

## **Survey workbook**

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## 1 Introduction

This workbook will provide important details about the (1) main aims, (2) methodology, and (3) questionnaires of the survey. It will help to understand the objectives and rationale of this survey, sample selection procedures, data collection methods, field work timeliness, roles and responsibilities of field team. It will also help to review each module/sections within the questionnaire and its importance so as enable one to collect information effectively. All survey team members are required to read and understand the contents of this document before starting to work on the survey.

### 1.1 Aims

The survey has two main aims

1. To collect data to understand the impact of health expenditures on households (that is, to see if this leads to catastrophic health expenditures). For this, we will collect data on household expenditures under the following major categories (1. Food, 2. Housing, 3. Transportation, 4. Education, 5. Healthcare, 6. Communication, 7. Recreation, 8. Clothes and Footwear, and 9. Major household durable goods purchases). And we will also collect data on recent outpatient visits to hospitals, hospitalization or admission events and related expenditures.
  - a. We collect these data because we want to know what percentage of household's total expenditure is spent toward health.
  - b. This information is important because if a household spends, say 50% of their total expenditure in health, then the household may not have money left to spend on other categories, such as food or education.
  - c. If money is not left for these expenditure, then household may have to borrow or sell, which can cause financial problems to the household because of health.
  - d. We want to know how many households may suffer financially due to health, and what factors (e.g. age, gender, education, occupation, etc.,) are associated with it.
2. To test whether households will use a smartphone based app., to record their daily household expenditure.

- a. Expenditures are not easily remembered during the survey. People tend to forget about how much or for what they spent over time.
- b. In order to remember, we often use diary to record such things as close in time as possible.
- c. But paper-based diaries are hard for us to follow-up, monitor if households have filled-in the entries every day.
- d. Smartphone based apps., provide an easier way to monitor submissions to diary real-time and can be reminded through text messages or phone calls.
- e. We want to know if households can use this diary app., to record their expenditures.

## **2 Methodology**

### **2.1 Household sample selection procedure (aim1)**

The survey will be conducted in areas covered within Demographic Surveillance System (Census). First, areas within DSS-Census are divided into urban and rural areas for representation purposes. From urban areas, we will list out all the wards (stage 1) and select randomly 10 of them, which we refer as "Urban Clusters". From each urban cluster, we will get a list of streets (stage 2) and select 6 streets from each ward. And at the last stage, we will select randomly select 5 households from each street (6 streets X 5 households = 30 per cluster). This 10 urban clusters will be recruited in phase-wise manner; 3 clusters in the first phase, 4 clusters in the second phase and 3 clusters in the third and final phase of the survey.

From rural areas, we will select 2 Village Panchayats (VPs) within the DSS-Census. From each village panchayat, we will list out the total number of villages and randomly select 10 villages from each village panchayat, which is referred as "Rural Clusters". And from each village, we will get a list of all households, and randomly select 30 households. This 20 rural clusters will be recruited in phase-wise manner; 6 clusters in the first phase, 8 clusters in the second phase and 6 clusters in the third and final phase of the survey.

A respondent is a person (above the age of 18) who is able to give the information about the family, health of all of its members, its income and expenditures. The fieldworker will administer the questionnaire to this person. The respondent may or may not be the head of the family.

## **2.2 Household sample selection (aim 2)**

Of those who participants in the household survey (aim1), we will select a subsample for smart-phone study. This means that from each of clusters, out of 30 selected households, we will select 7 households to be included in this study. The selection of households for this study will be done after the completion of baseline survey in each phase.

The selected households will be visited by the field team, and will be asked to nominate a reference person who will be responsible for maintaining the smartphone based financial dairy application. The selected households will be asked to nominate a person who is known to use smartphones, and who might be familiar with household's daily expenditures. He/She will be undergo a short training session on 1) features of dataset, 2) how to make calls, 3) send SMS, 4) open and close app., 5) use of diary app. and 6) finally opportunity to practice using app.

## **2.3 Data collection (aim1) Household-visit**

Each fieldworker will be given a list of 5 households (if household list is unavailable, then addresses, at the level of street will be given) to be contacted on previous day of the field work. The field worker will visit the area, and in the given street, he or she will number the households, find the total number of households and draw a random number between 1 and sampling number (calculated as total number/sample size). For example, if the total number of households in that street is 30, and random number drawn is between 1 and 6 ( $30/5 = 6$ ). Say if the random number is 3, then the first household to be contacted is 3<sup>rd</sup> house. To select the next household, divide the total number, 30 by 5, and select every 6<sup>th</sup> house (3, 3+6=9, 9+6=15 21, 27).

Before approaching the house, the field worker will fill-in the first section (sampling details) presented in questionnaire (see study questionnaire). Then he or she will approach the household member- an adult (18 or above) member who is knowledgeable about expenditures, health and health care utilization to respond to the questionnaire, will be referred to as "respondent", (1) introduce himself or herself, (2) explain the purpose of visit and (3) then ask if household is willing to participate in the study. If yes, then field worker will proceed to enter contact details of the household member and send a verification message to welcome the household to the

survey and to confirm participation. After confirmation, the field worker can continue with the data collection.

If the household member is not willing, then it may be necessary to motivate the member toward participation. From our earlier work, we estimate household might be resisting to participate due to one of the following considerations (1) unavailability of time, (2) concerns toward privacy or confidentiality of responses and (3) does not understand how it will be useful or beneficial to him or her. It is important that the field worker knows the reason for resistance and accordingly assure that participants will be addressed. The following points could be helpful to explain and motivate participation (1) his or her information will be strictly confidential, (2) opportunity to voice your opinion on this issue and (3) it will not take more than 45 minutes of their time.

#### **2.4 Data collection (aim2)-Smartphone app.,**

The nominated person will be asked to record the expenditures of all household members in the daily diary expenditure app., for a period of four months (120 days) starting after day of the visit. Telephone follow-up will be carried out two-days after the interview to find out if the respondent has any questions about the app., and to reiterate the important information about completing it. And at the end of every two week, field team will visit households to monitor participation.

#### **2.5 Study questionnaire – Structure (aim1)**

After obtaining consent and sending the verification message, the data collection will be performed using a structured questionnaire. It will be presented through ODK collect app., in a tablet. The questionnaire has six main sections:

##### **Section 1**

Contains data on sampling and household identification details – location and address of the household, and date and period of data collection. This section is important as this will be used for identification of the household for future follow-up. Part I of this section will be filled up before making contact with any member of the selected household.

## Section 2

Section is called as household roster, a list of household members and their demographic data. This determines the composition of the household and ensure that no one is missed. This section will provide the background data for the selected households and will help to understand the nature of selected households. When you have completed this section, you will have identified all member of the households and their demographic details.

## Section 3

Section 3 is called as acute illness and outpatient visits (OPD). It begins by asking every member whether they were ill in the last 3 month. For a household sampled in the month of April-2019, the past 3 months means 1 Jan-2019 to 31 March-2019. Only if a member responds as "yes", then subsequent question asks if he/she sought healthcare. If a member responds a "yes" then module on expenditure toward seeking healthcare for illness is available. The series of \_ifs\_ is to be noted. So if any member is not ill, then this whole of section is skipped by default and moved to the next section (section 4). If any member is ill, but not visited hospital, then again the section is skipped and moves to question on reasons for not seeking care. Only if any member is ill and visited hospital, the rest of the section is filled. When you have completed this section, you will have identified all members who were ill, all who sought care and total expenditure for seeking healthcare for this illness.

## Section 4

Section 4 is called as hospitalizations, asks whether any member is hospitalized (stayed overnight) and if yes, then asks about the hospital and expenditure incurred during this stay in the hospital. This applies only to members who were hospitalized. When you have finished this section, you will have identified members who were hospitalized and the total expenditures for hospitalization.

## Section 5

Section 5 is contains questions on household ownership of assets; house ownership, state of the house, and other assets such as car, TV, refrigerator, washing machine, etc. Read the name of each asset, ask if the household has it and if yes, select the box for that asset.



## Section 6

Section 6 is the expenditure form which asks household expenditure on different categories such food, housing, utilities, education, health, etc., within a given period of time (reference or recall period). The length of time period depends on the category of expenditures. For goods that are more expensive and purchased irregularly, a longer period is used. And for goods/services that are of less value and purchased regularly, a shorter period is used.

Sections	Baseline	Visit1	Visit2	Visit3	Visit4
Sampling	✓				
Roster	✓				
Acute illness	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hospitalizations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Assets	✓				
Expenditures	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

## 2.6 App., structure and use (aim2)

### 2.6.1 Objectives of the diary app.

The **main objective** of this application is to help households to record their daily expenditures in a smart phone based diary to track their expenses over time. A total of 210 households over three phases (lasting 4 months each) will be recruited to test the feasibility of using this app., to record household expenditures.

The smart phone app., is designed to ensure the following three main components:

- 1) User-friendly interface to ensure that users are able to record expenditures on major household expenditure categories, including food, clothing, utilities, education, travel and healthcare.

- a. The interface will have pictorial representations to best symbolize the major categories, which can easily be recognized by users
  - b. Inputs from users (in terms of the money spent) will be pictorial -- choosing pictorial representations of amount of money they spent toward different categories of expenditures
- 2) All entries of data will include a date/timestamp, stored locally on the smartphone and transmitted over the internet to the study database daily.
  - a. This is important to track expenditures over time and assess data quality.
- 3) Each day at programmed intervals of time, a remainder notification/alert system will be set up to improve compliance with daily recording of household expenditure.
  - a. It is very important to remind them every day to make sure they make entries in the diary.

## **2.6.2 Use of Smartphone application**

### **Step 1: Installation**

The Diary X application file will be provided to the participants.

