

Mapping from INDEPTH Core Micro Dataset to OMOP CDM 5.4

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Source Data Mapping Approach to CDMV5.4

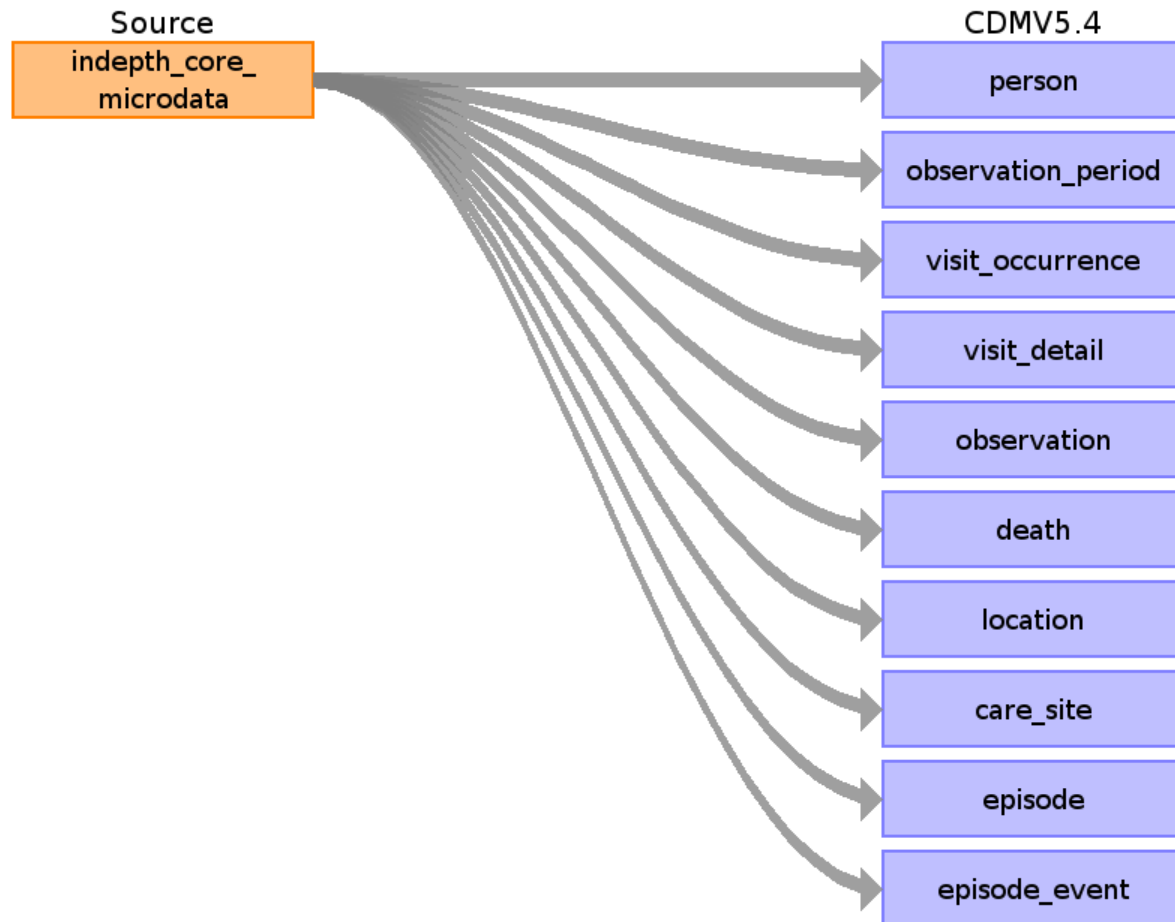


Table name: person

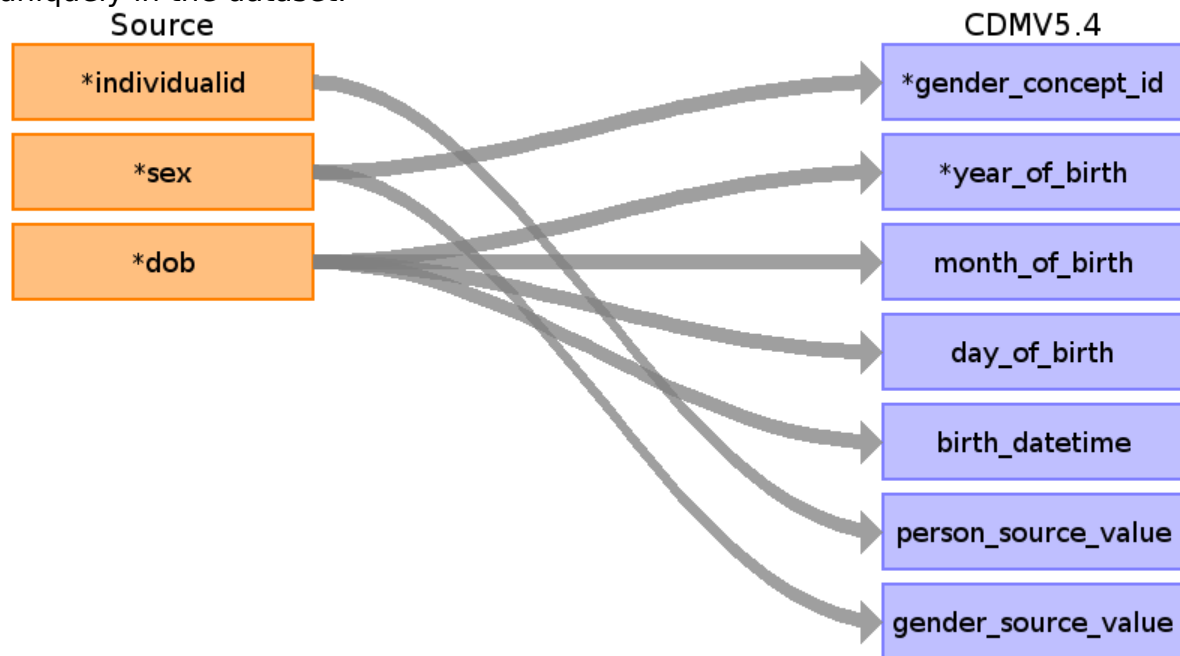
Table Description:

This table serves as the central identity management for all Persons in the database. It contains records that uniquely identify each person or patient, and some demographic information.

Reading from indepth_core_microdata

Every person in the dataset will have an unique identifier. It is assumed that every person with a different unique identifier is in fact a different person and should be treated independently.

This identifier is to be an autogenerated number for every person identified uniquely in the dataset.



Destination Field	Source Field	Logic	Comment
person_id			Every person in the dataset will have an unique identifier. It is assumed that every person with a different unique identifier is in fact

			<p>a different person and should be treated independently.</p> <p>This identifier is to be an autogenerated number for every person identified uniquely in the dataset.</p>
gender_concept_id	sex	<p>IF Sex == 1 (Male) THEN gender_concept_id = 8507</p> <p>IF Sex == 2 (Female) THEN gender_concept_id = 8532</p> <p>IF Sex is any other value THEN gender_concept_id = 8551</p>	<p>This field is meant to capture the biological sex at birth of the Person. Use the gender or sex value present in the data under the assumption that it is the biological sex at birth.</p> <p>Note: If the source data captures gender identity it should be stored in the OBSERVATION table.</p>
year_of_birth	dob	EXTRACT (year from dob)	<p>For data sources with date of birth, the year should be extracted. For data sources where the year of birth is not available, the approximate year of birth could be derived based on age group categorization, if available.</p>
month_of_birth	dob	EXTRACT (month	For data sources

		from dob)	that provide the precise date of birth, the month should be extracted and stored in this field.
day_of_birth	dob	EXTRACT (day from dob)	For data sources that provide the precise date of birth, the day should be extracted and stored in this field.
birth_datetime	dob	Use the midnight (00:00:00) from dob i.e., YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS format	In PostgreSQL, the default time for timestamp without time zone datatype is 00:00:00. This field is not required but highly encouraged. For data sources that provide the precise datetime of birth, that value should be stored in this field. If birth_datetime is not provided in the source, use the following logic to infer the date: If day_of_birth is null and month_of_birth is not null then use the first of the month in that year. If month_of_birth is null or if day_of_birth AND month_of_birth are

			<p>both null and the person has records during their year of birth then use the date of the earliest record, otherwise use the 15th of June of that year.</p> <p>If time of birth is not given use midnight (00:00:0000).</p>
race_concept_id			<p>This field captures race or ethnic background of the person.</p> <p>race_concept_id = 38003600 (African).</p> <p>As we are dealing with data from Kenya, Tanzania and South Africa in this papare, so we have attributed the race to Arfican to all persons.</p>
ethnicity_concept_id			<p>This field captures the ethnicity of the person.</p> <p>ethnicity_concept_id = 4087925 (Ethnicity / related nationality data)</p> <p>Note: This field captures Ethnicity as defined by the Office of</p>

			Management and Budget (OMB) of the US Government: it distinguishes only between “Hispanic” and “Not Hispanic”. But since these ethnicities are not relevant in the context of the data used for this paper, we have taken the country related data as ethnicity from the Observation domain.
location_id			<p>The location refers to the physical address of the person. This field should capture the last known location of the person.</p> <p>Put the location_id from the location table as a foreign key.</p>
provider_id			<p>The Provider refers to the last known primary care provider. This is to be populated from the provider table as a foreign key.</p> <p>Note: The source data does not have any provider</p>

			information and thus this field is to be left blank.
care_site_id			<p>The Care Site refers to the site where the service was provided.</p> <p>Here the care_site_id is a foreign key referring to the center (HDSS site) from the source data.</p>
person_source_value	individualid	person_source_value = individualid	Use this field to link back to persons in the source data.
gender_source_value	sex	gender_source_value = sex	This field is used to store the biological sex of the person from the source data.
gender_source_concept_id			No concept from OHDSI vocabulary is used for the gender in source dataset. Set it to NULL
race_source_value			This field is used to store the race of the person from the source data. The source does not store any value for the race of the individual and therefore keep this field as blank (NULL).
race_source_concept_id			No concept from OHDSI vocabulary

			is used for the race in source dataset. Set it to NULL
ethnicity_source_value			This field is used to store the ethnicity of the person from the source data. The source does not store any value for the ethnicity of the individual and therefore keep this field as blank (NULL).
ethnicity_source_concept_id			No concept from OHDSI vocabulary is used for the ethnicity in source dataset. Set it to NULL.

