Use IFs (Download): Health

This is the approved revision of this page, as well as being the most recent.

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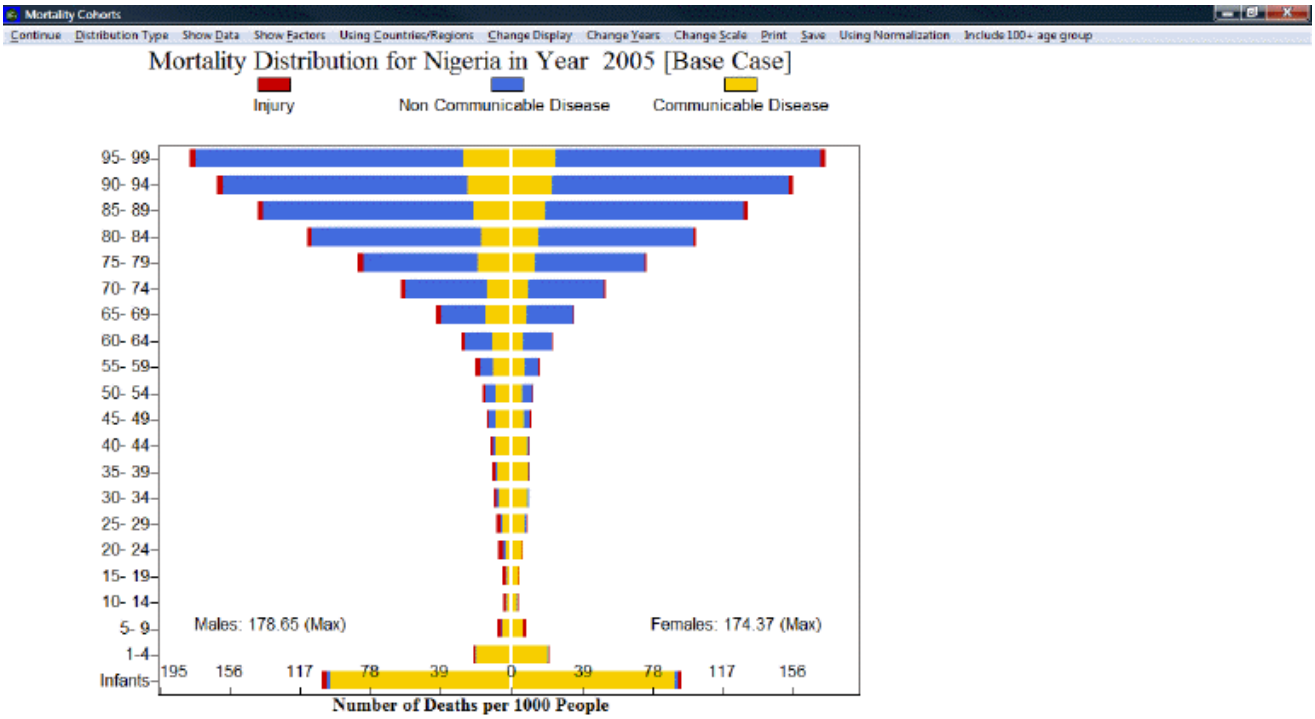
Contents

Mortality by Age, Sex, and Cause

Mortality by Age, Sex, and Cause is located as a sub-sub option of Specialized Display, which is in turn located under the Display option on the main IFs page. The Mortality by Age, Sex, and Cause option is also found in the Main Menu Map options.

The Mortality by Age, Sex, and Cause option shows the distribution of number of deaths per 1000 people between males and females and between age groups. From this display feature, users can choose to look at the forecasted results of mortality for all countries or groups in the IFs model.



Mortality Distribution for Nigeria

The default country for viewing is Afghanistan, but this can be changed by clicking the Change Display feature at the top of the menu. From here, users can change the year, the output color and the country/region that is being shown. If you would like to change to displaying groups, simply click the Using Countries/Regions toggle located on this specialized display menu.

This standalone version also allows you to distribute the cause of mortality by a number of different factors. Click on the Distribution Type menu option. From here, select one of a variety of output variables.

