

Example 3: Variance estimates for Percentages using SAS (9.4) and STATA (14)

Percentage of Men 20-49 Years of Age Who Have Ever Had One or More Biological Children, by Hispanic Origin and Race

Following are SAS and STATA programs and output for an analysis of the percentage of men aged 20-49 in the 2015-2017 NSFG male file who have ever fathered one or more biological children, tabulated by Hispanic origin and race.

The estimates and standard errors are equivalent across SAS and STATA.

In these programs, variables in uppercase represent variables as named on the data files. Variables in lowercase represent variables that were created as part of this program. Library and file names are generic; the user must apply names specific to his/her computing environment. Formatting and library options are not presented since preferences will vary across user organizations. SAS format statements could be used instead of creating new variables for some examples shown here.

SAS 9.4

The DATA and SET steps create a dataset containing variables from the male dataset to create a binary variable indicating whether the respondent fathered one or more biological children (biokidsx) based on the computed variable BIODKIDS. A subpopulation indicator for men ages 20-49 is also created. When producing estimates for population subgroups (such as men ages 20-49 as shown here), it is important to read in the entire data set first. An indicator, or subpopulation, variable (like agepop used here) should be created to identify your subgroup of interest within your survey procedure. If the data are subset without first reading in the entire data set, then empty clusters may be lost, and you may have error messages when running your program and incorrect estimates. It is a good idea to verify the number of clusters and strata in your output to be sure you are reading the entire data set.

The PROC SURVEYFREQ step produces a cross-tabulation of unweighted and weighted cell counts for the variables HISPRACE2 by biokidsx specified in the TABLE statement. The WEIGHT statement identifies the weight variable WGT2015_2017. PROC SURVEYFREQ calculates standard errors appropriate to the complex sample design specified by the STRATUM and CLUSTER statements. The specification of ROW in the TABLE statement limits the cell counts and percentages to the row. The NOMCAR option is included in this PROC SURVEYFREQ example even though there are no missing values on variables in the TABLE statement. SAS documentation can provide more information about the NOMCAR option and options in the TABLE statement.

SAS Program

```
data EX3;
set NSFG.MALES;

if BIODKIDS gt 0 then biokidsx=1;
else biokidsx=0;

**create a variable for your subpopulation of ages 20 and older;
agepop=0;
if ager ge 20 then agepop=1;

run;

proc surveyfreq nomcar;
stratum SEST;
cluster SECU;
table agepop*HISPRACE2*biokidsx / ROW NOCELLPERCENT nosparse;
weight WGT2015_2017;
run;
```

SAS Output

NSFG 2015-2017 Percentage of Males 20-49 Who Have Ever Fathered One or More Children by Hispanic Origin and Race

The SURVEYFREQ Procedure
Data Summary

Number of Strata 18
Number of Clusters 72
Number of Observations 4540
Sum of Weights 71617244

Variance Estimation

Method Taylor Series
Missing Values NOMCAR

The SURVEYFREQ Procedure

Table of HISPRACE2 by biokidsx
Controlling for **agepop=no**

HISPRACE2	biokidsx	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Err of Wgt Freq	Row Percent	Std Err of Row Percent
Hispanic	none	258	2346006	280348	99.4297	0.4418
	one or more	2	13457	10104	0.5703	0.4418
	Total	260	2359463	278894	100.000	
Non-Hispanic White, Single Race	none	357	5097877	481026	99.8524	0.1479
	one or more	1	7535	7535	0.1476	0.1479
	Total	358	5105411	481134	100.000	
Non-Hispanic Black, Single Race	none	179	1393079	187882	99.7931	0.2093
	one or more	1	2888	2888	0.2069	0.2093
	Total	180	1395968	187806	100.000	
Non-Hispanic Other or Multiple Race	none	87	1059345	162085	99.3924	0.6092
	one or more	1	6476	6476	0.6076	0.6092
	Total	88	1065821	162336	100.000	
Total	none	881	9896308	619753		
	one or more	5	30355	14462		
	Total	886	9926663	618184		

The SURVEYFREQ Procedure

Table of HISPRACE2 by biokidsx
 Controlling for agepop=yes

HISPRACE2	biokidsx	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Std Err of Wgt Freq	Row Percent	Std Err of Row Percent
Hispanic	none	306	5129945	645760	40.0914	2.5669
	one or more	420	7665688	930272	59.9086	2.5669
	Total	726	12795633	1426721	100.000	

Non-Hispanic White, Single Race	none	1031	17964564	1611032	50.1942	2.1420
	one or more	837	17825561	1444773	49.8058	2.1420
	Total	1868	35790125	2647829	100.000	

Non-Hispanic Black, Single Race	none	324	3282482	430633	44.9035	3.2804
	one or more	367	4027603	541788	55.0965	3.2804
	Total	691	7310084	844584	100.000	

Non-Hispanic Other or Multiple Race	none	217	3328034	470216	57.4320	4.5355
	one or more	152	2466705	327769	42.5680	4.5355
	Total	369	5794739	595667	100.000	

Total	none	1878	29705025	2243207		
	one or more	1776	31985556	1691504		
	Total	3654	61690581	3365390		

STATA 14

The use statement specifies the dataset to be used. The svyset command specifies the weight (WGT2015_2017), strata (SEST), and cluster (SECU) variables to be used in STATA in estimation. These settings are saved for the current session, but can be cleared by entering the clear command. The generate and replace statements create the variable biokidsx, a binary indicator of whether the respondent fathered one or more biological children (biokidsx) based on the computed variable BOKIDS. A subpopulation indicator for men ages 20 and older is also created. When producing estimates for population subgroups (such as men ages 20 and older as shown here), it is important to read in the entire data set first. An indicator, or subpopulation, variable (like agepop used here) should be created to identify your subgroup of interest within your survey procedure. If the data are subset without first reading in the entire data set, then empty clusters may be lost, and you may have errors in your program and incorrect estimates. It is a good idea to verify the number of clusters and strata in your output to be sure you are reading the entire data set.

The svy: tab command produces a cross-tabulation of HISPRACE2 and biokidsx and provides estimates appropriate to the complex sample design identified by the svyset command. The requested estimates and output are limited by specifying row, percent, and se after the svy command.

STATA Program

```
use "EX3.DTA"

svyset [pweight=WGT2015_2017], strata(SEST) psu(SECU)

generate biokidsx=0
replace biokidsx=1 if BOKIDS>0

* create a variable for your subpopulation of ages 20 and older
generate agepop=0
replace agepop=1 if ager>=20

svy, subpop(agepop) row percent se: tab hisprace2 biokidsx
```

STATA Output

```
. svy, subpop(agespop) row percent se: tab hisrace2 biokidsx
(running tabulate on estimation sample)
```

```
Number of strata = 18          Number of obs = 4,540
Number of PSUs = 72          Population size = 71,617,244
                               Subpop. no. obs = 3,654
                               Subpop. size = 61,690,581
                               Design df = 54
```

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN -- BASED ON 1997 OMB GUIDELINE S (NEW FOR CYCLE 7)	biokidsx		Total
	no	yes	
Hispanic	40.09 (2.567)	59.91 (2.567)	100
Non-Hisp	50.19 (2.142)	49.81 (2.142)	100
Non-Hisp	44.9 (3.28)	55.1 (3.28)	100
Non-Hisp	57.43 (4.536)	42.57 (4.536)	100
Total	48.15 (1.745)	51.85 (1.745)	100

Key: row percentage
(linearized standard error of row percentage)

```
Pearson:
Uncorrected chi2(3) = 45.8912
Design-based F(2.84, 153.33) = 6.0172 P = 0.0008
```