



A household data collection system with a continuous multipurpose survey (INCAF)

Report from a third short term mission to the National Statistical
Institute of Mozambique, Maputo Mozambique

21-25 October and 11-15 November 2013

within the frame work of the
**AGREEMENT ON CONSULTING ON
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING,
ECONOMIC STATISTICS AND RELATED AREAS**

between

INE and Scanstat

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INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA

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Resumo em Português

O INE iniciou o INCAF no dia 1 de Julho de 2012, depois de ter realizado um inquérito piloto bem-sucedido. No entanto devido ao atraso do apoio dos doadores, o último trimestre teve de ser cancelado. Além disso, o terceiro trimestre foi afectado por uma qualidade baixa da informação, porque a supervisão do trabalho de campo não foi efectuada devido a constrangimentos financeiros.

O INCAF foi entretanto avaliado por uma equipa italiana independente.

Algumas das conclusões / recomendações da avaliação efectuada são adequadas, nomeadamente:

- Menos estatísticas do turismo e mais do sector informal
- Simplicidade deve ser uma regra de ouro
- Painel com rotação tem vantagens e foi planificada a rotação para ser introduzida no terceiro ano
- O Primeiro trimestre deve ser utilizado para avaliar a qualidade
- Uso de sub-amostras para diferentes módulos rotativos
- Escolha de uma nova amostra para o INCAF / IOF
- Uma lista realista de recursos
- A limpeza de dados não segue procedimentos padrão
- A implementação do projecto deve ser feita de forma adequada
- Melhoria da capacidade no INE
- Utilizar métodos mais sofisticados de análise
- Criar arquivos de dados bem estruturados para análise
- Metadados são necessários
- Estender os dados à política

Duas conclusões / recomendações são questionáveis :

- Uma série de problemas inter-relacionados tem causado resultados empíricos fracos: Além do financiamento de doadores que se atrasou o problema inesperado com o programa CSPRO afectou os resultados.
- São necessárias mais unidades amostrais em áreas rurais em INCAF/IOF: Não é necessário, porque a amostragem no tempo é aumentada em comparação com o IOF anterior.

Muitas das conclusões / recomendações baseiam-se em mal-entendidos ou suposições erradas:

- Complexidade com tópicos multiusos / Eficiência reduzida para cada tema específico: não mais do que o IOF anterior e outras pesquisas, como MICS.
- Inquéritos longitudinais são mais difíceis: Sim, em geral, mas INCAF é de apenas quatro trimestres e com uma alta taxa de resposta.
- Difícil de separar a paragem do financiamento de problemas de design: Não há evidências de problemas de design, mas havia falta de financiamento, o problema CSPRO e as problemas normais de um projecto novo . .

- Necessidade de mais tempo para a preparação: Um inquérito contínuo pode ser modificado a qualquer momento e o primeiro período pode ser visto como um piloto.
- Acompanhamento fraco de famílias amostradas / Participação mais baixa em áreas urbanas do que nas áreas rurais: Relacionado com o problema de CSPro. Uma não-resposta superior em áreas urbanas é universal.
- Totalmente novo na África: Nem relevante, nem verdade.
- Perguntas relativas ao trabalho infantil a cada trimestre são questionáveis: Isto pode variar de acordo com estação, então o ano inteiro é preferível.
- Subestimação do trabalho infantil devido à fadiga de resposta e subnotificação de crianças: As perguntas não conhecidos por agregado familiar, quando questionado sobre os membros.
- O tamanho da amostra não se baseia em princípios estatísticos e cálculos: É baseado em inquéritos anteriores, considerações económicas e logísticas e inclui o aspecto da amostra por painel ao longo do tempo.
- O método da substituição das famílias no primeiro trimestre não está claro: Procedimento normal quando a amostragem se basei nos alojamentos.
- Não havia imputação dos dados em falta: Os dados de consumo normalmente não são imputados.
- Contractar um consultor para treinar como construir um sistema de TI: Os problemas com CSPro dependiam de um consultor contratado.