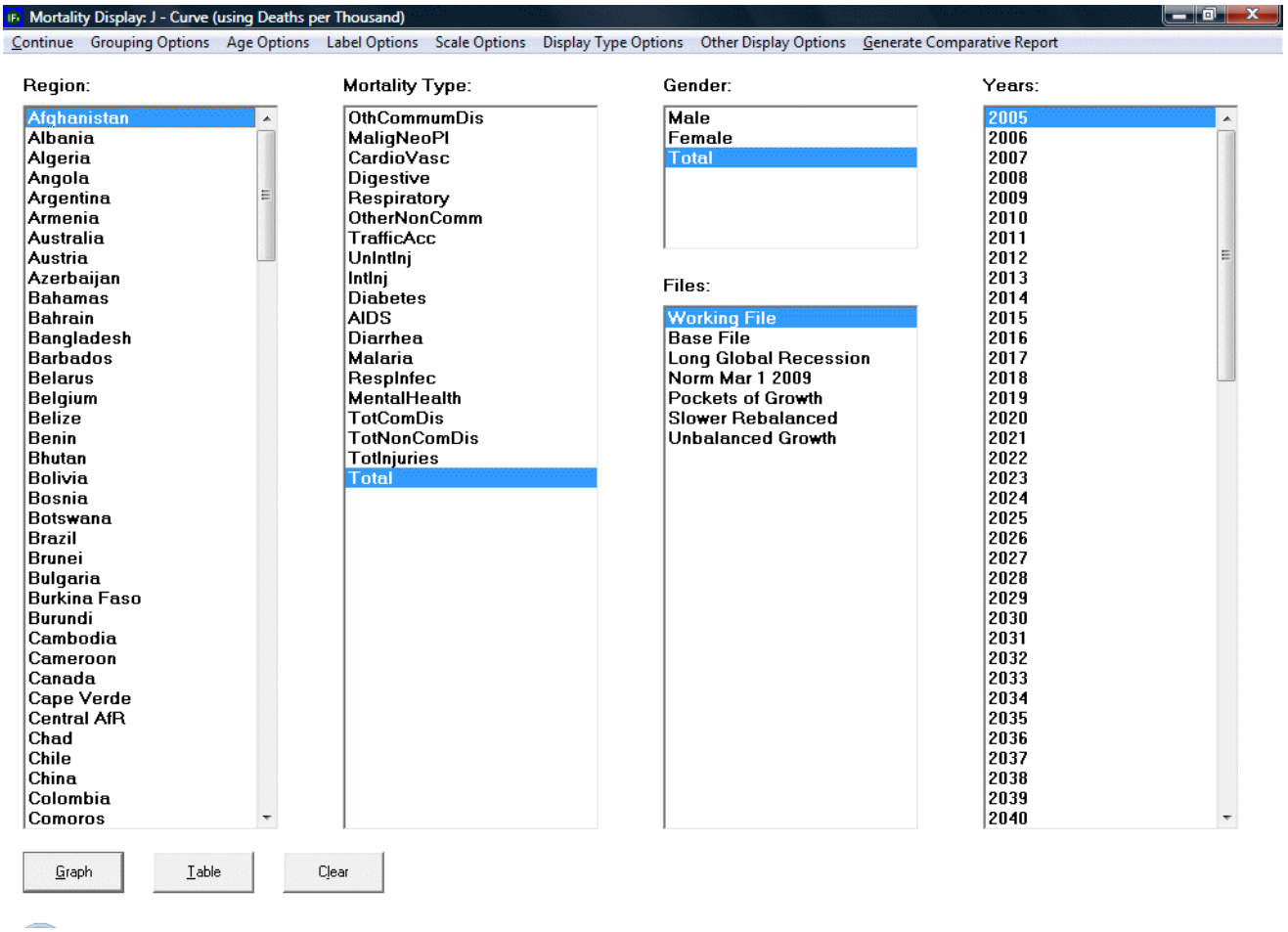
Click on the Show Data feature to display a tabulated version of the inverted pyramid display.

Choose the Show Factors option to learn more about the results in these tables.

Finally, choose to normalize the data or keep it unnormalized.

Mortality Display: J-Curve

The Mortality Display: J-Curve option is located under the Specialized Display option, located in turn under Display from the main IFs screen. This option allows the user to view the distribution of types of mortality across various dimensions, which include grouping options, gender, years, and different scenarios. The J-Curve refers to the shape that most of the graphs have.



Example of mortality display: J-Curve settings

Upon clicking on Mortality Display, a dialogue box like the one above appears. The dialogue box features a row of options along the top of the screen, boxes with various variables that the user can select, and buttons along the bottom of the screen. The Continue button allows the user to return to the previous screen. The Grouping Options button allows the user to select the unit of country, region, group, or Glist. The Age Option allows the user to include people aged over 100 years and/or infants, to display only adults (considered as aged 25 to 100 years old).

