User Notes for the PMA Côte d'Ivoire Round 2 Female Follow-up (Abortion) Survey Dataset, Version 1.0

Disclaimer: PMA cannot provide in-depth support for data analysis or data related questions, however, to assist the end-user, explanation of some variables is provided below.

About the PMA Abortion Follow-up Survey

At the end of the Côte d'Ivoire Round 2 (CIR2) Female survey, conducted in 2018, interviewers asked all respondents who reported an abortion for consent to be re-contacted at a future date to discuss their abortion experiences in further detail. Consenting women were asked to provide their telephone contact information (if available).

The Côte d'Ivoire Round 2 (CIR2) Female survey collected sociodemographic, reproductive history, contraceptive use, and basic abortion details. The Côte d'Ivoire Round 2 Female Follow-up (CIR2-FU) Survey covers additional details about the woman's previously reported abortion, including more in-depth questions on the method(s) and source(s) used and related decision making; costs and the quality of care provided; symptoms and any complications that were experienced during the abortion process; information on contraceptive use and barriers to contraceptive use before and after undergoing the abortion; views on the similarities and distinctions between pregnancy removal and period regulation, the two ways in which we had phrased the abortion measurement questions in CIR2; and participants' understanding of the law(s) on abortion in their countries.

Sampling

For Côte d'Ivoire Round 2 (CIR2) Household and Female survey, conducted in 2018, a total of 73 enumerations areas (EAs) were selected by Côte d'Ivoire's National Statistics Institute, using probability proportional to size, from a sampling frame provided by the Fourth General Census of Population and Housing in 2014. Structures, households, and service delivery points (SDPs) were enumerated in each selected EA. Thirty-five households were selected randomly from each EA. All eligible women aged 15 to 49 in the sampled households were contacted and consented for interviews. Of those, 2,797 de facto women (women who slept in the household last night) completed CIR2 female survey.

For Côte d'Ivoire Round 2 Female Follow-up (CIR2-FU) survey, data collectors followed up with 420 women who reported an abortion (ending a pregnancy or doing something to bring back a period when they were worried they were pregnant) in the CIR2 female survey and consented to be recontacted. A total of 347 women completed the follow-up interview. Data collection was conducted between October and November of 2020.

Analytic Sample

PMA analyses include only observations from completed interviews. All observations, however, are included in the dataset to allow end users to calculate response rates.

General Variables

SIF variables: Date and time variables are provided in both string format and as Stata Internal Format (SIF) values. The variable name of any variable that has been changed into SIF is appended with SIF (e.g. **system_date** and **system_dateSIF**). For all questions requiring a date entry, if the respondent answered either "Do Not Know" or refused to answer the question, the date was recorded as January 1, 2030.

Select multiple variables: Some questions allow for the selection of multiple answers. These variables are in string format and the values are the concatenation of answer choices (e.g. if a respondent said that she consulted two people for complications, such as her partner and a friend, the value of the observation would read "partner friend"). Multi-select options are generally, though not always, transformed into binary variables for analysis.

Variable Response Options

See the Côte d'Ivoire Round 2 Female Follow-up (CIR2-FU) Survey Codebook, included in the zipped file, for complete details on variables and answer choices for this survey.

Specific Variables

EA_ID: The primary sampling unit masked with a random number for anonymity. The same random number is applied to the same EA across multiple rounds.

FQmetainstanceID: FQmetainstanceID is the unique ID generated by ODK for each the female follow-up form submitted to the central server.

mergeID: mergeID is generated from the FQmetainstanceID of the CIR2 female survey. This variable can be used to merge the CIR2 and CIR2-FU datasets.

*_reg: This dataset contains many variables with the suffix _reg. This indicates that this question was only asked of participants who reported their abortion event as a *period regulation (i.e., doing something to bring back a late period when they were worried they were pregnant)*. This question will be skipped for respondents who did not report period regulation.

*_rem: This dataset contains many variables with the suffix _rem. This indicates that this question was only asked of participants who reported their abortion event as a *pregnancy removal (i.e. doing something to remove a pregnancy when they were pregnant or worried they were pregnant)*. This question will be skipped for respondents who did not report pregnancy removal.

*_prev: Variables with the suffix _prev are data imported from the 2018 female survey.

*_fix: In the 2020 follow-up survey, data collectors asked respondents to confirm data they provided in the 2018 female survey. Variables with the suffix _fix are corrections to responses reported in 2018 female survey.

FU_FQweight: The weight of the female abortion follow-up survey. The FU_FQweights were normalized, with a mean of 1. Women who reported an abortion and were successfully followed up in the Round 2 Abortion Follow-up were given a weight that was the FQweight from Round 2 multiplied by the inverse probability of participating in the Follow-up survey. To generate the second of these two weights, we modeled the probability of an eligible respondent being interviewed in the Round 2 Follow-up accounting for age (5-year age groups), education (none, primary, secondary, and tertiary), marital status (currently married/in-union, not married), wealth (5 quintiles), and residence (urban, rural).

