

# Precept 5: ASFR and TFR from Survey Data

Kristin E. Bietsch

Office of Population Research, Princeton University

## 1 Equations

### 1.1 What we want

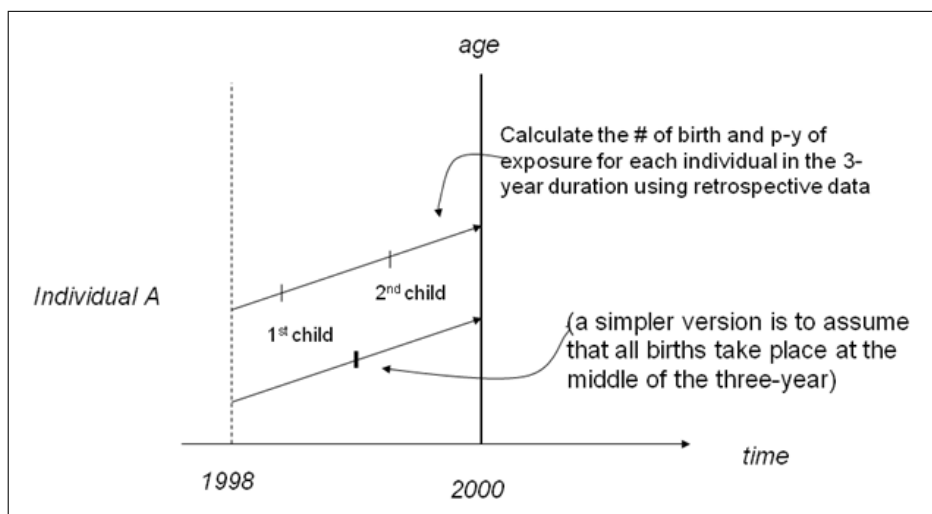
$$TFR[0, T] = n \cdot \sum_{x=\alpha}^{\beta-n} {}_nF_x[0, T]$$

### 1.2 What we need

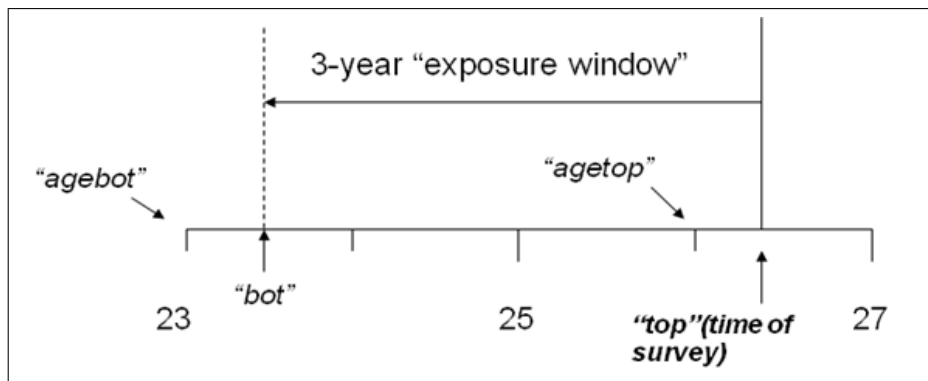
$${}_nF_x[0, T] = \frac{\text{Births in the period 0 to } T \text{ to women aged } x \text{ to } x + n}{\text{Person - Years lived in the period 0 to } T \text{ by women aged } x \text{ to } x + n}$$

### 1.3 Two methods of estimation

Note: Illustrations by Tin-chi Lin



## 1.4 Remember the observation window



## 2 Stata

Note: the following descriptions come from the Stata 11 help

### 2.1 pweights

*pweights*, or sampling weights, are weights that denote the inverse of the probability that the observation is included because of the sampling design.

Example:

```
regress y x1 x2 x3 [pw=1/prob]
```

### 2.2 aweights

*aweights*, or analytic weights, are weights that are inversely proportional to the variance of an observation; i.e., the variance of the  $j$ th observation is assumed to be  $\sigma^2/w_j$ , where  $w_j$  are the weights. Typically, the observations represent averages and the weights are the number of elements that gave rise to the average. For most Stata commands, the recorded scale of *aweights* is irrelevant; Stata internally rescales them to sum to  $N$ , the number of observations in your data, when it uses them.

Example:

```
regress avgy avgx1 avgx2 [aw=cellpop]
```

### 2.3 floor

$\text{floor}(x)$ , returns the unique integer  $n$  such that  $n < x < n + 1$ .

## 2.4 expand

*expand*, replaces each observation in the dataset with *n* copies of the observation, where *n* is equal to the required expression rounded to the nearest integer. If the expression is less than 1 or equal to missing, it is interpreted as if it were 1, and the observation is retained but not duplicated.

Example:

```
expand [=]exp [if] [in] [, generate(newvar)]
```

## 2.5 collapse

*collapse*, converts the dataset in memory into a dataset of means, sums, medians, etc.

Example:

```
collapse clist [if] [in] [weight] [, options]
```