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# Questionnaire Design for the Large Sample Household Survey

- Draft -

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**Introduction<sup>1</sup>.** This note addresses design of a large-scale household survey (10% of households or 50000 households) that might be conducted concurrently with the census of buildings and dwellings to generate socio-demographic data of the kind that would be produced by a census of population and housing. The question arises from the fact that Lebanon hadn't conducted a census of population since 1932. Initiating a census is for the time being politically not feasible. One of the solutions that are envisaged is to have a survey on a large sample of households. Such a survey would provide Lebanon with (i) the largest part of the information that usually is derived from a Census and (ii) allow Lebanon to have sub-regional and sub-departmental information. This is crucial for Lebanon since it will provide the country with the denominators needed to calculate the indicators of development and welfare and to design and assess policies, including social policies. In the following, we examine (i) design considerations for the survey, (ii) the topics to be included in the survey, (iii) details about housing topics, (iv) details about household topics and, (iv) details about person topics. The large sample questionnaire proposed in Annex 1 covers socio-demographic topics. Annex 2 covers the housing topics that might be added to the large sample questionnaire.

## 1. Design Considerations for the Survey

Given the inadvisability of adding questions to the census questionnaire to obtain basic socio-demographic information, it is recommended that CAS consider carrying out, concurrently with the census, a large scale household survey with a brief questionnaire containing census of population and housing type questions as detailed in the UN *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 2* (2008).

### 1.1 Sample design

Two options for sample design are: (a) an “every  $n$ -th housing unit” design such as is employed in population censuses that employ “short” and “long” forms; and (b) a compact cluster sample in which enumeration areas are sampled and every housing unit in the enumeration area is surveyed.

Option (a) gives a more efficient sample, but requires rigorous quality controls to ensure that enumerators do not bias the sample by failing to follow the “every  $n$ -th housing unit rule.” Experience has shown that without adequate quality control, enumerators may attempt to minimize their work load by selecting housing units with few residents (or even vacant units) for the sample.

Option (b) gives a less efficient sample, and it would require that sample enumeration areas be selected on the basis of the (outdated) information obtained in the last census of 2004. Sample selection on the basis of the current census could be done only if the sample were carried out following the census enumeration, rather than concurrent with it, which would eliminate the

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<sup>1</sup> The note is based on the assessments done by Griffith Feeney in the period March 21-April 4, 2009 and on a brainstorming meeting held on Thursday, April 09, 2009 in the office of the Central Administration for Statistics in Beirut. The following persons attended to this meeting: Ibtissam Jouni (CAS) Nader Keyrouz (CAS), Ziad Abdallah (CAS), Griffith Feeney (Consultant) and Chadi Bou Habib (World Bank). Other persons involved in the process are Najwa Yacoub, Lara Badre, Alissar Nasser, Marleine Bakhos and the Director General of CAS, Dr Maral Tutelian.

large economies of scales stemming from preparing and fielding both operations at the same time.

Given the severe shortage of staff available to plan and manage the census, it is recommended that option (b) be selected. The less efficient sample is far preferable to a more efficient sample at risk of being rendered useless by enumerator selection bias.

### *1.2 Households and housing units*

Households are the appropriate sampling units, but it is likely that operational considerations will force a sampling of housing units. Occupancy of a single housing unit by more than one household is uncommon in Lebanon, and in most cases sampled housing units are likely to contain a single household. It will sometimes happen, however, that a sampled housing unit contains two (or possible more) households. It must be decided, for such cases, how the enumerator will be instructed to proceed. It is recommended that the enumerator enumerate both (all) households in such cases.

### *1.3 Population present versus usual residence*

The operational definition of “household” for the purposes of the survey must be decided. One option is “population present,” generally defined as persons who slept in the household the previous night, regardless of their usual place of residence. Under this option the enumerator lists on the household form only those persons who slept in the household the previous night. This option has the advantage of absolute clarity and simplicity, but the disadvantage, obviously, of not capturing usual residents of the household.

