_8		
Payment for vet services for poultry in last 12 months	m11e6_9		
Payment for other expenses for poultry in last 12 months	m11e6_10		
Payment for feed for horses in last 12 months	m11e7_8		
Payment for vet services for horses in last 12 months	m11e7_9		
Payment for other expenses for horses in last 12 months	m11e7_10		
Payment for feed for donkeys/mules in last 12 months	m11e8_8		
Payment for vet services for donkeys/mules in last 12 months	m11e8_9		
Payment for other expenses for	m11e8_10		

Name	2003 variable	2007 variable	Comments
donkeys/mules in last 12 months			
Payment for feed for beehives in last 12 months	m11e9_8		
Payment for vet services for beehives in last 12 months	m11e9_9		
Payment for other expenses for beehives in last 12 months	m11e9_10		
Payment for feed for rabbits in last 12 months	m11e10_8		
Payment for vet services for rabbits in last 12 months	m11e10_9		
Payment for other expenses for rabbits in last 12 months	m11e1010		
Payment for feed for fish in last 12 months	m11e11_8		
Payment for vet services for fish in last 12 months	m11e11_9		
Payment for other expenses for fish in last 12 months	m11e1110		
Payment for feed for other livestock in last 12 months	m11e12_8		
Payment for vet services for other livestock in last 12 months	m11e12_9		
Payment for other expenses for other livestock in last 12 months	m11e1210		

Table I.6. Comparison of Food Items TLSS03 and TLSS07

2003	2007
Bread	Bread
Non (bread)	Non (bread)
Flour	Flour
Grain	
Rice	Rice
Macaroni products	Macaroni products
Other grain products (e.g. bulgar wheat)	
Onions, garlic	Onion
	Garlic
Potatoes	Potatoes
Tomatoes	Tomatoes
Carrots	Carrots
Beans & peas	
Other Vegetables	Other vegetables
Apples	Apples
Citrus fruits	
Grapes	Grapes
Other fresh fruit	Other fresh fruit
Dried fruits and nuts	Dried fruits
	Dried nuts

2003	2007
Preserved fruits, vegetables	Preserved fruits
	Preserved vegetables
Beef	Beef
Chicken	Chicken
Lamb	Lamb
Other meat products	Other meat products
Fish	Fresh fish
	Canned fish
	Salted fish
Eggs	Eggs
Fresh milk	Fresh milk
	Powdered milk
Other dairy products	Other dairy products
Vegetable oil, animal fat	Vegetable oil
	Animal fat
Tea, coffee	Tea
	Coffee
Salt	Salt
Sugar	Sugar
Confectionary, caramel and biscuits, cakes etc.	
	Wheat
	Cereals
	Dried beans, pulses
	Other grain products
	Cabbage
	Cauliflower
	Cucumber
	Mushrooms
	Oranges
	Watermelon, melon
	Pumpkin
	Pork
	Sausages
	Canned Meat
	Butter
	Ghee
	Soft drinks
	Mineral water
	Sweets
	Jam
	Ice cream
	Chocolate
	Pastries
	Beer
	Wine
	Alcoholic drinks
	Meals consumed outside the home
	Non alcoholic drinks consumed outside the home

2003	2007
	Alcoholic drinks consumed outside the home