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INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA - INE

**PROGRAM FOR THE HARMONIZATION AND MODERNIZATION OF
HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEYS IN UEMOA MEMBER
STATES**

**ENQUÊTE HARMONISÉE SUR LES CONDITIONS DE VIE DES MÉNAGES
(EHCVM)**

HARMONIZED SURVEY ON HOUSEHOLDS LIVING STANDARDS

BASIC INFORMATION DOCUMENT OF THE SECOND EDITION



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1. Introduction

Context

The Harmonized Survey on Household Living Conditions (EHCVM) is a joint initiative by the UEMOA Commission and the World Bank. It is conducted as part of the Program for Harmonization and Modernization of Household Living Conditions Surveys in UEMOA Member States (PHMECV).

The Program aims to support the UEMOA Commission in strengthening the capacities of its member states to conduct household living conditions surveys that meet regional harmonized standards and to make the collected microdata accessible to the public. The specific objectives include producing indicators on poverty and living conditions, as well as harmonized databases to facilitate analyses that inform public policies.

The beneficiaries are the eight countries within the UEMOA region: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. Additionally, Cameroon, Chad, Guinea, and Congo have conducted similar surveys using the same methodologies and participated in various technical activities. The first edition of the survey took place in 2018/2019, and the second edition, which this document pertains to, was conducted in 2021/2022.

The survey comprises four components: a household component, a community component, a price component, and a component on non-standard units (NSU).

Partners

The survey was designed and conducted in collaboration between the National Institutes of Statistics (INS), the UEMOA Commission, and the World Bank. BCEAO, BOAD, and AFRISTAT also supported the process.

The INS played a central role throughout all phases (design, preparation, data collection, data processing, and data analysis).

Funding

The project was funded by the World Bank through a \$40.5 million grant to the UEMOA Commission. For Guinea-Bissau, the funding amounted to \$4.1 million, divided between the two editions as follows: EHCVM1: \$1,898,049 and EHCVM2: \$2,201,951.

Technical Assistance

The UEMOA Commission and the World Bank provided technical assistance to the INS throughout the project's implementation. This assistance was provided in the form of missions, remote support, and regional workshops.

They provided the necessary expertise in coordination to support the harmonization process, ensuring that the produced indicators are comparable. They also supported modernization efforts in data collection (CAPI) and methodologies (e.g., the introduction of the panel dimension in the second edition).

Organization of the document

This document is designed to provide the necessary information to understand the data from the second edition of the Harmonized Survey on Household Living Conditions (EHCVM2). It is composed of seven parts. After the introduction, the next section presents the characteristics of the survey. The survey instruments are presented in section 3, and sampling issues are addressed in section 4. The document then describes the organization of fieldwork in section 5, presents the main results of the data collection in section 6, and describes the databases in section 7.

The annex section includes a list of the questionnaires used throughout the survey period (waves 1 and 2).

2. Survey characteristics

2.1. Household and Community Component

The household and community components of the survey are organized into two waves. Each wave covers half of the sample clusters and half of the sample households. Organizing the survey into two waves allows for the consideration of seasonal variations in household consumption throughout the year. Each survey wave was preceded by an enumeration phase, which identified and updated information on households from the first edition (panel households) and households not included in the first edition (non-panel households) across all clusters in both waves of the survey. Data collection for the first wave took place from November 2021 to January 2022. The second wave's data collection phase occurred from April to July 2022.

2.2. Price Component

The price component is organized differently, with data collected monthly throughout the entire data collection period, including the break between the two waves. Price data were collected from January 3 to November 30, 2022, following the training of survey agents on the methodology, the paper questionnaire, and the CAPI system from August 24 to 27, 2021. A test on the CAPI questionnaire was conducted in December 2021.

2.3. Non-Standard Units Component (NSU)

2.3.1. NSU Consumption Component

The NSU component aims to produce conversion factors to convert non-standard consumption units used in households (e.g., heaps, bowls, ears of corn) into standard units (kilograms, liters). Information on NSUs was collected during the 2018/2019 survey episode, and the produced conversion factors remain valid. Therefore, a new data collection for this component was not necessary in principle. However, an additional data collection was conducted to complete some missing units from July 26 to August 7, 2021. This collection was preceded by field visits to identify potential markets and raise awareness among public authorities, market leaders, merchants, and vendors across all eight regions of the country and Bissau, followed by the training of survey agents.

