

# **Lecture 1: The sampling variance and its main determinants some simulations**

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18 January 2018  
EUROMOD Winter School, University of Antwerp

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## **2. Determinants Distribution in the population**

- The shape of the population distribution

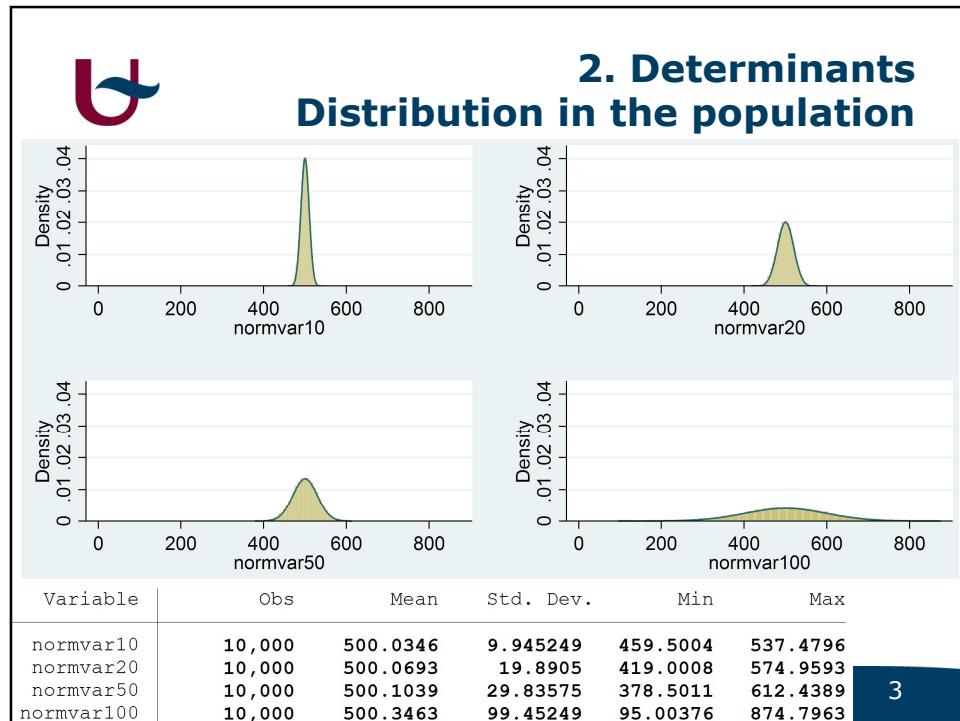
```
clear  
set obs 10000
```

```
set seed 4278943
```

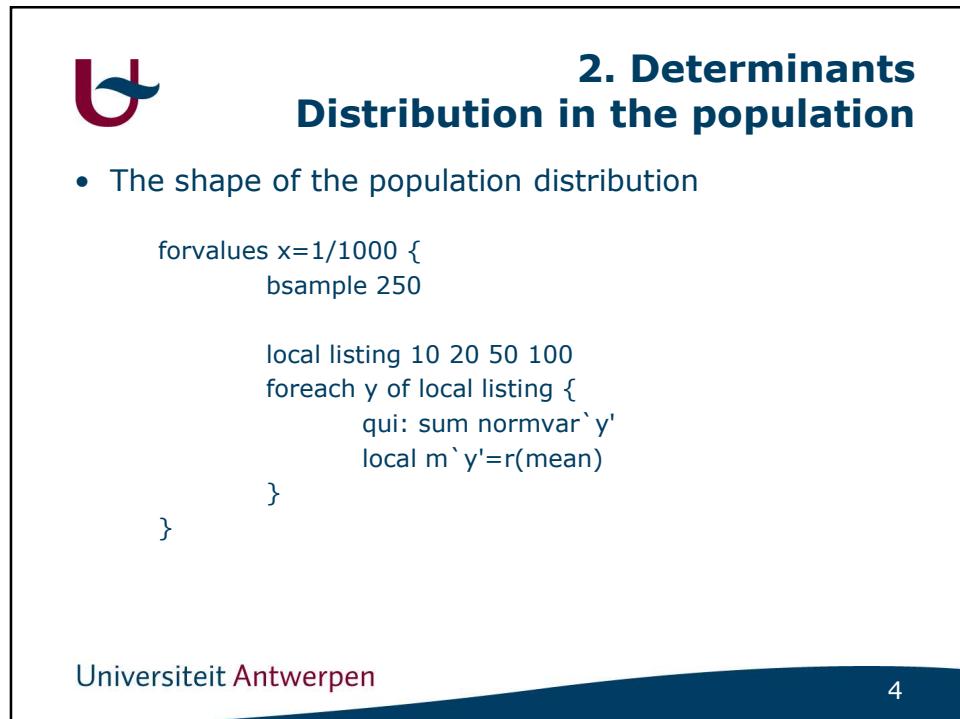
```
gen normvar10=rnormal(500,10)  
gen normvar20=rnormal(500,20)  
gen normvar50=rnormal(500,30)  
gen normvar100=rnormal(500,100)
```

