

Package ‘CompositeRegressionEstimation’

June 11, 2020

Type Package

Title X

Version 1.0

Date 2020-06-11

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Imports ggplot2,
abind,
optimx,
Matrix,
Hmisc,
MASS,
filehash

Suggests

Description Data

Remotes DanielBonnery/arrayproduct

Depends arrayproduct,
sampling,
abind,
optimx,
Hmisc,
MASS,
filehash,
dplyr,
tidyr,
forcats,
plyr

License GPL (>= 2)

LazyLoad yes

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.0.2

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add.rg	<i>Add a rotation group indicator to all tables of a list when missing.</i>
--------	---

Description

Add a rotation group indicator to all tables of a list when missing.

Usage

```
add.rg(list.tables, id, rg.name)
```

Arguments

<code>list.tables</code>	a list of data.frames (order matter)
<code>id</code>	a vector of character strings indicating the variable names for the sample unit primary key.
<code>rg.name</code>	a character string

Value

a list of data.frames with a new variable named `rg.name`

<code>add.rg3</code>	<i>Add a rotation group indicator to a table indicating wheter a unit is present in the previous and next samples.</i>
----------------------	--

Description

Add a rotation group indicator to a table indicating wheter a unit is present in the previous and next samples.

Usage

```
add.rg3(df_1, df0, df1, id, rg.name = "rg")
```

Arguments

<code>df_1</code>	a data frame, the previous table
<code>df0</code>	a data frame, the current table
<code>df1</code>	a data frame, the next table
<code>id</code>	a vector of character strings indicating the variable names for the sample unit primary key.
<code>rg.name</code>	a character string

Details

creates a variable named `rg.name` that takes values 4 for elements present in the current and next tables only, 3 for elements present in the current table only, 2 for elements present in the previous, current and next tables, 1 for elements present in the previous and current tables only.

depends on `dplyr`, `tidyr`

Value

a list of data.frames with a new variable named `rg.name`

Examples

```
df <- expand.grid(x= 1:10, y = 1:10)
df_1 <- df[sample(100,25),]
df0 <- df[sample(100,25),]
df1 <- df[sample(100,25),]
id=c("x", "y")
add.rg3(df_1, df0, df1, c("x", "y"))
```

AK

AK Estimator (recursive version)

Description

Consider a sequence of monthly samples $(S_m)_{m \in \{1, \dots, M\}}$. In the CPS, a sample S_m is the union of 8 rotation groups: $S_m = S_{m,1} \cup S_{m,2} \cup S_{m,3} \cup S_{m,4} \cup S_{m,5} \cup S_{m,6} \cup S_{m,7} \cup S_{m,8}$, where two consecutive samples are always such that $S_{m,2} = S_{m-1,1}$, $S_{m,3} = S_{m-1,2}$, $S_{m,4} = S_{m-1,3}$, $S_{m,6} = S_{m-1,5}$, $S_{m,7} = S_{m-1,6}$, $S_{m,8} = S_{m-1,7}$, and one year appart samples are always such that $S_{m,5} = S_{m-12,1}$, $S_{m,6} = S_{m-12,2}$, $S_{m,7} = S_{m-12,3}$, $S_{m,8} = S_{m-12,4}$.

The subsamples $S_{m,g}$ are called rotation groups, and rotation patterns different than the CPS rotation pattern are possible.

For each individual k of the sample m , one observes the employment status $Y_{k,m}$ (A binary variable) of individual k at time m , and the survey weight $w_{k,m}$, as well as its "rotation group".

The AK composite estimator is defined in "CPS Technical Paper (2006), [section 10-11]":

For $m = 1$, $\hat{t}_{Y,1} = \sum_{k \in S_1} w_{k,1} Y_{k,1}$.

For $m \geq 2$,

$$\hat{t}_{Y,m} = (1 - K) \times \left(\sum_{k \in S_m} w_{k,m} Y_{k,m} \right) + K \times (\hat{t}_{Y,m-1} + \Delta_m) + A \times \hat{\beta}_m$$

where

$$\Delta_m = \eta_0 \times \sum_{k \in S_m \cap S_{m-1}} (w_{k,m} Y_{k,m} - w_{k,m-1} Y_{k,m-1})$$

and

$$\hat{\beta}_m = \left(\sum_{k \notin S_m \cap S_{m-1}} w_{k,m} Y_{k,m} \right) - \eta_1 \times \left(\sum_{k \in S_m \cap S_{m-1}} w_{k,m} Y_{k,m} \right)$$

For the CPS, η_0 is the ratio between the number of rotation groups in the sample and the number of overlapping rotation groups between two month, which is a constant $\eta_0 = 4/3$; η_1 is the ratio between the number of non overlapping rotation groups the number of overlapping rotation groups between two month, which is a constant of $1/3$.

In the case of the CPS, the rotation group one sample unit belongs to in a particular month is a function of the number of times it has been selected before, including this month, and so the rotation group of an individual in a particular month is called the "month in sample" variable.

For the CPS, in month m the overlap $S_{m-1} \cap S_m$ correspond to the individuals in the sample S_m with a value of month in sample equal to 2,3,4, 6,7 or 8. The overlap $S_{m-1} \cap S_m$ correspond to the individuals in the sample S_m with a value of month in sample equal to 2,3,4, 6,7 or 8. as well as individuals in the sample S_{m-1} with a value of month in sample equal to 1,2,3, 5,6 or 7. When parametrising the function, the choice would be `group_1=c(1:3,5:7)` and `group0=c(2:4,6:8)`.

Computing the estimators recursively is not very efficient. At the end, we get a linear combinaison of month in sample estimates The functions AK3, and WSrg computes the linear combination directly and more efficiently.

