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**TOWARDS BETTER MEASUREMENT OF POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
IN ARAB COUNTRIES: A PROPOSED PAN-ARAB
MULTIPURPOSE SURVEY**

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Note: The opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Secretariat.

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Abstract

Many Arab countries today face crises that started with peoples' demands for social justice and protection against high unemployment, persisting poverty, and inequality that has been aggravated by the impact of global economic crises since the late 1990s. However, statistical data on poverty and inequality, based on international measures, do not necessarily reflect reality. The heart of the issue is therefore to examine how poverty and inequality data can be organized better to reflect the actual living conditions of Arab people.

This paper critically assesses poverty and inequality indicators based on international and national methodologies and data generation mechanisms across Arab countries. Money-metric poverty estimates in the region are highly sensitive to a globally agreed threshold of \$1.25 PPP and the global multidimensional poverty index (MPI) underestimates poverty in the region and fails to capture deprivation in the region's middle-income countries. National poverty lines and estimates inform national plans and programmes but they are often influenced by country-specific situations, and even political considerations, which limit their comparability across countries or for regional aggregation.

Analysis of an alternative global measurement methodology is beyond the scope of this paper. Rather, the focus is on national measures and ways to harmonize them across the Arab countries. A uniform approach to measurement and data production is therefore essential. One of the main challenges is the heterogeneity in data generation mechanisms across countries that cannot be resolved by data harmonization alone. No survey currently combines indicators of income and non-income dimensions, which is crucial for assessing multidimensional poverty.

This paper therefore proposes a Pan-Arab Multipurpose Survey (PAMPS) to produce harmonized data across countries, compute money-metric and multidimensional poverty for the same households and use for monitoring progress on many of the proposed post-2015 development agenda poverty indicators. This is important now, given that the Arab region is poised for greater regional integration and shares a common view on post-2015 development goals and targets. The region has a good base for implementing similar cross-country surveys. Experience gained in such studies as the Pan Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM) and national household expenditure surveys can be built on. The survey questionnaire proposed takes into account expenditure and other factors affecting households. Use of the survey across Arab countries would usher in a new era of data generation in the region.

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Introduction*

The Arab region is broadly diverse in economic terms but Arab countries share common social and cultural characteristics. There is, therefore significant opportunity for regional economic integration. According to a recent ESCWA study, enhanced economic integration in the region could lead to absorption of the labour force surplus, improved competitiveness, elimination of structural problems that impede production and trade flows, such as poor funding and transport networks, differences in specifications and other problems (ESCWA, 2013). There is already momentum towards a common Arab market and customs union. A pan-Arab approach to obtaining social and economic data will be crucial.

A pan-Arab multipurpose survey makes even more sense while Arab countries are setting out the post-2015 development priorities, goals and targets, which focus on a common regional perspective and multidimensional well-being (ESCWA 2014a, League of Arab States 2014). Comparability of data across countries and assessment of multiple dimensions of quality of life, including income and non-income factors, are critical for monitoring development achievements from a regional point of view. Ideally, such an exercise should be based on relevant indicators from a single household survey combining consumption expenditure and other aspects of quality of life. Unfortunately, such surveys are not conducted in Arab countries. In existing surveys, information is produced separately for household expenditure, employment and labour force, health and other aspects, and different sampling frameworks are used. Many of the surveys across countries, except the expenditure surveys, are not available at regular intervals. Combining data from such surveys is statistically flawed as the respondent household is not the same across surveys at any given time. A pan-Arab approach will require standardizing survey concepts, definitions and data collection methods, and synchronizing survey dates in order to minimize variation in sampling error.

Standardized indicators and calculation methods are needed for cross-country comparison and estimating regional aggregates. Current national poverty measurement methods vary across countries and the relevance of the global extreme poverty line is questionable. The widely accepted global measure of less than \$1.25 in purchasing power parity (PPP) has been challenged in various regions, including Latin America and the Arab countries, because of the difficulties associated with capturing poverty in a “one line fits all” approach (Ferreira et al., 2013; Abu-Ismaïl et al., 2012). Nationally defined poverty lines used for planning and policy in Arab countries are often influenced by country-specific situations, and even political considerations. No uniform definition of the poverty line or for the composition of a minimum needs basket is used in those countries; nor is a standard sampling framework used in household expenditure surveys (annex table A1; Ali, n.d.). Meaningful regional poverty estimates can only be based on a pan-Arab survey and comparable methods of measurement.

We assess the main poverty and inequality indicators for the Arab countries in the first part of this paper. Methodological challenges related to poverty measurement are discussed in detail. In the second part, we argue that there is a need for a pan-Arab multipurpose household survey focused on poverty and inequality measurement and which could be used to measure the SDGs. The questionnaires and institutional arrangements for such a survey are discussed. The proposed survey builds on the forthcoming proposal by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) for a light survey and adapts it to the Arab context. The proposed questionnaire provides expanded

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modules to meet the demands of a more in-depth analysis of economic and social welfare indicators on issues such as employment, health, education, food security, nutrition, housing and expenditure.

I. ISSUES IN MEASURING POVERTY AND INEQUALITY IN ARAB COUNTRIES

This part is composed of three sections. Section A discusses the issues with regard to money-metric poverty assessment by the global measurement threshold using PPP\$ and national poverty thresholds – lower poverty line and upper poverty line (Ravallion, 1998). The appropriateness of using a fixed threshold of \$1.25 PPP is questionable for most countries. At the same time, comparability of data based on national poverty lines is far from perfect. The second section discusses issues regarding assessment of inequality (in expenditure) and challenges the notion of low and almost stagnant inequality in the Arab countries based on the Gini index. Alternative methods of assessing inequality by combining data from household expenditure surveys and household final consumption expenditure from national accounts shows a trend to high and rising inequality between the “rich” and other economic classes in the Arab countries. The third section examines the non-income aspects of deprivation in the Arab countries based on the global multidimensional poverty index (MPI) and highlights the data as well as methodological challenges in assessing an MPI for the region.

A. MONEY-METRIC POVERTY MEASUREMENT

1. *Based on PPP\$ poverty lines*

Global poverty measurement has relied upon \$1.25 in purchasing power parity (PPP) as a reference threshold to measure poverty across the world in a “welfare consistent” approach (Ravallion 1992). The PPP represents comparable income (expenditure) across nations to purchase certain minimum needs (World Bank, 2013). In other words, people earning (or spending) less than \$1.25 PPP are those who are unable to meet the basic needs for survival in monetary terms anywhere in the world, which draws upon Sen’s concept of “absolute poverty” (1979). Whether or not the \$1.25 PPP line allows meaningful comparison of poverty across countries, or the PPP\$ based poverty line can meaningfully represent poverty at the national level, remains a matter of contention.¹ Our purpose is to examine their fairness in poverty measurement across the Arab countries.

Poverty rates for the Arab countries for whom expenditure survey data are available in the World Bank Povcal database are computed by applying a variety of poverty lines from \$0.2 PPP per capita to \$10 PPP per capita at each interval of \$0.4 PPP (figure I). The incidence of poverty for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) such as Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania and the Sudan rises sharply as one moves along the scale from \$0.2 to \$2 PPP, which is understandable since many people are in the lower end of income distribution in those countries. For middle-income countries like Egypt, Iraq and Morocco, poverty rates are much lower at the extreme end of the distribution, only in the range of 1.7 to 3 per cent at \$1.25 PPP. By moving along the scale to 2.75, poverty rates rose to 42, 44 and 30 per cent respectively.

The Arab regional average also indicates that, by moving along the scale from 1.25 to 2 and 2.75, the poverty rate increases from 4 per cent to 19 per cent and 40 per cent respectively (figure II). Such a spectacular increase is a distinct feature of the Arab region.² It indicates that a poverty line of \$1.25³, which is based on peoples’ needs in the 15 poorest countries in the world, converted to PPP, doesn’t adequately take into account levels of living in the middle- income countries of the region, particularly because the PPP conversions are often unreliable when comparing prevailing price levels across countries (Deaton, 2008).

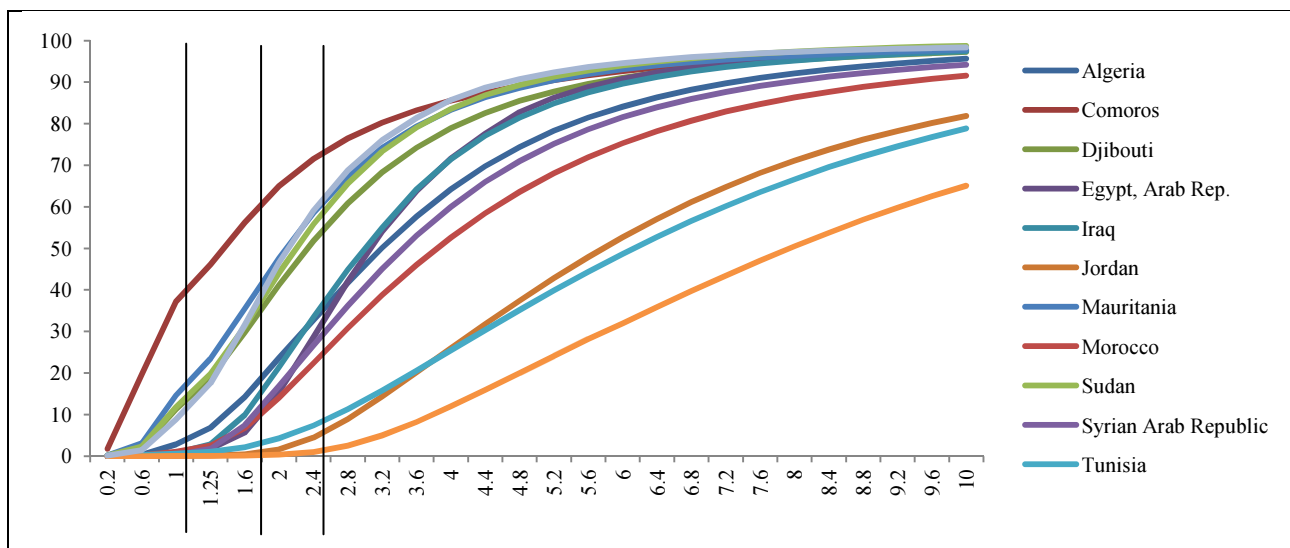
¹ See Deaton, 2008 and Reddy, 2009.

² See regional comparisons in Abu-Ismaïl et al., 2012.

³ The initial threshold was \$1 per day. See Ravallion, 2008 & 1992.

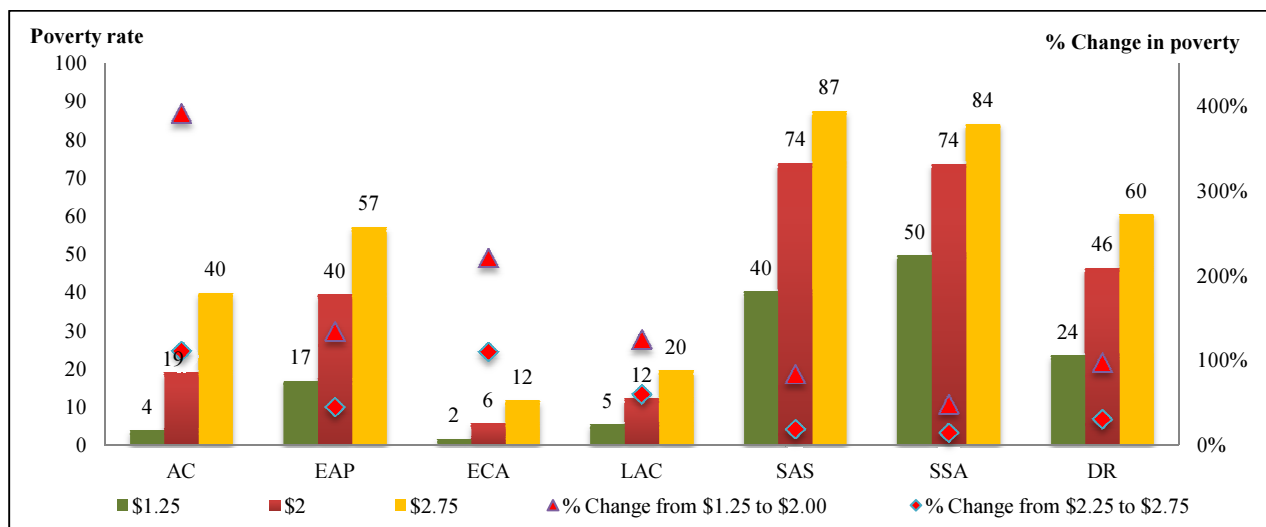
Although the region's poverty rate is low at less than \$1.25 PPP a day, its rate of undernourishment is high and increasing. It is the only region in the world to witness increasing undernourishment.⁴ This disconnect is indicative of the failure of the global fixed line to capture deprivations among people in Arab countries at national levels, which forces countries to define national poverty lines, taking into account their own price structure, context, culture of consumption, biological requirements and so on.

Figure I. Poverty rates based on PPP\$ poverty lines, latest surveys in Povcal



Source: Authors' calculations based on World Bank (2014a).

Figure II. Poverty rates based on PPP\$ poverty lines across different region



Source: Authors' calculations based on World Bank (2014a).

Note: AC - Arab countries; EAP - East Asia and the Pacific; ECA - Europe and Central Asia; LAC - Latin America and Caribbean; SAS - South Asia; SSA - Sub-Saharan Africa; DR - Developing Region.

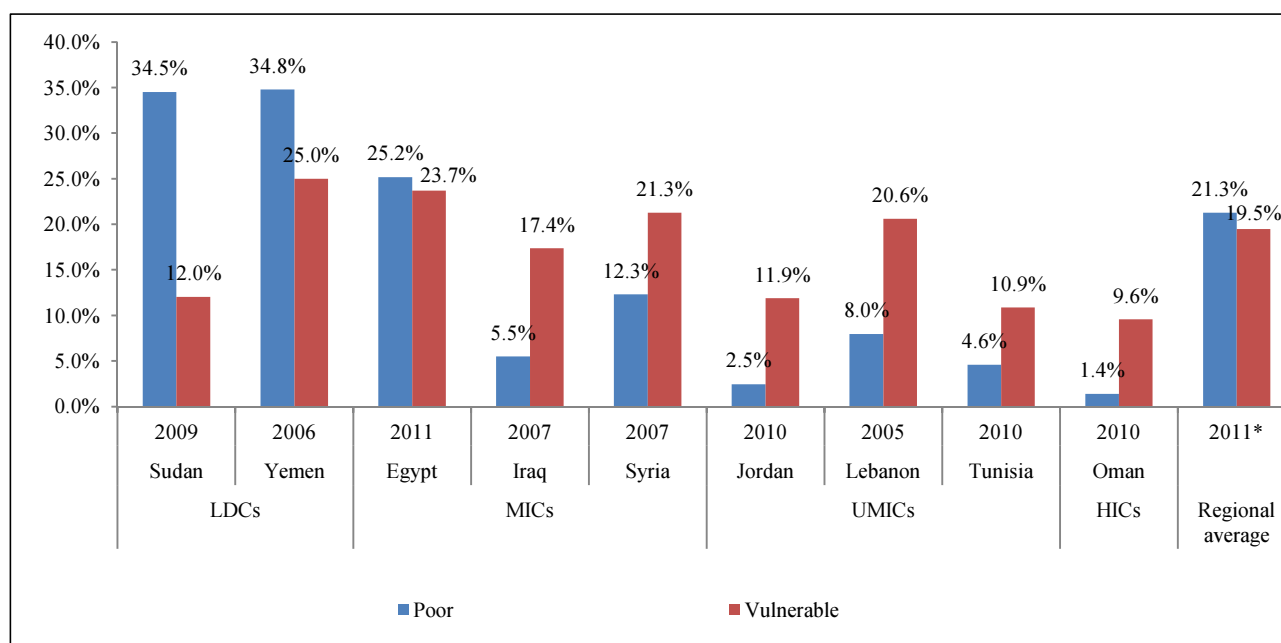
⁴ United Nations and League of Arab States (2013).

2. Based on national lower and upper poverty lines

Applying the Basic Needs Approach⁵ and establishing the lower and upper poverty lines on the basis of the expenditure surveys of nine countries provides us with the incidence of poor and the nearly poor (hereinafter “the vulnerable”). In 2011, the poor and vulnerable groups represented 21.3 per cent and 19.5 per cent, respectively, of the population in the Arab region. That average is based on the total population of the nine countries for which detailed household surveys are available, accounting for 60 per cent of the total population in the Arab region in 2011: The Sudan and Yemen are among the least developed countries (LDCs); Egypt, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic⁶ are middle-income countries (MICs); Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia are upper middle-income countries (UMICs); and Oman is a high-income country (HIC).⁷

The incidence of poverty and vulnerability varies from one country to another. The incidence of poverty is higher in LDCs than in the other categories, except for Egypt (figure III). All but one of the MICs and the UMICs report higher levels of vulnerability than poverty. A quarter of Egypt’s population is categorized as poor and almost another quarter as vulnerable. Those results provide a more realistic picture of the extent of poverty and vulnerability in Arab countries than those resulting from the application of the global fixed poverty line of \$1.25 PPP (see box 1 for the sensitivity of Egypt poverty lines, for example).

Figure III. Poor and vulnerable population in Arab countries



Source: Authors’ calculations; data from national household budget surveys.

Note: Latest survey years vary. The regional average for population groups is calculated by applying their ratios to the population of each country in the year 2011.

⁵ The Basic Needs Approach is used by many countries to set poverty lines, but they are not consistently applied across all countries (Ravallion, 1998). Under this approach, the poverty line is established as the cost of a normative “basic needs” bundle of goods, which is adjusted for price variations across regions and over time.

⁶ Data on the Syrian Arab Republic are based on latest budget surveys up to 2007. The country has been included for the sake of explaining the prewar situation. By 2013, the poverty rate there had risen to 43 per cent (see the Syria MDGs Report (ESCWA, 2014b)).