Table name: observation_period

Table Description:

This table contains records which define spans of time during which two conditions are expected to hold: (i) Clinical Events that happened to the Person are recorded in the Event tables, and (ii) absence of records indicate such Events did not occur during this span of time.

Reading from indepth_core_microdata



Destination Field	Source Field	Logic	Comment
observation_period_id			A Person can have multiple discrete Observation Periods which are identified by the Observation_Period_Id Assign a unique observation_period_id to each discrete Observation Period for a Person.
person_id			The Person ID of the PERSON record for which the Observation Period is recorded. A foreign key linking to person table.
observation_period_start_date	observationdate	Minimum(observationdate) for a person	Date to determine the start date of the Observation Period.
observation_period_end_date	observationdate	Maximum(observationdate) for a person	Date to determine the end date of the Observation Period.

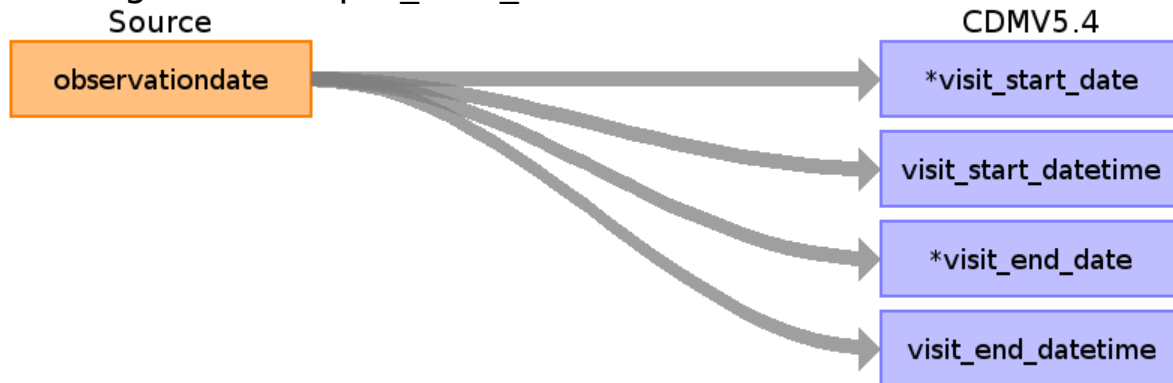
_end_date		tiondate) for a person	the end date of the period for which we can assume that all events for a Person are recorded
period_type_concept_id			<p>This field can be used to determine the provenance of the Observation Period.</p> <p>period_type_concept_id = 32809 (Case Report Form)</p>

Table name: visit_occurrence

Table Description:

This table contains Events where Persons engage with the healthcare system for a duration of time. They are often also called “Encounters”. Visits are defined by a configuration of circumstances under which they occur, such as (i) whether the patient comes to a healthcare institution, the other way around, or the interaction is remote, (ii) whether and what kind of trained medical staff is delivering the service during the Visit, and (iii) whether the Visit is transient or for a longer period involving a stay in bed.

Reading from indepth_core_microdata



Destination Field	Source Field	Logic	Comment
visit_occurrence_id			Use this to identify every unique visit to a person. This should be populated by creating a unique identifier for each unique visit. Generate a unique sequence number for each visit.
person_id			The Person ID of the PERSON record for which the Visit Occurrence is recorded. A foreign key linking to person

			table.
visit_concept_id			This field contains a concept id representing the kind of visit, like inpatient or outpatient. All concepts in this field should be standard and belong to the Visit domain. visit_concept_id = 581476 (Home Visit)
visit_start_date	observationdate	visit_start_date = observationdate	Visit is the same date the person was observed. For inpatient visits, the start date is typically the admission date. For outpatient visits the start date and end date will be the same. However, here the date is the date of home visit, i.e., the survey date.
visit_start_datetime	observationdate	visit_start_datetime = observationdate TIMESTAMP with default midnight time 00:00:00	Visit is the same date the person was observed. However, here the date is the date of home visit, i.e., the survey date.
visit_end_date	observationdate	visit_end_date = observationdate	Visit is the same date the person was observed. For inpatient visits the end date is typically the

