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Subject: Re: impact of family composition on unmet need for family planning in Pakistan

Posted by [Bridgette-DHS](#) on Mon, 28 Dec 2020 13:04:19 GMT

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

We recently completed a report (Analytical Study 76, <https://www.dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/AS76/AS76.pdf>) that is related to what you want to do. I also suggest the following. You could calculate for each cluster the proportion of households (or individuals) who are in the bottom two wealth quintiles (or in the top two, or above the median value of the continuous wealth index, v191 or hv271, etc.).

For example, you could construct a binary individual-level variable and then use egen (mean) to construct a cluster-level mean or proportion, as follows:

```
gen WI_low_ind=0
replace WI_low_ind=1 if v190<=2
egen WI_low_cl=mean(WI_low_ind), by(v001)
```

Here, the cluster-level ("cl") variable would be the same for every woman in the same cluster--it's the proportion of women in the cluster whose households are in the bottom two wealth quintiles. You could reverse the 0 and 1 so that "1" would refer to higher quintiles rather than lower quintiles. You could also construct it with households, rather than individual women, as the units of analysis, but that would require using the HR or PR files and then merging with the IR file.

If you calculate multiple cluster-level indicators--for example, the proportion of women in each quintile in each cluster, and put them all into a regression, it will be hard to interpret the results. Good luck!