Reference Manual

Africa Region Poverty Program for Harmonized Household Surveys (SHIP)

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April 2012

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0. Chapter 0: Harmonized Household Surveys

Based on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) needs, each year many countries conduct new household surveys in Africa. To ensure the quality and transparency of the data, it is critical to document the procedures of compiling consumption aggregation and other indicators so that the results can be duplicated with ease. This process enables consistency and continuity that make temporal and cross-country comparisons consistent and more reliable.

This manual presents detailed guidelines for compiling household survey data into a set of most commonly available variables from various types of household surveys. However, users also need to consult other literature on household consumption aggregation.[1]

Four harmonized data files will be prepared for each survey to generate a set of harmonized variables that have same variable names, definitions and the procedures of compiling these variables will be extensively documented. Invariably, in each survey, questions will be asked in a slightly different way, which poses challenges on consistent definition of harmonized variables. The harmonized household survey data present the best available variables with harmonized definition, but not identical variables. The three harmonized data files

a) **Module I: Individual level file** (Labor force indicators in a separate file): This file has information on basic characteristics of individuals such as age and sex, literacy, education, health, anthropometry and child survival.
b) **Module II: Labor force file**: This file has information on labor force including employment/unemployment, earnings, sectors of employment, etc.
c) **Module III: Household level file**: This file has information on household expenditure, household head characteristics (age and sex, level of education, employment), housing amenities, assets, and access to infrastructure and services.
d) **Module IV: Household Expenditure file:** This file has consumption/expenditure aggregates by consumption groups according to Purpose (COICOP) of Household Consumption of the UN.

All files should be named according to this manual (Refer Appendix 1: Naming Convention). All data editing checks (cleaning and assumptions) should be documented in the computer programs as comments, and the computer programs should be attached in the appropriate sequence. In addition, five sub-directories should be created under the main directory named after each survey (refer Appendix 2: Organization of Directories).

[1] Deaton, Angus and Salman Zaidi (2002), Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates for Welfare Analysis, Living Standards Measurements Study Working Paper Number 135, The World Bank: Washington DC.

1. Chapter 1: Module I – Harmonized Individual-Level File

This module consists of information on individuals in the household and covers approximately forty quantitative indicators. The information is organized into 5 sections that provide basic demographic and other socio-economic data such as age, sex and marital status of individuals, occupation, child malnutrition etc. among others..

1.1. Sample, Geography and Basic Household Identifier

No	NAME	LABEL AND CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS AND CORRECTIONS
1	**COUNTRY**	**Country code** *Refer Annexure 1 for country codes.*	String variable, of 3 character length. To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
2	**REGION**	**Region code**	Codes vary by country. To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
2b	**PROVINCE**	**Province code**	Codes vary by country. To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
2c	**DISTRICT**	**District code**	Codes vary by country. To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
3	**HID**	**Household unique identification**	String variable, length varies by country. To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
4	**SURVEYR**	**Year of survey**	To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
5	**RURURB**	**Area of residence** *1 = Rural* *2 = Urban*	To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
6	**HHSIZE**	**Household members**	Total # of residents (regular members) in the household, excluding maids and servants
6b	**HHSIZE_S**	**Household members including servants**	Total # of residents (regular members) in the household, including maids and servants
7	**WTA_HH**	**Individual weighting coefficient**	Country-specific. Weighting co-efficient to derive individual level indicators. To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
8	**WTA_POP**	**Population weighting coefficient** WTA_POP=WTA_HH*HH SIZE	Weighting co-efficient to derive population-level indicators.

1.2. Basic Demographic Characteristics

No	NAME	LABEL AND CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS AND CORRECTIONS
I1	**INDID**	**Individual identification**	This variable uniquely identifies the members of a household. Sequentially numbered from 1 for the household head to *N* (household size).

I2	**SEX**	**Sex** *1 = Male* *0 = Female*	Sex of the individual
I3	**RELAT**	**Relationship to household Head** *1 = Head* *2 = Spouse* *3 = Child* *4 = Father/Mother* *5 = Grandchild* *6 = Son-in-law/daughter-in-law* *7 = Other relative* *8 = Domestic help/paying boarder* *9 = None relative*	This refers to the relationship of each household member to the household HEAD. Each household must have only ***one*** head.
I4	**HEAD**	**Household Head** 0 = No 1 = Yes	Household head is assigned based on reported household head status. The head of household is defined by the household itself. Check to ascertain that a household has only one unique household head
I5	**MARSTAT**	**Marital status** *1 = Never married* *2 = Married monogamous* *3 = Married polygamous* *4 =Common law, union coutumiere, union libre, living together* *5 = Divorced/Separated* *6 = Widowed*	If polygamous status is not reported, check to find polygamous status in a household by counting the number of spouses in a household
I6	**SP_PRES**	**Spouse present** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Code on the basis of a question that asks Whether or not the spouse lives in the household. Some surveys instead ask for length of absence. If absence is more than 6 months code as 0 (No).
I7	**AGEY**	**Age in completed years**	Ages >= 99 must be coded as 98. *Missing values* should be left as missing. For children <= 60 months, check consistency with age in months to get correct age in completed years.
I8	**ETHNICITY**	**Ethnicity**	Codes vary by country.
I9	**LANGUAGE**	**Language usually speak**	Codes vary by country.
I10	**RELIGION**	**Religion**	Codes vary by country.

1.3. Literacy and Education

No	NAME	LABEL AND CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS AND CORRECTIONS
I11	**LITERACY**	**Literacy status** *1 = Can read and write* *2 = Cannot read or write* *3 = Cannot be determined*	For people aged 5 and over only. Value must be missing for all others.
I12	**EVERATTD**	**Ever attended school** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Country-specific. All persons aged 5 and above. Value must be missing for others.
I13	**ATSCHOOL**	**Currently enrolled in school** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	. Code using the question that explicitly asks for enrollment over the past 12 months. Do not use the question that asks for current attendance. Use current attendance only if enrollment question is missing. In such surveys record this in the comments. Code as 0 if EVERATTD is 0. Code as system missing if EVERATTD is missing.
I14	**EDLEVEL_AR**	**Highest level of education completed** *0 = No education* *1 = Pre-school/ Primary not completed* *2 = Completed primary, but less than completed lower secondary* *3 = Completed lower secondary (or post-primary vocational education) but less than completed upper secondary* *4 = Completed upper secondary (or extended vocational/technical education)* *5 = Post secondary technical* *6 = University and higher* *7 = Formal adult education or literacy program* *9 = Other*	Code for all individuals who were administered the Education section. If a person is currently in school and in the highest year of a level, then his/her highest level of education completed should be pushed down by one level. For example, if a person is currently enrolled in P6, then his/her level should be coded as 1(Pre-school/ Primary, not completed). Individuals enrolled in higher/ University level are coded as 6 (University and higher) regardless of whether it is completed or not. If there are more than 1 percent of missing values please see supervisor
I15	**EDYEARS**	***Years of completed education*** 0 = pre-school 1 = grade 1 2 = grade 2 .	Code for all individuals who were administered the Education section. For individuals who are currently enrolled in school, their years of education completed correspond to the class *currently attending*

		. . 99 = unspecified/incomparable	*minus one*. For individuals who are not currently enrolled in school, the years of completed education corresponds to the highest level of education completed. This is a continuous variable of the number of years of formal schooling completed. It is constructed only if the survey asked number of year of education or highest grade level completed; otherwise, the values are constructed as missing. The years of education that each grade corresponds to varies by country, for example - some countries may have 5 or 6 years of primary school, 3 years of lower-secondary school, while other countries may have 4 years of primary school and 4 years of lower-secondary school,. For higher education, the grades/years may not have been asked explicitly in the survey questionnaire. In such cases The variable should be constructed based on the following assumptions. **1)** If the individual has completed the tertiary education specified, add to years of completed education - 4 years for BA/BSc, 6 years for MA/MSc, and 8 Years for PhD after the completion of secondary education. **2)** If the individual has not completed tertiary education or completion cannot be ascertained, add to years of completed education – 2 years for BA/BSc , 5 years for MA/MSc , and 7 years for PhD. The variable does not take into account the actual number of years required to reach this grade level, in other words, first grade repeated three times only counts as 1 year of schooling.
I16	**EDYEARS_AT**	**Years of education for currently enrolled** 0 = pre-school 1 = grade 1 2 = grade 2 . .	Code this variable only for individuals currently enrolled in school. Otherwise code as missing. Code years of education corresponding to the current grade being attended.

		. 99 = unspecified/incomparable	
I17	**SCHLTYP**	**Type of school attending** *1 = Public* *2 = Private* *9 = Other*	Code only for individuals currently attending school (ATSCHOOL=1). Value must be missing for others.

1.4. Health

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS AND CORRECTIONS
I18	**MORB_TR**	**Time reference for variable MORBID (weeks)**	Number of weeks. By convention, 1 month = 4 weeks
I19	**MORBID**	**Morbidity last MORB_TR** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Has the person been sick or injured in the past X weeks? See time reference (MORB_TR) in 19a.
I20	**RTREATM**	**Sought medical attention** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Only for sick individuals (MORBID=1).
I21	**HLTHFAC**	**Health provider visited** *1 = Hospital* *2 = Clinics* *3 = Dispensary, health center, health post* *4 = Outreach* *5 = Pharmacy* *6 = Traditional healer* *9 = Other*	Only for individuals with RTREATM=1 Code for all individuals who reported it in the survey irrespective of whether they sought medical attention.
I22	**OWHPROVD**	**Ownership of health provider visited** *1 = Public* *2 = Private - modern medicine* *3 = Private - traditional healers* *4 = Missionary/NGO* *9 = Other*	Code only for all individuals who visited a health care facility.

1.5. Child Survival and Anthropometry for Children Aged 0-60 Months

No	NAME	LABEL AND CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS AND CORRECTIONS
I23	**AGEM**	**Age of child in completed**	*Only for children aged 0 - 60 months; otherwise code as missing*

			Missing values should be left as missing.
I24	**WHDELIV**	**Who helped assist Childbirth** *1 = Trained Birth Attendant* *2 = Traditional Birth Attendant* *3 = Relative/friend* *9 = Other*	For children aged 0-60 months.
I25	**VCARD**	**Child has vaccine card** *1 = Yes* *2 = No, but child has been vaccinated* *3 = No, child never vaccinated*	
I26	**BCG**	**Child immunized against BCG** *1 = Yes* *0 = No* *9 = Don't know*	For children aged 0-60 months. BCG is the vaccine against tuberculosis.
I26	**POLIO_DO**	**Number of doses of Polio received** *0 = No dose* *1 = One dose* *2 = Two doses* *3 = Three doses* *4 = More than three doses* *9 = Unspecified number of doses*	For children aged 0-60 months. Also referred to as OPV. If Polio given but number of doses unknown or not specified, code 9.
I27	**DPT_DOSE**	**Number of doses of DPT received** *0 = No dose* *1 = One dose* *2 = Two doses* *3 = Three doses* *4 = More than three doses* *9 = Unspecified number of doses*	For children aged 0-60 months. Three doses refer to full immunization against Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus.
I28	**MEASLES**	**Child immunized against measles** *1 = Yes* *0 = No* *9 = Don't know*	For children aged 0-60 months.
I29	**VACCINE**	**Immunization status of Child** *1 = Fully immunized* *2 = Partially immunized* *3 = Immunized but no*	For children aged 0-60 months. *Fully immunized* refers to:- (a) BCG (1 or more doses). (b) Three or more doses of Polio (1-2-3). 3 or more doses may include Polio at birth

		information on completeness *4 = Not immunized*	(Polio-0). (c) Three or more doses of DPT (1-2-3) and (d) Measles (1 or more doses).
I30	**WEIGHT**	**Weight of Child (kg)**	For children aged 0-60 months.
I31	**HEIGHT**	**Height of Child (cms)**	For children aged 0-60 months. By convention 1 cm = 10 mms 1 inch = 2.54 cms.

Note:

a) For any variable not collected in a country, variable should be created and left as system missing (.) in the final harmonized aggregated expenditure file.
b) Variables in the data files must follow the sequence in which they appear in the manual..

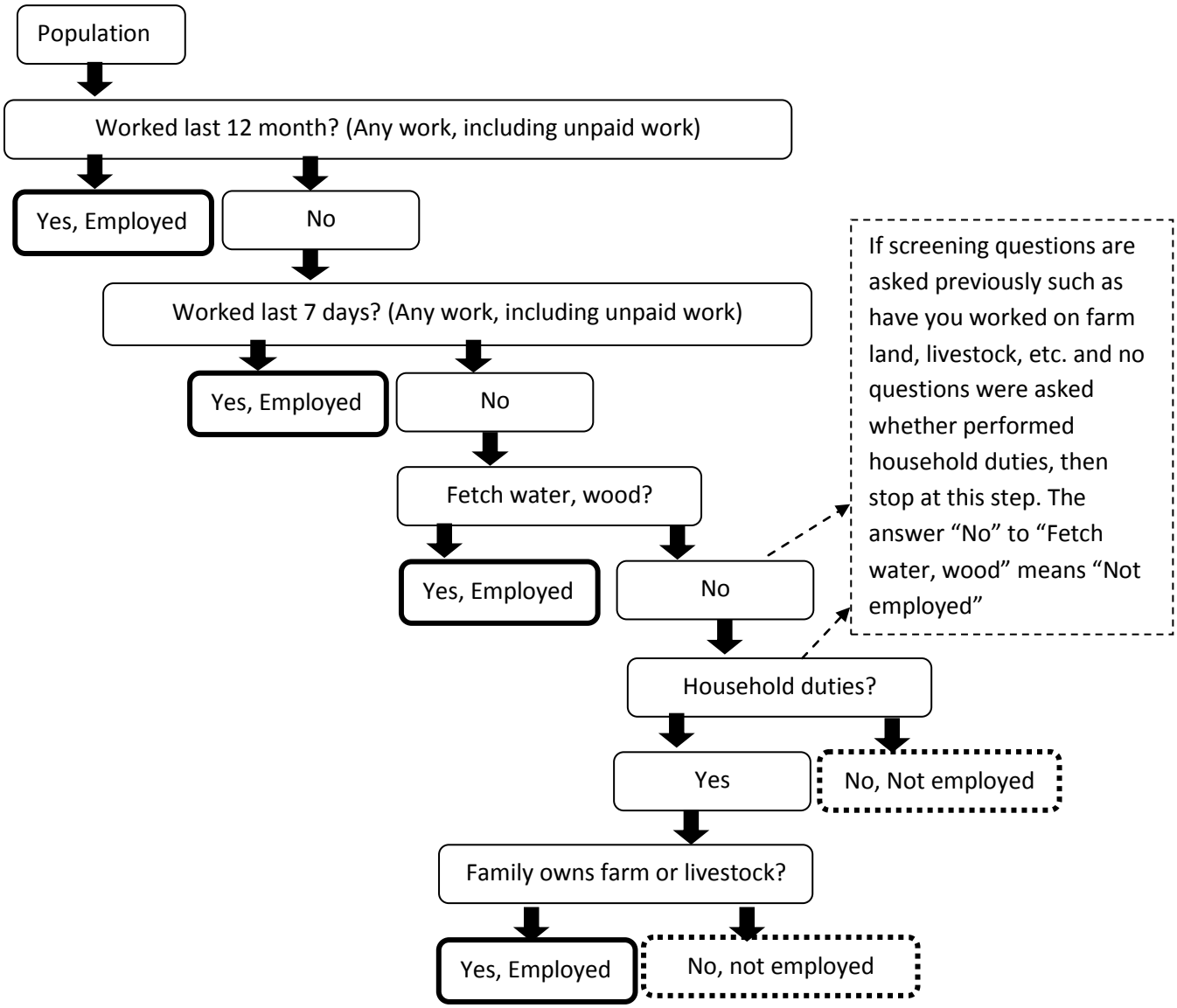
1. Chapter 2: Module II – Harmonized Labor Variables

Note: Informal labor participation is a norm among African countries and evidences have shown that the informal workers often under report their economic activities, especially for individuals who report domestic duties as their main activity. These individuals inevitably undertake some unpaid economic activity such as cultivating, raising livestock, fetching water, collecting wood, etc. (Preparing meals for the family and caring for own children are not classified as economic activities by ILO standards.)