GPS Variables

GPS coordinates are not released in this dataset. For some PMA2020 countries a separate dataset of displaced GPS coordinates at the EA level is released.

Notes for Missing Data

In Stata, Missing data is expressed as "." in the cell. Generally, Stata computations of any type handle missing data by omitting the row with the missing values. However, this may vary across commands. PMA does not impute missing values. Missing data in datasets should be studied and/or treated before proceeding to analysis.

Reasons for missing data:
Normal situations:
1. Incomplete forms: If form is not marked as completed (FRS_result not equal to 1), the observation is likely to miss most of the information. Incomplete forms should not be included in the analysis.
2. Question not administered due to skip logic: PMA surveys use Open Data Kit's (ODK's) skip logic function. The subsequent questions are administered selectively based on the respondent's previous answers. Irrelevant or inapplicable questions are skipped. For example, a woman who is not a contraceptive user will not be asked questions about contraceptive usage subsequently.

Uncommon situations:
1. Lost forms: Due to technical constraints in some challenging data collection areas, forms can be lost in the process of data submission. Although most forms are recoverable, there are occasionally a few that cannot be found. For example, an observation from an eligible woman with completed female form information but missing household form information, or vice versa. These observations may be dropped based on analysis needs.
2. Missing due to incorrect skip logic: PMA surveys are conducted under rigorous quality control. However, in rare cases, there can be incorrect skip logic, which skip a question that was supposed to be administered, resulting in incorrect missing values.

These errors are documented in the PMA Abortion Follow-up codebook, which can be downloaded from PMA website. It's not necessary to drop the entire observation since this will likely affect only a few questions.

Distinguish missing data from negative values:

1. -99: No response. The respondent was administered the question but did not provide an answer. PMA survey requires consent from the respondent and the respondent has the right to refuse to answer any questions at any point. -99 is recorded to reflect that the respondent did not provide an answer to a certain question.
2. -88: Did not know. The respondent consented to answer a specific question but without knowing the answer.
3. -77: Not applicable. The question is administered to the respondent but not applicable to the respondent's situation.

Combining the data with the Côte d'Ivoire Round 2 HHQFQ dataset

This Côte d'Ivoire Round 2 Female Follow-up (CIR2-FU) survey dataset contains only the observations for women who reported an abortion in the Côte d'Ivoire Round 2 (CIR2) survey and consented to be recontacted for a follow-up survey.

You can combine the CIR2-FU dataset with the CIR2 dataset to incorporate additional information about the female respondents collected in the CIR2 female survey:

1. Prepare the CIR2 HHQFQ dataset
    a. Keep only the data of participants (n=2864) whose baseline survey result is non missing (**FRS_result**!=.).

       Example Stata code: `keep if FRS_result!=.`

    b. Rename **FQmetainstanceID** to **mergeID**. The **mergeID** variable will be used to merge the dataset with the CIR2 Follow-up data.

       Example Stata code: `rename FQmetainstanceID mergeID`

    c. Save the prepared 2018 dataset as a temporary file.

       Example Stata code: `tempfile tempCIR2`
                             `save `tempCIR2', replace`
2. Prepare the CIR2-FU dataset
    a. Rename the variables (except for the **mergeID** merge key variable) by adding prefixes or suffixes to prevent data loss. You may need to rename some variables which had long variable names to meet your statistical package's variable name maximum length requirement.

       Example Stata code: `rename * *_f`
                             `rename mergeID_f mergeID`

   b. Save the prepared follow-up dataset as a temporary file.

   Example Stata code: `tempfile tempCIR2FU`
                       `save 'tempCIR2FU', replace`

3. Merge the two prepared data files – CIR2 HHQFQ and CIR2-FU datasets by using the variable **mergeID**. There will be 2444 women from the CIR2 dataset who do not merge with the CIR2-FU dataset. Of those women, 2198 women did not report a previous abortion event and were therefore not eligible for the follow-up survey. Of the 666 women who were eligible, 195 did not consent to be followed up and 51 were excluded from the follow-up survey due to participation in other data collection activities (i.e., qualitative interviews or follow-up study pilot interviews).

   Example Stata code: `merge 1:1 mergeID using 'tempCIR2'`

4. Save the merged dataset.

Dataset Version Updates

Any updates made to datasets after their initial release will be documented here. PMA releases new versions on an as needed basis and users who have been approved previously to get access to the datasets will be notified via email upon the release of the new versions. Users can then log onto the PMA website and re-download the datasets without having to submit a new request.

Users should always be using the latest version of the datasets available on the PMA website. However, if users need an access to the old versions of the datasets for any reasons, users can contact datamanagement@pmadata.org directly with an explanation for why the access to the old version was needed.

Dataset Citation

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Please email datamanagement@pmadata.org