

- ▶ EU-SILC and at risk of social exclusion ('arose')
- ▶ Qualitatively high well-being indicators at national or NUTS1
- ▶ Lower NUTS-Levels usually yield poor estimates
- ▶ Methodology, which is easy to apply and yields better estimates on sub-national levels?

- ▶ Many techniques already exist for estimating indicators on sub-national levels.
- ▶ Already existing techniques, for example
 - ▶ Small area estimation
 - ▶ Use administrative data to impute variable of interest (see povmap)
- ▶ Modells need assumptions and administrative data is not always available
- ▶ Need a more harmonious approach R-Package → `surveysd`

- ▶ R-package for variance estimation on regional levels
- ▶ Variance estimation via bootstrap techniques
- ▶ Uses multiple (consecutive) waves of a survey
 - ▶ Similar approach as proposed by VIJAY
 - ▶ Average bootstrap replicates over waves
- ▶ Easy to use, even for R-Beginners

- ▶ Draw bootstrap replicates `'draw.bootstrap()'`
- ▶ Calibrate bootstrap replicates `'recalib()'`
- ▶ Estimate standard errors `'calc.stError()'`

```
draw.bootstrap(dat, REP=1000, hid="DB030", weights="RB050",  
               year="RB010", strata="DB040", cluster=NULL,  
               totals=NULL, single.PSU=c("merge", "mean"),  
               boot.names=NULL, country=NULL, split=FALSE, pid=NULL)
```

- ▶ Rectangular data set with household identifier
- ▶ Column with sampling weight, year
- ▶ Define arbitrary sampling design with strata and cluster
- ▶ Automatic detection and dealing with single PSUs
- ▶ Bootstrap replicates are drawn for each year.
 - ▶ Applies rescaled bootstrap for stratified multistage sampling
- ▶ Replicates are taken forward to mimic rotational panel design.
 - ▶ Split households can be considered for this step, split=TRUE

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```
recalib(dat, hid="DB030", weights="RB050",  
        b.rep=paste0("w", 1:1000), year="RB010",  
        country=NULL, conP.var=c("RB090"),  
        conH.var=c("DB040", "DB100"), ...)
```

- ▶ Use output of `draw.bootstrap()` or
- ▶ Rectangular data set with household identifier and bootstrap replicates.
- ▶ Define households and/or personal variables to be calibrated onto
- ▶ Calibration with `ipu2()` from Package `simPop`

```
calc.stError(dat,weights="RB050",b.weights=paste0("w",1:1000),  
             year="RB010",var="HX080",fun="weightedRatio",  
             cross_var=NULL,year.diff=NULL,year.mean=3,bias=FALSE,  
             add.arg=NULL,size.limit=20,cv.limit=10,p=NULL)
```

- ▶ Use output of recalib() or rectangular data with bootstrap weights.
- ▶ Function fun is applied on Variable var for, using each bootstrap weight.
- ▶ Predefined functions available, also able to handle custom functions or functions from other packages
 - ▶ Must return double or integer and second argument is weight


```
calc.stError(dat,weights="RB050",b.weights=paste0("w",1:1000),  
            year="RB010",var="HX080",fun="weightedRatio",  
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- ▶ Use output of recalib() or rectangular data with bootstrap weights.
- ▶ Function fun is applied on Variable var for, using each bootstrap weight.
- ▶ Predefined functions available, but custom functions or functions from other packages can be supplied
 - ▶ Must return double or integer and second argument is weight

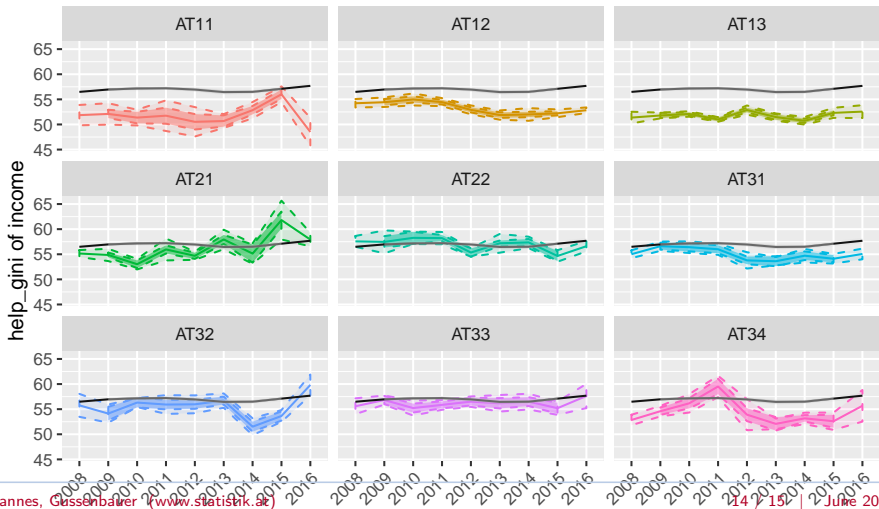
- ▶ Define subgroups of sample using `cross_var` (optional)
- ▶ Estimate standard errors for changes between years with `year.diff` (optional)
- ▶ Results of point estimates are averaged over `year.mean` years (optional)
 - ▶ Apply filter with equal filter weights over time series
- ▶ Estimate quantiles using parameter `p`.

```
calc.stError(UDB_AT_calib,weights="RB050",  
             year="RB010",b.weights=paste0("w",1:10),  
             var="HX080",cross_var=list("DB040",c("RB090","DB040")))  
  
## Calculated point estimates for variable(s)  
##  
##   HX080  
##  
## using function weightedRatio  
##  
## Results hold 448 point estimates for 9 years in 28 subgroups  
##  
## Estimated standard error exceeds 10 % of the the point estimate in 271 c
```

```
# Apply function which is not in package 'surveysd'  
# take the gini - index  
library(laeken,quietly=TRUE)  
# simulate income  
set.seed(1234)  
UDB_AT_calib[,income:=  
    exp(rnorm(.N,mean=sample(7:10,1),sd=1)),  
    by=list(DB100)]  
  
# gini() returns list  
# calc.stError needs function that returns double or integer  
help_gini <- function(x,w){  
    return(gini(x,w)$value)  
}
```

```
calc.stError(UDB_AT_calib,fun="help_gini",  
             weights="RB050",year="RB010",b.weights=paste0("w",1:10),  
             var="income",cross_var=list("DB040",c("RB090","DB040")),  
             year.diff=c("2014-2008"),p=c(.025,.975))  
  
## Calculated point estimates for variable(s)  
##  
## income  
##  
## using function help_gini from .GlobalEnv  
##  
## Results hold 504 point estimates for 9 years in 28 subgroups  
##  
## Estimated standard error exceeds 10 % of the the point estimate in 22 ca
```

```
plot(res_inc,type="grouping",  
     groups="DB040",sd.type="ribbon")
```



- ▶ Simple to use R-Package
- ▶ Supports a harmonious approach for estimating standard errors on surveysd with rotating panel design
 - ▶ Achieve more accuracy by averaging over multiple years
 - ▶ No need for administrative data or modelling assumptions
- ▶ Check it out on github: <https://github.com/statistikat/surveysd>