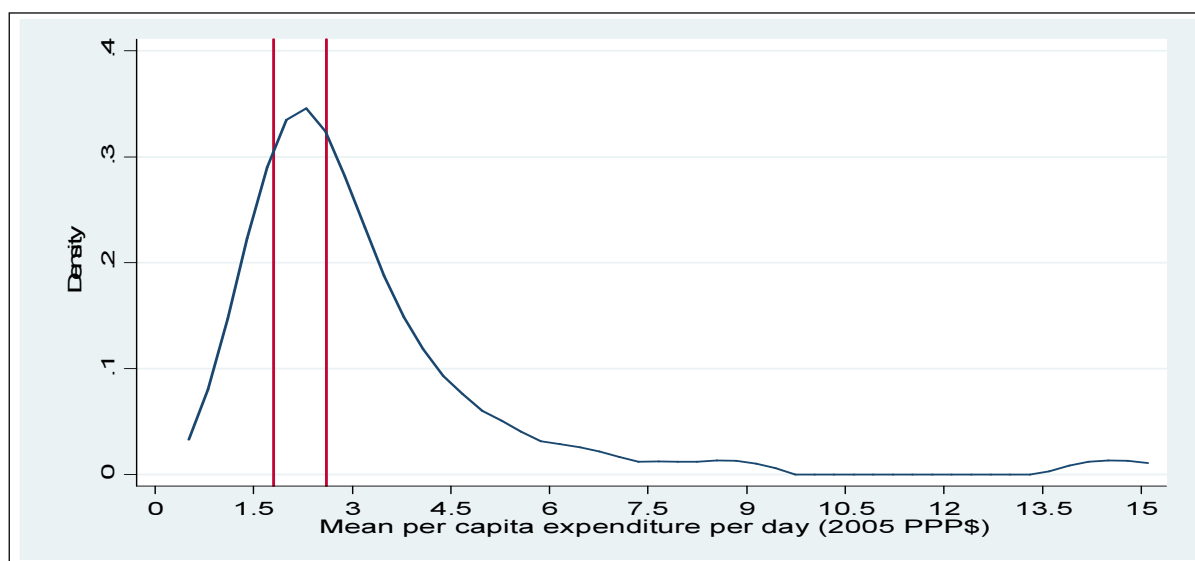
⁷ The country classification is based on GNI for 2011, following the grouping by World Economic and Situation Prospects 2013. However, the LDCs are grouped together, as per the Arab MDG Report 2013 (United Nations and League of Arab States, 2013).

Through the lens of national poverty estimates, the challenge of meeting Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 is much greater for the region than by the measure of \$1.25 PPP a day. The contrasting results from the fixed poverty line and estimates based on the lower and upper poverty lines lead us to ask: Does fixing a poverty line based on global PPP\$ produce a meaningful representation of national poverty and a useful comparison of poverty across countries? PPPs, in the absence of any alternative, continue to be the single measure for global cross-country comparison but critics have pointed out flaws in fixed poverty lines, noting that it is unrealistic to apply rock-bottom norms of expenditure to the entire world⁸ and questioning the use of PPPs for poverty measurements, given that they were originally intended for comparing aggregates of national accounts (Kakwani and Son 2006; Reddy 2009). However, a regional PPP based on a comparable consumer basket and price data in Arab countries, which are not available from existing surveys, could make for a more reliable indicator.

Box 1. Mean per capita expenditure distribution of Egypt

Lower and upper poverty lines are calculated in local currency for the expenditure data of Egypt in 2011 and then converted to PPP\$ for the purpose of comparison of national estimates with the international PPP measure. The lower poverty line of Egypt, adopted as the national poverty line, is equivalent to \$2.3 PPP per day, almost double the international line of \$1.25 PPP. The upper poverty line is equivalent to \$3 PPP per day, indicating that individuals in households between \$2.3 and \$3 PPP per day are “vulnerable”.* The density of expenditure distribution shows that the lower and upper poverty lines are close to the modal value (figure IV). Any small shift in mean expenditure distribution would thus lead to a significant number of people entering or exiting the categories of “poor” and “vulnerable”.

Figure IV. Poverty thresholds by lower and upper poverty line (in 2005 PPP\$ per day), 1995 and 2011



Source: Calculations are based on the 2011 Egyptian household income, expenditure and consumption survey.

* The nominal values from the survey are converted to 2005 PPP\$ solely in order to present our results in a manner that is consistent with earlier reviewed international measures. In fact, if the PPPs exchange rates provided an accurate approximation of constant purchasing power, the value of the poverty line would remain constant since it is based on a relatively fixed basket of goods and services. However, that did not occur.

⁸ National poverty lines of the poorest countries, which influenced the rock-bottom norms, may also be understated (or overstated) due to political reasons.

Another question also arises: Can national poverty lines set by individual countries be used for meaningful comparison of poverty across countries? National poverty lines provide a more accurate measure of the standard of living in a given country and are useful for national policy, but the combination of food and non-food components often varies from one country to another and thresholds can be influenced by political considerations. The reference group for the food basket component of the poverty line is the lowest consumption quintile in Jordan and Morocco, the second lowest in Egypt, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic; the lowest two quintiles in Yemen and so on (annex A1). There is no apparent reason for such variation. In addition, consumption/income expenditure surveys are inconsistent across countries in terms of survey design, the counting of consumption expenditure itself, the periodicity of surveys and a number of other factors (Ali, n.d.). Those issues are discussed in the next section.

B. MEASURING INEQUALITY IN EXPENDITURE

Scholars have had difficulty in agreeing on inequality levels and trends in the Arab countries because of the disconnect between available statistics and reality on the ground. Glaring disparities in GDP per capita and household final consumption expenditures,⁹ the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, and conflict and political instability in many Arab countries are expected to fuel a significant rise in inequality in the region (United Nations and League of Arab States, 2013). However, household expenditure data suggest that the Gini coefficient is moderate, with the highest being 0.36 in Tunisia, and inequality trends have changed little over the past two decades (World Bank, 2014a). How does that square with region-wide popular discontent and demands for social justice in recent years? A study of Egyptian household survey data by Hlasney and Verme (2013) suggested that the low and stagnant inequality measured in Egypt was indeed representative of Egyptian households and that the Egyptian revolution may have been fuelled more by perceptions of inequality.

Other attempts have been made to examine inequality trends in the Arab region. Among those who argue that inequality statistics of Arab countries require closer examination are: Ali (2003); Bibi and Nabli (2010); and Alvaredo and Picketty (2014). Ali observed that, although high quality data on income, expenditure and distribution were elusive, there was evidence of high levels of income inequality. Bibi and Nabli concluded that the lack of reliable data made it impossible to measure inequality in the Arab region accurately. Alvaredo and Picketty reached a similar conclusion but maintained that income inequality in terms of per capita GNP was extremely high in the Middle East. The share of total income in the Middle East accruing to the top 10 per cent of recipients is currently estimated at 55 per cent (as opposed to 48 per cent in the United States). The share for the top 1 per cent may exceed 25 per cent (20 per cent in the United States).

The picture of low and stagnant levels of inequality does not match reality on the ground in the Arab countries (United Nations and League of Arab States, 2013). Evidence of the concentration of wealth, particularly in the hands of a narrow elite with good connections to the State, suggests that the disparity in income and wealth in the region has widened significantly. The large and growing divergence between the official growth narrative (household final consumption expenditure from national accounts) and the one encountered by households (household survey consumption expenditure) supports that hypothesis.

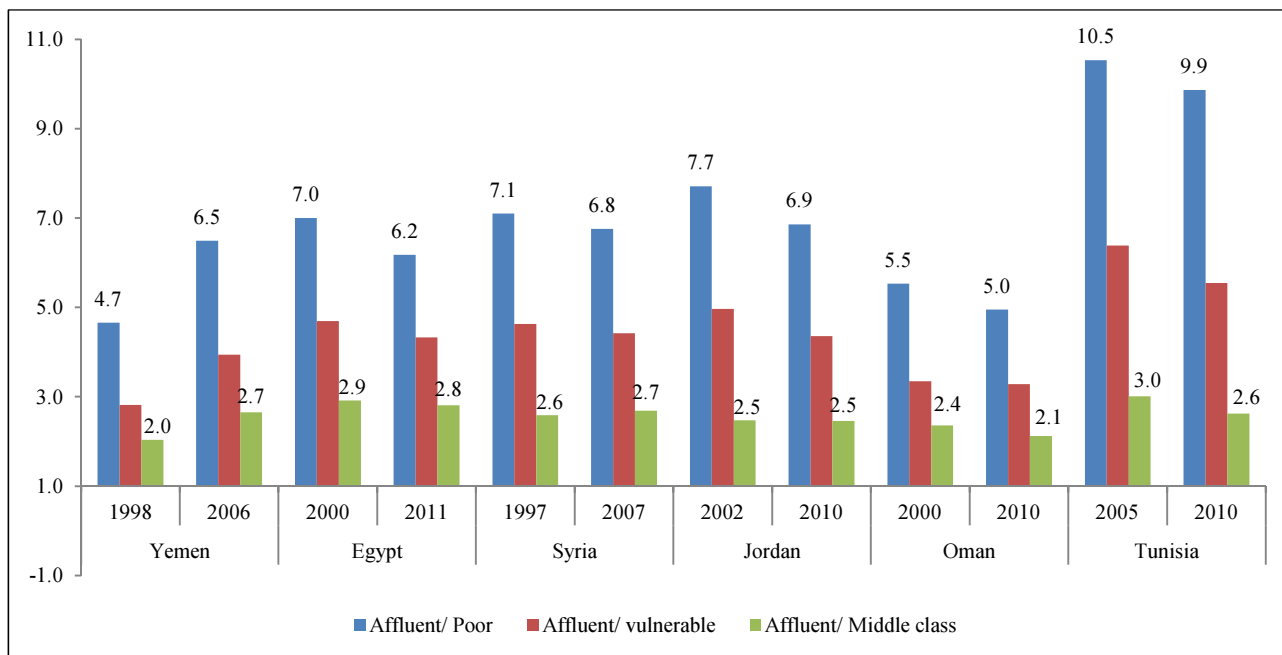
We have attempted to measure such disparity in various ways, examining household surveys and national accounts statistics and using extrapolation. First, we defined four population groups (poor, vulnerable, middle, affluent) based on consumption expenditure reflected in household survey data.¹⁰ Then we measured disparity by the ratio between the average expenditure per capita of the affluent versus other population groups, which provides an idea of how different population groups fair as compared with the “affluent”: It should be borne in mind that household surveys often do not account for top income

⁹ Income measured by GDP per capita increased at an average of 2 per cent annually in Arab countries during the 1990s and 2000s, while per capita growth of household final consumption expenditure was only 1.3 per cent. See United National and League of Arab States, 2013.

¹⁰ For classification of population groups, see Abu-Ismaïl and Sarangi, 2013.

households (Deaton, 2008). The resulting ratio of average expenditure of the affluent compared to that of the poor in the 2000s ranges between just under 5 and 10.5; the highest being in Tunisia, where affluent people have more than 10 times higher per capita expenditure than the poor. The ratio ranges from 2 to 3 between the affluent and the middle class (figure V). Such levels of inequality have hardly changed over the 2000s and 2010s and may partly explain the recent uprisings in Tunisia and other Arab countries, as people feel their opportunities are limited.

Figure V. Ratio between mean per capita expenditure of affluent and respective economic classes



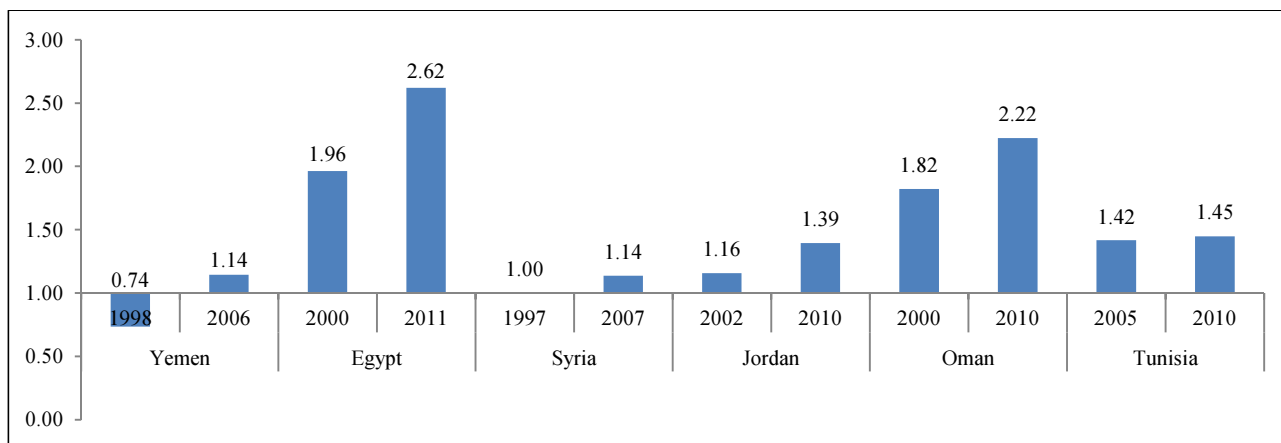
Source: Authors' calculations based on economic classes from Abu-Ismaïl and Sarangi (2013); Data are from national household budget surveys.

We then examined the difference between the national household final expenditure per capita (private household expenditure from national accounts) and the household consumption expenditure per capita and trends over time (figure VI). The two indicators are constructed differently: the former is calculated from national accounts as a residual in the expenditure-based accounting method and the latter is expenditure data reported by households. The difference between the two indicators should, theoretically, be minimal and similar over time when factoring in the various aspects of their calculation. However, for all countries in the sample, the results reveal considerable disparity. For example, in Egypt, the per capita household final expenditure is 2.6 times higher than that reported by the survey based on per capita consumption expenditure. Similar high levels of divergence are noted in Oman, Jordan and Tunisia. Importantly, the gap between the two measures is increasing over time for all countries. Empirical exercises from several countries and conceptual analysis provide a basis for arguing that the widening divergence indicates increased inequality over time (Deaton, 2003), even taking into account the fact that household expenditure surveys may miss some items of consumption, and that national household final expenditure includes some components that household consumption surveys do not cover.

Extending this exercise, we estimated the disparity between the average expenditure of the "rich" on the basis of household final expenditure per capita from national accounts and the average consumption expenditure of population classes from surveys. Essentially, we combine information from both sources to estimate the mean consumption of the "rich", who are at the top end of the hypothetical distribution of national accounts and often not captured by the household surveys. The underlying assumption was that the distribution of mean household final expenditure per capita across economic classes in the national accounts

was the same as that of household survey-based consumption expenditure per capita. In theory, the survey-based consumption mean shows a lower variation across the distribution than that of the distribution of private expenditure in the national accounts. Therefore, assuming the same variation of mean in both distributions, the average expenditure of the “rich” will tend to be at the lower side of estimation.

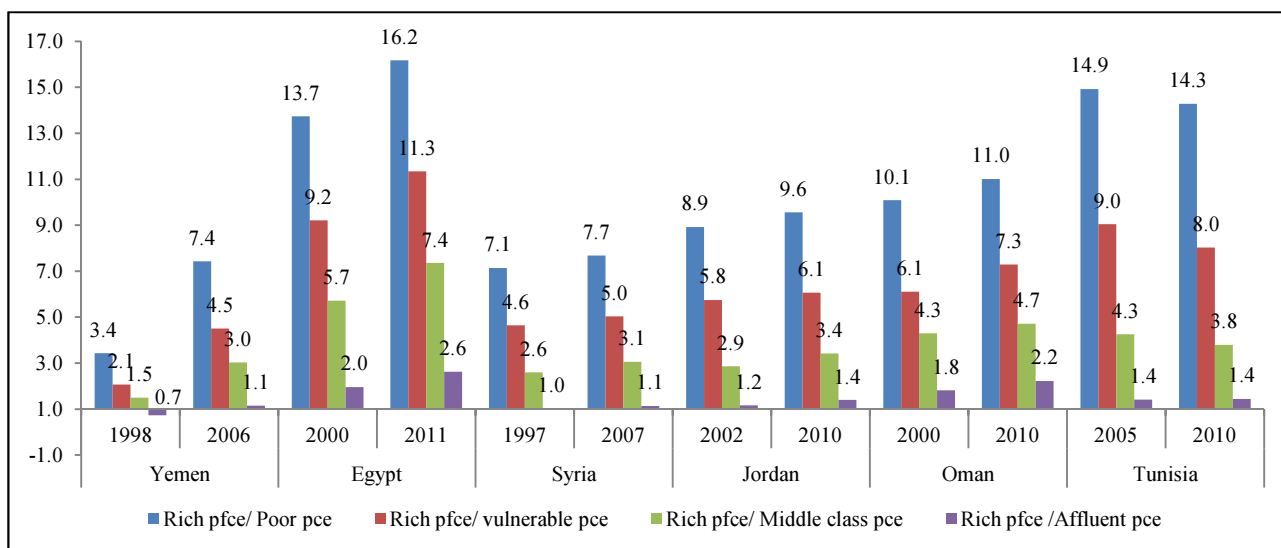
Figure VI. Ratio between per capita expenditure from national household final expenditure and survey-based household expenditure per capita



Sources: Authors’ calculations based on data are from national household budget surveys; World Bank, 2014b, for data on national household final consumption expenditure.

The ratio between per capita expenditure of the “rich” to the per capita expenditure of different population classes from the survey-based consumption data is presented in figure VII. The results are striking. For example, the “rich” in Egypt have 16 times higher per capita expenditure than the poor, 11 times more than the vulnerable class, 7.5 times more than the middle class and 2.5 times more than the affluent consumption class. A similarly high degree of divergence is noted in Tunisia. The ratio between average expenditure of the “rich” and middle class ranges from around 3 in Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen to 7.5 in Egypt. The ratio earns a progressively higher value for the vulnerable and the poor, and a lower value for the affluent class across the countries.

Figure VII. Ratio between per capita expenditure from national household final expenditure (pfce) and survey based household expenditure per capita (pce)



Source: Authors’ calculations based on economic classes from Abu-Ismaïl and Sarangi (2013); Data from household budget surveys of respective countries.

Over the decade, the ratio between average expenditure of the “rich” and other population classes has increased significantly in all countries except for Tunisia. In Yemen, the ratio between average expenditure of the “rich” to average expenditure of the middle class doubled between 1998 and 2006; in Egypt it rose from 5.7 to 7.4 between 2000 and 2011; in Jordan from 2.9 to 3.4 in 2000-2010 and so on. In Tunisia, the ratio is relatively stable at around 4 between 2005 and 2010.

Results based on the above extrapolations suggest the need for reliable household survey data in order to better understand interpersonal and inter-country inequality in the Arab region. A reference set of commodities could be used to define relative prices for cross-country comparison, thereby avoiding the need for recourse to the global PPP.