### **Step 2: Activation/Logging in**




The participants will be prompted to the Login page, in which the participant will enter the following (all field are mandatory)

1. User name: Name of the participant
2. Password: same as the mobile number
3. HouseID: (same as the survey ID)

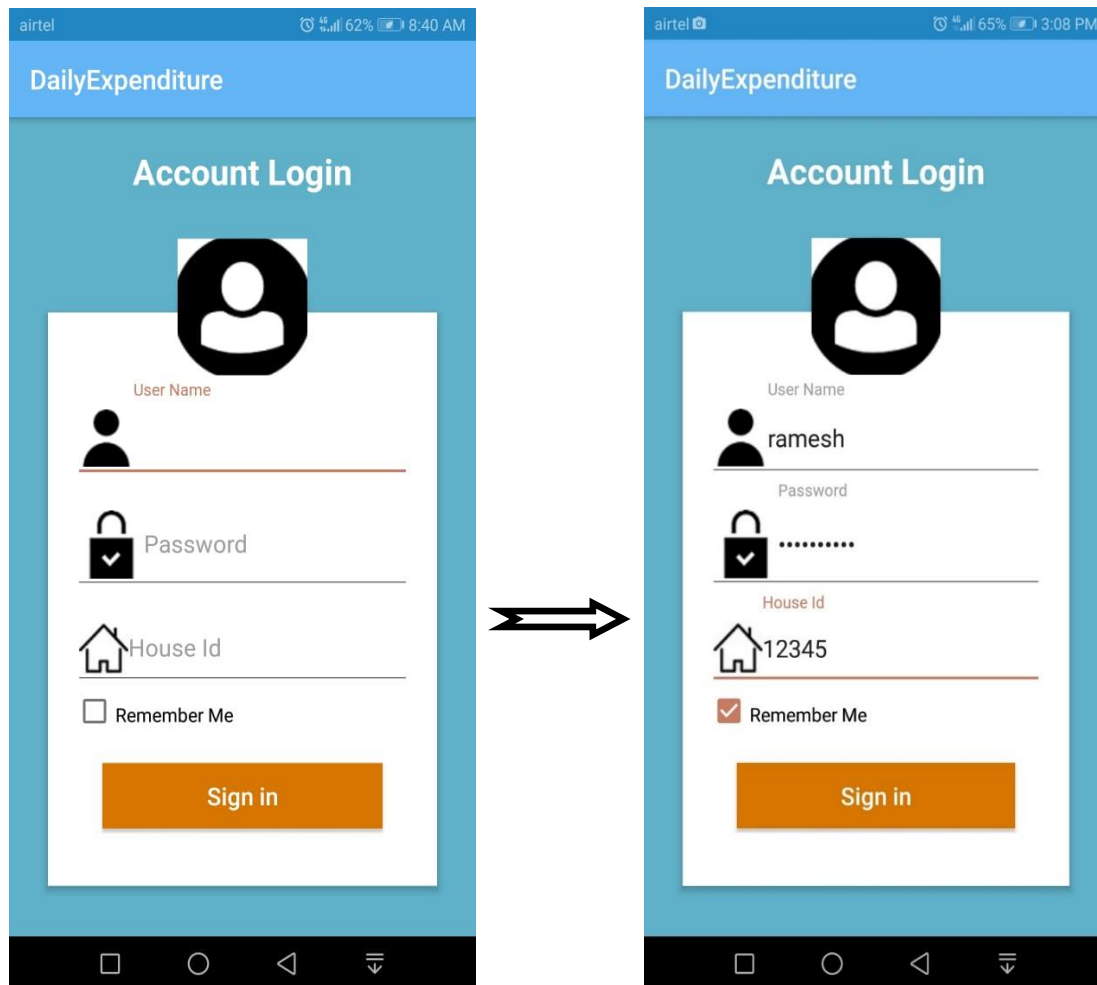
### **Step 3: Login Page**

- a) Note: **Remember Me** option will save the user id, password, house id, so that user need not to remember all time.
- b) User will view the next screen if the authentication is success.
- c) User needs internet connectivity to login into the app.

**Page 1:**

<b>Pictorial format</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>Enter your name</b>
	<b>Enter your password</b>
	<b>Enter your Household ID</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Remember me</b>	<b>Once you click it, no need to enter each time when using the application</b>
<b>Sign in</b>	<b>To start use the application click sign in option</b>

**Figure 1. Login page of daily expenditure application:**











### 2.6.3 Daily Expenditure Category

**In the second page, the participant can record their expenditures for the selected category using the pictures of various denominations of money.**

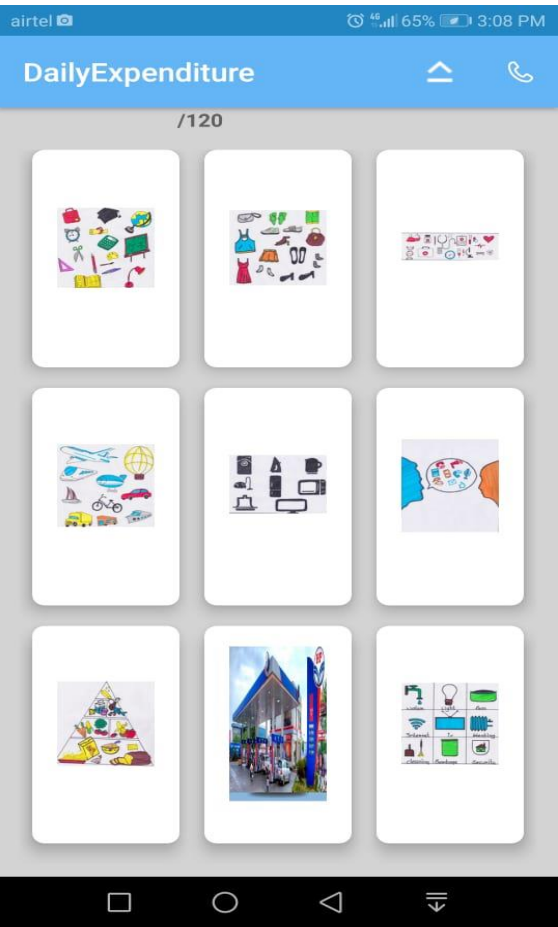
- a. User can see total no of days of expenditure data he has uploaded out of 120 days on the top of the Screen.
- b. User will see 9 different categories as a card in this Screen with appropriate screen.

#### Page 2:

Pictorial format	Description
	Education fees and supplies details
	Clothing and jewelry
	Medical Expenditure
	Transportation
	Durable goods and appliances
	Communication
	Food
	Gas and Fuel

	Taxes and entertainment
---	-------------------------

**Figure 2. Daily expenditure categories view**



## 2.6.4 Daily expenditure denomination

This Screen will have an Indian Rupee images from 1 to 2000.

A "+" and "-" symbol is placed against each displayed money image.

When users press the "+" button, the count will be increased and displayed next to the specific image, and total will be displayed on the bottom of the screen.

When user press the "-" button, the count will be decreased and displayed next to the specific image, and the total will be displayed on the bottom of the screen.

**Figure 3. Rupee denomination view**



Note: Upload option on the top right corner of the screen will upload the data to the server

Internet connection needed to upload the data.

**Example:**

If the household person has completed **three days out of 120 days (that will be highlighted on top of the second page)**. He/ She spent 727 rupees for education related expenses. So he/she has chosen the education category and entered the denomination. By clicking "▲" data will be updated and day count will show 04/120 days.



**Figure 4. The process of daily expenditure application.**



## 2.7 Sample size and selection phases

The total sample size of the survey is 900 households (aim 1) and 210 households for the smartphone study (aim2).The survey will be conducted in three phases; each phase will cover four consecutive months of follow-up. The recruitment targets for each phase for both aims of the study are shown in table 1.

In the first phase, 270 households will be recruited and a baseline survey will be conducted. Data from this baseline survey (referring this month as month 0) will be used for selection of 63 households for the smartphone study. After the baseline survey, households will be visited for four consecutive months (month 1, month2, month3, month4) to record their monthly expenditures.

At month 3, second phase will begin with recruitment and baseline survey (along with the last follow-up for phase 1) of additional 360 households. Data from this survey will be used to select 84 households for smartphone study in month4. After the baseline survey, household will be visited for four consecutive months (month5, month6, month7, month8).

At month 7, third phase will begin with recruitment and baseline survey (along with the last follow-up for phase 2) of final sample of 270 households. Data from this survey will be used for sample selection (63 households) for the smartphone study in month8. Households will be followed up for four months (month9, month10, month11, month12).

Table 1: Study recruitment targets for each phase and both aims

Phase	Clusters (N) (Urb: Rur)	Households per cluster	Total households per phase (aim1)	Household per cluster (aim2)	Households per phase in Smart- phone study (aim2)
I  (1-4 months)	9 (3:6)	30	270	7	63 (21:42)
II  (5-8 months)	12 (4:8)	30	360	7	84 (28:56)

III (9-12 months)	9 (3:6)	30	270	7	63 (21:42)
Total			900		210

This design provides data for a complete year, while randomly selected households are followed up for the period of four months only. The Table 2 and table 3 show the phases and planned time period for each of phase in the survey.