			discharge date. If a Person is still an inpatient in the hospital at the time of the data extract and does not have a visit_end_date, then set the visit_end_date to the date of the data pull. However, here the date is the date of home visit, i.e., the survey date.
visit_end_datetime	observationdate	visit_end_datetime = observationdate TIMESTAMP with default midnight time 00:00:00	Visit is the same date the person was observed. If a Person is still an inpatient in the hospital at the time of the data extract and does not have a visit_end_datetime, then set the visit_end_datetime to the datetime of the data pull. However, here the date is the date of home visit, i.e., the survey date.
visit_type_concept_id			Use this field to understand the provenance of the visit record, or where the record comes from. visit_type_concept_id = 32809 (Case Report Form)

provider_id			<p>The Provider refers to the last known primary care provider. This is to be populated from the provider table as a foreign key.</p> <p>Note: The source data does not have any provider information and thus this field is to be left blank.</p>
care_site_id			<p>The Care Site refers to the site where the service was provided.</p> <p>Here the care_site_id is a foreign key referring to the center (HDSS site) from the source data.</p>
visit_source_value			<p>This field houses the verbatim value from the source data representing the kind of visit that took place (inpatient, outpatient, emergency, etc.) Here, the source data does not specify any such value for the visit, and therefore keep it as blank (NULL).</p>
visit_source_concept_id			No concept from OHDSI vocabulary

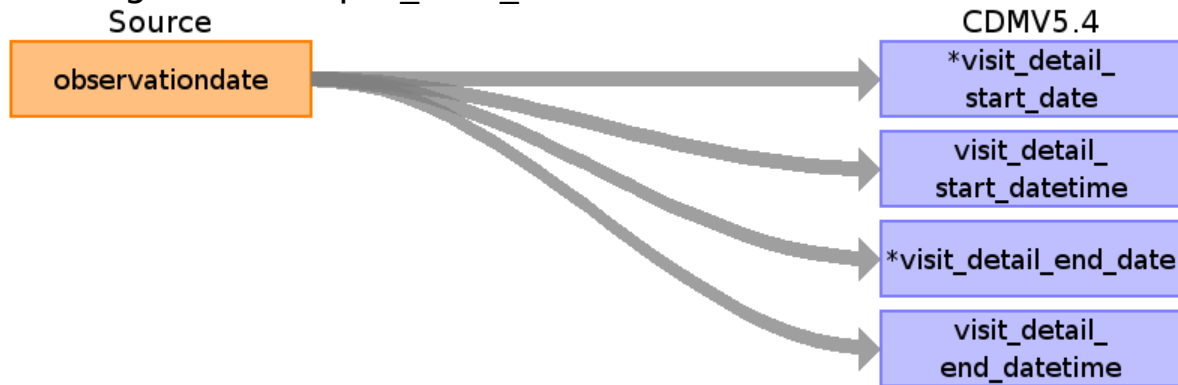
			is used for the visit in source dataset.
admitted_from_concept_id			Not applicable here, set it to NULL
admitted_from_source_value			Not applicable here, set it to NULL
discharged_to_concept_id			Not applicable here, set it to NULL
discharged_to_source_value			Not applicable here, set it to NULL
preceding_visit_occurrence_id			Not applicable here, set it to NULL

Table name: visit_detail

Table Description:

The VISIT_DETAIL table is an optional table used to represent details of each record in the parent VISIT_OCCURRENCE table. A good example of this would be the movement between units in a hospital during an inpatient stay or claim lines associated with a one insurance claim. For every record in the VISIT_OCCURRENCE table there may be 0 or more records in the VISIT_DETAIL table with a 1:n relationship where n may be 0. The VISIT_DETAIL table is structurally very similar to VISIT_OCCURRENCE table and belongs to the visit domain.

Reading from indepth_core_microdata



Destination Field	Source Field	Logic	Comment
visit_detail_id			Use this to identify every unique visit with to a person. This should be populated by creating a unique identifier for each unique visit. Generate a unique sequence number for each visit.
person_id			The Person ID of the PERSON record for which the Visit is recorded. A foreign key linking to person table.

visit_detail_concept_id			This field contains a concept id representing the kind of visit. visit_concept_id = 581476 (Home Visit)
visit_detail_start_date	observationdate	visit_detail_start_date = observationdate	Visit is the same date the person was observed. Here the date is the date of home visit, i.e., the survey date.
visit_detail_start_datetime	observationdate	visit_detail_start_datetime = observationdate TIMESTAMP with default midnight time 00:00:00	Visit is the same date the person was observed. Here the date is the date of home visit, i.e., the survey date.
visit_detail_end_date	observationdate	visit_detail_end_date = observationdate	Visit is the same date the person was observed. Here the date is the date of home visit, i.e., the survey date.
visit_detail_end_datetime	observationdate	visit_detail_end_datetime = observationdate TIMESTAMP with default midnight time 00:00:00	Visit is the same date the person was observed. Here the date is the date of home visit, i.e., the survey date.
visit_detail_type_concept_id			Use this field to understand the provenance of the visit record, or where the record comes from. visit_type_concept_id = 32809 (Case

