

paper*

Pascal Lee Slew

Yunkyung Park

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Abstract

Four sentences

1 Introduction

2 Data

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 2
##   character      sum
##   <fct>         <dbl>
## 1 Residence     3565
## 2 Region        3566
## 3 Mother's_education 3565
## 4 Work_status   3564
## 5 Occupation    3565
## 6 Employment_status 3563
## 7 Total         3564
```

Table ?? shows that 3,566 participated the survey, but there are 3 whom did not answer their employment status, etc.

*Code and data are available at: https://github.com/Pascal-304/dhs_analysis.

Table 1: A subset of key features

Background	No child under six	1+ child under six	Child's caretaker - respondent	Character
Urban	58.3	41.7	42.7	Residence
Rural	38.9	61.1	49.4	Residence
Western	44.2	55.8	63.6	Region
Central	47.5	52.5	59.7	Region
Greater_Accra	60.8	39.2	39.7	Region
Volta	42.9	57.1	46.1	Region
Eastern	44.8	55.2	44.1	Region
Ashanti	42.1	57.9	40.5	Region
Brong_Ahafo	38.9	61.1	50.0	Region
Northern	35.0	65.0	39.2	Region

3 Results

3.1 Mother's education

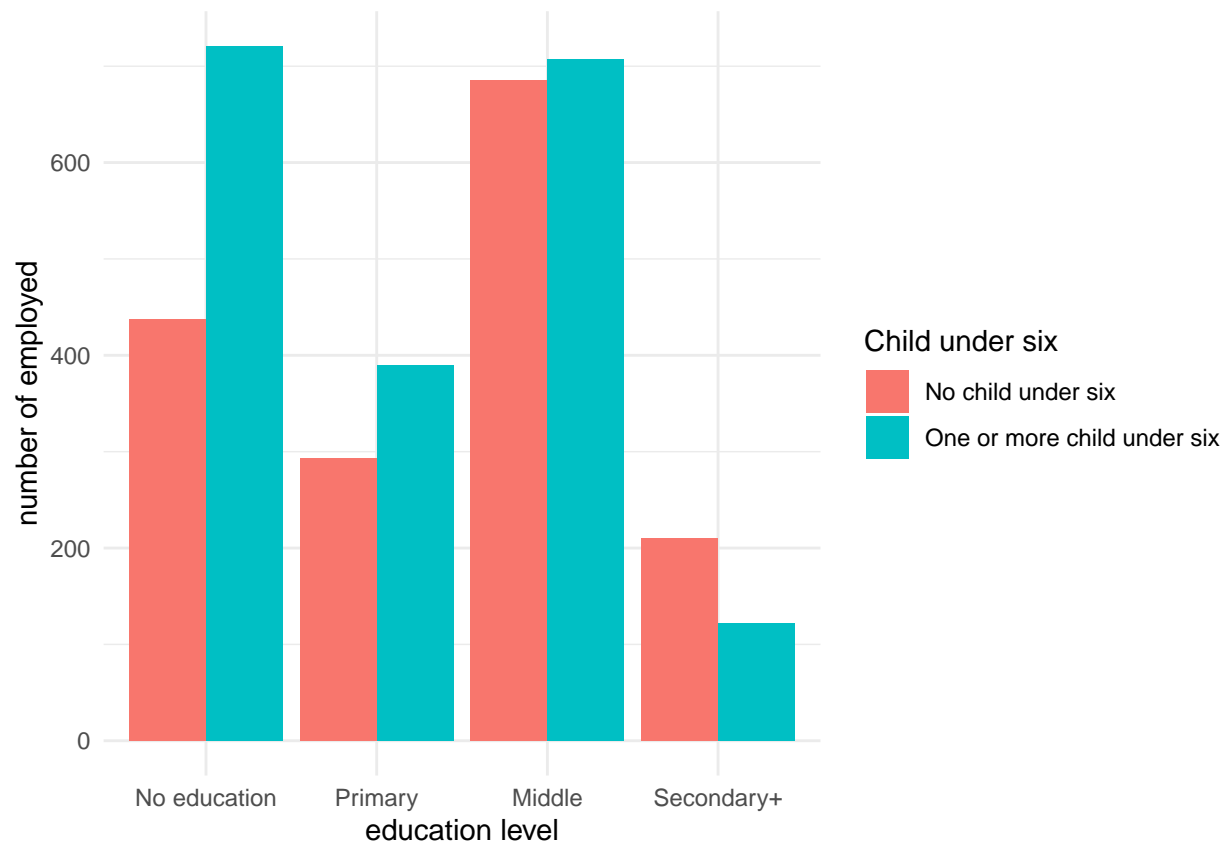


Figure 1: Mother's Education level

Figure 1 shows that there are less women who studied more than secondary school, and only the secondary+ turned out to be more likely to have no child under six.

