A platform for batch analysis of national health surveys using Stata

Leonardo Ferreira International Center for Equity in Health





Introduction

- Activities of the ICEH
- Background
- Stages of the analysis
- Codes in Stata
- The equiplot graph



ICEH overview

- The International Center for Equity in Health (ICEH) produces standardized and disaggregated results from household surveys
- Database with over 300 surveys representing over 100 countries
- Focus in RMNCH in low-and-middle income countries (LMIC)
- Delivers data to international partners such as WHO, UNICEF and World Bank.



Indicators and stratifiers

Indicators

- Contraceptive rate
- Measles vaccine
- Exclusively breastfed children
- Access to improved drinking water
- ...over 50 indicators



_

_

_

_

_

_





Surveys

- Main data sources:
 - Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
 - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS).
- Secondary data sources:
 - Reproductive and Health Surveys (RHS)
 - National surveys

The surveys are more or less standardized!



SDG target for equity



17.18 Data, monitoring and accountability

"to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts."



Why is the ICEH work important?

- Able to analyse hundreds of surveys for several indicators and stratifiers
- Standardized indicators allow:
 - Comparison among countries
 - Usage of global, regional and sub-national estimates
- Flexibility to quickly analyse new indicators and/or stratifiers on demand



Data examples - contraception

National estimates

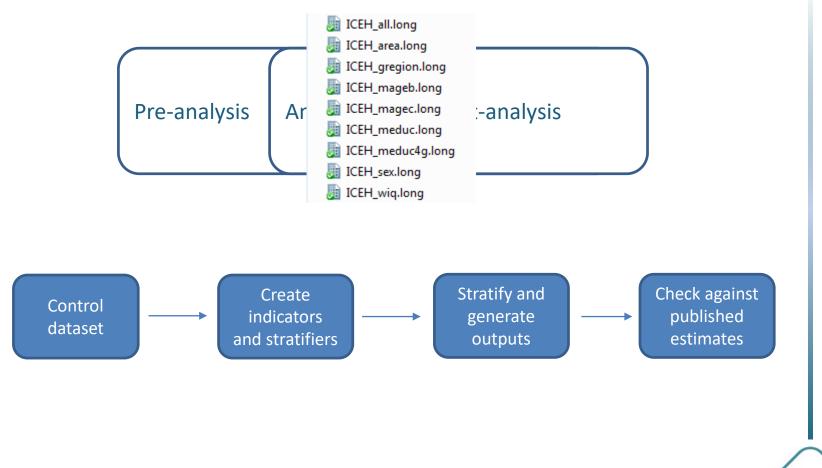
country	year	r
Peru	2000	.6887665
Peru	2006	.7241852
Peru	2012	.7549451

Wealth disaggregated estimates

country		year	level	r
	Peru	2000	Q1	.5513875
	Peru	2000	Q2	.6734118
	Peru	2000	Q3	.7280977
	Peru	2000	Q4	.7422365
	Peru	2000	Q5	.7368047
	Peru	2006	Q1	. 65 62 4 35
	Peru	2006	Q2	.7300255
	Peru	2006	Q3	.7463354
	Peru	2006	Q4	.7415566
	Peru	2006	Q5	.7179778
	Peru	2012	Q1	.7279711
	Peru	2012	Q2	.7632848
	Peru	2012	Q3	.774083
	Peru	2012	Q4	.7580208
	Peru	2012	Q5	.7456751



