Package 'vardpoor'

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Type Package

Title Variance Estimation for Sample Surveys by the Ultimate Cluster Method

Version 0.21.0

Depends R (>= 4.5.0)

Imports foreach, data.table (>= 1.18.0), MASS, stats, utils, stringr, surveyplanning, laeken

Description Generation of domain variables, linearization of several non-linear population statistics (the ratio of two totals, weighted income percentile, relative median income ratio, at-risk-of-poverty rate, at-risk-of-poverty threshold, Gini coefficient, gender pay gap, the aggregate replacement ratio, the relative median income ratio, median income below at-risk-of-poverty gap, income quintile share ratio, relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap), computation of regression residuals in case of weight calibration, variance estimation of sample surveys by the ultimate cluster method (Hansen, Hurwitz and Madow, Sample Survey Methods And Theory, vol. I: Methods and Applications; vol. II: Theory. 1953, New York: John Wiley and Sons), variance estimation for longitudinal, cross-sectional measures and measures of change for single and multi-stage stage cluster sampling designs (Berger, Y. G., 2015, <doi:10.1111/rssa.12116>). Several other precision measures are derived - standard error, the coefficient of variation, the margin of error, confidence interval, design effect.

URL https://csblatvia.github.io/vardpoor/, https://github.com/CSBLatvia/vardpoor/

BugReports https://github.com/CSBLatvia/vardpoor/issues/

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Contents

domain *Extra variables for domain estimation*

Description

The function computes extra variables for domain estimation. Each unique D row defines a domain. Extra variables are computed for each Y variable.

Usage

```
domain(Y, D, dataset = NULL, checking = TRUE)
```

Arguments

Y	Matrix of study variables. Any object convertible to data.table with numeric values, NA values are not allowed. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
D	Matrix of domain variables. Any object convertible to data.table. The number of rows of D must match the number of rows of Y. Duplicated names are not allowed. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to data.table.
checking	Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Value

Numeric data.table containing extra variables for domain estimation.

References

Carl-Erik Sarndal, Bengt Swensson, Jan Wretman. Model Assisted Survey Sampling. Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.70.

See Also

vardom, vardomh

Examples

```
### Example 0

domain(Y = 1, D = "A")


### Example 1
```

```
Y1 <- as.matrix(1 : 10)
colnames(Y1) <- "Y1"
D1 <- as.matrix(rep(1, 10))
colnames(D1) <- "D1"
domain(Y = Y1, D = D1)

### Example 2
Y <- matrix(1 : 20, 10, 2)
colnames(Y) <- paste0("Y", 1 : 2)
D <- matrix(rep(1 : 2, each = 5), 10, 1)
colnames(D) <- "D"
domain(Y, D)

### Example 3
Y <- matrix(1 : 20, 10, 2)
colnames(Y) <- paste0("Y", 1 : 2)
D <- matrix(rep(1 : 4, each = 5), 10, 2)
colnames(D) <- paste0("D", 1 : 2)
domain(Y, D)

### Example 4
Y <- matrix(1 : 20, 10, 2)
colnames(Y) <- paste0("Y", 1 : 2)
D <- matrix(c(rep(1 : 2, each = 5), rep(3, 10)), 10, 2)
colnames(D) <- paste0("D", 1 : 2)
domain(Y, D)
```

`incPercentile` *Estimation of weighted percentiles*

Description

The function computes the estimates of weighted percentiles.

Usage

```
incPercentile(
  Y,
  weights = NULL,
  sort = NULL,
  Dom = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  k = c(20, 80),
  dataset = NULL,
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Study variable (for example equalized disposable income). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
weights	Optional weight variable. One dimensional object convert to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
sort	Optional variable to be used as tie-breaker for sorting. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Dom	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, the estimates of percentiles are computed for each domain. An object convertible to data.table or variable names as character vector, column numbers.
period	Optional variable for survey period. If supplied, linearization of at-risk-of-poverty threshold is done for each survey period. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers as numeric vector.
k	A vector of values between 0 and 100 specifying the percentiles to be computed (0 gives the minimum, 100 gives the maximum).
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to data.table.
checking	Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Value

A data.table containing the estimates of weighted income percentiles specified by k.

References

Working group on Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (2004) Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on EU-SILC; the gender pay gap. *EU-SILC 131-rev/04*, Eurostat.

See Also

linarpt, linarpr, linqsr

Examples

```
library("laeken")
data("eusilc")
incPercentile(Y = "eqIncome", weights = "rb050", Dom = "db040", dataset = eusilc)
```

`lin.ratio` *Linearization of the ratio estimator*

Description

Computes linearized variable for the ratio estimator.

Usage

```
lin.ratio(
  Y,
  Z,
  weight,
  Dom = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  percentratio = 1,
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`Y`	Matrix of numerator variables. Any object convertible to `data.table` with numeric values, `NA` values are not allowed.
`Z`	Matrix of denominator variables. Any object convertible to `data.table` with numeric values, `NA` values are not allowed.
`weight`	Weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table`.
`Dom`	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, the linearized variables are computed for each domain. An object convertible to `data.table`.
`dataset`	Optional survey data object convertible to `data.table`.
`percentratio`	Positive integer value. All linearized variables are multiplied with `percentratio` value, by default - 1.
`checking`	Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Value

The function returns the `data.table` of the linearized variables for the ratio estimator.

References

Carl-Erik Sarndal, Bengt Swensson, Jan Wretman. Model Assisted Survey Sampling. Springer-Verlag, 1992, p.178.

