

Reproduction of Analyses in Lohr (1999)  
using the **survey** package

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## 1 Introduction

The Introduction chapter does not contain any numerical examples demonstrating survey methodology. Before reproducing the analyses of the following chapters, we load the *SDaA* package

```
> library(SDaA)
```

The survey package is loaded as well as it was specified as a dependency of the *SDaA* package.

## 2 Simple Probability Samples

## 3 Ratio and Regression Estimation

### 3.1 Ratio Estimation

```
> ### Example 3.2, p. 63
> agsrsDesign <- svydesign(ids=~1, weights = ~1, data = agsrs)
```

```
> svyratio(enumerator = ~acres92, denominator = ~acres87,
+         design = agsrsDesign) # proportion B hat
```

```
Ratio estimator: svyratio.survey.design2(enumerator = ~acres92, denominator = ~acres87,
+         design = agsrsDesign)
```

```
Ratios=
```

```
          acres87
acres92 0.9865652
```

```
SEs=
```

```
          acres87
acres92 0.006053015
```

```
> ### Example 3.5, p. 72, table 3.3
> seedlings <- data.frame(tree = 1:10,
+       x = c(1, 0, 8, 2, 76, 60, 25, 2, 1, 31),
+       y = c(0, 0, 1, 2, 10, 15, 3, 2, 1, 27))
> names(seedlings) <- c("tree", "x", "y")
```

## 3.2 Regression Estimation

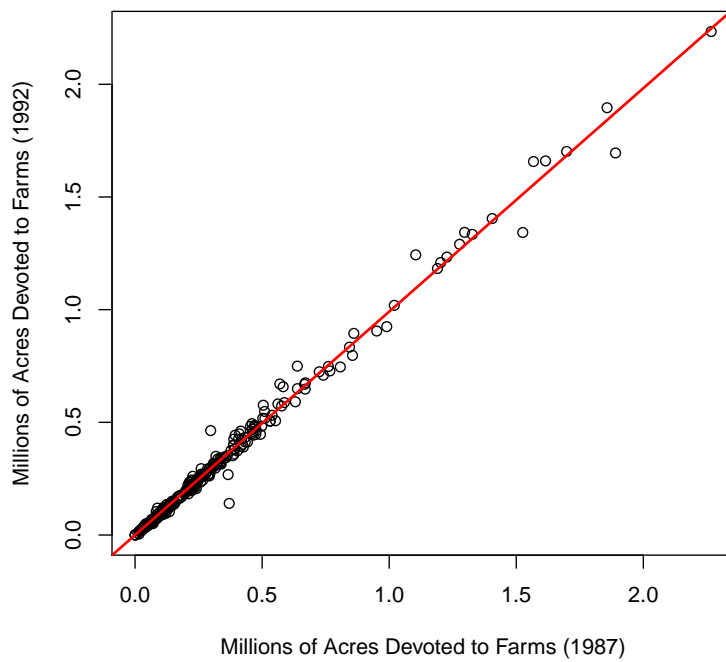
```
> ### Example 3.6, p. 75
> pf <- data.frame(photo = c(10, 12, 7, 13, 13, 6, 17,
+       16, 15, 10, 14, 12, 10, 5,
+       12, 10, 10, 9, 6, 11, 7, 9, 11, 10, 10),
+       field = c(15, 14, 9, 14, 8, 5, 18, 15, 13, 15, 11, 15, 12,
+       8, 13, 9, 11, 12, 9, 12, 13, 11, 10, 9, 8))
```

## 3.3 Estimation in Domains

## 3.4 Models for Ratio and Regression Estimation

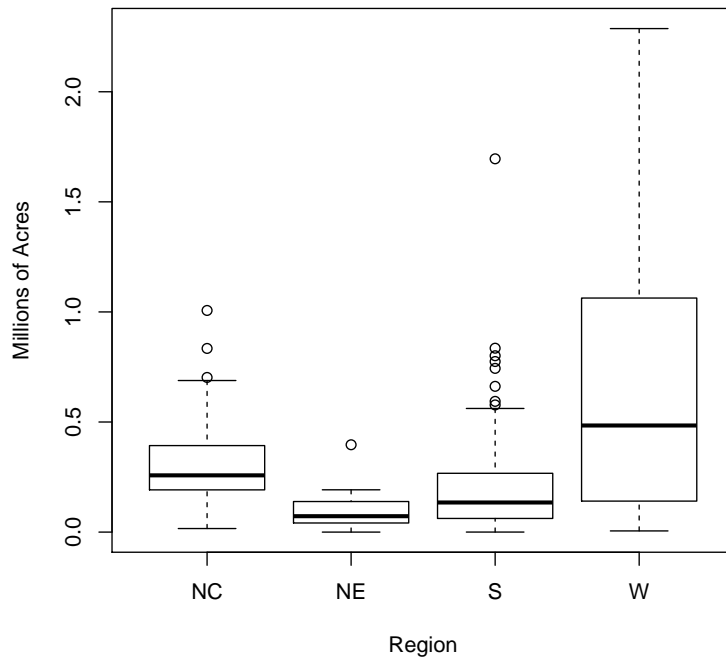
```
> ### Example 3.9, p. 83
> recacr87 <- agsrs$acres87
> recacr87[recacr87 > 0] <- 1/recacr87[recacr87 > 0] # cf. p. 450
> model1 <- lm(acres92 ~ 0 + acres87, weights = recacr87, data = agsrs)
> summary(model1)
```

```
> ### part of Example 3.2, p. 64
> plot(I(acres92/10^6) ~ I(acres87/10^6),
+      xlab = "Millions of Acres Devoted to Farms (1987)",
+      ylab = "Millions of Acres Devoted to Farms (1992)", data = agsrs)
> abline(lm(I(acres92/10^6) ~ 0 + I(acres87/10^6), # through the origin
+         data = agsrs), col = "red", lwd = 2)
```