A second option is enumeration on the basis of “usual residence.” Under this option, the enumerator lists on the household form only those persons who are usually resident in the household. This option requires both the enumerator and the respondent to cope with the definition of “usual residence.” This can be a substantial complication, and misunderstandings resulting from the time pressure imposed by data collection on so large a scale may introduce errors greater than the discrepancy between two enumeration options. It is recommended that the usual residence option be adopted, with specific conceptual and operational definitions of “usual residence” following those CAS has used in other household surveys.

### *1.4 Controlling “questionnaire creep”*

The questions fielded in the household survey would be drawn from the standard questions included in censuses of population and housing. CAS has fielded most of these questions before, but only in smaller scale surveys that provide limited information below the national level. The proposed large scale sample would provide information for smaller geographic areas.

Because this would be by far the largest household survey CAS has conducted, it is important to strictly limit “questionnaire creep,” that is the tendency to complicate questionnaire response categories and add questions.

Questionnaire creep may be minimized by requiring that any suggestion for additional response categories and/or questions be supported by a written proposal detailing the design of the

additional tabulations that would be produced, how these tabulations would be analyzed, by whom, for what purpose, with what benefit, and so on. This information together with the estimated cost of including the response categories and/or questions would be used to decide the final content of the questionnaire.

To be useful, of course, the rule must be rigorously enforced: absent documentation, proposals for additions to the questionnaire should be rejected. Incidentally, the work required to produce this documentation will improve the quality of the design of data collection instruments.

It is recommended that CAS consider incorporating into the census project a follow on living conditions survey, along the lines of living conditions surveys conducted in the past.. This option may be recommended by synergies in project management, sample implementation, funding, and other areas. The survey would be for a small sub-sample (perhaps 4,000 households) of the household survey sample.

### *1.5 Cost implications*

Cost implications of conducting the concurrent household survey are discussed in detail in section 1.3.1 of the Project Design and Management note. It should be noted that although the idea of conducting the household survey following rather than concurrently with the census was considered, this is not recommended, as a separate survey would eliminate most of the cost advantage of a concurrent survey.

## **2. Topics to be included in the household survey: General considerations**

This section suggests set of topics to be included in the household survey. The list of topics has intentionally been kept short and, with minor exceptions based specific conditions in Lebanon, standard. Nearly all of the topics indicated are designated as “core topics” for population and housing censuses in the UN *Principles and Recommendations*.

Nearly all of the topics have moreover been included in smaller scale household surveys in Lebanon, so that CAS has some experience with all aspects of utilizing these questions. The innovation lies not in the topics included, but in (a) carrying out the survey concurrently with the census and (b) fielding the survey for a sample that will provide more detail for sub-national geographic units than the sample size of existing surveys allows.

The list of questions alone is simple and short. The main substance of this report lies in the discussion following each proposed question, which provides information on concepts, definitions, enumerator training, tabulation, and analysis well beyond what is available in the UN *Principles and Recommendations* or in other readily available sources.

Given the present situation at CAS, the problems experienced in the conduct of the 2004 census, and because this survey would be far larger than any CAS has conducted in the past, it is recommended that the survey questionnaire be kept simple and short. Nothing more is required to provide a vast quantity of socio-demographic data beyond any Lebanon has had before.

CAS may of course wish to elaborate this list provided sufficient staff, budgetary, and other resources are available, but it is recommended that extreme care and discipline be exercised in doing so.

### 3. Household topics

#### *HH1 Consumer durable goods possessed by household members*

It is suggested that CAS begin with the question used in the 2006 Egyptian census, which covers 25 different consumer goods. Population and housing census schedules for recent censuses in many countries are available in the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme section of the UN Statistics Division's website (<http://unstats.un.org>).

#### *HH2 Persons absent from the household living in other countries? If yes, age and sex of each and reason for absence (work, study, etc.)*

This question was used in the 1991 and 2001 censuses of Nepal and provided useful results. It will not, of course, provide information in cases where the entire household is living in another country, nor is it intended to estimate permanent emigration. It should of course be field tested and adapted to Lebanon before use in the survey proper.

