Post Survey Comments: SHLC Global Household Survey 2021

Version 1.0

SHLC

Purpose of this document: This document provides clarification about some of the issues raised after the survey at the merging stage of city-specific household data to the global household survey, particularly in the context of comparison. Please read this document together with 'RTP3 Household Survey: Questions and Definitions Document.' This is a live document that will be updated regularly during the initial analysis until 30 June 2022. If you face any issues, please raise them as soon as possible (email Sohail.Ahmad@glasgow.ac.uk).

I - Location and pre-interview recording

I03 Type of dwelling: There are many missing observations for South Africa and the reason behind these huge missing observations is that those households surveyed via telephone have not been recorded (as they misunderstood it as the only observational variable). Notably, most of those households that are surveyed by telephone fall under rich households.

hm - Household

Respondent. This household survey is mainly a survey of the randomly selected individual member of the household (that is respondent 'mem01', for example, hm01_age_mem01 is the age of the respondent). This survey tried to adopt a uniform approach to select respondents randomly from the household but given the situation, there has been some deviation across countries. In the majority of cases, the respondent is one whose birthday comes next.

Member relation 'hm06_member_relation_mem*' is in reference to the respondent and not the household head. This variable along with a couple of other variables, an attempt is made to classify household type (e.g., one-person household, household made up of a couple without children, household made up of a couple and children, a household with a lone parent, and household with extended family) but data did not allow to classify all of the household types. In the end, the idea was dropped.

Household size = hm_count

hh - Home and Household Characteristics

hh03: the unit of floor area when provided is a square meter. South Africa has not collected this variable.

hh18: ethnicity (Rwanda has not provided ethnicity data as not allowed to do so) hh18_race_ethnicity_raw should be used to derive ethnicity group as it is similar to each country. hh18_race_ethnicity is provided but does not make sense, for example, Indian/Asian may be a race group for South Africa but not elsewhere.

hh19: religion (China has not provided religion data as not allowed to do so).

ed - Education

None so far.

he - Health

None so far.

n - Neighbourhood

Two variables - n01_nbhd_like and n02_nbhd_dislike - were recorded as qualitative data that are further coded as n01_nbhd_like_code and n02_nbhd_dislikes_code respectively. These coded values are provided if supplied by the country partners. Encouraged to code for further analysis, some indication is provided in appendix 1.

ee- Economic and Employment

'**ee11_monthly_income**' is only comparable within a country and not across the countries. Survey was intended that each team will use a SHARED METHODOLOGY to create 10 band system from low to high but after comparing approaches throughout the process, it is difficult to compare in the present form (see appendix 2). Still, this is valid while comparing within the country but not accurate while comparing between two or more countries. However, after coding and perhaps grouping some of the categories this could be comparable. Users can work on these aspects further. Nevertheless, 'ee12_sufficient_money' is recommended to be used for controlling the economic level while performing analysis.

Three countries - India, Bangladesh and the Philippines - have provided income in absolute terms. Refer to their household data and country-specific data to understand them contextually.

gr - Gender relations

None so far.

Miscellaneous

'unique_id_hh' is the unique ID. This can be used to import country-specific data to global household survey data.

Appendix 1: Examples of neighbourhood like and dislike coding from the WITS project

What aspect do you like most about this neighbourhood?

