



Malawi

Integrated Household Panel Survey (IHPS)

2016

Basic Information Document

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ACRONYMS

ADD	Agricultural Development Division
ADMARC	Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
DFID	Department for International Development
EA	Enumeration Area
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GTZ	German Development Corporation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IHPS 2010	Integrated Household Panel Survey 2010
IHPS 2013	Integrated Household Panel Survey 2013
IHPS 2016	Integrated Household Panel Survey 2016
IHS1	First Integrated Household Survey 1997-1998
IHS2	Second Integrated Household Survey 2004-2005
IHS3	Third Integrated Household Survey 2010-2011
IHS4	Fourth Integrated Household Survey 2016-2017
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study
LSMS-ISA	LSMS–Integrated Surveys on Agriculture
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MK	Malawi Kwacha
NACAL	National Census of Agriculture and Livestock
NSO	National Statistical Office of Malawi
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TA	Traditional Authority
WFP	World Food Programme
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	4
2.00	SURVEY DESIGN.....	7
2.10	FIELDWORK ORGANIZATION.....	7
2.20	QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN.....	9
3.00	ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY.....	20
3.10	SURVEY MANAGEMENT.....	20
3.20	TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF.....	21
3.30	FIELDWORK IMPLEMENTATION.....	23
3.40	FIELDWORK MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	23
4.00	DATA ENTRY AND DATA MANAGEMENT.....	24
4.10	DATA ENTRY PLATFORM.....	24
4.20	DATA MANAGEMENT.....	24
4.30	DATA CLEANING.....	25
5.00	USING THE IHPS 2016 DATA.....	26
5.10	FILE STRUCTURE.....	26
5.20	KEY VARIABLES IN DATASETS TIED TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.....	26
5.30	KEY VARIABLES IN DATASETS TIED TO INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE.....	27
5.40	KEY VARIABLES IN DATASETS TIED TO COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE.....	27
5.50	UPDATES TO THE IHPS 2010 AND THE IHPS 2013.....	27
5.60	LINKING IHPS DATABASES ACROSS ROUNDS.....	28
5.70	IHPS 2016 LOCATION INFORMATION.....	28
5.80	CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION, GEOSPATIAL VARIABLES.....	29
6.00	WEIGHTING.....	33
	ANNEX 1: CODES NOT INCLUDED IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE.....	34
	DISTRICT CODES AND COUNTRY CODES.....	34
	OCCUPATION CODES.....	35
	INDUSTRY CODES.....	37

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Distribution of households in the sampling frame by region, urban and rural strata.....	5
Table 2:	IHPS 2016 Household Sample Spatial Distribution.....	7
Table 3:	Distribution of IHPS Households According to # of Adults Interviewed.....	7
Table 4:	Timing of IHPS Questionnaire Instruments.....	9
Table 5:	Contents of the IHPS 2016 Household Questionnaire.....	10
Table 6:	Contents of the IHPS 2016 Individual Questionnaire.....	14
Table 7:	Contents of the IHPS 2016 Agriculture Questionnaire.....	15
Table 8:	Contents of the IHPS 2016 Fishery Questionnaire.....	19
Table 9:	Contents of the IHPS 2016 Community Questionnaire.....	19
Table 10:	Structure of the IHPS 2016 Household Database.....	30
Table 11:	Structure of the IHPS 2016 Individual Database.....	31
Table 12:	Structure of the IHPS 2016 Agriculture Database.....	31
Table 13:	Structure of the IHPS 2016 Fishery Database.....	32
Table 14:	Structure of the IHPS 2016 Community Database.....	33

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:	IHPS 2016 Management Team.....	21
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.10 INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The Integrated Household Survey (IHS) is one of the primary instruments implemented by the Government of Malawi through the National Statistical Office (NSO; www.nsomalawi.mw) roughly every 5 years to monitor and evaluate the changing conditions of Malawian households. The IHS data have, among other insights, provided benchmark poverty and vulnerability indicators to foster evidence-based policy formulation and monitor the progress of meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the goals listed as part of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS), and now the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The First Integrated Household Survey (IHS1) was implemented with technical assistance from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the World Bank (WB). The IHS1 was conducted in Malawi from November 1997 through October 1998 and provided for a broad set of applications on policy issues regarding households' behavior and welfare, distribution of income, employment, health and education. The Second Integrated Household Survey (IHS2; microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2307) was implemented with technical assistance from the World Bank to compare the current situation with the situation in 1997-98, and to collect more detailed information on a number of topics. The IHS2 was fielded from March 2004 through February 2005.

The Third Integrated Household Survey (IHS3; microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1003) expanded on the agricultural content of the IHS2 and was implemented from March 2010 to March 2011 under the umbrella of the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) initiative, whose primary objective is to provide financial and technical support to governments in sub-Saharan Africa in the design and implementation of nationally-representative multi-topic panel household surveys with a strong focus on agriculture.

A sub-sample of IHS3 sample enumeration areas (EAs) (i.e. 204 EAs out of 768 EAs) was selected prior to the start of the IHS3 field work with the intention to (i) visit a total of 3,246 households in these EAs twice to reduce recall associated with different aspects of agricultural data collection and (ii) to track and resurvey these households in 2013 in accordance with the IHS3 fieldwork timeline and as part of the Integrated Household Panel Survey (IHPS; microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2248).¹ The LSMS-ISA initiative provided technical and financial assistance to the design and implementation of the IHPS, alongside DFID, Norway and Government of Malawi funding for the exercise. The IHPS main fieldwork took place during the period of April-October 2013, with residual tracking operations in November-December 2013.

The Fourth Integrated Household Survey (IHS4) is the fourth full survey in this series and was fielded from April 2016 to April 2017 also under the World Bank LSMS-ISA umbrella. The third round of the panel survey, the IHPS 2016, ran concurrently with the IHS4 main cross-section fieldwork. The IHS4 cross-section collected information from a sample of 12,480 households statistically designed to be representative at both national, district, urban and rural levels while the IHPS 2016 collected information from a sample of all households and split-off individuals stemming from 102 out of the 204 original baseline EAs representative at the national and urban/rural levels.

¹ The IHPS sample does NOT have any links to the IHS2 sample. The IHS3 serves as a baseline ONLY for the panel subsample. See the IHS3 basic information document for details on the sub-sampling and original spatial distribution of the panel EAs.

1.20 INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD PANEL SURVEY (IHPS)

The IHPS was integrated into the core IHS program to study trends in poverty, socioeconomic and agricultural characteristics over time through a longitudinal survey.

At the time of the IHS3 (i.e. baseline), the IHPS sample (known as the IHPS 2010) had been selected, out of the overall IHS3 sample as described above, to be representative at the national-, regional-, urban/rural levels, and for each of the following 6 strata: (i) Northern Region – Rural, (ii) Northern Region – Urban, (iii) Central Region – Rural, (iv) Central Region – Urban, (v) Southern Region – Rural, and (vi) Southern Region – Urban.

The IHPS 2013 attempted to track all baseline households as well as individuals that moved away from the baseline dwellings between 2010 and 2013 as long as they were neither servants nor guests at the time of the IHS3; were projected to be at least 12 years of age and were known to be residing in mainland Malawi but excluding those in Likoma Island² and in institutions, including prisons, police compounds, and army barracks. Once a split-off individual was located, the new household that he/she formed/joined since 2010 was also brought into the IHPS sample. In view of the tracking rules, the final IHPS 2013 sample, therefore, included a total of 4,000 households that could be traced back to 3,104 baseline households.

Given the increasing numbers of households to be tracked, as well as budget/resource constraints, starting in 2016, the IHPS target household sample was adjusted as the households that have been associated with 102 out of 204 baseline EAs. Although the IHPS 2016 cannot be tabulated by region, the stratification of the IHPS 2010 sample by region, urban and rural strata was still maintained with a proportional allocation of the sample across the regions, based on the distribution of the sampling frame from the 2008 Malawi Census. Table 1.1 shows the distribution of households in the sampling frame by region, urban and rural strata. The selection ensured that the IHPS 2016 had a sufficient sample size in the urban stratum to obtain reliable national estimates for the urban and rural domains. Thus, starting in 2016, the IHPS domains of analysis will be limited to the national, urban and rural areas.

Table 1. Distribution of households in the sampling frame by region, urban and rural strata

PANEL	REGION	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Panel A	North	3	3	6
	Centre	6	15	21
	South	6	18	24
	Sub-total	15	36	51
Panel B	North	3	3	6
	Centre	6	15	21
	South	6	18	24
	Sub-total	15	36	51

Furthermore, the IHPS 2016 was the first survey that received complementary financial and technical support from **the Living Standards Measurement Study – Plus (LSMS+)** initiative, which has been established with grants from the [Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality](#) Trust Fund, the [World Bank Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building](#), and the [International Fund for Agricultural Development](#), and is implemented by the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) team, in collaboration with the [World Bank Gender Group](#) and partner national statistical offices.

² The exclusion of the Likoma Island is rooted in the traditional exclusion of the district for IHS purposes, largely due to logistical considerations.

The LSMS+ aims to improve the availability and quality of individual-disaggregated household survey data, and is, at start, a direct response to the [World Bank IDA18 commitment](#) to support 6 IDA countries in collecting intra-household, sex-disaggregated household survey data on 1) ownership of and rights to selected physical and financial assets, 2) work and employment, and 3) entrepreneurship - following international best practices in questionnaire design and minimizing the use of proxy respondents while collecting personal information. Besides data production, LSMS Plus also provides support to methodological research and updating of operational guidelines on individual-disaggregated survey data collection in priority topics. LSMS+ builds on the World Bank partnerships with (1) [United Nations Evidence and Data for Gender Equality \(EDGE\) Project](#) on [methodological experimentation](#) and [international guidelines](#) on measuring asset ownership and control from a gender perspective, and (2) the International Labour Organization and the Data2X project on [methodological experimentation](#) related to operationalization of the new definitions of work and employment, with a focus on subsistence agriculture.

With support from LSMS+, the IHPS 2016 attempted to interview all adult household members (18 years and above) in private, regarding **labor** and **ownership of and rights to selected physical and financial assets**, as well as **education** and **health**. The individual interviews were conducted following the administration of all applicable questionnaires (household and agriculture); simultaneously, if possible; and with a gender match between the enumerators and the respondents. On assets, specifically, the individual questionnaire included questionnaire modules that collected asset-level information on respondents' **personal** (whether exclusive or joint) ownership (and rights, if applicable) for the following asset classes: dwelling and residential parcel; agricultural parcels; financial accounts; and mobile phones. The questions on "ownership" attempted to focus, separately, on reported ownership, documented ownership, and/or economic ownership, depending on the asset class.

1.30 SUCCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

After the selection of the 102 EAs to be tracked in 2016, 1,990 households from the IHPS 2013 were identified as targets with 10,035 total individuals and 7,146 eligible individuals. By the end of the 2016 tracking operations, the panel sample grew to 2,508 households with 12,266 individuals, encompassing entire household shifts as well as a single person from a household splitting off and forming a new household that is in turn brought into the sample.

The 2,508 households interviewed in 2016 stemmed from 1,908 of the IHPS 2013 households, representing a household-level attrition rate of 4 percent. Of these households, 54 percent moved locations from their baseline location in 2010.

At the individual level, the calculation of the attrition rate is as follows. Baseline households contained 10,035 individuals in 2013, of whom 115 died between 2013 and 2016. Out of the remaining 9,920 individuals and irrespective of the tracking rules that were in place, the IHPS 2016 accounted for 8,939 baseline individuals, representing an overall attrition rate of 10 percent at the individual level. If one focuses only the individuals that were tracking-eligible in accordance with the aforementioned tracking rules and that were alive in 2013, the IHPS accounted for 6,407 individuals out of 7,055 tracking-eligible individuals, representing an attrition rate of 9 percent at the individual level.

Table 1.2 gives an overview of the spatial distribution of the IHPS sample. 51 percent of the 2,508-household sample was located within 1 kilometer of the baseline household location, where the distance measure is based on the baseline and follow up global positioning system (GPS) based dwelling locations. 21 percent was located between 1 to 10 kilometers from the baseline location and the remaining 28 percent was tracked in either 2013 or 2016 at a location that was greater than 10 kilometers from the baseline location. About 81 percent of the IHPS 2016 sample were residing in rural areas, and 50 percent, 45 percent and 5 percent were residing in the Southern, Central, and Northern region, respectively.

Table 2: IHPS 2016 Household Sample Spatial Distribution

Total Household Sample	2,508
Household Distribution in terms of Distance from Baseline Location	
0-1 km	53.90%
1-10 km	16.05%
10+ km	17.45%
Rural/Urban Location – 2016	
Urban	18.7%
Rural	81.3%
Regional Location – 2016	
North	4.5%
Center	45.3%
South	50.3%
Regional by Urban/Rural Location - 2016	
North Urban	4.1%
North Rural	6.3%
Center Urban	12.2%
Center Rural	33.9%
South Urban	10.4%
South Rural	33.3%

Furthermore, Table 3 provides the breakdown of IHPS households according to the number of adults that participated in personal interviews, in line with the objectives of the LSMS+ initiative. On average, 1,89 adults were interviewed per household, and in 68 percent of IHPS households, all eligible adult household members were interviewed successfully. **On the whole, 79 percent of all eligible adult household members participated in personal interviews.**

Table 3: Distribution of IHPS Households According to # of Adults Interviewed

	Total	%
Households Interviewed	2477	
All Eligible Adults Interviewed	1675	68%
4 adults	115	5%
3 adults	225	9%
2 adults	1003	40%
1 adults	332	13%
Subset of Eligible Adults Interviewed	802	32%
3 out of 4	106	4%
2 out of 4	92	4%
1 out of 4	29	1%
2 out of 3	167	7%
1 out of 3	65	3%
1 out of 2	343	14%
Average # of Adults Interviewed	1.89	

2.00 SURVEY DESIGN

2.10 FIELDWORK ORGANIZATION

The IHPS 2016 consists of five core questionnaire instruments; the Household Questionnaire, the Agriculture Questionnaire, the Fishery Questionnaire, the Community Questionnaire, and the

Individual Questionnaire. While the details on the structure and scope of the questionnaire instruments will be provided in Section 2.3, they are briefly mentioned here since they are relevant for understanding the fieldwork organization.

The core IHPS 2016 fieldwork spanned the period of April 2016-January 2017. IHPS 2016 fieldwork was to take place during the first 6 months of IHS4 fieldwork, however due to funding delays and the extensive time and travel commitment involved with tracking both 2013 and 2016 split-off households, the majority of panel households were completed in mid-January with some residual tracking operations (less than 1 percent of panel households) interviewed between February and April.

To collect more accurate information on each of the two agricultural seasons in the country, attempts were made to visit the panel households twice over the course of the IHPS 2016 fieldwork. **The timing of these visits attempted to mirror the baseline visit schedule as much as possible.**³ Visit 1 was in the first half of the panel field work, corresponding to the post-planting period with respect to the 2015/2016 rainy season⁴. In this visit, the farming households reported information on 2015/16 rainy season pre-harvest related matters, including land area, cultivation and input use. Visit 2 was fielded in the second half of the panel field work, approximately 4 months after Visit 1⁵, in the post-harvest period with the respect to the 2015/16 rainy season. In this visit, farming households reported (i) information on 2015/16 rainy season production and post-harvest related matters, and (ii) complete information on the 2016 dry season.

