



Inter-American Development Bank

Suriname COVID-19 Survey

Methodology Report

Sistemas Integrales¹
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1. INTRODUCTION

The Suriname COVID-19 Survey is a project of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). It collected data on critical socioeconomic topics in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic to support policymaking that can help curb the crisis impacts on the population's welfare. It interviewed 1,016 households over 24 days during August 2020 and gathered information on disease transmission, household finances, labor, income, remittances, spending and social protection programs.

It recontacted households that had been interviewed by the Suriname Survey of Living Conditions (SSLC) in 2016 and 2017 and was phone-based, given the mobility restrictions and social distancing measures in place.

The Suriname COVID-19 Survey was designed by Sistemas Integrales and fieldwork was carried out by DataFruit, a local survey firm, with the steering and technical direction of Sistemas Integrales. This report describes the main methodological aspects of the survey, such as sample design, estimation procedures, topics covered by the questionnaire, field organization and quality control. It also presents the structure and contents of the resulting datasets.

2. SAMPLE DESIGN

Suriname COVID-19 Survey targeted the households that responded the SSLC 2016/17 survey. Therefore, it is based on a two-stage stratified national sample, with the same domains, strata and Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) as the SSLC. See Annex 1 for further reference on the SSLC 2016/17 sample design.

Given the SSLC's analytical objectives, in 2016 Suriname population was split in three geographic estimation domains:

1. **Great Paramaribo:** Paramaribo district and its peripheries. It includes Paramaribo's population plus part of the population in adjacent districts (Wanica, Saramacca and Commewijne), who generally commute to Paramaribo on a daily basis. This domain has the largest population and the highest density by far.
2. **Rest of the Coastal Region:** the remaining 14 EBS Connection Areas in the coast, i.e. the coast excluding Great Paramaribo.
3. **Interior:** 137 small villages located in most part of Sipaliwini, the southern half of Brokopondo and small portions of other districts. Although it covers a much larger territory than the other two domains, it is the smallest domain in terms of population.

In line with the high concentration of Suriname population in Paramaribo and its outskirts, the largest part of the SSLC sample was located in domain Great Paramaribo. Figure 1 shows the geographical distribution of sample PSUs across the country, whereas Figure 2 zoom the PSUs selected in Great Paramaribo.

Given that phone numbers were not available for all households interviewed by the SSLC and given the typical nonresponse levels in phone-based surveys, the COVID-19 Survey was able to interview 1,016 households. This sample size allows to produce reliable estimates at the national level and for domain "Great Paramaribo". **It is not recommended to compute estimates for domains "Rest of the Coastal Region" and "Interior" since sampling errors would be too large.**

Figure 1. SSLC 2016/17: sample PSUs (overall sample)

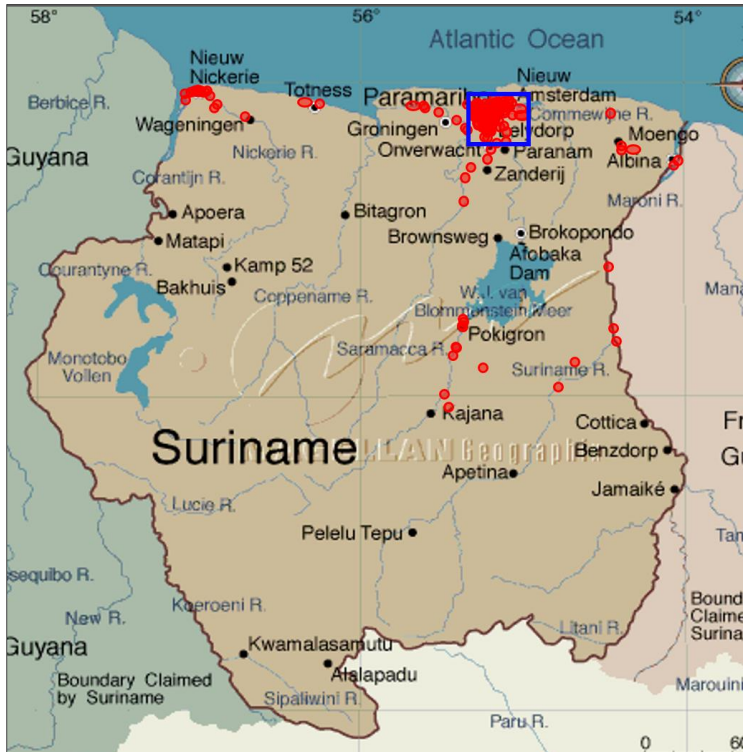
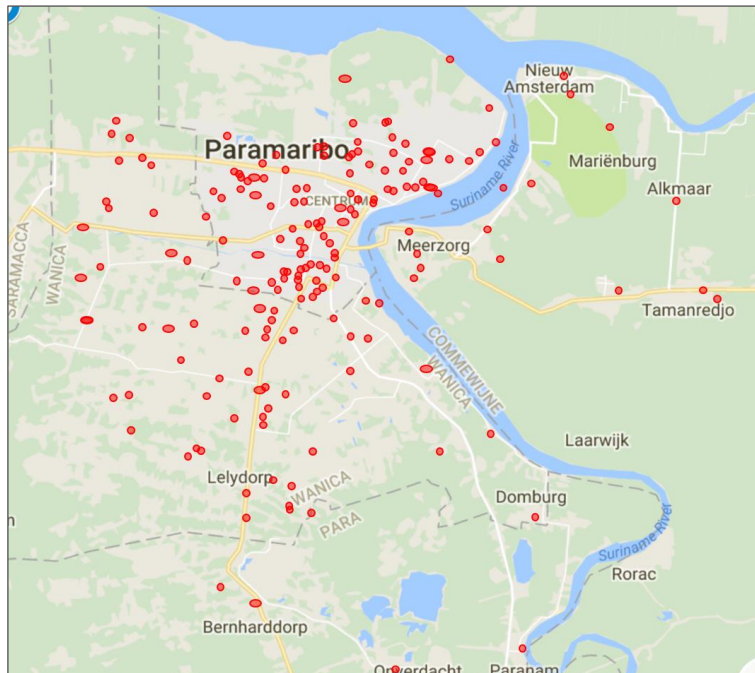


Figure 2. SSLC 2016/17: sample PSUs in domain Great Paramaribo



Suriname COVID-19 Survey PSUs and households are the same as in the SSLC 2016/17, so they were selected at random with known selection probabilities. However, the COVID-19 Survey interviewed only one person per household and always tried to interview the household head, given that this would be the member most knowledgeable about the topics investigated. If the household head could not be reached, the survey tried to interview the spouse or any other household member 18 years of age or above. As a result, the collected household-level data are representative of all households in the country, whereas **individual-level data do not represent the characteristics of the overall population**. This is the reason why COVID-19 Survey data files include household-level weights only.

Table 1 shows that household heads answered 79% of the completed interviews, spouses 13% and other members answered the remaining 8%. Therefore, individual-level results *mainly* represent the characteristics of household heads in the country.

Table 1. Respondent's relation with the household head.

Relation with HH head	Abs.	Percent
HEAD	804	79.13
SPOUSE/ PARTNER	130	12.80
CHILD OF HEAD/ CHILD OF SPOUSE	48	4.72
SON/ DAUGHTER IN LAW	20	1.97
GRANDCHILD	5	0.49
PARENT/ PARENT IN LAW	4	0.39
BROTHER/ SISTER	2	0.20
OTHER RELATIVE	2	0.20
OTHER NON RELATIVE	1	0.10
Total	1,016	100.00

3. OUTCOME RATES

The SSLC 2016/17 interviewed 2,033 households (Table 2) and was able to collect at least one phone number for 1,881 (92.5%). Out of these households, 1,696 households (90.2%) had at least a number that was working at the time of the COVID-19 Survey. These rates are relatively uniform across the 16 strata, except for stratum 16, which by itself forms the SSLC Interior domain that covers the villages located in the forest areas. The rate of availability of phone numbers and the rate of working numbers are lower here (Table 3).

The overall response rate is 60.0%, which can be considered relatively high, given the typical response levels in phone-based surveys plus the fact that households were recontacted four years after the first interview. The lowest response rate by stratum is 52.7% and the highest 73.5%.

Following the usual pattern in phone-based surveys, no-contacts (32.8% no-contact rate) drive nonresponse, with much higher levels than refusals (6.2% overall refusal rate).

Table 2. SR COVID-19 Survey. Sample counts of households with an available phone number, with a working number and household outcomes, by stratum.

Stratum	Domain	SSLC	AV	W	NW	C	P	R	NC
		SSLC respondent households	HHs with available number/s	Households with working numbers	Households with nonworking numbers	Complete interviews	Partially complete interviews	Refusals	No-contacts
1	1	110	107	97	10	60	3	7	27
2	1	108	103	94	9	53	0	10	31
3	1	103	101	97	4	68	0	5	24
4	2	187	175	155	20	101	1	7	46
5	1	160	135	129	6	83	1	9	36
6	2	73	70	59	11	32	1	1	25
7	1	158	150	138	12	81	2	4	51
8	1	120	117	109	8	61	0	12	36
9	2	101	89	78	11	50	0	2	26
10	2	105	98	91	7	48	3	7	33
11	1	100	100	87	13	46	0	7	34
12	1	112	104	89	15	50	2	14	23
13	1	74	69	68	1	50	2	3	13
14	1	162	157	141	16	77	2	10	52
15	1	168	158	144	14	84	1	5	54
16	3	192	148	120	28	72	1	2	45
Total		2,033	1,881	1,696	185	1,016	19	105	556

Table 3. Outcome rates by stratum.

Stratum	Domain	AV/SSLC	W/AV	C/W	R/(C+P+R)	R/(C+P+R+NC)	NC/(C+P+R+NC)
		Rate of HHs with available phone number	Rate of HHs with working phone number	Response rate	Cooperation rate	Refusal rate	No-contact rate
1	1	97.3%	90.7%	61.9%	85.7%	7.2%	27.8%
2	1	95.4%	91.3%	56.4%	84.1%	10.6%	33.0%
3	1	98.1%	96.0%	70.1%	93.2%	5.2%	24.7%
4	2	93.6%	88.6%	65.2%	92.7%	4.5%	29.7%
5	1	84.4%	95.6%	64.3%	89.2%	7.0%	27.9%
6	2	95.9%	84.3%	54.2%	94.1%	1.7%	42.4%
7	1	94.9%	92.0%	58.7%	93.1%	2.9%	37.0%
8	1	97.5%	93.2%	56.0%	83.6%	11.0%	33.0%
9	2	88.1%	87.6%	64.1%	96.2%	2.6%	33.3%
10	2	93.3%	92.9%	52.7%	82.8%	7.7%	36.3%
11	1	100.0%	87.0%	52.9%	86.8%	8.0%	39.1%
12	1	92.9%	85.6%	56.2%	75.8%	15.7%	25.8%
13	1	93.2%	98.6%	73.5%	90.9%	4.4%	19.1%
14	1	96.9%	89.8%	54.6%	86.5%	7.1%	36.9%
15	1	94.0%	91.1%	58.3%	93.3%	3.5%	37.5%
16	3	77.1%	81.1%	60.0%	96.0%	1.7%	37.5%
Total		92.5%	90.2%	60.0%	89.1%	6.2%	32.8%

4. ESTIMATION AND SAMPLING ERRORS

The weights of the COVID-19 Survey are originally the nonresponse adjusted unpoststratified weights of the SSLC 2016/17. Once the COVID-19 Survey fieldwork was finalized, these weights were adjusted in order to reduce the potential bias that nonresponse to the COVID-19 Survey may introduce for some estimates. A weighting class adjustment procedure at the PSU level was used to this purpose. In some cases, when the subsample size per PSU was too small (because of past response levels in the SSLC or because of phone number availability), PSUs were collapsed before adjusting the weights. Finally, the weights were poststratified to estimated household totals per stratum.