See Also

`domain`, `vardom`, `vardomh`, `vardcros`, `vardchanges`, `vardannual`

Examples

```
library("data.table")
Y <- data.table(Y = rchisq(10, 3))
Z <- data.table(Z = rchisq(10, 3))
weights <- rep(2, 10)
data.table(Y, Z, weights,
           V1 = lin.ratio(Y, Z, weights, percentratio = 1),
           V10 = lin.ratio(Y, Z, weights, percentratio = 10),
           V100 = lin.ratio(Y, Z, weights, percentratio = 100))
```

`linarpr` *Linearization of at-risk-of-poverty rate*

Description

Estimates the at-risk-of-poverty rate (defined as the proportion of persons with equalized disposable income below at-risk-of-poverty threshold) and computes linearized variable for variance estimation.

Usage

```
linarpr(
  Y,
  id = NULL,
  weight = NULL,
  Y_thres = NULL,
  wght_thres = NULL,
  sort = NULL,
  Dom = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  percentage = 60,
  order_quant = 50,
  var_name = "lin_arpr",
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`Y`	Study variable (for example equalized disposable income). One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number).
`id`	Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number or logical vector).

`weight` Optional weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number or logical vector).

`Y_thres` Variable (for example equalized disposable income) used for computation and linearization of poverty threshold. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number. Variable specified for `inc` is used as `income_thres` if `income_thres` is not defined.

`wght_thres` Weight variable used for computation and linearization of poverty threshold. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number or logical vector. Variable specified for `weight` is used as `wght_thres` if `wght_thres` is not defined.

`sort` Optional variable to be used as tie-breaker for sorting. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.

`Dom` Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, linearization of at-risk-of-poverty threshold is done for each domain. An object convertible to `data.table` or variable names as character vector, column numbers as numeric vector.

`period` Optional variable for survey period. If supplied, linearization of at-risk-of-poverty threshold is done for each survey period. Object convertible to `data.table` or variable names as character, column numbers as numeric vector.

`dataset` Optional survey data object convertible to `data.table`.

`percentage` A numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for p in the formula for at-risk-of-poverty threshold computation:

$$\frac{p}{100} \cdot Z_{\frac{\alpha}{100}}.$$

For example, to compute at-risk-of-poverty threshold equal to 60% of some income quantile, p #'should be set equal to 60.

`order_quant` A numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for α in the formula #'for at-risk-of-poverty threshold computation:

$$\frac{p}{100} \cdot Z_{\frac{\alpha}{100}}.$$

For example, to compute at-risk-of-poverty threshold equal to some percentage of median income, α should be set equal to 50.

`var_name` A character specifying the name of the linearized variable.

`checking` Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Details

The implementation strictly follows the Eurostat definition.

Value

A list with four objects are returned:

- `quantile` - a `data.table` containing the estimated value of the quantile used for at-risk-of-poverty threshold estimation.

- `threshold` - a `data.table` containing the estimated at-risk-of-poverty threshold.
- `value` - a `data.table` containing the estimated at-risk-of-poverty rate (in percentage).
- `lin` - a `data.table` containing the linearized variables of the at-risk-of-poverty rate (in percentage).

References

Working group on Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (2004) Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on EU-SILC; the gender pay gap. *EU-SILC 131-rev/04*, Eurostat.
Guillaume Osier (2009). Variance estimation for complex indicators of poverty and inequality. *Journal of the European Survey Research Association*, Vol.3, No.3, pp. 167-195, ISSN 1864-3361, URL https://ojs.ub.uni-konstanz.de/srm/article/view/369.
Jean-Claude Deville (1999). Variance estimation for complex statistics and estimators: linearization and residual techniques. Survey Methodology, 25, 193-203, URL https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/1999002/article/4882-eng.pdf.

See Also

linarpt, varpoord, vardcrospoor, vardchangespoor

Examples

```
library("data.table")
library("laeken")
data("eusilc")
dataset1 <- data.table(IDd = paste0("V", 1 : nrow(eusilc)), eusilc)

# Full population
d <- linarpr(Y = "eqIncome", id = "IDd",
             weight = "rb050", Dom = NULL,
             dataset = dataset1, percentage = 60,
             order_quant = 50L)
d$value

## Not run:
# By domains
dd <- linarpr(Y = "eqIncome", id = "IDd",
              weight = "rb050", Dom = "db040",
              dataset = dataset1, percentage = 60,
              order_quant = 50L)
dd
## End(Not run)
```

`linarpt` *Linearization of at-risk-of-poverty threshold*

Description

Estimates the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (defined as percentage (usually 60%) of equalised disposable income after social transfers quantile (usually median)) and computes linearized variable for variance estimation.

Usage

```
linarpt(
  Y,
  id = NULL,
  weight = NULL,
  sort = NULL,
  Dom = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  percentage = 60,
  order_quant = 50,
  var_name = "lin_arpt",
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`Y`	Study variable (for example equalised disposable income after social transfers). One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.
`id`	Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.
`weight`	Optional weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.
`sort`	Optional variable to be used as tie-breaker for sorting. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.
`Dom`	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, linearization of at-risk-of-poverty threshold is done for each domain. An object convertible to `data.table` or variable names as character vector, column numbers as numeric vector.
`period`	Optional variable for survey period. If supplied, linearization of at-risk-of-poverty threshold is done for each survey period. Object convertible to `data.table` or variable names as character, column numbers as numeric vector.
`dataset`	Optional survey data object convertible to `data.table`.

`percentage` A numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for p in the formula for at-risk-of-poverty threshold computation:

$$\frac{p}{100} \cdot Z_{\frac{\alpha}{100}}.$$

For example, to compute poverty threshold equal to 60% of some income quantile, p should be set equal to 60.

`order_quant` A numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for α in the formula for at-risk-of-poverty threshold computation:

$$\frac{p}{100} \cdot Z_{\frac{\alpha}{100}}.$$

For example, to compute poverty threshold equal to some percentage of median income, α should be set equal to 50.