Figure~1: Figure 3.1, p. 64

```
> plot(y ~ x, data = seedlings, xlab = "Seedlings Alive (March 1992)",  
+      ylab = "Seedlings That Survived (February 1994)")  
> # abline(lm(y ~ 0 + x, data = seedlings), lwd = 2, col = "red")  
> # TODO: add proper abline
```



Figure~2: Figure 3.4, p. 73

Call:

```
lm(formula = acres92 ~ 0 + acres87, data = agsrs, weights = recacr87)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-369.88	-22.09	-5.74	10.76	311.71

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
acres87	0.986565	0.004844	203.7	<2e-16 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 46.1 on 298 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.9929, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9928

F-statistic: 4.149e+04 on 1 and 298 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

## 4 Stratified Sampling

## 5 Cluster Sampling with Equal Probabilities

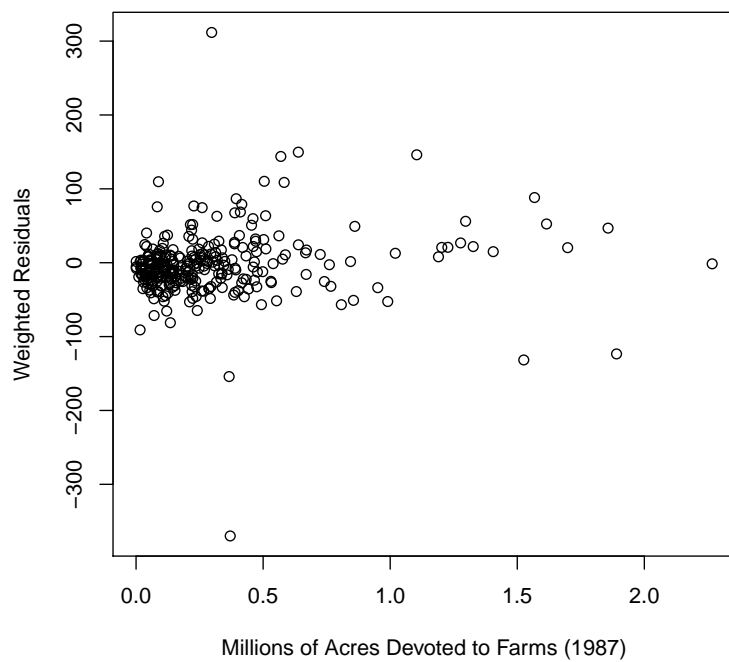
### 5.1 Notation for Cluster Sampling

No analyses contained in this section.

### 5.2 One-Stage Cluster Sampling

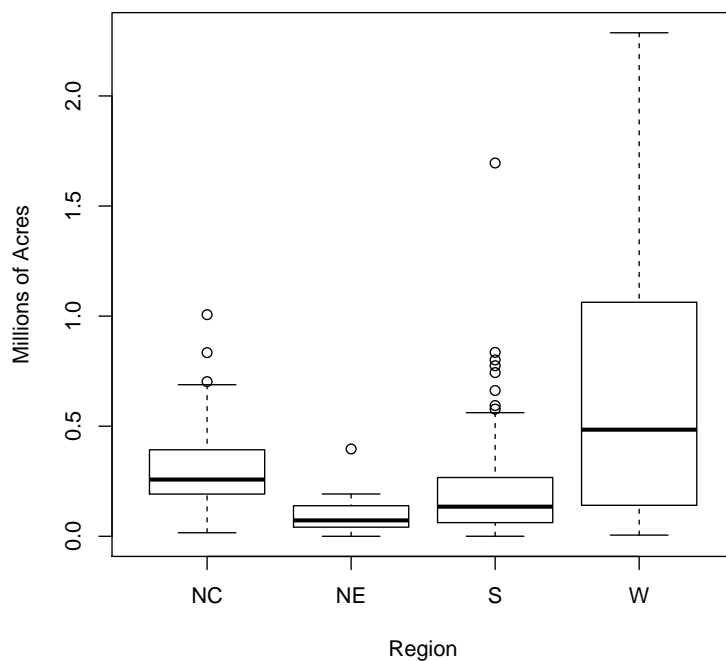
```
> ### Example 5.2, p. 137 middle
> GPA <- cbind(expand.grid(1:4, 1:5),
+   gpa = c(3.08, 2.60, 3.44, 3.04, 2.36, 3.04, 3.28, 2.68, 2.00, 2.56,
+   2.52, 1.88, 3.00, 2.88, 3.44, 3.64, 2.68, 1.92, 3.28, 3.20))
> names(GPA)[1:2] <- c("person_num", "cluster")
> GPA$pwt <- 100/5
> clusterDesign <- svydesign(ids = ~ cluster, weights = ~ pwt, data = GPA)
> svytotal(~ gpa, design = clusterDesign)
```