Usage

```
AK(
  list.tables,
  w,
  list.y,
  id = NULL,
  groupvar = NULL,
  groups_1 = NULL,
  groups0 = NULL,
  A = 0,
  K = 0,
  dft0.y = NULL,
  eta0 = 0,
  eta1 = 0
)
```

Arguments

<code>list.tables</code>	a list of tables
<code>w</code>	a character string: name of the weights variable (should be the same in all tables)
<code>list.y</code>	a vector of variable names
<code>id</code>	a character string: name of the identifier variable (should be the same in all tables)
<code>groupvar</code>	a character string: name of the rotation group variable (should be the same in all tables)
<code>groups_1</code>	a character string:
<code>groups0</code>	if <code>groupvar</code> is not null, a vector of possible values for <code>L[[groupvar]]</code>
<code>eta0</code>	a numeric value
<code>eta1</code>	a numeric value

Details

the function is based on the more general function `CompositeRegressionEstimation::composite`

References

“CPS Technical Paper (2006). Design and Methodology of the Current Population Survey. Technical Report 66, U.S. Census Bureau.”, “Gurney, M. and Daly, J. F. (1965). A multivariate approach to estimation in periodic sample surveys. In Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association, volume 242, page 257.”

See Also

CompositeRegressionEstimation::composite

Examples

```
library(dataCPS)
data(cps200501,cps200502,cps200503,cps200504,
     cps200505,package="dataCPS")
list.tables<-list(cps200501,cps200502,cps200503,cps200504,
                  cps200505)
w="pwsswgt";id=c("hrhhid","pulineno");groupvar=NULL;list.y="pemlr";dft0.y=NULL;
groups_1=NULL;
groups0=NULL;
Coef=c(alpha_1=0,alpha0=1,beta_1=0,beta0=0,gamma_1=0)
AK(list.tables,w=w,list.y="pemlr",id=id,groupvar=groupvar)

## With the default choice of parameters for A,K,eta0,eta1
## the composite is equal to the direct estimator: we check
WS(list.tables = list.tables,weight = w,list.y = list.y)

## Example of use of a group variable.
w="pwsswgt";id=NULL;groupvar="hrmis";list.y="pemlr";dft0.y=NULL;
groups_1=c(1:3,5:7);
groups0=c(2:4,6:8);
Coef=c(alpha0=1,alpha_1=0,beta_1=0,beta0=0,gamma_1=0)
AK(list.tables,w=w,list.y="pemlr",id=id,groupvar="hrmis")
```

AK_est

AK estimation on array of month in sample estimates

Description

AK estimation on array of month in sample estimates

Usage

```
AK_est(
  Y,
  month = names(dimnames(Y))[1],
  group = names(dimnames(Y))[2],
  variable = names(dimnames(Y))[3],
  S,
```

```

    S_1 = S - 1,
    a,
    k,
    groups = dimnames(Y)[[group]],
    eta0 = length(groups)/length(S),
    eta1 = eta0 - 1
  )

```

Arguments

Y	an array of named dimensions with 3 dimensions: 1 for the month, 1 for the month in sample, 1 for the variable name
month	: name of the month dimension (by default the name of the first dimension of Y names(dimnames(dim(Y)))[1])
group	: name of the group dimension of Y (by default the name of the second dimension of Y names(dimnames(dim(Y)))[2])
S	a vector of integers, subvector of 1:ngroup, to be passed to W.ak, indicating the rotation group numbers this month that were present the previous months (for CPS, c(2:4,6:8))
a	a numeric value
k	a numeric value
eta0	a numeric value to be passed to W.ak
eta1	a numeric value to be passed to W.ak

Value

an array

Examples

```

library(dataCPS)
period=200501:200512
list.tables<-lapply(data(list=paste0("cps",period),package="dataCPS"),get);
names(list.tables)<-period
Y<-WSrg(list.tables,weight="pwsswgt",list.y="pemlr",rg="hrmis")
dimnames(Y);
month="m";
group="mis";
variable="y";
A=W.ak(months = dimnames(Y)[[month]],
      groups = dimnames(Y)[[group]],
      S=c(2:4,6:8),
      a=.5,
      k=.5,
      eta0=4/3,
      eta1=1/3)
ngroup=dim(Y)[group];
eta1=eta0-1;
eta0=ngroup/length(S)

```

```
AK_est(Y=Y,  
      month="m",  
      group="mis",  
      S=c(2:4,6:8),  
      a=.5,  
      k=.6,  
      eta0=eta0,  
      eta1=eta0-1)
```

CoeffGM	<i>Compute Gauss Markov coefficient for CPS, matrix version</i>
---------	---

Description

Compute Gauss Markov coefficient for CPS, matrix version

Usage

```
CoeffGM(Sigma, nmonth = dim(Sigma)[[1]])
```

Arguments

Sigma a Variance covariance array

Value

a matrix.

