# The International Household Survey Network (IHSN)

# Contributing to the demographic evidence base

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## Building the evidence base

- Surveys/censuses critical for monitoring/achieving the SDGs
  - Data revolution 

    change in the way we produce, analyze, share, and use these data
- Gaps in:
  - Data availability
  - Reliability and relevance of available data
  - Accessibility and use of available microdata
- Was already the case for MDGs → IHSN established in 2004 to help solve these issues

## Microdata: what (many) users want

## Census and survey microdata that are:

- Harmonized (consistent over time and across sources)
  - → Comply with national and/or international standards and best practice
- Edited (but not too much...)
- Free (preferably) and easily accessible (on-line)
- Fully documented (easy to discover and to use)

## Harmonized datasets – the issue (an example)

### Country X: "Main source of drinking water" in 1 census and 8 surveys over 10 years

### 1999

11 Piped Into Residence/Yard/Plot 12 Public Tap 21 Well in Residence/Yard/Plot 22 Public Well 31 Spring 32 Stream 33 Pond/Lake 34 Dam 41 Rainwater 51 Tanker (Truck) 52 Tanker Vendor

61 Bottled Water

71 Borehole

96 Other

### 2003

12 Piped Into Yard/Plot 13 Public Tap 23 Open Public Well 31 Protected Well/ Borehole In Dwelling 32 Protected Well/ Borehole In Yard/Plot 33 Protected Public Well/

1 Pipe borne water treated 2 Pipe borne water untreated 3 Bore hole/hand pump 4 Protected well 5 Unprotected well 6 Rain water 7 River, lake or pond 8 Vendor, truck 9 Other

### 2006

1 Pipe borne inside dwelling 2 Pipe borne outside dwelling 3 Tanker Supply/Water Vendor' 4 Well 5 Bore-hole 6 Rain water 7 River/Stream/Spring 8 Dugout/Pond/Dam/pool 9 Other

Borehole

41 Spring

44 Dam

96 Other

42 River/Stream

43 Pond/Lake

51 Rainwater

61 Tanker Truck

71 Bottled Water

11 Piped Into Dwelling 21 Open Well In Dwelling 22 Open Well In Yard/Plot

### 2006

### 2000

1 Tap/pipe Inside house 2 Tap/Pipe Outside House 3 Tube/well 4 Manual Well Protected 5. Handpump 6.Ponds/Stream/River/Rain water

### 2006

9 Other

1 Pipe borne water treated 2 Pipe borne water untreated 3 Borehole/hand pump 4 Well/Spring Protected 5 Well/Spring Unprotected 6 Rain Water 7 Streams/Pond/River 8 Tanker/Truck/Vendor

### 2007

11 Piped into dwelling 12 Piped into yard or plot 13 Public tap/standpipe 21 Tubewell/borehole 31 Dug well/Protected well 32 Unprotected well 41 Protected spring 42 Unprotected spring 51 Rainwater collection 61 Tanker-truck 71 Cart with small tank/drum 81 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 91 Bottled water 96 Other (specify)

### 2008

Protected a. Household Connections b. Boreholes with hand pump c. Motorized borehole d. Protected Dug well e. Public Standpipe f. Rain water harvesting g. Protected Spring Unprotected a. Unprotected Traditional hand dug wells b. Unprotected wells c. Vendor provided water d. Bottled/sachets water e. Tanker truck provided water f. Streams g. River h. Pond i. Broken pipes

### 2004

1 Pipe borne water treated 2 Pipe borne water untreated 3 Borehole/hand pump 4 Protected Well 5 Unprotected

## Harmonized datasets – the solutions

- Ex-post harmonization: challenging
  - Some success stories (e.g., IPUMS), but limitations
- Ex-ante harmonization: establish <u>national and</u> <u>international standards</u> for data collection
  - E.g., MICS and DHS programs
  - IHSN Question Bank application (new): an on-line repository of indicators, concepts, classifications, questions (screenshots)

## **IHSN Question Bank**



### **IHSN Question Bank**



INDICATORS

CONCEPTS

CLASSIFICATIONS

**QUESTIONNAIRES** 

### IHSN Question Bank

Censuses, sample surveys and administrative data collection systems often aim to measure and monitor the same variable or statistic. However, differences in the formulation of questions, interviewer instructions or concept definitions can result in noncomparability of data across sources and time. The IHSN Question Bank (QBank), maintained by a network of international agencies, aims to address this by providing a central repository of international questionnaires, interviewer instructions, classifications, concepts and indicators. The QBank application provides comprehensive and readily usable metadata that can be easily exported for the design of data collection instruments.