```
> ### Figure 3.6, p. 85
> wtresid <- resid(model1) / sqrt(agsrs$acres87)
> plot(wtresid ~ I(agsrs$acres87/10^6),
+       xlab = "Millions of Acres Devoted to Farms (1987)",
+       ylab = "Weighted Residuals")
```



Figure~3: Figure 3.6, p. 85

```
>      boxplot(acres92/10^6 ~ region, xlab = "Region",
+             ylab = "Millions of Acres", data = agstrat)
```



Figure~4: Figure 4.1, p. 97

```
      total      SE
gpa 1130.4 67.167

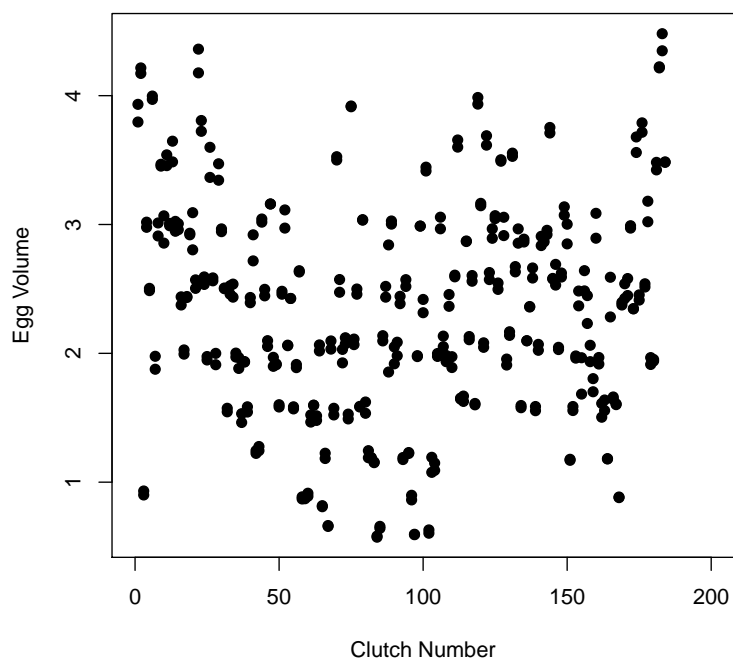
> #      total      SE
> # gpa 1130.4 67.167
>
> # Stata results: 1130.4 67.16666 ---> corresponds perfectly
```

### 5.3 Two-Stage Cluster Sampling

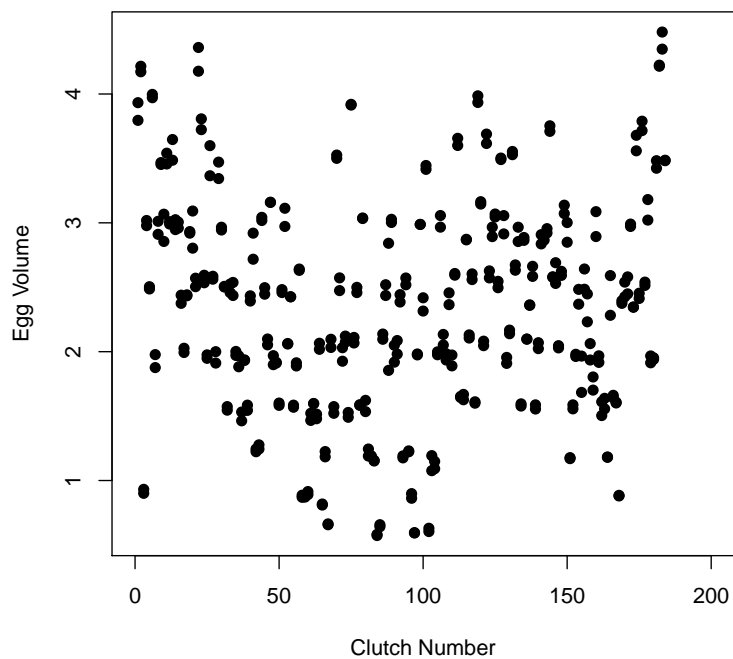
```
> ### Figure 5.3
>      plot(volume ~ clutch, xlim = c(0,200), pch=19, data = coots,
```



```
+      xlab = "Clutch Number", ylab = "Egg Volume")
```



```
> ### Figure 5.3  
> plot(volume ~ clutch, xlim = c(0,200), pch=19, data = coots,  
+      xlab = "Clutch Number", ylab = "Egg Volume")
```



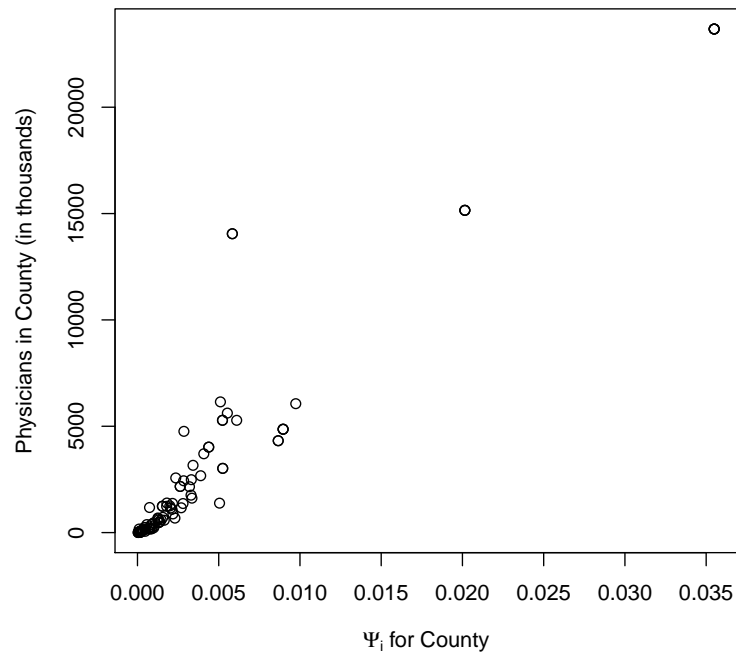
## 6 Sampling with Unequal Probabilities