Examples

```
CoeffGM(var())
```

CoeffGM.array	<i>Compute the Gauss Markov coefficients for Multivariate Blue</i>
---------------	--

Description

Compute the Gauss Markov coefficients for Multivariate Blue

Usage

```
CoeffGM.array(Sigma, X, Xplus = NULL)
```


Arguments

Sigma	a (p_1x...x p_P) x (p_1x...x p_P) array
X	an (p_1x...x p_P) x (n_1 x ...x n_N) array
Xplus:	a general inverse of X (if NULL, it will be computed by the program by Xplus<-MASS::ginv(X2))

Value

the coefficients matrix W such that WY is the best unbiased linear estimator of β where $E[Y] = X\beta$

Examples

```

beta= matrix(rchisq(12,1),4,3)
dimnames(beta)<-list(m=paste(200501:200504),y=c("e","u","n"))
X<-CPS_X_array(months=list(m=paste(200501:200504)),
               vars=list(y=c("e","u","n")),
               rgs=list(hrmis=paste(1:8)))
Xplus<-CPS_Xplus_array(months=list(m=paste(200501:200504)),
                      vars=list(y=c("e","u","n")),
                      rgs=list(hrmis=paste(1:8)),1/2)
EY<-arrayproduct::"%.%"(
  X,beta,
  I_A=list(c=integer(0),n=c("m","y","hrmis"),p=c("m2","y2")),
  I_B=list(c=integer(0),p=c("m","y"),q=integer(0)))
set.seed(1)
Sigma=rWishart(1,length(EY),diag(length(EY)))
Y<-array(mvrnorm(n = 100,mu = c(EY),Sigma = Sigma[, ,1]),c(100,dim(EY)))
dimnames(Y)<-c(list(rep=1:100),dimnames(EY))
Sigma.A<-array(Sigma,c(dim(EY),dim(EY)))
dimnames(Sigma.A)<-rep(dimnames(EY),2);
names(dimnames(Sigma.A))[4:6]<-paste0(names(dimnames(Sigma.A))[4:6],"2")
W<-CoeffGM.array(Sigma.A,X,Xplus)
WY<-arrayproduct::"%.%"(
  W,Y,
  I_A=list(c=integer(0),n=c("y2","m2"),p=c("m","y","hrmis")),
  I_B=list(c=integer(0),p=c("m","y","hrmis"),q=c("rep")))
DY<-arrayproduct::"%.%"(
  Xplus,Y,
  I_A=list(c=integer(0),n=c("y2","m2"),p=c("m","y","hrmis")),
  I_B=list(c=integer(0),p=c("m","y","hrmis"),q=c("rep")))
plot(c(beta),c(apply(DY,1:2,var)),col="red")
plot(c(beta),c(apply(WY,1:2,var)))

```

Description

Compute the Gauss Markov coefficients for Multivariate Blue for arrays

Usage

```
CoeffGM.matrix(Sigma, X, Xplus = MASS::ginv(X))
```

Arguments

- Sigma a p x p matrix
- X an n x p matrix
- Xplus: a general inverse of X array

Value

the coefficients matrix W such that $W \times Y$ is the best unbiased linear estimator of β where $E[Y] = X \times \beta$

Examples

```
A=array(rnorm(prod(2:5)),2:5);M=a2m(A,2);dim(A);dim(M);dim(a2m(A))
```

CoeffS2	<i>Compute the coefficients for Direct</i>
---------	--

Description

Compute the coefficients for Direct

Usage

```
CoeffS2(nmonth)
```

Arguments

- Sigma a p x p matrix
- X an n x p matrix
- Xplus: a general inverse of X

Value

the coefficients matrix W such that WY is the best unbiased linear estimator of β where $E[Y] = X\beta$

Examples

```
A=array(rnorm(prod(2:5)),2:5);M=a2m(A,2);dim(A);dim(M);dim(a2m(A))
```

composite

Linear Composite Estimator from overlap and non overlapping consecutive subsamples direct totals

Description

Consider a sequence of monthly samples $(S_m)_{m \in \{1, \dots, M\}}$. For each individual k of the sample m , one observes the employment status $Y_{k,m}$ (A binary variable) of individual k at time m , and the survey weight $w_{k,m}$. The following program allows to compute recursively for $m = 1, \dots, M$ the Census composite estimator of the total of $Y_{.,m}$ with coefficients defined recursively as follows:

For $m = 1$, $\hat{t}_{Y.,1} = \sum_{k \in S_1} w_{k,1} Y_{k,1}$.

For $m \geq 2$,

$$\hat{t}_{Y.,m} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{t}_{Y.,m-1} \\ \sum_{k \in S_m} w_{k,m} Y_{k,m} \\ \sum_{k \in S_{m-1} \cap S_m} w_{k,m-1} Y_{k,m-1} \\ \sum_{k \in S_{m-1} \cap S_m} w_{k,m} Y_{k,m} \\ \sum_{k \in S_m \setminus S_{m-1}} w_{k,m} Y_{k,m} \end{bmatrix}^T \times \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{(-1)} \\ \alpha_0 \\ \beta_{(-1)} \\ \beta_0 \\ \gamma_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

This function computes the estimators for given values of α, β, γ .

An example of use of such estimate is the Census Bureau AK estimator: it is a special case of this estimator, with the values of α, β, γ that are given as a function of two parameters A and K:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{(-1)} \\ \alpha_0 \\ \beta_{(-1)} \\ \beta_0 \\ \gamma_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K \\ 1 - K \\ -4K/3 \\ (4K - A)/3 \\ A \end{bmatrix}$$

for more references, please refer to the function `CompositeRegressionEstimation::AK`.

See "CPS Technical Paper (2006). Design and Methodology of the Current Population Survey. Technical Report 66, U.S. Census Bureau."

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{t}_{Y.,m} = & K \times \hat{t}_{Y.,m-1} \\ & + (1 - K) \times \sum_{k \in S_m} w_{k,m} Y_{k,m} \\ & + (-4K/3) \times \sum_{k \in S_{m-1} \cap S_m} w_{k,m-1} Y_{k,m-1} \\ & + (4K - A)/3 \times \sum_{k \in S_{m-1} \cap S_m} w_{k,m} Y_{k,m} \\ & + A \times \sum_{k \in S_m \setminus S_{m-1}} w_{k,m} Y_{k,m} \end{aligned}$$

Computing the estimators recursively is not very efficient. At the end, we get a linear combinaison of month in sample estimates. The functions `AK3`, and `WSrg` computes the linear combination directly and more efficiently.

