

# Using `hhsurveydata` with `rdhs`

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This vignette illustrates use of `hhsurveydata` and `rdhs` to calculate fertility and mortality indicators for lots of DHS surveys in sub-Saharan Africa, and compare estimates to those produced for the DHS StatCompiler. It is currently a hastily developed analysis script, though may be further developed in the future.

## Install and load packages

```
## install.packages("devtools")
## devtools::load_all("OJWatson/rdhs")
## devtools::load_all("mrc-ide/hhsurveydata")

library(rdhs)
library(hhsurveydata)
library(ggplot2)
library(data.table)
library(haven)

## a little nugget to return API requests as data.table rather than data.frame.
Sys.setenv(rdhs_DATA_TABLE = "TRUE")
```

## Identify surveys and datasets

Identify all DHS surveys conducted in sub-Saharan Africa since the year 2005.

```
countries <- dhs_countries()
cc <- countries[RegionName == "Sub-Saharan Africa"]$DHS_CountryCode
surveys <- dhs_surveys(countryIds = cc, surveyYearStart=2005, surveyType = "DHS")
```

Identify individual recode (IR) and births recode (BR) datasets corresponding to these surveys.

```
ird <- dhs_datasets(fileType = "IR", fileFormat = "flat")[SurveyId %in% surveys$SurveyId]
brd <- dhs_datasets(fileType = "BR", fileFormat = "flat")[SurveyId %in% surveys$SurveyId]
```

Use `rdhs` to retrieve datasets, downloading them from DHS website if not already in the `rdhs` cache.

```
ird$path <- unlist(get_datasets(ird$FileName))
brd$path <- unlist(get_datasets(brd$FileName))
```

Load all of the datasets into R as a list.

```
ir <- list()
for(survid in ird$SurveyId){
  print(survid)
  dat <- readRDS(ird[SurveyId == survid]$path)
  dat <- dat[grepl("caseid|^v0|^v1|^b|^mm", names(dat))]
  ir[[survid]] <- dat
}
```

```

br <- list()
for(survid in brd$SurveyId){
  print(survid)
  dat <- readRDS(brd[SurveyId == survid]$path)
  dat <- dat[grepl("caseid|^v0|^v1|^b", names(dat))]
  br[[survid]] <- dat
}

## Convert to factors (a bit inefficient)
ir <- lapply(ir, haven::as_factor)
br <- lapply(br, haven::as_factor)

## Add survey-level variables
ir <- Map(data.frame,
          SurveyId = surveys$SurveyId,
          CountryName = surveys$CountryName,
          SurveyYear = surveys$SurveyYear,
          ir)

br <- Map(data.frame,
          SurveyId = surveys$SurveyId,
          CountryName = surveys$CountryName,
          SurveyYear = surveys$SurveyYear,
          br)

```

Note that `rdhs` provides better tools to extract variables and pool datasets which haven't been fully embraced here.

## Use `hhsurveydata` to analyse demographic rate indicators

### Fertility

Calculate TFR and 15-19 ASFR for 3 year period preceding survey (default argument `tips=c(0, 3)`).

```

tfr <- lapply(ir, calc_tfr, by=~SurveyId+CountryName+SurveyYear, strata=NULL)
tfr <- do.call(rbind, tfr)

asfr15to19 <- lapply(ir, calc_asfr, by=~SurveyId + CountryName + SurveyYear,
                    agegr = c(15, 20), strata=NULL)
asfr15to19 <- do.call(rbind, asfr15to19)

```

### Adult mortality

Identify surveys that include sibling history model via querying the DHS API survey with “Maternal mortality” characteristic.

```

survchar <- dhs_surveyCharacteristics()
survchar[grepl("Maternal", SurveyCharacteristicName)]

##      SurveyCharacteristicID SurveyCharacteristicName
## 1:                        1      Maternal mortality

mm_surv <- dhs_surveys(surveyCharacteristicIds = 1)
has_mm <- surveys$SurveyId %in% mm_surv$SurveyId

```

Reshape IR datasets to one row per sibling episode, create a binary variable indicating sibling death, and calculate  ${}_{35}q_{15}$  estimates by sexx.

```
sib <- lapply(ir[has_mm], reshape_sib_data,
             widevars = c("SurveyId", "CountryName", "SurveyYear", "v005", "v008", "v021"))
sib <- lapply(sib, function(x){x$death <- factor(x$mm2, c("dead", "alive")) == "dead"; x})
q3515 <- lapply(sib, calc_nqx, by=~SurveyId+CountryName+SurveyYear + mm1, strata = NULL,
              agegr=seq(15, 50, 5), tips=c(0, 7), dob="mm4", dod="mm8")
q3515 <- do.call(rbind, q3515)
```

## Child mortality

hhsurveydata does not yet implement the exact child mortality calculation produced in DHS reports and DHS StatCompiler (see Rutstein and Rojas 2006. This is planned for future implementation.