C. MEASURING MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Poverty goes beyond income. The non-income manifestations of poverty, such as being deprived of a decent standard of living, social exclusion, a lack of decent employment and conditions that prevent people from achieving their potential all have an impact on human well-being and development (Sen, 1985). Hunger and undernourishment are increasingly prevalent in the Arab region. The percentage of people living on less than the minimum level of dietary energy consumption rose from 13.9 per cent (30 million people) in 1991 to 15.3 per cent (around 50 million) in 2011. The LDCs account for most of the undernourished, but it is also a growing problem in MICs.

The percentage of underweight children increased from 14.5 per cent in the 1990s to 15.3 per cent in 2010, mainly due to a steep increase in their number in LDCs. Some 35 per cent of children in LDCs were underweight in 2010, compared with 31 per cent in 1990. A quarter of children under the age of 5 had stunted growth in 2010 (United Nations and League of Arab States, 2013). The rate of stunted growth among children in the LDCs and Mashreq countries grew between 1990 and 2010. Children and mothers thus face obstacles in terms of access to food, clean water, sanitation and maternal education.

Global discussions on the establishment and monitoring of a pluralistic measure of poverty in any post-2015 agenda suggest that the importance of meeting the challenge of poverty in all its different manifestations is being realized. Social welfare approaches have traditionally gone beyond the income-based poverty measure and considered various indicators to describe the quality of life of individuals and households (Sen, 1976; Streeten, 1981; Townsend, 1985). With his capability and functioning framework, Amartya Sen explained that functioning deals with what a person can *do* and capabilities indicate a person’s freedom with respect to functioning or what a person can *be* in life. Poverty is thus regarded as a problem of “capability failure”. Measuring such a concept is difficult, as the indicators include quantitative and qualitative aspects of human life, such as choice, opportunity, literacy and life expectancy. A measure of poverty that takes into account such aspects can paint a different picture than income poverty studies (Alkire 2002).

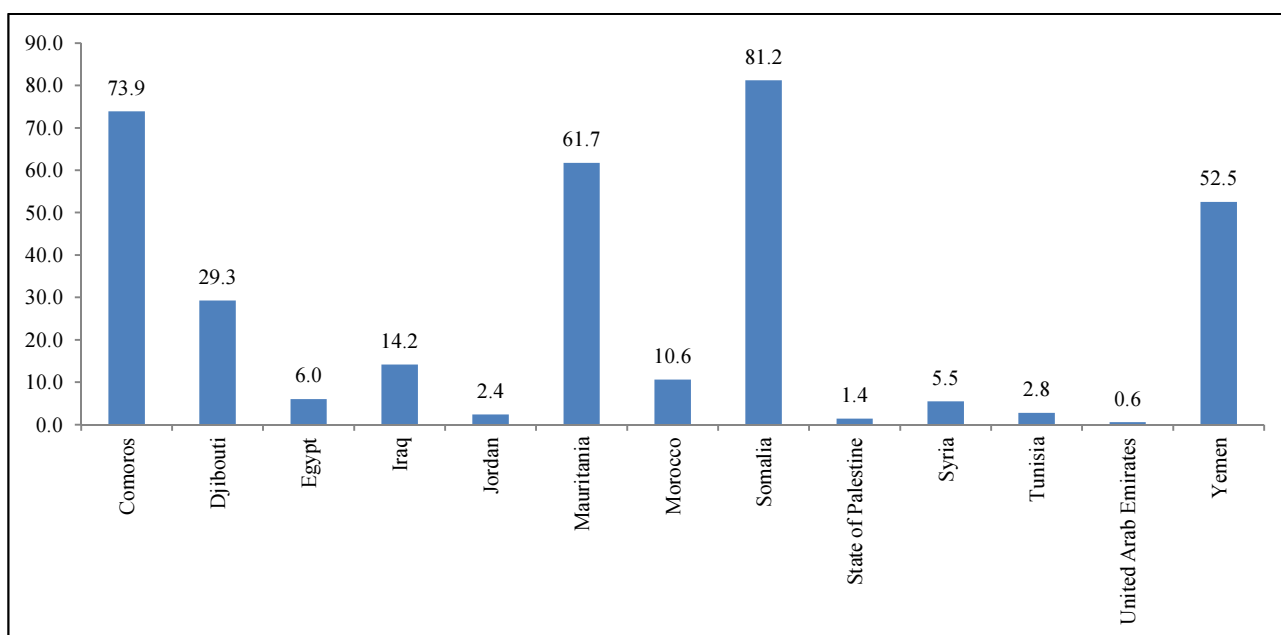
The human poverty index (HPI 1 and HPI 2), produced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1997, provided measures of multidimensional aspects of poverty in many countries. The index includes life expectancy, education and health. The HPI, however, proved less popular than the human development index (HDI), which combines income, health and education dimensions, and applies a simple weighting mechanism for their aggregation. It was also heavily criticized because of its arbitrary weighting scheme and omission of income altogether (Booyesen, 2002).

In 2010, UNDP substituted the HPI with a new multidimensional poverty index (MPI), constructed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) (Alkire and Foster, 2011; Alkire and Santos, 2010). The MPI measures access to health and education and, rather than income, basic standards of living. The MPI has successfully highlighted the gap between achievements in income-based poverty and multidimensional poverty even in countries that are doing well in terms of income growth, such as Egypt and Morocco (UNDP 2010). Since its inception, the MPI has caught the attention of many countries globally as

a policy tool, especially as it is based on similar conceptual foundations of human development and relies on a simple weighting scheme to aggregate the index.

However, the global MPI, based on 10 indicators in the areas of education, health and standard of living, provides improbable results for the Arab countries (figure VIII). For example, the 2013 report indicated poverty levels of only 6 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively for Egypt and Tunisia (UNDP 2013).¹¹ It has been argued (Abu-Ismaïl et al, 2011) that the use of the global MPI is of limited relevance to the Arab countries. Its methodology is designed mainly to capture extreme poverty, which is more applicable to LDCs. However, the MPI overcomes many of the shortcomings of the indirect money-metric approach and could be tailored to suit development circumstances of the Arab region.

Figure VIII. Global multidimensional poverty index



Source: Based on UNDP, 2013.

The results of an adjusted multidimensional deprivation index for certain Arab countries, based on some indicators of the global MPI but derived from household expenditure survey data, provide a stark contrast to those of the global MPI (Abu-Ismaïl and Sarangi, 2013).¹² In Egypt, for example, the incidence of multidimensional deprivation turns out to be 16.7 per cent. This simple exercise suggests a need to re-examine the multidimensional poverty index, with a specific focus on deprivation in middle-income countries.

The global MPI ignores issues such as decent jobs, the impact of occupation on the standard of living of Palestinian people, and social protection and the middle class, which are crucial for assessing household welfare in Arab countries. A recent study on MPI in the Arab region suggests including unemployment as a dimension in the global MPI in order to produce more accurate results for the Arab countries (Nawar, 2013). There is no recent survey data to measure the impact of the crises afflicting countries such as the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen on income or multidimensional poverty. And yet the conflicts and distressed economic situation in those countries have fuelled the increase in poverty and the vulnerability of the lower middle class. The challenges faced by children, mothers, youth and the elderly during conflict situations are evident

¹¹ The reported calculations are based on 2008 data for Egypt and 2003 survey data for Tunisia (UNDP, 2013).

¹² See Abu-Ismaïl and Sarangi (2013) for a description of the indexing exercise, which applies the methodology to the entire population at the aggregate level as well as to different social classes such as the poor, vulnerable, middle class and affluent.

and yet they are not captured by the existing MPI. There is a need to discuss more context-specific approaches to measuring multidimensional poverty in the Arab region.

Discussions on the post-2015 development agenda look at multidimensional well-being rather than concentrating on reducing income poverty. Income growth should be accompanied by access to quality education and health services, a decent standard of living and socio-political empowerment. Aspirations today are higher than decades ago when the MDGs were adopted. Rethinking the multidimensional poverty index as a useful tool for establishing post-2015 goals is crucial for the Arab region. Some countries, such as Mexico and Columbia,¹³ have adopted the multidimensional poverty approach as the basis for policy and monitoring with regard to development. Many countries are tailoring the global MPI to their national context. Arab countries are also moving towards rethinking the measurement of multidimensional poverty by taking into account additional factors, relevant indicators and threshold levels conducive to the meaningful measurement of household welfare (ESCWA, forthcoming).¹⁴

Data requirements for calculating an MPI need to be met in such a way that they remain comparable across the countries. Harmonization of data generation and measurement from a pan-Arab perspective is crucial.

II. HARMONIZING DATA AND MEASUREMENT: A PAN-ARAB PERSPECTIVE

A. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

1. *Harmonizing money-metric poverty measurement*

The Arab region needs a greatly improved and more harmonized measurement of money-metric poverty. If the World Bank's international poverty line provided a good approximation of the value of the national poverty lines in most developing countries, there would be no need for this. There are good reasons for refraining from using a fixed threshold to measure poverty. Although the \$1.25 a day poverty line serves as a good proxy for national poverty rates in the world's poorest countries, it does not represent actual deprivation in Arab countries.¹⁵

One major flaw in 'fixing the line' is the reliance on purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates, which, for a variety of reasons, do not show appropriate adjustment of purchasing power across countries. It has been argued that the use of PPP rates for comparison between widely different countries rests on weak theoretical foundations (Deaton, 2010; Sen, 1973 & 1976).¹⁶ Deaton says that the international comparison programmes (ICPs) that determine the PPP rates suffer from other problems, such as the treatment of housing, the productivity rates of government services, and the urban bias in pricing. According to Reddy (2009) "the issue goes beyond that of the choice of base year and concerns the question of whether the commodities for which relative prices are being collected are receiving weights which are appropriate when overall PPPs based on these prices are calculated" (Reddy, 2009). Deaton (2010) proposed the use of "self-reported prices from international monitoring surveys, and for a global poverty line that is truly denominated in US dollars". He used self-reported prices from the expenditure surveys for estimating poverty in India and different regions in the country (Deaton, 2008).

¹³ See the presentation by Adriana Conconi, OPHI.

¹⁴ ESCWA methodology paper on MPI 2014 (forthcoming).

¹⁵ It also understates poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean (Ferreira et al., 2013).

¹⁶ Deaton (2010) quotes Richard Stone (1949): "Why do we want to compare the United States with, say, India or China? What possible interest is there in it? Everybody knows that one country is, in economic terms, very rich and another country very poor; does it matter whether the factor is thirty or fifty or what?" See also Amartya Sen (1973, 1976), who discouraged attempts to draw complete comparisons between countries, let alone to compute the ratio-scale real income numbers on which poverty and inequality comparisons rest.

If PPPs have major flaws, then any international fixed line obviously provides biased estimates of the poor. For example, the equivalent of \$1.25 in 2005 PPP in today's Egyptian currency is below the value of the national food poverty line. However, it will roughly approximate the value of the national poverty line in Africa's poorest countries, which includes basic food and non-food expenditure.

A more sensible approach would relate the poverty line to changes in the standard of living between countries. It should be based on well established relationships between national poverty lines and average per capita expenditure (in 2005 PPP) across all developing countries (Abu-Ismael et al., 2012). Further, a uniform approach to determining a reference food basket; the treatment of household members taking into account gender, age and location; and a method for including non-food expenditure are all crucial in setting a poverty line for the purposes of making regional comparisons. Measuring consumption expenditure needs to be harmonized across countries. At present, for example, expenditure on durable goods and cars are excluded from total consumption expenditure surveys in countries such as Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, while in Egypt all expenditure is counted (annex A1).

Differences in consumption aggregate¹⁷ expenditure figures also occur due to variations in the frequency of data collection across countries. In Jordan, for instance, expenditure data for the same household are collected twice a year, taking into account seasonality, but in many other countries they are collected only once. Differences in computing certain items of expenditure such as purchased value versus household-produced items and imputed rent for owner-occupied households also result in differences in consumption expenditure figures.¹⁸ Therefore, a uniform approach to poverty measurement requires a uniform measurement of consumption aggregate.

2. Computing money-metric and multidimensional poverty for the same households

Notwithstanding the importance of monitoring consumption-based poverty, a pluralistic measure of poverty that takes into account money-metric and multidimensional aspects of deprivation, including diversity in Arab countries, is essential for informing meaningful policy decisions to address poverty. The measure(s) should also follow standards that are comparable across the Arab countries for the purpose of regional and sub-regional aggregation. In other words, a unified multipurpose survey across Arab countries is essential.

The need for a suitable multidimensional measure that captures more comprehensive dimensions of human well-being, not just income, is more pronounced in the context of anchoring a post-2015 development agenda. Globally, a significant reduction in income poverty has not been accompanied by similar improvements in nutrition, health and mortality indicators. Evidence from Arab countries like Egypt shows that rising income does not always lead to poverty reduction or increased well-being (El-Laithy et al., 2003; Abu-Ismael and Sarangi, 2013). The fact that countries in the region that have done fairly well in achieving progress on many MDGs are struggling with political instability as a result of citizens' demands for social justice indicates shortcomings in the MDGs framework in terms of measuring well-being.

A pluralistic assessment of poverty seeks achievements on both income and non-income dimensions that contribute to improving human capabilities and functioning.¹⁹ Given current practices and technical and institutional capacity in most Arab countries, the design and implementation of such measurements is extremely difficult. On the positive side, various household surveys in the region provide information on

¹⁷ It is usually used as welfare measure.

¹⁸ See annex table A1 for details of inconsistency in consumption surveys and poverty estimates across Arab countries.

¹⁹ The conceptual foundations of a multidimensional indicator or index of development achievement originated from the capability and functioning approach of Sen (1985). Health, longevity, knowledge and education, social relations, subjective feelings are constitutive elements of human life that should not be ignored if we are interested in assessing standard of living. Accounting for plurality of human life has also been widely advocated in sociological literature (see Townsend, 1985; Erikson and Aberg, 1987; Erikson, 1993 and Allardt, 1993).

different aspects of household well-being. The most important of them is the Pan-Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM) surveys, which cover many Arab countries and include indicators on housing conditions, health and nutrition, employment, and a number of other factors affecting quality of life. Second in importance are the expenditure surveys conducted in most Arab countries. They provide information on household consumption expenditure on various commodities and services, and sources of earning. However, they are two different surveys with different sampling frameworks and cannot be combined in their current form to build the desired MPI for a person or household.

A good example of combining income and non-income indicators of household surveys is Mexico's Family Life Survey (MxFLS), which is a longitudinal, multi-thematic survey representative of the Mexican population at the national, urban, rural and regional levels.²⁰ Data has been collected for it in three rounds since 2002. Combined, multipurpose surveys have been used recently in Nepal and Uganda to collect data on expenditure, employment and other dimensions of household well-being that can be used to measure money-metric and multidimensional well-being for the same household.

3. Shortcomings in Arab cross-country household surveys

Most Arab countries have good statistical systems to produce periodic national accounts data and household expenditure surveys. Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia, for instance, have good survey mechanisms, including a sampling framework, for household expenditure. However, those surveys do not take into account employment, health and standard of living indicators and they suffer from methodological limitations that impede the establishment of comparable consumption aggregates. Labour force surveys are also conducted regularly in many countries. However, such expenditure and labour force surveys fail to provide indicators from the same households. They are stand-alone surveys and have mission dimensions related to living standards and health. Therefore, although important for national policy and international monitoring of those specific indicators, they are not suitable for analyzing multidimensional well-being of households.

To assess health and living standards, many Arab countries run national surveys modeled on the global Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Surveys on child development were conducted on similar lines in the 1990s by the League of Arab States as part of the Pan Arab Project for Child Development (PAPCHILD) in several Arab countries, including Egypt (1991), the Syrian Arab Republic (1993) and Yemen (1991-92). The PAPFAM works on similar lines and the global Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) is conducted periodically by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in several Arab countries.

MICS, PAPFAM and DHS are the three main cross-country surveys on health and living standards in the Arab region (box 2) but they are not geared towards a comprehensive measurement of multidimensional poverty and do not include information on indicators such as decent employment, social security, household expenditure and food security. Each survey has a different sampling frame and they are conducted neither regularly nor in all countries in the region. A pan-Arab multipurpose survey that includes income and non-income elements is therefore essential.

²⁰ See Mexican Family Life Survey: <http://www.ennvih-mxfls.org/english/index.html>.

Box 2. Major cross-country surveys on non-income dimensions in the Arab region

1. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Household surveys are developed by UNICEF to assist countries in collecting and analyzing data to monitor the situation of children and women. Since the mid-1990s, MICS have enabled many countries to produce statistically valid and internationally comparable estimates for a set of indicators in the areas of health, education, child protection and HIV/AIDS. The results of MICS have been widely used as a basis for policy decisions and influencing public opinion on the situation of children and women all over the world.

The MICS is composed of four rounds. The fourth round (MICS4) enables countries to capture rapid changes in key indicators, particularly the MDGs. MICS4 includes four standard questionnaires that can be customized: on households (living conditions); women (the woman as an individual); men (the man as an individual); and children under the age of five.

The household questionnaire addresses living conditions and social and demographic issues. The questionnaires for women and men provide information on issues including infant mortality, antenatal care, HIV/AIDS, maternal mortality, domestic violence, marriage and sexual behaviour. The questionnaire for children addresses birth registration, early childhood development, nutrition of infants and young children, the treatment of malaria and other diseases, immunization and anthropometric indicators.

The MICS questionnaire was designed in a series of modules, each with a goal or particular topic. Countries choose and amend modules as they see fit. UNICEF usually coordinates the survey but on occasion this task falls to national statistical offices and/or ministries of health. In some cases, local and international consultants are used. The surveys provide crucial information but focus on children. Moreover, MICS4 is available only for Iraq, Palestinians in Lebanon and Qatar (table 1).

TABLE 1. AVAILABLE MICS IN ARAB COUNTRIES

Country	MICS1	MICS2	MICS3	MICS4
Algeria	1995	2000	2006	
Sudan		2000		
Iraq		2000	2006	2011
Yemen			2006	
Tunisia		2000	2006	2011
Djibouti			2006	
Palestinians in Syria			2006	
Palestinians in Lebanon			2006	2011
Syria		2000	2006	
Lebanon		2000		
Egypt	1996			
Qatar				2012

Source: http://www.unicef.org/statistics/index_24302.html.

2. Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) target households, provide a large representative sample at the national level and are usually performed over a period of 18 to 20 months. The surveys cover such topics as: anemia, children's health, domestic violence, education and school attendance, environment issues (water, sanitation, cooking fuel), family planning, female genital mutilation, fertility, HIV/AIDS, family characteristics, housing (electricity, quality of housing and property, age, gender and employment), infant and child mortality, malaria, maternal health and mortality, nutrition, smoking and tobacco use, women's empowerment, and wealth. Households are split into 5 income groups to show the relationship between indicators of wealth, population, health, and other topics such as health expenditures.

Box 2 (continued)

Standard DHS have large samples (from 5,000 to 30,000 households) and are usually conducted every five years to allow comparisons over time. Interim DHS focus on key performance indicators, involve shorter questionnaires and a smaller sample size, and are conducted between rounds of basic demographic and health surveys. The questionnaires are representative at the national level.

Survey tools include: Questionnaires for households, women and men; biomarkers (the survey relies on the health analysis relating to certain diseases); and a geographic information system (GIS), for the collection of geographic data in all countries covered by the survey. All data in the survey are presented at the national and sub-national or provincial levels, but DHS are carried out in only a few Arab countries (table 2).

TABLE 2. AVAILABLE DHS IN ARAB COUNTRIES

Country	Latest year of DHS
Jordan	2012
Morocco	2003/04
Yemen	1997
Tunisia	1988
Egypt	2008
Comoros	2012

Source: USAID, 2014.

3. The Pan Arab Project For Family Health (PAPFAM)

A continuation of PAPCHILD, PAPFAM is run by the League of Arab States in cooperation with a number of international organizations in order to assist Arab countries in improving and supporting access to high quality information on reproductive and household health. The main objective is to help ministries of health and national health institutions to develop, implement and evaluate household and reproductive health policies and programmes effectively.

The PAPFAM survey consists of a set of core and optional questionnaires, as well as qualitative studies aimed at facilitating the interpretation of results in social and cultural terms. The Core Standard Questionnaire addresses household (demographic, social and economic) characteristics, housing conditions, and reproductive and child health. The optional questionnaire addresses reproductive health among young people, the elderly, the status of women, the role of couples, and harmful health practices. The optional questionnaires are used at the request of the country concerned, lending the PAPFAM greater buy-in on the part of Arab national authorities. However, regular surveys under PAPFAM have not been conducted. The latest surveys for many countries are more than a decade old (table 3).

TABLE 3. PAPFAM SURVEYS FROM 1990 ONWARDS

Country	Years
Algeria	2002
Djibouti	2002, 2012
Lebanon	2002
Libya	2007
Morocco	2004
Palestine	2006, 2007
Syrian Arab Republic	2001
Tunisia	2002
Yemen	2003

Source: See www.papfam.org.

B. PAN-ARAB MULTIPURPOSE SURVEY (PAMPS)

1. *Building on good practices from the region and global cross-country surveys*

Three major cross-country regional surveys use harmonized definitions for data collection on living conditions and health: the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), the Mejoramiento de las Encuestas de Hogares y la Medición de Condiciones de Vida (MECOVI) in Latin America and the Pan Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM) in the Arab region.²¹ There is thus a solid foundation for initiating pan-Arab multipurpose surveys (PAMPS).²² The aim of PAPFAM was to achieve an integrated methodology for social data and indicators with a view to building a unified system of development in the Arab countries. The Department of Statistics and Databases of the League of Arab States has formed a working group to standardize methodologies, definitions and terminology used in the census, household surveys and records of population in several countries, including Egypt, Jordan, the State of Palestine, Tunisia and Yemen.²³

The PAMPS could take the PAPFAM survey, which is a good example for collecting health and standard of living data, as a starting point. Adding into it missing dimensions such as expenditure, employment and SDG components on poverty, and expanding coverage to a large number of Arab countries would require significant capacity-building and coordination among member countries. Valuable lessons can be learned from the MECOVI surveys, which provide harmonized data on 24 Latin American and Caribbean countries for the analysis of poverty and inequality, and the annual EU-SILC surveys, under which member countries follow an open method of coordination to balance national priorities with progressive harmonization of data.²⁴

Alternatively, national household expenditure surveys could be taken as a starting point and supplemented with non-income factors, including SDGs on poverty. The national surveys of Colombia and Mexico, which generate data for income and non-income poverty analysis, are examples of best practice. Mexico conducts its survey every two years and Colombia reports income and multidimensional poverty annually.

The established national and regional surveys provide tested methodologies. However, “there is a trade-off between a perfect survey and a light but powerful survey that can be regularly implemented at large scale, can give an indication of the direction of change of key interconnected deprivations, and allows space for country-selected modules”.²⁵ A “light and powerful” survey model has been proposed by OPHI and MPPN to monitor progress on the SDGs, with a focus on multidimensional well-being.²⁶ It is based on the premise that a full SDG survey would be an overwhelming and extremely expensive task, whereas a light survey can capture the core indicators of well-being across countries and be a powerful assessment tool. According to MPPN and OPHI, the light survey questionnaire “reflects the technical, cultural, and political insights of MPPN members, and was deemed to be feasible and informative across a wide range of country contexts” (MPPN and OPHI, 2014). Modules reflecting national priorities and emerging priorities of the post-2015 development agenda can be added as deemed fit. The tool could be adapted to the Arab regional context as the PAMPS, expanding the scope to include income and non-income aspects.

²¹ Alkire and Samman, 2014.

²² See annex II for the PAMPS questionnaire modules.

²³ Workshops, entitled “The unification of methodologies, definitions and terminology used in the census and household surveys and records of population”, were held four times for professionals and experts between 2005 and 2008.

²⁴ See Alkire and Samman, 2014: “The open method of coordination, which is designed to help member States progressively to develop their own policies, involves fixing guidelines for the Union, establishing quantitative and qualitative indicators to be applied in each member State, and periodic monitoring”.

²⁵ MPPN and OPHI, 2014.

²⁶ MPPN and OPHI, 2014.

2. Scope of the PAMPS questionnaire in the Arab regional context

The purpose of the proposed PAMPS questionnaire²⁷ is to gather information on those aspects of well-being that would be easily quantifiable and comparable across countries, with a focus on Arab regional perspective.²⁸ What are the critical challenges in the Arab region that the PAMPS should take into account? The first *Arab Development Challenges Report*, issued by the League of Arab States and UNDP, highlighted challenges in employment, social justice and economic governance (UNDP, 2009).²⁹ Employment and social protection concerns, especially among the educated youth, were emphasised in *Rethinking Economic Growth: Towards Productive and Inclusive Arab Societies* (International Labour Organization and UNDP, 2012). The *Arab Millennium Development Goals Report* (United Nations and League of Arab States, 2013) highlighted development shortfalls such as high and increasing food insecurity and gender-based violence, and how governance failures hindered achievement of the MDGs. The issues of low female labour participation, the failure to translate educational attainment into decent jobs, the extent of the informal labour market, and the growing gulf between the capacity of young people and women and work opportunities were underlined in the report on the *Arab Middle Class* (ESCWA, 2014b). Several countries are undergoing severe crises. The conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic has pushed the majority of the population into income poverty and adversely affected other aspects of their lives. Egypt, Iraq, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen have also been affected by crises. The majority of people in the State of Palestine may not be income poor, but they suffer from the Israeli occupation, which restricts their capacities and functioning and undermines their basic rights and dignity. Nevertheless, the Arab countries are putting forward common regional priorities, goals and targets to be achieved by 2030.

The questionnaire modules

The PAMPS questionnaire takes the above regional diagnostics into consideration in setting the scope of the model pan-Arab survey modules. The PAMPS primarily builds on the global MPPN and OPHI (2014) questionnaire modules on monitoring SDGs on poverty, but it also draws from other surveys, particularly the most recent versions of the PAPFAM and DHS modules, the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ), the Living Standard Measurement Surveys (LSMS), the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and national household expenditure surveys. The aim of the PAMPS questionnaire is not to include indicators on all Arab regional priorities and targets, as it is impossible to capture everything in one survey, but rather a subset of indicators related to poverty and well-being.

The PAMPS contains four questionnaires for households, children, women and men (annex II).³⁰ The survey would permit analysis by sex, age, marital status, urban/rural location, region, ethnicity, religion, disability/special needs, legal status and migration status, if the sample design permits (table 4). It supports gendered analysis and permits special studies on, for example, disabilities, physical safety and gender-based violence.

²⁷ See annex II for the questionnaire modules.

²⁸ See Alkire and Samman, 2014, for a discussion on the ability of the household survey to monitor poverty, including multidimensional poverty, objectively and rigorously over any other form of poverty assessment. The authors used 10 criteria to assess the relative strength of household surveys as opposed to public opinion polls or other data. Those criteria are: ability to produce core objective indicators; frequency of data collection; promptness and availability of data; country coverage; a multi-topic and integrated questionnaire; cross-sectional and inter-temporal comparability; disaggregation by age, sex and location; population coverage; intra-household analysis; and data quality.

²⁹ See the First Arab Development Challenges Report, 2009, and Von Arnim et al., 2011.

³⁰ The PAMPS have more extensive modules than the OPHI and MPPN questionnaires. Under the household questionnaire, module C (food insecurity and food diversity), module E (food and non-food expenditure) and module F (Annual household income) have been added. The questions in other modules, such as household demographic characteristics (module A), dwelling and amenities and assets (module B), and physical safety and violence (module C), are adjusted as relevant for the region. Questionnaires on children, women and men are also adapted to the regional context.

TABLE 4. KEY INFORMATION GENERATED BY THE PAMPS QUESTIONNAIRES

Demographic	Employment and Social Protection
Age (g)	Employment type, employer (main jobs) (g)
Sex	Looking for work (g)
Religion (optional) (g)	Absenteeism (g)
Ethnicity (optional) (g)	Social protection (g)
Relationship to head of household (g)	Number of jobs (g)
Contributes to household income (g)	Benefits (g)
Marital status (g)	Exposure to extreme job conditions (g)
Legal registration of birth (g)	Accident/injury while working (g)
Poverty	Housing
Money-metric poverty	Ownership (g)
Multidimensional poverty index (MPI)	Sleeping Rooms
Gendered poverty index (GPI)	Floor materials
Expenditure-based inequality	Roof materials
Nutrition	Wall materials
Food security	Services
Food insecurity	Time to schooling
Hunger	Sanitation (type, shared)
Dietary diversity	Energy (cooking and heating fuels)
Health	Ventilation (cooking and heating)
Activity limitations (g)	Drinking water, time to water, treatment
Disability/special needs (g)	Non-drinking water source(s)
Child malnutrition (height, wt) (g)	Electricity (loadshutting)
Adult malnutrition (height, wt) (g)	Assets
Diabetics and life style related diseases (g)	Mobile phone (g), fixed telephone
Delivery location	Watch, radio
If child is in nutrition programme (g)	Refrigerator, television, iron, sewing machine
Child Mortality (g)	Bed or mattress
Age at first pregnancy	Computer
Education	Bicycle, motorcycle, cart, car, motorboat
Literacy (g)	Internet access
Highest level and grade (g)	Bank account
Child pre-school & school attendance (g)	Small, medium and large livestock (g)
Why not attending (g)	Crime and Violence
Quality of school/problems at school	Stealing or destruction of property and public utilities
	Victim of physical violence (g)
	Fatal incidents
	Gender-based violence (g)

Source: Authors' list based on OPHI and MPPN, 2014.

Note: The symbol (g) indicates that the question can be sex disaggregated.

A brief description of the PAMPS questionnaires and modules is given below.

1. Household questionnaire

- **Module A: Household roster.** This module includes the characteristics of the households' members such as age, sex, marital status and details regarding education and health. It includes a section on mobility, disability/special needs and activity limitations. This section was modified from the MPPN survey to reflect regional concerns, such as the availability of individual health insurance, chronic illnesses such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease, and places of treatment.
- **Module B: Housing characteristics.** This module includes the dwelling ownership type, number of rooms, materials used for floors and walls, amenities available for water and sanitation, the availability of electricity and internet. It also contains questions about the ownership of assets like durable goods and livestock. A question is included on imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings, which is important in constructing money-metric welfare aggregate.
- **Module C: Food insecurity and diversity.** This module includes questions about access to food and the availability or absence of resources to consume it. Such questions refer to the 30 days prior to the survey. There are questions about the number of days per week on which the different food groups were consumed. These questions capture the diversity of food consumed by the household.
- **Module D: Physical safety and violence.** This module includes questions about attacks faced by household members during the year prior to the survey and resulting injuries or deaths. Questions were added to this Demographic Health Survey module to address sources of violence more relevant to the Arab region.
- **Module E: Food and non-food expenditure.** This module includes questions about the weekly consumption of and expenditure on specific food items purchased or produced by the household or otherwise made available. It also includes questions on the aggregated weekly consumption of and expenditure on non-food goods used on a daily basis (such as tobacco, qat and fuel) and expenditure on non-food goods and services during the previous month/12 months. This is important for measuring money-metric welfare, constructing poverty lines, assessing food accessibility and establishing the relation between monetary and multidimensional poverty.
- **Module F: Annual household income.** This module looks at the different sources of income from work, properties and transfers, in addition to the estimated value of rent. It can be used to assess government and non-government social assistance.

2. Children's questionnaire (0-5 years of age)

- The children's questionnaire covers child health indicators and includes anthropometric information about children up to the age of 5 years old. Other questions cover the place of birth and person(s) involved in the delivery, whether the child has participated in nutrition programmes. Questions about breast feeding and vaccinations have been added to the MPPN and OPHI survey.

3. Woman's questionnaire (15-64 years of age)

- The women's questionnaire includes a profile of the woman and information about pregnancies, including the number of number of births and children still alive. The final module, on employment in the three months previous to the survey, includes questions on employment status, employment sector, number of working hours, reasons for not working/dismissal/quitting work and whether the respondent has suffered any accident or injuries at work. Additional questions

were added about the period of unemployment and the availability of a contract, which makes it possible to establish whether the respondent is in formal or informal employment, reflecting the importance of the informal sector in the Arab region. There are questions about violence against women, including circumcision and domestic violence.

4. **Man's questionnaire** (15-64 years of age)

- The men's questionnaire includes the same modules, without questions related to gender-based domestic violence and pregnancy.

3. *Data coverage and measurement errors*

The PAMPS aims to maximize high quality data at low cost. The model questionnaire gives a comprehensive assessment but it also gives some flexibility to countries, which are diverse in terms of geography, population and statistical capacity, to select modules according to national priorities and available resources. Such tailoring should be possible without compromising comparability between countries. The sampling design for the survey in each country must be addressed precisely using the final survey instrument. A working assumption is that it will be representative of urban and rural areas at the national level and include main sub-national geographic units. Sample size can be increased if greater disaggregation is required and sampling of key omitted groups (slums, the homeless, institutionalized, displaced) is required. The survey is not designed to capture the living conditions of people displaced (nationally or internationally) due to crises. Measuring the standard of living of refugees requires specially tailored questions.

Minimizing sampling error is essential. Generally, the household sample sizes depend on the availability of reliable and accessible census databases. Where the census is out of date or otherwise unreliable, sampling errors tend to be high. Recent innovations in spatial and imagery technologies have led to the emergence of methods to minimize sampling error by adding information to unreliable censuses. Muñoz and Langeraar (2013) have applied LandScan, using GIS, GPS and high resolution satellite imagery to derive a sample for a household survey in Myanmar in order to overcome the problems of out-of-date census data.

Non-sampling errors can be caused by flaws such as lack of clarity in question content, recall error, rounding and cognitive error, proxy response, intentional misreporting and respondent fatigue (Beegle et al., 2012; Bardasi et al., 2011). In a typical rural setting where people exchange specific goods for work or where people purchase specific goods for consumption seasonally, questions on “consumption last week” or “consumption last month” of that commodity may be challenging to answer. In a typical urban setting, the counterfactual rent of an owner-occupied household is another source of error. Errors may also creep in at the stage of data processing and entry. Advanced technology in survey programmes, particularly Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and cloud-based technology, developed by the World Bank, is helping to improve data accuracy and its prompt availability for analysis.³¹

Concluding remarks

Establishing estimates of poverty and inequality that are nationally representative and comparable across countries, poses a number of challenges, particularly in the Arab region. The global money-metric poverty methodology of less than 1.25 PPP\$ is highly sensitive to poverty estimates in the region. Moving along the scale from 1.25 to 2 and 2.75, the regional poverty rate increases from 4 per cent to 19 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. That shift is a distinct feature of the Arab region and raises doubts about the appropriateness of applying a “one line fits all” approach to, among other things, measuring money-metric poverty.

³¹ Alkire and Samman, 2014.

National poverty lines and estimates are applied to inform national plans and programmes. However, they may be influenced by country-specific situations, and even political considerations, which limit their comparability across countries. Given the latest expenditure surveys, we applied the Basic Needs Approach to establish the lower and upper poverty lines in nine Arab countries and thereby arrive at estimates of the number of poor and “vulnerable” people. The results showed that, in 2011, 21.3 per cent and 19.5 per cent of the population were poor and vulnerable respectively. Those figures were much higher than those obtained by using the globally fixed poverty line.

The purpose of this paper is to highlight discrepancies in methods of calculation that can lead to sensitivity in poverty estimates and to argue for the application of a uniform approach to measurement in countries of the Arab region, particularly as they work towards greater regional integration and share a common perspective on the SDGs.

Consistency in the application of methodology is one aspect of monitoring comparable poverty estimates. However, the greater challenge in the region is the variety of data generation mechanisms. Most Arab countries conduct household surveys, which provide indicators for money-metric or non-income dimensions of household welfare, separately from other surveys, such as national household expenditure surveys, the PAPFAM regional cross-country survey, and global cross-country surveys such as MICS and DHS. The household surveys are conducted irregularly and are characterized by a mismatch between survey periods, differing definitions and concepts, and differences in sample sizes and population representativeness methods. Nor does any one survey combine indicators of money-metric and non-income dimensions, which is crucial for assessing multidimensional poverty in the region at a time when it is setting goals for the post-2015 development agenda.

The PAMPS questionnaire will have several advantages over other available surveys in the region. It will lead to harmonized money-metric poverty measurement and avoid reliance on PPP-based poverty lines. It will allow the computation of money-metric and multidimensional poverty for the same households, enhancing our understanding of those phenomena and improving targeting mechanisms. There are sound precedents for cross-country surveys in the region, such as PAPFAM, although their capacity is limited. If the PAMPS were implemented by PAPFAM, training and costs could be kept down. A basic gendered MPI could be composed for women, men and children. Because the information sought is tailored to Arab countries, the survey should pose little in the way of ethical dilemmas for respondents. The use of technology in surveying can reduce measurement errors and improve data accuracy and efficiency in its collection.

