**Housing & Neighborhood Working Group / Call #2**

**Agenda**

Date: 8/8/2019

Chaired by G. Adamkiewicz, Y. Long

* Recap of HNWG call 1
* Presentation by Ying Long
  + Overview of neighborhood and health approach for Beijing
* Operationalizing the *Health and Housing* framework
  + - Health outcomes and variables
* Requests
  + Assessment of relevant data sources
    - Accra and London data sources table
    - Other partner cities
  + Contact person for each partner city

**Housing & Neighborhood Working Group / Call # 1**

**Summary**

Date: 7/11/2019

Chaired by G. Adamkiewicz, Y. Long

* Introductions: call attendees / team members
* Brief presentation – work in progress by housing & health team
  + Overview of approach / major activities
  + Review of literature
  + Development of framework
  + Data analysis
    - Accra census (challenges with neighborhood definition)
    - London data
* Discussion on goals for working group:
  + Need to find actionable decisions on relevant domains of housing and neighborhood, beyond the work on housing/neighborhood and health frameworks.
  + Need to define the logistics, contact persons, and next steps for the working group and upcoming calls.

**Potential next steps**

1. **Gary's team** - Prepares document summarizing the available evidence on the connection between **housing and health** across different domains.
   1. This will help make specific and actionable decisions on relevant domains of housing in the next calls.
2. **Ying's team** - Prepares document summarizing the available evidence on the connection between **neighborhood and health** across different domains.
   1. This will help make specific and actionable decisions on relevant domains of neighborhood in the next calls.
3. **Gary's team** - Summarizes location specific data sources within London, and Accra that can be used to create indices for these variables.
   1. Summary to be presented in couple of slides (one or two) each for housing and for neighborhood.
4. **Everyone** - After distribution of summaries, other city partners will submit a similar summary defining which datasets are available for their cities (Beijing, Dhaka, London, Vancouver).
5. **Gary's and Ying’s teams** - This is followed by the creation of a master document that summarizes all the different datasets (Accra, Beijing, Dhaka, London, Vancouver).
6. **Gary's and Ying’s teams** - Designate contact persons between partner cities:
   1. Housing: Judith Rodriguez
   2. Neighborhood: TBD Yuyang Zhang

**Ghana/Accra Data Sources**

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| **Data source** | **Description** | **Variables (e.g.)** | **Time** |
| Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), Ghana Health Service (GHS), and ICF. 2018. Ghana Maternal Health Survey 2017. | Survey designed to provide data for monitoring the maternal health situation in Ghana. A nationally representative sample of 25,062 women age 15-49 in 26,324 households was interviewed. | Similar to census; Household demographics; Drinking water sources; Toilet facilities; Detailed flooring/roofing info, etc. | Every 10 years; Most recent: 2017, since 2007. |
| Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Population and Housing Census 2010. | Census to update current information on the size, sex, age, composition and other characteristics of Ghana's population and to ascertain the specific changes in these characteristics since the last census in 2000. | Scope (Housing, Household, Persons): Housing Conditions, Community Facilities, Household Characteristics, Absentees, Emigrants, Marital Status, Literacy, Education, Economic Activity, Disability, Etc. | Every 10 years; Most recent 2010, is the fifth census; previous censuses in 1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000.  No censuses on 1980 and 1994 due to the political and economic challenges. |
| Ghana Statistical Service (GSS). Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS) 2017. | The objective of the survey is to provide data to the government for measuring the living standards of the population and the progress made in raising them. The survey data will permit a more effective formulation and implementation of policies designed to improve the welfare of the population. | Similar to census;  Household demographics, Housing conditions, Household Agriculture, Household Expenditure, Income, Education, Health, Employment, Migration and Tourism, etc. | Approx. every 5 years; Most recent in 2017, is the seventh survey; starting from 1987, 1995, 2000, 2008, 2014, 2017. |
| Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), Ghana Health Service (GHS), and ICF International. 2015. Ghana Demographic and Health Survey 2014. Rockville, Maryland, USA: GSS, GHS, and ICF International. | Nationally representative survey of 9,396 women age 15-49 and 4,388 men age 15-59 from 11,835 interviewed households. Information on fertility, family planning, infant and child mortality, maternal and child health, and nutrition. Specialized data on malaria treatment, prevention, and prevalence among children age 6-59 months; blood pressure among adults; anemia among women and children; and HIV prevalence among adults. | Similar to census;  the Household Questionnaire also included questions on Housing characteristic; Place for cooking; Rooms used for sleeping; Flooring material; Cooking fuel; Oil used for cooking; Household possessions, etc. | Approx. every 5 years; Most recent in 2014, it is the sixth survey, starting from 1988, 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008, 2017. |
| United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) with an Enhanced Malaria Module and Biomarker, 2011. | 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 than 60 countries. The more frequent surveys provide the opportunity for countries to capture rapid changes in key indicators, particularly the MDGs.  \*\*The most recent MICS6 from 2018 measures data on the status of children and women, including on over 30 SDG indicators across 11 goals. This represents close to half of the SDG indicators that can be monitored using a household survey. | Indicators on: child mortality, nutrition, child health, maternal and newborn health, HIV and Aids, water and sanitation (improved water sources, improved sanitation facility), child protection | Initially about every 5-10 years, since 2009 at more frequent intervals - every three years: 1995 (dataset not available), 2006 (dataset available), 2007-08 (district, dataset not available), 2011 (dataset available), 2017-18 (data processing) |
| Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER), (2011). Ghana-Accra, Multiple Indicator Cluster  Survey in 5 High Densely Populated Localities, 2010-2011. Final Report, Accra, Ghana. ISSER. | Sample size 1,266 households. The Accra Multiple Indicator Survey, 2010-11, is a special MICS survey carried out in 5 high densely populated localities of Accra with the primary objective of providing up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in these areas. The five localities selected for the Accra MICS: are Nima, Accra New Town, JamesTown, La, and Bubuashie. | Similar to MICS, survey questions on household characteristics, nutritional status, child health, water and sanitation, reproductive health, child development, literacy and education, child protection, orphanhood, access to mass media, national health insurance | Special survey for Accra on 2010-11 (dataset available) |