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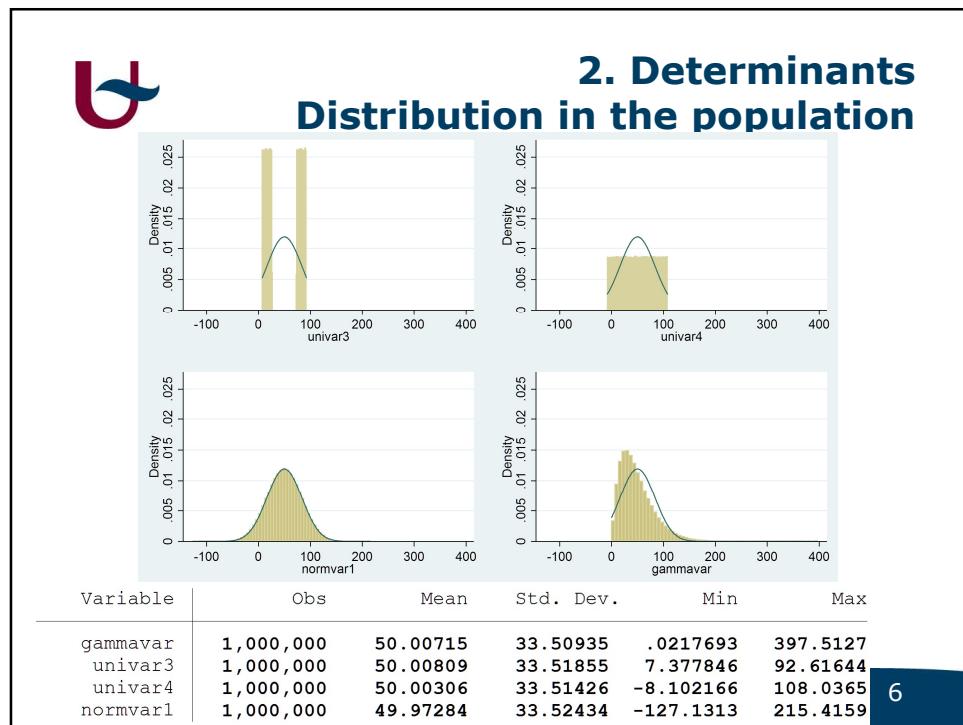
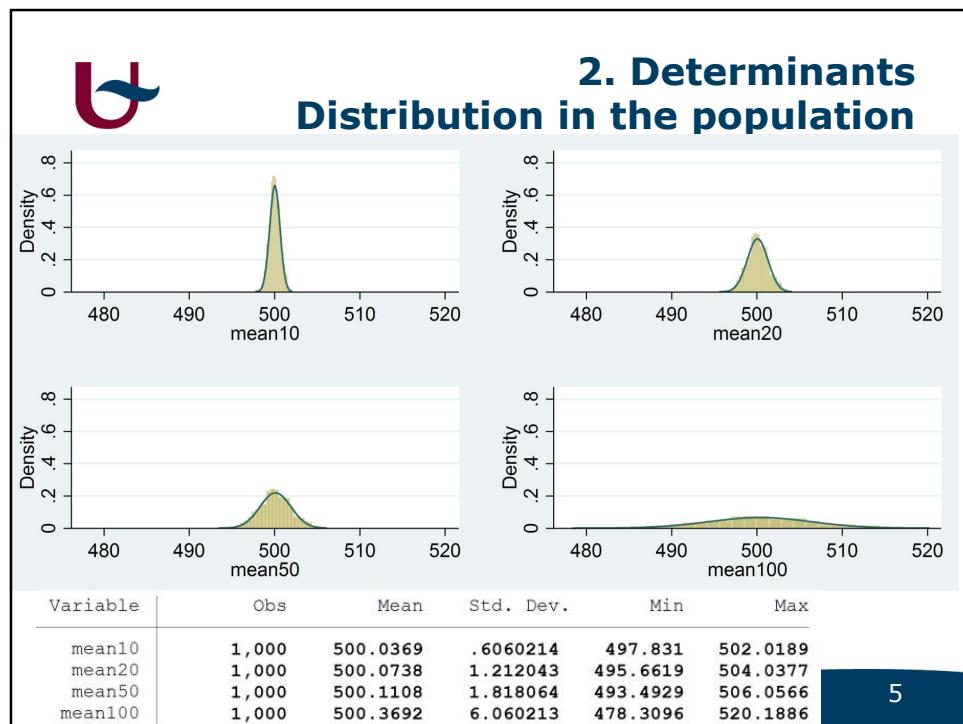
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## 2. Determinants Distribution in the population

- The shape of the population distribution

```

preserve
forvalues x=1/1000 {
    cap restore, preserve
    bsample 250

    qui: sum

}
restore

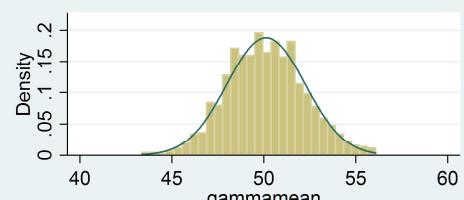
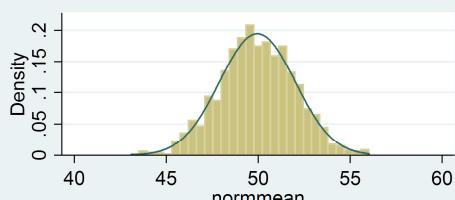
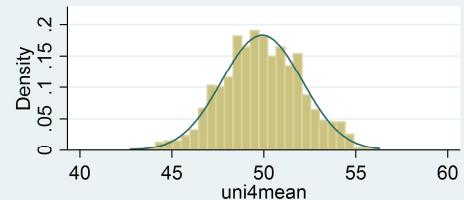
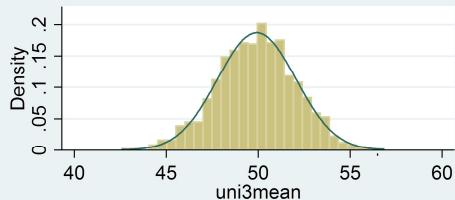
```

