

Following is a response from DHS Research & Data Analysis Director, Tom Pullum:

I can't go through your code to confirm that it is doing what you want. I'm not an R user and besides that I'm not clear what it is you want to do. Are you trying to estimate the prevalence of stunting in urban areas and in rural areas, with adjustments for the survey design? I can do this very easily in Stata but I don't know the commands in R. The point estimates should be available in the report on this survey and on STATcompiler. You can compare with them. If the report and STATcompiler differ, the latter is preferred.

One issue with the stunting (etc.) estimates is that you can get them from the PR file (for all children in the household) or from the KR file (for those children whose mother is also in the household and is a de facto resident). If you are trying to match the report, you need to check whether the estimates you want to match come from the PR file or the KR file.

The point estimates are affected by the weights. The adjustments for clustering and stratification will only affect the standard errors of the estimates, i.e. the confidence intervals.

The weighted and unweighted frequencies are usually different for subpopulations. Sometimes the weighted frequencies are larger than the unweighted frequencies, and sometimes the reverse. That's not a problem. Tables in DHS reports give the weighted frequencies.

However, the weighted and unweighted frequencies should agree exactly for the TOTAL number of cases in the PR file and the IR file, because of how the weights are normalized.

Let me know if you have other questions--sorry I can't be of much help with this.