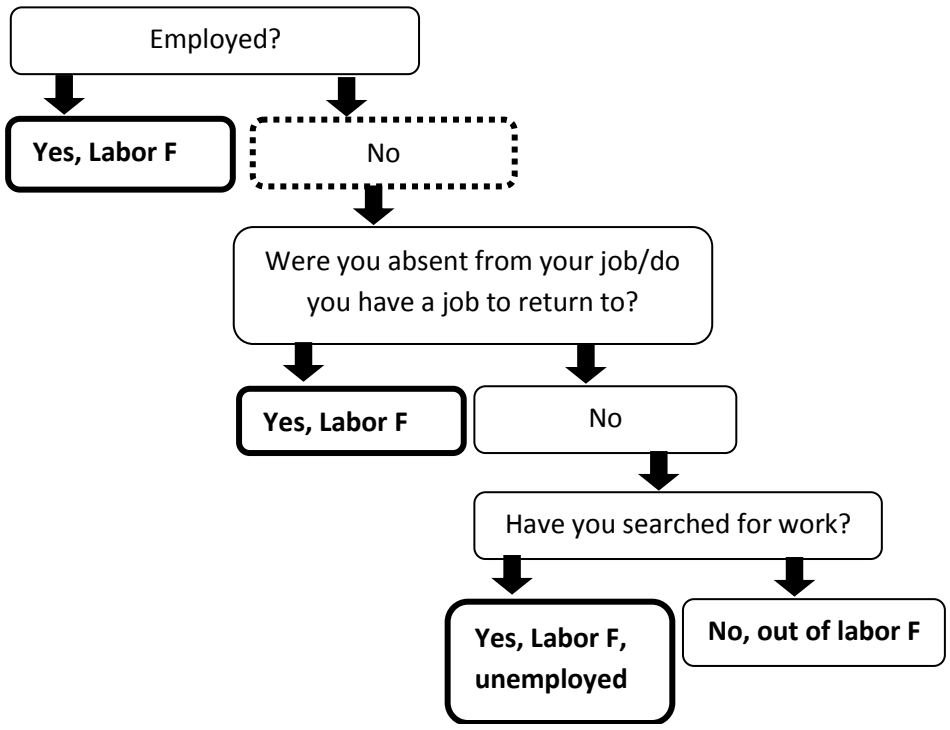
This manual tries to reclassify the employment status of these individuals who claim household duties as their main activity . Because labor force questionnaires are significantly different from one another, it is not possible to provide a set of very specific steps that one can follow to classify employment status in Africa. The diagram below illustrates the logic used to classify unpaid economic activities. This logic is based on a research on underreporting labor participation in Tanzania. It found that many unpaid family workers, especially women, under report their economic activities due to poor questionnaire design. For details refer to Bardasi, Beegle, Dillon and Serneels "Do Labor Statistics Depend on How and to Whom the Questions Are Asked", World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 5192.

Additionally, because informal economic activities are so common, there are often missing values for the sectors of employment. To remedy this situation we designed a variable called “EMPFRM_1” and “EMPFRM_2” classifying primary and secondary employment respectively into two categories “Farm” and “Nonfarm” activities. Everyone who had a job in last year or last 7 days, must be classified into either Farm or Nonfarm activities using any information available in the survey that might help in this classification. (less than one percent of missing values are allowed).

Definition of Employment in Africa Region



Definition of Unemployment and Labor Force in Africa Region



(Variables with sequence number starting with L are labor force variables; other variables are imported from other Individual/ household level SHIP files. Generate for all individuals)

2.1. Identification, Individual, Educational and Training Variables Relevant to Labor

No	NAME	LABEL AND CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS AND CORRECTIONS
1	**COUNTRY**	**Country code**	To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
2	**REGION**	**Region code**	To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
2b	**PROVINCE**	**Province code**	To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
2c	**DISTRICT**	**District code**	To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
3	**HID**	**Household unique identification**	To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
4	**SURVEYR**	**Year of survey**	To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
5	**RURURB**	**Area of residence** *1 = Rural* *2 = Urban*	To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
7	**WTA_HH**	**Individual weighting coefficient**	To be merged from Expenditure-level file. To obtain population estimates, this is the weight to be used in all calculations referring to individuals.
I1	**INDID**	**Individual**	To be merged from Individual level file

		identification	
I2	**SEX**	**Sex** *1 = Male* *0 = Female*	To be merged from Individual level file
I3	**RELAT**	**Relationship to household Head** *1 = Head* *2 = Spouse* *3 = Child* *4 = Father/Mother* *5 = Grandchild* *6 = Son/daughter-in-law* *7 = Other relative* *8 = Domestic help/paying boarder* *9 = None relative*	To be merged from Individual level file.
I4	**HEAD**	**Household Head** *0 = No* *1 = Yes*	To be merged from Individual level file.
I5	**MARSTAT**	**Marital status** *1 = Never married* *2 = Married monogamous* *3 = Married polygamous* *4 =Common law, union coutumière, union libre, living together* *5 = Divorced/Separated* *6 = Widowed*	To be merged from Individual-level file.
I7	**AGEY**	**Age in completed years**	To be merged from Individual-level file.
I11	**LITERACY**	**Literacy status** *1 = Can read and write* *2 = Cannot read or write* *3 = Cannot be determined*	To be merged from Individual level file
I12	**EVERATTD**	**Ever attended school** *0 = No* *1 = Yes*	To be merged from Individual level file.
I14	**EDLEVEL_AR**	**Education level** *0 = No education* *1 = Pre-school* *Primary, incomplete* *2 = Primary*	To be merged from Individual level file

		completed but less than lower secondary completed *3 = Lower secondary completed (or post-primary vocational education) but less than upper secondary completed* *4 = Completed upper secondary* *5 = University and higher* *6 = Any post secondary technical education* *7 = Adult education or literacy program* *9 = Other*	
I15	**EDYEARS**	**Years of education** *0 = pre-school* *1 = grade 1* *2 = grade 2.* *.* *99 = unspecified / incomparable*	To be merged from Individual level file.
E65	**FDPINDEX**	**Regional food price deflators**	To be merged from expenditure level file
E70	**CPI2005_DEF**	**CPI Deflator**	To be merged from expenditure level file
E71	**PPP2005**	**2005 PPP exchange rate**	To be merged from expenditure level file

2.2. Labor-force: vocational training

No	NAME	LABEL AND CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS AND CORRECTIONS
L1	**EMPLEDU**	**Post school vocational training** *0 = No* *1 = Yes*	Code as 1 (YES) if the individual has ever attended or is currently attending post school vocational training, otherwise code as 0 (NO).
L2	**SVYAGE**	**Lower age cut off for employment svy**	The lower age cutoff for individuals who were administered the employment section.
L3	**EMPLEDU_TU**	**Time Unit of course duration** *1=Days* *2=Weeks* *3=Months* *4=Years*	Categorical variables to capture the unit of time for the duration of the course.
L4	**EMPLEDU_TIME**	**Number of EMPLEDU_TU**	Continuous variable to capture the duration of the course.
L5	**EMPLEDU_CER**	**Highest certificate**	The name of the certificate earned. Codes

		obtained	will vary with the country
L6	**EMPLEDU_SCHLTYP**	**Type of Training Institute** 1=*Public* *2=Private* *9=Other*	Code only if EMPLEDU=1. Leave as missing if EMPLEDU is not equal to 1.
L7	**APPREN**	**Apprenticeship** *0 = No* *1 = Yes*	Code as 1 (YES), if the individual **HAD** participated in an apprenticeship. *Note: If currently working as an apprentice, **DO NOT** code as 1 here (**code as 0**). It will be included in variable EMPTYPE_WB_1 and/or _2*

2.3. Screening questions and primary employment

No	NAME	LABEL AND CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS AND CORRECTIONS
L8	**WORKED_Y**	**Labor force screening last year** *0 = No* *1 = Yes* *99=The question is not in the survey*	Use 12 month employment section only. Code as 1 (YES), if the individual performed an economic activity for cash or for in-kind payment or for barter or for self-consumption for any length of time during the past 12 month, otherwise code as 0 (NO).
L9	**WORKED _7**	**Labor force screening last 7 days** *0 = No* *1 = Yes* *99= The question is not in the survey*	Use 7 day employment section only. Code as 1 (YES), if the individual performed an economic activity for cash or for in-kind payment or for barter or for self-consumption for any length of time during last 7 days, otherwise code as 0 (NO). Code as 0 (No), if a person has a job but was absent for last 7 days or more. Do not re-code missing values.
L10	**ABSENT**	**Absent for 7 days or more** *0 = No* *1 = Yes* *99 = The question is not in the survey*	Use 7 day employment section only. **If WORKED_7 = 1 then code as missing value** (skip the variable) If WORKED_7 = 0, then code accordingly Code as 1 (YES), if the person has a job but was absent from it for any reason (sick, other leave, temp. layoff, is about to start work etc.), otherwise code as 0 (NO). Thus all individuals who did not work in the

			past 7 days and do not have a job to go back to are coded as 0(NO).
L11	**LOOKJOB_TU**	**Up to xx weeks**	If both a 7 day and 12 month employment section is present in a survey use only the 7 day employment section to code this variable Record the reference time period (in weeks) for which the question is asked. If the question gives a range of reference period, take the longest time period up to 4 weeks. 4 weeks is the time period defined by the ILO *Note: (7 days = 1 week)*
L12	**LOOKJOB**	**Looked for job in last "LOOKJOB_TU" weeks** *0 = No* *1 = Yes* *99 = The question is not in the survey*	If both a 7 day and 12 month employment section is present in a survey use only the 7 day employment section to code this variable. Code as 1 (YES) if **BOTH** the following conditions are satisfied, otherwise code as 0 (NO). 1. The individual did not perform an economic activity for cash or in-kind payment in the last 7 days. 2. The individual looked for a job in the LOOKJOB_TU weeks.
L13	**FETCHWOOD**	**Fetched wood for the household** *0= No* *1= Yes* *99 = The question is not in the survey*	Code as 1 (YES) if the individual fetched wood for his/her own household, otherwise code 0 (NO). Based on UN definition of SSN, Fetching wood is an economic activity.
L14	**FETCHWATER**	**Fetched water for the household** *0= No* *1= Yes* *99 = The question is not in the survey*	Code as 1 (YES) if the individual fetched water for his/her own household, otherwise code 0 (NO). Based on UN definition of SSN, Fetching water is an economic activity.
L15	**NOTLAB_WB**	**Reason not in labor force** *0 = In labor force* *1 = Household duties* *2 = Retired* *3 = Student* *4 = Dependent (too old or too young to*	Use information from all sections (12 months or 7 days) that ask this question. First use information from the 12 month section. For all missing values and observations coded as 9, use the 7 day section.

		work) *5 = Disabled/ill* *6 = Discouraged worker* *9 = Other*	Reason for not being in the labor force: If LABFORCE_WB=1 then code as 0, otherwise if LABFORCE_WB=0 then code according to responses. Code as 4 (Dependent), if the response is 'dependent' or 'too old' or 'too young' or if the individual is **below 5 years of age**.
L16	**EMPLHOME**	**Employment in household duties in own house** 0 = No 1 = Yes 99= The question is not in the survey	This variable is created to capture those individuals who were incorrectly classified as out of the labor force because in the questionnaire design, they had an option of reporting 'domestic duties' as their activity. Construct this variable in 2 stages:- **Stage1: Identifying individuals engaged in household duties** An individual is classified as engaged in household duties if **ALL** the following conditions are met:- 1. Did not work in the past 1 year (WORKED_Y != 1) 2. Did not work in the past 7 days (WORKED_7 != 1) 3. Was not absent from work (ABSENT != 1) 4. Performed household duties (notlab_wb=1). *Note: Performed household duties should be checked from the responses used to code NOTLAB_WB. If no question can be found to code NOTLAB_WB, use information from the section on household chores*. **Stage 2: Checking for relevant conditions to classify individuals identified above as EMPLHOME** If such an individual belongs to a household that carries out agricultural activities (farming/ sharecropping/ hunting/ fishing/ logging/forestry/raising livestock/bee-keeping). Then, such an individual should be considered as employed and coded as 1, otherwise code as zero.

L17	**EMPTYPE_WB_1**	**Type of employment, primary job** 1 = Wage & salaried worker 2 = Self-employed with employees 3 =Self-employed w/o employees 4= Employer 5 = Domestic employees (work for compensation for private house) 6 = Family worker 7= Apprentice 9 = volunteer 99=Other/ Not known/ Missing.	To generate this variable look for all available information in the following sequence:- **1.** First use the longest recall period (e.g. 12 month recall period) to code this variable. **2.** Replace the value of missing (coded 99) and volunteer/other (coded 9) based on information provided in sections with lesser recall periods (e.g. 7 day recall period) **3.** Replace the value of the missing (coded 99) and volunteer/other (coded 9) based on information provided in other sections of the survey that identify an individual with an activity in the survey sections on 'agriculture' and 'enterprise'. Look explicitly for individual level information (i.e. the person responsible or working at the farm/enterprise). Match individual IDs from enterprise/farm sections with those recorded in the individual level file. **4.** Replace the value of the missing (coded 99) and volunteer/other (coded 9) based on information provided at the household or farm or enterprise level. If the household is involved in any agricultural then code the household head as 3 (self-employed without employees). If the household owns a household enterprise, then code the household head as 2 (self-employed with employees or 3 (self-employed without employees) based on number of employees. If no information on the number of employees is available then code as 3 (self-employed without employees). **5.** Replace the value of the missing (coded 99) and volunteer/other (coded 9) based on EMPLHOME/ FETCHWOOD/ FETCHWATER. If EMPLHOME=1 OR FETCHWOOD=1 OR FETCHWATER=1 then code such individuals as 6 (Family worker).

