

Online Appendix for The Short Term Impact of a Productive Asset Transfer in Families with Child Labor: Experimental Evidence from the Philippines

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Appendix A Variable Definitions

This appendix includes the detailed definitions used to construct our primary outcome variables. The question numbers reference the baseline survey instrument, which is also available online.

Appendix A.1 Child Labor and Time Allocation Definitions

Time allocation measures relate to schooling, economic activity, non-economic activity, and aggregated time use variables that combine information on economic activity and non-economic activity. Our baseline survey collects detailed data on children 10-17 from a child survey in addition to less detailed data for all persons in the household. Our follow-up survey is two years from baseline. For the time allocation measures examined in this section, we will focus on children 10-15 at baseline (who would still be 12-17 at followup) except for when we explicitly indicate otherwise. We create an indicator variable equal to 1 if the child refused to complete the child survey or could not be found for surveying. In this event, child responses are constructed solely from the household survey, as outlined below.

Appendix A.1.1 Schooling Related

Schooling is compulsory in the Philippines through Grade 11 in 2016 (ages 16-17). Hence, schooling outcomes will be considered for all children age 10-17. We start with age 10, because

there is nearly universal primary in the Philippines, and our experience is that child labor and schooling are rarely elastic to outside influences below the age of 10. Because of the age cuts in the child labor laws described below, we will consider the time allocation of children 10-17 as a group, 10-14, and 15-17.

The following measures will be constructed from the survey data:

- Attends School (in the last 7 days): Indicator that Question 8 of Section 2 of Child Survey is greater than 0 [second measure based on response to Question 14 of Section 1 of Household Survey >0]
- School Attendance Rate (in the last 7 days): 0 for children not attending school. Child Survey Question 8 / Child Survey Question 9 if attend school. [second measure based on Question 14 of Household Survey divided by Question 15 of Household Survey]
- Behind Grade: Indicator that response to Question 7 of Section 2 of the Child Survey is less than child age minus 6
- Type of Schooling : Two indicator variables, one for public school enrollment and one private school enrollment. The first variable is equal to 1 if Question 12 of Section 1 of the Household Survey equals 3. The second variable equals 1 if Question 12 of Section 1 of the Household Survey equals 1 or 2.

Appendix A.1.2 Economic Activity Related

- Employed: Engaged in economic activity (in the last 7 days). The U.N System of National Accounts defines economic activity as all production that could be destined for the market, regardless of whether the decision is made to sell or retained for own use. Thus, economic activity occurs both inside and outside of the home, regardless of whether

the good or service produced is sold in the market. It includes collection activities such as the collection of wood or water. A child is employed if the child answers any days in the last 7 days (Question 302) or hours in the last 7 days (Question 303) for items D, E, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, or O. [second measure for the last 12 months based on response to Questions 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 equal to 1 or >0 response to Question 29 in Section 1 of the Household Survey]

- Employed in Family Based Economic Activity (in the last 7 days): A child is employed in a household based economic activity if the child answers any days in the last 7 days (Question 302) or hours in the last 7 days (Question 303) for items D, E, G, J, K, or L. [second measure for the last 12 months based on response to Questions 20, 21, 22, 23 equal to 1 or >0 response to Question 29 in Section 1 of the Household Survey]
- Employed outside the Family (in the last 7 days): A child is employed in economic activity outside the family if the child answers any days in the last 7 days (Question 302) or hours in the last 7 days (Question 303) for items H, I, or M. [second measure for the last 12 months based on response to Questions 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 equal to 1 in Section 1 of the Household Survey]
- Collects Wood or Water (in the last 7 days): A child is employed in collection activities if the child answers any days in the last 7 days (Question 302) or hours in the last 7 days (Question 303) for items D or E. [second measure for the last 12 months based on less than 0 response to Question 29 in Section 1 of the Household Survey]
- Hours Employed (in the last 7 days): The sum of answers to hours worked in the last 7 days (Question 303) for items listed in the working child definition. [second measure for the last 12 months from Question 28 of Section 1 in Household Survey (recall period is

for a typical week in past 7 days)]

- Earnings: Total earnings from employment over the last 12 months as collected in Question 32 of Section 1 in the Household Survey.