2.3.2. NSU Production Component

The NSU production component is based on agricultural households from the first edition in 2018. Households that harvested agricultural products were aligned for this component. To facilitate the survey agents' tasks in the field, a list with the CAF's (Community Agricultural Facilitator) phone number was provided to the data collection teams, who called these households and collected the data. However, not all households were surveyed, considering the drawn sample and the availability of households in each stratum.

The most important elements are the full name of the CAF/CM (Community Manager), their spouse, their phone numbers, and the stratum where they live (e.g., Tombali_Urban, Tombali_Rural). This list was used to call the households and reach them, serving as the entry point into the stratum for NSU production. Data collection was conducted in February 2022, before the second wave of the second edition in the 17 NSU collection strata and across all eight regions, plus Bissau. This component includes 75 sections, 72 variables, 2,035 questions, 1,517 questions with enabling conditions, and 432 questions with validation conditions.

3. Data Collection Instruments

The survey consists of four questionnaires: a household questionnaire, a community questionnaire, a price questionnaire, and a questionnaire on non-standard units.

3.1. Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire is designed to gather information at both the household and individual levels. The sections that collect information at the household level include the following: household identification and control information, sociodemographic characteristics of household members, education, general health, employment, non-employment income over the past 12

months, savings and credit, food consumption, food security, retrospective household non-food expenditures, the existence of agricultural enterprises, housing characteristics, household assets, transfers received by the household, COVID-19 and its impact on households, shocks and survival strategies, safety nets, agriculture, livestock, fishing, agricultural equipment, subjective poverty, governance, peace, and security.

The sections that gather information at the individual level are: sociodemographic characteristics of household members, education, health, employment, individual non-employment income, savings, and characteristics of non-agricultural enterprises. The detailed content of the household questionnaire is described below:

- **Cover:** This section contains information related to the identification and geospatial location of the household. This section also records basic information about the head of the household being surveyed.
- **Section 0: Household Identification and Control Information:** This section provides detailed geographical location information of the household, including the GPS coordinates of the household. It also records data on the conduct of the interview, visit dates and the language of the interview.
- **Section 1: Sociodemographic Characteristics of Household Members:** This section concerns all household members. It includes the list of household individuals and provides sociodemographic characteristics such as relationship to the household head, age, marital status, religion, residence status, nationality, ethnicity, survival of parents, education level, branch of activity, and profession of the father and mother, etc.
- **Section 2: Education (Individuals Aged 3 Years and Older):** This section pertains to individuals aged three years and older. It includes variables related to literacy, schooling, and education level. It also provides information on the individual's school trajectory, including difficulties encountered and expenses incurred.
- **Section 3: General Health:** This section is completed for all household members. It provides information on major health problems and consultations that household members had in the 30 days preceding the visit of the survey agent. It addresses major constraints and difficulties regarding the quality and access to health services. The section also examines consultations and health expenditures in the past three months and hospitalizations and expenses in the twelve months preceding the survey. Additionally, it covers disability for individuals aged 5 years and older.

- **Section 4: Employment:** This section is dedicated to household members aged 5 years and older and contains three subsections: participation in the labor market, main employment, and secondary employment.
 - **Part A: Activity Status (Individuals Aged 5 Years and Older):** This subsection collects information on labor market participation for all individuals aged 5 years and older, detailing their activities in the seven days preceding the survey agent’s visit. It also covers the job search process in the 30 days before the visit.
 - **Part B: Main Employment in the Last 12 Months (Individuals Aged 5 Years and Older):** This pertains to individuals who had a job in the past 12 months and collects information on the main employment characteristics, including profession, activity branch, socio-professional category, institutional sector, salary, and other in-kind benefits.
 - **Part C: Secondary Employment in the Last 12 Months (Individuals Aged 5 Years and Older):** This focuses on secondary employment in the past 12 months for individuals identified as having one, with information similar to Part B.
- **Section 5: Non-Employment Income in the Last 12 Months (Individuals Aged 15 Years and Older):** This part gathers information on non-employment income for all individuals aged 15 years and older, exploring pensions and other public transfers, rents, and other financial and asset incomes. Private monetary transfers are covered in Section 13.
- **Section 6: Savings and Credit (Individuals Aged 15 Years and Older):** This section collects data on access to financial institutions and prepaid services, savings, loans or credits contracted, repayments made, and upcoming payment deadlines for household members aged 15 years and older.
- **Section 7: Food Consumption:** This section gathers data on household food consumption, including meals taken outside the household by consumption post (breakfast, lunch, dinner, snack) and household consumption by item. It has two main parts:
 - **Part A: Meals Taken Outside the Household in the Last 7 Days:** This collects information on meals consumed by one or more household members in the seven days preceding the survey agent’s visit.

during festivals and celebrations. The main variable recorded is the expenditure amount.