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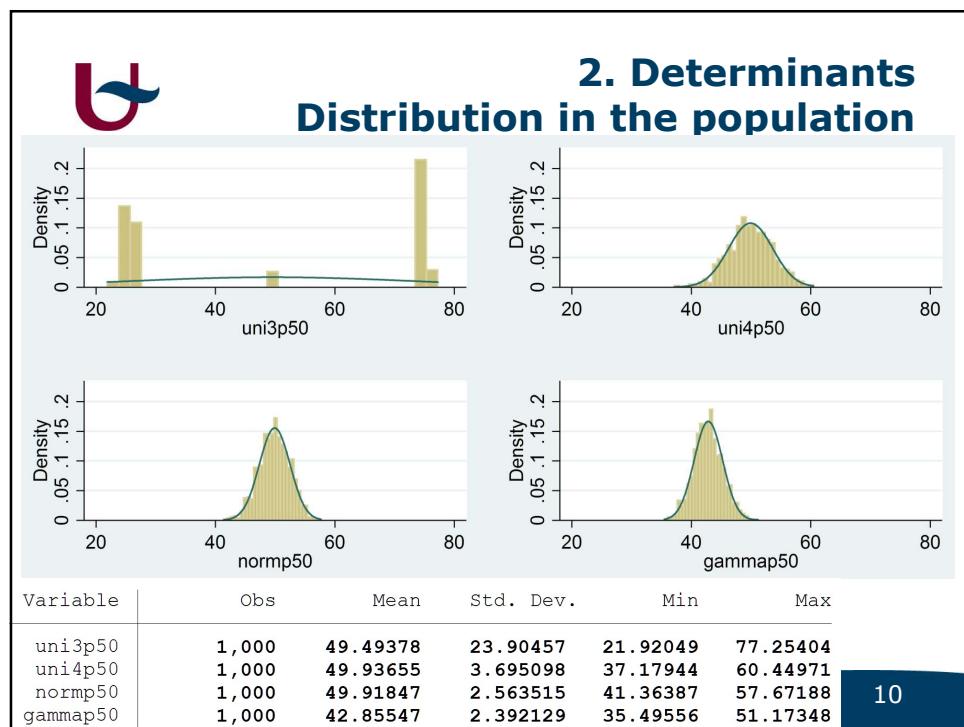
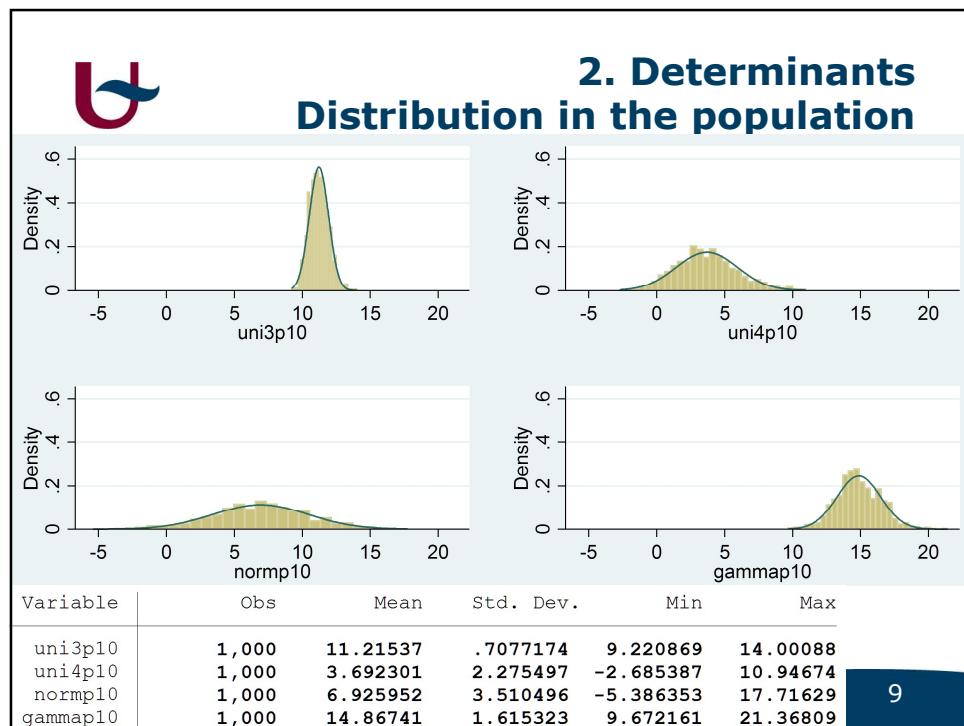