			Report Form)
provider_id			The Provider refers to the last known primary care provider. This is to be populated from the provider table as a foreign key. Note: The source data does not have any provider information and thus this field is to be left blank.
care_site_id			The Care Site refers to the site where the service was provided. Here the care_site_id is a foreign key referring to the center (HDSS site) from the source data.
visit_detail_source_value			This field houses the verbatim value from the source data representing the kind of visit that took place (inpatient, outpatient, emergency, etc.) Here, the source data does not specify any such value for the visit, and therefore keep it as blank (NULL).
visit_detail_source_concept_id			No concept from OHDSI vocabulary is used for the visit

			in source dataset.
admitted_from_concept_id			Not applicable here, set it to NULL
admitted_from_source_value			Not applicable here, set it to NULL
discharged_to_source_value			Not applicable here, set it to NULL
discharged_to_concept_id			Not applicable here, set it to NULL
preceding_visit_detail_id			Not applicable here, set it to NULL
parent_visit_detail_id			NULL
visit_occurrence_id			A foreign key linking to visit occurrence table.

Table name: observation

Table Description:

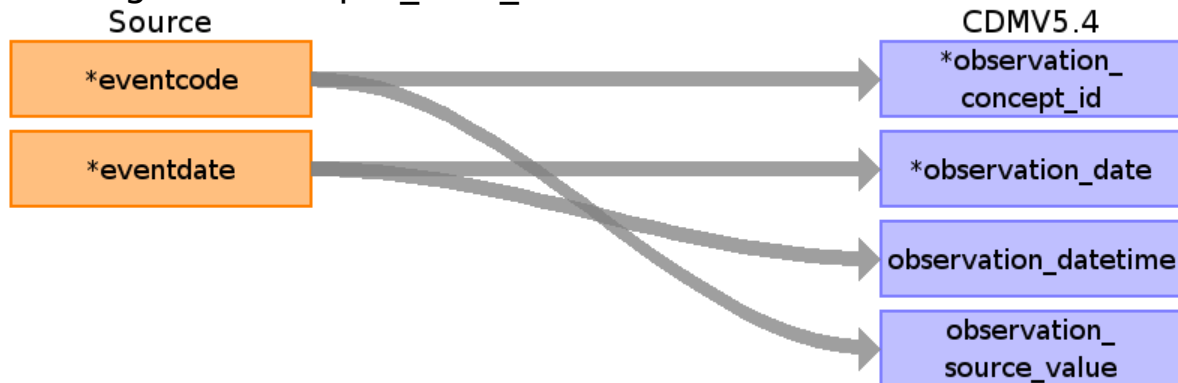
The OBSERVATION table captures clinical facts about a Person obtained in the context of examination, questioning or a procedure. Any data that cannot be represented by any other domains, such as social and lifestyle facts, medical history, family history, etc. are recorded here.

The limitation here is that all of the longitudinal HDSS data vales for events are not available in the OHDSI standard vocabularies, i.e., in ATHENA and thus the mapping were constrained to the limited available vocabulary availability to its context.

The movements here was groped as Migration and then qualifies as internal or external to distinguish between movement within the HDSS area for to/from outside HDSS area.

For migrations, value_as_string, value_as_concept_id, observation_source_value and the value_source_value adds more meaning to the records alongside the concepts that have been used here for mapping.

Reading from indepth_core_microdata



Destination Field	Source Field	Logic	Comment
observation_id			Use this to identify every unique observation of a person. This should be populated by creating a unique identifier for each unique

			observation. Generate a unique sequence number for each observation.
person_id			The Person ID of the PERSON record for which the Visit Occurrence is recorded. A foreign key linking to person table.
observation_concept_id	eventcode	<p>IF eventcode == BTH (Birth) THEN observation_concept_id = 4014291 (Birth detail)</p> <p>IF eventcode == ENU (Enumeration) THEN observation_concept_id = 4251908 (Screening surveillance)</p> <p>IF eventcode == IMG (In-migration) THEN observation_concept_id = 4250920 (Migration) and qualifier_concept_id = 4130085 (External)</p> <p>IF eventcode == OMG (Out-migration) THEN observation_concept_id = 4250920 (Migration)</p>	The OBSERVATION_CONCEPT_ID field is recommended for primary use in analyses, and must be used for network studies.

