

Hello,

tfr2 does not compute the GFR. But when you run tfr2, you will get the total number of events and exposure (weighted), from which you can compute the GFR. To change the length of the period, just specify it in the len(length) option.

For instance, typing

```
tfr, len(7) maxage(44)
```

will compute fertility rates for the seven years preceding the survey up to completed age 44 (the GFR in DHS is for 15-44). The output is copied below for Cameroon 2011.

You can get the GFR from the following information:

Number of person-years (weighted): 87397.727

Number of events (weighted): 15872.734

-> $GFR = 15872.734 / 87397.727$

to have it for different regions, you can use by:

```
by v024, sort: tfr2, len(7)
```

Best wishes,

Bruno

**** Output ****

```
. tfr2, maxa(44) len(7)
```

weight variable is v005

Preparing table of events and exposure for 7 year(s) preceding the survey

Period covered: 4/2004 to 3/2011

Central date is 2007.7796

Number of cases (women): 15374

Number of person-years (weighted): 87397.727

Number of events (weighted): 15872.734

ASFRs - TFR

| events | Coef. | Std. Err. | z | P> z | [95% Conf. Interval] | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|--------|-------|----------------------|----------|
| -----+----- | | | | | | |
| Rate_1519 | .1317664 | .0023793 | 55.38 | 0.000 | .1271031 | .1364297 |
| Rate_2024 | .2397899 | .0034917 | 68.67 | 0.000 | .2329462 | .2466335 |
| Rate_2529 | .251612 | .0040571 | 62.02 | 0.000 | .2436603 | .2595637 |
| Rate_3034 | .2029518 | .0041 | 49.50 | 0.000 | .1949159 | .2109878 |
| Rate_3539 | .1397143 | .0038127 | 36.64 | 0.000 | .1322415 | .1471871 |
| Rate_4044 | .0601799 | .0028358 | 21.22 | 0.000 | .0546219 | .0657379 |
| TFR | 5.130072 | .0429249 | 119.51 | 0.000 | 5.045941 | 5.214203 |
| ----- | | | | | | |