For the CPS, in month m the overlap $S_{m-1} \cap S_m$ correspond to the individuals in the sample S_m with a value of month in sample equal to 2,3,4, 6,7 or 8. The overlap $S_{m-1} \cap S_m$ correspond to the individuals in the sample S_m with a value of month in sample equal to 2,3,4, 6,7 or 8. as well as individuals in the sample S_{m-1} with a value of month in sample equal to 1,2,3, 5,6 or 7. When parametrising the function, the choice would be `group_1=c(1:3, 5:7)` and `group0=c(2:4, 6:8)`.

Usage

```
composite(
  list.tables,
  w,
  list.y,
  id = NULL,
  groupvar = NULL,
  groups_1 = NULL,
  groups0 = NULL,
  Coef = c(alpha_1 = 0, alpha0 = 1, beta_1 = 0, beta0 = 0, gamma0 = 0),
  dft0.y = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>list.tables</code>	a list of tables
<code>w</code>	a character string: name of the weights variable (should be the same in all tables)
<code>list.y</code>	a vector of variable names
<code>id</code>	a character string: name of the identifier variable (should be the same in all tables)
<code>groupvar</code>	a character string: name of the rotation group variable (should be the same in all tables)
<code>groups_1</code>	a character string:
<code>groups0</code>	if <code>groupvar</code> is not null, a vector of possible values for <code>L[[groupvar]]</code>

See Also

`CompositeRegressionEstimation::AK`

Examples

```
library(dataCPS)
data(cps200501, cps200502, cps200503, cps200504,
     cps200505, package="dataCPS")
list.tables<-list(cps200501, cps200502, cps200503, cps200504,
                  cps200505)
w="pwsswgt";id=c("hrhhid","pulineno");groupvar=NULL;list.y="pemlr";dft0.y=NULL;
groups_1=NULL;groups0=NULL;Coef=c(alpha_1=0,alpha0=1,beta_1=0,beta0=0,gamma0=0)
composite(list.tables,w=w,list.y="pemlr",id=id,groupvar=groupvar)
##With the default choice of parameters for \code{Coef}, the composite is equal to the direct estimator: we check
WS(list.tables = list.tables,weight = w,list.y = list.y)
## Example of use of a group variable.
w="pwsswgt";id=NULL;groupvar="hrmis";list.y="pemlr";dft0.y=NULL;
groups_1=c(1:3,5:7);groups0=c(2:4,6:8);Coef=c(alpha0=1,alpha_1=0,beta_1=0,beta0=0,gamma0=0)
composite(list.tables,w=w,list.y="pemlr",id=id,groupvar=groupvar)
```

CPS_AK

*Gives A,K coefficient for unemployed used by the Census***Description**

Gives A,K coefficient for unemployed used by the Census

Usage

```
CPS_AK()
```

Value

The vector `c(a1=CPS_A_u(),a2=CPS_A_e(),a3=0,k1=CPS_K_u(),k2=CPS_K_e(),k3=0)`

```
CPS_AK_coeff.array.fl
```

Empirical variance of a collection of arrays.

Description

Empirical variance of a collection of arrays.

Usage

```
CPS_AK_coeff.array.fl(
  nmonth,
  ak = list(c(a_1 = 0, a_2 = 0, a_3 = 0, k_1 = 0, k_2 = 0, k_3 = 0)),
  simplify = TRUE,
  statuslabel = c("0", "1", "_1")
)
```

Arguments

<code>nmonth</code>	a strictly positive integer
<code>ak</code> ,	a list of numeric vectors of length 6.
<code>simplify</code>	a boolean
<code>statuslabel</code>	: a character vector of dimension 3 indicating the label for unemployed, employed, not in the labor force.

Examples

```
CPS_AK_coeff.array.fl()
```

CPS_AK_est	<i>Gives the variance of the AK estimators from the A,K coefficients and the variance covariance matrix of the month in sample estimates</i>
------------	--

Description

Gives the variance of the AK estimators from the A,K coefficients and the variance covariance matrix of the month in sample estimates

Usage

```
CPS_AK_est(
  Y,
  month = "m",
  mis = "hrmis",
  y = "employmentstatus",
  W = W.multi.ak(months = dimnames(Y)[[month]], groups = dimnames(Y)[[mis]], S = c(2:4,
    6:8), S_1 = c(1:3, 5:7), ak = list(u = c(a = CPS_A_u(), k = CPS_K_u()), e = c(a =
    CPS_A_e(), k = CPS_K_e()), n = c(a = 0, k = 0)))
)
```

Arguments

Y	A named array of dimension nmonth x 3 x 8. mistotals[m,e,g] is the month in sample direct estimate for month m, month in sample rotation group g, and variable e. dimnames(y)[[month]] must necessarily be equal to dimnames(W)[["ak"]] ("u","e","n" by default)
W	(optional) if already computed, the array W of coefficients W[ak,y2,m2,y1,mis1,m1] such that AK estimate for coefficients ak, month m2 and employment status y2 is $\sum(W[ak,y2,m2,,])*Y[,,]$ where mistotals[y1,mis1,m1] is direct estimate on mis mis1 for emp stat y1 at month m1.
ak:	an ak coefficients vector or a list of ak coefficients.

Value

The variance of the AK estimators from the A,K coefficients and the variance covariance matrix .

Examples