### **Indicators**

Browse key indicators by thematic groups and conventions such as the MDGs. View detailed indicator



### Concepts

Learn more about the concepts behind key indicators and measurement approaches



### Classifications

Peruse key international classifications for various survey data variables

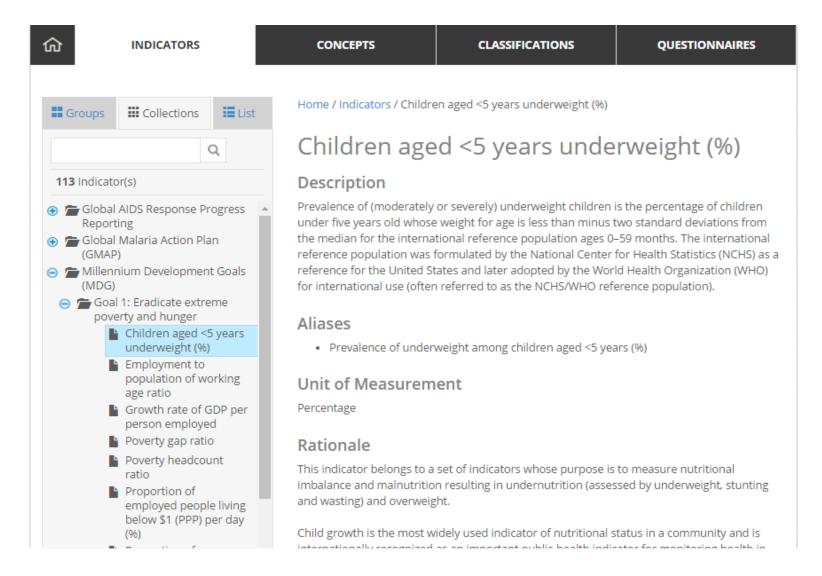


### Questionnaires

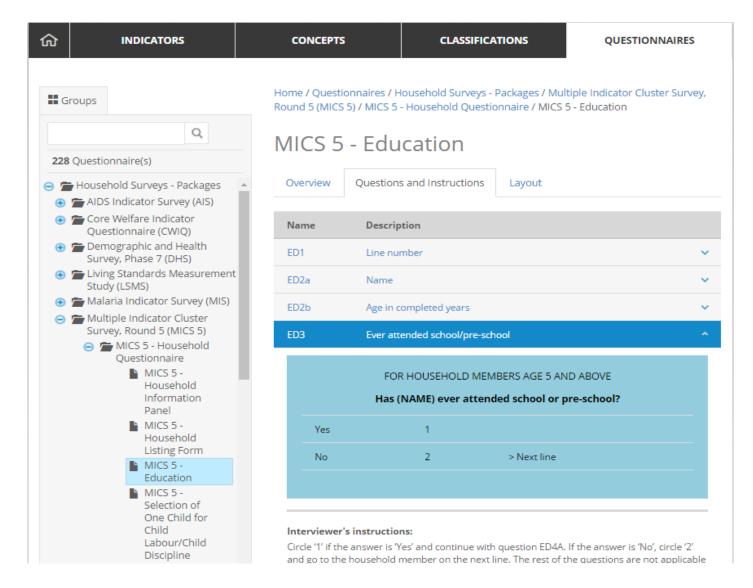
Explore various template survey questionnaire modules by thematic groups. Browse specific questions, interviewer