In order to collect consumption data in an evenly spread manner across the panel period and to spread the workload across two visits, it was decided **at baseline** that when the panel households were visited for the first time, approximately half of them (Panel Group A) would receive the household questionnaire in full, the individual questionnaire, and if applicable, the Visit 1 components of the agriculture questionnaire and the fishery questionnaire. The rest of the panel subsample (Panel Group B) were supposed to be administered only the household roster, the filter module for the agriculture questionnaire, and the Visit 1 components of the agriculture questionnaire, if applicable, when they were visited for the first time.

During the second visit period, Panel Group B were supposed to be administered the remaining parts of the household questionnaire, the individual questionnaire, and if applicable, the Visit 2 components of the agriculture questionnaire and the fishery questionnaire. On the other hand, Panel Group A would only receive a household roster update, and if applicable, the Visit 2 components of the agriculture questionnaire. Table 3 summarizes the timing of the questionnaire instruments across different panel subsamples.

All IHPS households retained the Panel A vs. B status of their associated baseline household during the 2013 fieldwork. The IHPS fieldwork schedule followed the 2010 & 2013 schedules as much as possible so that the timing of the two visits could be in line with that of the earlier fieldwork. However, complex tracking dynamics sometimes meant that not all households were subject to the two-visit approach. Specifically, 92.46 percent of the IHPS 2016 sample were visited twice in 2016 in accordance with the original plan. The rest were visited once, mostly in the second half of the fieldwork, with the entire set of questionnaire instruments administered in one sitting. The ancillary variable **interview_status** in the

³ Dates of interview for each visit in the IHS3 and the IHPS data could be consulted to get a sense of the extent to which the IHPS survey teams attempted to stick to the original interview timeline in the face of complex tracking dynamics that are not encountered in cross-sectional survey efforts.

⁴ Rainy agricultural season covers two calendar years. The start and end dates for the rains vary spatially, happening throughout the period of November-April. By definition, agricultural season is inclusive of harvest; as such rainy agricultural season generally refers to the period of November-May for majority of the country, although earlier/later harvests are possible, depending on the type of crop, rainfall and other location-specific agronomic and climatic conditions.

⁵ Intended to be a 3-month gap but funding delays after Visit 1 created a 4-month period.

data file HH_MOD_A_FILT that is part of the IHPS 2016 household data provides an overview of these dynamics (see below).

Table 4: Timing of IHPS Questionnaire Instruments

	Panel Group A Sample	Panel Group B Sample
VISIT 1 Questionnaires	1. Household Questionnaire “Full” 2. Individual Questionnaire 3. Agriculture Questionnaire Visit 1 Portion, if applicable 4. Fishery Questionnaire, if applicable 5. Community Questionnaire	1. Household Roster, Filter Module 2. Agriculture Questionnaire Visit 1 Portion, if applicable
VISIT 2 Questionnaires	1. Household Roster Update 2. Agriculture Questionnaire Visit 2 Portion, if applicable	1. Household Questionnaire “Full” 2. Individual Questionnaire 3. Agriculture Questionnaire Visit 2 Portion, if applicable 4. Fishery Questionnaire, if applicable 5. Community Questionnaire

2.20 QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The IHPS 2016 questionnaire instruments are primarily modeled after the IHS3 with some modules and content altered, dropped or added. The modules and questions that have been added in either IHPS 2013 or IHPS 2016 are identified primarily by an underscore “_” in the questionnaire instruments.

2.21 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

The Household Questionnaire is a multi-topic survey instrument and is near-identical to the content and organization of the IHS3. It encompasses economic activities, demographics, welfare and other sectoral information of households. It covers a wide range of topics, dealing with the dynamics of poverty (consumption, cash and non-cash income, savings, assets, food security, health and education, vulnerability and social protection). Although the IHPS 2016 Household Questionnaire covers a wide variety of topics in detail it intentionally excludes in-depth information on topics covered in other surveys that are part of the NSO’s statistical plan (such as maternal and child health issues covered at length in the Malawi Demographic and Health Survey).

Table 5 presents a list and description of the IHPS 2016 Household Questionnaire modules. The modules were developed in extensive consultations with a wide set of stakeholders, including the World Bank LSMS and operational units, Statistics Norway, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Millennium Challenge Corporation – Malawi Account (MCC-MA), the Department of Forestry, the Department of National Accounts, and the World Fish Center (WFC).

Table 5: Contents of the IHPS 2016 Household Questionnaire

Module	Description
Module A:	This module household identifiers, the sample weights, information on household location, date of interview, supervisor and enumerator codes. Additionally, this module contains filters for subsequent modules.
Module B: Household Roster	This module contains the roster of individuals living in the household, their gender, age, relationship to the household head, duration away from the household in past 12 months, number of days meals were taken in the household, where born, how long in this community, and information on the location and level of education of parents of every member, including ID's if in the household. For members over 12, information on religious affiliation, marital status and location of spouses is collected and identifies the ID of the spouse/s of a household member.
Module C: Education	The education module is asked of all individuals over 5 years in age and collects information on self-reported reading and writing ability, school attendance, highest class attended and highest qualification achieved, year and age of beginning school. If the individual is presently attending school, information on the type of school, distance, and costs are collected.
Module D: Health	The health module is administered to all individuals and collects information on: Illness or injury in the past 2 weeks, diagnosis source, and action taken, and disruption to normal activity; Health spending over the past 4 weeks; Hospitalization or stay in a traditional healer's in the last 12 months. For individuals over 5 years in age: Information on chronic difficulties and disruption to normal activities; chronic illness and diagnosis source. For women aged 12 to 49 years of age information on births in the last 24 months, prenatal health clinic visits and where the baby was born and who assisted at birth for last-born child is collected.
Module E: Time Use and Labour	The module is administered to all individuals 5 years or older. This module collects information on hours spent yesterday collecting water and wood; hours spent in the last 7 days spent on agriculture and non-agriculture activities; type of primary and secondary work, employers and wages over the last 12 months; participation in unpaid apprenticeships, casual (ganyu) labour, and other unpaid labour over the last 12 months. New in IHPS 2016 in line with ILO definition of smallholder farmer: For households involved in agriculture 5 crops were captured in accordance with importance (importance defined as value addition in terms of non-market (consumption) or market (commercial sales) terms).
Module F: Housing	This module on housing is administered to the household head. It collects information on the characteristics of the dwelling, household fuel use, availability of electricity, telephone and water, toilet and rubbish facilities, and mosquito net use. In an attempt to improve data collected on land rights and ownership, this module contains new detailed questions on who owns the property and who has the right to sell or bequeath the property containing their dwelling. Additionally, enumerators were instructed to take GPS measurements of the property containing the dwelling as long as the dwelling was stand alone.
Module G:	This module collects information on all food consumed by the household in the past 7 days: in total and then classified as purchased (with price), own-

Consumption of food Over past one week	production, or gift and other sources. Additionally, this module collects information on number of days aggregated food categories were consumed by the household and number of days and meals taken in the household by children and adults.
Module H: Food Security	This module collects information on number of meals taken by adults and children in the household and restricted food intake in the past 7 days.
Module I: Non-food Expenditures	This module collects expenditures on non-food items over the past week and the past 1 month.
Module J: Non-Food Expenditures (3 months)	This module collects expenditures on non-food items over the past 3 months.
Module K: Non-Food Expenditures (12 months)	This module collects expenditures on non-food items over the past 12 month.
Module L: Durable Goods	This module collects information on ownership, quantity owned, age of items, current preserved market value, purchases of items in the last 12 months, and cost of items in the last 12 months for durable goods.
Module M: Farm Implements, Machinery and Structures	This module collects information on household ownership, quantity owned, age of items, perceived market value, item purchases in last 12 months, quantity purchased in last 12 months, asset value, use, and items rental and rental cost, for farm implements and structures. Additionally, for farm structures, information is collected on construction and cost of construction over the past 12 months.
Module N: Household Enterprises	This module collects information on non-agricultural family enterprises or trading business, specifically who manages/owns the enterprise, employees, enterprise operation periods, start-up capital and source, customers, business trends, sales revenue, expenditures, and profits.
Module O: Children Living Elsewhere	This module collects information on the age, sex, education, length away from household, current locations, activity status and occupation of children living outside the household. Additional information is collected on remittances to the household from children living outside the household.
Module P: Other Income	This module collects information on household income from interest, pensions, rentals, or other income over the past 12 months.
Module Q: Gifts Given Out	This module collects information on cash, food, or other in-kind items given by the household, in the past 12 months.
Module R: Social Safety Nets	This module collects information on receipts and value of social safety nets including, cash, food, or other aid from programs. Additionally this module collects information on household member recipients of the aid, decision making for aid received, and number of months aid was received.
Module S: Credit	This module collects information on household credit, specifically where the credit was acquired, who is responsible for the loan, reason credit was obtained, how much was borrowed, timing of loan, and expected pay-off. Additionally this module collect information on attempted credit and reasons for being turned down.

Module T: Subjective Assessment of Well-being	This module collects information on the respondent's assessment of his/her family's situation regarding food consumption, housing, clothing, health care, financial level, and income level. The intended respondent for this module is the head of household. Additionally this module asks the head of household about the number of changes of clothes owned, and bedding type.
Module U: Shocks & Coping Strategies	This module collects information on shocks on the household in the past 12 months such as crop disease, theft of livestock, death of family members. Respondents are asked to rank the 3 most severe shocks and report on the impact of the shock on income, assets, food production, food stocks and food purchases as well as what was done by the household in response to the shock.
Module V: Child Anthropometry	This module collects weight and height/length measurements as well as observed oedema for children of age 6-60 months. Additionally, this module collects information on child participation in nutrition programs and under five clinics.
Module W: Deaths in the Household	This module records information on family members who have died in the past two years and collects information on the type of work previously performed, age at death, and previous illness of deceased household member. It also collects information on the diagnosis source of cause of death and assets lost due to the death.
Module X: Filter Questions for Agriculture & Fishery	This module contains filter questions on the presence of agricultural, livestock and or fisheries in the household.
Network Roster	This module collects information on the characteristics of the networks of households such as friends, relatives, employers, government agencies and private institutions. This module has been part of the agriculture questionnaire starting in IHS3, but this is new as part of the household questionnaire because of the land ownership and rights questions presented in Module F: Housing.

2.22 INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

The individual questionnaire was attempted to be administered to all adult household members, inclusive of head of household and spouse, if applicable, that may have been below the age of 18.

The questionnaire included the individual-level questionnaire modules that were readily included in the Household Questionnaire, namely, Education, Health, and Time Use and Labor. Regarding the latter, the module was informed by the emerging findings tied to the [methodological experimentation](#) related to operationalization of the new definitions of work and employment, with a focus on subsistence agriculture.

Complementing these modules, the individual questionnaire included modules that collected asset-level information on respondents' personal (whether exclusive or joint) ownership of and rights to: dwelling and residential parcel; agricultural parcels; financial accounts; and mobile phones. The questions on "ownership" attempted to focus, separately, on reported ownership, documented ownership, and/or economic ownership, depending on the asset class.

The design of these modules were anchored in the [international guidelines](#) on measuring asset ownership and control from a gender perspective and were informed by the experience with MEXA: Methodological Experiment on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective, which was

implemented by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics as part of the World Bank LSMS partnership with the [United Nations Evidence and Data for Gender Equality \(EDGE\) Project](#).

Table 6 presents a modular overview of the IHPS 2016 Individual Questionnaire, which was administered in accordance with the following **Protocol**:

1. Upon arrival in an Enumeration Area, the team leader must attempt to identify all households assigned on Day 1.
2. At this time, the team leader needs to compile a preliminary list of the number of eligible adults in each household and the gender composition. This is, of course, the preliminary list, and the final determination of target individuals in each household will be based on the information in Module B.
3. After administering Module B, the enumerator should contact the supervisor confirming the number of adults that are within the EA and that are eligible for the individual interview.
4. Individual interviews should not all be saved for the last day in the EA, but should be conducted throughout the time in the EA.
5. After the enumerator administers the Household and Agriculture Questionnaires, he/she **MUST** copy the key information from the interview into the booklet of rosters on (i) household members, (ii) all parcels, and (iii) information required to correctly identify the parcel in question.
6. Prior to approaching the household for the individual interview(s), the enumerators that will be conducting the interviews should meet away from the household, and
 - a. Copy the information from the booklet of rosters into the CAPI application.
 - b. Have a short briefing on the household composition such that each enumerator has a basic understanding of the household prior to starting their interview
7. Make a proper introduction to the household of the purpose of the individual questionnaire.
8. Proceed with the interview(s) while making sure that interviews are done in private, simultaneously, and with a gender match between the enumerator(s) and the respondent(s), when possible.
9. Present questions in a way that the respondents feel comfortable sharing any hidden assets.
10. Present questions in a way that respondents feel comfortable responding honestly to questions on ownership of and rights to assets.
11. As necessary, add any parcels of land that were missed in the full household interview, in line with the instructions on the CAPI application.
12. Do not share any confidential information from these interviews with anyone, including others in the same household, some of whom may also be subject to an individual interview.

Table 6: Contents of the IHPS 2016 Individual Questionnaire

Module	Description
Module A:	This module household identifiers, the sample weights, information on household location, date of interview, supervisor and enumerator codes. Additionally, this module contains filters for subsequent modules.
Module B: Household Roster	This module contains the roster of individuals living in the household, their gender, age, relationship to the household head, duration away from the household in past 12 months, number of days meals were taken in the household, where born, how long in this community, and information on the location and level of education of parents of every member, including ID's if in the household. For members over 12, information on religious affiliation, marital status and location of spouses is collected and identifies the ID of the spouse/s of a household member.
Module C: Education	The education module is asked of all individuals over 5 years in age and collects information on self-reported reading and writing ability, school attendance, highest class attended and highest qualification achieved, year and age of beginning school. If the individual is presently attending school, information on the type of school, distance, and costs are collected.
Module D: Health	The health module is administered to all individuals and collects information on: Illness or injury in the past 2 weeks, diagnosis source, and action taken, and disruption to normal activity; Health spending over the past 4 weeks; Hospitalization or stay in a traditional healer's in the last 12 months. For individuals over 5 years in age: Information on chronic difficulties and disruption to normal activities; chronic illness and diagnosis source. For women aged 12 to 49 years of age information on births in the last 24 months, prenatal health clinic visits and where the baby was born and who assisted at birth for last-born child is collected.
Module E: Time Use and Labour	The module is administered to all individuals 5 years or older. This module collects information on hours spent yesterday collecting water and wood; hours spent in the last 7 days spent on agriculture and non-agriculture activities; type of primary and secondary work, employers and wages over the last 12 months; participation in unpaid apprenticeships, casual (ganyu) labour, and other unpaid labour over the last 12 months. New in IHPS 2016 in line with ILO definition of smallholder farmer: For households involved in agriculture 5 crops were captured in accordance with importance (importance defined as value addition in terms of non-market (consumption) or market (commercial sales) terms).
Module F: Housing	This module collects ownership, rights, and valuation information on the dwelling.
Module G: Agricultural Land	The garden roster is fed forward from the main household interview and for each garden that the individual respondent identifies themselves as an owner, detailed questions on ownership, rights and valuation are administered.
Module H: Mobile Phone Ownership	This module collects ownership and valuation information on any mobile phones owned by the individual respondent.