#### *HH3 Deaths in household during past 12 months? If yes, age and sex of each deceased person*

This is a standard question, but not widely used despite its designation by the UN Principles and Recommendations as "core topic." Completeness of reporting for this questions varies widely. China obtained something like 90 percent completeness in its 1982 census, but completeness of reporting may be far less, 50-75 percent, for example. Hard statistics are unavailable because countries tend not to publish the results if completeness is poor.

The essential point to note about this question is that the results it provides can, when subjected to correction procedures that are well established in the demographic literature, provide useful information even if deaths are under reported. For an example of the use of this data containing references to the pertinent technical literature see "The impact of HIV/AIDS on adult mortality in Zimbabwe," *Population and Development Review* 27(4):771-780 (December 2001).

The rationale for proposing this question despite the problematic issue of completeness of reporting is that it provides information that, in the absence of a fully functioning civil registration system, is available from no other source, specifically, information on the age pattern of adult mortality. Demographic studies in countries lacking fully functioning civil registration systems typically rely on "model" life tables that represent averages of patterns observed in countries that do have fully functioning civil registration systems. There are many different models to choose from however, and in the absence of data, choice of model is problematic. The data from the household deaths question provides evidence for the appropriate model to use.

This question would not be asked in a country which has (a) a civil registration that registers essentially all deaths and (b) a statistical system that captures the statistical information on death registration forms and publishes, annually or more frequently, total numbers of deaths cross-classified by sex and age of the deceased person.

For more detailed information on this subject see Chapter IV of the *Handbook on the Collection of Fertility and Mortality Data* (United Nations, 2004, available free online in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish; <http://bit.ly/QgGzT>)

Unfortunately, most people in the world live in countries for which this is not the case. Indeed, the proportion of the world's population covered by such systems has declined over the past half century because the countries lacking them (developing countries, generally speaking) have grown more rapidly than the countries that have them (developed countries, generally speaking). Lebanon, in particular, does not have such a system.

#### **4. Person topics**

##### *P1 Line number*

Note the use of line number in question P7, "Line number of mother."

##### *P2 Name*

On the importance of recording names, which came up in one meeting with CAS staff, imagine how awkward it would be for the enumerator to answer questions about an individual in the household without being able to refer to them by name.

##### *P3 Relation to head of household*

Essential because enumerators are instructed to record persons in the household in the order in which relation to head codes are given, head of household first, followed by the spouse of the head (if any), followed by the children of the head, from youngest to oldest, and so on. Here is a standard set of codes.

- 1 – Head
- 2 – Spouse of head
- 3 – Child of head and/or spouse of head
- 4 – Grandchild of head and/or spouse of head
- 5 – Parent of head or spouse of head
- 6 – Grandparent of head or spouse of head
- 7 – Other relative of head
- 8 – Domestic employee
- 9 – Other person unrelated to head

##### *P4 Sex*

No comment needed.

##### *P5 Age*

Standard question, designated as a core topic in the UN *Principles and Recommendations*, but the question is so familiar and so apparently straightforward that further comment is essential.

Age is *the single most important item* in the questionnaire in the sense that the meaning of every other item on the questionnaire depends on the age of the person in question. Errors in age reporting therefore lead effectively to errors in every other topic included in the questionnaire, even if responses to those questions are reported with perfect accuracy.

Misreporting of age is a common problem in many countries. To the extent that respondents, particularly older respondents simply do not know their age (because, for example, age is not

important to the culture in which they live), the respondent and the enumerator must make a best guess as to the age for recording on the questionnaire. It is accepted that the guess will be inaccurate, but it is extremely important to train enumerators in the importance of making the best guesses possible.

Even where age reporting for adults is problematic, it may be possible to get reasonably accurate reports on the age of children and young adults, and it is important to train enumerators in the importance of doing so.