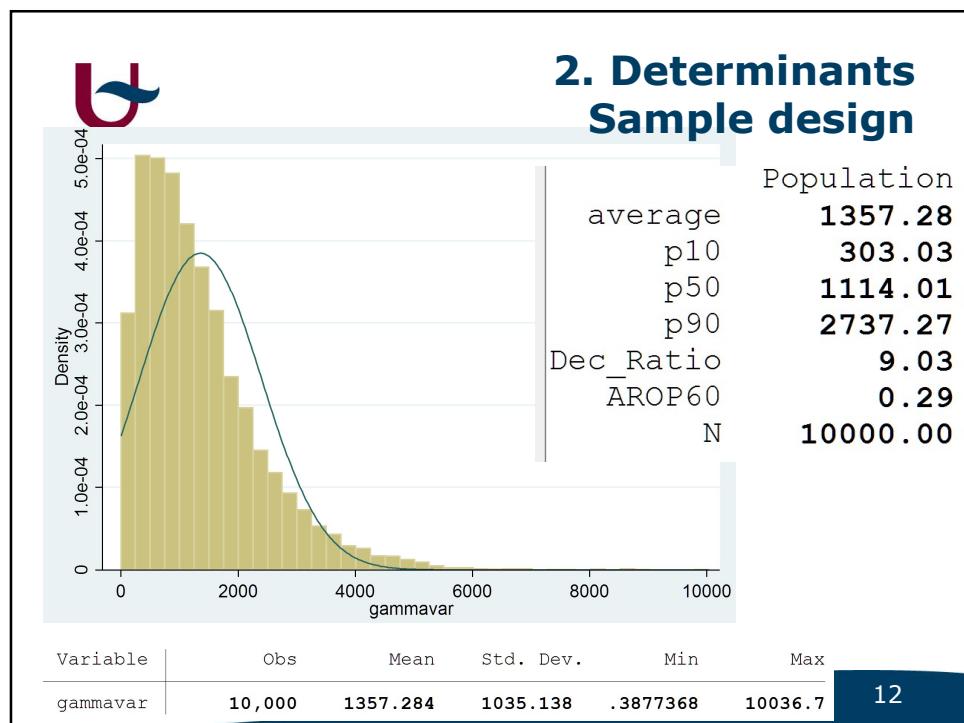
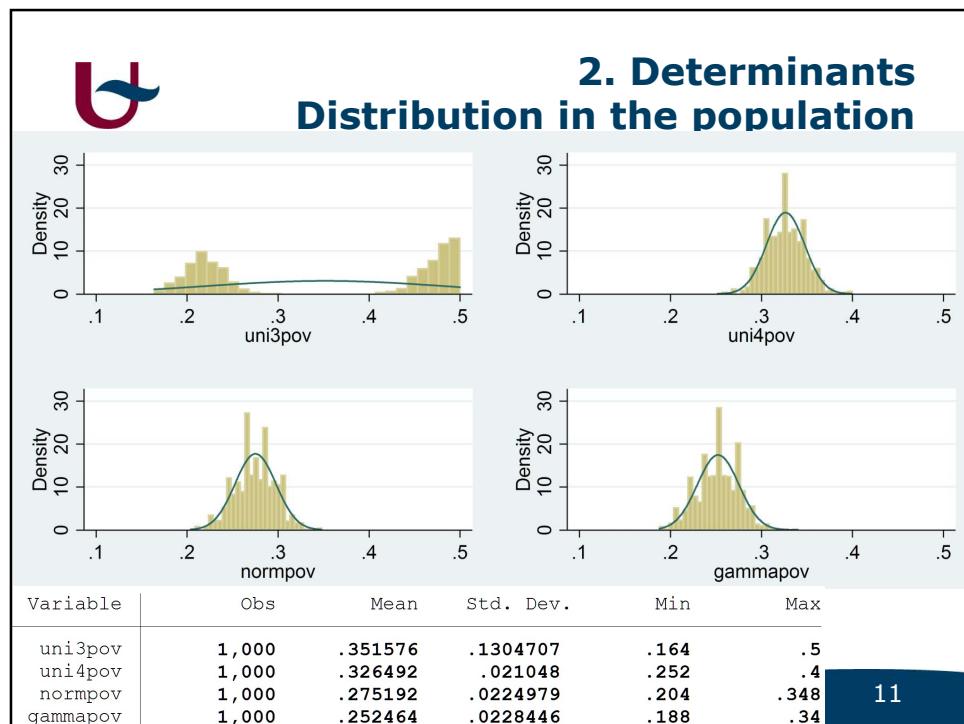
## 2. Determinants Distribution in the population



Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
uni3mean	1,000	49.91706	2.129674	42.59286	56.82093
uni4mean	1,000	49.90305	2.176538	42.72189	56.29216
normmean	1,000	49.95122	2.047861	43.08036	56.02635
gammamean	1,000	50.11824	2.118951	43.37864	56.09466

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## 2. Determinants Sample design

- Stratification:

  - Divide population in 10 Strata of equal size

  - Correlation with variable of interest varies:

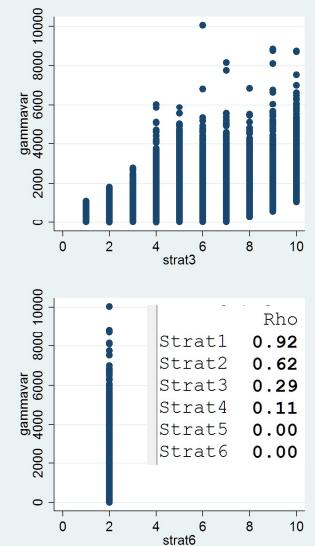
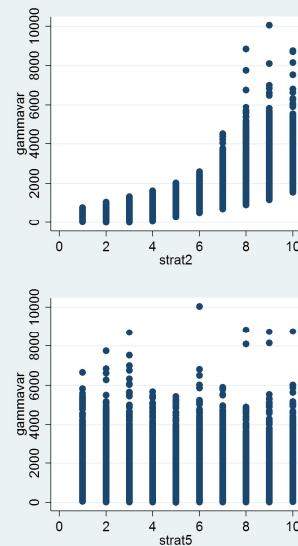
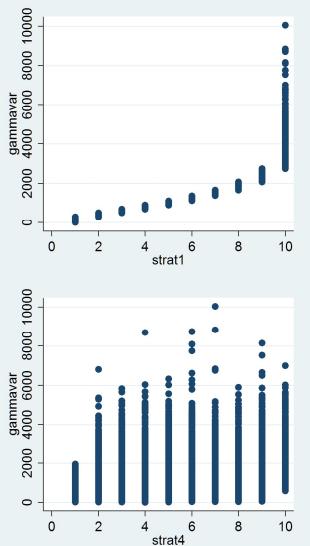
	gammavar
gammavar	1.0000
strat1	0.9004
strat2	0.7714
strat3	0.5029
strat4	0.2564
strat5	-0.0015
strat6	.

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## 2. Determinants Sample design



	Rho
Strat1	0.92
Strat2	0.62
Strat3	0.29
Strat4	0.11
Strat5	0.00
Strat6	0.00



## 2. Determinants Sample design

- Proportional stratified random sample (with replacement):

```
if `strat'<6 {
  bsample 25, strata(strat`strat')
}
else bsample 250, strata(strat`strat')
```

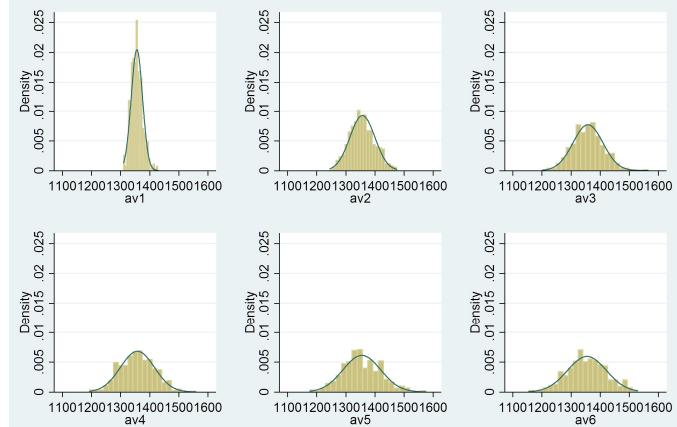
- 500 samples each

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## 2. Determinants Sample design



Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
av1	500	1356.058	19.50588	1310.552	1428.615
av2	500	1356.953	42.9279	1245.744	1475.519
av3	500	1358.104	51.57698	1201.169	1566.287
av4	500	1357.965	58.432	1193.144	1558.686
av5	500	1355.083	65.05759	1176.831	1575.077
av6	500	1354.736	66.99023	1154.819	1528.803

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## 2. Determinants Sample design

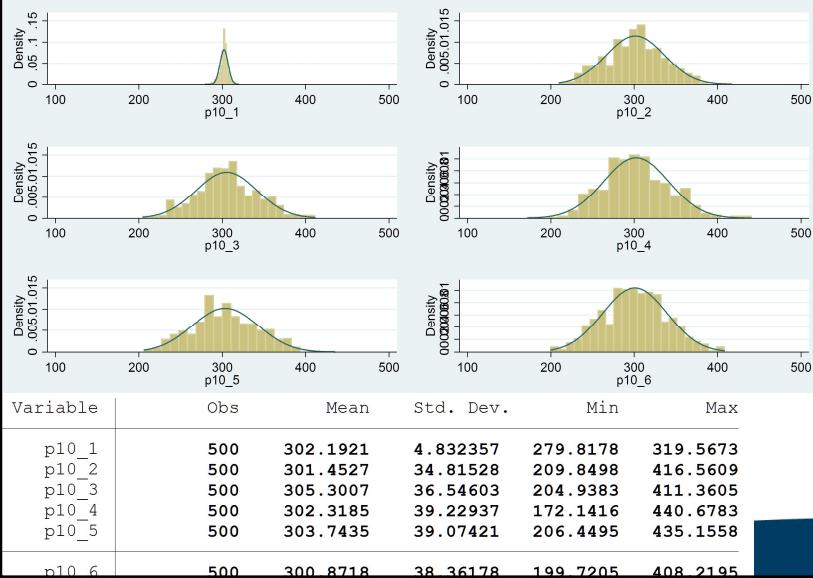
- Stratification:
  - Effect depends also on statistic of interest