		<p>pt_id = 4250920 (Migration) and qualifier_concept_id = 4130085 (External)</p> <p>IF eventcode == EXT (Location exit) THEN observation_concept_id = 4250920 (Migration) and qualifier_concept_id = 4127806 (Internal)</p> <p>IF eventcode == ENT (Location entry) THEN observation_concept_id = 4250920 (Migration) and qualifier_concept_id = 4127806 (Internal)</p> <p>IF eventcode == DTH (Death) THEN observation_concept_id = 4306655</p> <p>IF eventcode == DLV(Delivery) THEN observation_concept_id = 40766614 (Outcome of pregnancy)</p> <p>IF eventcode ==</p>	
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		<p>OBE (Observation end) THEN observation_concept_id = 4129948 (End)</p> <p>IF eventcode == OBL (Last observation) THEN observation_concept_id = 4129948 (End)</p> <p>IF eventcode == OBS (Observation) THEN observation_concept_id = 4129948 (End)</p> <p>IF eventcode == UNK (Unknown) THEN observation_concept_id = 4129922 (End)</p>	
observation_date	eventdate	observation_datetime = eventdate	
observation_datetime	eventdate	observation_datetime = eventdate TIMESTAMP with default midnight time 00:00:00	
observation_type_concept_id			<p>Use this field to understand the provenance of the observation record, or where the record comes from.</p> <p>visit_type_concept_id = 32809 (Case</p>

			Report Form)
value_as_number			NULL
value_as_string			<p>IF eventcode == IMG (In-migration) THEN value_as_string = In</p> <p>IF eventcode == OMG (Out- migration) THEN value_as_string = Out</p> <p>IF eventcode == EXT (Location exit) THEN value_as_string = Out</p> <p>IF eventcode == ENT (Location entry) THEN value_as_string = IN</p>
value_as_concept_id			<p>IF eventcode == IMG (In-migration) THEN value_as_concept_id = 4089508</p> <p>IF eventcode == OMG (Out- migration) THEN value_as_concept_id = 4114667</p> <p>IF eventcode == EXT (Location</p>

			exit) THEN value_as_concept_id = 4114667 IF eventcode == ENT (Location entry) THEN value_as_concept_id = 4089508
qualifier_concept_id			IF eventcode == IMG (In-migration) THEN value_as_concept_id = 4130085 IF eventcode == OMG (Out-migration) THEN value_as_concept_id = 4130085 IF eventcode == EXT (Location exit) THEN value_as_concept_id = 4127806 IF eventcode == ENT (Location entry) THEN value_as_concept_id = 4127806
unit_concept_id			unit_concept_id = 4299438 (Individual)
provider_id			The Provider refers to the last known primary care

			provider. This is to be populated from the provider table as a foreign key. Note: The source data does not have any provider information and thus this field is to be left blank.
visit_occurrence_id			Here the visit_occurrence_id is a foreign key referring to the visit_occurrence table.
visit_detail_id			Here the visit_detail_id is a foreign key referring to the visit_detail table.
observation_source_value	eventcode	observation_source_value = eventcode	
observation_source_concept_id			NULL
unit_source_value			NULL
qualifier_source_value			NULL
value_source_value			NULL
observation_event_id			NULL
obs_event_field_concept_id			NULL

Table name: death

Table Description:

The death domain contains the clinical event for how and when a Person dies. A person can have up to one record if the source system contains evidence about the Death, such as: Condition in an administrative claim, status of enrollment into a health plan, or explicit record in EHR data.

Reading from indepth_core_microdata



Destination Field	Source Field	Logic	Comment
person_id			The Person ID of the PERSON record for which the Death is recorded. A foreign key linking to person table.
death_date	eventdate	death_date = eventdate where eventcode = DTH	The date the person was deceased.
death_datetime	eventdate	death_date = eventdate where eventcode = DTH TIMESTAMP with default midnight time 00:00:00	The date and time the person was deceased.
death_type_concept_id			Use this field to understand the provenance of the death record, or where the record comes from. death_type_concept_id

			pt_id = 32809 (Case Report Form)
cause_concept_id			Cause of death is not available in the INDEPTH Core Micro Dataset. This value is not available in the source data and therefore set it to NULL
cause_source_value			Cause of death is not available in the INDEPTH Core Micro Dataset. This value is not available in the source data and therefore set it to NULL
cause_source_concept_id			Cause of death is not available in the INDEPTH Core Micro Dataset. This value is not available in the source data and therefore set it to NULL

Table name: location

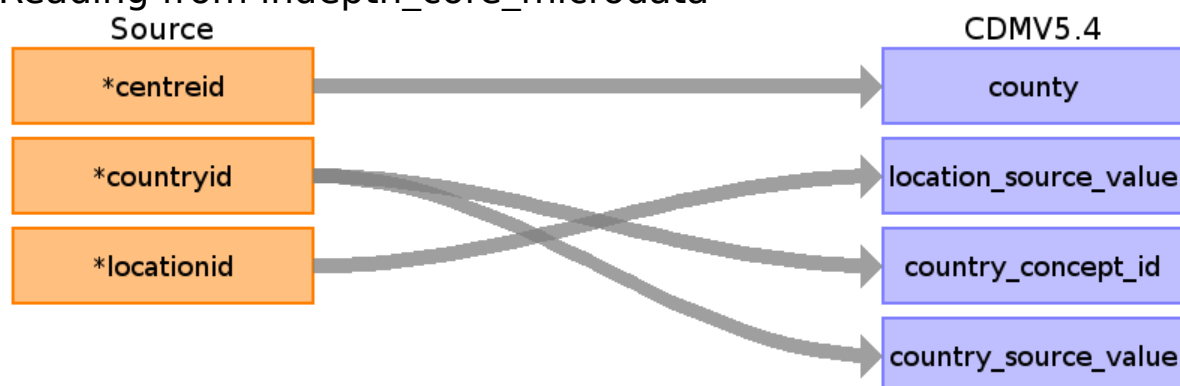
Table Description:

The LOCATION table represents a generic way to capture physical location or address information of Persons and Care Sites.

