



**Malawi Second
Integrated Household Survey (IHS-2)
2004-2005**

Basic Information Document

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ACRONYMS

ADD	Agricultural Development Division
EA	Enumeration area
IHS-2	Second Integrated Household Survey 2004-2005
IHS-1	First Integrated Household Survey, 1997-98
MK	Malawi Kwache
NSO	National Statistics Office of Malawi
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
TA	Traditional Authority

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	2
2.0 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES	2
3.0 SAMPLE DESIGN	9
3.1 SAMPLE FRAMEWORK	9
POPULATION DENSITY MAP OF MALAWI.....	10
3.2 SAMPLE SELECTION	10
3.3 PRE-ENUMERATION LISTING	12
4.0 ORGANISATION OF THE SURVEY	14
4.1 SURVEY MANAGEMENT	14
4.2 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF	15
4.3 ORGANISATION OF FIELDWORK	16
4.4 FIELDWORK MONITORING AND EVALUATION	17
4.5 PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED DURING THE SURVEY	18
4.6 DATA ENTRY AND DATA MANAGEMENT	19
5.0 USING THE DATA	20
5.1 FILE STRUCTURE.....	20
5.2 HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION VARIABLES	22
5.3 LINKING DIFFERENT MODULES OF THE DATA	23
5.4 DATA QUALITY.....	23
5.5 WEIGHTING FACTORS.....	23
6.0 APPENDICES	26
APPENDIX 1. HOW TO OBTAIN THE DATA.....	26
APPENDIX 2: IHS-2 SURVEY ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	27
APPENDIX 3. COMPARISON OF THE IHS-2 AND IHS-1 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRES	29
APPENDIX 4. CODES NOT INCLUDED IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE	33
APPENDIX 5: OCCUPATION CODES	35
APPENDIX 6 INDUSTRY CODES.....	38
APPENDIX 7. SCHOOL CALENDAR	41
APPENDIX 8. PRICE INDICES DURING THE SURVEY	42

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 1997-98, Malawi conducted the first Integrated Household Survey (IHS-1). The survey was designed by the National Statistics Office (NSO) of Malawi with technical assistance from IFPRI and the World Bank. It was carried out from November 1997 through October 1998 in both urban and rural areas in all regions of the country. The purpose of the study was to provide a complete and integrated data set to better understand target groups of households affected by poverty. In addition, the IHS-1 would serve a much broader set of applications on policy issues regarding households' behavior and welfare, distribution of income, employment, health and education.

In 2003, the Government of Malawi decided to conduct the second IHS (IHS-2) in order to compare the current situation with the situation in 1997-98, and to collect more detailed information in specific areas. Survey planning and pilot testing of the survey instruments survey took place in 2003. The survey was carried out for twelve months from March 2004 through March 2005.

The purpose of this document is to provide documentation of the IHS-2. The report is organised in six sections. Section II contains a detailed outline of the questionnaires used in the administration of the survey. Section III provides information on the sample design used. Section IV provides descriptions of the pilot testing of the questionnaires and the organisation of fieldwork for the actual survey. Section V explains how the data are organized and Section VI explains the methodology used to construct the consumption aggregate. The appendices provide additional information on survey management, codes not in the questionnaire, and information needed to understand the education year.

2.0 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

The IHS-2 survey used two questionnaires to collect the information: a household questionnaire; and a community questionnaire, as was the case for the 1997-98 IHS-1. Both the household and community questionnaires were significantly revised for the IHS-2.

The IHS-2 household questionnaire maintained comparisons with the earlier IHS-1 household questionnaire wherever possible. However, the IHS-2 questionnaire is longer and more

detailed. In addition, new modules were added. Box 1 provides an overview of the modules included in the IHS-2 household questionnaire. Appendix 3 provides a comparison of the information collected in the IHS-2 and IHS-1 questionnaires

There were five modules included in the 2004-05 questionnaire that did not appear in the 1997-98 questionnaire. These included Security and Safety, Social Safety Nets, Credit, Subjective Assessment of Well-being, and Recent Shocks to the Household. In addition there were seven agricultural modules that collected more detailed information on the agricultural situation in households than was collected in IHS-1.

Unlike in the 1997-98 survey, the monthly diary of expenditure was not used in the IHS-2 because of the problems encountered in the proper filling out of this module in 1997-98. The diary was replaced with 5 modules that were administered by the Enumerator: Module H Consumption of Selected Food over the Past Three Days, Module I on Food Expenditure with a recall period of the past week, Module J Non-Food Expenditure with a recall period of the past week and one month, Module K Non-Food Expenditures with a recall period of the past three months, and Module L Non-Food Expenditures with a recall period of the past 12 months. Different items are included in each module depending on the frequency of purchase.

Module H Consumption of Selected Food over the Past Three Days, was created to provide comparability to the data collected in the in 1997-98.¹

Anthropometric information was collected from every child aged between 6-59 months in both surveys. The information collected in IHS-2 included a measure of the presence of OEDEMA in addition to weight in kilograms, and height (or length) in centimeters.

The IHS-2 Community Questionnaire was designed to collect information that is common to all households in a given area. During the survey a “community” was defined as the village or urban location surrounding the enumeration area selected for inclusion in the sample and which most residents recognise as being their community. The questionnaire was administered to a group

of several knowledgeable residents such as the village headman, headmaster of the local school, agricultural field assistant, religious leaders, local merchants, health workers and long-term knowledgeable residents. Information collected included basic physical and demographic characteristics of the community; access to basic services; economic activities; agriculture; how conditions have changed over the last five years; and prices for 47 common food items, non-food items, and ganyu labor. Box 2 provides an overview of the modules included in the IHS-2 community questionnaire.

¹ Only six food items are included in Module H instead of the 34 food items used in IHS-1 because these are the major staple food items from own production that are consumed in sufficient quantities.

Box 1. Contents of the IHS-2 Household Questionnaire

Section	Description
1 Characteristics and Composition of the Household	This module contains the roster of individuals living in the household, their gender, age, relationship to the household head, where born, how long in this community, and information on the location of parents of every member, including ID's if in the household. For members over 10 it asks activity in the past 7 days, and for those over 12 it asks religion and marital status, and identifies the ID of the spouse if a household member.
2 Education	The education module is asked of all individuals over 4 and collects information on self-reported reading and writing ability, highest class attended and highest qualification achieved, year and age of beginning school. If the individual is presently attending school, information on the type of school, distance, attendance and costs are collected.
3 Health	The health module is administered to all individuals and collects information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • illness or injury in the past 2 weeks • health spending over the past 4 weeks. • hospitalization or stay in a traditional healer's in the last 12 months • self assessment of health compared to last year, any disability, ability to sweep the floor and walk 5 km • chronic illness • experiencing weight loss, fever, cough, diarrhea • for women 12 to 49 years who have given birth in last 24 months: information on pre-natal care, where baby born and who assisted at birth for last-born child.
4 Time Use and Labour	The module is administered to all individuals 5 years or older and is divided in 4 sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hours spent yesterday on household activities, collecting water and collecting firewood. • hours spent in the last week agricultural activities, household business, casual or daily (ganyu) labour, and salaried employment • main employed occupation during the last 12 months • casual (ganyu) labour over the past 12 months.
5 Security and Safety	This module is divided into two parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • administered to all individuals over 9 years: collects information on perceptions of security and crime rate; and whether in the past 12 months the individual was a victim of violence and information on the violence. • Administered to an adult respondent in the household: collects information on whether the household had a break-in to dwelling, theft of livestock, crops or other in the past 12 months, and any behavioural change because of insecurity
6 Housing	The module on housing is administered to the household head. It collects information on the characteristics of the dwelling, household fuel use, availability of electricity, telephone and water, toilet and rubbish facilities, and mosquito net use.