A questão da soma total (lump-sum) deve ser incluído também no INCAF/IOF e desenvolvido, para que os dados de montante fixo e do diário possam ser ligados no futuro e para que seja possível utilizar 8 semanas de consumo diário para cada agregado familiar, 7 dias antes da primeira visita e 7 dias diário manter.

Melhorias no questionário estão demonstradas.

As experiências dos primeiros trimestres de INCAF sugere que MS Access pode ser uma alternativa melhor para a captura e armazenamento de dados. O IOF anterior tem uma estrutura adequada de um banco de dados MS Access.

Devido ao atraso no financiamento dos doadores para os últimos trimestres e aos problemas com o CSPro nem todos os dados programados terão significado para publicar, particularmente dados de consumo que só possuem dados robustos do primeiro trimestre.

Futuramente a difusão deve deixar o conceito de relatórios de pesquisa e não divulgar todo o tipo de dados trimestrais só porque eles estão disponíveis. A divulgação trimestral deve ser limitada a alguns indicadores com qualidade para serem publicados ao longo dos trimestres, principalmente informações sobre o mercado de trabalho. Os dados de consumo pode ser dados para as contas nacionais, para utilizar nas contas trimestrais. Um índice de bem-estar também pode ser publicado trimestralmente, provavelmente com base na quota entre o montante fixo (lump-sum) e de bens semi-duráveis (lei de Engel, ajustado).

Um Web site promissor para INCAF no site do INE está em desenvolvimento.

Summary in English

INE started the INCAF 1 July 2012 after having conducting a successful pilot. Due to delayed donor support the last quarter had to be cancelled. Also the third quarter was affected through lower quality as supervision of the field work had to be cut back.

The INCAF was evaluated by an independent Italian team.

Some of the findings/recommendations are adequate:

- Less tourism and more informal sector statistics
- Simplicity should be a golden rule
- Panel with rotation has advantages and were planned to be introduced the third year
- First quarter should be used to assess the quality
- Use sub-samples for different rotating modules
- Select a new sample for the coming INCAF/IOF
- Make a realistic list of resources
- Cleaning of data don't follow standard procedures
- Proper implementation
- Improved capacity at INE
- Use sophisticated methods for analysis
- Make well-structured data-files for analysis
- Metadata are needed
- Extend data to policy

Two findings/recommendations are questionable:

- A series of interrelated problems has caused poor empirical results: Besides the delayed donor funding only the unexpected problem with the CSPRO-program has affected the results.
- More sample units are needed in rural areas in INCAF/IOF: Not necessary as the sampling in time is increased compared to previous IOF.

Many findings/recommendations are based on misunderstandings or wrong assumptions:

- Complexity with multipurpose topics/ Reduced efficiency for each specific topic: Not more than previous IOF and other surveys like MICS.
- Longitudinal surveys more difficult: Yes in general, but INCAF is only four quarters with high response rate.
- Difficult to separate the stop of funding from design problems: No evidence for design problems, but lack of funding, the CSPro problem and normal "infant" problems.
- More time for preparation: A continuing survey can be adjusted at any time and the first period can be seen as a pilot.
- Poor tracking of sampled households/Lower participation in urban than rural areas: Related to the CSPro problem. Higher non-response in urban areas is universal..
- Entirely new in Africa: Neither relevant, nor true.
- Child labour questions every quarter is questionable: Can vary by season, so full year is preferable.
- Underestimation of child labour due to response fatigue and underreporting of children: The questions not known by household when asked about the members.
- Sample size not based on statistical principals and calculations: Based on earlier surveys and economic and logistical considerations and includes the time sample aspect.

- Replacement of households in the first quarter unclear: Normal procedure when sampling dwellings.
- No imputation for missing data: Consumption data are normally not imputed.
- Hire consultant to train how to build an IT system: The CSPro problems depended on an hired consultant.

The lump-sum question should be included also in INCAF/IOF and developed, so lump-sum and diary data can be linked in the future and to make it possible to utilize 8 weeks daily consumption for each household, 7 days before the first visit and 7 days diary keeping.

Improvements of the questionnaire are demonstrated.

The experiences from the first quarters of INCAF suggests that MS Access may be a better alternative for data capture and storing. The previous IOF has an adequate structure of an MS Access database.