`var_name` A character specifying the name of the linearized variable.

`checking` Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Details

The implementation strictly follows the Eurostat definition.

Value

A list with three objects are returned:

- `quantile` - a `data.table` containing the estimated value of the quantile used for at-risk-of-poverty threshold estimation.
- `value` - a `data.table` containing the estimated at-risk-of-poverty threshold (in percentage).
- `lin` - a `data.table` containing the linearized variables of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (in percentage).

References

Working group on Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (2004) Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on EU-SILC; the gender pay gap. *EU-SILC 131-rev/04*, Eurostat.
Guillaume Osier (2009). Variance estimation for complex indicators of poverty and inequality. *Journal of the European Survey Research Association*, Vol.3, No.3, pp. 167-195, ISSN 1864-3361, URL https://ojs.ub.uni-konstanz.de/srm/article/view/369.
Jean-Claude Deville (1999). Variance estimation for complex statistics and estimators: linearization and residual techniques. Survey Methodology, 25, 193-203, URL https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/1999002/article/4882-eng.pdf.

See Also

linarpr, incPercentile, varpoord , vardcrospoor, vardchangespoor

Examples

```
library("data.table")
library("laeken")
data("eusilc")
dataset1 <- data.table(IDd = paste0("V", 1 : nrow(eusilc)), eusilc)

# Full population
d1 <- linarpt(Y = "eqIncome", id = "IDd",
              weight = "rb050", Dom = NULL,
              dataset = dataset1, percentage = 60,
              order_quant = 50L)
d1$value

## Not run:
# By domains
d2 <- linarpt(Y = "eqIncome", id = "IDd",
              weight = "rb050", Dom = "db040",
              dataset = dataset1, percentage = 60,
              order_quant = 50L)
d2$value
## End(Not run)
```

---

linarr *Linearization of the aggregate replacement ratio*

Description

Estimates the aggregate replacement ratio (defined as the gross median individual pension income of the population aged 65-74 relative to the gross median individual earnings from work of the population aged 50-59, excluding other social benefits) and computes linearized variable for variance estimation.

Usage

```
linarr(
  Y,
  Y_den,
  id = NULL,
  age,
  pl085,
  month_at_work,
  weight = NULL,
  sort = NULL,
  Dom = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  order_quant = 50,
```

```
  var_name = "lin_arr",
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Numerator variable (for gross pension income). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Y_den	Denominator variable (for example gross individual earnings). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
id	Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
age	Age variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
pl085	Retirement variable (Number of months spent in retirement or early retirement). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
month_at_work	Variable for total number of month at work (sum of the number of months spent at full-time work as employee, number of months spent at part-time work as employee, number of months spent at full-time work as self-employed (including family worker), number of months spent at part-time work as self-employed (including family worker)). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
weight	Optional weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
sort	Optional variable to be used as tie-breaker for sorting. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Dom	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, linearization of at-risk-of-poverty threshold is done for each domain. An object convertible to data.table or variable names as character vector, column numbers as numeric vector.
period	Optional variable for survey period. If supplied, linearization of at-risk-of-poverty threshold is done for each survey period. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers as numeric vector.
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to data.table.
order_quant	A numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for α in the formula #'for at-risk-of-poverty threshold computation: $$\frac{p}{100} \cdot Z_{\frac{\alpha}{100}}.$$ For example, to compute at-risk-of-poverty threshold equal to some percentage of median income, α #'should be set equal to 50.
var_name	A character specifying the name of the linearized variable.
checking	Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Details

The implementation strictly follows the Eurostat definition.

Value

A list with four objects are returned:

- `value` - a `data.table` containing the estimated the aggregate replacement ratio.
- `lin` - a `data.table` containing the linearized variables of the aggregate replacement ratio.

References

Working group on Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (2015) Task 5 - Improvement and optimization of calculation of net change. *LC- 139/15/EN*, Eurostat.
Jean-Claude Deville (1999). Variance estimation for complex statistics and estimators: linearization and residual techniques. Survey Methodology, 25, 193-203, URL https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/1999002/article/4882-eng.pdf.

See Also

varpoord, vardcrospoor, vardchangespoor

Examples

```
library("data.table")
library("laeken")
data("eusilc")
dataset1 <- data.table(IDd = paste0("V", 1 : nrow(eusilc)), eusilc)
dataset1$pl085 <- 12 * trunc(runif(nrow(dataset1), 0, 2))
dataset1$month_at_work <- 12 * trunc(runif(nrow(dataset1), 0, 2))

# Full population
d <- linarr(Y = "eqIncome", Y_den = "eqIncome",
            id = "IDd", age = "age",
            pl085 = "pl085", month_at_work = "month_at_work",
            weight = "rb050",  Dom = NULL,
            dataset = dataset1, order_quant = 50L)
d$value

## Not run:
# By domains
dd <- linarr(Y = "eqIncome", Y_den = "eqIncome",
             id = "IDd", age = "age",
             pl085 = "pl085", month_at_work = "month_at_work",
             weight = "rb050",  Dom = "db040",
             dataset = dataset1, order_quant = 50L)
 dd
## End(Not run)
```

lingini *Linearization of the Gini coefficient I*

Description

Estimate the Gini coefficient, which is a measure for inequality, and its linearization.

Usage

```
lingini(
  Y,
  id = NULL,
  weight = NULL,
  sort = NULL,
  Dom = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  var_name = "lin_gini",
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Study variable (for example equalized disposable income). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
id	Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
weight	Optional weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
sort	Optional variable to be used as tie-breaker for sorting. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Dom	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, linearization of the Gini is done for each domain. An object convertible to data.table or variable names as character vector, column numbers.
period	Optional variable for survey period. If supplied, linearization of the Gini is done for each time period. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to data.table.
var_name	A character specifying the name of the linearized variable.
checking	Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.
	return A list with two objects are returned by the function:

- `value` - a `data.table` containing the estimated Gini coefficients (in percentage) by G. Osier and Eurostat.
- `lin` - a `data.table` containing the linearized variables of the Gini coefficients (in percentage) by G. Osier.