3.2 Work status

Figure 3 shows that

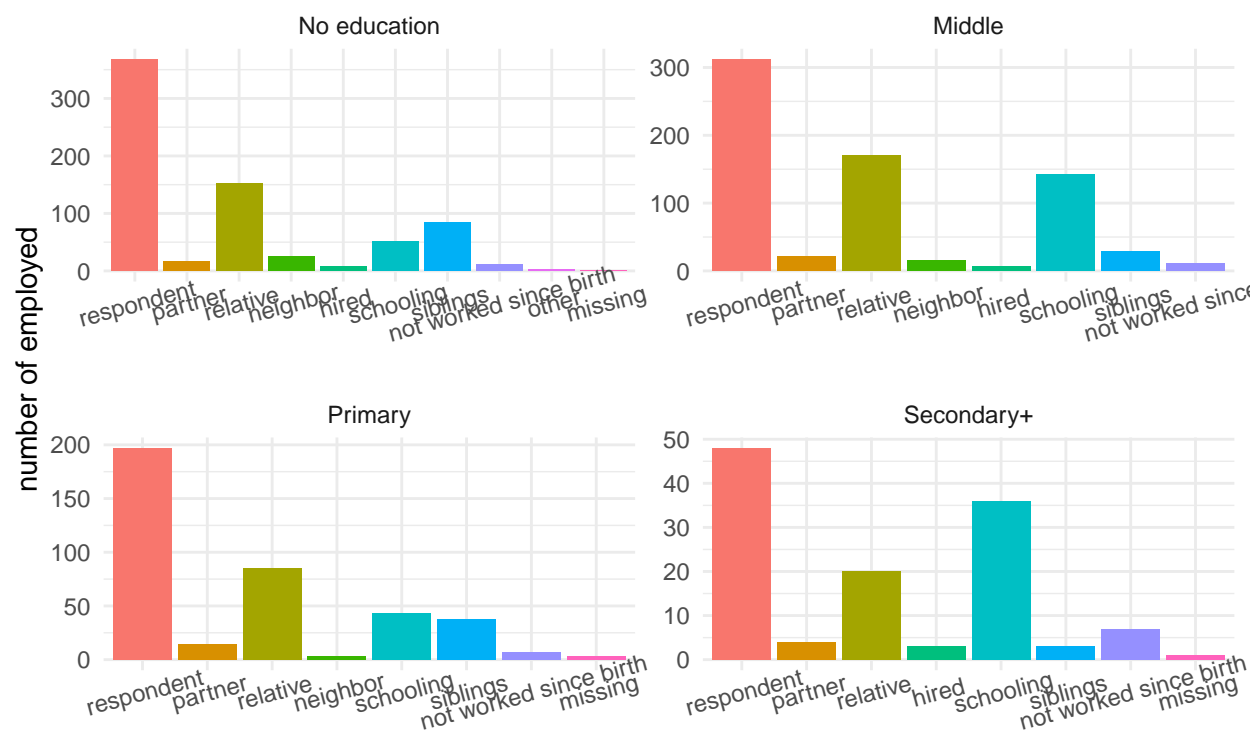
3.3 Occupation

Figure 5 shows that

3.4 Employment status

Figure 7 shows that

```
## Linking to GEOS 3.9.1, GDAL 3.2.1, PROJ 7.2.1; sf_use_s2() is TRUE
```



Respondent is currently employed but has not worked since last birth.