Due to the delayed donor funding of the last quarters and the problems with CSPro not all planned data will be meaningful to publish, particularly consumption data which only have robust data from the first quarter.

Future dissemination should leave the concept of survey reports and not disseminate all kind of data quarterly only because they are available. Quarterly dissemination should be limited to a few indicators, worth publishing so often, mainly labour market information. Consumption data can be given to National Accounts to use for quarterly accounts. A welfare index could also be published quarterly, probably based on the quote between the lump-sum and semi-durable goods (an adjusted Engel's law).

A promising website for INCAF on INE's website is under development.

The consultancy

The aim of the consultancy was to review the experiences from the first INCAF quarters to propose developments for the coming INCAF with an IOF module. Further dissemination of INCAF should also be assessed. The proposed activities were:

1. Assist INE by giving recommendations for the new INCAF with income and expenditure module (IOF);
2. Support INE in the tabulation plan spread for 4 quarters and its reports;
3. Support INE in the recommendation for preparing the 1st half of the 12 months report;
4. Share experience on conducting Continuous Multi-purpose Surveys as well at the preparation and presentation of the results ;
5. Review the methodological advices and documentation given by the sampling expert, giving alternative proposal if necessary;
6. Assist with the tuning of the methodology by discussing with stakeholders regarding the use of the results;







The full ToR are found in annex 1.












Evaluation of INCAF

The INCAF was financially supported by the donors (among them Norway, Denmark, Canada, Italy, UNFPA, etc.) adhering to the INE Common Fund. It was agreed that a common evaluation should have been performed after the third quarter of the survey activity. The evaluation has been performed in September 2013 (Achille Lemmi and Antonella D'Agostino)

The consultant have the following comments on the report (No. refers to the paragraph numbers in the evaluation report).

No.	Issue	Accept	Comment
19, 51, 52	Less tourism More informal sector	✓	<p>The tourism expenditures can regularly be measured within the expenditure part of INCAF. The travelling patterns could be monitored in a rotating module and perhaps limited to tourism seasons.</p> <p>Informal sector is partly included in the LFS module and should be monitored regularly (or permanent) within the expenditure part (see example in annex 2).</p>
20 27 28	Complexity with multipurpose topics	✗	<p>Correct from an academic point of view, but in reality the art of statistics is to compromise. INCAF is not more complex than many other surveys, e.g. previous IoF and most "welfare" surveys like MICS.</p> <p>Different variables within any survey also have different data needs. A "worst" case is LFS. Employment and unemployment would ideally need almost separate samples.</p> <p>No known implementation problems related to the multipurpose approach. Blood tests e.g. should never be included.</p>
21	Longitudinal surveys more difficult than traditional surveys	✗	<p>No example presented. The European Household Panel was difficult because it was a long-term panel.</p> <p>The main concept of INCAF is to be a permanent survey machine, but will not follow the same household more than one year and the response burden is spread on four visits. The implementation will in the long run be much easier with permanent staff, processes and routines.</p>
24	Difficult to separate the stop of funding from design problems	✗	<p>Lack of funding from the donors stopped the data collection for the 4th quarter and made INCAF a "failure", but there are no signs of internal structural problems, besides normal "infant" problems (e.g. with introduction of CAPI) which are expected to be solved later on.</p>
25	Simplicity should be a golden rule	✓	<p>Absolutely, but the main problem is the previous dependent on ad hoc surveys where INE needed to collect as much as possible at the same time. Once something is added it is difficult to take it out (e.g. tourism). Also difficult to separate short term flow data (e.g. quarterly number of employed) from structural data (e.g. occupations) that can be collected with bigger intervals. Closer cooperation</p>

