

### 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 2017-2019 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 estimation of variance. 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 and biokidsx specified in the TABLE statement. The WEIGHT statement identifies the weight variable WGT2017\_2019. 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. Data users should consult official SAS documentation for more information about the NOMCAR option and options in the TABLE statement.

#### SAS Program

```
data EX3;
set NSFG.MALES (keep=CASEID BIODKIDS AGER HISPRACE2 SEST SECU WGT2017_2019);

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

**create a variable for 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 noparse;
weight WGT2017_2019;
run;
```

**SAS Output** (output not shown for subpopulation variable agepop=no)

NSFG 2017-2019 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           5206  
 Sum of Weights                    72221885

Variance Estimation

Method                    Taylor Series  
 Missing Values            NOMCAR

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	453	5545037	583939	41.7510	2.4097
	one or more	527	7736166	926830	58.2490	2.4097
	Total	980	13281203	1367586	100.0000	
Non-Hispanic White, Single Race	none	1117	17595845	1800755	50.0512	2.5350
	one or more	937	17559813	1464061	49.9488	2.5350
	Total	2054	35155658	2755586	100.0000	
Non-Hispanic Black, Single Race	none	346	3347154	340450	45.9811	3.2261
	one or more	371	3932261	538484	54.0189	3.2261
	Total	717	7279415	752872	100.0000	
Non-Hispanic Other or Multiple Race	none	237	3855866	665146	58.2917	4.5976
	one or more	186	2758911	351470	41.7083	4.5976
	Total	423	6614777	821422	100.0000	
Total	none	2153	30343903	2426240		
	one or more	2021	31987150	1849464		
	Total	4174	62331053	3434390		

## STATA 14

The *use* statement specifies the dataset to be used. The *svyset* command specifies the weight (WGT2017\_2019), 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 *BIOKIDS*. 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 estimation of variance. 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=WGT2017_2019], strata(SEST) psu(SECU)

generate biokidsx=0
replace biokidsx=1 if BIOKIDS>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(agepop) row percent se: tab HISPRACE2 biokidsx
(running tabulate on estimation sample)

Number of strata =      18          Number of obs   =      5,206
Number of PSUs  =      72          Population size = 72,221,885
                                          Subpop. no. obs =      4,174
                                          Subpop. size   = 62,331,053
                                          Design df     =         54
```

Race & Hispanic origin of respondent - 1997 OMB standards (RECODE)	biokidsx		Total
	0	1	
Hispanic	41.75 (2.41)	58.25 (2.41)	100
Non-Hisp	50.05 (2.535)	49.95 (2.535)	100
Non-Hisp	45.98 (3.226)	54.02 (3.226)	100
Non-Hisp	58.29 (4.598)	41.71 (4.598)	100
Total	48.68 (2.116)	51.32 (2.116)	100

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

Pearson:
Uncorrected chi2(3) = 45.7307
Design-based F(2.89, 156.14) = 4.9479 P = 0.0030
```