When estimating sampling errors (expressed in the sampling variances, standard errors, coefficients of variation and confidence intervals) for statistics such as means, proportions and ratios as well as linear and non-linear regression parameters, all COVID-19 Survey sample design features (stratification, clustering and weighting) need to be accounted for. If the complex sample design is not accounted for, standard statistical software will treat the sample as a simple random sample, which would result in biased estimates and unrealistically low sampling variances. Hence, standard errors would be understated, confidence intervals would be narrower than expected and test statistics would be biased.

The two most usual approaches to estimating sampling errors for complex sample data are through 1) the Taylor Series Linearization (TSL) of the estimator and the corresponding approximation to its variance, or through 2) the use of resampling variance estimation techniques such as balanced repeated replication (BRR), jackknife repeated replication (JRR) and bootstrap. Stata and other statistical software packages use the TSL method as the default for estimating sampling errors for complex sample data. Annex 2 indicates the Stata syntax that should be used when analyzing the COVID-19 Survey data to account for its sample design features and weighting.

The Suriname COVID-19 Survey achieved sample allows to obtain estimates at the national level and for the Great Paramaribo domain. Table 3 presents the estimates, standard errors, 95% confidence intervals and coefficients of variation for a set of selected indicators at the national level and for the Great Paramaribo domain.

Table 4. Estimates and sampling errors for selected indicators.

Indicator	Estimate	Standard error	95% confidence interval	Coefficient of variation (%)	Design effect
June 2020 total household income (SRD)	3646.7	170.6	(3310.4 , 3982.9)	4.7	1.6
June 2020 total household spending (SRD)	2728.1	117.2	(2497.1 , 2958.9)	4.3	1.3
% households with govt. monetary assistance in Jan. 2020	39.7	2.01	(35.8 , 43.7)	5.1	1.7

5. SURVEY TOOLS

The Suriname COVID-19 Survey was implemented by phone since it was conducted amid the COVID-19 pandemic, when mobility restrictions were in force. The electronic questionnaire was programmed under the Survey Solutions software platform and had an average duration of 20 minutes.

The objective of the survey was to collect data on key socioeconomic topics in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic to support the design of policy interventions that may alleviate the impacts of the crisis. It gathered information on disease transmission, household finances, labor, income, remittances, spending and social protection programs.

Questionnaire structure

The questionnaire is divided into eight sections:

- S1: Household
- S2: Transmission
- S3: Finances
- S4: Labor
- S5: Prices
- S6: Income
- S7: Financial Support
- S8: Prices

The questionnaire is reproduced in full in Annex 3.

Data files

The data are organized in two files:

- suriname_covid19
- sr_covid19_spreading

Annex 4 includes the data codebook containing the description of all variables in the datasets.

Public use database - Anonymization

Each of the data files has two versions: a “Restricted” version that contains all the variables included in the questionnaire and a “Public version” from which identifiers, such as names and phone numbers, have been excluded to guarantee statistical confidentiality. Both versions include weights and the sample design variables required for analysis.

6. FIELDWORK ORGANIZATION

The survey was implemented over 24 days with an operations team formed by one manager, twelve interviewers, three supervisors and two recording auditors. All interviewers worked from home, given the mobility restrictions. The sample administration, the assignment of workloads to interviewers and the progress tracking were done using an online system developed in-house.

7. QUALITY CONTROL

All the data collected was subject to a Comprehensive Survey Quality Control (CSQC) process built on four linked stages. These are intra-questionnaire checks, monitoring of aggregate quality indicators, audio recording supervision and back-calls.

1. Intra-questionnaire checks

The interviews were done using an electronic questionnaire with a set of built-in checks to alert the interviewer of possible errors while entering responses. The questionnaire software application ran mainly three types of control checks: range checks, consistency checks, and identification of missing values and “Don’t knows”. If the interviewer overrode any of the alerts during the interview, he/she should add a comment explaining the reason. Once the interview data was uploaded, the application would inform the supervisor about each error remaining in the data and the supervisor should examine each case by reading the interviewer’s comments, or rejecting the completed questionnaire and asking the interviewer for clarification.

- *Range checks* intend to ensure that every variable in the survey contains only data within a limited domain of valid values. Numeric variables are verified to lie within a set minimum and maximum value. If the error is merely typographical, the interviewer can fix it immediately. However, the application allows to enter an out-of-range value if it correctly reflects what is answered by the respondent and is not due to a typographical error. In that case, the application generates a report for the supervisor once the data is uploaded so he/she can verify it.
- *Consistency checks* verify that the answer recorded in one question is consistent with the answers to other questions.
- *Missing values and Don’t knows*. The application identifies whenever a question that should have been answered was not, and whenever a “Don’t know” is recorded as an answer. In these cases, the interviewer must write a comment in the application explaining the reason for such an answer. Each missing value and “Don’t know” is reported to the supervisor when the data is uploaded, and the supervisor must examine it based on the interviewer’s comments or contact the interviewer if need be.

2. Monitoring of aggregate quality indicators

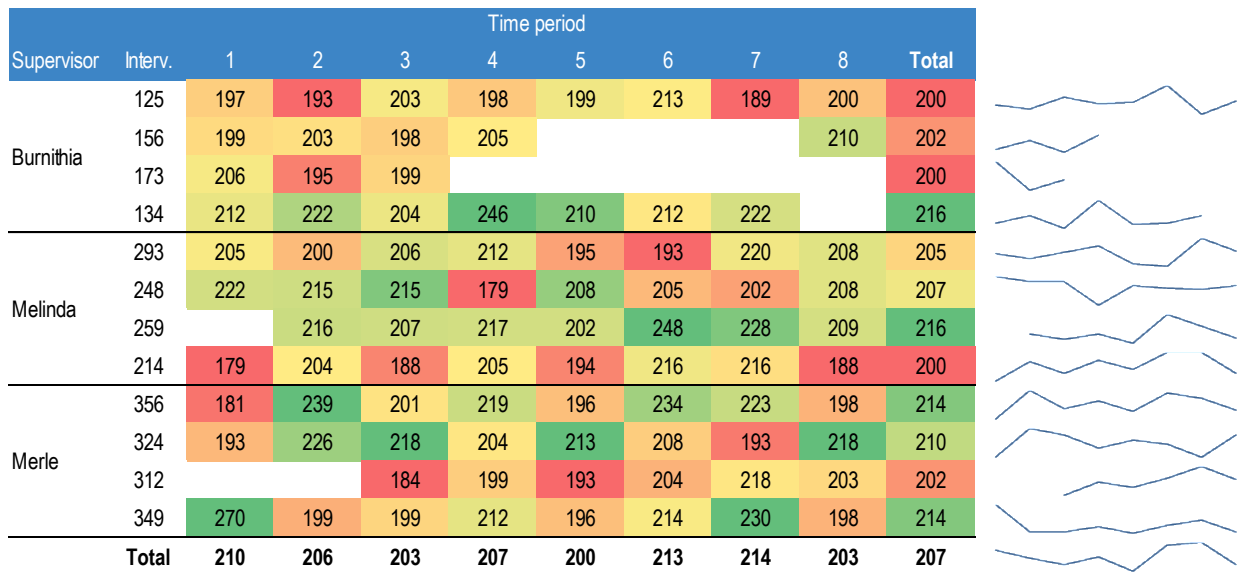
On top of the CAPI application quality checks carried out during the data entry, which focus on each specific interview, it is also necessary to monitor the overall work being done by all the interviewers as a whole. To this purpose, the whole deal of information that was daily uploaded from the field to the survey server was processed centrally. This permitted assessing the quality of the work being done by each interviewer by comparing the data from all the different interviewers.

The survey managing team analyzed a series of data quality indicators (DQIs) daily on an interviewer basis and decided whether special supervision was needed on any particular interviewer whose work appeared to be inadequate, or whether new and more precise instructions should be given. Thus, data monitoring provided early warnings so that the necessary corrective actions could be carried out promptly.

As an example, four indicators and their trend over the field period are presented below:

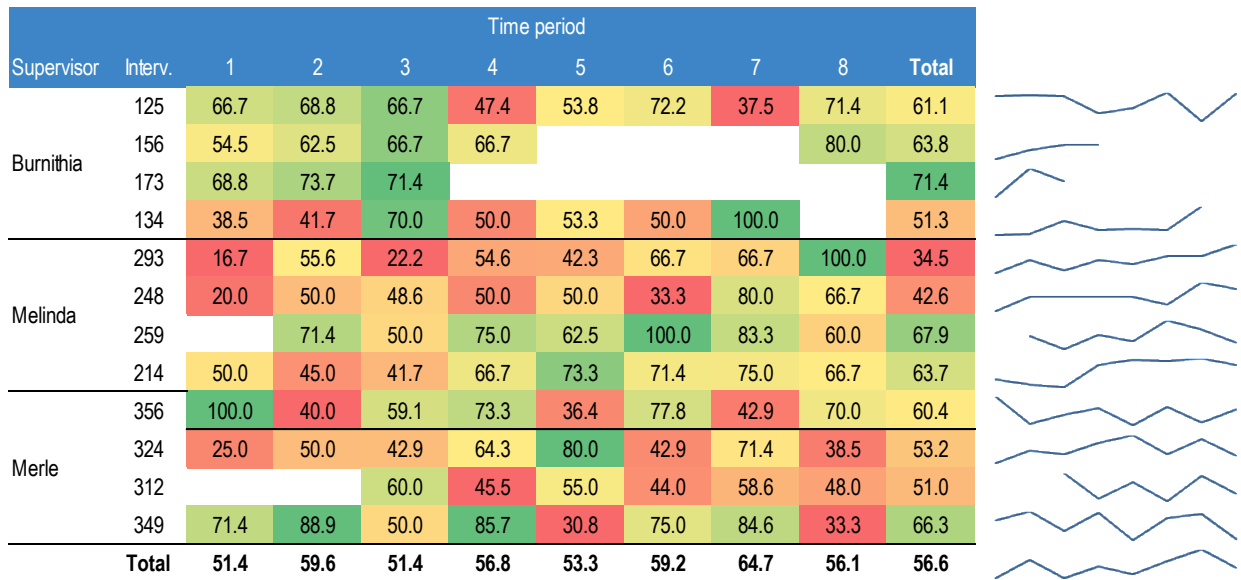
- *Average interview length (# of completed questions).* Some interviewers may tend to misreport some answers given by respondents and record the answer options that allow them to skip more questions and generate a shorter path along the questionnaire. This way, their work burden may decrease significantly. In some surveys, this behavior may intensify as fieldwork unfolds, seriously affecting the accuracy of the data collected. The COVID-19 Survey monitored the average interview length, i.e. the average number of questions answered per interview, to avoid such pattern. The following chart displays the progress of this indicator by interviewer and time period. Each period spans over 3 days.