References

Working group on Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (2004) Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on EU-SILC; the gender pay gap. *EU-SILC 131-rev/04*, Eurostat.
Guillaume Osier (2009). Variance estimation for complex indicators of poverty and inequality. *Journal of the European Survey Research Association*, Vol.3, No.3, pp. 167-195, ISSN 1864-3361, URL https://ojs.ub.uni-konstanz.de/srm/article/view/369.
Jean-Claude Deville (1999). Variance estimation for complex statistics and estimators: linearization and residual techniques. Survey Methodology, 25, 193-203, URL https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/1999002/article/4882-eng.pdf.

See Also

lingini2, linqsr, varpoord, vardcrospoor, vardchangespoor

Examples

```
library("laeken")
library("data.table")
data("eusilc")
dataset1 <- data.table(IDd = paste0("V", 1 : nrow(eusilc)), eusilc)[1 : 3,]

# Full population
dat1 <- lingini(Y = "eqIncome", id = "IDd",
                weight = "rb050", dataset = dataset1)
dat1$value

## Not run:
# By domains
dat2 <- lingini(Y = "eqIncome", id = "IDd", weight = "rb050",
                Dom = c("db040"), dataset = dataset1)
dat2$value
## End(Not run)
```

`lingini2` *Linearization of the Gini coefficient II*

Description

Estimate the Gini coefficient, which is a measure for inequality, and its linearization.

Usage

```
lingini2(
  Y,
  id = NULL,
  weight = NULL,
  sort = NULL,
  Dom = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  var_name = "lin_gini2",
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Study variable (for example equalized disposable income). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
id	Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
weight	Optional weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
sort	Optional variable to be used as tie-breaker for sorting. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Dom	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, linearization of the Gini is done for each domain. An object convertible to data.table or variable names as character vector, column numbers.
period	Optional variable for survey period. If supplied, linearization of the Gini is done for each time period. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to data.table.
var_name	A character specifying the name of the linearized variable.
checking	Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Value

A list with two objects are returned by the function:

- value - a data.table containing the estimated Gini coefficients (in percentage) by Langel and Tille (2012) and Eurostat.
- lin - a data.table containing the linearized variables of the Gini coefficients (in percentage) by Langel and Tille (2012).

References

Eric Graf, Yves Tille, Variance Estimation Using Linearization for Poverty and Social Exclusion Indicators, Survey Methodology, June 2014 61 Vol. 40, No. 1, pp. 61-79, Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 12-001-X, URL https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/12-001-x2014001-eng.pdf

Jean-Claude Deville (1999). Variance estimation for complex statistics and estimators: linearization and residual techniques. Survey Methodology, 25, 193-203, URL https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/1999002/article/4882-eng.pdf.

Matti Langel, Yves Tille, Corrado Gini, a pioneer in balanced sampling and inequality theory. *Metron - International Journal of Statistics*, 2011, vol. LXIX, n. 1, pp. 45-65, URL doi:10.1007/BF03263549.

Working group on Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (2004) Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on EU-SILC; the gender pay gap. *EU-SILC 131-rev/04*, Eurostat.

See Also

lingini, linqsr, varpoord, vardcrospoor, vardchangespoor

Examples

```
library("data.table")
library("laeken")
data("eusilc")
dataset1 <- data.table(IDd = paste0("V", 1 : nrow(eusilc)), eusilc)

# Full population
dat1 <- lingini2(Y = "eqIncome", id = "IDd",
                 weight = "rb050",  dataset = dataset1)
dat1$value

## Not run:
# By domains
dat2 <- lingini2(Y = "eqIncome", id = "IDd",
                 weight = "rb050", Dom = c("db040"),
                 dataset = dataset1)
dat2$value
## End(Not run)
```

---

lingpg *Linearization of the gender pay (wage) gap*

Description

Estimation of gender pay (wage) gap and computation of linearized variables for variance estimation.

Usage

```
lingpg(
  Y,
  gender = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  weight = NULL,
  sort = NULL,
  Dom = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  var_name = "lin_gpg",
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Study variable (for example the gross hourly earning). One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.
gender	Numerical variable for gender, where 1 is for males, but 2 is for females. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.
id	Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.
weight	Optional weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.
sort	Optional variable to be used as tie-breaker for sorting. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.
Dom	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, estimation and linearization of gender pay (wage) gap is done for each domain. An object convertible to `data.table` or variable names as character vector, column numbers.
period	Optional variable for survey period. If supplied, estimation and linearization of gender pay (wage) gap is done for each time period. Object convertible to `data.table` or variable names as character, column numbers.
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to `data.table`.
var_name	A character specifying the name of the linearized variable.
checking	Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Value

A list with two objects are returned:

- `value` - a `data.table` containing the estimated gender pay (wage) gap (in percentage).

- `lin` - a `data.table` containing the linearized variables of the gender pay (wage) gap (in percentage) for variance estimation.

References

Working group on Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (2004) Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on EU-SILC; the gender pay gap. *EU-SILC 131-rev/04*, Eurostat.
Guillaume Osier (2009). Variance estimation for complex indicators of poverty and inequality. *Journal of the European Survey Research Association*, Vol.3, No.3, pp. 167-195, ISSN 1864-3361, URL https://ojs.ub.uni-konstanz.de/srm/article/view/369.
Jean-Claude Deville (1999). Variance estimation for complex statistics and estimators: linearization and residual techniques. Survey Methodology, 25, 193-203, URL https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/1999002/article/4882-eng.pdf.