The Label Options button is useful after the user has selected the dimensions to display on a graph. If the user has chosen to display two or more variables within a single dimension (i.e., multiple years as opposed to a single year), then, after clicking on the Graph button, the user is able to adjust how the lines are labeled. The different labels refer to the various dimensions of which the lines on the graph are composed- by region (1st dimension), mortality type (2nd dimension), gender (3rd dimension), year, and scenario.

The Scale options button allows the user to view the graph or table linearly or as a logarithm.

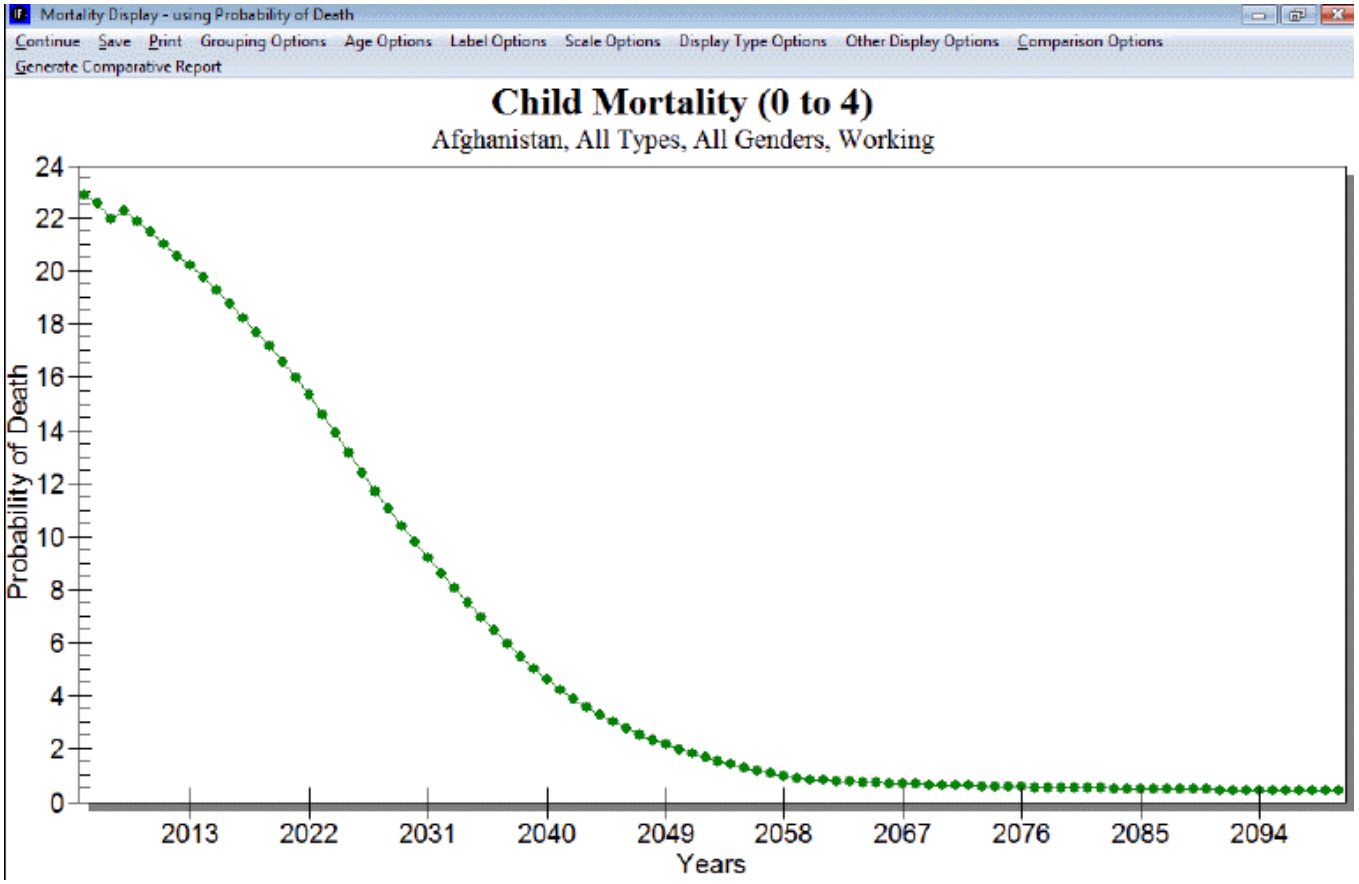
The Display Type option allows the user to choose to view data related to children or to all age groups.

