

# Sampling People, Records, & Networks

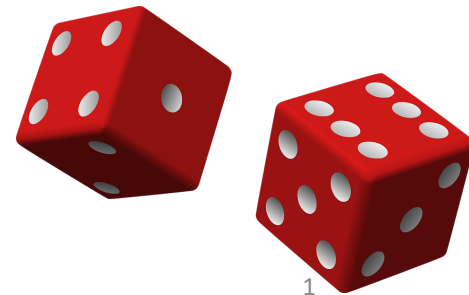
Jim Lepkowski, PhD

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Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan

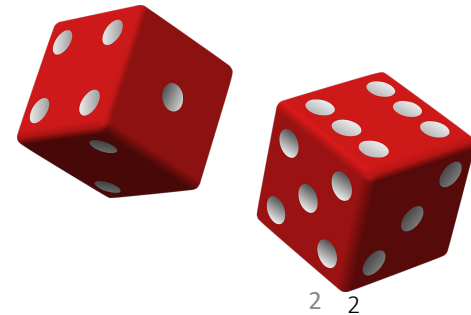
Research Professor,

Joint Program in Survey Methodology, University of Maryland

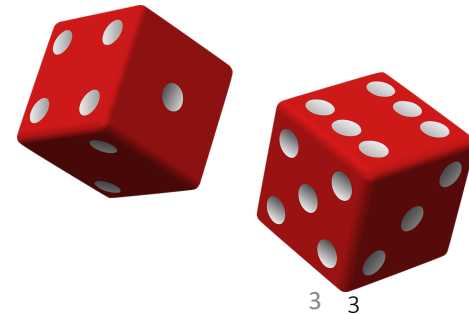


## Unit 4

- **1 Forming groups**
  - **2 Sampling variance**
  - **3 More on grouping**
  - **4 Allocate sample**
  - **5 Other allocations**
  - **6 Weights**
- Unit 1: Sampling as a research tool
  - Unit 2: Mere randomization
  - Unit 3: Saving money
  - Unit 4: Being more efficient
    - Forming groups
    - Sampling variance
    - More on grouping
    - Allocate sample
    - Other allocations
    - **Weights to combine across strata**
  - Unit 5: Simplifying sampling
  - Unit 6: Some extensions & applications



- Two kinds of weighting
  - Stratum
  - Element
- Unit 1: Sampling as a research tool
  - Unit 2: Mere randomization
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    - Forming groups
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- Two kinds of weighting
  - Stratum
  - Element
- As mentioned, weighting the sample is necessary if we are going to combine across subgroups to get back to conclusions about the total population
  - Weighting can be done in principle **in two ways**
  - In practice, using statistical software, it is done in only one of these two ways

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- One weighting method is to weight the stratum estimates by the size of the strata:  $\bar{y} = \sum_{h=1}^H W_h \bar{y}_h$

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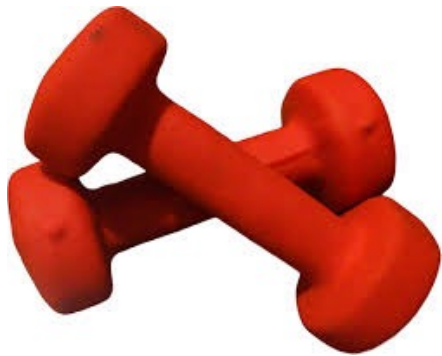
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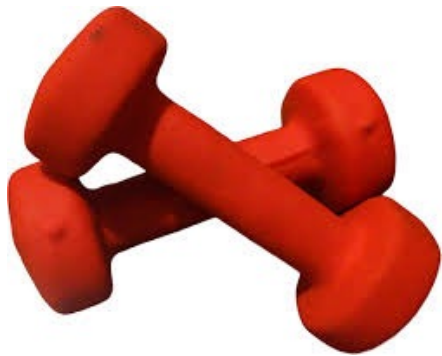
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- Yes, if  $w_i = \frac{N_h}{n_h}$



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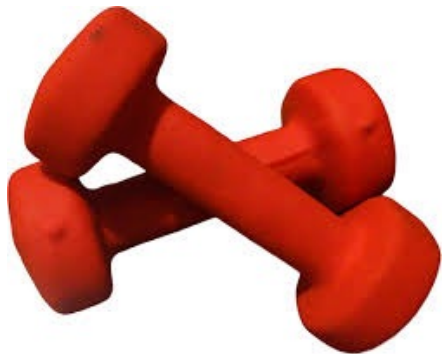
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- We will consider this issue of weighting that is equal to the inverse of the sampling rate later in Unit 6



## Unit 5

- 1 Selection
- 2 List order
- 3 Intervals with a fractional
- 4 Estimating standard errors
- Unit 1: Sampling as a research tool
- Unit 2: Mere randomization
- Unit 3: Saving money
- Unit 4: Being more efficient
- **Unit 5: Simplifying sampling**
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