Module I: Financial Assets	This module collects ownership and valuation information on any financial account owned by the individual respondent.
Module J: Loans Given Out	This module collects ownership and valuation information on any loan given out by the individual respondent.
Module K: Loans Taken Out	This module collects ownership and valuation information on any loan taken out by the individual respondent.
Module L: Subjective Assessment of Well-being	This module collects information on the food insecurity scale.
Network Roster	This module collects information on the characteristics of the networks of individuals such as friends, relatives, employers, government agencies and private institutions in case they are joint owners or rights holders of any of the assets covered.

2.23 AGRICULTURE QUESTIONNAIRE

All IHPS 2016 households that are identified as being involved in agricultural or livestock activities were administered the Agriculture Questionnaire, which is primarily modelled after the IHS3 counterpart. The development of the agriculture questionnaire was done with input from the aforementioned stakeholders who provided input on the household questionnaire as well as outside researchers involved in research and policy discussions pertaining to the Malawian agriculture. The Agriculture Questionnaire allows, among other things, for extensive agricultural productivity analysis through the diligent estimation of land areas, both owned and cultivated, labor and non-labor input use and expenditures, and production figures for main crops, and livestock. Although one of the major foci of the agriculture data collection effort was to produce smallholder production estimates for major crops, it is also possible to disaggregate the data by gender and main geographical regions. Table 7 includes the descriptions of the modules. The IHPS 2016 households supply information on the 2015/2016 rainy season and the 2016 dry season. All rainy season modules plus livestock are administered in Visit 1 and dry season, tree/permanent crops, extension services, land tenure and land disposition are administered in Visit 2.

Table 7: Contents of the IHPS 2016 Agriculture Questionnaire

Module	Description
Module B_1: Garden Roster (Rainy Season)	This module was originally developed as part of the IHPS 2013 (not present in the IHS3 2010/11) to better understand the organization of plots within gardens. It collects basic information on gardens (munda) owned and/or cultivated by household members during the reference rainy season, specifically the area and GPS coordinates of each garden. .
Module B_2: Garden Details (Rainy Season)	This module was new in the IHPS 2016/17 with respect to the IHS3 and IHPS 2013, and collects detailed information on the ownership status and rights held regarding gardens (munda) owned and/or cultivated by household members during the reference rainy season. Previously ownership questions were asked at the plot-level, but this module was added to streamline the questionnaire given that ownership should not vary by plots within each garden.

Module C: Plot Roster (Rainy Season)	This module contains the information of agriculture plots owned and/or cultivated by household members during the reference rainy season. More specifically, it reports the location and description and area of the plot.
Module D: Plot Details (Rainy Season)	This module collects detailed plot information (agricultural practices and plot characteristics, use of organic and inorganic fertilizers, use of pesticides/herbicides, and labor inputs) for the reference rainy season. This module also asks a series of questions on sustainable agriculture: trees, cover crops, crop residue disposal, land preparation.
Module E: Coupon Use (Rainy Season)	This module collects information about quantity/type of input coupons/vouchers and how they were obtained and used during the reference rainy season.
Module F: Other Inputs (Rainy Season)	This module collects information about the inputs used for cultivation and their costs, specifically pesticides and herbicides, during the reference rainy season. It elicits information on the main sources of the input purchased without coupons/vouchers, any input received for free, any input that was left over from a previous season and own-produced organic fertilizer.
Module G: Crops (Rainy Season)	<p>This module collects information about the crops grown by the household on each plot during the reference rainy season such as the type of crop stand, area of plantation, the amount of seed used and when it was planted, and the details of the harvest.</p> <p>This module had new questions added in 2016 on the primary variety cultivated on a plot for select crops (maize, tobacco, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, beans, soybeans)⁶. Respondents further reported whether the primary variety was local vs. improved, recyclable, and when the seed was last purchased.</p>
Module H: Seeds (Rainy Season)	This module collects information about seeds and how they were acquired during the rainy season. More specifically, it elicits information on the main sources of the seed purchased without coupons/vouchers, any seed received for free, and any seed that was left over from a previous season.
Module I: Sales/Storage (Rainy Season)	This module collects information on the quantity and value of crops sold, the main buyers/outlet, alternative uses, post-harvest losses and storage during the reference rainy season.
Module I_1: Garden Roster (Dry Season)	This module was originally developed as part of the IHPS 2013 (not present in the IHS3 2010/11) to better understand the organization of plots within gardens . It collects basic information on gardens (munda) owned and/or cultivated by household members during the reference rainy season, specifically the area and GPS coordinates of each garden. All dry season gardens that were not already added as part of the rainy season garden roster are added here. This is done to avoid double counting land.

⁶ In previous rounds only select crops (maize, tobacco, groundnuts, rice) were reported by crop. These varieties were integrated into the list of crop codes allowing for multiple observations of the same crop type (differentiated by variety) for a single plot. In the new setup, each crop will at most be listed once per crop with the primary variety identified. To make this work comparable to previous rounds the constructed code has been provided.

Module I_2: Garden Details (Dry Season)	This module was new in the IHPS 2016/17 with respect to the IHS3 and the IHPS 2013 and collects detailed information on the ownership status and rights held regarding gardens (munda) owned and/or cultivated by household members during the reference dry season. Previously ownership questions were asked at the plot-level, but this module was added to streamline the questionnaire given that ownership should not vary by plots within each garden.
Module J: Plot Roster (Dry Season)	This module contains the information of agriculture plots owned and/or cultivated by household members during the reference dry (dimba) season. More specifically, it reports the location and description and area of the plot. Enumerators identify whether the plot of land was part of a rainy season or dry season garden.
Module K: Plot Details (Dry Season)	This module collects detailed plot information (agricultural practices and plot characteristics, use of organic and inorganic fertilizers, use of pesticides/herbicides, and labor inputs) for the reference dry (dimba) season.
Module L: Other Inputs (Dry Season)	This module collects information about the inputs used for cultivation and their costs, specifically pesticides and herbicides, during the reference dry (dimba) season. More specifically, it elicits information on the main sources of the input purchased without coupons/vouchers, any input received for free, any input that was left over from a previous season and own-produced organic fertilizer.
Module M: Crops (Dry Season)	This module collects information about the crops grown by the household on each plot during the reference dry (dimba) such as the type of crop stand, area of plantation, the amount of seed used and when it was planted, and the details of the harvest.
Module N: Seeds (Dry Season)	This module collects information about seeds and how they were acquired during the reference dry (dimba) season. More specifically, it elicits information on the main sources of the seed purchased without coupons/vouchers, any seed received for free, and any seed that was left over from a previous season.
Module O: Sales Storage (Dry Season)	This module collects information on the quantity and value of crops sold, the main buyers/outlet, alternative uses, post-harvest losses and storage during the reference dry (dimba) season.
Module O_1: Garden Roster Tree Crop Production	This module was originally developed as part of the IHPS 2013 (not present in the IHS3 2010/11) to better understand the organization of plots within gardens. It collects basic information on gardens (munda) owned and/or cultivated with tree crops by household members during the reference rainy season, specifically the area and GPS coordinates of each garden. All tree/permanent gardens that were not already added as part of the rainy season or dry season garden rosters are added here. This is done to avoid double counting land.
Module O_2: Plot Roster Tree Crop Production	This module collects basic information on plots owned and/or cultivated with tree crops by household members during the last 12 months, specifically the area and GPS coordinates of each plot. It was added to the panel survey to improve on the unique identification of plots specifically used for tree/permanent crop cultivation and is now being maintained in the IHPS 2016.

Module P: Tree / Permanent Crop Production (Last 12 Months)	This module collects information on crop-stand, area planted, number of trees owned, pre-harvest losses, and amount harvested.
Module Q: Tree/Permanent Crop Sales/Storage (Last 12 Months)	This module collects information on amount sold (value of sales) / given out / used as input for crop by-product / lost / currently in storage.
Module R: Livestock	This module collects information on number currently owned, owners and responsible individuals in the household, inflow/outflow of livestock through various means in the past twelve months, vaccinations, expenditures in the past twelve months on various items
Module S: Livestock Products	This module collects information on amount produced, sales and expenditures.
Module T: Access to Extension Services	This module collects information on where households receive advice/information on agriculture and how useful the source has been during the last 12 months.
Module U: Land Disposition	This module is new in IHPS 2016. This module collects information on any gardens (agricultural, residential, forest(ed), pasture/grazing land, mineral land) sold, given away, or lost in the last 10 years to understand when and how it was acquired and when and to whom they parted with the land. The gardens listed in this module do not correspond to any other gardens recorded in the questionnaire.
Module V: Land Tenure	This module is new in IHPS 2016. This module collects information on the tenure security on non-agricultural and agricultural land. For each piece of land owned by the household, respondents answer a series of questions on recent land disputes or disagreements, and the likelihood of future disagreements.
Network Roster	This module collects information on the characteristics of the networks of households such as friends, relatives, employers, government agencies and private institutions.

2.24 FISHERY QUESTIONNAIRE

The design of the IHPS 2016 Fishery Questionnaire is identical to the questionnaire designed for IHS3. The IHS3 Fisheries Questionnaire was informed by the design and piloting of a fishery questionnaire by the World Fish Center (WFC), which was supported by the World Bank LSMS-ISA initiative for the purpose of assembling a fishery questionnaire that could be integrated into multi-topic household-surveys. The WFC piloted the draft instrument in November 2009 in the Lower Shire region, and the NSO team considered the revised draft in designing the IHPS 2016 fishery questionnaire. Table 8 presents the list and description of the fishery questionnaire modules.

Table 8: Contents of the IHPS 2016 Fishery Questionnaire

Module	Description
Module B: Fisheries Calendar	This module asks the respondent to indicate the status of fishing months for the community as either “high”, “low”, or “no fishing” months.
Module C & G: Fisheries Labour (Last High Season) (Last Low Season)	This module elicits information on household members’ time allocation to fishing. Specifically, this module asks household members to record the number of weeks, days per week, and hours per day that they allocated to full-time fishing, part-time fishing, fish processing and or fish trading during the last high / low season respectively.
Module D & H: Fisheries Input (Last High Season) (Last Low Season)	This module collects information on inputs to fishing, including ownership, purchases, and rentals. Additionally, this module collects information on use of boats and engines, hired labor, and other inputs in high and low fishing season respectively.
Module E & I: Fisheries Output (Last High Season) (Last Low Season)	This module collects output from fishing activities and owned fishing equipment, including: total catch, sales, consumption, and revenue generated from renting fishing equipment out for high and low season respectively.
Module F & J: Fish Trading (Last High Season) (Last Low Season)	This module elicits information on purchases and sales associated with the household’s fish trading activities, high and low season respectively, for the 5 main species of fish.

2.25 COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

The content of the IHPS 2016 Community Questionnaire follows the content of the IHS3 and IHPS 2013 Community Questionnaires. A “community” is defined as the village or urban location surrounding the enumeration area selected for inclusion in the sample and which most residents recognize as being their community. **The IHPS community questionnaire was administered in each of the 102 baseline EAs** and, identical to the approach of earlier, to a group of several knowledgeable residents such as the village headman, the headmaster of the local school, the agricultural field assistant, religious leaders, local merchants, health workers and long-term knowledgeable residents. The instrument gathers information on a range of community characteristics, including religious and ethnic background, physical infrastructure, access to public services, economic activities, communal resource management, organization and governance, investment projects, and local retail price information for essential goods and services. Table 9 presents the list and description of the community questionnaire modules.

Table 9: Contents of the IHPS 2016 Community Questionnaire

Module	Description
Module CB: Roster of Informants	This module lists the group of informants and their age, sex, positions in community, length of residence in the community, education and language spoken.
Module CC: Basic Information	This module collects basic characteristics of the community, including: population, number of households, major religions, languages spoken, common marriage types, land characteristics and use, number of registered voters and ability to address resource priorities.

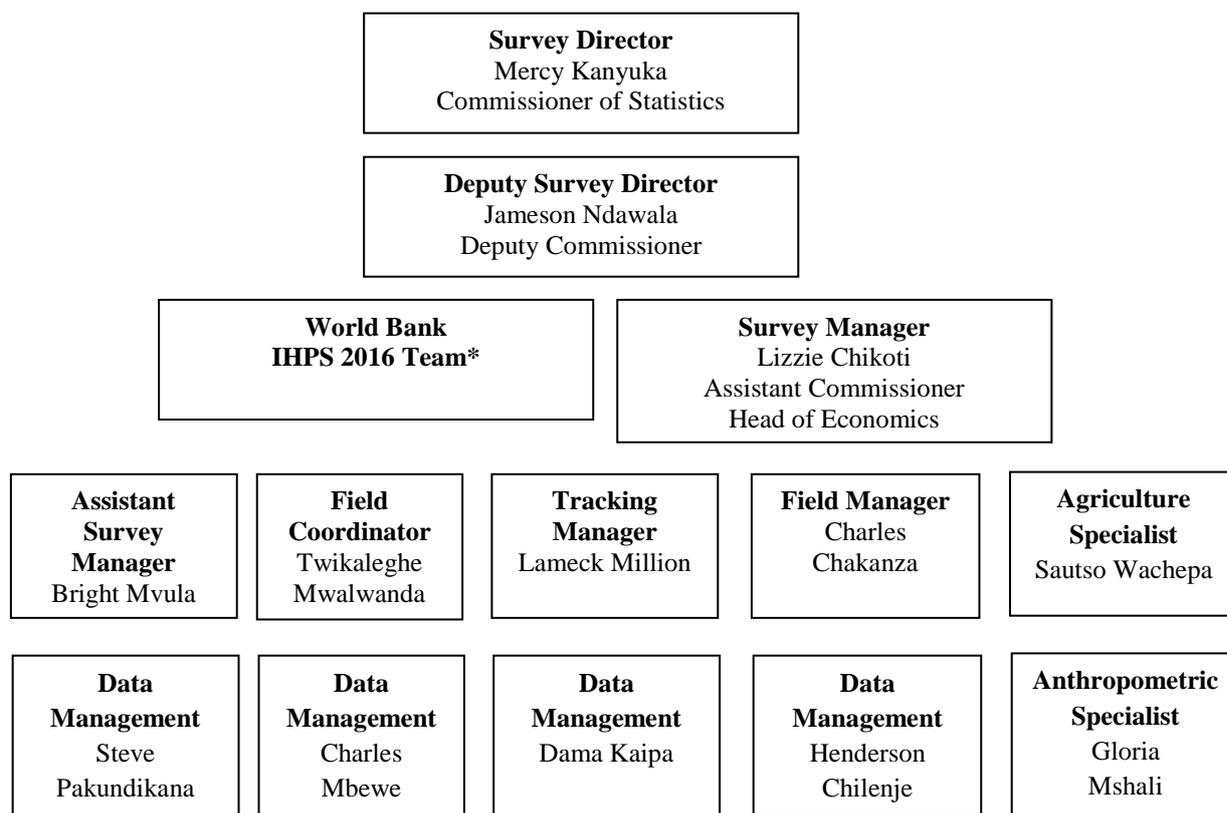
Module CD: Access to basic Services	This module collects information on the community access to and characteristics of transportation networks, markets, ADMARC market, post office, telephone services, churches, schools, health services, and banking services.
Module CE: Economic Activities	This module collects basic information on the primary work activities of community members.
Module CF: Agriculture	This module collects basic information on the prevalence and type of agricultural activities and agricultural facilities.
Module CG: Changes	This module asks respondents to identify changes since 2010 that have made people worse off or better off, such as: drought, flood, changes in prices, changes in access to services, including health facilities, social services, schools, roads, transportation, among others. Additionally, respondent groups are asked to list when these major events occurred and what share of the community they affected.
Module CH: Community needs, Actions & Achievements	This module asks the respondent group to report on any needs (road and bridge maintenance/construction, school and health center improvement, piped water/boreholes/wells and maize mills construction, orphanage construction, public transportation and law enforcement improvement and the addition of agricultural/fishery/livestock extension services) that community members have expressed during the last 3 years. It then details whether or not the community members took any action to meet these needs and how they went about doing so.
Module CI: Communal Resource Management	This module collects information on communal resources owned by the community and how the rules of access are determined. It further elicits information about how compliance with these rules is enforced among both community members and outsiders.
Module CJ: Communal Organization	This module asks the informed respondent group to report on the presence in the community of listed organizations. It further collects information on the number of specific groups, meeting frequency, size of membership, female and younger adult participation.