Like most about your neighbourhood	Code
Gated neighbourhood / safe and crime free / safety and vigilance of security officers / armed response that is visible / safety security and safety / safe neighbourhood / my neighbourhood issecure / it's safe and secure / crime rate is low /less crime / crime free / no crime related incidents / it's crimeless / fight crime / Law enforcement / we have street patrolling forum / they are always on the neighbourhood watch / good neighbourhood watch / neighbourhood watch patrols / there are patrollers / police is always visible	Secure
Sea view and sunsets / mountain views / the view / beautiful area / the views of the beach / open view to the sea / scenary is excellent / views / views of the surroundings / it's beautiful / it has beautiful landscapes / sun shining / beach / the smell of the ocean /No noise / quiet area / peaceful neighbourhood / very quiet neighbourhood / more relaxed than other neighbourhoods / it's peaceful, offers lots of privacy / peacefulness / very quiet and peaceful / calm and quiet / the enviroment is nice and quiet with lots of peace / it's quiet all the time / quiet / it is quiet / peaceful and quite relaxing / more peaceful / Enviroment / enviroment is good / healthy enviroment / it's the enviroment / the vibe / enviroment is nice	Tranquility
Respect for people / neighbourhood always friendly and look out for each other / neighbours helping each other out / neighbours being there for each other / neighbours are friendly / friendly neighbours / caring neighbours / my neighbours are very friendly / loving neighbours / helping neighbours / people look after each other in our neighbourhood / well mannered people / we as a community stand together / the people are family friendly / good neighbours / we work together with neighbours / close knit neighbours / neighbours like one another	Good neighbours
Shops are nearby, there is no need to get into a taxi or bus / game shop / close to shops and medical facilities / I don't struggle to get whatever I want in my neighbourhood, everything is at my feet / near most essential services / close to schools and shopping centres / close to all amenities / facilities that are accessible / close to businesses / everything, transport, shops, police station / central place / malls are closer / gym near / everything is accessible / the shops are not far from my house / next to shops / There is a church / that the church is close / church / Proper houses / infrastructure is good / Clean water / clean running water / water supply / water and electricity is provided / water	Good services
Clean / enviroment is clean / it's clean / the area is clean / it is very clean / keeping it clean / the neighbourhood is very clean / it is clean and tidy / it's very clean and hygienic / people are hired to clean every week /	Clean

community halls are clean / it's nice and clean to stay in / it's clean / it's a clean area / clean houses	
The parks / play parks / the parks are near / the parks are enough for kids to play / parks / sprotsfields / soccer fields / there is actually a park / soccer / football / playing field / netball	Green space
It's closer to my work / it's situated next to my work / close to work premises / it's closer to work opportunities / just that it is close to where I work / Close to schools / close to school facilities / it's situated next to the school / schools are nearby / school is near / school is easily accessible / lots of schools / Clinic is near / access of hospitals / local clinic has the best employees / we are near the clinic / accessible to the clinic / good health / healthcare facility / Access to transport / transportation is near / next to public transport / access to transport / better transportation facilities / taxis are accessible / Business / business runs quickly / business opportunity / business wise / entrepreneurship	Good access
There is nothing special about the neighbourhood / nothing serious/ nothing that is outstanding / Nothing / none / Nothing, I just made peace with it / nothing I like here / nothing I like about the neighbourhood	Nothing

What aspect do you dislike most about this neighbourhood?

Dislike most about your neighbourhood	Code
Nothing comes to mind / nothing that I dislike / there's nothing specific / none / nothing / nothing yet / nothing specific really / nothing to say / nothing really / nothing to comment on / nothing, everything s fine	Nothing
Crime rate / robbery / thieves are too much / crimes / thugs stealing and hijacking / the crime rate is high / killing and house break-ins / lots of thugs snatching handbags / when people from the neighbourhood do illegal things / violence / gangsters / rape is the disease this neighbourhood has / crime is increasing / taxis is being hijacked/ shootings / gang violence	Crime
No busses / lack of public transport / public transport / there's no trains / public transportation is limited / taxi rank is too far / taxi rank is very far / the train station is very far / it's just a hassle to get public transportation / public transport is not much / transportation is very far / ttransportation is scarce	Poor transport
Slow service from government / poor services from the government / lots of delay in service delivery / they take their time to deliver services sometimes / service delivery is poor / lack of services / service delivery / public service / no service from the local government / the living conditions due to service delivery / the poor service delivery in the area / Roads needs serious attention / the roads that are narrow / the roads that needs to be fixed / the road that is so narrow / wet roads / roads / Housing is not well constructed / Lack of electricity / electricity / no electricity / we have electricity problems / without electricity / fighting for electricity / shortage of electricity/ Shut down of electricity / the	Poor service delivery