Figure 2: Distribution of child's caretaker by mother's education level

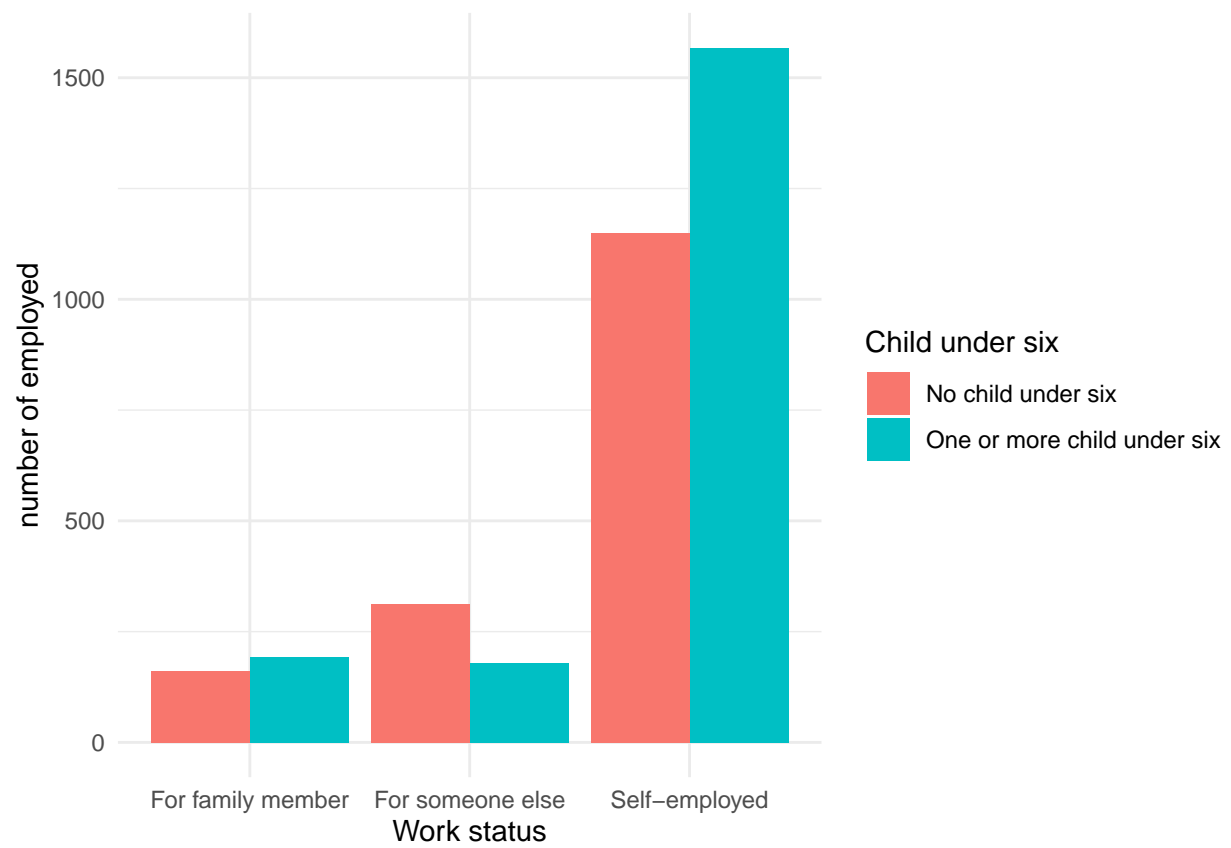


Figure 3: Work status



Respondent is currently employed but has not worked since last birth.