Enumerators should be trained to know that young children are more likely than older persons to be omitted in censuses and surveys. Inadequate enumerator training may result in high levels of omission (greater than 25%) that severely impair the usability of the resulting age distributions. There is some evidence of this kind of omission in the age distribution data from the Lebanon living conditions surveys (a detailed demographic analysis would be required for more definitive conclusions). Enumerators trained to be sensitive to omission of young children can substantially reduce their omission.

For more information on issues of age reporting and the accuracy of age distribution data see Chapter V, Section A, Subsection 5 of the UN *Handbook on the Collection of Fertility and Mortality Data*.

*P6 If not born in Lebanon, country of birth and year first came to Lebanon*

This is a non-standard item. The standard item would be “Place of birth,” asked of every person. It is recommended that the question be restricted in this way (a) to avoid the complications and coding work entailed by asking the question more generally and (b) because the question will facilitate identifying foreigners working in Lebanon.

The general place of birth question is more complex than it might at first appear. The UN *Principles and Recommendations* defines “place of birth” refers to “the civil division in which the person was born, or for those born in other countries, the country of birth,” but “civil division” can be given to greater or lesser specificity, e.g., for Lebanon, Mohafazat, Caza, or city/village.

Greater specificity provides more information, but precludes pre-coding, and the higher the specificity, the greater the labor of coding. Lesser specificity allows pre-coding, but provides less information.

An additional complication arises when names, definitions and/or numbers of civil divisions change over time, for this requires coding not only currently used divisions, but, potentially all divisions in use during the life time of the persons enumerated.

Strong user demand for data on internal migration might justify a fuller version of the place of birth question, but only if the tabulations that may be made from this data—primarily a cross-tabulation of all persons by place of current residence and place of birth—would serve user needs. This “lifetime migration” data provides a very broad brush picture of internal migration.

For an example of the kind of internal migration information the place of birth item can provide see Chapter 8, “Migration,” of the report *Population Changes and Fertility Survey: 1991 of Myanmar* (Immigration and Population Department, Ministry of Immigration and Population, Yangon, Myanmar, September 1995). Print copies of this report may be difficult to obtain, but a digital copy will be provided on request.



CAS staff have suggested that country of birth may not imply (as someone unfamiliar with the region might expect) nationality, and that it might be appropriate to ask information on nationality at birth as well as place of birth.

CAS staff have also pointed out that the meaning of “place” of birth in Lebanon may be problematic because (a) people may not be born where their mothers resided at the time of birth and (b) place of birth as recorded on identify documents may not correspond to the true place of birth. These issues must be thoroughly sorted out, questions pre-tested, and pre-test results analyzed, before taking a decision to include a place of birth within Lebanon question.

#### *P7 Line number of mother*

It is strongly recommended that this question be included. It imposes very little burden on the questionnaire, in training, enumeration and processing, and as indicated in the UN *Principles and Recommendations*, it makes application of the “own-children” method of fertility estimation routine. The own-children method will provide estimates of age-specific birth rates for up to 15 years prior to the date of the survey, for the nation as a whole and for sub-national areas as far as sample size allows.

There is an extensive technical literature on the own-children method. *The Own-Children Method of Fertility Estimation*, by Lee-Jay Cho, Robert D. Retherford and Minja Kim Choe (Honolulu, HI : Population Institute, c1986). See also Chapter V, Section B of the UN *Handbook on the Collection of Fertility and Mortality Data*, and Section C on “birth history reconstruction,” an extension of the own-children method that provides statistically reconstructed birth histories from census and household survey data.

For the application of the method to a survey similar to the survey proposed here see Chapter 4 of *Myanmar Population Changes and Fertility Survey: 1991* (Immigration and Population Department, Ministry of Immigration and Population, Yangon, Myanmar, September 1995).