```

> data(statepop)
> statepop$psi <- statepop$popn / 255077536

>     ### page 191, figure 6.1
> plot(phys ~ psi, data = statepop,
+       xlab = expression(paste(Psi[i], " for County")),
+       ylab = "Physicians in County (in thousands)")

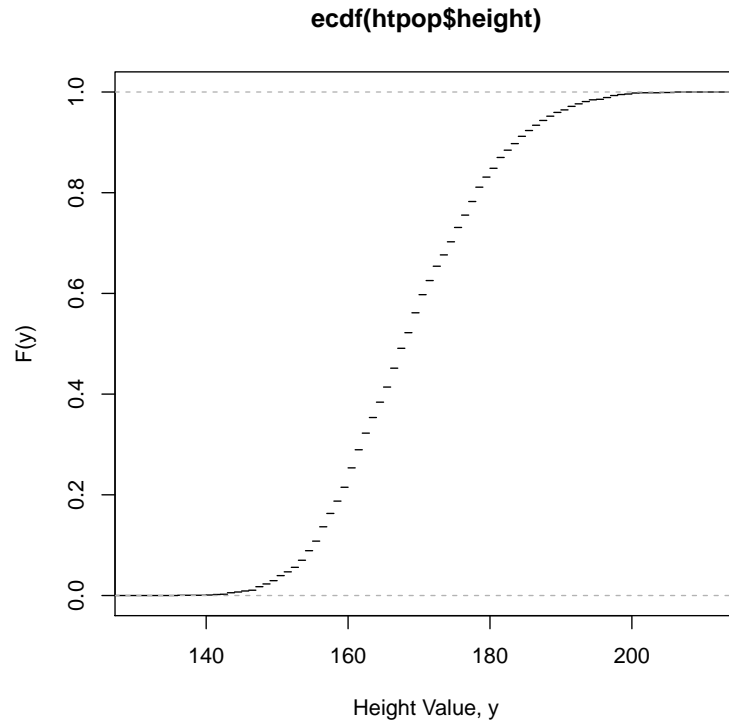
```



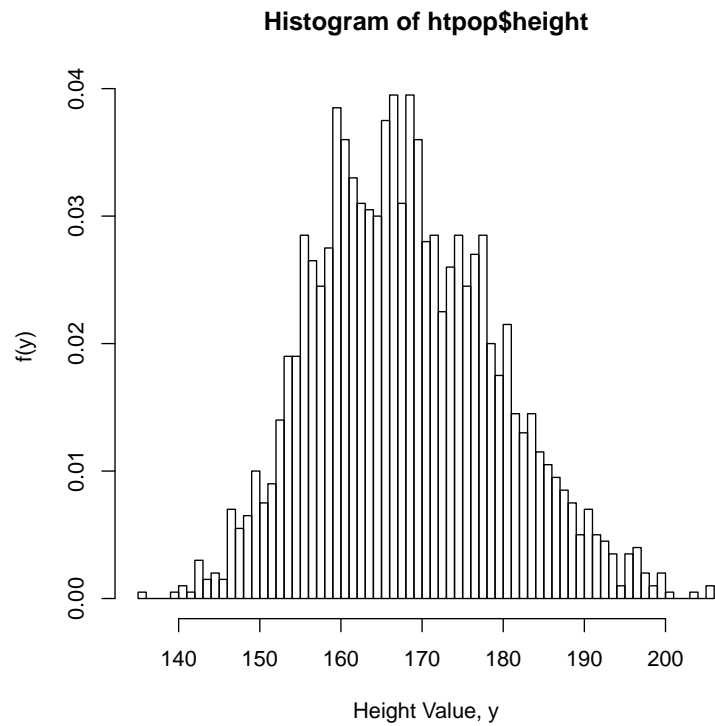
## 7 Complex Surveys

### 7.1 Estimating a Distribution Function

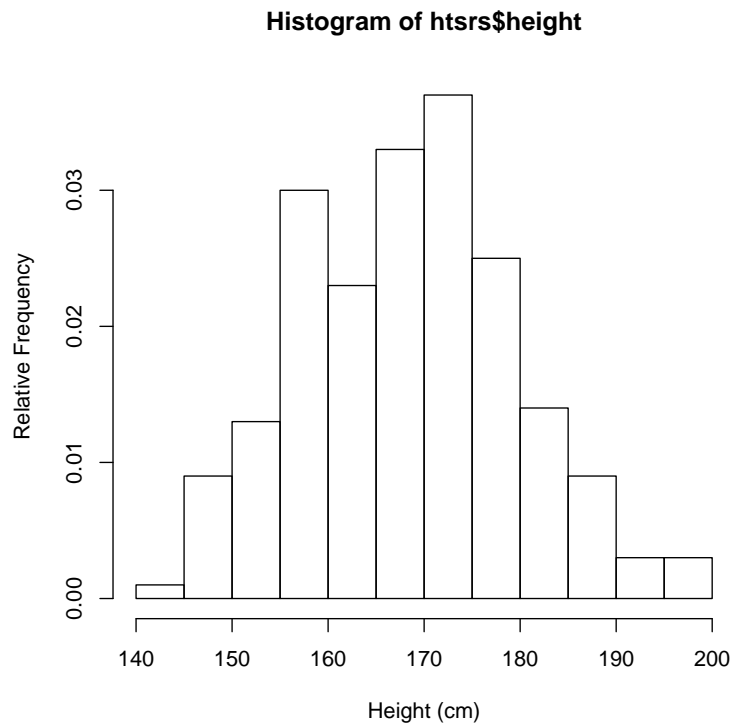
```
>     ### Figure 7.1
> data(htpop)
> popecdf <- ecdf(htpop$height)