Stages of the analysis

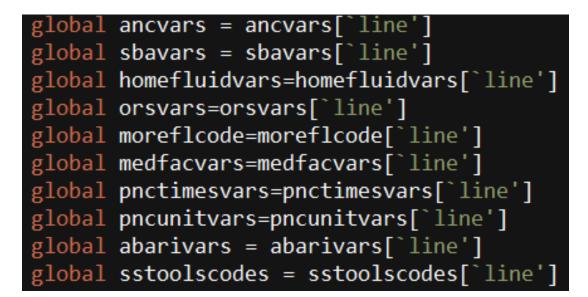




Control dataset

country	year_st	sstoolscodes	abarivars	orsvars	medfacvars	sbavars	ancvars
Afghanistan	2010	1 2	a b	ca4a ca4b	abcdeijlo	a b c	a b (
Albania	2005	1 2	a	ca2a ca2c	abdhij	a b c	a b (
Argentina	2011		a b	ca4a ca4b	abcdehijlo		a b
Bangladesh	2006	1 2 5	a	ca2a ca2c	adehijo	a b	a
Bangladesh	2012	1 2 5	a b	ca4a	abcdehijlo	a b c	a b
Barbados	2012	1 2	a b	ca4a ca4b	abij	a b	a
Belarus	2005	1 2	a	ca2a ca2c	abcdehijlo	a b c	a b
Belarus	2012	1 2	a b	ca4a ca4b	abcdeijho	a b	a
Belize	2006	1 2 5	a	ca2a ca2c	abcdehijlo	a b c	a b
Belize	2011	1 2	a b	ca4a ca4b	abcdehijlo	a b c	a b
Bhutan	2010	1 2	a b	ca4a ca4b	abcdej	a b c	a b
Bosnia_and_Herzegovina	2006	125	a	ca2a ca2c	abcdehijlo	a b c	a b
Bosnia_and_Herzegovina	2011	1 2	a b	ca4a ca4b	abehijlo	a b	a
Burkina_Faso	2006	1 2	abcdefg	ca2a ca2c	abce	a b c d	abc
Burundi	2005	1 2	a	ca2a ca2c	abcdehijlo	a b c	a b
CAR	2006	1 2	a	ca2a ca2c	abcdehijlo	a b c	a b
CAR	2010	1 2	a b	ca4a ca4b	abcdehijlo	a b c	a b
Cameroon	2006	125	a	ca2a ca2c	abchijlo	a b c	a b
Chad	2010	1 2	a b	ca4a ca4b	abcdehijlo	a b c	a b
Congo_Democratic_Republic	2010	1 2	a b	ca4a ca4b	abcdehijlo	a b d	a b (
Costa_Rica	2011	1 2	a b	ca4a ca4b	abcehijl	a b i	a b
Cote_dIvoire	2006	1 2 5	a	ca2a ca2c	abcdehijlo	a b c	a b
Cuba	2006						
Cuba	2010	1 2	a b	ca4a ca4b	abcdeh		
Cuba	2014	125	ij	ca4a ca4b	a b c d e	a b c	a
Djibouti	2006	1 2 5	a	ca2a ca2c	abcdehijlo	a b c	a b
Gambia	2005	125	a	ca2a ca2c	abcdehijlo	a b c	a b
Georgia	2005	125	a	ca2a	abcehijo	a b	a
Ghana	2006	11 12	a	ca2a ca2c	abcdehijlo	a b c	a b
Ghana	2011	1 2	a b	ca4a ca4b	abcdeilmo	a b c	a b
Guinea_Bissau	2006	1 2	a	ca2a ca2c	abcdehijlo	a b c	a b
Guyana	2006	125	a	ca2a ca2c	a b c d e f h i j l	abcd	a b c

Obtaining control dataset information





Why do we need the control dataset?

			S	ame categories, different variables
1	ca13i	str1	% 1s	Medicamento: (Antibiótico) pastilla / jarabe
	ca13j	str1	% 1s	Medicamento: (Antibiótico) Inyección
	ca13p	str1	% 1s	Medicamento: (Otros medicamentos) Paracetamol/Acetaminofeno
	ca13q	str1	% 1s	Medicamento: (Otros medicamentos) Aspirina
	ca13r	str1	% 1s	Medicamento: (Otros medicamentos) Ibuprofeno
1	ca13a	strl	%1s	Medicamento: Antibiotico pastilla / jarabe
	ca13b	strl	% 1s	Medicamento: Antibiotico inyeccion
	ca13p	strl	% 1s	Medicamento: Paracetamol/ Acetaminofeno
	ca13q	str1	% 1s	Medicamento: Aspirina
	ca13r	strl	% 1s	Medicamento: Ibuprofeno

Same variables, different categories

WS1 (Fuente principal de agua potable)	code	freq
Acueducto público del IDAAN Acueducto público de la comunidad		4596 3400
Acueducto particular	3 1	113
Pozo brocal protegido	21	98
Pozo artesanal protegido	31	56
Pozo artesanal no protegido	32	160

WS1 (Main source of drinking water)	code	1	freq
Piped into dwelling	11		4965
Piped into compound, yard or plot	12	1	47
Piped to neighbour	13	1	9
Public tap / standpipe	14	1	36
Tube well, Borehole	21	1	102
Protected well	31	1	289