electricity is always out / electricity loadf shedding / load shedding is too much / load shedding / Poor service at police station / no service from police / no police visibilty / police don't respond / Very dirty water / lots of dirty water due to blocked drains / very dirty, water all over the place / dirty and water everywhere / Lack of water facilities / there is no water closeby / community taps/ The enviroment / pollution / air pollution / the enviroment not being clean / Toilets / no toilet facilities closeby / no toilet / sharing toilets / pit outside toilets / sharing of toilets / sanitation needed / Sewerage problems / sewerage is to close to schools will cause health problems / when there is bursting of sewearge / sewerage blocked	
Noisy, especially weekends / ony drunk people making noise / people around are much too noisy weekends / noise making from the neighbourhood / loud dogs barking at night / noise / play music loud / the noise during weekends / some noise here and there during weekends / noise during weekends / noise and their loud music / loud music / neighbours making noise over the weekend / the noise at night/ Unfriendly neighbours / they don't make friends / everyone is just for themselves / people are all tio themselves / you can't borrow from neighbours / people are only looking out for themselves / the neighbours gossiping about each other / busy neighbours / gossip / speaking of people, (bad mouthing) / back chatting, back stabbing, gossiping/ The beggars / unknown people roaming about / there are strangers walking about / unknown people roaming about the area / the beggars in our street / homeless people roaming around / the beggars are too much / homeless people / homelessness/ Tis neighbourhood is overpopulated / it is overpopulated / different people moving in here / population / overpopulated/ Drunkeness / wine shop / alcohol abuse / people get drunk a lot / there is a lot of taverns / people get drunk a lot / some people drink recklessly / the drinking attitude	Bad neighbourhood
The jobs are hard to find / scarcity of jobs / it's hard getting a job nowadays / unemployment issues / the jobs are scarce / it's hard to find a job / they only give jobs to people they know / unemployment / there is too much unemployment / high rate of unemployment / lack of jobs / job opportunities	Unemployment
Now during covid, people are not wearing masks / they don't wear masks / scared of people with sickness / put mask on their faces	Covid behaviour
The new people coming to live here like foreigners / too many foreigners / lately there are a lot of foreigners / foreign nationals / there are lots of foreigners / foreigners / foreigners moving in / foreigners moving in on a daily basis / foreigners roaming around / foreigners moving into our neighbourhood	Foreigners
Dumping / littering / people dumping stuff on the streets / garbage on the field	Dirty

Appendix 2: Corresponding income slab is used for creating income band (ee11_monthly_income) across countries (See relevant documents issued from SHLC Glasgow team and some of the responses received to understand the approach)

Income band (ee11_monthly_income):

Band	India (in INR)	Bangladesh (in BDT)	China (in Yuan)	Philippines (in Pesos)	Rwanda (Rwandan Francs)	Tanzania (Tanzanian shilling)	South Africa (in Rand)	South Africa (in Rand). 10 band suggested.
0 (1a) for India case	0 - 2000			None		Not known band from questionnaire	0 (no income)	
1	2001 - 5000	<6,000	0-500	<10,000	0-50,000	0-50,000	1-500	0 - 500
2	5001 - 10000	6,000-8,999	501-1000	10000-14999	50,001-100,000	50,000-150,000	501-750	501- 1000
3	10001 - 15000	9,000-11,999	1001-3000	15000-19999	100,001 - 200,000	150,00-200,000	751-1000	1001-2000
4	15001 - 20000	12,000-14,999	3001-6000	20000-24999	200,001 - 300,000	200,00-250,000	1001-1500	2001-5000
5	20001 - 30000	15,000-19,999	6001-9000	25000-29999	300,001 - 400,000	200,00-250,000	1501-2000	5001-75000
6	30001 - 40000	20,000-29,999	9001-12000	30000-34999	400,001 - 600,000	500,000-1,000,000	2001-3000	7501-10000
7	40001 - 60000	30,000-39,999	12001-15000	35000-39999	600,001 - 800,000	1,000,000-1,500,000	3001-5000	10001-15000
8	60001 - 100000	40,000-67,999	15001-20000	40000-44999	800,001 - 1,000,000	1,500,000-3,000,000	5001-7500	15001-20000
9	100001 - 200000	68,000-149,999	20001-50000	45000-49999	1,000,001 - 2,000,000	3,000,000-5,000,000	7501-10000	20001-30000
10	> 200,000	>150,000	>50000	>50000	>2,000,001	5,000,000+	10001-15000	>30000
							15001-20000	
							20001-30000	
							>30000	
							Refuse to answer	
							Don't know/Uncertain	
Notes	Continuous income also given	Continuous income also given		Also, e11a, continuous income given				
Median income					613 USD as 1 USD= 997, 59 Rwandan Francs		ZAR 11,149 / USD 824 (2015)	

