Suriname - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018

Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing, United Nations Children's Fund

Report generated on: October 18, 2019

Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
SUR_2018_MICS_v01_M

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
- v01: Edited, anonymous datasets for public distribution.

Overview

ABSTRACT
The Suriname 2018 MICS results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 31 global SDG indicators. Since the Government is in the process of drafting the development indicators for Suriname aligned with the SDG's, the MICS data is a valuable source of information for planning and monitoring purposes.

The Suriname 2018 MICS has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Suriname;

- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;

- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;

- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;

- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;

- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;

- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
- Individuals

- Households

Scope

NOTES
The scope of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018 includes:

- HOUSEHOLD: List of Household Members, Education, Household Characteristics, Social Transfers, Household Energy Use, Water and Sanitation and Handwashing.

- WOMEN/MEN: Woman's Background, Mass Media and ICT, Fertility [M]/Birth History, Desire for Last Birth, Maternal and

Newborn Health, Post-natal Health Checks, Contraception, Unmet Need, Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence, Victimization, Marriage/Union, Adult Functioning, Sexual Behaviour, HIV/AIDS and Alcohol Use.

- CHILDREN (AGE 5-17 YEARS): Child's Background, Child Labour, Child Discipline, Child Functioning, Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills.

- CHILDREN (UNDER 5): Under-Five's Background, Birth Registration, Early Childhood Development, Child Discipline, Child Functioning and Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The sample for the Suriname 2018 MICS was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level and for urban, rural coastal and rural interior areas and for all the 10 districts, namely: Paramaribo, Wanica, Nickerie, Coronie, Saramacca, Commewijne, Marowijne, Para, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini.

UNIVERSE

The survey covered all de jure household members (usual residents), all women age 15-49 years, all men age 15-49 years, all children under 5 and children age 5-17 years living in the household.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing	
United Nations Children’s Fund	

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
General Bureau of Statistics		

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
United Nations Children’s Fund		

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Development Economics Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Documentation of the study

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2019-10-16

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 01 (October 2019)

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_SUR_2018_MICS_v01_M_WB

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The Suriname 2018 MICS sample was selected based on the sample frame from the 2012 Census. Based upon this sample, GBS conducted a listing exercise in the field, in order to update the second stage sampling frame for selecting the sample households. In the ten districts of Suriname, three settlement types form the basis for the establishment of strata that ought to reflect geographical spaces that are more likely to be internally homogeneous when found within the same settlement type but different when found in different settlement types.

According to settlement types, three strata can be distinguished across the ten districts of Suriname:

- An urban stratum.

Urban areas include Paramaribo, Wanica, Nickerie (Nw. Nickerie), and Commewijne (Meerzorg and Tamanredjo).

- A rural stratum in the coastal area.

Rural Coastal areas include the remainder of Nickerie, the remainder of Commewijne, Coronie, Saramacca, Para, and Marowijne.

- A rural stratum in the interior.

Rural Interior areas include Brokopondo and Sipaliwini.

The urban and rural "ressorten" within each district were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the 470 selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area, for a total target sample size of 9,400 households. All 470 enumeration areas were visited during the fieldwork period.

Even though the target was 9,400 households the completed number of households visited was 9,508. This was due to the following:

- Sometimes it was obvious during the listing phase that a dwelling was occupied, but the amount of household in that dwelling was unknown at the time due to not-at-home cases during listing.

- Changes in the number of households that occupied a dwelling during the listing phase, as compared to the interviewing phase.

When more than one household was encountered in the selected dwelling during the interview phase, the instruction was given to the interviewers to interview all these households.

A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in the Official Report (Appendix A: Sample Design). This document is available under the "DOCUMENTATION" tab.

Response Rate

Of the 9508 households selected for the sample, 8771 were found occupied. Of these, 7915 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 90.2 percent.

Questionnaires

Overview

Six sets of questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information, the household, and the dwelling; 2) a water quality testing questionnaire administered in 5 households in each cluster of the sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-49 years; 5) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 6) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2018-02	2018-03	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

Data Collection Notes

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Suriname 2018 MICS final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Paramaribo and Wanica in February 2018. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 22 days in February and March 2018. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training in the CAPI application. The trainees spent 4 days in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in Paramaribo. The training agenda was based on the template MICS 6 training agenda.

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of 3 days and practiced these in the 4 days of field practice and pilot survey.
Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

FIELDWORK

The data was collected by 10 teams; each team comprised of 3 or 4 interviewers, one driver, one measurer and one supervisor. Fieldwork began on 27 March 2018 and concluded on 11 September 2018. Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between the supervisor's and interviewer's tablets.

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Supervision

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on one household per interviewer per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance were conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by survey management team members and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS team members.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customized versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Data were received at the central office of the General Bureau of Statistics via Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronization took place daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to the editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customized version of the standard MICS 6 documentation.

Data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 23. The model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customized and used for this purpose.

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymized data files are made available on the MICS website and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

The sample of respondents selected in the Suriname 2018 MICS is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (se): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jack knife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.

- Coefficient of variation (se/r) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator and is a measure of the relative sampling error.

- Design effect (deff) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The square root of the design effect (deft) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.

- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

Documentation

Reports

Suriname- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Report

Title	Suriname- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Report
Country	Surinam
Language	English
Filename	Suriname 2018 MICS Survey Findings Report_English.pdf

Suriname- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Questionnaire

Title	Suriname- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Questionnaire
Filename	Questionnaire.pdf

Technical documents

MICS6 Survey Planning Tools

Title	MICS6 Survey Planning Tools
Filename	http://mics.unicef.org/tools?round=mics6

MICS6 Indicator List

Title	MICS6 Indicator List
Filename	http://mics.unicef.org/tools?round=mics6

MICS6 Sampling Tools

Title	MICS6 Sampling Tools
Filename	http://mics.unicef.org/tools?round=mics6