7	Consumption of Selected Food over last 3 days	This module is administered to the most knowledgeable person in the household, and asks about consumption in the past three days of 6 staple foods, from non-purchased sources. This module is included to allow analysts to compare information provided in the food diary in the 1997-98. The six items listed in this module are the ones most commonly reported in the 1997-98 diaries.
8	Consumption of Food over past one week	This module collects information on all food consumed by the household in the past 7 days: in total and then classified as purchased (with price), own-production, or gift and other sources.
9	Non-Food Expenditures - Past 1 week and 1 month	This module collects expenditures on six items over the past week, and 18 items over past month
10	Non-Food Expenditures - Past 3 months	This module collects household expenditure in the past 3 months on clothing (25 items) and 14 other items.
11	Non-Food Expenditures - Past 12 months	This module collects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household expenditure in the past 12 months on 15 items; and • the value of woodpoles, bamboo and grass for thatching that was consumed by the household, and the cost for the portion which was purchased.
12	Durable Goods	This module is administered to the household head and asks about the durable goods owned by the household. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For 19 of the items, the number of items, the average age, and present value if sold are asked. • For the other 16 items only the number of items is asked. If the household does not own an item, the respondent is asked if the HOUSEHOLD has ever owned the item, and when sold.
13	General Agriculture	There are 8 modules on agriculture. This first module asks about land rented out by the household, land left uncultivated, whether the household engaged in tenant farming, and about visits and advice from Agricultural Field Assistants.
14	Rainfed Cultivation	This module asks, by plot, the decision maker, area, crops grown, tenure status, value or lease costs, fertilizer use, seeds, and ganyu labour for plots used in rain-fed cultivation.
15	Rainfed Crop Sales	The module collects information by rainfed crop on the amount harvested in the last cropping season, and, of that harvest, the amount sold, paid to labourers, consumed and stored.
16	Tobacco	This module asks if the HOUSEHOLD has grown tobacco in the past 5 years, tobacco club membership, types of tobacco grown last season. For burley tobacco grown in last season, information is recorded on the area planted, net earnings, and on sales channels.
17	Dry Season (Dimba) Cultivation	This module asks, by plot, the decision maker, area, crops grown, tenure status, value or lease costs, irrigation, fertilizer use, seeds, and ganyu labour for plots used in dry season cultivation.
18	Dry Season Crop Sales	The module collects information by dry season crop on the amount harvested in the last cropping season, and, of that harvest, the amount sold, paid to labourers, consumed and stored.
19	Tree crop Production and sales	This module collects information by tree crop on the number of trees or area planted, the amount harvested, the amount and value sold.

20 Livestock	The module collects information by animal and poultry type: number owned on interview date, and then the numbers sold, eaten, died, lost, given away, purchased, born, or given away in the past 12 months, and the cost of upkeep, and byproducts sold.
21 Household Enterprises	This module collects information on non-agricultural family enterprises or trading business: who owns, manages, location, employees, start-up capital and source, customers, total sales, business costs, and profit or loss in last month.
22 Other Income	This module collects information on household income from interest, pensions, rentals, or other income over the past 12 months.
23 Gifts Received and Given	This module collects information on cash, food, or other in-kind: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • received by the household, or • given by the household, in the past 12 months.
24 Social Safety Nets	This module asks, by social program, if the HOUSEHOLD received aid over the past three years, and if that aid was in 2003, asks the amount and value of the benefit.
25 Credit	This module asks, by persons or institutions providing credit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the HOUSEHOLD member responsible for the loan, • the reason for the loan, • the amount and date borrowed, • if already repaid or when to repay, and • the total amount to be repaid, including interest. If no credit was received in the past 12 months, the HOUSEHOLD head is asked if he tried to borrow, and from whom, or if not, why not.
26 Subjective Assessment of well-being	The head of the HOUSEHOLD is asked about his/her assessment of the family's situation regarding food consumption, housing, clothing, financial level, comparison to 12 months previous, and the expectation for 12 months hence, contentment with life, numbers of changes of clothing, what he/she sleeps on, and what covering used when sleeping.
27 Recent Shocks	This module attempts to determine the impact of shocks on the HOUSEHOLD in the past five years (such as crop disease, theft of livestock, death of family member, etc.). For the three most severe shocks noted, it records the economic impact upon the family.
28 Deaths in the Household	This module records information on family members who have died in the past two years, and asks about assets lost as a result of the death.
29 Child Anthropometry	This module collects the following data for any child in the household of age 6 - 60 months: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age verification • Weight (measured) • Height/length (measured) • If child participates in a nutrition program • If child participates in an under-5 clinic • Presence of oedema (by visual examination).

Box 2. Contents of the IHS-2 Community Questionnaire

Module	Description
A Community Identification	Information on the location of the community and the field staff who collected the information.
B Roster of Informants	List of the individuals who provided information for the questionnaire
C Basic Physical and Demographic Characteristics of the Community	Information on religion, languages, and land use
D Access to Basic Services	<p>Availability of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads • Public transportation • Telephones • Churches • School feeding programs • Health clinic <p>Distance to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearest boma • Nearest urban centre • Nearest government primary school • Nearest government secondary school • Nearest community day secondary school • Nearest location to buy common medicines <p>Presence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily market, • Weekly market, • ADMARC • Post office • Bed nets • HIV/AIDS programs • Commercial bank
E Economic Activities	Information on work done by members of the community, members who leave the community to look for work, presence of a MASAF programme
F Agriculture	Information on households with farms and livestock, irrigation, extension services, credit clubs, farmers cooperatives, and comparison to conditions 5 years ago/
G Changes	Comparison of conditions in the community to five years ago
H Prices	Prices for common food and non-food items.

3.0 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample design for the IHS-2 is different from the sample design in IHS-1. In both surveys, the sample was designed to provide district estimates of welfare indicators. Because a census had been done in 1998 after the IHS-1, it was possible to have an updated sample frame for the sample design used in the IHS-2. The sample for IHS-2 was drawn using a two-stage stratified sampling procedure from a sample frame using the 1998 Population Census Enumeration Areas (EAs). The population covered by the IHS-2 was all individuals living in selected households.

3.1 SAMPLE FRAMEWORK

The sample frame includes all three regions of Malawi: north, centre and south. The IHS-2 stratified the country into rural and urban strata. The urban strata include the four major urban areas: Lilongwe, Blantyre, Mzuzu, and the Municipality of Zomba. All other areas including Bomas² are considered as rural areas. The total sample was 11,280 households (564 EAs x 20 households). Information on sampling errors for consumption from the IHS1 (October 1997 – September 1998) was used to help determine the minimum sample size in each domain.

These domains were further divided into a number of smaller strata based on the administrative system in the country. Each of the twenty-seven districts was considered as a separate sub-stratum of the main rural stratum (for IHS-2, Likoma District was excluded because of difficulty in travel to the island, so only twenty-six administrative districts were considered). Thus the total number of strata in the survey was thirty: twenty-six districts and four urban centers.³

Table 1: Sample frame

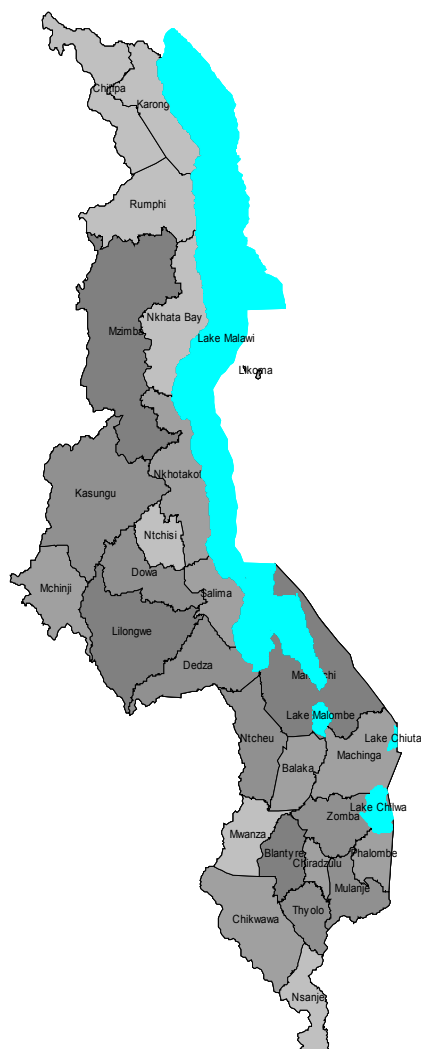
Domain	Region			Malawi
	North	Central	South	
Rural	5	10	11	26
Urban	1	1	2	4
Total	6	11	13	30

Note: North Region includes Chitipa, Karonga, Rumphi, Nkhata Bay, Mzuzu City and Mzimba. Central Region includes Nkhotakota, Salima, Ntchisi, Kasungu, Dowa, Mchinji, Lilonwe, Dedza and Ntcheu. South Region includes Mangochi, Balaka, Machinga, Mwanza, Zomba, Chiradzulu, Blantyre, Thyolo, Mulanje, Phalombe, Chikwawa and Nsanje.