Average interview length (# of completed questions) by interviewer and time period.



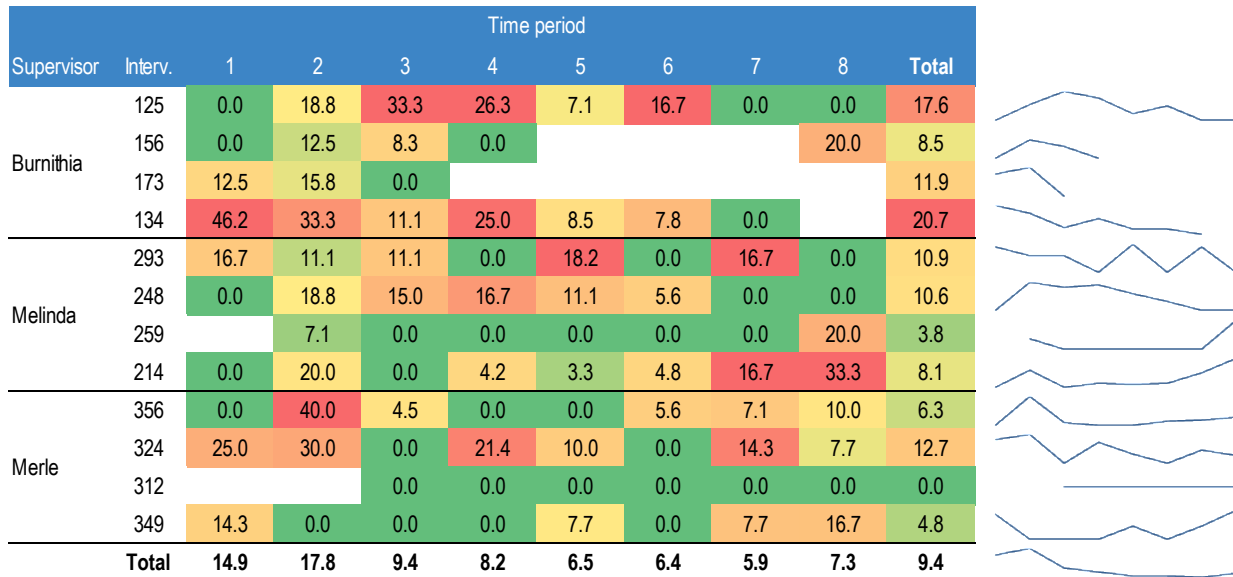
- *Proportion of interviewed persons who worked in the past 7 days.* This is a particular case of the previous indicator for a question that usually produces high incentives for the interviewer to record “No” as an answer. Some interviewers may undercount the number of people who worked in the past 7 days since every person who did work should be asked a set of questions that should be skipped otherwise. The chart below displays the indicator that helps detect this possible misbehavior by the interviewers.

Proportion of persons who worked in the past 7 days by interviewer and time period.



- Percentage of complete questionnaires with missing household income in January 2020, by interviewer and time period. Item nonresponse should always be avoided, and particularly for some variables. Total household income is a critical variable in this study and is also a sensitive question not all respondents are willing to answer. This is why interviewers are trained to re-ask, probe and explain the importance of this question whenever the respondent is reluctant to give this information. However, some interviewers may override this instruction and leave this field empty without re-asking or probing to move faster on to the next question. This indicator was tracked throughout fieldwork to prevent such conduct.

Percentage of complete questionnaires with missing household income in January 2020 by interviewer and time period



- Distribution of economic sector by interviewer.** It is quite frequent that interviewers may find difficulties in classifying the respondent's job among the economic sector categories. Even if this question received a great deal of attention during the training of interviewers, the quality of the registered data was supervised via the indicator charted below. This allowed identifying two interviewers who were misclassifying some answers, which were then corrected by listening to the interview audio recordings or calling respondents back. The following indicator by interviewer is based on the corrected data.

Distribution of economic sector by interviewer



3. Audio recording supervision

A 15% random subsample of the interviews was fully recorded. Two trained auditors were in charge of supervising the recordings on a daily basis. They registered the issues they detected, if any, and gave their feedback to the interviewers immediately so the identified problems would not repeat themselves in future interviews. The overseen items included whether the interviewer read questions verbatim; if the interviewer probed when necessary to avoid missing values and “Don’t knows”; whether the interviewer entered the respondent’s answer accurately and did not select convenient answers to make the questionnaire shorter; the rapport the interviewer established with the respondent, etc.

4. Back-calls

Doing back-calls is an essential duty of the supervisors. It consists in verifying that interviewers actually called the households assigned to them, that interviews were applied to the adequate respondents and that cases recorded as refusals refused definitely or might be converted. Respondents to be recontacted were selected at random among all interviewers, with a focus on some interviewers with a questionable performance based on the monitoring of quality indicators.

Finally, the four annexes that follow present the sample design of the SSLC 2016/17, a guide to the computation of estimates and sampling errors, the survey questionnaire, and the codebook with the structure and contents of the datasets.

ANNEX 1

SSLC 2016/17 Sample Design

The following pages reproduce the description of the SSLC sample design included in the SSLC 2016/17 Methodological Report.

The SSLC target population includes all persons living in households and, following the conventional practice for population surveys, excludes the institutionalized population, i.e. persons living in prisons, nursing homes, long-term or dependent care facilities, long-term mining camps or military camps. According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census, Suriname had a household population of 534,932 persons living in 140,367 households.

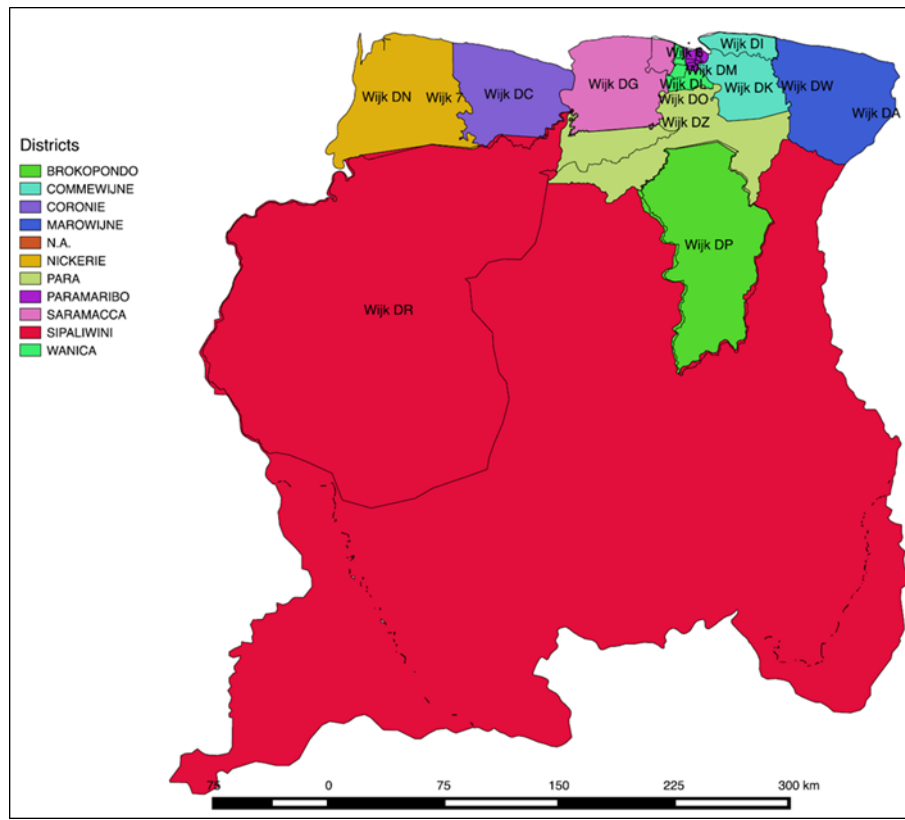
The SSLC covers the full Suriname territory and its sample includes 2,033 households and all their members. Since one of SSLC's main objectives is to measure the consumption and expenditure patterns of the Surinamese population, the sample is evenly distributed over 12 months, from October 2016 through September 2017. The overall yearly sample was randomly allocated into 12 smaller monthly samples called replicates and each replicate spreads across the entire country territory and is nationally representative by itself. Thus, the overall SSLC sample is attained through the aggregation of the 12 monthly replicates, achieving not only spatial but also time representativeness and managing to capture consumption seasonality.

Contrary to the usual practice in other Caribbean countries and other regions, the General Bureau of Statistics of Suriname did not grant access to the latest Population Census data at the enumeration area level, which is generally used to inform household sample designs. Nevertheless, the survey benefitted from the support of the EnergieBedrijvan Suriname (EBS).

EBS is the only electrical company in Suriname. Its network supplies the largest part of the national territory (all districts, except for a part of Brokopoondo and Sipaliwini) and has a full household coverage in those areas. These two facts allowed the SSLC to utilize the EBS customer database as a complete and up-to-date sampling frame at the household level in the EBS-supplied areas. EBS organizes its network in 27 Connection Areas (CAs) that cover the largest part of eight districts (Paramaribo, Wanica, Nickerie, Coronie, Saramacca, Commewijne, Marowijne and Para), as well as the northern part of Brokopoondo and a small portion of Sipaliwini (Figure 1).

On the other hand, the areas not covered by the EBS network (the southern half of Brokopoondo, the largest part of Sipaliwini, and small portions of a few other districts) are supplied by the Ministry of Natural Resources, which provides the small villages located in these areas with electrical generators and fuel. The Ministry of Natural Resources does not keep record of the households served in these areas, so the only available sampling frame is the list of the villages located therein.