The PAMPS would be an effective tool for monitoring progress in about 40 of the proposed SDG indicators. The PAMPS could be implemented in its basic (light) form as suggested by OPHI and MPPN, or in a more expanded form to suit demands for more specialized and comprehensive monitoring of development indicators. Modules for both options have been provided.

Several operational modalities can be considered besides open coordination among member States. One approach would be to upscale PAPFAM activities by adding an expenditure module and critical modules on multidimensionality, expanding coverage of countries, and ensuring that surveys are carried out regularly. That would require significant capacity development of PAPFAM. National household expenditure surveys could be expanded to include non-income modules, although, given the big sample size of those surveys, that option could prove to be expensive and time-consuming. A sub-sample could be considered for the PAMPS instead. Another possibility would be a specialized centre of excellence, preferably under the League of Arab States, with a mandate to conduct pan-Arab surveys and research for evidence-based development policy. Such a centre could work with statistics and planning agencies in Arab countries to implement national, multipurpose, regionally comparable surveys. The appropriate institutional arrangements for implementing the PAMPS should be elaborated as a follow-up to this paper.

Annex I

TABLE A1. DIFFERENCES IN SETTING POVERTY LINES AND CONSUMPTION AGGREGATES

Country	Year	The unit of measure poverty line	Expenditure on durable goods	Imputed rent	Number of seasons households were visited during the surveyed year	Was price difference between geographical areas taken into account?	Reference group for food basket component in poverty line	Were economies of scale taken into account in estimating the poverty line or consumption aggregate?	Method used to estimate non-food poverty line
Jordan	2002, 2006, 2008, 2010	Consumption per capita; consumption was adjusted to take into account differences in prices by governorates and age and gender composition of household	Expenditure on long lasting durable goods and cars was excluded		Twice	Yes	Lowest quintile	Yes and a factor of 0.92 was assumed in economies of scale for households with more than one person	Parametric, non- food poverty line was estimated for a household of six and non-food poverty line for each household was estimated as $n_{line_6} * [household\ size / 6] (a - 1)$, where "a" is the parameter of economies of scale. In the 2010 survey, economies of scale were dropped where n_{line_6} was the poverty line for a household of six
Yemen	1998, 2006	Household consumption taking into account household size, age and gender composition	Expenditure on long lasting durable goods and cars was excluded	Estimated using non-parametric method	Once	Yes	Lowest two quintiles	Yes, by using econometric model to take household age and gender composition and place of residence into account when estimating household specific poverty line	Parametric and household specific poverty line was estimated, thus household age and gender composition and place of residence and economies of scale were taken into account
Egypt	2000, 2005, 2008, 2011	Household consumption taking into account household size, age and gender composition	All expenditure were counted	Estimated by owner-occupied households	Once	Yes	Second quintile	Yes, by using econometric model to take household age and gender composition and place of residence into account when estimating household specific poverty line	Parametric and household specific poverty line was estimated, thus household age and gender composition and place of residence and economies of scale were taken into account
Syria	1997, 2004, 2007, 2009	Household consumption taking into account household size, age and gender composition	Expenditure on long lasting durable goods and cars was excluded	Estimated using non-parametric method	Twice in 2009 but once in other surveys	Yes	Second quintile	Yes, by using econometric model to take household age and gender composition and place of	Parametric and household specific poverty line was estimated, thus household age

Country	Year	The unit of measure poverty line	Expenditure on durable goods	Imputed rent	Number of seasons households were visited during the surveyed year	Was price difference between geographic areas taken into account?	Reference group for food basket component in poverty line	Were economies of scale taken into account in estimating the poverty line or consumption aggregate?	Method used to estimate non-food poverty line
								residence into account when estimating household specific poverty line	and gender composition and place of residence and economies of scale were taken into account
Lebanon	2005	Household consumption taking into account household size, age and gender composition	Expenditure on long lasting durable goods and cars was excluded but the services generated from using cars were accounted for	Estimated using a regression model	Once	Yes	Second quintile	Yes, by using econometric model to take household age and gender composition and place of residence into account when estimating household specific poverty line	Parametric and household specific poverty line was estimated, thus household age and gender composition and place of residence and economies of scale were taken into account
Morocco	2010	Consumption per capita			Once	Yes	Lowest quintile		Parametric
Tunisia	2003	Consumption per capita			Once	Yes	Households that have spent about 200-250 dinars per capita in 1990		
Iraq	2007	Consumption of reference household			Once	No	Second and third deciles	No	Non-parametric
Palestine		For the consumption of reference household, taking into account economies of scale in household consumption and differences in household composition, the following adult equivalent conversion factor, C^* , is used: $C^* = (A+0.46C)^{0.89}$, where A is the number of adults and C is the number of children			Once	Yes	Lowest quintile	Yes	
Oman	2006-2010	Household consumption taking into account household size, age and gender composition			Once	Yes	As recommended by nutrition experts	Yes, by using econometric model to take household age and gender composition and place of residence into account when estimating household specific poverty line	Parametric and household specific poverty line was estimated, thus household age and gender composition and place of residence and economies of scale were taken into account

Country	Year	The unit of measure poverty line	Expenditure on durable goods	Imputed rent	Number of seasons households were visited during the surveyed year	Was price difference between geographical areas taken into account?	Reference group for food basket component in poverty line	Were economies of scale taken into account in estimating the poverty line or consumption aggregate?	Method used to estimate non-food poverty line
Qatar	2007	Consumption of adult equivalent using $AE = 1 + 0.7(N_{adults} - 1) + 0.5N_{children}$, where AE is the number of adult equivalents of the household. The 0.7 and 0.5 coefficients reflect also economies of scale	Housing or durable goods; corrections have been made		Once	Yes	Relative poverty line was used		
Sudan	2007	Consumption of adult equivalent using $AE = 1 + 0.7(N_{adults} - 1) + 0.5N_{children}$, where AE is the number of adult equivalents of the household. The 0.7 and 0.5 coefficients reflect also economies of scale.				Yes	Bottom 60% of the population	Yes	Non-parametric

Source: Author's compilation.

Annex II

PAN ARAB MULTIPURPOSE SURVEY¹

Household Questionnaire

	Town	City	Village	Household Number		
Name						
Code						

NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE NUMBER (if any) _____

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

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

Do you have any questions?
May I begin interview now?

Date: _____

(Signature of Respondent if literate)

SURVEY INFORMATION

A. Survey Date	DD	MM	YY
Survey Date 1 (first visit) ____/____/____			
Survey Date 2 (if revisit) ____/____/____			
Survey Date 3 (if revisit) ____/____/____			

¹ The model Pan Arab Multipurpose survey (PAMPS) questionnaire adopts the approach of post-2015 light and powerful questionnaire developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and Multi-dimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN), but adjusts the questions and modules as relevant for the Arab region. In addition, this questionnaire adds critical modules including the expenditure and food security modules for deriving comprehensive set of indicators of household welfare. The model questionnaire is made comprehensive on purpose and allows some flexibility for countries to select the modules relevant to their national priorities.

B. Surveyor Details		ID CODE	GENDER
	Surveyor 1	— —	—
	Surveyor 2	== ==	==
C. Survey Time	Start Time	— —	
	End Time	— —	
D. Interview Result	Completed with selected household.....		1
	Completed with replacement- refusal		2
	Completed with replacement- not found		3
	Completed with replacement-		
	migrated/temporarily house locked		4

MODULE A – HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

Notes for filling HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

- **The purpose of the roster** is to document the age, gender and other characteristics of all household members in order to process relevant information on education and health for them. Malnutrition calculations based on anthropometry require the age and gender of the person observed. Information from the roster also allows for quality control during data cleaning and preparation
- **Respondent for the section** – Adult (man or woman aged 18-59) most knowledgeable about the household and available at the time of the survey.
- **Who in the household should be included in the roster?** This questionnaire covers all ‘usual members’² of the household defined as a person who usually lives in the household and shares food from a common source. “Usual residence” is generally defined as spending at least 6 of the past 12 months in the household. Exceptions to the general rule include the household head, newlyweds and new-born babies. Temporary ‘guests’, who happened to have spent the night before the interview, are not included in the household roster.

MODULE A1. DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

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

² In DHS and MICS, the term used for usual members of the household is ‘de jure’ members (DHS Bangladesh Country Report 2011: 11; MICS Bosnia and Herzegovina Country Report 2011-12: 4).

3.	Age <i>[Interviewer: Please write completed years of age for all household members listed including children – more detailed age information is in children’s questionnaire.]</i>	Years: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Years: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Years: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Years: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.a	Sex Circle the appropriate code	Male1 Female2	Male1 Female2	Male1 Female2	Male1 Female2
4.	Residence Duration <i>[Interviewer: Please write number of months]</i>	How many of the past 12 months has (NAME) lived in this residence? _____	How many of the past 12 months has (NAME) lived in this residence? _____	How many of the past 12 months has (NAME) lived in this residence? _____	How many of the past 12 months has (NAME) lived in this residence? _____
5.	Marital Status SEE CODES BELOW COUNTRY SPECIFIC AGE LIMIT	What is (NAME)’s current marital status? <input type="text"/>	What is (NAME)’s current marital status? <input type="text"/>	What is (NAME)’s current marital status? <input type="text"/>	What is (NAME)’s current marital status? <input type="text"/>
6.	Legal (IDENTITY) Registration Status SEE CODES BELOW COUNTRY SPECIFIC QUESTION/MODIFY AS REQUIRED	Does (NAME) have his/her name registered with the civil authorities [i.e. have a card like the birth certificate, electoral ID, passport, etc.]? <input type="text"/>	Does (NAME) have his/her name registered with the civil authorities [i.e. have a card like the birth certificate, electoral ID, passport, etc.]? <input type="text"/>	Does (NAME) have his/her name registered with the civil authorities [i.e. have a card like the birth certificate, electoral ID, passport, etc.]? <input type="text"/>	Does (NAME) have his/her name registered with the civil authorities [i.e. have a card like the birth certificate, electoral ID, passport, etc.]? <input type="text"/>

CODES FOR Q2.a Relationship 01=Head 02=Spouse 03=Son/Daughter 04= Son/Daughter-in-law 05=Grand child 06=Father 07=Mother	with HH Head 08=Parent-in law 09= Brother or Sister 10=Other Relative 11=Adopted/Foster/Stepchild 12=Domestic Worker/Servant 13=Other Not Related 98= Don’t Know	CODES FOR Q.5 (Marital Status) 1=Currently Married or Living together 2= Divorced / Separated 3= Widow / Widower 4=Never Married /Single	CODES FOR Q.6 (Legal Registration) 1= Yes, have a birth certificate 2= Yes, have a national ID 3= Yes, have passport 4= No 98=Don’t Know
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MODULE A2. EDUCATION DETAILS

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	EDUCATION DETAILS											
INTERVIEWER CHECK POINT		<i>Interviewer: The following three questions are for members 5 years and older.</i>											
	Line Number	Member 01	Member 02	Member 03	Member 04								
7.	Read and Write Circle the appropriate code	Can (NAME) read and write? Yes1 No2 N/A.....88 → skip to Q8	Can (NAME) read and write? Yes1 No2 N/A.....88 → skip to Q8	Can (NAME) read and write? Yes1 No2 N/A.....88 → skip to Q8	Can (NAME) read and write? Yes1 No2 N/A.....88 → skip to Q8								
7.a	Education Circle the appropriate code	Has (NAME) ever attended school? Yes1 No2	Has (NAME) ever attended school? Yes1 No2	Has (NAME) ever attended school? Yes1 No2	Has (NAME) ever attended school? Yes1 No2								
7.b	Education LEVEL (Adult and Child above 5) Circle the appropriate code	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? Pre-school 1→ Q8 Primary 2 Secondary..... 3 Higher..... 4 Don't Know... 98	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? Pre-school..... 1→ Q8 Primary 2 Secondary..... 3 Higher..... 4 Don't Know... 98	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? Pre-school..... 1→ Q8 Primary 2 Secondary 3 Higher 4 Don't Know ...98	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? Pre-school 1→ Q8 Primary 2 Secondary..... 3 Higher..... 4 Don't Know... 98								
7.c	Education GRADE (Adult and child above 5) SEE CODES BELOW	What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at this level? <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at this level? <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at this level? <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at this level? <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>		
INTERVIEWER CHECK POINT		<i>Interviewer: The following questions on school attendance is for 3- 16 years of age. For those outside the age range, code N/A</i>											
8.	Education Current Status (Child) Circle the appropriate code	Did (NAME) attend school or pre-school at any time during the (XXXX-XXXX) school year? Yes1→skip to Q9 No2 Don't Know.....98→skip to Q9 N/A88→ skip to Q11	Did (NAME) attend school or pre-school at any time during the (XXXX-XXXX) school year? Yes1→skip to Q9 No2 Don't Know.....98→skip to Q9 N/A88→ skip to Q11	Did (NAME) attend school or pre-school at any time during the (XXXX-XXXX) school year? Yes1→skip to Q9 No2 Don't Know.....98→skip to Q9 N/A88→ skip to Q11	Did (NAME) attend school or pre-school at any time during the (XXXX-XXXX) school year? Yes1→skip to Q9 No2 Don't Know.....98→skip to Q9 N/A88→ skip to Q11								

8.a	Education- reasons for non-attendance ONLY ASK FOR RESPONDENTS WITHIN 3-16 YEARS CIRCLE ALL CODES THAT APPLY	Why is (NAME) not currently attending school or pre-school? Too old/ too young / finished school1 School is too far away 2 School is too expensive 3 Is working4 Useless/uninteresting 5 Illness6 Failed exam7 Got married or pregnant 8 Other9	Why is (NAME) not currently attending school or pre-school? Too old/ too young / finished school1 School is too far away 2 School is too expensive 3 Is working4 Useless/uninteresting 5 Illness6 Failed exam7 Got married or pregnant 8 Other9	Why is (NAME) not currently attending school or pre-school? Too old/ too young / finished school 1 School is too far away 2 School is too expensive 3 Is working 4 Useless/uninteresting 5 Illness 6 Failed exam 7 Got married or pregnant 8 Other 9	Why is (NAME) not currently attending school or pre-school? Too old/ too young / finished school1 School is too far away 2 School is too expensive 3 Is working4 Useless/uninteresting 5 Illness6 Failed exam7 Got married or pregnant 8 Other9
9.	Education- Quality ONLY ASK FOR RESPONDENTS WITHIN 3-16 YEARS CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE	Were there serious problems with the school (Name) attended? No problems (satisfied) 1 Lack of books/supplies 2 Poor teaching3 Lack of teachers4 Children were not safe 5 Lack of toilets..... 6 Lack of building7 Other Facilities in bad condition8 Other problem ...9 Specify _____	Were there serious problems with the school (Name) attended? No problems (satisfied) 1 Lack of books/supplies 2 Poor teaching3 Lack of teachers4 Children were not safe 5 Lack of toilets..... 6 Lack of building7 Other Facilities in bad condition8 Other problem9 Specify _____	Were there serious problems with the school (Name) attended? No problems (satisfied) 1 Lack of books/supplies 2 Poor teaching3 Lack of teachers4 Children were not safe 5 Lack of toilets..... 6 Lack of building7 Other Facilities in bad condition 8 Other problem ... 9 Specify _____	Were there serious problems with the school (Name) attended? No problems (satisfied) 1 Lack of books/supplies 2 Poor teaching3 Lack of teachers4 Children were not safe 5 Lack of toilets..... 6 Lack of building7 Other Facilities in bad condition 8 Other problem ...9 Specify _____

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

MODULE A3. MOBILITY, DISABILITY AND ACTIVITY LIMITATIONS

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MOBILITY, DISABILITY/SPECIAL NEEDS AND ACTIVITY DETAILS			
INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION		<i>Interviewer: Please introduce this section by saying this "Now I am going to ask whether any member of the household (aged between 15-59 years old) has health conditions that seriously affect their daily activities or is disabled or mentally handicapped."</i>			
	Line Number	Member 01	Member 02	Member 03	Member 04
	Person Number
10.a	Health insurance	Do you have a health insurance? No.....1 Yes.....2	Do you have a health insurance? No.....1 Yes.....2	Do you have a health insurance? No.....1 Yes.....2	Do you have a health insurance? No.....1 Yes.....2
11.b	Activity Limitations – Visual/hearing/walking	Does NAME have difficulty seeing, hearing, walking? Speaking? No, no difficulty.....1 Yes, some difficulty.....2 Yes, a lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot do it at all.....4 Don't know.....8	Does NAME have difficulty seeing, hearing, walking? No, no difficulty.....1 Yes, some difficulty.....2 Yes, a lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot do it at all.....4 Don't know.....8	Does NAME have difficulty seeing, hearing, walking? No, no difficulty.....1 Yes, some difficulty.....2 Yes, a lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot do it at all.....4 Don't know.....8	Does NAME have difficulty seeing, hearing, walking? No, no difficulty.....1 Yes, some difficulty.....2 Yes, a lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot do it at all.....4 Don't know.....8

10.c	Chronic illness	<p>Have you ever been diagnostic of having any of the following chronic illnesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diabetes, 1/2 • hypertension 1/2 • heart attack 1/2 • stroke 1/2 • Cancer 1/2 • Chronical Inflammation 1/2 • Psychiatrical illness 1/2 • Asthma 1/2 <p>No=1/ Yes=2 (If Yes go to q10.d)</p>	<p>Have you ever been diagnostic of having any of the following chronic illnesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diabetes, 1/2 • hypertension 1/2 • heart attack 1/2 • stroke 1/2 • Cancer 1/2 • Chronical Inflammation 1/2 • Psychiatrical illness 1/2 • Asthma 1/2 <p>No=1/ Yes=2 (If Yes go to q10.d)</p>	<p>Have you ever been diagnostic of having any of the following chronic illnesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diabetes,1/2 • hypertension 1/2 • heart attack 1/2 • stroke 1/2 • Cancer 1/2 • Chronical Inflammation 1/2 • Psychiatrical illness 1/2 • Asthma 1/2 <p>No=1/ Yes=2 (If Yes go to q10.d)</p>	<p>Have you ever been diagnostic of having any of the following chronic illnesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diabetes, 1/2 • hypertension 1/2 • heart attack 1/2 • stroke 1/2 • Cancer 1/2 • Chronical Inflammation 1/2 • Psychiatrical illness 1/2 • Asthma 1/2 <p>No=1/ Yes=2 (If Yes go to q10.d)</p>
10.d	Treatment for Diabets/cardiovascular/hypertension	<p>Are you receiving any treatment for any of these diseases?</p> <p>No.....1</p> <p>Yes.....2 (If Yes go to q10.e)</p>	<p>Are you receiving any treatment for any of these diseases?</p> <p>No.....1</p> <p>Yes.....2 (If Yes go to q10.e)</p>	<p>Are you receiving any treatment for any of these diseases?</p> <p>No.....1</p> <p>Yes.....2 (If Yes go to q10.e)</p>	<p>Are you receiving any treatment for any of these diseases?</p> <p>No.....1</p> <p>Yes.....2 (If Yes go to q10.e)</p>