Appendix A.1.3 Non-Economic Activity Related

Hours in Unpaid Household Services (in the last 7 days): Codes similar to hours employed except for activities that meet the definition of unpaid household services (items A, B, C, and F in Section 3). [second measure from Question 30 of Section 1 in Household Survey (recall period is for a typical week in past 7 days)]

Appendix A.1.4 Aggregated Time Use Variables

Participates in Hazardous Child Labor (in the last 12 months)-a child participates in hazardous economic activity if any of the following are true:

- The child's work code in answer to Question 304, 305, 306, or 307 of the Child Survey is on the list of hazardous occupations (<http://www.oshc.dole.gov.ph/330/>) or indicates begging or scavenging work:
 - Deep-Sea Fishermen
 - Mining And Quarrying Including Gold Extraction
 - Manufacturing Pyrotechnics
 - Street Work Including Scavenging And Begging
 - Scavenging In Dumpsites
 - Commercial Sexual Activity
 - Artistic and Entertainment Associate Professionals (Entertainers)

- Plumbers
- Brick making
- Extraction of lard/oil
- Vulcanizing (rubber workers)
- Grain mill workers
- Heavy Equipment Operator (ie., bulldozer operator)
- Guard
- Firefighter
- Blacksmiths, Tool-Makers And Related Trades Workers
- Charcoal Makers And Related Workers
- Loggers
- Garbage Collectors And Related Laborers
- Handicraft Workers In Wood, Textile, Leather, Chemicals And Related Workers
- Hotel Housekeepers And Restaurant Services Workers
- Machinery Mechanics, Fitters And Related Trades Workers
- Metal Molders, Welders, Sheet-Metal Workers, Structural-Metal Preparers And Related Trades Workers
- Motor Vehicle Drivers
- Shotfirers, Stone Cutters And Carvers
- Textile, Garment And Related Trades Workers
- Wood Treaters, Cabinet Makers And Related Trades Workers

- The child answers yes to any one of the following questions about their experiences while working over the last 12 months:
 - Was any of this work done after the sunset or before sunrise?
 - Do you ever have problems seeing while doing any of this work because of inadequate lighting?
 - Are there loud noises from machinery or people when you do this work?
 - Have you ever had to do this work in extreme temperatures or in a setting with poor ventilation?
 - Have you worked in an environment with lots of dust or debris?
 - Do you carry heavy loads while doing this work?
 - Do you operate any machinery or heavy equipment in this work?
 - Do you operate a motor vehicle in this work?
 - Are you ever exposed to an open flame or need to be concerned about being burned in this work?
 - Have you been injured while doing any of this work?
 - Do you handle any chemicals or toxic substances in this work including pesticides or fertilizers?
 - Do you wear protective gear such as gloves and masks when working with these chemicals?
 - Have you noticed headaches, skin problem, breathing problems, stomach problems, or a general feeling of unwellness after doing this work?
 - Do you think any of the work you've done is hazardous or dangerous to you?

Potential Forced or Bonded Laborer (in the last 12 months): an indicator that is 1 if the child works around non-family members (YES to Question 417 of the Child Survey) or works outside of his family dwelling or field (Answer to Question 416 of the Child Survey is not family dwelling (1) or family field (2)) and meets any of the following criteria:

- Child is unable to take days off work (Answer to Question 418 is NO)
- Child cannot refuse tasks at work (Answer to 419 is NO)
- Child is unable to leave work because of debt owed (Answer to 420 is NO and Answer to 421 is Yes)
- Child is unable to leave work because family would be punished (Answer to 420 is NO and Answer to 423 is Yes)
- Child is not paid for work (Answer to 434 is Yes)
- All income is turned over to others (Answer to 436 is 1)

Potential Trafficked Person (in the last 24 months): This outcome will be constructed based on all children 10-17 (inclusive) in the household roster and all children 10-17 mentioned in Section 2 of the Household Survey.

- For migrant children (only in Section 2 of the Household Survey), the child is a potential trafficked person if the child meets all the following criteria:
 - Migrant is economically active (Question 11 of Section 2 of the Household Survey is anything other than student (code 90) or unpaid household services (code 91))
 - Migrant is not free to move back (Question 16 of Section 2 of the Household Survey)

