Note: The survey sample contains the following variables:

```
Variable Name
                    Description
survey id
                    identifier
                    primary sampling unit
survey psu
survey_weight
                    sample weight
                    sample strata
survey strata
_{\rm sba}
                    skilled birth attendance (0=no, 1=yes) (=example indicator)
                    wealth quintile (1=poorest, 2=poorer, 3=middle, 4=richer, 5=richest)
wealth
                    education level (0=none, 1=primary, 2=secondary, 3=higher)
education
                    place of residence (1=urban, 2=rural)
area
```

```
#Declare survey design for the data set
survey_design<-svydesign(id=~survey_psu,strata=~survey_strata,</pre>
                         weights=~survey_weight,data=survey_sample)
#Calculate average sba coverage, taking into account the survey design
#Note: The "mean" command can be used for binary variables, such as sba,
#which are coded O=no and 1=yes
svymean(~sba,survey_design)
##
                   SE
          mean
## sba 0.43389 0.0204
#Calculate sba coverage by wealth quintile, taking into account the survey design
svyby(~sba,~wealth,survey_design,svymean,keep.var=TRUE)
##
            wealth
                         sba
                                      se
## poorest poorest 0.1427723 0.02014087
## poorer
           poorer 0.2896589 0.02845893
            middle 0.4271200 0.03098097
## middle
## richer richer 0.5818425 0.03750148
## richest richest 0.8659273 0.02266497
#Calculate sba coverage by education level, taking into account the survey design
svyby(~sba,~education,survey design,svymean,keep.var=TRUE)
##
             education
                             sba
## none
                  none 0.2579596 0.02659412
               primary 0.3612317 0.03157917
## primary
## secondary secondary 0.6451450 0.02876231
                higher 0.8642211 0.03904692
#Calculate sba coverage by place of residence, taking into account the survey design
svyby(~sba,~area,survey_design,svymean,keep.var=TRUE)
##
                     sba
          area
## urban urban 0.7801908 0.02398519
## rural rural 0.3933849 0.02194806
#A trick to calculate the population size (weighted sample size)
size<-rep(1,nrow(survey_sample))</pre>
survey_sample<-cbind(survey_sample,size)</pre>
#Declare survey design again since survey sample has been updated
survey_design<-svydesign(id=~survey_psu,strata=~survey_strata,</pre>
```

```
weights=~survey_weight,data=survey_sample)
svytotal(~size,survey_design)
##
         total
                   SE
## size 2068.3 78.099
#Calculate weighted population size by wealth quintile
svyby(~size,~wealth,survey_design,svytotal,keep.var=TRUE)
##
           wealth
                       size
## poorest poorest 463.8412 45.95078
          poorer 433.6914 38.21080
## poorer
## middle
          middle 440.5933 40.61263
## richer richer 404.4385 31.92075
## richest richest 325.7528 28.79106
#Calculate weighted population size by education level
svyby(~size,~education,survey_design,svytotal,keep.var=TRUE)
##
             education
                           size
                 none 905.1295 79.67444
## none
## primary
              primary 408.0645 26.95846
## secondary secondary 621.0442 32.55057
               higher 134.0791 16.45760
## higher
#Calculate weighted population size by place of residence
svyby(~size,~area,survey_design,svytotal,keep.var=TRUE)
         area
                    size
## urban urban 216.6086 13.03806
## rural rural 1851.7087 77.00336
```