10.e	Place of treatment	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Public Hospital.....1 Public health Center 2 Clinic/Private hospital 3 General Practioner.....3 Specialist (doctor).....4 Nurse or midwife.....5 Pharmacy.....6 Others.....8	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Public Hospital.....1 Public health Center 2 Clinic/Private hospital 3 General Practioner.....3 Specialist (doctor).....4 Nurse or midwife.....5 Pharmacy.....6 Others.....8	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Public Hospital.....1 Public health Center2 Clinic/Private hospital.....3 General Practioner.....3 Specialist (doctor).....4 Nurse or midwife.....5 Pharmacy.....6 Others.....8	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Public Hospital.....1 Public health Center 2 Clinic/Private hospital 3 General Practioner.....3 Specialist (doctor).....4 Nurse or midwife.....5 Pharmacy.....6 Others.....8
10.f	Source of this disability?	How did you come to suffer from this disability? Since Birth.....1 From Work.....2 Chemical accident.....3 Reasons related to armed conflicts.....4 Sickness.....5 Traffic accident.....6 Others.....8	How did you come to suffer from this disability? Since Birth.....1 From Work.....2 Chemical accident.....3 Reasons related to armed conflicts.....4 Sickness.....5 Traffic accident.....6 Others.....8	How did you come to suffer from this disability? Since Birth.....1 From Work.....2 Chemical accident.....3 Reasons related to armed conflicts.....4 Sickness.....5 Traffic accident.....6 Others.....8	How did you come to suffer from this disability? Since Birth.....1 From Work.....2 Chemical accident.....3 Reasons related to armed conflicts.....4 Sickness.....5 Traffic accident.....6 Others.....8

11.	Absenteeism due to Activity Limitation/Restriction (ask to all respondents regardless of previous responses)	Does this condition or any other (recurring illness) make (NAME) unable to work or study or perform expected activities? Everyday.....1 2 weeks a month.....2 1-3 days a month.....3 1-2 weeks a year.....4 Never/No Such Condition...5	Does this condition or any other (recurring illness) make (NAME) unable to work or study or perform expected activities? Everyday.....1 2 weeks a month.....2 1-3 days a month.....3 1-2 weeks a year.....4 Never/No Such Condition...5	Does this condition or any other (recurring illness) make (NAME) unable to work or study or perform expected activities? Everyday.....1 2 weeks a month.....2 1-3 days a month.....3 1-2 weeks a year.....4 Never/No Such Condition...5	Does this condition or any other (recurring illness) make (NAME) unable to work or study or perform expected activities? Everyday.....1 2 weeks a month.....2 1-3 days a month.....3 1-2 weeks a year.....4 Never/No Such Condition...5
INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT		Just to make sure that you have completed listing- Please ask <i>“Are there any other persons such as child or infants, domestic servants or friends who usually live here?”</i> Yes.....1 → Add to Roster No..... 2			

MODULE B – HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS- DWELLING, AMENITIES & ASSETS

MODULE B1. DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE		
12.	Does the household or household member own the dwelling? If not, do they rent it or live there without paying rent or live there only temporarily? Circle all that apply.	Owns the dwelling.....1 → Q12.a SPECIFY _____ (ID CODE OF HH MEMBER(S)) Rents the dwelling 2 Uses without paying rent3 → Q12.a No dwelling.....4		
12.a	How much will you pay for similar dwelling?	Per month		
13.	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>		
14.	Main material for the dwelling floor <i>Interviewer-</i> OBSERVE AND CODE THE ANSWER	NATURAL FLOOR Earth/Sand 11 Dung 12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR Wood Planks 21 Palm/bamboo 22 FINISHED FLOOR Parquet or polished wood..... 31 Vinyl or asphalt strips..... 32 Ceramic tiles..... 33 Cement 34 Carpet..... 35 Other (SPECIFY) _____ 77		
17.a	Main material for the roof <i>Interviewer-</i> OBSERVE AND CODE THE ANSWER	No Roof 11 NATURAL ROOFING Thatch/Palm leaf/Grass 12 Sod 13 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING Rustic Mat 21 Palm/Bamboo 22 Wood Planks 23 Cardboard 24 FINISHED ROOFING Metal..... 31 Wood..... 32 Calamine/Cement Fiber 33 Ceramic Tiles 34 Cement..... 35 Roofing Shingles..... 36 Other (SPECIFY) _____ 77		
17.b	Main material of the exterior walls <i>Interviewer-</i> OBSERVE AND CODE THE ANSWER	NATURAL WALLS No Walls 11 Cane/Palm/Trunk..... 12 Dirt 13 RUDIMENTARY WALLS		

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

MODULE B2. HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE
15.	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?	FLUSH/POUR FLOUSH Flush to piped sewer system..... 11 Flush to septic tank 12 Flush to pit (latrine)..... 13 Flush to somewhere else 14 Flush to unknown place/not sure/ Don't Know where 15 PIT LATRINE Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)..... 21 Pit latrine with slab 22 Pit latrine without slab/open pit..... 23 Composting toilet..... 31 Bucket 41 Hanging toilet/hanging latrine 51 No toilet/bush/field 61 Other (SPECIFY) _____ 77
18.a	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	Yes 1 No 2
19.	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	Electricity 01 Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) 02 Natural Gas 03 Biogas 04

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE			
		Kerosene..... 05 Coal/Lignite..... 06 Charcoal..... 07 Wood 08 Straw/Shrubs/Grass..... 09 Agricultural Crop 10 Animal Dung 11 Do not cook food at home..... 95 Other (SPECIFY) _____ 77			
19.a	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for heating? COUNTRY SPECIFIC QUESTION: Delete if heating is not used – or change to cooling as appropriate.	Electricity 01 Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) 02 Natural Gas 03 Biogas 04 Kerosene..... 05 Coal/Lignite..... 06 Charcoal 07 Wood 08 Straw/Shrubs/Grass 09 Agricultural Crop 10 Animal Dung 11 Do not use heating at home 95 Other (SPECIFY) _____ 77			
19.b	Interviewer: ASK ONLY IF ANSWER FOR Q19 and Q19.a was codes 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. OTHERWISE SKIP TO → Q20 Do your cooking and heating places both have an effective ventilation system to remove smoke and steam, such as chimney?	Yes 1 No 2			
20.	What is the main source of drinking water for the household members?	PIPED WATER Piped into dwelling 11 → Q20 Piped into yard or plot 12 → Q20 Public tap/standpipe 13 Tubewell/borehole (Hand pump) 21 DUG WELL Protected well 31 Unprotected well 32 WATER FROM SPRING Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring 42 Rainwater 51 → Q20 Tanker-truck 61 Cart with small tank/drum 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81 Bottled water 91 Other (SPECIFY) _____ 77			
20.a	How long does it take to get to the water source, get water and come back? (in minutes)	MINUTES <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> </div> Water on nearby Premises 000 Don't Know 998			

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE
20.b	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	Yes 1 No 2→Q21 Don't Know 3→Q21
20.c	What do you usually do to make the water safe to drink?	Boil A Add bleach/chlorine B Strain through a cloth C Use water filter (ceramic/sand/composite/etc.) D Solar disinfection E Let it stand and settle F Other G SPECIFY _____ Don't Know H
21.	How do you dispose your household waste? MULTIPLE CODES APPLY	Composting 1 Recycling some items 2 Burning 3 Municipal garbage pick-up 4 Dump in rivers/stream 5 Dump in forest 6 Dump on open land 7 Other 77 SPECIFY _____

MODULE B3. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE
22.	Does any member of this household own any land?	Yes 1 No 2→Q23
22.a	Which household member(s) owns land? Country specific: Add value of land if required.	ID CODE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Total Amount of Land: _____ HECTARES Irrigated amount of Land: _____ HECTARES ----- ID CODE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Total Amount of Land: _____ HECTARES Irrigated amount of Land: _____ HECTARES ----- ID CODE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Total Amount of Land: _____ HECTARES Irrigated amount of Land: _____ HECTARES
23.	How many heads of cattle, horses, oxen and other large live-stock are currently owned by the household? PLEASE ONLY COUNT ADULT/ GROWN ANIMALS Country-specific: Add value of animals if required	TOTAL NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SPECIFY _____ (ID CODE OF HH MEMBER(S) WHO OWNS THESE) None 00
23.a	How many sheep, goat and medium sized animals are currently owned by the household? PLEASE ONLY COUNT ADULT/ GROWN ANIMALS	TOTAL NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SPECIFY _____

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE			
		(ID CODE OF HH MEMBER(S) WHO OWNS THESE) None 00			
23.b	How many chickens, ducks, rabbits, guinea pigs and small sized animals/birds are currently owned by the household? PLEASE ONLY COUNT ADULT/ GROWN ANIMALS/ BIRDS	TOTAL NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> SPECIFY _____ (ID CODE OF HH MEMBER(S) WHO OWNS THESE) None 00			
24.	Does your household have access to electricity?	Yes 1 No 2 → Q25			
24.a	How does your household access electricity?	Legal connection..... 1 Informal connection 2 Self-generated connection (solar/water) 3 Don't Know 99			
24.b	How many hours in a day do you usually go without electricity <i>the season when electricity cuts are most frequent?</i> Note: if household has a generator, count the hours in which electricity is not available from any source – connection or generator. Country-specific adjustments to specify season.	No cuts..... 1 Less than one hour 2 1-4 hours 3 4-8 hours 4 8-12 hours 5 More than 12 hours..... 6			
24.c	How many hours in the day do you usually go without electricity <i>in the seasons when cuts are less frequent?</i> Country-specific adjustments to specify season.	No cuts..... 1 Less than one hour 2 1-4 hours 3 4-8 hours 4 8-12 hours 5 More than 12 hours..... 6			
25.	Does your household have any of the following that are in working order?		Yes 1 No 2		
		Radio or implement that you listen to the radio on			
		Refrigerator			
		Television			
		Mattress or sofa			
		Computer, laptop, ipad or similar			
		<i>Country specific, e.g. rice cooker</i>			
		<i>Country specific, e.g. sewing machine</i>			
		Non-mobile Telephone			
		Mobile Phone			
		<i>If no mobile phone skip to 25b</i>			
25.a	Which member(s) of your household own a mobile phone?	SPECIFY _____ (LIST ID CODE(S) OF EACH HH MEMBER(S) WHO OWNS A MOBILE PHONE)			
25.b	Does any member of this household own any of the following that are in working order?		Yes 1 No 2		
		Watch or clock			

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

MODULE C – HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY AND FOOD DIVERSITY

Module C1. Food insecurity

Q. NO.	QUESTIONS	CODE
1.	In the past 30 days were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you Preferred because of a lack of resources?	Yes1 No..... 2 → Q 2 Don't Know.....98 → Q 2 Will Not Answer.....88 → Q 2
1a.	How often did this happen?	Rarely(1-2 times)1 Sometimes(3-10 times).....2 Often(>10 times)3 Don't Know98
2.	In the past 30 days were you or any household member eat food that you did not want to eat because of a lack of resources?	Yes1 No..... 2 → Q 3 Don't Know.....98 → Q 3 Will Not Answer.....88 → Q 3
2a.	How often did this happen?	Rarely(1-2 times)1 Sometimes(3-10 times).....2 Often(>10 times)3 Don't Know98
3.	In the past 30 days were you or any household member eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because of lack of resources?	Yes1 No..... 2 → Q 4 Don't Know.....98 → Q 4 Will Not Answer.....88 → Q 4
3a.	How often did this happen?	Rarely(1-2 times)1 Sometimes(3-10 times).....2 Often(>10 times)3 Don't Know98
4.	In the past 30 days were you or any household member eat a fewer meals in a day than you felt you needed because of a lack of resources?	Yes1 No..... 2 → Q 5 Don't Know.....98 → Q 5 Will Not Answer.....88 → Q 5
4a.	How often did this happen?	Rarely(1-2 times)1 Sometimes(3-10 times).....2 Often(>10 times)3 Don't Know98
5.	In the past 30 days was there ever no food at all in your household because there were no resources to get more?	Yes1 No..... 2 → Q 6 Don't Know.....98 → Q 6 Will Not Answer.....88 → Q 6
5a.	How often did this happen?	Rarely(1-2 times)1 Sometimes(3-10 times).....2 Often(>10 times)3 Don't Know98
6.	In the past 30 days did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	Yes1 No..... 2 → Q 7 Don't Know.....98 → Q 7 Will Not Answer.....88 → Q 7
6a.	How often did this happen?	Rarely(1-2 times)1 Sometimes(3-10 times).....2 Often(>10 times)3 Don't Know98
7.	In the past 30 days did you or any household member go a whole day without eating anything because there was not enough food?	Yes1 No..... 2 → Q 8 Don't Know.....98 → Q 8 Will Not Answer.....88 → Q 8

7a.	How often did this happen?	Rarely(1-2 times)1 Sometimes(3-10 times).....2 Often(>10 times)3 Don't Know98
8.	In the past 30 days, did you borrow food from a neighbour or another household because you could not afford to buy food?	Yes1 No..... 2 → Q 9 Don't Know.....98 → Q 9 Will Not Answer.....88 → Q 9
8a.	How often did this happen?	Rarely(1-2 times)1 Sometimes(3-10 times).....2 Often(>10 times)3 Don't Know98

Module C2. Food diversity³

9: During the past seven days for how many days did you eat the following? (Small quantities of less than one spoon per person will not be taken into account)		
	Food Group	Number of days (from 0 to 7)
9.a	Bread, grains, tubers and root crops: Bread: Traditional bread and all types of bread Grains: Wheat/ barley/ rice/ bulgur/corn Grain Products: Pasta/ Flour/ Pastry/ Cookies tubers and root crops: Potato/ Sweet potato/ Radish/ Taro	
9.b	Pulses: white beans/ lentils/chickpeas....	
9.c	Leafy and non-leafy vegetable	
9.d	Fruits	
9.e	Meat, fish, poultry, eggs	
9.f	Dairy products (Excluding butter)	
9.g	Sugar, candy and honey	
9.h	Oil, butter, margarine or any other lipids	
9.i	Flavors: (Poultry bones/ fish heads and tails/ soup stock/ concentrated milk/ Small quantities {equivalent to less than one teaspoon per person} of fish, meat and poultry added to the recipes to give flavor	

³ Note: If the family ate two types of food from the same food group on the same day, it is considered as only one day of consumption. For example: If the family ate poultry one day per week and ate eggs three days per week (and one of these days was the same day the family ate poultry) than the total number of days of consumption of meat, poultry and eggs is 3 days only.

MODULE D – HOUSEHOLD PHYSICAL SAFETY AND VIOLENCE

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CODE
1.	In the past year, were you or a member of your household attacked or forcibly assaulted whether without any weapon, or whether by someone with a gun, knife, bomb or another instrument? This may have occurred inside or outside your home.	Yes 1 No 2 → Skip to Next Section Don't Know 98 → Skip to Next Section
1.a	How many times in the last year did this happen?	Once 1 Twice 2 Three times 3 More than three times 4 Specify NUMBER OF TIMES _____
1.b	Did anyone die in any of these incidents?	Yes 1 Specify NUMBER OF DEATHS _____ No 2 Don't Know 99
1.c	In the worst incident were you or anyone else seriously injured and could not continue their normal activities for a period of time?	Yes, three days or more 1 Yes, one week or more 2 Yes, one month or more 3 Yes, one year or more 4 No 5 Don't Know 99

MODULE E– FOOD AND NON FOOD EXPENDITURE

Module E1. Consumption and expenditure on food (last 7 days)

	Product	Purchased from the market		Unit of measurement	Consumption		
		Value in local currency	Quantity		Purchased from the market	Produced by the household	Offered
					Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
0100	Grains						
0101	Local wheat						
0102	Maize						
0103	Sorghum						
0104	Millet						
0105	Other grains						
0106	Basmati rice						
0107	Other kinds of rice						
0108	Flour						
0109	Purchased bread			Local currency			
0110	Milling costs			Local currency			
0111	Pasta						
0112	All kinds of biscuits			Local currency			
0113	Other			Local currency			
0200	Dry and canned beans						
0201	Fenugreek						
0202	Dry beans						
0203	Crushed and non-crushed lentils						
0204	Canned beans						
0205	Canned peas						
0206	Other beans (canned, dry)			Local currency			
0300	vegetables						
0301	leafy vegetables						
0302	non leafy vegetables						
0303	Potatoes						
0304	onions(fresh dry)						
0305	garlic						

0400	Fruits						
0401	Banana						
0402	Orange						
0403	citrus fruits						
0404	Melon						
0405	All kinds of fresh dates						
0406	All kinds of dry dates						
0407	Other fresh fruits						
0408	other canned or dry fruits						
0409	Nuts (peanuts, almonds)						
0500	Meat						
0501	Mutton/lamb/goat						
0502	Beef/Buffalo						
0503	Chicken and other poultry						
0504	Other fresh or frozen meet						
0505	All kinds of canned meat						
0506	Meat processing expenses			Local currency			
0600	Fisheries						
0601	Fresh or frozen fish						
0602	Canned fish (ex: Tuna)						
0700	Dairy products						
0701	Fresh milk						
0704	Dried milk						
0705	Yogurt						
0706	Cheese						
0707	Egg						
0709	Other dairy products			local currency			
0800	Edible oils						
0801	Local margarine						
0805	butter						
0806	Other Edible oils			local currency			
0900	Sugar and sugary products						
0901	All kinds of sugar						
0902	Honey						
0907	Other sweet products			local currency			

1000	Spices and other food products						
1001	Salt, Spices and condiments						
1100	Coffee and tea						
1101	Tea						
1102	Coffee						
1103	Other			local currency			
1200	Mineral water and soft drinks						
1201	Mineral water						
1202	Soft drinks						
1203	Other soft drinks						
1204	Misc. other food expenses			local currency			