### **FOR PERSONS AGE 3 YEARS OLD AND OLDER**

#### *P8 Attending school? If so, what level?*

The standard tabulation of this information shows all persons attending school cross-classified by single year of age (five year groups suffice over age 30; the open-ended age group selected will depend on the extent of adult education) and level of school attended. The question should be pre-coded for levels appropriate to the national educational system.

### **FOR PERSONS AGE 5 YEARS OLD AND OLDER**

#### *P9 Literate?*

Designated as a core topic in the UN *Principles and Recommendations*. “A literate person is one who can both read and write a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life.”

The standard tabulation shows persons five years of age and older cross-classified by sex, age in five year groups, literate/not literate (see page 225 of the UN *Principles and Recommendations*). Appropriately interpreted, this simple tabulation provides a history of the development of literacy in a country, by gender, for a period of at least 50 years prior to the census or survey in

which it is included. This historical depth is often unavailable from administrative records.

This standard table appears, inexplicably, not to be among those presented in the recently released report on the 2007 survey of living conditions, but it can be constructed by combining the table showing population by age and sex and illiterate population by same.

The literacy question might be omitted, on the grounds that literacy is so high that it provides too little information to justify the cost of inclusion. The 2007 living conditions survey report data indicate that even for Lebanon as a whole, this is not the case. Given the likely variability of literacy trends in different parts of the country, the literacy question is certainly worth including.

#### *P10 Highest educational level completed*

Designated as a core topic in the UN *Principles and Recommendations*. The standard tabulation is similar to that for literacy, with “educational level” substituted for “literate, not literate.” Educational levels should be pre-coded. The levels used in the 2007 living conditions survey report may be used as a starting point for development of codes (quite possible the same codes would be used).

### **FOR PERSONS AGE 15 YEARS OLD AND OLDER**

#### *P11 Marital status*

Designated as a core topic in the UN *Principles and Recommendations*. Standard pre-codes are never married, currently married, widowed, and divorced. “Separated” may be added to this list, if appropriate, in which case “currently married” is understood to mean “currently married, not separated.”

The standard tabulation is persons 15 years old and over (or whatever age group the information is obtained for) by sex, age in five year groups, and marital status. Five year age groups should not be unduly truncated by the open-ended age group. An open-ended age group of 75 years old and over is recommended.

Proportions of never-married women for five year age groups calculated from this tabulation are used to calculate the “singulate” mean age at marriage, a standard indicator. Proportions currently married in five year age group are used in conjunction with age-specific fertility rates to calculate the age-schedule of marital fertility, another standard demographic schedule.

#### *P12 Economic activity status*

Designated as a core topic in the UN *Principles and Recommendations*. The “currently active” or “labor force” version of the question is recommended. The categories used in the 2007 living conditions survey report (Working, Unemployed, Student, Retired, inactive—occupied with household, unable to work for health reasons) may be used as a starting point for development of codes. Quite possible the same codes would be used.

### **FOR EVER MARRIED FEMALES**

#### *P13 Number of children ever born*

Designated as a core topic in the UN *Principles and Recommendations*. The standard tabulation is all ever-married women (or whatever the group of women of whom the question is asked) by age in five year groups and number of children ever born.

The question is intended to elicit the total number of children (live births) a woman has borne over her lifetime, including deceased children and children living elsewhere. Enumerators need to be instructed of the importance of clarifying this to respondents so that they do not omit deceased children or children living elsewhere though simple misunderstanding. Omission sometimes occurs because respondents refuse or are reluctant to talk about deceased children. This is particularly true in areas of Chinese cultural influence (though the 1982 census of China obtained very good reporting of children ever born).

It is also important to train enumerators to ask the children ever born question of every eligible woman, even women who look too young to have children, and to explicitly enter the value “0” in the case of women who have born no children. Failure to enter “0” may result in the entry being interpreted as non-response. This can bias calculations of mean children ever born from the data and is in fact the subject of a substantial technical literature going back over 50 years.

The children ever born question should be asked of *all* ever married women, including women past reproductive age. No upper age limit for asking the question should be imposed.

