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Subject: Re: Interpolated surfaces

Posted by [Janet-DHS](#) on Wed, 13 Jul 2022 13:31:30 GMT

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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
```