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION: Income Band Guidance for RTP 3 – Household Survey
Version 1.0: 3 June 2021

1. Rationale and Aims

We have put together advice for defining the income bands that will be used in question ee11 in the survey in an effort to ensure that the data we collect is as reliable and comparable as possible across the SHLC cities. This will allow us to identify common trends across project cities much more effectively and to be able to employ an approach that will satisfy any methodological requirements for peer-reviewed publication.

We apologize that this is being circulated so late, but given the fact that teams had adopted quite different approaches to defining their income bands that would have made comparative analysis extremely difficult, if not impossible, we felt that there was a need to ensure that our approaches to this question are coordinated as much as possible.

Given that fieldwork, for some teams, is immanent or indeed has already begun, it is imperative that all teams respond to this as soon as possible. If everyone could endeavour to do this as soon as they can, and **no later than Wednesday, June 9th,** we can ensure that the survey is finalized as soon as possible. **Please do not begin fieldwork until your approach has been approved by Glasgow.**

2. Approach

The preferred option is for income bands to be structured around each country's **national median per capita income**. A figure for urban areas would be preferable, but if this is not possible, a national figure will suffice. We need a measure of income for individuals (not for households) as the survey is aimed at individuals.

At least one of these two figures should be easily accessible from national data or reports, but in the event that they are not, please identify an alternative means of identifying or estimating a median per capita income, either specific to urban areas in the country or, alternatively, at the national level, and what data set will be used to define it.

This figure should then be used to construct ten income bands. Six of these bands should be below the median income figure and four should be above. For example, if a country has a median annual income of $6,000, bands could be defined as follows:

Band 1: $0-$1,000
Band 2: $1,000-$2,000
Band 3: $2,000-$3,000
Band 4: $3,000-$4,000
Band 5: $4,000-$5,000
Band 6: $5,000-$6,000
Band 7: $6,000-$7,000
Band 8: $7,000-$8,000
Band 9: $8,000-$9,000
Band 10: >$9,000

For the purpose of the survey, the band ranges will be required to be expressed in local currency.

There will also be a means to record refusals and 'don't knows'. Those who report they have no income can be included in Band 1.

The width of the bands above and below the median does not necessarily have to be equal, but if not, a clear justification will be needed for how they have been defined.

It is also possible to subdivide bands if other local figures or thresholds are relevant. However please bear in mind that having many income bands may make the income question more difficult for the survey respondents. If additional bands are proposed, please highlight where the subdivisions have taken place and why they have been made. For example, for the country discussed above, a team may decide to subdivide lower bands to reflect local social security thresholds as follows:

Band 1a: $0-$500
Band 1b: $500-$1,000
Band 2a: $1,000-$1,400
Band 2b: $1,400-$2,000
Band 3: $2,000-$3,000
Band 4: $3,000-$4,000
Band 5: $4,000-$5,000
Band 6: $5,000-$6,000
Band 7: $6,000-$7,000
Band 8: $7,000-$8,000
Band 9: $8,000-$9,000
Band 10: >$9,000

3.Information Requested

In line with these recommendations, and in order we can be assured that every team is taking a defensible approach to constructing its income bands, please provide the following information:

Median income figure expressed in US dollars:

Source of median income figure, including link to relevant data set or report:

Explanation of the sources and methods used to construct a median income figure if it is not derived from a recognised data set or report:

Income bands that will be used:

Band	Start Income	End Income	Justification/Explanation

Note: for Justification/Explanation, please be as detailed as possible and provide any information that might be included if this were being justified in a journal article

How subdivisions can be collapsed into ten original bands (if relevant):

Please return to Graeme Young (graeme.young.2@glasgow.ac.uk**) and Alasdair Stewart (**Alasdair.Stewart@glasgow.ac.uk**) no later than Wednesday, June 9th.**

Bangladesh

To create the income bands for Bangladesh, we have tried to address all the available national and international databases and reports. However, there was no updated median/ average income information available. The available data such as HIES (2016) (median income 3940 BDT), world population review (2022) (median income 97897.86 BDT), world bank (median income = NA), etc. were found inconsistent with each other and had a high discrepancy with our SHLC survey dataset.

The income category concerning the job type of the respondents was too complex and unrealistic in the case of Bangladesh due to the diversity of the job types and pay scales. In addition, government and non-government classification of the job type and the pay scale difference also discouraged us from considering job types for income band construction.

In this circumstance, we tried to observe the Khulna and Dhaka SHLC survey data separately and together for the corresponding neighbourhoods to develop a solution.

At first, we separated the respondents according to, with (working class) and without (non-working class; with zero income) personal income. After that, considering respondents with income, we divided each of the datasets into deciles for constructing and comparing income bands. From Khulna dataset, we saw that the Lower 10% of the respondent were below 4,000 BDT, and the upper 10% were above 50,000 BDT, while in Dhaka, it was below 6,000 BDT, and above 150,000 BDT. We found a clear imbalance of the income band between Dhaka and Khulna. To overcome this problem and somewhat balance the income bands for both the cities, we tried constructing the income band with an aggregated dataset (Dhaka + Khulna).

After dividing the merged dataset into decile, we got a more balanced income band (lower 10 % below 6,000 BDT, and upper 10% above 150,000 BDT) that can better represent Dhaka and Khulna.

Following are the income bands we are planning to use for further analysis:

Income Bands	Bangladesh (in BDT)
No income	*0*
Band 1 (Decile-1)	<6,000
Band 2 (Decile-2)	6,000-8,999
Band 3 (Decile-3)	9,000-11,999
Band 4 (Decile-4)	12,000-14,999
Band 5 (Decile-5)	15,000-19,999
Band 6 (Decile-6)	20,000-29,999
Band 7 (Decile-7)	30,000-39,999
Band 8 (Decile-8)	40,000-67,999
Band 9 (Decile-9)	68,000-149,999
Band 10 (Decile-10)	>150,000
Median income country/city wise	We do not have consistent secondary information on this. As per the HHS on Dhaka and Khulna the median income is BDT 20,000.

India

Information Requested

In line with these recommendations, and in order we can be assured that every team is taking a defensible approach to constructing its income bands, please provide the following information:

Median income figure expressed in US dollars: Source of median income figure, including

Calculation of Median per Capita Income for Urban India					
Particulars	Rs. (in 2011-12)	All India Consumer Price Index (CPI) for July, 2021 (Base 2012= 100)*^	Ratio of CPI (CPI/100)	Inflation Adjusted (Rs.) on July, 2021	Inflation Adjusted (USD) on July, 2021
Urban median per capita income*	23,000	161.8	1.618	37,214	500.27
Urban Poverty Line (Monthly per capita)**	1,000	161.8	1.618	1,618	21.75

Data Source
***Median per capita income (in Rs)**- India Human Development Survey (IHDS)- II, 2011-12, https://ihds.umd.edu/
****Urban poverty line:** Tendulkar poverty line, https://www.niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/presentation%20for%20regional%20meetings-%20NITI%20AAYOG.pdf , pp-9
***^Consumer price index:** Press Release (dated 13 September, 2021) of National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India, https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2021/sep/doc202191301.pdf , pp- 3
Daily exchange rate of Indian rupee: Reserve Bank of India, https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=20620