3.00 ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY

3.10 SURVEY MANAGEMENT

The IHPS 2016 was executed by the National Statistical Office, under the direction of the Commissioner of Statistics and the IHS4 Management Team. The management team was responsible for questionnaire design, recruitment of personnel, training of personnel, and implementation of the survey. Figure 1 outlines the composition of the IHPS 2016 Management Team.

Figure 1: IHPS 2016 Management Team



Note: * Composed of Talip Kilic (Senior Economist), Heather Moylan (Survey Specialist), John Ilukor (Survey Specialist), Wilbert Vundru Drazi (Survey Solutions Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing Specialist), Ardina Hasanbasri (Research Assistant), Fiona Natterembo (IHPS 2016 Resident Advisor).

In addition, the IHS4 Technical Working Group (TWG) was established to oversee the technical aspects of the project, including the review of questionnaires following full stakeholder consultations and the sample design. The TWG met twice prior to the start of the fieldwork. The participants of the IHPS 2016 TWG are representatives from the NSO, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MoEPD), the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Department of Forestry, World Bank, Statistics Norway, DFID, Irish Aid, GTZ, MCC-Malawi Account, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and WorldFish Center.

3.20 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

Field staff for the IHPS 2016 and the IHS4 was selected after advertisements were placed in the national newspapers advertising posts for enumerators. Interviews were conducted to determine the most qualified candidates.

Training instruction was given to the field staff by the IHS4 Management Team with help from World Bank LSMS-ISA team members. The training consisted of classroom instruction on the contents of the

questionnaire, concepts and definitions, interview techniques and methods, and field practices in performing actual interviews to ensure that Enumerators fully understood the questionnaire. Training instructions are detailed in the Enumerator and Field Supervisor's Manuals.

At the end of the training session, trainees were assessed based on tests given during the training process and evaluations by the supervisory personnel. The best candidates were selected to be Field Supervisors, and 64 candidates were selected to be Field Enumerators. For each team one of the top enumerators was tagged as the "Assistant Supervisor" so that at least two people on the team were trained to use the World Bank *Survey Solutions* CAPI Platform Supervisor account, if need be.

Part of the training on the individual questionnaire was used to raise awareness and stimulate discussion around Malawi-specific sensitivities that may arise at the household- and community-level regarding data collection on individuals' asset ownership and control. The training was also extended to cover the participatory formulation of solutions that could be employed in the field in response to the expected challenges. Enumerators were encouraged to sensitize the local leaders and guides to the nature of questions and interview settings as early as possible to assist the teams in approaching households.

When communicating the purpose of the individual questionnaire to communities, teams were encouraged to focus on the purpose – to better understand asset ownership in Malawi – and stated simply that the findings would provide important information to the Government for developing policies and programs to improve the lives of men and women. They were to highlight the importance of interviewing the specific household members selected to ensure the collection of the most accurate information and stressed that the interview should be conducted alone, without family or neighbors present. Respondents were requested to ask other family members and neighbors within hearing distance of the interview to come back at a later time. The gender-focus of the data collection was, otherwise, not part of the initial introduction to avoid any reaction from respondents both male and female, both positive or negative.

Furthermore, callbacks were often a necessity to attain simultaneity for all, or at least some, of the interviews. If enumerators managed to get more than one household member for interviews at the same time, they split up the interviews according to gender and made sure to conduct the interviews out of earshot of the other respondents. Oftentimes sitting on opposite sides of the respondents' dwelling was enough, but if necessary one or more enumerators would find secluded areas further from the dwelling and neighboring dwellings to conduct the interview(s). Supervisors and enumerators were asked to use their best judgment in determining the timing of interviews. A common scenario encountered was reaching a household, assessing the number of eligible respondents but realizing that one or more of the eligible respondents may not be available during the time that the team was in an EA. In this case it was up to the supervisor and enumerator to discuss at what point they should proceed with interviewing 1 eligible respondent and take the risk of losing simultaneity, but at least ensuring that 1 person in the household was interviewed.

Last but not least, highlighting the technical definitions and differences between reported, documented, and economic ownership along with the rights to bequeath, sell, rent out, use as collateral and invest/make improvements was at the core of the training. The term "bequeath" was new to many of the enumerators and understanding the complexities of each of the other terms took some time for the staff. Enumerators were initially hesitant to accept that responses to ownership and rights questions were not necessarily intended to be consistent across the board. It was heavily emphasized that as long as the definitions and concepts for each of these ownership and rights constructs were explained clearly to the respondent then there was no right or wrong response – a respondent may consider themselves to be an owner of the dwelling but also not believe that they have the right to sell the asset.

3.30 FIELDWORK IMPLEMENTATION

The IHPS 2016 fieldwork began in April 2016 at the same time as the full IHS4 cross-section. Each of the 17 field-based mobile teams consisting of 1 supervisor, 4 enumerators and 1 driver were assigned to cover specific districts and received cross-sectional and panel assignments associated with these districts. Prior to leaving headquarters for fieldwork, team leaders and NSO management sorted carefully through all tracking forms for panel households to be sure that split-off households from 2013 were assigned to the correct team. An 18th team served as the tracking team for the IHPS 2016. They spent most of the time in Lilongwe City where the most tracking was carried out.

3.31 FIELD SUPERVISORS

The IHPS 2016 field-based supervisors were responsible for managing the daily operations of their respective field-based mobile team. Each supervisor received enumeration assignment schedules throughout the fieldwork. Enumeration assignments were further accompanied by (1) enumeration area maps, (2) completed listing forms, (3) the list of selected as well as replacement households to be interviewed in each EA (4) the Survey Solutions assignments for the selected EA from headquarters.⁷

Primary responsibilities of the field supervisors included: (1) liaising with IHPS 2016 management on schedules, field operation status, equipment status and needs, and special issues, (2) planning daily field operation schedules including coverage and transportation, (3) liaising with local authorities before commencing interview activities, (3) making Survey Solutions questionnaire assignments on CAPI and syncing completed interviews with their Supervisor account (4) reviewing incoming questionnaires for completion and accuracy, (5) syncing reviewed questionnaires with the Headquarters account, (6) reviewing error reports from Headquarters generated through Stata checking system and assigning questionnaire reviews, and authorizing review/call back based on these reports, (7) administering community questionnaires within each enumeration area.

In relation to the individual interviews, supervisors were also responsible for coordinating the simultaneous interviews at each household and assigning available and gender appropriate enumerators to each of these interviews.

3.32 ENUMERATORS

Field based mobile teams consisted of 4 enumerators to field household interviews over the course of the scheduled fieldwork. An enumerator's major areas of responsibility were to accurately and completely administer the Household, Individual, Agriculture, and Fishery questionnaires. The enumerators were responsible for: (1) locating assigned households, (2) relaying the source and purpose of the survey and obtaining respondent permission to implement the interview, (3) implementing all pertinent questionnaire modules, (4) systematically obtaining anthropometric measures for qualified household members, (5) using GPS technology to mark and record household locations and take agricultural field measurements, and (6) participating in the review and correction of questionnaires. Beyond their usual responsibilities, enumerators were also responsible for assisting each other in administering individual interviews at all households within an EA.

3.40 FIELDWORK MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The IHPS 2016 field operations were regularly monitored through visits to the field-based teams by the NSO IHPS 2016 Managers, the World Bank IHPS 2016 Resident Advisor, and the technical missions from the World Bank LSMS-ISA team. In addition, data transmitted from the field was regularly

⁷ Assignments for households tracked outside of their original EA were made upon request. To avoid a large number of assignments on the tablets at a time, EA assignments from headquarters were made approximately 48 hours prior to teams starting interviews in a new EA.

reviewed for completeness and quality by the NSO IHPS 2016 Managers with the assistance of the World Bank IHPS 2016 Resident Advisor. The incoming data was organized and regularly checked for completeness and quality at the national-, district-, team-, and enumerator-level. The issues that were found in instrument implementation, general quality, or other technical issues were reviewed, and the appropriate corrective action taken by the NSO IHPS 2016 Managers and technical support staff either through revised field notes, additional field visits, remote communication directly with the field supervisors and/or general WhatsApp/SMS messages relayed to all teams.

After the first quarter of fieldwork, field supervisors and assistants were recalled to the NSO Headquarters in Zomba to discuss observations and concerns by field supervisors and to address observed concerns in the data. In general, field-based teams demonstrated extremely high commitment to collecting high quality data and the successful completion of the IHPS 2016 survey with the assistance of the NSO IHPS 2016 Management team. In a few cases, however, failure to alleviate quality concerns through the above-mentioned methods and individual coaching efforts lead to the restructuring of select field teams and or the replacement of field-based staff.

4.00 DATA ENTRY AND DATA MANAGEMENT

4.10 DATA ENTRY PLATFORM

To ensure data quality and timely availability of data, the IHPS 2016 was implemented using the World Bank's *Survey Solutions* CAPI software.⁸ To carry out IHPS 2016, 1 laptop computer and a wireless internet router were assigned to each team supervisor, and each enumerator had an 8-inch GPS-enabled Samsung Galaxy Tab S2 tablet computer. The use of *Survey Solutions* allowed for the real-time availability of data as the completed data was completed, approved by the Supervisor and synced to the Headquarters server as frequently as possible. While administering the first module of the questionnaire the enumerator(s) also used their tablets to record the GPS coordinates of the dwelling units. In *Survey Solutions*, Headquarters can then see the location of the dwellings plotted on a map of Malawi to better enable supervision from afar – checking both the number of interviews performed and the fact that the sample households lie within EA boundaries. Geo-referenced household locations from that tablet complemented the GPS measurements taken by the Garmin eTrex 30 handheld devices and these were linked with publicly available geospatial databases to enable the inclusion of a number of geospatial variables - extensive measures of distance (i.e. distance to the nearest market), climatology, soil and terrain, and other environmental factors - in the analysis.

For the individual component of the panel, one paper questionnaire was required. Given the need for the household and garden rosters to appear in all individual interviews in a particular household and that it needed to happen in real-time this was done using a paper “booklet of rosters.” For *Survey Solutions* to prefill this information it would require the original household interview to be synced and uploaded to the server and headquarters would then need to generate assignments back down to the enumerators. This was far too complicated given network availability and time constraints since the turnover would have had to be immediate since often the individual interviews occurred not long after the household interview was complete. Instead, the enumerator that carried out the household interview recorded the household and garden rosters into the paper booklet of rosters, and each of the additional interviewers in a household then manually copied this information into their tablets to conduct the interviews.

4.20 DATA MANAGEMENT

The IHPS 2016 *Survey Solutions* CAPI based data entry application was designed to stream-line the data collection process from the field. IHPS 2016 Interviews were collected in “sample” mode

⁸ For background and documentation on *Survey Solutions*, please visit <https://support.mysurvey.solutions/>. The software platform is available free of charge and is being developed by the World Bank Development Data Group.

(assignments generated from headquarters) as opposed to “census” mode (new interviews created by interviewers from a template) for the NSO to have more control over the sample.

The range and consistency checks built into the application was informed by the LSMS-ISA experience with the IHS3 2010/11 and the IHPS 2013. Prior programming of the data entry application allowed for a wide variety of range and consistency checks to be conducted and reported and potential issues investigated and corrected before closing the assigned enumeration area. Headquarters (the NSO management) assigned work to the supervisors based on their regions of coverage. The supervisors then made assignments to the enumerators linked to their supervisor account. The work assignments and syncing of completed interviews took place through a Wi-Fi connection to the IHPS 2016 server. Because the data was available in real time it was monitored closely throughout the entire data collection period and upon receipt of the data at headquarters, data was exported to Stata for other consistency checks, data cleaning, and analysis.

4.30 DATA CLEANING

The data cleaning process was done in several stages over the course of fieldwork and through preliminary analysis. The first stage of data cleaning was conducted in the field by the field-based field teams utilizing error messages generated by the Survey Solutions application when a response did not fit the rules for a particular question. For questions that flagged an error, the enumerators were expected to record a comment within the questionnaire to explain to their supervisor the reason for the error and confirming that they double checked the response with the respondent. The supervisors were expected to sync the enumerator tablets as frequently as possible to avoid having many questionnaires on the tablet, and to enable daily checks of questionnaires. Some supervisors preferred to review completed interviews on the tablets so they would review prior to syncing but still record the notes in the supervisor account and reject questionnaires accordingly. The second stage of data cleaning was also done in the field, and this resulted from the additional error reports generated in Stata, which were in turn sent to the field teams via email. The field supervisors collected reports for their assignments and in coordination with the enumerators reviewed, investigated, and collected errors. Due to the quick turn-around in error reporting, it was possible to conduct call-backs while the team was still operating in the EA when required. Corrections to the data were entered in the rejected questionnaires and sent back to headquarters.

