

IPUMS PMA LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS GUIDE

For Stata Users



November 2022

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PREFACE

This guide was commissioned and funded by the Family Planning Team at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The examples here are directly based on the companion [IPUMS PMA data analysis blog](#), with R examples developed by Matt Gunther and IPUMS PMA documentation by Devon Kristiansen under the management of Kathryn Grace, PhD and Elizabeth Heger Boyle, PhD at IPUMS PMA, University of Minnesota. The Stata version and statistical consulting were provided by Mia Yu and Dale Rhoda at [Biostat Global Consulting](#). These authors are grateful for helpful reviews & comments from Philip Anglewicz, PhD; Linnea Zimmerman, PhD, and Aisha Siewe at Johns Hopkins University. Thanks also to Caitlin Clary, PhD, Nina Brooks, PhD, and Finn Roberts for code contributions and review.

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Source Code

The code provided in this manual is open source (© MPL 2.0). This manual was constructed from [R Markdown](#) files with the [pagedown](#) package for R.¹ These files are available on our [GitHub repository](#), where you will also find .r and .do files containing the code shown in this manual.

The IPUMS PMA data files referenced in this manual are also available at no cost, but you must register and adhere to terms of use at pma.ipums.org/register. Dataset access is granted only for non-commercial purposes. Users must register an account with IPUMS, request access to data from particular countries, and describe their intended use for the data. Users who have been approved for access to certain countries may submit justification to expand their access to other countries.

[La version française du formulaire d'inscription](#)

Hyperlinks

Hyperlinks to IPUMS PMA variable documentation, relevant R and Stata documentation, and various other resources are highlighted [in pink](#) throughout this manual. If the reader prefers a printed version, they are recommended to compile the manual from source files on our GitHub repository, changing the [pagedown](#) option described [here](#). **Warning:** this will add additional footnotes to the document, and may impact pagination.

¹[pagedown](#) © Xie, Yihui et al. (MIT)

Acronyms

- BMGF - Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- CI - confidence interval
- CMC - century month code
- CONSORT - Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials
- CRAN - The Comprehensive R Archive Network (statistical software)
- CSV - comma-separated values file format
- DEFF - design effect
- DEFT - root design effect (square root of DEFF)
- DRC - Democratic Republic of Congo
- EA - enumeration area
- FP - family planning
- FP2020 - Family Planning 2020
- FP2030 - Family Planning 2030
- GPS - global positioning system
- IPUMS - Integrated Public Use Microdata Series
- ISO - International Organization for Standardization
- IUD - intrauterine device
- LAM - lactational amenorrhea method of contraception
- NA - not available (R notation for a missing data element)
- NIU - not in universe
- PMA - Performance Monitoring for Action
- PPS - probability proportional to size
- SAS - statistical analysis system (statistical software)
- SPSS - statistical package for social sciences (statistical software)

1 INTRODUCTION

Performance Monitoring for Action (PMA) uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround surveys that monitor key health and development indicators.

PMA surveys collect longitudinal data throughout a country at the household and health facility levels by female data collectors, known as resident enumerators, using mobile phones. The survey collects information from the same women and households over time for regular tracking of progress and for understanding the drivers of contraceptive use dynamics. The data are rapidly validated, aggregated, and prepared into tables and graphs, making results quickly available to stakeholders. PMA surveys can be integrated into national monitoring and evaluation systems using a low-cost, rapid-turnaround survey platform that can be adapted and used for various health data needs.

The PMA project is implemented by local partner universities and research organizations who train and deploy the cadres of female resident enumerators.

The purpose of this manual is to provide guidance on the analysis of **harmonized longitudinal data** for a panel of women age 15-49 surveyed by PMA and published in partnership with [IPUMS PMA](#). IPUMS provides census and survey products from around the world in an integrated format, making it easy to compare data from multiple countries. IPUMS PMA data are available free of charge, subject to terms and conditions: please [register here](#) to request access to the data featured in this guide.²

PMA has also published a guide to cross-sectional analysis in both English and French.

This manual provides reproducible coding examples in the statistical software program [Stata](#). You can download .do files containing all of the code needed to reproduce these examples on our [GitHub page](#).

R users: a companion manual for IPUMS PMA longitudinal analysis is also available with coding examples written in R. Additionally, the [IPUMS PMA data analysis blog](#) includes an online version of each chapter and posts on a range of other topics updated every two weeks.

²PMA data for individual countries is also available at no cost from [pmadata.org](#). Please note that the variable names, value labels, numeric codes, and other metadata featured in this guide have been altered by IPUMS PMA to facilitate comparison across countries.

1.1 IPUMS PMA DATA IN STATA

The first two chapters of this manual introduce new users to [PMA longitudinal data](#) and the [IPUMS PMA website](#), respectively. After demonstrating how to obtain an IPUMS PMA data extract, the remaining chapters feature extensive data analysis examples written in Stata. The accompanying .do files available for download from [our GitHub site](#) include alternative sets of syntax for users who are running older versions of Stata.

To follow along, you'll need to purchase and download the appropriate version of Stata for your computer's operating system at [stata.com](#). Discounted licences are available for students and for faculty and staff at participating institutions: learn more [here](#). Several of the functions referenced in this manual have been updated for **Stata Version 17**. In later chapters we use several user-written Stata commands that you can install by typing the following commands at the Stata prompt. You only need to do this step once on each computer.



```
ssc install heatplot, replace  
ssc install palettes, replace  
ssc install colrspace, replace  
net install grc1leg2.pkg
```

Setup

The guide will be most helpful if you reconstruct the data extracts that are used here and run the syntax in the .do files that accompany the text. There are several such files, all available from [our GitHub repository](#).

The **main** program is named `IPUMS_PMA_Longitudinal_Analysis_Guide_For_Stata_Users.do` and it includes all of the syntax that you see in the guide as well as several bonus blocks of code that demonstrate alternative approaches to some of the tasks described here.

For purposes of brevity in the guide, four repetitive blocks of code have been put into very small .do files and, rather than repeat that code over and over in the guide, we use the Stata `include` syntax to accomplish with one line of code what would otherwise take more. In the manual, you will see code like this:

```
* Include the snippet of code that generates and labels the pop variable.  
include gen_pop.do
```

The four files that are incorporated in that manner are named:

- `gen_pop.do`
- `label_pop_values.do`
- `gen_strata_recode.do`
- `label_chg_fpcurr.do`

The contents of these files are shown below:

Save as gen_pop.do

```
* Construct a new variable named pop and give it a  
* unique value for each PMA population.  
  
gen pop = .  
replace pop = 1 if country == 1 // Burkina Faso  
replace pop = 2 if country == 2 & geocd == 1 // Kinshasa  
replace pop = 3 if country == 2 & geocd == 2 // Kongo Central  
replace pop = 4 if country == 7 // Kenya  
replace pop = 5 if country == 9 & geong == 4 // Kano  
replace pop = 6 if country == 9 & geong == 2 // Lagos  
  
label variable pop "Population"  
  
include label_pop_values.do
```

Save as label_pop_values.do

```
label define pop ///  
    1 "Burkina Faso" ///  
    2 "DRC-Kinshasa" ///  
    3 "DRC-Kongo Central" ///  
    4 "Kenya" ///  
    5 "Nigeria-Kano" ///  
    6 "Nigeria-Lagos", replace  
label values pop pop
```

Save as gen_strata_recode.do

```
* Make a new variable named strata_recode and set it to strata_1  
* everywhere except DRC and set it to geocd in DRC  
clonevar strata_recode = strata_1  
replace strata_recode = geocd if country == 2  
  
* Copy the value label from strata_1 into a new label named strata_recode  
* and update it with the labels from geocd  
  
label copy STRATA_1 strata_recode, replace  
label define strata_recode 1 "Kinshasa, DRC" 2 "Kongo Central, DRC", modify  
  
* Use the new value label with the new variable  
label values strata_recode strata_recode
```

Save as `label_chg_fpcurr.do`

```
label define chg_fpcurr 1 "Changed methods" 2 "Continued method" ///
    3 "Continued non-use" 4 "Started using" ///
    5 "Stopped using", replace
label values chg_fpcurr chg_fpcurr
label var chg_fpcurr "Phase 1 to 2 Family Planning Change Status"
```

Working Directory

To run successfully, you will create a folder for use as Stata's [working directory](#). Save the following files in that folder (all of which are available in our [Stata folder on GitHub](#)):

- The five `.do` files listed above
- `pma_sankey_template4.dta` dataset
- `sankey_plot_with_legend.ado`
- `sankey_plot_with_legend.sthlp`

The main `.do` file has one `cd` command at the first line of executable code. [You will need to change the path in that line of the program to match your own working directory](#).

Featured Data Extracts

In subsequent chapters, we will include instructions for requesting data extracts from IPUMS PMA that are identical those used in our analysis. These data are available at no cost, but you must register and adhere to terms of use at pma.ipums.org/register.

Each data extract that you request from IPUMS PMA is named with a unique number. For example, your very first extract will be named `pma_00001.dta`. In this guide we reference seven files, but your own file names may vary depending on the number of IPUMS PMA extracts you have requested previously.

- `pma_00001.dta`
- `pma_00002.dta`
- `pma_00003.dta`
- `pma_00004.dta`
- `pma_00005.dta`
- `pma_00006.dta`
- `pma_00007.dta`

Save each data extract in the same working directory containing the Stata files described above.

Learning More

For a general introduction to analysis of IPUMS PMA data in Stata, visit the [IPUMS PMA Support](#) page, where you'll find links to video tutorials and data exercises written for Stata users. Similar resources are available for users of R, SPSS, and SAS.

Resources to learn about Stata include [the company website](#), official [FAQs](#), official [blog](#), a vibrant [user forum](#), official [YouTube channel](#) and the Stata website's own [list of resources](#). Stata Press publishes excellent books on how to use Stata. Four that we recommend are:

- [A Gentle Introduction to Stata, Sixth Edition](#) by Alan C. Acock, ISBN: 978-1-59718-269-0.
- [The Workflow of Data Analysis Using Stata](#) by J. Scott Long, ISBN: 978-1-59718-047-4.
- [A Visual Guide to Stata Graphics, Fourth Edition](#) by Michael N. Mitchell, ISBN: 978-1-59718-365-9.
- [An Introduction to Stata Programming, Second Edition](#) by Christopher F. Baum, ISBN: 978-1-59718-150-1.

The [Stata documentation website](#) offers dedicated, detailed, and freely available reference manuals for each of the fields referenced in this document:

- [Survey Data Reference Manual](#) is 220 pages, ISBN: 978-1-59718-350-5.
- [Longitudinal/Panel Data Reference Manual](#) is 632 pages, ISBN: 978-1-59718-354-3.
- [Survival Analysis Reference Manual](#) is 538 pages, ISBN: 978-1-59718-349-9.

For help with a particular Stata command, simply type “`help command_name`” at the Stata command prompt. A brief explanation will open in a Stata Viewer window along with a link to a more complete explanation in the extensive PDF documentation. And, of course, a quick Google search will usually turn up helpful answers to Stata-related questions.

One excellent private resource is [The Stata Guide](#) blog by [Asjad Naqvi](#). He shares clear explanations and code to make a variety of very handsome maps and graphics. The posts reside behind a paywall. You may read three of them for free per month, or pay a subscription fee to [medium.com](#) for unlimited access to his writing (and that of many other authors).

Finally, for survey data analysis, we heartily recommend the text [Applied Survey Data Analysis \(2ed\)](#) by Heeringa, West, and Berglund, ISBN: 978-0-36773-611-8. It is a treasure trove of thoughtful insight and its [companion website](#) shares datasets, code examples, and other resources for conducting analyses using a variety of software packages.

1.2 PMA BACKGROUND

Dating back to 2013, the original PMA survey design included high-frequency, **cross-sectional** samples of women and service delivery points collected from eleven countries participating in **Family Planning 2020** (FP2020) - a global partnership that supports the rights of women and girls to decide for themselves whether, when, and how many children they want to have. These surveys were designed to monitor annual progress towards **FP2020 goals** via population-level estimates for several **core indicators**.

Beginning in 2019, PMA surveys were redesigned under a renewed partnership called **Family Planning 2030** (FP2030). These new surveys have been refocused on reproductive and sexual health indicators, and they feature a **longitudinal panel** of women of childbearing age. This design will allow researchers to measure contraceptive dynamics and changes in women's fertility intentions over a **three year period** via annual in-person interviews.³

Questions on the redesigned survey cover topics like:

- awareness, perception, knowledge, and use of contraceptive methods
- perceived quality and side effects of contraceptive methods among current users
- birth history and fertility intentions
- aspects of health service provision
- domains of empowerment

³In addition to these three in-person surveys, PMA also conducted telephone interviews with panel members focused on emerging issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. These telephone surveys are already available for several countries - the IPUMS PMA blog series on **PMA COVID-19 surveys** covers this topic in detail.

1.3 SAMPLING

PMA panel data includes a mixture of **nationally representative** and **sub-nationally representative** samples. The panel study consists of three data collection phases, each spaced one year apart.

As of this writing, IPUMS PMA has released data from the first *two* phases for four countries where Phase 1 data collection began in 2019; IPUMS PMA has released data from only the *first* phase for three countries where Phase 1 data collection began in August or September 2020. Phase 3 data collection and processing is currently underway.

Sample	Phase 1 Data Collection*	Now Available from IPUMS PMA		
		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Burkina Faso	Dec 2019 - Mar 2020	x	x	
Cote d'Ivoire	Sep 2020 - Dec 2020	x		
DRC - Kinshasa	Dec 2019 - Feb 2020	x	x	
DRC - Kongo Central	Dec 2019 - Feb 2020	x	x	
India - Rajasthan	Aug 2020 - Oct 2020	x		
Kenya	Nov 2019 - Dec 2019	x	x	
Nigeria - Kano	Dec 2019 - Jan 2020	x	x	
Nigeria - Lagos	Dec 2019 - Jan 2020	x	x	
Uganda	Sep 2020 - Oct 2020	x		

*Each data collection phase is spaced one year apart

PMA uses a multi-stage clustered sample design, with stratification at the urban-rural level or by sub-region. Sample clusters - called **enumeration areas** (EAs) - are provided by the national statistics agency in each country.⁴ These EAs are sampled using a *probability proportional to size* (PPS) method relative to the population distribution in each stratum.

Resident enumerators are women over age 21 living in (or near) each EA who hold at least a high school diploma.

⁴Displaced GPS coordinates for the centroid of each EA are available for most samples [by request](#) from PMA. IPUMS PMA provides shapefiles for PMA countries [here](#).

At Phase 1, 35 household dwellings were selected at random within each EA. Resident enumerators visited each dwelling and invited one household member to complete a Household Questionnaire⁵ that includes a census of all household members and visitors who stayed there during the night before the interview. Female household members and visitors aged 15-49 were then invited to complete a subsequent Phase 1 Female Questionnaire.⁶

One year later, resident enumerators visited the same dwellings and administered a Phase 2 Household Questionnaire. A panel member in Phase 2 is any woman still age 15-49 who could be reached for a second Female Questionnaire, either because:

- she still lived there, or
- she had moved elsewhere within the study area,⁷ but at least one member of the Phase 1 household remained and could help resident enumerators locate her new dwelling.⁸

Additionally, resident enumerators administered the Phase 2 Female Questionnaire to *new* women in sampled households who:

- reached age 15 after Phase 1
- joined the household after Phase 1
- declined the Female Questionnaire at Phase 1, but agreed to complete it at Phase 2

samedwelling
indicates whether a Phase 2 female respondent resided in her Phase 1 dwelling or a new one.

panelwoman indicates whether a Phase 2 household member completed the Phase 1 Female Questionnaire.

⁵Questionnaires administered in each country may vary from this Core Household Questionnaire - [click here](#) for details.

⁶Questionnaires administered in each country may vary from this Core Female Questionnaire - [click here](#) for details.

⁷The “study area” is area within which resident enumerators should attempt to find panel women that have moved out of their Phase 1 dwelling. This may extend beyond the woman’s original EA as determined by in-country administrators - see [PMA Phase 2 and Phase 3 Survey Protocol](#) for details.

⁸In cases where no Phase 1 household members remained in the dwelling at Phase 2, women from the household are considered lost to follow-up. Chapter 3 covers this topic in detail.

When you select the new **Longitudinal** sample option from IPUMS PMA, you'll be able to include responses from every available phase of the study. These samples are available in either "long" format (responses from each phase will be organized in separate rows) or "wide" format (responses from each phase will be organized in columns).

The screenshot shows a web browser window for 'IPUMS PMA: select samples'. The URL is 'pma.ipums.org/pma-action/samples'. The page title is 'SELECT SAMPLES'. It features the IPUMS PMA logo and navigation links for HOME, SELECT DATA, MY DATA, and SUPPORT. A red arrow points to the 'Long' radio button under the 'Longitudinal' sample type. The 'SUBMIT SAMPLE SELECTIONS' button is visible. Below the sample selection, there's a section for 'FAMILY PLANNING - PERSON' with a 'Documentation' link and filter options for 'All Samples (long)', 'Burkina Faso', and '2020 - 2021'.

In addition to following up with women in the panel over time, PMA also adjusted sampling so that a cross-sectional sample could be produced concurrently with each data collection phase. These samples mainly overlap with the data you'll obtain for a particular phase in the longitudinal sample, except that replacement households were drawn from each EA where more than 10% of households from the previous phase were no longer there. Conversely, panel members who were located in a new dwelling at Phase 2 will not be represented in the cross-sectional sample drawn from that EA. These adjustments ensure that population-level indicators may be derived from cross-sectional samples in a given year, even if panel members move or are lost to follow-up.

cross_section indicates whether a household member in a longitudinal sample is also included in the cross-sectional sample for a given year (every person in a cross-sectional sample is included in the longitudinal sample).

You'll find PMA cross-sectional samples dating back to 2013 if you select the **Cross-sectional** sample option from IPUMS PMA.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for 'IPUMS PMA: select samples'. The URL is pma.ipums.org/pma-action/samples. The page title is 'PERFORMANCE MONITORING FOR ACTION'. Navigation links include 'HOME | SELECT DATA | MY DATA | SUPPORT'. The main section is titled 'SELECT SAMPLES'. A note says: 'Variable documentation on the web site can be filtered to display only material corresponding to chosen datasets ([more information](#) on this feature).'. Another note says: 'You may select any of the below datasets for browsing. Please [log in](#) to see which samples you are authorized to include in extracts.' Below this, there are two radio button options: 'Cross-sectional' (selected) and 'Longitudinal'. A red arrow points to the 'Cross-sectional' radio button. To the right is a purple 'SUBMIT SAMPLE SELECTIONS' button. Below the radio buttons is a section titled 'FAMILY PLANNING - PERSON' with a checkbox for 'All Samples'. Below this are checkboxes for years: 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, and 2015. At the bottom of the page is a navigation bar with links: 'HOME | SELECT DATA | MY DATA | SUPPORT | HELP | LOG IN | REGISTER | GLOBAL HEALTH | IPUMS.ORG'.

1.4 INCLUSION CRITERIA FOR ANALYSIS

Several chapters in this manual feature code you can use to reproduce key indicators included in the **PMA Longitudinal Brief** for each sample. In many cases, you'll find separate reports available in English and French, and for both national and sub-national summaries. For reference, here are the highest-level population summaries available in English for each sample where Phase 2 IPUMS PMA data is currently available:

- Burkina Faso
- DRC - Kinshasa
- DRC - Kongo Central
- Kenya
- Nigeria - Kano
- Nigeria - Lagos

Panel data in these reports is limited to the *de facto* population of women who completed the Female Questionnaire in both Phase 1 and Phase 2. This includes women who slept in the household during the night before the interview for the Household Questionnaire. The *de jure* population includes women who are usual household members, but who slept elsewhere that night. In order to reproduce the findings from PMA reports, we'll remove *de jure* cases recorded in the variable `resident`.

For example, let's consider a **Wide** format data extract containing Phase 1 and Phase 2 respondents to the Female Questionnaire from Burkina Faso. You'll find the number of women who slept in the household before the Household Questionnaire for each phase reported in `resident_1` and `resident_2`.⁹

```
use pma_00001, clear  
keep if sample_1 == 85409  
table ( resident_1 ) () (), nototals missing zeroCounts
```

We will demonstrate how to request and download an IPUMS PMA data extract in Chapter 2.

Variable names in a “wide” extract have a numeric suffix for their data collection phase. `resident_1` is the Phase 1 version of `resident`, while `resident_2` comes from Phase 2.

⁹Stata's `table` command was revised and extended in Stata Version 17, so some of the examples in this guide require you to have Stata Version 17 or after to run. The updated command yields nicer looking output than the older syntax, but in every case there is a corresponding syntax that will run in older versions of Stata. The .do-files that accompany this guide in its [GitHub repository](#) check to see what version of Stata the user is running. If they are running v17 or after, it uses the updated `table` command. If they are running an older version, it uses syntax for the older `tabulate` command, which is often abbreviated with the syntax `tab`.

	Frequency
usual member of household	
visitor, slept in hh last night	106
usual member, did not sleep in hh last night	174
usual member, slept in hh last night	6,510

This extract includes 174 women who are not members of the *de facto* population because they did not sleep in the sampled household during the night before the Phase 1 interview.

Let's turn to Phase 2:

```
table ( resident_2 ) () (), nototals missing zeroCounts
```

	Frequency
usual member of household	
visitor, slept in hh last night	74
usual member, did not sleep in hh last night	230
usual member, slept in hh last night	5,993
slept in hh last night, no response if usually lives in hh	1
.	492

The extract also includes 230 women who are not members of the *de facto* population because they did not sleep in the sampled household during the night before the Phase 2 interview. Moreover, there are 492 missing values (.) in `resident_2` representing women who were **lost to follow-up** after Phase 1. We will explain **loss to follow-up** in detail in Chapter 3.

The *de facto* population is represented in both variables by codes 11 and 22. We will use an *if* statement or *keep* statement to include only those cases.

```
keep if inlist(resident_1,11,22) & inlist(resident_2,11,22)
label variable resident_1 "Resident type - Phase 1"
label variable resident_2 "Resident type - Phase 2"
label define RESIDENT_1 11 "Visitor" 22 "Usual", modify
label define RESIDENT_2 11 "Visitor" 22 "Usual", modify
table ( resident_1 ) ( resident_2 ) (), nototals missing zerocounts
```

		Resident type - Phase 2	
		Visitor	Usual
Resident type - Phase 1			
Visitor		56	39
Usual		17	5,855

Additionally, PMA reports only include women who completed (or partially completed) both Female Questionnaires. This information is reported in `resultfq`. In our **Wide** extract, this information appears in `resultfq_1` and `resultfq_2`: if you select the **Female Respondents** option at checkout, only women who completed (or partially completed) the Phase 1 Female Questionnaire will be included in your extract.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for 'IPUMS PMA: select samples'. The URL is pma.ipums.org/pma-action/samples. The page title is 'SELECT SAMPLES'. It features the IPUMS PMA logo and navigation links for HOME, SELECT DATA, MY DATA, and SUPPORT. A note states: 'Variable documentation on the web site can be filtered to display only material corresponding to chosen datasets ([more information](#) on this feature). You may select any of the below datasets for browsing. Please [log in](#) to see which samples you are authorized to include in extracts.' Below this, there are two sections: 'FAMILY PLANNING - PERSON' and 'Sample Members'. Under 'FAMILY PLANNING - PERSON', there is a 'Documentation' section with checkboxes for 'All Samples (wide)', 'Burkina Faso', 'Congo (Democratic Republic)', 'Kenya', and 'Nigeria', each with specific survey years listed. Under 'Sample Members', there are five options: 'Female Respondents' (selected), 'Female Respondents and Household Members', 'Female Respondents and Female Non-respondents', and 'All Cases (Respondents and Non-respondents to Household and Female Questionnaires)'. Each option has a small red arrow pointing to it from the left margin. At the bottom of the page, a footer notes: 'SUPPORTED BY THE BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION, DIAA, STAT/TRANSCEND, AND UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.'

We'll further restrict our sample by selecting only cases where `resultfq_2` shows that the woman also completed the Phase 2 questionnaire. Notice that, in addition to each of the value 1 through 10, there are several **non-response codes** numbered 90 through 99. You'll see similar values repeated across all IPUMS PMA variables, except that they will be left-padded to match the maximum width of a particular variable (e.g. 9999 is used for `intfqyear`, which represents a 4-digit year for the Female Interview).

```
use pma_00001, clear
keep if sample_1 == 85409
tab resultfq_2, m
```

result of female questionnaire	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
completed	5,491	80.87	80.87
not at home	78	1.15	82.02
postponed	22	0.32	82.34
refused	66	0.97	83.31
partly completed	12	0.18	83.49
respondent moved	15	0.22	83.71
incapacitated	19	0.28	83.99
not interviewed (female questionnaire)	4	0.06	84.05
not interviewed (household questionnair	192	2.83	86.88
niu (not in universe)	399	5.88	92.75
.	492	7.25	100.00
Total	6,790	100.00	

The numeric codes associated with non-response include:

- 95 Not interviewed (female questionnaire)
- 96 Not interviewed (household questionnaire)
- 97 Don't know
- 98 No response or missing
- 99 NIU (not in universe)

A missing value (.) in an IPUMS extract indicates that a particular variable is not provided for a selected sample. In a **Wide** extract, it may also signify that a particular person was not included in the data from a particular phase. Here, a missing value (.) appearing in `resultfq_2` indicates that a Female Respondent from Phase 1 was not found in Phase 2.

You can drop incomplete Phase 2 female responses as follows:

```
use pma_00001, clear  
keep if sample_1 == 85409  
keep if resultfq_2 == 1  
tab resultfq_1 resultfq_2,m
```

		result of	
		female	
		questionnaire	
result of	female	ire	
questionnaire		completed	Total
completed		5,487	5,487
partly completed		4	4
Total		5,491	5,491

Generally, we will combine both filtering steps together in a single function like so:

```
use pma_00006, clear  
keep if inlist(resident_1,11,22) & inlist(resident_2,11,22) & resultfq_2 == 1
```

In subsequent analyses, we'll use each analytic sample to show how PMA generates key indicators for **contraceptive use status** and **family planning intentions and outcomes**. The summary report for each country includes measures dis-aggregated by demographic variables like:

- `marstat` - marital status
- `educatt` and `educattgen` - highest attended level of education¹⁰
- `age` - age
- `wealthq` and `wealtht` - household wealth quintile or tertile¹¹
- `urban` and `subnational` - geographic location¹²

¹⁰Levels in `educatt` may vary by country; `educattgen` recodes country-specific levels in four general categories.

¹¹Households are divided into quintiles/tertiles relative to the distribution of an asset `score` weighted for all sampled households. For sub-nationally-representative samples (DRC and Nigeria), separate wealth distributions are calculated for each sampled region.

¹²`subnational` includes sub-national regions for all sampled countries; country-specific variables are also available on the `household - geography` page.

1.5 SURVEY DESIGN ELEMENTS

Throughout this guide, we'll demonstrate how to incorporate PMA sampling weights and information about its stratified cluster sampling procedure into your analysis. This section describes how to use survey weights, cluster IDs, and sample strata in Stata.

Let's return to the **Wide** data extract described in the previous section, which includes Phase 1 and Phase 2 **Female Respondents** from Burkina Faso. As a reminder: we'll drop women who are non members of the *de facto* population and those who did not complete all or part the Female Questionnaire in both phases.

```
use pma_00001, clear  
keep if inlist(resident_1,11,22) & inlist(resident_2,11,22) & resultfq_2 == 1
```

Whether you intend to work with a new **Longitudinal** or **Cross-sectional** data extract, you'll find the same set of sampling weights available for all PMA Family Planning surveys dating back to 2013:

- **hqweight** can be used to generate cross-sectional population estimates from questions on the Household Questionnaire.¹⁴
- **fqweight** can be used to generate cross-sectional population estimates from questions on the Female Questionnaire.¹⁵
- **eaweight** can be used to compare the selection probability of a particular household with that of its EA.

A fourth Family Planning survey weight, **popwt**, is currently available only for **Cross-sectional** data extracts.¹³

Additionally, PMA created a new weight, **panelweight**, which should be used in longitudinal analyses spanning multiple phases, as it adjusts for loss to follow-up. **panelweight** is available only for **Longitudinal** data extracts.

PMA sample clusters are identified by the variable **eaid**, while sample strata are identified by **strata**. We'll demonstrate how to use each of these survey design elements in Stata below.

¹³ **popwt** can be used to estimate population-level *counts* - [click here](#) or view [this video](#) for details.

¹⁴ **hqweight** reflects the **calculated selection probability** for a household in an EA, normalized at the population-level. Users intending to estimate population-level indicators for *households* should restrict their sample to one person per household via **lineno** - see **household weighting guide** for details.

¹⁵ **fqweight** adjusts **hqweight** for female non-response within the EA, normalized at the population-level - see **female weighting guide** for details.

1.5.1 Set survey design

In the following example, we'll show how to use survey design information to estimate the proportion of reproductive age women in Burkina Faso who were using contraception at the time of data collection for both Phase 1 and Phase 2. In a **Cross-sectional** or **Long** format longitudinal extract, you'd find this information in the variable **cp**. In the **Wide** extract featured here, you'll find it in **cp_1** for Phase 1, and in **cp_2** for Phase 2.

```
table ( cp_1 ) ( cp_2 ) (), nototals missing zeroCounts
```

		Contraceptive user (Phase 2)	
		no	yes
Contraceptive user (Phase 1)			
no		2,589	821
yes		556	1,241
no response or missing		5	0

To estimate a population percentage, we'll need to tell Stata that we are working with a sample survey dataset and specify the IPUMS PMA survey design elements. This is accomplished with the **svyset** command.

We use **eaid_1** as the cluster ID¹⁶ and **strata_1** as the stratum ID.¹⁷ **panelweight** represents the survey weight. We also make a binary variable indicating which women were using contraception in both phases.

```
gen cp_both = cp_1 == 1 & cp_2 == 1 if cp_1 < 90
label variable cp_both "Contraceptive user (Phases 1 & 2)"
label define cp_both 1 "Yes" 0 "No", replace
label values cp_both cp_both

svyset eaid_1, strata(strata_1) weight(panelweight)
```

This is a lean **svyset** call. We recall that the default **vce** option is **vce(linearized)** and the default single-unit option is **(missing)**. Read the **svyset** documentation if you want to consider using other settings.

Now, we can use this survey design information to obtain a population estimate for the proportion of women who used family planning in both phases.

¹⁶Because women are considered “lost to follow-up” if they moved outside the study area, **eaid_1** and **eaid_2** are identical for all panel members: you can use either one to identify sample clusters.

¹⁷As with **eaid**, you may use either **strata_1** or **strata_2** if your analysis is restricted to panel members

```
svy: proportion cp_both
```

```
(running proportion on estimation sample)
```

```
Survey: Proportion estimation
```

```
Number of strata = 2 Number of obs = 5,207  
Number of PSUs = 167 Population size = 5,215.6413  
Design df = 165
```

	Linearized		Logit	
	Proportion	std. err.	[95% conf. interval]	
<hr/>				
cp_both				
No	.8122041	.012815	.7855839	.8362084
Yes	.1877959	.012815	.1637916	.2144161

This is our first look at Stata's output for estimating proportions. The top of the output table lists the number of strata and PSUs (enumeration areas) in the dataset, along with the number of respondents in the sample and the sum of their weights (under the heading: Population size). The number of design degrees of freedom (df) is the number of PSUs minus the number of strata.¹⁸

The lower portion of the table lists the values of the outcome variable, or in this case their value labels: No and Yes. It lists the proportion of the population that are estimated to have each outcome, that proportion's standard error, and a two-sided survey-adjusted confidence interval for the proportion. Stata's default confidence interval is the so-called "logit interval" which is one of several possibilities.¹⁹

Describing this output, we might say that "based on this survey sample of 5,207 women from Burkina Faso, we estimate that if the surveys were free from bias then about 18.8% women who were eligible to be sampled in the PMA surveys would be self-reported users of contraception in both Phases 1 and 2 (95% CI: 16.4-21.4%)."

¹⁸Some survey materials guide analysts to only report results for estimates or tests where the relative standard error ($100 \times$ standard error of the estimate / the estimate itself) is no greater than 30% or where there are at least twelve degrees of freedom. See the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's [NHANES CMS tutorial](#).

¹⁹For now we will simply say that the default logit interval is a fine choice for most circumstances (see [Dean & Pagano \(2015\)](#) for discussion). To request a different kind of confidence interval, read about the options and specify what you want using the `ci_type()` option to the `svy: proportion` command (e.g., `ci_type(wilson)` or `ci_type(exact)`). If you estimate a proportion where the sample have either 0% or 100% of respondents with the outcome, then as of the time of this writing, neither Stata nor R's `survey` package will report a confidence interval. Here at Biostat Global Consulting, we have written programs in both Stata and R that yield meaningful confidence intervals for any proportion. Those programs are made freely available as part of software we have written for the World Health Organization. If you want to learn more about them, write to us at Dale.Rhoda@biostatglobal.com or Caitlin.Clary@biostatglobal.com.

1.5.2 Design Effect

With survey data collected from using a complex sample design that employs strata and/or clusters, we sometimes like to report the **design effect**, which is an index of the statistical precision penalty that we pay for using that sample design. In Stata, we can see the design effect by issuing the following post-estimation command `estat effects`.

```
estat effects
```

		Linearized		
		Proportion	std. err.	DEFF
cp_both				DEFT
No		.8122041	.012815	5.6052
Yes		.1877959	.012815	5.6052
				2.36753

We see that the design effect `DEFF` is 5.6, which we might interpret by saying “The confidence interval for this estimation is as wide as we would expect from a simple random sample of this sample size (5,207) divided by 5.6 or about 929 respondents.”

The `DEFT` is the square root of `DEFF` and we might use it in a sentence thus: “Because of the complex sample design and heterogeneity of survey weights, the confidence interval for this estimation is 2.4 times wider than we would expect from a simple random sample of size 5,207 respondents.”

The figure 929 is sometimes called the **effective sample size**.

Let’s take a moment and estimate proportions from two simple random samples where 18.8% of the respondents have the outcome: one where the sample size is 5,207 and one where the sample size is 929. We can do this by generating an empty dataset with the appropriate number of respondents and a binary variable named `y`.

Here we create `y` for the larger, complex sample:

```
clear
set obs 5207

gen y = 0
replace y = 1 if _n < 0.188 * 5207
```

```
tab y
```

y	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0	4,229	81.22	81.22
1	978	18.78	100.00
Total	5,207	100.00	

```
svyset _n  
svy: proportion y
```

Survey: Proportion estimation

Number of strata = 1 Number of obs = 5,207
Number of PSUs = 5,207 Population size = 5,207
Design df = 5,206

y	Linearized		Logit	
	Proportion	std. err.	[95% conf. interval]	
0	.8121759	.0054131	.8013328	.8225583
1	.1878241	.0054131	.1774417	.1986672

And here we create y for the smaller, simple sample:

```
clear  
set obs 929  
  
gen y = 0  
replace y = 1 if _n < 0.188 * 929  
tab y
```

y	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0	755	81.27	81.27
1	174	18.73	100.00
Total	929	100.00	

```
svyset _n  
svy: proportion y
```

Survey: Proportion estimation

Number of strata = 1	Number of obs = 929
Number of PSUs = 929	Population size = 929
	Design df = 928

	Linearized		Logit	
	Proportion	std. err.	[95% conf. interval]	
<hr/>				
y				
0	.8127018	.0128073	.786262	.8365509
1	.1872982	.0128073	.1634491	.213738

Now let's compare the CI width from the simple random sample with N=929 with that from the complex sample with N=5,207. That is: we'll divide the difference between the upper and lower limits of our 95% confidence interval from the complex data by that of the simple random sample. We'll see that it is approximately equal to DEFT.

```
di (.213738 - .1634491) / (.1986672 - .1774417)
```

2.3692681

It can be disheartening to know that the teams did all the work to interview 5,207 respondents and yet for this estimation that sample only has the statistical precision of a simple random sample of 929 respondents. The statistical penalty is because of both a clustering effect – spatial heterogeneity in the outcome across PSUs – and because of heterogeneity in the survey weights. In some survey reporting contexts you will be expected to report either DEFF or DEFT, or both. Be clear about which one you are reporting. The design effect will vary across outcomes, across strata, and across PMA Phases, so if it is of interest, estimate it anew for each analysis. You can learn more about the survey design effect in materials on survey sampling statistics, such as the excellent textbook [Applied Survey Data Analysis](#).

1.5.3 Sample strata for DRC

This syntax and svyset command worked well for Burkina Faso, but take note: the variable `strata` is not available for samples collected from DRC - Kinshasa or DRC - Kongo Central. If your extract includes any DRC sample, you'll need to amend this variable to include a unique numeric code for each of those regions.