- Migrant is not married living with spouse (Question 5 of Section 2 of the Household Survey)
- For children in the household roster (Section 1 of the Household Survey), a child is coded as a potential trafficked person if the child's not born in the community (Question 6 of Section 1 of the Household Survey is NO), the child does not have a parent present (Question 40 and 48 are both NO), the child does not attend school (Question 9 Section 1 of Household Survey is NO), and the child meets any one of the following criteria:
 - The child was unavailable to complete the child survey
 - Child is unable to take days off work (Answer to Question 418 is NO)
 - Child cannot refuse tasks at work (Answer to 419 is NO)
 - Child is unable to leave work because of debt owed (Answer to 420 is NO and Answer to 421 is Yes)
 - Child is unable to leave work because family would be punished (Answer to 420 is NO and Answer to 423 is Yes)
 - Child is not paid for work (Answer to 434 is Yes)
 - All income is turned over to others (Answer to 436 is 1)

(Potentially) Other Worst Form of Child Labor (in the last 12 months): child below the age of 18 who is a potential forced or bonded laborer, who is a potential trafficked person, who reports working as a child soldier, or who reports working in the commercial sex industry.

(Potentially) Worst Form of Child Labor (in the last 12 months): a child below the age of 18 who is engaged in hazardous child labor or (potentially) engaged in an Other Worst Form of Child Labor

Child Labor (in the last 12 months)

Legal Background

Project definitions of child labor will be based on definitions set by the evaluation partner, DOLE, as they are implemented in the Philippine context. DOLE defines child labor on the basis of Philippine Republic Act Nos. 9231 and 7610 and ILO Convention 182 or the Worst Forms of Child Labor Conventions. Child labor is referred to as “any work or economic activity performed by a child that subjects him/her to any form of exploitation or is harmful to his/her health and safety or physical, mental or psychosocial development.”

Republic Act 7610 defines children as “persons below eighteen (18) years of age or those over but are unable to fully take care of themselves or protect themselves from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation or discrimination because of a physical or mental disability or condition.”

Section 3 of Republic Act No. 9231 enumerates the worst forms of Child labor:

(1) all forms of slavery, as defined under the “Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003”, or practices similar to slavery, such as sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

(2) use, procuring, offering or exposing of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography, or for pornographic performances;

(3) use, procuring, or offering of a child for illegal or illicit activities, including the production and trafficking of dangerous drugs and volatile substances prohibited under existing laws; and

(4) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is hazardous or likely to be harmful to the health, safety or morals of children.

It should be noted that in the Philippines, it is not considered child labor if children aged 15 years to below 18 years of age work if the following conditions are met: a) not more than

eight (8) hours a day, b) not beyond forty (40) hours a week, c) not during 10:00 pm to 6:00 am the following day. It is required that if they do work under these circumstances, they should be provided with elementary and secondary education.

Children below age 15 may be economically active if the child is supervised by a senior family member such as a parent, if the child works in a location where only member of the child's family are employed, if the work is not hazardous, if the child attends school, and if the child's employer has a work permit for the child.

Implementation The project codes children below the age of 18 as child laborers if they meet any of the following criteria (definitions defined above):

- A child participates in hazardous economic activity
- A child is potentially a bonded laborer
- A child is potentially a trafficked person and in the household roster
- A child is economically active and reports more than 8 hours a day in a typical day last week
- A child is working more than full time
- A child is economically active and does not attend school

The project codes children below the age of 15 as a child laborer if they meet any of the above criteria. In addition, a child below the age of 15 is a child laborer if they are economically active unless the economically active child satisfies all of the following criteria:

- The child is economically active in a location where only family members are employed
- The child does not participate in an hazardous activity

- The child is not potentially a bonded laborer
- The child is not potentially a trafficked person
- The child does not report more than 8 hours a day in economic activity in a typical day last week
- The child does not engage in economic activity between the hours of 10pm and 6am in a typical day last week
- The child is not economically active for more than 40 hours per week according to the household roster response
- The child attends school

Appendix A.2 Child Behavior Related Definitions for the KASAMA Project

The constructs in this section are only available for persons in the child survey (conducted for persons 10-17). Hence, we will only be able to look at these outcomes for persons 17 or younger at followup.

Appendix A.2.1 Parental Attention

One consequence of the KASAMA intervention may be changes in parental attention. The survey includes a detailed module on parenting bonding that has been developed by Parker et al (1979). We follow their guidelines in the construction of outcomes based on the instruments. There are two indexes (Care and Overprotection) and four indicators of parenting style based on the combination of the two indexes.

We construct indexes of care and protection. Not all responses on the parental attention questionnaire are scored in the same direction. For the construction of these normed indexes, we will use the scoring recommended in the guidelines. These scorings differ from the response codes in the questionnaire.