Figure 4: Distribution of child's caretaker by work status

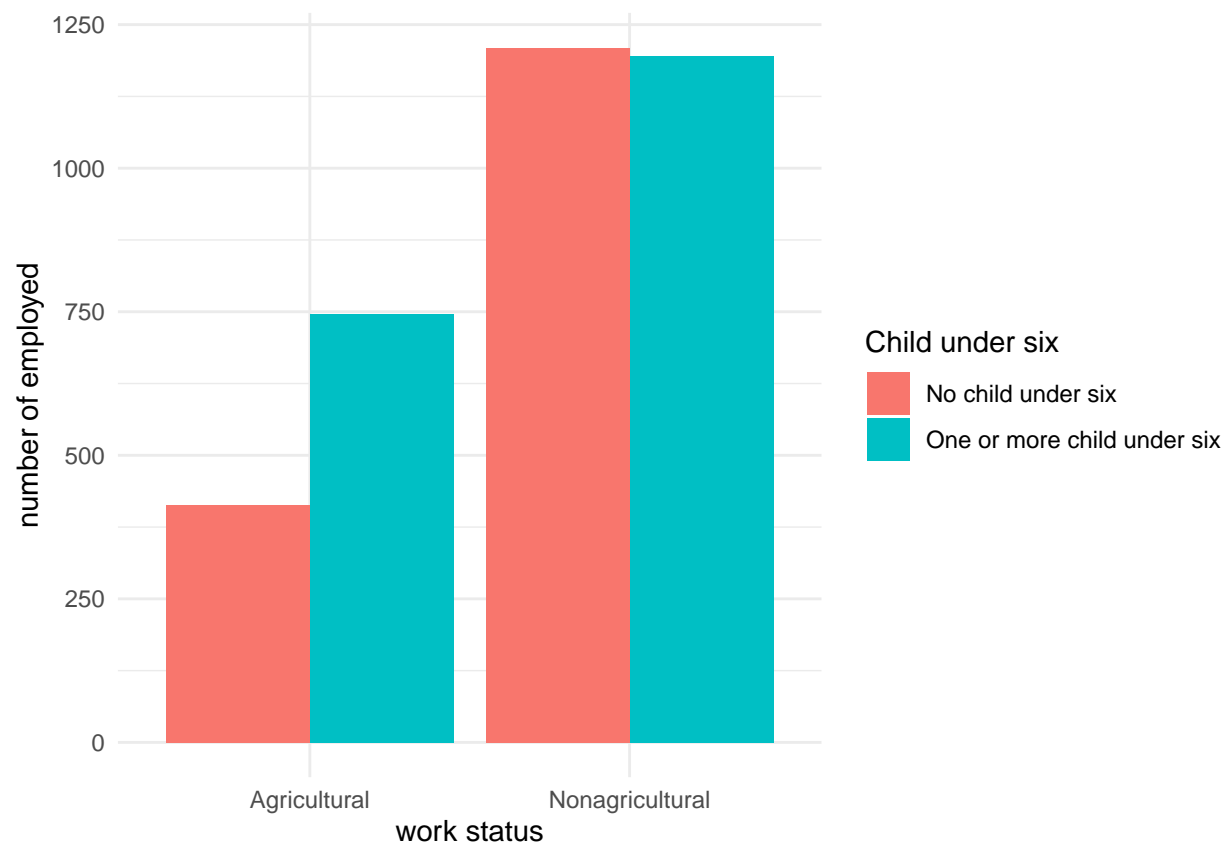
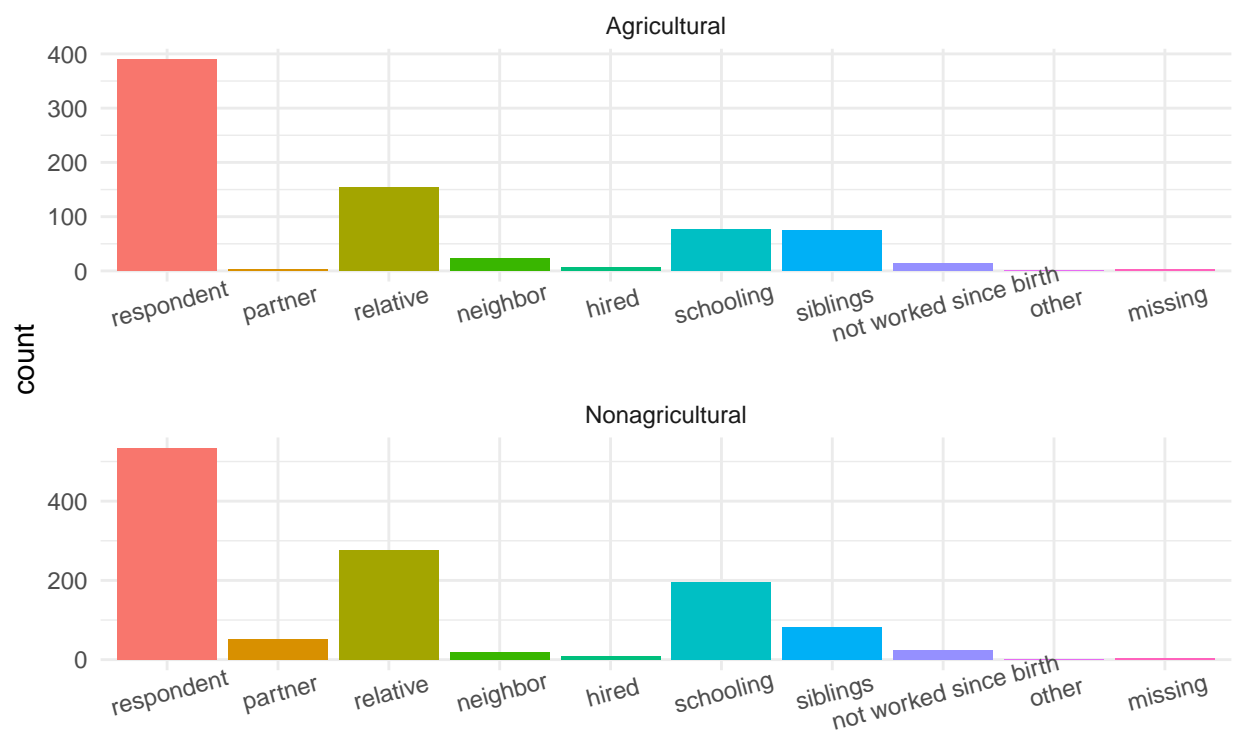


Figure 5: Occupation



Respondent is currently employed but has not worked since last birth.