- **Part F: Non-Food Expenditures in the Last 12 Months:** This part covers annual or less frequent expenditures, such as housing investments, housing repairs, international travel, acquisition of durable goods, etc. The main variable recorded is the expenditure amount.
- **Section 10 : Non-Agricultural Enterprises:** This section concerns non-agricultural enterprises owned by the household.
 - **Part A: Existence of Non-Agricultural Enterprises:** This part determines if the household owns at least one non-agricultural enterprise.
 - **Part B: Characteristics of Non-Agricultural Enterprises:** This part gathers detailed information on non-agricultural enterprises owned by the household, including owner identity, branch of activity, enterprise age, degree of formalization, variables to calculate accounting aggregates, family labor, and salaried labor.
- **Section 11: Housing Characteristics:** This section concerns the characteristics of the household's dwelling, including the type of material used for the roof, floor, and walls, as well as amenities (electricity, water and sanitation, toilets, etc.). It also details housing expenditures (rent, water, electricity, fixed telephone bills, etc.).
- **Section 12: Household Assets:** This section provides data on the household's durable goods, including appliances, furniture, and means of transportation. The goods considered must be in working condition. For each item, the number owned by the household is recorded. For the last item acquired, its age, acquisition value, and replacement cost are recorded.
- **Section 13: Transfers Received by the Household:** This section contains data on transfers received by the household from other households. It provides detailed information on the sender's characteristics, reason for the transfer, transaction channel, and amount received.

Note: Unlike the first edition, the subsection on transfers sent (13B) was not retained.

- **Section 14: Shocks and Survival Strategies:** This section provides information on shocks experienced by the household and contains two parts.
 - **Part A: COVID-19 and its Impact on Households:** This subsection addresses shocks directly related to the COVID-19 pandemic that emerged in 2020. It covers potential shocks (illness, reduced work hours, decreased transfers, etc.) experienced by the household and assesses the household's resilience to these shocks.

- **Part B: Other Shocks and Survival Strategies:** This subsection covers shocks related to employment, income, health, natural disasters, etc. It provides detailed information on the consequences of these shocks and the strategies used to mitigate their effects.
- **Section 15: Safety Nets:** This section provides information on access to social safety net programs, such as food distribution and free healthcare for children and pregnant women. Variables include the nature and frequency of aid received, the identity of beneficiaries within the household, and difficulties encountered in receiving different types of aid.
- **Section 16: Agriculture:** This section pertains to agricultural activities practiced within the household and includes four subsections.
 - **Part A: Fields and Plots:** This subsection provides information on the characteristics of plots cultivated by the household, including the identity of the cultivator, the area of each plot, crops grown, mode of occupation, labor, use of inputs, etc.
 - **Part B: Cost of Inputs:** This sub-section provides information on the cost of inputs used by the household, the quantity used, and the source of supply.
 - **Part C: Crops:** This sub-section lists the crops cultivated on the plots farmed by the household. For each crop, information about the harvests is collected.
 - **Part D: Utilization of Production:** For each crop, this sub-section addresses the utilization of the production (consumption, sale, stock).
- **Section 17: Livestock:** This section is dedicated to the livestock activities practiced by the household. The household may own these animals or raise them for others. For each type of animal, this section captures information on the number of animals owned, the operational costs incurred, and the amount of sales from livestock products (animals, meat, milk, eggs, and other by-products).
- **Section 18: Fishing:** This section identifies households engaged in fishing. It provides information on the quantities and types of fish caught, operational costs, and generated income.
- **Section 19: Agricultural Equipment:** This section identifies the equipment owned by the household for agricultural, livestock, and fishing activities. For each piece of equipment, it captures information on its age, acquisition value, and the household's estimated current value.
- **Section 20: Subjective Poverty, Governance, Peace, and Security:** This section provides information on themes related to monetary poverty and living conditions.
 - **Part A: Subjective Poverty:** This sub-section assesses households' perceptions of their living standards.