- Care Index. The following questions are scored positively so that the “Very Like” response is given a 3 and the “Very Unlike” response is a 0: 502 506 507 512 513 518 for mothers / 527 531 532 537 538 542 for fathers. The following questions are scored negatively so that the “Very Like” response is given a 0 and the “Very Unlike” response is a 3: 503 505 515 517 519 525 for mothers / 528 530 540 542 544 550 for fathers.
- Protection Index. The following questions are scored positively so that the “Very Like” response is given a 3 and the “Very Unlike” response is a 0: 509 510 511 513 520 521 524 for mothers / 534 535 536 538 545 546 549 for fathers. The following questions are scored negatively so that the “Very Like” response is given a 0 and the “Very Unlike” response is a 3: 504 508 516 522 523 526 for mothers / 529 533 541 547 548 551 for fathers.

We will construct indexes separately for mothers and fathers.

Indicators of parenting style:

- Affectionate Constraint—high care and high protection
- Affectionless Control—low care and high protection
- Optimal Parenting—high care and low protection
- Neglectful Parenting—low care and low protection

The definitions of high and low vary by gender according to the guidelines. For mothers, a care score above 27 and a protection score above 13.5 are considered high. For fathers, a care

score above 24 and a protection score above 12.5 are considered high.

In our analysis, we will examine the care index, the protection index, and each of the four indicators of parenting style as outcomes. We will examine father and mother parenting measures separately. We will consider heterogeneity by each of the sources of heterogeneity described elsewhere in this document. We will also consider heterogeneity by the type of new enterprise created between baseline and followup and whether the mother and father were engaged in a new enterprise between baseline and followup.

Appendix A.2.2 Life Satisfaction

Life satisfaction is self-reported by the child in response to Cantril et al. (1965) Ladder in Question 501 of the Child Survey. The respondent provides a scaled response of their life quality ranging between 0 to 10. We proposed also considering indicators for poor life (0 or 1 on the ladder) and great life (9 or 10), but consistent with how the Gallop Organization uses these measures, we propose to also examining splitting the responses into thriving (7+) and suffering (4-).

In the endline, we have also added the Students Life Satisfaction Scale of (Huebner, 1991). This is a measure of global life satisfaction. 7 statements are read to subjects, and they respond how they feel about the statement from strongly disagreeing to strongly agreeing to each. We score each response so that higher life satisfaction is the higher number and sum across all questions.

Appendix A.2.3 Demonstrated Behaviors

- Inattentive—Based on Question 603: enumerator reports child frequently drifting or often off task during interview

- Careless–Based on Question 604: enumerator reports child as unfocused or careless at times
- Unengaged–Based on Question 605: enumerator reports child as difficult to engage or frequently needed encouragement
- Shy–Based on Question 606: enumerator reports child was shy and hesitant to speak
- Persistence–based on the mirror drawing exercise in Section 0 of the Child Survey. We construct two measures of persistence. The first is the number of drawings successfully completed by the child. The second is the natural log of the total time (in seconds) the child spent on all attempted mirror drawing tasks.

Appendix A.3 Migration and Household Composition

- Number of Out Migrants–Based on Section 2 of the Household Survey, number of individuals who have been members of the household at sometime over the last 24 months that are currently not household members
- Any Out Migrants–An indicator that is 1 if the household reports any out migrants
- Number of Child Out Migrants–Based on Section 2 of the Household Survey, number of individuals below the age of 18 who have been members of the household at sometime over the last 24 months that are currently not household members
- Any child out migrants–An indicator that is 1 if the household reports any child out migrants
- Number of Working Child Out Migrants–Based on Section 2 of the Household Survey, number of individuals below the age of 18 who have been members of the household at

sometime over the last 24 months that are currently not household members and report economic activity in their current location

- Any working child out migrants—An indicator that is 1 if the household reports any working child out migrants
- Household size—Based on the household roster, number of household members
- Number of Adults—Based on the household roster, number of household members above age 24
- Number of Young Adults—Based on the household roster, number of household members 18-24 inclusive
- Number of Children—Based on the household roster, number of household members below 18
- Number of School Age Children—Based on the household roster, number of household members 6-17 inclusive
- Number of Young Children —Based on the household roster, number of household members under 6
- Number of Baseline Children not present at followup—Based on the household roster, the number of children who were in the household at baseline that are not present at follow-up
- Number of Baseline Children Married and Living Elsewhere at followup—Based on the household roster, the number of children who were in the household at baseline that are not present at follow-up and who are currently married and living elsewhere

Appendix A.4 Adult Time Allocation

We construct the following measures of adult time allocation for all prime age adults (aged 25-50) in the household. In order to measure the transition to the labor market of young adults, all variables below will also be examined for young adults, aged 17 to 19.

