

Describing PPS designs to R

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The survey package has always supported PPS (ie, arbitrary unequal probability) sampling with replacement, or using the with-replacement single-stage approximation to a multistage design. No special notation is required: just specify the correct sampling weights.

Version 3.11 added another approximation for PPS sampling without replacement, and version 3.16 added more support. There are two broad classes of estimators for PPS sampling without replacement: approximations to the Horvitz–Thompson and Yates–Grundy estimators based on approximating the pairwise sampling probabilities, and estimators of Hájek type that attempt to recover the extra precision of a without-replacement design by conditioning on the estimated population size.

Direct approximations

Using the standard recursive algorithm for stratified multistage sampling when one or more stages are actually PPS gives an approximation due to Brewer. This is simple to compute, always non-negative, and appears to be fairly efficient.

Approximating π_{ij}

Given the pairwise sampling probabilities π_{ij} we can define the weighted covariance of sampling indicators

$$\check{\Delta}_{ij} = 1 - \frac{\pi_i \pi_j}{\pi_{ij}}$$

and the weighted observations

$$\check{x}_i = \frac{1}{\pi_i} x_i.$$

Two unbiased estimators of the variance of the total of x are the Horvitz–Thompson estimator

$$\hat{V}_{HT} = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \check{\Delta}_{ij} \check{x}_i \check{x}_j$$

and the Yates–Grundy(–Sen) estimator

$$\hat{V}_{YG} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \check{\Delta}_{ij} (\check{x}_i - \check{x}_j)^2$$

The Yates–Grundy estimator appears to be preferred in most comparisons. It is always non-negative (up to rounding error, at least).

In principle, π_{ij} might not be available and various approximations have been proposed. The (truncated) Hartley–Rao approximation is

$$\check{\Delta}_{ij} = 1 - \frac{n - \pi_i - \pi_j + \sum_{k=1}^N \pi_k^2/n}{n - 1}$$

which requires knowing π_i for all units in the population. The population sum can be estimated from the sample, giving a further approximation

$$\check{\Delta}_{ij} = 1 - \frac{n - \pi_i - \pi_j + \sum_{k=1}^n \pi_k/n}{n - 1}.$$

that requires only the sample π_i . Overton’s approximation is

$$\check{\Delta}_{ij} = 1 - \frac{n - (\pi_i + \pi_j)/2}{n - 1}$$

which also requires only the sample π_i .

In practice, given modern computing power, π_{ij} should be available either explicitly or by simulation, so the Hartley–Rao and Overton approximations are not particularly useful.

0.1 Using the PPS estimators

At the moment, only Brewer’s approximation can be used as a component of multistage sampling, though for any sampling design it is possible to work out the joint sampling probabilities and use the other approaches. The other approaches can be used for cluster sampling or for sampling of individual units. This is likely to change in the future.

To specify a PPS design, the sampling probabilities must be given in the **prob** argument of **svydesign**, or in the **fpc** argument, with **prob** and **weight** unspecified. In addition, it is necessary to specify which PPS computation should be used, with the **pps** argument. The optional **variance** argument specifies the Horvitz–Thompson (**variance**="HT") or Yates–Grundy (**variance**="YG") estimator, with the default being "HT".

Some estimators require information in addition to the sampling probabilities for units in the sample. This information is supplied to the **pps**= argument of **svydesign** using wrapper functions that create objects with appropriate classes. To specify the population sum $\sum \pi_i^2/n$ needed for the Hartley–Rao approximation, use **HR()**, and to specify a matrix of pairwise sampling probabilities use **ppsmat()**. The function **HR()** without an argument will use the Hartley–Rao approximation and estimate the population sum from the sample.

