Subject: Re: Interpolated surfaces Posted by Janet-DHS on Wed, 13 Jul 2022 13:31:30 GMT View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

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

The following Stata lines should get you started. I suggest restricting to children who are living with their mothers (b9=0) because the reporting is much more accurate for them. For the child illness variables (h11, h22, h31), treat responses 1 or 2 as "yes". The label for h11 is usually H11 but sometimes it is h11; "describe h11" will give you the label. You do not need to do anything more with the weights; svyset and svy will re-normalize them. Other variables of interest will be dropped in the "collapse" but you can keep cluster-level variables like v005, v024, v025, etc., by adding them into the collapse statement after "(first)". I have included "diarrhea" in variable names because you might want to do something similar for other illnesses or outcomes and you need a notation to distinguish between them. You could use "h11" rather than "diarrhea". Hope this works for you.

describe h11 tab h11 label list H11

gen nch_diarrhea_yes=1 if b9==0 & (h11==1 | h11==2) gen nch_diarrhea_no =1 if b9==0 & h11==0

collapse (first) v005 (sum) nch_diarrhea*, by(v001) gen nch_diarrhea=nch_diarrhea_yes + nch_diarrhea_no gen prop_diarrhea=nch_diarrhea_yes/nch_diarrhea gen wt_diarrhea=v005*nch_diarrhea

summarize histogram prop_diarrhea