For example, let's look at a different wide extract, containing all of the samples included in this data release. Here, we again include only panel members who completed all or part of the female questionnaire in both phases, and who slept in the household during the night before the interview:

```
use pma_00002, clear
keep if inlist(resident_1,11,22) & inlist(resident_2,11,22) & resultfq_2 == 1 & ///
cp_1 < 90 & cp_2 < 90
```

Notice that `strata_1` lists the sample strata for all values of `country` except for DRC, where the variable is missing.

```
table ( strata_1 ) if country == 2, nototals missing zerocounts
```

		Frequency
strata		
.		3,478

We can replace those values with numeric codes from the variable `geocd`. These codes are distinct from all other values in `strata_1`.

```
tab geocd, nolabel
```

province,	congo dr	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1		1,967	56.56	56.56
2		1,511	43.44	100.00
Total		3,478	100.00	

Because these codes are distinct from all other values in `strata_1`, we can create a new variable `strata_recode` that copies `strata_1` except where `geocd` is non-missing. In that case, we'll use the numeric code from `geocd`.

```
clonevar strata_recode = strata_1
replace strata_recode = geocd if country == 2
label copy STRATA_1 strata_recode, replace
label define strata_recode 1 "Kinshasa, DRC" 2 "Kongo Central, DRC", modify
label values strata_recode strata_recode
tab strata_recode, m
```

strata		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Kinshasa, DRC		1,967	11.11	11.11
Kongo Central, DRC		1,511	8.53	19.64
bungoma - urban, kenya		153	0.86	20.51
bungoma - rural, kenya		488	2.76	23.26
kakamega - urban, kenya		133	0.75	24.02
kakamega - rural, kenya		438	2.47	26.49
kericho - urban, kenya		249	1.41	27.90
kericho - rural, kenya		453	2.56	30.45
kiambu - urban, kenya		213	1.20	31.66
kiambu - rural, kenya		311	1.76	33.41
kilifi - urban, kenya		170	0.96	34.37
kilifi - rural, kenya		455	2.57	36.94
kitui - urban, kenya		153	0.86	37.81
kitui - rural, kenya		585	3.30	41.11
nairobi - urban, kenya		493	2.78	43.90
nandi - urban, kenya		260	1.47	45.37
nandi - rural, kenya		711	4.02	49.38
nyamira - urban, kenya		143	0.81	50.19
nyamira - rural, kenya		382	2.16	52.35
siaya - urban, kenya		130	0.73	53.08
siaya - rural, kenya		437	2.47	55.55
west pokot - urban, kenya		104	0.59	56.14
west pokot - rural, kenya		473	2.67	58.81
lagos, nigeria		1,088	6.15	64.95
kano - urban		437	2.47	67.42
kano - rural		561	3.17	70.59
urban, burkina faso		3,053	17.24	87.83
rural, burkina faso		2,154	12.17	100.00
Total		17,705	100.00	

Now, we can use strata_recode with the svyset command to obtain population estimates for each nationally representative or sub-nationally representative sample.

First, we'll create cp_both again for this wide dataset.

```
gen cp_both = cp_1 == 1 & cp_2 == 1 if cp_1 < 90

label variable cp_both "Contraceptive user (Phases 1 & 2)"
label define cp_both 1 "Yes" 0 "No", replace
label values cp_both cp_both

svyset eaid_1, strata(strata_recode) weight(panelweight)
```

For Stata to estimate the proportion for each population, we will use the over(varname) option where varname needs to be an integer variable - preferably with a value label.

So, we construct a new variable named pop and give it a unique value for each PMA population.

```
gen pop = .

replace pop = 1 if country == 1           // Burkina Faso
replace pop = 2 if country == 2 & geocd == 1 // Kinshasa
replace pop = 3 if country == 2 & geocd == 2 // Kongo Central
replace pop = 4 if country == 7           // Kenya
replace pop = 5 if country == 9 & geong == 4 // Kano
replace pop = 6 if country == 9 & geong == 2 // Lagos

label define pop ///
    1 "Burkina Faso" ///
    2 "DRC-Kinshasa" ///
    3 "DRC-Kongo Central" ///
    4 "Kenya" ///
    5 "Nigeria-Kano" ///
    6 "Nigeria-Lagos", replace

label values pop pop
```

Finally, we can use the updated survey design information to estimate the proportion of women who were using contraception at both Phase 1 and Phase 2 in every sample (including those from Kinshasa and Kongo Central).

```
svy : proportion cp_both , over(pop)
```

Survey: Proportion estimation

Number of strata = 28	Number of obs = 17,705
Number of PSUs = 665	Population size = 17,691.26
	Design df = 637

	cp_both@pop	Linearized		Logit	
		Proportion	std. err.	[95% conf. interval]	
No Burkina Faso	.8122041	.012815	.785736	.8360846	
No DRC-Kinshasa	.6802513	.0163794	.647268	.711525	
No DRC-Kongo Central	.7318119	.0287314	.6718062	.7843679	
No Kenya	.6342298	.0083126	.6177575	.6503939	
No Nigeria-Kano	.9463423	.0130503	.9141428	.9669031	
No Nigeria-Lagos	.7065456	.0176703	.6706908	.7400099	
Yes Burkina Faso	.1877959	.012815	.1639154	.214264	
Yes DRC-Kinshasa	.3197487	.0163794	.288475	.352732	
Yes DRC-Kongo Central	.2681881	.0287314	.2156321	.3281938	
Yes Kenya	.3657702	.0083126	.3496061	.3822425	
Yes Nigeria-Kano	.0536577	.0130503	.0330969	.0858572	
Yes Nigeria-Lagos	.2934544	.0176703	.2599901	.3293092	

2 LONGITUDINAL DATA EXTRACTS

This chapter provides a guided tour of the IPUMS PMA data extract system. While you may also access the original data directly from our partners at PMA, harmonized data from IPUMS have a few additional features. For instance, you can request an extract that:

- includes samples from multiple countries
- includes samples from multiple rounds of data collection
- are formatted in either **Long** or **Wide** format

IPUMS PMA also makes it easy to switch between multiple **units of analysis** covered in PMA surveys. In addition to the data featured in this guide, you'll find surveys representing:

- Service Delivery Points (SDPs)
- Client Exit Interviews conducted at SDPs
- Participants in special surveys covering topics like COVID-19, nutrition, and maternal & newborn health

To get started with a longitudinal data extract, you'll need to select the **Family Planning** topic under the **Person** unit of analysis.

Register here to access IPUMS PMA data at no cost. See our user guide for details.

A video tour of the longitudinal extract system is available here on the IPUMS PMA Youtube channel.

The screenshot shows the IPUMS PMA website at <https://pma.ipums.org/pma-action/variables/group>. The main heading is "CHOOSE THE TOPIC FOR DATA BROWSING". Below it, there's a grid of categories:

	FAMILY PLANNING	NUTRITION
PERSON	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION
SERVICE DELIVERY POINT	FAMILY PLANNING DESCRIPTION	NUTRITION DESCRIPTION
INFANT	MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH DESCRIPTION	

A red oval highlights the "FAMILY PLANNING" button under the "PERSON" category. The URL at the bottom of the browser window is https://pma.ipums.org/pma-action/variables/group?unit_of_analysis=person.

2.1 SAMPLE SELECTION

Once you've selected the **Family Planning** option, you'll next need to choose between cross-sectional or longitudinal samples. Cross-sectional samples are selected by default; these are nationally or sub-nationally representative samples collected each year dating backward as far as 2013.

The screenshot shows the IPUMS PMA website at pma.ipums.org/pma-action/samples. The top navigation bar includes links for LOG IN, REGISTER, GLOBAL HEALTH, and IPUMS.ORG. The main header features the IPUMS PMA logo and the text "PERFORMANCE MONITORING FOR ACTION". Below the header are links for HOME, SELECT DATA, MY DATA, and SUPPORT. The main content area is titled "SELECT SAMPLES". A note states: "Variable documentation on the web site can be filtered to display only material corresponding to chosen datasets ([more information](#) on this feature)." It says users can select any datasets for browsing and provides a link to log in. Two radio buttons are shown: "Cross-sectional" (selected) and "Longitudinal". A "SUBMIT SAMPLE SELECTIONS" button is located to the right. The "FAMILY PLANNING - PERSON" section contains a "All Samples" checkbox followed by a grid of checkboxes for years from 2015 to 2021. Below the grid, country-specific checkboxes are listed: "Burkina Faso", "Congo (Democratic Republic)", and several for DRC: "2020 P2 ⓘ", "2019b P1 ⓘ", "2018b R7 ⓘ", "2017b R6 ⓘ", "2016b R5 ⓘ", and "2015c R4 ⓘ".

Longitudinal samples are only available from 2019 onward, and they include all of the available phases for each sampled country (sub-nationally representative samples for DRC and Nigeria are listed separately). You'll only find longitudinal samples for countries where Phase 2 data has been made available; Phase 1 data for Cote d'Ivoire, India, and Uganda can currently be found under the Cross-sectional sample menu (Phase 2 data will be released soon!).

Clicking the Longitudinal button reveals options for either **Long** or **Wide** format. You'll find the same samples available in either case.

Important: if you decide to change formats after selecting variables, your Data Cart will be emptied and you'll need to begin again from scratch.

The screenshot shows the 'SELECT SAMPLES' page of the IPUMS PMA website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for LOG IN, REGISTER, GLOBAL HEALTH, and IPUMS.ORG. Below the navigation is the IPUMS PMA logo and a menu bar with links for HOME, SELECT DATA, MY DATA, and SUPPORT. The main content area is titled 'SELECT SAMPLES'. It contains instructions about variable documentation and sample selection. A section for 'FAMILY PLANNING - PERSON' includes a 'Documentation' table with rows for All Samples (wide), Burkina Faso, Congo (Democratic Republic), Kenya, and Nigeria, each with specific survey years. Below this is a 'Sample Members' section with radio buttons for Female Respondents, Female Respondents and Household Members, Female Respondents and Female Non-respondents, and All Cases. A red arrow points to the 'All Samples (wide)' checkbox in the documentation table. A red circle highlights the 'Longitudinal' radio button in the sample selection section. A 'SUBMIT SAMPLE SELECTIONS' button is located at the bottom of both sections.

After you've selected one of the available longitudinal formats, choose one or more samples listed below. There are also several Sample Members options listed.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "IPUMS PMA: select samples". The URL is "pma.ipums.org/pma-action/samples". The page has a "Documentation" section with a list of checked boxes for "All Samples (wide)", "Burkina Faso", "Congo (Democratic Republic)", "Kenya", and "Nigeria", along with their corresponding phase ranges: "2020 - 2021", "2019b - 2020b", "2019a - 2020a", "2019 - 2020", "2019b - 2020b", and "2019a - 2020a". Below this is a "Sample Members" section with a red oval highlighting the first option: "Female Respondents". Other options include "Female Respondents and Household Members", "Female Respondents and Female Non-respondents", and "All Cases (Respondents and Non-respondents to Household and Female Questionnaires)". At the bottom is a "SUBMIT SAMPLE SELECTIONS" button.

Female Respondents only includes women who completed *all or part* of a Female Questionnaire. This option selects all members of the panel study. In addition, it includes women who only participated in only one phase - we will demonstrate how to identify and drop these cases below.²⁰

Female Respondents and Female Non-respondents includes all women who were eligible to participate in a Female Questionnaire. Eligible women are those age 15-49 who were listed on the roster collected in a Household Questionnaire. If an eligible woman declined the Female Questionnaire or was not available, variables associated with that questionnaire will be coded “Not interviewed (female questionnaire)”.

panelwoman indicates whether an individual is a member of the panel study.

eligible indicates whether an individual was eligible for the female questionnaire.

²⁰Women who completed all or part of the Female Questionnaire in *more than one phase* of the study are considered **panel members**. Women who completed it only at Phase 1 are included in a longitudinal extract, but they are not **panel members**. Likewise, women who completed it for the first time at Phase 2 are included, but are not **panel members** if they 1) will reach age 50 before Phase 3, or 2) declined the invitation to participate again in Phase 3.

Female Respondents and Household Members adds records for all other members of a Female Respondent's household. These household members did not complete the Female Questionnaire, but were listed on the household roster provided by the respondent to a Household Questionnaire. Basic **demographic** variables are available for each household member, as are common **wealth**, **water**, **sanitation**, and other variables shared for all members of the same household.

All Cases includes all members listed on the household roster from a Household Questionnaire. If the Household Questionnaire was declined or if no respondent was available, any panel member appearing in other phases of the study will be coded "Not interviewed (household questionnaire)" for variables associated with the missing Household Questionnaire.

resultfq indicates whether an individual completed the Female Questionnaire.

resulthq indicates whether a member of the individual's household completed the Household Questionnaire.

After you've selected samples and sample members for your extract, click the "Submit Sample Selections" button to return to the main data browsing menu.

2.2 VARIABLE SELECTION

You can browse IPUMS PMA variables by topic or alphabetically by name, or you can search for a particular term in a variable name, label, value labels, or description.

The screenshot shows the IPUMS PMA website interface for variable selection. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'LOG IN | REGISTER | GLOBAL HEALTH | IPUMS.ORG'. On the right, a 'DATA CART' section shows '0 VARIABLES' and '6 SAMPLES' with a 'VIEW CART' button. Below the navigation, the IPUMS PMA logo is displayed. A banner indicates 'CURRENTLY BROWSING: "FAMILY PLANNING - PERSON"' with a 'CHANGE' link. The main content area is titled 'SELECT VARIABLES' with tabs for 'TOPICS' (selected), 'A-Z', and 'SEARCH'. Under 'TOPICS', 'FAMILY PLANNING' is selected, showing sub-options like 'FERTILITY PREFERENCES', 'SEXUAL BEHAVIOR', and 'CURRENT OR RECENT FAMILY PLANNING USE'. Other topics listed include 'TECHNICAL', 'DEMOGRAPHICS (WOMEN)', 'HEALTH', 'ABORTION', 'HOUSEHOLD', 'WATER AND SANITATION', and 'COVID-19'. On the right side of the interface, there are links for 'HELP', 'COUNTRY ABBREVIATIONS', and 'COPYRIGHT'. The bottom of the page includes a footer with 'MINNESOTA.' and a JavaScript reference 'javascript:void(0);'.

In this example, we'll select the **Discontinuation of Family Planning** topic. The availability of each associated variable is shown in a table containing all of the samples we've selected.

- x indicates that the variable is available for *all phases*
- / indicates that the variable is available for *one phase*
- – indicates that the variable is not available for *any phase*

You can click the + button to add a variable to your cart, or click a variable name to learn more.

The screenshot shows the IPUMS PMA website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for LOG IN, REGISTER, GLOBAL HEALTH, and IPUMS.ORG. On the right, it says "DATA CART" with "0 VARIABLES" and "6 SAMPLES". Below the navigation, there's a search bar and a "VIEW CART" button. The main content area has a header "CURRENTLY BROWSING: 'FAMILY PLANNING - PERSON'" with a "CHANGE" link. There are tabs for "SELECT VARIABLES" (with TOPICS, A-Z, and SEARCH), "DISPLAY OPTIONS", and "HELP" (with COUNTRY ABBREVIATIONS). A note below the table says "AN 'X' INDICATES THE VARIABLE IS AVAILABLE IN THAT DATASET." The central part of the page is a table titled "DISCONTINUATION OF FAMILY PLANNING VARIABLES (TOP)" under the heading "LONGITUDINAL SAMPLES". The table has columns for Add to cart, Variable, Variable Label, Type, and countries: BURKF, CONDR, CONDR, KENYA, NIGERA, NIGERA. The "Type" column shows codes like P, X, /, and ., indicating variable availability across different phases and countries. The table lists variables such as FPSTOPMO, EPIMPREMOVEYR, EPIMPRMTRYLOC, EPIMPRMVCOST, EPIMPRMVYCOUND, EPIMPRMVCLOSED, EPIMPRMVMVOTH, EPIMPRMVMVREFUSE, EPIMPRMVMVSEWH, EPIMPRMVMVRETURN, EPIMPRMVMVTRAVEL, EPIMPRMVMVUNAVAIL, and EPIMPRMVMVUNSUC.

DISCONTINUATION OF FAMILY PLANNING VARIABLES (TOP)		LONGITUDINAL SAMPLES							
Add to cart	Variable	Variable Label	Type	BURKF	CONDR	CONDR	KENYA	NIGERA	NIGERA
				2020 - 2021	2019a - 2020a	2019b - 2020b	2019 - 2020	2020 - 2020a	2019b - 2020b
+	FPSTOPMO	Month stopped using most recent method	P	X	X	X	.	X	X
+	FPSTOPYR	Year stopped using most recent method	P	X	X	X	.	X	X
+	FPSTOPSECMC	Date stopped using recent method of FP in century month	P	X	X	X	.	X	X
+	EPIMPREMOVEYR	Tried to remove implant in past 12 months	P	X	/	/	X	/	/
+	EPIMPRMTRYLOC	Location of implant removal attempt	P	X	/	/	/	-	-
+	EPIMPRMVCOST	Why implant not removed: Service cost	P	X	/	/	X	/	/
+	EPIMPRMVYCOUND	Why implant not removed: Provider counseled against	P	X	/	/	X	/	/
+	EPIMPRMVCLOSED	Why implant not removed: Facility closed	P	X	/	/	X	/	/
+	EPIMPRMVMVOTH	Why implant not removed: Other	P	X	/	/	X	/	/
+	EPIMPRMVMVREFUSE	Why implant not removed: Provider refused	P	X	/	/	X	/	/
+	EPIMPRMVMVSEWH	Why implant not removed: Referred elsewhere	P	X	/	/	X	/	/
+	EPIMPRMVMVRETURN	Why implant not removed: Told to return another day	P	X	/	/	X	/	/
+	EPIMPRMVMVTRAVEL	Why implant not removed: Travel cost	P	X	/	/	X	/	/
+	EPIMPRMVMVUNAVAIL	Why implant not removed: Qualified provider not available	P	X	/	/	X	/	/
+	EPIMPRMVMVUNSUC	Why implant not removed: Failed attempt by provider	P	X	/	/	X	/	/

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2.2.1 Codes

Let's take a look at the variable `pregnant`. You'll find the variable name and label shown at the top of the page. Below, you'll see several tabs beginning with the **CODES** tab. For discrete variables, this tab shows all of the available codes and value labels associated with each response. You'll also see the same x, /, and – symbols in a table indicating the availability of each response in each sample.

“Case-count view” is not available for longitudinal samples. For cross-sectional samples, this option shows the frequency of each response.

The screenshot shows the IPUMS PMA website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for LOG IN, REGISTER, GLOBAL HEALTH, and IPUMS.ORG. A 'Guest' button is also present. On the right side of the header, there is a 'DATA CART' section showing 0 VARIABLES and 6 SAMPLES, with a 'VIEW CART' button. The main content area is titled 'PREGNANT'. Below it, there are buttons for 'ADD TO CART' and 'CHANGE SAMPLES'. A horizontal menu bar below the title includes 'CODES' (which is selected), 'DESCRIPTION', 'COMPARABILITY', 'UNIVERSE', 'AVAILABILITY', and 'QUESTIONNAIRE TEXT'. The 'CODES' tab is active. The main content area is titled 'Codes and Frequencies'. It contains two radio buttons: 'Category availability view' (selected) and 'Case-count view (Unavailable for longitudinal samples)'. To the right of these buttons is a list of respondent categories: Female Respondents (selected), Female Respondents and Household Members, Female Respondents and Female Non-respondents, and All Cases (Respondents and Non-respondents to Household and Female Questionnaires). Below this is a note: 'An 'X' indicates the category is available for that sample'. A table titled 'LONGITUDINAL SAMPLES' follows, with columns for Code, Label, and countries: BURKF, CONDR, CONDR, KENYA, NIGERA, and NIGERA. The rows show availability across these samples. Two specific rows, '95 Not interviewed (female questionnaire)' and '96 Not interviewed (household questionnaire)', are highlighted with a red oval. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with links to SUPPORTED BY: THE BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION, PMA, STAT/TRANSFER, and UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA. There is also a copyright notice: COPYRIGHT © MINNESOTA POPULATION CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Above, there are no responses for “Not interviewed (female questionnaire)” and “Not interviewed (household questionnaire)”; this is because only samples members included in a “Female Respondents” extract are displayed by default. If we instead choose “All Cases”, this variable will include those response options because we’ll include every person listed on the household roster (even if the Household or Female Questionnaire was not completed).

PREGNANT

CODES

DESCRIPTION

COMPARABILITY

UNIVERSE

AVAILABILITY

QUESTIONNAIRE TEXT

Codes and Frequencies

Category availability view
 Case-count view (Unavailable for longitudinal samples)

Female Respondents
 Female Respondents and Household Members
 Female Respondents and Female Non-respondents
 All Cases (Respondents and Non-respondents to Household and Female Questionnaires)

An 'X' indicates the category is available for that sample

LONGITUDINAL SAMPLES						
Code	Label	BURKF	COND1	COND2	KENYA	NIGERA
		20 - 21	19a - 20a	19b - 20b	19 - 20	19a - 20a
00	No	X	X	X	X	X
01	Yes	X	X	X	X	X
95	Not interviewed (female questionnaire)	X	X	X	X	X
96	Not interviewed (household questionnaire)	X	X	X	X	X
97	Don't know	X	X	X	X	X
98	No response	X	/	:	X	X
99	NIU (not in universe) or missing	X	X	X	X	X

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The symbol / again indicates that a particular response is available for some - but not all - phases of the study. For **pregnant** it indicates that one of the options was either unavailable or was not selected by any sample respondents in a particular phase. If a variable was not included in all phases of the study, all response options will be marked with this symbol. For example, consider the variable **covidconcern**, indicating the respondent's level of concern about becoming infected with COVID-19.

The screenshot shows the IPUMS PMA website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for LOG IN | REGISTER | GLOBAL HEALTH | IPUMS.ORG. On the right side of the header, there is a "DATA CART" section showing 0 VARIABLES and 6 SAMPLES, with a "VIEW CART" button. The main content area has a title "COVIDCONCERN" and two buttons: "ADD TO CART" and "CHANGE SAMPLES". Below this, a sub-header says "Concerned about getting infected" and "Group: Perceptions around COVID". A horizontal tab menu includes "CODES" (which is selected), "DESCRIPTION", "COMPARABILITY", "UNIVERSE", "AVAILABILITY", and "QUESTIONNAIRE TEXT". The "CODES" section contains a heading "Codes and Frequencies" and a note: "An 'X' indicates the category is available for that sample". It features a "Category availability view" section with several radio button options for different respondent groups. Below this is a "LONGITUDINAL SAMPLES" table with columns for Code, Label, and samples from BURKF, CONDR, CONDR, KENYA, NIGERA, and NIGERA. The table rows list various levels of concern and related codes.

Code	Label	LONGITUDINAL SAMPLES					
		BURKF 20 - 21	COND 19a - 20a	COND 19b - 20b	KENYA 19 - 20	NIGERA 19a - 20a	NIGERA 19b - 20b
01	Not concerned	/	/	/	/	/	
02	A little concerned	/	/	/	/	/	
03	Concerned	/	/	/	/	/	
04	Very concerned	/	/	/	/	/	
05	Currently / previously infected with COVID-19	/	/	.	.	.	
95	Not interviewed (female questionnaire)	
96	Not interviewed (household questionnaire)	
98	No response or missing	/	/	/	.	/	
99	NIU (not in universe)	

Because Phase 1 questionnaires were administered prior to the emergence of COVID-19, this variable only appeared on Phase 2 questionnaires. The symbol / indicates limited availability across phases.

2.2.2 Variable Description

You'll find a detailed description for each variable on the **DESCRIPTION** tab. This tab also indicates whether a particular question appeared on the Household or Female Questionnaire.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the IPUMS PMA website. The URL in the address bar is pma.ipums.org/pma-action/variables/PREGNANT#description_section. The page title is "IPUMS PMA: descr: PREGNANT". The top navigation bar includes links for LOG IN | REGISTER | GLOBAL HEALTH | IPUMS.ORG and a "Guest" account indicator. A "DATA CART" sidebar on the right shows 0 VARIABLES and 6 SAMPLES, with a "VIEW CART" button. The main content area is titled "PREGNANT" and describes it as a "Pregnancy status". It includes buttons for "ADD TO CART" and "CHANGE SAMPLES". Below these are tabs for "CODES", "DESCRIPTION" (which is selected), "COMPARABILITY", "UNIVERSE", "AVAILABILITY", and "QUESTIONNAIRE TEXT". The "DESCRIPTION" tab contains the following text:

Description

PREGNANT indicates whether or not the woman was pregnant at the time of the interview.

The question associated with this variable was included in the female questionnaire.

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2.2.3 Comparability Notes

The **COMPARABILITY** tab describes important differences between samples. Additionally, it may contain information about similar variables appearing in **DHS** samples provided by **IPUMS DHS**.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the IPUMS PMA website. The URL is pma.ipums.org/pma-action/variables/PREGNANT#comparability_section. The page title is "IPUMS PMA: desc: PREGNANT". The top navigation bar includes links for LOGIN | REGISTER | GLOBAL HEALTH | IPUMS.ORG and a "Guest" account indicator. A "DATA CART" section on the right shows "0 VARIABLES" and "6 SAMPLES" with a "VIEW CART" button. The main content area is titled "PREGNANT" and displays "Pregnancy status". Below this, under the "Group" section, there is a link to "Core demographics". A horizontal navigation bar at the top of the content area includes tabs for "CODES", "DESCRIPTION", "COMPARABILITY" (which is highlighted in blue), "UNIVERSE", "AVAILABILITY", and "QUESTIONNAIRE TEXT". The "COMPARABILITY" tab contains the following text:

Comparability

There are minor universe differences among samples; see the Universe tab for more details.

Comparability with IPUMS-DHS

PREGNANT in IPUMS-PMA is similar to the variable PREGNANT in IPUMS-DHS. There may be differences in questionnaire text or the variable's universe; see the Survey Text and Universe Tab of the IPUMS-DHS variable for more information.

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2.2.4 Sample Universe

The **UNIVERSE** tab describes selection criteria for this question. In this case, there are some differences between samples:

- In DRC samples, all women aged 15-49 received this question.
- For all other samples, the question was skipped if any such woman previously indicated that she was menopausal or had a hysterectomy.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the IPUMS PMA website. The URL is pma.ipums.org/pma-action/variables/PREGNANT#universe_section. The page title is "IPUMS PMA" with "PERFORMANCE MONITORING FOR ACTION" below it. The top navigation bar includes links for LOGIN, REGISTER, GLOBAL HEALTH, and IPUMS. A "DATA CART" section on the right shows 0 VARIABLES and 6 SAMPLES with a "VIEW CART" button. The main content area is titled "PREGNANT" with "Pregnancy status" and "Group: Core demographics". Below this are tabs for CODES, DESCRIPTION, COMPARABILITY, UNIVERSE (which is selected), AVAILABILITY, and QUESTIONNAIRE TEXT. The "UNIVERSE" tab contains the following text:

Universe

Burkina Faso 2020 Baseline/Phase 1 Longitudinal Survey: Women aged 15-49 who are not menopausal and have not had a hysterectomy.
Burkina Faso 2021 Phase 2 Longitudinal Survey: Women aged 15-49 who are not menopausal and have not had a hysterectomy.
Congo Democratic Republic (Kinshasa) 2019 Baseline/Phase 1 Longitudinal Survey: Women aged 15-49.
Congo Democratic Republic (Kongo Central) 2019 Baseline/Phase 1 Longitudinal Survey: Women aged 15-49.
Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa) 2020 Phase 2 Longitudinal Survey: Women aged 15-49.
Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kongo Central) 2020 Phase 2 Longitudinal Survey: Women aged 15-49.
Kenya 2019 Baseline/Phase 1 Longitudinal Survey: Women aged 15-49 who are not menopausal and have not had a hysterectomy.
Kenya 2020 Phase 2 Longitudinal Survey: Women aged 15-49 who are not menopausal and have not had a hysterectomy.
Nigeria 2019 (Kano) Baseline/Phase 1 Longitudinal Survey: Women aged 15-49 who are not menopausal and have not had a hysterectomy.
Nigeria 2019 (Lagos) Baseline/Phase 1 Longitudinal Survey: Women aged 15-49 who are not menopausal and have not had a hysterectomy.
Nigeria (Kano) 2020 Phase 2 Longitudinal Survey: Women aged 15-49 who are not menopausal and have not had a hysterectomy.
Nigeria (Lagos) 2020 Phase 2 Longitudinal Survey: Women aged 15-49 who are not menopausal and have not had a hysterectomy.

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2.2.5 Availability Across Samples

The **AVAILABILITY** tab shows all other samples (including cross-sectional samples) where this variable is available.

The screenshot shows the IPUMS PMA website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for LOG IN, REGISTER, GLOBAL HEALTH, and IPUMS.ORG. On the right side of the header, there is a "DATA CART" section indicating 0 VARIABLES and 6 SAMPLES, with a "VIEW CART" button. Below the header, the IPUMS PMA logo is displayed, along with the text "PERFORMANCE MONITORING FOR ACTION" and links for HOME, SELECT DATA, MY DATA, and SUPPORT. The main content area is titled "PREGNANT". Underneath it, there are buttons for "ADD TO CART" and "CHANGE SAMPLES". A horizontal navigation bar below the title includes tabs for CODES, DESCRIPTION, COMPARABILITY, UNIVERSE, AVAILABILITY (which is highlighted in purple), and QUESTIONNAIRE TEXT. The "AVAILABILITY" tab displays a list of countries and their survey years:

Country	Survey Years
Burkina Faso	2014-2018, 2020-2021
Congo (Democratic Republic)	2013-2020
Côte d'Ivoire	2017-2018, 2020
Ethiopia	2014-2019
Ghana	2013-2017
India	2016-2018, 2020
Indonesia	2015-2016
Kenya	2014-2020
Niger	2015-2018
Nigeria	2014-2020
Uganda	2014-2020

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2.2.6 Questionnaire Text

Finally, you'll find the full text of each question on the **QUESTIONNAIRE TEXT** tab. Each phase of the survey is shown separately, and you may click the "view entire document: text" link to view the complete questionnaire for a particular sample in any given phase.

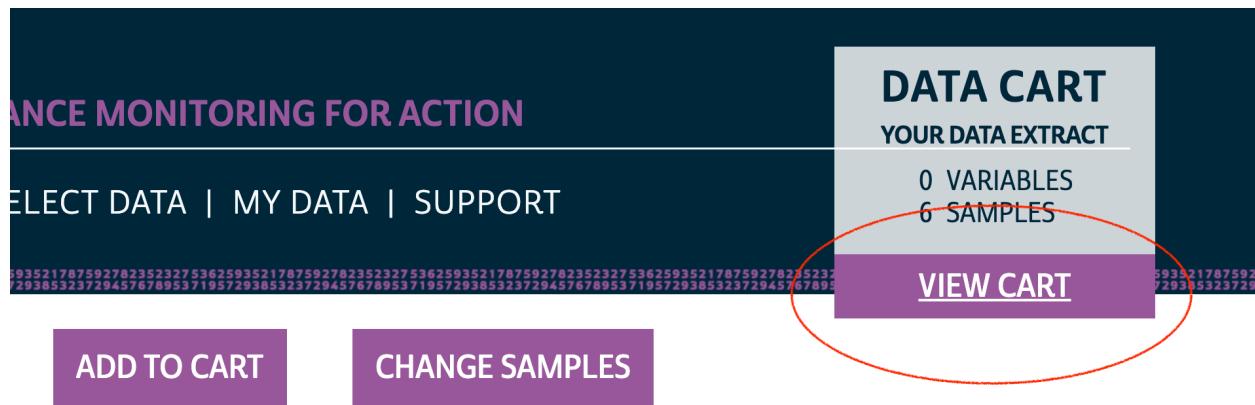
The screenshot shows a web browser window for the IPUMS PMA website. The URL is pma.ipums.org/pma-action/variables/PREGNANT#questionnaire_text_section. The page title is "IPUMS PMA" and the sub-section is "PERFORMANCE MONITORING FOR ACTION". The top navigation bar includes links for LOG IN | REGISTER | GLOBAL HEALTH | IPUMS.ORG and a "Guest" button. A "DATA CART" sidebar indicates 0 VARIABLES and 6 SAMPLES, with a "VIEW CART" button. The main content area is titled "PREGNANT" and shows a table with five columns: CODES, DESCRIPTION, COMPARABILITY, UNIVERSE, and AVAILABILITY. The "QUESTIONNAIRE TEXT" tab is selected. Below the table, the section "Questionnaire Text" lists four entries:

Burkina Faso 2020	Congo (Democratic Republic) Kenya 2019 2019b		Nigeria 2019b	
Burkina Faso 2021	Congo (Democratic Republic) Kenya 2020 2020a		Nigeria 2020a	
Congo (Democratic Republic)	Congo (Democratic Republic) Nigeria 2019a 2019b		Nigeria 2020b	

Below the table, there are two sections: "Burkina Faso 2020" and "Questionnaire form". The "Burkina Faso 2020" section contains the question "14. Are you pregnant now?" followed by four radio button options: Yes, No, Unsure, and No response. The "Questionnaire form" section contains a "view entire document: text" link. The "Congo (Democratic Republic) 2019a" section follows, containing the same question and options, with a "view entire document: text" link. At the bottom right of the page is a "top" link.

2.2.7 Checkout

Use the buttons at the top of this page to add the variable to your Data Cart, or to “VIEW CART” and begin checkout.



2.3 DATA FOR STATA USERS

Your Data Cart shows all of the variables you've selected, plus several “preselected” variables that will be automatically included in your extract. Click the “CREATE DATA EXTRACT” button to prepare your download.

The screenshot shows the IPUMS PMA Data Cart interface. At the top right, there's a "DATA CART" section indicating "1 VARIABLE" and "6 SAMPLES". Below this, the main area is titled "DATA CART" and contains three buttons: "ADD MORE VARIABLES", "CREATE DATA EXTRACT" (which is circled in red), and "ADD MORE SAMPLES". A "Clear Data Cart" link is also present. The central part of the screen displays a table of variables and their characteristics across different countries and years. The table includes columns for "In cart", "Variable", "Variable Label", "Type", and country-specific columns (BURKF, CONDR, KENYA, NIGERA). The "CREATE DATA EXTRACT" button is highlighted with a red oval.

In cart	Variable	Variable Label	Type	BURKF 2020 - 2021	CONDR 2019a - 2020a	CONDR 2019b - 2020b	KENYA 2019 - 2020	NIGERA 2019a - 2020a	NIGERA 2019b - 2020b
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SAMPLE	PMA sample number [preselected]	P	X	X	X	X	X	X
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COUNTRY	PMA country [preselected]	P	X	X	X	X	X	X
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	YEAR	Year [preselected]	P	X	X	X	X	X	X
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ELIGIBLE	Eligible female respondent [preselected]	P	X	X	X	X	X	X
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EALD	Enumeration area [preselected]	P	X	X	X	X	X	X
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONSENTFO	Female respondent provided consent to be interviewed [preselected]	P	X	X	X	X	X	X
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FOINSTID	Unique ID for female questionnaire [preselected]	P	X	X	X	X	X	X
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONSENTHQ	Household respondent provided consent to be interviewed [preselected]	P	X	X	X	X	X	X
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FOWEIGHT	Female weight [preselected]	P	X	X	X	X	X	X
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STRATA	Strata [preselected]	P	X	.	.	X	X	X
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PANELWOMAN	Panel woman interviewed in Phase 1	P	/	/	/	/	/	/

Before you submit an extract request, you'll have the opportunity to choose a "Data Format". **Stata users should select a Stata file (.dta)** - you'll notice that data formatted for R, SPSS, and SAS are also available. CSV files are provided, but not recommended. (If you wish to change Sample Members, you may do so again here.)

EXTRACT REQUEST ([HELP](#))

SAMPLES:	6	(show)	Change
VARIABLES:	11	(show)	Change
DATA FORMAT:	.dta (Stata)	Change	
STRUCTURE:	Rectangular (longitudinal - long)	Change	
SAMPLE MEMBERS:	Female Respondents	Change	
ESTIMATED SIZE:	12.8 MB		
Describe your extract [Empty text area]			
SUBMIT EXTRACT			

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Once the Stata option is selected, you may add a description and then proceed to the download page. After a few moments, you'll receive an email indicating that your extract has been created. Click the green "Download Stata" button to download your extract.

Extract Number	Date	Formatted Data	Fixed-width Text Files			Revise Extract	Resubmit Extract	Description (click to edit)	Hide selections Show all
			Data	Command Files <small>?</small>	Codebook <small>?</small>				
179	2022-10-26	Download Stata	-	-	-	Basic	DDI	revise	<input type="checkbox"/> Stata demo

2.4 LONG DATA STRUCTURE

We've downloaded a **Long** data extract (**Female Respondents** only), which we'll now load into Stata as follows:

```
use pma_00003, clear
```

In a **Long** extract, data from each phase will be organized in *separate rows*. Here, responses from three panel members are shown:

```
sort fqinstid phase

list fqinstid phase age panelwoman ///
    if strmatch(fqinstid, "011*") | ///
    strmatch(fqinstid, "015*"), separator(8) noobs
```

fqinstid	phase	age	panelwoman
011W5S0HN91I4H4I3T9JCMBHB	baseline	29	.
011W5S0HN91I4H4I3T9JCMBHB	first follow up	30	yes
015NP6FJTIA98FYCBBBS1F0F7	baseline	47	.
015NP6FJTIA98FYCBBBS1F0F7	first follow up	48	yes
015WYNN02WXHH6JA4HA9PL1MR	baseline	20	.
015WYNN02WXHH6JA4HA9PL1MR	first follow up	21	yes

Each panel member receives a unique ID shown in `fqinstid`. The variable `phase` shows that each woman's responses to the Phase 1 Female Questionnaire appears in the first row, while her Phase 2 responses appear in the second. `age` shows each woman's age when she completed the Female Questionnaire for each phase.

`panelwoman` indicates whether the woman completed all or part of the Female Questionnaire in a *prior* phase, and that she'd agreed to continue participating in the panel study at that time. A missing value (.) appears in the rows for Phase 1, as `panelwoman` was not included in Phase 1 surveys.