```
library(dataCPS)
period=200501:200512
list.tables<-lapply(data(list=paste0("cps",period),package="dataCPS"),get);
names(list.tables)<-period
Y<-WSrg(list.tables,weight="pwsswgt",list.y="pemlr",rg="hrmis")
dimnames(Y);
Y<-plyr::aapply(Y,1:2,function(x){c(n=sum(x[c(1,6:8)]),u=sum(x[4:5]),e=sum(x[2:3]))})
names(dimnames(Y))[3]<-"y";
```

```

dimnames(Y)
month="m";
mis="hrmis";
y="y";
CPS_AK_est(Y,y=y,mis=mis)

```

CPS_A_e

*Gives K coefficient for unemployed used by the Census***Description**

Gives K coefficient for unemployed used by the Census

Usage

```
CPS_A_e()
```

Value

.4

CPS_A_u

*Gives K coefficient for unemployed used by the Census***Description**

Gives K coefficient for unemployed used by the Census

Usage

```
CPS_A_u()
```

Value

.3

CPS_K_e	<i>Gives K coefficient for unemployed used by the Census</i>
---------	--

Description

Gives K coefficient for unemployed used by the Census

Usage

CPS_K_e()

Value

.7

CPS_K_u	<i>Gives K coefficient for unemployed used by the Census</i>
---------	--

Description

Gives K coefficient for unemployed used by the Census

Usage

CPS_K_u()

Value

.4

CPS_Xplus_array	<i>Compute the Moore penrose general inverse of a the X matrix for CPS, array version</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Compute the Moore penrose general inverse of a the X matrix for CPS, array version

Usage

CPS_Xplus_array(months, vars, rgs, alpha = 1/length(rgs[[1]]))

Arguments

months	a named list with one element, this element being a character string vector
vars	a named list with one element, this element being a character string vector
rgs	a named list with one element, this element being a character string vector
alpha	a numeric value

Value

an array.

Examples

```
X<-CPS_X_array(months=list(m=paste(200501:200504)),
               vars=list(y=c("e","u","n")),
               rgs=list(hrmis=paste(1:8)),1/2)
Xplus<-CPS_Xplus_array(months=list(m=paste(200501:200504)),
                      vars=list(y=c("e","u","n")),
                      rgs=list(hrmis=paste(1:8)),1/2)
arrayproduct::"%.%"(Xplus,X,
  I_A=list(c=integer(0),n=c("y2","m2"),p=c("y","hrmis","m")),
  I_B=list(c=integer(0),p=c("y","hrmis","m"),q=c("y2","m2")))
```

CPS_Xplus_matrix

Compute the Moore penrose general inverse of a the X matrix for CPS

Description

Compute the Moore penrose general inverse of a the X matrix for CPS

Usage

```
CPS_Xplus_matrix(X)
```

Arguments

nmonth	an integer, the number of months
nvar	an integer, the number of variables
nrg	an integer, the number of rotation groups
alpha	a coefficient

Value

a matrix.

Examples

```
CPS_Xplus_matrix(10)
```

CPS_X_array	<i>Compute X matrix for CPS, array version</i>
-------------	--

Description

Compute X matrix for CPS, array version

Usage

```
CPS_X_array(months, vars, rgs, alpha = 1/length(rgs[[1]]))
```

Arguments

months	a named list with one element, this element being a character string vector
vars	a named list with one element, this element being a character string vector
rgs	a named list with one element, this element being a character string vector
alpha	(default 1/length(rgs[[1]])) a numeric value

Value

an array.

Examples

```
X<-CPS_X_array(months=list(m=paste(200501:200504)),
               vars=list(y=c("e","u","n")),
               rgs=list(hrmis=paste(1:8)))
dimnames(X)
```

CPS_X_matrix	<i>X matrix for the simple month in sample model</i>
--------------	--

Description

X matrix for the simple month in sample model

Usage

```
CPS_X_matrix(nmonth, nvar, nrg, alpha = 1)
```

Arguments

nmonth	an integer, the number of months
nvar	an integer, the number of variables
nrg	an integer, the number of rotation groups
alpha=1/nrg	a coefficient

Value

a matrix.

Examples

CPS_X_matrix(10,3,8,1/8)

douuble	<i>Compute weighted sums</i>
---------	------------------------------

Description

Compute weighted sums

Usage

douuble(list.tables, w, id, y)

Arguments

- list.tables A list of dataframes, order matters.
- w either a real number or a character string indicating the name of the weight variable.
- id primary key of the tables, used to merge tables together.
- y a string indicating the name of a factor variable common to all tables of list.tables.

Value

a list of three arrays.

Examples

douuble(list.tables=lapply(1:10,function(x){cbind(id=1:nrow(Orange),Orange)[sample(nrow(Orange),30),]}),w="circumference",id="id",y="species")

<code>empirical.var</code>	<i>Empirical variance of a collection of arrays.</i>
----------------------------	--

Description

Empirical variance of a collection of arrays.

Usage

```
empirical.var(A, MARGIN, n)
```

Arguments

<code>A</code>	An array of dimension $d_1 \times \dots \times d_p$
<code>MARGIN</code>	a vector of integers
<code>n</code>	the array of dimension $a_1 \times \dots \times a_n$ $Y[i_1, \dots, i_n] = \text{sum}(W[i_1, \dots, i_n, \dots])$

Examples

```
empirical.var()
```

<code>factorisedf</code>	<i>Convert variables to numeric in dataframe.</i>
--------------------------	---

Description

Convert variables to numeric in dataframe.

Usage

```
factorisedf(dfr, list.y)
```

Arguments

<code>dfr</code>	A dataframe
<code>list.y</code>	character vector containing the names of the variables to be converted.

Value

a dataframe

Examples

```
factorisedf(Orange, names(Orange))
```

MR	<i>Regression Composite estimation</i>
----	--

Description

Regression Composite estimation

Usage