The data cleaning process was done in several stages over the course of the fieldwork and through preliminary analyses. The first stage was during the interview itself. Because CAPI software was used, as enumerators asked the questions and recorded information, error messages were provided immediately when the information recorded did not match previously defined rules for that variable. For example, if the education level for a 12-year-old respondent was given as post graduate. The second stage occurred during the review of the questionnaire by the Field Supervisor. The Survey Solutions software allows errors to remain in the data if the enumerator does not make a correction. The enumerator can write a comment to explain why the data appears to be incorrect. For example, if the previously mentioned 12-year-old was, in fact, a genius who had completed graduate studies. The next stage occurred when the data were transferred to headquarters where the IT staff would again review the data for errors and verify the comments from the enumerators and supervisors regarding anomalies that remain.

Additional cleaning was performed after interviews were “Approved” where appropriate to resolve systematic errors and organize data modules for consistency and efficient use. Case by case cleaning was also performed during the preliminary analysis specifically pertaining to out of range and outlier variables.

All cleaning activities were conducted led by the NSO, and the World Bank LSMS-ISA team provided technical assistance.

5.00 USING THE IHPS 2016 DATA

It is strongly recommended that the end user of the IHPS data familiarize themselves with the questionnaires and manuals while using the IHPS data. The naming of IHPS data files follows the instrument name and module lettering as listed in the questionnaires and variable names, whenever possible, reflect question numbers as presented in relative modules. In the STATA versions of the data, variable labels, whenever possible, perfectly match the question asked in the questionnaires. In some cases, it was necessary to modify the variable labels and cross-referencing the questionnaires will be necessary for accurate use of the data.

To increase the efficiency with which the survey instruments were administered, the IHPS instruments make extensive use of skip patterns. End users of the IHPS data must be aware of these skip patterns to properly interpret the data. When referencing the available paper questionnaires note that skip patterns are, in most cases, clearly identified by an arrow followed by a number in parentheses (>> 2).⁹ The skip codes are explained in detail in the Enumerator Manual.

5.10 FILE STRUCTURE

The file structure of the IHPS data directly reflects the modules in the questionnaires. Where modules in the questionnaire contain data with multiple levels of observation, data files have been divided with additional numeric labels. It is recommended that end users of the IHPS data refer to the questionnaires and manuals when using the data. The index of data files, along with key identifiers relevant for merging data from different modules, are presented in Tables 10-14.

IHPS data files follow an intuitive naming scheme for easy use by the end user. Each file name gives reference to the instrument component, “HH” (Household), “IND” (Individual), “AG” (Agriculture), “FS” (Fishery) and “COM” (Community) and the specific module as they appear in the questionnaires. For example, file “HH_MOD_B” refers to Household Module B; Household Roster. Similarly, file “AG_MOD_Q”, for example, refers to Agriculture Module Q; “Tree / Permanent Crop Production (Over the Last 12 Months)”. In modules that contain sub-sections with varying levels of observation, a number has been added to the tail of the file name, “HH_MOD_G1” and “HH_MOD_G2” for example. The numbers are sequential with how the module appears in the questionnaire.

5.20 KEY VARIABLES IN DATASETS TIED TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

The cover sheet captures information on the location of the household at both the time of the baseline IHS3 survey as well as at the time of IHPS. It is important to note that given the 2-visit structure of IHPS, we encountered households that moved between visits. For these cases the IHPS locational identifiers reflect the location of the household during the visit we collected their consumption data - Visit 1 for Panel A and Visit 2 for Panel B. The IHS3 locational identifiers in the re-released IHS3 data reflect their location in IHS3 Visit 2 since this is where we expected to find them in IHPS. The primary location identifiers include the **regional**, **district** and **urban/rural** locations of each household in 2010, 2013, and 2016 in the IHS3, IHPS 2013 and the IHPS 2016 database, respectively.

Additionally, the variable, “**qx_type**” has been added to the IHPS 2016 data sets to identify the sub-sample assignment of each sample EA just as done in IHPS 2010 and IHPS 2013. The baseline enumeration area sub-sample type “Panel A” or “Panel B” is identified by the “qx_type” variable across all IHPS instruments and datasets.

Also provided in every module of the household, agriculture and fishery questionnaire data files is the variable “**interview_status**” notating whether a household was interviewed in both Visit 1 and 2 or just one of the two visits (i.e. combining the workload and going through it in one sitting). If a household

⁹ Skip patterns were automatically taken into account in the CAPI application.

was only found in Visit 2 then, regardless of Panel A vs. B status, the enumerator administered both the Visit 1 portion and the Visit 2 portion of all instruments. This variable is broken down by Panel A vs. Panel B for easy use, and is relevant for understanding the timing of the administration of different modules, and the missing data in certain modules for the Panel A households only found in Visit 1.

For household modules B through E, the level of observation is the individual household member. The variable, “hh_b01, hh_c01, hh_d01, hh_e01” refer to the roster row for the household member in 2016 and when used in conjunction with “y3_hhid” can uniquely identify individuals within the IHPS 2016 household across household modules of similar level of observation. This is different than linking the IHPS databases across rounds at the individual level, which is explained below.

Furthermore, it is important to note that although most of the modules were administered only once, either in Visit 1 or in Visit 2, the household roster was administered in both visits for all Panel sub-groups. In the final version of the data, the household roster information collected in both Visit 1 and Visit 2 is collapsed to indicate each household member only once. As some information between visits may have changed, the individual’s age and status in the household for example, the information presented in the household roster is directly associated with the time of visit of the main sections of the household questionnaire.

Both the **status** and **age** in Visit 2 are provided, given that these variables directly determine the respondents for the remaining household questionnaire modules. Members that existed in the first visit of the Panel B sample but may not have been present in visit 2 will be indicated in this status. For both the Panel A and Panel B households, the information presented in the rest of the household roster is associated with Visit 1 unless it was a household found only in Visit 2 and the interview was done in one sitting.

5.30 KEY VARIABLES IN DATASETS TIED TO INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

The individual questionnaire was administered to 4,755 adults and observations are uniquely identified by using the “i_HHID” variable. This is simply the string variable generated by the *Survey Solutions* application for each individual interview and is also the variable that establishes the link between the datasets tied to household and individual questionnaires.

Specifically, the household roster dataset, namely HH_MOD_B.dta, contains the variable **ind_respondent**, identifying whether or not a particular individual was administered the individual questionnaire. HH_MOD_B.dta also includes the variable **i_HHID**, which is filled for those individuals that have been subject to a personal interview.

5.40 KEY VARIABLES IN DATASETS TIED TO COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

The community questionnaire was administered in the original 102 panel EAs and observations are uniquely identified by using the “ea_id” variable, carried over from the baseline data collection. For further details on the construction of the ea_id along with examples, please refer to the IHS3 basic information document.

5.50 UPDATES TO THE IHPS 2010 AND THE IHPS 2013

As part of the dissemination package, the IHPS 2010 data containing only the 1,619 households from 102 EAs that were selected for the purposes of the panel subsample are being re-released. In the IHPS 2010 data both **case_id** and **HHID** uniquely identify variables. **HHID** was added to the database after 2010 and is simply a 4-digit unique identifier for the sample households, which is simply a serial number ranging from 1 to 3,246 (for the original 204 EA sample).

In the IHPS 2013 data 1,990 households appear stemming from the original 102 EA. **y2_hhid** is the unique identifier. In addition to this variable, the **updated sampling weights** for each of the two rounds are included in the re-released data.

5.60 LINKING IHPS DATABASES ACROSS ROUNDS

The IHPS data include the variables **case_id** and **HHID** as baseline household identifiers, since each of the 2,508 IHPS 2016 households can technically be mapped to the 2010 & 2013 household counterparts.

The variable **y3_hhid** is the unique household identifier in the IHPS 2016 data, and it is composed of a 4-digit renumbered 2013 value plus the lowest IHPS 2016 two-digit roster ID code (identified by the variable **hh_b06_1** in the **HH_MOD_B** of the IHPS 2016 database) for the baseline sample members that were found in that household in 2016.¹⁰

At the **individual-level**, the IHPS data from 2010, 2013, and 2016 can be merged using the variable **PID** (without using any other variable for individual level merges across time). **PID** is a unique individual identifier that is assigned to a given individual the first time he/she joined the panel sample, whether in 2010, 2013 or 2016. **PID is reflected across all rerelease data.** Given the attrition at the household and individual levels, the merges across the rounds of the IHPS data will not be perfect.¹¹

A special scenario encountered in the IHPS involved individuals moving from one IHPS baseline household to another. These individuals are identified in **hh_b06_1** in **HH_MOD_B** as those with IHS3 ID codes ranging from 501-513. The 501-513 ID codes are composed of the IHPS 2013 individual ID code from their baseline household with a “5” placed in front to differentiate them from the other members remaining in their original households. The baseline household these individuals come from can be extracted by taking the first 4 digits of the PID for these members.

To replicate the attrition statistics reported in Section 1.0, the users should consult the ancillary data file “**IHPS2016MemberDatabase**” that has been made available. The file contains all 10,035 IHPS 2013 sub-sample individuals; the variable **eligible_tracking** that identifies those that were tracking eligible in 2013 in terms of their projected age in 2013 and their relationship to household head in 2010 in accordance with the tracking protocol explained in Section 1.0; the variable **status** that identifies their final tracking outcome in 2016 (complete for all 10,035 individuals); the variable **whynotfound** that identifies the reason for being unable to interview a given *tracking-eligible* individual in 2016 (cases that migrated outside of Malawi, moved to an institution such as a police compound or army barracks, and other special cases); and the variable **specialcase** that details the unique reason for not being able to interview IHPS 2013 individuals that are marked as “special case” for the variable **whynotfound**.

5.70 IHPS 2016 LOCATION INFORMATION

The 2016 location identifiers are available for the region, district, TA and urban/rural based on the survey field team reporting of household locations, cross-checked by the confidential household GPS coordinates in 2016. The 8-digit **ea_id** provided is the baseline enumeration area identifier and is an

¹⁰ In the final data there are around 20 cases that may not reflect the lowest IHS3 roster member code as part of the **y2_hhid** due to movement of respondents between visits and our definition of household member. This, however, still has no bearing on **y2_hhid** uniquely identifying households in 2013.

¹¹ There remain individuals with perfect PID matches but with disagreements in terms of gender. The team has done substantial work in ironing out these inconsistencies by way of comparing names across rounds, which are not available in the public data. Similarly, there remain individuals with perfect PID matches but with disagreements in terms of age. These inconsistencies have been rectified to the maximum extent possible by relying on the information available to the team, and no further updates are expected in this regard.

attribute carried over from 2010 to 2016 (similar to `case_id` and `HHID`, as explained above), as such there are 102 unique `ea_id` values in 2016 and no missing value for a given household or individual.

The variable `dist_to_IHPSlocation` is a constructed variable included in the IHPS 2016 data and is a Euclidean distance measure in kilometers between the 2016 and 2013 dwelling locations based on the 2016 and 2013 confidential household GPS coordinates. The variable `dist_to_IHS3location` is constructed in the same way and represents the distance from the original 2010 location to the current location.

5.80 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION, GEOSPATIAL VARIABLES

To maintain the confidentiality of our respondents, certain parts of the IHPS 2016 database have not been made publicly available. The confidential variables pertain to (i) names of the respondents to the household and community questionnaires, (ii) village and constituency names, (iii) descriptions of household dwelling and agricultural plot locations, (iv) phone numbers of household members and their reference contacts, (v) GPS-based household and agricultural plot locations, (vi) names of the children of the head/spouse living elsewhere, (vii) names of the deceased household members, (viii) names of individuals listed in the network roster, and (ix) names of field staff.

To increase the use of the IHPS 2016 data, a set of geospatial variables has been provided by using the geo-referenced plot and household locations in conjunction with various geospatial databases that were available to the survey team. **IHPS 2016.Geovariables.Description.pdf** provides the name, type, source, reference period, resolution, description, and source of each variable.

The geo-variables are stored in two data files, one at the household-plot-level, the other at the household-level. The plot-level file, named **PlotGeovariables**, contains several geospatial variables describing the physical landscape and plot distance to household. The observations are uniquely identified by the combination of `case_id gardenid plotid`. The observations included in this file are rainy season, dry season and permanent crop plots that are owned and/or cultivated by the household and that have been visited for GPS-based land area measurement. The rest of the geovariables are stored in **HouseholdGeovariables** and the observations are uniquely identified by `case_id`. To partially satisfy the demand for geo-referenced household and community locations while preserving the confidentiality of sample household and communities, we have computed the average of household GPS coordinates in each EA, applied a random offset within a specified range to the average EA value (following the MeasureDHS methodology) and provided the off-set EA latitudes and longitudes as part of **HouseholdGeovariables**. For households that have moved or split-off and are more than 5 km from their baseline location, the offset is with respect to the new household location.

More specifically, the coordinate modification strategy relies on random offset of cluster center-point coordinates (or average of household GPS locations by EA in IHPS 2016) within a specified range determined by an urban/rural classification. For urban areas a range of 0-2 km is used. In rural areas, where communities are more dispersed and risk of disclosure may be higher, a range of 0-5 km offset is used. An additional 0-10 km offset for 1% of rural clusters effectively increases the known range for all rural points to 10 km while introducing only a small amount of noise. Offset points are constrained at the district level, so that they still fall within the correct district for spatial joins, or point-in-polygon overlays. The result is a set of coordinates, representative at the EA level, that fall within known limits of accuracy. Users should take into account the offset range when considering different types of spatial analysis or queries with the data. Analysis of the spatial relationships between locations in close proximity would not be reliable. However, spatial queries using medium or low resolution datasets should be minimally affected by the offsets.

All geospatial variables have been produced by using the unmodified GPS data. These include extensive measures of distance, climatology, soil and terrain and other environmental factors. Time-series on rainfall and vegetation have also been used to describe the survey agricultural season relative to normal conditions. These variables are intended to provide some understanding of how geophysical characteristics vary at the landscape level.