We mentioned above that you'll also include responses from some non-panel members when you request an extract with **Female Respondents**. These include women who did not complete all or part the Female Questionnaire in a prior phase, as indicated by `panelwoman`. These women are not assigned a value for `fqinstid` - instead, you'll find an empty string:

```
gen non_panel = fqinstid == ""
label define fqinstid_blank 0 "fqinstid is not blank" 1 "fqinstid is blank"
label values non_panel fqinstid_blank
label variable panelwoman "Woman in the panel"
table (phase panelwoman) (non_panel), nototals missing
```

	non_panel	
	fqinstid is not blank	fqinstid is blank
longitudinal survey phase		
baseline		
Woman in the panel		
.		23,591
first follow up		
Woman in the panel		
no		6,586
yes		18,194

Chapter 1 describes **Inclusion Criteria for Analysis** and shows how to identify women in a **Wide** extract who did not complete the Female Questionnaire in both phases. In **Long** format, we use a combination of `bysort` and `egen` to ensure that there is one row for every `fqinstid` where `phase == 1` and another row where `phase == 2 & resultfq == 1`.

```
gen keep = 1 if phase == 1
replace keep = 1 if phase == 2 & resultfq == 1
bysort fqinstid : egen keep_both = sum(keep)
keep if keep_both == 2
drop keep keep_both
```

The *de facto* population is identified where `resident` takes the value 11 or 22 in both rows.

```
gen keep = 1 if phase == 1 & (resident == 11 | resident == 22)
replace keep = 2 if phase == 2 & (resident == 11 | resident == 22)
bysort fqinstid : egen keep_both = sum(keep)
keep if keep_both == 3
drop keep keep_both
```

Following these steps, you can check the size of each analytic sample like so:

```
* Include the code snippet that makes the pop variable  
include gen_pop.do
```

		longitudinal survey phase	
		baseline	first follow up
pop			
Burkina Faso		5,212	5,212
DRC-Kinshasa		1,973	1,973
DRC-Kongo Central		1,514	1,514
Kenya		6,939	6,939
Nigeria-Kano		998	998
Nigeria-Lagos		1,089	1,089

2.5 WIDE DATA STRUCTURE

We've also downloaded a **Wide** data extract (**Female Respondents** only), which we'll load into Stata like so:

```
use pma_00004, clear
```

In a **Wide** extract, all of the responses from one woman appear in the *same row*. The IPUMS PMA extract system appends a numeric suffix to each variable name corresponding with the phase from which it was drawn. Consider our three example panel members again:

```
sort fqinstid

list fqinstid age_1 age_2 panelwoman_1 panelwoman_2 ///
    if strmatch(fqinstid, "011*") | ///
    strmatch(fqinstid, "015*"), separator(8) noobs
```

	fqinstid	age_1	age_2	panelwoman_1	panelwoman_2
	011W5S0HN91I4H4I3T9JCMHB	29	30	.	yes
	015NP6FJTIA98FYCBBBS1F0F7	47	48	.	yes
	015WYNN02WXHH6JA4HA9PL1MR	20	21	.	yes

Each panel member has one unique ID shown in **fqinstid**. However, **age** is parsed into two columns: **age_1** shows each woman's age at Phase 1, and **age_2** shows her age at Phase 2.

As we've discussed, **panelwoman** is not available for Phase 1, as it indicates whether the woman completed all or part of the Female Questionnaire in a *prior* phase. For this reason, all values in **panelwoman_1** are missing (.). Most variables are copied once for each phase, even if they - like **panelwoman_1** - are not available for all phases.

You might expect the total length of a **Wide** extract to be half the length of a corresponding **Long** extract. This is not the case! A **Wide** extract includes one row for each woman who completed all or part of the Female Questionnaire *for any phase* - you'll find placeholder columns for phases where the interview was not conducted.

```
list resultfq_1 age_1 resultfq_2 age_2 ///
    if fqinstid == "0C8VQU6B03BXLAVVZ8SB90EKQ", noobs
```

resultfq_1	age_1	resultfq_2	age_2
completed	31	not at home	not interviewed (female questionnaire)

In a **Long** extract, rows for the missing phase are dropped. In this example, the woman was “not at home” for the Phase 2 Female Questionnaire. When we select a **Long** extract containing only Female Respondents, her Phase 2 row is excluded automatically (it will be included if you request an extract containing Female Respondents and Female Non-respondents).

```
use pma_00003, clear
list phase age resultfq ///
    if fqinstid == "0C8VQU6B03BXLAVVZ8SB90EKQ", noobs
```

phase	age	resultfq
baseline	31	completed

The **Inclusion Criteria for Analysis** section in Chapter 1 shows how to identify members of the *de facto* population who completed the Female Questionnaire in both phases for a **Wide** extract. Those steps are repeated here:

```
use pma_00004, clear
keep if inlist(resident_1,11,22) & inlist(resident_2,11,22) & resultfq_2 == 1
```

Following these steps, each analytic sample contains the same number of cases shown in the final **Long** format extract above.

```

gen pop = .
replace pop = 1 if country == 1 // Burkina Faso
replace pop = 2 if country == 2 & geocd == 1 // Kinshasa
replace pop = 3 if country == 2 & geocd == 2 // Kongo Central
replace pop = 4 if country == 7 // Kenya
replace pop = 5 if country == 9 & geong == 4 // Kano
replace pop = 6 if country == 9 & geong == 2 // Lagos

label define pop ///
    1 "Burkina Faso" ///
    2 "DRC-Kinshasa" ///
    3 "DRC-Kongo Central" ///
    4 "Kenya" ///
    5 "Nigeria-Kano" ///
    6 "Nigeria-Lagos", replace

label values pop pop

table ( pop ) ( ), nototals missing

```

		Frequency
pop		
Burkina Faso		5,212
DRC-Kinshasa		1,973
DRC-Kongo Central		1,514
Kenya		6,939
Nigeria-Kano		998
Nigeria-Lagos		1,089

2.6 WHICH FORMAT IS BEST FOR ME?

The choice between **Long** and **Wide** formats ultimately depends on your research objectives.

Many data manipulation tasks, for example, are faster and easier to perform in the **Wide** format. In the example above, we needed to identify women who completed a Female Questionnaire and were members of the *de facto* population in both phases. In the long format, we first had to use `bysort` and `egen` and keep to pare the dataset down to women with good data for both phases.

On the other hand, some of the longitudinal analysis commands require data to be in a **Long** format - this includes both the suite of so-called `st` commands for time-to-event or survival analysis and the suite of so-called `xt` commands for analyzing panel data. Users who prefer the **Wide** format for data cleaning and exploration can manually switch to **Long** format with help from Stata's `reshape` command, for example:

```
use pma_00004, clear  
keep if resultfq_2 == 1 & resultfq_1 != .  
  
keep if inlist(resident_1, 11, 22)  
keep if inlist(resident_2, 11, 22)  
  
keep fqinstid age_1 pregnant_1 age_2 pregnant_2  
  
reshape long age_ pregnant_ , i(fqinstid) j(phase)  
  
(j = 1 2)
```

We will revisit
reshape when
analyzing PMA
Contraceptive
Calendar data in
Chapter 6.

Data	Wide	→	Long
Number of observations	17,725	→	35,450
Number of variables	5	→	4
j variable (2 values)		→	phase
xij variables:			
	age_1 age_2	→	age_
	pregnant_1 pregnant_2	→	pregnant_

```
rename age_ age  
rename pregnant_ pregnant
```

Executing the `reshape` command with more variables takes practice, and we imagine many users will find it easier to simply work with data in the long format from the beginning. If you want to become adept at converting between long and wide formats, consult the [Stata documentation](#) or watch some of the numerous tutorials on the `reshape` command available on YouTube.

Fortunately, the updated IPUMS PMA extract system makes it easy to select the samples, sample members, and variables that matter to your particular research question. New choices for **Long** and **Wide** data formats save an additional data cleaning step, allowing you to jump into longitudinal analysis as quickly as possible.

3 PANEL MEMBERSHIP

In Chapter 1, we mentioned that PMA uses a **multi-stage cluster sample design** for each phase of the panel study. This means you'll find data from a Household Questionnaire administered once each year, and you'll find data from a subsequent Female Questionnaire collected shortly afterward. Three years - or phases - of data will be collected in total.

Because data are collected through two questionnaires administered in three phases, there are several places where incomplete or missing data may indicate **loss to follow-up** - dropped cases from the original panel design. At the same time, PMA uses an **open panel** design, whereby women who move into the study area or reach participation age after Phase 1 are permitted to join the panel at any subsequent phase.

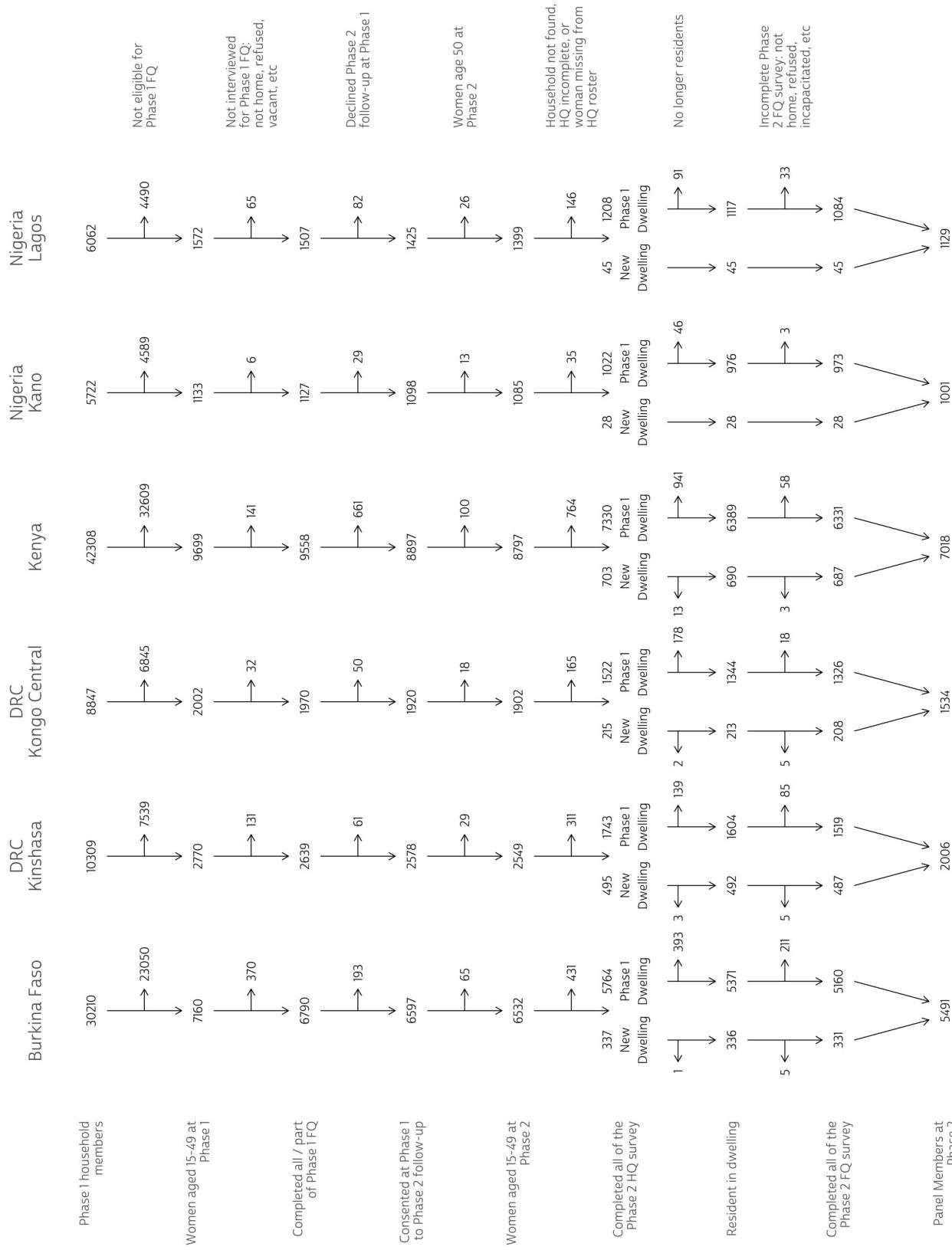
In Chapter 3, we'll cover these issues in detail. To illustrate, we'll be using a **Wide** format data extract from IPUMS PMA that includes **All cases** from both currently available phases. In other words, we'll include every member of the household roster collected in the Household Questionnaire at the start of each phase (even if no Female Questionnaire was completed by that person).

To make our explanation easier to follow, we'll make use of a data visualization tool known in clinical research settings as a **CONSORT diagram**. This type of diagram is a flowchart showing enrollment and attrition points, most typically in longitudinal studies. PMA publishes a CONSORT diagram together with the User Notes for each longitudinal sample, which you can find via the links below:

R code showing how to build a combined CONSORT diagram with **ggplot2** is available on the [IPUMS PMA data analysis blog](#).

- Burkina Faso
- DRC - Kinshasa
- DRC - Kongo Central
- Kenya
- Nigeria - Lagos
- Nigeria - Kano

We've constructed a single diagram showing all six samples available from IPUMS PMA, and we'll demonstrate how to identify cases for each level in turn:



3.1 CHAPTER SETUP

This chapter features a **Wide** longitudinal extract with all 6 of the available samples, including “All Cases (Respondents and Non-respondents to Household and Female Questionnaires)”. As mentioned in Chapter 2, both phases are included with each sample when you request a longitudinal extract.

The screenshot shows the 'SELECT SAMPLES' page of the IPUMS PMA website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for LOG IN, REGISTER, GLOBAL HEALTH, and IPUMS.ORG. Below the navigation is the IPUMS PMA logo and a menu bar with links for HOME, SELECT DATA, MY DATA, and SUPPORT. The main content area is titled 'SELECT SAMPLES'. It includes a note about variable documentation filtering and a message about selecting datasets. A radio button group allows users to choose between Cross-sectional, Longitudinal, Long, and Wide datasets. A 'SUBMIT SAMPLE SELECTIONS' button is located to the right of the dataset selection. Below this, there is a section for 'FAMILY PLANNING - PERSON' which contains a 'Documentation' table with checkboxes for various countries and years. Another section for 'Sample Members' includes checkboxes for Female Respondents, Female Respondents and Household Members, Female Respondents and Female Non-respondents, and All Cases. A final 'SUBMIT SAMPLE SELECTIONS' button is at the bottom of this section. The footer of the page includes support information from THE BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION, PMA, STAT/TRANSFER, and UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, and a copyright notice for the Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota.

Variables describing sample composition are located under the “Technical” topics heading. Our extract will contain all of the variables in the **Technical Variables** and **Longitudinal Panel** subheadings shown:

The screenshot shows the IPUMS PMA website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for LOGIN, REGISTER, GLOBAL HEALTH, and IPUMS.ORG. Below the header, the IPUMS PMA logo is displayed. A sidebar on the right shows a 'DATA CART' with 48 variables and 6 samples. The main content area has a heading 'CURRENTLY BROWSING: "FAMILY PLANNING - PERSON"' with a 'CHANGE' link. On the left, there's a 'CHANGE SAMPLES' button. In the center, there's a 'SELECT VARIABLES' section with dropdown menus for TOPICS (set to TECHNICAL), A-Z, and SEARCH. Under TECHNICAL, there are three main categories: DEMOGRAPHICS (WOMEN), FAMILY PLANNING, and HEALTH. The 'FAMILY PLANNING' category is expanded, showing sub-options like 'WEIGHTS AND ESTIMATION' and 'LONGITUDINAL PANEL'. At the bottom of the page, there's a copyright notice: 'COPYRIGHT © MINNESOTA POPULATION CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA. LINDA GATES FOUNDATION, PMA, STAT/TRANSFER, AND UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.'

Once you've finished selecting variables and downloaded an extract, load it into Stata like so:

```
use pma_00005, clear
```

We mentioned in Chapter 1 that variables in a **Wide** extract include a numeric suffix corresponding with a data collection phase. For example, you'll find two versions of **sample**: **sample_1** contains a numeric code for each Phase 1 sample, while **sample_2** contains a numeric code for each Phase 2 sample.

We also mentioned in Chapter 1 that IPUMS PMA combines sub-nationally representative samples for DRC (Kinshasa and Kongo Central) and Nigeria (Kano and Lagos) with one **sample** code each. Here, we'll separate those samples and abbreviate country names. Let's call this variable **pop**.

- **pop** - Population of interest

We'll combine the `country` name for each sample together with the DRC and Nigeria regions shown in `geocd` and `geong`, respectively.

```
* Include the code snippet that makes the pop variable  
include gen_pop.do  
  
label define pop ///  
    1 "Burkina Faso" ///  
    2 "DRC-Kinshasa" ///  
    3 "DRC-Kongo Central" ///  
    4 "Kenya" ///  
    5 "Nigeria-Kano" ///  
    6 "Nigeria-Lagos", replace  
  
label values pop pop  
  
table ( pop ) ( ) ( ), nototals missing
```

	Frequency
pop	
Burkina Faso	57,990
DRC-Kinshasa	20,831
DRC-Kongo Central	17,625
Kenya	83,645
Nigeria-Kano	10,970
Nigeria-Lagos	11,936

3.2 PHASE 1

Phase 1 marks the beginning of the PMA panel study (baseline). As we've mentioned, it consists of two separate questionnaires administered in stages: first, resident enumerators visited 35 household dwellings selected at random within each sample cluster, or **enumeration area**. If a qualifying respondent was available, they were invited to complete a **Household Questionnaire**²¹ including a census of all household members and visitors who stayed there during the night before the interview. If this census included any women aged 15-49, the enumerator would later return to the household and invite each eligible woman to complete a **Female Questionnaire**²² and participate in the three-year panel study.

We'll take a look at the inclusion criteria and missing data codes for each questionnaire, in turn.

²¹Questionnaires administered in each country may vary from this Core Household Questionnaire - [click here](#) for details.

²²Questionnaires administered in each country may vary from this Core Female Questionnaire - [click here](#) for details.

3.2.1 Household Questionnaire

In our **Wide** data extract, each `panelwoman` is a woman who completed all or part of the Phase 1 Female Questionnaire and agreed to participate in the longitudinal panel study: as a result, you'll find all of her Phase 1 responses and her Phase 2 responses together in *a single row*.

This is *not* the case for household members who are not, themselves, participants in the panel study. These household members are represented by *one row per phase*. For example, if a young child was listed on the Phase 1 Household Questionnaire, you'll find details about their age in `agehq_1`, their sex in `sex_1`, and their relationship to the head of household in `relate_1`. If you look in the same row for corresponding Phase 2 variables (`agehq_2`, `sex_2`, and `relate_2`), you'll find missing values (.) even if the child still lived in the household at Phase 2: their Phase 2 data may be located in another row with missing values (.) listed for Phase 1, or it may not exist if the child was not listed on the Phase 2 household roster. It is not possible to link Phase 1 and Phase 2 responses for household members who were not participants in the panel study.

This explains why, for example, you'll see a large number of missing values (.) in `resulthq_1`, which gives the result of the Phase 1 Household Questionnaire.

```
table ( resulthq_1 ) () (), nototals missing
```

	Frequency
result of household questionnaire	
completed	103,411
not at home	210
postponed	8
refused	230
partly completed	47
vacant or not a dwelling	95
destroyed	10
not found	3
absent extended period	296
.	98,687

Close to half of the values in `resulthq_1` are missing (.): these are household members for whom no linked Phase 2 data exists.

What about the other values in `resulthq_1`? You'll notice a range of outcomes including:

- 1 - Completed
- 5 - Partly completed
- several other codes giving the reason why no household interview occurred

If no household interview occurred, PMA creates one row to represent the household in `resulthq_1`. Otherwise, if the household roster was completed during the interview, PMA creates one row for each person on the roster.

In order to determine the proportion of households that completed all or part of the Household Questionnaire - or any other **household-level statistics** - you must count only one row per household. Each Phase 1 household receives a unique identifier in `hhid_1` - this value is an empty string "" for household members included only in Phase 2. All Phase 1 households have a unique `hhid_1`, regardless of the outcome recorded in `resulthq_1`.

Therefore, you can use `bysort` to find the `resulthq_1` outcome for each household via `hhid_1`. To obtain the proportion of Phase 1 households that completed all or part of the questionnaire, we'll first use `drop` to drop Phase 2 households with the value "". Then, we'll use `bysort` to include only one row in each household. Finally, we'll count the number of fully (code 1) or partly (code 5) completed questionnaires in `resulthq_1` - the basic `tabulate oneway command` derives proportions for these counts.

```
preserve  
use pma_00005, clear  
  
drop if missing(hhid_1) // focus on Phase 1  
bysort hhid_1: keep if _n == 1 // keep one row per household  
gen completed = inlist(resulthq_1,1,5) // all or part of Phase I HH q  
  
tab completed
```

Across samples,
96.35% of
households
completed all or
part of the Phase 1
Household
Questionnaire.

completed	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0	852	3.65	3.65
1	22,494	96.35	100.00
Total	23,346	100.00	

It is also often useful to exclude non-interviewed households when calculating **person-level statistics**. In the first row of our CONSORT diagram above, we drop these households before we count the total number of sampled Phase 1 household members.

Total number of Phase 1 household members, per sample

```
table (pop) if inlist(resulthq_1,1,5), nototals missing
```

	Frequency
pop	
Burkina Faso	30,210
DRC-Kinshasa	10,309
DRC-Kongo Central	8,847
Kenya	42,308
Nigeria-Kano	5,722
Nigeria-Lagos	6,062

3.2.2 Female Questionnaire

IPUMS PMA uses a **non-response code** labeled “Not interviewed (household questionnaire)” for variables related to questions that were only relevant if the Household Questionnaire was fully or partly completed. This includes `eligible_1`, which indicates whether a particular household member was a woman aged 15-49 at Phase 1, and therefore eligible for the Phase 1 Female Questionnaire. If the household was not interviewed, eligibility for the Female Questionnaire could not be determined.

```
table ( resulthq_1 eligible_1) () (), nototals missing
```

	Frequency
result of household questionnaire completed	
eligible female respondent	79,091
no	24,320
yes, eligible female respondent	
not at home	
eligible female respondent	
not interviewed	210
postponed	
eligible female respondent	
not interviewed	8
refused	
eligible female respondent	
not interviewed	230
partly completed	
eligible female respondent	
no	31
yes, eligible female respondent	16
vacant or not a dwelling	
eligible female respondent	
not interviewed	95
destroyed	
eligible female respondent	
not interviewed	10
not found	
eligible female respondent	
not interviewed	3
absent extended period	
eligible female respondent	
not interviewed	296
.	
eligible female respondent	
.	
	98,687

`resultfq_1` shows the result of the Female Questionnaire for eligible women. The **non-response code** “NIU (not in universe)” is used for household members who were not eligible.

```
table (resultfq_1), nototals missing
```

	Frequency
result of female questionnaire	
completed	23,542
not at home	427
postponed	20
refused	150
partly completed	49
incapacitated	145
not interviewed (female questionnaire)	1
not interviewed (household questionnaire)	852
niu (not in universe)	79,124
.	98,687

You can calculate the proportion of eligible women who completed the Phase 1 Female Questionnaire like so:

```
gen completed_fq1 = inlist(resultfq_1,1,5)
tab completed_fq1 if eligible_1 == 1
```

Across samples,
96.94% of eligible
women completed
the Phase 1 Female
Questionnaire.

completed_fq1	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0	745	3.06	3.06
1	23,591	96.94	100.00
Total	24,336	100.00	

Our CONSORT diagram shows the total number of women who were eligible to participate in the panel study at Phase 1, after excluding women who:

- were members of a household where no Phase 1 Household Questionnaire was administered
- were not eligible (aged 15-49)
- did not complete at least part of the Phase 1 Female Questionnaire

Total number of eligible women, per sample, who completed all or part of the Phase 1 Female Questionnaire

```
table (pop) if completed_fq1 == 1, nototals missing
```

	Frequency
pop	
Burkina Faso	6,790
DRC-Kinshasa	2,639
DRC-Kongo Central	1,970
Kenya	9,558
Nigeria-Kano	1,127
Nigeria-Lagos	1,507

Enumerators invited these women to participate in Phase 2 of the panel study one year later. Only women who agreed to participate at that time are considered panel members at Phase 2, as shown in [panelwoman_2](#).²³

²³Women who completed the Phase 1 Female Questionnaire but declined to participate in the panel were given an opportunity to join the panel again at Phase 2 (if eligible). They are not panel members as shown in [panelwoman_2](#), but they may be listed as such in [panelwoman_3](#) if they agree to participation in the panel going forward.

Their responses to the panel invitation are recorded in `surveywilling_1`. IPUMS PMA uses the **non-response code** “Not interviewed (female questionnaire)” to indicate women who were eligible, but not interviewed for the Female Questionnaire as shown in `resultlfq_1`. Additionally, “No response or missing” is used for women who did not respond to the panel invitation.

Total number of women, per sample, who consented at Phase 1 to the Phase 2 follow-up

```
table ( pop ) if surveywilling_1 == 1, nototals missing
```

	Frequency
pop	
Burkina Faso	6,597
DRC-Kinshasa	2,578
DRC-Kongo Central	1,920
Kenya	8,897
Nigeria-Kano	1,098
Nigeria-Lagos	1,425

Make sure to include “No response or missing” cases in the denominator when calculating the proportion of Phase 1 female respondents who agreed to participate in the panel follow-up:

Across samples, 95.44% of women who completed the Phase 1 Female Questionnaire agreed to follow-up.

```
tab surveywilling_1 if completed_fq1 == 1
```

willing to participate in another survey	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
no	1,023	4.34	4.34
yes	22,515	95.44	99.78
no response or missing	53	0.22	100.00
Total	23,591	100.00	

3.3 PHASE 2

Both questionnaires were administered again in Phase 2, approximately one year after Phase 1. Resident enumerators visited the same dwellings where Phase 1 interviews occurred; if the woman's household had moved elsewhere within the study area,²⁴ enumerators used local contacts to find its new location. If found, they administered a Household Questionnaire including an updated household roster.

As we've mentioned, any woman aged 15-49 listed on the Phase 2 household roster was eligible to complete a Phase 2 Female Questionnaire. However, only women who completed all or part of a Phase 1 Female Questionnaire are considered members of the panel in [panelwoman_2](#).

²⁴The “study area” is area within which resident enumerators should attempt to find panel women that have moved out of their Phase 1 dwelling. This may extend beyond the woman’s original EA as determined by in-country administrators - see [PMA Phase 2 and Phase 3 Survey Protocol](#) for details.

3.3.1 Household Questionnaire

Several variables are available to describe the **status of households** surveyed at Phase 2. As with Phase 1, **resulthq_2** describes the result of the Phase 2 Household Questionnaire.

```
table ( resulthq_2 ) () (), nototals missing
```

	Frequency
result of household questionnaire	
completed	116,955
not at home	298
postponed	15
refused	425
partly completed	16
vacant or not a dwelling	861
destroyed	227
not found	209
absent extended period	313
.	83,678

samedwelling_2 indicates whether the Household Questionnaire was administered at the same physical dwelling from Phase 1, or whether the enumerator located the woman's household in a new dwelling.

```
table ( samedwelling_2 ) () (), nototals missing
```

	Frequency
living in same dwelling unit as phase 1	
no	7,255
yes	110,973
not interviewed (female questionnaire)	15
not interviewed (household questionnaire)	19
niu (not in universe)	1,057
.	83,678

Each Phase 2 sample may also include new households that were not included in Phase 1, as indicated by `hhtype_2`: these are replacement households drawn for enumeration areas where more than 10% of Phase 1 households were no longer present. They account for all of the **non-response code** shown in `samedwelling_2`, as no prior dwelling was sampled.

```
table ( samedwelling_2 hhtype_2 ) () (), nototals missing
```

	Frequency
living in same dwelling unit as phase 1	
no	
panel household type	
panel woman followup	7,255
yes	
panel household type	
phase 1 dwelling	110,973
not interviewed (female questionnaire)	
panel household type	
replacement cross-section	15
not interviewed (household questionnaire)	
panel household type	
replacement cross-section	19
niu (not in universe)	
panel household type	
replacement cross-section	1,057
-	
panel household type	
-	83,678

As mentioned above, it is not possible to link Phase 1 and Phase 2 records for household members who were not women participating in the panel study. However, the variable `hhmemstat_2` does describe whether a Phase 1 household member was listed on the household roster for Phase 2; if not, PMA creates a Phase 2 record for that person indicating whether they moved or were deceased.

```
table ( hhmemstat_2 ) () (), nototals missing
```

	Frequency
status of household member from baseline survey	
still a resident in household	84,402
moved within ea	1,155
moved outside of ea	4,815
moved out of household for school	1,117
deceased	437
not interviewed (female questionnaire)	213
not interviewed (household questionnaire)	2,337
don't know	30
niu (not in universe)	24,813
.	83,678

After excluding women who reached age 50 at Phase 2, our CONSORT diagram diverges to show whether panel members were found in their Phase 1 dwelling or a new one. Women whose household was not found in the study area are considered **lost to follow-up**, as are those where the Phase 2 Household Questionnaire was not completed.

The variable `hhpanelp2_2` indicates whether any woman who completed the Phase 1 Female Questionnaire was living in the dwelling at Phase 2. Women who were no longer residents of the household are also considered **lost to follow-up**.

```
table ( hhpanelp2_2 ) () (), nototals missing
```

	Frequency
panel woman from phase 1 lives in this dwelling in phase 2	
no	29,587
yes	89,732
.	83,678

3.3.2 Female Questionnaire

Finally, eligible women who were found in a household at Phase 2 were invited to complete a Female Questionnaire. `resultfq_2` indicates the result of the Phase 2 Female Questionnaire both for panel members and women who were otherwise eligible to participate.

```
table ( resultfq_2 ) () (), nototals missing
```

	Frequency
result of female questionnaire	
completed	24,756
not at home	343
postponed	40
refused	278
partly completed	24
respondent moved	57
incapacitated	241
not interviewed (female questionnaire)	9
not interviewed (household questionnaire)	2,337
niu (not in universe)	91,234
.	83,678

You can find the proportion of women who completed the Phase 2 Female Questionnaire that were also available at Phase 1 (i.e. panel members) like so:

Across samples,
73.44% of women
completing the
Phase 2 Female
Questionnaire also
did so at Phase 1.

```
tab panelwoman_2 if resultfq_2 == 1
```

panel woman				
interviewed				
in phase 1	Freq.	Percent	Cum.	
no	6,576	26.56	26.56	
yes	18,180	73.44	100.00	
Total	24,756	100.00		

Wide data extracts make it particularly easy to combine Phase 1 and Phase 2 variables for the same woman. Note that potential panel members were identified at Phase 1: they are women who agreed to participate in `surveywilling_1` and were under age 49 in `age_1`. In order to calculate the proportion of potential panel members who ultimately completed the Female

Questionnaire at Phase 2, you must include Phase 1 female respondents for whom no Phase 2 data exists.

These cases are missing (.) in `resultfq_2`, so they are easily included like so:

```
gen check = resultfq_2 == 1 if ///
surveywilling_1 == 1 & age_1< 49 & !missing(resultfq_2)
```

Across samples,
81.66% of potential
panel members
completed the
Phase 2 Female
Questionnaire.

```
tab check if surveywilling_1 == 1 & age_1< 49, missing
```

check	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0	2,452	11.01	11.01
1	18,180	81.66	92.67
.	1,632	7.33	100.00
Total	22,264		100.00

The final row of our CONSORT diagram shows the total number of completed Phase 2 Female Questionnaires for each sample. The totals below match the results reported in each of the PMA User Guides published for individual samples.

```
keep if surveywilling_1 == 1 & age_1 < 49
table ( pop ) if resultfq_2 == 1, nototals missing
```

Total number
potential panel
members, per Phase
1 sample, that
ultimately
completed a Phase
2 Female
Questionnaire

pop	Freq.
Burkina Faso	5,491
DRC-Kinshasa	2,006
DRC-Kongo Central	1,534
Kenya	7,018
Nigeria-Kano	1,001
Nigeria-Lagos	1,130

3.4 SUMMARY

There are ultimately several causes of **loss to follow-up** that may occur at different time points throughout the panel study. An individual is considered **lost to follow-up** if:

1. The household moved out of the Phase 1 dwelling, and the new dwelling could not be located within the study area
2. The Phase 2 Household Questionnaire was not completed (a respondent refused, was not available, etc)
3. A panel member from the household was no longer a resident (deceased, moved, or status unknown)
4. A panel member did not complete a Phase 2 Household Questionnaire (she refused, was not available, etc)

At the same time, the **open panel design** allows new participants to complete a Female Questionnaire at any phase. These women are not panel members at Phase 2, but they may become panel members at Phase 3 if they are eligible and agree to complete a forthcoming Phase 3 Female Questionnaire. Women can join the panel at Phase 2, for example, if they:

1. Reach age 15 only after Phase 1 interviews were completed
2. Move into a household sampled at Phase 2

For more details on sample design, check out the IPUMS PMA [sample notes](#) and User Guides published for individual samples at pmadata.org.

4 FAMILY PLANNING INDICATORS

In Chapter 4, we'll demonstrate how to calculate key family planning indicators appearing in the **PMA Longitudinal Brief** for each of the longitudinal samples currently available from IPUMS PMA. The brief for each sample is linked below.

- Burkina Faso
- DRC - Kinshasa
- DRC - Kongo Central
- Kenya
- Nigeria - Kano
- Nigeria - Lagos

Chapter 5 includes code you can use to reproduce the **alluvial plots** seen in these briefs.

Indicators calculated in this chapter cover topics like:

- pregnancy intentions and outcomes
- current use of long-acting, short-acting, and traditional contraceptives
- discontinuation of family planning
- intentions for future use of family planning
- unmet need for family planning
- partner's support for use of family planning

As we demonstrate how to calculate these indicators, we will also compare population estimates between subgroups within each sample. This chapter demonstrates how to conduct a **Rao-Scott chi-square test** for significant differences between subgroups, but we will primarily rely on an informal comparison of confidence intervals plotted on **grouped bar charts**. This approach facilitates visual comparisons for several indicators repeated for multiple samples in the same IPUMS PMA data extract, but we'll see that it produces somewhat conservative estimation of statistical difference compared to the chi-square test. We include both the formal and the informal-visual comparison, as each is useful in the appropriate context.

4.1 CHAPTER SETUP

Chapter 4 features a **Wide** longitudinal extract with all 6 of the available samples. Unlike Chapter 3, the data extract used in this chapter includes only **Female Respondents**.

The screenshot shows the 'SELECT SAMPLES' page of the IPUMS PMA website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for LOG IN, REGISTER, GLOBAL HEALTH, and IPUMS.ORG. Below the navigation is the IPUMS PMA logo and a 'PERFORMANCE MONITORING FOR ACTION' banner. A sub-navigation bar includes links for HOME, SELECT DATA, MY DATA, and SUPPORT.

SELECT SAMPLES

Variable documentation on the web site can be filtered to display only material corresponding to chosen datasets ([more information](#) on this feature).

You may select any of the below datasets for browsing. Please [log in](#) to see which samples you are authorized to include in extracts.

Cross-sectional
 Longitudinal
 Long i
 Wide i

FAMILY PLANNING - PERSON

Documentation

All Samples (wide)
 Burkina Faso 2020 - 2021
 Congo (Democratic Republic) 2019b - 2020b i
 2019a - 2020a i
 Kenya 2019 - 2020
 Nigeria 2019b - 2020b i
 2019a - 2020a i

Sample Members

Female Respondents
 Female Respondents and Household Members
 Female Respondents and Female Non-respondents
 All Cases (Respondents and Non-respondents to Household and Female Questionnaires)

SUBMIT SAMPLE SELECTIONS

SUPPORTED BY: [THE BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION](#), [PMA](#), [STAT/TRANSFER](#), AND [UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA](#).

Following the steps outlined in Chapter 2, you'll need to request a .dta (Stata format) data extract with the following variables (**preselected** variables are included automatically).

- `resultfq` - Result of female questionnaire
- `panelweight` - Phase 2 female panel weight
- `resident` - Household residence / membership
- `age` - Age in female questionnaire
- `pregnant` - Pregnancy status
- `birthevent` - Number of birth events
- `educattgen` - Highest level of school attended (4 categories)
- `marstat` - Marital status
- `geocd` - Province, DRC
- `geong` - State, Nigeria
- `cp` - Contraceptive user
- `fpcurreffmethrc` - Most effective current FP method
- `unmetyn` - Total unmet need
- `fppartsupport` - Husband / partner would be supportive of FP use
- `fpplanval` - When will start using FP method in the future - value
- `fpplanwhen` - When will start using FP method in the future - unit
- `country` - PMA country (preselected)
- `eaid` - Enumeration area (preselected)

Download your data extract and load it into Stata:

```
use pma_00006, clear
```

Chapter 1 describes **Inclusion Criteria for Analysis**: to summarise, we'll be focusing on members of the *de facto* population who participated in both phases of the panel study (excluding a small number of women marked “NIU (not in universe)” for a key measure of current contraceptive use recorded in `cp`).

```
keep if inlist(resident_1,11,22) & inlist(resident_2,11,22)
keep if resultfq_2 == 1
keep if cp_1 < 90 & cp_2 <90
```

Recall that only the Burkina Faso and Kenya samples are **nationally representative**. Samples from DRC represent regions identified by `geocd`, while samples from Nigeria represent regions identified by `geong`. In order to distinguish each population of interest, we'll again define a custom variable `pop` that shows each sample's `country` label concatenated with each of these regions where appropriate.

- `pop` - Population of interest

```

* Include the code snippet that makes the pop variable
include gen_pop.do

label define pop ///
1 "Burkina Faso" ///
2 "DRC-Kinshasa" ///
3 "DRC-Kongo Central" ///
4 "Kenya" ///
5 "Nigeria-Kano" ///
6 "Nigeria-Lagos", replace

label values pop pop

```

We'll be using survey design information to derive population estimates throughout this chapter, so we'll also need to use `geocd` to update `strata_1` for DRC samples. As in Chapter 1, we create `strata_recode` using unique numeric codes from `strata_1`, except that we also include unique identifiers for each sampled region in `geocd`.