```
MR(
  list.tables,
  w,
  id,
  list.xMR = NULL,
  list.x1 = NULL,
  list.x2 = NULL,
  list.y = NULL,
  calibmethod = "linear",
  Alpha = 0.75,
  theta = 3/4,
  list.dft.x2 = NULL,
  dft0.xMR = NULL,
  mu0 = NULL,
  Singh = TRUE,
  dispweight = FALSE,
  analyse = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>list.tables</code>	A list of dataframes
<code>w</code>	either a real number or a character string indicating the name of the weight variable.
<code>id</code>	an identifier
<code>list.xMR</code>	list of variables used to compute proxy composite regression variable
<code>list.x1</code>	list of auxiliary variables used in the cablibration, whose calibrated weighted total has to be equal to initially weithed total
<code>list.x2</code>	id list of auxiliary variables used in the cablibration, whose calibrated weighted total has to be equal to values provided by <code>list.dft.x2</code>
<code>Alpha</code>	a vector of alpha values. if <code>alpha="01"</code> , this will compute MR3
<code>theta</code>	a numerical value
<code>list.dft.x2</code>	id list of auxiliary variables used in the cablibration, whose calibrated weighted total has to be equal to initially weithed total
<code>mu0</code>	a numerical value

Singh	a boolean
dispweight	a boolean
analyse	a boolean
list.y:	list of variables whose weighted sum needs to be computed. It can be factor or character variables.

Value

a dataframe.

Examples

```
MR(list.tables<-
plyr::dply(CRE_data,.variables=~time),w="Sampling.weight",list.xMR="Status",id="Identifier",list.y=c("Hobby",
```

varAK3	<i>Gives the variance of the AK estimators from the A,K coefficients and the variance covariance matrix of the month in sample estimates</i>
--------	--

Description

Gives the variance of the AK estimators from the A,K coefficients and the variance covariance matrix of the month in sample estimates

Usage

```
varAK3(ak, Sigma)
```

Arguments

ak	A set of 3 A, K coefficients, of the form c(a1=.3,a2=.4,a3=0,k1=.4,k2=.7,k3=0).
Sigma	An array of dimension 3 x 8 (number of rotation groups) x number of months x 3 x 8 (number of rotation groups) x number of months.

Value

The variance of the AK estimators from the A,K coefficients and the variance covariance matrix .

Examples

```
varAK3(ak=c(a1=.3,a2=.4,a3=0,k1=.4,k2=.7,k3=0), Sigma=array(drop(stats::rWishart(1,df=3*10*8,diag(3*10*8))),rep
```

varAK3diff	<i>Gives the variance of the consecutive differences of AK estimators from the A,K coefficients and the variance covariance matrix of the month in sample estimates</i>
------------	---

Description

Gives the variance of the consecutive differences of AK estimators from the A,K coefficients and the variance covariance matrix of the month in sample estimates

Usage

```
varAK3diff(ak, Sigma)
```

Arguments

ak	A set of 3 A, K coefficients, of the form c(a1=.3,a2=.4,a3=0,k1=.4,k2=.7,k3=0).
Sigma	An array of dimension 3 x 8 (number of rotation groups) x number of months x 3 x 8 (number of rotation groups) x number of months.

Value

The variance of the consecutive differences of the AK estimators from the A,K coefficients and the variance covariance matrix .

Examples

```
varAK3diff(ak=c(a1=.3,a2=.4,a3=0,k1=.4,k2=.7,k3=0), Sigma=array(drop(stats::rWishart(1,df=3*10*8,diag(3*10*8)))+
add(10, 1)
```

varAK3diffrat	<i>Gives the variance of the unemployment rate estimates derived from AK estimators from the A,K coefficients and the variance covariance matrix of the month in sample estimates</i>
---------------	---

Description

Gives the variance of the unemployment rate estimates derived from AK estimators from the A,K coefficients and the variance covariance matrix of the month in sample estimates

Usage

```
varAK3diffrat(ak, Sigma, Scompop, what = c(unemployed = "0", employed = "1"))
```

Arguments

ak	A set of 3 A, K coefficients, of the form $c(a1=.3, a2=.4, a3=0, k1=.4, k2=.7, k3=0)$.
Sigma	An array of dimension 3 x 8 (number of rotation groups) x number of months x 3 x 8 (number of rotation groups) x number of months.
Scomppop	An array of dimension number of months x 3.

Value

The variance of the the unemployment rate estimates derived from the AK estimators from the A,K coefficients and the variance covariance matrix .

Examples

```
varAK3diffstat(ak=c(a1=.3,a2=.4,a3=0,k1=.4,k2=.7,k3=0), Sigma=array(drop(stats::rWishart(1,df=3*10*8,diag(3*10*8)))))
```

varAK3rat	<i>Gives the variance of the unemployment rate estimates derived from AK estimators from the A,K coefficients and the variance covariance matrix of the month in sample estimates</i>
-----------	---

Description

Gives the variance of the unemployment rate estimates derived from AK estimators from the A,K coefficients and the variance covariance matrix of the month in sample estimates

Usage

```
varAK3rat(ak, Sigma, Scomppop, what = c(unemployed = "0", employed = "1"))
```

Arguments

ak	A set of 3 A, K coefficients, of the form $c(a1=.3, a2=.4, a3=0, k1=.4, k2=.7, k3=0)$.
Sigma	An array of dimension 3 x 8 (number of rotation groups) x number of months x 3 x 8 (number of rotation groups) x number of months.
Scomppop	An array of dimension number of months x 3.

Value

The variance of the the unemployment rate estimates derived from the AK estimators from the A,K coefficients and the variance covariance matrix .