² A boma is a district administrative headquarters.

³ See Table 2 below for a list of districts included.

Population Density Map of Malawi



3.2 SAMPLE SELECTION

The IHS-2 used a two-stage stratified sample selection process.

First Stage;

The primary sampling units (PSU) were the Enumeration areas (EAs). These were selected for each strata on the basis of probability proportional to size (PPS). The household population figures used for the EAs are those from the 1998 Population census.

The number of EAs selected in a stratum is based on the following rules:

0 to 75,000 households	12 EAs
75,000 to 125,000 households	24 EAs

125,000 to 175,000 households	36 EAs
175,000 to 225,000 households	48 EAs

The selection of sample EAs was performed in Excel. All populated EAs in a stratum were listed in a worksheet, with the household population. A random number was then assigned to each EA by use of the RAN() function in Excel to randomly sort the EAs. A column of cumulative household population and a sampling interval was computed. The sampling interval was based on the total stratum household population divided by the number of EAs that were to be selected. EAs were then selected by whether or not multiples of the sampling interval (plus a random start value that was a proportion of the sampling interval) was within the cumulative population range of an EA.

Second stage

The second stage involved randomly selecting 20 households in each EA. Every listed household in an EA had an equal chance of being selected to be enumerated. There is no systematic method imposed on the selection of the sample – it is random. By using random sampling, the likelihood of error in estimating the characteristics of the population as a whole is reduced.

Determination of the sample size was investigated based on the distribution of the household welfare indicator from the IHS-1 poverty analysis. To provide district level estimates of the mean household welfare indicator with a 15% level of tolerable error would require a national sample size of just fewer than 7,000 households. In addition to reduce sampling errors the sample selected an equal number of households from each primary sampling unit (EA). The table below shows a summary of the sample selection for the IHS-2.

Table 2 .Districts Included in the Sample

District	Number of EAs Selected	Number of Selected Households
Malawi	564	11,280
North Region	84	1680
Chitipa	12	240
Karonga	12	240
Nkhata Bay	12	240
Rumphi	12	240
Mzuzu City	12	240
Mzimba	24	480
Central Region	216	4,320
Nkhotakota	12	240
Ntchisi	12	240
Dowa	24	480
Salima	12	240
Lilongwe	48	960
Lilongwe City	24	480
Mchinji	12	240
Dedza	24	480
Ntcheu	24	480
Kasungu	24	480
Southern Region	264	5,280
Mangochi	36	720
Machinga	24	480
Zomba	24	480
Zomba City	12	240
Chiradzulu	12	240
Blantyre	12	240
Blantyre City	24	480
Mwanza	12	240
Thyolo	24	480
Mulanje	24	480
Phalombe	12	240
Chikwawa	24	480
Nsanje	12	240
Balaka	12	240

3.3 PRE-ENUMERATION LISTING

The EAs for the IHS-2 are randomly selected from a listing of all EAs in Malawi. The sample frame consists of 564 EAs; 492 rural EAs and 72 urban EAs. The IHS-2 sample is comprised of 11,280 households drawn from 564 EAs distributed across the country. Of these 9,120 are rural households, and 2,160 are urban households.

Once the sample EAs were located, a household listing exercise of all households in that area was undertaken. The complete household listing was conducted in three phases; the first 188 EAs were listed in January 2004. The second phase of household listing for the next 18 EAs was conducted in June 2004; the last phase of household listing was conducted in October-November 2004. After all the households in the EA were listed, 20 households in each EA were then selected randomly to be included in the survey.

In addition to the 20 selected household, five replacement households were selected. The replacement households were also randomly selected and were used only when the originally selected household could not be included. Enumerators were not permitted to replace households without the approval of the Field Supervisor. Efforts were made to convince reluctant households to participate before replacing that household with another. Table 3 below shows the replacement of households in the entire survey and their reasons for replacement.

TABLE 3 REPLACEMENT OF ORIGINALLY SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Strata	Dwelling found but no HH member could be found	Dwelling found but respondent refused	Dwelling found but appears unoccupied	Dwelling found but not a residential building	Dwelling destroyed	Dwelling not found	Total
Chitipa	0	1	11	0	1	1	14
Karonga	3	0	11	0	0	0	14
Nkhata Bay	5	0	1	0	0	0	6
Rumphi	6	0	2	0	1	2	11
Mzimba/Mzuzu City	9	1	16	1	2	2	32
Kasungu	8	1	5	0	4	1	19
Nkhotakota	8	0	1	0	0	3	12
Ntchisi	1	2	2	0	1	0	6
Dowa	6	2	4	1	1	1	15
Salima	5	0	2	0	1	0	8
Lilongwe/Lilongwe Cit	10	8	27	3	4	7	59
Mchinji	2	0	12	0	2	1	17
Dedza	4	3	12	1	3	1	24
Ntcheu	9	3	11	1	1	0	25
Mangochi	18	7	6	2	5	3	41
Machinga	10	3	9	0	4	1	27
Zomba/Zomba City	18	3	3	1	2	0	27
Chiradzulu	18	0	1	1	0	0	20
Blantyre/Blantyre Cit	10	4	14	1	3	3	35
Mwanza	1	0	3	0	2	0	6
Thyolo	13	0	3	0	0	0	16
Mulanje	2	0	12	0	2	1	17
Phalombe	4	3	1	0	3	0	11
Chikwawa	11	0	4	0	1	0	16
Nsanje	7	0	1	0	0	3	11
Balaka	9	0	6	0	0	0	15
Total	197	41	180	12	43	30	504

4.0 ORGANISATION OF THE SURVEY

4.1 SURVEY MANAGEMENT

The IHS-2 was executed by the National Statistical Office, under the direction of the Commissioner for Statistics and a coordination team of statisticians, the IHS-2 Management Team. The Management Team was responsible for questionnaire design, recruitment of personnel, training of personnel, and implementation of the survey. The management structure was comprised of NSO staff members with defined roles and terms of reference as follows; Survey Coordinator,

Deputy Survey Coordinator, National Task Manager, Field Coordinators, Sampling Statistician, Data Processing Manager, Data Analysts, Procurement Specialist, and Finance Officer.

Consultations were done with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture and the University of Malawi for information on areas of special emphasis in modules of the questionnaire.

Technical assistance was provided from the World Bank.

4.2 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

Field staff for the IHS-2 were selected through a series of exams held throughout the country. Advertisements were placed in the national newspapers advertising posts for Enumerators and Data Entry Clerks. Interested candidates took a test to determine their qualifications. Those who passed the test were invited to the training.

Training of the Enumerators and Data Entry Clerks took place at the Chilema Ecumenical Training Centre from 2 February to 3 March 2004. The first week was for Zone Supervisors (see below) and the remaining 3 weeks were for the Enumerators and Data Entry Clerks. All potential Enumerators and Data Entry Clerks attended all of the training.

Training instructions were given to field staff by statisticians from the IHS-2 Management Team with help from World Bank technical missions. Training on anthropometric measurements and equipment was provided by Josephine Ippe of UNICEF. She provided training on how to do the measuring and general nutrition information.

The training consisted of classroom instruction on the contents of the questionnaire, concepts and definitions, interview techniques and methods, and field practices in performing actual interviews to ensure that Enumerators fully understood the questionnaire.

Most of the training instructions are detailed in the Enumerator's, Field Supervisor's and Zone Supervisor's manuals, which are available (see Appendix 1).

At the end of the three-week training session, trainees were assessed according to tests given during the training process and evaluations by the supervisory personnel. The 15 best candidates were selected to be Field Supervisors, and the 47 next candidates were selected to be Enumerators. In addition 12 of the Data Entry candidates were selected to do centralized data entry in the NSO offices in Zomba. Data Entry Clerks underwent additional training in key entry techniques and CSPro for two weeks in March 2004.

4.3 ORGANISATION OF FIELDWORK

Fieldwork for the IHS-2 started on March 8, 2004 and was administered simultaneously through out the country until March 31, 2005. There were 2 enumeration areas which experienced delays and were completed on April 6, 2005.

