Estimates in subpopulations.

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Estimating a mean or total in a subpopulation (domain) from a survey, eg the mean blood pressure in women, is not done simply by taking the subset of data in that subpopulation and pretending it is a new survey. This approach would give correct point estimates but incorrect standard errors.

The standard way to derive domain means is as ratio estimators. I think it is easier to derive them as regression coefficients. These derivations are not important for R users, since subset operations on survey design objects automatically do the necessary adjustments, but they may be of interest. The various ways of constructing domain mean estimators are useful in quality control for the survey package, and some of the examples here are taken from survey/tests/domain.R.

Suppose that in the artificial fpc data set we want to estimate the mean of \( x \) when \( x > 4 \).

```r
> library(survey)
> data(fpc)
> dfpc <- svydesign(id = ~psuid, strat = ~stratid, weight = ~weight,
+       data = fpc, nest = TRUE)
> dsub <- subset(dfpc, x > 4)
> svymean(~x, design = dsub)

  mean     SE
x 6.195 0.7555
```

The subset function constructs a survey design object with information about this subpopulation and \texttt{svymean} computes the mean. The same operation can be done for a set of subpopulations with \texttt{svyby}.

```r
> svyby(~x, ~I(x > 4), design = dfpc, svymean)

  I(x > 4) statistics.x     se.x
   FALSE   FALSE 3.314286 0.3117042
   TRUE     TRUE  6.195000 0.7555129
```

In a regression model with a binary covariate \( Z \) and no intercept, there are two coefficients that estimate the mean of the outcome variable in the subpopulations with \( Z = 0 \) and \( Z = 1 \), so we can construct the domain mean estimator by regression.
> summary(svyglm(x ~ I(x > 4) + 0, design = dfpc))

Call:
svyglm(x ~ I(x > 4) + 0, design = dfpc)

Survey design:
svydesign(id = `psuid`, strat = `stratid`, weight = `weight`, data = fpc,
           nest = TRUE)

Coefficients:

                         Estimate  Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)  
I(x > 4)FALSE 3.3143      0.3117   10.63  0.000127 ***
I(x > 4)TRUE  6.1950      0.7555    8.20  0.000439 ***

---

Signif. codes:  0 ^ a ˘A¨Y***^ a˘A´Z 0.001 ^ a˘A¨Y**^ a˘A´Z 0.01 ^ a˘A¨Y*^ a˘A´Z 0.05 ^ a˘A¨Y.^ a˘A´Z 0.1 ^ a˘A¨Y ^ a˘A´Z 1

(Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 2.557379)

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2

Finally, the classical derivation of the domain mean estimator is as a ratio where the numerator is \(X\) for observations in the domain and 0 otherwise and the denominator is 1 for observations in the domain and 0 otherwise

> svyratio(~I(x * (x > 4)), ~as.numeric(x > 4), dfpc)

Ratio estimator: svyratio.survey.design2(~I(x * (x > 4)), ~as.numeric(x > 4), dfpc)

Ratios=

       as.numeric(x > 4)
I(x * (x > 4))    6.195

SEs=

       as.numeric(x > 4)
I(x * (x > 4)) 0.7555129

The estimator is implemented by setting the sampling weight to zero for observations not in the domain. For most survey design objects this allows a reduction in memory use, since only the number of zero weights in each sampling unit needs to be kept. For more complicated survey designs, such as post-stratified designs, all the data are kept and there is no reduction in memory use.

More complex examples

Verifying that svymean agrees with the ratio and regression derivations is particularly useful for more complicated designs where published examples are less readily available.
This example shows calibration (GREG) estimators of domain means for the California Academic Performance Index (API).

```r
> data(api)
> dclus1 <- svydesign(id = ~dnum, weights = ~pw, data = apiclus1,
+ fpc = ~fpc)
> pop.totals <- c("(Intercept)" = 6194, stypeH = 755, stypeM = 1018)
> gclus1 <- calibrate(dclus1, ~stype + api99, c(pop.totals, api99 = 3914069))
> svymean(~api00, subset(gclus1, comp.imp == "Yes"))

     mean     SE
api00 672.05 6.5182

> svyratio(~I(api00 * (comp.imp == "Yes")), ~as.numeric(comp.imp ==
+ "Yes"), gclus1)

Ratio estimator: svyratio.survey.design2(~I(api00 * (comp.imp == "Yes")), ~as.numeric(comp.imp ==
+ "Yes"), gclus1)

Ratios=

as.numeric(comp.imp == "Yes")
I(api00 * (comp.imp == "Yes")) 672.049

SEs=

as.numeric(comp.imp == "Yes")
I(api00 * (comp.imp == "Yes")) 6.518153

> summary(svyglm(api00 ~ comp.imp - 1, gclus1))

Call:
svyglm(api00 ~ comp.imp - 1, gclus1)

Survey design:
calibrate(dclus1, ~stype + api99, c(pop.totals, api99 = 3914069))

Coefficients:

                     Estimate  Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
comp.impNo          649.706     12.563    51.72  <2e-16 ***
comp.impYes         672.049     6.518     103.10  <2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 ^ aAY***$AAZ 0.001 aAY**$AAZ 0.01 aAY*$AAZ 0.05 aAY .AAZ 0.1 aAY  aAAZ 1

(Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 10519.86)

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2

Two-stage samples with full finite-population corrections

> data(mu284)
> dmu284 <- svydesign(id = ~id1 + id2, fpc = ~n1 + n2, data = mu284)
> svymean(~y1, subset(dmu284, y1 > 40))
```