See Also

linqsr, lingini, varpoord , vardcrospoor, vardchangespoor

Examples

```
library("data.table")
library("laeken")
data("ses")
dataset1 <- data.table(ID = paste0("V", 1 : nrow(ses)), ses)

dataset1[, IDnum := .I]

setnames(dataset1, "sex", "sexf")
dataset1[sexf == "male", sex:= 1]
dataset1[sexf == "female", sex:= 2]

# Full population
gpgs1 <- lingpg(Y = "earningsHour", gender = "sex",
                id = "IDnum", weight = "weights",
                dataset = dataset1)
gpgs1$value

## Not run:
# Domains by education
gpgs2 <- lingpg(Y = "earningsHour", gender = "sex",
                id = "IDnum", weight = "weights",
                Dom = "education", dataset = dataset1)
gpgs2$value

# Sort variable
gpgs3 <- lingpg(Y = "earningsHour", gender = "sex",
                id = "IDnum", weight = "weights",
                sort = "IDnum", Dom = "education",
                dataset = dataset1)
gpgs3$value
```

```
# Two survey periods
dataset1[, year := 2010]
dataset2 <- copy(dataset1)
dataset2[, year := 2011]
dataset1 <- rbind(dataset1, dataset2)

gpgs4 <- lingpg(Y = "earningsHour", gender = "sex",
                id = "IDnum", weight = "weights",
                sort = "IDnum", Dom = "education",
                period = "year", dataset = dataset1)
gpgs4$value
names(gpgs4$lin)
## End(Not run)
```

`linpoormed` *Linearization of the median income of individuals below the At Risk of Poverty Threshold*

Description

Estimation of the median income of individuals below At Risk of Poverty Threshold and computation of linearized variable for variance estimation. The At Risk of Poverty Threshold is estimated for the whole population always. The median income is estimated for the whole population or for each domain.

Usage

```
linpoormed(
  Y,
  id = NULL,
  weight = NULL,
  sort = NULL,
  Dom = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  percentage = 60,
  order_quant = 50,
  var_name = "lin_poormed",
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`Y`	Study variable (for example equalized disposable income). One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.

id	Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
weight	Optional weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
sort	Optional variable to be used as tie-breaker for sorting. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Dom	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, linearization of the median income of persons below a poverty threshold is done for each domain. An object convertible to data.table or variable names as character vector, column numbers.
period	Optional variable for survey period. If supplied, linearization of the median income of persons below a poverty threshold is done for each time period. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to data.table.
percentage	A numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for p in the formula for poverty threshold computation: $$\frac{p}{100} \cdot Z_{\frac{\alpha}{100}}.$$ For example, to compute poverty threshold equal to 60% of some income quantile, p should be set equal to 60.
order_quant	A numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for α in the formula for poverty threshold computation: $$\frac{p}{100} \cdot Z_{\frac{\alpha}{100}}.$$. For example, to compute poverty threshold equal to some percentage of median income, α should be set equal to 50.
var_name	A character specifying the name of the linearized variable.
checking	Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Value

A list with two objects are returned by the function:

- value - a data.table containing the estimated median income of individuals below the At Risk of Poverty Threshold.
- lin - a data.table containing the linearized variables of the median income below the At Risk of Poverty Threshold.

References

Working group on Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (2004) Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on EU-SILC; the gender pay gap. *EU-SILC 131-rev/04*, Eurostat.
Guillaume Osier (2009). Variance estimation for complex indicators of poverty and inequality. *Journal of the European Survey Research Association*, Vol.3, No.3, pp. 167-195, ISSN 1864-3361,

URL https://ojs.ub.uni-konstanz.de/srm/article/view/369.
Jean-Claude Deville (1999). Variance estimation for complex statistics and estimators: linearization and residual techniques. Survey Methodology, 25, 193-203, URL https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/1999002/article/4882-eng.pdf.

See Also

linarpt, linrmpg, varpoord, vardcrospoor, vardchangespoor

Examples

```
library("laeken")
library("data.table")
data("eusilc")
dataset1 <- data.table(IDd = paste0("V", 1 : nrow(eusilc)), eusilc)

# Full population
d <- linpoormed(Y = "eqIncome", id = "IDd",
                weight = "rb050", Dom = NULL,
                dataset = dataset1, percentage = 60,
                order_quant = 50L)

## Not run:
# Domains by location of houshold
dd <- linpoormed(Y = "eqIncome", id = "IDd",
                 weight = "rb050", Dom = "db040",
                 dataset = dataset1, percentage = 60,
                 order_quant = 50L)
dd
## End(Not run)
```

`linqsr` *Linearization of the Quintile Share Ratio*

Description

Estimate the Quintile Share Ratio, which is defined as the ratio of the sum of equalized disposable income received by the top 20% to the sum of equalized disposable income received by the bottom 20%, and its linearization.

Usage

```
linqsr(
  Y,
  id = NULL,
  weight = NULL,
  sort = NULL,
```

```
  Dom = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  alpha = 20,
  var_name = "lin_qsr",
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Study variable (for example equalized disposable income). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
id	Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
weight	Optional weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
sort	Optional variable to be used as tie-breaker for sorting. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Dom	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, linearization of the income quantile share ratio is done for each domain. An object convertible to data.table or variable names as character vector, column numbers.
period	Optional variable for survey period. If supplied, linearization of the income quantile share ratio is done for each time period. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to data.table.
alpha	a numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for the order of the Quintile Share Ratio.
var_name	A character specifying the name of the linearized variable.
checking	Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Value

A list with two objects are returned by the function:

- value - a data.table containing the estimated Quintile Share Ratio by G. Osier and Eurostat papers.
- lin - a data.table containing the linearized variables of the Quintile Share Ratio by G. Osier paper.