			with the users are needed to determine how often different data need to be collected.
26	More time for preparation		That is always preferable, but except for CAPI, no unknown elements were included and all processes are well known to INE. One of the advantages with a permanent survey is that it can be improved over time. One can actually see the first quarters as a pilot. There are no signs that the survey results could not be used, except for annual consumption statistics, due to lack of donor funding.
27	A series of interrelated problems has caused poor empirical results		Some unexpected data processing problems (see par. 39, 40 and 62) caused some poor results.
29 53	Panel rotation		Panel rotation has advantages, but is planned to be introduced the third year after the IoF module, as it will make the survey more complex.
39	Reduced efficiency for each specific topic Increased response burden Delayed dissemination ...due to complexity		Each variable in any survey has different requirements when it comes to sampling design, reference period, who should respond, etc. These differences are not necessarily bigger between topics than within. Compromises are always needed. INCAF is not much different from previous IoF in complexity. It is important to limit the response burden, so the recommendation for INCAF is to limit any interview to one hour in average. By several visits to the household it is possible to spread the burden over time and with rotating modules to spread it over longer periods. The non-response rate is marginal and there are no signs of problems with the response burden. Quarterly data have been disseminated with some delay, mainly due to the “infant” phase of the survey. Other data are not really quarterly and have less priority. Consumption data were planned to be annual at a start, but will now be limited to the three first quarters, due to lack of donor support. The problems above are more linked to the general “infant” phase of the survey and unexpected technical problems (compatibility problems between two versions of CSPro).
40	Poor tracking of sampled households Drop-outs and attrition over rounds not measured	 	No problem to physically track households. Exchange of households within sampled dwellings is a form of imputation. Tracking the households from an administrative point of view didn't work due to the CSPro problem. There is always some drop-outs, due to response fatigue, but it is usually limited. In Lesotho the drop-outs due to any reason was 5 % in 2010/11. It was measured in INCAF but was lost due to the CSPro problems.

	Lower participation in urban than rural areas		This is a universal, but not a huge problem now. The problem will increase with further urbanisation.
41	Next IoF needs more units in rural area		Not true. Any INCAF and IoF are sampled both in space and time. With the quarterly visits INCAF is collecting four times more data on non-durable goods and 12 times more data on semi-durables and services compared to IoF 2008.
42	Entirely new in Africa		If INCAF is new in Africa is fairly irrelevant. It is based on common concepts (LFS, HBS, etc.) used before in Mozambique and most countries and well known processes. Only CAPI is partly new and a “necessary” development for future data collection. Besides Lesotho (3 years of experience, including the IoF module), also Cap Verde and Mali are doing similar surveys and Burkina Faso will start soon. Many other countries have continuous and extended IoF (e.g. Kazakhstan and Kosovo). The surveys are running and are not experiments.
43	Child labour questions every quarter is questionable		Child labour is expected to have seasonal variations, so it is better to measure the full year.
44	Underestimation of child labour due to response fatigue and underreporting of children		Response fatigue is not known to be a problem and the reporting of children is done before the household know about the child labour questions.
46	Simplify the overall structure		Absolutely. The recommendations were taken into account before the start, but will of course be considered again taken into account new experiences.
47	Sample size not based on statistical principals and calculations		The sample size was based on IOF experiences, but also funding restrictions. Looking back it should have been reduced to get full year coverage for a smaller sample, but INE couldn't expect this luck of funding.
48	The first quarters should be used to estimate the quality		Already done and has led to adjustment of the questionnaires, the CAPI system and sample size for the IoF.
49	Use the LFS as a vehicle for other modules		What's the difference? LFS is a major module and ILO recommends continuous measuring in LFS.
50	Use sub-samples for different modules		Already planned, both in space and time. A service satisfaction module can be limited to say 1 000 house- holds during one quarter, while a simplified time-use module also can use a similar small sub-sample, but have to measure the full year.
54	Select a completely new sample for IoF		With the “failed” INCAF it is nothing to win by going back to the old households. Taking new households in the same PSU:s will have a semi-panel effect. It is better to be able to follow the new IoF households in the next INCAF, and a three years panel is risky, though response fatigue is not an overwhelming