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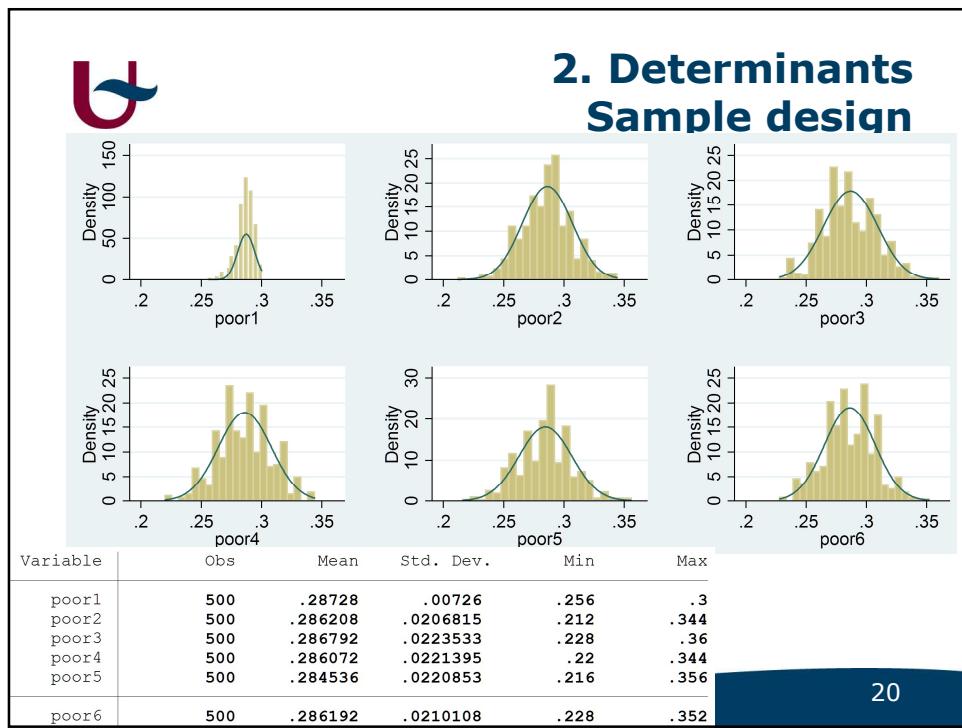
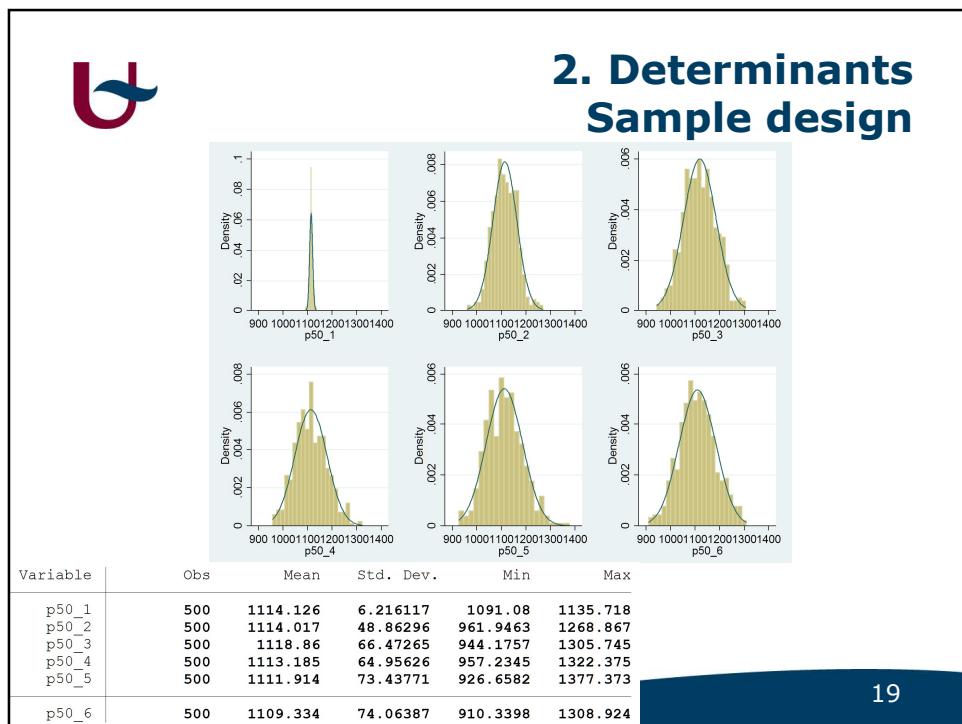
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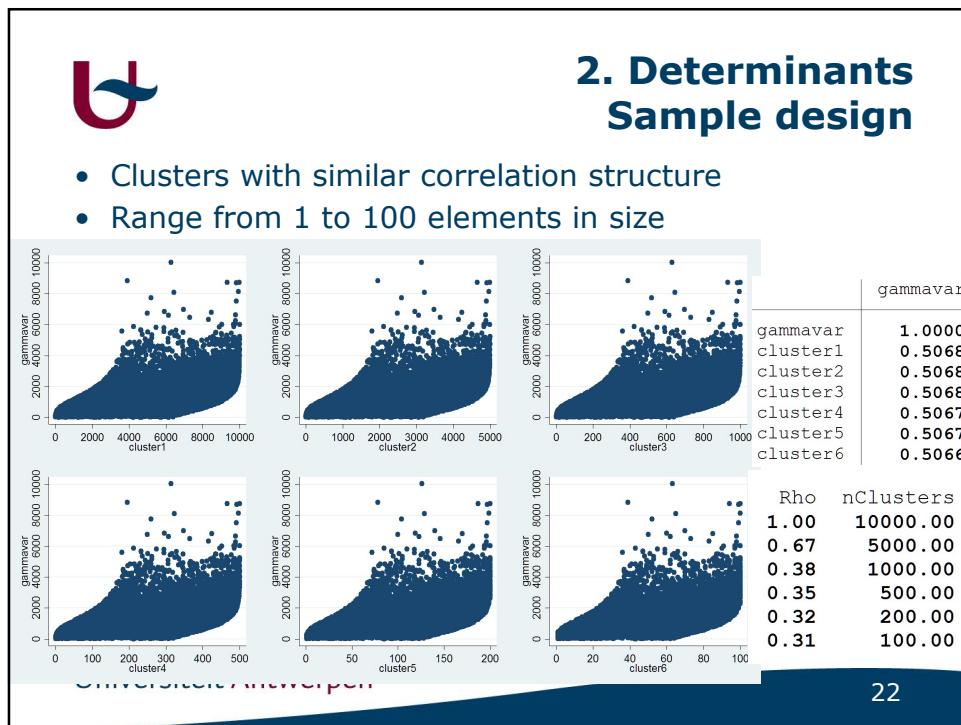
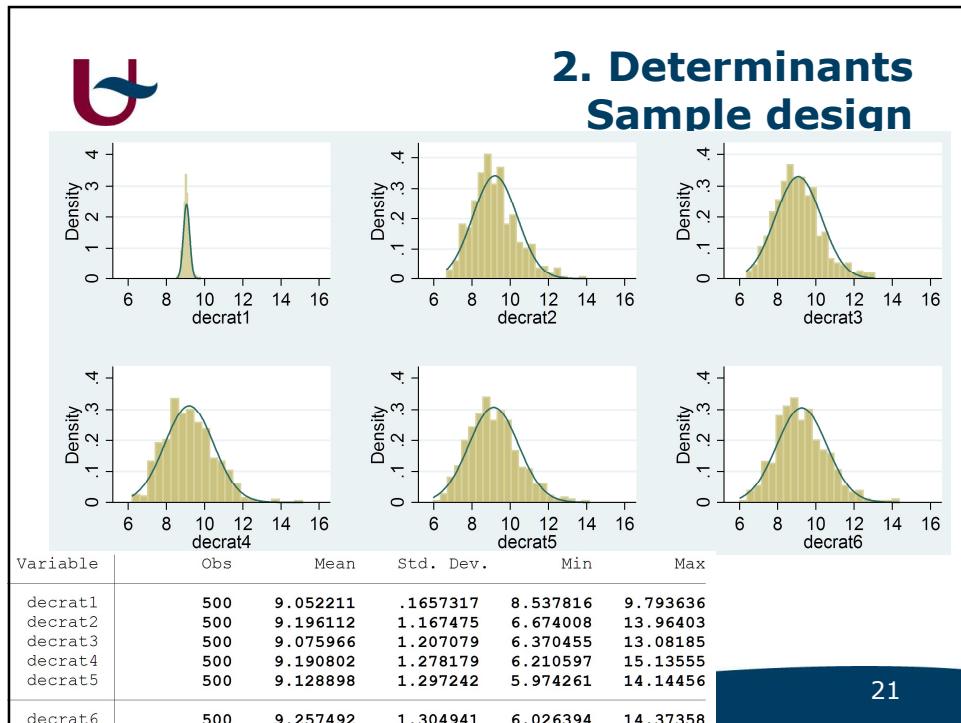