References

Working group on Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (2004) Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on EU-SILC; the gender pay gap. *EU-SILC 131-rev/04*, Eurostat.
Guillaume Osier (2009). Variance estimation for complex indicators of poverty and inequality.

Journal of the European Survey Research Association, Vol.3, No.3, pp. 167-195, ISSN 1864-3361, URL https://ojs.ub.uni-konstanz.de/srm/article/view/369.
Jean-Claude Deville (1999). Variance estimation for complex statistics and estimators: linearization and residual techniques. Survey Methodology, 25, 193-203, URL https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/1999002/article/4882-eng.pdf.

See Also

incPercentile, varpoord, vardcrospoor, vardchangespoor

Examples

```
library("data.table")
library("laeken")
data("eusilc")
dataset1 <- data.table(IDd = paste0("V", 1 : nrow(eusilc)), eusilc)

# Full population
dd <- linqsr(Y = "eqIncome", id = "IDd",
             weight = "rb050", Dom = NULL,
             dataset = dataset1, alpha = 20)
dd$value

## Not run:
# By domains
dd <- linqsr(Y = "eqIncome", id = "IDd",
             weight = "rb050", Dom = "db040",
             dataset = dataset1, alpha = 20)
dd$value
## End(Not run)
```

---

linrmir *Linearization of the relative median income ratio*

Description

Estimates the relative median income ratio (defined as the ratio of the median equivalised disposable income of people aged above age to the median equivalised disposable income of those aged below 65) and computes linearized variable for variance estimation.

Usage

```
linrmir(
  Y,
  id = NULL,
  age,
  weight = NULL,
```

```
  sort = NULL,
  Dom = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  order_quant = 50,
  var_name = "lin_rmir",
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Study variable (for example equalized disposable income). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
id	Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
age	Age variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
weight	Optional weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
sort	Optional variable to be used as tie-breaker for sorting. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Dom	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, linearization of at-risk-of-poverty threshold is done for each domain. An object convertible to data.table or variable names as character vector, column numbers as numeric vector.
period	Optional variable for survey period. If supplied, linearization of at-risk-of-poverty threshold is done for each survey period. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers as numeric vector.
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to data.table.
order_quant	A numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for α in the formula for at-risk-of-poverty threshold computation: $$\frac{p}{100} \cdot Z_{\frac{\alpha}{100}}.$$ For example, to compute the relative median income ratio to some percentage of median income, α should be set equal to 50.
var_name	A character specifying the name of the linearized variable.
checking	Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Details

The implementation strictly follows the Eurostat definition.

Value

A list with four objects are returned:

- `value` - a `data.table` containing the estimated relative median income ratio.
- `lin` - a `data.table` containing the linearized variables of the relative median income ratio.

References

Working group on Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (2015) Task 5 - Improvement and optimization of calculation of net change. *LC- 139/15/EN*, Eurostat.
Jean-Claude Deville (1999). Variance estimation for complex statistics and estimators: linearization and residual techniques. Survey Methodology, 25, 193-203, URL https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/1999002/article/4882-eng.pdf.

See Also

varpoord, vardcrospoor, vardchangespoor

Examples

```
library("laeken")
library("data.table")
data("eusilc")
dataset1 <- data.table(IDd = paste0("V", 1 : nrow(eusilc)), eusilc)

# Full population
d <- linrmir(Y = "eqIncome", id = "IDd",  age = "age",
             weight = "rb050", Dom = NULL,
             dataset = dataset1, order_quant = 50L)

## Not run:
 # By domains
 dd <- linrmir(Y = "eqIncome", id = "IDd", age = "age",
               weight = "rb050", Dom = "db040",
               dataset = dataset1, order_quant = 50L)
 dd
## End(Not run)
```

---

linrmpg *Linearization of the relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap*

Description

Estimate the relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, which is defined as the relative difference between the median equalized disposable income of persons below the At Risk of Poverty Threshold and the At Risk of Poverty Threshold itself (expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold) and its linearization.

Usage

```
linrmpg(
  Y,
  id = NULL,
  weight = NULL,
  sort = NULL,
  Dom = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  percentage = 60,
  order_quant = 50,
  var_name = "lin_rmpg",
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Study variable (for example equalized disposable income). One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.
id	Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.
weight	Optional weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.
sort	Optional variable to be used as tie-breaker for sorting. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.
Dom	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, linearization of the relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap is done for each domain. An object convertible to `data.table` or variable names as character vector, column numbers.
period	Optional variable for survey period. If supplied, linearization of the relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap is done for each time period. Object convertible to `data.table` or variable names as character, column numbers.
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to `data.table`.
percentage	A numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for p in the formula for poverty threshold computation: $$\frac{p}{100} \cdot Z_{\frac{\alpha}{100}}.$$ For example, to compute poverty threshold equal to 60% of some income quantile, p should be set equal to 60.
order_quant	A numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for α in the formula for poverty threshold computation: $$\frac{p}{100} \cdot Z_{\frac{\alpha}{100}}.$$ For example, to compute poverty threshold equal to some percentage of median income, α should be set equal to 50.

var_name — A character specifying the name of the linearized variable.

checking — Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

return A list with two objects are returned by the function:

- value - a data.table containing the estimated relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in percentage).
- lin - a data.table containing the linearized variables of the relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (in percentage).