			In questionnaires that do not explicitly ask for primary and secondary jobs (eg. Malawi), ascertain the primary and secondary job by comparing and ranking the jobs in descending order of the time spent in each kind of job. The comparison should be made from all sections (labor, enterprise, agriculture etc.), that ask questions over the past 12 months. Thus the job which takes most work hours is the primary job. **However, even while following this methodology the above-mentioned sequence must be maintained, i. e. 12 month questions must be given precedence over 7 day questions and so on.** *Category definitions* 1) *Wage and salaried* worker is an individual employed by others outside the household including workers who are paid on a daily or hourly basis or based on task. 2) *Self-employed with employees* is an individual who runs a (farm or non-farm) household enterprise or farm that employs at least one non-household member for pay during the reference period. 3) A *self-employed* without employee is an individual who works alone with no paid employees. May have other family members categorized as family or family unpaid workers. May have an apprentice. Sometimes coded as "own account" worker in questionnaires. *4)* An *employer* owns an incorporated business separate from the household, with paid employees. It could also be a large commercial farm. This category is coded only if reported as employer in the questionnaire. 5) *Apprentice* may or may not be paid 6) *Family worker* can be farm or non-

			farm. Note that family workers may be paid or unpaid. 7) The term *household enterprise* refers to a non-farm business or home production activity that is run by household members. It need not be physically located at the household dwelling unit. It refers to both :– a) Businesses engaged in market based transactions and b) Activities designed to produce home consumption.
L18	**EMP_IND_SVY_1**	**Industry classification for primary employment**	Use information from all sections (12 months or 7 days) that ask this question. First use information from the 12 month section. For all missing values and observations coded as 9, use the 7 day section. Keep the original classification of the survey. Most countries follow the ISIC classification.
L19	**INDUSTRY_1**	**1 digit Industry classification for primary employment** *1 = Agriculture and Fishing* *2 = Mining* *3 = Manufacturing* *4 = Electricity and Utilities* *5 = Construction* *6 = Commerce* *7 = Transportation, Storage and Communication* *8 = Financial, Insurance and Real Estate* *9 = Services: Public Administration* *10 = Other Services* *11 = Unspecified*	Use information from all sections (12 months/7 days/any other section) that may provide information. First use information from the 12 month section. For all missing values and observations coded as 9, use the 7 day section. If data allows generation of EMP_IND_SVY_1, recode it to generate INDUSTRY_1 according to SHIP requirements (refer Annexure-2). If data does not follow ISIC classification system, make appropriate assumptions to classify employment industry. Carefully document assumptions. Individuals identified in any section on agricultural activity are coded as 1(Agricultural and fishing). Individuals identified in a household enterprise section and where the industry of the enterprise is available, code them accordingly. In many household enterprise sections, the industry of the enterprise is not available. In such cases do not classify the

			individual in any industry. Heads of households engaged in agricultural activities are coded as 1 (Agriculture and Fishing) Heads of households owning household enterprises are coded according to the industry of the household enterprise, if this information is available; or left as uncoded if the industry of the enterprise is not available. **Individuals identified as EMPLHOME=1 OR FETCHWOOD=1 OR FETCHWATER=1 are coded as 1.**
L20	**EMPFRM_1**	**Farm employment in primary job** *0 = No* *1= Yes*	Farming activities include cultivating, sharecropping, forestry, raising livestock, bee-keeping, fishing and hunting. **If INDUSTRY_1=1 then code as 1 (YES). If INDUSTRY_1=2 to 10 then code as 0 (No)** If INDUSTRY_1 variable is missing or 11 (unspecified) , code EMPFRM_1 on the basis of all information available in any section of the survey. Individuals identified in household non-agricultural enterprises should be coded as 0(No). These individuals may have missing values for INDUSTRY_1, if the industry information of the enterprise was not available. Similarly heads of households owning non-agricultural enterprises should be coded as 0 (NO). As far as possible, EMPFRM_1 should be coded for all individuals coded as 1 to 9 in EMPTYPE_WB_1. Less than one percent of missing values are allowed for EMPFRM_1 if EMPTYPE_WB_1 has a meaningful value (i.e. NOT 99(missing)).
L21	**EMPSEC_1**	**Employment sector of primary job** *1 = Public Government, Army* *2 = State Owned* *3 = Private or NGO*	**Code only for EMPTYPE_WB_1=1, 4, 5, 7, 9 (wage employees), otherwise code as missing.** Classifies the main job's sector of activity of any individual with a wage job. Use information from all sections (12 months or 7 days) that ask this question.

			First use information from the 12 month section. For all missing values and observations coded as 9, use the 7 day section. *Armed forces and international institutions are included in Public sector*. *State owned* includes para-statal firms and all other enterprises in which the government has control. ***Note: if no such question leave as missing. This will mean that in the variable EMPCAT_2 wage jobs will not be further disaggregated. Do not code it on the basis of ISCO or ISIC codes.***
L22	**CONTRACT**	**Employment contract** *0 = No* *1 = Yes*	**Code only for EMPTYPE_WB_1=1, 4, 5, 7, 9 (wage employees), otherwise code as missing.** Indicates if a person has a signed (formal) contract, regardless of the duration. This variable is constructed only if there is an explicit question about contracts otherwise code as missing. Use information from all sections (12 months or 7 days) that ask this question. First use information from the 12 month section. For all missing values and observations coded as 9, use the 7 day section.
L23	**EMP_CAT_1**	**Employment categories for primary job** *Wage worker* *11=wage public* *12=wage private non-agriculture* *13=wage private agriculture* *Self employment/ nonwage* *21=family enterprise non-agri* *22=family farmer* **31=Not known**	**This is a derived variable from the EMPTYPE_WB _1, EMPSEC_1 and EMPFRM_1.** **If EMPTYPE_WB _1=1, 4, 5, 7, 9 then code as 1** If EMP_CAT_1=1 and EMPSEC_1=1, 2 then code 11 If EMP_CAT_1=1 and EMPSEC_1= 3 and EMPFRM_1!=1 then code 12 If EMP_CAT_1=1 and EMPSEC_1= 3 and EMPFRM_1=1 then code 13 **If EMPTYPE_WB_1=2, 3, 6 then code as 2** If EMP_CAT_1=2 and EMPFRM_1!=1 then code 21

			If EMP_CAT_1=2 and EMPFRM_1=1 then code 22 **If EMPTYPE_WB_1=10 then code as 31**
L24	**WAGE_1**	**Last wage payment in nominal local currency for primary employment**	**For EMPTYPE_WB_1=1, 4, 5, 7, 9 only** (wage employees). Use information from all sections (12 months or 7 days) that ask this question. First use information from the 12 month section. For all missing values and observations coded as 9, use the 7 day section. Wage from main job (job to which the person dedicated most time in the week preceding the survey). Note: This **includes tips, bonuses, and other cash payments**. **Do not include** the **monetary value** of **in-kind payments** or **perks** associated with the job By definition non-paid employees should have wage=0.
L25	**UNITWAGE_1**	**Time unit for wage in primary employment** *1 = Hourly* *2 = Daily* *3 = Weekly* *4 = Every two weeks* *5 = Twice per month* *6 = Monthly* *7 = Quarterly* *8 = Biannual* *9 = Annually* *10 = Other*	**Code only for EMPTYPE_WB_1=1, 4, 5, 7, 9 (wage employees), otherwise code as missing.** Unit of time for the wage variable of the **main** job. Use information from all sections (12 months or 7 days) that ask this question. First use information from the 12 month section. For all missing values and observations coded as 9, use the 7 day section.
L26	**WHOURS_1**	**Hours worked per week in primary employment**	This is the usual number of hours worked per week in the **main** job. Use information from all sections (12 months or 7 days) that ask this question. First use information from the 12 month section. For all missing values and observations coded as 9, use the 7 day section. If only information on how many hours

			individuals worked per day is available but no information on number of days worked a week is available, multiply the hours by 5 days. Similarly for hours worked per month divide by 4.2 to get weekly hours.
L27	**SOU_AGRI_1**	**Individual income primary employment self-employed Agricultural job** *0 = No* *1 = Yes*	Code as 1(YES) if the source of income is from self-employed agriculture activities, otherwise code as 0 (NO). **If EMP_CAT_1! =. Then code as 0** **Replace code = 1 If EMP_CAT_1=13 or 22**
L28	**SOU_NFARM_1**	**Individual income primary employment self-employed non-agricultural job** *0 = No* *1 = Yes*	Code as 1(YES) if the source of income is from self-employed, non-farming activities, otherwise code as 0 (NO). **If EMP_CAT_1! =. Then code as 0** **Replace code = 1 If EMP_CAT_1=21**
L29	**SOU_WAGE_1**	**Individual income primary employment non-agricultural wage job** *0 = No* *1 = Yes*	Code as 1(YES) if the source of income is from non-agricultural wage job, otherwise code as 0 (NO). **If EMP_CAT_1! =. Then code as 0** **Replace code = 1 If EMP_CAT_1=11 or 12**
L30	**UNEMPLOYED_ILO**	**Unemployment ILO** *0 = No* *1 = Yes*	Individuals are considered as UNEMPLOYED if they meet **ALL** the following conditions:- **1.** Did not work in the last 7 days (WORKED_7!=1) **and** **2.** Were not absent from their job (ABSENT !=1) **and** **3.** Looked for a job (LOOKJOB=1) Code as 0 (NO) if WORKED_7=1 **OR** ABSENT=1 To exclude 'employed individuals who are engaged in household duties from unemployed please replace **UNEMPLOYED_ILO=0 if EMPLHOME==1**
L31	**EMPLOYED_WB**	**Employment WB** *0 = No* *1 = Yes*	This is a derived employment status that has the most inclusive definition. If LABFORCE_WB=1 then code 0; Replace code with 1 (YES) if WORKED_Y=1

			or WORKED_7=1 **or** EMPLHOME=1 **or** ABSENT = 1. Replace code with 0 (NO) if EMPTYPE_WB_1 = 99. (If an individual worked in the last year **or** last 7 days **or** had a job to go back to **or** is an individual who fetched water/firewood/ **or** worked on family farm or raised livestock; then such an individual is considered employed.) **Note: Do not miss-assign 0 to missing values. 0 should be coded if ANY of the variables use to derive this variable have non missing values. If ALL the values of the deriving variables are missing, then this variable should also be missing.**
L32	**UNEMPLOYED_WB**	**Unemployment WB** *0 = No* *1 = Yes*	This is a derived unemployment status that has the most exclusive definition. If LABFORCE_WB =1 then code 0; Replace code with 1 (YES) if WORKED_Y! =1 and UNEMPLOYED_ILO = 1. Replace code with 0 (NO) if EMPTYPE_WB_1 != 99. (If an individual did not work in past one year **and** did not work in the past seven days **and** did not work on fetching water, firewood, etc. **and** looked for a job; then such an individual is considered unemployed). **Note: Do not miss-assign 0 to missing values. 0 should be coded if ANY of the variables use to derive this variable have non missing values. If ALL the values of the deriving variables are missing, then this variable should also be missing.**
L33	**LABFORCE_WB**	**Labor-force Participation WB** *0 = No* *1 = Yes*	This is a derived employment status that has the most inclusive definition. First Code 0 (NO) if WORKED_Y ==0 **or** EMPLOYED_7==0 **or** EMPLHOME==0 **or** ABSENT ==0 **or** UNEMPLOYED_ILO==0 Replace with 1(YES) if WORKED_Y=1 **or** WORKED_7=1 **or** EMPLHOME=1 **or** ABSENT = 1 **or** UNEMPLOYED_ILO=1 **or**

			EMPTYPE_WB_1 !=99 . (If an individual worked for last year **or** last 7 days **or** had a job to go back to **or** an individual fetched water/firewood/ **or** worked on family farm or raised livestock, **or** is looking for a job; then such an individual is considered to be in the labor force). **Note: Do not miss-assign 0 to missing values. 0 should be coded if ANY of the variables used to derive this variable have non missing values. If ALL the values of the deriving variables are missing, then this variable should also be missing.**
L34	**HOUR_NECON**	**Hours spent per week on non-economic activities.**	One month equals 4-weeks. These include activities such as preparing food, and care for children. Fetching wood and water are considered economic activities and should **not** be included here.

2.4. Secondary Employment

No	NAME	LABEL AND CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS AND CORRECTIONS
L35	**EMPTYPE_WB_2**	**Type of employment Secondary job** *1 = Wage & salaried worker* *2 = Self-employed with employees* *3 =Self-employed w/o employees* *4= Employer* *5 = Domestic employees (work for compensation for private house)* *6 = Family worker* *7= Apprentice* *9 = volunteer* *99 = Other /Not known/ Missing*	To generate this variable only look for information in the following sequence:- **1.** First use the longest recall period (e.g. 12 month recall period) to code this variable **2.** Replace the value of missing (coded 99) and volunteer/other (coded 9) based on information provided in sections with lesser recall periods (e.g. 7 day recall period) Do not look for additional information beyond the secondary job section. Do not code household heads or EMPLHOME or FETCHWOOD or FETCHWOOD as done in EMPTYPE_WB_1.

L36	**EMP_IND_SVY_2**	**Industry classification secondary employment**	Use information from all sections (12 months or 7 days) that ask this question. First use information from the 12 month section. For all missing values and observations coded as 9, use the 7 day section. Keep the original classification of the survey. Most countries follow the ISIC classification.
L37	**INDUSTRY_2**	**1 digit Industry classification secondary employment** *Refer Annexure 2 for details* 1 = Agriculture and Fishing 2 = Mining 3 = Manufacturing 4 = Electricity and Utilities 5 = Construction 6 = Commerce 7 = Transportation, Storage and Communication 8 = Financial, Insurance and Real Estate 9 = Services, Public Administration 10 = Other Services 11 = Unspecified	Classifies the **second job** of an individual **with a second job**, missing otherwise. If data allows generation of EMP_IND_SVY_2, recode INDUSTRY_2 according to SHIP requirements (refer Annexure-2) If data does not follow ISIC classification system, make appropriate assumptions to classify employment industry. Carefully document assumptions. Do not code household heads or EMPLHOME or FETCHWOOD or FETCHWOOD as done in INDUSTRY_1.
L38	**EMPFRM_2**	**Farm employment in primary job** *0 = No* *1= Yes*	Farming activities include cultivating, sharecropping, forestry, raising livestock, bee-keeping, fishing and hunting. **If INDUSTRY_2=1 then code as 1 (YES). If INDUSTRY_2=2 to 10 then code as 0 (No)** Do not code household heads or EMPLHOME or FETCHWOOD or FETCHWOOD as done in EMPFRM_1.
L39	**EMPSEC_2**	**Employment sector of primary job**	**Code only for EMPTYPE_WB_2=1, 4, 5, 7, 9 (wage employees), otherwise code as**

		1 = Public Government, Army 2 = State Owned 3 = Private, NGO	**missing.** Classifies the secondary job's sector of activity for individuals with wage jobs. Use information from all sections (12 months or 7 days) that ask this question. First use information from the 12 month section. For all missing values and observations coded as 9, use the 7 day section. *Armed forces and international institutions are included in Public sector*. *State owned* includes para-statal firms and all other enterprises in which the government has control. ***Note: if no such question leave as missing. This will mean that the in the variable EMPCAT_2 wage jobs will not be further disaggregated. Do not code it on the basis of ISCO or ISIC codes.***
L40	**EMP_CAT_2**	**Employment categories for primary job** *1= Wage worker* *11=wage public* *12=wage private non-agriculture* *13=wage private agriculture* *2 = Self employment/ nonwage* *21=family enterprise non-agri* *22=family farmer*	**This is a derived variable from the EMPTYPE_WB_2, EMPSEC_2 and EMPFRM_2.** **If EMPTYPE_WB_2=1, 4, 5, 7, 9 then code as 1** If EMP_CAT_2=1 and EMPSEC_2=1, 2 then code 11 If EMP_CAT_2=1 and EMPSEC_2= 3 and EMPFRM_2=0 then code 12 If EMP_CAT_2=1 and EMPSEC_2= 3 and EMPFRM_1=1 then code 13 **If EMPTYPE_WB_2=2, 3, 6 then code as 2** If EMP_CAT_2=2 and EMPFRM_2=0 then code 21 If EMP_CAT_2=2 and EMPFRM_2=1 then code 22
L41	**WAGE_2**	**Last wage payment in nominal local currency for secondary employment**	**For EMPTYPE_WB_1=1, 4, 5, 7, 9 only (wage employees).** Use information from all sections (12 months or 7 days) that ask this question.