Table 2: Proposed overview of timelines for survey (tentative)

Time	Activity	Time	Activity	Time	Activity
June	(recruitment & baseline)	November	Visit 1	March	Visit 1
July	Visit 1	December	Visit 2	April	Visit 2
August	Visit 2	January	Visit 3	May	Visit 3
September	Visit 3	February	Visit 4 & Phase 3 recruitment/baseline	June	Visit 4
October	Visit 4 & Phase 2 recruitment/baseline				

Table 3: Proposed week by month schedule for field activities

	PHASE I						PHASE II				PHASE III			
M	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
W1	BS-I	M	V1	V2	V3	V4	V1	V2	V3	V4	V1	V2	V3	V4
W2	BS-I	M	V1	V2	V3	V4	V1	V2	V3	V4	V1	V2	V3	V4
W3	SS-I			BS-II	SS-II			BS-III	SS-III					
W4	SS-I			BS-II	SS-II			BS-III	SS-III					

## 2.8 Data collection timelines and teams (aim 1)

Estimated field work days for baseline and follow-up surveys: For each phase, the sample size for recruitment and follow-up is 300 households (30 households x 10 clusters). The period for data collection is 10+ (2 additional) working days in a month. We estimate that one fieldworker will be able to complete 5 households per day.

A team of two-field workers will be able to complete 10 households in a day and in 3 working days will complete a cluster of 30 households (5 households per field worker x 2 field worker = 10 households x 3 working days = 30 households (or) a cluster). This team of two-field workers will be able to complete 3 clusters in 10 working days (3 dayscluster-1 + 3 days for cluster-2 + 3 days for cluster-3).

So, two teams (2 + 2 field workers) can complete the data collection in rural clusters (n =6) in 10 working days. One team (2 fieldworker) can complete the data collection in urban clusters (n =3) in 10 working days

## **2.9 Funding and Ethics**

This survey study is funded by Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), Department of Science & Technology (DST), Government of India (GoI). The study proposal was reviewed and ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board (IRB), Christian Medical College (CMC), Vellore. Tamil Nadu. India.

## **3 General guidelines for data collection**

The guidelines for filling up the questionnaire is provided in the appendix A. In filling-up the entire questionnaire and sub-sections, make sure the following general requirements are met:

1. Ensure that you (fieldworker) fully understand the exact purpose of the survey and the questionnaire – practice and be familiar with questions.
2. Ensure that you understand the sampling design and recruitment schedule: each household will be visited five times in total: recruitment and baseline survey (visit 1), followed by four monthly visits.
3. Unique ID details: Make sure that the household and interview identification details are complete (no missing information on address, contact number, interviewer's name, date of interview), and the mobile numbers are correct.
4. Household members list: Make sure all members are identified in the household roster, the total number of household numbers are correct and their demography, especially education is recorded correctly
5. Visits to hospitals: Make sure members can recall their visits to hospitals. Check if all those who are ill, whether visited or not visited hospital (OPD). If hospitalized, then their details are entered and their expenditures are captured as accurate as possible.
6. Expenditures: The total household expenditure information is an important part of the questionnaire. Make sure that respondent understand why we need this information. Clarify that our purpose is to know how much households spend for health in comparison to other major expenditures.

- This section may require some probing. Pause and wait if the respondent is finding difficult to respond or remember. You may have to ask additional indirect questions so as to obtain complete answers.
7. Missing values: Do not leave any question unanswered. Questions left blank are difficult to deal with later. All questions need an answer.
  8. Text responses: For questions requiring text responses (e.g. names, addresses, etc.), use CAPITAL LETTERS if requires more than response, then separate the response with a semicolon. For example, there may be more one symptoms, then it is entered as follows. COUGH; FEVER;

## **4. Roles and responsibilities**

### **4.1 Interviewer roles**

Your main job is to

- i. Locate the households assigned to you,
- ii. Identify an eligible member in the household,
- iii. Explain the purpose of survey
- iv. Obtain consent and
- v. Administer the questionnaire to eligible members in the household according to the requirements listed above and in Appendix A.
- vi. If there are other people around the interview, politely ask them to leave.
- vii. Ensure to the respondents that the information you obtain will be kept STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
- viii. Ensure that responses are complete and accurate
- ix. Follow the schedule so finish fieldwork within the estimated timelines

## **4.2 Supervision**

Two Supervisors (for urban and rural) will directly observe the interviewing process during mock interviews and in a sample of household visits to evaluate the quality of interview in terms of

- (1) Appropriateness of introduction,
- (2) The precision with which the interviewer asks the questions,
- (3) The ability to ask sensitive questions,
- (4) Communication skills displayed during the interview and
- (5) The manner in which the interview is terminated.

To validate, supervisors will

- a. Review each completed questionnaire to ensure it is complete and consistent.
- b. Observe of the interview to ensure that interview is conducted in the right manner.
- c. Call 10% of households in each phase to enquire whether fieldworkers actually visited the households, length and quality of survey and their reaction to the interviewer and survey data. The demographic information is cross-checked against the information provided by the interviewer.
- d. Meet with the field workers on a daily basis to discuss performance and give future assignments.
- e. Resolve problems regarding understanding of questionnaire, dealing with difficult respondents and in locating the assigned households.

## **4.3 Data manager**

- a. Assist with training of field staff in use of data entry forms and in collecting high quality data
- b. Help with deployment of software, app., etc.,
- c. Supervise entry of raw data, check and clean as required
- d. Develop systems for checking data accuracy
- e. Develop and manage data dictionaries

- f. Develop a master dataset

#### **4.4 Field work- evaluation**

Response rates: The target number of households for each interviewer is 5 per day. The number of households that the interviewer approach to reach this target will be calculated and monitored every week so that corrective actions can be taken, if needed.

Completion rates: All applicable questions are to be filled with no missing or irrelevant information. The number of columns in the questionnaire with no missing information of the total columns in the questionnaire, as applicable will be calculated for each completed questionnaire and monitored.



## **Appendix A**

### **How to fill in the household expenditure questionnaire**

#### **Section 1: Household Information Panel (HIP)**

The Household Information Panel consists of an upper (HH1 to HH7) and a lower (HH8 to HH17) panel. The upper panel should normally be filled in before you approach the household. Your supervisor will have provided the necessary information to you when you are assigned the household.

##### **SC1. Day/Month/Year of interview**

Enter the date of the interview as day, month and year. If the interview is not completed on your first visit and you visit the household again, revise and enter final date of interview.

##### **SC2. Survey Phase**

Enter the phase of the survey. There are three phases (1, 2 or 3) each lasting for a period of 4 months.

##### **SC3. Area**

Select the area of residence as instructed/provided by your supervisor. This will have been pre-determined; you will not be required to assess whether the household is in an urban or rural area.

##### **SC4. Cluster Code**

Enter the cluster number as instructed by your supervisor. In each phase, clusters will be numbered between 1 and 10. The first 4 numbers (1-4) will represent urban and (5-10) will represent the rural clusters.

##### **SC5. Interviewer name and number**

***Select your own name (and /or) identification number provided to you at the time of training.***

*After the HH1-HH7 has been filled out, begin by saying the following to the respondent:*

Greetings. My name is{fw\_name} and I work with the CMC, Vellore. We are conducting a survey about health and expenditures in our communities. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. The information you provide will help the Government to plan and improve health services. The interview usually takes about 30 minutes to complete. I will record your responses on this gadget/phone.

Whatever information you provide will be kept confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

Do you agree to participate in this survey?

## Note: You may change the wording of these introductory sentences as appropriate. However, you must make sure to include the following when you are introducing yourself:

the name of the implementing agency;

the topic of the survey;

approximate duration of the interview;

the issue of confidentiality; and with whom you would like to speak.

If permission is given, begin the interview. If the respondent does not agree to continue, try and persuade him. If he does not agree, ask him why he/she is not willing to participate, then thank him/her and leave the household to go the next household. Remember that a household's participation in the survey must be on a voluntary basis, and potential respondents must never be forced to participate. Later, discuss the refusal with your supervisor;

#### **SC6. Name of the respondent**

Enter the name of the person responding to the questionnaire

#### **SC7. Ward Number (Urban) or Village Name (Rural)**

Enter the name of the ward if this is urban (or) enter the village name if this is rural (IN CAPITAL LETTERS)

**SC8. Street Name**

Enter the name of the street (IN CAPITAL LETTERS)

**SC9. Door Number**

Enter the door number

**SC10. GPS**

When you press this button, it will collect the GPS co-ordinates of this household. And they are stored as four space separated values; 1) LAT, 2) LONG, 3) ALT and 4) ACC.

**SC11. Contact number of the household.**

Enter a 10 digit number; exclude any extension or other codes such as +91 or 0.

**SC12. If we are not able to reach you for some reason, would you provide an alternative person to contact you: Name**

Enter name of the alternative person for contact (IN CAPITAL LETTERS)

**SC13. Relationship**

Select their relationship type with household respondent;

Family (within household) – someone staying within the same household;

Relative – related by blood but staying in a different place;

Friend; Neighbor – staying in the same locality;

Co-worker – working in the same place or for same employee.

**SC14. Contact number of the person**

Enter a 10 digit number; exclude any extension or other codes such as + 91 or 0.

### **SC15. Household serial number**

This will be a number between 1 and 30. Refer to the list that was assigned to you by your supervisor. You will be either assigned to households between 1 and 15 or 16 and 30. If you are assigned to list of households between 1 and 15, use numbers sequentially as you move through the list.

### **SC16. ID**

An auto-generated 10 digits ID for this household. This combine 1) survey phase (P1– indicating phase 1; P2-phase 2, P3-phase 3, 2) setting (U- urban, R-rural), 3) cluster (C1-C10), 4) fieldworker (F1-F6), 5) serial number. For example, an ID P1UC02F501 will represent an household recruited at phase1, from urban cluster 2, by fieldworker 5 first.

After this, a default welcome message will be sent to the recorded phone-number of the respondent. The message application will open in the tablet for confirmation of the message and the phone number. Once confirmed the message will be sent to the respondent. Verify if the respondent has received the message.

### **SC17: Number of members in the family**

Enter the total number of persons living in the household.

This completes the section 1 on household information panel.