- `strata_recode` - Numeric codes for PMA sample strata (recoded for DRC samples)

```

* Include the code snippet that makes the strata_recode variable
include gen_strata_recode.do

```

Here, we labels the variables `cp_1` and `cp_2`.

```

label variable cp_1  "Contraceptive user (Phase 1)"
label variable cp_2  "Contraceptive user (Phase 2)"

```

Finally, Chapter 1 demonstrates how to use survey design information to estimate the proportion of women in each population `pop` who were using a contraceptive method both at Phase 1 and at Phase 2. Let's revisit that example again, expect that we'll now estimate the proportion of users and non-users alike.

```
svyset eaid_1, strata(strata_recode) weight(panelweight)
```

We'll use the `over(pop)` option to divide the data extract into individual samples defined by `pop`. We'll then use `svy: proportion` to generate population estimates obtained from the combined data extract that are identical to those you would obtain if you downloaded one extract for each sample and analyzed them separately.

You may change the confidence interval to, for example, 99% by setting the option `level(99)` in `svy: proportion`.

```
// Phase 2 status among women not using contraceptives in Phase 1
svy: proportion cp_2 if cp_1 == 0 , over(pop)
```

Survey: Proportion estimation

Number of strata = 6	Number of obs = 10,573
Number of PSUs = 664	Population size = 11,093.988
	Design df = 658

	cp_2@pop	Linearized		Logit
		Proportion	std. err.	[95% conf. interval]
no Burkina Faso	.7898736	.0132519	.7626719	.8147149
no DRC-Kinshasa	.7392914	.025396	.6864473	.7860059
no DRC-Kongo Central	.7361748	.0243823	.6856104	.781202
no Kenya	.6966579	.0109966	.6746419	.7178072
no Nigeria-Kano	.9456453	.0146418	.9086278	.968191
no Nigeria-Lagos	.7570627	.0205668	.7144437	.7951447
yes Burkina Faso	.2101264	.0132519	.1852851	.2373281
yes DRC-Kinshasa	.2607086	.025396	.2139941	.3135527
yes DRC-Kongo Central	.2638252	.0243823	.218798	.3143896
yes Kenya	.3033421	.0109966	.2821928	.3253581
yes Nigeria-Kano	.0543547	.0146418	.031809	.0913722
yes Nigeria-Lagos	.2429373	.0205668	.2048553	.2855563

```
// Phase 2 status among women using contraceptives in Phase 1
svy: proportion cp_2 if cp_1 == 1 , over(pop)
```

Survey: Proportion estimation

Number of strata = 6	Number of obs = 7,132
Number of PSUs = 654	Population size = 6,597.2713
	Design df = 648

	Linearized		Logit	
	Proportion	std. err.	[95% conf. interval]	
<hr/>				
cp_2@pop				
no Burkina Faso .3473058	.0217125	.3059791	.391069	
no DRC-Kinshasa .2747554	.0188858	.2392609	.3133467	
no DRC-Kongo Central .2696023	.0342418	.2078232	.3418219	
no Kenya .1996438	.0086007	.1832896	.2170694	
no Nigeria-Kano .4399902	.0665671	.3161123	.571823	
no Nigeria-Lagos .2397128	.0233586	.1968771	.2885204	
yes Burkina Faso .6526942	.0217125	.608931	.6940209	
yes DRC-Kinshasa .7252446	.0188858	.6866533	.7607391	
yes DRC-Kongo Central .7303977	.0342418	.6581781	.7921768	
yes Kenya .8003562	.0086007	.7829306	.8167104	
yes Nigeria-Kano .5600098	.0665671	.428177	.6838877	
yes Nigeria-Lagos .7602872	.0233586	.7114796	.8031229	

The population estimate for each row appears in the column Proportion. Looking at row 1 in the first table, we would estimate that 79% of women aged 15-49 in Burkina Faso used *no method* both at Phase 1 and again at Phase 2. The columns below [95% conf. interval] list the limits of a two-sided 95% Logit confidence interval: 76.3% and 81.5%.

Comparing confidence intervals line-by-line between these two tables would give us an informal, conservative way to test for a significant difference in outcomes between Phase 1 users and non-users in each pop: if the intervals for any pair of outcomes in the same sample include no common values, we'll say that a significant difference exists.

Formal testing may also reveal significant differences between pairs of outcomes where these intervals overlap only slightly. This informal approach is well suited for data visualization, but it should not replace formal testing, which we will demonstrate next.

4.2 SIGNIFICANCE TEST

Continuing with the previous example, we will now demonstrate how to calculate a Rao-Scott chi-square test for significant differences between the estimated population proportions for Burkina Faso and the proportions we would *expect* to observe if Phase 2 outcomes were statistically independent from Phase 1 conditions.²⁵

```
svy, subpop(if pop == 1): tab cp_1 cp_2 , row ci nomarginals pearson null
```

Number of strata = 2	Number of obs = 5,207
Number of PSUs = 167	Population size = 5,215.6413
	Subpop. no. obs = 5,207
	Subpop. size = 5,215.6413
	Design df = 165

Contracep		
tive user	Contraceptive user (Phase 2)	
(Phase 1)	no	yes
<hr/>		
no	.7899	.2101
	[.7626,.8148]	[.1852,.2374]
yes	.3473	.6527
	[.3058,.3912]	[.6088,.6942]

Key: Row proportion
[95% confidence interval for row proportion]

Pearson:

Uncorrected	chi2(1)	= 934.8348
D-B (null)	F(1, 165)	= 309.7156 P = 0.0000
Design-based	F(1, 165)	= 468.3324 P = 0.0000

Note: 26 strata omitted because they contain no subpopulation members.

The p-value for the Rao-Scott test is in the row of output labeled D-B (null) (where the null hypothesis is that the proportions are equal to the product of the marginal probabilities). We see a p-value of **0.0000**, so we reject the null hypothesis that the proportion of Phase 2 contraceptive users might be the same regardless of contraceptive use at Phase 1.

You can perform a separate test for each pop by constructing a **for-loop** like the one shown below. This will generate one table for each population in pop (results omitted for space constraints).

²⁵See Stata help for `svy: tab` and the references there for more information.

```

forvalues i = 1/6 {
    di "Study Population: `: label pop `i`'"
    svy, subpop(if pop == `i'): tab cp_1 cp_2 , row ci nomarginals pearson null
}

```

Suppose instead that we wanted to know whether a significant difference exists between Phase 1 users in Burkina Faso compared with those from DRC-Kongo. It's hard to tell from our bar chart whether the confidence intervals overlap in this case, but we can easily adapt our Rao-Scott test to check for a difference between populations.

```
svy: tab cp_2 pop if inlist(pop,1,3) & cp_1 == 1, null pearson col
```

Number of strata = 3	Number of obs = 2,412
Number of PSUs = 223	Population size = 2,054.7818
	Design df = 220

Contraceptive user		Population	
(Phase 2)		Burkina	DRC-Kong
		Total	
no	.3473	.2696	.3264
yes	.6527	.7304	.6736
Total	1	1	1

Key: Column proportion

Pearson:

Uncorrected	chi2(1)	=	13.0465	
D-B (null)	F(1, 220)	=	3.3221	P = 0.0697
Design-based	F(1, 220)	=	3.4166	P = 0.0659

This time, the value in D-B (null) is 0.0697, so we fail to reject the null hypothesis. The likelihood that a difference exists between Phase 1 users in Burkina Faso and DRC-Kongo is less than 95%.

4.3 DATA VISUALIZATION

We'll use simple **grouped bar charts** to show population estimates for each proportion calculated throughout the remainder of this chapter. We'll also include **error bars** representing a 95% confidence interval for each proportion.

For example, let's consider how to visualize the two tables produced by `svy: proportion` in the previous section. It is possible to make a barchart in Stata starting with what we might call *raw data* in memory using the `graph bar` command. It may be combined with `aweight` and `by` and `over` options to include a weighted sub-graph for each country and each level of Phase 1 contraception use. But it will not show confidence intervals, so in this chapter we take a different approach and use the more versatile `graph twoway` family of commands to build up the figure that we want. Specifically, we use `twoway bar` and `twoway rcap` to plot bars and confidence intervals, respectively.

But for `graph twoway` we cannot plot directly from the raw data. We need to construct a new dataset with one row per bar in the bar chart that stores the survey estimated proportions and confidence interval limits or bounds. There are two ways to construct that dataset: a) using stored output from commands like those shown in the previous section,²⁶ or b) by writing a short program to construct the dataset row-by-row.

Throughout this chapter, we use the second approach as shown below. Here we construct the plotting dataset, one country at a time, one dataset row at a time, and focusing only on the proportion of women who were using contraception in Phase 2. We accomplish this with a program that uses nested `for-loops` and the `svy: proportion` command to calculate the estimate and confidence interval for each bar in our chart and, while those coordinates are in memory, uses the `post` command to write them to a new dataset.

A full tutorial on the family of `post` commands is beyond the scope of this chapter – they are quite useful and worth taking some time to understand – the Stata documentation for them is [here](#).

First, we prepare to capture the summary dataset as `postout`.

```
capture postclose topplot
tempfile postout
postfile topplot cp_1 cp_2 pop estimate lcb ucb using `postout', replace
```

²⁶In addition to display in the Stata log window, the table of results obtained above is stored by Stata for optional downstream use. The .do-file that accompanies this book includes code to access the results and wrangle them into a dataset to use for plotting. (The results are stored as a matrix that may be brought into memory, but needs to be transposed and needs to have several ID variables re-instated before it is ready for plotting, so there are several data management steps involved.)

Then, we loop through each value of `cp_1` (i) for each `pop` (j). Within each loop, we extract the estimates from column 2 of `r(table)` because we are summarizing the proportion who were using contraception in Phase 2, which means we want to know the proportion of “yes” responses (1) in `cp_2`.

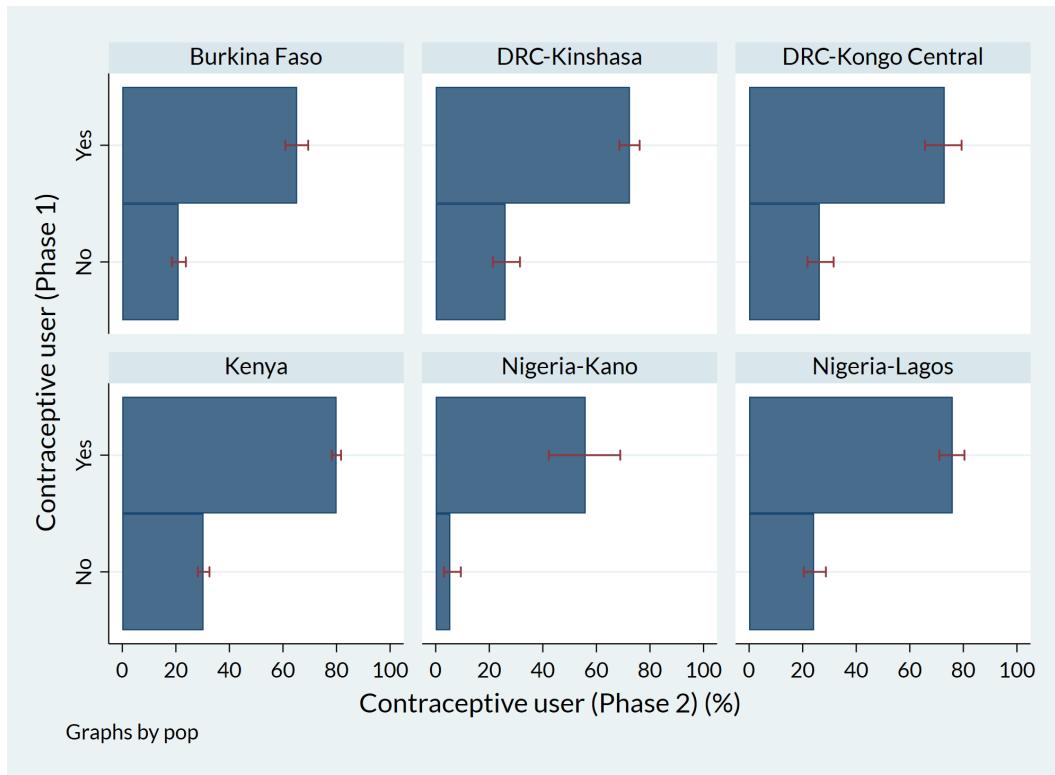
```
forvalues i = 0/1 {
    forvalues j = 1/6 {
        svy, subpop(if cp_1 == `i' & pop == `j') : proportion cp_2
        post toplot (`i') (1) (`j') ///
            (`=100*r(table)[1,2]') /// // the estimate
            (`=100*r(table)[5,2]') /// // the LCB
            (`=100*r(table)[6,2]') // the UCB
    }
}
capture postclose toplot
use `postout', clear

include label_pop_values.do

label define yesno 0 "No" 1 "Yes", replace
label values cp_1 yesno
label values cp_2 yesno
label variable cp_1 "Contraceptive user (Phase 1)"
label variable cp_2 "Contraceptive user (Phase 2)"
```

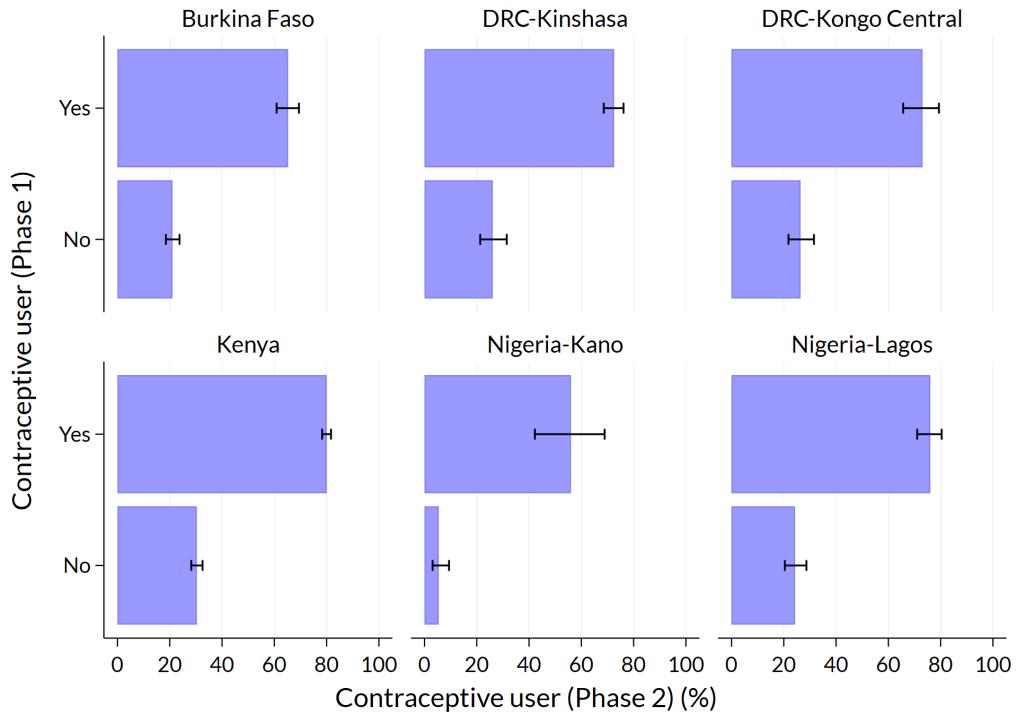
Next we use Stata's `twoway` command to make a grouped bar chart, with mostly default aesthetic options.

```
* Basic graph
twoway (bar estimate cp_1, horizontal ///
    ylabel(0(1)1, valuelabel ) ///
    xlabel(0(20)100) ///
    (rcap lcb ucb cp_1 , horizontal ) ///
    , by(pop, legend(off) ) ///
    xtitle(Contraceptive user (Phase 2) (%)) ///
    name(f4_01, replace)
```



And finally, we incorporate some additional syntax to bring more aspects of the aesthetics under our control:

```
* Additional aesthetic options
twoway (bar estimate cp_1 if cp_2 == 1 , ///
    color(blue*.5) horizontal barwidth(0.9) ///
    ylabel(0(1)1, valuelabel angle(0) nogrid) ///
    xlabel(0(20)100)) ///
    (rcap lcb ucb cp_1 if cp_2 == 1, horizontal lcolor(black)) ///
    , by(pop, graphregion(color(white)) legend(off) note("")) ///
    subtitle(,lcolor(white) fcolor(white)) ///
    xtitle(Contraceptive user (Phase 2) (%)) ///
    xline(20 40 60 80 100, lcolor(gs15) lwidth(vthin)) ///
    name(f4_02, replace)
```



4.4 CONTRACEPTIVE USE OR NON-USE

Let's continue our examination of `cp`. In the PMA reports for each sample linked above, you'll notice that women who were pregnant at either phase are distinguished from women who reported use or non-use in `cp_1` or `cp_2`. We'll identify these women in the variable `pregnant`, and then we'll create a combined indicator called `fpstatus`.

- `fpstatus` - Pregnant, using contraception, or using no contraception

```
gen fpstatus_1 = 1 if pregnant_1 == 1  
replace fpstatus_1 = 3 if pregnant_1 != 1 & cp_1 == 1  
replace fpstatus_1 = 2 if pregnant_1 != 1 & cp_1 == 0  
  
gen fpstatus_2 = 1 if pregnant_2 == 1  
replace fpstatus_2 = 3 if pregnant_2 != 1 & cp_2 == 1  
replace fpstatus_2 = 2 if pregnant_2 != 1 & cp_2 == 0  
  
label define status 1 "Pregnant" 3 "Using FP" 2 "Not Using FP"  
label values fpstatus_1 status  
label values fpstatus_2 status
```

Examining the first dozen rows of the dataset below, we see that `fpstatus` is “Pregnant” for pregnant women, and indicates contraceptive use status otherwise.

```
list pregnant_1 cp_1 fpstatus_1 pregnant_2 cp_2 fpstatus_2 in 1/12, noobs sep(12)
```

pregna~1	cp_1	fpstatus_1	pregna~2	cp_2	fpstatus_2
no	no	Not Using FP	no	yes	Using FP
yes	no	Pregnant	no	yes	Using FP
no	no	Not Using FP	no	no	Not Using FP
no	yes	Using FP	no	no	Not Using FP
no	no	Not Using FP	no	no	Not Using FP
no	no	Not Using FP	no	no	Not Using FP
no	no	Not Using FP	no	no	Not Using FP
no	yes	Using FP	no	yes	Using FP
no	no	Not Using FP	no	yes	Using FP
no	yes	Using FP	no	yes	Using FP
no	yes	Using FP	no	no	Not Using FP

We'll now use these new variables to address questions like:

- Are women who were pregnant at Phase 1 more likely to use or not use family planning at Phase 2?
- Are women who were using (or not using) contraception at Phase 1 likely to maintain the same status at Phase 2?

We can modify the earlier approach to building a dataset for making a grouped bar chart. First, we prepare a new dataset `postout`.

```
capture postclose toplot
tempfile postout
postfile toplot fpstatus_1 fpstatus_2 pop estimate lcb ucb using `postout', replace

forvalues i = 1/3 {
    forvalues k = 1/3 {
        forvalues j = 1/6 {
            capture drop y
            gen y = fpstatus_2 == `k'
            svy, subpop(if fpstatus_1 == `i' & pop == `j'): proportion y
            post toplot (`i') (`k') (`j') ///
                (`=100*r(table)[1,2]') /// // the estimate
                (`=100*r(table)[5,2]') /// // the LCB
                (`=100*r(table)[6,2]')      // the UCB
        }
    }
}
capture postclose toplot
use `postout', clear

label define status 1 "Pregnant" 3 "Using FP" 2 "Not Using FP"
label values fpstatus_1 status
label values fpstatus_2 status
label variable fpstatus_1 "Family Planning Status (Phase 1)"
label variable fpstatus_2 "Family Planning Status (Phase 2)"
label define status2 1 "Pregnant in Phase 1" 3 "Using FP in Phase 1" 2 "Not Using FP in
Phase 1", replace
label values fpstatus_1 status2

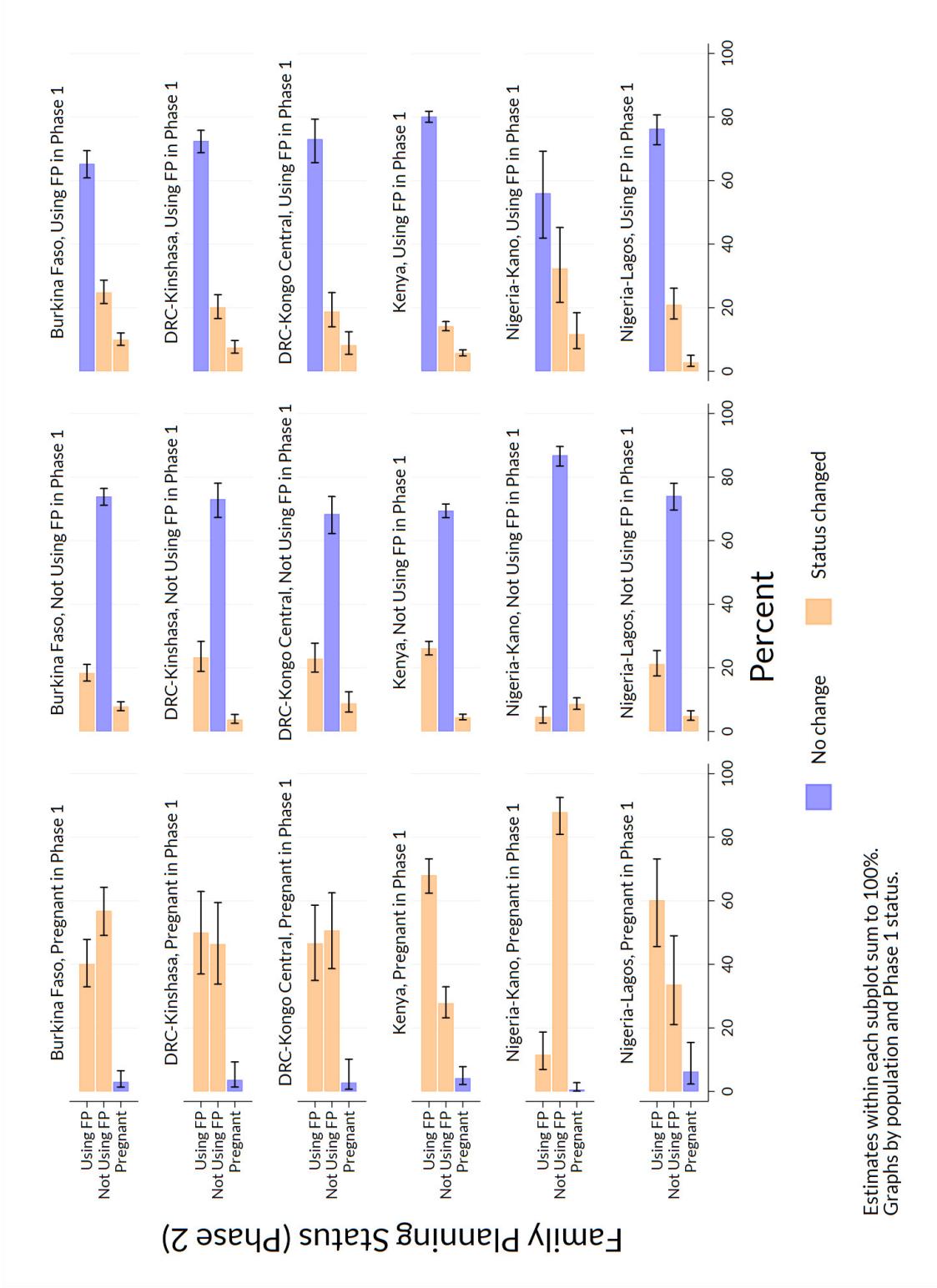
include label_pop_values.do
```

And next, we build a bar chart with customized aesthetic options.

```
twoway (bar estimate fpstatus_2 if fpstatus_2 == fpstatus_1, ///
    color(blue*.5) horizontal barwidth(0.9) ///
    ylabel(1(1)3,value label angle(0) nogrid) ///
    xlabel(0(20)100)) ///
(bar estimate fpstatus_2 if fpstatus_2 != fpstatus_1, ///
    color(orange*.5) horizontal barwidth(0.9)) ///
(rcap lcb ucb fpstatus_2 , horizontal lcolor(black)) ///
, by(pop fpstatus_1, graphregion(color(white)) ///
    note("Estimates within each subplot sum to 100%." ///
        "Graphs by population and Phase 1 status.", size(vsmall)) ///
    col(3) ) ///
subtitle(,lcolor(white) fcolor(white)) ///
ytitle(Family Planning Status (Phase 2)) ///
xline(20 40 60 80 100, lcolor(gs15) lwidth(vthin)) ///
legend(order(1 "No change" 2 "Status changed") size(vsmall) ///
    region(lcolor(white)) symxsize(small) symysize(small)) ///
xtitle("Percent") ///
name(f4_04, replace)
```

To reiterate: comparing the error bars within each of these 18 panels gives us a informal, but conservative test for significant difference. We'll say that a significant difference occurs where two pairs of error bars **do not overlap** (but additional testing may be necessary to determine whether a significant difference occurs where error bars overlap only slightly). A few observations:

- For women who were pregnant at Phase 1, there is usually no apparent difference between using and not using family planning at Phase 2. Kenya and Nigeria - Kano are the exception: in Kenya, pregnant women at Phase 1 were appear more likely to be using FP at Phase 2, while the opposite is true in Kano.
- Overall, non-pregnant women at Phase 1 appeared more likely to maintain the same status (use or non-use) at Phase 2 than they were to switch or become pregnant.



4.5 CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD TYPE

PMA surveys also ask contraceptive users to indicate which method they are currently using at each phase of the study. If a woman reports using more than one method, `fpcurreffmeth` shows her most *effective* currently used method. These responses are combined with detailed information about use of the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception, or injectable type in `fpcurreffmethrc`. PMA reports use `fpcurreffmethrc` to determine whether each woman's most effective current method is a short-acting, long-acting, or traditional method.

Long-acting methods include:

- intrauterine devices (IUDs)
- implants
- male sterilization
- female sterilization

Short-acting methods include:

- injectables (intramuscular and subcutaneous)
- the pill
- emergency contraception
- male condoms
- female condoms
- lactation amenorrhea method (LAM)
- diaphragm
- foam/jelly
- standard days method

Traditional methods include:

- rhythm
- withdrawal
- other traditional

Women who were using no method are “NIU (not in universe)”.

```
table ( fpcurreffmethrc_1 ) ( ) ( ), nototals missing
```

	Frequency
most effective current fp method (numeric, recoded)	
female sterilization	198
male sterilization	1
implants	2,248
iud	226
injectables (3 months)	1,412
injectables (sayana press)	296
pill	547
emergency contraception	243
male condom	791
female condom	1
diaphragm	1
foam	1
standard days/cycle beads method	70
lactational amenorrhea method (lam)	24
rhythm	569
withdrawal	351
other traditional	153
no response or missing	1
niu (not in universe)	10,572

We'll recode the Phase 1 and Phase 2 versions of `fpcurreffmethrc` into four groups of methods: short-acting, long-acting, traditional, and none.

```
* Generate new variables to recode the methods to 3 categories
label define fpmethod 4 "Long-acting" 3 "Short-acting" 2 "Traditional" 1 "None", replace

foreach v in fpcurreffmethrc_1 fpcurreffmethrc_2 {
    gen cat_`v' = 4 if `v' < 120
    replace cat_`v' = 3 if `v' >= 120 & `v' < 200
    replace cat_`v' = 2 if `v' >= 200 & `v' < 900
    replace cat_`v' = 1 if cat_`v' == .

    label values cat_`v' fpmethod
}
```

Next, we'll generate population estimates for our recoded variables.

```
capture postclose toplot
tempfile postout
postfile toplot methcat_1 methcat_2 pop estimate lcb ucb using `postout', replace

forvalues i = 1/4 {
    forvalues k = 1/4 {
        forvalues j = 1/6 {
            capture drop y
            gen y = cat_fpcurreffmethrc_2 == `k'
            svy, subpop(if cat_fpcurreffmethrc_1 == `i' & pop == `j'): proportion y
            svy: proportion y if cat_fpcurreffmethrc_1 == `i' & pop == `j'
            post toplot (`i') (`k') (`j') ///
                (`=100*r(table)[1,2]') /// // the estimate
                (`=100*r(table)[5,2]') /// // the LCB
                (`=100*r(table)[6,2]')      // the UCB
        }
    }
}
capture postclose toplot
use `postout', clear

label define fpmethod 4 "Long-acting" 3 "Short-acting" 2 "Traditional" 1 "None", replace
label values methcat_1 fpmethod
label values methcat_2 fpmethod

include label_pop_values.do

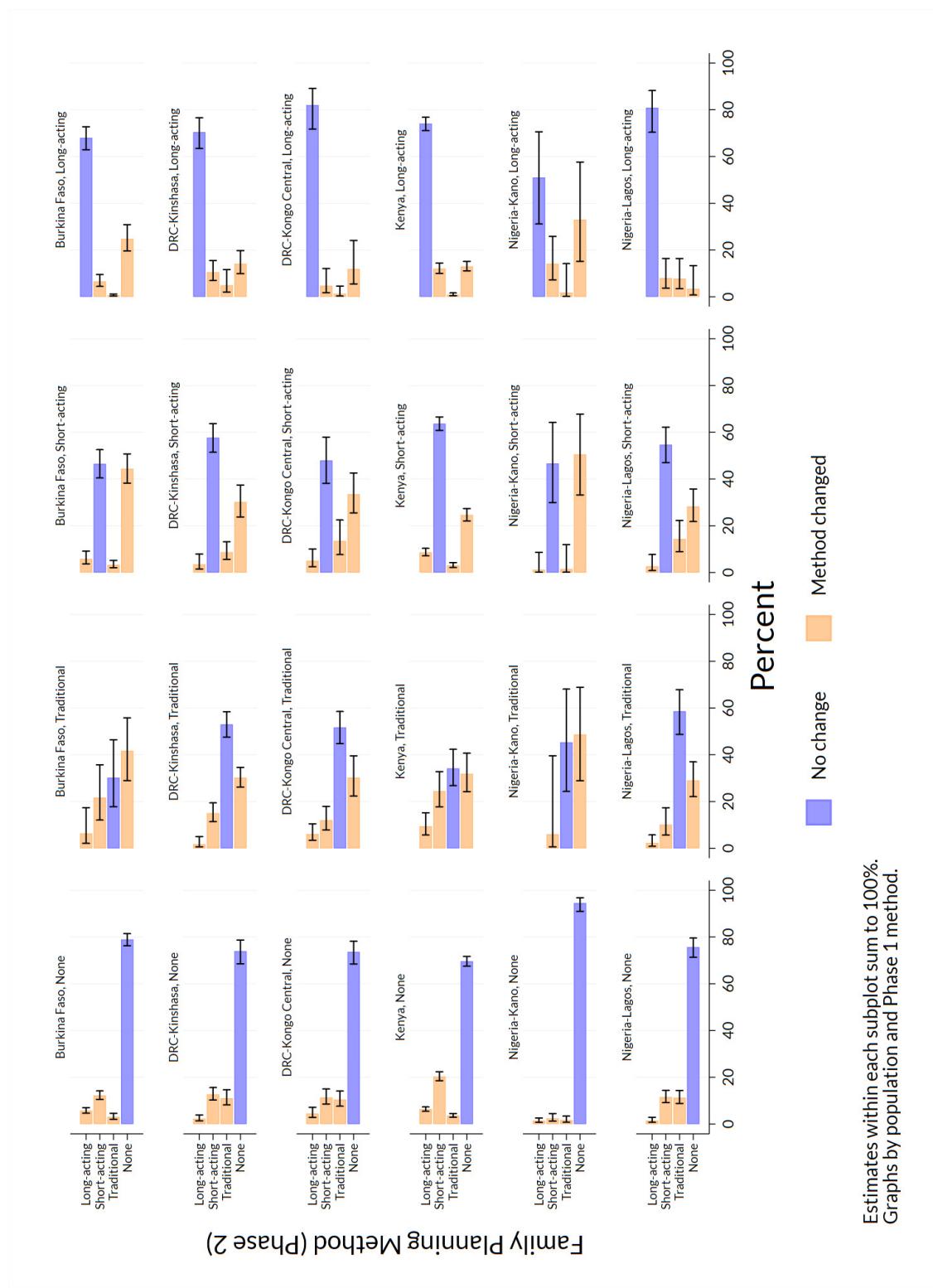
label variable methcat_1 "Family Planning Method (Phase 1)"
label variable methcat_2 "Family Planning Method (Phase 2)"
```

And finally, we plot the results.

```
twoway (bar estimate methcat_2 if methcat_1 == methcat_2, ///
    color(blue*.5) horizontal barwidth(0.9) ///
    ylabel(1(1)4, valuelabel angle(0) nogrid labsize(small)) ///
    xlabel(0(20)100)) ///
(bar estimate methcat_2 if methcat_1 != methcat_2, ///
    color(orange*.5) horizontal barwidth(0.9)) ///
(rcap lcb ucb methcat_2 , horizontal lcolor(black)) ///
, by(pop (methcat_1), graphregion(color(white)) ///
    note("Estimates within each subplot sum to 100%." ///
    "Graphs by population and Phase 1 method.", size(vsmallest)) ///
    col(4) ) ///
subtitle(,size(small) lcolor(white) fcolor(white)) ///
ytitle(Family Planning Method (Phase 2), size(small)) ///
xline(20 40 60 80 100, lcolor(gs15) lwidth(vthin)) ///
legend(order(1 "No change" 2 "Method changed") size(vsmallest) ///
    region(lcolor(white)) symxsize(small) symysize(small)) ///
xtitle("Percent") ///
name(f4_05, replace)
```

What do we learn from this bar chart? Let's consider each column in turn:

- Users of “long-acting” methods at Phase 1 appear more likely to have used “long-acting” methods at Phase 2 than to have changed status (except perhaps in Kano, where the intervals for “long-acting” and “none” overlap at Phase 2).
- Users of “short-acting” methods at Phase 1 appeared generally likely to use them again at Phase 2, but some samples show that women are equally likely to be using “none” at Phase 2. A difference between these two outcomes is visually apparent only in Kinshasa, Kenya, and Lagos (where women were more likely to be using “short-acting” methods than “none”).
- The status of Phase 1 “traditional” users is generally unclear at Phase 2. In Kinshasa, Kongo Central, and Lagos, these women seem most likely to remain “traditional” users at Phase 2. Elsewhere, there are no clear trends.
- Users of “none” at Phase 1 were clearly most likely to remain as such at Phase 2.



4.6 CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY SUBGROUP

We can also use `fpcurreffmethrc` to see whether women switched methods, stopped using any method, started using any method, or made no changes. Let's summarize this information as `chg_fpcurr`:

- `chg_fpcurr` - Change in contraceptive use between Phase 1 and Phase 2

```
gen chg_fpcurr = .
replace chg_fpcurr = 1 if fpcurreffmethrc_1 < 900 & ///
    fpcurreffmethrc_2 < 900 & ///
    fpcurreffmethrc_1 != fpcurreffmethrc_2
replace chg_fpcurr = 2 if fpcurreffmethrc_1 < 900 & ///
    fpcurreffmethrc_2 < 900 & ///
    fpcurreffmethrc_1 == fpcurreffmethrc_2
replace chg_fpcurr = 3 if fpcurreffmethrc_1 > 900 & fpcurreffmethrc_2 > 900
replace chg_fpcurr = 4 if fpcurreffmethrc_1 > 900 & fpcurreffmethrc_2 < 900
replace chg_fpcurr = 5 if fpcurreffmethrc_1 < 900 & fpcurreffmethrc_2 > 900

include label_chg_fpcurr.do
include label_pop_values.do
```

PMA reports disaggregate the outcomes captured in `chg_fpcurr` by age, marital status, education level, and parity (number of live childbirths).

4.6.1 Age

We'll use PMA's categorization of `age_2` to examine differences between women in three categories in `cat_age_2`.