## 2. Determinants Sample design



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## 2. Determinants Sample design

- Clustering:

```
forvalues cluster=1/6 {
    forvalues x=1/500 {
        qui: sum cluster`cluster'
        local clustersize=10000/r(max)
        local nclusters=1000/`clustersize'

        bsample `nclusters', cluster(cluster`cluster')

    }
}
```

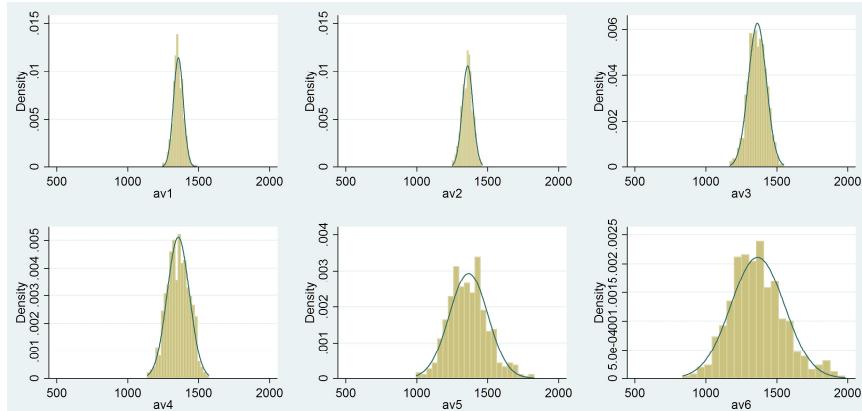
Foreach 'experiment' the sample size is 1,000 elements

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## 2. Determinants Sample design



Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
av1	500	1357.245	34.83031	1246.497	1488.326
av2	500	1358.596	37.5426	1250.866	1461.115
av3	500	1362.86	63.58747	1171.349	1549.005
av4	500	1356.271	78.12186	1139.158	1571.038
av5	500	1365.295	135.9096	995.9584	1827.797
av6	500	1364.913	188.9331	837.6111	1981.93

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## 2. Determinants Sample design

- Clustering:

- Even though same sample size, clustering considerably increases variance, for a given n
- Sampling variance is approximately equal to the 'between cluster variance' / nclusters