The current iteration of the LOCATION table is US centric. Until a major release to correct this, certain fields can be used to represent different international values.

- STATE can also be used for province or district
- ZIP is also the postal code or postcode
- COUNTY can also be used to represent region

Reading from indepth_core_microdata



Destination Field	Source Field	Logic	Comment
location_id			The unique key given to a unique Location. Generate a unique sequence number for each location.
address_1			NULL
address_2			NULL
city			NULL
state			NULL
zip			NULL
county	centreid	IF centerid == 'KE031' THEN county = 'Nairobi'	If countryid = 404 (Kenya) Then country= Nairobi
		IF centerid ==	If countryid = 834

		'TZ021' THEN county = 'Kisesa' IF centerid == 'ZA031' THEN county = 'Africa Center'	(Tanzania) Then country = Kisesa If countryid = 710 (South Africa) Then county = Mtubatuba
location_source_value	locationid	location_source_value = locationid	
country_concept_id	countryid	IF countryid = 404 (Kenya) THEN country_concept_id = 4075204 IF countryid = 834 (Tanzania) THEN country_concept_id = 4072112 IF countryid = 710 (South Africa) THEN country_concept_id = 4073743	
country_source_value	countryid	country_source_value = countryid	
latitude			NULL
longitude			NULL

Table name: care_site

Table Description:

The CARE_SITE table contains a list of uniquely identified institutional (physical or organizational) units where healthcare delivery is practiced (offices, wards, hospitals, clinics, etc.).

Reading from indepth_core_microdata



Destination Field	Source Field	Logic	Comment
care_site_id			Use this to identify every unique icare site (HDSS site). This should be populated by creating a unique identifier for each unique HDSS site. Generate a unique sequence number for each HDSS site.
care_site_name	centreid	IF centerid == 'KE031' THEN care_site_name = 'Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System (HDSS)' IF centerid == 'TZ021' THEN care_site_name = 'Magu/Kisesa Health and	

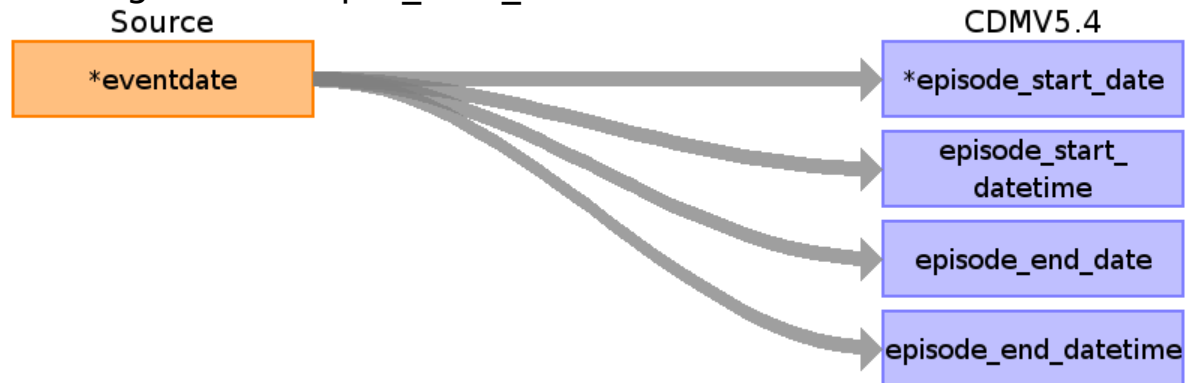
		Demographic Surveillance System (HDSS)'	
		IF centerid == 'ZA031' THEN care_site_name = 'Africa Health Research Institute Health and Demographic Surveillance System (HDSS)'	
place_of_service_concept_id			NULL
location_id			NULL The locationid of the care site is not loaded here. In this source dataset, there are three sites, viz., Nairobi, Magu and Africa Center, for which separate location ids were not generated.
care_site_source_value	centreid	Unique centerid = care_site_source_value	
place_of_service_source_value			NULL Or can optionally be put as 'Home Visit'

Table name: episode

Table Description:

Here, the start (in/entry) and end (out/exit) of every episode is to be recorded. Take two consecutive events of a person and convert that to an episode.