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## **Section 2: Demographics**

### **D1. What is the {name} name?**

Enter the name of the person

### **D2. What is his relation to the head of the family?**

The question will help to find out relationship between members to the head of the family, start with head of household. The person who is identified as the head of the household has to be someone who usually lives in the household. This person may be acknowledged as the head on the basis of age (older), sex (generally, but not necessarily, male), economic status (main provider), followed by his or her family members.

Example:

1. If the respondent is wife of head of the household and she says that Kumar is her brother, then Kumar should be coded as "In-Laws"
2. If the respondent is Wife of head of the household and she says that Ramasamy/Devi is her Father-in-law and Mother-in-law, then they should be coded as "Parent".
3. If the respondent is Wife of head of the household and she says that Gokul/ Aswini is Son and daughter, then they should be coded as "Children"
4. If the respondent is Son of head of the household and he says that Ramya is my mother, then Ramya should be coded as "Spouse"
5. If the respondent is Wife of head of the household and she says that Gokul/ Aswini is Son and daughter, then they should be coded as "Children"

Make sure that you record the relationship of each person to the household head

**Specify other:** Other relation should mention such as other relations and servants etc.

### **D3. What is the {name} date of birth?**

Enter the date of birth of the person. If the person not known his date of birth Skip this question.

### **D4. What age group does {name} belong to?**

If the person does not know exact date of birth, then identify the approximate age group that the person may belong to from the following list.

List of age groups

1. Less than 5 years
2. 5 years to less than 18 years
3. 18 years to less than 60 years (adult)
4. 60 years and above

After identifying the age group, the relevant question (among D5-D8) will appear in the screen. Use that question to approximate the age of that person.

#### **D5. Age in months?**

If the person's age group is identified as less than 5 years, then enter his/her approximate age in months here.

Example: Respondent not remember the child date of birth but his/her knows 14-months older child.

#### **D6. Age in years?**

If the person's age group is identified as 5 years to less than 18 years, then enter his/her approximate age in months here.

Example: Respondent / family person not remember his/her date of birth but they knows his/her studying 4-standard in Private school, FRA should mention, approximately 4-standard studying child age is 9 years

#### **D7. Age in years?**

If the person's age group is identified as 18 years to less than 60 years, then enter his/her approximate age in months here.

Example: Respondent / family person not remember his/her date of birth but they knows 2 years ago his/her celebrated 50<sup>th</sup> years birthday, So FRA should mention, approximately calculate his/her age is 52 years

#### D8. Age in years?

If the person's age group is identified as 60 years and above, then enter his/her approximate age in months here.

Example: Respondent / family person not remember his/her date of birth but they knows last 10 years his/her got older pension from government, So FRA should mention, approximately calculate his/her age is 70 years because most of the pension scheme age eligibility is 60 years.

#### D9. What is {name} gender?

The gender of this person. (1-Male and 2-Female)

#### D10.What is {name} marital status?

This question concerns the respondent's current marital status at the time of the interview.

1. Never / single means his/her never married.
2. Married means his/her married and they are living together.
3. Divorced/ Separated means his/her married but they are legally divorced from his/her spouse or not legally divorced from his/her spouse but his/her spouse is alive.
4. Widowed means his/her doesn't live together as husband and wife.

#### D11. What is {name} religion?

The religion of the head of the household will be considered as the religion of the household. And use the head's religion for all of the family members.

#### D12. What is {name} education?

We asked highest level education successfully completed of the person. We are approximately divided into various groups.

##### 1. No education:

- a. If the respondent has two children's but they are under five years, simply click "NO".
- b. if the respondent tells his/her father-in-law not studied, simply click "NO".

##### 2. 1-5<sup>th</sup> standard:

- a. If the respondent has completed 3<sup>rd</sup> standard of his/her education level, simply click "1-5<sup>th</sup> standard".

##### 3. 6-10<sup>th</sup> standard:

- a. If the respondent tells my younger son studying 8<sup>th</sup> standard, simply click "6-10<sup>th</sup> standard"

#### **4. 11-12<sup>th</sup> standard:**

a. If the respondent tells you that her husband completed high secondary school, so should click 11-12<sup>th</sup> standard.

#### **5. Diploma:**

a. If the respondent tells you that my older son studying Diploma Civil engineering. He joins diploma either after 10<sup>th</sup> standard or after 12<sup>th</sup> standard that's no problem. Simply enter "Diploma".

b. If the respondent tells my sister-in-law in studying diploma nursing, simply click "Diploma".

#### **6. Under graduate degree (college or university):**

a. If the respondent tells you that my brother-in-law completed undergraduate in Madras university, simply click "Under graduate degree".

#### **7. Post graduate degree (college or university):**

a. If the respondent has husband completed post graduate in periyar university, simply click "Post graduate degree".

#### **D13. What is {name} work status?**

We are asking if the person is currently working or not. If the person is working, choose the option is employed, otherwise not employed

#### **D14.If employed, who is {name} employer?**

If the person is employed, the question aims to find out about the broad section within which he or she is working currently.

Such as Government, Private, A NGO, Self-business, Informal (agriculture, street vendors and daily wages) and other.

Government work in a variety of fields such as teaching, sanitation, health care, management, and administration for the federal, state, or local **government**. Such as

1. Electrician in Tamil Nadu Electricity board (TNEB)
2. Inspector in Tamil Nadu Police
3. Bus Driver in Tamil Nadu state transport corporation limited (TNSTC)
4. Nurse in Primary health center(PHC) and etc.,

Private jobs are those where **employees** are working for non-governmental agencies. Such as



1. Executive officer in Shriram housing finance
2. Cashier in HDFC bank
3. Data entry operator in BPO center
4. Bank security in ICICI bank

NGO is non-government and not-profit or minimal profit service in various fields health care, teaching and etc.,

**Self-employed** people generally find their own work rather than being provided with work by an employer, earning income from a trade or **business** that they operate. Such as

1. Super market
2. Electrical shop
3. Hotel
4. Tea shop and etc.,

**Informal** (agriculture, street vendors, daily wages) might be a seasonal or temp worker, moves from employer to employer, doesn't have taxes taken from his pay checks.

None of the above categories, then should be click **Other** option.

**Specify other:** If you chosen other option in D14 question, can you specify the employer name.

### **D15. What was {name} main occupation?**

The purpose of this question is to identify the person occupation details, give some time to answer this question.

Example: If the respondent tells that her husband working as **Senior programmer** in CMC hospital, Vellore.

### **D16. If not employed, then what is the main reason for unemployment?**

This question refers to reasons for unemployed if answer to D13 is NO.

1. Housewife: If the respondent is caring for her family, managing affairs and doing housework only.
2. Retried: If the respondent tells his/her spouse is retired postman.
3. In school/pre-school child: If the respondent tells as my son and daughter studying 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> standard.
4. Awaiting job: If the respondent tells his/her elder son awaiting appointment letter in IT Sector.
5. Disabled: If the respondent tells his/her father-in-law is physically disabled and he is living with us.

6. Other: If the respondent tells his/her son dropped education and his not willing to continue schooling.

**Specify other:** If you chosen other option in D16 question, can you specify the reason of unemployment.

**D17. How often {name} get paid from this occupation?**

The purpose of this question is to identify how frequent or often the person is getting his or her salary or wages from this employer. It might be daily in some cases, or weekly or monthly. Record as indicated by the participant.

Example: Mason might be getting salary either Daily or Weekly base. Driver might be getting salary from either Daily or Monthly (such as **auto driver** getting salary from daily base but **personal car driver** getting salary monthly base).

**D18. How much was the last salary or wage for every daily or weekly or monthly?**

The purpose of this question is to identify the person salary. Salary is important factor of our project because it will provide information on available income for the family members. So please give some time to respond as respondent may not feel comfortable to share his/her income information.

Various salary categories:

1. <500
2. 500-1000
3. 1000-5000
4. 5000-10000
5. 10000-25000
6. 25000-50000
7. 50000 and above

Example:

If the respondent tells that her husband monthly salary (Monthly option selected in D17 question, then D18 question shown "**How much was the last salary or wage (after deductions) for every monthly**") If the respondent tells that her father-in-law is getting salary from every daily 250 rupees. (Monthly option selected in D17 question, then D18 question shown "**How much was the last salary or wage (after deductions) for every daily**"). Simply select "<500".

**D19. Do {name} have any of following?**

The purpose of this question is to identify a person is normal or having a physical or mental condition that limits their movements, senses, or activities and etc. Such as

1. **No:** If the person is perfectly normal condition, then selected the option is "NO"
2. **Loss of vision:** If the person has vision loss either one eye and two eyes and his/her daily activities affected.
3. **Loss of hearing:** If the person has hearing loss either one ear or two ear and his/her daily activities are affected.
4. **Unable to use arm and hand:** If the person is unable to use hands.
5. **Unable to walk:** If the person unable to walk
6. **In ability to remember:** If the person having any of memory related issue.
7. **In ability to chew:** If the person having chew issue.
8. **Other:** If the person having any other disabled specify.

If you chosen other option in D19 question, can you specify the disability. Such as polio attack, dumb and etc.

**D20. Has ever been {name} told by a doctor that he has any of the following disease (or) health problems (or) taking medications on a regular basis?**

The purpose of this question is to identify the person any type of chronic illness because of that his/her taking medication regularly.

1. No illness: The person does not have any illness given illness.
2. Asthma and respiratory condition
3. Arthritis or (joints pain)
4. Depression
5. Diabetes
6. Hypertension
7. Lipid abnormalities
8. Heart conditions
9. Liver conditions
10. Cancer
11. Other

If you chosen other option in D20 question, can you specify the name of the illness.

### **D21. In general, how would {name} rate his health today?**

The purpose of this question is to identify a person health rate at today. Interviewer give some time to respond the respondent.