	Between	Within	Total	Rho	NClusters	nClusters	n	Predict_SE	SE
Cluster1	1.070E+06	0.000E+00	1.07E+06		1	10,000	1,000	1,000	33
Cluster2	7.147E+05	3.567E+05	1.07E+06	0.67	5,000	500	1,000	38	38
Cluster3	4.079E+05	6.635E+05	1.07E+06	0.38	1,000	100	1,000	64	64
Cluster4	3.699E+05	7.015E+05	1.07E+06	0.35	500	50	1,000	86	78
Cluster5	3.435E+05	7.279E+05	1.07E+06	0.32	200	20	1,000	131	136
Cluster6	3.361E+05	7.353E+05	1.07E+06	0.31	100	10	1,000	183	189

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## 2. Determinants Sample design

### Simulation

- Population 100,000
- 1000 clusters of 100 elements

	Between	Within	Total	Check	Rho	nClusters
Strat6	1,005,342	83,024	1,088,366	1,088,377	0.92	1,000

	PSUs	USUs	n	VAR total	SE total	SE-exp
scenario 1	100	1	100	10,884	104	103
scenario 2	100	2	200	10,469	102	98
scenario 3	100	5	500	10,219	101	101
scenario 4	100	10	1,000	10,136	101	95
scenario 5	100	50	5,000	10,070	100	95
scenario 6	100	100	10,000	10,062	100	100

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## 2. Determinants Sample design

### Simulation

- Population 100,000
- 1000 clusters of 100 elements

Standard errors

	PSUs	USUs	average	p10	p50	p90	p90 / p10	arop60 (%)
scenario 1	100	1	103.2	61.8	108.8	289.9	2.0	3.7
scenario 2	100	2	97.6	60.2	113.4	254.3	1.8	3.3
scenario 3	100	5	100.9	57.9	113.4	256.7	1.9	3.1
scenario 4	100	10	95.3	57.5	113.7	242.7	1.8	2.9
scenario 5	100	50	94.6	53.4	110.9	225.3	1.6	3.0
scenario 6	100	100	99.9	54.3	107.2	235.6	1.7	3.0

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## 2. Determinants Weighting

Three 'experiments':

- Stratified samples of 300 elements, with varying probabilities of selection
- No non-response, No calibration
- 10 strata of equal size, in each stratum simple random sample with replacement, 500 times
  1. No correlation between prob weights and 'gammavar'
  2. Positive correlation between prob weights and var
  3. Negative correlation between prob weights and var

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## 2. Determinants Weighting

No correlation between probability of selection and variable of interest.

5 scenarios:

- 1/ equal probability of selection (30/1000)
- 2/ 2 strata with 50/1000, rest 25/1000
- 3/ 2 strata with 70/1000, rest 20/1000
- 4/ 8 strata 20/1000, one 50/1000 and one 90/1000
- 5/ each stratum different probability of selection, with numerators 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 45 50 65

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## 2. Determinants Weighting

No systematic correlation between probability of selection and variable of interest.

Standard errors

	var(weights)	average	p10	p50	p90	p90 / p10	arop60 (%)
scenario 1	0.0	58.8	35.5	65.6	164.9	1.2	2.0
scenario 2	89.2	62.1	37.6	71.1	168.5	1.2	2.0
scenario 3	318.5	66.5	40.9	77.8	183.7	1.4	2.3
scenario 4	327.0	69.9	41.2	74.6	187.6	1.3	2.5
scenario 5	812.2	81.6	46.9	93.2	220.9	1.5	2.6

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## 2. Determinants Weighting

Positive correlation between probability of selection and variable of interest.

5 scenarios:

- 1/ equal probability of selection (30/1000)
- 2/ 2 lowest strata with 50/1000, rest 25/1000
- 3/ 2 lowest strata with 70/1000, rest 20/1000
- 4/ 8 highest strata 20/1000, second lowest 50/1000 and lowest 90/1000
- 5/ each stratum different probability of selection, with numerators 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 45 50 65

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## 2. Determinants Weighting

Positive correlation between weights and variable of interest (oversampling lowest income brackets)

Standard errors

	correlation	average	p10	p50	p90	p90 / p10	arop60 (%)
scenario 1	0.0	36.4	31.3	43.9	139.7	1.1	1.9
scenario 2	0.5	39.3	27.9	48.6	146.2	1.0	2.0
scenario 3	0.6	45.4	27.7	50.4	171.8	1.0	2.2
scenario 4	0.6	45.9	28.1	56.1	175.4	1.0	2.1
scenario 5	0.7	63.6	22.6	45.7	267.2	1.1	1.8

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## 2. Determinants Weighting

Negative correlation between weights and variable of interest (oversampling highest income brackets)

Standard errors

	correlation	average	p10	p50	p90	p90 / p10	arop60 (%)
scenario 1	0.0	37.2	32.6	42.4	143.2	1.1	1.9
scenario 2	-0.7	33.9	32.5	45.6	121.4	1.1	2.0
scenario 3	-0.7	36.3	36.9	52.3	128.5	1.2	2.4
scenario 4	-0.7	36.6	35.4	52.2	122.9	1.1	2.3
scenario 5	-0.5	33.6	59.8	46.1	107.4	2.2	2.7

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## 2. Determinants Weighting

So...

- Variance in weights tends to increase sampling variance
- ...but depends on correlation structure of weights with variable of interest
- ...and how it interacts with increasing sample size in various parts of the distribution
- ...as well as statistic of interest

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## Conclusion

### Key messages

1. If estimates are based on samples -> estimate and report SEs, CIs & p-values
2. Always take as much as possible account of sample design when estimating SEs, CIs & p-values