Subject: All women factor in stata
Posted by charvey91 on Fri, 19 Feb 2016 11:59:56 GMT
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Hi,

I am trying to analyse first births among women aged 20-24, using surveys that use only ever-married women samples. However, I am a little confused as to how to go about using the all women factor.   I've searched the forum to find an answer, and have come across a solution that is provided for SPSS, so I know that the denominator and the numerator have to be treated separately, but I'm not sure how to adjust for this using stata and in particular what happens when looking at only a sub-group (those aged 20-24). I am not using data for a specific country right now, but for the sake of working this out, let's say I am using Bangladesh 2011.

Any help would be appreciated. Many thanks.

Subject: Re: All women factor in stata
Posted by Bridgette-DHS on Tue, 23 Feb 2016 20:11:22 GMT
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Following is a response from Senior DHS Stata Specialist, Tom Pullum:

The all-women factors are a major headache. Fortunately only a few surveys are limited to ever-married women.

The weight for the numerators is not affected, but the weight for the denominators will be multiplied by awfactt/100. The "t" after "awfact" tells you that that weight is for the total. If you want weight separately by urban-rural place of residence, or region, or one or two other covariates, you look for another letter (instead of "t"). What kind of analysis of first births do you want to do?

I will insert below a trick to get the mean of v201 using awfactt with Poisson regression and an offset. It may help.

* Strategy to implement awfactt for a mean

* Illustrate with Egypt

* I want to get:
*   the unweighted mean ceb for emw
*   the weighted mean ceb for emw
*   the weighted mean ceb for all women (using awfactt)

set more off

cd e:\DHS\DHS_data\IR_files

```
use EGIR61FL.DTA, clear

keep v005 awfactt v201

rename v201 ceb

* the unweighted mean ceb for emw
summarize ceb

* the weighted mean ceb for emw
summarize ceb [iweight=v005/1000000]

* brute force
gen numerator=ceb*(v005/1000000)
gen denominator1=v005/1000000
gen denominator2=(v005/1000000)*(awfactt/100)

save temp.dta, replace

collapse (sum) numerator denominator*

gen mean1=numerator/denominator1
gen mean2=numerator/denominator2

* mean1 and mean2 are the weighted mean ceb for emw and all women, respectively
list, table clean

use temp.dta, clear

* Now get these three means using poisson regression

* this will match with the unweighted mean ceb for emw
poisson ceb, irr

* this will match with the weighted mean ceb for emw
poisson ceb [pweight=v005], irr


* this will match with the weighted mean ceb for all women
gen off=log(awfactt/100)
poisson ceb [pweight=v005], offset(off) irr
```

Subject: Re: All women factor in stata
Posted by voddo on Fri, 22 Apr 2016 18:20:47 GMT

Hi,

I'm am still a little confused as to how to use the all women's factor. For logistic regression, do I use it as part of the survey set?

svyset[pweight = sample_wt], psu (psu) strata(sample_domain)

svy: logistic overweight i.employmentFinal childage_mo ...

I am also using education a as covariate so then I would seem I need to use the all women's education factor for just that variable and the total for the other variables in the regression?

Thanks for your assistance !
Vanessa

Subject: Re: All women factor in stata
Posted by Bridgette-DHS on Mon, 25 Apr 2016 12:41:01 GMT

Following is another response from Tom Pullum:

I think this may be getting even more complicated than is really necessary. The all-woman factors are needed when you are trying to estimate something for all women, but you have to work with ever-married women because that's all you have in the sample. An example is when you want to estimate a fertility rate for all women but you only have the births and exposure for ever-married women. You have to assume that (a) never-married women have no births and (b) awfact/100 is a multiplier to inflate exposure for ever-married women to exposure for all women. What kind of a logit regression are you doing for which this distinction is relevant? What is the binary outcome variable? Can you assume that all of the never-married women would have the same specific outcome (either 0 or 1) if you could measure it?

The all-woman factors are calculated for categories such as all urban women or all rural women. Those categories/variables must be present in the household survey. In a multivariate analysis, which your use of logit regression suggests, the factors may not be prepared in advance. If you want to do something complicated, it will be safest to bypass the all-woman factors all together and just say that you are working with ever-married women. You may have to accept that it will be difficult and maybe impossible to extrapolate to all women. If the officials in a country wanted to produce estimates that apply to all women, then they should have interviewed all women.

Subject: Re: All women factor in stata
Posted by Nahid on Thu, 12 Nov 2020 10:52:18 GMT

Dear Expert,
This is really helpful. Could please come up with some more support to provide another program or clue how to disaggregated same by Urban-Rural.

Thanks in advance

Subject: Re: All women factor in stata
Posted by Bridgette-DHS on Thu, 12 Nov 2020 13:06:13 GMT

Please see the response to your other post.