The Other Display option allows the user to toggle between displaying deaths in real numbers, as deaths in thousands, or as a ratio, as deaths per thousand people.

The Generate Comparative Report will generate a report with data from the World Health

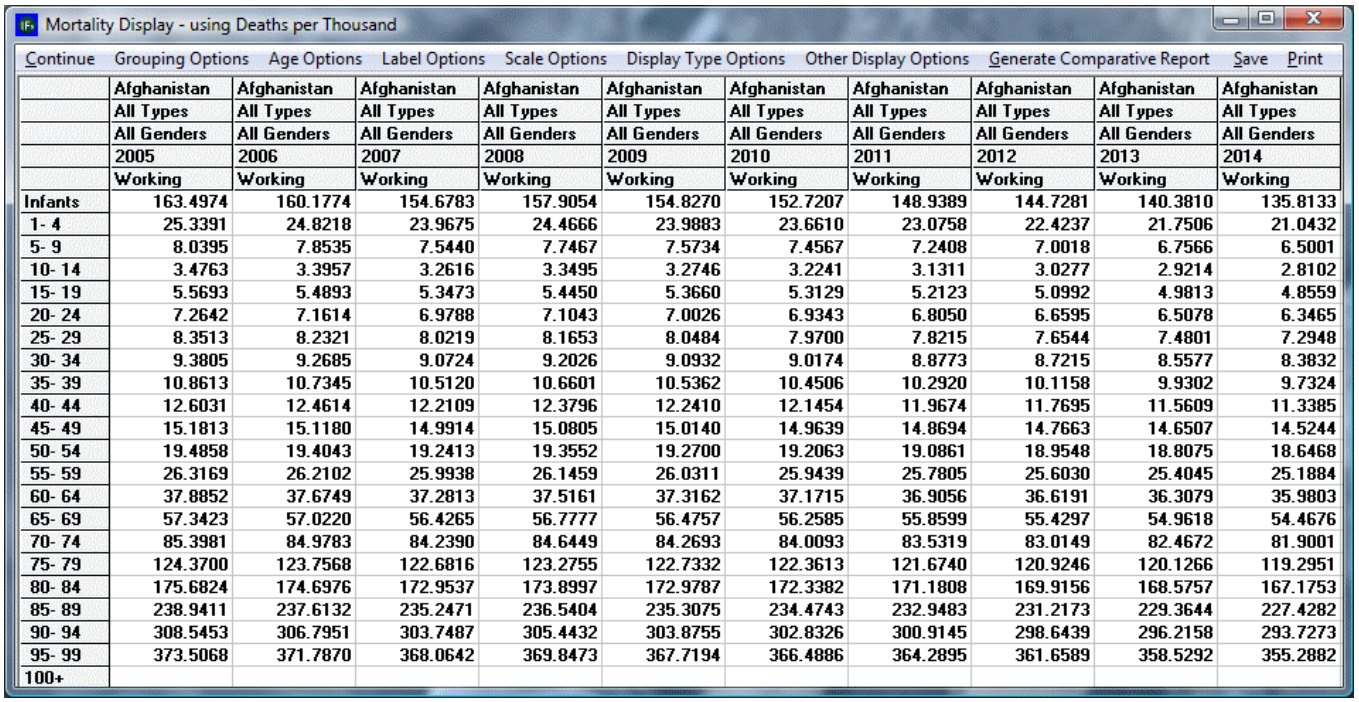
Organization for comparison with forecasted data from IFs. This report has detail information on causes of death for every region of the world for which the organization has data.

Having picked the dimensions and navigated the options at the top of the screen, the user is now ready to generate a graph or table. The user can now click on Graph or Table to display the data.



Example of displayed data in graph

The options at the top of the new screen, titled Morality Distribution, are similar to those on the first screen displayed above, with the exception that the new screen has the options to save and print the graph or table. The user can alternate between viewing the data ar a graph or table. Clicking the Clear button returns the user to the mortality display screen.



