User Notes for Uganda Round 6 Follow-up Survey Service Delivery Point Survey Dataset, Version 1

Disclaimer: PMA2020 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.

Sampling

PMA2019/ Uganda Round 6 Follow-up (UGR6-FU) survey was designed to collect a longitudinal data by administering a follow-up survey to the health facilities included in the PMA2018/Uganda Round 6 survey.

PMA2018/Uganda Round 6 (UGR6), the sixth round of data collection in Uganda, used a two-stage cluster design with urban-rural and region as strata. The project used the same set of 110 enumeration areas (EAs) as those that were selected in the previous round and drawn by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics from its master sampling frame. In each EA, health facilities were listed and mapped. UGR6 data collection was conducted between April to May 2018.

For UGR6-FU survey, the resident enumerators went back to the same health facilities randomly selected in UGR6 survey and sought consent for participation to the follow-up survey. The final sample for UGR6-FU survey included 328 health facilities that completed the survey. UGR6-FU data collection was conducted in May and June of 2019.

Panel: Round 6 and Round 6 Follow-up Dataset Merging Instruction

UGR6-FU SDP dataset can be merged with UGR6 SDP publicly released dataset using the variable **facility_ID**.

Note: This step requires renaming all variables of interest which are found in both Round 6 (UGR6) and Round 6 Follow-up (UGR6FU) datasets by adding prefixes or suffixes to them to prevent the loss of data. Reference the UGR6FU codebook to identify those common variables.

Analytic sample

PMA2020 analyses include only observations from completed SDP interviews. However, all observations are included in the dataset to allow end users to calculate response rates.

Generic

SIF variables: Data 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. year_open and year_openSIF). 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, 2020.

Select multiple variables: Some questions allow for the selection of multiple answers. The values for these variables are the concatenation of answer choices (e.g. if a service delivery point respondent said that the facility offers female sterilization counseling, provision, and charges for the provision, the response for the variable offered_female_ster would read "counseled provided charge"). Multi-select options are generally, though not always, transformed into binary variables for analysis (e.g. counseled_female_ster, provided_female_ster, etc.).

Country specific variables: All variables in PMA2020 have consistent values for option choices across countries (e.g. fees ==1 is equivalent to charging contraceptive fees in all countries) with the exception of the following

1. Geographic variable (e.g. region, county): geographic variable names and response options vary across countries
2. facility_type: facility types vary across countries
3. postpartum: options of items discussed during postpartum visits vary slightly across countries

Specific variables

EA: The primary sampling unit, i.e. enumeration area (EA). EAs are masked with random numbers in the household dataset and the SDP dataset. The random numbers are consistent in the two datasets, in future rounds of datasets, and can be used to match facilities with households in the same enumeration area.

EAserved#: Some SDPs serve more than one EA. The EAserved# variables indicate the additional EAs that a given facility serves, if any. Information regarding which EAs an SDP serves comes from the country/local government. Only public facilities are assigned to serve more than one EA.

RE: The resident enumerator (RE), or interviewer. RE names are masked with random numbers in the household dataset and the SDP dataset and the random numbers are consistent in the two datasets and in future rounds of datasets.

metainstanceID: metainstanceID is the unique ID generated by ODK for each form submitted to the central server. For PMA2020, the variable metainstanceID is unique for each SDP.

facility_ID: Randomly generated values mask facility names. Values will be consistent across rounds for the same SDP. New facility IDs indicate additional facilities selected between rounds. The IDs of the facilities are consistent between Round 6 and Round 6 Follow-up.

GPS Variables

No GPS coordinates for either household or service delivery points will be released for any reason.

Notes for Missing Data

In Stata, Missing data is expressed as "." in the cell. Generally, Stata commands perform 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 a household, female, or SDP form is not marked as completed (HHQ_result, FRS_result, SDP_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. Observations that are ineligible for subsequent forms: Only eligible respondents will receive subsequent forms. For example, males and ineligible females will not receive female questionnaires in family planning surveys, hence their observations will have all missing values in female forms.
3. Question not administered due to skip logic: PMA surveys use 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 were 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 were conducted under rigorous quality control. However, in rare cases, there can be incorrect skip logic, which skipped a question that was supposed to be administered, resulting in missing values. These errors are documented in the PMA 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 with 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.

Dataset version updates

Any updates made to datasets after their initial release will be documented here.

Suggested Citation

Suggested citation: Makerere University, School of Public Health at the College of Health Sciences and The Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at The Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. *Performance Monitoring and Accountability 2020 (PMA2020) Round 6 Follow-up Service Delivery Point Survey, PMA2019/Uganda-R6FU-SDP.* 2019. Uganda and Baltimore, Maryland, USA.

To report errors or inconsistencies:

Please email datamanagement@pma2020.org