HAALSI

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Plan for Webinar

- HAALSI background
- *Who, What, When, Where, How, and Why*
- HAALSI sample and survey
- Unique features of the data
- How to access/upcoming releases
- Questions
What is HAALSI?

• Health and Aging in Africa: A Longitudinal Study of an INDEPTH Community in South Africa

• HAALSI aims to examine and characterize a cohort of 5,059 men and women ≥ 40 years of age in rural South Africa with respect to health, physical and cognitive function, aging, and well-being

• HAALSI is designed to both address issues specific to South Africa, as well as harmonize with other international sister HRS studies
What is HAALSI?

- Launched in 2013
- 3 Waves of study
- Wave 2: 2018-2019
- Wave 3: 2021-2022
HAALSI Study Area
Who is HAALSI?

- Harvard University, Cambridge MA
- MRC/Wits Rural Public Health and Health Transitions Research Unit, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
- Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany
- Stanford University, Stanford CA
- University of California at San Francisco (UCSF), San Francisco CA
- Brigham and Women’s Hospital, Boston MA
Why HAALSI?

• Sub-Saharan Africa demographic and epidemiological transition
• ART + HIV
• Increased life expectancies and socio-economic improvements
• Cardiovascular and metabolic diseases
Current HAALSI Projects

The HAALSI Program includes five tightly integrated projects that together will reveal the interrelationships among common chronic diseases and the determinants of population health and healthy aging:

– Project 1: Cognitive Impairment and Dementia
– Project 2: Cardiometabolic Disease in an Aging South African Cohort
– Project 3: HIV and HIV Interventions to Promote Healthy Aging
– Project 4: Public Policies to Improve Healthy Aging
– Project 5: Multimorbidity
HAALSI Sample
Wave 1 + 2 Samples

- Completed W1 Interview
  - 5,059
    - Women 2,714
    - Men 2,345

Wave 2 (2018 - 2019)
- Completed W2 Interview
  - 4,176
    - Women 2,314
    - Men 1,862

HAALSI Respondent Cascade (as of 2021)
- 595 Deceased
- 254 Refused
- 34 Not Found
- 3 Incomplete
Wave 3 Sample

Wave 3 (2021 - 2022)

W3 Interview
4,247
(Women 2,373)
(Men 1,874)

HAALSI Respondent Cascade
(as of 2021)
HAALSI Survey (1 of 3)

- Consent
- Household Consumption
- Household Expenditures
- Household Labor Income
- Government Transfers
- Remittances
- Durables
- Housing
- Land Ownership
- Livestock
- Financial Assets
- Background
- General Health
- Subjective Well-Being
- Cognition
- Picture Naming
HAALSI Survey (2 of 3)

- Trails
- Numeracy
- Immediate Recall
- Incidental Memory
- Retrieval Fluency
- Social Conditions
- Weak Ties (W3)
- Proxy Cognition
- Employment Pensions
- Employment Benefits
- Health Service Utilization
- Food Security
- Pain
- Life History
- Biomarkers
- Performance Test
HAALSI Survey (3 of 3)

• Urine
• Vision Test (W3)
• PTSD
• Perceptions of Social Engagement
• Hearing and Vision
• Social Networks
• Physical Functioning
• Cardiometabolic
• Soft Drink Consumption

• CESD
• HIV
• IPV (W3)
• Sleep
Biomarkers and Point of Care Measures

- Anthropometric measures
- Lipids (W1 + W3), Hemoglobin, Glucose
- Urine (Sub-sample)
- DBS – HIV, HIV Viral Load, ART Screening, HbA1c, CRP
- Blood Pressure
Unique HAALSI Feature #1

Inverse Probability Weights

• Attrition
• Death
• Anthropometric Consent
• Biomarker Consent
• DBS Consent
Unique HAALSI Feature #2

Economic Shops data

• Sell certain goods, and price of goods too
• Coordinates
• Type of shop
• Advertisements
Unique HAALSI Feature #3

- In depth cognitive data on subsample of ~600
- Dementia diagnosis + MRI data (in progress)
Data Access

- INDEPTIH Data Repository
- ICPSR
- Harvard’s Dataverse
Data Access - INDEPTH Network

• Baseline Dataset
• Longitudinal Dataset
Data Access - ICPSR

- Longitudinal Dataset
The Health and Aging in Africa: A Longitudinal Study of an INDEPTH Community in South Africa (HAALSI) study is a population-based survey that aims to examine and characterize a population of older men and women in rural South Africa with respect to health, physical and cognitive function, aging, and well-being, in harmonization with other Health and Retirement Studies.

