Individual Recode Documentation

Burkina Faso MIS **Version 1 Doc 01** **BF7**

Name of Survey	Burkina Faso Malaria Indicator Survey, 2017 – 2018 (BFMIS)
Executing Agency	Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie
Year of Fieldwork	November, 2017 – March, 2018
Universe	All women 15-49 (de facto)
Coverage	National, 100%
Size	7,628 Women 6,322 Households 6,061 Children < 60 months 6,036 Weighted 36,672 Household Members 36,593 Weighted
Weights	Weighted by cluster
Contents	MIS, mosquito net module, birth history for the last five years, anemia module and malaria module.
Language	French, Moore, Peul/Foulfouldé, Dioula, Gulmantchema, Bissa, Dagara, other
Anthropometry	NA
Hemoglobin	All children 0-5
Malaria	All children 0-5
Calendar	NA
Supplementary Data Files	Children < 60 months
Recode Structure	DHS-7
Maximum entries in: Household schedule	27

Sections and Variables Unused

Household's basic data: RECH0

HV011 HV031 HV040 HV041

Household characteristics: RECH2

HV201A HV246H HV246I HV246J HV246K

Children Height/Weight/Hemoglobin: RECH6

HC58

Malaria: by Mosquito Bed Net: RECHML

HML5 HML9 HMLE

Malaria: by Household Member: RECHMH

HML32A HML32B HML32C HML32D HML32E HML32F HML32G

Woman questionnaire: REC01

V031 V034 V040

Woman's reproduction and Birth History: REC21

B6 B7 B13

Woman's Reproduction (continued): REC22

V212

Woman's Maternity: REC41

M2F M2I M2J M2L M2M M49B M49C M49D
M49E M49F M49G M49X M49Z M49Y

Child's health: REC4A

H31 H32F H32G H32H H32I H32P H32Q H32R H32W

Malaria: RECML

ML11 ML12 ML13K ML13L ML13P ML14A ML14B
ML14Y ML14Z ML15B ML15C ML16B ML16C ML17B
ML17C ML18B ML18C ML19A ML19B ML19C ML19D
ML19E ML19F ML19X ML19Y ML19Z ML20B ML20C
ML21B ML21C ML22B ML22C ML23B ML23C ML24C

Sections and variables Added

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

RECH3 Survey specific Household variables

SHCONCES	Concession
SHPROVINCE	Province
SHDISTRICT	Sanitary district
SHRESID	Place of residence
SH114G	Has table/ chair
SH114H	Has closet/cabinet to keep books
SH114I	Has stove/cooker
SH114J	Has hunting gun
SH114K	Has plow
SH115H	Has canoe

RECHML Malaria: by Mosquito Bed Net

SH126	Obtained net from campaign, antenatal or immunization visit

RECHMH Malaria: by Household Member

SB215	Result of the malaria RDT
SB216	Anemia level for children without malaria
SB218A	Child suffering any illnesses or symptoms: Extreme weakness
SB218B	Child suffering any illnesses or symptoms: heart problems
SB218C	Child suffering any illnesses or symptoms: Loss of consciousness
SB218D	Child suffering any illnesses or symptoms: Severe respiratory failure
SB218E	Child suffering any illnesses or symptoms: Convulsions
SB218F	Child suffering any illnesses or symptoms: Abnormal bleeding
SB218G	Child suffering any illnesses or symptoms: Jaundice
SB218H	Child suffering any illnesses or symptoms: Black urine / brown
SB220	Anemia level for children with malaria
SB221	Taking ACT given by a doctor/health center to treat the malaria
SB225	Accepted medicine for malaria treatment
SB226	Accepted medicine for malaria
SB228	Anemia level for children with malaria and symptoms

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE:

RECML Malaria

S305A	Number of times took SP/Fansidar in presence of health worker

REC91 Country specific variables

SCONCES	Concession number
SPROVINCE	Province
SDISTRICT	Sanitary district
S104	Ever attended school
S105	Highest educational level
S106	Highest year of educational
S111	Have you received any malaria messages during the last 6 months?