Note
- Cases with >= Rs 1000 per capita income in IHDS-II data are considered to calculate median per capita income. This is done following the income data use guideline provided by IHDS-II. https://ihds.umd.edu/income-variables#:~:text=IHDS%20is%20one%20of%20the,measure%20household%20income%20as%20v
- Both poverty line and median per capita income statistics are at the price of 2011-12. Therefore, inflation adjustment is done for both and estimated values for July, 2021 price.
- The SHLC survey in India is started in August,2021. So, July, 2021 is taken as reference month for inflation adjustment of income data.
- The conversion is done at the USD-INR exchange rate dated July 30, 2021 (1 USD = INR 74.3871)

link to relevant data set or report:

Explanation of the sources and methods used to construct a median income figure if it is not derived from a recognised data set or report:

- Most of the survey on socio-economic development in India collects household expenditure data instead of personal/household income data. The latest available source of personal income data is the India Human Development Survey –II (IHDS-II) conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and the University of Maryland in 2011-12.
- IHDS-II has information (valid cases) of 204,568 individuals and 42152 persons (https://ihds.umd.edu/). However, in the per capita income field, there are negative or zero values. Individuals with less Rs. 1,000 per capita income are removed as per recommendation of the IIHDS-II data use guidelines (https://ihds.umd.edu/income-variables#:~:text=IHDS%20is%20one%20of%20the,measure%20household%20income%20as%20well.). After this rectification, the median per capita income for urban India is calculated which is Rs. 23,000.
- The median per capita income value (Rs 23,000) in urban India has been inflation adjusted using Consumer Price Index (CPI) for July, 2021 to make it comparative with the SHLC data. The final inflation adjusted median per capita income is Rs 37,214 as on July 30, 2021 in urban India and is rounded off to Rs. 40,000.
- Similarly, the poverty line for urban India (Rs. 1,000 in 2011-12 price) has been also inflation adjusted for July, 2021 price. The inflation adjusted urban poverty line is Rs. 1618 (rounded to Rs. 2000).

Income bands that will be used:

Band	Start Income	End Income	Justification/Explanation
1a	INR 0	INR 2,000	The first income band (1a: Rs. 0 -2,000) is for the Below Poverty Level category- roughly equal to national poverty line.

Income classes are kept in unequal width just to capture the variations in income distribution in Indian society in more comprehensive way. |
1b	INR 2,001	INR 5,000	
2	INR 5,001	INR 10,000	
3	INR 10,001	INR 15,000	
4	INR 15,001	INR 20,000	
5	INR 20,001	INR 30,000	
6	INR 30,001	INR 40,000	
7	INR 40,001	INR 60,000	
8	INR 60,001	INR 100,000	
9	INR 100,001	INR 200000	
10	>INR 200,000		

Note: for Justification/Explanation, please be as detailed as possible and provide any information that might be included if this were being justified in a journal article

How subdivisions can be collapsed into ten original bands (if relevant):

User Guide:

The reference period for the urban median per capita income is one year prior to the survey. On the other hand, the income data for respondents collected in SHLC survey has reference period of one month and that is income of every individual respondent. Due to this differentiation, it is incorrect to compare between urban median income from IHDS-2 (2011-12) data and income of respondents from SHLC data. However, since the objective of devising these income bands is to create tools (colour chart based on income bands) for easy conduct of the survey, we can rely on income bands based on urban median income and urban poverty line (both inflation adjusted). The distribution of households/respondents across these income bands is very similar to the prevailing situation in Indian cities and could be used for research with caveats.