- **Part B: Governance:** This sub-section relates to governance issues, including individual freedoms, participation in major decisions, corruption, etc.
- **Part C: Peace and Security:** This final part addresses security issues, evaluating whether populations feel safe and whether individuals have been victims of aggression.

Note : Parts B and C of Section 20 were not included in the first edition of the questionnaire.

3.2. Community Questionnaire

This instrument was used to collect essential information about local communities. It is filled out in the form of a focus group in the village/neighborhood where the cluster is located. It contains four main sections that gather general data about the community, basic social infrastructure, agricultural activities, and population participation in community activities.

- **Cover :** The cover contains geospatial location information of the cluster. This section also includes basic information about the head of the surveyed community..
- **Section 0 : List of Respondents:** This section contains the list of people who provided the information collected about the community. It also gathers the following sociodemographic characteristics for these respondents: gender, age, role in the community, number of years living in the community, and level of education.
- **Section 1 : General Characteristics of the Neighborhood/Village:** This section collects sociodemographic, economic, geographical information, and living conditions at the community level. This includes population size, languages spoken, topography, distance from the nearest city, accessibility, organizational associations, access to electricity, potable water, and mobile phone networks.
- **Section 2 : Existence and Accessibility of Social Services:** This section pertains to the social infrastructure existing in the village/neighborhood. For each infrastructure, the questionnaire provides information on accessibility in terms of means of transport to reach the infrastructure, the time required between the village/neighborhood and the infrastructure, and the problems encountered in using the service.
- **Section 3 : Agriculture:** This section provides information about the agricultural activity in the village/neighborhood. It collects information on the crops grown, the existence of agricultural cooperatives, access to agricultural equipment, the potential use of improved agricultural techniques, etc.
- **Section 4 : Community Participation:** This subsection gathers data on citizens' participation in community life and their sense of ownership when it comes to the construction and maintenance of infrastructures such as roads, bridges, schools, health centers, wells, and markets.

3.3. Consumer Price Questionnaire

The price component is designed to record prices in a sample of markets. Data collection is done monthly at sales points in sample localities. In each region, there are at least two selected localities (one urban and one rural). Sales points include markets, shops, supermarkets, boutiques, etc.

The price questionnaire is used to record prices for food and non-food consumer goods, using the nomenclature from the household consumption modules questionnaire.

For homogeneous products sold in markets:

- **Section 0:** Information about the visited market.
- **Section 1:** Information on the weights and prices of products.

For products sold outside traditional markets:

- **Section 0:** Information about the visited sales point.
- **Section 1:** Information on product prices.

3.4. Questionnaire on Non-Standard Units (NSU)

The NSU survey involves identifying the market and mapping pairs (product; units) for various food products. Agents record the weight and price and take photos according to combinations (very small, small, medium, large, very large, eighth, quarter, half, whole, and unique size unit). In addition to the market's geographic information, the questionnaire is divided into 12 sections corresponding to different food product groupings.

The questionnaire is structured as follows:

Section 0: Control Information. This section provides information on the geographic location and operating days of the market (market name, GPS coordinates, etc..)

Section 1: Recording of Weights and Prices. For each product-unit-size combination of the non-standard unit, the consumption product is weighed and the corresponding weight in kilograms is recorded.

Section 2: Recording of Weights and Prices of Non-Standard Units of Production. For each product-unit combination, the agricultural product is weighed and the corresponding weight in kilograms is recorded.

Exhaustive List of Units.

4. Sampling

4.1. Household and Community Component

Sampling Frame

The sampling frame for the 2018/2019 survey is based on the 2009 General Census of Population and Housing (RGPH). In 2021/2022, the sampling was conducted in the same clusters as in 2018/2019.

Sampling Plane

The survey is a panel survey by cluster, and the sampling plan is based on that of the 2018/2019 survey. Therefore, it is appropriate to describe this 2018/2019 plan.

Table 1a: Cluster sample distribution, 2021/2022.