The function `calc_nqx()` calculates piecewise constant mortality rates within age groups 0, 1-2, 3-4, 5-11, 12-24 months, and 2, 3, and 4-5 years (parameter `agegr = c(0, 1, 3, 5, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60)/12`). These are aggregated to a cumulative hazards over the age group 0-4 years and converted to probabilities to estimate  ${}_5q_0$ .

Add a binary indicator whether a death occurred and a date of death variable, placed 0.5 months in the month the death occurred.

```
br <- lapply(br, function(x){x$death <- x$b5 == "no"; x})
br <- lapply(br, function(x){x$dod <- x$b3 + x$b7 + 0.5; x})
```

Calculate  ${}_5q_0$  for period 0-4, 5-9, and 10-14 years preceding the survey.

```
u5mr <- lapply(br, calc_nqx, by=~SurveyId+CountryName+SurveyYear, strata=NULL)
u5mr <- do.call(rbind, u5mr)
```

## Merge DHS StatCompiler indicators

Identify the indicator IDs associated with TFR, ASFR 15-19,  ${}_{35}q_{15}$ , and  ${}_5q_0$ .

```
indic <- dhs_indicators()

indic[grepl("TFR 15-49", ShortName), .(IndicatorId, ShortName, Label)]

##      IndicatorId ShortName      Label
## 1: FE_FRTR_W_TFR TFR 15-49 Total fertility rate 15-49

indic[grepl("ASFR 15-19", ShortName), .(IndicatorId, ShortName, Label)]

##      IndicatorId ShortName
## 1: FE_FRTR_W_A15 ASFR 15-19
## 2: FE_FRTT_W_A15 ASFR 15-19
##
##                                     Label
## 1:                               Age specific fertility rate: 15-19
## 2: Age specific fertility rate: 15-19 (five year periods)

indic[grepl("Probability of dying", ShortName), .(IndicatorId, Definition)]

##      IndicatorId
## 1: MM_AMPB_W_AMP
## 2: MM_AMPB_M_AMP
##
##                                     Definition
```

## 1: Probability of dying between exact age 15 and 50 (35q15) for women  
 ## 2: Probability of dying between exact age 15 and 50 (35q15) for men

```
indic[grepl("Under-five mortality", ShortName), .(IndicatorId, Label)]
```

```
##      IndicatorId      Label
## 1: CM_ECMR_C_U5M Under-five mortality rate
```

Query estimates from DHS API and merge with calculated estimates.

```
tfr_dhs <- dhs_data(indicatorIds = "FE_FRTR_W_TFR",
                    surveyId = tfr$SurveyId)
tfr <- merge(tfr, tfr_dhs[, .(SurveyId, Value)])

asfr15to19_dhs <- dhs_data(indicatorIds = "FE_FRTR_W_A15",
                          surveyId = asfr15to19$SurveyId)
asfr15to19 <- merge(asfr15to19, asfr15to19_dhs[, .(SurveyId, Value)])

q3515_dhs <- dhs_data(indicatorIds = c("MM_AMPB_W_AMP", "MM_AMPB_M_AMP"),
                    surveyId = q3515$SurveyId)
q3515_dhs$mm1 <- c(MM_AMPB_M_AMP = "male", MM_AMPB_W_AMP = "female")[q3515_dhs$IndicatorId]
q3515 <- merge(q3515, q3515_dhs[, .(SurveyId, mm1, Value)])

u5mr_dhs <- dhs_data(indicatorIds = "CM_ECMR_C_U5M",
                    surveyYearStart = 2005,
                    breakdown = "all")[SurveyId %in% u5mr$SurveyId]
u5mr_dhs$tips <- u5mr_dhs$CharacteristicLabel
u5mr <- merge(u5mr, u5mr_dhs[, .(SurveyId, tips, Value)])
```