Distribution of respondents by monthly income (in Rs)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 - 2000	727	30.6	30.6	30.6
	2001 - 5000	163	6.9	6.9	37.4
	5001 - 10000	307	12.9	12.9	50.3
	10001 - 15000	212	8.9	8.9	59.3
	15001 - 20000	143	6.0	6.0	65.3
	20001 - 30000	243	10.2	10.2	75.5
	30001 - 40000	150	6.3	6.3	81.8
	40001 - 60000	207	8.7	8.7	90.5
	60001 - 100000	134	5.6	5.6	96.1
	100001 - 200000	78	3.3	3.3	99.4
	200001	14	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	2378	100.0	100.0	

Source: SHLC India Survey, 2021

Rwanda

Information Requested

In line with these recommendations, and in order we can be assured that every team is taking a defensible approach to constructing its income bands, please provide the following information:

Median income figure expressed in US dollars:

612,392.7 Franc Rwandais (Frw), an equivalent of 710 USD per urban person per year by Dec, 2017. Currently equivalent **613 USD** as 1 USD= 997, 59 Franc Rwandais).

Source of median income figure, including link to relevant data set or report:

https://www.statistics.gov.rw/

Explanation of the sources and methods used to construct a median income figure if it is not derived from a recognised data set or report:

To define the bands of income categories in Rwanda, for question e11, we used the Living standard household survey (EICV5) data to explain the why we select particular income bands.

First the national household survey reports the Equivalent consumption per capita to proxy income per capita. National Institute of Statistics for Rwanda (NISR) opted to collect data on expenditure rather than income directly because it has been apparent issue for the household members to report directly all their source of incomes.

To respond on the question by Graeme and Alasdair, we use the data from EICV5 (2016/17) on the annual equivalized consumption per capita to compute the Median per capita in urban Rwandan household members and we get 612,392.7 Rwandan Francs (currently equivalent 613 USD).

```
. sum consl_ae, d

                    aggregate consumption/ae

        Percentiles      Smallest
  1%      78839.62       32831.47
  5%      131704.5       33414.63
 10%      177805.2       34582.54      Obs              2526
 25%      298752.7       36575.05      Sum of Wgt.      2526

 50%      612392.7                     Mean          916450.7
                         Largest       Std. Dev.      1311335
 75%       1055476       1.46e+07
 90%       1791371       1.72e+07      Variance      1.72e+12
 95%       2816549       1.73e+07      Skewness      8.675017
 99%       5614031       3.09e+07      Kurtosis      142.7105
```

Income bands that will be used:

Band 1 [0-50,000]
Band 2 [50,001 - 100,000]
Band 3 [100,001-200,000]
Band 4 [200,001- 300,000]
Band 5 [300,001- 400,000]
Band 6 [400,001- 600,000]
Band 7 [600,001- 800,000]
Band 8 [800,001-1,000,000]
Band 9 [1,000,001- 2,000,000]
Band 10 [2,000,001 and above]

Band	Start Income	End Income	Justification/Explanation

1	0	50,000	This is the lower income category in Rwandan society where the average wage of casual workers for the least low income earners is around 1500-2000 per day. In this category, we can also list some building cleaners, administrative building security guards among others. The category will ensure that the neighborhood which can have some households with lower income earnings are well captured.
2	50,001	100,000	This category was made based on the average income/wage of most of public servants in lower income levels with some occasional bonus: Eg: Primary school teachers etc).
3	100,001	200,000	In this income categories we have middle lower income level of both public and private servants: Secondary school teachers and small scale traders like agricultural product market traders.
4	200,001	300,000	This group includes most of public and private administrative staff, which actually account for majority of lower middle income earners in our neighbourhoods (local leaders, Head teachers, Nurses in health centres, etc.)
5.	300,001	400,000	Here we include the public and private administrative staff, which actually account for the middle income earners in our neighbourhoods (Admin-Staff in ministries and various private and public institution, Nurses in District hospitals, Cashiers in Banks, etc.)
6	400,001	600,000	In this group, we consider most of public and private administrative staff which actually account for the upper level of middle income earners in our neighbourhoods (Lower level of admin-Staff in some specialized institutions, for instance, Nurses in Research hospitals, Assistant Lecturers in Universities, etc..)
7	600,001	800,000	In this group, we consider most of public and private administrative staff, lower level of high income earners in our neighbourhoods (for instance , Specialist in Ministries, Medical General practitioners in Research hospitals, LSenior Lecturers in Universities, bank managers etc..)
8	800,001	1,000,000	In this group, we consider the public and private administrative staff, middle level of high income