The idea that older women cannot accurately report number of children ever born on account of “memory lapse” is often encountered—it is even taught in some Ph.D. programs in population. Statistical evidence shows definitively, however, that this is wrong. Women over 75 years of age accurately report number of children ever born in some countries. Nor is it plausible that, given the nature of motherhood and childbirth and the importance of these in women’s lives, that women “forget” how many children they have had.

All of these needs to be emphasized in enumerator training to ensure that enumerators understand the information the question is intended to elicit and recognize that it even very old women are capable of providing accurate responses.

The number of children ever born dimension will be truncated with an open-ended group (the largest number of children ever born reported may be as high as 30 children). It is important that this open-ended group not truncate the distribution at too low a parity (“parity” equals “number of children ever born”).

The general rule for truncation of this kind is that the truncation should be such as to keep the proportion of cases for which information is lost (as a result of the truncation) low. A level of not more than one percent is recommended. For Lebanon, this probably implies an open-ended parity group starting at 10 children per woman or higher, even though completed fertility is around two children per woman.

Persons unfamiliar with children ever born data are often surprised at the high variance of the distribution of women (by age—the children ever born variable is next to useless without the age breakdown) by number of children born. Even statisticians can get this wrong. Early issues of the UN *Demographic Yearbook* show children ever born distributions for populations in which completed fertility is 6 children per woman truncated by an open-ended parity group of 6+ children ever born, which amounts to throwing away the upper half of the distribution.

Another useful rule of them for truncating data by open ended groups is that tabulations should always err, if at all, on the side of providing too much rather than too little information. If an

open-ended children ever born group of 20+ children ever born is too high, it is a trifling matter to lower the truncation point to (say) 15+ children ever born. But if tabulation is produced with an open ended group of 10+ children ever born and this turns out to be too low, it is necessary to re-tabulate the data (this is far less effort than it used to be, but still more difficult than a five minute operation on a spreadsheet containing the table).

The children ever born question is useful for the study of fertility of the population, but it is equally important, when paired with a question on surviving children, for the study of infant and child mortality. We would include the question for this purpose even if we were not interested in it for the purpose of studying fertility.

#### *P14 Number of children surviving*

While this question has some intrinsic interest, it would not be included but for its use, in combination with the question on children ever born to provide estimates of infant and child mortality.

There is a vast technical literature on this topic originating with William Brass's work in East Africa in the late 1940s and early 1950s. A useful if dated reference is the United Nations *Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation* (1983), available in PDF format in the Publications section of the UN Population Division's website (<http://unpopulation.org>).

The information on numbers of children born and surviving are used to compute proportions of children surviving among all children ever born to women in standard five year age groups, 15-19, 20-24, ..... It is a common misconception, closely related to that discussed in connection with the question on children ever born, that data for older women are unreliable. Data for older women are often reliable, and in some cases data for young women are very unreliable.

The most appropriate tabulation for this purpose is one that shows total numbers of children ever born and surviving for all women for whom both children ever born and surviving are reported. The standard tabulations for the children ever born and children surviving tables given in the UN *Principles and Recommendations* can lead to biases results, as explained in "Tabulation of census and survey data on child survivorship," *Asian and Pacific Census Newsletter* 3(1), August 1976 (PDF available online at <http://gfeeney/pubs/>).

The idea of the estimation procedures (many variations are available) is that the proportion of children deceased among all children ever born to women aged, say, 25-29 years old is an indicator of the level of child mortality. The proportion for this age group is in fact a reasonably good estimator of the life table proportion of children surviving from birth to (exact) age 3 years.

The quality of the infant and child mortality estimates obtained from data on children born and surviving depends on the willingness of respondent's to provide the information, on the appropriate wording of the questions, and on the performance of the enumerators. Training enumerators to get the most complete possible responses on the children ever born question is of critical importance for the quality of the mortality estimates.