Region	Wave 1			Wave 2			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Tombali	2	19	21	2	19	21	4	38	42
Quinara	5	17	22	4	16	20	9	33	42
Oio	4	20	24	5	19	24	9	39	48
Biombo	2	19	21	3	18	21	5	37	42
Bolama/Bijagós	6	15	21	6	15	21	12	30	42
Bafatá	6	19	25	6	19	25	12	38	50
Gabú	8	16	24	7	17	24	15	33	48
Cacheu	5	16	21	6	17	23	11	33	44
SAB	46	0	46	46	0	46	92	0	92
Total	84	141	225	85	140	225	169	281	450

The 2018/2019 survey sample was drawn using a two-stage stratified sampling plan. The stratum is the combination of region/residence area. In each stratum, in the first stage, clusters (primary sampling units) were selected with a probability proportional to their size in terms of the number of households. In the second stage, 12 households were selected with equal probability within each cluster.

In 2021/2022, the strategy involved revisiting the same clusters. The aim was to either survey the same 12 households from 2018/2019 if they were found (after the counting phase) or to survey the households that were found and complete the sample to 12 households in clusters where fewer

households were found during the counting phase (either because there were fewer than 12 households in the final 2018/2019 database or because some households could not be located). The 2018/2019 sample was designed to achieve a specific level of precision for the variable of interest, which is annual consumption per person. For a sample size of 5,400 households, the relative error (precision) was 1.3% at the national level, and it varied from 5.3% to 2.6% for the regions.

Tableau 1b. Distribution of initial household sample, 2021-2022.

Region	Wave 1			Wave 2			Total			Precision
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Tombali	24	228	252	24	228	252	48	456	504	2,6%
Quinara	60	204	264	48	192	240	108	396	504	2,6%
Oio	48	240	288	60	228	288	108	468	576	2,7%
Biombo	24	228	252	36	216	252	60	444	504	3,2%
Bolama/Bijagós	72	180	252	72	180	252	144	360	504	3,5%
Bafatá	72	228	300	72	228	300	144	456	600	2,4%
Gabú	96	192	288	84	204	288	180	396	576	3,8%
Cacheu	60	192	252	72	204	276	132	396	528	5,3%
SAB	552	0	552	552	0	552	1104	0	1104	2,2%
Total	1008	1692	2700	1020	1680	2700	2028	3372	5400	1.3%

The 2018/2019 survey sample was drawn using a two-stage stratified sampling plan. The stratum is the combination of region/residence area. In each stratum, in the first stage, clusters (primary sampling units) were selected with a probability proportional to their size in terms of the number of households. In the second stage, 12 households were selected with equal probability within each cluster.

In 2021/2022, the strategy involved revisiting the same clusters. The aim was either to survey the same 12 households from 2018/2019 if they were found (after the counting phase) or to survey the households that were found and complete the sample to 12 households in clusters where fewer households were found during the counting phase (either because there were fewer than 12 households in the final 2018/2019 database or because some households could not be located).

4.2. Price component

In 2021/2022, market selection was based on reasoned choice. In each region, one market in urban and one in rural areas were selected as observation points for prices of homogeneous products,

while heterogeneous product collection was conducted in the same zone. In total, 23 markets were selected, with 23 price survey agents assigned: 2 agents per each of the 8 regions and 7 agents in Bissau for its 7 markets.

The markets are visited twice monthly for two price surveys per product. In rural areas, the largest weekly market is considered, with two surveys per product per visit. Urban and rural markets are visited once every 15 days.

4.3. NSU Component

The sampling follows the same stratification as in the previous edition. Market selection was based on reasoned choice. Localities to be visited were identified to ensure adequate national coverage by environment (urban/rural) and by region. Each environment in each region constitutes a stratum. In total, 35 markets were selected for this supplementary collection. A total of 22 field agents are mobilized, including 18 survey agents and 4 supervisors.

Table 2: Market sample distribution, 2021.

Region	Milieu				Total
	Urban		Rural		
	Market		Market		
Tombali	Municipal de Catio	1	Camiconde	1	4
	Québo	1	Guilétche	1	
Quinara	Buba	1	Batambali	1	4
	Empada	1			
	Tite	1			
Oio	Farim	1	Nhacra	1	4
	Bissorã	1			
	Mansoa	1			
Biombo	Quinhamel	1	Ondam	1	4
	Safim	1	Bôr	1	
Bolama/ Bijagós	Bolama	1	-----	0	3
	Cajueiro	1			
	Bubaque	1			
Bafatá	Bafatá	1	Croisement/ Contuboel	1	4
	Bambadinca	1	Ganadu	1	
Gabú	Mulai	1	Sintchã Botché	1	4
	Municipal de Gabú	1			
	Central Pitche	1			