Open

## IHSN Question Bank

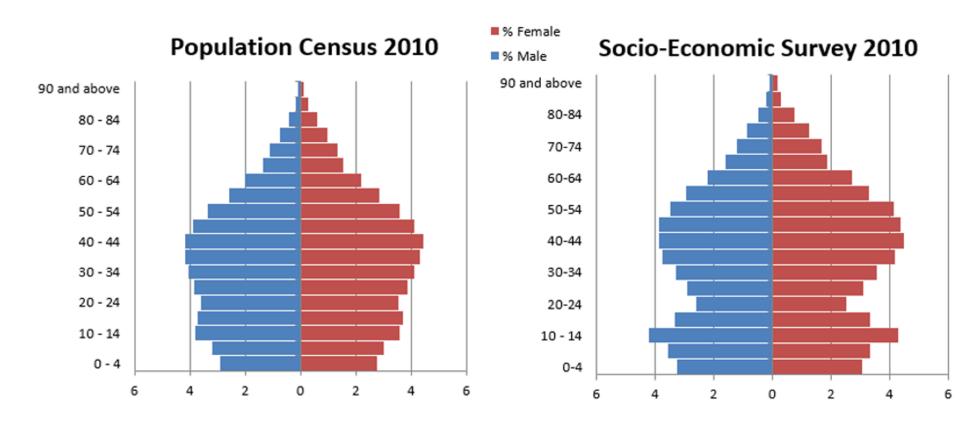


## **IHSN Question Bank**



## Edited microdata

• Need guidelines and tools (e.g., for sample calibration, outliers detection, etc.)



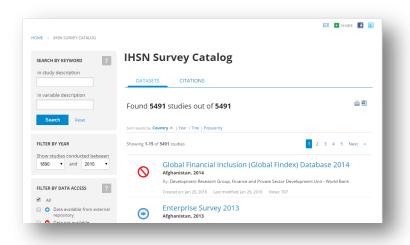
## Free and easy-to-access microdata

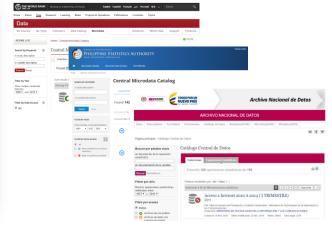
- Need enabling legislation and microdata access policies
  - IHSN guidelines on formulation of access policies
  - IHSN microdata anonymization tools/guidelines

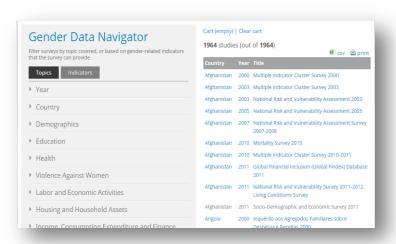
- The publish data and metadata on-line
  - IHSN NADA cataloguing software and TA program

## Fully documented and discoverable microdata

- The DDI metadata standard (DDI Codebook, version 2.5)
- IHSN free tools for survey/census data documentation and cataloguing
  - Used in 70+ countries (statistical agencies and others)
- IHSN Survey Catalog and IHSN (Gender) Data Navigator (demo)







## Links

- IHSN website: www.ihsn.org
  - IHSN Catalog: <a href="http://catalog.ihsn.org/index.php/catalog">http://catalog.ihsn.org/index.php/catalog</a>
  - IHSN Gender Data Navigator: <a href="http://datanavigator.ihsn.org/">http://datanavigator.ihsn.org/</a>
  - IHSN Question Bank: <a href="http://qbank.ihsn.org/">http://qbank.ihsn.org/</a>
  - IHSN Software: <a href="http://www.ihsn.org/home/software">http://www.ihsn.org/home/software</a>