## View estimates

Table 1: TFR

SurveyId	Value	CountryName	SurveyYear	tips	tfr	se_tfr
AO2015DHS	6	Angola	2015	0-2	6.216	0.14
BF2010DHS	6	Burkina Faso	2010	0-2	5.991	0.10
BJ2006DHS	6	Benin	2006	0-2	5.739	0.07
BJ2012DHS	5	Benin	2012	0-2	4.902	0.07
BU2010DHS	6	Burundi	2010	0-2	6.384	0.10
BU2016DHS	6	Burundi	2016	0-2	5.519	0.08

Table 2: ASFR 15-19

SurveyId	Value	CountryName	SurveyYear	agegr	tips	asfr	se_asfr
AO2015DHS	163	Angola	2015	15-19	0-2	0.1627	0
BF2010DHS	130	Burkina Faso	2010	15-19	0-2	0.1301	0
BJ2006DHS	112	Benin	2006	15-19	0-2	0.1123	0
BJ2012DHS	94	Benin	2012	15-19	0-2	0.0939	0
BU2010DHS	65	Burundi	2010	15-19	0-2	0.0652	0
BU2016DHS	58	Burundi	2016	15-19	0-2	0.0582	0

Table 3: 35q15

SurveyId	mm1	Value	CountryName	SurveyYear	tips	nqx	se	ci_l	ci_u
AO2015DHS	female	110	Angola	2015	0-6	0.110	0.010	0.090	0
AO2015DHS	male	182	Angola	2015	0-6	0.182	0.013	0.157	0
BF2010DHS	female	146	Burkina Faso	2010	0-6	0.146	0.008	0.131	0
BF2010DHS	male	145	Burkina Faso	2010	0-6	0.145	0.007	0.130	0
BJ2006DHS	female	127	Benin	2006	0-6	0.127	0.006	0.114	0
BJ2006DHS	male	162	Benin	2006	0-6	0.161	0.008	0.146	0

Table 4: 5q0

	SurveyId	tips	Value	CountryName	SurveyYear	nqx	se	ci_l	ci_u
1	AO2015DHS	0-4	68	Angola	2015	0.066	0.004	0.058	0
3	AO2015DHS	5-9	95	Angola	2015	0.093	0.005	0.082	0
2	AO2015DHS	10-14	145	Angola	2015	0.146	0.008	0.130	0
4	BF2010DHS	0-4	129	Burkina Faso	2010	0.121	0.004	0.113	0
6	BF2010DHS	5-9	168	Burkina Faso	2010	0.169	0.005	0.160	0
5	BF2010DHS	10-14	177	Burkina Faso	2010	0.180	0.006	0.169	0

## Check that TFR, ASFR, and 35q15 estimates exactly match

Estimates for fertility rates and adult mortality rates should exactly match those produced as standard DHS indicators.

```
## TFR matches exactly
with(tfr, table(round(tfr, 1) == Value))
```

```
##
## TRUE
## 66
```

```
## ASFR 15-19 matches exactly
with(asfr15to19, table(round(1000*asfr) == Value))
```

```
##
## TRUE
## 66
```

```
## 35q15 matches exactly for >80%
with(q3515, table(round(1000*nqx) == Value))
```

```
##
## FALSE TRUE
## 23 87
```

```
with(q3515, table(round(1000*nqx) - Value))
```

```
##
## -8 -3 -1 0 1 5
## 1 1 16 87 4 1
```

```
subset(q3515, abs((round(1000*nqx) - Value)) > 1)
```

```
## SurveyId mm1 Value CountryName SurveyYear tips nqx se
```

```
## 57 MZ2011DHS female 199 Mozambique 2011 0-6 0.1914953 0.01021433
## 58 MZ2011DHS male 241 Mozambique 2011 0-6 0.2383925 0.01186020
## 97 UG2011DHS female 201 Uganda 2011 0-6 0.2062956 0.01222652
##      ci_l      ci_u
## 57 0.1712256 0.2112692
## 58 0.2147886 0.2612869
## 97 0.1819667 0.2299010
```

## Compare ${}_5q_0$ estimates

```
u5mr$tips <- factor(u5mr$tips, c("0-4", "5-9", "10-14"))
ggplot(u5mr, aes(1000*nqx, Value, color=tips)) +
  geom_abline(slope=1, color="grey") +
  geom_point() +
  coord_fixed() +
  xlab("hhsurveydata::calc_nqx()") +
  ylab("DHS StatCompiler") +
  ggtitle("5q0 comparison")
```