- `cat_age_2` - Phase 2 age (3 categories)

```
gen cat_age_2 = .
replace cat_age_2 = 1 if age_2 < 20
replace cat_age_2 = 2 if age_2 >= 20 & age_2 < 25
replace cat_age_2 = 3 if age_2 >= 25
label define cat_age_2 1 "15-19" 2 "20-24" 3 "25-49", replace
label values cat_age_2 cat_age_2
label var cat_age_2 "Age category at Phase 2"

capture postclose toplot
 tempfile postout
 postfile toplot cat_age_2 chg_fpcurr pop estimate lcb ucb using `postout', replace

forvalues i = 1/3 {
    forvalues k = 1/5 {
        forvalues j = 1/6 {
            capture drop y
            gen y = chg_fpcurr == `k'
            svy, subpop(if cat_age_2 == `i' & pop == `j'): proportion y
            post toplot (`i') (`k') (`j') ///
                (`=100*r(table)[1,2]') /// // the estimate
                (`=100*r(table)[5,2]') /// // the LCB
                (`=100*r(table)[6,2]') // the UCB
        }
    }
}
capture postclose toplot
use `postout', clear

label define cat_age_2 1 "15-19" 2 "20-24" 3 "25-49", replace
label define chg_fpcurr 1 "Changed methods" 2 "Continued method" ///
    3 "Continued non-use" 4 "Started using" 5 "Stopped using", replace

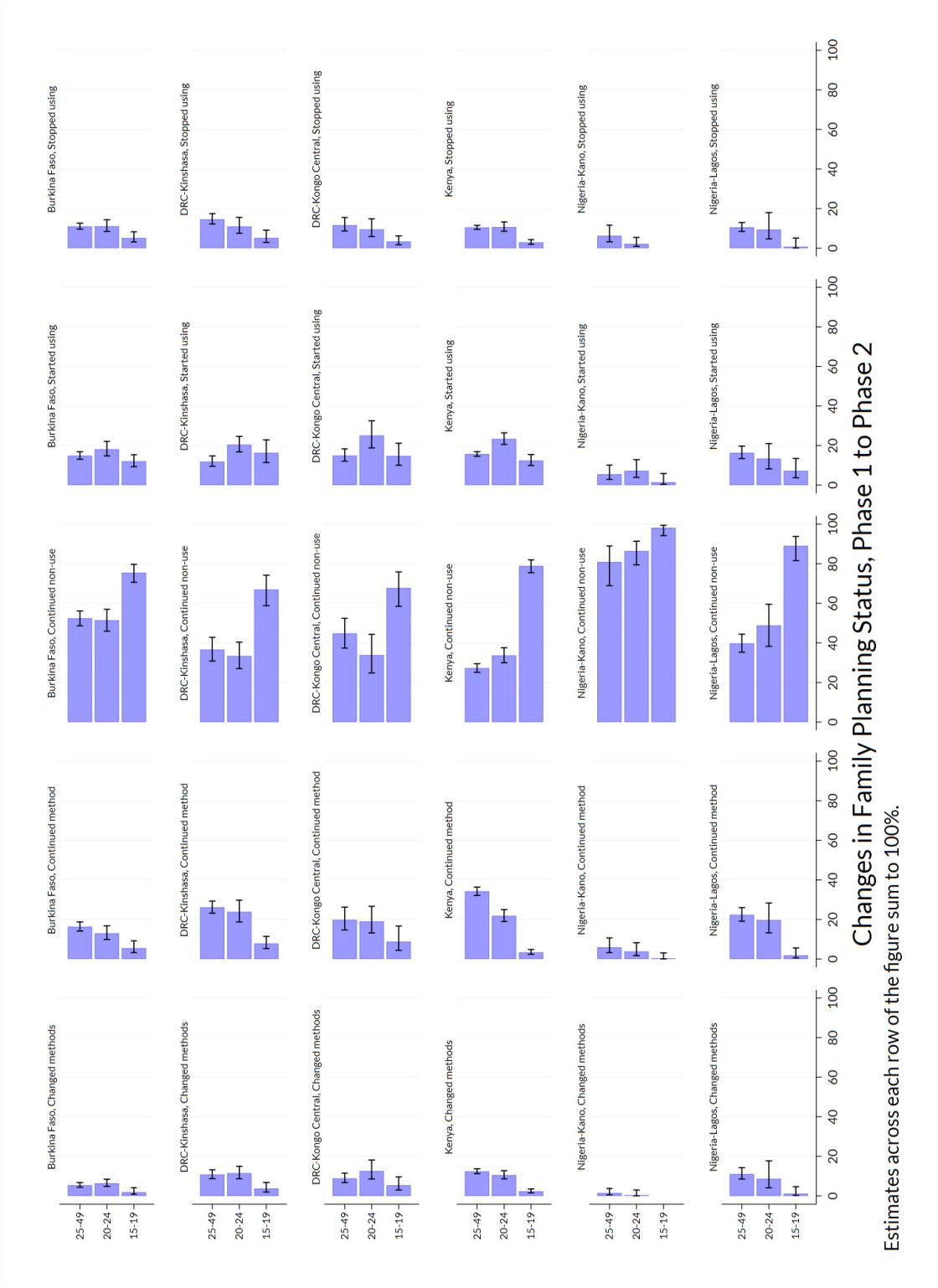
label values cat_age_2 cat_age_2
label values chg_fpcurr chg_fpcurr

label define pop 1 "Burkina Faso" 2 "DRC-Kinshasa" 3 "DRC-Kongo Central" ///
    4 "Kenya" 5 "Nigeria-Kano" 6 "Nigeria-Lagos", replace
label values pop pop

label var chg_fpcurr = "Phase 1 to 2 Family Planning Change Status"
```

Plotting `cat_age_2` on the y-axis allows us to compare confidence intervals across age groups. For example, notice that women aged 15-19 in every population seem more likely to continue non-use than women who are aged 20-24 or 25-49 (column 3).

```
twoway (bar estimate cat_age_2 , ///
    color(blue*.5) horizontal barwidth(0.9) ///
    ylabel(1(1)3, valuelabel angle(0) nogrid labsizesmall) ///
    xlabel(0(20)100)) ///
(rcap lcb ucb cat_age_2 , horizontal lcolor(black)) ///
, by(pop chg_fpcurr, graphregion(color(white)) ///
    note("Estimates across each row of the figure sum to 100%", ///
        size(vsmall) col(5) legend(off) ) ///
    subtitle(,size(small) lcolor(white) fcolor(white)) ///
    xtitle("Changes in Family Planning Status, Phase 1 to Phase 2", ///
        size(small)) ///
    xline(20 40 60 80 100, lcolor(gs15) lwidth(vthin)) ///
    ytitle("") ///
    name(f4_06, replace)
```



Changes in Family Planning Status, Phase 1 to Phase 2

Estimates across each row of the figure sum to 100%.

4.6.2 Education level

The variable `educattgen` standardizes educational categories across countries.²⁷ To match PMA reports, we'll recode `educattgen` into just three groups in `cat_educattgen_2`.

- `cat_educattgen_2` - Phase 2 education level (3 categories)

```
gen cat_educattgen_2 = .
replace cat_educattgen_2 = 1 if educattgen_2 < 3
replace cat_educattgen_2 = 2 if educattgen_2 == 3
replace cat_educattgen_2 = 3 if educattgen_2 == 4
label define cat_educattgen_2 1 "None/Primary" 2 "Secondary" 3 "Tertiary", replace
label values cat_educattgen_2 cat_educattgen_2
label var cat_educattgen_2 "Education Category at Phase 2"

capture postclose toplot
tempfile postout
postfile toplot cat_educattgen_2 chg_fpcurr pop estimate lcb ucb using `postout', replace

forvalues i = 1/3 {
    forvalues k = 1/5 {
        forvalues j = 1/6 {
            capture drop y
            gen y = chg_fpcurr == `k'
            svy, subpop(if cat_educattgen_2 == `i' & pop == `j'): proportion y
            post toplot (`i') (`k') (`j') ///
                (`=100*r(table)[1,2]') /// // the estimate
                (`=100*r(table)[5,2]') /// // the LCB
                (`=100*r(table)[6,2]')      // the UCB
        }
    }
}
capture postclose toplot
use `postout', clear

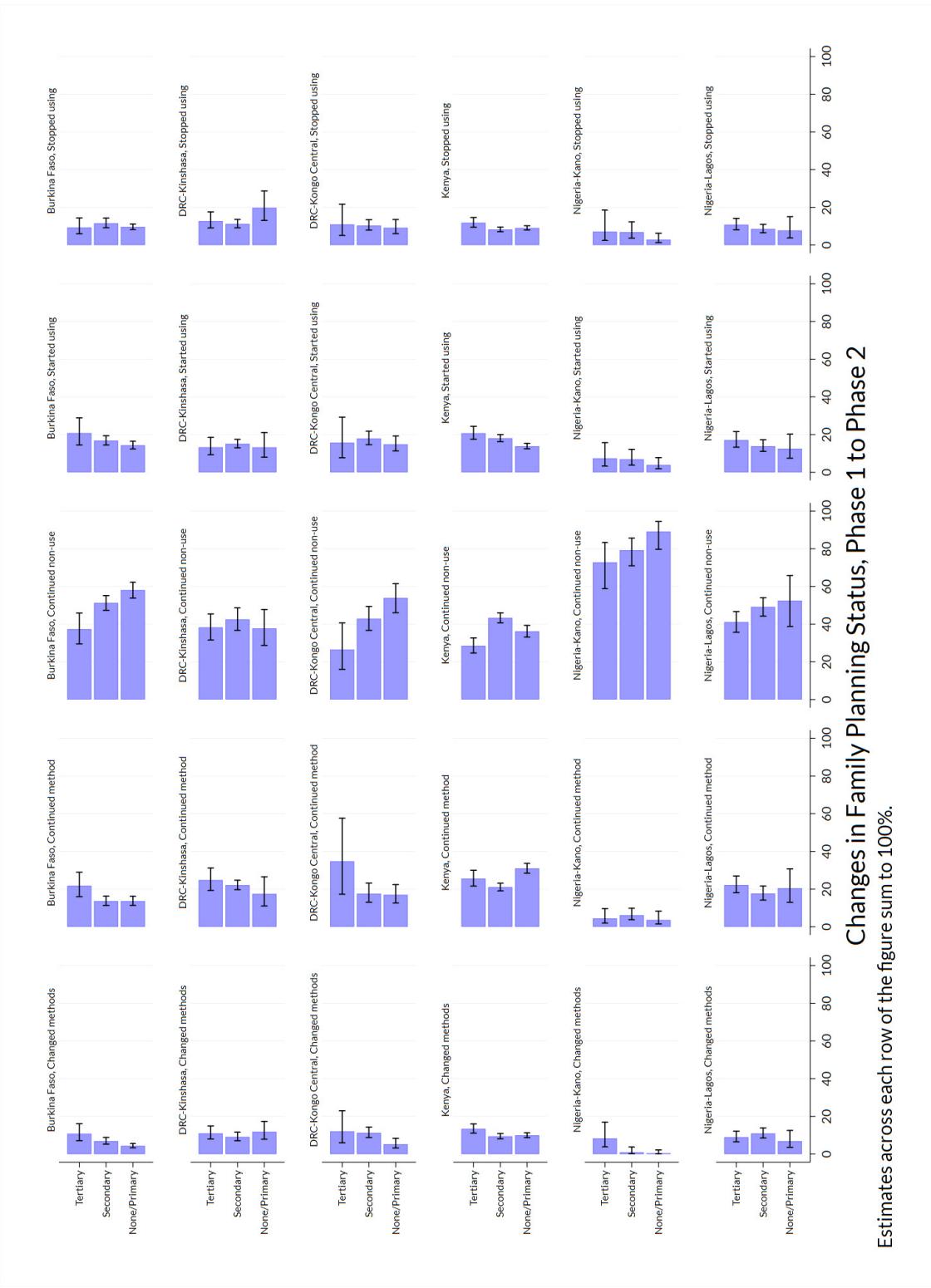
label define cat_educattgen_2 1 "None/Primary" 2 "Secondary" 3 "Tertiary", replace
label values cat_educattgen_2 cat_educattgen_2

include label_chg_fpcurr.do
include label_pop_values.do
```

²⁷See `educatt` for country-specific codes.

As with age, we'll plot cat_educattgen_2 on the y-axis. There aren't many clear takeaways here: confidence intervals overlap in each column for almost every education level, so visual inspection reveals no clear significant differences.

```
twoway (bar estimate cat_educattgen_2 , ///
    color(blue*.5) horizontal barwidth(0.9) ///
    ylabel(1(1)3, valuelabel angle(0) nogrid labsizesmall) ///
    xlabel(0(20)100)) ///
    (rcap lcb ucb cat_educattgen_2 , horizontal lcolor(black)) ///
    , by(pop chg_fpcurr, graphregion(color(white)) ///
        note("Estimates across each row of the figure sum to 100%", ///
            size(vsmall) col(5) legend(off) ) ///
        subtitle(,size(small) lcolor(white) fcolor(white)) ///
        xtitle("Changes in Family Planning Status, Phase 1 to Phase 2", ///
            size(small)) ///
        xline(20 40 60 80 100, lcolor(gs15) lwidth(vthin)) ///
        ytitle("") ///
        name(f4_07, replace)
```



In Nigeria-Lagos, the confidence intervals for Secondary and Tertiary overlap, but not by much, so it may be interesting to examine the outcome of a formal Rao-Scott chi-square test.

```
capture drop y
gen y = chg_fpcurr == 3
svy, subpop(if inlist(cat_educattgen_2,2,3) & pop == 6): ///
    tab cat_educattgen_2 y if cat_educattgen_2 > 1 , row pearson null ci
```

(running tabulate on estimation sample)

Number of strata = 1	Number of obs = 970
Number of PSUs = 51	Population size = 957.828852
	Subpop. no. obs = 970
	Subpop. size = 957.828852
	Design df = 50

Education	y		Total
Category	0	1	
at Phase			
2			
Secondar	.5088 [.4601,.5573]	.4912 [.4427,.5399]	1
Tertiary			
	.5892 [.5331,.6431]	.4108 [.3569,.4669]	1
Total	.5434 [.5058,.5805]	.4566 [.4195,.4942]	1

Key: Row proportion
[95% confidence interval for row proportion]

Pearson:

Uncorrected chi2(1) = 6.1953
D-B (null) F(1, 50) = 5.3040 P = 0.0255
Design-based F(1, 50) = 5.3259 P = 0.0252

Note: 27 strata omitted because they contain no subpopulation members.

This is an example where even though the confidence intervals overlap, the chi-square test rejects the null hypothesis that the proportion of respondents who continued non-use is equal in the secondary versus tertiary category in Lagos, with a p-value of 0.0255.

4.6.3 Marital status

The variable `marstat` indicates each woman's marital / partnership status. PMA considers women "in union" to be those who are currently married (code 21) or currently living with their partner (code 22). Otherwise, women who were never married, divorced / separated, or widowed are considered "not in union". We'll assign these values to `cat_marstat_2`.

- `cat_marstat_2` - Phase 2 marital status (2 categories)

```
gen cat_marstat_2 = .
replace cat_marstat_2 = 1 if marstat_2 == 21 | marstat_2 == 22
replace cat_marstat_2 = 2 if cat_marstat_2 != 1
label define cat_marstat_2 1 "In union" 2 "Not in union", replace
label values cat_marstat_2 cat_marstat_2
label variable cat_marstat_2 "Marital status at Phase 2"

capture postclose toplot
tempfile postout
postfile toplot cat_marstat_2 chg_fpcurr pop estimate lcb ucb using `postout', replace

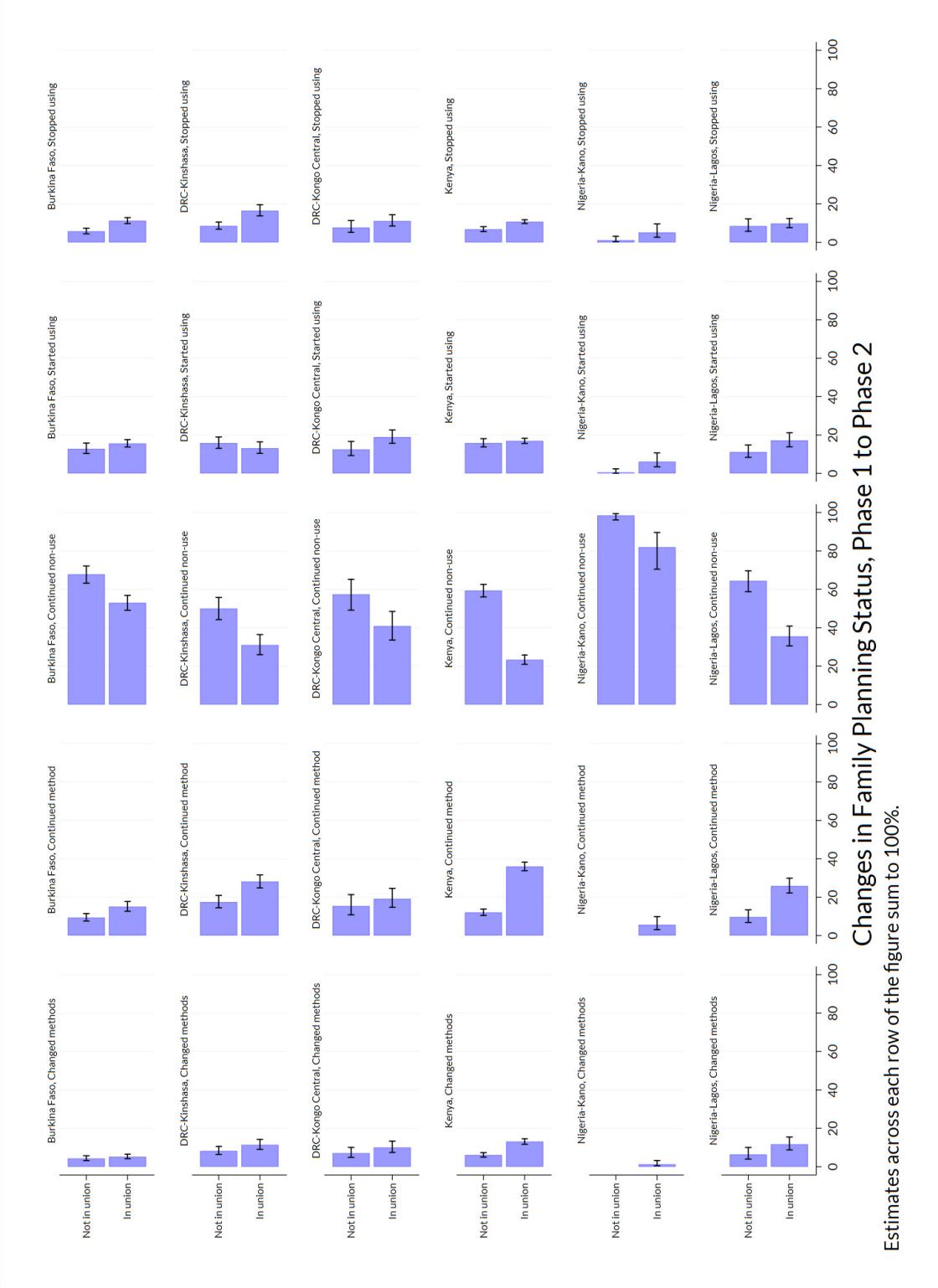
forvalues i = 1/2 {
    forvalues k = 1/5 {
        forvalues j = 1/6 {
            capture drop y
            gen y = chg_fpcurr == `k'
            svy, subpop(if cat_marstat_2 == `i' & pop == `j'): proportion y
            post toplot (`i') (`k') (`j') ///
                (`=100*r(table)[1,2]') /// // the estimate
                (`=100*r(table)[5,2]') /// // the LCB
                (`=100*r(table)[6,2]') // the UCB
        }
    }
}
capture postclose toplot
use `postout', clear

label define cat_marstat_2 1 "In union" 2 "Not in union", replace
label values cat_marstat_2 cat_marstat_2

include label_chg_fpcurr.do
include label_pop_values.do
```

Here, we see that women who were *not* in a union at Phase 2 were significantly more likely to continue non-use of contraception compared to married / partnered women in each population. On the other hand, women who *were* in a union mainly appeared more likely to continue using the same method, or perhaps to change methods (most clearly in Kenya).

```
twoway (bar estimate cat_marstat_2 , ///
    color(blue*.5) horizontal barwidth(0.9) ///
    ylabel(1(1)2, valuelabel angle(0) nogrid labsize(small)) ///
    xlabel(0(20)100) ///
    (rcap lcb ucb cat_marstat_2 , horizontal lcolor(black)) ///
    , by(pop chg_fpcurr, graphregion(color(white)) ///
        note("Estimates across each row of the figure sum to 100%.", ///
            size(vsmallest) col(5) legend(off) ) ///
        subtitle(,size(small) lcolor(white) fcolor(white)) ///
        xtitle("Changes in Family Planning Status, Phase 1 to Phase 2", ///
            size(small)) ///
        xline(20 40 60 80 100, lcolor(gs15) lwidth(vthin)) ///
        ytitle("") ///
        name(f4_08, replace)
```



4.6.4 Parity

Parity refers to the number of times a women has given live birth (excluding stillbirths). This information is recorded in the IPUMS variable `birthevent`, in which the values 0 and 99 (not in universe) can both be interpreted as “none”. We’ll create `cat_birthevent_2` for Phase 2 parity in four groups.

- `cat_birthevent_2` - Phase 2 number of live births (4 categories)

```
gen cat_birthevent_2 = .
replace cat_birthevent_2 = 1 if inlist(birthevent_2,0,99)
replace cat_birthevent_2 = 2 if inlist(birthevent_2,1,2)
replace cat_birthevent_2 = 3 if inlist(birthevent_2,3,4)
replace cat_birthevent_2 = 4 if birthevent_2 >= 5 & birthevent_2 < 90
label define cat_birthevent_2 1 "None" 2 "One-two" 3 "Three-four" 4 "Five +", replace
label values cat_birthevent_2 cat_birthevent_2
label var cat_birthevent_2 "Parity (number of live births) at Phase 2"

capture postclose toplot
 tempfile postout
 postfile toplot cat_birthevent_2 chg_fpcurr pop estimate lcb ucb using `postout', replace

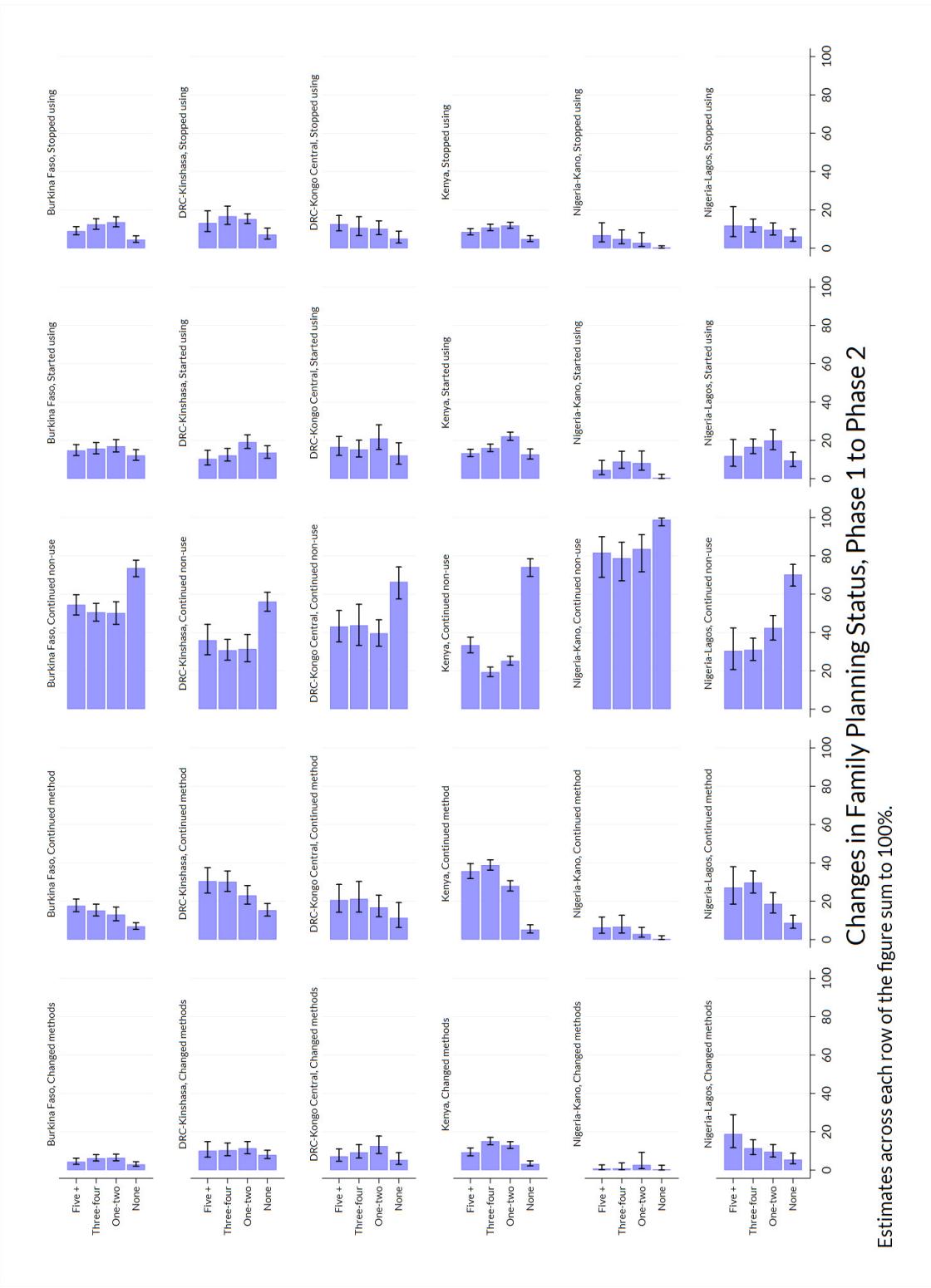
forvalues i = 1/4 {
    forvalues k = 1/5 {
        forvalues j = 1/6 {
            capture drop y
            gen y = chg_fpcurr == `k'
            svy, subpop(if cat_birthevent_2 == `i' & pop == `j'): proportion y
            post toplot (`i') (`k') (`j') ///
                (`=100*r(table)[1,2]') /// // the estimate
                (`=100*r(table)[5,2]') /// // the LCB
                (`=100*r(table)[6,2]')      // the UCB
        }
    }
}
capture postclose toplot
use `postout', clear

label define cat_birthevent_2 1 "None" 2 "One-two" 3 "Three-four" 4 "Five +", replace
label values cat_birthevent_2 cat_birthevent_2

include label_chg_fpcurr.do
include label_pop_values.do
```

There are few clear patterns related to parity, except that women who have never given birth are also more likely to continue non-use of contraception between phases.

```
twoway (bar estimate cat_birthevent_2 , ///
    color(blue*.5) horizontal barwidth(0.9) ///
    ylabel(1(1)4, valuelabel angle(0) nogrid labsize(small)) ///
    xlabel(0(20)100) ///
    (rcap lcb ucb cat_birthevent_2 , horizontal lcolor(black)) ///
    , by(pop chg_fpcurr, graphregion(color(white)) ///
    note("Estimates across each row of the figure sum to 100%.", ///
    size(vsmallest) col(5) legend(off) ) ///
    subtitle(,size(small) lcolor(white) fcolor(white)) ///
    xtitle("Changes in Family Planning Status, Phase 1 to Phase 2", ///
    size(small)) ///
    xline(20 40 60 80 100, lcolor(gs15) lwidth(vthin)) ///
    ytitle("") ///
    name(f4_09, replace)
```



4.7 OUTCOMES FOR PHASE 1 NON-USERS

The final page in each PMA report covers family planning dynamics related to unmet need, partner support, and plans for future use of family planning methods. In each case, we'll be focusing on women who were *not* using any method at Phase 1. We'll show how each of these dynamics impacts the likelihood that Phase 1 non-users would have adopted any family planning method at Phase 2.

4.7.1 Unmet need

PMA defines unmet need for family planning according to each woman's fertility preferences, current use of family planning methods, and risk factors for pregnancy. Women may have "unmet need" for birth spacing (e.g. pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed) or for limiting births (e.g. pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted), while women are considered "not at risk" if they are not sexually active or cannot become pregnant.

The variable `unmetneed` provides detailed information on types of need for each woman, and on related variables that were used to calculate unmet need. The binary variable `unmetyn` recodes `unmetneed` as either "Unmet need", or "No unmet need".

```
keep if cp_1 == 0

capture postclose toplot
 tempfile postout
 postfile toplot unmetyn_1 pop estimate lcb ucb using `postout', replace

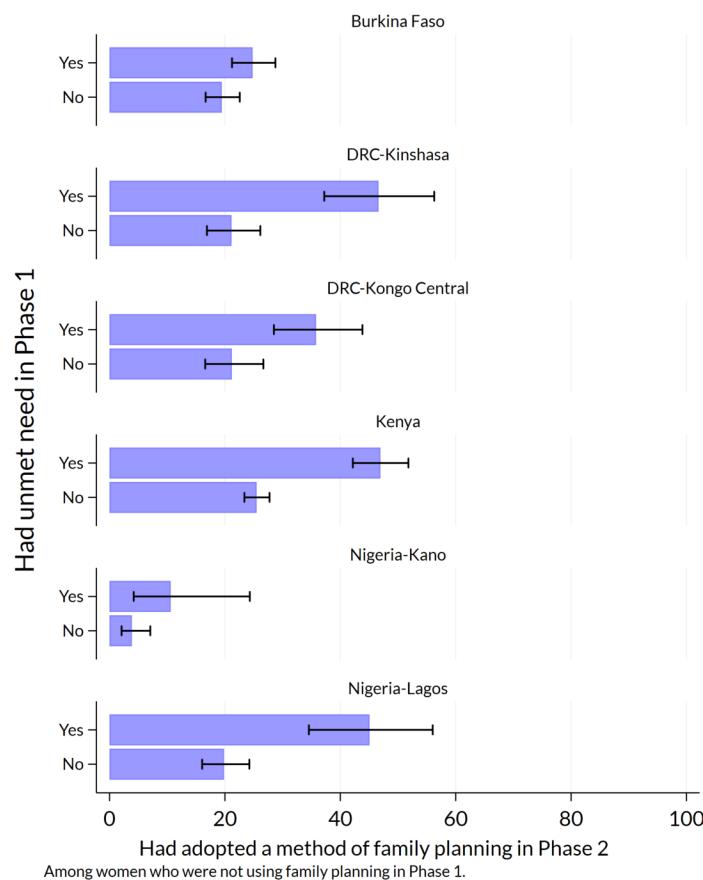
forvalues i = 0/1 {
    forvalues j = 1/6 {
        capture drop y
        gen y = cp_2 == 1
        svy, subpop(if unmetyn_1 == `i' & pop == `j'): proportion y
        post toplot (`i') (`j') ///
            (`=100*r(table)[1,2]') /// // the estimate
            (`=100*r(table)[5,2]') /// // the LCB
            (`=100*r(table)[6,2]') // the UCB
    }
}
capture postclose toplot
use `postout', clear

label define unmetyn_1 0 "No" 1 "Yes", replace
label values unmetyn_1 unmetyn_1

include label_pop_values.do
```

Overall, our bar chart suggests that non-users with unmet need for family planning at Phase 1 were more likely to adopt a method at Phase 2 compared to non-users who had none (e.g. women who were not sexually active, could not become pregnant, etc.). However, formal testing is needed to determine whether these trends were statistically significant in Burkina Faso and Nigeria - Kano.

```
twoway (bar estimate unmetyn_1 , ///
    color(blue*.5) horizontal barwidth(0.9) ///
    ylabel(0(1)1,value label angle(0) nogrid labsiz(small)) ///
    xlabel(0(20)100) ///
    (rcap lcb ucb unmetyn_1 , horizontal lcolor(black)) ///
    , by(pop , graphregion(color(white))) ///
    note("Among women who were not using family planning in Phase 1.", ///
        size(vsmall) col(1) legend(off) ) ///
    subtitle(,size(small) lcolor(white) fcolor(white)) ///
    xtitle("Had adopted a method of family planning in Phase 2", size(small)) ///
    xline(20 40 60 80 100, lcolor(gs15) lwidth(vthin)) ///
    ytitle("Had unmet need in Phase 1") ///
    ysize(10) xsize(8) ///
    name(f4_10, replace)
```



Here, we conduct a Rao-Scott chi-square test for Burkina Faso:

```
* Women who didn't use any method at Phase 1  
keep if cp_1 == 0  
  
* Outcome is women using contraception in Phase 2  
gen y = cp_2 == 1  
label variable y "Using contraception in Phase 2"  
label variable unmety_1 "Unmet Need in Phase 1"  
  
* Test for difference in Burkina Faso  
svy, subpop(if pop == 1 ): tab unmety_1 y, row pearson null ci
```

Number of strata = 2	Number of obs = 3,410
Number of PSUs = 167	Population size = 3,714.9751
	Subpop. no. obs = 3,410
	Subpop. size = 3,714.9751
	Design df = 165

Unmet	Need in		Total
	Using contraception in Phase 2		
Phase 1	0	1	
no unmet	.8056 [.7744,.8334]	.1944 [.1666,.2256]	1
unmet ne	.752 [.7126,.7877]	.248 [.2123,.2874]	1
Total	.7899 [.7626,.8148]	.2101 [.1852,.2374]	1

Key: Row proportion
[95% confidence interval for row proportion]

Pearson:

Uncorrected	chi2(1)	=	12.2006	
D-B (null)	F(1, 165)	=	7.0052	P = 0.0089
Design-based	F(1, 165)	=	7.3807	P = 0.0073

Note: 26 strata omitted because they contain no subpopulation members.

And here, we conduct a Rao-Scott chi-square test for Nigeria-Kano:

```
* Test for difference in Nigeria-Kano  
svy, subpop(if pop == 5 ): tab unmetyn_1 y, row pearson null ci
```

Number of strata = 2	Number of obs = 881
Number of PSUs = 25	Population size = 901.912
	Subpop. no. obs = 881
	Subpop. size = 901.912
	Design df = 23

Unmet	Using contraception in Phase 2		
Need in	0	1	Total
no unmet	.9613 [.929,.9793]	.0387 [.0207,.071]	1
unmet ne	.894 [.7754,.9537]	.106 [.0463,.2246]	1
Total	.9456 [.9095,.9679]	.0544 [.0321,.0905]	1

Key: Row proportion
[95% confidence interval for row proportion]

Pearson:

Uncorrected	chi2(1)	=	13.8741	
D-B (null)	F(1, 23)	=	3.5261	P = 0.0731
Design-based	F(1, 23)	=	6.5905	P = 0.0172

Note: 26 strata omitted because they contain no subpopulation members.

The output indicates that the difference **is** statistically significant in Burkina Faso ($p=0.0089$) and **is not** significant in Kano ($p=0.0731$).

4.7.2 Partner support

Women who were not using family planning and not pregnant at Phase 1 were asked whether they thought their husband / partner would be supportive of use of family planning in the future. These results are recorded in `fppartsupport`. In addition to women who were already using a method at Phase 1, we'll also exclude non-partnered women here, as they are "NIU (not in universe)".

```
keep if cp_1 == 0 & inlist(fppartsupport_1,0,1,97)
```

We'll recode the value 97 ("Do not know") in `fppartsupport_1` to the unused value of 2 because the value will also serve as the y-coordinate when we make the figure, and values of 0, 1, and 2 will be spaced in a more eye-pleasing manner than 0, 1, and 97.

```
replace fppartsupport_1 = 2 if fppartsupport_1 == 97

capture postclose toplot
 tempfile postout
 postfile toplot fppartsupport_1 pop estimate lcb ucb using `postout', replace

forvalues i = 0/2 {
    forvalues j = 1/6 {
        capture drop y
        gen y = cp_2 == 1
        svy, subpop(if fppartsupport_1 == `i' & pop == `j'): proportion y
        post toplot (`i') (`j') ///
            (`=100*r(table)[1,2]') /// // the estimate
            (`=100*r(table)[5,2]') /// // the LCB
            (`=100*r(table)[6,2]') // the UCB
    }
}
capture postclose toplot
use `postout', clear

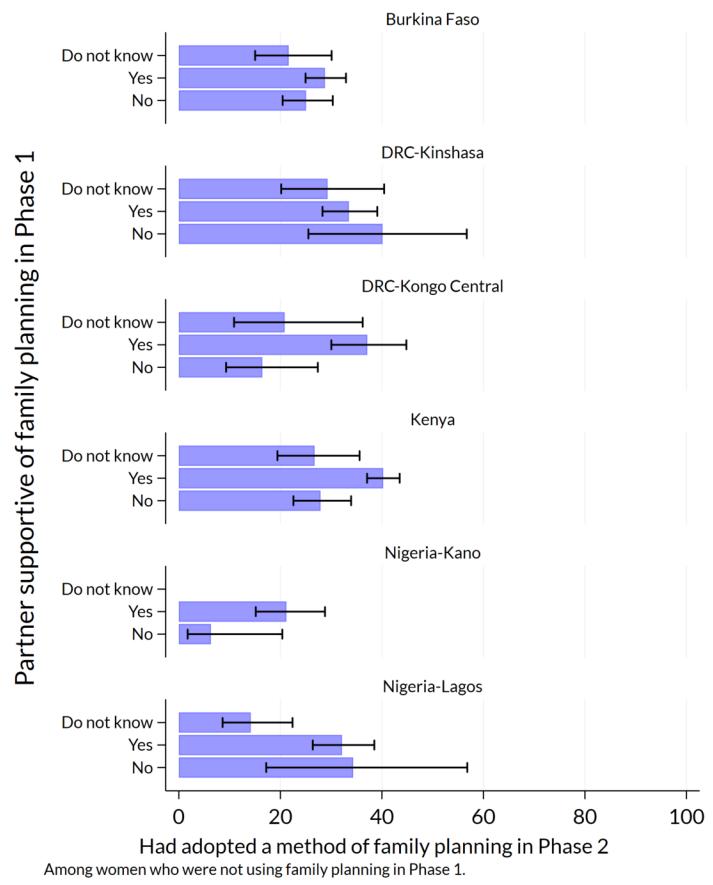
label define fppartsupport_1 0 "No" 1 "Yes" 2 `"Do not know"', replace
label values fppartsupport_1 fppartsupport_1

include label_pop_values.do
```

In our bar chart, Phase 2 adoption outcomes for women who answered “Do not know” are not visually distinct from those who answered “Yes” or “No”. Formal testing is needed to determine whether any significant differences exist.

Setting aside women who answered “Do not know”, women with Phase 1 partner support in DRC - Kongo Central and Kenya (“Yes”) were more likely to adopt a method than those without (“No”). Outcomes for women in other populations are not visibly different based on partner support, one way or the other (again, formal testing may prove otherwise).

```
twoway (bar estimate fppartsupport_1 , ///
    color(blue*.5) horizontal barwidth(0.9) ///
    ylabel(0(1)2, valuelabel angle(0) nogrid labsizesmall) ///
    xlabel(0(20)100) ///
    (rcap lcb ucb fppartsupport_1 , horizontal lcolor(black)) ///
    , by(pop , graphregion(color(white))) ///
    note("Among women who were not using family planning in Phase 1.", ///
    size(vsmallest) col(1) legend(off) ) ///
    subtitle(,size(small) lcolor(white) fcolor(white)) ///
    xtitle("Had adopted a method of family planning in Phase 2", size(small)) ///
    xline(20 40 60 80 100, lcolor(gs15) lwidth(vthin)) ///
    ytitle("Partner supportive of family planning in Phase 1") ///
    ysize(10) xsize(8) ///
    name(f4_11, replace)
```



4.7.3 Intentions

Lastly, we'll demonstrate the impact of women's plans for future family planning use at Phase 1. The variable `fpusplan` indicates whether women had plans for future use *at any point* in the future, but here we'll consider whether women had plans to adopt a method *within the next year* to correspond with the timing of Phase 2 surveys.