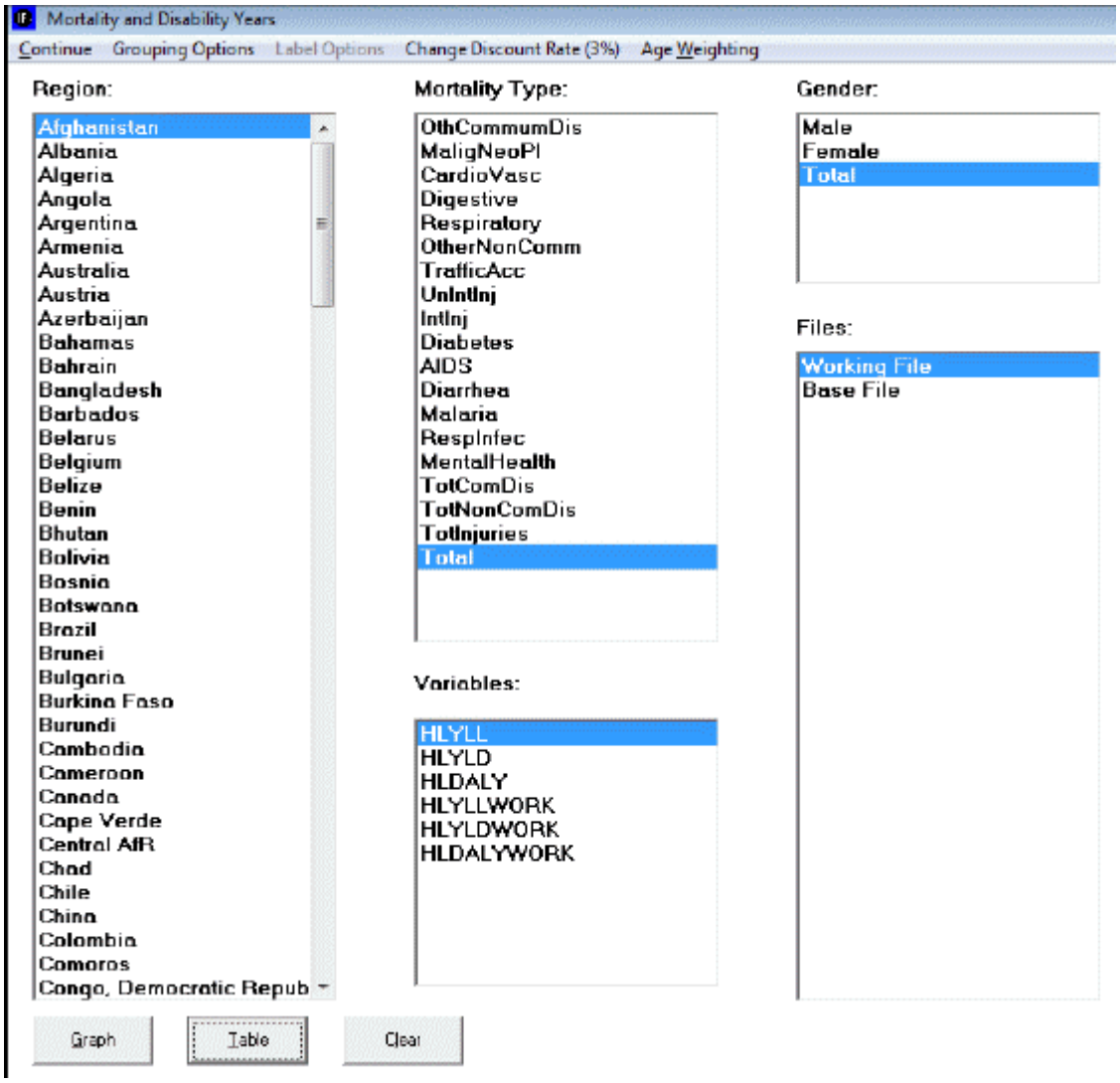
	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan
	All Types	All Types	All Types	All Types	All Types	All Types	All Types	All Types	All Types	All Types
	All Genders	All Genders	All Genders	All Genders	All Genders	All Genders	All Genders	All Genders	All Genders	All Genders
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Working	Working	Working	Working	Working	Working	Working	Working	Working	Working
Infants	163.4974	160.1774	154.6783	157.9054	154.8270	152.7207	148.9389	144.7281	140.3810	135.8133
1- 4	25.3391	24.8218	23.9675	24.4666	23.9883	23.6610	23.0758	22.4237	21.7506	21.0432
5- 9	8.0395	7.8535	7.5440	7.7467	7.5734	7.4567	7.2408	7.0018	6.7566	6.5001
10- 14	3.4763	3.3957	3.2616	3.3495	3.2746	3.2241	3.1311	3.0277	2.9214	2.8102
15- 19	5.5693	5.4893	5.3473	5.4450	5.3660	5.3129	5.2123	5.0992	4.9813	4.8559
20- 24	7.2642	7.1614	6.9788	7.1043	7.0026	6.9343	6.8050	6.6595	6.5078	6.3465
25- 29	8.3513	8.2321	8.0219	8.1653	8.0484	7.9700	7.8215	7.6544	7.4801	7.2948
30- 34	9.3805	9.2685	9.0724	9.2026	9.0932	9.0174	8.8773	8.7215	8.5577	8.3832
35- 39	10.8613	10.7345	10.5120	10.6601	10.5362	10.4506	10.2920	10.1158	9.9302	9.7324
40- 44	12.6031	12.4614	12.2109	12.3796	12.2410	12.1454	11.9674	11.7695	11.5609	11.3385
45- 49	15.1813	15.1180	14.9914	15.0805	15.0140	14.9639	14.8694	14.7663	14.6507	14.5244
50- 54	19.4858	19.4043	19.2413	19.3552	19.2700	19.2063	19.0861	18.9548	18.8075	18.6468
55- 59	26.3169	26.2102	25.9938	26.1459	26.0311	25.9439	25.7805	25.6030	25.4045	25.1884
60- 64	37.8852	37.6749	37.2813	37.5161	37.3162	37.1715	36.9056	36.6191	36.3079	35.9803
65- 69	57.3423	57.0220	56.4265	56.7777	56.4757	56.2585	55.8599	55.4297	54.9618	54.4676
70- 74	85.3981	84.9783	84.2390	84.6449	84.2693	84.0093	83.5319	83.0149	82.4672	81.9001
75- 79	124.3700	123.7568	122.6816	123.2755	122.7332	122.3613	121.6740	120.9246	120.1266	119.2951
80- 84	175.6824	174.6976	172.9537	173.8997	172.9787	172.3382	171.1808	169.9156	168.5757	167.1753
85- 89	238.9411	237.6132	235.2471	236.5404	235.3075	234.4743	232.9483	231.2173	229.3644	227.4282
90- 94	308.5453	306.7951	303.7487	305.4432	303.8755	302.8326	300.9145	298.6439	296.2158	293.7273
95- 99	373.5068	371.7870	368.0642	369.8473	367.7194	366.4886	364.2895	361.6589	358.5292	355.2882
100+										