			problem.
56	Make a realistic list of resources	✓	Will be easier with a permanent data collection system. More resources are usually need at the start of system and the needs are not easy to predict.
57-60	Cleaning of data don't follow standardized procedures	✓	The CAPI was used for controlling the data, but not to its full capacity. Due to the funding problems, the supervision in field and later central cleaning was limited. INE has the technical capability and has done this in previous surveys. The new CAPI will have full functionality.
61	Replacement of households in the first quarter unclear No imputation for missing data	✗	Dwellings are used as the final sampling units and those living there in the first quarter become the household. Such imputations are not common in consumption surveys. Other imputations can be included later when more data are available.
62	Proper implementation	✓	Besides the shortage of funding, most of the problems are "infant" problems that could easily be improved. The report gives the impression that INE has failed to implement the survey, when the staff in fact have made a tremendous job to start all parts of the survey and at the same time introducing CAPI. All this with a minimum external technical support including some disappointing support for CAPI. A continuous survey can start without a pilot, as the first part can be seen as a pilot and improvements can be made on the way. In the worst case the first period can be skipped. There are no evidence that the first periods should be skipped, maybe a few parts. The unexpected stop of funding, however, automatically makes the first periods as a pilot, with limited statistical results.
63	Improved capacity at INE	✓	INE has almost all competence needed, but the competence in some areas are vulnerable with only one or a few competent. A continuous survey is expected to build up the capacity internally. The start-up puts extra pressure on the organisation. More analytical capacity is needed if INE will be responsible also for more advanced analysis.
64	Hire consultant to train how to build an IT system	✗	They did with an unfortunate outcome: a black box. For the IoF/INCAF INE has got World Bank support. A better proposal is to build a modern platform for integrated data collection, cleaning, storing, manipulation and dissemination. This should be done around a relational database like MS Access/SQL with a data entry application for tablets. The solution must also be flexible for easy changes in the future. The current model with separate programs (CSPRO and SPSS) and using flat files are time consuming and risky. Computing should not be a bottleneck in

			statistical production today.
65	<p>Sophisticated methods for analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal adjustments • Treatment of panel • Calibration 	✓	<p>The INCAF and IoF will have a big potential for advanced analysis.</p> <p>As a priority INE must provide a steady flow of data in and out and not be drowned. That includes fairly simple analyses.</p> <p>When the IoF is floating smooth, staff can be trained for future more advanced analyses, if not other institutions are better in doing that.</p> <p>A second priority would then be poverty analysis.</p>
66-67	Well-structured data-files for analysis	✓	See 64.
68-69	Metadata	✓	Planned and should be implemented soon.
70	<p>From data to policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse quality • Proxy measure of poverty • Multidim. poverty • Labour market flows 	✓	Planned. Analysis of quality should be done soon, while the other will need more data.

Proposals for IOF (INCAF) questionnaire

1 The lump-sum question should be included also in INCAF/IOF and developed:

- So lump-sum and diary data can be linked in the future,
- To make it possible to base the level of daily consumption on the lump-sum and the detailed distribution on the diary data,
- To make it possible to utilize 8 weeks daily consumption for each household, 7 days before the first visit and 7 days diary keeping.

Proposed questions:

Now I would like to ask if anyone in the household during the last week bought any food, drinks, hygienic products or other consumables (like paper, matches, cleaning and washing materials, etc., but not gasoline and fuels). **Don't include such things bought for agriculture or business.**

Did anyone buy those things last...	Yes	No	If yes: For how much did the household buy in total? <i>Mt</i>
.....day?	1	2	
.....day?	1	2	
.....day?	1	2	
.....day?	1	2	
.....day?	1	2	
.....day?	1	2	
.....day?	1	2	

In some shops it is possible to buy also other things, so I would like to know if any of the following items were included in the total spending you told me.

Did any of those spending include...	Yes	No	If yes: What was the value of this? <i>Mt</i>
...alcohol?	1	2	
...tobacco?	1	2	
...pet food?	1	2	
...household utensils?	1	2	
...clothing or footwear?	1	2	
...toys, games, sport goods?	1	2	
...magazines, books, stationary?	1	2	

- 2 **Own produced food** should be asked for **yesterday** at each of three visits every quarter.
- 3 **Semi-durables and durables** should be asked for **past 3 months at each quarterly visit**.
- 4 **Possession of durables** should be limited to the **last purchase** for each item, not limited to past 12 months. **Year** and **Cost** for the last purchase should be asked for. Furniture should not be included (will only be measured through point 3, i.e. 4 x 3 months).
- 5 Instead of asking the purchase for each item, the questions should be arranged in a hierarchy. Instead of asking for food, we should first ask for **bread and cereals**, then **meat**, etc. If they have bought something then we ask what it was, for how much, etc. The interviews can be speeded up and the item lists can be easier to search. The groups are not necessarily COICOP groups, but should be understandable by normal people (determined by a focus group).