Table 10: Structure of the IHPS 2016 Household Databases

File Name	Module Name	Level of Analysis	Identification Variable(s)
HH_MOD_A_FILT	Module A: Household Identification	Household	y3_hhid
HH_MOD_B	Module B: Household Roster	Individual	y3_hhid hh_b01
HH_MOD_C	Module C: Education	Individual	y3_hhid hh_c01
HH_MOD_D	Module D: Health	Individual	y3_hhid hh_d01
HH_MOD_E	Module E: Time Use & Labour	Individual	y3_hhid hh_e01
HH_MOD_F	Module F: Housing	Household	y3_hhid
HH_MOD_G1	Module G: Food Consumption Over Past One Week	Consumption Item	y3_hhid hh_g02
HH_MOD_G2	Module G: Food Consumption Over Past One Week	Food Group	y3_hhid hh_g08a
HH_MOD_G3	Module G: Food Consumption Over Past One Week	Age Group	y3_hhid hh_g10a
HH_MOD_H	Module H: Food Security	Household	y3_hhid
HH_MOD_I1	Module I: Non-Food Expenditures – Over Past One Week & One Month	Consumption Item	y3_hhid hh_i02
HH_MOD_I2	Module I: Non-Food Expenditures – Over Past One Week & One Month	Consumption Item	y3_hhid hh_i05
HH_MOD_J	Module J: Non-Food Expenditures – Over Past Three Months	Consumption Item	y3_hhid hh_j02
HH_MOD_K	Module K: Non-Food Expenditures – Over Past 12 Months	Consumption Item	y3_hhid hh_k02
HH_MOD_L	Module L: Durable Goods	Durable Good	y3_hhid hh_l02
HH_MOD_M	Module M: Farm Implements, Machinery, and Structures	Farm Implement	y3_hhid hh_m0a
HH_MOD_N1	Module N: Household Enterprises	Household	y3_hhid
HH_MOD_N2	Module N: Household Enterprises	Household Enterprise	y3_hhid hh_n09a
HH_MOD_O	Module O: Children Living Elsewhere	Child of Head/Spouse Living Elsewhere	y3_hhid hh_o0a
HH_MOD_P	Module P: Other Income	Income Type	y3_hhid hh_p0a
HH_MOD_Q	Module Q: Gifts Given Out	Gift Type	y3_hhid D hh_q0a
HH_MOD_R	Module R: Social Safety Nets	Program	y3_hhid hh_r0a
HH_MOD_S1	Module S: Credit	Loan	y3_hhid hh_s02
HH_MOD_S2	Module S: Credit	Household	y3_hhid
HH_MOD_T	Module T: Subjective Assessment Of Well-Being	Household	y3_hhid
HH_MOD_U	Module U: Shocks & Coping Strategies	Shock	y3_hhid hh_u0a
HH_MOD_V	Module V: Child Anthropometry	Individual	y3_hhid PID
HH_MOD_W	Module W: Deaths In Household	Deceased Individual	y3_hhid hh_w0a
HH_MOD_X	Module X: Filter Questions For Agriculture & Fishery Questionnaires	Household	y3_hhid

Table 11: Structure of the IHPS 2016 Individual Databases

File Name	Module Name	Level of Analysis	Identification Variable(s)
IND_MOD_A	Module A: Household Identification	Household	i_HHID
IND_MOD_B	Module B: Household Roster	Individual	i_HHID hh_b01
IND_MOD_F	Module F: Housing	Household	i_HHID
IND_MOD_G	Module G: Agricultural Land	Garden	i_HHID gardenid
IND_MOD_H	Module H: Durables	Durable Good**	i_HHID Id
IND_MOD_I	Module I: Financial Assets	Financial Asset**	i_HHID Id
IND_MOD_J	Module J: Loans Given Out	Loan**	i_HHID Id
IND_MOD_K	Module K: Loans Taken Out	Loan**	i_HHID Id
IND_MOD_L	Module L: Subjective Assessment of Well-being	Individual	i_HHID hh_102
IND_MOD_NR	Network Roster	Roster Member	i_HHID ag_nr00

**These modules also contain the individuals that reported not owning a particular asset so those reporting “no” to the first filter question must be dropped in order to uniquely identify observations at the i_HHID asset-level.

Table 12: Structure of the IHPS 2016 Agriculture Databases

File Name	Module Name	Level of Analysis	Identification Variable(s)
AG_META	Agriculture Questionnaire Metadata (Contains time stamps and respondent IDs for each module)	Household	y3_hhid
AG_MOD_B1	Ag-Module B_1: Garden Roster – [Rainy Season]	Garden	y3_hhid gardenid
AG_MOD_B2	Ag-Module B_2: Garden Details – [Rainy Season]	Garden	y3_hhid gardenid
AG_MOD_C	Ag-Module C: Plot Roster - [Rainy Season]	Plot	y3_hhid gardenid plotid
AG_MOD_D	Ag-Module D: Plot Details - [Rainy Season]	Plot	y3_hhid gardenid plotid
AG_MOD_E1	Ag-Module E: Coupon Use - [Rainy Season]	Individual-Coupon Type	y3_hhid ag_e0b ag_e0c
AG_MOD_E2	Ag-Module E: Coupon Use - [Rainy Season]	Individual-Coupon Type	y3_hhid ag_e0e ag_e0g
AG_MOD_E3	Ag-Module E: Coupon Use - [Rainy Season]	Household	y3_hhid
AG_MOD_E4	Ag-Module E: Coupon Use - [Rainy Season]	Coupon Type	y3_hhid ag_e29_00
AG_MOD_F	Ag-Module F: Other Inputs - [Rainy Season]	Input Type	y3_hhid ag_f0c
AG_MOD_G	Ag-Module G: Crops – [Rainy Season]	Plot-Crop	y3_hhid gardenid plotid crop_code
AG_MOD_H	Ag-Module H: Seeds – [Rainy Season]	Seed Type	y3_hhid crop_code
AG_MOD_I	Ag-Module I: Sales/Storage - [Rainy Season]	Crop	y3_hhid crop_code
AG_MOD_I1	Ag-Module I1: Garden Roster – [Dry Season]	Garden	y3_hhid gardenid
AG_MOD_I2	Ag-Module I2: Garden Details – [Dry Season]	Garden	y3_hhid gardenid
AG_MOD_J	Ag-Module J: Plot Roster – [Dry (Dimba) Season]	Plot	y3_hhid gardenid plotid

AG_MOD_K	Ag-Module K: Plot Details - [Dry (Dimba) Season]	Plot	y3_hhid gardenid plotid
AG_MOD_L	Ag-Module L: Other Inputs - [Dry (Dimba) Season]	Input Type	y3_hhid ag_l0c
AG_MOD_M	Ag-Module M: Crops – [Dry (Dimba) Season]	Plot-Crop	y3_hhid gardenid plotid crop_code
AG_MOD_N	Ag-Module N: Seeds – [Dry (Dimba) Season]	Seed Type	y3_hhid crop_code
AG_MOD_O	Ag-Module O: Sales/Storage – [Dry (Dimba) Season]	Crop	y3_hhid crop_code
AG_MOD_O1	Ag-Module O_1: Garden Roster Tree Crop Production	Garden	y3_hhid gardenid
AG_MOD_O2	Ag-Module O_1: Plot Roster Tree Crop Production	Plot	y3_hhid gardenid
AG_MOD_P	Ag-Module P: Tree / Permanent Crop Production Last 12 Months	Plot-Tree Crop	y3_hhid gardenid plotid crop_code
AG_MOD_Q	Ag-Module Q: Tree/Permanent Crop Sales/Storage Last 12 Months	Tree Crop	y3_hhid crop_code
AG_MOD_R1	Ag-Module R: Livestock	AnimalType	y3_hhid ag_r0a
AG_MOD_R2	Ag-Module R: Livestock	Household	y3_hhid
AG_MOD_S	Ag-Module S: Livestock Products	By-product	y3_hhid ag_s0a
AG_MOD_T1	Ag-Module T: Access To Extension Services	Extension Source	y3_hhid ag_t0a
AG_MOD_T2	Ag-Module T: Access To Extension Services	Extension Source	y3_hhid ag_t0c
AG_NETWORK	Network Roster	Roster Member	y3_hhid ag_nr00

Table 13: Structure of the IHPS 2016 Fishery Databases

File Name	Module Name	Level of Analysis	Identification Variable(s)
FS_MOD_B_FILT	Module B: Fisheries Calendar	Household	y3_hhid
FS_MOD_C	Module C: Fisheries Labour (Last High Season)	Individual	y3_hhid fs_c00
FS_MOD_D1	Module D: Fisheries Input (Last High Season)	Fishing Gear	y3_hhid fs_d0a
FS_MOD_D2	Module D: Fisheries Input (Last High Season)	Boat/Engine	y3_hhid fs_d0c
FS_MOD_D3	Module D: Fisheries Input (Last High Season)	Household	y3_hhid
FS_MOD_E1	Module E: Fisheries Output (Last High Season)	Fish Type	y3_hhid fs_e02
FS_MOD_E2	Module E: Fisheries Output (Last High Season)	Fishing Gear	y3_hhid fs_e0a
FS_MOD_F1	Module F: Fish Trading (Last High Season)	Fish Type	y3_hhid fs_f01
FS_MOD_F2	Module F: Fish Trading (Last High Season)	Cost Item	y3_hhid fs_f0a
FS_MOD_G	Module G: Fisheries Labour (Last Low Season)	Individual	y3_hhid fs_g00
FS_MOD_H1	Module H: Fisheries Input (Last Low Season)	Fishing Gear	y3_hhid fs_h0a

FS_MOD_H2	Module H: Fisheries Input (Last Low Season)	Boat/Engine	y3_hhid fs_h0c
FS_MOD_H3	Module H: Fisheries Input (Last Low Season)	Household	y3_hhid
FS_MOD_I1	Module I: Fisheries Output (Last Low Season)	Fish Type	y3_hhid fs_i02
FS_MOD_I2	Module I: Fisheries Output (Last Low Season)	Fishing Gear	y3_hhid fs_i0a
FS_MOD_J1	Module J: Fish Trading (Last Low Season)	Fish Type	y3_hhid fs_j01
FS_MOD_J2	Module J: Fish Trading (Last Low Season)	Cost Item	y3_hhid fs_j0a

Table 14: Structure of the IHPS 2016 Community Database

File Name	Module Name	Level of Analysis	Identification Variable(s)
COM_CA	Module CA: Community Identification	Community	ea_id com_ca04
COM_CB	Module CB: Roster Of Informants	Informant	ea_id com_cb01
COM_CC	Module CC: Basic Information	Community	ea_id
COM_CD	Module CD: Access To Basic Services	Community	ea_id
COM_CE	Module CE: Economic Activities	Community	ea_id
COM_CF	Module CF: Agriculture	Community	ea_id
COM_CG	Module CG: Changes	Community	ea_id
COM_CG1	Module CG: Changes	Community	ea_id
COM_CG2	Module CG: Changes	Event	ea_id com_cg35a
COM_CH	Module CH: Community Needs, Actions & Achievements	Need	ea_id com_ch0b
COM_CI	Module CI: Communal Resource Management	Natural Resource	ea_id com_ci0b
COM_CJ	Module CJ: Communal Organization	Communal Group Type	ea_id com_cj0b
COM_CK	Section CK: Prices	Item	ea_id com_ck00a

6.00 WEIGHTING

The methodology used to calculate the IHPS panel weights (provided in the data as panelweight) is discussed in detail in “Weight calculations for panel surveys with sub-sampling and split-off tracking” (Himelein, 2013). In order to analyze the IHPS 2013 data and produce accurate representativeness of the population, the sample variables must be weighted using the variable panelweight and taking into account the complex survey design.

ANNEX 1: CODES NOT INCLUDED IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

DISTRICT CODES AND COUNTRY CODES

DISTRICT CODES:

Chitipa.....	101	Mangochi.....	301
Karonga.....	102	Machinga.....	302
Nkhatabay.....	103	Zomba Non-City.....	303
Rumphu.....	104	Chiradzulu.....	304
Mzimba.....	105	Blanytyre Non-City...	305
Likoma.....	106	Mwanza.....	306
Mzuzu City.....	107	Thyolo.....	307
Kasungu.....	201	Mulanje.....	308
Nkhotakota.....	202	Phalombe.....	309
Ntchisi.....	203	Chikwawa.....	310
Dowa.....	204	Nsanje.....	311
Salima.....	205	Balaka.....	312
Lilongwe Non-City..	206	Neno.....	313
Mchinji.....	207	Zomba City.....	314
Dedza.....	208	Blantyre City.....	315
Ntcheu.....	209		
Lilongwe City.....	210		

COUNTRY CODES:

Angola.....	501	South Africa.....	510
Australia.....	502	Swaziland.....	511
Botswana.....	503	Tanzania.....	512
Canada.....	504	United Kingdom (UK)..	513
China.....	505	United States of America (USA).....	514
Lesotho.....	506	Zambia.....	515
Mozambique.....	507	Zimbabwe.....	516
Namibia.....	508	Other Country (Specify).....	517
New Zealand.....	509		

OCCUPATION CODES

MAJOR GROUP 0/1: PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & RELATED WORKERS	
01	Physical Scientists and related technicians. Chemists, Physicists
02	Architects, Surveyors and related workers. Architects, Planners, Surveyors, Draughtsmen and related workers
03	Engineers and related workers. Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining and Other Engineers; Mining Technicians
04	Aircraft's and ships' officers. Pilots, Navigators, deck officers, flight and ships' officers
05	Life scientists and related technicians. Agronomists, biologists, zoologists.
06	Medical, dental and related workers. Doctors, Dentists, Medical and Dental Assistants, Nurses, X-ray and other medical technicians. (Excluding traditional healers (which are group 59))
07	Veterinary and related workers. Veterinarians and related workers not elsewhere classified
08	Statisticians, mathematicians, systems analysts. Statisticians, actuaries, systems analysts and related technicians
09	Economists
11	Accountants, (private or government); (for book-keepers see 33)
12	Jurists. Lawyers, Judges
13	Teachers. University Lectures and teachers.
14	Workers in Religion. Priests, nuns lay brothers etc, and related workers in religion not elsewhere classified
15	Writers. Authors, journalists, critics and related writers.
16	Artists. Sculptors, painters of pictures, photographers and cameramen.
17	Composers and Performing artists. Composers, musicians, singers, dancers, actors, producers, performing artists.
18	Athletics, sportsmen and related workers. Athletes, etc.
19	Professional and technical workers not elsewhere classified. Librarians, archivists, curators, sociologists, social workers and occupational specialists, translators, interpreters and other professional and technical workers not elsewhere classified.
MAJOR GROUP 2: ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	
20	Legislative Officials and government senior administrators. Legislative officials.
21	Managers. General Managers, production managers (except farm managers) and managers not elsewhere classified.
22	Traditional Leaders. Village Headmen, Group Village Headmen, Sub-Traditional Authorities, Traditional Authorities, Senior Traditional Authorities/Chiefs, Paramount Chiefs.
MAJOR GROUP 3: CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKER	
30	Clerical supervisors
31	Government administrative/secretarial officials
32	Stenographers and related workers. Stenographers, typists, card and tape punching machine operators.
33	Book-keepers, cashiers and related workers. Book-keepers and cashiers.
34	Computing and machine operators of book-keeping machines, calculators and automatic data processing machines (computers).
35	Transport and communication supervisors. Railway Stations Masters, postmasters, communication supervisors not elsewhere classified stated.
36	Transport conductors. Bus conductors
37	Mail distribution clerks. Registry clerks
38	Telephone and telegram operators Including switchboard (PBX) operators.
39	Clerical and related workers not elsewhere classified. Stock Clerk Correspondence clerks, receptionists, and travel agency clerks, Library and filling clerks and other clerks and not elsewhere classified.
MAJOR GROUP 4: SALES WORKERS	
40	Managers (wholesale & retail trade)
41	Working proprietors (wholesale and retail trade)
42	Sales supervisors and buyers
43	Technical salesmen, commercial travellers, manufactures agency
44	Auctioneers and salesmen of insurance, real estate, securities, and business services.
45	Salesmen and shop assistants, and related workers (demonstrators, street vendors, canvassers, news vendors).
49	Sales workers not elsewhere classified.
MAJOR GROUP 5: SERVICE WORKERS	