Figure 1. EBS Connection Areas and Suriname districts



Given the survey's analytical objectives and the data available, Suriname population was split in three geographic estimation domains:

4. **Great Paramaribo:** 13 EBS Connection Areas that cover Paramaribo district and its peripheries (Figure 2). It includes Paramaribo's population plus part of the population in contiguous districts (Wanica, Saramacca and Commewijne), who generally commute to Paramaribo on a daily basis. This domain has the largest population and the highest density by far. It may be broken down in two subdomains: *Paramaribo* and *Paramaribo outskirts*.
5. **Rest of the Coastal Region:** the remaining 14 EBS Connection Areas in the coast, i.e. the coast excluding Great Paramaribo (Figure 3).
6. **Interior:** the territory not covered by EBS electrical network and supplied by the Ministry of Natural Resources. Its population gathers in 137 small villages located in most part of Sipaliwini, the southern half of Brokopondo and small portions of other districts. Although it covers a much larger territory than the other two domains, it is the smallest domain in terms of population.

Figure 2. Detailed view of EBS Connection Areas in domain Great Paramaribo

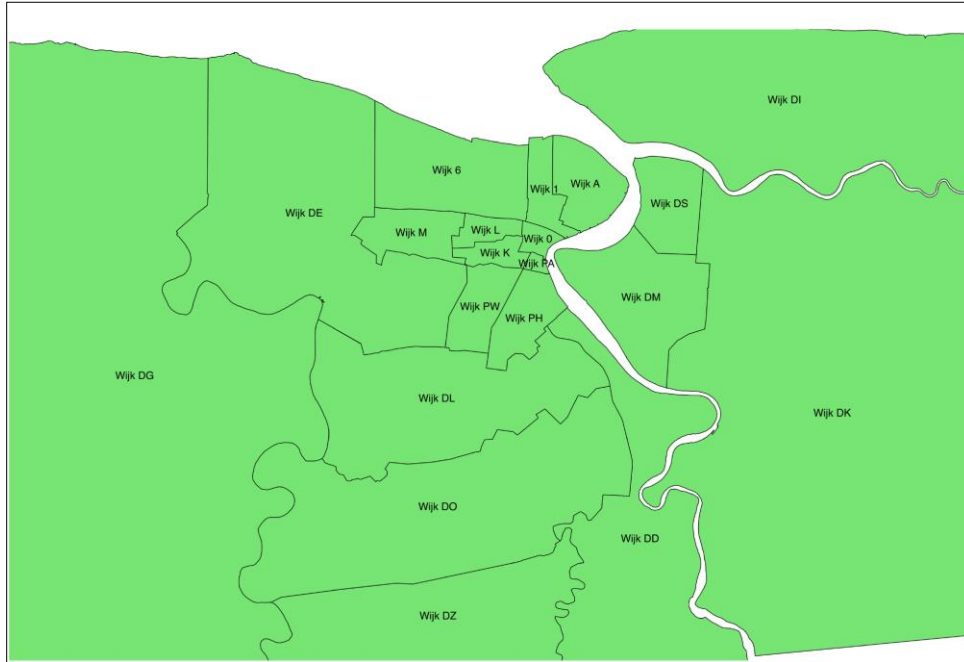
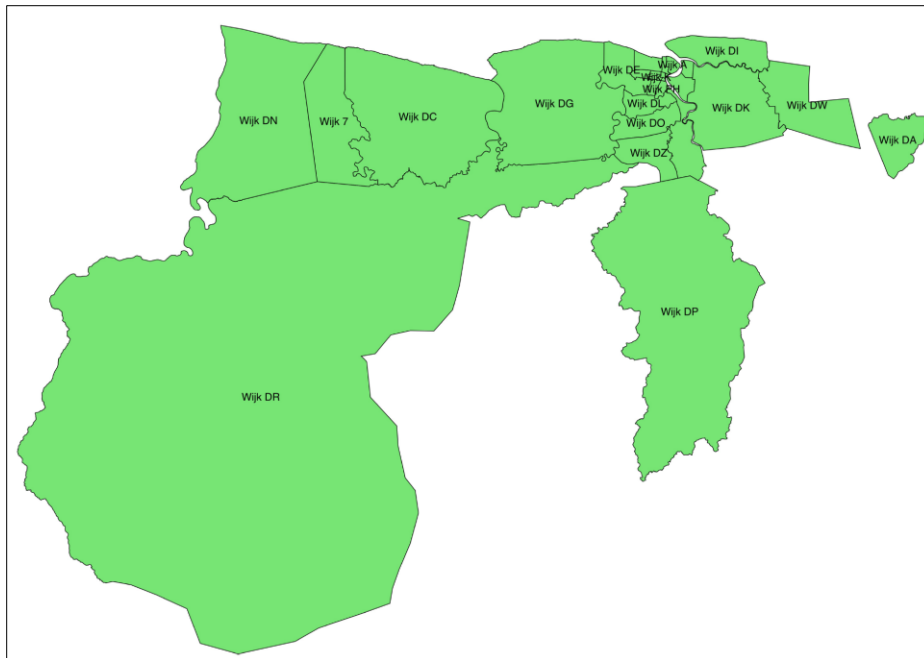


Figure 3. EBS Connection Areas in domains Great Paramaribo and Rest of Coastal Region



Different sampling strategies were implemented in domains Great Paramaribo and Rest of the Coastal Region on the one hand, and in the Interior on the other hand.

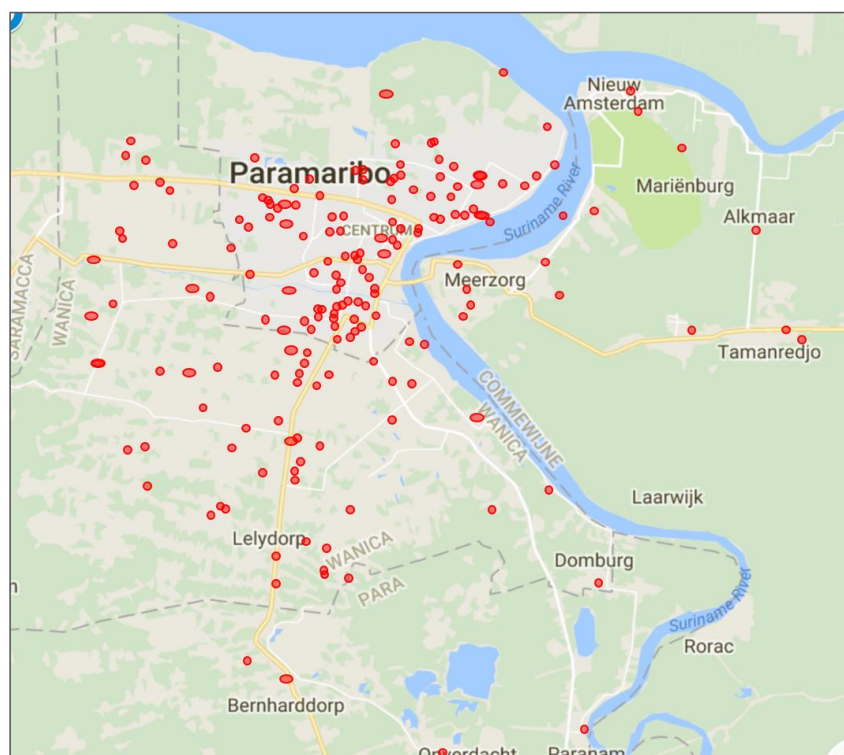
In **domains Paramaribo and Rest of the Coastal Region**, where EBS coverage is complete, the sampling frame was based on the up-to-date EBS customer database. The sample has a two-stage design stratified by EBS Connection Areas. In the first sampling stage streets operated as primary sampling units (PSUs) and a sample of streets was selected in each of the 27 Connection Areas with probability proportional to their size (PPS), using the number of households in each street as measure of size. Overall, 169 PSUs were selected in domain Great Paramaribo and 47 in domain Rest of the Coastal Region. In the second sampling stage, a systematic random sample of 12 households was drawn within each selected PSU, out of the EBS customer database.

In line with the high concentration of Suriname population in Paramaribo and its outskirts, the largest part of the SSLC sample is located in domain Great Paramaribo. Figure 4 shows the geographical distribution of SSLC sample PSUs across the country (including PSUs in domain Interior), whereas Figure 5 zooms in the sample PSUs selected in Great Paramaribo.

Figure 4. SSLC sample PSUs (overall sample)



Figure 5. SSLC sample PSUs in domain Great Paramaribo



Domain Interior presents a different scenario since it overlaps with the country region that is not covered by EBS network and there is therefore no available sampling frame at the household level. The sample in this domain has also a two-stage design. In the first stage the villages operated as PSUs and a sample of 19 villages was selected with PPS out of a list of villages provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources, using the village total population as a measure of size². At that point, a household listing operation was conducted in each selected village and a systematic random sample of 12 households was then drawn in each of them³. Table 1 contains the list of sample villages in domain Interior, the corresponding district, the corresponding tribe and the quarter when the village was surveyed.

² Since the total Census population for each village are not publicly delivered by the General Bureau of Statistics of Suriname, these data were provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

³ 2 clusters of 12 villages each were selected in Gujaba due to its population size significantly larger than the rest of the villages in the sample.

Table 1. Lis of sample PSUs (villages) in domain Interior.

Village	District	Tribe	Quarter
Stoelmanseiland	Sipaliwini	Aucaner	1
Kajapatie	Sipaliwini	Saramakka	1
Gakaba	Sipaliwini	Aucaner	1
Malobi	Sipaliwini	Saramakka	1
Kampoe	Sipaliwini	Saramakka	1
Gujaba	Sipaliwini	Saramakka	2
Abenaston	Sipaliwini	Saramakka	2
Pokigron	Sipaliwini	Saramakka	2
Bendekwaai	Sipaliwini	Saramakka	2
Pikien Saron	Para	Caraib	2
Akoloi kondre	Marowijne	Aucaner	3
Nason	Sipaliwini	Paramaka	3
Wanhatti	Marowijne	Aucaner	3
Moengotapoe	Marowijne	Aucaner	3
Commissaris kondre	Brokopondo	Matawai	3
Dan Gogo	Sipaliwini	Saramakka	4
Pamboko	Sipaliwini	Saramakka	4
Gujaba	Sipaliwini	Saramakka	4
Godolo	Sipaliwini	Aucaner	4
Pikinkondre	Sipaliwini	Saramakka	4

ANNEX 2

Stata syntax for weighted estimates and sampling error computation

This annex provides a set of examples of the STATA syntax for computing estimates and the corresponding sampling errors, which account for the full complex sample features (stratification, clustering and weighting due to differential inclusion probabilities and nonresponse adjustments). For more details, data users are referred to the online STATA manual for the svy command (<http://www.stata.com/manuals15/svy.pdf>).