Contact: info@ihsn.org

## Screenshots

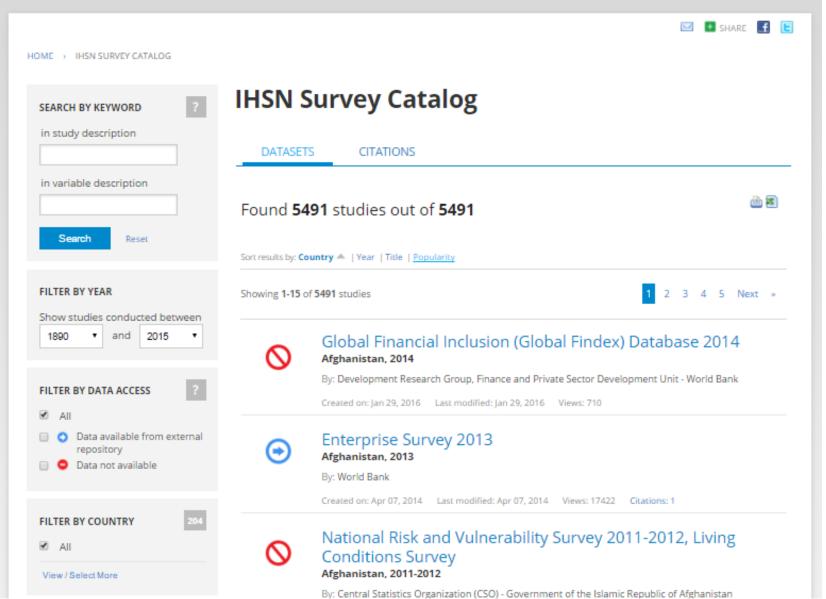
## Survey Catalog

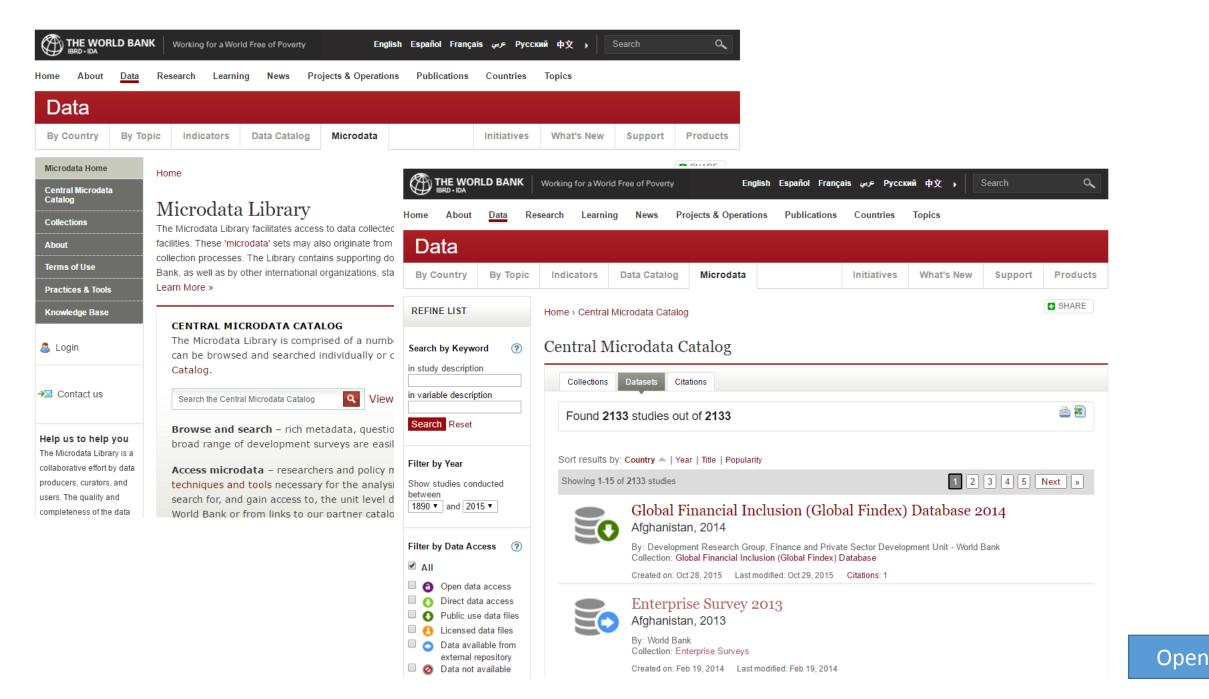
Examples of catalogs developed using the IHSN Microdata Editor (a specialized DDI metadata editor, a.k.a. Nesstar Publisher) and the NADA open source application