- **Employed – Engaged in economic activity (in the last 12 months).** The U.N System of National Accounts defines economic activity as all production that could be destined for the market, regardless of whether the decision is made to sell or retained for own use. Thus, economic activity occurs both inside and outside of the home, regardless of whether the good or service produced is sold in the market. It includes collection activities such as the collection of wood or water. An adult is employed if the response to Questions 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 equal to 1 or >0 response to Question 29 in Section 1 of the Household Survey.
- **Employed in Family Based Economic Activity (in the last 12 months) –** An adult is employed in a household based economic activity if the response to Questions 20, 21, 22, 23 equal to 1 or >0 response to Question 29 in Section 1 of the Household Survey.
- **Employed outside the Family (in the last 12 months) –** An adult is employed in economic activity outside the family if the response to Questions 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 equal to 1 in Section 1 of the Household Survey.
- **Hours Employed (in typical week) –** Hours worked in a typical week in the past 12 months as measured from Question 28 of Section 1 in Household Survey.
- **Hours of Home Production (in a typical week) –** Hours spent on household chores in the past 12 months as measure from Question 30 of Section 1 in the Household Survey.

- Earnings (in the last 12 months) – Total earnings from employment (excluding self-employment) over the last 12 months as collected in Question 32 of Section 1 in the Household Survey.
- New Economic Activity – Indicator for if an adult undertook a new economic activity in the past 12 months, as defined by Question 31 of Section 1 in the Household Survey.
- Migrated for Employment (in the last twelve months) – Indicator if an adult in the household worked in another village, town, city or country, as defined by Question 27 of Section 1 in the Household Survey.

Appendix A.5 Consumption, Household Income, Assets, and Food Security

Hypotheses three and four require the calculation of consumption and income variables.

Appendix A.5.1 Consumption Related

The following measures will be constructed from the household survey. All variables will be expressed as natural logs.

- Total Food Expenditures (in the past 7 days) – Per Capita PPP adjusted U.S. Dollar value of breads and cereals, roots and tubers, vegetables, meat, fish, dairy products and eggs, oils and fats, fruits, sugar, jam, honey, sweets, and candies, non-alcoholic drinks, spices and condiments, prepared foods, and other foods, as defined by Questions 1 through 10 and 13 through 15 of Section 9 of the Household Survey.
- Medical Expenditures (in the past 4 weeks) – Per Capita PPP adjusted U.S. Dollar value of Question 39 of Section 1 in the Household Survey.

- Children’s Medical Expenditures (in the past 4 weeks) – Per Capita PPP adjusted U.S. Dollar value of all medical expenditures as defined in Question 39 of Section 1 of the Household Survey for all household members less than 18 years of age. Children’s medical expenses are also calculated separately by gender of the child.
- Education Expenditures (in past 12 months) – Per Capita PPP adjusted U.S. Dollar value of school fees and all other education related expenses as defined in Questions 13 and 14 of Section 1 in the Household Survey.
- Durable Expenditures (in the past twelve months) – Per Capita PPP adjusted U.S. Dollar value of Question 33 of Section 9 in the Household Survey.
- Non-durable Expenditures (in past 30 days) – Food expenditures plus alcohol, tobacco, medical, education, social and other expenditures. Medical expenditures are measured in Question 31 of Section 9 in the Household Survey, while education expenditures are measured in Question 32 of Section 9 of the Household Survey. Social expenditures include charitable donations, dowry fees, fees paid to barangay officials, religious expenses, funeral expenses, weddings, and recreation expenses, as defined in Questions 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, and 35 of Section 9 of the Household Survey. Other expenditures include airtime, travel and transportation, gambling expenditures, clothing, personal items, household items, firewood, electricity, and water, as defined by Questions 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 of Section 9 of the Household Survey.

Appendix A.5.2 Income Related

- Agricultural revenue (in the past 12 months) – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of all revenue from crops (Section 6, Question 26), land rentals (Section 6, Question 15) and

sharecropping earnings (Section 6, Question 13).

