
Subject: How are tl and tu defined in DHD reports (Stat manual p93)

Posted by [Shams16](#) on Mon, 31 Jul 2017 21:31:13 GMT

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Does anyone know? How the DHS reports define tl and tu for each age group i.e. 0, 1-2, 3-5?

Does anyone know? How the DHS reports define al and au for age group (0) as it does not have upper and lower i.e. age group 1-2?

Any response will be appreciated.

I am not sure if this forum is monitored by DHS people and whether if they care. It is difficult to find some basic information about DHS reports to replicate findings.

I read almost all threads on mortality. The majority of the responses are just a loop of the same thing i.e. see manual and see DHS report. It is further frustrating that DHS publish reports and does not explain adequate its methods. And it also seems to me that they do not want to release certain steps, guides or codes to public so they can keep the monopoly! or at least they key certain things ambiguous!

Subject: Re: How are tl and tu defined in DHD reports (Stat manual p93)

Posted by [A.TIENDREBEOGO-BKF](#) on Tue, 01 Aug 2017 18:50:12 GMT

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Dear SHAMS16,

For my modest contribution on the subject, its important to notice that the calculation of this type of indicators qualified of "complex" is based on calculation steps, requiring specific training. In this sense, ICF organize training courses on DHS and MIS indicators a certain periods. I applied for one of these training and was selected to take part in the training.

I think the purpose of this forum is also to allow users to interact with the guidance of DHS experts who work on many projects. In addition, it is first necessary to search on the forum if similar subjects have not been addressed, and this is the case, with the POST of the user DONEDDY of July 25, 2017.

Returning to your subject, the different segments for calculating mortality are: 0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-11, 12-23, 24-35, 36-47, 48-59 months. Thus the age limits, al the au and the are:

0
1

3
6
12
24
36
48
60

For the age group 0 months, the age at death D must be included in the limit, that is to say:
 $0 \leq D < 1$ (in other terms includes the exact 0 months and above 0 months but not yet 1 month).

For the age group 1-2 months, the age at death D must be included in the limit, that is to say:
 $1 \leq D < 3$ (in other terms includes 1 exact month, and above 1 months but not yet 2 month, 2 exact months and above 2 months but not yet 3 month)

And so on.

The lower limit and the upper limit of the estimation periods are calculated taking into account the date of the survey, which is subtracted from 1 month (because it is not completely over) and the Date of birth of the child. It should be noted that all these calculations are done in CMC according to the GUIDE DHS STATISTICS.

You calculate the period of birth of the child that will be called PERBORN:
 $\text{perborn} = \text{trunc}((\text{date of survey} - 1 - \text{date of birth}) / 60)$. Calculated by 5-year periods .

Then you calculate the lower limit, called LIMLOW:
 $\text{limlow} = \text{date of survey} - (\text{perborn} + 1) * 60$.

Finally the upper limit LIMUPP:
 $\text{limupp} = \text{limlow} + 60$.

Best regards.

Subject: Re: How are tl and tu defined in DHD reports (Stat manual p93)
Posted by [Shams16](#) on Thu, 03 Aug 2017 15:17:39 GMT
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Thank you very much. You are awesome now this make more sense. I will use this method and hope to replicate the DHS Afghanistan report findings. I will also share my SAS programs here for other researchers. I may contact again you if I had a question.

Once again thank you very much.

Regards,