To specify the BSLC sample design features in any of the dataset files, use command:

```
svyset psu [pweight=weight], strata (stratum)
```

To estimate the mean total household income in June, use command:

```
svy: mean incjun
```

To estimate the mean total household income in January by reception (Yes/No) of support from the government in January, use command:

```
svy: mean incjan, over(bnfjan)
```

To estimate the mean total household income in January of households where a member ran a business or was self-employed, use command:

```
svy, subpop (if bisins==1): mean incjan
```

To estimate the frequency distribution of households that received support from the government in January, use command:

```
svy: tab bnfjan, se ci
```

To estimate the frequency distribution of country of issue of remittances for households that received remittances from January to March, use command:

```
svy, subpop (if rmtrecv==1): tab rmtcnt, se ci
```

To estimate the regression coefficients of a continuous variable y on two continuous variables x_1 and x_2 , use command:

```
svy: regress y x1 x2
```

To estimate the regression coefficients of a continuous variable y on two continuous variables x_1 and x_2 and two categorical variables x_3 and x_4 , use command:

```
xi: svy: regress y x1 x2 i.x3 i.x4
```

To estimate the Gini coefficient of variable y , install the `svylorenz` Stata command and use syntax:

```
svylorenz y, ngp(5)
```

ANNEX 3
Suriname COVID-19 Survey Questionnaire

S0. SCREENING

HOUSEHOLD ID_____

HOUSEHOLD HEAD_____

PROVIDER_____

SCENARIO_____

PRE-FILLED: NUMBER OF MEMBERS_____

2016 household member id_____

2016 member name q1_01c q1_01b_____

2016 date of birth_____

2016 gender

- 01 Male
- 02 Female

2016 relationship

- 01 HEAD
- 02 SPOUSE/ PARTNER
- 03 CHILD OF HEAD/ CHILD OF SPOUSE
- 04 SON/ DAUGHTER IN LAW
- 05 GRANDCHILD
- 06 PARENT/ PARENT IN LAW
- 07 BROTHER/ SISTER
- 08 OTHER RELATIVE
- 09 DOMESTIC SERVANT/MAID
- 10 OTHER NON RELATIVE

2016 phone number_____

Hi, my name is ____, I am calling regarding a survey being conducted by the IDB to understand how Suriname has been affected by the Coronavirus pandemic.

We are calling households that were interviewed in 2016 and 17 for the Suriname Survey on Living Conditions. We would like you to participate in this study.

It will take around 20 minutes and at the end of the survey we will raffle shopping vouchers from Choi's supermarket, worth SRD500 among the participants. For more information you can email survey19@iadb.org.

Your participation is voluntary and your answers will be kept confidential. This call might be recorded for quality control purposes.

Do you agree to participate in the survey?

- 01 CONSENT → GO TO S1Q1
- 02 REFUSED → ASK FOR OTHER HH MEMBER. IF REFUSAL PERSIST, FINISH

S1. HOUSEHOLD

S1Q1. Can you please confirm your name and surname?

- 01 YES → GO TO S1Q4
- 02 NO → MAKE SURE THEY ARE A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AND GO TO S1Q4 IF APPROPRIATE

I would like to start by checking if the persons we recorded during our last visit are still members of your household, that is currently sleep under the same roof and share a common budget with you.

S1Q4. Is (Member 1, 2, ...) currently a member of your household?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO

S1Q5. Is there anybody else who currently is a member of your household? (ONLY CONSIDER PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT BEEN MENTIONED SO FAR)

- 01 YES → GO TO S1Q6
- 02 NO → GO TO S1Q7

S1Q6. How many other persons are members of your household? (NUMÉRICO: ENTERO)

S1Q7. What is your date of birth? _____

(DD/MM/YYYY ESTIMATE IF NOT KNOWN. USE 15 FOR DAY AND 07 FOR MONTH IF NOT KNOWN)

S1Q8. Are you ...

02 female?

01 male?

S1Q9. What was the highest level of education you completed?

01 NO EDUCATION

02 PRIMARY

03 VOJ (LTS, MULO, LBO, ULO)

04 VOS (IMEAO, NATIN, AMTO, HAVO, VWO, CPI, SPI, ACI)

05 TERTIARY (HBO/ UNIVERSITY/ COLLEGE)

06 MASTERS/PHD

-96 OTHER (SPECIFY)

S2. TRANSMISSION

S2Q1. Do you think the COVID-19 virus is spread by ...?

	01 - YES	02 - NO	03 - DON'T KNOW
01 touching contaminated objects and then touching one's mouth/nose/eyes?			
02 touching contaminated cardboard and newspapers?			
03 coming into close contact with an infected person?			
04 coming in contact with contaminated food?			
05 drinking water from the tap?			
06 breathing outside air?			

S3. FINANCES

Next I want to ask you some questions about how you think the general level of prices has changed recently in Suriname.

S3Q1. 12 months ago the average price of a kilogram of flour was SRD 5. If you went to the supermarket today, how much do you think you would have to pay for a kilogram of flour?
_____ (in SRD)

S3Q2. Thinking about the price of flour in the future, what would you expect to pay for a kilogram of flour 12 months from now?
_____ (in SRD)

S3Q3. Next, I would like you to think about the cambio rate compared to the US\$. Currently the cambio rate is SRD 13 per 1 US\$. What do you think the rate will be in 12 months from now?
_____ (in SRD PER U\$S)

S3Q4. Since the beginning of the curfew (April 3), have you used cash for any payment?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO

S3Q5. Since the beginning of the curfew (April 3), have you used any other payment method, such as cards, transfers, checks, apps, online tools, etc (e.g. internet banking, credit cards, HOP, Mope, Uni5pay, etc)? -- (CONSIDER ANYTHING BUT CASH)

- 01 YES
- 02 NO

S3Q6. And before the curfew, have you used any other payment method, such as cards, transfers, checks, apps, online tools, etc (e.g. internet banking, credit cards, HOP, Mope, Uni5pay, etc)? -- (CONSIDER ANYTHING BUT CASH)

- 01 YES
- 02 NO

S3Q7. Suppose you had \$100 in a savings account and the interest rate was 2% per year. After 5 years, how much do you think you would have in the account if you left the money to grow?
(READ OPTIONS)

- 01 More than \$102
- 02 Exactly \$102
- 03 Less than \$102
- 99 DO NOT KNOW
- 98 REFUSE TO ANSWER

S3Q8. Imagine that the interest rate on your savings account was 1% per year and prices went up by 2% per year. After 1 year, how much would you be able to buy with the money in this account? (READ OPTIONS)

- 01 More than today
- 02 Exactly the same
- 03 Less than today
- 99 DO NOT KNOW
- 98 REFUSE TO ANSWER

S3Q9. Please tell me whether this statement is true or false. “Buying a single company’s stock usually provides a safer return than a stock mutual fund.” (READ OPTIONS)

- 01 True?
- 02 False?
- 99 DO NOT KNOW
- 98 REFUSE TO ANSWER

S4. LABOR

S4Q1. Since mid-March, did you or any of your household members...

	01 - YES	02 - NO	-98 NOT APPLICABLE
01 lose their job?			
02 take unpaid leave?			
06 looked for a job and could not find one?			
05 have to receive emergency medical assistance?			

S4Q2. During the past 7 days, did you work in a paid job or a business, including a household business, even if only for one hour?

- 01 YES → GO TO S4Q6
- 02 NO → GO TO S4Q3

S4Q3. During the past 7 days, were you absent from a paid job or a business, including a household business, to which you will return?

- 01 YES → GO TO S4Q6
- 02 NO → GO TO S4Q4
- 98 DON'T KNOW → GO TO S4Q4

S4Q4. If an opportunity arose, would you be willing and available to work in the next 2 weeks?

- 01 YES → GO TO S4Q5
- 02 NO → GO TO S4Q6

S4Q5. In the past 30 days, did you look for a job or try to start a business?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO

S4Q6. Were you working before mid-March?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO

(ONLY IF S4Q6=1 and S4Q2=2) → “was working before mid-march but did not work in last 7 days”

S4Q7. What was the main reason you stopped working? (DO NOT READ OPTIONS)

- 01 BUSINESS / OFFICE TEMPORARY CLOSED
- 02 BUSINESS / OFFICE PERMANENTLY CLOSED
- 03 LAYED OFF WHILE BUSINESS CONTINUES
- 04 UNPAID LEAVE
- 05 VACATION
- 06 ILL / QUARANTINED
- 07 NEED TO CARE FOR ILL RELATIVE
- 08 SEASONAL WORKER
- 09 RETIRED
- 10 NOT ABLE TO GO TO WORK DUE TO MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS
- 11 HEALTH AND SAFETY
- 96 OTHER, SPECIFY

(ONLY IF S4Q2=1 or S4Q3=1) → “worked in last 7 days or was absent from a paid job in last 7 days”

S4Q8. In your main work, do you work ...? (READ OPTIONS)

- 01 as an employee for a private company or another individual (not household member) → GO TO S4Q9
- 02 as an employee for the government → GO TO S4Q10
- 07 as an employee for NGOs, international organisations, the church, etc → GO TO S4Q10
- 03 in their own business (non- farm) → GO TO S4Q9
- 04 in a business operated by a household member (non-farm) → GO TO S4Q9
- 05 as an apprentice, trainee, intern → GO TO S4Q9
- 06 in a family farm, growing crops, raising livestock, or fishing → GO TO S4Q9

(ONLY IF S4Q2=1 or S4Q3=1) → “worked in last 7 days or was absent from a paid job in last 7 days”

S4Q9. What is the main activity of the business or organization in which you work in your main job, for example retail, education, transport, etc?

- 01 WHOLESALE & RETAIL (TRADE)
- 02 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, DEFENSE
- 03 CONSTRUCTION
- 04 EDUCATION
- 05 HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES
- 06 MANUFACTURING
- 07 ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES
- 08 ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS
- 09 TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE
- 10 MINING AND QUARRYING
- 11 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES
- 12 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING
- 13 WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT, ELECTRICITY, GAS, AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY
- 96 OTHER (SPECIFY)

(ONLY IF S4Q2=1) → “worked in last 7 days”

S4Q10. In the last 7 days, were you working ...

- 01 the same hours as before mid- March?
- 02 reduced hours?
- 03 or increased hours?