There are two variables that describe the approximate time when women said they would adopt a family planning method (if at all). `fpplanval` contains a raw number that should be matched with a *unit* of time (months, years) or a categorical response ("soon / now", "after the birth of this child") in `fpplanwhen`. We'll create `fpplanyr_1` to indicate whether each woman planned to use family planning within a year's time at Phase 1.

- `fpplanyr_1` - Phase 1 plans to use FP within one year

```
keep if cp_1 == 0
gen fpplanyr_1 = (fpplanval_1 <= 12 & fpplanwhen_1 == 1) | ///
                   (fpplanval_1 == 1 & fpplanwhen_1 == 2) | ///
                   inlist(fpplanwhen_1,3,4)
label define fpplanyr_1 0 "No" 1 "Yes", replace
label values fpplanyr_1 fpplanyr_1
label var fpplanyr_1 "Plan to start using family planning within 1 year at Phase 1"

capture postclose toplot
 tempfile postout
 postfile toplot fpplanyr_1 pop estimate lcb ucb using `postout', replace

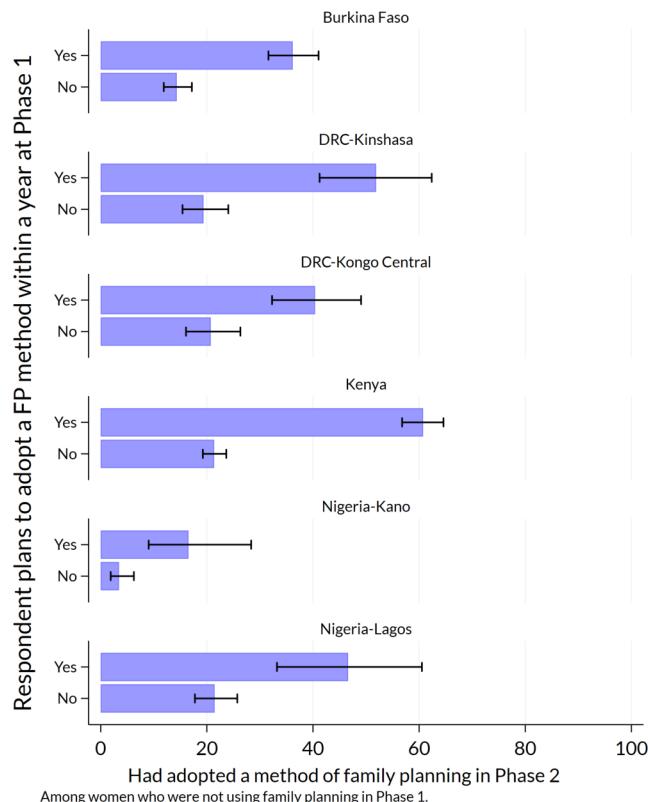
forvalues i = 0/1 {
    forvalues j = 1/6 {
        capture drop y
        gen y = cp_2 == 1
        svy, subpop(if fpplanyr_1 == `i' & pop == `j'): proportion y
        post toplot (`i') (`j') ///
                  (`=100*r(table)[1,2]') /// // the estimate
                  (`=100*r(table)[5,2]') /// // the LCB
                  (`=100*r(table)[6,2]') // the UCB
    }
}
capture postclose toplot
use `postout', clear

label define fpplanyr_1 0 "No" 1 "Yes", replace
label values fpplanyr_1 fpplanyr_1

include label_pop_values.do
```

In every population, Phase 1 non-users who planned to adopt a method by Phase 2 were significantly more likely to do so. However, only in Kenya do we see a significant *majority* of Phase 1 non-users with plans to adopt a method actually doing so, where the 95% confidence interval for “Yes” responses includes **only** proportions greater than the 50% threshold. In fact, women who adopted a method at Phase 2 represent a significant *minority* of Phase 1 non-users who planned to do so in Burkina Faso, DRC - Kongo Central, and Nigeria - Kano; in those populations, the entire 95% confidence interval falls below the 50% mark.

```
twoway (bar estimate fpplanyr_1 , ///
color(blue*.5) horizontal barwidth(0.9) ///
ylabel(0(1)1, valuelabel angle(0) nogrid labsize(small)) ///
xlabel(0(20)100) ///
(rcap lcb ucb fpplanyr_1 , horizontal lcolor(black)) ///
, by(pop , graphregion(color(white))) ///
note("Among women who were not using family planning in Phase 1.", ///
size(vsmall) col(1) legend(off) ) ///
subtitle(,size(small) lcolor(white) fcolor(white)) ///
xtitle("Had adopted a method of family planning in Phase 2", size(small)) ///
xline(20 40 60 80 100, lcolor(gs15) lwidth(vthin)) ///
ytitle("Respondent plans to adopt a FP method within a year at Phase 1") ///
ysize(10) xsize(8) ///
name(f4_12, replace)
```



4.8 LIMITATIONS

As we've seen, **grouped bar charts** give us a simple way to identify clear differences between Phase 2 outcomes for subgroups defined by baseline family planning conditions or key demographic features. Additionally, when we use the `by` option to plot several populations of interest on the same axis, we can easily compare differences between subgroups for many samples in a single figure.

One drawback to using graphical confidence interval overlap as a substitute for hypothesis tests is that it's more conservative than formal statistical tests. We are not able to easily spot differences near the conventional 95% certainty threshold. However, we demonstrated how you can adapt our code to conduct formal hypothesis tests like the Rao-Scott chi-square test for proportions in a complex survey sample.

Another drawback to this approach is that we've been unable to showcase estimates for the proportion of responses at any *one* phase of the study. For example, in our last figure, we estimated that about 35% of women who *planned to use* contraception within the year at Phase 1 did so at Phase 2; our figure does not show how many women planned to use contraception within the year *as a share of the Phase 1 population*.

To better understand the change over time relative to the size of each subgroup in our analysis, we'll turn to a slightly more complicated data visualization method. In Chapter 5, we'll show how to create **alluvial plots**, like those shown in the first two pages of each PMA report.

5 ADVANCED DATA VISUALIZATION

In Chapter 4, we demonstrated how to calculate key family planning indicators and plot our estimates in a way that allows the reader to compare confidence intervals for each population.

Chapter 5 digs into some of the other data visualization tools that are commonly used for two-phase panel data: this will include color-coded crosstabs - or **heatmaps** - and **alluvial plots** resembling those shown in the PMA Longitudinal Brief for each panel survey. We'll be using the same data extract showcased in Chapter 4, which includes all six of the available samples. It is organized in **Wide** format with only **Female Respondents** selected. This chapter focuses on the following variables included in that extract:

- `resultfq` - Result of female questionnaire
- `panelweight` - Phase 2 female panel weight
- `resident` - Household residence / membership
- `pregnant` - Pregnancy status
- `geocd` - Province, DRC
- `geong` - State, Nigeria
- `cp` - Contraceptive user
- `country` - PMA country (preselected)
- `eaid` - Enumeration area (preselected)

5.1 CHAPTER SETUP

Recall that our analysis in Chapter 4 concerned only *de facto* panel members who completed all or part of the Female Questionnaire in both Phase 1 and Phase 2. We also excluded women who are marked “NIU (not in universe)” for a key measure concerning current contraceptive use (**cp**). As a reminder, you can load the extract into Stata and select relevant cases like so:

```
use pma_00006, clear

* Filter data
keep if resultfq_2 == 1
keep if inlist(resident_1,11,22) & inlist(resident_2,11,22)
keep if cp_1 < 90 & cp_2 < 90
```

This chapter’s analysis will focus on three **recoded** variables we derived in our Chapter 4:

- **pop** - Population of interest
- **stratra_recode** - Numeric codes for PMA sample strata (recoded for DRC samples)
- **fpstatus_1** - Pregnant, using contraception, or using no contraception at Phase 1
- **fpstatus_2** - Pregnant, using contraception, or using no contraception at Phase 2

```

* Include the code snippet that makes the pop variable
include gen_pop.do

* Include the code snippet that makes the strata_recode variable
include gen_strata_recode.do

label define pop ///
    1 "Burkina Faso" ///
    2 "DRC-Kinshasa" ///
    3 "DRC-Kongo Central" ///
    4 "Kenya" ///
    5 "Nigeria-Kano" ///
    6 "Nigeria-Lagos", replace

label values pop pop

gen fpstatus_1 = 1 if pregnant_1 == 1
replace fpstatus_1 = 3 if pregnant_1 != 1 & cp_1 == 1
replace fpstatus_1 = 2 if pregnant_1 != 1 & cp_1 == 0

gen fpstatus_2 = 1 if pregnant_2 == 1
replace fpstatus_2 = 3 if pregnant_2 != 1 & cp_2 == 1
replace fpstatus_2 = 2 if pregnant_2 != 1 & cp_2 == 0

label define status 1 "Pregnant" 3 "Using FP" 2 "Not Using FP"
label values fpstatus_1 status
label values fpstatus_2 status

label variable fpstatus_1 "Family planning status at Phase 1"
label variable fpstatus_2 "Family planning status at Phase 2"

```

Finally, we'll again use svyset to incorporate survey design elements into our analysis.

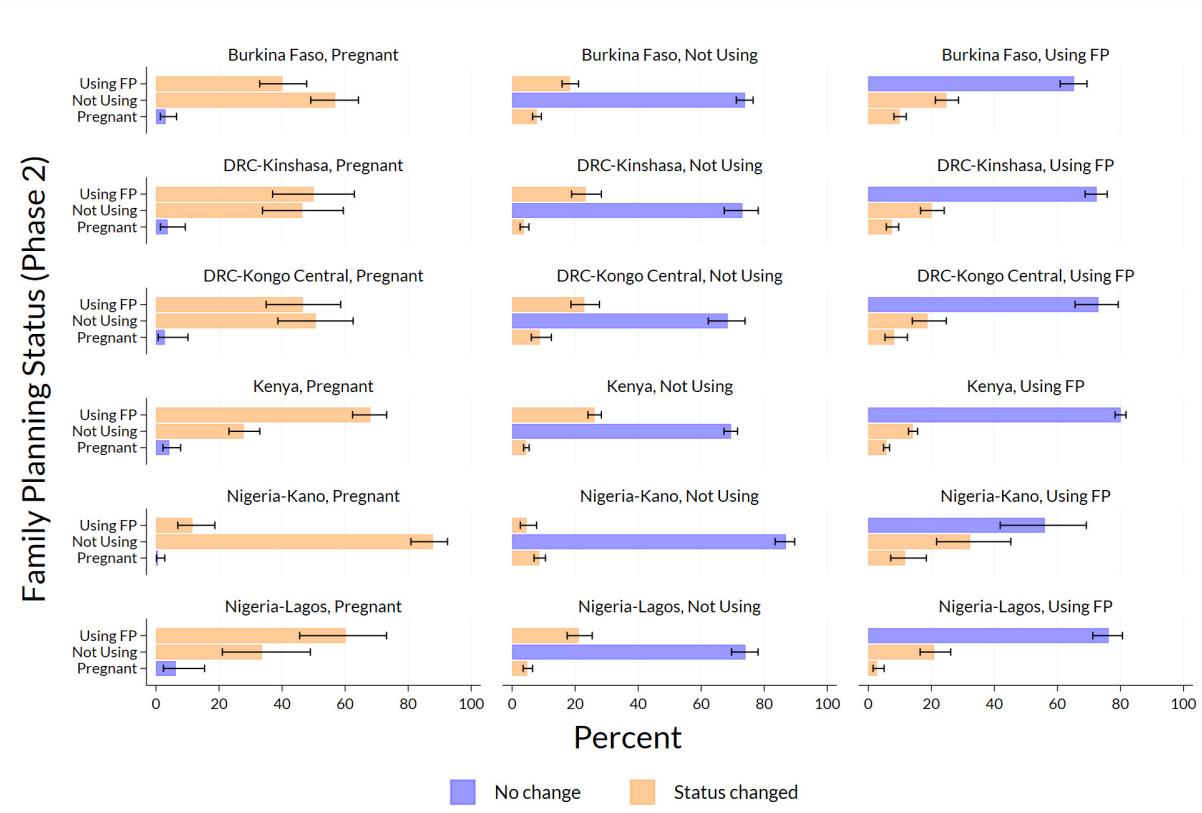
```

svyset eaid_1, strata(strata_recode) weight(panelweight)
save post5_prep, replace

```

5.2 GROUPED BAR CHARTS

Now let's revisit the **grouped bar chart** we made to compare `fpstatus_1` and `fpstatus_2` for each population `pop` in Chapter 4. Recall that we organized women according to their Phase 1 status in each column: this allows us to compare Phase 2 outcomes for women *on the condition* that they held a certain baseline status at Phase 1. For this reason, this is known as a **conditional distribution**.



Estimates within each subplot sum to 100%.
Graphs by population and Phase 1 status.

In Stata, you can obtain the weighted **conditional distribution** in a crosstab by adding the option `row` or `column` to `svy: tab`. For example, here we use `column` to find the weighted proportion of Phase 2 outcomes for women in Burkina Faso, *conditioned* on a particular Phase 1 status in each column. These values are reflected in the length of each bar in the figure above:

```
svy: tab fpstatus_2 fpstatus_1 if pop == 1, column
```

Family planning status at Phase 1	Pregnant	Not Usin	Using FP	Total
Pregnant	.0302	.0779	.0993	.0799
Not Usin	.5683	.7389	.248	.5827
Using FP	.4015	.1832	.6527	.3375
Total	1	1	1	1

Key: column proportion

For example, notice the top cell in the first row: only about 3% of women who were pregnant at Phase 1 were pregnant again at Phase 2. A majority of these women (56.83%) were not using a method at Phase 2, while a slight minority (40.15%) had adopted one.

5.3 HEATMAPS

While our bar chart is useful for showcasing a conditional distribution, a **heatmap** is a better choice in circumstances where the **marginal distribution** is an important concern. For example, a marginal distribution for `fpstatus_1` would indicate the likelihood that a woman began the survey period pregnant, using family planning, or not using family planning. The term “marginal distribution” refers to the practice of reporting these probabilities in the margins of a crosstab.

Likewise, the bar chart does not show the likelihood that two events will happen together in sequence. This is known as a **joint distribution**, and can be obtained by adding the option `cell` to `svy: tab`. Let’s return to our example data from Burkina Faso:

```
svy: tab fpstatus_2 fpstatus_1 if pop == 1, cell
```

Family planning		Family planning status at Phase 1		
status at		Pregnant	Not Usin	Using FP
Phase 2		Total		
Pregnant		.0027	.0486	.0286
Not Usin		.0499	.4614	.0713
Using FP		.0353	.1144	.1878
Total		.0879	.6244	.2877
				1

Key: cell proportion

In the previous section, we pointed out that only 3% of women who were pregnant at Phase 1 were pregnant again at Phase 2. In the marginal row marked `Total`, we now see that pregnant women comprised only about 8.79% of the population in Phase 1. The joint probability that a woman would be pregnant both times is just 3% of 8.79%, or 0.27%, as shown in the first cell in the top row.

Let’s consider how to plot this information in a heatmap. We will use Ben Jann’s user-written command named `heatplot`, which you can install with these three commands (if you haven’t done so previously):

```
ssc install heatplot, replace  
ssc install palettes, replace  
ssc install colrspace, replace
```

We’ll begin by plotting the same conditional distribution shown in our bar chart.

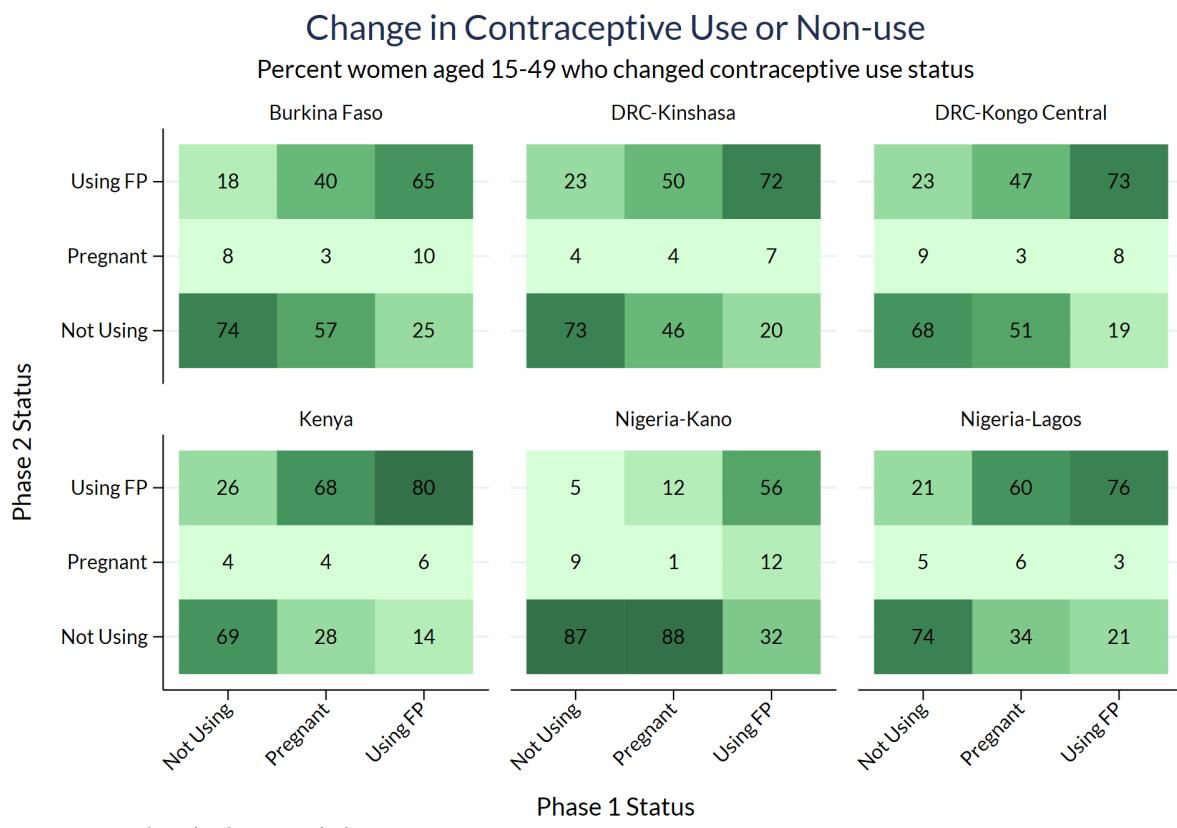
```

label define status2 1 "Pregnant" 3 "Using FP" 2 "Not Using", replace
decode fpstatus_1, gen(fpstring_1)
decode fpstatus_2, gen(fpstring_2)

heatplot estimate fpstring_2 fpstring_1 , ///
by(pop, legend(off) graphregion(color(white))) ///
note("Percentages in each column of each plot sum to 100.%.", size(vsmallest)) ///
title("Change in Contraceptive Use or Non-use", size(medium)) ///
subtitle("Percent women aged 15-49 who changed contraceptive use status", ///
size(small)) ///
values(format(%4.0f)) ///
color(spmapper greens, intensity(.80)) ///
cuts(10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90) ///
discrete ///
xlabel(, labsize(small) angle(45)) ///
ylabel(, labsize(small)) ///
subtitle(, lcolor(white) fcolor(white) size(small)) ///
xtitle("Phase 1 Status", size(small)) ///
ytitle("Phase 2 Status", size(small)) ///
name(f5_02, replace)

save post5_heatplot, replace

```



Percentages in each column of each plot sum to 100%.

Because the heatmap layout closely resembles a crosstab, we can easily show the marginal distribution of `fpstatus_1` and `fpstatus_2`, as well. To do so, we'll first use the `post` command to make a dataset that holds the conditional probability along with marginal probabilities. We will store the marginal probabilities in string variables that we can use as the labels along the x- and y-axes of the heatmap.

```

use post5_prep, clear

* Prepare to post data to a new dataset
capture postclose toplot
tempfile postout
postfile toplot fpstatus_1 fpstatus_2 pop margin_1 margin_2 using `postout', replace

forvalues i = 1/3 {
    forvalues k = 1/3 {
        forvalues j = 1/6 {
            capture drop y
            gen y = fpstatus_1 == `i'
            quietly svy, subpop(if pop == `j'): proportion y
            local postit (`i') (`k') (`j') (`=100*r(table)[1,2]') // the estimate
            capture drop y
            gen y = fpstatus_2 == `k'
            quietly svy, subpop(if pop == `j'): proportion y
            local postit `postit' (`=100*r(table)[1,2]') // the estimate
            post toplot `postit'
        }
    }
}
capture postclose toplot
use `postout', clear
merge 1:1 fpstatus_1 fpstatus_2 pop using post5_heatplot,
label define status 1 "Pregnant" 3 "Using FP" 2 "Not Using FP"
label values fpstatus_1 status
label values fpstatus_2 status

*****
capture drop fpstring_1
capture drop fpstring_2

decode fpstatus_1, gen(fpstring_1)
decode fpstatus_2, gen(fpstring_2)
replace fpstring_1 = fpstring_1 + " " + string(margin_1, "%4.0f") + "%"
replace fpstring_2 = fpstring_2 + " " + string(margin_2, "%4.0f") + "%"

```

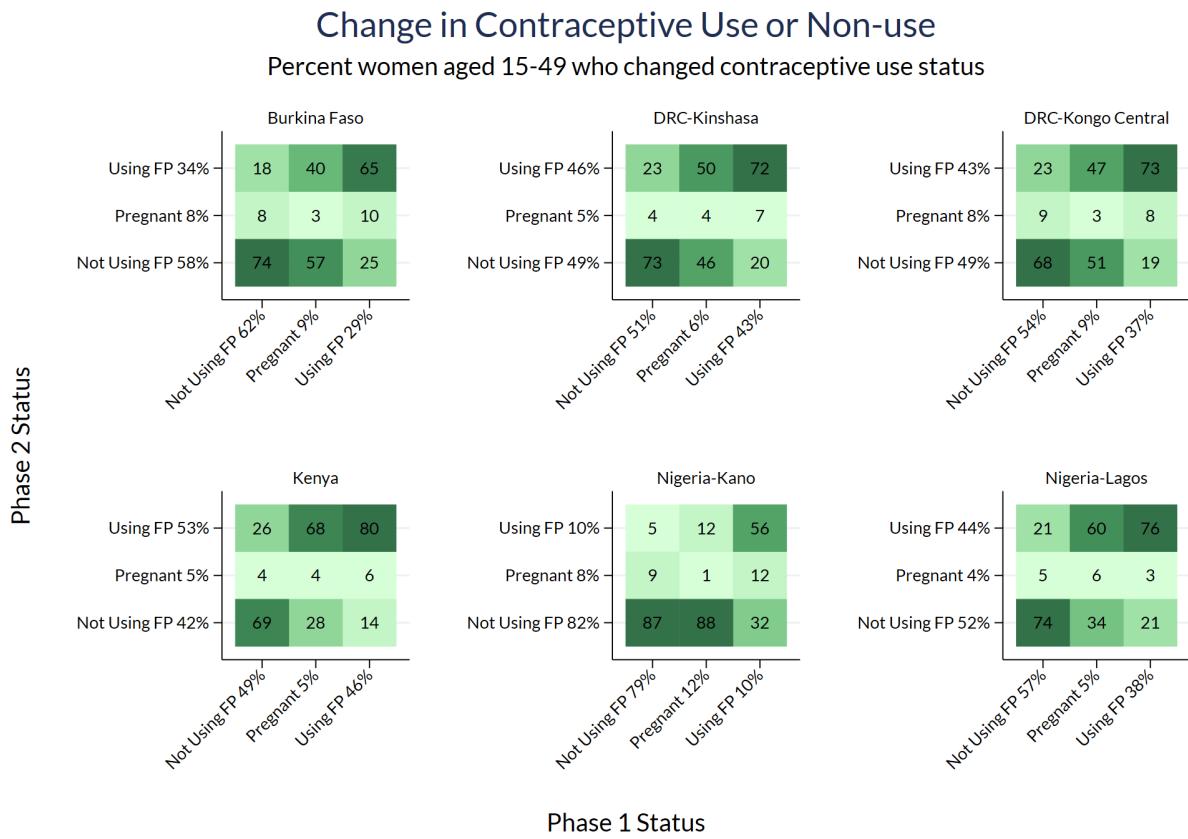
Because those titles will vary from plot to plot, we can no longer use the `by` option to make all size subplots with a single command. Instead we construct each subplot with a separate `twoway` command and then use `graph combine` to put them into a single figure.

```
* Make each of the six population sub-plots
forvalues i = 1/6 {

    heatplot estimate fpstring_2 fpstring_1 if pop == `i', ///
        legend(off) graphregion(color(white)) ///
        values(format(%4.0f)) ///
        color(spmapper greens, intensity(.80)) ///
        discrete ///
        xlabel(, labsize(small) angle(45)) ///
        ylabel(, labsize(small)) ///
        subtitle(`: label pop `i'''', size(small)) ///
        xtitle("") ytitle("") ///
        name(hm`i', replace)

}

graph combine hm1 hm2 hm3 hm4 hm5 hm6, ///
    rows(2) ///
    b1title(Phase 1 Status, size(small)) ///
    l1title(Phase 2 Status, size(small)) ///
    note("Percentages in each column of each plot sum to 100%.", size(vsmallest)) ///
    title("Change in Contraceptive Use or Non-use", size(medium)) ///
    subtitle("Percent women aged 15-49 who changed contraceptive use status", ///
        size(small)) ///
    graphregion(color(white)) ///
    name(f5_03, replace)
```



Percentages in each column of each plot sum to 100%.

The information contained in our heatmap is similar to what we saw in our bar chart, except for two things:

1. There are no error bars on our heatmap. If we wanted to include information about the confidence interval for each estimation, we would have to include text symbols.
2. While both plots show information about the conditional distribution of `fpstatus_2` given a starting point in `fpstatus_1`, only the heatmap includes the marginal distribution of each variable in its row and column margins.

We'll use a similar workflow to construct a heatmap showing the joint distribution for fpstatus_1 and fpstatus_2. We'll first use svy: proportion calculate a confidence interval for each joint probability.

```
use post5_prep, clear

* Prepare to post data to a new dataset
capture postclose toplot
 tempfile postout
 postfile toplot fpstatus_1 fpstatus_2 pop estimate lcb ucb using `postout', replace

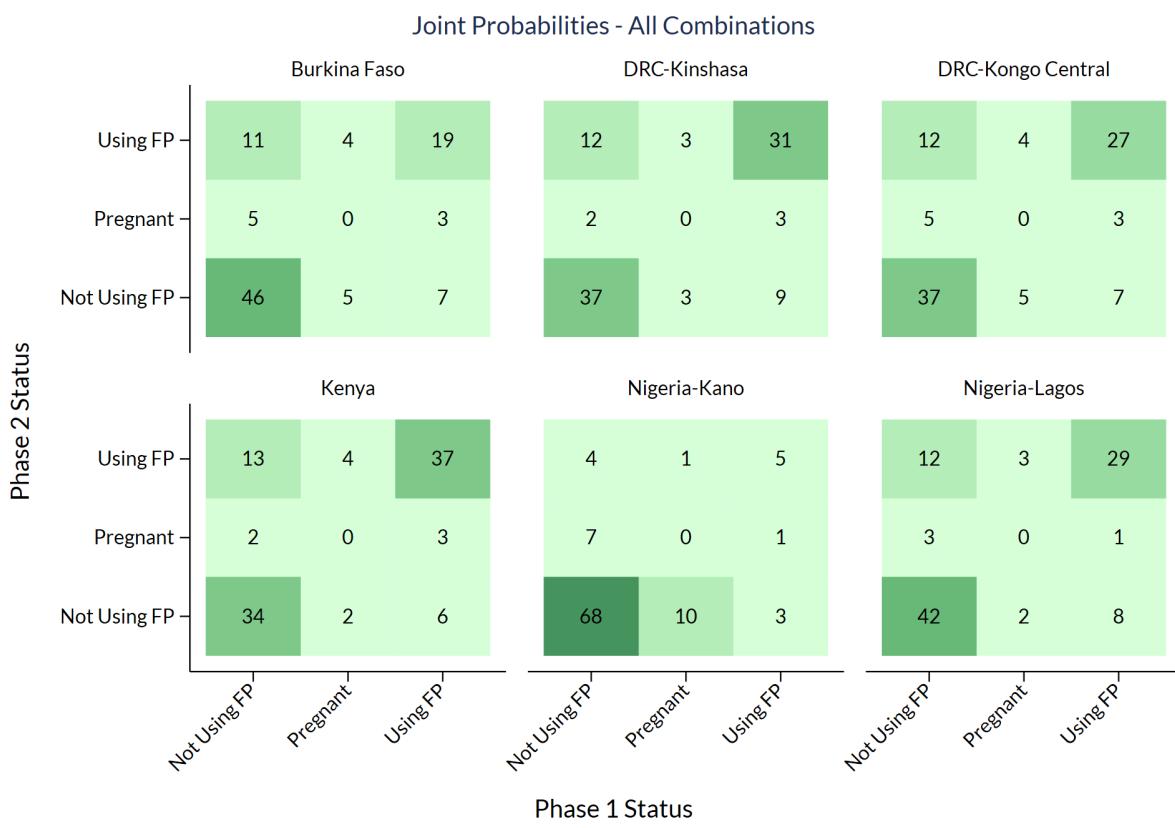
forvalues i = 1/3 {
    forvalues k = 1/3 {
        forvalues j = 1/6 {
            capture drop y
            gen y = fpstatus_1 == `i' & fpstatus_2 == `k'
            quietly svy, subpop(if pop == `j'): proportion y
            post toplot (`i') (`k') (`j') ///
                (`=100*r(table)[1,2]') /// // the estimate
                (`=100*r(table)[5,2]') /// // the LCB
                (`=100*r(table)[6,2]')      // the UCB
        }
    }
}
capture postclose toplot
use `postout', clear

label define status 1 "Pregnant" 3 "Using FP" 2 "Not Using FP"
label values fpstatus_1 status
label values fpstatus_2 status
label variable estimate "Joint probability of Phase 1 and Phase 2"
decode fpstatus_1, gen(fpstring_1)
decode fpstatus_2, gen(fpstring_2)

include label_pop_values.do
```

Here, we again use the by option of heatplot to generate six plots at once.

```
heatplot estimate fpstring_2 fpstring_1 , ///
by(pop, legend(off) graphregion(color(white)) ///
note("Percentages in each plot sum to 100%", size(vsmall)) ///
title("Joint Probabilities - All Combinations", size(small))) ///
values(format(%4.0f)) ///
color(spmapping greens, intensity(.80)) ///
cuts(10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90) ///
discrete ///
xlabel(), labsize(small) angle(45)) ///
ylabel(), labsize(small) nogrid) ///
subtitle(), lcolor(white) fcolor(white) size(small)) ///
xtitle("Phase 1 Status", size(small)) ///
ytitle("Phase 2 Status", size(small)) ///
name(f5_04, replace)
```



This plot can be modified to show only the joint probabilities for women who changed status between Phase 1 and Phase 2, or those who did not.

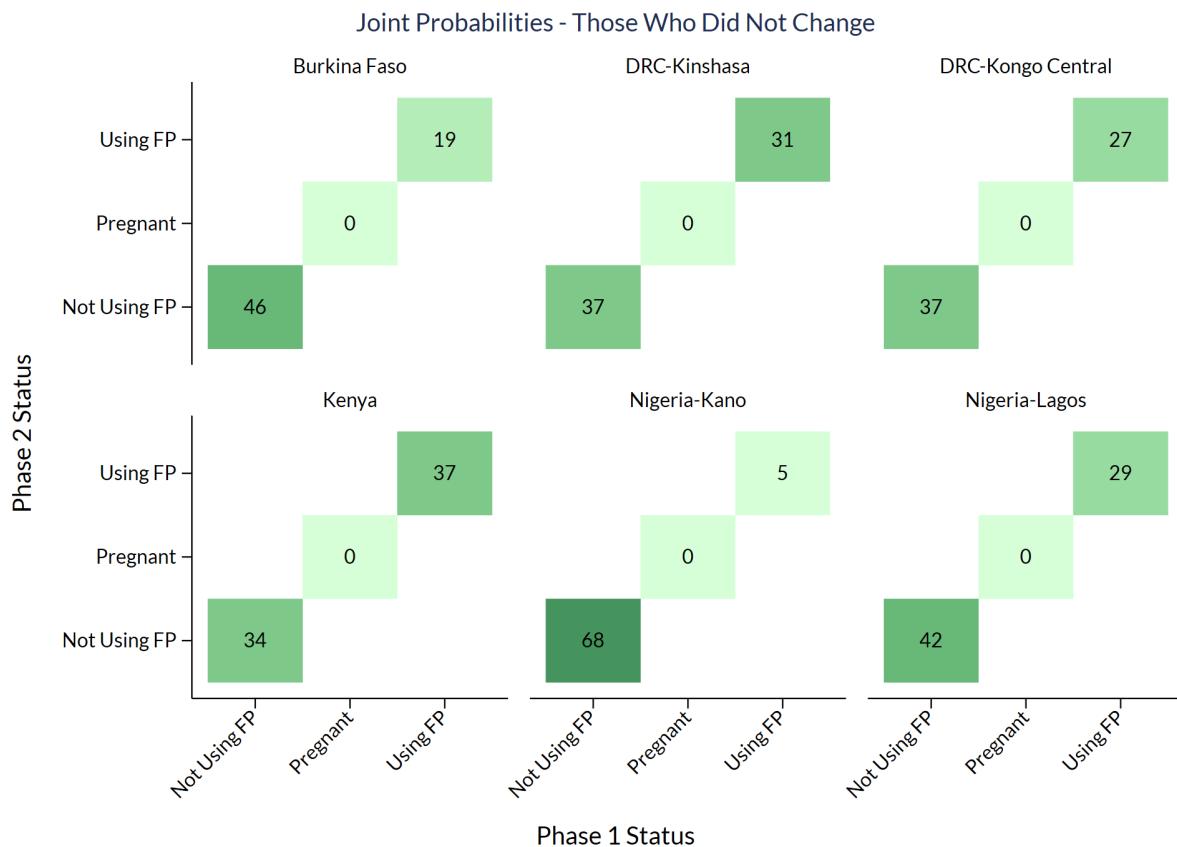
```
heatplot estimate fpstring_2 fpstring_1 if fpstring_2 != fpstring_1, ///
by(pop, legend(off) graphregion(color(white)) ///
note("", size(vsmall)) ///
title("Joint Probabilities - Those Who Changed", size(small))) ///
values(format(%4.0f)) ///
color(spmapping greens, intensity(.80)) ///
cuts(10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90) ///
discrete ///
xlabel(), labsize(small) angle(45)) ///
ylabel(), labsize(small) nogrid) ///
subtitle(lcolor(white) fcolor(white) size(small)) ///
xtitle("Phase 1 Status", size(small)) ///
ytitle("Phase 2 Status", size(small)) ///
name(f5_05, replace)
```



```

heatplot estimate fpstring_2 fpstring_1 if fpstring_2 == fpstring_1, ///
by(pop, legend(off) graphregion(color(white)) ///
note("", size(vsmall)) ///
title("Joint Probabilities - Those Who Did Not Change", size(small))) ///
values(format(%4.0f)) ///
color(spmmap greens, intensity(.80)) ///
cuts(10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90) ///
discrete ///
xlabel(), labsize(small) angle(45) ///
ylabel(), labsize(small) nogrid ///
subtitle(,lcolor(white) fcolor(white) size(small)) ///
xtitle("Phase 1 Status", size(small)) ///
ytitle("Phase 2 Status", size(small)) ///
name(f5_06, replace)

```



5.4 ALLUVIAL PLOTS

Alluvial plots are an especially popular way to visualize longitudinal data, in part, because they combine information from each of the three distributions we've discussed. They also make it possible to show data from more than two variables (we'll use them again when Phase 3 data become available). You'll find alluvial plots on the first two pages of the PMA report for each sample.

In an alluvial plot, the marginal distribution of responses for each variable are usually plotted in vertical stacks. In our case, the strata will show the marginal distribution of women in `fpstatus_1` and `fpstatus_2`.

Stata does not have a native command for making these plots, but several users have shared approaches and code to do so. Asjad Naqvi has furnished a step-by-step [tutorial](#) as part of his excellent blog series entitled [The Stata Guide](#).

The series is hosted on medium.com which involves a paywall after you have visited ~3 articles in a month.

And Fernando Rios-Avila was inspired by Asjad to write a command named [sankey_plot](#). To make the figures in this chapter, we started with version 1.3.2 of Fernando's user-written command and made one modification to it. The command that we downloaded always turned off the plot's legend, so we modified one line of code to allow the user to show a legend if they wish. Our very slightly modified version of the command is available on our GitHub site and provided with the .do-files that accompany this manual. It is named `sankey_plot_with_legend.ado`.

We'll use color to map each alluvium with an originating stratum from `fpstatus_1`. This will help the reader visualize the conditional distribution of `fpstatus_2` responses given a starting point in `fpstatus_1`.

The code below makes six figures: one for each pop. Each figure is based on a dataset that holds 21 rows. The first nine rows specify the width of each alluvium using the joint probability and specify the marginal probability to be used in the left-most column of labels. The second nine rows specify the values for the labels that show the joint probabilities, and specify which alluvia are destined for each of the three Phase 2 categories. The final three rows hold the labels for the right-most marginal probabilities and specify the colors to use for the Phase 2 status bars.