Examples of functionalities of the catalog



### **IHSN Survey Catalog**









### Archivo Nacional de Datos

## ARCHIVO NACIONAL DE DATOS Inicio Antecedentes Actividades Herramientas Catálogo de Datos Metadatos(DANE) Microdato(DANE) Metadatos(SEN)

Página principal > Catálogo Central de Datos



### Catálogo Central de Datos



Open

HOME > CENTRAL MICRODATA CATALOG



Open

### **Ghana - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011**



GHA\_2011\_MICS\_v01\_M Reference ID

2011

Country Ghana

Ghana Statistical Service - Government of Ghana Producer(s)

Sponsor(s) United Nations Children's Fund - UNICEF - Funding agency

United States Agency for International Development - USAID - Funding

agency

United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief - - Provided

ICF Macro - MEASURE DHS - Pr

Study website

DOCUMENTATION

STUDY DESCRIPTION

DATA DESCRIPTION



♠ GET MICRODATA

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

### Documentation

Download the questionnaires, technical documents and reports that describe the survey process and the key results for this study.

### Questionnaires

MICS 2011 Household Questionnaire



₹ 316.58 KB

CREATED ON Dec 12, 2013

LAST MODIFIED Dec 12, 2013

PAGE VIEWS

6415

MICS 2011 Man's Questionnaire



№ 184.94 KB

MICS 2011 Woman's Questionnaire



₹ 379,29 KB





DOCUMENTATION STUDY DESCRIPTION DATA DESCRIPTION GET MICRODATA Overview Data Collection Sampling **Data Collection Data Collection Dates** Data Processing Cycle End Start Data Appraisal 2011-10-17 2011-12-02 N/A Data Access **Data Collection Mode** Export Metadata Face-to-face [f2f] **Data Collection Notes** 

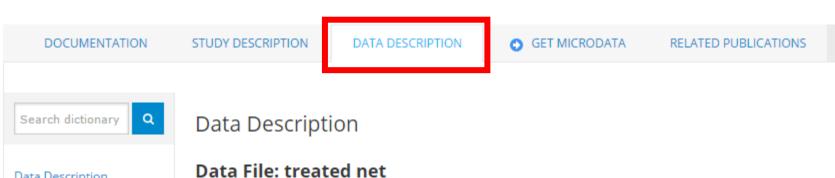
Twenty (20) field teams were formed for the data collection. Each team was made up of a supervisor, an editor, three interviewers, a health personnel (malaria biomarker) and a driver. There were a series of field monitoring visits during which completed questionnaires were verified to ensure consistency and completeness.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

### Questionnaires

Four main questionnaires were used for the MICS 2011 data collection:

- 1. Household information: Individual members, head of household, sex, age, marital status, relation to head of household, education, water and sanitation, working children, child discipline, disability and salt iodization
- 2 Children under 5 years: Preastfeeding care of illness malaria immunization anthronometry anaemia and malaria



### Data Description

household

birth history

children under 5 yea

female genital mutil

household listing

treated net

wealth quintiles

women

ation

Men

Treated net module from the household questionnaire Content

0 Cases Variable(s) 25

Version v1.1 Edited

Producer Ghana Statistical Service

Missing data is coded as 9 or a series of 9s that fills the length of the field. Missing Data

All files have been checked for the following: Processing 1. All variables have been clearly defined and labelled Checks

2. All categories (value labels) have been clearly defined 3. All cases have unique identification (no duplicates)

4. The frequencies of expected respondents checked with the actual section and inconsistencies noted.

5. Skip patterns have been verified

6. Structure edits have been performed

### **Variables**

NAME	LABEL	QUESTION
HH1	Cluster number	
HH2	Household number	
TNLN	Net number	
TN4	Mosquito net observed	
TN5	Brand/type of observed net	Observe or ask the brand/type of mosquito net.