Figure 6: Distribution of child's caretaker by work status

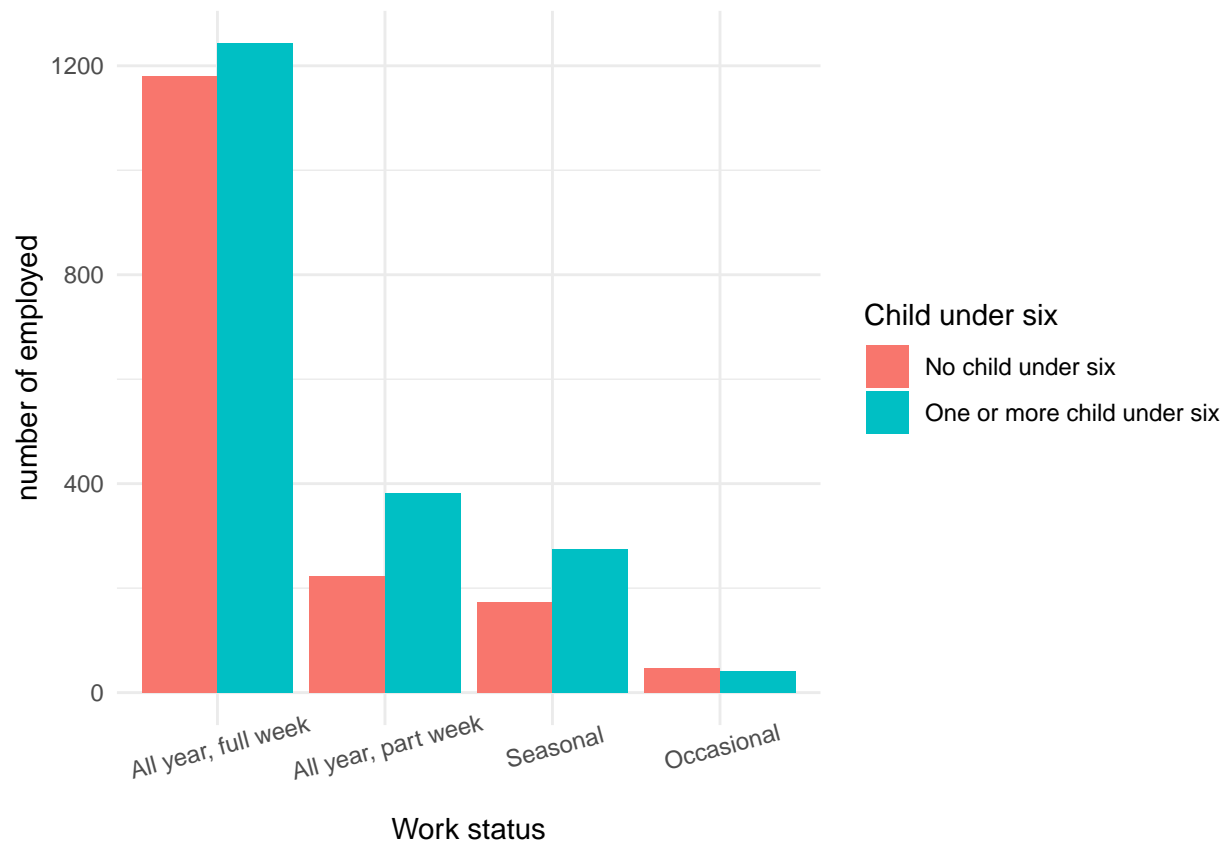
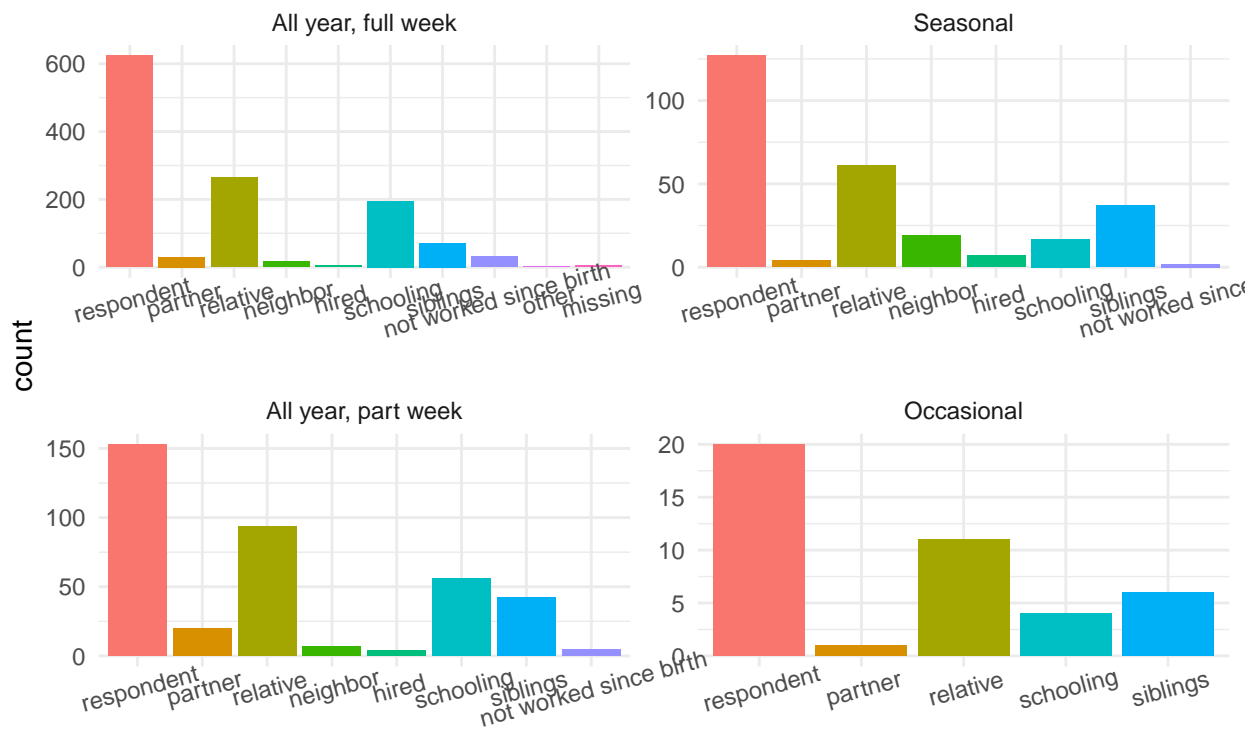