Field work was organised and implemented from 8 Zonal Centers, namely; Karonga, Mzuzu, Kasungu, Salima, Lilongwe, Liwonde, Blantyre, and Ngabu. The zones followed the agro-economic zones of the country, and were headquartered in the Agricultural Development Division (ADD) centres.

Within each zone, the area is divided into EAs, which are distributed throughout the entire country. The zones are not equal in size because some of the more rural zones cover more area than the urban zone. Each zone consisted of the following organizational structure;

(a) Zone supervisor

The Zone Supervisor is a permanent NSO employee who was selected to participate in the IHS-2 through a competitive process. Each Zone Supervisor is in charge of the Field Supervisors and Enumerators in their zone. Each Zone Supervisor was equipped with a 4 X 4 vehicle and a driver to facilitate their movement within their areas. The Zone Supervisor was responsible for 1) the review of each completed questionnaire for consistencies; 2) observation of interviews, 3) field checks of questionnaires; 4) verification of dwellings recorded as vacant or closed, 5) visiting non-responding households to encourage cooperation, (6) moving the enumerators from one EA to the next, and (7) ensuring that the Field Supervisors and Enumerators had all the required field materials.

(b) Field Supervisors

Each Field Supervisor was responsible for 2-3 enumerators. The Field Supervisors were responsible for 1) the review of each completed questionnaire for consistency; 2) observation of interviews and conducting re-interviews to ensure quality control, 3) field checks of questionnaires; 4) administration of the community questionnaire, and 5) taking the anthropometric measurements aided by the Enumerators. The Field Supervisors were equipped with motorcycles for use during the anthropometric measurements, supervision and community questionnaires. There were a total of 15 field supervisors in the IHS-2 fieldwork.

(c) Enumerators

During the IHS-2 implementation the Enumerator was resident in the selected EA for a period of one month. The Enumerator would spend the first days in each EA in reviewing the boundaries of the EA, contacting local leaders to tell them about the survey and to ask for their cooperation, and locating the households that were selected to be interviewed. The Field Supervisors assisted in the review of the boundaries of the EA and contacting local leaders. In addition, the Zone and Field Supervisors arranged to meet with local leaders to complete the community questionnaire. The household questionnaire was administered with a single visit to the household by the Enumerator.⁴ If the household had children aged between 6-59 months, a second visit to the household would be arranged for the Field supervisor and the enumerator to conduct an anthropometric measurement.⁵ Each Enumerator completed 20 household interviews each month. At the end of interviewing each EA, the Enumerator was relocated to EA.⁶

4.4 FIELDWORK MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In order to ensure good quality, during the course of the field work, the IHS-2 Management Team led by the national Task Manager, the Field Coordinators and the technical missions from the World Bank visited all zones every month, throughout the year long implementation of the survey, to check data quality, identify problems encountered, and provide general surveillance of the survey progress.

⁴ Multiple visits were sometimes necessary if individual household members were not present.

⁵ Generally, the visit to make the anthropometric measurements was done on a day in which all households with children could be measured at the same time.

During the course of the survey the Management Team would evaluate the problems and send feed back to the field staff in form of revised field notes, highlighting problem areas in the questionnaire and advising how to deal with them. During the first six months of the survey, the field notes were compiled into an updated supplementary manual submitted to all field staff.

4.5 PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED DURING THE SURVEY

During the course of fieldwork there a lot of challenges and problems encountered; some of the major ones were;

1. Delays in disbursement of funds

Application for replenishment of funds was problematic. This led to the project not having adequate funds in many cases to purchase or pay its commitments, such as field staff salaries. In many cases the project had to pay field staff using borrowed funds. The delays also led to delays in household listing, the reprinting of additional questionnaires, and procurement of field materials.

2. Fuel Prices

The actual fuel requirement for the survey operations was over and above the budgeted allocation. In addition, after the survey budget was prepared there were three adjustments in fuel prices. Strain on fuel estimates were increased because of unforeseen additional project activities such as household listing/mapping and the introduction of 15 motorbikes for Field Supervisors. This led to rationing of fuel requirements to the Zone Supervisors, and there were concerns from all the field staff, i.e. Zone Supervisors and Field Supervisors, that their allocations were not adequate.

3. External factors

Month 3 of fieldwork (May 2004) was heavily affected by the country's Presidential and Parliamentary elections held on May 20, 2004. Work was suspended for two weeks for the Presidential Elections. This was in an effort to prevent the field staff being mistaken for political campaigners in the villages.

⁶ All Enumerators were provided with bicycles to move around the EAs.

In addition the electoral process led to some survey vehicles being withdrawn from fieldwork by Malawi Government to serve in the election process. This led to some problems in monitoring and supervising of work by the Zone Supervisors.

Work was again suspended for two weeks at the end of December during Christmas season.

4. Underestimates in the budget

There were a number of expenditures which had not been foreseen during the planning and budgeting process:

- 1) There was no provision for expenditures for 3 phases of household listing.
- 2) There was no provision for the Management Team supervision of the fieldwork, as well as transport/vehicles for management supervision.
- 3) There was no provision for the purchase of the 15 motorcycles used by Field Supervisors. This meant that old motorcycles had to be maintained at a very costly price.

4.6 DATA ENTRY AND DATA MANAGEMENT

(a) Data Entry

Data capturing for the IHS-2 started as soon as the first month of field work was completed in April 2004. Data entry was done concurrently with data collection. The IHS-2 data entry centre was centralised at the NSO headquarters. The data entry room was equipped with 13 desktops for 12 Data Entry Clerks and a Data Editor, under the supervision of a Data Processing Manager. The data entry centre was in the same room as the questionnaire warehouse, which was equipped with 8 large questionnaire racks.

The data entry process followed the following steps. At the end of each month, the questionnaires were delivered to Zomba. Once the questionnaires arrived the Data Editor checked the questionnaires and assigned questionnaire numbers. The Data Editor also kept a registry of the questionnaires, and tracked the flow of questionnaires.

The data were key entered twice by two different data entry clerks in order to verify the data entry process. The CSPro software was used to key enter the data.

The data entry also used the automatic data checks included in CSPro for acceptable values for the variables, and checks between different modules of the questionnaire.

(b) Data Cleaning

The data cleaning process was done in several stages. The first stage was to make sure that the data as key entered reflected what the informants provided. The Data Processing Manager did the error checks for each enumeration area. These were cross examined physically with the questionnaires, and the errors were documented, and an executive decision was made by the Management Team to do the necessary modifications. Finally the data was backed up on CD-ROM and converted to SPSS and STATA as modified version. This stage was performed first in November 2004 through March 2005 using the first six months of data combined. The other months of data were cleaned soon after they had been key entered.

The second stage of cleaning was done during the process of creating the consumption and income aggregates. Values that were missing, or deemed out of range (either too small or too large) were replaced. This process is described in the section on how the aggregates were calculated.

5.0 USING THE DATA

5.1 FILE STRUCTURE

It is **STRONGLY** recommended that the researcher refer to the questionnaires and manuals when using the data. The file structure in the data set directly reflects the modules in the questionnaire. They are arranged in alphabetical order.

The filename includes "sec" to indicate the module or section and the letter of the module from the questionnaire. So, for example, the filename for Module C: Education in the questionnaire is called "sec_c" which represents Section (or module) C.

Furthermore, the questionnaires contain the exact wording of the questions and enumerator instructions. The Enumerator was to read out only the things written in lower case (see Enumerator Manual). Upper case print indicates instructions for the Enumerator. For example, sometimes a list of possible responses was to be read to the respondent, but more often the Enumerator was simply to code the response given. Only by referring to the questionnaire can a researcher determine which the case for any specific question was.

The questionnaire is also useful in interpreting the codes. Most codes, except the industry occupation and codes in the 'other specify' categories used in the IHS-2 are contained in the questionnaire itself. The complete lists of three-digit industry codes and three-digit occupation codes are available as noted in Appendix 5 and Appendix 6. Appendix 4 contains those questions that had changes to the codes during the implementation of the survey. This information is also included in the Supplementary manual.