Cacheu	Municipal de Canchungo	1	Cacheu	1	4
	São Domingo	1			
	Bula	1			
SAB	Central de praça	1	-----	0	4
	Bandim	1			
	Caracol	1			
	Bairro Militar	1			
TOTAL		25		10	35

5. Data Collection

5.1. Organization of the Field Work

Household and Community Component

Data collection from households in 2021/2022 was organized into two waves, similar to 2018/2019. The first wave took place from November 2021 to January 2022 and mobilized 120 field agents, including 90 survey agents and 30 supervisors/team leaders. The second wave occurred from April to July 2022, engaging 76 field agents, comprising 57 survey agents and 19 supervisors/team leaders, selected after training 130 participants over 25 days. The fieldwork was structured to start almost simultaneously across all strata and conclude nearly at the same time. The survey sample consisted of 5,400 households, with half of the sample (2,700 households) used per wave.

Enumeration Component

In 2021/2022, enumeration was conducted by the INE cartography team nationwide in 8 regions plus Bissau (SAB) and across the country's 36 administrative sectors between October and November 2021. This aimed to identify and update information on both panel and non-panel households and individuals. The household survey sample comprised 450 clusters.

Each wave included half of the household survey sample (225 clusters per wave, totaling 450 clusters). It mobilized 56 field agents, including 47 survey agents and 9 supervisors/team leaders, selected following training organized by INE for the first wave, and 59 cartographers, including 50 mapping agents and 9 supervisors/team leaders, selected after training 61 participants over 4 days for the second wave in March 2022.

Price Component

Data collection on prices was primarily conducted by INS personnel, comprising price survey agents in Bissau who performed IHPC activities exclusively in regions covered by IHPC,

supplemented by external recruits based on defined criteria. In total, 23 agents were deployed for price data collection, including 5 INS survey agents and 18 external agents, distributed in pairs across the country's 8 regions plus Bissau. Price data collection spanned continuously over 11 months, from January 1, 2022, to November 30, 2022, covering a sample of 23 traditional markets and retail points. The basket of goods tracked included homogeneous and heterogeneous products sold both in and outside traditional markets, coded for database linkage. Data collection encompassed both market and non-market products. Market products, typically sold in non-standard units, were weighed in addition to price monitoring.

NSU Component

The survey on non-standard units involved data collection at a sample of 35 representative markets across the entire national territory, covering all 8 administrative regions and the Autonomous Sector of Bissau (SAB). NSU data collection was carried out by survey agents working in pairs across the country, totaling 20 agents, and occurred between July and August 2021.

5.2. Data Collection Method

The Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) technique using "Survey Solution" (SuSo) software was employed for all data collection components. For household, community, and NSU components, three levels of control were implemented: initial checks by survey agents directly within the collection application, subsequent reviews by team leaders performing the same checks before validation and transmission to headquarters, and a quality control and rejection program executed by the headquarters team on a subset of questionnaires..

Price Component

The program identified questionnaires with potential serious errors, such as entire sections left blank, households without a clear head, households with no income source, or households with excessively high calorie consumption. Options included automatic rejection of the questionnaire or consultation with the field team before making a decision. Additionally, the price technical team supervised the fieldwork throughout almost the entire data collection period in the 8 regions and Bissau.

6. Résultats de la collecte

As mentioned earlier, data collection was conducted in two waves, with each wave covering half of the sample. Table 2 provides the distribution of the final sample, households (top row), and individuals (bottom row).

Table 2: Number of households and individuals in the final dataset 2021/2022.

Region	Categories	Wave 1			Wave 2			Total
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Tombali	Households	35	216	251	12	240	252	503
	Individuals	254	1529	1783	69	1779	1848	3631
Quinara	Households	36	215	251	59	191	250	501
	Individuals	315	1710	2025	463	1530	1993	4018
Oio	Households	71	215	286	47	240	287	573
	Individuals	596	2053	2649	459	2166	2625	5274
Biombo	Households	35	213	248	24	226	250	498
	Individuals	218	1675	1893	174	1490	1664	3557
Bolama/ Bijagós	Households	84	167	251	60	192	252	503
	Individuals	479	898	1377	330	1027	1357	2734
Bafatá	Households	72	227	299	72	228	300	599
	Individuals	536	1954	2490	542	2505	3047	5537
Gabú	Households	83	204	287	95	192	287	574
	Individuals	620	1846	2466	752	1712	2464	4930
Cacheu	Households	69	190	259	60	203	263	522
	Individuals	532	1358	1890	375	1547	1922	3812
SAB	Households	529	0	529	549	0	549	1078
	Individuals	3673	0	3673	3994	0	3994	7667
Total	Households	1 014	1 647	2 661	978	1 712	2 690	5 351
	Individuals	7 223	13 023	20 246	7 158	13 756	20 914	41 160