Examples

```
varAK3rat(ak=c(a1=.3,a2=.4,a3=0,k1=.4,k2=.7,k3=0),
          Sigma=array(drop(stats::rWishart(1,df=3*10*8,diag(3*10*8)))),rep(c(10,8,3),2)))
```

var_lin	<i>Gives the variance of an array Y that is a linear transformation AX of an array X from the coefficients of A and Sigma=Var[X]</i>
---------	--

Description

Gives the variance of an array Y that is a linear transformation AX of an array X from the coefficients of A and Sigma=Var[X]

Usage

```
var_lin(A, Sigma)
```

Arguments

Sigma	An array of dimension $b_1 \times \dots \times b_p \times b_1 \times \dots \times b_p$
coeff	An array of dimension $a_1 \times \dots \times a_n \times b_1 \times \dots \times b_p$

Value

The variance of the AK estimators from the A,K coefficients and the variance covariance matrix .

Examples

```
a=c(2,4);b=c(3,10,8);A<-array(rnorm(prod(a)*prod(b)),c(a,b));
dimnames(A)[1:2]<-lapply(a,function(x){letters[1:x]});names(dimnames(A))[1:2]<-c("d1","d2");
Sigma=array(drop(stats::rWishart(1,df=prod(b),diag(prod(b)))),rep(b,2));
var_lin(A,Sigma)
```

W.ak	<i>general AK weights as a function of a and k parameters.</i>
------	--

Description

general AK weights as a function of a and k parameters.

Usage

```
W.ak(
  months,
  groups = 1:8,
  S = c(2:4, 6:8),
  S_1 = S - 1,
  a,
  k,
  eta0 = length(groups)/length(S),
```

```

    eta1 = eta0 - 1,
    rescaled = F
  )

```

Arguments

months	an integer, indicating number of months
groups	a vector of character strings or numeric string
S	a vector of integers indicating the indices of the rotation group in the sample that overlap with the previous sample: groups[S] are the overlapping rotation groups
S_1	a vector of integers indicating the indices of the corresponding rotation group of S in the previous month
a	a numeric value
k	a numeric value
rescaled	a boolean (default FALSE) indicating whether these AK coefficient are to be applied to rescaled or not rescaled month in sample weighted sums
nmonth	an integer, indicating number of months
ngroup	a vector of character strings or numeric string

Value

an array of AK coefficients $W[m2, m1, mis1]$ such that A_k estimate for month $m2$ is $\sum(W[y2,]) * Y$ where $Y[m1, mis1]$ is direct estimate on mis $mis1$ for emp stat $y1$ at month $m1$.

Examples

```

library(dataCPS)
period=200501:200512
list.tables<-lapply(data(list=paste0("cps",period),package="dataCPS"),get);
W<-W.ak(months=1:3,groups=1:8,a=.2,k=.5);dimnames(W)
W<-W.ak(months=2:4,groups=letters[1:8],a=.2,k=.5);dimnames(W);
Y<-WSrg(list.tables,weight="pwsswgt",list.y="pemplr",rg="hrmis")
dimnames(Y);month="m";group="hrmis";variable="y";
months = dimnames(Y)[[month]]
W<-W.ak(months = months,
        groups = dimnames(Y)[[group]],
        S=c(2:4,6:8),
        a=.5,k=.3)
a=.5;k=.3
dimnames(W)
W[1,1,] #should be all 1s
m<-sample(2:length(months),1)
if(all(abs(W[m,m,c(1,5)]-(1-k+a))<1e-10)){ "this part is fine"}else{"there is a problem"}
if(all(abs(W[m,m,c(2:4,6:8)]-(1-k+4*k/3-a/3))<1e-10)){ "this part is fine"}else{"there is a problem"}
if(all(abs(W[m,m-1,c(1:3,5:7)]-(k*W[m-1,m-1,c(1:3,5:7)]-4*k/3))<1e-10)){ "this part is fine"}else{"there is a problem"}
if(all(abs(W[m-1,m,c(1:3,5:7)]-(k*W[m-1,m-1,c(1:3,5:7)+1]-4*k/3))<1e-10)){ "this part is fine"}else{"there is a problem"}
W[2,1,]
W[2,2,c(1,5)];((1-k)+a) #Should be equal

```

W.multi.ak	<i>general AK weights as a function of a and k parameters.</i>
------------	--

Description

general AK weights as a function of a and k parameters.

Usage

```
W.multi.ak(
  months,
  groups,
  S,
  S_1 = S - 1,
  ak,
  eta0 = length(groups)/length(S),
  eta1 = eta0 - 1,
  rescaled = F
)
```

Arguments

S	a vector of integers indicating the indices of the rotation group in the sample
ak	a list of 2-dimension vectors
nmonth	an integer, indicating number of months
ngroups	: number of groups

Value

an array of AK coefficients $W[m2,m1,mis1]$ such that A_k estimate for month $m2$ is $\text{sum}(W[y2,,]) * Y$ where $Y[m1,mis1]$ is direct estimate on mis $mis1$ for emp stat $y1$ at month $m1$.