The most important reason to consult the questionnaire is that extensive use is made of *skip patterns*. This was done to maximize the ease with which the interview could be conducted and to include all questions that applied to a particular household or individual, but exclude those that were not relevant to a particular respondent or household. The researcher must be aware of these skip patterns so that the data are properly interpreted. The skip patterns are, in most cases, clear. If there is no instruction the next question should be asked regardless of the response. An arrow followed by a number in parentheses (» 2) after a particular response indicates which question should be asked if that reply is given. This implies skipping over other questions. An arrow in a rectangle indicates which question to ask next regardless of the response. The skip codes are explained in detail in the Enumerator Manual. Copies of the questionnaires and the manuals are available (see Appendix 1).

Note also that the questionnaires vary substantially in details from IHS-1 to IHS-2 (see Appendix 3). It is important to use the questionnaire corresponding to the data. The household data are available for all modules in data sets that correspond to sections of the questionnaire. A complete list of data sets is provided in codebooks. The data sets are available in SPSS, STATA, and ASCII files. They are distributed in compressed form with the program necessary to decompress them. The SPSS and STATA files contain variable labels for most of the variables.

5.2 HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION VARIABLES

The key household identification information is found on the cover page of each questionnaire. This includes information on date of interview, district, traditional authority (TA), EA, household ID, and dwelling number as well as the name of the Enumerator and Supervisors who collected the data.

In addition to this information when the questionnaire arrived at the NSO headquarters each was assigned a unique sequential number the Questionnaire number ‘QUESTNUM’. The variable CASE_ID was created which combines the information on district, TA, EA and dwelling number. It is unique to each household and can be used to identify each household and to link the various files together.

Rural-urban definition. The survey defines urban as being the four cities of Blantyre, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and the municipality of Zomba. These cities fall within a district, but do not necessarily constitute the entire district. They are identified as urban by Wards, which are the same as TAs in rural areas. So we need to filter the urban Wards from the rural TAs in these districts. Although we have small towns in districts like Liwonde, Karonga, Kasungu, Mangochi etc. These are still treated as rural Malawi.

In terms of numbering, urban Wards can be identified as a 2 digit number from 31 and above, while rural TAs are numbers from 01-29. These codes are found in the variable TA. For example for Zomba district (303), rural TAs are the 2 digit TAs from 01-29, ie TA Mlumbe (06,) and urban wards are the TAs numbered from 31 and over, ie Mtiya Ward (32) and Chikamveka Ward (34)

30306069	Zomba	TA	Mlumbe
30306113	Zomba	TA	Mlumbe
30332002	Zomba	City	Mtiya Ward
30334003	Zomba	City	Chikamveka Ward

The variable RESIDE codifies households as urban or rural.

5.3 LINKING DIFFERENT MODULES OF THE DATA

When linking the various modules of the IHS-2 data households can be linked by the CASE_ID variable.

When linking information about individuals within the household, use CASE_ID and MEMID.

5.4 DATA QUALITY

In general, data quality are good. Quality control was ensured through a number of procedures;

1) The continual monthly monitoring of fieldwork by field staff. After the first few months of data collection, there was an extensive review of the quality of the data and feedback was provided in the form of notes and reviews of the Enumerator's Manual to remind staff on coding and inconsistency errors. The first month of field work was a learning period, the error margins declined starting in the second month. The consumption module was especially prone to systematic errors especially in the "other unit" of measurement.

2) In addition to field monitoring, as a way of ensuring good quality a performance based incentive system in form of a cash reward was introduced on a quarterly basis. This gave a reward of MK15,000 to the 15 best Enumerators with clean work and the fewest errors in the questionnaires, the 5 best Field Supervisors whose Enumerators were producing good work, and MK 20,000 to the 4 best Zone Supervisors. This led to great improvement in data quality as the winners were selected on the basis of their actual collected data.

5.5 WEIGHTING FACTORS

In order to analyse the data and produce accurate representativeness of the population, the sample variables must be weighted to the entire population. Household weights are provided in each file as HHWGHT. The weights are calculated for each PSU using the following formula:

$HHWGHT_{\text{District X}} = (\text{Population of households in 2004 in District X}) \div (\text{Number of selected households in sample}_{\text{District X}})^7$

Table 4 IHS2 Weighting Factors by Strata

District Code	District	HH Population Projection 2004	EAs	IHS-2 Sample HHs	HH Expansion Factor
101	Chitipa	31,006	12	240	129.2
102	Karonga	47,147	12	240	196.4
103	Nkhata Bay	38,062	12	240	158.6
104	Rumphi	28,849	12	240	120.2
105	Mzimba	108,046	24	480	225.1
105	Mzuzu City	27,144	12	240	113.1
201	Kasungu	118,607	24	480	247.1
202	Nkhotakota	60,007	12	240	250.0
203	Ntchisi	44,537	12	240	185.6
204	Dowa	103,239	24	480	215.1
205	Salima	72,787	12	240	303.3
206	Lilongwe	251,640	48	960	262.1
206	Lilongwe City	141,389	24	480	294.6
207	Mchinji	86,092	12	240	358.7
208	Dedza	135,849	24	480	283.0
209	Ntcheu	101,707	24	480	211.9
301	Mangochi	176,345	36	720	244.9
302	Machinga	101,839	24	480	212.2
303	Zomba	139,810	24	480	291.3
303	Zomba Urban	21,719	12	240	90.5
304	Chiradzulu	67,912	12	240	283.0
305	Blantyre	85,110	12	240	354.6
305	Blantyre City	163,393	24	480	340.4
306	Mwanza	37,941	12	240	158.1
307	Thyolo	131,835	24	480	274.7
308	Mulanje	122,974	24	480	256.2
309	Phalombe	71,573	12	240	298.2
310	Chikwawa	94,237	24	480	196.3
311	Nsanje	49,817	12	240	207.6
312	Balaka	70,732	12	240	294.7
	TOTAL	2,731,346	564	11,280	242.1

⁷ The household projections for 2004 were obtained from the Malawi Population projections for 1999-2010. These were calculated from the 1998 by using the average household size divided into the 2004 population.

6.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. How to Obtain the Data

The data from the 2004-2005 Malawi Integrated Household Survey are the property of the government of Malawi. To obtain copies of the data, contact:

Commissioner Charles Machinjili
Malawi Government
National Statistical Office
P.O. Box 333
Zomba, Malawi

<http://www.nso.malawi.net>

e-mail: enquiries@statistics.gov.mw

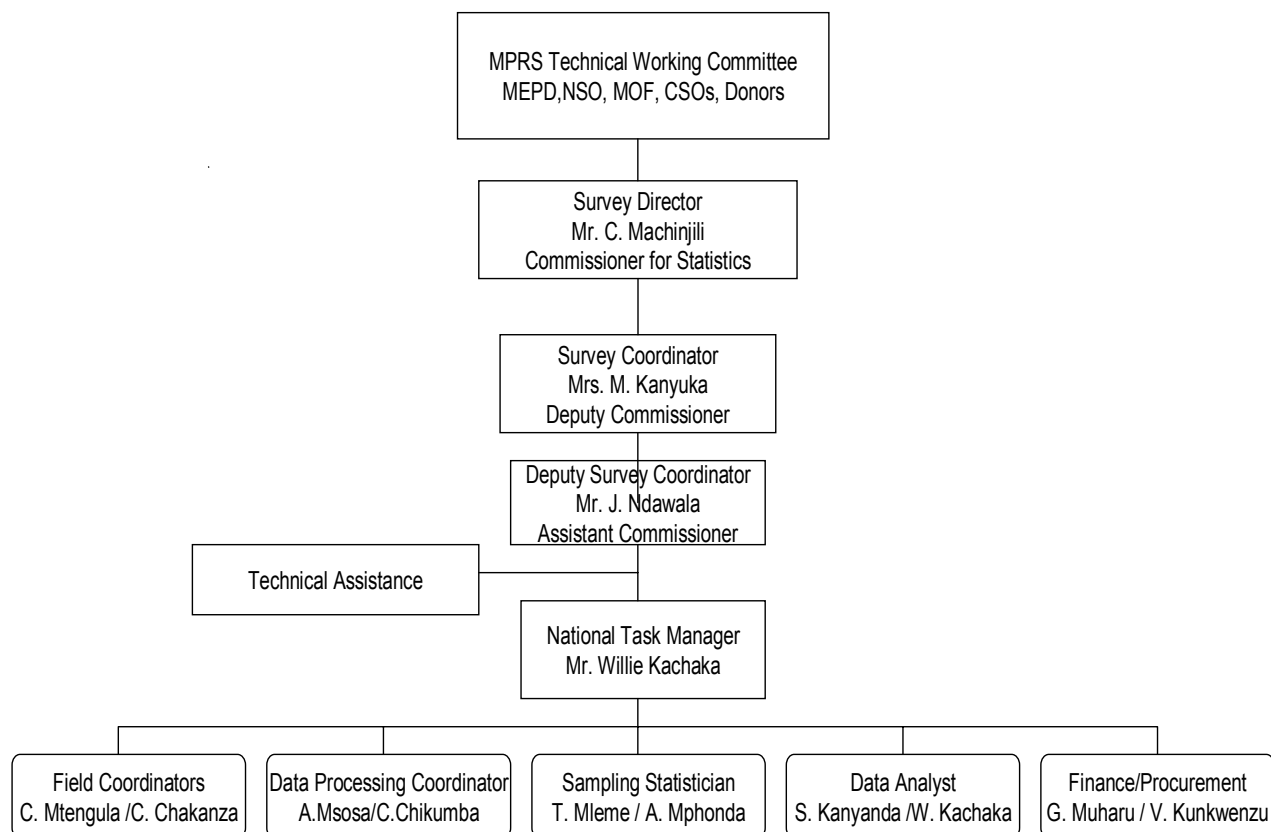
Copies of the documentation for the survey can be downloaded from the World Bank web site:

<http://www.worldbank.org/lsm/lsmshome.html>

The documentation that is available includes:

Household Questionnaire
Community Questionnaire
Enumerator Manual
Supplemental Enumerator Manual
Field Supervisor Manual
Zone Supervisor Manual
Basic Information Document
Note on Expenditure Aggregate
Note on Construction of the Poverty

APPENDIX 2: IHS-2 SURVEY ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



MEMBERS OF THE WORLD BANK TECHNICAL TEAM

Mr. Antonio Nucifora,
Ms. Kathleen Beegle
Ms. Diane Steele
Mr. Gero Carleto

FIELDSTAFF								
Zone No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Centre	Karonga	Muzu	Kasungu	Salima	Lilongwe	Liwonde	Blantyre	Ngabu
Zone Supervisor	E Makuwa	G Chikafa	A Josiah	E Mawere	E Kade (Ms)	A Sakila	B Kasila (Ms)	K Kadigwe
Field Supervisors	S Makasya	C Mandavire	S Chidari	C Chikhandwe (Ms)	M Mulid	W Navanga	S Munga	C Janbo
			E Mpatwa	A Banda	K Magombo	C Kazembe	P Kapari	
						I Chilqa	F Mbalume	
Enumerators	L Makuwa	P Ngambi	J Basi	Y Mkhumbo	A Thupi	K Nyale	Z Matala	M Kabona
	C Mairco	E Banda	T China	E Kusangombe	W Kamwenta	M Khoma	D Paund	E Mlipa
	P Nyirenda	V Thde	M Nyasulu	E Kamuzuma	M Mambati	M Kasuku (Ms)	T Prakerisa	T Chimpanzi
		K Njika	P Chintergo	E Kalyo	B Gmari	P Lerford	K Magombo	L Kaitano
			G Sadyalunda	F Munga	M Moma (Ms)	F Manzi	P Nantelika	
				K Fund	A Ngalande	F Pangari	J Mungama (Ms)	
					B Mkwikwi (Ms)	F Sakila	M Kadko	
						R Chidhi	M Mwanonga (Ms)	
						R Nthamwe	J Phiri (Ms)	
Drivers	A Gondwe	A Mabwe	A Chivaya	N Luwanda	E Chikuri	T Kacheja	L Mzinte	D Nantelape
DATAENTRY STAFF								
Data Editor	S Nazombe							
Data Clerks	A Chilqa (Ms) F Mupula R Nyirenda I Luwe F Gbede (Ms) A Kumbasi C Banda (Ms) S Pakundkara S Salimari (Ms)							

APPENDIX 3. Comparison of the IHS-2 and IHS-1 Household Questionnaires

Questionnaire Section	2004-2005 IHS-2	1997-1998 IHS-1
Household Roster	List of all household residents, relationship to head, sex, age in years and months, birthdate, number of months away during last 12, identification of household members, place of birth, father's identity, mother's identity, reason to move to current location, main activity in last 7 days, religion, marital status, spouse identity	List of household members, sex, relationship to head, age in years and months, birthplace, marital status, activity status
Education	Literacy, ever attend school, highest grade and education qualification, age when started school, reasons for not continuing education, current school attendance, transportation to school, hours in class, hours doing homework, days of school in session during last 2 weeks, temporary withdrawals, education expenditures in last 12 months	Attendance in school in last 12 months, class within last 12 months, type of school, reasons for not attending school, distance to school, time to reach school, mode of transport to school, ever attended school, highest class completed literacy
Health	Illness/injury in last 2 weeks, diagnosis, action taken, stop normal activities, amount spent in last 4 weeks for all illness/injury, hospitalization during last 12 months, health compared to last year, physical/mental handicap, activities of daily living, chronic illness, symptoms of AIDS, birth in last 24 months	Illness/injury last 2 weeks, medical consultation in last 2 weeks, reason for consultation, who consulted
Time Use & Labour	Hours yesterday in domestic chores, hours in last 7 days on household agricultural activities, hours in last 7 days on non-agricultural household business, hours in last 7 days on casual labour, hours in last 7 days wage work, reason for no work in last 7 days, look for work, employment for wage in last 12 months, occupation, industry, employer, length of time worked, days per month worked, hours per day worked, payment for wages, allowances or gratuities, casual labour in last 12 months, average daily wage for casual labour	Main occupation in last 12 months, industry, weeks worked during last 12 months, hours worked per week, employer, secondary occupation in last 12 months, industry, weeks worked, hours worked per week, employer, number of weeks without work over last 12 months, number of weeks looking for work, reason did not look for work, type of work looked for, hours in domestic chores in last 7 days
Security and Safety	Safety during the day, safety at night, level of crime in last year, victim of crime, type of crime, report crime to police, theft from household, behavior changes to deal with crime	

Housing	Ownership of dwelling, value of dwelling, estimated rent, age of dwelling, building materials of walls, roof, floor, number of rooms, lighting fuel, cooking fuel, use of firewood, acquisition of firewood, electricity, telephone (landline and cell), drinking water, toilet facility, rubbish disposal, use of bed nets	Ownership of dwelling, drinking water, cooking fuel, lighting fuel, distance to produce market, distance to grocery, distance to homecraft centre, distance to health center, distance to bus stage
Consumption of food over past 3 days	Consumption of ufa mgaiwa, ufa refined, cassava flour, groundnut, nkhwani, and poultry over last 3 days	Consumption of 34 products in last 3 days, estimated value by product, source of consumed food
Consumption of food over past one week	Consumption of 115 individual food items, purchases, own-production and received as gifts	
Non-food expenditures: past one week and month	Expenditures on non-food items for the past week and past month	Expenditures on non-food items for the past month
Non-food expenditures: past three months	Expenditures on non-food items for the past three months	Expenditures on non-food items for the past three months
Non-food expenditures: past 12 months	Expenditures on non-food items for the past 12 months	Expenditures on non-food items for the past 12 months
Durable goods	Presence of 36 durable goods in the household, age of item, value of item, ownership during last 5 years	Presence of 22 durable goods in the households, date acquired, how acquired, estimated current value
Agriculture: General	Engage in agriculture in last cropping season, rent out land to others, rental payments received, uncultivated land, tobacco tenant farming, interactions with local Field Assistant	
Agriculture: Rainfed cultivation	Number of plots, area of plots, soil in plots, crops grown on plots, acquisition of plots, value of plots, fertilizers used, purchase of seeds, use of ganyu labour	
Agriculture: Rainfed crop sales	Crops grown, amount harvested, amount sold, value of sales, buyer, amount given to laborers, amount consumed by household, amount stored by household	
Agriculture: Tobacco	Membership in tobacco club, benefits of tobacco club, number of seasons growing tobacco, burley tobacco, fertilizer for burley tobacco, amount of burley tobacco harvested, grading of burley tobacco, baling of burley tobacco, earnings from burley tobacco, storage of burley tobacco, buyers of burley tobacco	
Agriculture: Dry season (dimba) cultivation	Number of plots, area of plots, soil in plots, crops grown on plots, acquisition of plots, value of plots, irrigation used, fertilizers used, purchase of seeds, use of ganyu labour	

