Analysis of Survey Data in Stata

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Outline

Why survey data?

- Collecting data can be expensive and time consuming.
- Consider how you would collect the following data:
  - Smoking habits of teenagers
  - Birth weights for expectant mothers with high blood pressure
- Using stages of clustered sampling can help cut down on the expense and time.

Types of data

Simple random sample data – SRS data

Observations are “independently” sampled from a data generating process.

- Typical assumption: iid – independent and identically distributed
- Make inferences about the data generating process
- Sample variability is explained by the statistical model attributed to the data generating process.

Standard data

We’ll use this term to distinguish this data from survey data.

Types of data

Correlated data

Individuals are assumed not independent.

- Observations are taken over time
- Random effects assumptions
- Cluster sampling

Treatment:

- Time-series models
- Longitudinal/panel data models
- **`cluster()`** option

Types of data

Survey data

Individuals are sampled from a fixed population according to a survey design. Distinguishes itself from other forms of data:

- Complex nature under which individuals are sampled
- Make inferences about the fixed population
- Sample variability is influenced by the survey design

Survey data characteristics

Standard data

- Estimation commands for standard data:
  - **`proportion`**
  - **`regress`**
- We'll refer to these as *standard estimation commands*.

Survey data

- Survey estimation commands are governed by the **`svy`** prefix.
  - **`svy: proportion`**
  - **`svy: regress`**
- **`svy`** requires that the dataset is **`svyset`**.

Survey data characteristics

Example: **`proportion`** and **`svy: proportion`**

Survey data characteristics

Single-stage syntax

`svyset` [*psu*] [*weight*] [, `strata(`*varname*`)` `fpc(varname)`]

- PSU – primary sampling units
- pweight – sampling weights
- Strata
- FPC – finite population correction

Survey data characteristics

Sampling unit

An individual or collection of individuals from the population that can be selected for observation.

- Sampling groups of individuals is synonymous with cluster sampling.
- Cluster sampling usually results in inflated variance estimates compared to *SRS*.

Survey data characteristics

Sampling weight

The reciprocal of the probability for an individual to be sampled.

- Probabilities are derived from the survey design.
  - Sampling units
  - Strata
- Typically considered to be the number of individuals in the population that a sampled individual represents.
- Reduces bias induced by the sampling design.

Survey data characteristics

Strata

In stratified designs, the population is partitioned into well-defined groups, called strata.

- Sampling units are independently sampled from within each stratum.
- Stratification usually results in smaller variance estimates compared to *SRS*.

Survey data characteristics

Finite population correction

An adjustment applied to the variance due to sampling without replacement.

- Sampling without replacement from a finite population reduces sampling variability.

Survey data characteristics

Example: **`svyset`** for single-stage designs

Survey data characteristics

Example

Purpose: Study the smoking habits of teenagers in the US.

Multistage design:

1. Use state for strata, and counties are the PSUs.
2. The second stage units are high schools, randomly selected within each sampled county.
3. Stratifying on gender, the final stage units are highschool seniors, randomly selected within each sampled high school.

Survey data characteristics

Multistage syntax

```
svyset psu [weight] [, strata(varname) fpc(varname)]
    [|| ssu [, strata(varname) fpc(varname)]]
    [|| ssu [, strata(varname) fpc(varname)]] ...
```

- Stages are delimited by "||"
- SSU – secondary/subsequent sampling units
- FPC is required at stage s for stage $s + 1$ to play a role in the linearized variance estimator

Survey data characteristics

Multiple stages of cluster sampling

1. PSUs are independently selected within each Stratum.
2. SSUs are independently selected within each sampled PSU.
3. . . .

- Sampling units are independently selected within each sampled SSU.
- Stratification is also allowed at each sampling stage.

Survey data characteristics

Example

Smoking habits of teenagers in the US.

1. Counties are randomly selected within each State.
2. High schools are randomly selected within each sampled county.
3. Female and male seniors are randomly selected within each sampled high school.

Example: **`svyset`** for a multistage design

FPC variables

- `ncounties` – number of counties within each category of `state`
- `nschools` – high schools within `state county`
- `nseniors` – high school seniors within `state county school sex`

Survey data characteristics

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Survey data characteristics

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Survey data characteristics

Poststratifi cation

A method for adjusting sampling weights, usually to account for underrepresented groups in the population.

- Adjusted weights sum to the poststratum sizes in the population.
- Reduces bias due to nonresponse and underrepresented groups.
- Can result in smaller variance estimates.

Syntax

```
svyset ... poststrata(varname) postweight(varname)
```

Survey data characteristics

Example: **`svyset`** for poststratification

Intermission

Let’s take a short break

Strata with a single sampling unit

Problem

- This is a big issue for variance estimation:
  - Consider a sample with only 1 observation.
  - **svy** reports missing standard errors estimates.

Solution

- Use **svydes**:
  - Describe the strata and sampling units.
  - Helps fi nd strata with a single sampling unit.
- Drop the strata with a single sampling unit.
- Somehow combine the singleton units into another stratum.

Strata with a single sampling unit

Example: **svydes**

Certainty units

Certainty units

Sampling units that are guaranteed to be chosen by the design.