The data collected on non-standard units enabled quantification of household agricultural consumption and production. Data on price surveys contributed to calculating temporal and spatial deflators.

7. Datasets

7.1. Household datasets

Household databases correspond to data collected using the household questionnaire. In principle, each section of the questionnaire corresponds to a file (in Stata format). The file names for the datasets consist of three main parts, which help establish the link between the questionnaire and the Stata datasets:

- The first part of the file name refers to the questionnaire section (e.g., s00 for section 0, s01 for section 1, s16a for section 16a, etc.).
- The second part is "me," which indicates that these are household data (to distinguish them from community data), and is the same for all household files.
- The third part refers to the country and the year of the survey, for example, ben2021 refers to data from Benin, the 2021 edition of the survey.

For example, the file s00_me_gnb2021.dta contains data from section 0 for Guinea-Bissau in the 2021/22 edition of the survey.

Each database contains variables specific to the corresponding section. Variables are named with the section number and variable number. For example, s00q01 corresponds to variable q01 in section s00.

Data Use and Merging

In each file, the variables "grappe" (primary sampling unit) and "menage" (household number) are used to identify households and facilitate matching. For files with another level (individual, field, etc.), additional easily identifiable variables are included in the databases.

Similarly, variables such as s00q07f1 and s00q07f2, representing grappe and menage respectively for the EHCVM1 survey, allow users to merge data from this wave with the previous wave. However, users should note that for the panel component, only households from the EHCVM2 panel have valid values and can be merged with the previous wave.

Each member of households included in the survey was assigned a unique identification number, which can be used to merge information about a specific household member across different datasets. This is captured in the variable "s01q00a" included in the household socio-demographic characteristics module (database s01_me_GNB2021). Similar databases have been harmonized to include a variable named "sXXq00a" (depending on the dataset used), which refers to the respondent in the section, enabling data fusion to import personal characteristics of the respondent across different databases.

7.2. Community Datasets

Community databases correspond to data collected using the community questionnaire. They are structured according to the same logic. In the naming of these databases, the particle "co" is used instead of "me". The identification variable is the grappe.

7.3. Auxiliary Datasets

There are four main auxiliary databases: Prices, NSU, Survey Weights, Calories. These databases are briefly described below:

- **Prices:** The price file is named ehcvp_prix_gnb2021. It contains variables related to product prices. Data are collected monthly for each stratum (region/residence). The main variables include:
 - Region: region of the country being surveyed
 - Residence: place of residence
 - Year: collection year
 - Month: collection month
 - Week: week number within the month
 - Codpr: product code
 - Variety: product variety within the code
 - Unit: measurement unit
 - Weight: product weight
 - Price: product price based on weight and unit
- **NSU:** The NSU consumption file is named ehcvp_NSU_gnb2021. It contains variables related to conversion factors between non-standard units and standard units. Data were collected in 2018 and updated in 2021. The main variables include:
 - Region: region of the country being surveyed
 - Residence: place of residence
 - Codpr: product code
 - Unit: measurement unit
 - Size: size for the unit considered
 - Weight: conversion factor to standard unit
- **Survey Weights:** The survey weights file is named ehcvp_ponderations_gnb_2021. Weights are calculated for each household, taking into account the panel dimension. The variables include:
 - Grappe: primary sampling unit
 - Menage: household number within the grappe
 - hhweight: household weight
- **Calories:** The calorie conversion file is named calorie_conversion_WA_2021. This file facilitates the conversion of 100 grams of product into calories for West Africa (WA). The variables include:

- Codpr: product code
- Refuse: percentage of waste in the product
- Cal: calorie value of 100 grams of product

Household, community, and auxiliary databases are located in a directory (e.g., "datain") with different subdirectories. Analysis databases, described below, are in another directory (e.g., "dataout").