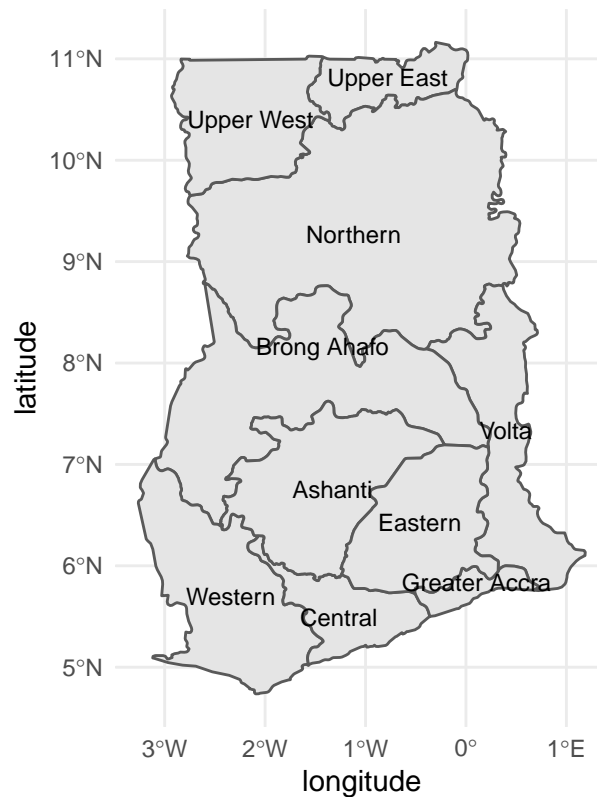
Figure 7: Employment status



Respondent is currently employed but has not worked since last birth.