S112A	Has heard or received messages from: Radio
S112B	Has heard or received messages from: Television
S112C	Has heard or received messages from: Poster / flyer / box images
S112D	Has heard or received messages from: Community health worker
S112E	Has heard or received messages from: Community event/Criel
S112F	Has heard or received messages from: Health centers
S112G	Has heard or received messages from: Animators
S112H	Has heard or received messages from: Elsewhere
S115A	Main cause of malaria: Mosquito bite
S115B	Main cause of malaria: Excessive oil consumption
S115C	Main cause of malaria: Fatigue due to work
S115D	Main cause of malaria: Sleep insufficiency
S115E	Main cause of malaria: direct sun exposure
S115F	Main cause of malaria: consumption of mangos / sweet fruits
S115G	Main cause of malaria: Consumption of milk
S115H	Main cause of malaria: Dirty
S115X	Main cause of malaria: Other
S115Z	Main cause of malaria: Don't know
S117A	Malaria symptoms: Fever
S117B	Malaria symptoms: lack of appetite and vomiting
S117C	Malaria symptoms: High temperature with convulsions
S117D	Malaria symptoms: High temperature with fainting
S117E	Malaria symptoms: Persistent temperature
S117F	Malaria symptoms: Convulsions
S117G	Malaria symptoms: Jaundice
S117H	Malaria symptoms: Headache
S117X	Malaria symptoms: Other
S117Z	Malaria symptoms: Don't know
S118A	Effective ways to prevent malaria: sleep under mosquito net not treated
S118B	Effective ways to prevent malaria: sleep under insecticide-treated mosquito net
S118C	Effective ways to prevent malaria: take preventive medicines
S118D	Effective ways to prevent malaria: use insecticide/diffusers/creams/lotions/repulsive
S118E	Effective ways to prevent malaria: use a mosquito coil
S118F	Effective ways to prevent malaria: decoction / plant juice / root to drink as a preventative
S118G	Effective ways to prevent malaria: cleaning the surroundings
S118H	Effective ways to prevent malaria: indoor sprinkling
S118I	Effective ways to prevent malaria: window screens
S118J	Effective ways to prevent malaria: use a fumigant coil
S118K	Effective ways to prevent malaria: use electric pads
S118L	Effective ways to prevent malaria: air conditioners / fans
S118M	Effective ways to prevent malaria: powder / application
S118N	Effective ways to prevent malaria: cover the body
S118W	Effective ways to prevent malaria: other
S118X	Effective ways to prevent malaria: other
S118Z	Effective ways to prevent malaria: don't know
S119A	Effective ways to treat malaria: Antimalarial - therapeutic combination based on artemisinin
S119B	Effective ways to treat malaria: Antimalarial - SP/Fansidar
S119C	Effective ways to treat malaria: Antimalarial - chloroquine
S119D	Effective ways to treat malaria: Antimalarial - amodiaquine
S119E	Effective ways to treat malaria: Antimalarial - quinine tablets
S119F	Effective ways to treat malaria: Antimalarial - quinine injection/IV/IM
S119G	Effective ways to treat malaria: Antimalarial - artesunate rectal way
S119H	Effective ways to treat malaria: Antimalarial - artesunate injection/IV/IM
S119I	Effective ways to treat malaria: Antimalarial - artemether (injection)

S119J	Effective ways to treat malaria: Antimalarial - SP/Fansidar and amodiaquine (combine)
S119K	Effective ways to treat malaria: Antimalarial - other
S119L	Effective ways to treat malaria: Antibiotics - tablets/syrup
S119M	Effective ways to treat malaria: Antibiotics - injection/IV
S119N	Effective ways to treat malaria: Other drugs - paracetamol/aspirin
S119O	Effective ways to treat malaria: Other drugs - acetaminophen
S119P	Effective ways to treat malaria: Other drugs - ibuprofen
S119X	Effective ways to treat malaria: Other
S119Z	Effective ways to treat malaria: Other drugs - don't know

Notes on recode

1. All children 6 months to 59 months were eligible for malaria testing. Malaria was tested using both Dried Blood Samples and Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT).

2. Knowledge of malaria country specific variables S115x, S117x, S118x and S119x were asked at the individual level. The questions were asked to respondents who answered the woman's questionnaire.