Module E2. Expenditure on non-food goods and services that are used on daily basis (last 7 days)

Code		Value of market purchases	Value of goods offered or obtained as a payment
		Local currency	Local currency
1301	Tobacco, cigarettes, cigars		
1302	Newspapers or magazines		
1303	Other tobacco products		
1901	Car fuel		
1904	Transport within country (to the place of residence, between provinces) _Fares for busses, trams, taxis, etc.		
2004	regular Medicines and other medical expenses		
	Buying or renting videos and CDs		
	Cinema, theatre or party tickets		
2403	Food (outside of the household)		
2404	Drinks (outside of the household)		
2499	Total		

Module E3. Expenditure on non-food goods and services during the last month/12 months

Code	Goods and services	Recall period	Purchased from the market	Obtained as a present Estimated value
01	Monthly rent	monthly		
02	Water expenses (excluding mineral water)	monthly		
03	Expenditure on maintenance and repair (periodical repairs, electrical repairs, water and sanitary maintenance)	monthly		
04	Household cleaning articles (soap, washing powder, bleach, etc.)	monthly		
05	Kitchen supplies (napkins, matches,garbage bags, etc.)	monthly		
06	Toilet supplies (toilet paper, cleanser,etc.)	monthly		
07	Electrical items (light bulbs, cords,plugs, batteries, etc.)	monthly		
08	Other housing expenditures	monthly		
09	electricity	monthly		
010	Kerozene	monthly		
011	Lighting expenditures (fuel,)	monthly		
012	Fuel for cooking	monthly		
013	Water, sanitation and garbage collection			
014	Personal care items (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, etc.)	monthly		
015	Cosmetics	monthly		
016	Laundry and dry cleaning, ironing	monthly		
017	Personal services (haircuts, shaving, manicures, etc.)	monthly		
018	Women's clothing	12 months		
019	Men's clothing	12 months		
020	Children's clothing _	12 months		
021	Women's footwear	12 months		
022	Men's footwear	12 months		
023	Children's footwear	12 months		
024	Cloth and sewing supplies , Tailoring expenses	12 months		
025	Traditional remedies and over the counter remedie	12 months		
026	Modern medicines and health services, (doctor fees, hospital charges, etc.)	12 months		
027	Books, stationery (excluding textbooks	12 months		
028	Tutoring and other required fees	12 months		
029	School uniforms	12 months		
030	School text books and stationary	12 months		
031	Meals, Transportation to school and lodging	12 months		
032	Fees for private tutoring or extra classes	12 months		
033	Other education expenses	12 months		
034	Postal expenses telegrams	12 months		
035	rentals, cultural and sporting events,etc.	12 months		
036	Repair and maintenance of household articles	12 months		
037	Household linens (sheets. blankets,towels, etc.)	12 months		
038	Small kitchen appliances (blender,mixer, etc.)	12 months		

039	Dishes (crookery, cutlery, glassware,etc.)	12 months		
040	Kitchen utensils (pots, pans, buckets,tools, etc.)	12 months		
041	Small electrical items (radio, walkman,watch, clock, etc.)	12 months		
042	Household tools	12 months		
043	Sports and hobby equipment	12 months		
044	Toys	12 months		
045	Musical instruments	12 months		
046	Vehicle repair, maintenance, parts and licenses (do not include gasoline)	12 months		
047	Repair and maintenance of the house	12 months		
048	Home improvements and additions	12 months		
049	Insurance(auto, property)	12 months		
050	Health insurance	12 months		
051	Membership fees	12 months		
052	Excursion, holiday (including travel and lodging)	12 months		
053	Charity, donations	12 months		
054	Income tax	12 months		
055	Land tax	12 months		
056	Housing and property taxes	12 months		
057	Deposits to savings accounts	12 months		
058	Legal or notary services	12 months		
069	Marriages, births, and other ceremonies	12 months		
060	Dowry or bride price	12 months		
061	Funeral expenses	12 months		

Module E4. Expenditures on Private Inter-Household Remittances

1. During the past 12 months has any member of your household provided money, food or goods to persons who are not members of your household? For example for relatives living elsewhere, child support oralimony, or to friends or neighbors?
YES. **.1NO... 2 (>>NEXT SECTION)**

2.How much money have household members sent to persons in the last 12 months?

3. What is the approximate cash value of the assistance given in the form of food or other

Module E5. Special expenditure due to marriage or any other social reasons

4a. Did your household have any special expenditure (Such as dowry, wedding expenses) due to marriage or any other social reasons during the last 7 days (1=yes, 2=no)?

4b.Did your household have any special expenditure due to marriage or any other social reasons during the last month (1=yes, 2=no)?

4c.Did your household have any special expenditure due to marriage or any other social reasons during the last year (1=yes, 2=no)?

Module E6. Durable Goods

1. Does your household own any of the following items?

DETERMINE WHICH DURABLES THE HOUSEHOLD OWNS BY ASKING Q.1. FOR EACH DURABLE OWNED, WRITE THE DESCRIPTION AND CODE IN THE SPACE PROVIDED UNDER Q.2, AND PROCEED TO ASK Q.3-7 FOR EACH ITEM.

ITEM	CODE	YES	NO
Stove	201		
Refrigerator	202		
Washing Machine	203		
Sewing/knitting machine	204		
Fan	205		
Television	206		
Video player	207		
Tape player/CD player	208		
Camera, video camera	209		
Bicycle	210		
Motorcycle/scooter	211		
Car or truck	212		

I T E M	2. LIST ALL THE ITEMS OWNED BY THE HOUSEHOLD, THEN PROCEED TO ASK Q.3-7.	3. How many years ago did you acquire this [ITEM]?	4. Did you purchase it or receive it as a gift or payment for services?	5. How much did you pay for it?	6. How much was it worth when you received it?	7. If you wanted to sell this [ITEM] today, how much would you receive?
			PURCHASE . . 1 GIFT OR PAYMENT . . 2 (=6)	»»7		
	DESCRIPTION	CODE	YEARS	CURRENCY	CURRENCY	CURRENCY
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						

Module F – Total net annual household income during the last 12 months

Description	Source of income	CODE	Annual household net income
A. From Work	1 - wages and salaries		
	2 - agrarian activities		
	3 - non-agrarian projects		
B. From properties	1 - financial		
	2 - non - financial		
C. The estimated rental value of the dwelling			
D. Transfers	1-cash		
	2-inkind		
E. Remittances from friends/relatives who are not members of your household			
Total net annual household income			
Total net annual household income received as remittance from abroad			

Children's Questionnaire (0-5 years)

	Town	City	Village	Household Number		
Name						
Code						

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

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

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

Do you have any questions?

May I begin interview now?

Date: _____

(Signature of Respondent if literate)

SURVEY INFORMATION

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

MODULE G – CHILDREN’S BIRTH RECORD AND ANTHROPOMETRY

Notes for filling CHILDREN’S BRITH RECORD

- **Purpose of the Questionnaire**⁴: The child health indicator of the MPI focuses on child undernourishment. This questionnaire records anthropometric information for children between 0-5 years of age in order to determine if a child is undernourished. It should be administered after the household questionnaire has been filled out and a complete listing of all permanent members, including children, is available.
- **Who in the household should be included?** All children between listed in the roster who have not yet reached their fifth birthday⁵

MODULE G1. CHILDREN’S BIRTH RECORD

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

⁴ The roster for child health is based on DHS and MICS questionnaire for child anthropometry (DHS Phase 6 Household Questionnaire; MICS3 Questionnaire for Children Under 5).

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

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

MODULE G2. CHILDREN'S ANTHROPOMETRY

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	CHILDREN'S ANTHROPOMETRY			
INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT		<i>Interviewer:</i> Children under 2 years of age should be measure lying down			
		Child 01	Child 02	Child 03	Child 04
5.	Child WEIGHT in KILOGRAMS (KG)	Child Weight (Alone): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Weight 1 (Mother + Child): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Weight 2 (Mother): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Not Present 1 Refused..... 2 Other 77	Child Weight (Alone): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Weight 1 (Mother + Child): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Weight 2 (Mother): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Not Present 1 Refused..... 2 Other 77	Child Weight (Alone): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Weight 1 (Mother + Child): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Weight 2 (Mother): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Not Present 1 Refused 2 Other..... 77	Child Weight (Alone): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Weight 1 (Mother + Child): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Weight 2 (Mother): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Not Present 1 Refused..... 2 Other 77
6.	Child HEIGHT in CENTIMETERS (CM)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Not Present 1 Refused..... 2 Other _____ 77	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Not Present 1 Refused..... 2 Other _____ 77	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Not Present 1 Refused 2 Other _____ 77	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Not Present 1 Refused..... 2 Other _____ 77
7.	Measurement Position How was the child's height measured?	Lying Down 1 Standing Up 2 Not Measured 3	Lying Down 1 Standing Up 2 Not Measured 3	Lying Down 1 Standing Up..... 2 Not Measured 3	Lying Down 1 Standing Up 2 Not Measured 3

8.	Does the child participate in the following? Circle all that apply [adjust for context]	Nutrition Programme 1 Weigh-ins 2 Other nutritional events... 77 Specify _____	Nutrition Programme 1 Weigh-ins..... 2 Other nutritional events... 77 Specify _____	Nutrition Programme.....1 Weigh-ins2 Other nutritional events ...77 Specify _____	Nutrition Programme 1 Weigh-ins 2 Other nutritional events... 77 Specify _____
9.	Was [name] breastfed during the first six months?	Yes breastfed 1 Partially breastfed 2 No 3	Yes breastfed 1 Partially breastfed 2 No 3	Yes breastfed1 Partially breastfed2 No3	Yes breastfed 1 Partially breastfed 2 No 3
10.	Has [name] ever been vaccinated for the following:	Tuberculosis (BCG) 1 Poliomyelitis 2 Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (DTP) 3 Measles 4 Viral hepatitis 5	Tuberculosis (BCG) 1 Poliomyelitis 2 Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (DTP) 3 Measles 4 Viral hepatitis 5	Tuberculosis (BCG).....1 Poliomyelitis.....2 Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (DTP)3 Measles4 Viral hepatitis.....5	Tuberculosis (BCG) 1 Poliomyelitis 2 Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (DTP) 3 Measles 4 Viral hepatitis 5
11.	Is the child enrolled in pre-school?	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2	Yes1 No2	Yes 1 No 2

Women's Questionnaire

	Town	City	Village	Household Number		
Name						
Code						

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

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.
 Do you have any questions?
 May I begin interview now?

_____ **Date:** _____
 (Signature of Respondent if literate)

SURVEY INFORMATION

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

MODULE H – WOMEN’S LITERACY, PREGNANCY, WORK AND BIRTH RECORD

Notes for filling WOMAN’S QUESTIONNAIRE

- **Purpose of the Questionnaire⁶:** This questionnaire records anthropometric information for women, and information on child mortality. It should be administered after the household questionnaire has been filled out and a complete listing of all permanent members, including children, is available.
- **Who in the household should be included?** One PRIMARY woman from each household, as directed in the manual

MODULE H1. WOMAN’S IDENTIFICATION

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	WOMAN’S GENERAL DETAILS
INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT		Interviewer: Please note the ID code and Name of the woman from the HH ROSTER
1.	Woman ROSTER ID and NAME	ID CODE _____ NAME _____
2.	Country-Specific Question on RELIGION (if appropriate) What is your religion?	Muslim – Sunni..... 1 Muslim – Shia2 Muslim – other.....3 Christian - orthodox4 Christian - catholic5 Christian - protestants 6 Christian - other 7 Other 77
2.a	Country Specific Question on ETHNICITY/MOTHER TONGUE Do you belong to (ETHNIC GROUP OPTIONS)? [or an country-appropriate version]	Country-Specific OPTIONS
2.b	Country Specific Question on MIGRATION	Country-Specific OPTIONS
3.	Do you know how to read and write?	Not at all..... 1 A little bit..... 2 Well and confidently 3

MODULE H2. PREGNANCY AND CHILD MORTALITY

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	PREGNANCY AND CHILD MORTALITY
4.	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 → Skip to Q7

⁶ The roster for women’s health is based on DHS Phase 6 Household Questionnaire and DHS Phase 6 Woman’s Questionnaire.

4.a	What was the date of your first birth? Interviewer Probe: "I mean the very first time you gave birth, even if the child is no longer living, or whose father is not your current partner."	DATE OF FIRST BIRTH Day _____ Don't Know Day 98 Month _____ Don't Know Month 98 Year _____ Don't Know Year 98
5.	In the last 5 years, Have you ever had a child who was born alive but later died? Interviewer Probe: If NO - "Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?"	Yes.....1 No.....2→ Skip to Q7 Don't Know 98→ Skip to Q7 Will not Answer..... 88→ Skip to Q7
5.a	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died?	NUMBER OF BOYS DEAD..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF GIRLS DEAD <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5.b	Interviewer Checkpoint	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
6.b	Were any of your children more than 5 years old when they died? Circle all that apply	Yes- male.....1 Yes- female..... 2 No.....3 Don't Know 98 Will not Answer..... 88

MODULE H3. WOMAN'S EMPLOYMENT

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	WOMAN'S EMPLOYMENT
7.	Did you do any type of work for pay in the last 3 months ?	Yes.....1→Skip to Q10 No.....2
8.	How long have you been without work?days within last 3 monthsmonths within last 1 year
8a.	What was the main reason for not working in the last 3 months	No work available1 Seasonal Inactivity2 Student.....3 Household/Family Duties.....4 Tool Old/Too Young5 Infirmary6 Quit/dismissal from job7 Other77
9.	Have you been looking for work and ready for work in the last 3 months ?	Yes.....1 No.....2→Skip to QError! Reference source not found.

10.	How many jobs did you have in the last ONE YEAR? PLEASE LIST JOB CODES IN ORDER OF TIME SPENT DOING EACH. i.e primary job as JOB 1 SEE OCCUPATION CODES BELOW	JOB1	JOB2	JOB3	JOB4
		DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION
		OCCUPTAION CODE	OCCUPTAION CODE	OCCUPTAION CODE	OCCUPTAION CODE
11.	During which months did you work on this job during the past ONE YEAR? Yes..... 1 No..... 2 ASK FOR EACH MONTH	JOB1	JOB2	JOB3	JOB4
		JANUARY			
		FEBRUARY			
		MARCH			
		APRIL			
		MAY			
		JUNE			
		JULY			
		AUGUST			
		SEPTEMBER			
		OCTOBER			
		NOVEMBER			
		DECEMBER			
12.	How many hours per week did you work on an average in the last 3 months? NUMBER OF HOURS	JOB1	JOB2	JOB3	JOB4
13.	Did you work relatively more or less than usual in the last 3 months?	More than usual.....1			
		Same as usual.....2			
14.	How were you paid for the main job you worked on during the last year (i.e JOB 1)?	Wages/Salary1			
		Payment in kind2			
15.	For whom did you work for in your main job?	Casual (hourly/daily)3			
		Unpaid or volunteer4			
16.	What is the main activity at place of your main job?	Self-employed5			
		Government.....1			
17.	Are you entitled to the following? Yes..... 1 No..... 2 N/A..... 66 Don't Know 98	Parastatal2			
		Private Business3			
		Private Person/household4			
		Other77			
		SPECIFY _____			
		Agriculture1			
		Mining/quarrying2			
		Manufacturing/processing.....3			
		Construction.....4			
		Transport.....5			
		Trade/Selling6			
		Education/health7			
		Administration8			
		Miscellaneous Services9			
		Other77			
		SPECIFY _____			
		A contract			
		Paid Sick Leave			
		Paid Holiday			
		Maternity/Paternity Leave			
		Retirement Pension			
		Social Security Benefits			
		Health Insurance/Free Medical Care			

18.	Have you suffered any accidental injury, illness, disability or other physical or mental health problem caused by work during the past 12 months?		Yes..... 1 No..... 2→Skip to Q212 N/A..... 66 Don't Know 98	
19.	Did any of these incidents lead to loss of work of one or more days?		Yes..... 1 No..... 2 N/A..... 66 Don't Know 98	
20.	The most serious incident had:		No permanent effect 1 A permanent effect, but you're able to carry on with the same job 2 A permanent effect, but you're able to work, although not in the same job..... 3 A permanent effect that prevents you from working at all 4 N/A..... 66 Don't Know 98	
21.	Are you exposed to the following?	If Yes, do you have adequate protection?	22.a) Are you exposed? Yes 1→Q22b No 2→Next Row N/A 66 Don't Know 98	22.b) Do you have adequate protection? Yes..... 1 No 2 N/A..... 66 Don't Know.....98
	to uncomfortable posture/long hours of standing			
	to cutting/grinding machines or hand tools			
	to noise too loud to talk normally			
	to extreme temperatures (high or low)			
	to harmful chemicals, dust, fumes, smoke, gases or vapours			
	to carrying heavy loads			

MODULE H4. LITERACY TEST

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

MODULE H5. WOMAN'S ANTHROPOMETRY

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	WOMAN'S ANTHROPOMETRY
23.	Weight in KILO GRAMS (KG)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Not Present 1 Refused 2 Other 77
24.	Height in CENTI METERS (CM)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • <input type="text"/> Not Present 1 Refused 2 Other 77

MODULE H6. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Domestic violence against women
25.	Have you been beaten by your husband or any other male of the household (father, brother)	Yes.....1 (go to 25a) No2
25a.	How many times does this occur	Rarely1 Often2 Always.....3 Don't Know99
25b.	What was the reason for which you were beaten?	you out without telling him1 you neglect the children2 you argue with him3 others.....8 if other, Specify:.....