Reading from indepth_core_microdata



Destination Field	Source Field	Logic	Comment
episode_id			Use this to identify every unique episode of a person. This should be populated by creating a unique identifier for each unique episode. Generate a unique sequence number for each episode.
person_id			The PERSON_ID of the PERSON for whom the episode is recorded. A foreign key linking to person table.
episode_concept_id			The EPISODE_CONCEPT_ID represents the kind abstraction

			related to the disease phase, outcome or treatment. episode_concept_id = 756347 (episode)
episode_start_date	eventdate	episode_start_date = eventdate	The date when the Episode begins.
episode_start_date time	eventdate	episode_start_date time = eventdate Use the default 00:00:00 time in the timestamp datatype	The date and time when the Episode begins.
episode_end_date	eventdate	episode_end_date time = eventdate	The date when the instance of the Episode is considered to have ended.
episode_end_date time	eventdate	episode_end_date time = eventdate Use the default 00:00:00 time in the timestamp datatype	The date when the instance of the Episode is considered to have ended.
episode_parent_id			Use this field to find the Episode that subsumes the given Episode record. This is used in the case that an Episode are nested into each other.
episode_number			For sequences of episodes, this is used to indicate the order the episodes occurred. For example, lines of treatment could be indicated here.

episode_object_concept_id			A Standard Concept representing the disease phase, outcome, or other abstraction of which the episode consists. episode_object_concept_id = 0
episode_type_concept_id			This field can be used to determine the provenance of the Episode record, as in whether the episode was from an EHR system, insurance claim, registry, or other sources episode_type_concept_id = 32809 (Case Report Form)
episode_source_value			The source code for the Episode as it appears in the source data. This code is mapped to a Standard Condition Concept in the Standardized Vocabularies and the original code is stored here for reference. Set it to NULL.
episode_source_concept_id			A foreign key to a Episode Concept that refers to the code used in the

			source. Set it to NULL.
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Table name: episode_event

Table Description:

This connecting table is used instead of the FACT_RELATIONSHIP table for linking low-level events to abstracted Episodes.

Reading from indepth_core_microdata

Source		CDMV5.4	
Destination Field	Source Field	Logic	Comment
episode_id			Use this field to link the EPISODE_EVENT record to its EPISODE. A key to link the episode_event record to the episode
event_id			This field is the primary key of the linked record in the database. For example, if the Episode Event is a Condition Occurrence, then the CONDITION_OCCURRENCE_ID of the linked record goes in this field. Use the relevant Observation_Id that was captured for this episode.
episode_event_field_concept_id			This field is the CONCEPT_ID that identifies which table the primary key of the linked record came from. episode_event_field_concept_id =

			756347 (episode)
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Table name: cdm_source

Table Description:

The CDM_SOURCE table contains detail about the source database and the process used to transform the data into the OMOP Common Data Model.

Appendix: source tables

Table: indepth_core_microdata

The INDEPTH Core Micro Data is a standard for data on individual-level events, such as enumeration, births, deaths, and migrations. The data is collected from health and demographic surveillance systems (HDSS) in low- and middle-income countries. The INDEPTH Network is a global network of HDSSs, and the INDEPTH Data Repository is a central repository for the data collected by these HDSSs transformed into a standard format.

INDEPTH Data Repository: <https://www.indepth-ishare.org/>

The datasets included in this study are from the following:

(1) Kenya - Nairobi HDSS INDEPTH Core Dataset 2003-2015 (Release 2018)
Reference: Nairobi HDSS INDEPTH Core Dataset 2003-2015 (Release 2018).
Provided by the INDEPTH Network Data Repository. www.indepth-network.org
doi:10.7796/INDEPTH.KE031.CMD2015.v2

(2) Tanzania - Magu HDSS INDEPTH Core Dataset 1994 - 2012 Release 2015
Reference: Magu HDSS INDEPTH Core Dataset 1994 - 2012 Release 2015. Provided by the INDEPTH Network Data Repository. www.indepth-network.org
doi:10.7796/INDEPTH.TZ021.CMD2012.V1

(3) South Africa - Africa Health Research Institute INDEPTH Core Dataset 2000-2017 (Residents only) - Release 2019
Reference: Africa Health Research Institute INDEPTH Core Dataset 2000-2017 (Residents only) - Release 2019. Jul 2019. Provided by the INDEPTH Network Data Repository. www.indepth-network.org . doi:10.7796/INDEPTH.ZA031.CMD2017.v1

Summary of Dataset:

(1) Kenya - Nairobi
Male: 118,487
Female: 97,907
Other: 0
Total: 216,394

(2) Tanzania - Magu(Kisesa)
Male: 49,302
Female: 56,295

Other: 35
Total: 105,632

(3) South Africa - AHRI
Male: 89,244
Female: 106,002
Other: 0
Total: 195,246

Grand Total
Male: 257,033
Female: 260,204
Other: 35
Total: 517,272

Field	Type	Most freq. value	Comment
recnr	bigint		
centreid	character varying	KE031	
countryid	smallint	404	
individualid	bigint		
sex	integer	1	
dob	date	1980-07-15	
eventcount	smallint	3	
eventnr	smallint	2	
eventcode	character	OBE	
eventdate	date	2016-01-01	
observationdate	date		
locationid	bigint	15085	
motherid	bigint		
deliveryid	bigint		