

# Information Index

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## Dimensions/Components of Information Index

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- Decision Making Power
- Literacy
- Education
- Belief
- Non-Technical Information(market factors such as price, physical infrastructure)
- Technical Information(Health Knowledge, Internet and Computer knowledge)
- Confidence
- Aptitude(Easy of communicating, understanding)
- Networks(aquaintances, connections)

## Dataset wise list of variables and Ideas

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### DS01 - Individual

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#### Decision Making

- FM39AY:HQ10 5.39A - *Is decision maker?(Farm Work)*
- AN7Y:HQ11 6.7 - *Is decision maker?(Animal Care)*
- NF15Y:HQ14 8.15 - *Is decision maker?(Business)*

#### Education

- ED2:HQ19 11.2 - *Is Literate?*
- ED3:HQ19 11.3 - *English Fluency Level?*
- ED4:HQ19 11.2 - *Attended School?*
- EDUC7:HQ19 11.4 - *Category wise completed years schooling*
- HHEDUC:HQ19 11.6 - *Highest Adult Education*
  - Can we examine relation between highest adult education and decision maker variables? Also can convert into categories None, Below Secondary, Secondary, Post Secondary, Bachelors and above or something else.
- HHEDUCF:HQ19 11.6 - *Highest Adult Female Education*

## Skills

- MM7Y:HQ22 13.7 - *Uses Computer?*
- MM12Y:HQ22 13.12 - *Owns Mobile Phone?*
- MM13:HQ22 13.13 - *(If MM12Y == 1) Uses Mobile Internet?*

## Beliefs

- CH4A:EQ6 3.4 - *Child School Choice Reason? Sample 1*
  - Interesting to indicate preferences here we see closeness is more important than a better quality school for 1st sample and quality is equally important than closeness for second sample. It is interesting to note that both these factors are far more important than affordability, and closeness preferences have a control option in terms of only available option.
- CH4B:EQ6 3.4 - *Child School Choice Reason? Sample 2*

## DS02 - Household

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### Awareness/Knowledge/Information Level

- **MM2M:HQ22 13.2m** - *Men frequency of Newspaper*
- **MM2W:HQ22 13.2w** - *Women frequency of Newspaper*
  - Relate to DS01 skills section, but this is at HH level.
- **MM5:HQ22 13.5** - *Know to operate a computer?*
  - 77% do not.
- **CGCOMPUTER** - *Own a Laptop or a Computer?*
  - 92% do not.

## Networks/Association

- **SN2A1:HQ28 17.2A** - *Aquaintance with doctors(within caste/community)*
- **SN2A2:HQ28 17.2A** - *Aquaintance with doctors(outside caste/community)*
- **SN2B1:HQ28 17.2b** - *Aquaintance with other Health workers(within caste/community)*
- **SN2B2:HQ28 17.2b** - *Aquaintance with other Health workers(outside caste/community)*

## Beliefs in Institutions

- **CI5:HQ30 21.5** - *Confidence in News*
- **CI9:HQ30 21.9** - *Confidence in Quality Medical Care(Govt)*
  - 54% say great, 8.3% say none.
- **CI10:HQ30 21.10** - *Confidence in Quality Medical Care(Pvt)*
  - 72.3 % say great, 4.4% say none. Low confidence in Public Medical care compared to Private - Credence goods suffer from non financial skepticism.

## Interviewer Evaluation of Respondent

- **OH4 HQ32 24.4** - *Communication - Ease in conveying questions to respondent*
- **OH5** - *Communication - Respondent difficulty in understanding questions*

- OH7 - *Communication - Respondent answers clearly.*
- OH9 - *Communication - Respondent confidence*
- OH10 - *Reliability of Respondent*
- OG1:EQ35 24.1 - *Communication - Ease in conveying questions to respondent*
- OG2:EQ35 24.2 - *Communication - Respondent difficulty in understanding questions*
- OG4:EQ35 24.4 - *Communication - Respondent answers clearly.*
- OG5:EQ35 24.5 - ***Knowledge of Health questions***
  - Important variable. 38.1% of cases exhibit little to some knowledge.
- OG7:EQ35 24.7 - *Reliability of Respondent*

## DS03 - Eligible Women Dataset

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### Education and Literacy

EW15A - *Mother's Education*

EW15B - *Father's Education*

EW15C - *Mother-In-Law's Education*

EW15A - *Father-in-Law's Education*

EW16A - *Mother's Literacy*

EW16B - *Father's Literacy*

EW16C - *Mother-in-law's Literacy*

EW16D - *father-in-law's Literacy*

### Health - Knowledge and Beliefs(Pregnancy and simple

## **diseases)**

**HB1** - *1–2 glasses of milk daily harmful during pregnancy*

**HB2** - *Men physically weak months after sterilization*

**HB3** - *1st milk after birth good for baby*

**HB4** - *Chulha smoke good for health*

**HB5** - *Child diarrhea more to drink*

**HB6** - *Illness spread through impure water(Typhoid,Cancer,TB,More than one of these)*

**HB7** - *How Malaria spreads(Contact,Water,Mosquitoes,More than one)*

**HB8** - *Pregnancy most likely during menstrual cycle(Just Before Period, During, Right After Period, Halfway between two periods)*

## **Health - Knowledge and Beliefs - AIDS(More complex)**

**A11** - *Aware of HIV/AIDS?*

**|** (If A11==1) then following apply

**A11A** - *HIV/AIDS via needle*

**A11B** - *HIV/AIDS via mosquito bite*

**A11C** - *HIV/AIDS via blood transfusion*

**A11D** - *HIV/AIDS via Sex*

**A11E** - *HIV/AIDS via Food sharing*

**A11F** - *HIV/AIDS via Clothes sharing*

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## **AI2 - Information Source of HIV/AIDS**

Radio/TV significantly large than any other option

## **Decision-making capacity**

### **GR4G - Most say when respondent sick?**

Husband 64.4% where as respondent 23.3%.

### **GR7G - Most say when child sick?**

Respondent has slightly more power at 28%, husband at 57.1%

### **GR9A - Permission to visit health center?**

Must inform and yes together make up 91% of the cases.

### **GR9F - Allowed to visit Health Center alone or permisison?**

70% say permission needed.

### **GR34 - Usual in community : Husband beats wife if leaves without permission**

51.3% of cases say yes.

## **Previous Childbirth - Evaluation/Beliefs**

### **LB25 - Why not hospital delivery?**

\*4084 cases\*

1. Better at home – 1126
2. Not necessary – 1000
3. Others – 531
4. Cost/Affordability – 388
5. Too far – 327
6. Family permission – 236
7. Custom – 160
8. Poor quality service – 129

9. Lack of information - 103

10. No provider - 84