			First use information from the 12 month section. For all missing values and observations coded as 9, use the 7 day section. Wage from secondary job. This includes tips, bonuses, and other wage payments. By definition non-paid employees should have wage=0.
L42	**UNITWAGE_2**	**Time unit for wage in secondary employment** 1 = Hourly 2 = Daily 3 = Weekly 4 = Every two weeks 5 = Twice per month 6 = Monthly 7 = Quarterly 8 = Biannual 9 = Annually 10 = Other	**Code only for EMPTYPE_WB_1=1, 4, 5, 7, 9 (wage employees), otherwise code as missing.** Unit of time for the wage variable of the secondary job. Use information from all sections (12 months or 7 days) that ask this question. First use information from the 12 month section. For all missing values and observations coded as 9, use the 7 day section.
L43	**WHOURS_2**	**Hours worked in last week in secondary employment**	This is the usual number of hours worked per week in the **secondary** job. Use information from all sections (12 months or 7 days) that ask this question. First use information from the 12 month section. For all missing values and observations coded as 9, use the 7 day section. If only information on how many hours individuals worked per day is available but no information on number of days worked a week is available, multiply the hours by 5 days. Similarly for hours worked per month divide by 4.2 to get weekly hours.
L44	**SOU_AGRI_2**	**Individual income secondary employment self-employed Agricultural job** *0 = No* *1= Yes*	Code as 1(YES) if the source of income is from self-employed agriculture activities, otherwise code as 0 (NO). If EMP_CAT_2! =. Or EMP_CAT_2! =. Then code as 0 Replace code = 1 If EMP_CAT_2=13 or 22

L45	**SOU_NFARM_2**	**Individual income secondary employment self employed non-agricultural job** *0 = No* *1= Yes*	Code as 1(YES) if the source of income is from self-employed agriculture activities, otherwise code as 0 (NO). If EMP_CAT_2! =. Then code as 0 Replace code = 1 If EMP_CAT_2=21
L46	**SOU_WAGE_2**	**Individual income from secondary employment in a non-agricultural wage job** *0 = No* *1= Yes*	Code as 1(YES) if the source of income is from self-employed agriculture activities, otherwise code as 0 (NO). If EMP_CAT_2! =. Then code as 0 Replace code = 1 If EMP_CAT_2=11 or 12

2. Chapter 3: Module III – Standardized Household-Level File

This module records household-level information and includes household head characteristics and some selected information from individual-level module. Other information include housing characteristics and utilities, access to various amenities measured in terms of distances/time and ownership of durable goods among others. All variables are numeric unless otherwise stated.

3.1. Sample, Geography and Basic Household Identifier

No	NAME	LABEL AND CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS AND CORRECTIONS
1	**COUNTRY**	**Country code**	String variable, length of 3. To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
2	**REGION**	Region code	Codes vary by country. To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
2b	**PROVINCE**	Province code	Codes vary by country. To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
2c	**DISTRICT**	District code	Codes vary by country. To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
3	**HID**	**Household unique identification**	String variable, length varies by country. To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
4	**SURVEYR**	**Year of survey**	To be merged from Individual-level file.
5	**RURURB**	**Area of residence** *1 = Rural* *2 = Urban*	To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
6	**HHSIZE**	**Household members**	Total # of residents (regular members) in the household, excluding maids and servants
6b	**HHSIZE_S**	**Household members including servants**	Total # of residents (regular members) in the household, including maids and servants
7	**WTA_HH**	**Household weighting coefficient**	To be merged from Expenditure-level file.
8	**WTA_POP**	**Population weighting coefficient**	To be merged from Expenditure-level file.

3.2. Household Head Characteristics

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS AND CORRECTIONS
H1	**HHSEX**	**Sex of household Head** *1 = Male* *0 = Female*	To be merged from Individual-level file "SEX".
H2	**HHAGEY**	**Age of household Head**	To be merged from Individual-level file "AGEY".
H3	**HHMARST**	**Marital status of household Head** *1 = Never married* *2 = Married monogamous* *3 = Married polygamous* *4 =Common law, union coutumiere, union libre, living together* *5 = Divorced/Separated* *6 = Widowed*	To be merged from Individual-level file "MARSTAT".
H4	**HHEDLEV**	**Education level of household Head** *0 = No education* *1 = Pre-school* *2 = Primary, not completed* *3 = Completed primary, but less than completed lower secondary* *4 = Completed lower secondary (or post-primary vocational education) but less than completed upper secondary* *5 = Completed upper secondary (or extended vocational/technical education)* *6 = Post secondary technical* *7 = University and higher* *8 = Formal adult education or literacy program* *9 = Other*	To be merged from individual-level file "EDLEVEL_AR.
H5	**HHEMSTAT**	**Employment status of household Head (usual)**	To be merged from Labor variables.

		0 = Unemployed *1 = Employed*	Use variable EMPLOYED_WB and UNEMPLOYED_WB from Labor module.
H6	**HHEMTYPE**	**Employment type of household Head** *1 = Wage & salaried worker* *2 = Self-employed with employees* *3 =Self-employed w/o employees* *4= Employer* *5 = Domestic employees (work for compensation for private house)* *6 = Family worker* *7= Apprentice* *9 = volunteer/Other*	To be merged from Labor variables. For primary job of household head only. Use variable EMPTYPE_WB_1 from Labor module
H7	**HHINDUSTRY**	**Sector of activity of household Head** *1 = Agriculture and fishing* *2 = Mining* *3 = Manufacturing* *4 = Electricity and utilities* *5 = Construction* *6 = Commerce* *7 = Transport, storage and communication* *8 = Financial, insurance and real estate* *9 = Services; Public administration* *10 = Other services* *11 = Unspecified*	To be merged from Labor variables. For the primary job of household head only. Use variable INDUSTRY_1 from Labor module

3.3. Housing and Utilities

No	NAME	LABEL and CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS and CORRECTIONS
H8	**OWNHOUSE**	**Ownership of dwelling unit** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	YES refers to: - (a) Actual ownership or (b) If household is in the process of purchasing the dwelling unit.
H9	**ROOMS**	**Number of habitable rooms**	This refers to number of rooms in the dwelling unit and may consist of one or more structures. Must be >= 1. Includes all rooms used for living, sleeping and eating. Excludes store, bathrooms and kitchens.
H 10	**ROOF**	**Main material used for roof**	

		1 = Concrete/cement/ brick/stone *2 = Wood* *3 = Bamboo/thatch* *4 = Tiles/shingles* *5 = Tin/metal sheets* *6 = Makeshift* *9 = Other*	
H 11	**WALLS**	**Main material used for external walls** *1 = Concrete/cement/ brick/stone* *2 = Wood* *3 = Bamboo/thatch* *4 = Iron/metal sheets* *5 = Clay/mud* *6 = Makeshift* *9 = Other*	
H 12	**FLOOR**	**Main material used for floor** *1 = Cement/tiles/marble* *2 = Wood/Bamboo* *3 = Vinyl* *4 = Earth/clay/mud* *9 = Other*	
H 13	**WATER**	**Main source of water** *1 = Pipe (own tap)* *2 = Public standpipe* *3 = Borehole* *4 = Wells (protected)* *5 = Wells (unprotected)* *6 = Surface water* *7 = Rain water* *8 = Vendor/truck* *9 = Other*	Drinking water if specified.
H 14	**ADISWAT**	**Actual distance to main water point (kms)**	This refers to actual distance to water point (***one way***) used by household in kms. 1km = 1000 m; 1 km = 5/8 mile. If within dwelling, zero
H 15	**ATIMWAT**	**Actual time taken to main water point (mins)**	This refers to actual time taken to water point used by household. If roundtrip provided, divide by 2.
H 16	**ELECTCON**	**Connection of electricity in dwelling** *1 = Central/local* *2 = Solar/wind* *3 = Generator* *9 = Other* *0 = None*	*Electricity* refers to mains, generator and solar energy. *Public or quasi* refers to electricity from a public or semi-public firm. *Private* refers to electricity from private company, generator or solar. If electricity source connection cannot be determined code 9 (*Yes, but source unstated*).

H 17	**FUELCOOK**	**Main cooking fuel** *1 = Firewood* *2 = Kerosene* *3 = Charcoal* *4 = Electricity* *5 = Gas* *9 = Other*	*Other* includes fuel derived from coffee waste, saw dust, crop residue, cow dung among others.
H 18	**FUELLIGH**	**Main lighting fuel** *1 = Electricity* *2 = Kerosene* *3 = Candles* *4 = Gas* *9 = Other*	
H 19	**TOILET**	**Main toilet facility** *1 = Flush toilet* *2 = Improved pit latrine* *3 = Pit latrine* *4 = No facility* *9 = Other*	
H 20	**GARBDISP**	**Garbage and trash disposal** *1 = Collected* *2 = Buried/burned* *3 = Discarded in empty lots, street, rivers* *9 = Other*	Refers to only garbage or trash generated by household.
H 21	**DISPSCH**	**Distance to nearest elementary/primary school (kms)**	This refers to one-way distance to nearest primary school in kms.
H 22	**DISPSCH1**	**Distance to nearest elementary/primary school** *1 = Outside dwelling and up to 1 km* *2 = >1-2 km* *3 = >2-5 km* *4 = >5-10 km* *5 = Over 10 km* *9 = Undefined*	One-way distance to school.
H 23	**TIMPSCH**	**Time taken to nearest elementary/primary school (minutes)**	One way
H 24	**TIMPSCH1**	**Time taken to nearest elementary/primary school** *1 = Within ½ hour* *2 = >½ to 1 hour away* *3 = >1 to 6 hours* *4 = >6 to 12 hrs* *5 = Over 12 hrs* *9 = Undefined*	One way

H 25	**DISHEAL**	**Distance to nearest health facility (kms)**	One way
H 26	**DISHEAL1**	**Distance to nearest health facility** *1 = Outside dwelling and up to 1 km* *2 = >1-2 km* *3 = >2-5 km* *4 = >5-10 km* *5 = Over 10 km* *9 = Undefined*	One way
H 27	**TIMHEAL**	**Time taken to nearest health facility (minutes)**	One way
H 28	**TIMHEAL1**	**Time taken to nearest health facility** *1 = Within ½ hour* *2 = >½ to 1 hour away* *3 = >1 to 6 hours* *4 = >6 to 12 hrs* *5 = Over 12 hrs* *9 = Undefined*	One way

3.4. Ownership of Durable and Non-Durable Goods

No	NAME	LABEL AND CODES	COMMENTS, QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS AND CORRECTIONS
H 29	**AGLAND**	**Ownership of agricultural land** *1 = Yes* *2 = Cannot be determined* *3 = No*	Country specific on definition of land ownership. This only refers to ***agricultural land***. Some countries inquire about land ownership irrespective whether it is agricultural or non-agricultural purposes. If the survey is not explicit on type of land code 2 and skip to LANDSIZE.
H 30	**AGLNDOW**	**Agricultural land owned by household (ha)**	Refers only to **agricultural** land size in hectares. Check, if AGLAND==3 , code as 0 By convention 1 ha = 2.471 acres. **Note: This would exclude rental farmers but include farm land owners who are not farmers.**
H 31	**OTHLNDOW**	**Non Agricultural land owned by household (ha)**	Refers only to **non-agricultural** land size in hectares. By convention 1 ha = 2.471 acres.
H 32	**LANDSIZE**	**Land size owned by household (ha)**	Area of all land owned by household regardless of use, that is, both agricultural and non-agricultural. By convention 1 ha = 2.471 acres.

H 33	**AREA_IRRIG**	**Area of irrigated agricultural land (ha)**	
H 34	**AREA_NONIRRIG**	**Area of non-irrigated agricultural land (ha)**	
H 35	**AREA_COLLAT**	**Total plot areas can be used as collateral for loan (ha)**	
H 36	**LANDCON**	**Conflict about the land** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	
H 37	**RADIO**	**Ownership of radio** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Functioning radio includes a radio, radio cassette, and 3-in-1-radio cassette.
H 38	**TV**	**Ownership of television** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Presence of a functioning television in house.
H 39	**PHONE**	**Ownership of landline (fixed) phone** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Presence of a functioning fixed land line telephone in house.
H 40	**CPHONE**	**Ownership of at least one cellular phone** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Presence of a functioning cellular in house.
H 41	**INTERNET**	**Access to internet** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Whether inside or outside the house.
H 42	**FRIDGE**	**Ownership of frig** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Presence of a functioning refrigerator in house.
H 43	**SEWMACH**	**Ownership of sewing machine** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Presence of a functioning sewing machine in house.
H 44	**COMPUTER**	**Ownership of computer** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Presence of a functioning computer in house.
H 45	**STOVE**	**Ownership of stove** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Presence of a functioning stove or cooker in house.
H 46	**OXCART**	**Ownership of animal cart** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Presence of a functioning animal cart, which is used as a means of transport or a farm tool.
H 47	**BCYCLE**	**Ownership of bicycle** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Presence of a functioning bicycle.
H 48	**BOAT**	**Ownership of boat** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Presence of a functioning boat or canoe.
H 49	**MCYCLE**	**Ownership of**	Presence of a functioning motorcycle is

		motorcycle *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	important.
H 50	**CAR**	**Ownership of private car** *1 = Yes* *0 = No*	Presence of a functioning car is important. This refers to car for household use and NOT a commercial vehicle.
H 51	**LLIVESK**	**Number of large-sized livestock owned**	This question asks the actual number of large-sized livestock. These include cattle, camels, donkeys and horse.
H 52	**MLIVESK**	**Number of medium-sized livestock owned**	This question asks the actual number of medium-sized livestock. These include sheep, goats and pigs.
H 53	**POULTRY**	**Number of poultry owned**	This question asks the actual number of poultry/birds. These include all forms of birds such as chicken, geese, and doves.