- Agricultural income (in the past 12 months) – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of all revenue from crops (Section 6, Question 26), land rentals (Section 6, Question 15) and sharecropping earnings (Section 6, Question 13), minus land rental fees (Section 6, Question 10) and farming input expenditures (Section 6, Questions 27-39).
- Livestock revenue (in the past 12 months) – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of all revenue from livestock. Livestock revenue is defined as: total revenue received from milk sales (Section 7, Question 9), other income received from large livestock (Section 7, Question 12), income earned from large livestock sales (Section 7, Question 16), total revenue of butchered meat from large livestock (Section 7, Question 19), other income received from small livestock (Section 7, Question 29), amount earned from small livestock sales (Section 7, Question 33, total revenue of butchered meat from small livestock (Section 7, Question 36), total revenue from eggs (Section 7, Question 47), income from bird sales (Section 7, Question 50), and total revenue from butchered birds (Section 7, Question 54)
- Livestock income (in the past 12 months) – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of all revenue from livestock minus costs. Livestock income is defined as: total revenue received from milk sales (Section 7, Question 9), other income received from large livestock (Section 7, Question 12), income earned from large livestock sales (Section 7, Question 16), total revenue of butchered meat from large livestock (Section 7, Question 19), other income received from small livestock (Section 7, Question 29), amount earned from small livestock sales (Section 7, Question 33, total revenue of butchered meat from small livestock (Section 7, Question 36), total revenue from eggs (Section 7, Question 47), income from

bird sales (Section 7, Question 50), and total revenue from butchered birds (Section 7, Question 54), minus amount spent on care of large livestock (Section 7, Question 10), amount spent on care of small livestock (Section 7, Question 27), and amount spent on care of birds (Section 7, Question 48).

- Enterprise revenue (in the past 12 months) – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of revenue from enterprises (Section 8, Question 21).
- Enterprise income (in the past 12 months) – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of revenue from enterprises (Section 8, Question 21) minus costs, where costs are defined as: amount spent on machinery or durable goods (Section 8, Question 10), amount spent on electricity (Section 8, Question 13), amount spent on salaries/wages (Section 8, Question 14), amount spent on water (Section 8, Question 15), amount spent on transport (Section 8, Question 16), amount spent on purchase of inputs (Section 8, Question 17), and other costs (Section 8, Question 18).
- Interest income (in the past 12 months) – Any interest income from savings accounts in PPP adjusted US Dollars, as defined in Section 10, Questions 29, 35, 41, and 47.
- Borrowing (in the past 12 months) – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of interest paid on loan payments as defined in Section 10, Questions 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, and 21.
- Access to credit (in past 12 months) – indicator variable equal to 1 if the household had a loan from a bank, MFI, family or friend, agricultural traders, informal money lenders, sari-sari stores, or other loans, as measured in Questions 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, and 19 in Section 10 of the Household Survey.
- Transfer income (in the past 12 months) – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of govern-

ment transfers received in the last 12 months, including the Philippines' conditional cash transfer program, 4Ps (Section 5, Question 32), and other government transfers (Section 5, Q36).

- Remittance income (in the past 12 months) – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of monetary gifts received (Section 3, Question 5) minus peso value of monetary gifts made (Section 3, Question 2) .
- Total revenue (in the past 12 months) – The sum of revenue from agriculture, livestock, and enterprises, as defined above.
- Total Income (in the past 12 months) – The sum of income from agriculture, livestock, enterprises, interest, remittances, and transfers as defined above plus the amount won from gambling (Section 4, Question 23) minus the amount spent on gambling (Section 4, Question 22)
- Report start-up capital from government transfer – Indicator variable equal to 1 if enterprise started in the last 24 months used start-up capital from a government transfer, as measured in Question 8 of Section 8 of the Household Survey.
- Presence of Household Enterprise – Household member fully, or partly, owns and operates one or more enterprises (non-agricultural, non-livestock income generating activities). Defined by Question 1 of Section 8 of the Household Survey.
- Number of Household Enterprises – Number of enterprises owned or partly owned by household members. Defined by Questions 1 and 2 of Section 8 of the Household Survey.
- New Enterprise (opened in last 24 months) – Indicator equal to 1 if Question 4 of Section 8 is equal to less than or equal to 24.

- Number of New Enterprises (opened in last 24 months) – Number of enterprises owned or partly owned by the household that were opened in the last 24 months, as defined by Questions 2 and 4 of Section 8 of the Household Survey.