References

Working group on Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (2004) Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on EU-SILC; the gender pay gap. *EU-SILC 131-rev/04*, Eurostat.
Guillaume Osier (2009). Variance estimation for complex indicators of poverty and inequality. *Journal of the European Survey Research Association*, Vol.3, No.3, pp. 167-195, ISSN 1864-3361, URL https://ojs.ub.uni-konstanz.de/srm/article/view/369.
Jean-Claude Deville (1999). Variance estimation for complex statistics and estimators: linearization and residual techniques. Survey Methodology, 25, 193-203, URL https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/1999002/article/4882-eng.pdf.

See Also

linarpt, linarpr, linpoormed, varpoord, vardcrospoor, vardchangespoor

Examples

```
library("data.table")
library("laeken")
data("eusilc")
dataset1 <- data.table(IDd = paste0("V", 1 : nrow(eusilc)), eusilc)

# Full population
d <- linrmpg(Y = "eqIncome", id = "IDd",
             weight = "rb050", Dom = NULL,
             dataset = dataset1, percentage = 60,
             order_quant = 50L)
d$value
d$threshold

## Not run:
# By domains
dd <- linrmpg(Y = "eqIncome", id = "IDd",
              weight = "rb050", Dom = "db040",
              dataset = dataset1, percentage = 60,
              order_quant = 50L)
dd$value
## End(Not run)
```

`residual_est` *Residual estimation of calibration*

Description

Computes the estimation residuals of calibration.

Usage

```
residual_est(Y, X, weight, q, dataset = NULL, checking = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`Y`	Matrix of the variable of interest.
`X`	Matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration estimator. This is the matrix of the sample calibration variables.
`weight`	Weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.frame`.
`q`	Variable of the positive values accounting for heteroscedasticity. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.frame`.
`dataset`	Optional survey data object convertible to `data.table`.
`checking`	Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Details

The function implements the following estimator:

$$e_k = Y_k - X_k^{'} B$$

where

$$\hat{B} = \left(\sum_s weight_k q_k X_k X_k^{'} \right)^{-1} \left(\sum_s weight_k q_k X_k Y_k \right)$$

.

Value

A list with objects are returned by the function:

- `residuals` - a numeric `data.table` containing the estimated residuals of calibration.
- `betas` - a numeric `data.table` containing the estimated coefficients of calibration.

References

Sixten Lundstrom and Carl-Erik Sarndal. Estimation in the presence of Nonresponse and Frame Imperfections. Statistics Sweden, 2001, p. 43-44.

See Also

domain, lin.ratio, linarpr, linarpt, lingini, lingini2, lingpg, linpoormed, linqsr, linrmpg, vardom, vardomh, varpoord, variance_est, variance_othstr

Examples

```
Y <- matrix(rchisq(10, 3), 10, 1)
X <- matrix(rchisq(20, 3), 10, 2)
w <- rep(2, 10)
q <- rep(1, 10)
residual_est(Y, X, w, q)

### Test2
Y <- matrix(rchisq(10, 3), 10, 1)
X <- matrix(c(rchisq(10, 2), rchisq(10, 2) + 10), 10, 2)
w <- rep(2, 10)
q <- rep(1, 10)
residual_est(Y, X, w, q)
as.matrix(lm(Y ~ X - 1, weights = w * q)$residuals)
```

---

vardannual *Variance estimation for measures of annual net change or annual for single and multistage stage cluster sampling designs*

Description

Computes the variance estimation for measures of annual net change or annual for single and multistage stage cluster sampling designs.

Usage

```
vardannual(
  Y,
  H,
  PSU,
  w_final,
  ID_level1,
  ID_level2,
  Dom = NULL,
  Z = NULL,
  gender = NULL,
  country = NULL,
  years,
  subperiods,
  dataset = NULL,
  year1 = NULL,
  year2 = NULL,
```