Our code uses `post` to generate a dataset with six sets of 21 rows of joint probabilities and marginal probability labels. Then the code loops over each `pop`, loads a template dataset, and used `merge` to bring in the variables that hold the relevant stream widths and labels. Each of the six `pop`-specific plots is made using the `sankey_plot_with_legend` command and the six plots are combined with the user-written `grc1leg2.ado` command.

We will also use Mead Over's user-written command `grc1leg2` which allows us to graph combine several figures that have legends and only include a single legend in the resulting combined graph.

```

use post5_prep, clear

capture postclose toplot
tempfile postout
postfile toplot row pop width str25 label0 using `postout', replace

forvalues j = 1/6 {
    local row 1
    forvalues m = 1/3 {
        forvalues i = 1/3 {
            forvalues k = 1/3 {
                local postit (`row') (`j')
                capture drop y
                gen y = fpstatus_1 == `i' & fpstatus_2 == `k'
                quietly svy, subpop(if pop == `j'): proportion y
                local postit `postit' ('=100*r(table)[1,2]')
                if `row' <= 9 {
                    capture drop y
                    gen y = fpstatus_1 == `i'
                    quietly svy, subpop(if pop == `j'): proportion y
                    post toplot `postit' ("=round(100*r(table)[1,2],1) \"%")
                }
                else if `row' <= 18 {
                    post toplot `postit' ("=round(100*r(table)[1,2],1) \"%")
                }
                else if `row' <= 21 {
                    capture drop y
                    gen y = fpstatus_2 == `k'
                    quietly svy, subpop(if pop == `j'): proportion y
                    post toplot (`row') (`j') (0) ("=round(100*r(table)[1,2]) \"%")
                }
                local ++row
            }
        }
    }
}

capture postclose toplot
use `postout', clear
include label_pop_values.do

save post5_sankey, replace

```

Here, we make each of the six sub-plots:

```

forvalues i = 1/6 {

    use pma_sankey_template4, clear
    capture drop width
    capture drop label0
    capture drop pop
    gen pop = `i'
    merge 1:1 pop row using post5_sankey
    keep if _merge == 3
    drop _merge
    local country = `:label pop `i`'
    gen country = "`country'"
    save post5_sankey_`i', replace // Save the dataset for review

    replace label0 = "<1%" if label0 == "0%"
    sankey_plot_with_legend x1 y00 x2 y11, ///
        width0(width) adjust extra color(color) label0(label0) ///
        xsize(10) ysize(6) labcolor(edkblue*2) labsize(small) ///
        legend( on order(1 "Pregnant" 4 "Not Using FP" 7 "Using FP") cols(1) ///
            pos(3) region(lcolor(white)) size(small) symxsize(small) symysize(medium) ) ///
        xlabel(none) ///
        title("`country'", size(medium)) ///
        graphregion(color(white)) yscale(lstyle(none)) xscale(lstyle(none)) ///
        name(sub_`i', replace)
}

```

And finally, we combine them into a single figure.

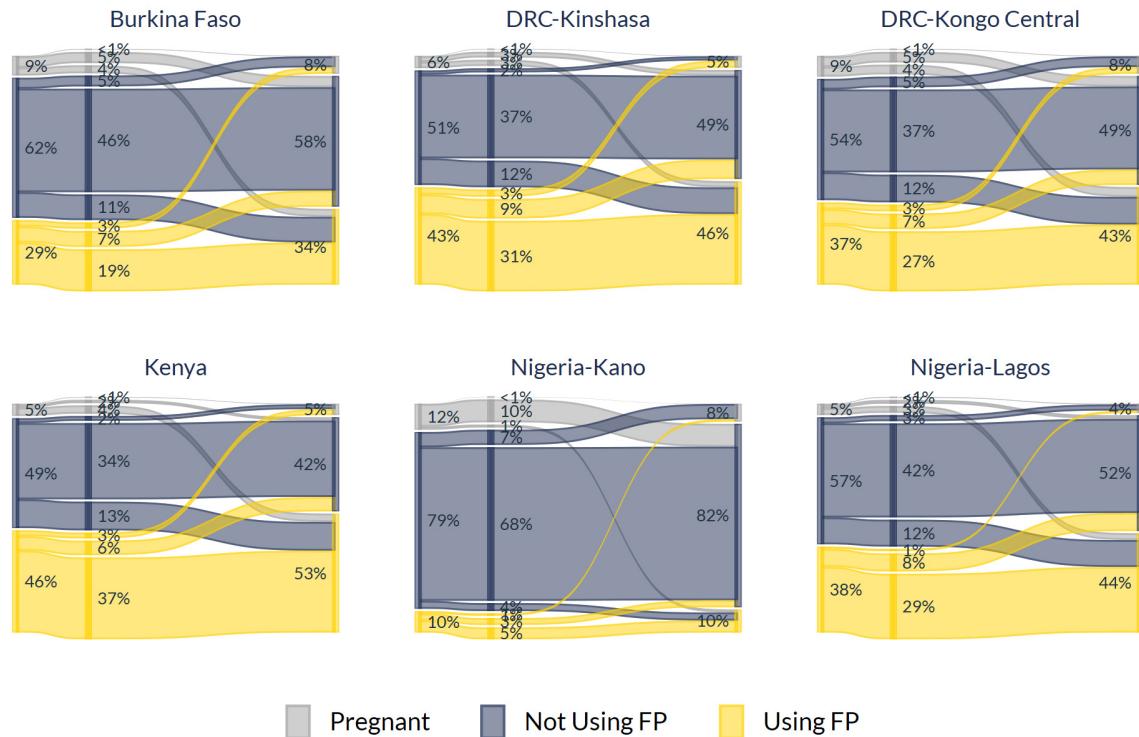
```

grc1leg2 sub_1 sub_2 sub_3 sub_4 sub_5 sub_6, row(2) legend(sub_1) ///
    title("Changes in Contraceptive Use or Non-Use", size(medium)) ///
    subtitle("Women aged 15-49: PMA Phase 1 to Phase 2", size(medsmall)) ///
    graphregion(color(white)) name(f5_07, replace)

```

Changes in Contraceptive Use or Non-Use - Nigeria-Lagos

Women aged 15-49: PMA Phase 1 to Phase 2



Now, it's very easy to identify the proportion of women at each phase and the proportion who switched or maintained their status between phases. If possible, we recommend aligning alluvial plots for every sample in a single figure as shown: this allows the readers to visually compare the relative size of strata and alluvia across samples.

Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

6 CONTRACEPTIVE CALENDAR

As we've seen, PMA panel surveys represent annual interviews that will ultimately include three phases of data collection. Most questions will be repeated for a total of three observations each spaced one year apart. However, some data in PMA panel surveys are reported *monthly* up to three years prior to the interview in each phase. These data are provided as a comma-delimited character string known as the **Contraceptive Calendar**.

Chapter 6 includes code you can use to parse and analyze data from the **Contraceptive Calendar**. These data are particularly exciting because they offer researchers an opportunity to explore longitudinal analysis techniques like **survival analysis** to model the duration of events like:

- continuous use (or non-use) of a contraceptive method
- birth spacing
- pregnancies leading to birth or termination

To demonstrate, we'll test whether women with **unmet need** or **plans to adopt** a family planning method at Phase 1 were quicker to begin using one in the months between Phase 1 and Phase 2.

The term "survival analysis" refers to the probability that a person "survives" a particular condition for a given period of time, most commonly in clinical research settings. In the social sciences, this type of analysis is also known as "event history", "time-to-event", or "duration" analysis. We use the term "survival" in order to match the terminology used in Stata's **survival time** commands featured in this chapter.

6.1 CHAPTER SETUP

Two calendar variables are available for each country in the PMA panel study. The main calendar - which we refer to as the **Contraceptive Calendar** - is named as follows:

- `calendarbf`
 - `calendard`
 - `calendarke`
 - `calendarng`

This calendar represents contraceptive use, pregnancy, pregnancy termination, and birth information for each month preceding the interview for the Female Questionnaire in a particular phase of the panel study. Women are asked to recall their status for each month in the calendar period, and their responses are recorded in a single comma-delimited string with the following codes:

- B - Birth
 - P - Pregnant
 - T - Pregnancy ended
 - 0 - No family planning method used
 - 1 - Female Sterilization
 - 2 - Male Sterilization
 - 3 - Implant
 - 4 - IUD
 - 5 - Injectables
 - 7 - Pill
 - 8 - Emergency Contraception
 - 9 - Male Condom
 - 10 - Female Condom
 - 11 - Diaphragm
 - 12 - Foam / Jelly
 - 13 - Standard Days / Cycle beads
 - 14 - LAM
 - 30 - Rhythm method
 - 31 - Withdrawal
 - 39 - Other traditional methods

For example, consider a woman sampled in Kenya who gave birth during the month of the interview following 8 prior months of pregnancy. If she had used the pill every month up until the month she became pregnant, her string in `calendarke` would look like this:

The second calendar is the **Discontinuation Calendar**, and it gives the *reason why* a woman stopped using a contraceptive method for each month following an episode of continuous use. This calendar is represented by the following variables:

- `calendarbfwhy`
- `calendarcwhy`
- `calendarkewhy`
- `calendarngwhy`

Like the **Contraceptive Calendar**, the **Discontinuation Calendar** is a single comma-delimited string. It contains the following codes for months when a method was discontinued (and is blank otherwise):

- 1 - Infrequent sex / husband away
- 2 - Became pregnant while using
- 3 - Wanted to become pregnant
- 4 - Husband / partner disapproved
- 5 - Wanted more effective method
- 6 - Side effects / health concerns
- 7 - Lack of access / too far
- 8 - Costs too much
- 9 - Inconvenient to use
- 10 - Up to God / fatalistic
- 11 - Difficult to get pregnant / menopausal
- 12 - Marital dissolution / separation
- 96 - Other

Returning to our example, if the same woman reported that she stopped using the pill because she wanted to become pregnant, her string in `stata_link(CALENDARKEWHY)` would look like this:

.....,3,.....

Note that the length of the string is padded by blank values before and after the only month in which this woman stopped using the pill. This ensures that *all calendars in the same sample contain the same number of values* including blanks. Women who were interviewed one month before the final interviews were collected, for example, will always have a blank value for the left-most space on their calendar.

However, calendars from *different samples may be different lengths*. In this chapter, we'll demonstrate how to work with a data extract containing multiple samples. To do so, we will parse the comma-delimited string from each country into multiple columns, and then reshape the data so that one response for each month occupies a single row. Following these steps, you'll be able to merge and analyze data from calendars collected in multiple countries covering a range of different dates.

All six of the currently available longitudinal samples are included in the data extract featured in this chapter (**Female Respondents** only). We've selected a **wide** format extract, so that the variables from each phase appear together in the same row. For example, the Kenya contraceptive calendar from Phase 1 is named `calendarke_1`, while the Kenya contraceptive calendar from Phase 2 is named `calendarke_2`.

We've selected all of the calendar variables listed above, plus these additional variables that we'll need for our analysis:

- `resultfq` - Result of female questionnaire
- `fqinstid` - Unique ID for female questionnaire
- `resident` - Household residence / membership
- `intfqmon` & `intfqyear` - Date of Female Questionnaire interview
- `fpcurreffmethrc` - Most effective current family planning method (recode²⁸)
- `pregnant` - Current pregnancy status
- `unmetyn` - Total unmet need
- `fpplanval` - When will start using FP method in the future - value
- `fpplanwhen` - When will start using FP method in the future - unit
- `kid1stbirthmo` & `kid1stbirthyr` - Date of first childbirth
- `lastbirthmo` & `lastbirthyr` - Date of most recent childbirth
- `panelbirthmo` & `panelbirthyr` - Date of childbirth during the panel study
- `otherbirthmo` & `otherbirthyr` - Date of any other childbirth during the calendar period
- `pregendmo` & `pregendyr` - Date of most recent pregnancy termination (miscarriage, abortion, or stillbirth)
- `panelpregendmo` & `panelpregendyr` - Date of pregnancy termination during the panel study (miscarriage, abortion, or stillbirth)
- `fpbeginusemo` & `fpbeginuseyr` - Date of adoption for currently used family planning method

We'll load the data extract into Stata and, following the **Inclusion Criteria for Analysis** described in Chapter 1, we'll drop cases for women who did not complete the Female Questionnaire or were not members of the *de facto* population in both phases.

```
use pma_00007, clear
keep if resultfq_1 == 1 & resultfq_2 == 1
keep if resident_1 == 11 | resident_1 == 22
keep if resident_2 == 11 | resident_2 == 22
```

We'll also create a two-letter ISO code for each county called `country_cal`.

- `country_cal` - Country two-letter ISO code

²⁸The related variable `fpcurreffmeth` reports the most effective method reported by each woman. In `fpcurreffmethrc`, these responses are combined with detailed information about her use of the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception, or specific types of injectable methods.

```
decode country, gen(country_cal)
replace country_cal = "BF" if country_cal == "burkina faso"
replace country_cal = "CD" if country_cal == "congo, democratic republic"
replace country_cal = "KE" if country_cal == "kenya"
replace country_cal = "NG" if country_cal == "nigeria"
```

Finally, we'll also create a short ID number for each woman, making it easier for the reader to follow the same individual's responses throughout several reformatting steps. **This is for display purposes only** - in practice, the 41-character variable `fqinstid` should be used as a unique identifier for each panel member.

- `id` - Short ID for each panel member (for display only)

```
gen id = _n, before(sample_1)
```

In order to make this chapter a bit easier to follow, we're going to omit survey design information - weights and identifiers for samples clusters and strata - featured in previous chapters. It is possible to use Stata `svy` functions for Cox regression and for parametric survival regression, but we recommend that beginners start with the basics before confronting complex survey design. Confidence intervals shown in this chapter may be narrower as a result.

6.2 CENTURY MONTH CODES (CMC)

As shown above, we'll be referencing several variables representing **dates** in this post. Generally, IPUMS PMA publishes every date with two variables: one representing the month (e.g. `intfqmon`) and one representing the year (e.g. `intfqyear`). Sometimes, you'll notice a third variable representing dates with a **century month code (CMC)**: each CMC represents the number of months that have passed between a given date and January 1900. CMC dates are particularly useful for calculating the time between events because they replace two variables (with different units) with one simple integer.

Some CMC variables are available directly from IPUMS PMA (e.g. `intfqcmc`), but we'll create our own CMC variables for all of the dates we'll reference in this post. CMC dates are simply calculated as follows:

$$CMC = Month + 12 * (Year - 1900)$$

Because all or part of a date may be **missing** (the month or year), and because certain dates may be “NIU (not in universe)” (e.g. “date of most recent childbirth” for women who have never given birth), we'll need to consider specific circumstances where we should use a missing value (.) in a CMC variable.

In the contraceptive calendar, we'll be measuring the time between events in *months*. Therefore, it would be insufficient to include cases where a woman only reported the *year* in which an event occurred. We'll create a function that generates missing values (.) if the numeric code representing a month is 90 or higher (all valid months are coded 1 through 12), and if a year is 9000 or higher (all valid years are in the 1900s or 2000s). Otherwise, we'll use the CMC formula to calculate the appropriate CMC value for each date.

We'll create one `cmc` for each date in our data extract:

```
* Generate CMC variables
gen intfqcmc_1 = intfqmon_1 +12*(intfqyear_1 - 1900) if ///
    intfqmon_1 < 90 & intfqyear_1 < 9000
gen intfqcmc_2 = intfqmon_2 +12*(intfqyear_2 - 1900) if ///
    intfqmon_2 < 90 & intfqyear_2 < 9000

foreach s in kid1stbirth lastbirth otherbirth panelbirth ///
    pregend panelpregend fpbeginuse {
    gen `s'cmc_1 = `s'mo_1 + 12*(`s'yr_1 - 1900) if ///
        `s'mo_1 < 90 & `s'yr_1 < 9000
    gen `s'cmc_2 = `s'mo_2 + 12*(`s'yr_2 - 1900) if ///
        `s'mo_2 < 90 & `s'yr_2 < 9000
}
```

Let's check our work. For example, consider how we've handled `panelbirthcmc_2` - the date of a woman's childbirth that happened during the panel study. If we count the dates by `panelbirthmo_2` and examine a few rows, we see that one woman reported code 97 indicating that she did not know the precise month of birth. Meanwhile, there were 15,064 cases coded 99 indicating that they were "NIU (not in universe)" (no birth occurred during the panel study). We've coded both of these case types with missing values (.); all other values follow the CMC formula to count the number of months between January 1900 and the month of birth.

```
* List six examples  
preserve  
contract panelbirthmo_2 panelbirthyr_2 panelbirthcmc_2, freq(freq)  
list in -6/-1, nolabel noobs sep(6)  
restore
```

pane~o_2	pane~r_2	pane~c_2	freq
12	2017	1416	1
12	2018	1428	13
12	2019	1440	99
12	2020	1452	90
97	2017	.	1
99	9999	.	15064

6.3 CALENDAR LENGTH

You may be wondering: why does IPUMS PMA publish a separate calendar variable for *each country*?

This is because the width of each calendar variable differs according to the number of months women were asked to recall in a particular sample. This, in turn, depends on the range of dates in which women were interviewed for the Female Questionnaire in a particular phase.

You can find the precise range of dates included in each calendar on the [description tab](#) for each country's calendar variable. Here, for example, we see that the Kenya Phase 1 sample includes dates from January 2017 to the month of the interview, and that its Phase 2 sample includes dates from January 2018 to the month of the interview. Note: the two calendars overlap between January 2018 and the Phase 1 interview.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the IPUMS PMA website. The URL is pma.ipums.org/pma-action/variables/CALENDARKE#description_section. The page title is "IPUMS PMA: descr: CALENDARKE". The header includes the IPUMS PMA logo, navigation links for "LOG IN | REGISTER | GLOBAL HEALTH" and "IPUMS.ORG", and a "Guest" status. A "DATA CART" sidebar shows "0 VARIABLES" and "6 SAMPLES" with a "VIEW CART" button. The main content area is titled "CALENDARKE" and shows "Contraceptive calendar (Kenya)". It has buttons for "ADD TO CART" and "CHANGE SAMPLES". Below this are tabs for "CODES", "DESCRIPTION" (which is selected), "COMPARABILITY", "UNIVERSE", "AVAILABILITY", and "QUESTIONNAIRE TEXT". The "DESCRIPTION" tab contains the following text:

Description

CALENDARKE contains retrospective contraceptive calendar data for 3 years prior to the female interview for Kenya. These data are contained in a comma delimited reading from right to left chronologically. For Kenya 2019, this variable represents the 3 years prior to the female interview, starting in January 2017 going to the month of the interview (either November or December 2019). For Kenya 2020, this variable represents 3 years prior to the female interview, starting in January 2018 going to the month of the interview (either November or December 2020). See the Codes tab for a list of the codes and meanings. Our [user note on calendar data](#) contains Stata code to convert this string variable into wide or long form numeric variables.

At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the text "SUPPORTED BY: THE BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION, PMA, STAT/TRANSFER, AND UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA." and "COPYRIGHT © MINNESOTA POPULATION CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA".

The first month in each country's calendar is listed below:

Start Contraceptive Calendar

Country	Phase 1	Phase 2
Burkina Faso	Jan 2018	Jan 2018
DRC	Jan 2017	Jan 2018
Kenya	Jan 2017	Jan 2018
Nigeria	Jan 2017	Jan 2018

All women in the same sample were asked to recall events dating backward to a common start date (always in January, as shown above). However, the length of each woman's calendar will vary depending on the date of her interview. Interviews were collected over a period of months shown in the table below.

Stop Contraceptive Calendar

Country	Phase 1	Phase 2
Burkina Faso	Dec 2019 - Mar 2020	Dec 2020 - Apr 2021
DRC	Dec 2019 - Feb 2020	Dec 2020 - Mar 2021
Kenya	Nov 2019 - Dec 2019	Nov 2020 - Dec 2020
Nigeria	Dec 2019 - Jan 2020	Dec 2020 - Feb 2021

To determine the precise length of each woman's calendar, we'll need to create variables for the CMC date of its first month in `calstart_1` and `calstart_2`, and also for the CMC date of its last month in `calstop_1` and `calstop_2`.

- `calstart_1` - CMC for a woman's first calendar month in Phase 1
- `calstop_1` - CMC for a woman's last calendar month in Phase 1
- `calstart_2` - CMC for a woman's first calendar month in Phase 2
- `calstop_2` - CMC for a woman's last calendar month in Phase 2

We'll manually set `calstart_1` and `calstart_2` like so:

```
* Gen the cmc date for the first month of each country's survey
gen calstart_1 = 2017
replace calstart_1 = 2018 if country_cat == "BF"
gen calstart_2 = 2018
replace calstart_1 = 12*(calstart_1 -1900) + 1
replace calstart_2 = 12*(calstart_2 -1900) + 1
```

`calstop_1` and `calstop_2` can be copied directly from the dates we made above for `intfqcmc_1` and `intfqcmc_2`.

```
* Gen vars that cover a range of months in each sample  
gen calstop_1 = intfqcmc_1  
gen calstop_2 = intfqcmc_2
```

6.4 FORMATTING CALENDAR STRINGS

Now that we know the appropriate dates for each value in all calendar variables, we'll begin separating each string into columns. We'll first want to use `reshape` to reformat the dataset so that *each calendar variable appears in a separate row*, including calendars collected in different phases of the panel study. Let's save a reformatted dataset named `post6_cal1`. For now, it will only include `id`, `country`, and all variables that start with `cal`.

```
keep id country_cat cal*  
  
save post6_cal1, replace
```

We'll reshape the data in two steps. First, we'll merge data from each Phase one column per country. Second, we'll merge data from each country into a finally, unified column.

6.4.1 Merge Phases

Here, we'll strip the numeric suffix from each calendar variable: we'll store this information in a new column called phase. All of the calendar variables from the same phase will then be stored in a separate row (resulting in two rows per woman).

```
reshape long calendarke_ calendarkewhy_ calendarng_ calendarngwhy_ ///
    calendarbf_ calendarbfwhy_ calendarcd_ calendarcdwhy_ ///
    calstart_ calstop_ , i(id) j(phase)
rename calendarbfwhy_ calendarbfwhy
rename calendarbf_ calendarbf
rename calendarcdwhy_ calendarcdwhy
rename calendarcd_ calendarcd
rename calendarkewhy_ calendarkewhy
rename calendarke_ calendarke
rename calendarng_ calendarng
rename calendarngwhy_ calendarngwhy
rename calstart_ calstart
rename calstop_ calstop
```

For example, the first three rows are shown: the first row is for the woman with `id == 1` in `phase == 1`, while the second row is her `phase == 2` record. The data for the woman with `id == 2` begins in row three, as so on.

list in 1/3

6.4.2 Merge Countries

Before we reshape a second time, we'll want to identify suffixes that we can again strip and use as new column names (just as we did with `_1` and `_2` when we created `phase`). Let's use `fpstatus` for the main contraceptive calendar, and `whystop` for the discontinuation calendar. When we reshape `long` again, these suffixes will appear as two new columns containing each type of calendar.

- `fpstatus` - Calendar string derived from the main **Contraceptive Calendar**
- `whystop` - Calendar string derived from the **Discontinuation Calendar**

```
* relocate calendarbfwhy calendarbf  
order calendarbf*, before(calendarke)  
  
* rename variables  
foreach i in calendarbf calendarcd calendarke calendarng {  
    rename `i' `i'fpstatus  
}  
  
foreach v in calendar*why {  
    rename `v' `v'stop  
}  
  
* reshape again to long  
reshape long calendar@fpstatus calendar@whystop, i(id phase) j(country_cal) string  
rename calendarfpstatus fpstatus  
rename calendarwhystop whystop
```

Notice that each woman now occupies *eight rows*: that's four country calendars per phase. We've also stripped the 2-letter country code from each calendar name to create `country_cal`: this indicates the country associated with each calendar.

list in 1/8

1.	id	phase	country
	1	1	bf
fpstatus			
,.,.,.,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,B,P,P,P,P...			
	whystop	country	calstart
		BF	1417
calstop			
1442			


```

+
6. |      id      |      phase      |      country      |
|      1       |      2       |      cd       |
+-----+
| fpstatus
|
|-----+
|          whystop | countr~l | calstart |
|                  |     BF   |     1417 |
+-----+
|          calstop
|          1453
+-----+

```



```

+
7. |      id      |      phase      |      country      |
|      1       |      2       |      ke       |
+-----+
| fpstatus
|
|-----+
|          whystop | countr~l | calstart |
|                  |     BF   |     1417 |
+-----+
|          calstop
|          1453
+-----+

```



```

+
8. |      id      |      phase      |      country      |
|      1       |      2       |      ng       |
+-----+
| fpstatus
|
|-----+
|          whystop | countr~l | calstart |
|                  |     BF   |     1417 |
+-----+
|          calstop
|          1453
+-----+

```

Lastly, we can drop any row where country does not match the value in country_cat. The first few rows show that each woman now occupies only two rows apiece.

```
keep if upper(country) == country_cat  
list in 1/6
```

1.	id	phase	country
	1	1	bf
fpstatus			
,,,,,,,,,,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,B,P,P,P,P...			
whystop countr~l calstart			
,..... BF 1417			
calstop			
1442			
2.	id	phase	country
	1	2	bf
fpstatus			
,,,3,3,3,3,3,3,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,B,P,P,P,P,P,P,P,0,0...			
whystop countr~l calstart			
,..... BF 1417			
calstop			
1453			
3.	id	phase	country
	2	1	bf
fpstatus			
,,,,,,P,P,P,P,P,P,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,3,3..			
whystop countr~l calstart			
,.....,6,..... BF 1417			
calstop			
1441			

We're nearly ready to split each string into more usable variables for our analysis. But, before we do so: you might notice that there are still some calendars represented by empty character strings "" (see `fpstatus` in row 6 above). These are cases where calendar data are not available.

6.4.3 Blank Strings

There are two reasons why a woman's calendar might be unavailable.

First, these women might be "NIU (not in universe)", as described on the IPUMS PMA [universe tab](#) for each country's contraceptive calendar. Generally, NIU cases are women who reported no qualifying event during the calendar period: a blank string could indicate that she was never pregnant and never adopted or discontinued a family planning method in any month during that period.

The [universe tab](#) explains why some cases are "NIU (not in universe)".

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the IPUMS PMA website. The URL is pma.ipums.org/pma-action/variables/CALENDARKE#universe_section. The page title is "IPUMS PMA: descr: CALENDARKE". The header includes the IPUMS PMA logo, navigation links (LOG IN | REGISTER | GLOBAL HEALTH | IPUMS.ORG), and a guest status. A "DATA CART" sidebar shows 0 VARIABLES and 6 SAMPLES with a "VIEW CART" button. The main content area is titled "CALENDARKE" and describes it as a "Contraceptive calendar (Kenya)". It has tabs for ADD TO CART, CHANGE SAMPLES, and several other sections like CODES, DESCRIPTION, COMPARABILITY, UNIVERSE, AVAILABILITY, and QUESTIONNAIRE TEXT. The UNIVERSE section is currently selected and contains the following text: "Universe Women aged 15-49 who are pregnant, or have used family planning, given birth, or had a pregnancy end within the past 3 years, excluding women who started using their current family planning method more than 3 years ago." At the bottom, there are footer links for SUPPORTED BY: THE BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION, PMA, STAT/TRANSFER, AND UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, and a copyright notice for MINNESOTA POPULATION CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Second, a blank might reflect **missing data**, like the duration of a pregnancy or an episode of continuous contraceptive use. Contraceptive calendars **do not contain missing values for individual months**, so you'll find the complete calendar missing if data from any one month was missing.

About 1 in every 5 calendars in our dataset `cals` is blank "" for one of the two reasons mentioned above.

```
* gen a var to indicate if fpstatus == "" and proportion table of this variable  
gen empty_fpstatu = fpstatus == ""  
  
table ( empty_fpstatu ) () (), nototals statistic(frequency) statistic(proportion) missing
```

	Frequency	Proportion
empty_fpstatu		
0	28,153	.7947
1	7,271	.2053

In some research applications, you might want to complete the empty calendars for women who were NIU.

For example: if a woman used the contraceptive pill from the beginning of the calendar period continuously through the day of the interview, her calendar is currently blank because she neither started nor stopped using the pill in that time span. You might want to fill her calendar with the value 7 repeated once for every month between `calstart` and `calstop`.

Similarly, we can complete all calendars for women who never used a family planning method and were never pregnant during the calendar period: in this case, we'll repeat the value 0.

Note, however, that it is *not* possible to complete calendars for women who experienced birth or pregnancy termination during the calendar period. If these calendars are blank, we cannot determine the duration of the pregnancy or whether any family planning method was used prior to the pregnancy. We'll flag these cases with a new variable we'll call `calmissing`.

- `calmissing` - Indicates whether a blank calendar cannot be completed from other variables

We'll begin by attaching all of the `cmc` variables we created above (except `intfqcmc`) along with the variables `pregnant` and `fpcurreffmethrc`. In order to match the format of `cals`, we'll again use `reshape long` to create separate rows for the dates collected from each phase.

```

use post6_filtered_dataset, clear
keep id *cmc* pregnant* fpcurreffmethrc*
drop intfq*
* reshape to long
unab vars : *_1
local vars " `vars' "
local vars : subinstr local vars "_1" " ", all

reshape long pregnant_ fpcurreffmethrc_ kid1stbirthcmc_ lastbirthcmc_ ///
otherbirthcmc_ panelbirthcmc_ pregendcmc_ panelpregendcmc_ ///
fpbeginusecmc_ , i(id) j(phase)

rename pregnant_ pregnant
rename fpcurreffmethrc_ fpcurreffmethrc
rename kid1stbirthcmc_ kid1stbirthcmc
rename lastbirthcmc_ lastbirthcmc
rename otherbirthcmc_ otherbirthcmc
rename panelbirthcmc_ panelbirthcmc
rename pregendcmc_ pregendcmc
rename panelpregendcmc_ panelpregendcmc
rename fpbeginusecmc_ fpbeginusecmc

* merge this dataset with the dataset we saved as post6_cal1 by id and phase
merge 1:1 id phase using post6_cal1, nogenerate

```

Now, we'll create calmissing to indicate whether women with an empty value "" in fpstatus were *actually* pregnant or adopted a family planning method at some point during the calendar period. In other words: we'll test whether any one of our cmc variables shows an event that occurred after calstart, but is not recorded in fpstatus. Likewise, this check will determine whether any such women are *currently* pregnant.

```

* generate calmissing var
gen criteria = 0
foreach v of varlist *cmc {
    replace criteria = 1 if `v'!=. & `v' >= calstart
}
gen calmissing = 0, after(phase)
replace calmissing = 1 if fpstatus == "" & whystop == "" & (pregnant == 1 | criteria == 1)
drop criteria
* relocate calstart
order calstart , after(calmissing)

```

Let's take a look at the woman in row 6, where we previously saw a blank string.

```
list in 6
```

6.	id	phase	calmis~g	calstart	pregnant	fpcurr~c	kid1st~c	lastbi~c	
	3	2	0	1417	no	niu (not	.	.	
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+									
	otherb~c	panelb~c	pregen~c	panelp~c	fpbegi~c	country			
	bf			
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+									
	fpstatus								
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+									
					whystop	calstop			
						1453			
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+									

We know that this woman has never given birth because all of the cmc variables related to birth are missing (.); moreover, pregnant == no indicates that she is not currently pregnant. She also has not used contraception, as indicated by `fpcurreffmethrc` and `fpbeginusecmc`. So, we have marked `calmissing = 0` because it's safe to auto-complete her calendar with the value 0 for every month between `calstart` and `calstop`.

On the other hand, consider the woman in row 10, whose Phase 2 `fpstatus` calendar is also an empty string.

```
list in 10
```

10.	id	phase	calmis~g	calstart	pregnant	fpcurr~c	kid1st~c	lastbi~c	
	5	2	1	1417	no	niu (not	1366	1422	
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+									
	otherb~c	panelb~c	pregen~c	panelp~c	fpbegi~c	country			
	bf			
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+									
	fpstatus								
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+									
					whystop	calstop			
						1453			
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+									

You can see in `lastbirthcmc` that she gave birth in month 1422, 5 months after we'd hope to see reported events beginning in `calstart == 1417`. We have flagged this row with `calmissing == 1` because we won't be able to reconstruct her `fpstatus` calendar without knowing exactly when she became pregnant for this birth, or whether she was using a family planning method in any month prior.

Counting the number of women flagged by `calmissing` we see that we'll now be able to reduce the number of missing calendars from 1 in 5 cases to less than 1 in 20.

Prior to this procedure, 1 in 5 rows in `cals` contained an empty `fpstatus` calendar. With help from `calmissing`, we'll now be able to reduce the proportion of empty calendars to less than 1 in 20.

```
* create another prop table to compare with simply using fpstatus as criteria
gen empty_fpstatu = fpstatus == ""

table ( empty_fpstatu ) ( calmissing ) (), nototals statistic(frequency)
statistic(proportion)
```

		calmissing	
		0	1
empty_fpstatu	0		
0	Frequency	28,153	
0	Proportion	.7947	
1	Frequency	5,811	1,460
1	Proportion	.164	.04121

```
drop empty_fpstatu
```

We'll now complete the missing calendars for women who were not flagged by `calmissing`. First, we'll recode `fpcurreffmethrc` to match the values used in the calendar:

```
* relabel fpcurreffmethrc
gen fpcur = fpcurreffmethrc

label define fpcurreffmethrc_code 999 "0" 101 "1" 102 "2" 111 "3" 112 "4" ///
121 "5" 123 "5" 131 "7" 132 "8" 141 "9" ///
142 "10" 151 "11" 152 "12" 160 "13" ///
170 "14" 210 "30" 220 "31" 240 "39", replace
label values fpcur fpcurreffmethrc_code
decode fpcur, gen(fpcurreffmethrc_new)
drop fpcur
```

Then, we'll create `caldur` to calculate the duration (in months) of each woman's calendar.

- `caldur` - Duration of a woman's calendar (in months)

```
* gen caldur to calculate the duration of each woman
gen caldur = calstop - calstart + 1
```

Finally, we'll complete each empty string in fpstatus for women not flagged by calmissing (leaving it the same otherwise). To clean-up, we'll also drop any variables that are no longer needed.

```
* Generate a long string of repeated values of fpcurreffmethrc_new and
* insert it into fpstatus, for respondents where fpstatus == "" & calmissing == 0
capture drop longstring
gen longstring = ""
sum caldur

forvalues i = 1/`=r(max)' {
    replace longstring = longstring + fpcurreffmethrc_new + ", " if `i' <= caldur
}
replace longstring = substr(longstring, 1, strlen(longstring) - 2)
replace fpstatus = longstring if trim(fpstatus) == "" & calmissing == 0
drop longstring

generate new_string = subinstr(fpstatus," ", "", .)
* drop variables
drop *cmc caldur calstop calmissing pregnant fpcurreffmethrc fpcurreffmethrc_new fpstatus
```

6.4.4 Split Months into Columns

We've now completed as many of the missing calendars as we can, so it's time to transform each calendar string into variables that will be usable in survival analysis.

We'll begin with another reshape command to position fpstatus and whystop together in a single column. Notice the temporary column name describes the type of calendar that appears in the temporary column value.

```
* reshape it to long so one value per row
rename new_string value_fpstatus
rename whystop value_whystop
reshape long value_, i(id phase) j(name) string
rename value_ value
list in 1/5
```

Now, we'll split each string into several columns. Begin by finding the maximum length of any string: you'll need to create this many columns.

```
* calculate the number of variables we need to generate by
* counting the number of "," then plus 1
gen l1 = length(value)
gen l2= length(subinstr(value,",","",.,))
gen tempvalue = trim(value)
replace tempvalue = subinstr(tempvalue,"","", ",.,)

gen l = l1 - l2
replace l = l+1 if l != 0

summarize l
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. dev.	Min	Max
l	70,848	33.62432	18.14379	0	48

Next, we'll split each string into columns. If any given calendar has fewer than 48 values, we'll fill the remaining columns with blank values as needed.

```
local num = `r(max)'

* Insert | into empty spaces in the variable named value
* so we can strip out the commas
forvalues i = 1/10 {
    replace value = subinstr(trim(value),"","",.,)
}
forvalues i = 1/10 {
    replace value = subinstr(value,"","","|,,")
}
replace value = "|" + value if substr(value,1,1) == ","
replace value = value + "|" if substr(value,-1,1) == ","
replace value = strreverse(subinstr(value,"",""," ",.))

*split value to variables
forvalues n = 1/`num' {
    gen value`n' = word(value,`n') if `n' <= l & word(value,`n') != "|"
}

drop l1 l2 l value
```

. list in 1

As you can see, this produced 48 columns named value48 to value1, where value1 is the earliest month in chronological time. You'll notice some empty or missing strings for women whose calendar included empty placeholders (e.g. , , , , , 3, 3, 3...).

We'll now reshape again, placing each month into a single column temporarily called `value`. The label in `name` describes whether a particular `value` originated in the `fpstatus` or `whystop` calendar. We strip the numeric suffix from each column to create `month`, which indicates the sequential month associated with each `value`.

```
* reshape to long again by value  
reshape long value, i(id phase name) j(month)
```

list in 1/5

1.	id	phase	name	month	calstart	country
	1	1	fpstatus	1	1417	bf
	tempvalue value					
	,	,	,	,	,	0
	,	,	,	,	,	0
2.	id	phase	name	month	calstart	country
	1	1	fpstatus	2	1417	bf
	tempvalue value					
	,	,	,	,	,	0
	,	,	,	,	,	0
3.	id	phase	name	month	calstart	country
	1	1	fpstatus	3	1417	bf
	tempvalue value					
	,	,	,	,	,	0
	,	,	,	,	,	0
4.	id	phase	name	month	calstart	country
	1	1	fpstatus	4	1417	bf
	tempvalue value					
	,	,	,	,	,	0
	,	,	,	,	,	0
5.	id	phase	name	month	calstart	country
	1	1	fpstatus	5	1417	bf
	tempvalue value					
	,	,	,	,	,	0
	,	,	,	,	,	0

From month and calstart, we'll derive calcmc to mark the *calendar* month for each value.