Example of displayed data in a table

The table shown above is similar to the regular graph, but has features specific to Mortality Display. For instance, the user is able to exclude certain ages groups under the Age Options located at the top of the dialog box.

Mortality and Disability Years

Mortality and Disability Years is a feature found on the Specialized Display sub-option of the Display Option on the Main Menu. This feature allows the user to forecast mortality from various causes while calculating a discount rate, set by the user. Specifically, the user is able to forecast the number of years of life lost because of a given mortality type, and the years of living with a disability due to contracting a mortality type.



Example of settings to forecast mortality from various causes

The use of this feature is similar to other features in the IFs program, such as Flexible Displays. While the wide array of features that the IFs program offers may overwhelm those who are just beginning to use the program, they can perhaps take comfort that similarities are found in how the features are used.

The first step to using this feature is to select a region to display from the column on the left-hand side of the screen. Countries are listed in the region column by default, but the user is able to display groups, decomposed groups, or g-lists under Grouping Options, found at the top of the screen.

Next, the user should select the mortality type and which gender to display.

The next steps that the user should take are found at the top of the screen. The user should consider at what percent to set the discount rate. Simply put, the discount rate is often used to estimate the time value of money- that is, the value of a given sum of money over time relative to a base year. Assuming that having money is better presently than in the future, the diminished worth of the future money is estimated by ‘discounting’ the money by a percentage for every year into the future. For instance, with a discount rate of 4%, $100 at year 1 is worth $100. At year 2, however, that $100 is worth $96; at year 3, $92.16; at year 4, $88.47, and so on. The percentage is set at 3% by default, but the user is able to adjust the percentage.