Appendix A.5.3 Asset Related

- Value of durable goods – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of non-land assets (house, telephones, sofa, chairs, tables, clocks/watches, bicycles, tricycles, motorbikes, boats, other motorized vehicles, radio or CD player, beds, mattresses, solar panels, generators, televisions, VCR/DVD, computer, farm tools, wheelbarrow, car, kerosene or propane stove, refrigerator, washing machine, air conditioner, electric fan, fishing net, pedicab, and rice stocks), as defined in Questions 1 through 32 of Section 5.
- Number of large livestock – Number of large livestock owned by the household as measured in Question 1 of Section 7 of the Household Survey.
- Number of small livestock – Number of small livestock owned by the household as measured in Question 21 of Section 7 of the Household Survey.
- Number of birds – Number of birds owned by the household as measured in Question 35 of Section 7 of the Household Survey.
- Value of furniture – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of all furniture, including sofas, chairs, tables, beds, and mattresses, and measured in Questions 4, 5, 6, 14, and 15 of Section 5 of the Household Survey.
- Value of agricultural tools – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of all agricultural tools, including farm tools, wheelbarrow, and cart, and measured in Questions 21, 22, and 23 of Section 5 of the Household Survey.

- Value of radio/tv – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of all radios, televisions, and VCR/DVD players, as measured in Questions 13, 18, and 19 of Section 5 of the Household Survey.
- Value of bike/motorbike – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of all bicycles, tricycles, and motorbikes, as measured in Questions 8, 9, and 10 of Section 5 of the Household Survey.
- Value of appliances – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of all appliances, including solar panels, generators, stoves, refrigerators, washing machines, and air conditioners as measured in Questions 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 of Section 5 of the Household Survey.
- Value of cell phone – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of cell phones as measured in Question 3 of Section 5 of the Household Survey.
- Value of savings – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of all savings, as measured in Questions 25, 31, 37, and 43 of Section 10 of the Household Survey.

Appendix A.5.4 Food Security Related

- Meals skipped (adults in past 30 days) – The number of meals cut or skipped in the last 30 days, as measured in Questions 1 and 2 of Section 11 of the Household Survey.
- Whole days without food (adults in past 30 days) – The number of days without food in the last 30 days, as measured in Questions 3 and 4 of Section 11 of the Household Survey.
- Meals skipped (children in past 30 days) – The number of meals cut or skipped in the last 30 days by children less than 14 years of age, as measured in Questions 5 and 6 of Section 11 of the Household Survey.

- Whole days without food (children in past 30 days) – The number of days without food in the last 30 days by children less than 14 years of age, as measured in Questions 7 and 8 of Section 11 of the Household Survey.
- Eat less preferred/cheaper foods (in past 30 days) – The number of times household members have eaten less preferred or cheaper foods in the last 30 days, as measured in Questions 9 and 10 of Section 11 of the Household Survey.
- Rely on help from others for food (past 30 days) – The number of times household members have to borrow food or rely on help from a neighbor or relative in the last 30 days, as measured in Questions 11 and 12 of Section 11 of the Household Survey.
- Purchase food on credit (past 30 days) – The number of times the household has had to purchase food on credit in the last 30 days, as measured in Questions 13 and 14 of Section 11 of the Household Survey.
- Gather wild food (past 30 days) – The number of times the household has had to hunt or gather wild food in the last 30 days, as measured in Questions 15 and 16 of Section 11 of the Household Survey.
- Beg for food (past 30 days) – The number of times the household has had to beg for food in the last 30 days, as measured in Questions 17 and 18 of Section 11 of the Household Survey.
- All members usually eat two meals – Indicator variable equal to 1 if yes response to Question 19 of Section 11 of the Household Survey.
- All members usually eat until content – Indicator variable equal to 1 if yes response to Question 20 of Section 11 of the Household Survey.

- Ate fish or meat in last week – The number of times the respondent ate fish, meat, or eggs in the last 7 days, as measured in Question 21 of Section 11 of the Household Survey.
- Enough food in house for tomorrow – Indicator variable equal to 1 if the household has enough food in it for tomorrow, as measure in Question 22 of Section 11 of the Household Survey.
- Food security index – weighted standardized average of indicator variables of the above food security variables. All variables above will be turned into indicator variables where 1 is equal to a non-zero value.

Appendix A References

Cantril, Hadley, et al. 1965. *Pattern of Human Concerns*. Rutgers University Press.

Huebner, E Scott. 1991. “Initial development of the student’s life satisfaction scale.” *School Psychology International*, 12(3): 231–240.