### Introduction to Household Surveys

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Training Course in Reproductive Health/Sexual Health Research
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### Type of Studies

- Observational
  - Retrospective: Case-control
  - Prospective: Cohort
  - Cross-sectional: Surveys
- Interventions
  - Clinical trials
  - Community or CRT trials







### Why a HH survey?

- Important source of socio-economic data
- Provides information to monitor development policies
- In developing countries and transition economies, supplements or sometimes even replace other data collection programmes and civil registration systems





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### Ongoing HH surveys

#### HH surveys conducted by international agencies

- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), by ORC Macro for the USAID
- Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) surveys with technical assistance from the World Bank
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) by UNICEF
- World Health Survey by WHO





### Demographic & Health Surveys (DHS)

#### **Household Questionnaire**

Listing of household members, household characteristics, nutritional status and where appropriate, anemia, malaria, and HIV

#### Women's Questionnaire

Reproductive behavior and intentions; Sexual behavior; Contraception; Antenatal, delivery, and postpartum care; Breastfeeding and nutrition; Children's health; Status of women; AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections; Husband's background

#### Men's Questionnaire

Background characteristics; Reproductive and Sexual behavior; Knowledge and use of contraception; Employment and gender roles; AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections; and other health issues







### Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS)

#### **Household:**

Education, child labour, water and sanitation, salt iodization, insecticidetreated mosquito nets, and support to children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS, with optional modules for disability, child discipline, security of tenure and durability of housing and maternal mortality.

#### Women:

Child mortality, tetanus toxoid, maternal and newborn health, marriage/union, contraceptive use, HIV/AIDS knowledge, malaria, polygyny, female genital cutting, and sexual behavior, with optional modules for unmet need, security of tenure, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

#### Children:

Birth registration and early learning, vitamin A, breastfeeding, care of illness, malaria, immunization, and anthropometry, with optional modules for child development, and source and cost of supplies of ORS, antibiotics and antimalarias.

## WHO World Health Surveys (WHS) Modules

#### Household Questionnaire

Roster

Long-term care and institutionalization

Household Health coverage (malaria)

Insurance

Indicator of permanent income (assets)

Health Expenditure

Health Occupations

#### **Individual Questionnaire**

Socio Demographics

Health State Description

Health State Valuation

Risk Factors

Mortality

Coverage

Health System Responsiveness

Health System Goals and Social Capital

**Interviewer Observations** 







### Overview of household surveys

- Sample design
- Survey implementation
- Non-sampling errors
- Survey costs
- Analysis of survey data







### WHS Sampling-Multistage Clusters



Counties - PSU s
Primary
Sampling Units

Provinces-Strata

Enumeration Areas - SSUs Second



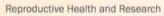
Households – TSUs
Third Stage Units



Respondent









UNDP • UNFPA • WHO • World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction

### Key words

- Sampling frame
- Target population
- Stratification
- Clustering
- Primary sampling unit
- Probability sampling
- Randomness







### Survey implementation

- Financing & Budget
- Work plan
  - Timeline
  - Field work logistics
  - Data entry logistics
- Develop instruments
- Drawing a sample of household
- Training manuals and training of enumerators
- Pilot test
- Publicity campaign







### Factors influencing sample size

- Precision of surveys estimates
- Data quality
- Cost and timeliness







### Sample selection

• 2 Main Components

Selection of Households From Sampling
 Unit

Selection of Individuals From Households





### Non-sampling errors

- Non-Coverage
- Non-response
- Measurement
  - Questionnaire
  - Data collection mode
  - Interviewer
  - Respondent







### Survey cost

- Survey design
- Preparatory activities
  - Advocacy meetings
  - Training
  - Questionnaires & manuals
- Data collection and field work
  - Personnel
  - Transport
  - Equipments & consumables
- Data analysis
- Results disseminations
  - Printing
  - Seminars





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### Analysis of Survey Data

- Define tabulation plan
- **Indicators:** 
  - Numerators
  - Denominators
- Adjustments
  - weights







#### **Indicators**

- Health Mortality Health
- Responsiveness
- Financing
- Health System Functions Coverage
- Composite Goals





#### WHR

**Statistical Annexes** 

#### **Country Reports**

Short Report Detailed Report Policy Report

#### Instrument design

- ✓ Measurement Properties
- ✓ Scales
- ✓ Reliability
- ✓ Cultural comparability

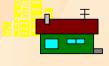
Y Quality Assurance

#### World Health Survey

#### **Statistics**

- ✓ Descriptive
- ✓ Multivariate
- ✓ Hypothesis Testing

Quality Assurance



#### **Implementation**

- ✓ Sampling
  - Training
- √ Fieldwork
- ✓ Site Visits



#### **Data**

- ✓ Editing & entry
- ✓ Checks
- ✓ Cleaning & Filing
- Missing Data
- Archiving





World Health Organization

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### Information for data users

DHS

http://www.measuredhs.com/

MICS

http://www.childinfo.org/index.htm

WHS

http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/en/

UNSD

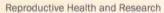
http://unstats.un.org/unsd/hhsurveys/





# Thank you





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