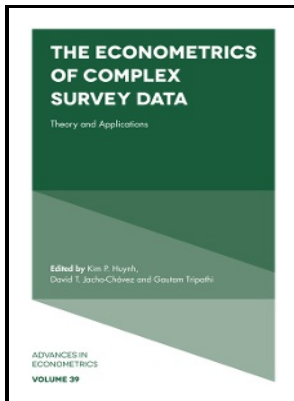


Inference from stratified samples I - large sample properties of the linearization, jackknife and balanced repeated replication methods

Carleton University - Inference From Stratified Samples: Properties of the Linearization, Jackknife and Balanced Repeated Replication Methods on JSTOR



Description: -

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Estimation theory.

Sampling (Statistics) Inference from stratified samples I - large sample properties of the linearization, jackknife and balanced repeated replication methods

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no. 155

Carleton mathematical series ; Inference from stratified samples I - large sample properties of the linearization, jackknife and balanced repeated replication methods

Notes: Bibliography: leaves 29-30.

This edition was published in 1978



Filesize: 30.610 MB

Tags: #An #empirical #likelihood #approach #under #cluster #sampling #with #missing #observations

Accounting for Complex Sampling in Survey Estimation: A Review of Current Software Tools in: Journal of Official Statistics Volume 34 Issue 3 (2018)

If the only purpose of the test is reject or not reject the null hypothesis, we can as an alternative sort the recorded differences, and then observe if T_{obs} is contained within the middle 95% of them. Cross-validation Main article: Cross-validation is a statistical method for validating a predictive model. National health and nutrition examination survey NHANES.

[PDF] A COMPARISON OF VARIANCE ESTIMATORS USING THE TAYLOR SERIES APPROXIMATION

We drew 100 independent 1% samples from the complete-count database, mimicking the sample design used to create the historical samples. Complex sampling schemes may involve stratification, multiple stages clustering, varying sampling weights non-response adjustments, calibration, post-stratification and under unequal-probability sampling designs. On the other hand, the purpose of estimating the p-value is most often to decide whether, where is the threshold at which the null hypothesis will be rejected typically.

[PDF] Jackknife and Bootstrap Methods for Variance Estimation from Sample Survey Data

In each of these cases, the researchers examined a population subgroup that typically appears just once per household. Sampling with unequal probabilities without replacement.

Balanced repeated replication

We present a brief overview of early uses of resampling methods in survey sampling, and then provide an appraisal of more recent re-sampling methods for variance estimation and inference for small. . . .

Empirical likelihood has been mostly developed under more restrictive settings, such as independent and identically distributed assumption, which is violated under a design-based framework.

Balanced repeated replication

These estimates are all quite close to one another, suggesting that for this variable, the particular method of standard error estimation does not matter much. If the household was in the same county as the previous or following stratum, we placed the household in that stratum.

Resampling (statistics)

Stopping rules to achieve this have been developed which can be incorporated with minimal additional computational cost. Before 1940, group quarters units were defined as units with more than 30 members, and in 1940 and 1950 they were units with more than five persons who were unrelated to the head of the household. Furthermore, the bootstrap variance estimator usually requires more computations than the jackknife or the BRR.

Inference From Stratified Samples: Second

Pseudo-Strata and Taylor Series Linearization Taylor series linearization is the easiest and most widely used method for estimating variance with complex sample designs, but it is not designed for samples with implicit stratification.

Related Books

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- [Pod zastavom Saveza pionira NOV i POJ.](#)
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- [Abiko Akira ten - Kaiki 1974-nen 7-gatsu 11-nichi-17-nichi kajō Nichidō Saron.](#)