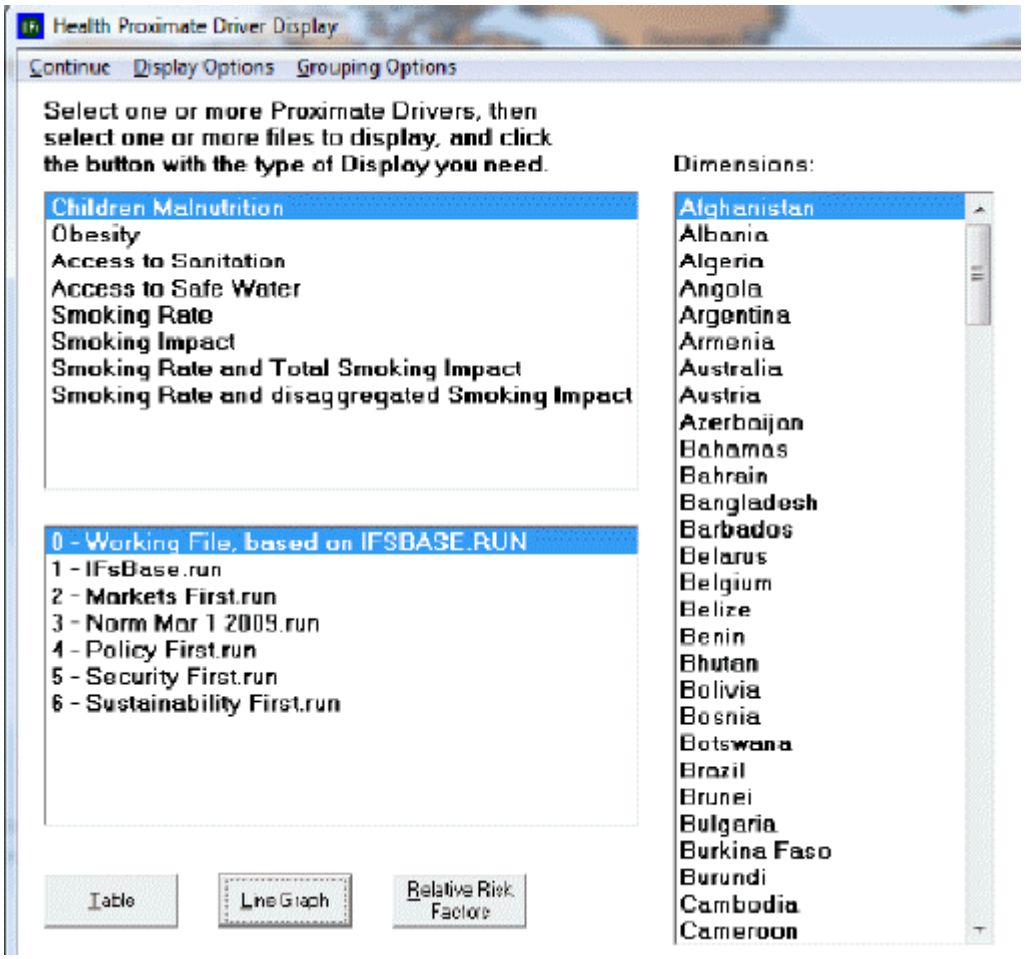
Lastly, the user should click on Display options and decide whether to display Years of Life Lost (YYL), Years of Living with Disability (YLD), or Disability Adjustment Living Years (DALY). DALY is calculated by adding together YYL and YLD, so that YYL + YLD = DALY.

The user is now ready to display the result of the previous steps in the form of a graph or table. Note, however, that the discount rate or display options cannot be changed while a graph or table is open. Close the open application, and then adjust the discount rate or display option. Then the recalculated data can be displayed in a table or graph.

Health Proximate Driver Display

Health Proximate Driver Display is a sub-sub-option of Specialized Display, which is a sub-option of Display, which is in turn an option on the main menu of IFs. The Health Proximate Driver Display allows the user to view the level of a given driver and the effect of that driver on the level of mortality in a country/group or region over time.

To use this application, first select one or more proximate drivers. Next, the user may choose a country/group or region to display. The user can toggle through the different selections under the Grouping Options heading. After selecting a driver, other boxes may appear which offer ways to disaggregate the data represented by the driver according to gender, age, and types of access to safe water and sanitation. If displayed, the user selects the desired 2nd and 3rd dimensions, and then selects one or more files that display the trends of the data over time. The user then opts to view the data in a table or as a graph. By clicking on Display Options, the user can choose to view the level of the drivers, the effect on mortality of the driver, or both.



Example of settings to display the effect of a driver on the level of mortality

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