Figure 8: (#fig:employment_statuschildcare)Distribution of child's caretaker by work status

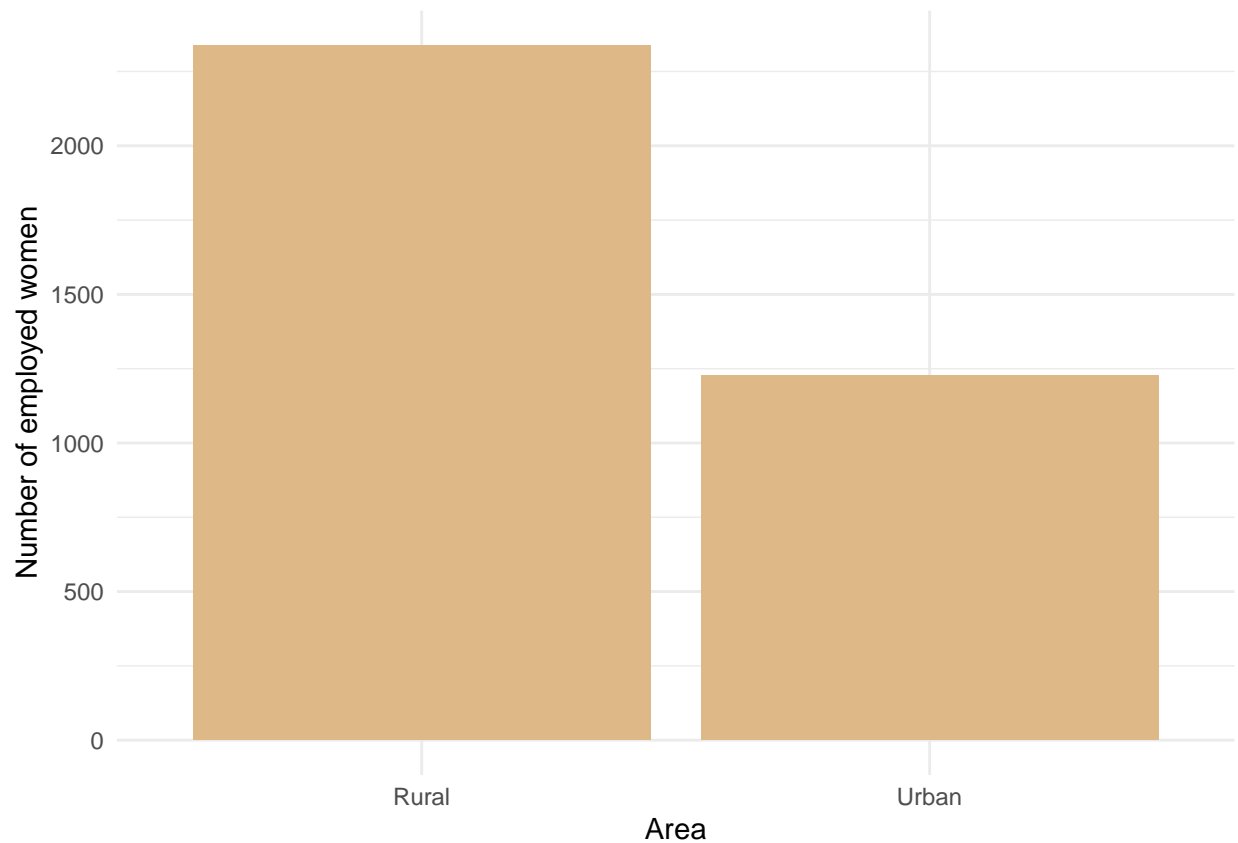
Ghana Administrative Regions



```
# Urban vs Rural

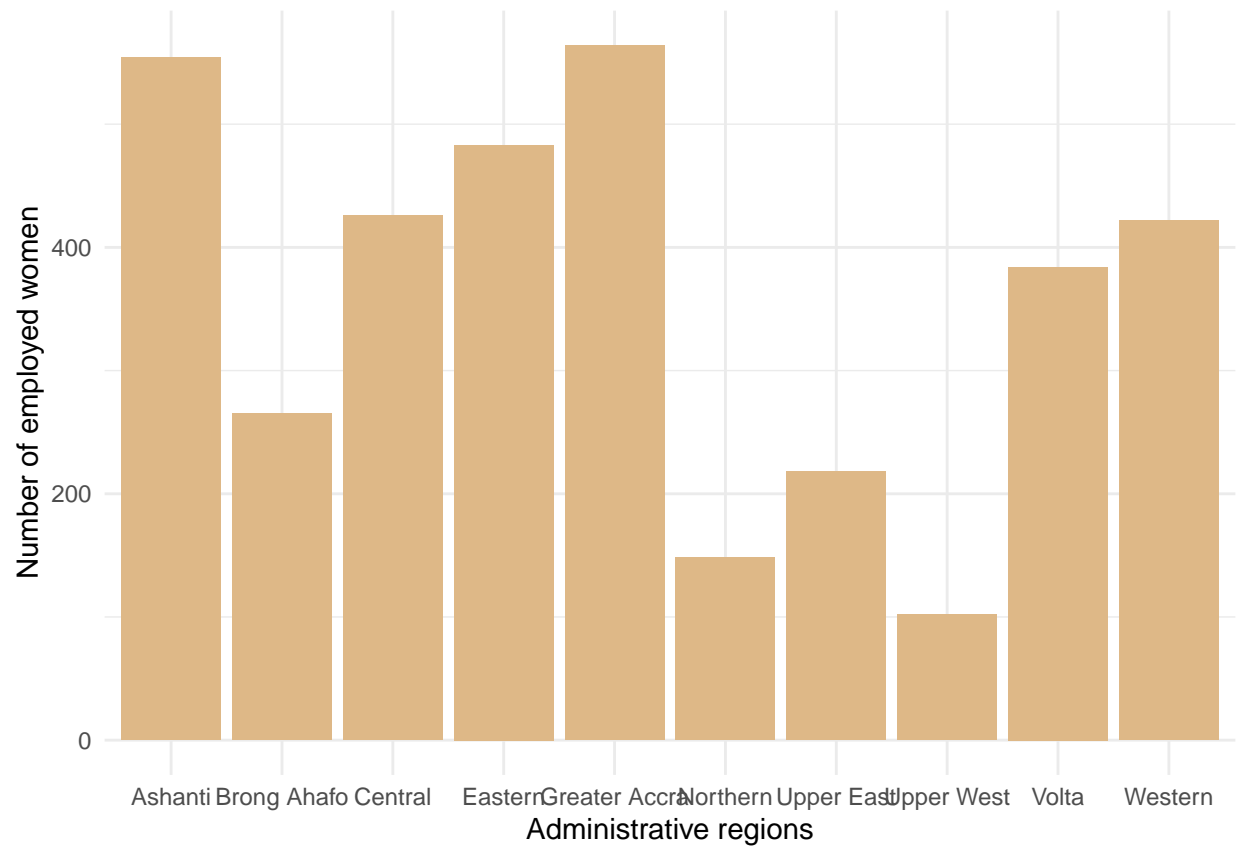
# Obtain subset of dataset for residence area
residence <- ghana %>%
  filter(character == 'Residence')

# look at survey respondents distribution in urban and rural areas
residence %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = background, y = number_of_employed_women)) +
  geom_bar(stat = 'identity', fill = "burlywood") +
  labs(x = "Area",
       y = "Number of employed women") +
  theme_minimal()
```



```
# region subdataset
region <- ghana %>%
  filter(character == "Region") %>%
  mutate(background = recode(background,
                              'Western' = 'Western',
                              'Central' = 'Central',
                              'Greater_Accra' = 'Greater Accra',
                              'Volta' = 'Volta',
                              'Eastern' = 'Eastern',
                              'Ashanti' = 'Ashanti',
                              'Brong_Ahafo' = 'Brong Ahafo',
                              'Northen' = 'Northern',
                              'Upper_West' = 'Upper West',
                              'Upper_East' = 'Upper East'))

# number of survey respondents in the different administrative regions
region %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = background,
             y = number_of_employed_women)) +
  geom_bar(stat = 'identity',
          fill = 'burlywood') +
  labs(x = "Administrative regions",
       y = "Number of employed women") +
  theme_minimal()
```



4 Discussions

4.1 Limitation and weaknesses

The number does not add up to 100. (truncation error)

5 References