> plot(popecdf, do.points = FALSE, ylab = "F(y)",
+      xlab = "Height Value, y")
```



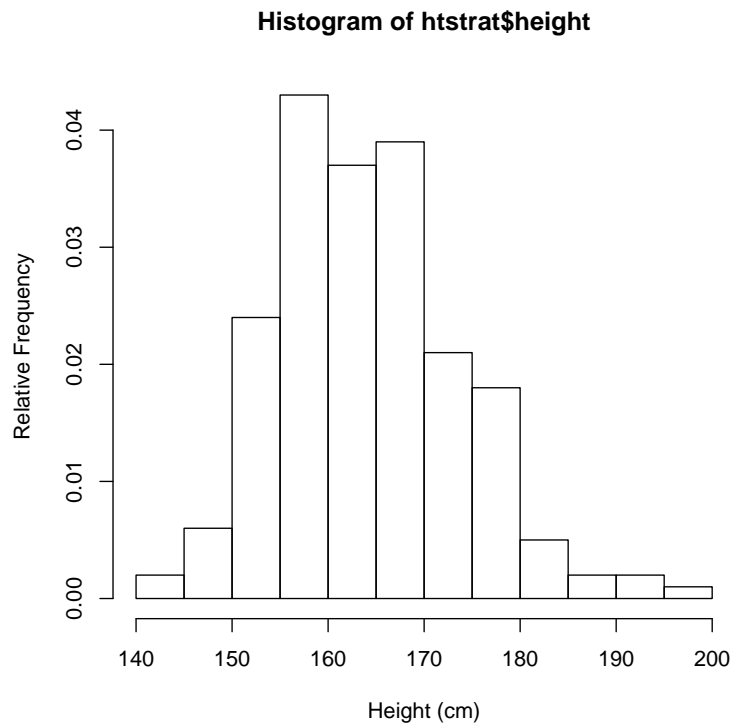
```
> ### Figure 7.2
> minht <- min(htpop$height)
> breaks <- c(minht-1, seq(from = minht, to = max(htpop$height), by = 1))
> hist(htpop$height, ylab = "f(y)", breaks = breaks,
+       xlab = "Height Value, y", freq = FALSE)
```



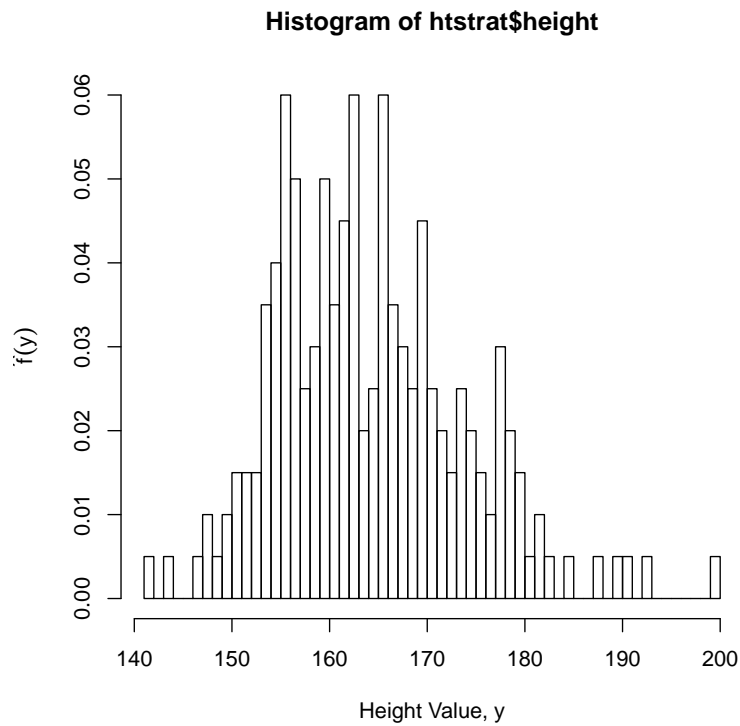
```
> ### Figure 7.3
> data(htsrs)
> hist(htsrs$height, ylab = "Relative Frequency",
+      xlab = "Height (cm)", freq = FALSE)
```