The data set **election** contains county-level voting data from the 2004 US presidential elections, with a PPS sample of size 40 taken using Tillé’s splitting method, from the **sampling** package. The sampling probabilities vary widely, with Los Angeles County having a probability of 0.9 and many small counties having probabilities less than 0.0005.

```
> library(survey)
> data(election)
> summary(election$p)
```

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
0.0000014	0.0007260	0.0022500	0.0086960	0.0057290	0.9037000

```
> summary(election_pps$p)
```

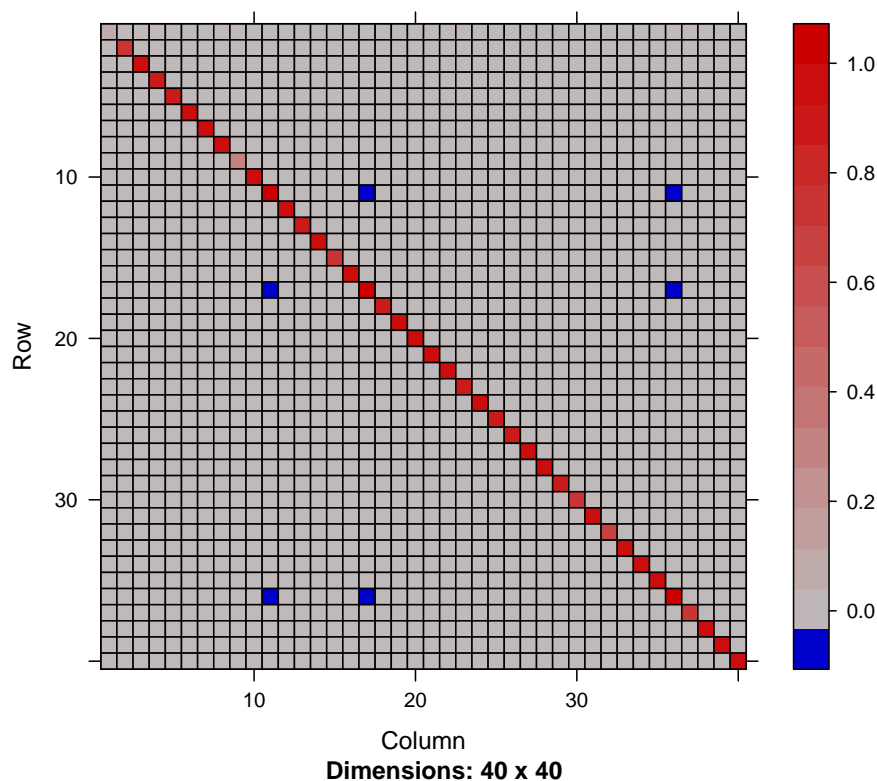
Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
0.0001429	0.0153800	0.0398100	0.1107000	0.1103000	0.9037000

Some possible survey design specifications for these data are:

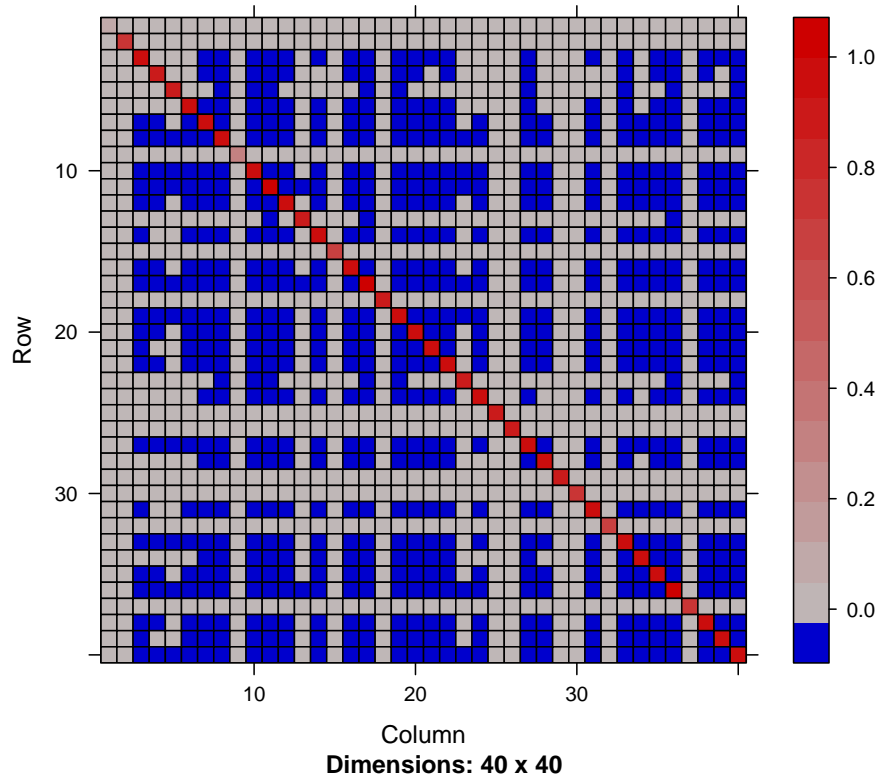
```
> dpps_br <- svydesign(id = ~1, fpc = ~p, data = election_pps,
+   pps = "brewer")
> dpps_ov <- svydesign(id = ~1, fpc = ~p, data = election_pps,
+   pps = "overton")
> dpps_hr <- svydesign(id = ~1, fpc = ~p, data = election_pps,
+   pps = HR(sum(election$p^2)/40))
> dpps_hr1 <- svydesign(id = ~1, fpc = ~p, data = election_pps,
+   pps = HR())
> dpps_ht <- svydesign(id = ~1, fpc = ~p, data = election_pps,
+   pps = ppsmat(election_jointprob))
> dpps_yg <- svydesign(id = ~1, fpc = ~p, data = election_pps,
+   pps = ppsmat(election_jointprob), variance = "YG")
> dpps_hryg <- svydesign(id = ~1, fpc = ~p, data = election_pps,
+   pps = HR(sum(election$p^2)/40), variance = "YG")
> dppswr <- svydesign(id = ~1, probs = ~p, data = election_pps)
```

All the without-replacement design objects except for Brewer's method include a matrix $\tilde{\Delta}$. These can be visualized with the `image()` method. These plots use the `lattice` package and so need `show()` to display them inside a program:

```
> show(image(dpps_ht))
```



```
> show(image(dpps_ov))
```



In this example there are more negative entries in $\tilde{\Delta}$ with the approximate methods than when the full pairwise sampling matrix is supplied.

The estimated totals are the same with all the methods, but the standard errors are not.

```
> svytotal(~Bush + Kerry + Nader, dpps_ht)
```

	total	SE
Bush	64518472	2604404
Kerry	51202102	2523712
Nader	478530	102326

```
> svytotal(~Bush + Kerry + Nader, dpps_yg)
```

	total	SE
Bush	64518472	2406526
Kerry	51202102	2408091
Nader	478530	101664

```
> svytotal(~Bush + Kerry + Nader, dpps_hr)
```

	total	SE
Bush	64518472	2624662
Kerry	51202102	2525222
Nader	478530	102793

```
> svytotal(~Bush + Kerry + Nader, dpps_hryg)
```

	total	SE
Bush	64518472	2436738
Kerry	51202102	2439845
Nader	478530	102016

```
> svytotal(~Bush + Kerry + Nader, dpps_hr1)
```

	total	SE
Bush	64518472	2472753
Kerry	51202102	2426842
Nader	478530	102595

```
> svytotal(~Bush + Kerry + Nader, dpps_br)
```

	total	SE
Bush	64518472	2447629
Kerry	51202102	2450787
Nader	478530	102420

```
> svytotal(~Bush + Kerry + Nader, dpps_ov)
```

	total	SE
Bush	64518472	2939608
Kerry	51202102	1964632
Nader	478530	104373

```
> svytotal(~Bush + Kerry + Nader, dppswr)
```

	total	SE
Bush	64518472	2671455
Kerry	51202102	2679433
Nader	478530	105303