(ONLY IF S4Q8 (1,2,5,7) and S4Q2=1) → “Only employees / trainees who worked in last 7 days”

S4Q11. For the days worked during the past 7 days, were you paid or will you be paid... READ ALL

OPTIONS

- 01 Full normal payment
- 02 Partial payment
- 03 No payment
- 99 DON'T KNOW

(ONLY IF S4Q6=1 and S4Q2=2) → “Working before mid-march but didn’t work in the last 7 days”

S4Q12. In your main work, did you work ... READ ALL OPTIONS

- 01 as an employee for a private company or another individual (not household member) → GO TO S4Q13
- 02 as an employee for the government → GO TO S4Q14
- 07 as an employee for NGOs, international organisations, the church, etc → GO TO S4Q14
- 03 in their own business (non- farm) → GO TO S4Q13
- 04 in a business operated by a household member (non-farm) → GO TO S4Q13
- 05 as an apprentice, trainee, intern → GO TO S4Q13
- 06 in a family farm, growing crops, raising livestock, or fishing → GO TO S4Q13

(ONLY IF S4Q6=1 and S4Q2=2) → “Working before mid-march but didn’t work in the last 7 days”

S4Q13. What was the main activity of the business or organization in which you worked in your main job, for example retail, education, transport, etc?

- 01 WHOLESALE & RETAIL (TRADE)
- 02 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, DEFENSE
- 03 CONSTRUCTION
- 04 EDUCATION
- 05 HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES
- 06 MANUFACTURING
- 07 ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES
- 08 ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS
- 09 TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE
- 10 MINING AND QUARRYING
- 11 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES
- 12 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING
- 13 WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT, ELECTRICITY, GAS, AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY
- 96 OTHER (SPECIFY)

(ONLY IF S4Q6=1)

S4Q14. Since mid-May, have you received support from the government's unemployment benefits program?

01 YES

02 NO

S8. PRICES

EXPERIMENT (messages provided to each group of respondents):

CONTROL GROUP (TREATMENT 0) GO TO S8Q1

FOR TREATMENT 1 OR TREATMENT 2, read: *Now I am going to read you a piece of information only once. Please pay close attention.*

ONLY FOR TREATMENT 1

Now I am going to read you a piece of information only once. Please pay close attention: *"One kilogram of flour that used to cost SRD 5 12 months ago, now costs on average SRD 7 in the supermarket"*

ONLY FOR TREATMENT 2

Now I am going to read you a piece of information only once. Please pay close attention. *"One kilogram of flour that used to cost SRD 5 12 months ago, now costs on average SRD 7 in the supermarket. In addition, experts from the banking sector calculated that the cambio rate during the next 12 months will reach SRD 17 per 1 USD."*

ASK ALL (CONTROL GROUP, TREATMENT 1 and TREATMENT 2)

Now I want to give you the opportunity to reassess your answers to some of the previous questions.

S8Q1. The average price of a kilogram of flour today is SRD 7. What do you think will be the price of a kilogram of flour in one year?

_____ (in SRD)

S8Q2. Currently the cambio rate is SRD 13 per 1 US\$. What do you think will be the cambio rate in one year?

_____ (in SRD per US\$)

S5. BUSINESS

(ONLY IF S4Q8 (3,4,6)) → Was working as self-employed, for their own or household business, or in agriculture, livestock raising or fishing. **REST, SKIP TO "S6Q1"**

S5Q1. In January 2020, did anyone from your household run a business or work as self-employed or freelancer?

- 01 YES →GO TO S5Q2
- 02 NO →GO TO S6Q1

S5Q2. In January 2020, how many different businesses or freelancing activities did members of your household run in total?

_____ (NUMÉRICO: ENTERO) → **IF > "0" , GO TO S5Q3**

IF S5Q2> "1"

For the following questions I would like you to answer only for the business or freelancing activity that generates most income for the household

S5Q3. How many paid employees or interns does the business have, excluding business partners, unpaid household members, or contractors?

_____ (NUMÉRICO: ENTERO)
SPECIAL VALUES
00 NONE

S5Q4. What was the main activity of the business, for example retail, education, transport, etc?

- 01 WHOLESALE & RETAIL (TRADE)
- 02 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, DEFENSE
- 03 CONSTRUCTION
- 04 EDUCATION
- 05 HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES
- 06 MANUFACTURING
- 07 ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES
- 08 ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS
- 09 TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE
- 10 MINING AND QUARRYING
- 11 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES
- 12 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING
- 13 WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT, ELECTRICITY, GAS, AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY
- 96 OTHER (SPECIFY)

S5Q5. Is this business currently ... (READ OPTIONS)

- 01 operating under normal hours?
- 02 operating under reduced hours?
- 03 temporarily closed?
- 04 permanently closed?

(S5Q2>0 and <5) or S5Q3>0) - “Only if 1 to 4 businesses or freelancing activities in total in the household or has at least 1 employee”

S5Q6. Is this business currently ... (READ OPTIONS)

	01 - YES	02 - NO	-98 - NOT APPLICABLE
01 cancel the purchase of inputs of inventory?			
02 cancel sales?			
03 stop paying a loan?			
04 sell off or give away produce or inventory?			
05 reduce hours of employees?			
06 give employees unpaid leave?			
07 layoff employees?			

S6. INCOME

S6Q1. From January to March 2020, did anyone in the household receive money from relatives, friends or anybody else from abroad, for example cash, bank transfers or through Western Union?

- 01 YES → GO TO S6Q2
02 NO → GO TO S6Q4

S6Q2. From which country did you receive most of that money?

528: Netherlands, 250: France, 328: Guyana, 124: Canada, 76: Brazil, 4: Afghanistan, 8: Albania, 10: Antarctica, 12: Algeria, 16: American Samoa, 20: Andorra, 24: Angola, 28: Antigua and Barbuda, 31: Azerbaijan, 32: Argentina, 36: Australia, 40: Austria, 44: Bahamas, 48: Bahrain, 50: Bangladesh, 51: Armenia, 52: Barbados, 56: Belgium, 60: Bermuda, 64: Bhutan, 68: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), 70: Bosnia and Herzegovina, 72: Botswana, 74: Bouvet Island, 84: Belize, 86: British Indian Ocean Territory, 90: Solomon Islands, 92: Virgin Islands (British), 96: Brunei Darussalam, 100: Bulgaria, 104: Myanmar, 108: Burundi, 112: Belarus, 116: Cambodia, 120: Cameroon, 132: Cabo Verde, 136: Cayman Islands, 140: Central African Republic, 144: Sri Lanka, 148: Chad, 152: Chile, 156: China, 158: Taiwan, Province of China, 162: Christmas Island, 166: Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 170: Colombia, 174: Comoros, 175: Mayotte, 178: Congo, 180: Congo, Democratic Republic of the, 184: Cook Islands, 188: Costa Rica, 191: Croatia, 192: Cuba, 196: Cyprus, 203: Czechia, 204: Benin, 208: Denmark, 212: Dominica, 214: Dominican Republic, 218: Ecuador, 222: El Salvador, 226: Equatorial Guinea, 231: Ethiopia, 232: Eritrea, 233: Estonia, 234: Faroe Islands, 238: Falkland Islands (Malvinas), 239: South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, 242: Fiji, 246: Finland, 248: Åland Islands, 254: French Guiana, 258: French Polynesia, 260: French Southern Territories, 262: Djibouti, 266: Gabon, 268: Georgia, 270: Gambia, 275: Palestine, State of, 276: Germany, 288: Ghana, 292: Gibraltar, 296: Kiribati, 300: Greece, 304: Greenland, 308: Grenada, 312: Guadeloupe, 316: Guam, 320: Guatemala, 324: Guinea, 332: Haiti, 334: Heard Island and McDonald Islands, 336: Holy See, 340: Honduras, 344: Hong Kong, 348: Hungary, 352: Iceland, 356: India, 360: Indonesia, 364: Iran (Islamic Republic of), 368: Iraq, 372: Ireland, 376: Israel, 380: Italy, 384: Côte d'Ivoire, 388: Jamaica, 392: Japan, 398: Kazakhstan, 400: Jordan, 404: Kenya, 408: Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), 410: Korea, Republic of, 414: Kuwait, 417: Kyrgyzstan, 418: Lao People's Democratic Republic, 422: Lebanon, 426: Lesotho, 428: Latvia, 430: Liberia, 434: Libya, 438: Liechtenstein, 440: Lithuania, 442: Luxembourg, 446: Macao, 450: Madagascar, 454: Malawi, 458: Malaysia, 462: Maldives, 466: Mali, 470: Malta, 474: Martinique, 478: Mauritania, 480: Mauritius, 484: Mexico, 492: Monaco, 496: Mongolia, 498: Moldova, Republic of, 499: Montenegro, 500: Montserrat, 504: Morocco, 508: Mozambique, 512: Oman, 516: Namibia, 520: Nauru, 524: Nepal, 531: Curaçao, 533: Aruba, 534: Sint Maarten (Dutch part), 535:

Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, 540: New Caledonia, 548: Vanuatu, 554: New Zealand, 558: Nicaragua, 562: Niger, 566: Nigeria, 570: Niue, 574: Norfolk Island, 578: Norway, 580: Northern Mariana Islands, 583: Micronesia (Federated States of), 584: Marshall Islands, 585: Palau, 586: Pakistan, 591: Panama, 598: Papua New Guinea, 600: Paraguay, 604: Peru, 608: Philippines, 612: Pitcairn, 616: Poland, 620: Portugal, 624: Guinea-Bissau, 626: Timor-Leste, 630: Puerto Rico, 634: Qatar, 638: Réunion, 642: Romania, 643: Russian Federation, 646: Rwanda, 652: Saint Barthélemy, 654: Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, 659: Saint Kitts and Nevis, 660: Anguilla, 662: Saint Lucia, 663: Saint Martin (French part), 666: Saint Pierre and Miquelon, 670: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 674: San Marino, 678: Sao Tome and Principe, 682: Saudi Arabia, 686: Senegal, 688: Serbia, 690: Seychelles, 694: Sierra Leone, 702: Singapore, 703: Slovakia, 704: Viet Nam, 705: Slovenia, 706: Somalia, 710: South Africa, 716: Zimbabwe, 724: Spain, 728: South Sudan, 729: Sudan, 732: Western Sahara, 740: Suriname, 744: Svalbard and Jan Mayen, 748: Eswatini, 752: Sweden, 756: Switzerland, 760: Syrian Arab Republic, 762: Tajikistan, 764: Thailand, 768: Togo, 772: Tokelau, 776: Tonga, 780: Trinidad and Tobago, 784: United Arab Emirates, 788: Tunisia, 792: Turkey, 795: Turkmenistan, 796: Turks and Caicos Islands, 798: Tuvalu, 800: Uganda, 804: Ukraine, 807: North Macedonia, 818: Egypt, 826: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK), 831: Guernsey, 832: Jersey, 833: Isle of Man, 834: Tanzania, United Republic of, 850: Virgin Islands (U.S.), 854: Burkina Faso, 858: Uruguay, 860: Uzbekistan, 862: Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), 876: Wallis and Futuna, 882: Samoa, 887: Yemen, 894: Zambia → ANY OF THESE GO TO S6Q4

840: United States of America (USA) → GO TO S6Q3

S6Q3. From which state?