ID:	<input type="text"/>	Did you buy it for...:	1 Own consumption
Date:	<input type="text"/>		2 Cermonial/ritual event
Did anyone in the household buy any food past 7 days?:	1 Yes		3 Gift
	2 No		4 Pet
What did you buy?:	rice 1111	How much was purchased?:	5 Agriculture
	samp 1111	Unit:	6 Household buiness
	meal rice 1111	<input type="text"/>	
	soups 1193	kg	
	biscuits 1112	litre	
	muffins 1112	pcs	
	cakes 1112	package	
	waffers 1112	<input type="text"/>	
Where did you buy it?:	1 Store, pavillon, stall	What was the total value?:	<input type="text"/>
	2 Market	Did you buy any other food item?:	1 Yes
	3 Other		2 No

- 6 **Consumer confidence** should be asked for **past 3 months** (not 12 months) at each quarterly visit.
- 7 **Child labour** will not change significantly from one year to another and should be a rotating module (perhaps every five years).
- 8 **The tourism module** should also be limited. If annual, it should be limited to the tourism season and the **tourism expenditure** should be integrated in the quarterly expenditure (semi- and durable goods).
- 9 **Informal sector** should be a more regular module.
- 10 **Household related agriculture** could be included (see annex 2).
- 11 **Household related business** could also be included (see annex 2).
- 12 **Barter** (changing goods without money) is common and should be covered by the IOF module.

CAPI and database management

The first CAPI version of the CSPro program was developed by INE staff with some external support. A new version has been developed by an external expert, but caused implementation problems.

In the previous missions it was argued that MS Access would make the data base management more automatic. But MS Access would also make the data entry program more flexible and easier to manage and change as no code have to be written.

It is proposed that an application in MS Access should be developed and tested in parallel with the CSPro version in good time before the next survey year.

The manuals for interviewers should, as much as possible, be integrated in the questionnaire/tablet: with most important instructions on the screen and others accessible by a help-key.

The previous IOF was stored in an MS Access database with a recommendable structure for the future surveys.

INCAF 2012/13

The first INCAF was supposed to be published quarterly and annual. The first two quarters have been disseminated, except the consumption due to the CSPro problems. It is not meaningful to publish consumption data for only one quarter, but the first quarter data can be useful for National Accounts and for future analysis.

Annex 1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

for a short-term mission on

INCAF the Continuous Multi-purpose Survey

September 2013

within the

AGREEMENT ON CONSULTING IN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING,
ECONOMIC STATISTICS AND RELATED AREAS

between INE and Scanstat.

Consultant:

Counterparts: Arão Balate and the INCAF team at INE

Background

INE has decided to modernize its system of household surveys by introducing a new Continuous and Multi-Purpose Survey (INCAF) having a Core Module based on Labour Force and Expenditure where different modules like Informal sector, Tourism, Education etc. will be introduced quarterly.

Main reasons for the mission

The results from the first round of INCAF are now available and there is a need for advice on how to best use the data gathered, creating a model and workflow that will be used also when dealing with future rounds.

Objective

The overall objective of the mission is to assist INE in the implementation of the new Continuous Multi-purpose Survey using international experiences.

Activities

The Consultant is responsible for the following activities:

1. Assist INE by giving recommendations for the new INCAF with income and expenditure module (IOF);
2. Support INE in the tabulation plan spread for 4 quarters and its reports;
3. Support INE in the recommendation for preparing the 1st half of the 12 months report;
4. Share experience on conducting Continuous Multi-purpose Surveys as well at the preparation and presentation of the results ;
5. Review the methodological advices and documentation given by the sampling expert, giving alternative proposal if necessary;
6. Assist with the tuning of the methodology by discussing with stakeholders regarding the use of the results;
7. The consultant will work closely with the Continuous Multi-purpose Survey team at INE

Expected outputs

The consultant will prepare a written documentation of the above activities;

Beneficiaries of the mission

The mission will benefit INE and the whole National Statistical System of Mozambique including users of statistical information.