Example:

If the person telling i have good health condition today. So interviewer should enter "Good"

If the person telling I am health condition is poor because I have heavy headache today. So interviewer should enter "Poor"

### **D22. Is {name} covered by any health insurance scheme?**

The point of this question is to find out if the person having **Health insurance** is a type of **insurance coverage** that covers the cost of an insured individual or family **medical** and surgical expenses. It is depending on various type of scheme such as,

1. **No:** No health insurance scheme.
  2. **Government:** If the person having the government health insurance like as "CMCHISTN - Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme" in this scheme providing in Tamilnadu state government and etc.
  3. **Employer:** if the person working some company, that company has maintain his/her health insurance for individual or family (spouse and child's) either government insurance or private insurance such as Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) and etc.
  4. **Private:** If the person paying some private insurance scheme for individual or family such as **Star health insurance, Star senior citizen red carpet, HDFC ERGO Health suraksha gold regain and Bajaj Allianz general insurance co. ltd and etc.**
-

### **Section 3: Acute illness and Out-Patient Department Visits**

#### **AI1. Has {name} been ill in the last 3 months? (Yes or No)**

The point of this question is to find out if the person has felt unwell or sick that interrupted with his or her normal daily living activities. This could be sudden onset of fever, diarrhea, infections or any other illness that make usual activities such as going to work, school or doing housework harder or not possible.

It is important to keep the 3 month period limit from the date of interview so that persons can remember enough about the illness. It is important that time-period of 3 months is well understood by the respondent. You can show them a "calendar-timeline"(refer Appendix B) for last 3 months and clarify if the event has occurred within the three month period. If the person did not have illness, tick NO and move to the next person in the household.

The following questions are applied to only those who had illness in the last 3 months (AI1 = "YES").

#### **AI2. If YES, how many in total {name} was ill in the last 3 months? (1, 2, 3....)**

We ask the number of times they were ill within the past 3 months.

If more than one time, then explain to the respondent that the following question are to be answered in relation to the most recent event or episode of illness.

#### **AI3. When was the last time {name} was ill within the last 3 months? (Date)**

This question refers to the timing of the recent illness episode. For example, a person might had two illness episodes. If the interview is on April 8, 2019, and the person has had two episodes, say, one in Feb, 3, 2019 and another on March 11, 2019, we want to know about the recent one among the two episodes (that is March 11, 2019). Record the date of the recent illness with day, month and year.

#### **AI4. What was this illness? (Text, In CAPITAL LETTERS, if more than one illness, separate them by semicolon\_;\_)**

The purpose of this question is to identify the illness. If the respondent does not know the illness, allow the respondent to describe symptoms (such as fever, cough, diarrhea, breathing problems, vomiting etc.,) experienced which can be recorded. It is important that you probe the respondent and record all symptoms.

**AI5. For this illness, did {name} seek health care or medical advice? (Yes or No)**

The purpose is to determine whether at any point did {name} seek health care services outside of those available at home for this illness. If the respondent is confused about health care or medical advice, you can explain that this involves going to a clinic, hospital or visiting someone who might provide treatment for the cure. If NO, skip to question on reason for not seeking health care.

**AI6. If no, why did {name} not seek health care? (Multiple Response, allowed to choose more than one)**

The question is asked only to those who had illness, but did not seek health care. We want to know why did they not seek health care for their illness. Ask the question, pause and wait for the response. And then check all that apply. If the respondent is unable to answer, then read slowly each option.

The following questions are asked only to those who answer "YES" to question A15

**VH1. If yes, where did {name} seek health care? (Select one)**

Read out each option and description for different choices are given below. Select the one which the respondent has utilized. This can be more than one, if so, then ask and choose the one which was the primary place of care.

Public facilities are those run with public funds from the government and are divided as follows:

Health Sub Centre (HSC) acts as the first level of contact to health services to people in rural areas, and operate through one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) and one Male Health Worker (MHW) assisted by accredited social health activists (ASHAs). They offer door-to-door services mainly related to maternal and child health, nutrition, immunization, and family welfare and contraception.

Primary Health Centre (PHC) acts as the second level of contact and provides access to a qualified doctor of the government along with 4-6 beds available to those from especially in rural areas, and to those who are directly referred from Health Sub Centres (HSC). It acts as a referral centre to six HSCs. They offer services mainly related to maternal and child health care including antenatal care, delivery, post-natal care and family welfare.

Community Health Centre (CHC) acts as the third level of contact and provides access to specialized health services in the areas of medicine, surgery, pediatrics and gynecology. It acts as a referral unit for 4 PHCs and refers out cases to district hospital.

District Government Hospitals act as final layer for referrals from the primary and community health centres with one such hospital in each district of India. It caters to both urban and rural people in the district. They are normally with 75 to 500 beds, and equipped with modern care facilities.

#### Private doctor/Clinic/Hospital

Healthcare facilities not owned by government and run privately by an individual or group of individuals.

#### Traditional healers

A traditional healer is referred to as a person who does not have any formal medical training, but considered competent by the community to provide health care.

This also includes persons practicing Ayurveda, Yoga, Unnani, Siddha vaidyars, and Homeopathy – codified as AYUSH.

#### Medical Shop or Pharmacy

Local places from where medical drugs are sold.

### **VH2. If this {name}'s usual place for health care? (YES/NO)**

Usual place for health care refers to a place or provider a patient visits when sick or in need of medical advice. This question is to determine whether he/she goes regularly for healthcare. Some households tend to have a usual place or regular source for health care.

**VH3. How far is this facility from your house? (In Kilometers, rounded number)**

Enter the distance to the chosen health facility from the house in kilometers (rounded) for one-way trip, and not back and forth. For example, if the distance is 3.8 kms, enter as 4 kms.

**VH4. How did {name} get there?**

The point of this question is to find out the transportation mode used by the person to get to the health care facility. Read out the options and select the transportation mode used by the person

Own vehicle: has used his or her own vehicle to reach the healthcare facility

Public transportation: refers to the use bus or train services

Taxi/Auto: refers to use of either taxi (four-wheeler) or auto (three-wheeler) services

Ambulance: refers to use of ambulance services

Walked:

**VH5. How did {name} pay for the services during his visit? (Out of pocket, Insurance, Both)**

This question refers to the source of payment for health care services. The person may have paid

- a) Out of pocket- paid made at the point of receiving care from his or her pocket,
- b) Insurance - used some form private or public insurance
- c) a combination of both.

We are only interested in finding how much the person has spent or paid out from his pocket toward seeking health care for this illness.

The following questions aims to determine money spent or expenditures paid out of pocket toward seeking treatment for illness. Kindly ask if the person or any household member has any hospital receipts or bills for treatment for reference purposes to fill-in the following details. If unavailable, then ask each question and allow sufficient time for them to remember.



**VH6. How much did you pay for registration or consultation fee?  
(In rupees)**

This refers to payments made towards registration of patient name and/or receiving a medical appointment with a medical professional along with a chart to document his or her medical details.

**VH7. How much did {name} pay for medicines? (In rupees)**

This refers to payments made towards buying medicines. This is also called as pharmaceutical spending, money spent on buying prescription medicines and self-medications.

**VH8. How much did {name} pay for devices or any equipments?  
(In rupees)**

Some illness might require purchase of devices or equipments such as glucose or blood pressure monitors. If such purchases are made, then we want to know the expenditures for it.

**VH9. How much did {name} pay day-surgical procedures? (In rupees)**

This refers to day-care surgical procedure which do not require overnight hospital stay. For example, this may include cataract surgery, dental restoration etc. If the person has undergone a day-care surgical procedure, we want to collect expenditures for it.

**VH10. How much did {name} pay laboratory tests for diagnosis?  
(In rupees)**

Laboratory tests (blood tests) may include biochemical tests such as for diabetes, glucose or sugar, cholesterol or for microbiological tests such as dengue, malaria, TB etc., and/or include x-rays and other imaging.

**VH11. How much did {name} pay for blood charges? (In rupees)**

Any payment toward receiving blood for transfusions and costs associated with collecting and processing blood in the hospital

**VH12. How much did {name} pay for ambulance services? (In rupees)**

If the person has used ambulance service to reach the hospital, then what was the amount paid for it.

**VH13. How much did {name} pay for dietary charges? (In rupees)**

Expenditures due to changes in diet because of this illness, if any, such as use of vitamin or nutritional supplements, etc.

**VH14. How much did {name} pay for travelling to health facility? (In rupees)**

This includes cost for travelling to and from the house to the health facility. It depends on the type of transportation used.

**VH15. How much did {name} pay for lodging and meals? (In rupees)**

Out-of-pocket payments for additional food bought in relation to travelling the health care visit, and during visit or hospitalization, for both patient and any household member; includes out-of-pocket payments related to renting a room/bed during health care visits, and any other non-medical payments related to health care visit, for both patient and any household member.

**VH16. Other expenditures (in rupees)**

Any other expenditures not included in the list or categories above.

**VH17. What was the outcome from this visit? Did {name} health (choose one)**

This question aims to capture the outcome from this visit to health facility.

Improved

As compared to the time before the visit, person feels better and able to regain health

No change

No visible change in health status after the visit to the health care facility

Worsened

Health status become worse after the visit to the health care facility

Required further visit or hospitalization

Had to visit again for an out-patient visit (OPD) or had to be hospitalized

**VH18. If required further visits, how many visits in total, did {name} make (in numbers)**

Enter the total number of visits made regarding this illness

**VH19. How much in total, did {name} make for treatment for this illness? (In rupees)**

This includes all visits to health care facility for this illness. If a person had to make 3 visits to get treatment for this illness, then enter the total expenditure of all 3 visits. For example, the first visit may cost Rs 400, second, Rs 3000 and third (as collected in this survey), Rs 500. So calculate the total as  $400 + 3000 + 500 = 3900$ .