- Treat each certainty unit as a stratum with an FPC of 1.
- No contribution to the variance.
- Certainty PSUs are not counted in the design degrees of freedom.

Certainty units

Example: Certainty PSUs

Variance estimation

Stata has three variance estimation methods for survey data:

- Linearization
- Balanced repeated replication
- The jackknife

Variance estimation

Linearization

A method for deriving a variance estimator using a first order Taylor approximation of the point estimator of interest.

- Foundation: Variance of the total estimator

Syntax

```
svyset ... [vce(linearized)]
```

- Delta method
- Huber/White/robust/sandwich estimator

Variance estimation

Total estimator – Stratifi ed two-stage design

- y_{hijk} – observed value from a sampled individual
- Strata: $h = 1, \ldots, L$
- PSU: $i = 1, \ldots, n_h$
- SSU: $j = 1, \ldots, m_{hi}$
- Individual: $k = 1, \ldots, m_{hij}$

$$\widehat{Y} = \sum w_{hijk} y_{hijk}$$

$$\widehat{V}(\widehat{Y}) = \sum_h (1 - f_h) \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_i (y_{hi} - \bar{y}_h)^2 + \sum_h f_h \sum_i (1 - f_{hi}) \frac{m_{hi}}{m_{hi} - 1} \sum_j (y_{hij} - \bar{y}_{hi})^2$$

Variance estimation

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- Individual: $k = 1, \ldots, m_{hij}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{Y} &= \sum w_{hijk} y_{hijk} \\
\widehat{V}(\widehat{Y}) &= \sum_h (1 - f_h) \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_i (y_{hi} - \overline{y}_h)^2 + \\
&\quad \sum_h f_h \sum_i (1 - f_{hi}) \frac{m_{hi}}{m_{hi} - 1} \sum_j (y_{hij} - \overline{y}_{hi})^2
\end{aligned}$$

Variance estimation

Example: **`svy: total`**

Variance estimation

Linearized variance for regression models

- Model is fit using estimating equations.
- $\widehat{G}()$ is a total estimator, use Taylor expansion to get $\widehat{V}(\widehat{\beta})$.

$$\widehat{G}(\beta) = \sum_j w_j s_j \mathbf{x}_j = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\widehat{V}(\widehat{\beta}) = D\widehat{V}\{\widehat{G}(\beta)\}|_{\beta=\widehat{\beta}} D'$$

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Variance estimation

Example: **`svy: logit`**

Variance estimation

Balanced repeated replication

For designs with two PSUs in each of L strata.

- Compute replicates by dropping a PSU from each stratum.
- Find a balanced subset of the 2^L replicates. $L \leq r < L + 4$
- The replicates are used to estimate the variance.

Syntax

```
svyset ... vce(brr) [mse]
```

Variance estimation

BRR replicate weights

- w_j – sampling weight for individual j, in the first PSU of stratum h.
- H_r is a Hadamard matrix for r replications; $H_r' H_r = r\mathrm{I}$.
- Fay's adjustment f; $f = 0$ by default.

The adjusted sampling weight for the ith replicate is

$$w_j^* = \begin{cases} fw_j, & \text{if } H_r[i,h] = -1 \\ (2-f)w_j, & \text{if } H_r[i,h] = +1 \end{cases}$$

Variance estimation

BRR variance formulas

- $\widehat{\theta}$ – point estimates
- $\widehat{\theta}_{(i)}$ – ith replicate of the point estimates
- $\overline{\theta}_{(.)}$ – average of the replicates

Default variance formula:

$$\widehat{V}(\widehat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{r}\sum_{i=1}^{r}\{\widehat{\theta}_{(i)} - \overline{\theta}_{(.)}\}\{\widehat{\theta}_{(i)} - \overline{\theta}_{(.)}\}'$$

Mean squared error (MSE) formula:

$$\widehat{V}(\widehat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{r}\sum_{i=1}^{r}\{\widehat{\theta}_{(i)} - \widehat{\theta}\}\{\widehat{\theta}_{(i)} - \widehat{\theta}\}'$$

Variance estimation

Example: **`svy brr: logit`**

Intermission

Let’s take a short break

Variance estimation

The jackknife

A replication method for variance estimation. Not restricted to a specific survey design.

- Delete-1 jackknife: drop 1 PSU
- Delete-*d* jackknife: drop *d* PSUs within a stratum

Syntax

```
svyset ... vce(jackknife) [mse]
```

Variance estimation

Delete-1 jackknife replicate weights

- w_{hij} – sampling weight for individual j in PSU i of stratum h.
- Dropping PSU i^* from stratum h^*.
- n_{h^*} replicates from stratum h^*.

The adjusted sampling weight is

$$w^*_{hij} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } h = h^* \text{ and } i = i^* \\ \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} w_{hij}, & \text{if } h = h^* \text{ and } i \neq i^* \\ w_{hij}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Variance estimation

Delete-d jackknife replicate weights

- w_{hij} – sampling weight for individual j in PSU i of stratum h.
- Drop d PSUs from stratum h^*.
- $\binom{n_{h^*}}{d}$ replicates from stratum h^*.