50	Managers (catering & lodging services)
51	Working proprietors (catering & lodging services)
52	Housekeeping and related service supervisors (Excluding housewives)
53	Cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers
54	Maids and related housekeeping service workers not elsewhere classified, house girls, houseboys, garden boys
55	Buildings caretakers, watch guards, charworkers, cleaners and related workers.
56	Launderers, dry-cleaners and pressers.
57	Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers.
58	Protective service workers. Fire fighters, policemen and detectives, protective workers not elsewhere classified.
59	Service workers not elsewhere classified. Traditional healers, guides, undertakers and embalmers, other service workers.
MAJOR GROUP 6: AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FORESTRY WORKERS, FISHERMEN AND HUNTERS	
60	Farm managers and supervisors
61	Farmers (general farm owner/operators and specialised farmers)
62	Agricultural and animal husbandry workers. General farm workers and labourers, dairy farm workers and gardeners, farm machine operators, agricultural and animal husbandry workers not elsewhere classified. (Not ganyu farm labourers-ganyu work covered in separate questions)
63	Forestry workers. Loggers and other forestry workers not elsewhere classified.
64	Fishermen, hunters and related workers.
MAJOR GROUP 7/8/9: PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND LABOURERS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	
70	General foreman and production supervisors.
71	Miners, Quarrymen, well drillers including mineral and stone treaters, well borers and related workers.
72	Metal processors. Including melters and reheaters, casters, moulders and coremakers. Annealers, platers and coaters.
73	Wood preparation and workers and paper makers. Wood treaters, sawyers, makers and related wood processing and related workers, paper pulp prepares and paper makers related workers.
74	Chemical processors and related workers. Crushers, grinders, mixers, heat treaters, filter and separator operators, still operators, chemical processors and related workers not elsewhere classified.
75	Spinners, weavers, dyers, fibre preparers. Spinners, Weaving and Knitting, Machine setters and operators bleachers dyers and textile product finishers; related workers not elsewhere classified.
76	Tanners, skin preparers and pelt dressers.
77	Food and beverage processors. Grain millers, sugar processors and refiners, butchers and daily product processors, bakers tea and coffee prepares, brewers, beverages makers and other food and beverage processors.
78	Tobacco preparers and product makers. Tobacco preparers, cigarette makers and tobacco preparers and tobacco product workers not elsewhere classified.
79	Tailors, dressmakers, sewers, upholsters. Tailors dressmakers for tailors, hat makers, cutters, sewers, upholsters and related workers not elsewhere classified.
80	Shoemakers and leather goods makers. Shoemaker repairers, shoe cutters, lasters, sewers and related workers; leather goods makers.
81	Cabinet makers and related wood workers. Cabinet makers, wood-working machine operators not elsewhere classified.
82	Stone cutters and carvers.
83	Blacksmith, toolmakers & machine tool operators. Blacksmith, operators, forge-press operators, toolmakers, machine tool setters & operators, metal grinders, polishers, sharpeners.
84	Machinery fitters, machine assemblers. Machinery fitters and assemblers, clock makers, motor and precision instrument makers, vehicle machine and aircraft engine mechanics (except electrical)
85	Electrical fitters and related electrical workers. Electrical fitters wiremen and linesmen, electrical and electronics workers, electronic equipment assemblers, radio repairmen telephone and telegram installers and related workers not elsewhere classified.
86	Broadcasting station operators and cinema projectionists.
87	Plumbers, welders, sheet metal workers. Plumbers and pipe fitters, and frame cutters, sheet structural metal prepares, metal workers, structural metal prepares and erectors.

88	Jewellery and precious metal workers.
89	Potters, glass formers and related workers. Potters, glass formers and cutters ceramic kinsmen, glass engravers ceramic and glass painters and decorators and related workers not elsewhere classified
90	Rubber and plastic product makers. Rubber and plastic product makers not elsewhere classified (not footwear), tyre makers, vulcanisers and retreaders.
91	Paper and paper-board product makers.
92	Printers and related workers. Compositors, typesetters, printing pressmen, printing and photo engravers book binders, photographic darkroom operators and related workers not elsewhere classified.
93	Painters. House painters and the like (not artists).
94	Production and related workers. Musical instrument makers and tuners, basketry weavers not elsewhere classified and brush makers, other production related workers.
95	Bricklayers, carpenters and other bricklayers. stonemasons, tile setters, reinforced construction workers concretors, roofers, carpenters and joiners, plaster, glaziers and construction workers not elsewhere classified. (Not ganyu labourers - ganyu work covered in separate questions.)
96	Operators of stationery engines and power generating machines. Operators and operators of related equipment other stationery engines (i.e. not vehicles tractors etc) and related equipment not elsewhere classified.
97	Material handling and related equipment operators. Dockers and handlers, riggers, crane and hoist operators, Dockers and freight handlers/operators, earth moving and related machinery operators and material-handling equipment operators not elsewhere classified.
98	Transport equipment operators. Vehicles drivers, railway engine drivers and firemen, ships rating crew, railway breakmen shunters, signalmen and transport equipment operators not elsewhere classified.
99	Labourers not elsewhere classified. Workers not reporting occupation, or occupation not adequately describe or not classified. (Not ganyu labourers-ganyu work covered in separate questions.)

INDUSTRY CODES

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY & FISHING	
01	Growing of non-perennial crops (cereals, rice, vegetables, sugar cane, tobacco) Growing of perennial crops (grapes, citrus fruits, other fruits, beverage crops, spices) Plant propagation Animal Production (cattle, horses, camels, sheep, goats, swine/pigs, poultry) Mixed farming Support activities to agriculture & post-harvest crop activities (activities for crop production & animal production, seed processing for propagation).
02	Forestry and logging (silviculture, gathering of non-wood forest products)
03	Fishing and aquaculture (marine and freshwater fishing and aquaculture)
MINING AND QUARRYING	
05	Mining of coal and lignite
06	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
07	Mining of metal ores (iron, non-ferrous metal ores, uranium, thorium)
08	Other mining and quarrying (stone, sand, clay, chemical and fertilizer minerals, extraction of peat, salt)
09	Mining support service activities (for petroleum, natural gas extraction, other mining and quarrying support activities)

MANUFACTURING	
10	Processing and preserving of meat Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats Manufacture of dairy products Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products Manufacture of grain mill products Manufacture of bakery products Manufacture of sugar Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes Manufacture of other food products n.e.c. Manufacture of prepared animal feeds
11	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits Manufacture of wines Manufacture of malt liquors and malt Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters
12	Manufacture of tobacco products
13	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres Weaving of textiles Finishing of textiles Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel Manufacture of carpets and rugs Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.

MANUFACTURING (CONT'D)	
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel Manufacture of articles of fur Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel
15	Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing of fur Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness Manufacture of footwear
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products
18	Printing Service activities related to printing Reproduction of recorded media
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
20	Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilizers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms, Manufacture of other chemical products (pesticides, paints, varnishes, printing ink, soap and detergents, man-made fibres
21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
23	Manufacture of glass and glass products, Manufacture of refractory products Manufacture of clay building materials Manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone
24	Manufacture of basic iron and steel Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals Casting of iron and steel Casting of non-ferrous metals
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, metalworking service activities
26	Manufacture of electronic components and boards

	<p>Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment</p> <p>Manufacture of communication equipment</p> <p>Manufacture of consumer electronics</p> <p>Manufacture of measuring, testing, navigating and control equipment</p> <p>Manufacture of watches and clocks</p> <p>Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment</p> <p>Manufacture of magnetic and optical media</p>
27	<p>Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus</p> <p>Manufacture of batteries and accumulators</p> <p>Manufacture of fibre optic cables</p> <p>Manufacture of other electronic and electric wires and cables</p> <p>Manufacture of wiring devices</p> <p>Manufacture of electric lighting equipment</p> <p>Manufacture of domestic appliances</p> <p>Manufacture of other electrical equipment</p>
28	<p>Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines</p> <p>Manufacture of fluid power equipment</p> <p>Manufacture of other pumps, compressors, taps and valves</p> <p>Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements</p> <p>Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners</p> <p>Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment</p> <p>Manufacture of office machinery and equipment (except computers and peripheral equipment)</p> <p>Manufacture of power-driven hand tools</p> <p>Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery</p> <p>Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery</p> <p>Manufacture of metal-forming machinery and machine tools</p> <p>Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy</p> <p>Manufacture of machinery for mining, quarrying and construction</p> <p>Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing</p> <p>Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production</p> <p>Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery</p>
29	<p>Manufacture of motor vehicles</p> <p>Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers</p> <p>Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles</p>
30	<p>Building of ships and floating structures</p> <p>Building of pleasure and sporting boats</p> <p>Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery</p> <p>Manufacture of military fighting vehicles</p> <p>Manufacture of motorcycles</p> <p>Manufacture of bicycles and invalid carriages</p> <p>Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c.</p>
31	<p>Manufacture of furniture</p>
32	<p>Manufacture of jewellery and related articles</p> <p>Manufacture of imitation jewellery and related articles</p> <p>Manufacture of musical instruments</p> <p>Manufacture of sports goods</p> <p>Manufacture of games and toys</p> <p>Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies</p>
33	<p>Repair of fabricated metal products</p> <p>Repair of machinery</p> <p>Repair of electronic and optical equipment</p> <p>Repair of electrical equipment</p> <p>Repair of transport equipment, except motor vehicles</p> <p>Repair of other equipment</p> <p>Installation of industrial machinery and equipment</p>
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER	
35	<p>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</p>
36	<p>Water collection, treatment and supply</p>
37	<p>Sewerage</p>
38	<p>Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery</p>

39	Remediation activities and other waste management services
CONSTRUCTION	
41	Construction of buildings
42	Civil engineering
43	Specialized construction activities (Demolition, Site preparation, Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	
45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
46	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco Wholesale of household goods Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products Wholesale of metals and metal ores Wholesale of construction materials, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies Wholesale of waste and scrap and other products n.e.c.
47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	
49	Land transport and transport via pipelines
50	Water transport
51	Air transport
52	Warehousing, storage and support activities for transportation
53	Postal and courier activities

ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES	
55	Accommodation
56	Food and beverage service activities

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	
58	Publishing activities
59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
60	Programming and broadcasting activities
61	Telecommunications
62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
63	Information service activities

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	
64	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
66	Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities

REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	
68	Real estate activities with own or leased property Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis

PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	
69	Legal and accounting activities
70	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities
71	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
72	Scientific research and development

73	Advertising and market research
74	Other professional, scientific and technical activities
75	Veterinary activities
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	
77	Rental and leasing activities
78	Employment activities
79	Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities
80	Security and investigation activities
81	Services to buildings and landscape activities
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	
84	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community Provision of services to the community as a whole
EDUCATION	
85	Pre-primary and primary education Secondary education Higher education Other education (Sports and recreation education, Cultural education) Educational support activities
HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES	
86	Human health activities
87	Residential care activities
88	Social work activities without accommodation
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	
90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities
91	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
92	Gambling and betting activities
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	
94	Activities of membership organizations
95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods
96	Other personal service activities (Washing and (dry-) cleaning of textile and fur products, Hairdressing and other beauty treatment, Funeral and related activities)
ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS; UNDIFFERENTIATED GOODS- AND SERVICES-PRODUCING ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR OWN USE	
97	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
98	Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use
ACTIVITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES	
99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
00	ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DEFINED

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONNEL SERVICES	
91	Public administration and defence
92	Sanitary and similar services
93	Educational, commercial and driving schools Private schools Government schools Research and scientific institutes Medical, dental and other services Animal care centres Non-governmental organisations Agricultural cooperatives Welfare institutions Business professional and labour associates

	Religious organisations Political organisations
94	Motion picture distribution and projection Radio broadcasting Concert artists Libraries and museums Amusement and recreational services including clubs
95	Electrical repair shops Repairs of motor vehicles, and motor cycles Watch, clock repairs Bicycles, type writer, camera etc. repairs Laundries Barber and beauty Photographic studios Security services Funeral services
96	Private households with employed persons
00	ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DEFINED

Food-Unit Combinations Covered for IHPS 2016 Non-Standard Units

<i>Item Name</i> [Module G]	<i>Item Code</i> [Module G]	<i>Unit in Photo Aid</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Unit Code in Module G</i>	<i>Item Name</i> [Module G]	<i>Item Code</i> [Module G]	<i>Unit in Photo Aid</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Unit Code in Module G</i>
Cereals, Grains & Cereal Products:					Vegetables:				
Maize ufa	101	PAIL	SMALL	4A	Onion	401	PIECE	SMALL	9A
mgaiwa	101	PAIL	MEDIUM	4B		401	PIECE	MEDIUM	9B
(normal flour)	101	PAIL	LARGE	4C		401	PIECE	LARGE	9C
	101	No. 10 PLATE		6		401	HEAP	SMALL	10A
	101	No. 12 PLATE		7		401	HEAP	MEDIUM	10B
	101	TINA LARGE		23F		401	HEAP	LARGE	10C
Maize ufa refined (fine flour)	102	PAIL	SMALL	4A	Cabbage	402	PIECE	SMALL	9A
	102	PAIL	MEDIUM	4B		402	PIECE	MEDIUM	9B
	102	PAIL	LARGE	4C		402	PIECE	LARGE	9C
	102	No. 10 PLATE		6	Tanaposi/Rape	403	HEAP	SMALL	10A
	102	No. 12 PLATE		7		403	HEAP	MEDIUM	10B
	102	TINA LARGE		23F		403	HEAP	LARGE	10C
Maize ufa madeya (bran flour)	103	PAIL	SMALL	4A	Vegetables (Continued):				
	103	PAIL	MEDIUM	4B	Nkhwani	404	HEAP	SMALL	10A
	103	PAIL	LARGE	4C		404	HEAP	MEDIUM	10B
	103	No. 10 PLATE		6		404	HEAP	LARGE	10C
	103	No.12 PLATE		7	Chinese cabbage	405	HEAP	SMALL	10A
	103	TINA LARGE		23F		405	HEAP	MEDIUM	10B
						405	HEAP	LARGE	10C
Maize grain (not as ufa)	104	PAIL	SMALL	4A	Other cultivated green leafy vegetables	406	HEAP	SMALL	10A
	104	PAIL	MEDIUM	4B		406	HEAP	MEDIUM	10B
	104	PAIL	LARGE	4C		406	HEAP	LARGE	10C
	104	No. 10 PLATE		6	Gathered wild green leaves	407	HEAP	SMALL	10A
	104	No. 12 PLATE		7		407	HEAP	MEDIUM	10B
	105	5 LITRE BUCKET (Chigoba)		4D		407	HEAP	LARGE	10C
	105	BASIN	SMALL	4E	Tomato	408	PIECE	SMALL	9A
Green maize	105	PIECE	SMALL	9A		408	PIECE	MEDIUM	9B
	105	PIECE	MEDIUM	9B		408	PIECE	LARGE	9C
	105	PIECE	LARGE	9C		408	HEAP	SMALL	10A
						408	HEAP	MEDIUM	10B
						408	HEAP	LARGE	10C
Standard units like KGs, GRAMS and/or Litres are acceptable appropriate items e.g. 101 to 105									
<i>Item Name</i> [Module G]	<i>Item Code</i> [Module G]	<i>Unit in Photo Aid</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Unit Code in Module G</i>	<i>Item Name</i> [Module G]	<i>Item Code</i> [Module G]	<i>Unit in Photo Aid</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Unit Code in Module G</i>
Rice	106	PAIL	SMALL	4A	Cucumber	409	PIECE		9
	106	PAIL	LARGE	4C					

