Assessment of Sudan Household Health Survey Data, 2010

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Introduction

- Accuracy of reporting dates and ages is important
- Inclusion in surveys depends on the age given
- Appraising surveys data is critical for estimating reliability
Objectives

This paper aims to assess

- The quality of women’s age data
- The children’s age information
- The quality of anthropometric data of < 5 children
Method

- Myer’s Index
- The year birth ratio
- % distribution of children in single month
- % distribution of children weight and height measures
Results

- Year birth ratio for 5th year was 103%
- Sixth year birth ratio was 102%
Figure 3  Number of Births By Calendar Years Preceding the Survey, Sudan Household Health Survey, 2010
Figure 5  Distribution of Number of Children by Child's Age in Single Months for Children aged 0-59 Months, SHHS, 2010
Figure 6  Percent Distribution of Number of Children by Age Groups for Children aged 0-59 months, SHHS, 2010
- There is moderate heaping in women ages
- The overall heaping index is 20%.
- 20.6% of women ages ended in ‘5’
- 19.6% of women ages ended in ‘0’
Figure 4  Percent Distribution of Final Digits for Women aged 20-39 years, SHHS, 2010
Figure 7. Percent Distribution of Terminal Decimal Digits in Height Readings, SHHS, 2010
Figure 8 Percent Distribution of Final Decimal Digits in Weight Readings, SHHS, 2010
Conclusion

- Assessment of age data shows improvement
- Heaping in height data is moderate
- No heaping in weight data
Recommendations

- Good timing for interview is important
- Advancing new technology saves time and minimizes errors in data
- Appraising of surveys data is critical for derived estimates