**VH20. How did your household pay for these expenditure (select all that apply)**

Explain the respondent that we want to know about their financial source for health expenditures. Read out the question and pause. If the respondent is unable to answer, then read out options one by one slowly and choose all that applies to them.

**VH21. Has or household did any of the following to pay for health expenditures?**

**VH22. Did {name} illness cause loss of time in school or at work? (YES or NO)**

The point of this question is to find out whether illness has caused the person to take leave from his usual work or school (in case of children). If yes, then in the following question, record the number of days.

**VH23. If yes, how many days? (In days)**

**VH24. Did {name} illness cause any distress among members? (YES or NO)**

Certain type of illness cause excessive worry, emotional disturbance and harm normal functioning in daily life in patients and also in their families. If yes, then in the following question, rate the level of distress in a scale from 1 to 10.

**VH25. If yes, rate from 1 to 10.**

1 for lower level of distress and 10 for higher levels of distress

**VH26. Did {name} illness cause any social discrimination? (YES or NO)**

Certain type of illnesses such as tuberculosis, HIV, mental disorders, etc., can cause stigma or discrimination. This question will document if person has experienced any sort of discrimination or bias, unfairness, because of this illness.

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## **Section 4: Hospital admissions 12 months**

### **HA1. Was {name} admitted in the last 12 months?**

The point of this question is to find out if the person has admitted in hospital in the last 12 months due to any unwell or sick that interrupted with his or her normal daily living activities. This could be sudden viral fever (dengue, malaria, typhoid, etc.), accident, any surgery and other illnesses.

It is important to keep the 12-month period limit from the date of interview so that persons can remember enough about the hospitalization of illness. It is important that time-period of 12 months is well understood by the respondent.

You can show them a "calendar-timeline" (refer Appendix B) for last 12 months and clarify if the admission has occurred within the twelve-month period. If the person did not have admitted, tick NO and move to the next person in the household.

The following questions are applied to only those who had admitted in the last 12 months (HA1 = "YES").

### **HA2. If yes, how many times in total {name} were hospitalized in the last one year?**

We ask the total number of times hospitalized (admitted) in the past 12 months.

### **HA3. When was the last time {name} was hospitalized?**

This question refers to the timing of the recent hospitalized. For example, a person might have admitted four time in the last 12 months.

If the interview is on April 8, 2019, and the person has had admitted four time, say,

- a. Admitted on 9-Mar-2019, this is less than or equal to one month, so you have to choice the option **"In the last 30 days or one month"**.
- b. Admitted on 11-Feb-2019, this is more than one month and less than or equal to three months, so you have to choice the option **"In the last 3 months"**.

- c. Admitted on 12-Dec-2018, this is more than three months to less than or equal to six months, so you have to choose the option **"In the last 6 months"**.
- d. Admitted on 27-May-2018, this is more than 6 months to less than or equal to 12 months, so you have to choose the option **"Between 6 to 12 months"**.

we want to know about the recent one hospitalized (that is 9-Mar-2019). Record the **"In the last 30 days or one month"**.

**RA1. Why was {name} admitted? Text, In CAPITAL LETTERS, if more than one illness, separate them by semicolon\_/\_)**

The purpose of this question is to identify the reason of the admission. If the respondent does not know the diagnosis or symptoms, allow the respondent to describe diagnosis or symptoms (such as viral fever (dengue, malaria, typhoid, etc.), any surgery and other illnesses) experienced which can be recorded. It is important that you probe the respondent and record all details (diagnosis or symptoms).

**RA2. Where did {name} admitted?**

Read out each option and description for different choices are given below. Select the one which the respondent has utilized. This can be more than one, if so, then ask and choose the one which was the primary place of care.

- a. **Private Hospital:** Healthcare facilities not owned by government and run privately by an individual or group of individuals.
- b. **Public or Government hospital:** Public facilities are those run with public funds from the government.
- c. **NGO or Mission hospital:** Healthcare facilities to all people with non-profitable or minimal cost to provide the service. NGO and Mission hospital as operates independently of government, usually to deliver resources or serve some social or political purpose,

**RA3. How many nights did {name} admitted?**

We ask the total number of night, have you stayed in the hospital.

**RA4. How did {name} get to the hospital?**

The point of this question is to find out the transportation mode used by the person to get to the health care facility. Read out the options and select the transportation mode used by the person

Own vehicle: has used his or her own vehicle to reach the healthcare facility

Public transportation: refers to the use bus or train services

Taxi/Auto: refers to use of either taxi (four-wheeler) or auto (three-wheeler) services

Ambulance: refers to use of ambulance services

Walked:

Other: None of the above options

Specify other: If you had used relation/neighbor/ friend vehicle for the purpose transport to hospital.

**RA5. How far is this hospital from your house (in KM)?**

Enter the distance between your house to hospital (in KM). Example:  
Distance should one way of trip

**RA6. How did your household pay for these expenditures?**

This question refers to the source of payment for health care services.  
The person may have paid

- a. Out of pocket- paid made at the point of receiving care from his or her pocket,
- b. Insurance - used some form private or public insurance
- c. Both

We are only interested in finding how much the person has spent or paid out from his pocket toward seeking health care for this illness.

The following questions aims to determine money spent or expenditures paid out of pocket toward seeking treatment for illness. Kindly ask if the person or any household member has any hospital receipts or bills for treatment for reference purposes to fill-in the following details. If

unavailable, then ask each question and allow sufficient time for them to remember.

**RA7. How much did pay for Bed charges? (in rupees)**

The point of this question is to find out the Bed charges in the hospital. If your family members or relations are taken room rental or lodging charge have to include. Example: Bed charges in hospital is 1000 and Room rental is 650 so please enter the total bed charges (such as  $1000+650=1650$ ).

**RA8. How much did you pay for registration or consultation fee? (in rupees)**

This refers to payments made towards registration of patient name and/or receiving an medical appointment with a medical professional along with a chart to document his or her medical details.

**RA9. How much did {name} pay for medicines? (in rupees)**

This refers to payments made towards buying medicines. This is also called as pharmaceutical spending, money spent on buying prescription medicines and self-medications.

**RA10. How much did {name} pay for devices or any equipment's? (in rupees)**

Some illness might require purchase of devices or equipment such as glucose or blood pressure monitors. If such purchases are made, then we want to know the expenditures for it.

**RA11. How much id {name} pay for blood charges? (in rupees)**

Any payment toward receiving blood for transfusions and costs associated with collecting and processing blood in the hospital

**RA12. How much did {name} pay for surgical procedures? (in rupees)**

This refers to surgical procedure which require overnight hospital stay. For example, this may include cataract surgery, etc. We want to collect expenditures for it.



**RA13. How much did {name} pay laboratory tests for diagnosis? (in rupees)**

Laboratory tests (blood tests) may include biochemical tests such as for diabetes, glucose or sugar, cholesterol or for microbiological tests such as dengue, malaria, TB etc., and/or include x-rays and other imaging.

**RA14. How much did {name} pay for ambulance services? (in rupees)**

If the person has used ambulance service to reach the hospital, then what was the amount paid for it.

**RA15. How much did {name} pay for dietary charges? (in rupees)**

Expenditures due to changes in diet because of this illness, if any, such as use of vitamin or nutritional supplements, etc.

**RA16. How much did {name} pay for travelling to health facility? (in rupees)**

This includes cost for travelling to and from the house to the health facility. It depends on the type of transportation used.

**RA17. How much did {name} pay for lodging and meals during hospitalization? (in rupees)**

Out-of-pocket payments for additional food bought in relation to travelling the health care visit, and during visit or hospitalization, for both patient and any household member; includes out-of-pocket payments related to renting a room/bed during health care visits, and any other non-medical payments related to health care visit, for both patient and any household member.

**RA18. Any other expenditures directly related toward received this service? (in rupees)**

Any other expenditures not included in the list or categories above.

**RA19. How did your household pay for these expenditure (select all that apply)**

Explain the respondent that we want to know about their financial source for health expenditures. Read out the question and pause. If the respondent is unable to answer, then read out options one by one slowly and choose all that applies to them.

Specify other:

**RA20. Has {name} or household did any of the following to pay for health expenditures?**

The point of this question is to find out how did has or household manage the health expenditures during the hospitalization period.

**RA21. What was the outcome form this hospitalization? Did {name} health**

We ask about after hospitalized how was the his or her health.

- a. Improved: After hospitalized his or her health condition is well
- b. No change: After hospitalized his or her health condition is no change
- c. Worsened: After hospitalized his or her health condition gone to serious problem.
- d. Required further visit or hospitalization: his or her are required further visit or hospitalization (such as \_\_\_\_\_)
- e. Death
- f. Other: None of the above option

**Specify other:**

**RA22. If required further visits, how many visits in total did make?**

We ask about total number of time visited or hospitalized in the hospital after first time hospitalized.

**RA23. How much in total did paid for treatment of this illness?**

The point of this question is to find out the total amount have you spend for the this hospitalized or illness and all visits expenses should be including.

Example: Hospitalized expenses= 15000

Three visits expenses = 4500

**Total expenses = 19500**

**RA24. Did {name} hospitalization cause loss of time in school or at work? (YES or NO)**

The point of this question is to find out whether illness has caused the person to take leave from his usual work or school (in case of children). If yes, then in the following question, record the number of days.

**RA25.If yes, how many days? (in days)**

**RA26. Did {name} hospitalization increase anxiety/distress among household members? (YES or NO)**

Certain type of illness cause excessive worry, emotional disturbance and harm normal functioning in daily life in patients and also in their families. If yes, then in the following question, rate the level of distress in a scale from 1 to 10.