			earners in our neighbourhoods (senior -Staff in various institutions, for instance, Directors in Ministries, Associate Professors in Universities, Business Managers, Research Assistants in various NGOs etc..)
9	1,000,001	2,000,000	In this group, we consider the public and private administrative staff, high level of high income earners in our neighbourhoods (For instance, Director General in Ministries and specialized Institutions such as Rwanda Biomedical Centre (RBC), Professors & College Principals at the High Learning Institutions, Senior Researchers in various NGOs etc..)
10	2,000,001	And above	In this group, we consider the public and private administrative staff, highest level of high income earners in our neighbourhoods (For instance, Ministers, Vice Chancellors in Universities, Experts in various NGOs etc..)

The 10 original bands reflected the methodology in general. Only three band ranges have been adapted to adjust band 6 with the median income rounded from 612,392 to 600,000 as highlighted below:

New bands	Former bands
Band 1 [0-50,000]	(1) [0-50,000]
Band 2 [50,001 - 100,000]	(2) [50,001 -100,000]
Band 3 [100,001 -200,000]	(3) [100,001 -200,000]
Band 4 [200,001 -300,000]	(4) [200,001 -300,000]
Band 5 [300,001 -400,000]	(5) [300,001 -400,000]
Band 6 [400,001 -600,000]	(6) [400,001 -500,000]
Band 7 [600,001 -800,000]	(7) [500,001 -700,000]
Band 8 [800,001 -1,000,000]	(8) [700,001 -1,000,000]

Note: for Justification/Explanation, please be as detailed as possible and provide any information that might be included if this were being justified in a journal article

How subdivisions can be collapsed into ten original bands (if relevant):

South Africa

Information Requested

In line with these recommendations, and in order we can be assured that every team is taking a defensible approach to constructing its income bands, please provide the following information:

Median income figure expressed in US dollars:

ZAR 11,149 / USD 824 (2015)

Source of median income figure, including link to relevant data set or report:

StatsSA (http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/Report-03-10-19/Report-03-10-192017.pdf)

Explanation of the sources and methods used to construct a median income figure if it is not derived from a recognised data set or report:

NA

Income bands that will be used:

Band	Start Income		End Income		
	ZAR	**USD**	**ZAR**	**USD**	**Justification/Explanation**
1	0	0	0	0	**Based on experience, we know we**
2	1	0.1	500	37	**are unlikely to get quality data from**
3	501	37	750	55	**wealthier respondents, who often**
4	751	55	1000	74	**refuse to answer income and wealth**
5	1001	74	1500	111	**questions. Our priority therefore**
6	1501	111	2000	148	**has been to get fine-grained data**
7	2001	148	3000	222	**from poorer respondents. The**
8	3001	222	5000	370	**income bands have been used in**
9	5001	370	7500	555	**other surveys in South Africa,**
10	7501	555	10000	739	**allowing us to make comparisons**
11	10001	739	15000	1109	**across datasets.**
12	15001	1109	20000	1479	
13	20001	1479	30000	2218	
14	30000	2218	∞	∞	

Note: for Justification/Explanation, please be as detailed as possible and provide any information that might be included if this were being justified in a journal article

How subdivisions can be collapsed into ten original bands (if relevant):

Band	Start Income	End Income	

	ZAR	USD	ZAR	USD	Justification/Explanation
1	0	0	0	0	**Seems like the only rational way to**
2	1	0.1	500	37	**collapse bands, while (1)**
3	501	37	1000	74	**maintaining focus on poorer**
4	1001	74	2000	148	**respondents, and (2) complying**
5	2001	148	5000	370	**with the guidelines issued by**
6	5001	370	10000	739	**Glasgow**
7	10001	739	15000	1109	
8	15001	1109	20000	1479	
9	20001	1479	30000	2218	
10	30000	2218	∞	∞	