Examples

```
W.multi.ak(months=1:3,groups=1:8,S=c(2:4,6:8),ak=list(c(a=.2,k=.5),c(a=.2,k=.4)))
```

W.rec	<i>general month in sample estimates weights for recursive linear combinaison of mis estimates</i>
-------	--

Description

general month in sample estimates weights for recursive linear combinaison of mis estimates

Usage

```
W.rec(
  months,
  groups,
  S = c(2:4, 6:8),
  S_1 = S - 1,
  Coef = c(alpha_1 = 0, alpha0 = 1, beta_1 = 0, beta0 = 0, gamma0 = 0)
)
```

Arguments

months	an integer, indicating number of months
groups	a vector of character strings or numeric string
S	a vector of integers indicating the indices of the rotation group in the sample that overlap with the previous sample: groups[S] are the overlapping rotation groups
S_1	a vector of integers indicating the indices of the corresponding rotation group of S in the previous month
Coef	a named vector of 5 numeric value
nmonth	an integer, indicating number of months
ngroup	a vector of character strings or numeric string

Value

an array of AK coefficients $W[m_2, m_1, mis_1]$ such that A_k estimate for month m_2 is $\sum(W[y_2, \cdot]) * Y$ where $Y[m_1, mis_1]$ is direct estimate on mis mis_1 for emp stat y_1 at month m_1 .

Examples

```
alpha0=runif(1);
alpha_1=1-alpha0;
beta0=runif(1)
beta_1=runif(1)
gamma0=runif(1)
W<-W.rec(months=1:3,
  groups=1:8,
  Coef=c(alpha_1=alpha_1,
    alpha0=alpha0,
    beta0=beta0,
    beta_1=beta_1,
    gamma0=gamma0))

dimnames(W)
if(all(W[1,1,]==1)){ "this part is fine"}else{"there is a problem"}
m<-sample(2:3,1)
if(all(abs(W[m,m,c(1,5)]-(alpha0+gamma0))<1e-10)){ "this part is fine"}else{"there is a problem"}
if(all(abs(W[m,m,c(2:4,6:8)]-(alpha0+beta0))<1e-10)){ "this part is fine"}else{"there is a problem"}
if(all(abs(W[m,m-1,c(1:3,5:7)]-(alpha0*W[m-1,m-1,c(1:3,5:7)]+beta_1))<1e-10)){ "this part is fine"}else{"there is a problem"}
if(all(abs(W[m,m-1,c(4,8)]-(alpha0*W[m-1,m-1,c(4,8)]))<1e-10)){ "this part is fine"}else{"there is a problem"}
W<-W.ak(months=2:4,groups=letters[1:8],a=.2,k=.5);dimnames(W);
```

```

Y<-WSrg(list.tables,weight="pwsswgt",list.y="pemlr",rg="hrmis")
dimnames(Y);month="m";group="hrmis";variable="y";
Coef=c(alpha_1=0,alpha0=1,beta_1=0,beta0=0,gamma0=0)
W=W.rec(months = dimnames(Y)[[month]],
        groups = dimnames(Y)[[group]],
        S=c(2:4,6:8),Coef=c(alpha_1=0,alpha0=1,beta_1=0,beta0=0,gamma0=0))
W

```

WS

*Compute weighted sums***Description**

Compute weighted sums

Usage

```
WS(list.tables, weight = 1, list.y = NULL, sep = "_n", dimname1 = "m")
```

Arguments

<code>list.tables</code>	A list of dataframes
<code>weight</code>	either a real number or a character string indicating the name of the weight variable.
<code>list.y:</code>	list of variables whose weighted sum needs to be computed. It can be factor or character variables.

Value

a dataframe.

Examples

```

WS(plyr::dply(CRE_data,.variables=~time),"Sampling.weight",c("Hobby","Status","State"));
WS(plyr::dply(CRE_data,.variables=~time),"Sampling.weight",character(0));

```

WSrg

*Weighted sums by rotation groups***Description**

Weighted sums by rotation groups

Usage

```
WSrg(
  list.tables,
  weight = 1,
  list.y = NULL,
  rg = "hrmis",
  rescale = F,
  dimname1 = "m"
)
```

Arguments

<code>list.tables</code>	a named list of data frames
<code>weight</code>	a character string indicating the variable name or a numerical value
<code>list.y</code>	a vector of character strings indicating the study variables
<code>rg</code>	a character string indicating the name of the rotation group.

Value

an array

Examples

```
library(dataCPS)
period<-200501:200512
list.tables<-lapply(data(list=paste0("cps",period),package="dataCPS"),get);
names(list.tables)<-period
Y<-WSrg(list.tables,"pwsswgt",list.y="pemlr",rg="hrmis")
dimnames(Y);dim(Y)
Y<-plyr::daply(plyr::ldply(list.tables,function(L){L[c("pemlr","pwsswgt","hrmis")]},.id="m"),
~m+pemlr+hrmis,function(d){data.frame(y=sum(d$pwsswgt))})[names(list.tables),,]
dimnames(Y);dim(Y)
system.time(plyr::daply(plyr::ldply(list.tables,,function(L){L[c("pemlr","pwsswgt","hrmis")]},
~.id+pemlr+hrmis,function(d){data.frame(y=sum(d$pwsswgt))})))
system.time(WSrg(list.tables,weight="pwsswgt",list.y="pemlr",rg="hrmis"))
```

WSrg2*Weighted sums by rotation groups*

Description

Weighted sums by rotation groups

Usage

```
WSrg2(list.tables, weight, y, rg = "hrmis", rescale = F, dimname1 = "m")
```

Arguments

<code>list.tables</code>	a named list of data frames
<code>weight</code>	a character string indicating the variable name or a numerical value
<code>y</code>	a character strings indicating one study variable
<code>rg</code>	a character string indicating the name of the rotation group.

Value

an array

Examples

```
library(dataCPS)
period<-200501:200512
list.tables<-lapply(data(list=paste0("cps",period),package="dataCPS"),get);
names(list.tables)<-period
Y<-WSrg2(list.tables,"pwsswgt",list.y=c("pemlr","pwsswgt"),rg="hrmis")
Y<-WSrg2(list.tables,"pwsswgt",list.y=c("pemlr"),rg="hrmis")
```

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