The baseline survey was conducted among 5,059 men and women aged 40 years or older, who were sampled from within the existing framework of the Agincourt health and socio-demographic surveillance system (AHDSS), in rural Mpumalanga province, South Africa. Survey data were collected on cognitive and physical functioning, social networks, cardiometabolic disease and risk factors, HIV and HIV risk, and economic well-being. The survey was conducted in 2015-2016 and has been followed up biennially since then.
Data Access – Harvard Dataverse

- 7 Datasets
  - HAALSI Baseline
  - HAALSI Longitudinal (W1 + W2)
  - Dementia Baseline
  - HCAP
  - Baseline Lab Data
  - DBS for C-Reactive Protein
  - HIV Baseline - Restricted
HAALSI Dementia Wave 1
Mar 29, 2021
The Health and Aging in Africa: A Longitudinal Study of an INDEPTH Community (HAALSI) Dementia study collects detailed neuropsychological and functional assessments, informant interviews as well as neurological and clinical evaluations on a sub-sample of HAALSI individuals aged 5...

HAALSI Wave 2 Survey
Feb 11, 2021
The Health and Aging in Africa: A Longitudinal Study of an INDEPTH Community in South Africa (HAALSI) study is a population-based survey implemented by the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies and the MRC/Wits Rural Public Health and Health Transitions Research U...

HAALSI Baseline Laboratory Data
Aug 13, 2020
For the Health and Aging in Africa: A Longitudinal Study of an INDEPTH Community in South Africa (HAALSI) baseline survey, HIV biomarkers were collected during the home survey through dried blood spots (DBS). DBS were tested for HIV, HIV viral load, and presence of antiretroviral drugs (emtricitabine and lamivudine, which are used in all standard first and second-line HIV regimens in South Africa). CD4 tests were performed on venous blood among the sub-sample of participants who visited the laboratory. * The HIV screening and confirmatory enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays used were the Vironostika HIV 1/2 Ag/Ab MicroELISA System (BioMérieux, Marcy-l’Étoile, France) and the Roche Cobas E411 Combi Ag, respectively. * The viral load platform was BioMérieux NucleSens with a lower limit of detection of 100 copies by DBS. * Testing for exposure to either emtricitabine (FTC) or lamivudine (3TC) was performed at the Pharmacokinetic Laboratory at the
Upcoming HAALSI Data Releases

- Longitudinal Economic Shops data
- MRI/Dementia diagnosis/Cognition data
- Apo-E Genotype data
- Wave 3
Questions?
Project 1 – Cognition and Dementia

- Determine the incidence and prevalence of dementia and mild cognitive impairment (MCI)
- Identify social and economic risk and resilience factors affecting cognitive decline and dementia
- Evaluate associations of Apo-E and markers of biological aging related to telomeres with cognitive decline
Project 2 – Cardiometabolic Disease

• Evaluate the scale and trajectory of CMD, including the prevalence, incidence and mortality of key conditions, and identify their associated risk factors

• Evaluate the effects of social determinants on CMD risk

• Develop models for identifying individuals at high risk for CMD and generate projections of future population-level CMD burden

• Assess the effects of South Africa’s 2013 salt legislation on CMD risk
Project 3 – HIV Treatment

- Identify the key modifiable barriers to progression across the stages of the HIV prevention and treatment cascades among older adults
- Establish the effects of home-based delivery of HIV self-tests and an age-appropriate culturally-relevant motivational and instructional interactive app on HIV self-testing, HIV status knowledge, and linkage to care
- Establish the long-term impacts of HIV treatment on healthy aging
Project 4 – Public Policies & Health

• Measure and describe the relationship between socioeconomic conditions and the health and well-being of older people in rural South Africa.

• Determine how social grants affect the health of older adults in rural South Africa, and ascertain the reasons for lack of uptake of grants among older people who appear to meet eligibility criteria.

• Assess the effect of the introduction of (a) new taxes on SSBs and (b) limits on salt in processed foods on consumption and health risk factors.
Project 5 – Multimorbidity

• Develop a comprehensive portrait of the epidemiology of multimorbidity among older adults in rural South Africa

• Evaluate the consequences of multimorbidity on mortality, physical and mental function, and wellbeing

• Assess the implications of multimorbidity for healthcare service utilization, continuity of care, and health care spending

• Quantify the relationship between multimorbidity and frailty, and associated excess mortality risks, and develop integrative measures of healthy life expectancy
How to access HAALSI Data through NACDA
Go to nacda-aging.org
Search for “HAALSI”

Studies (1)

   Berkman, Lisa

Released/Updated: 2020-11-05
Go to the HAALSI Study Page
Use the “Download” Button
# Health and Aging in Africa: A Longitudinal Study of an INDEPTH Community in South Africa [HAALSI]: Agincourt, South Africa, 2015-2019 (ICPSR 36633)

**Version Date:** Nov 5, 2020  
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[https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36633.v3](https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36633.v3)  
Version V3 ([see more versions](#))

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### Data & Documentation

- **1,082 Downloads**  
  Usage Report  
  past three years

- **85 Data-related Publications**

### Notes

- The public-use data files in this collection are available for access by the general public. Access does not require affiliation with an ICPSR member institution.
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- Internal Infrastructure
  - We need to support both single and multi-dataset studies
- Metadata reasons
Look for these slides on the NACDA announcements page!

Thank You!!