1: Alabama, 2: Alaska, 4: Arizona, 5: Arkansas, 6: California, 8: Colorado, 9: Connecticut, 10: Delaware, 11: District of Columbia, 12: Florida, 13: Georgia, 15: Hawaii, 16: Idaho, 17: Illinois, 18: Indiana, 19: Iowa, 20: Kansas, 21: Kentucky, 22: Louisiana, 23: Maine, 24: Maryland, 25: Massachusetts, 26: Michigan, 27: Minnesota, 28: Mississippi, 29: Missouri, 30: Montana, 31: Nebraska, 32: Nevada, 33: New Hampshire, 34: New Jersey, 35: New Mexico, 36: New York, 37: North Carolina, 38: North Dakota, 39: Ohio, 40: Oklahoma, 41: Oregon, 42: Pennsylvania, 44: Rhode Island, 45: South Carolina, 46: South Dakota, 47: Tennessee, 48: Texas, 49: Utah, 50: Vermont, 51: Virginia, 53: Washington, 54: West Virginia, 55: Wisconsin, 56: Wyoming, 60: American Samoa, 66: Guam, 69: Northern Mariana Islands, 72: Puerto Rico, 78: U.S. Virgin Islands

ASK ALL

S6Q4. Thinking about all the salaries, profits, benefits, help from others, or any other income anyone in your household has received in January 2020, approximately how much was the total household income IN SRD in January 2020? → AMOUNT IN SRD REMIND RESPONDENTS THAT THIS IS IMPORTANT FOR US TO UNDERSTAND THE ECONOMIC IMPACT ON THE PEOPLE OF SURINAME. THE ANSWER WILL NOT BE DISCLOSED TO ANYONE.

WRITE -99 FOR DON'T KNOW → GO TO S6Q5

_____ (NUMÉRICO: ENTERO) → IF <= "0" GO TO S6Q5

S6Q5. Was any of this income for January 2020 from money received from abroad?

IF YES -> How much was received from abroad in SRD?

_____ (NUMÉRICO: ENTERO)
SPECIAL VALUES
00 NO MONEY FROM ABROAD

S6Q6. Thinking about everything anyone in the household has spent money on, how much would you say was the total household spending in SRD in January 2020?

_____ (NUMÉRICO: ENTERO)
WRITE -99 FOR DON'T KNOW

S6Q7. For June 2020, approximately how much was the total household income in SRD?

_____ (NUMÉRICO: ENTERO)

WRITE -99 FOR DON'T KNOW. LEAVE 0 IF THEY HAD NO INCOME

(ONLY IF S6Q4 =-99 or <= incjan)

S6Q5. Was any of this income for June 2020 from money received from abroad?

IF YES -> How much was received from abroad in SRD?

_____ (NUMÉRICO: ENTERO)

SPECIAL VALUES

00 NO MONEY FROM ABROAD

CANNOT BE LARGER THAN THE TOTAL INCOME

S6Q7. For June 2020, how much was the total household spending in SRD?

_____ (NUMÉRICO: ENTERO)

WRITE -99 FOR DON'T KNOW. LEAVE 0 IF THEY HAD NO INCOME

S7. FINANCIAL SUPPORT

S7Q1. In January 2020, did anyone in your household receive any monetary assistance, support or benefit from the government? → DO NOT CONSIDER PENSIONS FROM PREVIOUS EMPLOYERS

01 YES → GO TO S7Q2

02 NO → GO TO S7Q5

S7Q2. What type of monetary assistance, support or benefit did you receive? → SELECT ALL THAT APPLY AND PROBE "ANYTHING ELSE?"

01 GENERAL CHILD BENEFIT (AKB)

02 GENERAL OLD AGE PROVISION (AOV)

03 RETIREES BENEFIT

04 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES (FBMMEB)

05 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SOCIALLY WEAK HOUSEHOLDS (FBHH)

06 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PROGRAM

07 SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BENEFIT

08 SRD SUPPORT FOR SMALL PAYMENTS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

09 HOUSING FUND SUPPORT PROGRAM

-96 OTHER (SPECIFY)

S7Q3. Since the beginning of the curfew (April 3), has anyone in your household received increased benefits from any of those sources?

01 YES → GO TO S7Q4

02 NO → GO TO S7Q5

S7Q4. From which source have you received increased benefits since the beginning of the curfew (April 3)? → SELECT ALL THAT APPLY AND PROBE "ANYTHING ELSE?"

- 01 GENERAL CHILD BENEFIT (AKB)
- 02 GENERAL OLD AGE PROVISION (AOV)
- 03 RETIREES BENEFIT
- 04 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES (FBMMEB)
- 05 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SOCIALLY WEAK HOUSEHOLDS (FBHH)
- 06 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PROGRAM
- 07 SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BENEFIT
- 08 SRD SUPPORT FOR SMALL PAYMENTS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM
- 09 HOUSING FUND SUPPORT PROGRAM
- 96 OTHER (SPECIFY)

S7Q5. Since the beginning of the curfew (April 3), has anyone in your household started receiving any monetary assistance, support or benefit from the government?

- 01 YES → GO TO S7Q6
- 02 NO → GO TO S9Q1

S7Q6. What type of monetary assistance, support or benefit did you start receiving? → SELECT ALL THAT APPLY AND PROBE "ANYTHING ELSE?"

- 01 GENERAL CHILD BENEFIT (AKB)
- 02 GENERAL OLD AGE PROVISION (AOV)
- 03 RETIREES BENEFIT
- 04 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES (FBMMEB)
- 05 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SOCIALLY WEAK HOUSEHOLDS (FBHH)
- 06 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PROGRAM
- 07 SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BENEFIT
- 08 SRD SUPPORT FOR SMALL PAYMENTS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM
- 09 HOUSING FUND SUPPORT PROGRAM
- 96 OTHER (SPECIFY)

S9. CLOSING QUESTIONS

S9Q1. We have almost finished the interview. As part of this study, it would be extremely helpful for us to conduct a follow up interview with you by phone or email later during the year. Could you please provide me your email address so we can contact you in the future? Your email address is 100% confidential. We will not use it for any purpose other than contacting you.

- 01 AGREED → GO TO S9Q2
- 03 DOESN'T HAVE EMAIL → GO TO S9Q3
- 04 HAS EMAIL BUT PREFERS TO BE INTERVIEWED OVER THE PHONE → GO TO S9Q3
- 02 PREFERS NOT TO SHARE EMAIL → GO TO S9Q3

S9Q2. What is your email? → READ EMAIL ADDRESS BACK TO RESPONDENT TO VERIFY

S9Q3. Is there any other phone number that is better to reach you in the future?

- 01 YES → What is that number? _____
- 02 NO

Thank you. We are done with the interview. Thank you very much for taking the time to talk to me today. It has been very helpful. The information we collect with this survey plays an important role in understanding the impact Coronavirus has on the people of Suriname.

In about two weeks time, once the survey is complete, we will raffle 30 shopping vouchers from Choi's supermarket among the participants. We will contact the winners shortly after that via phone.

Have a nice day!

ANNEX 4

Codebook - Suriname COVID19 Survey

This annex presents the contents of the two files that constitute the database of the Suriname COVID-19 Survey, with the name, label and values for each variable.

Column “Values” contain the encoding used for categorical variables, or a reference to the special codes. For numerical variables, the column contains the range of valid values. The conventional caption “Dummy” flags the variables where the interviewer was instructed to check a box on the questionnaire; these variables contain a “1” if the box was checked , or a blank if it was not checked .

The codebook below contains all of the variables in the “Public” version of the data files.

Data file: suriname_covid19_public

Name	Label	Values
hhid	Household ID	Numbers
weight2020	Weights	Numbers
psu	Primary Sampling Unit	Numbers 1 to 320
stratum	Stratum	Numbers 1 to 16
great_par	Great Paramaribo	[1: Great Paramaribo]
district	District	Districts codes
treatid	SCENARIO	[01: Message 1; 02: Message 2; 03: Control]
memnum	Pre-filled number of members	Numeric
newmem	Other members of your HH?	[1: Yes; 2: No]
newnum	Number of other members of the HH	Numbers 0 to 99999
rspnd	Respondent 2016	Text
rspdob	Date of birth	DD/MM/YYYY
rspage	Respondent Age in years	Numbers 0 to 99
rsgnd	Sex	[1: Male; 2: Female]

Name	Label	Values
rsprel	Relationship with HH Head	[1: head; 2:spouse/ partner; 3: child of head/ child of spouse; 4:son/ daughter in law;5: grandchild; 6: parent/ parent in law; 7: brother/ sister; 8: other relative; 9: domestic servant/maid; 10: other non-relative]
rspedu	Highest level of education attended	[1: NO EDUCATION; 2: PRIMARY; 3: VOJ (LTS, MULO,LBO, ULO); 4: VOS (IMEAO, NATIN, AMTO, HAVO, VWO, CPI, SPI, ACI); 5:TERTIARY (HBO/ UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE); 6: MASTERS/PHD; -96: OTHER (SPECIFY)]
rspedu_oth	Highest level of education attended (SPECIFY OTHER)	String
rspedu_oth_en	Highest level of education attended (SPECIFY OTHER)_English	String
language	Language used in the interview	[1: English; 2: Dutch; 3: Sranan Tongo]
prnwbl	Estimation of average price of a kilogram of flour in 12 months	Numbers 0 to 99999
crtbl	Estimation of cambio rate in 12 months (in SRD per US\$)	Numbers 0 to 99999
cshcrf	Use of cash for payments since the beginning of the curfew (April 3)	[1: Yes; 2: No]
opmcrf	Use of other payment method since the beginning of the curfew (April 3)	[1: Yes; 2: No]
opmbfr	Use of other payment method before the curfew	[1: Yes; 2: No]
intrst	Interest perceived after 5 years	[1: More than \$102; 2: Exactly \$102; 3: Less than \$102; -99: DO NOT KNOW; -98:REFUSE TO ANSWER]
intinf	Interest perceived after 1 years with an inflation rate of 2%	[1: More than today; 2: Exactly the same; 3: Less than today; -99: DO NOT KNOW; -98:REFUSE TO ANSWER]
stkfnd	Stock funding (true / false)	[1: True; 2: False; -99: DO NOT KNOW; -98:REFUSE TO ANSWER]
affect_1	Since mid-March 2020 HH member lose their job	[1: YES; 2: NO; -98: NOT APPLICABLE]
affect_2	Since mid-March 2020 HH member take unpaid leave	[1: YES; 2: NO; -98: NOT APPLICABLE]
affect_5	Since mid-March 2020 HH member looked for a job and could not find	[1: YES; 2: NO; -98: NOT APPLICABLE]
affect_6	Since mid-March 2020 HH member have to receive emergency medical assistance	[1: YES; 2: NO; -98: NOT APPLICABLE]
incact	Worked at least 1 hour in past 7 days	[1: YES; 2: NO]
wkrtn	Absent from job or business, to which will return	[1: YES; 2: NO; -98: DON'T KNOW]
avlbl	Availability to work in next 2 weeks if opportunity arose	[1: YES; 2: NO]
search	Looked for a job / try to start a business in the past 30 days	[1: YES; 2: NO]