3.5. Household Expenditure

H 54	**PCEXP**	**Per capita annual food and non-food consumption expenditure in national currency, not regionally deflated**	To be merged from expenditure-level file.
H 55	**PCEXPDR**	**Per capita annual food and non-food consumption expenditure in national currency, adjusted by regional food price indices, and *cleaned.***	Per capital annual food and non-food consumption is first adjusted by regional food price indices. Then outliers (separately for food and non-food expenditure) greater than three standard deviations are replaced with the medians of their correspondent per capita food and non-food consumption by region and rural/urban.
H 56	**PCEXPDR_PPP**	**Per capita annual food and non-food consumption expenditure in real terms and 2005 $PPP**	Calculated using PCEXPDR, CPI of the survey year, and 2005 $PPP conversion factor. When the regional food price deflators are not available, remove the outliers in PCEXP following the same procedures as removing the outliers in PCEXPDR, and calculate PCEXP_PPP using PCEXP, CPI of the survey year, and 2005 $PPP conversion factor.
H 57	**QUINTILE_N**	**Income quintiles at the national level**	Calculated based on PCEXP_PPP, and weighted by population weights.
H 58	**QUINTILE_RU**	**Income quintiles by rural/urban**	Calculated based on PCEXP_PPP, and weighted by population weights.

3.6. Household Remittances

H 59a	**SEX_RMT_1**	**Sex of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd remittance sending member** *1 = Male* *0 = Female*	The order of the sending members is in decreasing order of amount of remittance (remittance includes cash, gifts and food).
H 59b	**SEX_RMT_2**		
H 59c	**SEX_RMT_3**		
H 60a	**RELAT_RMT_1**	**Relationship to the household head of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd remittance sending member** *2 = Spouse* *3 = Son/daughter* *4 = Parents/grandparents* *5 = Grandchild* *6 = Son/daughter-in-law* *7 = Siblings and other relative*	The order of the sending members is in decreasing order of amount of remittance (remittance includes cash, gifts and food).
H 60b	**RELAT_RMT_2**		
H 60c	**RELAT_RMT_3**		
H 61a	**DES_MIG_1**	**Destination of migration of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd remittance sending member** *1 = Capital* *2 = Within the country (but not capital)* *3 = Abroad*	The order of the sending members is in decreasing order of amount of remittance (remittance includes cash, gifts and food).
H 61b	**DES_MIG_2**		
H 61c	**DES_MIG_3**		
H 62	**ORIGIN_RMT**	**Origin of the remittances** *1 = Domestic* *2 = Abroad* *3 = Both*	Location category from where the household has received remittances.
H 63a	**AMT_RMT_1**	**Amount of annual remittance by the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd remittance sending member**	The order of the sending members is in decreasing order of amount of remittance (remittance includes cash, gifts and food).
H 63b	**AMT_RMT_2**		
H 63c	**AMT_RMT_3**		
H 64	**INC_RMT**	**Total amount of annual remittances received from remittance sending members (annual)**	The total includes the remittances from the most important three migrant members and others.

3.7. Household Income Variables

H 65	**INC_WAGE**	**Wage and salaries (annual)**	Aggregated from individual data.
H 66	**INC_SOCA**	**Bonus and social allowances derived from wage jobs (annual)**	Aggregated from individual data.
H 67	**INC_FARM_G**	**Gross income from household farm businesses (annual)**	Gross receipt/revenue. Income from leasing agricultural land is counted in INC_RENT.
H 68	**INC_NFARM_G**	**Gross income from household nonfarm**	Gross receipt/revenue. Gross receipt/revenue minus operating cost

		businesses (annual)	(as reported).
H 69	**INC_RENT**	**Rental income (annual)**	Income from selling or leasing land, houses, and other properties. Most survey questionnaires have asked about both rent from leasing land and houses in the housing module, and rent from leasing land in the agricultural module. Count both, assuming there's no overlap.
H 70	**INC_FIN**	**Financial income (annual)**	Income from savings, dividends, loans, tax refunds, and maturity payment on insurance
H 71	**INC_PEN**	**Pensions/ social assistance (annual)**	Income from pensions and other social assistance. A similar variable is in the labor module. However, that is at an individual level whereas this is at a household level.
H 72	**INC_STUDY**	**Study support (annual)**	Income from scholarships, stipends, or other study support
H 73	**INC_OTH**	**Other income (annual)**	
H 74	**INC_TOT_G**	**Total gross household income, (annual)**	In national currency. Total of labor income and non-labor incomes including financial income, remittances, pensions and other social assistance, study support and other. **Sum of all variables starting with INC_. (Include INC_RMT from section 3.6)**

Note:

a) Any variable, for which information is not collected by the country, should be created and left as system missing in the final harmonized aggregated expenditure file.

b) The order of variables should follow as shown above for ease in reference use.

4. Chapter 4: Module IV – Harmonized Expenditure File

One of the most important information from the household survey data is household expenditure aggregates, upon which poverty and inequality measures are based.

The following guidelines should be kept in mind:-

a) Before starting the expenditure aggregation, household size must be first calculated. This is because using expenditure per capita one can determine outliers.
b) If a particular sub-category does not exist in the survey data, list all values as missing.
c) All expenditures should be annualized.
d) Although the summary tables are produced with great care to make the sub-aggregates as well defined and exhaustive as possible, the users will still need to make circumstantial (important) decisions. Thus all computer programs should be attached so the aggregation can be appropriately documented.

The following 15 summary tables must to be generated, which serve both as guidelines and record the process of expenditure aggregation.

Contents	Sequence	Table	Data File
Household composition	File 0	Table0	00_BASICINFO.xxx
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	File 1	Table 1	01_EXPFOOD.xxx
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	File 2	Table 2	02_EXPALCH.xxx
Clothing and footwear	File 3	Table 3	03_EXPCLTH.xxx
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	File 4	Table 4	04_EXPHOUS.xxx
Furnishings, household equipment, etc.	File 5	Table 5	05_EXPFURN.xxx
Health	File 6	Table 6	06_EXPHLTH.xxx
Transport	File 7	Table 7	07_EXPTRSP.xxx
Communication	File 8	Table 8	08_EXPRCRE.xxx
Recreation and culture	File 9	Table 9	09_EXPCMNQ.xxx
Education	File 10	Table 10	10_EXPEDUC.xxx
Restaurants and hotels	File 11	Table 11	11_EXPHOTL.xxx
Miscellaneous goods and services	File 12	Table 12	12_EXPMISC.xxx
Regional food price deflators	File 13	Table 13	13_FDPINDEX.xxx
Total household expenditures	File 14	Table 14	14_HHEXP.xxx

4.0. Table 0: Household Composition and Weights Summary Table

	Variable name	***Variable definition***	***Aggregated from variables in X files***	***Section***	***Syntax and data files***
1	COUNTRY	Country name (3-letters based on ISO)			00_BASIC INFO.xxx
2	REGION	Geographical code This code will be the country code for regions			00_BASIC INFO.xxx
3	HID	Household unique ID			00_BASIC INFO.xxx
4	SURVEYR	Survey year			00_BASIC INFO.xxx
5	RURURB	Area of residence, rural = 1, Urban = 2			00_BASIC INFO.xxx
6	HHSIZE	Total # of residents (regular members) in the household, excluding maids and servants			00_BASIC INFO.xxx
6b	HHSIZE_S	Total # of residents (regular members) in the household, including maids and servants			00_BASIC INFO.xxx
7	WTA_HH	Household weight. This is the weighting co-efficient to derive household-level estimates of indicators.			00_BASIC INFO.xxx
8	WTA_POP	Population weight This is the weighting co-efficient to derive population-level estimates of indicators.	**WTA_HH*HHSIZE**		00_BASIC INFO.xxx

4.1. Table 1: Food Expenditures

All variables are annualized and in current local nominal prices

	Variable name	***Variable definition***	***Aggregated from variables in X files***	***Section***	***Syntax and data files***
3	HID	Household unique ID			01_EXPFOOD.xxx
E1	FDRECALL	Food purchase recall period, in weeks. By convention 1 week = 7 days.			01_EXPFOOD.xxx
E2	FD_B	Total expenditure on purchased food. Beverages, tobacco, catering and restaurant foods are excluded			01_EXPFOOD.xxx
E3	FDNONALC_B	Total expenditure on purchased non-alcoholic			01_EXPFOOD.xxx

		beverages			
E4	FD_P	Total value of food other than purchased, such as self-produced, in-kind receipts, etc., beverages and tobacco excluded			01_EXPFOOD.xxx
E5	FDNONALC_P	Total value of non-alcoholic beverages other than purchased, such as self-produced, in-kind receipts, etc.			01_EXPFOOD.xxx
E6	TOTFOOD	Total food expenditure, sum of variables with prefix FD			01_EXPFOOD.xxx

4.2. Table 2: Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics

All variables are annualized and in current local nominal prices

3	HID	Household unique ID			02_EXPALCH.xxx
E7	FDALC_B	Total expenditure on purchased alcoholic beverages			02_EXPALCH.xxx
E8	FDALC_P	Total value of alcoholic beverages other than purchased, such as self-produced, gifts received, etc.			02_EXPALCH.xxx
E9	TOBACCO	Sum of total expenditure on purchased tobacco and tobacco products, and total value of tobacco received in-kind or self-produced			02_EXPALCH.xxx
E10	NARCOTICS	Sum of total expenditure on purchased narcotics and narcotics products, and total value of narcotics received in-kind or self-produced			02_EXPALCH.xxx
E11	TOTALCH	Total expenditures on alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics, sum of all above variables			02_EXPALCH.xxx

4.3. Table 3: Clothing and Footwear

All variables are annualized and in current local nominal prices

	Variable name	***Variable definition***	***Aggregated from variables in X files***	***Section***	***Syntax and data files***
3	HID	Household unique ID			03_EXPCLTH.xxx
E12	HSCLOTH	Total expenditure on clothing, including self produced and in-kind receipts			03_EXPCLTH.xxx
E13	HSFOOTW	Total expenditure on footwear, including self-produced and in-kind			03_EXPCLTH.xxx

		receipts			
E14	TOTCLTH	Total expenditure on clothing and footwear, including self-produced and in-kind receipts, sum of the above two variables			03_EXPCLTH.xxx

4.4. Table 4: Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels

All variables are annualized and in current local nominal prices

3	HID	Household unique ID			04_EXPHOUS.xxx
E15	RENT_ACT	Actual rentals for housing			04_EXPHOUS.xxx
E16	RENT_IMP	Imputed housing for rental			04_EXPHOUS.xxx
E17	HSREPAIR	Maintenance and repair of dwelling			04_EXPHOUS.xxx
E18	HSWATER	Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling such as garbage collection fees			04_EXPHOUS.xxx
E19	HSFUEL	Firewood, and charcoal			04_EXPHOUS.xxx
E20	GAS	Gas for cooking			04_EXPHOUS.xxx
E21	ELEC	Electricity			04_EXPHOUS.xxx
E22	HSKEROSENE	Kerosene (Paraffin)			04_EXPHOUS.xxx
E23	HSDIESEL	Diesel for all purposes except transportation. Note: If in the questionnaire does not specify the purpose of diesel use, include it in TRFUEL in Transport Expenditures in Table 4.7.			04_EXPHOUS.xxx
E24	HSUTILITY	Electricity and gas (row total of GAS and ELEC)			04_EXPHOUS.xxx
E25	TOTHOUS	Total expenditures on housing, sum of variables with the prefix HS			04_EXPHOUS.xxx

4.5. Table 5: Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance

All variables are annualized and in current local nominal prices

3	HID	Household unique ID			05_EXPFURN.xxx
E26	HSFURNI	Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings.			05_EXPFURN.xxx
E27	HSTEXTIL	Household textiles such as beddings, and drapes.			05_EXPFURN.xxx
E28	HSAPPLIAN	Household appliances			05_EXPFURN.xxx
E29	HSUTENSIL	Glassware, tableware,			05_EXPFURN.xxx

		kitchenware, and household utensils.			
E30	HSTOOLS	Tools and equipment for house and garden			05_EXPFURN.xxx
E31	HSSERV	Goods and services for routine household maintenance, e.g., cleaning products, domestic services.			05_EXPFURN.xxx
E32	TOTFURN	Total furnishing etc. expenditure, sum of all variables with the prefix HS			05_EXPFURN.xxx

4.6. Table 6: Health Care Expenditures

All variables are annualized and in current local nominal prices

	Variable name	***Variable definition***	***Aggregated from variables in X files***	***Section***	***Syntax and data files***
3	HID	Household unique ID			06_EXPHLTH.xxx
E33	HLMEDI	Medical products, appliances and equipment			06_EXPHLTH.xxx
E34	HLOUTP	Outpatient services			06_EXPHLTH.xxx
E35	HOSP	Hospitalization expenditure			06_EXPHLTH.xxx
E36	TOTHLTH	Total health expenditures, sum of all variables with the prefix HL (Do **NOT** include **HOSP**)			06_EXPHLTH.xxx

4.7. Table 7: Transport Expenditures

All variables are annualized and in current local nominal prices

	Variable name	***Variable definition***	***Aggregated from variables in X files***	***Section***	***Syntax and data files***
3	HID	Household unique ID			07_EXPTRSP.xxx
E37	VEHICLES	Purchase of vehicles			07_EXPTRSP.xxx
E38	TRFUEL	Fuels for transportation, such as petrol, diesel, etc… Note: If in the questionnaire does not specify the purpose of diesel/petrol use, include it in TRFUEL.			07_EXPTRSP.xxx
E39	TRPERSON	Operation of personal transport equipment, such as repairs and hire of chauffeurs, but excluding fuel.			07_EXPTRSP.xxx
E40	TRSERVE	Transport services, such as public transportation, purchase of airplane tickets, etc.			07_EXPTRSP.xxx

E41	TOTTRSP	Total transport expenditures, sum of all variables with the prefix TR (Do **NOT** include **Vehicles**)			07_EXPTRSP.xxx

4.8. Table 8: Communication Expenditures

All variables are annualized and in current local nominal prices

	Variable name	***Variable definition***	***Aggregated from variables in X files***	***Section***	***Syntax and data files***
3	HID	Household unique ID			08_EXPCMNQ.xxx
E42	COMPOST	Postal services			08_EXPCMNQ.xxx
E43	COMTEL	Telephone and fax equipment			08_EXPCMNQ.xxx
E44	COMSERVE	Telephone, fax, and internet services			08_EXPCMNQ.xxx
E45	TOTCMNQ	Total communication expenditures, sum of all variables with the prefix COM			08_EXPCMNQ.xxx

4.9. Table 9: Recreation and Culture Expenditures

All variables are annualized and in current local nominal prices

	Variable name	***Variable definition***	***Aggregated from variables in X files***	***Section***	***Syntax and data files***
4	HID	Household unique ID			09_EXPRCRE.xxx
E46	RCAUDI	Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment			09_EXPRCRE.xxx
E47	DURRC	Other major durables for recreation and culture			09_EXPRCRE.xxx
E48	RCPETS	Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets			09_EXPRCRE.xxx
E49	RCSERVE	Recreational and cultural services, such as movies, etc.			09_EXPRCRE.xxx
E50	RCNEWS	Newspapers, books and stationary of non-educational purpose			09_EXPRCRE.xxx
E51	RCHOLID	Package holidays			09_EXPRCRE.xxx
E52	TOTRCRE	Total recreation expenditures, sum of all variables with the prefix RC (Do **NOT** include **DURRC**)			09_EXPRCRE.xxx

