Subject: Re: How are tl and tu defined in DHD reports (Stat manual p93)
Posted by A.TIENDREBEOGO-BKF on Tue, 01 Aug 2017 18:50:12 GMT
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Dear SHAMS16,
For my modest contribution on the subject, its important to notice that the calculation of this type of indicators qualified of "complex" is based on calculation steps, requiring specific training. In this sense, ICF organize training courses on DHS and MIS indicators a certain periods. I applied for one of these training and was selected to take part in the training.

I think the purpose of this forum is also to allow users to interact with the guidance of DHS experts who work on many projects. In addition, it is first necessary to search on the forum if similar subjects have not been addressed, and this is the case, with the POST of the user DONEDDY of July 25, 2017.

Returning to your subject, the different segments for calculating mortality are: 0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-11, 12-23, 24-35, 36-47, 48-59 months. Thus the age limits, al the au and the are:
0
1
3
6
12
24
36
48
60

For the age group 0 months, the age at death D must be included in the limit, that is to say:
0 <= D <1 (in other terms includes the exact 0 months and above 0 months but not yet 1 month).

For the age group 1-2 months, the age at death D must be included in the limit, that is to say:
1 <= D <3 (in other terms includes 1 exact month, and above 1 months but not yet 2 month, 2 exact months and above 2 months but not yet 3 month)

And so on.

The lower limit and the upper limit of the estimation periods are calculated taking into account the date of the survey, which is subtracted from 1 month (because it is not completely over) and the Date of birth of the child. It should be noted that all these calculations are done in CMC according to the GUIDE DHS STATISTICS.

You calculate the period of birth of the child that will be called PERBORN:
perborn = trunc ((date of survey-1 - date of birth) / 60).   Calculated by 5-year periods .

Then you calculate the lower limit, called LIMLOW:
limlow = date of survey - (perborn + 1) * 60.

Finally the upper limit LIMUPP:

limupp = limlow + 60.

Best regards.