```
> ### Figure 7.4
> data(htstrat)
> hist(htstrat$height, ylab = "Relative Frequency",
+       xlab = "Height (cm)", freq = FALSE)
```

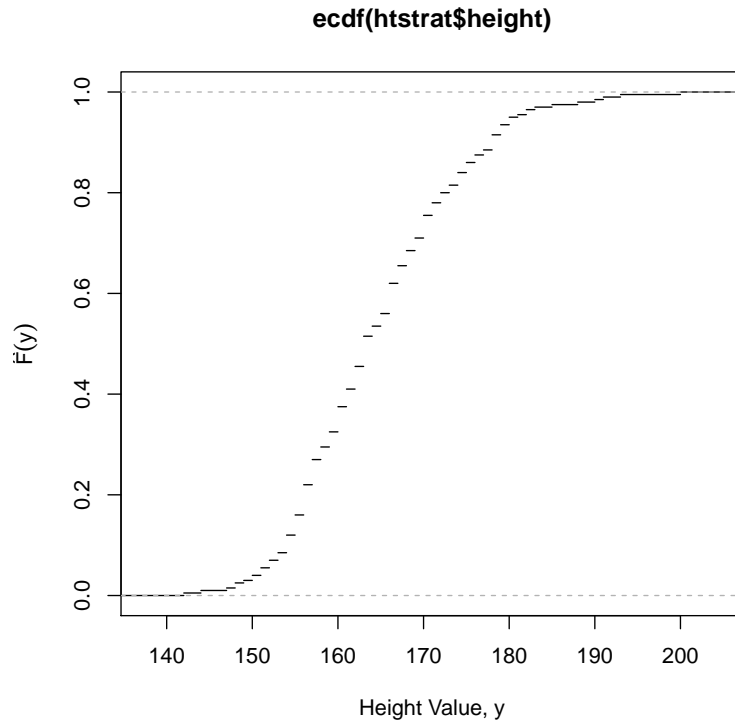


```
>     ### Figure 7.5 (a)
> minht <- min(htstrat$height)
> breaks <- c(minht-1, seq(from = minht, to = max(htstrat$height), by = 1))
> hist(htstrat$height, ylab = expression(hat(f)(y)), breaks = breaks,
+       xlab = "Height Value, y", freq = FALSE)
```



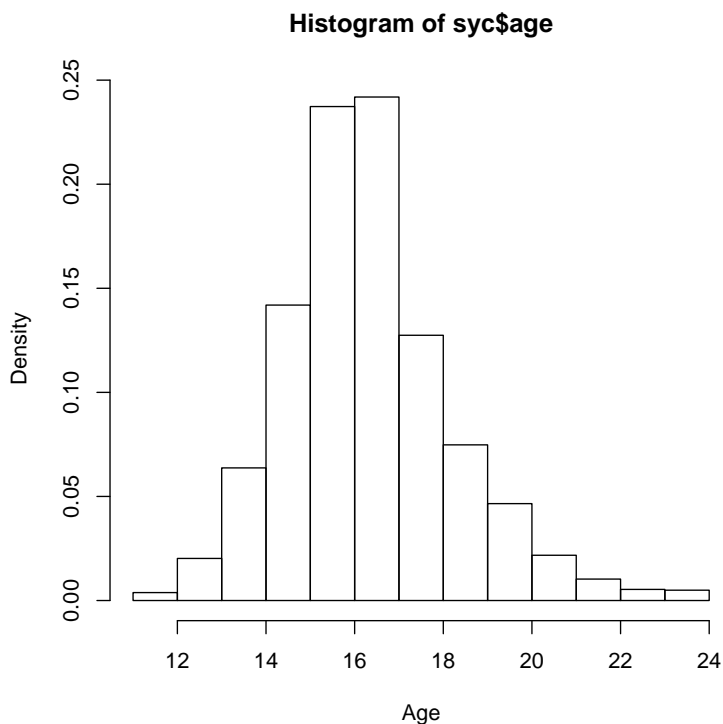
```
> ### Figure 7.5 (b)
> stratecdf <- ecdf(htstrat$height)
> plot(stratecdf, do.points = FALSE, ylab = expression(hat(F)(y)),
+       xlab = "Height Value, y")
```





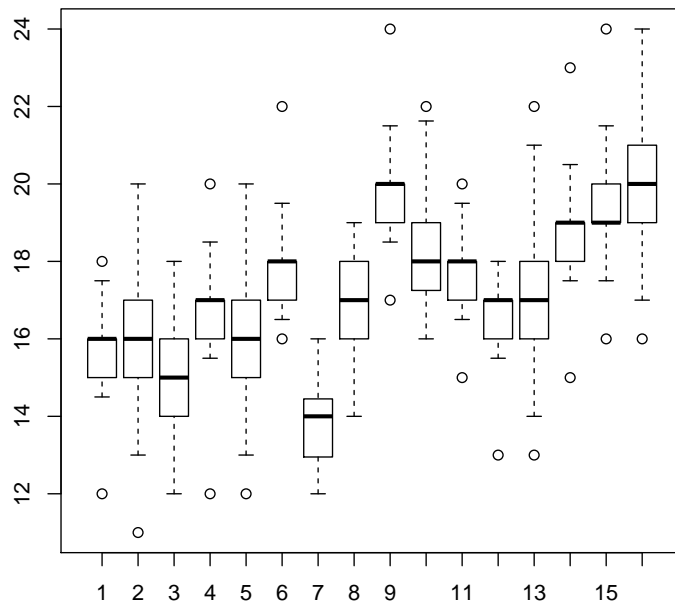
## 7.2 Plotting Data from a Complex Survey