4.10. Table 10: Education Expenditures

All variables are annualized and in current local nominal prices

	Variable name	***Variable definition***	***Aggregated from variables in X files***	***Section***	***Syntax and data files***
3	HID	Household unique ID			10_EXPEDUC.xxx
E53	EDPRIMAR	Pre-primary and primary			10_EXPEDUC.xxx
E54	EDSECOND	Secondary education			10_EXPEDUC.xxx
E55	EDPOSTSEC	Post-secondary but non-tertiary education			10_EXPEDUC.xxx
E56	EDTERTIAR	Tertiary education			10_EXPEDUC.xxx
E57	EDUNDEFIN	Education cannot be defined			10_EXPEDUC.xxx
E58	TOTEDUC	Total expenditure on education, sum of all variables with ED prefix			10_EXPEDUC.xxx

4.11. Table 11: Restaurants and Hotels

All variables are annualized and in current local nominal prices

	Variable name	***Variable definition***	***Aggregated from variables in X files***	***Section***	***Syntax and data files***
3	HID	Household unique ID			11_EXPHOTL.xxx
E59	HOTCAT	Catering services, including eating out			11_EXPHOTL.xxx
E60	HOTACC	Accommodation services			11_EXPHOTL.xxx
E61	TOTHOTL	Total Restaurants and hotel expenditures, sum of the variables with HOT			11_EXPHOTL.xxx

4.12. Table 12: Miscellaneous Goods and Services

All variables are annualized and in current local nominal prices

	Variable name	***Variable definition***	***Aggregated from variables in X files***	***Section***	***Syntax and data files***
3	HID	Household unique ID			12_EXPMISC.xxx
E62	MISPERSN	Personal care, e.g., hairdressing, electronic appliances for personal care.			12_EXPMISC.xxx
E63	MISPROST	Spending on prostitution			12_EXPMISC.xxx
E64	MISPEREFF	Personal effects not mentioned elsewhere			12_EXPMISC.xxx
E65	MISSPROT	Contribution to social protection			12_EXPMISC.xxx
E66	MISINSUR	Premium paid for insurances, including housing, health, etc.			12_EXPMISC.xxx
E67	MISFINAN	Financial services			12_EXPMISC.xxx
E68	MISOTHER	Other services not mentioned elsewhere. **Include Ceremonies such as weddings/funerals etc. if they are not found to be lumpy expenditures i.e more than 5% of the total households incurred it.**			12_EXPMISC.xxx
E69	TOTMISC	Total miscellaneous spending, sum of all variables with the prefix MIS			12_EXPMISC.xxx

4.13. Table 13: Regional Price Deflators

These price variables will be used to take away regional price variation and the inflation effect (see PowerPoint presentation for details). Food and non-food indices may be computed separately.

4.13.1. Sub-File

	Variable name	***Variable definition***	***Aggregated from variables in X files***	***Section***	***Syntax and data files***
A	REGION	ID for regions, the lowest level to calculate price index			13a_Pindex1.xxx
B	FDID	ID for items, select 20 items that have the largest food share			13a_Pindex1.xxx
C	FDRPRICE	Regional food prices for the 20 selected items			13a_Pindex1.xxx
D	FDSHR	Normalize the 20 item food shares to 100 percent			13a_Pindex1.xxx
E	FDINDEX	Regional food price deflator.			13a_Pindex1.xxx

Note:

a) The food price index and CPI will then be AGGREGATED and MERGED into the HH-level file based on the lowest level to calculate price index (region).

b) Variables FDINDEX, and NPCPI are the ones that will be merged into the overall HH-level file. Therefore households in the same region will have identical values for FDINDEX.

c) FDINDEX is calculated as $FDINDEX = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{20} pr^i \times q^i}{\sum_{i=1}^{20} p^i \times q^i}$ where pr^i is the regional price, p^i is national average price and q^i is the national average food share.

4.13.2. Final File

	Variable name	***Variable definition***	***Aggregated from variables in X files***	***Section***	***Syntax and data files***
2	REGION	ID for regions, the lowest level to calculate price index			13_FDPINDEX.xxx
E70	FDPINDEX	Regional food price deflators.			13_FDPINDEX.xxx

4.14. Table 14: Total Annual Household Expenditures

Merge Tables 1 – 13. Code is the country code (Ref Annex 1)

	Variable name	***Variable definition***	Comments if any	***Syntax and data files***
3	HID	Household unique ID		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
2	REGION	Country specific region codes		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
5	RURURB	Rural = 1 Urban =2		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
6	HHSIZE	Total # of residents (regular members) in the household, excluding maids and servants		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
6b	HHSIZE_S	Total # of residents (regular members) in the household, including maids and servants		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E6	TOTFOOD	Food and non-alcoholic beverages		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E11	TOTALCH	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E66	TOTFDAL	Sum of TOTFOOD(E6) and TOTALCH(E11)		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E14	TOTCLTH	Clothing and footwear		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E24	HSUTILITY	Electricity and gas		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E19	HSFUEL	Firewood, and charcoal		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E20	GAS	Gas for cooking		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E21	ELEC	Electricity		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E22	HSKEROSENE	Kerosene (Paraffin)		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E23	HSDIESEL	Diesel for all purposes except transportation		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E25	TOTHOUS	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E32	TOTFURN	Furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E36	TOTHLTH	Health		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E38	TRFUEL	Fuel for transportation, such as petrol, diesel, etc…..		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E 39	TRPERSON	Operation of personal transport equipment, such as gas, repairs and hire of chauffeurs		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E 40	TRSERVE	Transport services, such as public transportation, purchase of airplane tickets, etc.		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E41	TOTTRSP	Transportation		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E45	TOTCMNQ	Communication		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E52	TOTRCRE	Recreations and culture		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E58	TOTEDUC	Education		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E61	TOTHOTL	Restaurants and hotels		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E69	TOTMISC	Miscellaneous goods and services		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E71	TOTNFD	Sum of all non-food expenditure		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx

		variables (exclude TOTFOOD and TOTALCH)		
E70	FDPINDEX	Regional food price deflators		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E72	HHEXP_N	Total annual nominal household expenditures		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E73	HHEXP_R	Total annual real household expenditures deflated by FDPINDEX		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E74	CPI2005_DEF	CPI to deflate/inflate the HHEXP_R to 2005 local prices		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx
E75	PPP2005	2005 PPP exchange rate to 2005 local currency		Ccode_YYYY_E.xxx

Note: All missing values for expenditure aggregates must be recoded to 0 in the Total Annual Expenditure file (E file)

5. Chapter 5: Documentation and Computer Programs

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

a) Date of production of the harmonized data files.
b) Person responsible for production.
c) Extrapolated population, by Urban/Rural area.
d) Definition of the variable HID (this variable is usually the concatenation of several variables in the original dataset; these variables must be clearly identified, in order to facilitate the link with the original dataset).
e) All data editing checks (cleaning and assumptions) should be documented in the computer programs as comments.
f) Imputations and assumptions made (number of cases and method) should be recorded meticulously.
g) Computer programs should be attached in sequence.
h) Comments and warnings to the users (limits in survey coverage, reliability of data, etc).
i) Any other information pertaining to the data that might be useful to data users.

6. Appendices

6.1 Appendix 1: Naming Convention

Naming of the data files will start with the country code (3 letters), followed by the start year of survey (2 digits) and one letter ("H" for household files; "I" for individual level files and "E" for expenditure files). The character "_" will separate these three components. The extension of the files for SPSS-format files will be (*.SAV), SAS-format files (*.SSD) and STATA-format files (*.STA). For example, the standardized data sets produced for the 2009 survey for Indonesia will be called IND_09_H.XX for the household-level file; IND_09_I.XX for the individual-level file and IND_09_E.XX for expenditure file.

It is strongly recommended that the variable and file names proposed in the manual, be followed closely.

The file names for the computer programs and their resulting data files should be same, only differing in file types (extension of the file name).

6.2 Appendix 2: Directory Organization

Six sub-directories should be created under the main directory named after the survey, as shown below.

Main directory:	**Storage Purposes**
"\COUNTRYCODE_SURVEYNAME_YEAR\"	Parent directory of all sub-directories
Sub-Directory	
"\RAWDATA"	All survey data sets as keyed in (no editing has been done on this data). This can further be divided into various format, STATA, SPSS, SAS directories
"\CLEANDATA"	All clean survey data sets before aggregation This can further be divided into various format, STATA, SPSS, SAS directories
"\PROGRAMS"	All program files that derive the above indicators (Sec 2.7)
"\AGGDATA"	All aggregated data files COUNTRY_YEAROFSURVEY_**I** (*one file Sec 2.7.1*) COUNTRY_YEAROFSURVEY_**H** (*one file Sec 2.7.2*) COUNTRY_YEAROFSURVEY_**E** (*8 sub-files - 2.7.3.1-2.7.3.8 - which are merged to form one expenditure file: 2.7.3.9). The expenditure file will follow Annex X templates.*
"\DOC"	All survey and aggregation documentation, and survey reports PDF documents are better than WORD or EXCEL documents. This also includes data editing documents.

6.3 Appendix 3: Standard Excel Spreadsheet

Country Survey Name Year: Selected Social & MDG Indicators by Rural Urban and Consumption Level																					
Page 1 of 2								**Expenditure Quintile**													
		National						**Rural**						**Urban**							
Indicators	Unit of measure	Poorest 20%	II	III	IV	Richest 20%	All	Poorest 20%	II	III	IV	Richest 20%	All	Poorest 20%	II	III	IV	Richest 20%	All		
Demographic indicators																					
Sample size (households)	Number																				
Total population (weighted)	Million																				
Age dependency ratio (age <15 or >64)	Percent																				
Average household size	Number																				
Head of household characteristics																					
Marital status of head																					
Married/common law male	Percent																				
Single/ divorced/widowed male	Percent																				
Married/common law female	Percent																				
Single/ divorced/widowed female	Percent																				
Education level of head																					
No level	Percent																				
Preschool/Primary not completed	Percent																				
Primary completed	Percent																				
Lower secondary completed	Percent																				
Senior secondary completed	Percent																				
Post secondary technical																					
Tertiary	Percent																				
Other	Percent																				
Missing	Percent																				
Labor force																					
Employment (15 years and above)																					
Proportion of total population aged 15 yrs or more	Percent																				
Employed	Percent																				
of which females	*Percent*																				
Employment Categories (15 and above) Primary employment																					
Wage workers																					
Wage public	Percent																				
of which females	*Percent*																				
Wage private non-agriculture	Percent																				
of which females	*Percent*																				
Wage private agriculture	Percent																				
of which females	*Percent*																				
Self employed/ non-wage																					
Family enterprise	Percent																				
of which females	*Percent*																				
Family farmer	Percent																				
of which females	*Percent*																				
Household Sources of Income (Primary & Secondary employment)																					
Agriculture	Percent																				
Non-Agriculture	Percent																				
Wage	Percent																				

Country Survey Name Year: Selected Social & MDG Indicators by Rural Urban and Consumption Level																					
Page 2 of 2																					
		National						**Rural**						**Urban**							
Indicators	Unit of measure	Poorest 20%	II	III	IV	Richest 20%	All	Poorest 20%	II	III	IV	Richest 20%	All	Poorest 20%	II	III	IV	Richest 20%	All		
MDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger																					
Mean monthly per capita expenditure	PPP2005																				
Poverty headcount under $PPP1.25/day	Percent																				
Gini coefficient, consumption	Ratio																				
Mean share of household expenditures																					
Food expenditure	Percent																				
Health expenditure	Percent																				
Education expenditure	Percent																				
Public transportation expenditure	Percent																				
Private transportation expenditure (excludes fuel)	Percent																				
Fuel expenditure (for transportation)	Percent																				
Electricity expenditure	Percent																				
Gas expenditure	Percent																				
Kerosene expenditure	Percent																				
Diesel expenditure (all purposes except transportation)	Percent																				
Gross primary enrollment rate																					
Female	Percent																				
Male	Percent																				
Gross lower secondary enrollment ratio																					
Female	Percent																				
Male	Percent																				
Gross senior secondary enrollment ratio																					
Female	Percent																				
Male	Percent																				
Net primary enrollment rate																					
Female	Percent																				
Male	Percent																				
Primary completion rate on time																					
Female	Percent																				
Male	Percent																				
Net lower secondary enrollment ratio																					
Female	Percent																				
Male	Percent																				
Net senior secondary enrollment ratio																					
Female	Percent																				
Male	Percent																				
Tertiary enrollment over age 18-22*	Percent																				
of which female	*Percent*																				
Youth literacy rate ages 15-24																					
Female	Percent																				
Male	Percent																				
MDG4: Reduce child mortality; MDG5: Improve maternal health																					
Distance to health centers < 5 km	Percent																				
Percent claiming to be sick last 2 wks	Percent																				
of which percent sought medical care	*Percent*																				
Birth assisted by trained staff	Percent																				
1-year-olds total immunization	Percent																				
1-year-olds immunization, measles	Percent																				
MDG7: Ensure environment sustainability																					
Owner occupancy rate	Percent																				
Access to flush/improved toilets	Percent																				
of which improved pit lartrine	*Percent*																				
Access to garbage collection	Percent																				
Connected to electricity	Percent																				
of which solar/wind electricity	*Percent*																				
Fuel use																					
Firewood/charcoal	Percent																				
Kerosene/electricity/gas	Percent																				
Other	Percent																				
Missing	Percent																				
Access to water																					
Improved	Percent																				
Unimproved	Percent																				
Other	Percent																				
Missing	Percent																				