	106	No. 10 PLATE		6		409	HEAP	SMALL	10A	
	106	No. 12 PLATE		7		409	HEAP	MEDIUM	10B	
	106	5 LITRE BUCKET (Chigoba)		4D		409	HEAP	LARGE	10C	
	106	TINA LARGE		23F						
Finger millet (mawere)	107	No. 10 PLATE		6		Pumpkin	410	PIECE	SMALL	9A
	107	No. 12 PLATE		7			410	PIECE	MEDIUM	9B
	107	BASIN	SMALL	4E			410	PIECE	LARGE	9C
	107	TINA LARGE		23F						
Sorghum (mapira)	108	PAIL	SMALL	4A		Okra / Therere	411	HEAP	SMALL	10A
	108	PAIL	LARGE	4C			411	HEAP	MEDIUM	10B
	108	No. 10 PLATE		6			411	HEAP	LARGE	10C
	108	No. 12 PLATE		7		Mushroom	413	HEAP		10
	108	TINA LARGE		23F		Meat, Fish, and Animal Products				
	108	BASIN	SMALL	4E		Eggs				
	108	5 LITRE BUCKET (Chigoba)		4D			501	PIECE		9
Pearl millet (mchewere)	109	PAIL	SMALL	4A		Sun-Dried fish (Large Variety)	502	PIECE	SMALL	9A
	109	PAIL	LARGE	4C			502	PIECE	MEDIUM	9B
	109	BASIN	SMALL	4E			502	PIECE	LARGE	9C
	109	TINA LARGE		23F		Sun-Dried fish (Medium Variety)	502	PIECE	SMALL	9G
Bread	111	LOAF (300G)		25A			502	PIECE	MEDIUM	9H
	111	LOAF (600G)		25B			502	PIECE	LARGE	9I
	111	LOAF (700G)		25B			502	HEAP	SMALL	10G
	111	PIECE		9			502	HEAP	MEDIUM	10H
Buns, scones	112	PIECE		9			502	HEAP	LARGE	10I
Biscuits	113	PACKET (150 GRAMS)		26B		Sun-Dried fish (Small Variety)	502	HEAP	SMALL	10D
Spaghetti,	114	PACKET 250G		26C			502	HEAP	MEDIUM	10E
macaroni,	114	PACKET 400G		26D			502	HEAP	LARGE	10F
pasta	114	PACKET 500G		26E			502	HEAP		
	114	PACKET 1KG		26F						
KGs, GRAMs and/or Litres are acceptable for appropriate items e.g 106 to 114, 504 to 509, 803										
<i>Item Name</i>	<i>Item Code</i>	<i>Unit in Photo Aid</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Unit Code in</i>	<i>Module G</i>	<i>Item Name</i>	<i>Item Code</i>	<i>Unit in Photo Aid</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Unit Code in</i>
<i>[Module G]</i>	<i>[Module G]</i>					<i>[Module G]</i>	<i>[Module G]</i>			<i>Module G</i>
Roots, Tuber & Plantains:										
Cassava	201	PAIL	SMALL	4A		Fresh fish	503	PIECE	SMALL	9A
tubers	201	PAIL	LARGE	4C		(Large Variety)	503	PIECE	MEDIUM	9B
	201	PIECE	SMALL	9A			503	PIECE	LARGE	9C
	201	PIECE	MEDIUM	9B		Fresh fish	503	HEAP	SMALL	10G
	201	PIECE	LARGE	9C		(Medium Variety)	503	HEAP	MEDIUM	10H
Cassava flour	202	PAIL	SMALL	4A			503	HEAP	LARGE	10I
							503	PIECE	SMALL	9G

	202	PAIL	MEDIUM	4B
	202	PAIL	LARGE	4C
	202	No. 10 PLATE		6
	202	No. 12 PLATE		7
	202	TINA LARGE		23F
White sweet potato	203	PIECE	SMALL	9A
	203	PIECE	MEDIUM	9B
	203	PIECE	LARGE	9C
	203	HEAP	SMALL	10A
	203	HEAP	MEDIUM	10B
	203	HEAP	LARGE	10C
Orange sweet potato	204	PIECE	SMALL	9A
	204	PIECE	MEDIUM	9B
	204	PIECE	LARGE	9C
	204	HEAP	SMALL	10A
	204	HEAP	MEDIUM	10B
	204	HEAP	LARGE	10C
Irish potato	205	PAIL	SMALL	4A
	205	PAIL	MEDIUM	4B
	205	PAIL	LARGE	4C
	205	HEAP	SMALL	10A
	205	HEAP	MEDIUM	10B
	205	HEAP	LARGE	10C
	205	5 LITRE BUCKET (Chigoba)		4D
<i>Item Name</i> [Module G]	<i>Item Code</i> [Module G]	<i>Unit in Photo Aid</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Unit Code in Module G</i>
Potato crisps	206	PACKET	25G	26A
	206	SATCHET/TUBE	25g	27A
	206	SATCHET/TUBE	50g	27B
	206	SATCHET/TUBE	100g	27C
Plantain, cooking banana	207	BUNCH	SMALL	8A
	207	BUNCH	MEDIUM	8B
	207	BUNCH	LARGE	8C
	207	PIECE		9
	207	CLUSTER	SMALL	8D
	207	CLUSTER	MEDIUM	8E
	207	CLUSTER	LARGE	8F
Cocoyam (masimbi)	208	PIECE		9
	208	HEAP		10
Nuts & Pulses:				

	503	PIECE	MEDIUM	9H
	503	PIECE	LARGE	9I
Fresh fish (Small Variety)	503	HEAP	SMALL	10A
	503	HEAP	MEDIUM	10B
	503	HEAP	LARGE	10C
Beef	504	PIECE		9
Goat	505	PIECE		9
Pork	506	PIECE		9
Mutton	507	PIECE		9
Chicken - Whole	508A	PIECE		9
Chicken - Pieces	508B	PIECE		9
Other poultry - guinea fowl, doves, etc. **	509	PIECE		9
Small animal – rabbit, mice, etc. **	510	PIECE		9
Termites, other insects (eg Ngumbi, caterpillar) **	511	No. 10 PLATE		6
	511	No. 12 PLATE		7
	511	TINA LARGE		23F
	511	HEAP		10
Smoked fish (Large Variety)	502	PIECE	SMALL	9A
	502	PIECE	MEDIUM	9B
	502	PIECE	LARGE	9C
Smoked fish (Medium Variety)	502	PIECE	SMALL	9G
	502	PIECE	MEDIUM	9H
	502	PIECE	LARGE	9I
	502	HEAP	SMALL	10G
<i>Item Name</i> [Module G]	<i>Item Code</i> [Module G]	<i>Unit in Photo Aid</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Unit Code in Module G</i>
Smoked fish (Medium Variety)	502	HEAP	MEDIUM	10H
	502	HEAP	LARGE	10I
Smoked fish (Small Variety)	502	HEAP	SMALL	10D
	502	HEAP	MEDIUM	10E
	502	HEAP	LARGE	10F
Fruits:				
Mango	601	PAIL SMALL		4
	601	PAIL LARGE		5
	601	PIECE	SMALL	9A

Bean, white	301	PAIL	SMALL	4A	601	PIECE	MEDIUM	9B	
	301	No. 10 PLATE	FLAT	6A	601	PIECE	LARGE	9C	
	301	No. 10 PLATE	HEAPED	6B	601	HEAP		10	
	301	No. 12 PLATE	FLAT	7A	Banana	602	CLUSTER	SMALL	28A
	301	No. 12 PLATE	HEAPED	7B	602	CLUSTER	MEDIUM	28B	
	301	TINA LARGE	FLAT	23C	602	CLUSTER	LARGE	28C	
	301	TINA LARGE	HEAPED	23D	602	PIECE	SMALL	9A	
	301	BASIN	SMALL	4E	602	PIECE	MEDIUM	9B	
	301	HEAP		10	602	PIECE	LARGE	9C	
	Bean, brown	302	PAIL SMALL		4A	Citrus – naartje, orange, etc. **	603	PIECE	9
302		No. 10 PLATE	FLAT	6A	Pineapple	604	PIECE	9	
302		No. 10 PLATE	HEAPED	6B	Papaya	605	PIECE	9	
302		No. 12 PLATE	FLAT	7A	Guava	606	PIECE	SMALL	9A
302		No. 12 PLATE	HEAPED	7B	606	PIECE	MEDIUM	9B	
302		TINA LARGE	FLAT	23C	606	PIECE	LARGE	9C	
302		TINA LARGE	HEAPED	23D	Avocado	607	PIECE	9	
302		BASIN	SMALL	4E					
302		HEAP		10					

<i>Item Name</i> [Module G]	<i>Item Code</i> [Module G]	<i>Unit in Photo Aid</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Unit Code in</i> <i>Module G</i>	<i>Item Name</i> [Module G]	<i>Item Code</i> [Module G]	<i>Unit in Photo Aid</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Unit Code in</i> <i>Module G</i>
Pigeonpea (nandolo)	303	PAIL SMALL		4A	Wild fruit (masau, malambe, etc.)**	608	No. 10 PLATE		6
	303	No. 10 PLATE	FLAT	6A	608	No. 12 PLATE		7	
	303	No. 10 PLATE	HEAPED	6B	608	TINA LARGE		23F	
	303	No. 12 PLATE	FLAT	7A	608	PIECE		9	
	303	No. 12 PLATE	HEAPED	7B	608	HEAP		10	
	303	TINA LARGE	FLAT	23C	Apple	609	PIECE	9	
	303	TINA LARGE	HEAPED	23D	Milk and Milk Products				
	303	BASIN	SMALL	4E	Powdered milk	702	SATCHET/TUBE		22
	303	HEAP		10	702	TABLE SPOON		20B	
	Groundnut (Shelled)	304A	PAIL SMALL		4A	Margarine - Blue band	703	PIECE	
304A		No. 10 PLATE	FLAT	6A	703	SATCHET/TUBE		22	
304A		No. 10 PLATE	HEAPED	6B	Chambiko - soured milk	705	SATCHET/TUBE		22
304A		No. 12 PLATE	FLAT	7A	Yoghurt	706	PACKET		26
304A		No. 12 PLATE	HEAPED	7B	Cheese	707	PIECE		9
304A		TINA LARGE	FLAT	23C	Sugar, Fats & Oil:				
304A		HEAP		10	Sugar	801	No. 10 PLATE		6
304B		PAIL SMALL		4A					

Groundnut - Dried (UnShelled)	304B	No. 10 PLATE	HEAPED	6B
	304B	No. 12 PLATE	HEAPED	7B
	304B	TINA LARGE	HEAPED	23D
	304B	BASIN -SMALL		4E
	304B	BASIN - MEDIUM		4F
	304B	HEAP		10
Groundnut - Fresh (UnShelled)	304C	PAIL SMALL		4A
	304C	PAIL LARGE		4C
	304C	No. 10 PLATE	HEAPED	6B
	304C	No. 12 PLATE	HEAPED	7B
	304C	TINA LARGE	HEAPED	23D
	304C	HEAP		10
	304C	BASIN -SMALL		4E
	304C	BASIN - MEDIUM		4F
<i>Item Name</i> [Module G]	<i>Item Code</i> [Module G]	<i>Unit in Photo Aid</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Unit Code in Module G</i>
Groundnut flour	305	No. 10 PLATE	FLAT	6A
	305	No. 10 PLATE	HEAPED	6B
	305	No. 12 PLATE	FLAT	7A
	305	No. 12 PLATE	HEAPED	7B
	305	TINA SMALL	FLAT	23A
	305	TINA SMALL	HEAPED	23B
	305	TINA LARGE	FLAT	23C
	305	TINA LARGE	HEAPED	23D
Soybean flour	306	PAIL SMALL		4A
	306	No. 10 PLATE		6
	306	No. 12 PLATE		7
	306	TINA LARGE	FLAT	23C
	306	TINA LARGE	HEAPED	23D
	306	BASIN	LARGE	4G
Ground bean (nzama)	307	No. 10 PLATE	FLAT	6A
	307	No. 10 PLATE	HEAPED	6B
	307	No. 12 PLATE	FLAT	7A
	307	No. 12 PLATE	HEAPED	7B
	307	TINA LARGE	HEAPED	23D

	801	PACKET		26
	801	TEASPOON		20
	801	SATCHET/TUBE		22
Sugar Cane	802	PIECE		9
Cooking Oil	803	SATCHET/TUBE	SMALL	22A
	803	SATCHET/TUBE	MEDIUM	22B
	803	SATCHET/TUBE	LARGE	22C
Spices & Miscellaneous:				
Salt	810	No. 10 PLATE	FLAT	6A
	810	No. 10 PLATE	HEAPED	6B
	810	No. 12 PLATE		7
	810	TINA LARGE		23F
	810	HEAP		10
	810	TABLESPOON		20B
Spices	811	TEASPOON		20A
Yeast, baking powder, bicarbonate of soda	812	TEASPOON		20A
<i>Item Name</i> [Module G]	<i>Item Code</i> [Module G]	<i>Unit in Photo Aid</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Unit Code in Module G</i>
Cooked Foods from Vendors:				
Maize - boiled or roasted (vendor)	820	PIECE		9
Chips (vendor)	821	No. 10 PLATE		6
	821	No. 12 PLATE		7
Cassava - boiled (vendor)	822	PIECE		9
Cassava - Roasted (vendor)		PIECE		9
Eggs - boiled (vendor)	823	PIECE		9
Chicken (vendor)	824	PIECE		9
Meat (vendor)	825	PIECE		9
Fish (vendor)	826	PIECE		9
Mandazi, doughnut (vendor)	827	PIECE		9
Samosa (vendor)	828	PIECE		9
Boiled sweet potatoes	829	PIECE		9
Roasted sweet potatoes	830	PIECE		9
Boiled groundnuts	831	No. 10 PLATE		6
	831	No. 12 PLATE		7
	831	TINA SMALL		23E
	831	TINA LARGE		23F

Cowpea (khobwe)	308	No. 12 PLATE	FLAT	7A	Roasted groundnuts	832	TABLESPOON	20B
	308	No. 12 PLATE	HEAPED	7B		832	TEASPOON	20A
	308	TINA LARGE	FLAT	23C	Popcorn	833	PACKET	26
	308	TINA LARGE	HEAPED	23D				
	308	BASIN	SMALL	4E				
		308	HEAP		10	Zikondamoyo / Nkate	834	PIECE
Macademia nuts	309	PACKET SMALL		26G	KALONGONDA	835	No. 10 PLATE	6
	309	PACKET LARGE		26I	(Mucuna)	835	No. 12 PLATE	7