```
>     ### Figure 7.6
> data(syc)
> hist(syc$age, freq = FALSE, xlab = "Age")
```



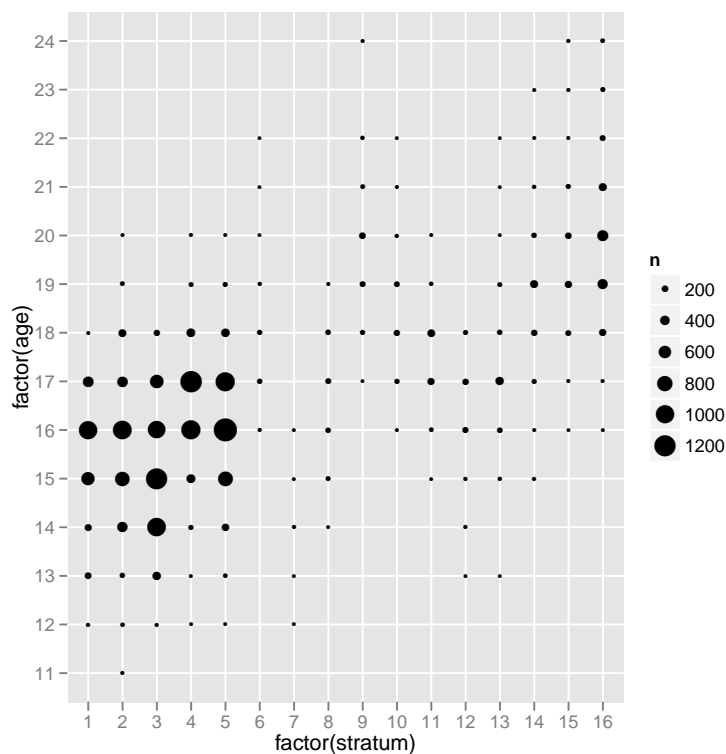
Note that in its current implementation, `svyboxplot` will only plot minimum and maximum as outliers if they are situated outside the whiskers. Other outliers are not plotted (see `?svyboxplot`). This explains the minor difference with Figure 7.8 on p. 237 of Lohr (1999).

```
> ### Figure 7.8
> sycdesign <- svydesign(ids= ~ psu, strata = ~ stratum,
+   data = syc, weights=~finalwt)
> # p. 235: "Each of the 11 facilities with 360 or more youth
> # formed its own stratum (strata 6-16)", so in order
> # to avoid a lonely.psu error message
> # Error in switch(lonely.psu, certainty = scale * crossprod(x), remove = scale *
> #   Stratum (6) has only one PSU at stage 1
> # we set the option to "certainty" for this example
> # to see the problem, use: by(syc$psu, syc$stratum, unique)
> oo <- options(survey.lonely.psu = "certainty")
> svyboxplot(age ~ factor(stratum), design = sycdesign) # mind the factor
> options(oo)
```



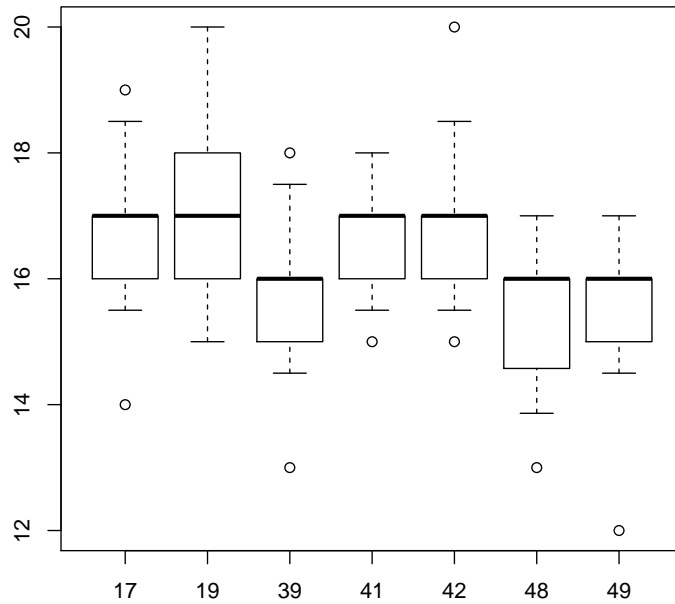
This kind of plot is particularly easy to formulate in the grammar of graphics, i.e. using the `ggplot2` package~:

```
> ### Figure 7.9
> p <- ggplot(syc, aes(x = factor(stratum), y = factor(age)))
> g <- p + stat_sum(aes(group=1, weight = finalwt, size = ..n..))
> print(g)
```

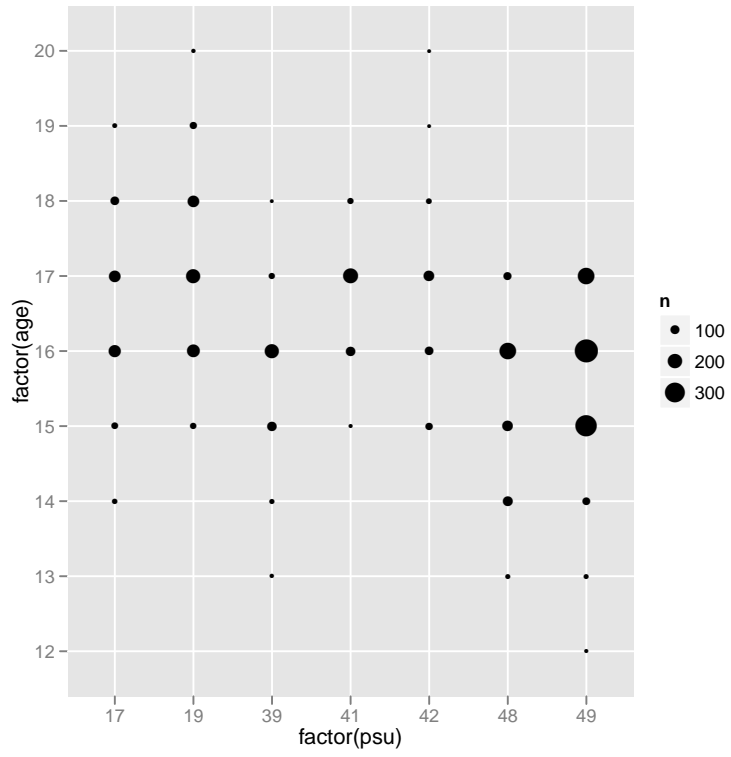


Note that in its current implementation, `svyboxplot` will only plot minimum and maximum as outliers if they are situated outside the whiskers. Other outliers are not plotted (see `?svyboxplot`). This explains the minor difference with Figure 7.10 on p. 238 of Lohr (1999).

```
> ### Figure 7.10
> oo <- options(survey.lonely.psu = "certainty")
> sycstrat5 <- subset(sycdesign, stratum == 5)
> svyboxplot(age ~ factor(psu), design = sycstrat5)
> options(oo)
```



```
> ### Figure 7.11
> sycstrat5df <- subset(syc, stratum == 5)
> p <- ggplot(sycstrat5df, aes(x = factor(psu), y = factor(age)))
> g <- p + stat_sum(aes(group=1, weight = finalwt, size = ..n..))
> print(g)
```



## 8 Nonresponse

## 9 Variance Estimation in Complex Surveys

### 9.1 Linearization (Taylor Series) Methods

### 9.2 Random Group Methods

### 9.3 Resampling and Replication Methods

### 9.4 Generalized Variance Functions

### 9.5 Confidence Intervals

## 10 Categorical Data Analysis in Complex Surveys

### 10.1 Chi-Square Tests with Multinomial Sampling

```
> ### Example 10.1
> hh <- rbind(c(119, 188),
+           c(88, 105))
> rownames(hh) <- c("cableYes", "cableNo")
> colnames(hh) <- c("computerYes", "computerNo")
> addmargins(hh)
```

	computerYes	computerNo	Sum
cableYes	119	188	307
cableNo	88	105	193
Sum	207	293	500

```
> chisq.test(hh, correct = FALSE) # OK
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: hh

X-squared = 2.281, df = 1, p-value = 0.131

```

>     ### Example 10.2 (nursing students and tutors)
> nst <- rbind(c(46, 222),
+             c(41, 109),
+             c(17, 40),
+             c(8, 26))
> colnames(nst) <- c("NR", "R")
> rownames(nst) <- c("generalStudent", "generalTutor", "psychiatricStudent",
+ "psychiatricTutor")
> addmargins(nst)

```

	NR	R	Sum
generalStudent	46	222	268
generalTutor	41	109	150
psychiatricStudent	17	40	57
psychiatricTutor	8	26	34
Sum	112	397	509

```

> chisq.test(nst, correct = FALSE) # OK

```

Pearson's Chi-squared test

```

data: nst
X-squared = 8.2176, df = 3, p-value = 0.04172

```

```

>     ### Example 10.3 (Air Force Pilots)
> afp <- data.frame(nAccidents = 0:7,
+                  nPilots = c(12475, 4117, 1016, 269, 53, 14, 6, 2))
> # estimate lambda
> lambdahat <- sum(afp$nAccidents * afp$nPilots / sum(afp$nPilots))
> # expected counts
> observed <- afp$nPilots
> expected <- dpois(0:7, lambda = lambdahat) * sum(afp$nPilots)
> sum((observed - expected)^2 / expected) # NOT OK

```

```
[1] 1935.127
```

## 10.2 Effects of Survey Design on Chi-Square Tests

```

>     ### Example 10.4
> hh2 <- rbind(c(238, 376),

```



```
+           c(176, 210))
> rownames(hh2) <- c("cableYes", "cableNo")
> colnames(hh2) <- c("computerYes", "computerNo")
> addmargins(hh2)
```

	computerYes	computerNo	Sum
cableYes	238	376	614
cableNo	176	210	386
Sum	414	586	1000

```
> chisq.test(hh2, correct = FALSE) # OK
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: hh2

X-squared = 4.5621, df = 1, p-value = 0.03269

### 10.3 Corrections to Chi-Square Tests

```
> ### example 10.5
```

## 11 Regression with Complex Survey Data

### 11.1 Model-Based Regression in Simple Random Samples

### 11.2 Regression in Complex Surveys

## 12 Other Topics in Sampling