Reference ID GHA\_2006\_MICS\_v01\_M

Year 2006

Country Ghana

Producer(s) Ghana Statistical Service

Sponsor(s) Dutch Government - - Funding

MEASURE DHS/Macro International - - Technical assistance and funding United States Agency for International Development - USAID - Funding

Study website

DOCUMENTATION STUDY DESCRIPTION

DATA DESCRIPTION

**○** GET MICRODATA

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

### Data available from external repository

Data for the study is available from an external website, please use the link below:

http://www.childinfo.org/mics3\_surveys.html

CREATED ON

Sep 29, 2011

LAST MODIFIED

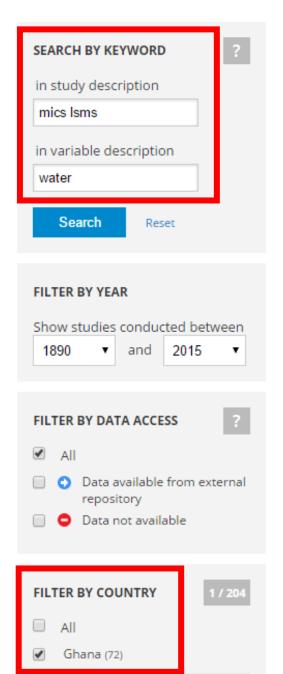
Sep 14, 2013

PAGE VIEWS

11677

Related publications
The data from this study are used in the following publications:

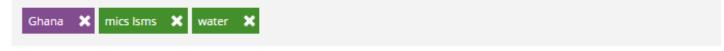
Sort by:	Author Date Title	Found: 27
1	Adu, Isaac Kwasi, Douglas Kwasi Boah, and Francis Julius Gyebil. "An Epidemiological Model of Malaria at Techiman Municipality, Ghana." Mathematical Theory and Modeling 4, no. 10 (2014): 27-37.	
2	Afulani A, Patience. "Rural/Urban and socioeconomic differentials in quality of antenatal care in Ghana" PloS One 10, no. 2 (2015).	
3	Agoe O, Peter. "Attaining the Millennium Development Goal 4 of Reducing Child Mortality in Ghana: the Role of Foreign Aid." Dissertation, University of Ghana, 2013.	
4	Alkire, Sabina, Adriana Conconi, and Suman Seth. "Multidimensional Poverty Index 2014: Brief Methodological Note and Results." University of Oxford (2014).	
5	Baffour-Awuah, Emmanuel. "Attitude of the Youth towards People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA): The Case of Cape Coast Polytechnic." Journal of Biology, Agriculture and Healthcare 4, no. 28 (2014): 130-141.	
6	Cooke, Edgar F, Sarah Hague, John Cockburn, Abdel-Rahmen El Lahga, and Luca Tiberti. "Estimating the Impact on Poverty of Ghana's Fuel Subsidy Reform and a Mitigating Response." (2014).	5
7	Donkoh M, Gifty. "Association between Facility Status – Baby Friendly and Non-Baby Friendly Hospitals and Infant Feeding Practices." Thesis, University of Ghana, 2013.	
8	Dwumoh, Duah, Edward E Essuman, and Seth K Afagbedzi. "Determinant of factors associated with child health outcomes and	