```
* gen calcmc to mark the calendar month  
gen calcmc = calstart + month - 1
```

6.4.5 One Row per Month

Finally, we'll use reshape wide to align the months for each available calendar, and then arrange each woman's calendar by calcmc. If any month includes no value from either Phase 1 or Phase 2, we'll remove it from our data frame (these are placeholder values for future months).

```
keep id phase calcmc name value
* reshape wide
reshape wide value, i(id phase calcmc) j(name) string
reshape wide valuefpstatus valuewhystop, i(id calcmc) j(phase)
rename valuefpstatus1 fpstatus_1
rename valuefpstatus2 fpstatus_2
rename valuewhystop1 whystop_1
rename valuewhystop2 whystop_2
replace fpstatus_1 = trim(fpstatus_1)
replace fpstatus_2 = trim(fpstatus_2)
* filter data
drop if missing(fpstatus_1) & fpstatus_2 == ""
```

In its final format, `cals` contains one row for every month covered by the contraceptive calendar from either Phase 1 or Phase 2. You'll notice that the two calendars contain overlapping months, as with the dates between `calcmc` 1417 and 1442 for the first woman shown below.

```
* sort by id and descending by calcmc
gsort id -calcmc
```

list in 1/40, noobs

id	calcmc	fpstat~1	whysto~1	fpstat~2	whysto~2
1	1453		3		
1	1452		3		
1	1451		3		
1	1450		3		
1	1449		3		
1	1448		3		
1	1447		0		
1	1446		0		
1	1445		0		
1	1444		0		
1	1443		0		
1	1442	0	0		
1	1441	0	0		
1	1440	0	0		
1	1439	0	0		
1	1438	0	0		
1	1437	0	0		
1	1436	0	0		
1	1435	0	0		
1	1434	0	0		
1	1433	0	0		
1	1432	0	0		
1	1431	0	0		
1	1430	B	B		
1	1429	P	P		
1	1428	P	P		
1	1427	P	P		
1	1426	P	P		
1	1425	P	P		
1	1424	P	P		
1	1423	P	P		
1	1422	P	0		
1	1421	0	0		
1	1420	0	0		
1	1419	0	0		
1	1418	0	0		
1	1417	0	0		
2	1452		5		
2	1451		5		
2	1450		5		

6.5 ANALYSIS

There are many ways to work with the contraceptive calendar data once you've formatted it this way. For example, we just saw that the `fpstatus_1` and `fpstatus_2` columns are a *nearly* perfect match for the woman marked `id == 1`: she reports that she used no method of contraception between month 1417 until month 1421. Then, in Phase 1 she recalled that she became pregnant in month 1422; in Phase 2, she instead recalled that she became pregnant in month 1423. In both phases, she reports that she gave birth in month 1430, and then returned to using no family planning method.

We encourage researchers to explore sources of **recall bias** that may account for discrepancies between the Phase 1 and Phase 2 calendars. Generally, we assume that individuals remember events more reliably when they are in recent memory, but this may not always be true! For more on the reliability of responses in contraceptive calendars across PMA samples, we strongly recommend checking out work by [Anglewicz et al.](#).

Here, we'd like to highlight just one way that the PMA panel design might help researchers understand patterns in the calendar data. In previous chapters, we saw that IPUMS PMA includes variables indicating whether women had **unmet need** or **plans to adopt** a contraceptive method in each phase. We'll now examine these variables at Phase 1, and use the **Contraceptive Calendar** data from Phase 2 to test whether either factor influences the adoption rate of contraceptive methods reported one year later.

First, we'll need to identify women who were not using any family planning method at Phase 1. These are cases where `fpcurreffmethrc_1` is coded 999 for "NIU (not in universe)". We'll drop any other cases from our dataset.

```
use post6_filtered_dataset, clear
keep if fpcurreffmethrc_1 == 999
replace unmety_1 = unmety_1 == 1

* mutate variables
gen fpplanyr_1 = 0
replace fpplanyr_1 = 1 if fpplanwhen_1 == 1 & fpplanval_1 <= 12
replace fpplanyr_1 = 1 if fpplanwhen_1 == 2 & fpplanval_1 == 1
replace fpplanyr_1 = 1 if fpplanwhen_1 == 3 | fpplanwhen_1 == 4

save post6_nonusers, replace
```

We'll follow steps in Chapter 4 to identify women who meet the PMA criteria for "unmet need" in `unmety_1`, and also those who planned to adopt a family planning method within one year at Phase 1 as shown in `fpplanval_1` and `fpplanwhen_1`.

We'll use Stata's `post` command to make a dataset listing the joint and marginal probabilities of being in each combination of `unmetyn_1` and `fpplanyr_1` and then use the `heatplot` program to visualize those probabilities.

```

svyset _n, strata(country)

capture postclose toplot
tempfile postout
postfile toplot unmetyn_1 fpplanyr_1 country margin_u margin_f joint ///
    using `postout', replace

levelsof country, local(clist)
foreach j in `clist' {
    forvalues i = 0/1 {
        forvalues k = 0/1 {
            capture drop y
            gen y = unmetyn_1 == `i'
            quietly svy, subpop(if country == `j'): proportion y
            local postit (`i') (`k') (`j') (`=100*r(table)[1,2]')
            capture drop y
            gen y = fpplanyr_1 == `k'
            quietly svy, subpop(if country == `j'): proportion y
            local postit `postit' (`=100*r(table)[1,2]')
            capture drop y
            gen y = unmetyn_1 == `i' & fpplanyr_1 == `k'
            quietly svy, subpop(if country == `j'): proportion y
            local postit `postit' (`=100*r(table)[1,2]')
            post toplot `postit'
        }
    }
}
capture postclose toplot
use `postout', clear

label define country 1 "BF" 2 "CD" 7 "KE" 9 "NG", replace
label values country country

gen margin_f_label = "Plan 1 Yr " + string(round(margin_f,1.1)) + "%" ///
    if fpplanyr_1 == 1
replace margin_f_label = "No Plan 1 Yr " + string(round(margin_f,1.1)) + "%" ///
    if fpplanyr_1 == 0
gen margin_u_label = "Unmet Need " + string(round(margin_u,1.1)) + "%" ///
    if unmetyn_1 == 1
replace margin_u_label = "No Unmet Need " + string(round(margin_u,1.1)) + "%" ///
    if unmetyn_1 == 0

```

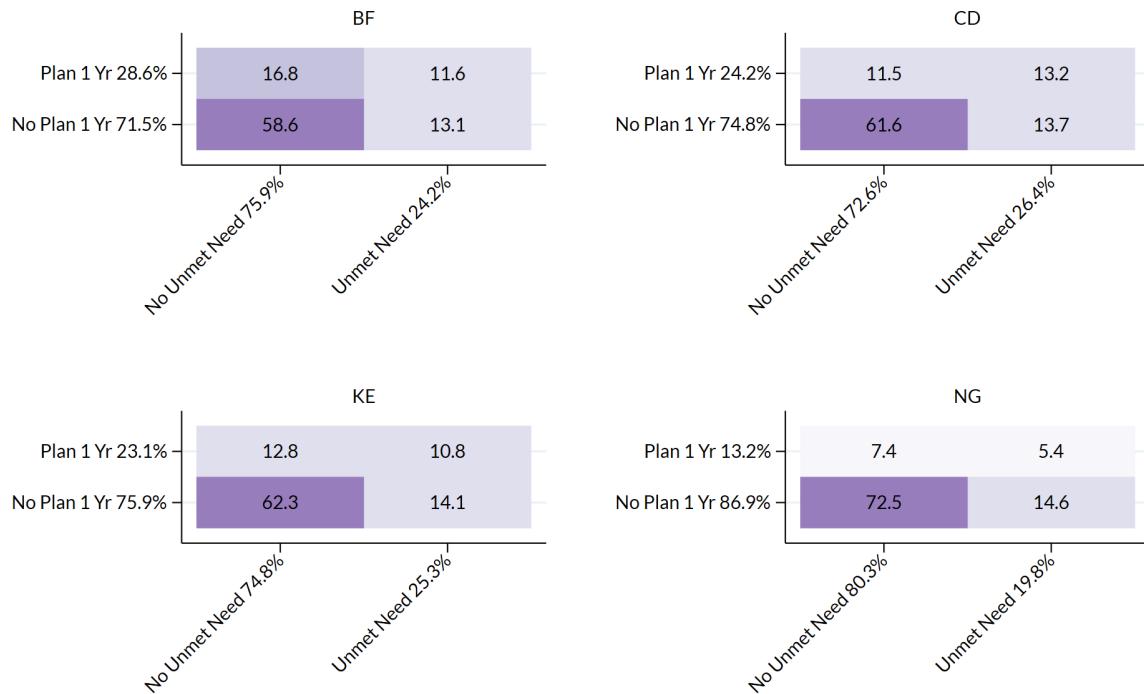
Before we begin our analysis, let's see the proportion of nonusers in each country who had unmet need or plans to adopt a family planning method within one year at Phase 1.

```
* Make four sub-plots
foreach c in 1 2 7 9 {
    heatplot joint margin_f_label margin_u_label if country == `c', ///
        legend(off) graphregion(color(white)) ///
        values(format(%4.1f)) ///
        cuts(5 10 15 20 25) ///
        color(purples, intensity(0.6)) ///
        discrete ///
        xlabel(, labsize(small) angle(45)) ///
        ylabel(, labsize(small)) ///
        subtitle(`: label country `c'''', size(small)) ///
        xtitle("") ytitle("") ///
        name(hm`c', replace)
}

* Combine them together
graph combine hm1 hm2 hm7 hm9, ///
    rows(2) ///
    title("Non-users: Unmet Need and Intentions to Adopt a Method within 1 Year", ///
        size(medium)) ///
    subtitle( ///
    "Unweighted percentage among sampled women not currently using any method at Phase 1" ///
    , size(small)) ///
    note("Percentages in each plot sum to 100%", size(vsmall)) ///
    graphregion(color(white)) ///
    name(f6_01, replace)
```

Non-users: Unmet Need and Intentions to Adopt a Method within 1 Year

Unweighted percentage among sampled women not currently using any method at Phase 1



As you can see, a majority of Phase 1 non-users in each country had both no unmet need and no plans to adopt a method within the next year. We might expect these women to be *least likely* to adopt a method within the subsequent months covered by the Phase 2 contraceptive calendar.

Conversely, we might expect women who planned to adopt a method would be *most likely* to adopt one within the year, but also that this might be mitigated by factors related to unmet need.

Let's now attach the contraceptive calendar data we formatted above. We'll exclude months before `intfqcmc_1` and women we identified with `calmissing` where all values in `fpstatus_2` are now missing (.). Finally, we'll exclude women for whom either `unmetyn_1` or `fpplanyr_1` is missing (.), NIU, or otherwise unavailable.

```
use post6_nonusers, clear

* keep only certain variables
keep id country intfqcmc_1 unmetyn_1 fpplanyr_1
save post6_nonuser, replace
* merge post6_nonuser and post6_cals
use post6_cals, clear
merge m:1 id using post6_nonuser, nogenerate
* only keep months after intfqcmc_1 and exclude women for whom either
* UNMETYN_1 or FPPLANYR_1 is missing, NIU, or otherwise coded missing
keep if calcmc >= intfqcmc_1
keep if !missing(fpstatus_2) & !missing(unmetyn_1) & !missing(fpplanyr_1)
```

list in 1/20, noobs

id	calcmc	fpstat~1	whysto~1	fpstat~2	whysto~2	country	unmety~1	intfqc~1	fpplan~1
1	1453			3		burkina	no unmet	1442	1
1	1452			3		burkina	no unmet	1442	1
1	1451			3		burkina	no unmet	1442	1
1	1450			3		burkina	no unmet	1442	1
1	1449			3		burkina	no unmet	1442	1
1	1448			3		burkina	no unmet	1442	1
1	1447			0		burkina	no unmet	1442	1
1	1446			0		burkina	no unmet	1442	1
1	1445			0		burkina	no unmet	1442	1
1	1444			0		burkina	no unmet	1442	1
1	1443			0		burkina	no unmet	1442	1
1	1442	0		0		burkina	no unmet	1442	1
2	1452			5		burkina	no unmet	1441	0
2	1451			5		burkina	no unmet	1441	0
2	1450			5		burkina	no unmet	1441	0
2	1449			5		burkina	no unmet	1441	0
2	1448			5		burkina	no unmet	1441	0
2	1447			5		burkina	no unmet	1441	0
2	1446			5		burkina	no unmet	1441	0
2	1445			5		burkina	no unmet	1441	0

6.5.1 Right-censoring

A key concept in survival analysis is the idea of **right-censoring**, which refers to cases where the event of interest happens after the last observation point (or not at all). It's important that we identify these cases now so that we don't mistake them for women who first adopted a method during the month of the Phase 2 interview.

First, we'll want to identify the earliest month in which each woman reported using a method, if she did so at all. To do this, we'll begin by identifying months of contraceptive use as those where fpstatus_2 contains any value other than 0, B, P, or T.

```
gen mo = calcmc - intfcmc_1  
gen use = fpstatus_2 != "0" & fpstatus_2 != "B" & fpstatus_2 != "P" & fpstatus_2 != "T"
```

Above, we saw that 6 months pass before the woman with id == 1 adopts a method (code 3 for implant). However, some women *never* adopt a method before the Phase 2 interview. These cases are right-censored.

Ultimately, we'll want to include only one row for each woman in our analysis. For those who adopted a method, we'll need to find the earliest month of use. For right-censored cases, we'll include only the month of the Phase 2 interview.

We begin by numbering each month in a variable call mo, counting upward from 0 for the Phase 1 interview. We'll then create an exact copy of mo called usemo that is missing (.) for months of non-use.

The minimum value in usemo is the month of adoption, and we'll flag this month with a variable called adopt. However, if *no method was adopted* we'll need to flag the maximum value in mo with both adopt *and* an additional variable indicating that the case is right-censored. This final variable, which we'll call rc, helps Stata distinguish women who never adopted a method before Phase 2.

```
bysort id: gen usemo = mo if use == 1  
bysort id: egen use_sum = sum(use)  
bysort id: egen adopt = min(usemo) if use_sum >= 1  
bysort id: egen adopt2 = max(mo) if use_sum == 0  
replace adopt = adopt2 if missing(adopt)  
drop adopt2 use_sum  
bysort id: gen rc = 1 if adopt == mo & use == 0  
bysort id: replace rc = 0 if adopt == mo & use == 1
```

Finally, we'll now drop every row except for those matching adopt. This leaves one row for each woman.

```
keep if adopt == mo
```

6.5.2 Survival Models

We'll now fit three survival models predicting the duration of continuous non-use for the women in our dataset: one model for `unmetyn_1`, one for `fpplanyr_1`, and one for their interaction effect, which we'll call `interact_1`. For each model, `sts list` reports the likelihood that a baseline non-user would have adopted any family planning method for each month in the calendar period.

```
gen      interact_1 = "Unmet Need, Plan 1 Yr"      if unmetyn_1 == 1 & fpplanyr_1 == 1  
replace interact_1 = "Unmet Need, No Plan 1 Yr"    if unmetyn_1 == 1 & fpplanyr_1 == 0  
replace interact_1 = "No Unmet Need, Plan 1 Yr"     if unmetyn_1 == 0 & fpplanyr_1 == 1  
replace interact_1 = "No Unmet Need, No Plan 1 Yr"   if unmetyn_1 == 0 & fpplanyr_1 == 0  
save post6_survival, replace
```

To run the survival time statistics (sts) or time-to-event analysis commands in Stata, we generate a variable that indicates whether the respondent experienced the event of interest. In our case, if `rc` is not 1, then they adopted a family planning methods, so our variable that indicates they had the event will be `notrc`. Stata's survival analysis commands do not expect to see failures in the very first period of observation, but this dataset has quite a few women who were not using contraception at the time of the Phase 1 interview but who remember adopting it that very month (`mo = 0`) so we use the `stset` command's `origin(min)` option to indicate that the participants entered observation before month 0 and could indeed fail during that first time period (in these instances, women may have adopted a method just days or a few weeks after the Phase 1 interview, but before a full month had passed).

```
gen notrc = !rc
```

Now we tell Stata how to treat this data with survival analysis commands, using the `stset` command. The arguments here indicate that `mo` is the time variable, and that `notrc` is the variable that indicates which participants experienced the event of interest. The command returns a summary of what it sees in the dataset.

```
stset mo, failure(notrc) origin(min)
```

```
Survival-time data settings

    Failure event: notrc!=0 & notrc<.
    Observed time interval: (origin, mo]
        Exit on or before: failure
        Time for analysis: (time-origin)
            Origin: min

-----
9,206  total observations
      0  exclusions

-----
9,206  observations remaining, representing
2,245  failures in single-record/single-failure data
98,758  total analysis time at risk and under observation
          At risk from t =      0
          Earliest observed entry t =      0
          Last observed exit t =     16
```

Let's start with the model featuring `unmetyn_1`.

```
sts list if co == 1, failure by(unmetyn_1 )
```

Failure _d: notrc Analysis time _t: (mo-origin) Origin: min							
Kaplan-Meier failure function By variable: unmetyn_1							
Time	At risk	Fail	Net lost	Failure function	Std. error	[95% conf. int.]	
no unmet need							
1	2245	157	0	0.0699	0.0054	0.0601	0.0813
2	2088	20	0	0.0788	0.0057	0.0684	0.0908
3	2068	21	0	0.0882	0.0060	0.0772	0.1007
4	2047	25	0	0.0993	0.0063	0.0877	0.1125
5	2022	27	0	0.1114	0.0066	0.0990	0.1251
6	1995	22	0	0.1212	0.0069	0.1083	0.1354
7	1973	27	0	0.1332	0.0072	0.1198	0.1479
8	1946	26	0	0.1448	0.0074	0.1309	0.1600
9	1920	30	0	0.1581	0.0077	0.1437	0.1739
10	1890	37	0	0.1746	0.0080	0.1595	0.1910
11	1853	35	97	0.1902	0.0083	0.1746	0.2071
12	1721	27	906	0.2029	0.0085	0.1868	0.2202
13	788	5	687	0.2080	0.0087	0.1914	0.2257
14	96	3	70	0.2327	0.0164	0.2024	0.2668
15	23	0	23	0.2327	0.0164	0.2024	0.2668
unmet need							
1	632	86	0	0.1361	0.0136	0.1116	0.1653
2	546	15	0	0.1598	0.0146	0.1335	0.1908
3	531	6	0	0.1693	0.0149	0.1422	0.2009
4	525	9	0	0.1835	0.0154	0.1555	0.2160
5	516	6	0	0.1930	0.0157	0.1643	0.2260
6	510	13	0	0.2136	0.0163	0.1837	0.2477
7	497	11	0	0.2310	0.0168	0.2001	0.2659
8	486	12	0	0.2500	0.0172	0.2181	0.2857
9	474	11	0	0.2674	0.0176	0.2347	0.3037
10	463	15	0	0.2911	0.0181	0.2574	0.3283
11	448	8	21	0.3038	0.0183	0.2696	0.3413
12	419	11	257	0.3221	0.0186	0.2871	0.3601
13	151	1	135	0.3266	0.0190	0.2908	0.3654
14	15	1	12	0.3715	0.0469	0.2875	0.4707
15	2	0	2	0.3715	0.0469	0.2875	0.4707

Note: Net lost equals the number lost minus the number who entered.

The column At risk shows the total number of non-users remaining after the number of months passed in time. The column Failure function shows the estimated probability that a randomly selected woman would adopt a form of contraception in that month. The final two columns report a 95% confidence interval by default.

For example, row 1 shows that there were 2245 women in the Phase 1 Burkina Faso sample who were not using family planning and did not meet PMA criteria for “unmet need”. Among

these, Fail shows that 157 adopted a family planning method within one month following the Phase 1 interview. If 7.0% adopted a method, then 93.0% of the group remain in the At risk pool before one month had passed.

Below that, row 16 shows that there were 632 women in the Phase 1 Burkina Faso sample who were not using family planning, but *did* meet PMA criteria for “unmet need”. Among these, Fail shows that 86 adopted a family planning method less than one month after the interview: this leaves 86.4% of the group remaining before one month had passed.²⁹

We'll produce a “time-to-event” plot by graphing the probabilities reported in Failure function and its accompanying confidence interval. This plot uses `sts graph` to draw two step-wise functions: one for those with unmet need at Phase 1 and those with no unmet need. The command also shows a shaded confidence interval for each step. The code constructs a separate figure for each country and uses the `grc1leg2` command to combine the figures into a single figure and show only a single legend.

```
sts graph if co == 1, failure by(unmetyn_1) ylabel(0(.2)1.0, angle(0)) ///
ci title(Burkina Faso, size(small)) graphregion(color(white)) ///
yline(1,lcolor(ltblue*.5) lwidth(thin)) legend(size(small) symxsize(small) ///
symysize(small) region(lcolor(none)) order(1 "No unmet need" 3 "Unmet need") ///
row(1)) name(hm1, replace) xtitle(Months After Phase 1 Interview, size(small)) ///

sts graph if co == 2, failure by(unmetyn_1) ylabel(0(.2)1.0, angle(0)) ///
ci title(DR Congo, size(small)) graphregion(color(white)) ///
yline(1,lcolor(ltblue*.5) lwidth(thin)) ///
yline(1,lcolor(ltblue*.5) lwidth(thin)) legend(size(small) symxsize(small) ///
symysize(small) region(lcolor(none)) order(1 "No unmet need" 3 "Unmet need") ///
row(1)) name(hm2, replace) xtitle(Months After Phase 1 Interview, size(small)) ///

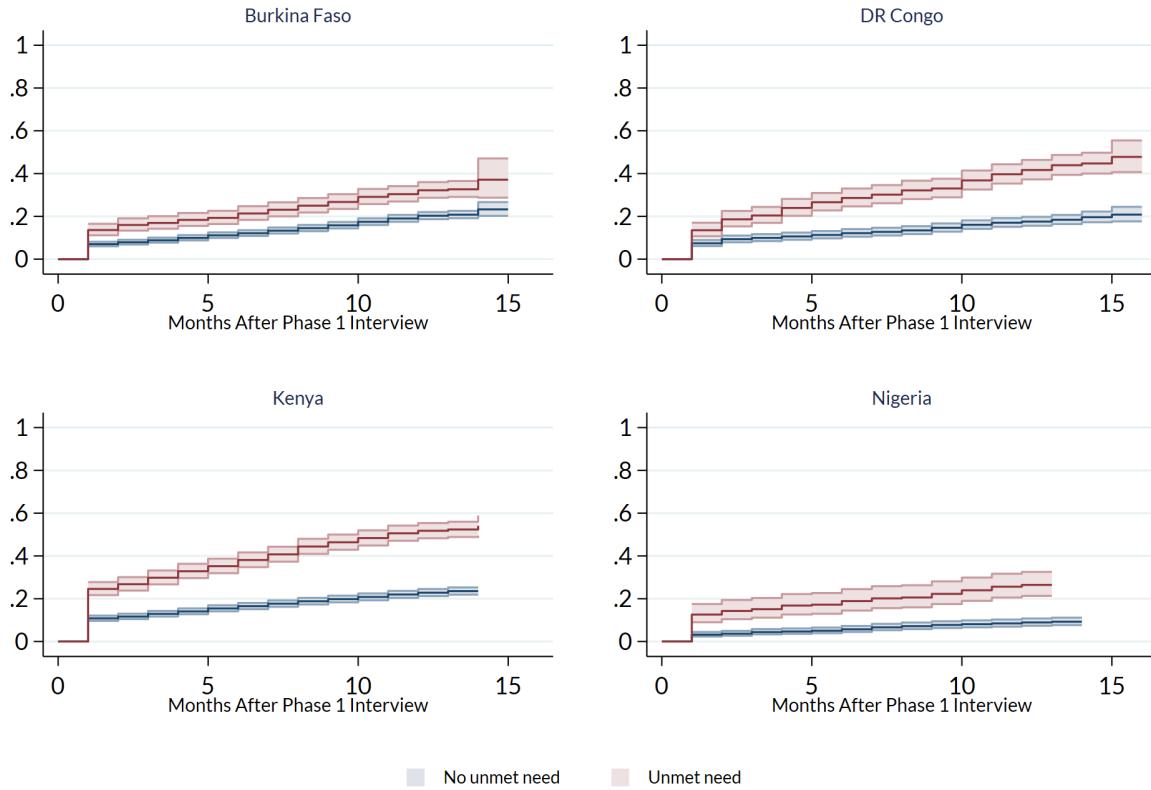
sts graph if co == 7, failure by(unmetyn_1) ylabel(0(.2)1.0, angle(0)) ///
ci title(Kenya, size(small)) graphregion(color(white)) ///
yline(1,lcolor(ltblue*.5) lwidth(thin)) legend(size(small) symxsize(small) ///
symysize(small) region(lcolor(none)) order(1 "No unmet need" 3 "Unmet need") ///
row(1)) name(hm3, replace) xtitle(Months After Phase 1 Interview, size(small)) ///

sts graph if co == 9, failure by(unmetyn_1) ylabel(0(.2)1.0, angle(0)) ///
ci title(Nigeria, size(small)) graphregion(color(white)) ///
yline(1,lcolor(ltblue*.5) lwidth(thin)) legend(size(small) symxsize(small) ///
symysize(small) region(lcolor(none)) order(1 "No unmet need" 3 "Unmet need") ///
row(1)) name(hm4, replace) xtitle(Months After Phase 1 Interview, size(small)) ///

grc1leg2 hm1 hm2 hm3 hm4, rows(2) graphregion(color(white)) legend(hm1) ///
title(Predicted Time to FP Adoption by Phase 1 Unmet Need Status, size(small)) ///
xcommon ycommon name(f6_02, replace)
```

²⁹As a reminder: these estimates are not weighted, and the confidence intervals do not account for the PMA cluster sampling procedure.

Predicted Time to FP Adoption by Phase 1 Unmet Need Status



In general, we see evidence that non-users with unmet need at Phase 1 were significantly quicker to adopt a method compared to women with no unmet need in each country.

Let's now consider how the adoption rate might be influenced to by `fpplanyr_1`.

```

sts graph if co == 1, failure by(fpplanyr_1) ylabel(0(.2)1.0, angle(0)) ///
ci title(Burkina Faso, size(small)) graphregion(color(white)) ///
yline(1,lcolor(ltblue*.5) lwidth(thin)) legend(size(small) symxsize(small) /// 
symysize(small) region(lcolor(none)) order(1 "No plan 1yr" 3 "Plan 1yr") ///
row(1)) name(hm1, replace) xtitle(Months After Phase 1 Interview, size(small))

sts graph if co == 2, failure by(fpplanyr_1) ylabel(0(.2)1.0, angle(0)) ///
ci title(DR Congo, size(small)) graphregion(color(white)) ///
yline(1,lcolor(ltblue*.5) lwidth(thin)) legend(size(small) symxsize(small) /// 
symysize(small) region(lcolor(none)) order(1 "No plan 1yr" 3 "Plan 1yr") ///
row(1)) name(hm2, replace) xtitle(Months After Phase 1 Interview, size(small))

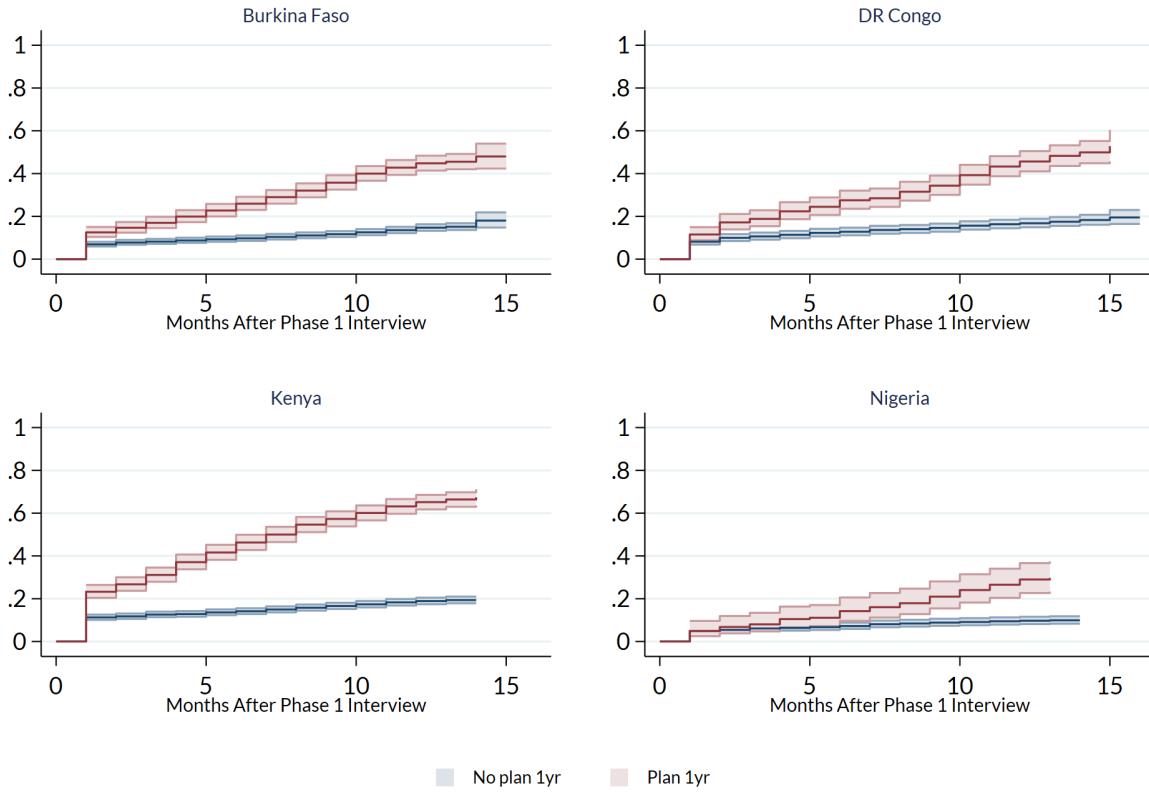
sts graph if co == 7, failure by(fpplanyr_1) ylabel(0(.2)1.0, angle(0)) ///
ci title(Kenya, size(small)) graphregion(color(white)) ///
yline(1,lcolor(ltblue*.5) lwidth(thin)) legend(size(small) symxsize(small) /// 
symysize(small) region(lcolor(none)) order(1 "No plan 1yr" 3 "Plan 1yr") ///
row(1)) name(hm3, replace) xtitle(Months After Phase 1 Interview, size(small))

sts graph if co == 9, failure by(fpplanyr_1) ylabel(0(.2)1.0, angle(0)) ///
ci title(Nigeria, size(small)) graphregion(color(white)) ///
yline(1,lcolor(ltblue*.5) lwidth(thin)) legend(size(small) symxsize(small) /// 
symysize(small) region(lcolor(none)) order(1 "No plan 1yr" 3 "Plan 1yr") ///
row(1)) name(hm4, replace) xtitle(Months After Phase 1 Interview, size(small))

grcileg2 hm1 hm2 hm3 hm4, rows(2) graphregion(color(white)) legend(hm1) ///
title(Predicted Time to FP Adoption by Intentions Within 1 Year of Phase 1, /// 
xcommon ycommon name(f6_03, replace)

```

Predicted Time to FP Adoption by Intentions Within 1 Year of Phase 1



Here, we see that women who planned to adopt a method within 1 year following the Phase 1 interview were significantly quicker to begin using one compared to women who had no such plans (except within the first few months for women in Nigeria, where this difference was not statistically significant).

Finally, let's consider the interaction reported in `interact_1`.

```

sts graph if co == 1, failure by(interact_1) ylabel(0(.2)1.0, angle(0)) ///
ci title(Burkina Faso, size(small)) graphregion(color(white)) ///
yline(1,lcolor(ltblue*.5) lwidth(thin)) ///
legend(size(small) symxsize(small) /// 
symysize(small) region(lcolor(none))) ///
order(9 "No need; No plan" 10 "No need; Plan 1yr" 11 "Unmet need; No plan" ///
12 "Unmet need; Plan 1yr" )) name(hm1, replace) ///
xtitle(Months After Phase 1 Interview, size(small))

sts graph if co == 2, failure by(interact_1) ylabel(0(.2)1.0, angle(0)) ///
ci title(DR Congo, size(small)) graphregion(color(white)) ///
yline(1,lcolor(ltblue*.5) lwidth(thin)) ///
legend(size(small) symxsize(small) /// 
symysize(small) region(lcolor(none))) ///
order(9 "No need; No plan" 10 "No need; Plan 1yr" 11 "Unmet need; No plan" ///
12 "Unmet need; Plan 1yr" )) name(hm2, replace) ///
xtitle(Months After Phase 1 Interview, size(small))

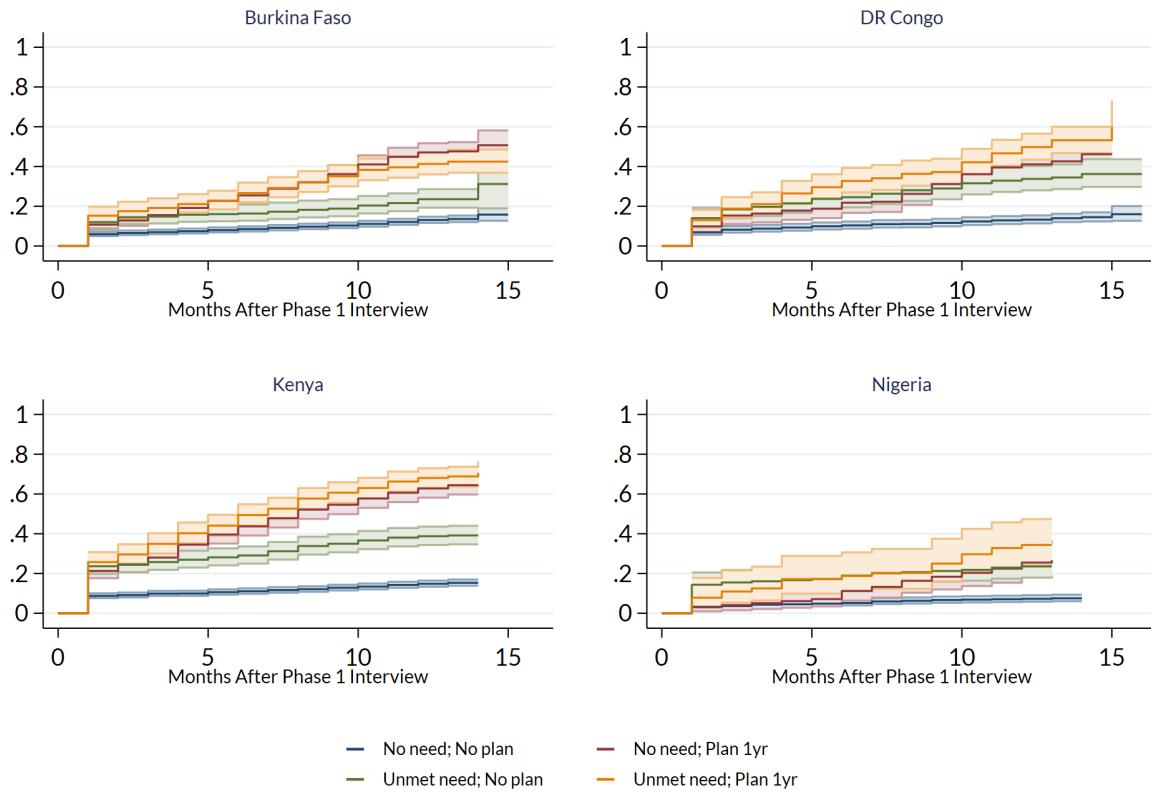
sts graph if co == 7, failure by(interact_1) ylabel(0(.2)1.0, angle(0)) ///
ci title(Kenya, size(small)) graphregion(color(white)) ///
yline(1,lcolor(ltblue*.5) lwidth(thin)) ///
legend(size(small) symxsize(small) /// 
symysize(small) region(lcolor(none))) ///
order(9 "No need; No plan" 10 "No need; Plan 1yr" 11 "Unmet need; No plan" ///
12 "Unmet need; Plan 1yr" )) name(hm3, replace) ///
xtitle(Months After Phase 1 Interview, size(small))

sts graph if co == 9, failure by(interact_1) ylabel(0(.2)1.0, angle(0)) ///
ci title(Nigeria, size(small)) graphregion(color(white)) ///
yline(1,lcolor(ltblue*.5) lwidth(thin)) ///
legend(size(small) symxsize(small) /// 
symysize(small) region(lcolor(none))) ///
order(9 "No need; No plan" 10 "No need; Plan 1yr" 11 "Unmet need; No plan" ///
12 "Unmet need; Plan 1yr" )) name(hm4, replace) ///
xtitle(Months After Phase 1 Interview, size(small))

grc1leg2 hm1 hm2 hm3 hm4, rows(2) graphregion(color(white)) legend(hm1) ///
title(Predicted Time to FP Adoption by Phase 1 Intentions and Unmet Need, /// 
xcommon ycommon name(f6_04, replace)

```

Predicted Time to FP Adoption by Phase 1 Intentions and Unmet Need



The interaction between `unmetyn_1` and `fpplanyr_1` seems to confirm at least one of our hypotheses: non-users who had no unmet need and no plans to adopt a method within the year (those portrayed with the blue lines) were significantly slower to do so (again, except for the first few months shown in Nigeria). Women without plans to adopt a method were also somewhat slower to adopt a method if they experienced unmet need, but there are considerable differences in the strength of this finding across countries and over the length of the calendar period. Overall, women who planned to adopt a method were significantly quicker to do so, but the mitigating effects of unmet need are generally unclear.