Female Circumcision

26.	Have you yourself being circumcised?	Yes1 (go to 26a) No2
26a.	How old were you when you were circumcised?years old

26b.	Who performed the circumcision to you?	Doctor 1 Nurse 2 others..... 8 if other, Specify:.....
26c.	Would you do circumcision to your daughters?	No, I have no daughters..... 1 No, I will not do this to my daughters 2 Yes, I will do it 3 Yes, I already did 4 I don't know
26d.	During the past year have you heard, seen or received any information about female circumcision?	Yes 1 (go to 38.f) No 2
26e.	From where did you hear about circumcision?	TV/radio 1 Newspapers./Magazines 2 From family members 3 Brochures/Posters 4 Others 8 if other, Specify:.....
26f.	Do you think that circumcision is required by the religion?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8
26g.	Do you think that circumcision practice should continue?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8
26h.	Do you think that men want circumcision practice to continue?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8

OCCUPATION CODES	
LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS 11 Legislators and senior officials (Legislators, Senior Government Officials, Traditional Chiefs and Heads of Villages, Senior Officials of Special Interest Organization) 12 Corporate Managers (Directors and Chief Executives, Production and Operations Department Managers, Other Department Managers, Other Department) 13 General Managers	SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS 61 market Oriented Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers (Market Gardeners and Crop Growers, Market Oriented Animal Producers and related Workers, Market Oriented Crop and animal Producer, Forestry and related Workers, Fishery Workers, Fishery Worker Hunters and Trappers) 62 Subsistence Agricultural and Fishery Workers
PROFESSIONALS 21 Physical mathematical and Engineering Science Professionals (Physicist, Chemists and related Professionals, mathematicians, Statistician and related Professionals, Computing, Professional Architects, Engineers and related Professionals) 22 Life Science and Health Professionals (Life Science Professionals, Health Professional (except Nursing), nursing and Midwifery Professionals. 23 Teaching Professionals (Collage University and Higher Education Teaching Professionals, Secondary Education Teaching Professionals, Primary and Pre-primary Education Teaching Professionals, Special Education Teaching Professionals, Other Teaching Professionals). 24 Other Professionals (Business Professionals, Legal Professionals, Archivists, Librarians and related Information Professionals, Social Science and related Professionals, Writers and Creative or Performing Artists).	CRAFTS AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS 71 Extraction and Building Trades Workers (Miners Shot fires, Stone Cutters and Carvers, Building Frame and related Trades Worker, Building Finishers and related Trades Worker, Painters, Building Structure Cleaners and related Trades Workers) 72 Metal, Machinery and related Trades Workers (Metal Moulders, Welders, Sheet Metal Workers, Structural-Metal preparers and related Trades Workers, Blacksmiths, Tool-Makers and related Trades Workers, machinery Mechanics and Fitters, Electrical and Electronic Equipment Mechanics and Fitters) 73 Precision, Handicraft, Printing and related Trades Workers (Precision Workers in Metal and related Materials, Potters, Glass Makers and related Trades Workers, Handicraft Workers in Wood, Textile Leather and related Materials, Printing and related Trades Workers) 74 Other Craft and related Trades Workers (Food Processing and related Trades Workers, Wood Treaters, Cabinet Makers and related Trades Workers, Textile Garments and related Trades Workers, Pelt, Leather and Shoemaking Trades Workers).
TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS 31 Physical and Engineering Science Associate Professionals (Physical and Engineering Science Technicians, Computer Associate Professionals, Optical, and Electronically Equipment Operators, Ship and Air Craft Controllers, Safety and Quality Inspectors 32 Life Science and Health Associate Professionals (Life Science Technicians and related Associate Professionals, Modern Health Associate Professionals (except Nursing), Nursing & Midwifery Associate Professionals, Traditional Medicine Practitioners and Faith Healers) 33 Teaching Associate Professionals (Primary Education Teaching Associate Professionals, pre-primary Teaching Associate Professionals, Special Education Teaching Associate Professionals, Other Teaching Associate Professionals) 34 Other Associate Professionals (Finance and Sales Associate Professionals, Business Services Agents and Trade Brokers, Administrative Associate Professionals, Customs, Tax and related Government Associate Professionals, Police Inspectors and detectives, Social Work Associate Professionals, Artistic, Entertaining and Sports Associate Professionals, Religious Associate Professionals).	PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS 81 Stationery Plant and related Operators (Mining and Mineral Processing Plant Operators, metal Processing Plant Operators, Glass, ceramic and related Plant Operators, Wood Processing and paper Making Plant Operators, Chemical Processing Plant Operators, Power Production and related Plant Operators, Automated Assembly Line and Industrial Robot Operators). 82 Machine Operators and Assemblers (metal and Mineral Products Machine Operators, Chemical Products Machine Operators, rubber and plastic products machine operators, wood products, machine operators, Printing, Binding and paper products, machine operators, textile, Fur and Leather Products Machine Operators, Food and related Products machine Operators, Assemblers, Other Machine Operators and Assemblers) 83 Driver and Mobile Plants Operators (Locomotive Engine Drivers and related Workers, Motor Vehicle Drivers, Agriculture and other Mobile Plant Operators, Ship's deck Crews and related Operators).
CLERKS 41 Office Clerks (Secretariat and Keyboard – Operating Clerks, Numerical Clerks, Material-Recording and Transport Clerks, Library, mail and related Clerks, Other Office Clerks 42 Customer Services Clerks (Cashier, Teller and related Clerks, Client Information Clerks)	ELEMENTARY OCCUPATION 91 Sales and Services Elementary Occupations (Street Venders and related Workers, Shoe Cleaning and Other Street Services Elementary Occupations, Domestic and related helpers, Cleaners and Launderers, Building Caretakers, Window and related Cleaners, messengers, Porters, Doorkeepers and related Workers, Garbage Collector and related Laborers) 92 Agricultural and Fishery related Laborers 93 Laborers in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and Transport (Mining and Construction laborers, manufacturing laborers, Transport Laborers and Freight Handlers).
SERVICE WORKERS AND SHOP AND MARKET SALES WORKERS 51 Personal and Protective Service Workers (Travel Attendants and related Workers, Housekeeping and restaurant Services Workers, Personal care and related Workers, Other Personal Services Workers, Astrologers, Fortune-teller and related Workers, Protective Services Workers) 52 Models, Sales Persons and Demonstrators (Fashion and Other Models, Shop Salespersons and Demonstrators, Stall and Market Salespersons)	ARMED FORCES 01 Armed Forces 77 Others

Men's Questionnaire

	Town	City	Village	Household Number		
Name						
Code						

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

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

Do you have any questions?

May I begin interview now?

_____ **Date:** _____

(Signature of Respondent if literate)

SURVEY INFORMATION

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

MODULE I – MEN’S LITERACY AND CHILD MORTALITY

Notes for filling MEN’S QUESTIONNAIRE

- **Purpose of the Questionnaire⁷:** This questionnaire records anthropometric information for the male respondent. It also collects information on child mortality. It should be administered after the household questionnaire has been filled out and a complete listing of all permanent members, including children, is available.
- **Who in the household should be included?** One PRIMARY Male Respondent , as directed in the manual

MODULE I1. MEN’S IDENTIFICATION

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MEN’S GENERAL DETAILS
INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT		Interviewer: Please note the ID code and Name of the man from the HH ROSTER
1.	Man’s ROSTER ID and NAME	ID CODE _____ NAME _____
2.	Country-Specific Question on RELIGION (if appropriate) What is your religion?	Muslim – Sunni 1 Muslim – Shia2 Muslim – other.....3 Christian - orthodox..... 4 Christian - catholic 5 Christian - protestants 6 Christian - other 7 Other..... 77
2.a	Country Specific Question on ETHNICITY/MOTHER TONGUE Do you belong to (ETHNIC GROUP OPTIONS) or none of them?	Country-Specific OPTIONS
2.b	Country Specific Question on MIGRATION	Country-Specific OPTIONS
3.	Do you know how to read and write?	Not at all 1 A little bit 2 Well and confidently..... 3

⁷ The roster for men’s health is based on DHS Phase 6 Household Questionnaire and DHS Phase 6 Man’s Questionnaire.

MODULE 12. CHILD MORTALITY

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	FATHERHOOD AND CHILD MORTALITY
3.	Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life. Have you fathered a child?	Yes..... 1 No 2→Skip to Q8
4.	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? Interviewer Probe: If NO- “Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but didn’t not survive?”	Yes..... 1 No 2→Skip to Q8 Don’t Know 98→Skip to Q8 Will not Answer 88→Skip to Q8
5.a	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died?	NUMBER OF BOYS DEAD <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF GIRLS DEAD <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF None..... 00
5.b	Interviewer Checkpoint	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
6.	Which of these deaths occurred in the last 5 years?	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS WITHIN 5 YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF None..... 00
7.	Were any of your children more than 5 years old when they died?	Yes- male..... 1 Yes- female 2 No 3 Don’t Know 98 Will not Answer 88

MODULE 13. MEN’S EMPLOYMENT

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MEN’S EMPLOYMENT
8.	Did you do any type of work for pay in the last 3 months?	Yes..... 1→Skip to Q1 Error! Reference source not found. No 2
9.	How long have you been without work?days in the last 3 monthsmonths in the last 1 year
9a.	What was the main reason for not working in the last 3 months?	No work available 1 Seasonal Inactivity 2 Student 3 Household/Family Duties 4 Too Old/Too Young..... 5 Infirmary 6 Other..... 77
10.	Have you been looking for work and ready for work in the last 3 months?	Yes..... 1 No 2→Skip to Q0

11.	How many jobs did you have in the last ONE YEAR? PLEASE LIST JOB CODES IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE- i.e primary job as JOB 1 SEE OCCUPATION CODES BELOW FOR ANY OF THE JOB IF THE CODE IS 13 TO 16 PLEASE SKIP TO NEXT COLUMN	JOB1	JOB2	JOB3	JOB4
		DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION
		OCCUPTAION CODE	OCCUPTAION CODE	OCCUPTAION CODE	OCCUPTAION CODE
12.	During which months did you work on this job during the past ONE YEAR? Yes.....1 No2 ASK FOR EACH MONTH	JOB1	JOB2	JOB3	JOB4
		JANUARY			
		FEBRUARY			
		MARCH			
		APRIL			
		MAY			
		JUNE			
		JULY			
		AUGUST			
		SEPTEMBER			
		OCTOBER			
		NOVEMBER			
DECEMBER					
13.	How many hours per week did you work on an average in the last 3 months? NUMBER OF HOURS	JOB1	JOB2	JOB3	JOB4
14.	Did you work relatively more or less in the last 3 months?	More than usual 1 Same as usual 2 Less than usual..... 3			
15.	How was you paid for the main job (i.e JOB 1)?	Wages/Salary 1 Payment in kind 2 Casual (hourly/daily)..... 3 Unpaid or volunteer..... 4 Self-employed..... 5			
16.	For whom did you work for in your main job?	Government..... 1 Parastatal..... 2 Private Business 3 Private Person/household 4 Other..... 77 SPECIFY _____			
17.	What is the main activity at place of your main job?	Agriculture 1 Mining/quarrying..... 2 Manufacturing/processing 3 Construction 4 Transport 5 Trade/Selling..... 6 Education/health 7 Administration 8 Miscellaneous Services 9 Other..... 77 SPECIFY _____			

18.	Are you entitled to the following?		A contract	
	Yes.....	1	Paid Sick Leave	
	No	2	Paid Holiday	
	N/A.....	66	Maternity/Paternity Leave	
	Don't Know	98	Retirement Pension	
			Social Security Benefits	
			Health Insurance/Free Medical Care	
19.	Have you suffered any accidental injury, illness, disability or other physical or mental health problem caused by work during the past 12 months?		Yes..... 1	
			No 2 → Skip to Q22	
			N/A..... 66	
			Don't Know 98	
20.	Did any of these incidents lead to loss of work of one or more days?		Yes..... 1	
			No 2	
			N/A..... 66	
			Don't Know 98	
21.	The most serious incident had:		No permanent effect 1	
			A permanent effect, but you're able to carry on with the same job 2	
			A permanent effect, but you're able to work, although not in the same job..... 3	
			A permanent effect that prevents you from working at all 4	
			N/A..... 66	
			Don't Know 98	
22.	Are you exposed to the following?	If Yes, do you have adequate protection?	23.a) Are you exposed?	23.b) Are you covered?
			Yes..... 1 → Q23b	Yes 1
			No..... 2 → Next Row	No 2
			N/A..... 66	N/A..... 66
			Don't Know..... 98	Don't Know 98
		to uncomfortable posture/long hours of standing		
		to cutting/grinding machines or hand tools		
to noise too loud to talk normally				
to extreme temperatures (high or low)				
to harmful chemicals, dust, fumes, smoke, gases or vapours				
to carrying heavy loads				

MODULE 14. LITERACY TEST

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

MODULE 15. MEN'S ANTHROPOMETRY

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MEN'S ANTHROPOMETRY
24.	Weight in KILO GRAMS (KG)	<div style="text-align: right;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> </div> Not Present.....1 Refused2 Other.....77
25.	Height in CENTI METERS (CM)	<div style="text-align: right;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> </div> Not Present.....1 Refused2 Other.....77

OCCUPATION CODES	
<p>LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS</p> <p>11 Legislators and senior officials (Legislators, Senior Government Officials, Traditional Chiefs and Heads of Villages, Senior Officials of Special Interest Organization)</p> <p>12 Corporate Managers (Directors and Chief Executives, Production and Operations Department Managers, Other Department Managers, Other Department)</p> <p>13 General Managers</p>	<p>SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS</p> <p>61 market Oriented Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers (Market Gardeners and Crop Growers, Market Oriented Animal Producers and related Workers, Market Oriented Crop and animal Producer, Forestry and related Workers, Fishery Workers, Fishery Worker Hunters and Trappers)</p> <p>62 Subsistence Agricultural and Fishery Workers</p>
<p>PROFESSIONALS</p> <p>21 Physical mathematical and Engineering Science Professionals (Physicist, Chemists and related Professionals, mathematicians, Statistician and related Professionals, Computing, Professional Architects, Engineers and related Professionals)</p> <p>22 Life Science and Health Professionals (Life Science Professionals, Health Professional (except Nursing), nursing and Midwifery Professionals).</p> <p>23 Teaching Professionals (Collage University and Higher Education Teaching Professionals, Secondary Education Teaching Professionals, Primary and Pre-primary Education Teaching Professionals, Special Education Teaching Professionals, Other Teaching Professionals).</p> <p>24 Other Professionals (Business Professionals, Legal Professionals, Archivists, Librarians and related Information Professionals, Social Science and related Professionals, Writers and Creative or Performing Artists).</p>	<p>CRAFTS AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS</p> <p>71 Extraction and Building Trades Workers (Miners Shot fires, Stone Cutters and Carvers, Building Frame and related Trades Worker, Building Finishers and related Trades Worker, Painters, Building Structure Cleaners and related Trades Workers)</p> <p>72 Metal, Machinery and related Trades Workers (Metal Moulders, Welders, Sheet Metal Workers, Structural-Metal preparers and related Trades Workers, Blacksmiths, Tool-Makers and related Trades Workers, machinery Mechanics and Fitters, Electrical and Electronic Equipment Mechanics and Fitters)</p> <p>73 Precision, Handicraft, Printing and related Trades Workers (Precision Workers in Metal and related Materials, Potters, Glass Makers and related Trades Workers, Handicraft Workers in Wood, Textile Leather and related Materials, Printing and related Trades Workers)</p> <p>74 Other Craft and related Trades Workers (Food Processing and related Trades Workers, Wood Treaters, Cabinet Makers and related Trades Workers, Textile Garments and related Trades Workers, Pelt, Leather and Shoemaking Trades Workers).</p>
<p>TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS</p> <p>31 Physical and Engineering Science Associate Professionals (Physical and Engineering Science Technicians, Computer Associate Professionals, Optical, and Electronically Equipment Operators, Ship and Air Craft Controllers, Safety and Quality Inspectors)</p> <p>32 Life Science and Health Associate Professionals (Life Science Technicians and related Associate Professionals, Modern Health Associate Professionals (except Nursing), Nursing & Midwifery Associate Professionals, Traditional Medicine Practitioners and Faith Healers)</p> <p>33 Teaching Associate Professionals (Primary Education Teaching Associate Professionals, pre-primary Teaching Associate Professionals, Special Education Teaching Associate Professionals, Other Teaching Associate Professionals)</p> <p>34 Other Associate Professionals (Finance and Sales Associate Professionals, Business Services Agents and Trade Brokers, Administrative Associate Professionals, Customs, Tax and related Government Associate Professionals, Police Inspectors and detectives, Social Work Associate Professionals, Artistic, Entertaining and Sports Associate Professionals, Religious Associate Professionals).</p>	<p>PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS</p> <p>81 Stationery Plant and related Operators (Mining and Mineral Processing Plant Operators, metal Processing Plant Operators, Glass, ceramic and related Plant Operators, Wood Processing and paper Making Plant Operators, Chemical Processing Plant Operators, Power Production and related Plant Operators, Automated Assembly Line and Industrial Robot Operators).</p> <p>82 Machine Operators and Assemblers (metal and Mineral Products Machine Operators, Chemical Products Machine Operators, rubber and plastic products machine operators, wood products, machine operators, Printing, Binding and paper products, machine operators, textile, Fur and Leather Products Machine Operators, Food and related Products machine Operators, Assemblers, Other Machine Operators and Assemblers)</p> <p>83 Driver and Mobile Plants Operators (Locomotive Engine Drivers and related Workers, Motor Vehicle Drivers, Agriculture and other Mobile Plant Operators, Ship's deck Crews and related Operators).</p>
<p>CLERKS</p> <p>41 Office Clerks (Secretariat and Keyboard – Operating Clerks, Numerical Clerks, Material-Recording and Transport Clerks, Library, mail and related Clerks, Other Office Clerks)</p> <p>42 Customer Services Clerks (Cashier, Teller and related Clerks, Client Information Clerks)</p>	<p>ELEMENTARY OCCUPATION</p> <p>91 Sales and Services Elementary Occupations (Street Venders and related Workers, Shoe Cleaning and Other Street Services Elementary Occupations, Domestic and related helpers, Cleaners and Launderers, Building Caretakers, Window and related Cleaners, messengers, Porters, Doorkeepers and related Workers, Garbage Collector and related Laborers)</p> <p>92 Agricultural and Fishery related Laborers</p> <p>93 Laborers in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and Transport (Mining and Construction laborers, manufacturing laborers, Transport Laborers and Freight Handlers).</p>
<p>SERVICE WORKERS AND SHOP AND MARKET SALES WORKERS</p> <p>51 Personal and Protective Service Workers (Travel Attendants and related Workers, Housekeeping and restaurant Services Workers, Personal care and related Workers, Other Personal Services Workers, Astrologers, Fortune-teller and related Workers, Protective Services Workers)</p> <p>52 Models, Sales Persons and Demonstrators (Fashion and Other Models, Shop Salespersons and Demonstrators, Stall and Market Salespersons)</p>	<p>ARMED FORCES</p> <p>01 Armed Forces</p> <p>77 Others</p>

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