### **IHSN Survey Catalog**

DATASETS CITATIONS

Found 11 studies out of 5491



Sort results by: Relevance | Country 📤 | Year | Title | Popularity

Switch to variable view | Compare

Showing 1-11 of 11 studies



### Living Standards Survey 2012-2013

Ghana, 2012-2013

By: Ghana Statistical Service - Government of Ghana

Created on: Dec 22, 2014 Last modified: Dec 22, 2014 Views: 6085 Citations: 14

Keyword(s) found in 115 variable(s) out of 2208



### Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011

Ghana, 2011

By: Ghana Statistical Service - Government of Ghana

Created on: Dec 12, 2013 Last modified: Dec 12, 2013 Views: 6414 Citations: 27

Keyword(s) found in 29 variable(s) out of 1348

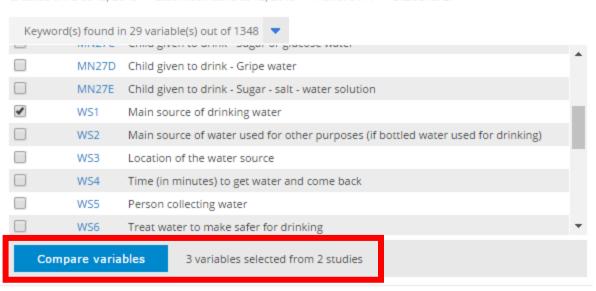


### Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011

Ghana, 2011

By: Ghana Statistical Service - Government of Ghana

Created on: Dec 12, 2013 Last modified: Dec 12, 2013 Views: 6414 Citations: 27





### Living Standards Survey V 2005-2006

Ghana, 2005-2006

By: Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) - Office of the President

Created on: Sep 29, 2011 Last modified: Dec 22, 2014 Views: 73927 Citations: 183

 Keyword(s) found in 13 variable(s) out of 2034
 ▼

 Compare
 Name
 Label

 □
 cs2q10
 does any household have pipe-borne water

 □
 cs2q11
 do most households have pipe-borne water

 ✔
 cs2q12
 major source of drinking water-dry season

 ✔
 cs2q13
 major source of drinking water-rainy season

 □
 s3cq8
 age at which first received water

### **VARIABLE COMPARISON**

WS1 ×

Ghana - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

### Main source of drinking water (WS1)

File: wm

### Overview

Type: Discrete Valid cases: 6240 Format: numericInvalid: 0 Width: 2 Minimum: 11 Decimals: 0 Maximum: 96

Range: 11-99

### CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
11	Piped into dwelling	327	5.2%
12	Piped into yard or plot	539	8.6%
13	Public tap/standpipe	1408	22.6%
21	Borehole	1996	32.0%
31	Protected well	339	5.4%
32	Unprotected well	360	5.8%
41	Spring	32	10.5%
42	Rainwater collection	26	0.4%
51	Tanker-truck	63	1.0%
61	Cart with small tank/drum	3	0.0%
71	River/stream	615	9.9%
72	Dam/lake/pond/canal/irrigation channel	142	2.3%
81	Sachet water	301	4.8%
91	Bottled water	15	0.2%
96	Other	74	1.2%

cs2q12 **x** 

Ghana - Living Standards Survey V 2005-2006

## major source of drinking water-dry season (cs2q12)

File: com-sec22

### Overview

Type: Discrete Valid cases: 392 Format: numericInvalid: 0 Width: 2 Decimals: 0 Range: 1-14

### **CATEGORIES**

Value	Category	Cases	
1	indoor plumbing	1	0.3%
2	inside standpipe	1	0.3%
3	water truck	1	0.3%
4	water vendor	0	0.0%
5	pipe in neighbou	1	0.3%
6	private outside	1	0.3%
7	public standpipe	11	2.8%
8	borehole	183	46.7%
9	protected well	10	2.6%
10	unprotected well	23	5.9%
11	river/stream	98	25.0%
12	rain water	4	1.0%
13	dugout	58	14.8%
14	other	0	0.0%

cs2q13

Ghana - Living Standards Survey V 2005-2006

## major source of drinking water-rainy season (cs2q13)

×

File: com-sec22

### Overview

Type: Discrete Valid cases: 388 Format: numericInvalid: 4 Width: 2 Decimals: 0 Range: 1-14

### **CATEGORIES**

Value	Category	Cases	
1	indoor plumbing	0	0.0%
2	inside standpipe	2	0.5%
3	water truck	0	0.0%
4	water vendor	0	0.0%
5	pipe in neighbou	2	0.5%
6	private outside	3	0.8%
7	public standpipe	14	3.6%
8	borehole	169	43.6%
9	protected well	10	2.6%
10	unprotected well	20	5.2%
11	river/stream	113	29.1%
12	rain water	16	4.1%
13	dugout	39	10.1%
14	other	0	0.0%

## Gender Data Navigator

### Gender Data Navigator

Filter surveys by topic covered, or based on gender-related indicators that the survey can provide