3
\textbf{Ratio estimator: svyratio.survey.design2(\textasciitilde I(y1 \times (y1 > 40)), \textasciitilde as.numeric(y1 > 40), dmu284)}

\textbf{Ratios=}
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textasciitilde as.numeric(y1 > 40) & 48.69014 \\
I(y1 \times (y1 > 40)) & \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\textbf{SEs=}
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textasciitilde as.numeric(y1 > 40) & 1.108825 \\
I(y1 \times (y1 > 40)) & \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\textbf{> summary(svyglm(y1 \sim I(y1 > 40) + 0, dmu284))}

\textbf{Call:}
svyglm(y1 \sim I(y1 > 40) + 0, dmu284)

\textbf{Survey design:}
svydesign(id = \textasciitilde id1 + id2, fpc = \textasciitilde n1 + n2, data = mu284)

\textbf{Coefficients:}
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
& Estimate & Std. Error & t value & Pr(>|t|) \\
I(y1 > 40)FALSE & 34.419 & 1.842 & 18.69 & 0.000334 *** \\
I(y1 > 40)TRUE & 48.690 & 1.109 & 43.91 & 2.6e-05 *** \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\textbf{Signif. codes: 0 \textasciitilde \textasciitilde \textasciitilde \textasciitilde 0.001 \textasciitilde \textasciitilde \textasciitilde 0.01 \textasciitilde \textasciitilde \textasciitilde 0.05 \textasciitilde \textasciitilde \textasciitilde 0.1 \textasciitilde \textasciitilde \textasciitilde 1}

\textbf{(Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 27.96987)}

\textbf{Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2}

\textbf{Stratified two-phase sampling of children with Wilm's Tumor, estimating relapse probability for those older than 3 years (36 months) at diagnosis}

\textbf{> library("survival")}

\textbf{Loading required package: splines}

\textbf{> data(nwtco)}

\textbf{> nwtco$incc2 \leftarrow as.logical(with(nwtco, ifelse(rel | instit ==}
\textbf{+ 2, 1, rbinom(nrow(nwtco), 1, 0.1))))

\textbf{> dccs8 \leftarrow twophase(id = list(\textasciitilde seqno, \textasciitilde seqno), strata = list(NULL,}
\textbf{+ \textasciitilde interaction(rel, stage, instit)), data = nwtco, subset = \textasciitilde incc2)}

\textbf{> svymean(\textasciitilde rel, subset(dccs8, age > 36))}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textbf{mean} & \textbf{SE} \\
rel & 0.16287 0.01 \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
> svyratio(~I(rel * as.numeric(age > 36)), ~as.numeric(age > 36),
+     dccs8)

Ratio estimator: svyratio.twophase(~I(rel * as.numeric(age > 36)), ~as.numeric(age >
36), dccs8)
Ratios=
   as.numeric(age > 36)
I(rel * as.numeric(age > 36)) 0.1628708
SEs=
   as.numeric(age > 36)
I(rel * as.numeric(age > 36)) 0.009994368

> summary(svyglm(rel ~ I(age > 36) + 0, dccs8))

Call:
svyglm(rel ~ I(age > 36) + 0, dccs8)

Survey design:
twophase(id = list(~seqno, ~seqno), strata = list(NULL, ~interaction(rel,
   stage, instit)), data = nwtco, subset = ~incc2)

Coefficients:

                   Estimate  Std. Error    t value  Pr(>|t|)  
I(age > 36)FALSE  0.116861  0.009087     12.86     <2e-16 ***  
I(age > 36)TRUE  0.162871  0.009994     16.30     <2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 ^ a ˘A¨Y***˘A Z 0.001 ^ a˘A¨Y**˘A Z 0.01 ^ a˘A¨Y*˘A Z 0.05 ^ a˘A¨Y.˘A Z 0.1 ^ a˘A¨Y ˘A Z 1

(Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 0.1212451)

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2