Tasks to be done by INE to facilitate the mission

- Elaborate ToR for the training
- Prepare and supply the consultant with necessary documents and information, like the new visual identity of INE
- Supply good communication conditions for the consultant.

Source of Funding

Project: MPD-2008-0006 – Inquérito Sobre Orçamento Familiar – IOF
PAAO12 – 1.4.2 Inquérito Contínuo aos Agregados Familiares

Timing of the mission

Two weeks, as written above.

Place

The premises of INE in Maputo with possible allocations to the provinces.

Language

English.

Report

The consultant will prepare a short final report to be discussed with INE before ending assignment. Statistics Denmark as Lead Party will publish the final version on www.dst.dk/mozambique within 3+ weeks of the end of the mission. The structure of the report should be according to Scanstat format.

Approved by Arão Balate, INE/DCI

Annex 2 Household related agriculture and business

Household related farming, fishing and hunting

Sold, bartered or consumed goods last 3 months	Item No.	Sold or bartered Mt	Item No.	Consumed Mt
Meat and livestock	800		801	
Poultry	802		803	
Meat products (ham, sausages etc)	804		805	
Fish and shellfish	806		807	
Milk and other dairy products	808		809	
Eggs	810		811	
Grain crops: maize, wheat, rice, etc	812		813	
Other industrial crops: sugar cane, tobacco, sun flower	814		815	
Fodder crops	816		817	
Fruit and fruit products (brandy etc)	818		819	
Vegetables and vegetable products	820		821	
Fuel and refractory, including fetched wood	822		823	
Natural consumption and sale of self farming, and craft products (clothe, footwear, embroidery, rugs)	824			
Other payments in cash for service or work, specify	825			
Other payments in kind for service or work, specify	826			
Operating cost last 3 months	Item No.	Costs Mt		
Seed, fodder and feed purchased	827			
Seed, fodder and feed from own produce	828			
Fungicides, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizer	829			
Manure from own produce	830			
Disinfectants and detergents	831			
Miscellaneous supplies (other consumables, e.g. bulbs)	832			
Rent, lease hold and similar charges	833			
Fuel, electricity, gas petrol, water	834			
Equipment and tools	835			
Veterinary costs, kettle services etc	836			
Sale costs (market taxes, passport, transportation costs)	837			
Repairs of buildings, equipment and vehicles	838			
Wages and salaries paid in cash	839			
Wages and salaries paid in kind	840			
Other service charges, specify	841			
Tax related to the business	842			

Household related businesses - For small-scale businesses

Business receipts (or bartered away) last 3 months	Item No.	Mt
Resale of purchased goods (e.g. a street vendor)	40	
Sale of goods produced or processed	41	
Sale of free collected goods (without processing)	42	
Own consumption of products, <i>not noted as expenditure</i>	43	
Value of products given away as salaries in kind	44	
Charges in cash received for services rendered or work done	45	
Received in kind for services rendered and work done	46	
Other business receipt, specify.....	47	
Business expenditure last 3 months		Mt
Goods bought for resale without further processing (e.g. canned food)	48	
Material inputs (going out with the product, e.g. textiles)	49	
Miscellaneous business supplies (other consumables, e.g. bulbs)	50	
Rent, lease hold and similar charges	51	
Fuel, electricity, gas petrol, water	52	
Equipment and tools that last less than three years	53	
Equipment and tools that last more than three years	54	
Hire and repair of equipment	55	
Transport charges	56	
Repairs of buildings	57	
Wages and salaries paid in cash	58	
Wages and salaries paid in kind	59	
Other service charges	60	
Interest paid on business loans	61	
Other business cost, specify	62	

What kind of business?	<i>Code from "Nomenclature of activity" (2 digits)</i>
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