Tal	nice	
10	pics	

Indicators

- Year
- Country
- Demographics
- ▶ Education
- ▶ Health
- Violence Against Women
- Labor and Economic Activities
- Housing and Household Assets
- Income, Consumption Expenditure and Finance

### Cart (0)

Home

**1964** studies (out of **1964**)



		= GV = print
Country A	Year <b>‡</b>	Title 🕏
Afghanistan	2000	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2000
Afghanistan	2003	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2003
Afghanistan	2003	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2003
Afghanistan	2005	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2005
Afghanistan	2007	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Survey 2007-2008
Afghanistan	2010	Mortality Survey 2010
Afghanistan	2010	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010- 2011
Afghanistan	2011	Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011
Afghanistan	2011	National Risk and Vulnerability Survey 2011-2012, Living Conditions Survey
Afabanistan	2011	Cocia Domographic and Economic

Open

## Gender Data Navigator

Filter surveys by topic covered, or based on gender-related indicators that the survey can provide

Topics

Indicators

Reset All

Demographics

Reset

- ✓ Marital status [1635]
  - Never married [1356]
  - ✓ Married/Union [1620]
    - ☐ Polygamous (Married/Union) [67]
    - ✓ Married [1519]
      - Re-married [193]
      - ✓ Polygamous (Married) [235]
    - Consensual union [917]
  - Divorced/Separated [1610]
    - Divorced [1275]
    - Separated [1023]
      - Abandoned [3]
  - Widowed [1591]
- ☐ Information on marriage [404]
  - ☐ Identification of arranged marriage [22]

Cart (0)











Add search result to Cart Open in IHSN Catalog





		e csv print
Country *	Year \$	Title \$
Afghanistan	2005	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2005
Afghanistan	2011	National Risk and Vulnerability Survey 2011-2012, Living Conditions Survey
Algeria	2006	Enquête à Indicateurs Multiples 2006
Angola	2008	Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar da População 2008-2009, IDR II e MICS III
Belize	2011	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011
Benin	2001	Enquête Démographique et de Santé 2001
Benin	2002	Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitation 2002
Benin	2003	Questionnaire Unifié sur les Indicateurs de Base du Bien-être 2003

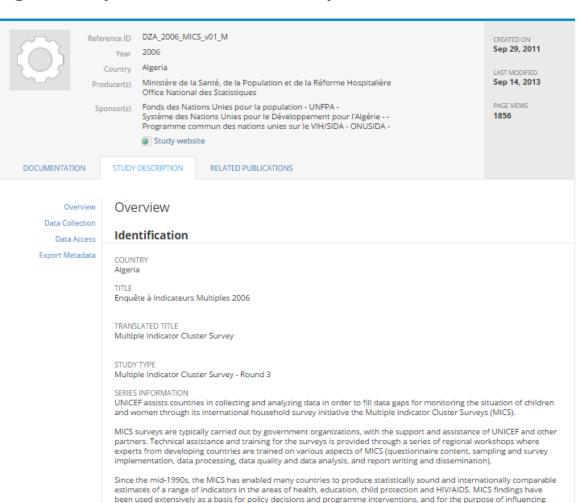
### 235 studies (out of 1964) meet your criteria

Add search result to Cart Open in IHSN Catalog

		≝ csv 🕮 print
Country *	Year \$	Title \$
Afghanistan	2005	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2005
Afghanistan	2011	National Risk and Vulnerability Survey 2011-2012, Living Conditions Survey
Algeria	2006	Enquête à Indicateurs Multiples 2006
Angola	2008	Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar

da População 2008-2009 IDR II e MICS III.

### Algeria - Enquête à Indicateurs Multiples 2006



public opinion on the situation of children and women around the world.

than 60 countries.

MICS1 (1995) - The MICS was originally developed in response to the World Summit for Children to measure progress towards an internationally agreed set of mid-decade goals. The first round of MICS was conducted around 1995 in more

MICS2 (2000) - A second round of surveys was conducted in 2000 (around 65 surveys), and resulted in an increasing