Generating indicators

```
*** MSLV: Measles coverage (Ref. code #15)
gen mslv = .
capture allmissvar $measlesvars
if _rc == 0 & r(allmissvar) == 0 {
   replace mslv = 0 if inrange(agemo,`vacrefperiod') & alive == 1
   egen _mslv = anymatch($measlesvars), v(1/3)
   recode mslv (0=1) if _mslv == 1
}
la val mslv yn
la var mslv "Received measles vaccination"
```



Anymissvar & allmissvar

```
program define allmissvar, rclass
  version 12.0
```

```
syntax anything [if] [in]
```

```
local newlist ""
foreach i of local anything {
    if (regexm("`i'", "[\*\?]")==1) {
        unab templist: `i'
        local i = "`templist'"
```

```
local newlist "`newlist' `i'"
```

```
** Values to 1, 2 ...
tokenize `newlist'
local nvars: word count `newlist'
local allmissvar = 0
forval var = 1 / `nvars' {
   cap quietly summ ``var''
   if r(N)==0 | _rc>0 {
      local ++allmissvar
   }
}
```

return scalar allmissvar = `allmissvar'==`nvars'

```
program define anymissvar, rclass
version 12.0
syntax varlist(numeric) [if] [in]
*** Values to 1, 2 ...
tokenize `varlist'
local nvars: word count `varlist'
local anymissvar = 0
forval var = 1 / `nvars' {
   quietly summ ``var''
   if r(N)==0 local anymissvar = 1
   }
return scalar anymissvar = `anymissvar'
end
```



Results in matrices

]

OUT_	all[1,252]							
	bcgv_r	bcgv_se	bcgv_t	bcgv_p	bcgv_ll	bcgv_ul	bcgv_df	bcgv_crit
1	.65466829	.01893556	34.57348	1.28e-126	.61656713	.69088155	433	1.9654578
	bcgv_sii	bcgv_siise	dptv_r	dptv_se	dptv_t	dptv_p	dptv_11	dptv_ul
1	.22741043	.06123841	.41048502	.01893592	21.677585	4.228e-71	.37384392	.44814707
	dptv_cix	dptv_cixse	dptv_sii	dptv_siise	poliov_r	poliov_se	poliov_t	poliov_p
1	.10836814	.02457947	.24772844	.05556402	.49367058	.01864347	26.479544	8.409e-93

country	year	bcgv_r	bcgv_se	bcgv_t	bcgv_p	bcgv_11	bcgv_u1	bcgv_df	<pre>bcgv_crit</pre>
Afghanistan	2010	.6546683	.0189356	34.57348	0	.6165671	.6908816	433	1.965458
Albania	2005	.9701173	.0163471	59.34509	0	.9141634	.989996	144	1.976575
Argentina	2011		•			•	•		
Bangladesh	2006	.9705105	.0031824	304.9612	0	.9635859	.9761509	1835	1.961258
Bangladesh	2012		•			•	•		
Barbados	2012		•			•	•		
Belarus	2005	.995512	.002598	383.187	0	.9860311	.9985674	261	1.969095
Belarus	2012								
Belize	2006	.9127005	.0239113	38.17022	0	.8518398	.9500277	74	1.992543
Belize	2011	.9795812	.0070386	139.1725	0	.9599018	.989706	154	1.975488



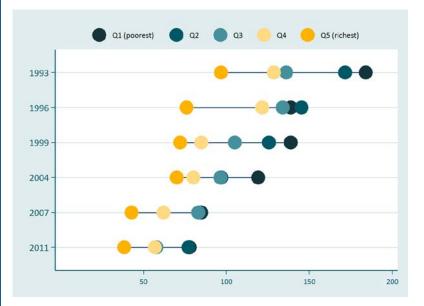
The equiplot

- A graph developed by the ICEH to present inequalities in subgroups
- Can be used to compare countries, interventions, or time trends.
- Freely available at www.equidade.org

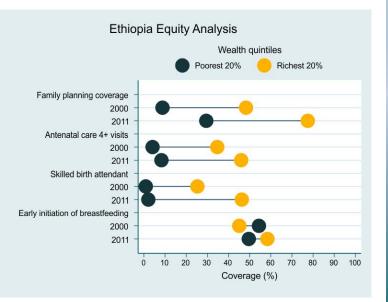


The equiplot

U5MR in Bangladesh by wealth quintiles



4 interventions in Ethiopia by wealth



Thank you!

Leonardo Ferreira Iferreira@equidade.org International Center for Equity in Health www.equidade.org