6.4 Appendix 4: Standard Excel Variables Definition

Indicators	Definition
Demographic indicators	
Sample size (households)	Number of households surveyed
Total population (weighted)	Total population weighted by sample weight, usually corresponds to total population of the country
Age dependency ratio (age <15 or >64)	Percent of population aged younger than 15 and older than 64 years
Average household size	Average size of a household
Head of household characteristics	
Marital status of head	
Married/common law male	Percentage of households that have a male head who is in a married/common law relationship.
Single/ divorced/widowed male	Percentage of households that have a male head who is single/divorced.
Married/common law female	Percentage of households that have a female head who is in a married/common law relationship.
Single/ divorced/widowed female	Percentage of households that have a female head who is single/divorced.
Education level of head	
No level	Percentage of households with a head who has no education.
Preschool/Primary not completed	Percentage of households with a head who has preschool or some level of primary level of education.
Primary completed	Percentage of households with a head who has completed primary level of education.
Lower secondary completed	Percentage of households with a head who has completed lower secondary level of education.
Senior secondary completed	Percentage of households with a head who has completed upper secondary level of education.
Post secondary technical	Percentage of households with a head who is currently pursuing or has completed post-secondary technical training/education.
Tertiary	Percentage of households with a head who is currently pursuing or has completed tertiary education.
Other	Percentage of households with a head who has other education.
Missing	Percentage of households with a head for whom education level was not reported.
Labor force	
Employment (15 years and above)	For population aged 15 years or above
Proportion of total population aged 15 yrs or more	Percent of population aged 15 years or above. Missing age information are not included
Employed	Percent of people employed among the population aged 15 years or above
of which females	
Employment Categories (15 and above) Primary employment	The following variables take into account only primary jobs
Wage workers	
Wage public	Percent of public wage workers among total employed population
of which females	
Wage private non-agriculture	Percent of private wage workers in non-agriculture sector among total employed population
of which females	
Wage private agriculture	Percent of private wage workers in agricultural sector among total employed population
of which females	
Self employed/ non-wage	
Family enterprise/self-employed, non-agriculture	Percent of self-employed with or without employees in household non-agricultural enterprises
of which females	
Family farmer/self-employed in agricultural sector	Percent of self-employed with or without employees in agricultural sector, including people who carry out non-reported economic activities such as feching wood and water, or people reported household activities but have a farm or livestocks to the family.
of which females	
Household Sources of Income (Primary & Secondary employmer	The following variables take into account both primary and secondary jobs
Agriculture	Percent of population in households that draw income from agricultural sources
Non-Agriculture	Percent of population in households that draw income from non-agricultural sources
Wage	Percent of population in households that draw income from wage sources

MDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Mean monthly per capita expenditure	Total mean monthly per-capita expenditure of the population in 2005 $PPP.
Poverty headcount under $PPP 1.25/day	Percent of population that lives at or below $PPP 1.25 of daily consumption .
Gini coefficient, consumption	Gini co-efficient based on consumption estimates.
Mean share of household expenditures	
Food expenditure	Mean share of food expenditure among total household expenditures
Health expenditure	Mean share of health expenditure among total household expenditures
Education expenditure	Mean share of education expenditure among total household expenditure.
Public transportation expenditure	Mean share of spending on public transportation, including air travel, among total household expenditures
Private transportation expenditure (excludes fuel)	Mean share of spending on private transportation, including chauffeur and repairs, but excluding purchase of vehicles. This category excludes spending on fuels.
Fuel expenditure (for transportation)	Mean share of spending on fuel used for transportation
Electricity expenditure	Mean share of spending on electricity
Gas expenditure	Mean share of spending on gas used for cooking
Kerosene expenditure	Mean share of spending on kerosene
Diesel expenditure (all purposes except transportation)	Mean share of spending on diesel for all purposes except transportation.
MDG2: Education and Literacy; MDG3 Promote gender equality	
Gross primary enrollment rate	
Female	Total number of girls enrolled in primary school, regardless age, expressed as percentage of total number of girls in the official primary school age group
Male	Total number of boys enrolled in primary school, regardless age, expressed as percentage of total number of boys in the official primary school age group
Gross lower secondary enrollment ratio	
Female	Total number of girls enrolled in lower secondary school, regardless age, expressed as percentage of total number of girls in the official lower secondary school age group
Male	Total number of boys enrolled in lower secondary school, regardless age, expressed as percentage of total number of boys in the official lower secondary school age group
Gross senior secondary enrollment ratio	
Female	Total number of girls enrolled in senior secondary school, regardless age, expressed as percentage of total number of girls in the official senior secondary school age group
Male	Total number of boys enrolled in senior secondary school, regardless age, expressed as percentage of total number of boys in the official senior secondary school age group
Net primary enrollment rate	
Female	Total number of primary-school-aged girls enrolled in primary school, expressed as percentage of total number of girls in the official primary school age group
Male	Total number of primary-school-aged boys enrolled in primary school, expressed as percentage of total number of boys in the official primary school age group
Primary completion rate on time	
Female	Total number of girls aged at the last grade of primary school, currently enrolled and on track to complete primary education, expressed as % of girls in relevant age group
Male	Total number of boys aged at the last grade of primary school, currently enrolled and on track to complete primary education, expressed as % of boys in relevant age group
Net lower secondary enrollment ratio	
Female	Total number of lower-secondary-aged girls enrolled in lower secondary school, expressed as percentage of total number of girls in the official lower secondary school age group
Male	Total number of lower-secondary-aged boys enrolled in lower secondary school, expressed as percentage of total number of boys in the official lower secondary school age group
Net senior secondary enrollment ratio	
Female	Total number of senior-secondary-aged girls enrolled in senior secondary school, expressed as percentage of total number of girls in the official senior secondary school age group
Male	Total number of senior-secondary-aged boys enrolled in senior secondary school, expressed as percentage of total number of boys in the official senior secondary school age group
Gross Tertiary enrollment over age 18-22	Total number of people enrolled in tertiary institutions or post-secondary schools, expressed as percentage of total number of people aged between 18 and 12
of which female	
Youth literacy rate ages 15-24	
Female	Total number of literate females (based on self-reporting) aged 15-24, expressed as % of total female of 15-24
Male	Total number of literate males (based on self-reporting) aged 15-24, expressed as % of total male of 15-24
MDG4: Reduce child mortality; MDG5: Improve maternal health	
Distance to health centers < 5 km	Percent of households that have access to a health facility (i.e. health center/clinic/hospitals)within 5 km
Percent claiming to be sick last xx wks	Percent of individuals who claimed to be sick in the last xx weeks depending on the questionnaire
of which percent sought medical care	*Total number of sick people who sought medical care, expressed as percentage of total number of people who claimed sick*
Birth assisted by trained staff	
0 - 12 month-olds total immunization	Total number of fully immunized children aged 0-12 month, expressed as % of children aged 0-12 month
0 - 12 month-olds immunization, measles	Total number of children aged 0-12 month who are immunized against measles, expressed as % of children aged 0-12 month
MDG7: Ensure environment sustainability	
Owner occupancy rate	Percentage of population who live in houses that they own.
Access to flush/improved toilets	Percent of population have access to flush/improved toilets, improved latrine pit included
of which improved pit latrine	
Access to garbage collection	Percent of population that has assess to garbage collection
Connected to electricity	Percent of population who live in households connected to electricity
of which solar/wind electricity	
Fuel use	
Firewood/charcoal	Percent of population that depends on firewood/charcoal for cooking
Kerosene/electricity/gas	Percent of population that depends on Kerosene/electricity/gas for cooking
Other	Unspecified cooking fuel sources
Missing	Not reported
Access to water	
Improved	Percent of population with assess to improved water sources, including pipe, well, any covered surface water, and vendor
Unimproved	Percent of population with assess to unimproved water sources, including any uncovered surface water and rain water
Other	Unspecified
Missing	Not reported

6.5 Appendix 5: Issues In Household Expenditure Aggregation

Data cleaning

Eliminating duplicates: Before the aggregation, one should make sure that there is no duplicated household or individual id (This problem should have been eliminated at the data entering stage, this is just a quick check). There are two types of duplicate household id. One is that one household was entered twice, in which case all other variables should be also the same, such as physical features of the housing, rent paid, etc. In such case, one of the duplicated observations should be eliminated (STATA) can perform this task easily). Second type of duplicate is two or more households have identical households ID. This type of duplicate is hard to discover because one often takes two households as one household. However, unusual large household size, such as over 30, should warrantee a check of the household to make sure that they are not two households. When there are two or more same ids signed to household members, if the two or more members have exact same information, such as age, sex, status enrollment, etc., a double entry of the same member is usually the case, and one should eliminate one of the observations. However, if they are two different individuals, one should reassign a new id to one of the members.

Cleaning expenditure per capita variable: Per capital annual food and non-food consumption is first adjusted by regional food price indices. Outliers (separately for food and non-food expenditure), greater than three standard deviations will then be replaced with the median values of the corresponding per capita food and non-food consumption, by region and by rural/urban areas. Total number of observations cleaned should be less than 1 percent of total observations. If it is greater than 1 percent of total observations, aggregation procedures should be rechecked to ascertain accuracy.

Do not assign missing values: A common mistake is to assign missing values with some meaningful values when aggregating a variable. To avoid incorrectly assigning missing values, avoid open ended grouping while coding. For example, do not use “if AGE<5 then CHDUNDR5=1”, instead, use “if 0<=AGE<=5 then CHDUNDR5=1”. In addition, the number of missing values must be checked before and after the aggregation to see if the numbers of missing values are consistent.

Data Aggregation

Purchased Food expenditure aggregation in general is straight forward. For purchased food, one just adds up all values of relevant items according to the sub-categories. If the recall period is 2 weeks, the annualized expenditure will be derived by multiplying the reported values by 365/14, and if the recall period is one month, then by 365/30.

Auto food expenditure aggregation is more complicated. Food auto-consumption comes in two varieties: that which is produced by the household and the gifts in kind which the household consumes. Both must be valued, although the first may be the only one to immediately spring to the reader’s mind.

If the total value of auto-consumption is not asked, in general, the valuation of auto-consumption is a two-step process. First, the prices are imputed for the goods that are auto-consumed, and then the aggregation is done as for purchased expenditure. If the survey had a community price questionnaire, this is usually the source of prices for auto-consumption. If such information is missing but prices can be inferred from household survey on auto consumption, then this is the source for prices. If neither method is possible, external sources of price data are used. An example is administrative records of market prices. In all these cases, there is some degree of

bias, since the market price for a good is not necessarily farm gate prices. There may be an intermediary who purchases at less than the market price, or there are travel and time costs associated with selling the good at market. However, it is better to have the information and (potentially) over-estimate the value than to ignore it entirely.

Generally, surveys collect information on food expenditure using multiple units of measure. A common unit of measure is necessary in order to compare prices; the simplest are often metric units like kilos and liters. Note that prices will not be the same for all units of measure: buying rice by the gram is likely to be more expensive than buying it in 50-kg bags (volume discount).

Once the price data is found, the level of disaggregation at which the prices are useful must be determined. The tradeoff is one of number of observations versus the household's reality. As the number of observations increases, the confidence in the mean (or median) price increases too; hence the imputed price is better. However, all enumeration areas in a district need not have the same market and growing conditions; the less fine the geography, the greater the risk of "noise" due to dissimilarities. This is a fine line, but generally 30 observations in for each product in each region are a minimum.

Once the prices are determined, the remainder of the work is identical to that of the purchased food consumption, except that the imputed prices are used to value the consumption. For purposes of validation and analysis, it is recommended that the same categories as for purchased expenditure be used.

Education expenditure aggregation should be annualized based on the time of school year. For example, monthly transportation fee should only be multiplied by the number of the months when children go to school, normally 9, to get the annual transportation expenditure.

Health care expenditure aggregation is more difficult. Health care expenditures are often asked for the last three months or so. Although if one was sick in the last three months, it does not necessarily mean that one was sick every three months. In practice, however, the three-month expenditure is often multiplied by 4 to get the annualized expenditure. This is more or less fine with expenditures on consultation fees and medication. For hospitalization fees, however, if it is lumpy, it should be treated as a onetime annual expenditure.

Housing expenditure is often only available for households who rent. For owner occupied houses, if mortgage or the market value of the rent is not asked code it as missing.[2]

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[2] The most commonly used methodology is to use a hedonic regression to estimate the housing value for owner occupied houses. First, a regression model is fitted to households who paid rent, with dependent variable being the reported monthly rent, and independent variables being the physical features of the households, including latrines, number of rooms, materials of floor, wall and roof, the presence of a kitchen, the source of drinking water, the source of lighting power, and the cooking fuel. Other variables, known as "controls" are added to the regression to adjust for regional or rural-urban differences.

Once the model is done, a useful check of the quality is to use it to predict the rent for households that paid rent. If there is a systematic difference, something remains to be exploited. Otherwise, the desired result is small deviations between the actual and predicted rents. The parameters estimated from the hedonic regression are then used to estimate the rent for owner occupied houses. For the final rent that will be included in the total household expenditure, there are two choices. One is to use rent predicted by the regression for all the households, including those who paid rent. The reason of doing so is that regression often predicts rent somewhat lower than the actual rent paid. Using regression estimated rent for all the households puts everyone on equal footing. Another one is to use regression estimated rent for the owner occupied households only, the actual rent paid is used for renters.

Durable goods and Lumpy expenditures are excluded: This rule needs to be implemented with caution: in some countries one may find that many households report weddings, baptisms, and funerals in a survey. In the case of the 1994-95 Enquête Permanente de Conjoncture Economique et Sociale in Niger, over 60 percent (weighted) of all regions' households reported expenditure related to a marriage or a baptism. In this case, it is no longer an infrequent, uncommon expenditure item. The general rule is to omit lumpy expenditure, the ones that are not frequently or commonly spent, especially if they are large relative to total household expenditure, from the total household expenditure aggregate.

Adjustment of cost of living is to take into account that same money can buy different amount of goods in different regions. For example, a pound of beef would be much more expensive in a capital city than in a rural town where the cattle are raised nearby. To calculate regional price deflators, national average price and food share for the largest 20 items will be used as base price index. The regional price deflator is then calculated as where is price deflator for region r, is the national share of commodity "k" for the national food basket, P_r^k if the regional price for commodity "k", and is the national average price for commodity "k".

Common Sense: Expenditure aggregation is easier said than done, many judgments must be made on individual cases. The most important rule perhaps is to use on the ground knowledge/ common sense while using statistical tools. The second important rule is to document in detail the steps used for aggregation. Finally, some basic statistics should be checked against reality.

Annexure 1: (Refers Pg- 5)

7 Annexure

7.1 Annexure 1: Country Codes

AGO	Angola
BEN	Benin
BWA	Botswana
BFA	Burkina Faso
BDI	Burundi
CMR	Cameroon
CPV	Cape Verde
CAF	Central African Republic
TCD	Chad
COM	Comoros
ZAR	Congo, Dem. Rep.
COG	Congo, Rep.
CIV	Cote d'Ivoire
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea
ERI	Eritrea
ETH	Ethiopia
GAB	Gabon
GMB	Gambia, The
GHA	Ghana
GIN	Guinea
GNB	Guinea-Bissau
KEN	Kenya
LSO	Lesotho
LBR	Liberia
MDG	Madagascar
MWI	Malawi

MLI	Mali
MRT	Mauritania
MUS	Mauritius
MOZ	Mozambique
NAM	Namibia
NER	Niger
NGA	Nigeria
RWA	Rwanda
STP	Sao Tome and Principe
SEN	Senegal
SYC	Seychelles
SLE	Sierra Leone
SOM	Somalia
ZAF	South Africa
SDN	Sudan
SWZ	Swaziland
TZA	Tanzania
TGO	Togo
UGA	Uganda
ZMB	Zambia
ZWE	Zimbabwe

Annexure 2: (Refers Pg- 18)

7.2 Annexure 2: International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)

The following is an extract from the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities[3] (ISIC) Rev. 3.1. It will be used to generate variables INDUSTRY_1 and INDUSTRY_2.

