
Subject: SII, RII, CI, and Gini

Posted by [Kazi_Salahin](#) on Sat, 04 Feb 2023 08:19:19 GMT

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Dear Concern

I am using the Bangladesh data (BDHS-2017-2018) specifically the KR data file. I want to calculate the "Relative index of inequality," "Slope index of inequality," "Concentration index and concentration curve," and "Gini coefficient and Lorenze curve" in consideration of the wealth index (v190), maternal education (v149), and full vaccination coverage (ch_allvac_either). I'd like to compute each indicator by division (v101). I am using R. I want to make certain that I am on the correct truck. The following is my R code:

```
#####  
#####  
#####  
#Rcode  
## Calculate ridit score  
KRvac$ridit_score_wealth <- rank(KRvac$v190, ties.method = "average") / nrow(KRvac)  
  
# Loop to create a data frame with division and its corresponding SII, RII, and CI  
divisions <- unique(KRvac$v101)  
sii_wealth_vec <- numeric(length(divisions))  
rii_wealth_vec <- numeric(length(divisions))  
ci_wealth_vec <- numeric(length(divisions))  
gini_vec <- numeric(length(divisions))  
  
for (i in 1:length(divisions)) {  
  KRvac_subset <- KRvac %>% filter(v101 == divisions[i])  
  
  model_wealth <- glm(ch_allvac_either ~ ridit_score_wealth, family = binomial(link = "logit"), data  
= KRvac_subset)  
  
  pred_wealth_top <- predict(model_wealth, newdata = data.frame(ridit_score_wealth =  
max(KRvac_subset$ridit_score_wealth)), se.fit = TRUE)  
  pred_wealth_bottom <- predict(model_wealth, newdata = data.frame(ridit_score_wealth =  
min(KRvac_subset$ridit_score_wealth)), se.fit = TRUE)  
  
  pred_wealth_top <- as.numeric(pred_wealth_top)  
  pred_wealth_bottom <- as.numeric(pred_wealth_bottom)  
  
  sii_wealth_vec[i] <- pred_wealth_top - pred_wealth_bottom  
  rii_wealth_vec[i] <- pred_wealth_top / pred_wealth_bottom  
  
  ci_wealth_vec[i] <- sii_wealth_vec[i] / (2 * sqrt(rii_wealth_vec[i]))  
  
  n <- nrow(KRvac_subset)  
  y_values <- sort(KRvac_subset$ch_allvac_either)
```

```
x_values <- sort(KRvac_subset$ridit_score_wealth)
numerator <- sum((2 * (1:n) - n - 1) * y_values * x_values)
denominator <- n * sum(y_values) * sum(x_values)
gini_vec[i] <- numerator / denominator
}
```

```
results_df <- data.frame(division = divisions, sii = sii_wealth_vec, rii = rii_wealth_vec, ci =
ci_wealth_vec, gini = gini_vec)
```

```
#####
#####
#####
```

Here the plot code (Concentration Curve and Lorenze Curve) is not included. It would be greatly appreciated if anyone could assist me in ensuring that I am doing the right thing; if not, please correct my code; and I also require assistance with the plot code. I am a little bit confused about that.

Your early response will be appreciated

Thank you

Subject: Re: SII, RII, CI, and Gini
Posted by [Janet-DHS](#) on Wed, 08 Feb 2023 14:44:52 GMT
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Following is a response from DHS staff member, Tom Pullum:

We (DHS staff) cannot help with questions that are not specifically about DHS data and indicators. Perhaps other forum users can review your R code.

Subject: Re: SII, RII, CI, and Gini
Posted by [Lincoln](#) on Sat, 11 Nov 2023 17:48:42 GMT
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Kindly share the solution if you have got it.

Regards

Subject: Re: SII, RII, CI, and Gini
Posted by [Anonymous](#) on Mon, 04 Dec 2023 13:38:31 GMT
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Nice post and please provide more information. Thanks for sharing.

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