Name	Label	Values
incbfr	Worked before mid-march	[1: YES; 2: NO]
stprsn	Main reason to stop working	[1: business / office temporary closed; 2: business / office permanently closed; 3: laid off while business continues; 4: unpaid leave; 5: vacation; 6: ill / quarantined; 7: need to care for ill relative; 8: seasonal worker; 9: retired; 10: not able to go to work due to movement restrictions; 11: health and safety; -96: other, specify]
stprsn_oth	Main reason to stop working (SPECIFY OTHER)	String
stprsn_oth_en	Main reason to stop working (SPECIFY OTHER)_English	String
emptyp	Main working activity	[1: As an employee for a private company or another individual (not household member); 2: as an employee for the government; 7: as an employee for NGOs, international organizations, the church, etc; 3: in their own business (non-farm); 4: in a business operated by a household member (non-farm); 5: as an apprentice, trainee, intern; 6: in a family farm, growing crops, raising livestock, or fishing]
sector	Main activity of main job	[1: wholesale & retail (trade); 2: public administration, defense; 3: construction; 4: education; 5: human health and social work activities; 6: manufacturing; 7: accommodation & food service activities; 8: activities of households as employers; 9: transportation & storage; 10: mining and quarrying; 11: administrative and support service activities; 12: agriculture, forestry & fishing; 13: water supply, sewerage, waste management, electricity, gas, air conditioning supply; -96: other (specify)]
sector_oth	Main activity of main job (SPECIFY OTHER)	String
sector_oth_en	Main activity of main job (SPECIFY OTHER)_English	String
wrknml	Work as usual in the last week	[1: the same hours as before mid-March; 2: reduced hours; 3: or increased hours]
fulpay	Pay to receive for having worked last 7 days	[1: Full normal payment; 2: Partial payment; 3: No payment; -99: DON'T KNOW]
emptyp_bfr	Main working activity that (did work)	[1: As an employee for a private company or another individual (not household member); 2: as an employee for the government; 7: as an employee for NGOs, international organizations, the church, etc; 3: in their own business (non-farm); 4: in a business operated by a household member (non-farm); 5: as an apprentice, trainee, intern; 6: in a family farm, growing crops]

Name	Label	Values
sector_bfr	Main activity of main job (did work)	[1: wholesale & retail (trade); 2: public administration, defense; 3: construction; 4: education; 5: human health and social work activities; 6: manufacturing; 7: accommodation & food service activities; 8: activities of households as employers; 9: transportation & storage; 10: mining and quarrying; 11: administrative and support service activities; 12: agriculture, forestry & fishing; 13: water supply, sewerage, waste management, electricity, gas, air conditioning supply; -96: other (specify)]
sector_bfr_oth	Main activity of main job (did work)- (SPECIFY OTHER)	String
sector_bfr_oth_en	Main activity of main job (did work)- (SPECIFY OTHER)_en	String
unembf	Filed for unemployment benefits since mid-March	[1: YES; 2: NO]
inffex	Re-estimation of average price of a kilogram of flour in 12 months (in SRD)	Numbers 0 to 99999
crtex	Re-estimation of cambio rate in 12 months (in SRD per US\$)	Numbers 0 to 99999
busins	Run a business/ self-employment or freelancing in the household in January 2020	[1: YES; 2: NO]
bsnum	Number of business/ self-employment or freelancing in the household in January 2020	Numbers 0 to 99999
busemp	# of employees or interns the business have	Number [0: None] to 99999
busct	Main activity of the business	[1: wholesale & retail (trade); 2: public administration, defense; 3: construction; 4: education; 5: human health and social work activities; 6: manufacturing; 7: accommodation & food service activities; 8: activities of households as employers; 9: transportation & storage; 10: mining and quarrying; 11: administrative and support service activities; 12: agriculture, forestry & fishing; 13: water supply, sewerage, waste management, electricity, gas, air conditioning supply; -96: other (specify)]
busct_oth	Main activity of the business (SPECIFY OTHER)	String
busct_oth_en	Main activity of the business (SPECIFY OTHER)_English	String
oprte	Business operating status	[1: operating under normal hours; 2: operating under reduced hours; 3: temporarily closed; 4: permanently closed]

Name	Label	Values
bactma_1	Actions taken by the business since March 15_cancel the purchase of inputs of inventory	[1: YES; 2: NO; -98: NOT APPLICABLE]
bactma_2	Actions taken by the business since March 15_cancel sales	[1: YES; 2: NO; -98: NOT APPLICABLE]
bactma_3	Actions taken by the business since March 15_stop paying a loan	[1: YES; 2: NO; -98: NOT APPLICABLE]
bactma_4	Actions taken by the business since March 15_sell off or give away produce or inventory	[1: YES; 2: NO; -98: NOT APPLICABLE]
bactma_5	Actions taken by the business since March 15_reduce hours of employees	[1: YES; 2: NO; -98: NOT APPLICABLE]
bactma_6	Actions taken by the business since March 15_give employees unpaid leave	[1: YES; 2: NO; -98: NOT APPLICABLE]
bactma_7	Actions taken by the business since March 15_layoff employees	[1: YES; 2: NO; -98: NOT APPLICABLE]
rmtrcv	Received money from relatives abroad from January to March 2020	[1: YES; 2: NO]
rmtcnt	Country from where received most of the money	* See codes below
rmtsta	State from where received most of the money (US)	** See codes below
incjan	Total HH income in January 2020 (SRD)	Numbers 0 to 99999
rmtjan	HH income in January 2020 received from abroad (in SRD)	Number [0: None] to 99999
spnjan	Total HH spending in January 2020 (SRD)	Numbers 0 to 99999
incjun	Total HH income in June 2020 (SRD)	Numbers 0 to 99999
rmtjun	HH income in June 2020 received from abroad (in SRD)	Number [0: None] to 99999
spnjun	Total HH spending in June 2020 (SRD)	Numbers 0 to 99999
bnfjan	Government assistance for HH in January 2020	[1: YES; 2: NO]
bnfrcv__1	Type of assistance- GENERAL CHILD BENEFIT (AKB)	Dummy
bnfrcv__2	Type of assistance- GENERAL OLD AGE PROVISION (AOV)	Dummy
bnfrcv__3	Type of assistance- RETIREES BENEFIT	Dummy
bnfrcv__4	Type of assistance- FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES (FBMMEB)	Dummy
bnfrcv__5	Type of assistance- FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SOCIALLY WEAK HOUSEHOLDS (FBHH)	Dummy
bnfrcv__6	Type of assistance- UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PROGRAM	Dummy

Name	Label	Values
bnfrcv__7	Type of assistance- SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BENEFIT	Dummy
bnfrcv__8	Type of assistance- SRD SUPPORT FOR SMALL PAYMENTS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM	Dummy
bnfrcv__9	Type of assistance- HOUSING FUND SUPPORT PROGRAM	Dummy
bnfrcv__10	Type of assistance- SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR WIDOWS	Dummy
bnfrcv__n96	Type of assistance- OTHER (SPECIFY)	Dummy
bnfrcv__oth	SPECIFY OTHER	String
bnfrcv__oth_en	SPECIFY OTHER_English	String
bnfiyn	Reception of increased benefits in the HH since beginning of the curfew	[1: YES; 2: NO]
bnfinc__1	Source from which the HH received increased benefits - GENERAL CHILD BENEFIT (AKB)	Dummy
bnfinc__2	Source from which the HH received increased benefits -GENERAL OLD AGE PROVISION (AOV)	Dummy
bnfinc__3	Source from which the HH received increased benefits - RETIREES BENEFA	Dummy
bnfinc__4	Source from which the HH received increased benefits - FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES (FBMMEB)	Dummy
bnfinc__5	Source from which the HH received increased benefits - FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SOCIALLY WEAK HOUSEHOLDS (FBHH)	Dummy
bnfinc__6	Source from which the HH received increased benefits - UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PROGRAM	Dummy
bnfinc__7	Source from which the HH received increased benefits - SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BENEFIT	Dummy
bnfinc__8	Source from which the HH received increased benefits - SRD SUPPORT FOR SMALL PAYMENTS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM	Dummy
bnfinc__9	Source from which the HH received increased benefits - HOUSING FUND SUPPORT PROGRAM	Dummy
bnfinc__10	Source from which the HH received increased benefits - SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR WIDOWS	Dummy
bnfinc__n96	Source from which the HH received increased benefits - OTHER (SPECIFY)	Dummy

Name	Label	Values
bnfnwr	Reception of Government assistance since the beginning of the curfew in HH	[1: YES; 2: NO]
bnfnew__1	Source from which the HH received assistance - GENERAL CHILD BENEFIT (AKB)	Dummy
bnfnew__2	Source from which the HH received assistance - GENERAL OLD AGE PROVISION (AOV)	Dummy
bnfnew__3	Source from which the HH received assistance - RETIREES BENEFIT	Dummy
bnfnew__4	Source from which the HH received assistance - FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES (FBMMEB)	Dummy
bnfnew__5	Source from which the HH received assistance - FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SOCIALLY WEAK HOUSEHOLDS (FBHH)	Dummy
bnfnew__6	Source from which the HH received assistance -UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PROGRAM	Dummy
bnfnew__7	Source from which the HH received assistance -SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BENEFIT	Dummy
bnfnew__8	Source from which the HH received assistance -SRD SUPPORT FOR SMALL PAYMENTS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM	Dummy
bnfnew__9	Source from which the HH received assistance - HOUSING FUND SUPPORT PROGRAM	Dummy
bnfnew__10	Source from which the HH received assistance -SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR WIDOWS	Dummy
bnfnew__n96	Type of assistance- OTHER (SPECIFY)	Dummy
bnfnew_oth	SPECIFY OTHER	String
bnfnew_oth_en	SPECIFY OTHER_English	String

Data file: sr_covid19_spreading_public

Name	Label	Values
hhid	HOUSEHOLD ID	Numbers
weight2020	Weights	Numbers
psu	Primary Sampling Unit	Numbers 1 to 320
stratum	Stratum	Numbers 1 to 16
great_par	Great Paramaribo	[1: Great Paramaribo]
district	District	Districts codes
spreading_id	Id in spreading	Numbers 1 to 6
optseq	options asked in random order	Numbers 1 to 6
spropt_eng	Option asked	String
spropt_eng	Option asked	String
spropt_eng	Option asked	String
sprdyn	Do you think COVID-19 virus is spread by ...	[1: Yes; 2: No; -99: DK/NA]