## **5. Housing topics**

As discussed in Section 7 of Document III, the Census of Buildings and Dwellings provides little information on housing units, and some question under "Buildings" could be relevant for the coverage of housing units. However, the main weakness of the census is that information on a

large number of housing units was not provided by residents of these units. Also, having enumerators going into each housing unity to administer an exhaustive housing questionnaire might be very onerous and beyond CAS capacity. One option can be to include in the large sample survey some housing questions that are the most relevant for social statistics. The advantages of this option are (i) having proper housing questions asked by enumerators and (ii) ensuring that residents in houses are the people answering the questions, since the questionnaire includes questions on persons and household. In the following, we are detailing 8 questions proper to a housing census. The questions are consolidated in Annex 2. If the option of adding all or part of these questions to the large sample survey is adopted, then some housing and buildings questions in the Census of Buildings and Dwellings questionnaire might be dropped. Indeed, in the following HU1 is equivalent to question U6 in the CBD and HU2 is equivalent to U7. Also, from question B9 in the CBD, items 1, 2 and 3 are covered in details in HU4, HU5, HU6 and HU7.

*Living quarters.* Living quarters are of two types, housing units and collective living quarters. Collective living quarters include, for example, hotels, rooming houses, hospitals, prisons, military institutions, religious institutions, student dormitories, staff quarters, and orphanages. It is anticipated that the survey will exclude collective living quarters.

#### *HU1* Occupancy status

1 Occupied .....	1
2 Vacant	
2.1 Seasonally vacant	
2.1.1 Vacation home.....	2
2.1.2 Seasonal worker’s quarters.....	3
2.1.3 Other .....	4
2.2 Non-seasonally vacant	
2.2.1 Secondary residence .....	5
2.2.2 For rent .....	6
2.2.3 For Sale .....	7
2.2.4 Awaiting demolition.....	8
2.2.5 Other.....	9

Care must be taken to distinguish vacation homes from secondary residences.

#### *HU2* Ownership

1 Owner-occupied.....	1
2 Non owner-occupied	
2.1 Privately owned.....	2
2.2 Publically owned.....	3
2.3 Communally owned .....	4
2.4 Cooperatively owned .....	5
2.5 Other.....	6

Ownership refers to ownership of the housing unit, not of the land on which it stands.

#### *HU3* Number of rooms

- 1 Total number of rooms
- 2 Number of rooms used exclusively for business or professional purposes

*HU4* Water supply system

- 1 Piped water inside unit
  - 1.1 From community source .....1
  - 1.2 From individual source .....2
- 2 Piped water outside the unit but within 200 meters
  - 2.1 From community source
    - 2.1.1 For exclusive use .....3
    - 2.1.2 Shared .....4
  - 2.2 From individual source
    - 2.2.1 For exclusive use .....5
    - 2.2.2 Shared .....6
- 3 Other .....7

Notes: A community source is a source that is subject to inspection and control by public authorities.

*HU5* Type of toilet

- 1 Toilet within housing unit
  - 1.1 Flush/pour flush toilet .....1
  - 1.2 Other .....2
- 2 Flush/pour flush toilet outside housing unit
  - 2.1 For exclusive use .....3
  - 2.2 Shared .....4
- 3 Other toilet outside housing unit
  - 3.1 For exclusive use .....5
  - 3.2 Shared .....6
- 4 No toilet available .....7

*HU6* Sewage disposal

- 1 - Toilet empties into piped system connected to a public sewage disposal plant
- 2 - Toilet empties into piped system connected to individual sewage disposal system
- 3 - Other—toilet empties into open ditch, river, the ocean, etc.
- 4 - No disposal system

*HU7* Bathing facilities

- 1 With fixed bath or shower within housing unit .....1
- 2 Fixed bath or shower available outside housing unit
  - 2.1 For exclusive use .....2
  - 2.1 Shared .....3
- 3 No fixed bath or shower available .....4

*HU8* Kitchen

1 Kitchen within housing unit.....	1
2 Other space for cooking within housing unit.....	2
3 Without kitchen or other space for cooking within housing unit	
3.1 Kitchen or other space for cooking outside housing unit	
3.1.1 For exclusive use.....	3
3.1.2 Shared.....	4
3.2 No kitchen or other space for cooking available.....	5

Note Piped water, toilet, fixed bath or shower and a kitchen are considered basic facilities for a housing unit.