**RA27. If yes, rate from 1 to 10.**

1 for lower level of distress and 10 for higher levels of distress

**RA28. Did hospitalization /illness cause any disability?**

Due to this hospitalization/ illness cause of your disability such as accident, paralyzed, etc.,

**RA29. Did {name} illness cause any social discrimination? (YES or NO)**

Certain type of illnesses such as tuberculosis, HIV, mental disorders, etc., can cause stigma or discrimination. This question will document if person has experienced any sort of discrimination or bias, unfairness, because of this illness.

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## **Section 5: Social economic status**

**Please tell me which of the following your household owns. Does your household own?**

- a. Do you have **Own house**? (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")
- b. Does your house is **Pucca** (high quality materials for floor, roof and walls)? (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")
- c. Does your household have **piped water inside the house or plot (water supply)**? (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")
- d. Does your household have **toilet facility inside the house or plot**? (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")
- e. Does your household have **LPG-Gas stove**? (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")
- f. Does your household have a **built-in kitchen sink**? (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")
- g. Does your household have any **living animals**? (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")
- h. Does your household have **smartphone**? (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")
- i. Does your household have **air conditioner (AC)?** (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")
- j. Does your household have **washing machine**? (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")
- k. Does your household have **refrigerator**? (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")
- l. Does your household have **television**? (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")
- m. Does your household have **two-wheeler**? (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")
- n. Does your household have **tractor-truck**? (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")

- o. Does your household have **car**? (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")
  - p. Does your household have **Gardener/Driver/Maid**? (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")
  - q. Does your household have **internet connection (mobile or modem)?** (if you have "choose the option" otherwise "skip")
-

## **Section 6: Household consumption expenditures**

The section collects detailed information on household expenditures. For each question, it provides three choices to reflect the periodicity of expenditure (weekly, monthly and annually). This is to ensure all kinds of expenditures are covered – as some expenditures don't occur on continuous basis and hence having one particular period may not capture all expenditures.

### **1) Food expenditure (Frequent and small expenditures)**

- a. Food expenditure is important indicator of household food security as it accounts for a large share of total household expenditure, especially in poorer households (refer Engel's law, if more details are required)
- b. Foods may be grouped under major categories as follows: Breads, Milk Products, Meat Products, Eggs, Oil, Vegetables, Fruits, Non-alcoholic drinks, Alcoholic drinks.
- c. Some food products may have been purchased in different periods, say milk might be purchased every day, while oil might be bought every week or month.
- d. There is also a category for prepared food purchased at restaurants, stalls or hotels.
- e. Note the period first, and then the amount of expenditure

### **2) Housing related expenditures (Medium and recurring expenditures)**

- a. Rent
  - i. This applies to only those who are living in a rented house. This is an important indicator to understand affordable cost for housing in different regions. Record the monthly rent paid by the household members. In certain places, rent seems to take up more than one-third of family's income.
- b. Loan
  - i. This applies to only those who have obtained a home loan. Enter their monthly installments toward repayment of this loan.

- c. Cooking Fuel (Kerosene, LPG gas, Coal, Firewood)

Enter the monthly expenditure toward cooking fuel

- d. Water (Water charges to Municipality or government bodies, Drinking water purchases etc.)

Enter the monthly expenditure for water

- e. Electricity (Monthly expenditure for use of electricity. If this is available only for two months, divide the total by 2 and record it)

- f. Transportation (This refers to all expenditure related to travelling for work or other purposes by members of household. This includes bus fares, auto charges, taxi charges, fuel costs etc.)

- g. Mobile, internet, telephone services (This refers to all expenditures toward communications, including charges for mobile use, internet or other telephone facilities)

- h. Clothing

- i. Health (This includes expenditure that do not include overnight stays (hospitalizations). It includes expenditures on medicines of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse, etc., on account of professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home, etc. for medical treatment. Expenditure incurred for clinical tests, X-ray, etc. will also be recorded).

- j. Entertainment (Expenditures toward items such as Cable TV monthly bill, visits to cinema hall, sport events, etc.)

### **3) Other expenditures (Large and infrequent expenditures)**

- a. Education: This is meant for recording expenses incurred in connection with education. It will include expenditure on goods purchased for the purpose of education, viz., books and journals, newspapers, paper, pencil, etc. It also includes fees paid to educational institutions (e.g., schools, colleges, universities, etc.) on account of tuition and other fees like game fees, library fees, development fees, etc. and payment to private tutors.

- b. Appliances Purchases
- c. Vehicle purchase, repair, maintenance
- d. Premiums for general insurances
- e. Premiums for health insurances
- f. Gifts, ceremonies, rituals: Expenditures for funerals, weddings, birthdays parties and other family events in the last one year
- g. Taxes
- h. Health care items
- i. Hospitalizations

Total monthly expenditures: Here we do not want the informant to simply add up expenditures from earlier questions. We want the informant to provide an estimate of average expenditures for a typical month. This should be an average total cost for running the household in a typical month.

Likewise, expenditure incurred on MTP (medical termination of pregnancy) may be recorded against depending on whether hospitalization was necessary for MTP or not.