Agriculture: Dry Season (dimba) crop sales	Crops grown, amount harvested, amount sold, value of sales, buyer, amount given to laborers, amount consumed by household, amount stored by household	
Agriculture: Tree crop production and sales	Tree crops grown, number of trees, amount harvested, value of harvest, buyer, amount lost to rotting	
Agriculture: Livestock & livestock sales	Type of livestock, number owned at present, value of livestock at present, number sold in last 12 months, amount received from sales, number eaten in last 12 months, number died in last 12 months, number lost or stolen in last 12 months, number given away in last 12 months, number purchased in last 12 months, amount paid for purchases, number born in last 12 months, number received as gifts in last 12 months, amount spent on upkeep, selling of byproducts, amount earned from sales of byproducts	Income from sale of livestock, income from sale of byproducts, ownership of livestock, number owned by type, estimated current value of livestock
Agricultural crop production		Quantity harvested, quantity sold, value of sales, value of sales of non-food cash crops, value of inputs
Cultivated land		Amount of freehold land, amount of leasehold land, amount of customary land, estimated current value of land
Household Enterprises	Type of enterprise, ownership of enterprise, manager of enterprise, number of months in operation during last year, location of enterprise, number of years in operation, registration with government, number of household members working for enterprise, number of employees, hours per week worked, source of start-up capital, buyer of services, total sales for last month, business costs for last month, profits earned or losses	Income from non-farming business in last month, input costs for main non-farming business, sales from secondary non-farming business, input costs from secondary non-farming business
Other Income	Income from saving interest, income from pension, income from rental of non-agricultural property, other income	Income from rent of land or house, interest received, other income, in-kind income
Gifts Received and Gifts Given by Household	Gifts received in last 12 months, cash received, food received, in-kind received, gifts given in last 12 months, cash given, food given, in-kind given	Money sent to urban areas, money sent to rural areas, money sent abroad, money received from urban areas, money received from rural areas, money received from abroad
Social Safety Nets	Benefits received from specified programs, amount received in benefits	

Credit	Source of borrowing, household member who borrowed, reason for loan, amount borrowed, when loan was received, when loan will be repaid, total amount to be repaid, turned down for credit, reasons for not attempting to get credit	
Subjective Assessment of Well-being	Food consumption, housing, clothing, health care, status compared to neighbors, status compared to last year, minimum income necessary to make ends meet, overall satisfaction with life, number of changes of clothing, presence of sleeping gear	
Recent Shocks to Household Welfare	Shocks experienced in the last 5 years, result of shock, reaction to shock	
Anthropometrics	Height and weight for all children 6-60 months	Height and weight for all children 6-60 months
Deaths in Household	Deaths during last 2 years, sex, age at death, work done by deceased, illness that caused death, length of time with illness before death, loss of land due to death	Deaths during last 12 months, age at death, sex
Fertility		Ever pregnant, ever gave birth, number of children born alive, total number of children, children born in last 12 months
Migration		Always live in current location, length of time in current location, location moved from, reason for moving to current location
Expenditure Diary		Record every cash payment and cash gift received for 28 days

APPENDIX 4. CODES NOT INCLUDED IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

As the survey progressed, additional codes were added to some of the questions. In addition, new methods of collecting information were introduced. Be sure to read the “Supplementary Manual to Accompany the Original Manuals” for additional information.

MODULE B.

Question B11 Why was individual not interviewed?

ON SHORT ABSENCE (<2 WEEKS)	1
ON LONG ABSENCE (>2 WEEKS).....	2
AT BOARDING SCHOOL OR OTHER INSTITUTION.....	3
PRESENT, BUT UNWILLING TO BE INTERVIEWED.....	4
OTHER (SPEC)	5
TOO OLD/YOUNG.....	6
SICK.....	7

Question B19 why did you move here?

PARENTS MOVED	1
TO LIVE WITH RELATIVES	2
SCHOOLING.....	3
MARRIAGE	4
FAMILY QUARREL.....	5
DIVORCE.....	6
RETURN FROM WORK ELSEWHERE.....	7
JOB TRANSFER	8
LOOK FOR WORK.....	9
START NEW JOB OR BUSINESS.....	10
LOOKING FOR LAND TO FARM	11
TO RECOVER FROM ILLNESS.....	12
OTHER (SPEC.)	13
WAR/REFUGEE	14
DEATH OF SPOUSE	15
DEATH OF PARENTS	16

Question B22 What religion, if any, do you practice?

NONE	1
TRADITIONAL	2
ISLAM.....	3
CATHOLIC.....	4
CCAP	5
ANGLICAN.....	6
SEVENTH DAY.....	7
PENTECOSTAL/ REVIVALIST	8
OTHER CHRISTIAN	9
OTHER RELIGION.....	10
LAST CHURCH	11

MODULE D

Question D37 Where did you deliver your last child born in the last 24 months?

HOSPITAL/MATERNITY	1
CLINIC	2
AT HOME	3
OTHER	4
TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT CLINIC	5

Question D38 Who delivered the child?

DOCTOR OR CLINICAL OFFICER.....	1
NURSE	2
MIDWIFE	3
TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	4
FRIEND OR RELATIVE	5
SELF	6
OTHER	7
HEALTH SURVEYOR'S ASSISTANT	8

MODULE E

Question E15 What is the main reason you did not work this activity during the last seven days?

ON LEAVE	1
ILL.	2
BUSINESS CLOSED TEMPORARILY	3
NOT FARMING SEASON	4
OTHER (specify)	5
TIME TO CARE FOR SICK	6
ATTEND FUNERAL	7

Question E21 Is your main employer for your main occupation in the last 12 months...

A PRIVATE COMPANY	1
A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL	2
GOVERNMENT	3
A STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISE (PARASTATAL).....	4
MASAF OR OTHER PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM.....	5
OTHER (specify)	6
CHURCH	7
NGO	8

APPENDIX 5: OCCUPATION CODES

Professional, technical, and related workers

- 01 Physical scientists and related technicians
- 02 Architects
- 03 Engineers and related technicians
- 04 Aircraft and ships' officers
- 05 Life scientists and related technicians
- 06 Medical, dental, and related workers
- 07 Veterinary related workers
- 08 Statisticians, mathematicians, and related technicians
- 09 Economists
- 11 Accountants
- 12 Jurists, legal professionals
- 13 Teachers
- 14 Workers in religion
- 15 Authors, journalists and related writers
- 16 Sculptors, painters, photographers, and related creative artists
- 17 Composers and performing artists
- 18 Athletes, sportsmen, and related workers
- 19 Professional, technical, and related workers not elsewhere classified

Administrative and managerial workers

- 20 Legislative officials and government administrators
- 21 Managers

Clerical and related workers

- 30 Clerical supervisors
- 31 Government executive officials
- 32 Typists, secretaries
- 33 Bookkeepers, cashiers and related workers
- 34 Computer operators
- 35 Transport and communications supervisors
- 36 Transport conductors
- 37 Mail distribution clerks
- 38 Telephone and telegraph operators
- 39 Clerical related workers not elsewhere classified
- Sales workers
- 40 Managers (wholesale and retail trade)
- 41 Working proprietors (wholesale and retail trade)
- 42 Sales supervisors and buyers
- 43 Technical sales agents and manufacturers' agents
- 44 Insurance, real estate, securities and business services sales agents
- 45 Sales agents, shop assistants, and related workers
- 49 Sales workers not elsewhere classified

Service workers

- 50 Managers (food and lodging services)
- 51 Working proprietors (food and lodging services)
- 52 Housekeeping and related service supervisors
- 53 Cooks, waiters, bartenders, and related workers
- 54 Maids and related housekeeping service workers not elsewhere classified
- 55 Building caretakers, cleaners, and related workers
- 56 Launderers, drycleaners and pressers
- 57 Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers
- 58 Security, protective service workers
- 59 Service workers not elsewhere classified

Agriculture, animal husbandry, and forestry workers, fishermen, and hunters

- 60 Farm managers and supervisors
- 61 Farmers
- 62 Agriculture and animal husbandry workers
- 63 Forestry workers
- 64 Fishermen, hunters and related workers