## **Annex 1: List of Household Questionnaire Items**

Note: See text for discussion of items and categories.

### **Households**

*HH1 Consumer durable goods possessed by household members*

*HH2 Persons absent from the household living in other countries? If yes, age and sex of each and reason for absence (work, study, etc.)*

*HH3 Deaths in household during past 12 months? If yes, age and sex of each deceased person*

### **Persons**

*P1 Line number*

*P2 Name*

*P3 Relation to head of household*

- 1 – Head
- 2 – Spouse of head
- 3 – Child of head and/or spouse of head
- 4 – Grandchild of head and/or spouse of head
- 5 – Parent of head or spouse of head
- 6 – Grandparent of head or spouse of head
- 7 – Other relative of head
- 8 – Domestic employee
- 9 – Other person unrelated to head

*P4 Sex*

*P5 Age*

Age 0-97 – Enter age

Age 98 and over – Enter 98

Age not stated – Enter 99

*P6 If not born in Lebanon, country of birth and year first came to Lebanon*

*P7 Line number of mother*

### **FOR PERSONS AGE 3 YEARS OLD AND OLDER**

*P8 Attending school? If so, what level?*

### **FOR PERSONS AGE 5 YEARS OLD AND OLDER**

*P9 Literate?*

*P10 Highest educational level completed*

### **FOR PERSONS AGE 15 YEARS OLD AND OLDER**

*P11 Marital status*

*P12 Economic activity status*

### **FOR EVER MARRIED FEMALES**

*P13 Number of children ever born*

*P14 Number of children surviving*



## **Annex 2: List of Housing Questions to be added to the Large Sample Household Questionnaire if the Option is Adopted**

Note: See text for discussion of items and categories.

### **Housing units**

#### *HU1* Occupancy status

1 - Occupied

Vacant

Seasonally vacant

2 - Vacation home

3 - Seasonal worker's quarters

4 - Other

Non-seasonally vacant

5 - Secondary residence

6 - For rent

7 - For Sale

8 - Awaiting demolition

9 - Other

#### *HU2* Ownership

1 - Owner-occupied

Non owner-occupied

2 - Privately owned

3 - Publically owned

4 - Communally owned

5 - Cooperatively owned

6 - Other

#### *HU3* Number of rooms

1- Total number of rooms

2- Number of rooms used exclusively for business or professional purposes

#### *HU4* Water supply system

Piped water inside unit

1- From community source

2- From individual source

Piped water outside the unit but within 200 meters

From community source

3- For exclusive use

4- Shared

From individual source

5- For exclusive use

6- Shared

7- Other

#### *HU5* Type of toilet

Toilet within housing unit

1- Flush/pour flush toilet

2- Other

Flush/pour flush toilet outside housing unit

3- For exclusive use

4- Shared

Other toilet outside housing unit

5- For exclusive use

6- Shared

7- No toilet available

*HU6* Sewage disposal

1 - Toilet empties into piped system connected to a public sewage disposal plant

2 - Toilet empties into piped system connected to individual sewage disposal system

3 - Other—toilet empties into open ditch, river, the ocean, etc.

4 - No disposal system

*HU7* Bathing facilities

1- With fixed bath or shower within housing unit

Fixed bath or shower available outside housing unit

2- For exclusive use

3- Shared

4- No fixed bath or shower available

*HU8* Kitchen

1- Kitchen within housing unit

2- Other space for cooking within housing unit

Without kitchen or other space for cooking within housing unit

Kitchen or other space for cooking outside housing unit

3- For exclusive use

4- Shared

5- No kitchen or other space for cooking available