The adjusted sampling weight is

$$w^*_{hij} = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad \text{if } h = h^* \text{ and } i \text{ is dropped} \\ \frac{n_h}{n_h - d} w_{hij} & , \quad \text{if } h = h^* \text{ and } i \text{ is not dropped} \\ w_{hij} & , \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Variance estimation

Jackknife variance formulas

- $\widehat{\theta}_{(h,i)}$ – replicate of the point estimates from stratum h, PSU i
- $\overline{\theta}_h$ – average of the replicates from stratum h
- $m_h = (n_h - 1)/n_h$ – delete-1 multiplier for stratum h
- $m_h = (n_h - d)/n_h d$ – delete-d

Default variance formula:

$$\widehat{V}(\widehat{\theta}) = \sum_{h=1}^{L}(1 - f_h)\, m_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h}\{\widehat{\theta}_{(h,i)} - \overline{\theta}_h\}\{\widehat{\theta}_{(h,i)} - \overline{\theta}_h\}'$$

Mean squared error (MSE) formula:

$$\widehat{V}(\widehat{\theta}) = \sum_{h=1}^{L}(1 - f_h)\, m_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h}\{\widehat{\theta}_{(h,i)} - \widehat{\theta}\}\{\widehat{\theta}_{(h,i)} - \widehat{\theta}\}'$$

Variance estimation

Example: **`svy jackknife: logit`** #1

Variance estimation

Replicate weight variable

A Stata variable that contains sampling weight values that were adjusted for resampling the data using BRR or the jackknife.

- Typically used to protect the privacy of the survey participants.
- Eliminate the need to **`svyset`** the strata and PSU variables.

Syntax

```
svyset ... brrweight(varlist)
svyset ... jkrweight(varlist [, ... multiplier(#)])
```

Variance estimation

Example: **`svy jackknife: logit`** #2

Estimation for subpopulations

Focus on a subset of the population

- Subpopulation variance estimation:
  - Assumes the same survey design for subsequent data collection.
  - The **`subpop()`** option.
- Restricted-sample variance estimation:
  - Assumes the identifi ed subset for subsequent data collection.
  - Ignores the fact that the sample size is a random variable.
  - The **`if`** and **`in`** restrictions.

Estimation for subpopulations

Total from a simple random sample without replacement design:

- Data is $y_1, \ldots, y_n$ and S is the subset of observations.

$$I_S(j) = \begin{cases} 1, \text{if } j \in S \\ 0, \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- Subpopulation (or restricted-sample) total:

$$\widehat{Y}_S = \sum_{j=1}^{n} I_S(j) w_j y_j$$

- Sampling weight and subpopulation size:

$$w_j = \frac{N}{n}, \qquad N_S = \sum_{j=1}^{n} I_S(j) w_j = \frac{N}{n} n_S$$

Estimation for subpopulations

Variance of a subpopulation total

Sample n without replacement from a population comprised of the N_S subpopulation values with $N - N_S$ additional zeroes.

$$\widehat{V}(\widehat{Y}_S) = \left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right) \frac{n}{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\{ I_S(j) y_j - \frac{1}{n} \widehat{Y}_S \right\}^2$$

Variance of a restricted-sample total

Sample n_S without replacement from the subpopulation of N_S values.

$$\widetilde{V}(\widehat{Y}_S) = \left(1 - \frac{n_S}{\widehat{N}_S}\right) \frac{n_S}{n_S - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} I_S(j) \left\{ y_j - \frac{1}{n_S} \widehat{Y}_S \right\}^2$$

Estimation for subpopulations

Example: **`svy, subpop()`**

Effects of the survey design

Design effects

Compare the sample variability between the survey design and a hypothetical SRS design of the same sample size.

- $\widehat{V}_{db}$ – design based variance estimate
- $\widehat{V}_{srs}$ – simple random sample variance estimate
- $\widehat{V}_{srswr}$ – simple random sample with replacement

$$\text{DEFF} = \frac{\widehat{V}_{db}}{\widehat{V}_{srs}}, \qquad \text{DEFT} = \sqrt{\frac{\widehat{V}_{db}}{\widehat{V}_{srswr}}}$$

Effects of the survey design

Misspecifi cation effects

Compare the design based variance estimate to the variance from a misspecified model fit (no weighting or other design characteristics).

- $\widehat{V}_{db}$ – design based variance estimate
- $\widehat{V}_{msp}$ – misspecified variance estimate

$$\text{MEFF} = \frac{\widehat{V}_{db}}{\widehat{V}_{msp}}, \qquad \text{MEFT} = \sqrt{\text{MEFF}}$$

Effects of the survey design

Example: **`estat effects`**

Summary

1. Use **`svyset`** to identify the survey design characteristics for your data.
2. Use **`svydes`** to find strata with a single sampling unit.
3. Each certainty unit deserves its own stratum with a sampling fraction of 1.
4. Choose your variance estimation method; you can even **`svyset`** it.
5. Use the **`svy`** prefix with estimation commands.
6. Use **`subpop()`** instead of **`if`** and **`in`**.
7. Use **`estat`** to get design effects.

References

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