7.4. Analysis Datasets

Four main analysis databases are created for poverty analysis and other work: an individual database, a household database, a consumption database, and a database for calculating poverty indicators and other analytical work. The do-files used to create these databases are archived and accompany these files. The databases are described as follows:

- **Individual.** The individual file is named ehcv_m_individu_gnb2021. It contains variables created for analysis work, either using a unique collected variable or combining several variables. Given that these are analysis variables, imputations may be applied to the original variables.
- **Household.** The household file is named ehcv_m_menage_gnb2021. It contains variables created for analysis work. Some household-level variables are created as in the individual file. Other variables relate to the household head, drawn from the previous file.
- **Consumption.** The consumption file is named ehcv_m_NSU_gnb2021. The main variable in this file is annual consumption per product and acquisition mode. Variables include:
 - Grappe: primary sampling unit
 - Menage: household number within the grappe
 - Codpr: product code
 - Modep: acquisition mode (purchase, self-consumption, received donation, imputed rent, value of durable goods usage)
 - Depan: annual expenditure
- **Poverty:** The poverty file is named ehcv_m_welfare_2b_gnb_2021. It contains variables for calculating poverty indicators and conducting other analytical work. Variables include:
 - Grappe: primary sampling unit
 - Menage: household number within the grappe
 - Region: region of the country being surveyed
 - Residence: place of residence
 - hhweight: household weight
 - hhsz: household size
 - pcexp: well-being measurement indicator
 - zref: national poverty threshold
 - zae: agro-ecological zone.

APPENDIX

Liste des bases de données

Questionnaire	Nom de la base	Description
Section 0	s00_me_gnb_2021	Household identification
Section 1	s01_me_gnb_2021	Socio-demographic characteristics of members
Section 2	s02_me_gnb_2021	Education of household members
Section 3	s03_me_gnb_2021	Health of household members
Section 4	s04a_me_gnb_2021	Employment situation of household members
	s04b_me_gnb_2021	Primary employment of household members
	s04c_me_gnb_2021	Secondary employment of household members
Questionnaire	Nom de la base	Description
Section 5	s05_me_gnb_2021	Income of unemployed household members
Section 6	s06_me_gnb_2021	Savings and credit of household members
Section 7	s07a_1_me_gnb_2021	Meals taken outside the household of each member of the household
	s07a_2_me_gnb_2021	Meals taken outside the household of several members or all members of the household
	s07b_me_gnb_2021	Food consumption last 7 days and product purchase last 30 days
Section 8	s08a_me_gnb_2021	Food Security FIES
Section 9	s09a_me_gnb_2021	Expenses for ceremonies and celebrations
	s09b_me_gnb_2021	Non-food expenditure in the last 7 days
	s09c_me_gnb_2021	Non-food expenses in the last 30 days
	s09d_me_gnb_2021	Non-food expenditure in the last 3 months
	s09e_me_gnb_2021	Non-food expenditure in the last 6 months
	s09f_me_gnb_2021	Non-food expenditure in the last 12 months
Section 10	s10a_me_gnb_2021	Existence of a non-farm business
	s10b_me_gnb_2021	Characteristics of non-farm businesses
Section 11	s11_me_gnb_2021	Characteristics of the dwelling
Section 12	s12_me_gnb_2021	Household assets

Section 13	s13_1_me_gnb_2021	Identification of households that received at least one transfer
	s13_2_me_gnb_2021	Transfers received by the household
Section 14	s14a_me_gnb_2021	Covid-19 and impact on households
	s14b_me_gnb_2021	Other shocks and survival strategies
Section 15	s15_me_gnb_2021	Safety nets
Section 16	s16a_me_gnb_2021	Fields and plots
	s16b_me_gnb_2021	Input costs
	s16c_me_gnb_2021	Cultures
	s16d_me_gnb_2021	Use of the production
Section 17	s17_me_gnb_2021	Livestock
Section 18	s18_me_gnb_2021	Fishing
	s18_1_me_gnb_2021	Identification of fishing households
	s18_2_me_gnb_2021	Characteristics of fishing households
	s18_3_me_gnb_2021	Location characteristics of members of fishing households
Section 19	s19_me_gnb_2021	Agricultural Equipment
Section 20	s20A_me_gnb_2021	Subjective poverty
	s20B_1_me_gnb_2021	Gouvernance
	s20C_me_gnb_2021	Peace and security