Figure 1: Diagram for phase-1 data collection process in urban and rural

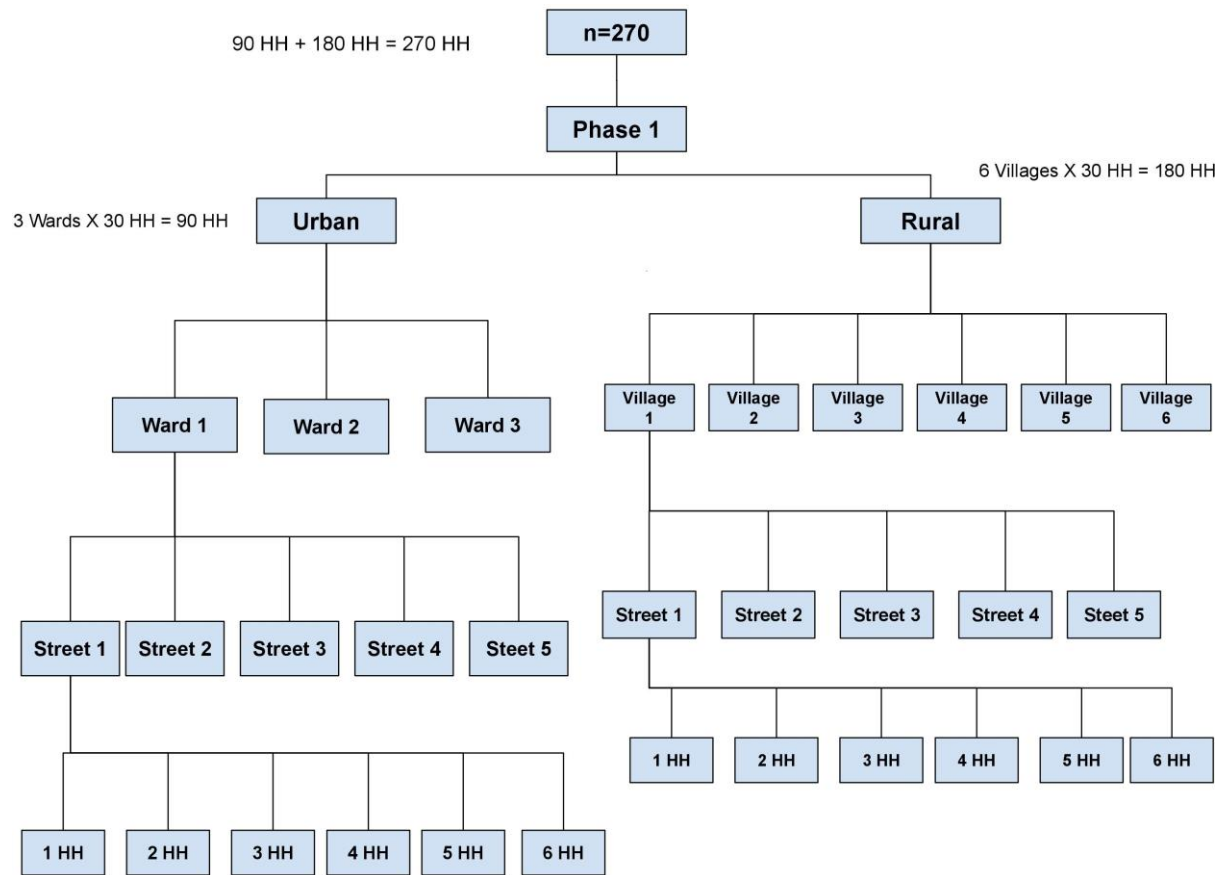


Figure 2: Phase-1 data collection plan for each fieldworker

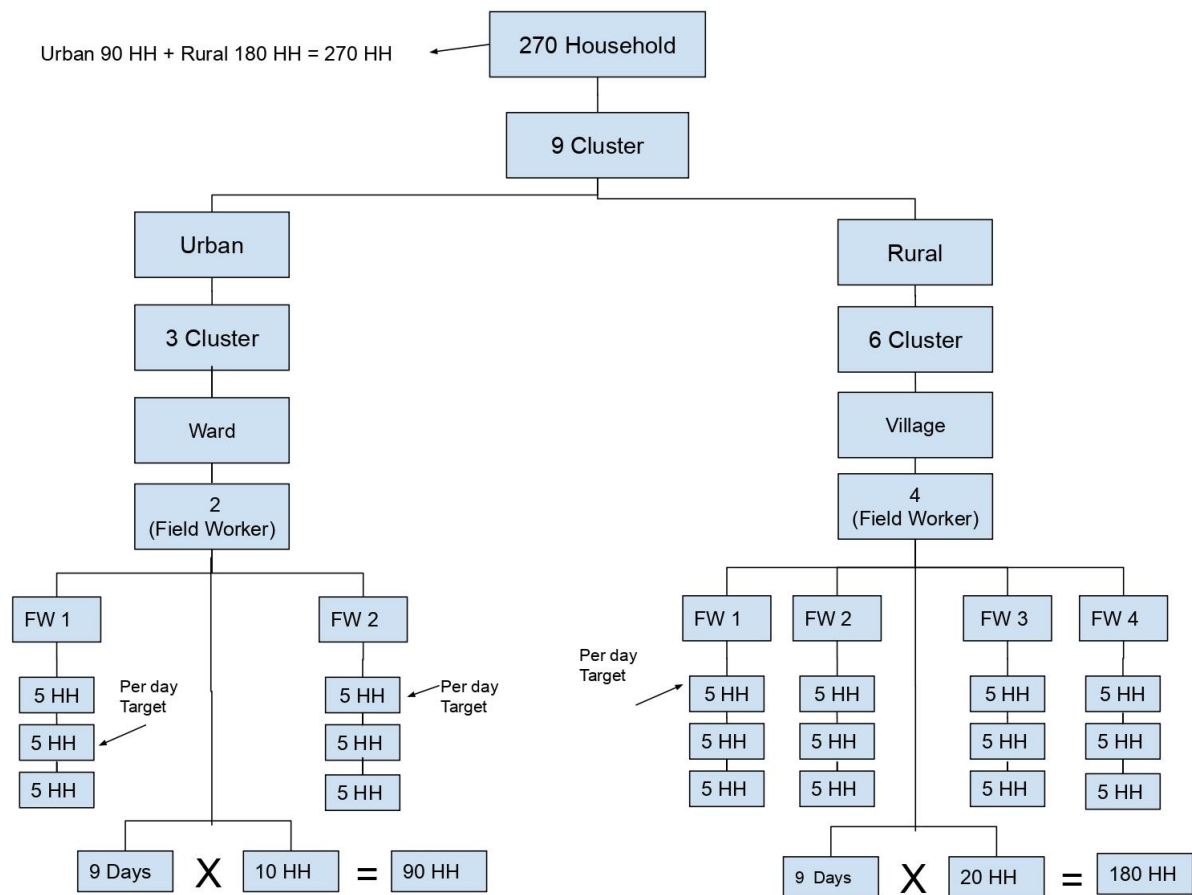


Figure 3: Diagram for phase-2 data collection process in urban and rural

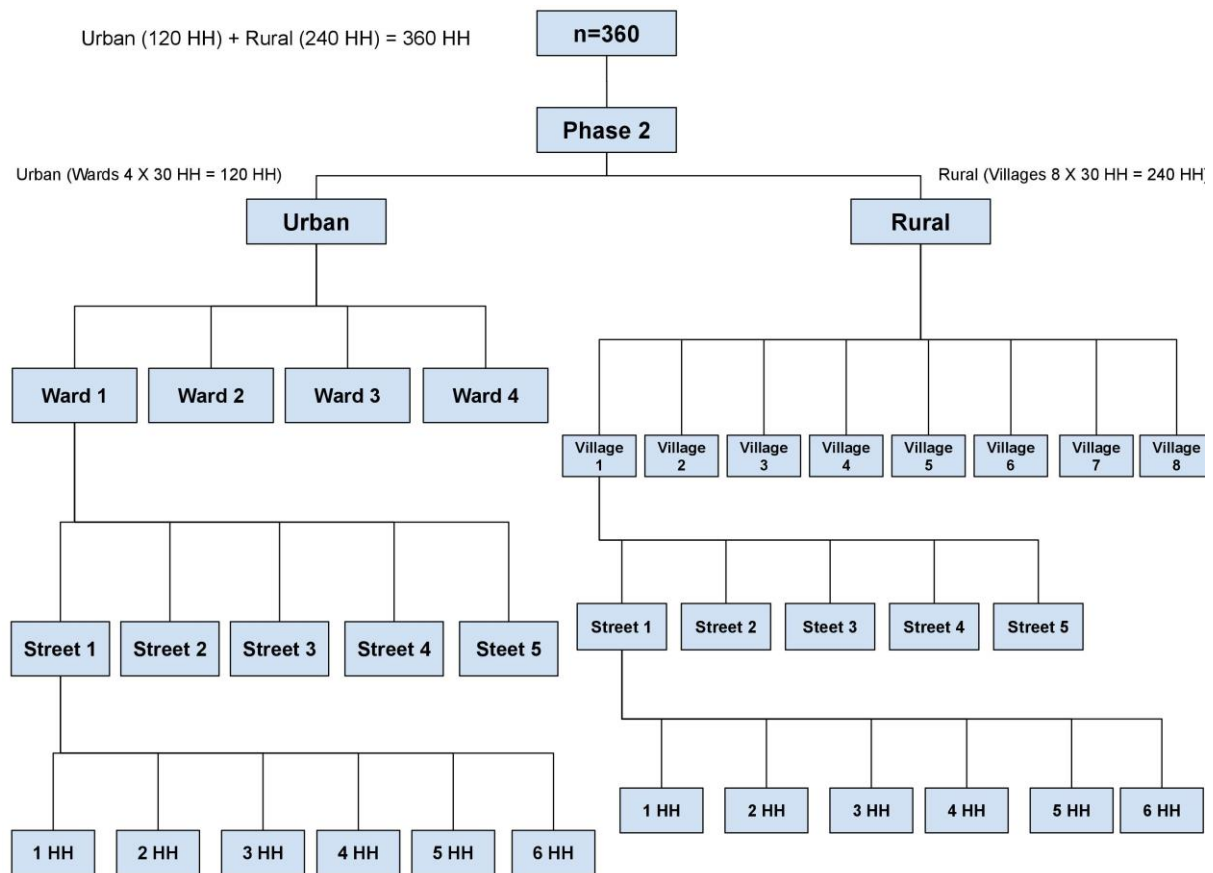


Figure 4: Phase-2 data collection plan for each fieldworker

Figure 5: Diagram for phase-3 data collection process in urban and rural

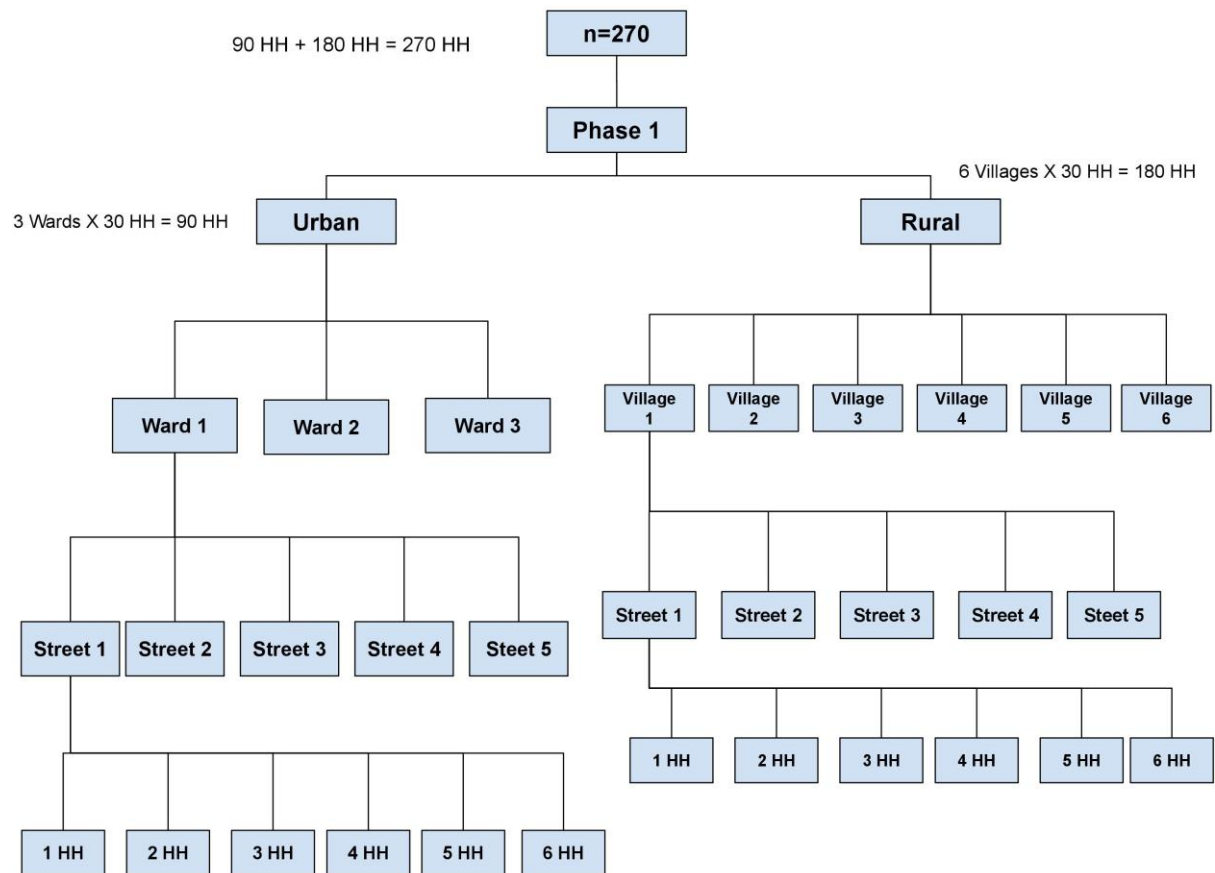


Figure 6: Phase-3 data collection plan for each fieldworker