3. About 27% of household interviews responded that they have another language not included in the questionnaire. Also, about 27% of women interviewed have another language.

4. Household number in the recode file was defined as a combination of concession and household number as defined in the questionnaire using the formula: HV002 = QHCONCES*100 + QHNUMBER.

5. In variable HV115 code 0 includes both never married and not living together, code 1 includes both married and living together and code 4 includes divorced and separated.

6. No biomarker cover page was used. Therefore, household variables: QHINTD, QHINTM, QHINTY, QHINTCD, QHVISITS were used to calculate the children's age for anemia and malaria.

7. In variable HV026, category 2 is not applicable for Burkina Faso.

8. Country specific variable SH126 has the original categories for the campaign year when the mosquito net was obtained.

9. Country specific variable S105 has the original educational categories as defined in the questionnaire. Education level variable V106 was defined as shown below.

Q104-attending	Q105 - Education level	V106 (Recode)
2-No		0-No education
	1-Primary	1-Primary
	2-Post-primary	2-Secondary
	3-Secondary	2-Secondary
	4-Higher	3-Higher

10. Country specific variable S106 has the original number of years of education by level as defined in the questionnaire. Variable grade of education (V107) and total number of years of education (V133) were defined as shown below.

Q104-attending	Q105 - Education level	Q106 - Grade	V106 (Recode)	V107 (Recode)	V133 (Recode)
2-No		0	0-No education	0	0
	1-Primary	0 - 6	1-Primary	0 – 6	0 – 6
	2-Post-primary	0 - 5	2-Secondary	0 – 7	6 – 13
	3-Secondary	0 - 4			
	4-Higher	0 - 5	3-Higher	0 – 5	13 – 18

If the woman hasn't complete any class/grade at that level, the grade is 0. While calculating the educational grade in the recode, the following changes were made: for level 2 (post-primary), grade 5 is considered as completed post-primary (so grade 5 becomes grade 4) and for level 3 (secondary), grade 4 is considered as completed secondary (so grade 4 becomes grade 3).

11. In variables ML15A, ML16A, ML17A, ML18A, ML20A, ML21A, ML22A, ML23A, ML25A code 3 means "Three or more days after fever".

12. In variable HML35, category 6 (other) was added as a new category.

13. In variable ML2 category 3 (Community health worker) was added as a new category.

Inconsistencies in the Data Files

Household

1. There is one case where there are no de jure adult household members.

2. There are 6 missing cases in the variable "Language of interview (HV045B)", 8 missing cases in the variable "Native language of respondent (HV045C)", and 11 missing cases in the variable "Translator was used (HV046)".

3. There are 28 cases with a duration of the household interview less than 5 minutes (HV803). In 89 cases the duration was more than 1 hour and a half.

4. There is one case where the household relationship structure is incorrect.

5. There are 2 cases where the household head is not a usual resident.

6. There are 2 households where the first member is not the head of household.

7. There are 447 cases where age of child in Hemoglobin Measurement and Malaria Testing section differs from age in the household schedule.

8. There are 28 cases where the age of child in the Hemoglobin Measurement and Malaria Testing section differs from the birth history.

9. There are 3 children who were not measured for hemoglobin or malaria testing despite that the parent/responsible adult granted consent.

10. There are 1228 cases where there are differences between the age in the woman's questionnaire and the age declared in the household schedule.

Individual

1. There are 256 cases with a duration of the individual interview less than 5 minutes (V803). In 13 cases the duration was more than 1 hour and a half. There are also 10 cases where the time of the beginning of individual interview was inconsistent with time of the end (V801 < 0).

2. Based on the current woman's age, there are 10 cases where she started school at age 5.

3. There is 1 case where age of child in the birth history disagrees with age in household schedule.

4. There are 3 cases where the respondent said that she had some prenatal care but the information about the provider is missing.

New categories added after "Other answer" analysis:

They correspond to categories of variables added as a result of the analysis of the other answers. These categories were not present in the original questionnaire.

S115H	Malaria is caused by: Dirty
S117H	Malaria symptom: Headache