I. Broad structure

The individual categories of ISIC have been aggregated into the following 17 sections:

Section	Divisions	Description
A	01, 02	Agriculture, hunting and forestry
B	05	Fishing
C	10-14	Mining and quarrying
D	15-37	Manufacturing
E	40, 41	Electricity, gas and water supply
F	45	Construction
G	50-52	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
H	55	Hotels and restaurants
I	60-64	Transport, storage and communications
J	65-67	Financial intermediation
K	70-74	Real estate, renting and business activities
L	75	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security
M	80	Education
N	85	Health and social work
O	90-93	Other community, social and personal service activities
P	95-97	Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production

[3] http://esa.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=17&Lg=1

		activities of private households
Q	99	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies

II. Detailed structure

Section/Division Group Class Description

Section A Agriculture, hunting and forestry

Division 01 Agriculture, hunting and related service activities

011		Growing of crops; market gardening; horticulture
	0111	Growing of cereals and other crops n.e.c.
	0112	Growing of vegetables, horticultural specialties and nursery products
	0113	Growing of fruit, nuts, beverage and spice crops
012		Farming of animals
	0121	Farming of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules and hinnies; dairy farming
	0122	Other animal farming; production of animal products n.e.c.
013	0130	Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming)
014	0140	Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities
015	0150	Hunting, trapping and game propagation including related service activities

Division 02 Forestry, logging and related service activities

020	0200	Forestry, logging and related service activities

Section B Fishing

Division 05 Fishing, aquaculture and service activities incidental to fishing

050		Fishing, aquaculture and service activities incidental to fishing
	0501	Fishing
	0502	Aquaculture

Section C Mining and quarrying

Division 10 Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat

101	1010	Mining and agglomeration of hard coal
102	1020	Mining and agglomeration of lignite
103	1030	Extraction and agglomeration of peat

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

111	1110	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
112	1120	Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying

Division 12 Mining of uranium and thorium ores

120	1200	Mining of uranium and thorium ores

Division 13 Mining of metal ores

131	1310	Mining of iron ores
132	1320	Mining of non-ferrous metal ores, except uranium and thorium ores

Division 14 Other mining and quarrying

141	1410	Quarrying of stone, sand and clay
142		Mining and quarrying n.e.c.
	1421	Mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals

	1422	Extraction of salt
	1429	Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.

Section D Manufacturing

Division 15 Manufacture of food products and beverages

151		Production, processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats
	1511	Production, processing and preserving of meat and meat products
	1512	Processing and preserving of fish and fish products
	1513	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables
	1514	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats
152	1520	Manufacture of dairy products
153		Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products, and prepared animal feeds
	1531	Manufacture of grain mill products
	1532	Manufacture of starches and starch products
	1533	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds
154		Manufacture of other food products
	1541	Manufacture of bakery products
	1542	Manufacture of sugar
	1543	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
	1544	Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products
	1549	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.
155		Manufacture of beverages
	1551	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits; ethyl alcohol production from fermented materials
	1552	Manufacture of wines
	1553	Manufacture of malt liquors and malt
	1554	Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters

Division 16 Manufacture of tobacco products

160	1600	Manufacture of tobacco products

Division 17 Manufacture of textiles

171		Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles
	1711	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres; weaving of textiles
	1712	Finishing of textiles
172		Manufacture of other textiles
	1721	Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel
	1722	Manufacture of carpets and rugs
	1723	Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting
	1729	Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.
173	1730	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics and articles

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

181	1810	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel
182	1820	Dressing and dyeing of fur; manufacture of articles of fur

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

191		Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness
	1911	Tanning and dressing of leather
	1912	Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness
192	1920	Manufacture of footwear

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

201	2010	Sawmilling and planing of wood
202		Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials
	2021	Manufacture of veneer sheets; manufacture of plywood, laminboard, particle board and other panels and boards
	2022	Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery
	2023	Manufacture of wooden containers
	2029	Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials

Division 21 Manufacture of paper and paper products

210		Manufacture of paper and paper products
	2101	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard
	2102	Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard
	2109	Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard

Division 22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media

221		Publishing
	2211	Publishing of books, brochures and other publications
	2212	Publishing of newspapers, journals and periodicals
	2213	Publishing of music
	2219	Other publishing
222		Printing and service activities related to printing
	2221	Printing
	2222	Service activities related to printing
223	2230	Reproduction of recorded media

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

231	2310	Manufacture of coke oven products
232	2320	Manufacture of refined petroleum products
233	2330	Processing of nuclear fuel

Division 24 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products

241		Manufacture of basic chemicals
	2411	Manufacture of basic chemicals, except fertilizers and nitrogen compounds
	2412	Manufacture of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds
	2413	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms and of synthetic rubber
242		Manufacture of other chemical products
	2421	Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products
	2422	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics
	2423	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products
	2424	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations
	2429	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.
243	2430	Manufacture of man-made fibres

Division 25 Manufacture of rubber and plastics products

251		Manufacture of rubber products
	2511	Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres
	2519	Manufacture of other rubber products
252	2520	Manufacture of plastics products

Division 26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products

261	2610	Manufacture of glass and glass products

269 Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
- 2691 Manufacture of non-structural non-refractory ceramic ware
- 2692 Manufacture of refractory ceramic products
- 2693 Manufacture of structural non-refractory clay and ceramic products
- 2694 Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
- 2695 Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster
- 2696 Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone
- 2699 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.

Division 27 Manufacture of basic metals

271 2710 Manufacture of basic iron and steel
272 2720 Manufacture of basic precious and non-ferrous metals
273 Casting of metals
- 2731 Casting of iron and steel
- 2732 Casting of non-ferrous metals

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

281 Manufacture of structural metal products, tanks, reservoirs and steam generators
- 2811 Manufacture of structural metal products
- 2812 Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal
- 2813 Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers

289 Manufacture of other fabricated metal products; metalworking service activities
- 2891 Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy
- 2892 Treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering on a fee or contract basis
- 2893 Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware
- 2899 Manufacture of other fabricated metal products n.e.c.

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

291 Manufacture of general-purpose machinery
- 2911 Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines
- 2912 Manufacture of pumps, compressors, taps and valves
- 2913 Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements
- 2914 Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners
- 2915 Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment
- 2919 Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery

292 Manufacture of special-purpose machinery
- 2921 Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery
- 2922 Manufacture of machine tools
- 2923 Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy
- 2924 Manufacture of machinery for mining, quarrying and construction
- 2925 Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing
- 2926 Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production
- 2927 Manufacture of weapons and ammunition
- 2929 Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery

293 2930 Manufacture of domestic appliances n.e.c.

Division 30 Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery

300 3000 Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery

Division 31 Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.

311 3110 Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers
312 3120 Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus
313 3130 Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
314 3140 Manufacture of accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries
315 3150 Manufacture of electric lamps and lighting equipment
319 3190 Manufacture of other electrical equipment n.e.c.

Division 32 Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus

321	3210	Manufacture of electronic valves and tubes and other electronic components
322	3220	Manufacture of television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy
323	3230	Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus, and associated goods

Division 33 Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks

331		Manufacture of medical appliances and instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except optical instruments
	3311	Manufacture of medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances
	3312	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except industrial process control equipment
	3313	Manufacture of industrial process control equipment
332	3320	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment
333	3330	Manufacture of watches and clocks

Division 34 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers

341	3410	Manufacture of motor vehicles
342	3420	Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers
343	3430	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines

Division 35 Manufacture of other transport equipment

351		Building and repairing of ships and boats
	3511	Building and repairing of ships
	3512	Building and repairing of pleasure and sporting boats
352	3520	Manufacture of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock
353	3530	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
359		Manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c.
	3591	Manufacture of motorcycles
	3592	Manufacture of bicycles and invalid carriages
	3599	Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c.

Division 36 Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.

361	3610	Manufacture of furniture
369		Manufacturing n.e.c.
	3691	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
	3692	Manufacture of musical instruments
	3693	Manufacture of sports goods
	3694	Manufacture of games and toys
	3699	Other manufacturing n.e.c.

Division 37 Recycling

371	3710	Recycling of metal waste and scrap
372	3720	Recycling of non-metal waste and scrap

Section E Electricity, gas and water supply

Division 40 Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply

401	4010	Production, transmission and distribution of electricity
402	4020	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains
403	4030	Steam and hot water supply

Division 41 Collection, purification and distribution of water

410	4100	Collection, purification and distribution of water

Section F Construction

Division 45 Construction

451	4510	Site preparation
452	4520	Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering
453	4530	Building installation
454	4540	Building completion
455	4550	Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator

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

Division 50 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel

501	5010	Sale of motor vehicles
502	5020	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
503	5030	Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories
504	5040	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories
505	5050	Retail sale of automotive fuel

Division 51 Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

511	5110	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis
512		Wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals, food, beverages and tobacco
	5121	Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals
	5122	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
513		Wholesale of household goods
	5131	Wholesale of textiles, clothing and footwear
	5139	Wholesale of other household goods
514		Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap
	5141	Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products
	5142	Wholesale of metals and metal ores
	5143	Wholesale of construction materials, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies
	5149	Wholesale of other intermediate products, waste and scrap
515		Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies
	5151	Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software
	5152	Wholesale of electronic and telecommunications parts and equipment
	5159	Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies
519	5190	Other wholesale

Division 52 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods

521		Non-specialized retail trade in stores
	5211	Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating
	5219	Other retail sale in non-specialized stores
522	5220	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores
523		Other retail trade of new goods in specialized stores
	5231	Retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles
	5232	Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods
	5233	Retail sale of household appliances, articles and equipment
	5234	Retail sale of hardware, paints and glass
	5239	Other retail sale in specialized stores
524	5240	Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores
525		Retail trade not in stores

	5251	Retail sale via mail order houses
	5252	Retail sale via stalls and markets
	5259	Other non-store retail sale
526	5260	Repair of personal and household goods

Section H Hotels and restaurants

Division 55 Hotels and restaurants

551	5510	Hotels; camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation
552	5520	Restaurants, bars and canteens

Section I Transport, storage and communications

Division 60 Land transport; transport via pipelines

601	6010	Transport via railways
602		Other land transport
	6021	Other scheduled passenger land transport
	6022	Other non-scheduled passenger land transport
	6023	Freight transport by road
603	6030	Transport via pipelines

Division 61 Water transport

611	6110	Sea and coastal water transport
612	6120	Inland water transport

Division 62 Air transport

621	6210	Scheduled air transport
622	6220	Non-scheduled air transport

Division 63 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies

630		Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
	6301	Cargo handling
	6302	Storage and warehousing
	6303	Other supporting transport activities
	6304	Activities of travel agencies and tour operators; tourist assistance activities n.e.c.
	6309	Activities of other transport agencies

Division 64 Post and telecommunications

641		Post and courier activities
	6411	National post activities
	6412	Courier activities other than national post activities
642	6420	Telecommunications

Section J Financial intermediation

Division 65 Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding

651		Monetary intermediation
	6511	Central banking
	6519	Other monetary intermediation
659		Other financial intermediation
	6591	Financial leasing
	6592	Other credit granting
	6599	Other financial intermediation n.e.c.

Division 66 Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security

660		Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
	6601	Life insurance
	6602	Pension funding
	6603	Non-life insurance

Division 67 Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation

671		Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
	6711	Administration of financial markets
	6712	Security dealing activities
	6719	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation n.e.c.
672	6720	Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding

Section K Real estate, renting and business activities

Division 70 Real estate activities

701	7010	Real estate activities with own or leased property
702	7020	Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis

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

711		Renting of transport equipment
	7111	Renting of land transport equipment
	7112	Renting of water transport equipment
	7113	Renting of air transport equipment
712		Renting of other machinery and equipment
	7121	Renting of agricultural machinery and equipment
	7122	Renting of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment
	7123	Renting of office machinery and equipment (including computers)
	7129	Renting of other machinery and equipment n.e.c.
713	7130	Renting of personal and household goods n.e.c.

Division 72 Computer and related activities

721	7210	Hardware consultancy
722		Software publishing, consultancy and supply
	7221	Software publishing
	7229	Other software consultancy and supply
723	7230	Data processing
724	7240	Database activities and online distribution of electronic content
725	7250	Maintenance and repair of office, accounting and computing machinery
729	7290	Other computer-related activities

Division 73 Research and development

731	7310	Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering (NSE)
732	7320	Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities (SSH)

Division 74 Other business activities

741		Legal, accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy; market research and public opinion polling; business and management consultancy
	7411	Legal activities
	7412	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy
	7413	Market research and public opinion polling
	7414	Business and management consultancy activities
742		Architectural, engineering and other technical activities
	7421	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy
	7422	Technical testing and analysis
743	7430	Advertising
749		Business activities n.e.c.
	7491	Labour recruitment and provision of personnel
	7492	Investigation and security activities
	7493	Building-cleaning and industrial-cleaning activities
	7494	Photographic activities

7495 Packaging activities
7499 Other business activities n.e.c.

Section L Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

Division 75 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

751 Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community
7511 General (overall) public service activities
7512 Regulation of the activities of agencies that provide health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security
7513 Regulation of and contribution to more efficient operation of business
7514 Supporting service activities for the government as a whole
752 Provision of services to the community as a whole
7521 Foreign affairs
7522 Defence activities
7523 Public order and safety activities
753 7530 Compulsory social security activities

Section M Education

Division 80 Education

801 8010 Primary education
802 Secondary education
8021 General secondary education
8022 Technical and vocational secondary education
803 8030 Higher education
809 8090 Other education

Section N Health and social work

Division 85 Health and social work

851 Human health activities
8511 Hospital activities
8512 Medical and dental practice activities
8519 Other human health activities
852 8520 Veterinary activities
853 Social work activities
8531 Social work activities with accommodation
8532 Social work activities without accommodation

Section O Other community, social and personal service activities

Division 90 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities

900 9000 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities

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

911 Activities of business, employers and professional organizations
9111 Activities of business and employers organizations
9112 Activities of professional organizations
912 9120 Activities of trade unions
919 Activities of other membership organizations
9191 Activities of religious organizations
9192 Activities of political organizations
9199 Activities of other membership organizations n.e.c.

Division 92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities

921 Motion picture, radio, television and other entertainment activities
9211 Motion picture and video production and distribution
9212 Motion picture projection
9213 Radio and television activities

	9214	Dramatic arts, music and other arts activities
	9219	Other entertainment activities n.e.c.
922	9220	News agency activities
923		Library, archives, museums and other cultural activities
	9231	Library and archives activities
	9232	Museums activities and preservation of historic sites and buildings
	9233	Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities
924		Sporting and other recreational activities
	9241	Sporting activities
	9249	Other recreational activities

Division 93 Other service activities

930		Other service activities
	9301	Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products
	9302	Hairdressing and other beauty treatment
	9303	Funeral and related activities
	9309	Other service activities n.e.c.

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

Division 95 Activities of private households as employers of domestic staff

950	9500	Activities of private households as employers of domestic staff

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

960	9600	Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use

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

970	9700	Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use

Section Q Extraterritorial organizations and bodies

Division 99 Extraterritorial organizations and bodies

990	9900	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies

The Classifications registry keeps updated information on Statistical Classifications maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). For the SHIP we will use ISIC rev. 3.1

For generating EMP_IND, the classification will be as below.

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

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