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

Posted by [Rubab Saleem](#) on Tue, 01 Dec 2020 09:30:22 GMT

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hello everyone,

my thesis title is "impact of family composition on unmet need for family planning in Pakistan". I am working on PDHS 2017-18. I am trying to generate the child parity variable with respect to child birth order using (BORD) for birth order and b4_01 for sex of child and b5_01 for child is alive or single birth. once I have generated this variable till the birth order5, in the regression the values from the 4th birth order are missing no values shows in regression and all the values exist in 5th parity group. kindly suggest me how I can generate the accurate the variable and on other condition how I can use the just birth order (BORD) for my thesis analysis. I have attached my do file for parity for better understanding and reference paper. thanks A lot. waiting for your response.

Rubab Saleem

Pakistan

File Attachments

1) [parity.do](#), downloaded 409 times

2) [important paper for parity.pdf](#), downloaded 419 times

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

Posted by [Bridgette-DHS](#) on Wed, 02 Dec 2020 13:38:15 GMT

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

I don't understand what you mean by "trying to generate the child parity variable with respect to child birth order". The child's birth order is given by bord, as you say. Parity is a characteristic of the mother, not the child. It is v201 at the time of the survey; before then, it is the same as the birth order of her most recent birth. The reverse numbering of births, beginning with 1 for the most recent, is bidx, which is the subscript in the IR file. If bord is NA (not applicable, i.e. a dot) then the woman had no child of that birth order. The birth history variables in the IR file are constructed for up to 20 births but the great majority of them are empty (NA).

Since you are looking at household composition, perhaps you want to restrict to children who are alive and living with the mother. You can identify those children with the PR file (hv112 may help). Also b9 identifies whether the child is alive and living with the mother.

If you still have a question, please clarify what you want to do.

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

Posted by [Rubab Saleem](#) on Thu, 03 Dec 2020 06:29:54 GMT

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Hey,

first of all thank you so much for your quickly response. now i have almost clearly understand the use of (BORD). if i have any further questions i will surely contact with you.

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

Posted by [Rubab Saleem](#) on Sat, 12 Dec 2020 05:40:13 GMT

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Hello,

I hope you are doing well in pandemic. Actually i am trying to generate the "access to health care index" at community level with the help of these variables from PKIR file (v467b, v467c, v467d) but i have no idea how we can generate the index at community level. Furthermore, how to construct community level variable for index. I am waiting for your positive response. Thank you in advance. Stay safe and healthy in pandemic.

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

Posted by [Bridgette-DHS](#) on Mon, 14 Dec 2020 15:38:54 GMT

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

I see that only two codes were used for these variables: 1 "big problem" 2 "not a big problem". I suggest that you recode them as follows:

```
label define v467_rev 0 "not a big problem" 100 "a big problem"
gen v467b_rev=.
replace v467b_rev=0 if v467b==2
replace v467b_rev=100 if v467b==1
label values v467b_rev v467_rev
```

```
gen v467c_rev=.
replace v467c_rev=0 if v467c==2
replace v467c_rev=100 if v467c==1
```

label values v467c_rev v467_rev

gen v467d_rev=.

replace v467d_rev=0 if v467d==2

replace v467d_rev=100 if v467d==1

label values v467d_rev v467_rev

egen v467b_clusterpct=mean(v467b_rev),by(v001)

egen v467c_clusterpct=mean(v467c_rev),by(v001)

egen v467d_clusterpct=mean(v467d_rev),by(v001)

Then the three "clusterpct" variables will be the percentage of women within the cluster who say the respective issue is a "big problem".

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

Posted by [Rubab Saleem](#) on Sun, 27 Dec 2020 17:01:21 GMT

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hy

i hope you and your family are doing well and taking all the necessary precautions under this health care pandemic. i am continuously in a contact with you. thank you so much for your positive response. Actually i am again stuck in a variable (community level wealth quantile). kindly guide me how i can generate the community level wealth index as it is generated in DHS for individual level into five categories (poorer, poor, middle, rich, richer). i am using (v190) variable from DHS data. i am waiting for your positive response. stay happy and blessed.

Regards

Rubab Saleem.

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!

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

Posted by [Rubab Saleem](#) on Tue, 26 Jan 2021 18:43:48 GMT

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Hy,

I hope everyone is fine. I am working on 2017-18 DHS data set of Pakistan. I am using proceeding birth interval as dependent variable for short birth interval but I am facing to generate it from b11 variable in DHS data set from BR file. I am also interested in those women who gave birth at least 2 children's in last 5 years. The variable b11 shows 37000 observations but the sample of ever married age 15-49 in IR file is 15.064. please guide how to reduce these observations and how to choose or identify the sample of interest. in simple words how i can generate my dependent variable which is short birth interval and how i can collect my sample of interest for those women who have 2 births in last five years. i am waiting for your positive response. Thanks in advance.

Rubab Saleem

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

Posted by [Bridgette-DHS](#) on Tue, 26 Jan 2021 20:00:11 GMT

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

The file to use is determined by what is the dependent variable. In the IR file, women are the units. The number of births in the past five years is v208. In the BR file, the children of those women are the units, and b11 is the length of the preceding birth interval. If the birth is a first birth (bord=1), then b11 is a dot (.), for not applicable. That is, the interval is only defined for births after the first birth. You could define a binary variable to be 1 if b11<24 and 0 otherwise, among non-first births (bord>1). Then use logit regression. Predictors would come from the mother's data, which is already attached to the child's records.

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

Posted by [Rubab Saleem](#) on Fri, 25 Jun 2021 08:39:24 GMT

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hello,

I hope you are doing well. I have two questions. 1st one is I want to generate the province level variable from the DHS Pakistan2017-18 including GB & A,J&K. I am unable to construct it. can you guide me how i can generate it including Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir. I am using the v024, it is appropriate variable for province or not. kindly guide me. 2nd one is it is necessary to assign the weights in regression like simple logistics regression, like we assign the weights to any variable [iweight=wtg]. I am using STATA 15 for analysis. i am waiting for your positive response. Thank you so much.

Regards,
Rubab Saleem

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

Posted by [Bridgette-DHS](#) on Fri, 25 Jun 2021 11:31:08 GMT

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

For the first question--there is no way to produce any indicators for all Pakistan including provinces 5 and 7. This was the decision of the government of Pakistan. We cannot help you to do something that the country explicitly rejects.

For the second question--there have been many postings about weights on the forum. Yes, you should use weights (pweights for estimation commands). Weights are case-specific, not variable-specific. You should prepare an svyset command that also adjusts for weighting and stratification, and use "svy: " in front of estimation commands.

Please review what has already been posted.