**UK/London Data Sources**

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| **Data source** | **Description** | **Variables (e.g.)** | **Time** |
| UK Census (10% sample) | ~5 million individuals | Own vs Rent; Type of accommodation; Number of rooms; Number of bedrooms; Number of people living in the home; Type of central heating; Occupancy rating; Household composition; Classification of household deprivation; Aggregation of distance travelled to work; Family status; Dependent children in family; Tenure of household | Every 10 years |
| English Housing Survey | 13,000 homes in England – about half undergo physical inspection | Year built; Material of house; Own vs Rent; Number of years living in home; Type of occupancy; Type of Accommodation;  Number of habitable rooms; Number of bedrooms;  Ceiling height, width, depth; Presence of smoke detector(s); Presence of CO detector; Rising damp; Penetrating damp; Serious condensation/mould growth; Inadequate natural light; Inadequate artificial light; Fluorescent/low energy lighting; Number of windows; Age of windows; Any repairs; Satisfaction with accommodation; Noisy neighbours; Noise from list of sources (road traffic, train, aeroplanes, road work, etc.) | Annually; 2001 - 2017/18 |
| UK Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) | 15,623,536 domestic EPCs | Type of property; Built form; Total floor area; Glazed type; Number of habitable rooms; Number of heated rooms; Number of open fireplaces; Central heating fuel type; | Required when a building is built, sold, or rented since 2008 |
| Living Costs and Food Survey (LCFS) | Approx. 5,000 households | individuals’ income, how affordable a home is, and the relationship between how much a household spends on their home (rent, mortgage, council tax, gas payment, furniture, etc.) versus other expenditures | Annually; 2008 – 2018 |
| Time Use Survey (TUS) | Approx. 10,000 individuals | household composition, tenure, and accommodation type, its questions, for example: if participated in any leisure activities (watching a performance, going to library, eating out, etc.) and the dairy data | Twice; 2000-2001 and 2014-2015 |
| Understanding Society  (previously British Household Panel Survey) | 40,000 households | household composition, tenure, finances, fuel use, and neighbourhood characteristics (e.g., presence of vandalism, rubbish, teenagers loitering, etc.) | Annually; 2009 – 2017 (1991 – 2009) |
| Ordnance Survey (OS) (e.g., Topography Layer, Site Layer) | ̶ | maps of buildings, heritage and antiquities (MasterMap Topography Layer); various services such as: education, medical care, rail transport, road transport, water transport, utility, and industrial (MasterMap Sites Layer); and the MasterMap Building Height Attribute | Updated every 6 weeks to 6 months |
| English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) | 32,844 | Composed of seven domains with varying weights: income deprivation; employment deprivation; education, skills and training deprivation; health deprivation and disability; crime; barriers to housing and services; and living environment deprivation | 2007, 2010, 2015 |