Production and related workers, transport equipment operators, and labourers

- 70 Production supervisors and general supervisors
- 71 Miners, quarrymen, well drillers and related workers
- 72 Metal processors
- 73 Wood preparation workers
- 74 Chemical processors and related workers
- 75 Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers, and related workers
- 76 Tanners, leather workers
- 77 Food and beverage processors
- 78 Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers
- 79 Tailors, dressmakers, sewers, upholsterers, and related workers
- 80 Shoemakers and leather goods makers
- 81 Cabinetmakers and related woodworkers
- 82 Stone cutters and carvers
- 83 Blacksmiths, toolmakers and machine tool operators
- 84 Machinery workers, machine assemblers, and precision instrument makers (except electrical)
- 85 Electrical workers and related electrical and electronics workers
- 86 Broadcasting station and sound equipment operators and cinema projectionists
- 87 Plumbers, welders, sheet metal and structural metal preparers and erectors
- 88 Jewelers and precious metal workers
- 89 Glass formers, potters and related workers
- 90 Rubber and plastics product makers
- 91 Paper and paper board products makers
- 92 Printers and related workers
- 93 Painters
- 94 Production and related workers not elsewhere classified
- 95 Bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers
- 96 Stationary engine and related equipment operators
- 97 Material handling and related equipment operators, dockers and freight handlers
- 98 Transport equipment operators

99 Labourers not elsewhere classified

APPENDIX 6 INDUSTRY CODES

Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing

- 111 Farming
- 112 Animal production
- 113 Forestry, logging
- 114 Fishing
- 115 Hunting & trapping

Mining & Quarrying

- 211 Stone quarrying
- 220 Other mining

Manufacturing

- 311 Butcher, meat processor
- 312 Dairy products
- 313 Fruit & vegetable processing
- 314 Fish processing and preservation
- 315 Grain milling
- 316 Baking
- 317 Other food processing and preservation
- 321 Distilling
- 322 Beer brewing
- 323 Soft drink manufacture
- 331 Tobacco processing
- 332 Textile manufacture
- 333 Cord/rope manufacture
- 334 Clothing manufacture
- 335 Leather goods manufacture
- 336 Footwear manufacture
- 337 Saw milling, timber manufacture
- 338 Handicraft manufacture
- 339 Furniture manufacture
- 340 Printing, publishing
- 341 Chemical manufacture - agrochemicals, drugs, etc.
- 342 Soaps/cosmetics manufacture
- 343 Rubber or plastic product manufacture
- 344 Brick manufacture
- 345 Concrete product manufacture
- 346 Fabricated and structural metal manufacture
- 347 Other manufacture

Electricity, Water, & Other Utilities

- 411 Electricity supply
- 412 Water supply
- 413 Sanitary services - sewage, rubbish
- 414 Other utility provision

Construction

- 511 Building - residential, non-residential
- 512 Civil engineering - roads, bridges, etc.
- 513 Other construction

Wholesale & Retail Marketing

- 611 Wholesale fuel
- 612 Wholesale agricultural produce
- 613 Wholesale other
- 621 Motor vehicles & parts retail
- 622 Furniture and home furnishings retail
- 623 Electronics and appliance retail
- 624 Building material dealers
- 625 Food and beverage retail
- 626 Health, personal care, pharmacy
- 627 Filling station (fuel)
- 628 Clothing retail
- 629 Shoe retail
- 630 Office supplies and stationery retail
- 631 Used merchandise retail
- 632 Other retail
- 641 Bar & restaurant
- 642 Hotel, rest house
- 643 Street food sales

Transport & Communication

- 711 Rail transport
- 712 Urban bus/minibus transport
- 713 Inter-urban and rural bus/minibus transport
- 714 Taxi operation
- 715 Freight by road
- 716 Motor vehicle rental
- 717 Inland water transportation
- 718 Air transportation
- 719 Other transportation
- 721 Packing, forwarding, delivery services
- 722 Storage, warehousing
- 731 Communications

Finance & Business

- 811 Banks
- 812 Saving banks, lending institutions
- 813 Insurance
- 814 Real estate
- 815 Legal services
- 816 Accounting services
- 817 Engineer, architect

- 818 Advertising services
- 819 Other business services

Social & Community Services

- 911 Administrator
- 912 Elementary and secondary schools
- 913 Colleges, universities, and professional schools
- 914 Business schools, computer, and management training
- 915 Technical and trade schools
- 916 Other schools and instruction
- 917 Outpatient health care services, e.g., doctors & dentist offices
- 918 Medical and diagnostic laboratories
- 919 General medical and surgical hospitals
- 920 Research, scientific institution
- 921 Animal care, veterinary
- 922 Other professional, scientific, and technical services
- 931 Welfare institution
- 932 Business association
- 933 Religious organization
- 934 Political organization
- 935 Other civic organization
- 941 Radio/TV broadcasting
- 942 Artist
- 943 Library/museum
- 944 Amusement club
- 951 Electrical repair
- 952 Motor vehicle repair
- 953 Bicycle repair
- 954 Electronic equipment repair and maintenance
- 955 Machinery repair and maintenance
- 956 Watch, clock repair
- 957 Personal and household goods repair and maintenance
- 958 Laundry
- 959 Domestic servant, private household
- 960 Security services, guard
- 961 Barber & beauty salon
- 962 Photographic studio
- 963 Funeral services
- 964 Other personal services
- 971 General government
- 972 Justice, police activities

APPENDIX 7. SCHOOL CALENDAR

First Term: Jan-March

April – 1st Term Holiday

Second Term: May-July

August – 2nd Term Holiday

Third Term: Sept-November

December – 3rd Term/End of academic year Holiday

APPENDIX 8. PRICE INDICES DURING THE SURVEY

MALAWI CONSUMER PRICE INDICES 2004-2005									(2000=100)	
		Food	Beverages & tobacco	Clothing & footwear	Housing	Household operation	Transport	Misc- ellaneous	All items	Inflation rate
<i>Weight</i>										
<i>National</i>		58.1	5.9	8.5	12.1	4.1	5.1	6.2	100	
	2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2001	117.6	131.0	130.5	132.9	129.3	129.5	122.1	122.7	22.7
	2002	136.4	136.7	152.7	156.6	143.8	143.9	134.4	140.8	14.8
	2003	143.6	165.8	166.8	180.0	172.9	172.1	148.3	154.3	9.6
	2004	154.4	196.5	179.5	211.7	218.3	202.8	169.1	172.0	11.5
	2004									
	Jan	158.9	187.3	174.8	197.9	202.6	194.2	159.6	170.3	10.1
	Feb	165.1	187.9	175.7	204.3	209.2	195.7	163.8	175.4	10.2
	Mar	163.2	189.0	176.1	207.5	209.9	198.6	164.2	175.0	10.7
	Apr	157.6	189.1	176.1	207.0	210.5	198.6	164.6	171.7	11.1
	May	151.2	191.3	176.4	209.2	214.4	199.6	168.4	168.9	11.3
	June	141.1	192.5	177.5	209.6	217.2	199.7	169.4	163.4	11.6
	Jul	138.6	197.3	178.0	212.1	222.0	203.6	170.1	163.0	11.4
	Aug	139.1	199.2	178.7	213.7	223.4	204.2	172.5	163.9	11.3
	Sep	152.5	202.1	183.8	216.4	226.0	205.5	173.3	172.9	10.9
	Oct	154.7	202.5	184.8	219.1	227.3	207.5	174.3	174.8	12.2
	Nov	162.2	208.2	185.6	220.9	228.3	210.7	174.3	180.0	12.8
	Dec	168.4	211.2	186.3	222.7	228.7	215.2	175.3	184.3	13.7
	2005									
	Jan	183.5	222.3	186.8	224.4	231.1	216.5	175.7	194.1	14.0
	Feb	190.7	225.2	190.0	226.2	253.6	220.8	179.3	200.4	14.2
	Mar	191.1	226.7	190.4	227.9	255.0	220.8	179.5	201.0	14.9
	Apr	185.7	227.0	190.5	228.1	255.3	220.8	180.6	198.0	15.3
	May	179.3	233.3	190.8	229.0	258.0	221.4	181.3	195.0	15.5
	June	168.7	235.8	190.9	229.7	259.6	224.0	181.6	189.3	15.9