```
  X = NULL,
  countryX = NULL,
  yearsX = NULL,
  subperiodsX = NULL,
  X_ID_level1 = NULL,
  ind_gr = NULL,
  g = NULL,
  q = NULL,
  datasetX = NULL,
  frate = 0,
  percentratio = 1,
  use.estVar = FALSE,
  use.gender = FALSE,
  confidence = 0.95,
  method = "cros"
)
```

Arguments

Y	Variables of interest. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
H	The unit stratum variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
PSU	Primary sampling unit variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
w_final	Weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
ID_level1	Variable for level1 ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
ID_level2	Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Dom	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, variables are calculated for each domain. An object convertible to data.table or variable names as character vector, column numbers.
Z	Optional variables of denominator for ratio estimation. If supplied, the ratio estimation is computed. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers. This variable is NULL by default.
gender	Numerical variable for gender, where 1 is for males, but 2 is for females. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
country	Variable for the survey countries. The values for each country are computed independently. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
years	Variable for the all survey years. The values for each year are computed independently. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.

subperiods	Variable for the all survey sub-periods. The values for each sub-period are computed independently. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to data.table.
year1	The vector of years from variable years describes the first year for measures of annual net change.
year2	The vector of years from variable periods describes the second year for measures of annual net change.
X	Optional matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration estimator. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
countryX	Optional variable for the survey countries. The values for each country are computed independently. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
yearsX	Variable of the all survey years. If supplied, residual estimation of calibration is done independently for each time period. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
subperiodsX	Variable for the all survey sub-periods. If supplied, residual estimation of calibration is done independently for each time period. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
X_ID_level1	Variable for level1 ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
ind_gr	Optional variable by which divided independently X matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
g	Optional variable of the g weights. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
q	Variable of the positive values accounting for heteroscedasticity. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
datasetX	Optional survey data object in household level convertible to data.table.
frate	Positive numeric value. Sampling rate in percentage, by default - 0.
percentratio	Positive numeric value. All linearized variables are multiplied with percentratio value, by default - 1.
use.estVar	Logical value. If value is TRUE, then R function estVar is used for the estimation of covariance matrix of the residuals. If value is FALSE, then R function estVar is not used for the estimation of covariance matrix of the residuals.
use.gender	Logical value. If value is TRUE, then subperiods is defined together with gender.
confidence	optional; either a positive value for confidence interval. This variable by default is 0.95.
method	character value; value 'cros' is for measures of annual or value 'netchanges' is for measures of annual net change. This variable by default is netchanges.

Value

A list with objects are returned by the function:

- crossectional_results - a data.table containing:
  - year - survey years,
  - subperiods - survey sub-periods,
  - country - survey countries,
  - Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  - namesY - variable with names of variables of interest,
  - namesZ - optional variable with names of denominator for ratio estimation,
  - sample_size - the sample size (in numbers of individuals),
  - pop_size - the population size (in numbers of individuals),
  - total - the estimated totals,
  - variance - the estimated variance of cross-sectional or longitudinal measures,
  - sd_w - the estimated weighted variance of simple random sample,
  - sd_nw - the estimated variance estimation of simple random sample,
  - pop - the population size (in numbers of households),
  - sampl_siz - the sample size (in numbers of households),
  - stderr_w - the estimated weighted standard error of simple random sample,
  - stderr_nw - the estimated standard error of simple random sample,
  - se - the estimated standard error of cross-sectional or longitudinal,
  - rse - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation),
  - cv - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation) in percentage,
  - absolute_margin_of_error - the estimated absolute margin of error,
  - relative_margin_of_error - the estimated relative margin of error,
  - CI_lower - the estimated confidence interval lower bound,
  - CI_upper - the estimated confidence interval upper bound,
  - confidence_level - the positive value for confidence interval.
- crossectional_var_grad - a data.table containing:
  - year - survey years,
  - subperiods - survey sub-periods,
  - country - survey countries,
  - Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  - namesY - variable with names of variables of interest,
  - namesZ - optional variable with names of denominator for ratio estimation,
  - grad - the estimated gradient,
  - var - the estimated a design-based variance.
- vardchanges_grad_var - a data.table containing:
  - year_1 - survey years of years1,
  - subperiods_1 - survey sub-periods of years1,
  - year_2 - survey years of years2,
  - subperiods_2 - survey sub-periods of years2,

  - country - survey countries,
  - Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  - namesY - variable with names of variables of interest,
  - namesZ - optional variable with names of denominator for ratio estimation,
  - nams - gradient names, numerator (num) and denominator (den), for each year,
  - grad - the estimated gradient,
  - cros_var - the estimated a design-based variance.
- vardchanges_rho - a data.table containing:
  - year - survey years of years for cross-sectional estimates,
  - subperiods - survey sub-periods of years for cross-sectional estimates,
  - year_1 - survey years of years1,
  - subperiods_1 - survey sub-periods of years1,
  - year_2 - survey years of years2,
  - subperiods_2 - survey sub-periods of years2,
  - country - survey countries,
  - Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  - namesY - variable with names of variables of interest,
  - namesZ - optional variable with names of denominator for ratio estimation,
  - nams - gradient names, numerator (num) and denominator (den), for each year,
  - rho - the estimated correlation matrix.
- vardchanges_var_tau - a data.table containing:
  - year_1 - survey years of years1,
  - subperiods_1 - survey sub-periods of years1,
  - year_2 - survey years of years2,
  - subperiods_2 - survey sub-periods of years2,
  - country - survey countries,
  - Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  - namesY - variable with names of variables of interest,
  - namesZ - optional variable with names of denominator for ratio estimation,
  - nams - gradient names, numerator (num) and denominator (den), for each year,
  - var_tau - the estimated covariance matrix.
- vardchanges_results - a data.table containing:
  - year - survey years of years for measures of annual,
  - subperiods - survey sub-periods of years for measures of annual,
  - year_1 - survey years of years1 for measures of annual net change,
  - subperiods_1 - survey sub-periods of years1 for measures of annual net change,
  - year_2 - survey years of years2 for measures of annual net change,
  - subperiods_2 - survey sub-periods of years2 for measures of annual net change,
  - country - survey countries,
  - Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  - namesY - variable with names of variables of interest,

  - namesZ - optional variable with names of denominator for ratio estimation,
  - estim_1 - the estimated value for period1,
  - estim_2 - the estimated value for period2,
  - estim - the estimated value,
  - var - the estimated variance,
  - se - the estimated standard error,
  - CI_lower - the estimated confidence interval lower bound,
  - CI_upper - the estimated confidence interval upper bound,
  - confidence_level - the positive value for confidence interval,
  - significant - is the the difference significant
- X_annual - a data.table containing:
  - year - survey years of years for measures of annual,
  - year_1 - survey years of years1 for measures of annual net change,
  - year_2 - survey years of years2 for measures of annual net change,
  - period - period1 and period2 together,
  - country - survey countries,
  - Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  - namesY - variable with names of variables of interest,
  - namesZ - optional variable with names of denominator for ratio estimation,
  - cros_se - the estimated cross-sectional standard error.
- A_matrix - a data.table containing:
  - year - survey years of years1 for measures of annual,
  - year_1 - survey years of years1 for measures of annual net change,
  - year_2 - survey years of years2 for measures of annual net change,
  - country - survey countries,
  - Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  - namesY - variable with names of variables of interest,
  - namesZ - optional variable with names of denominator for ratio estimation,
  - cols - the estimated matrix_A columns,
  - matrix_A - the estimated matrix A.
- annual_sum - a data.table containing:
  - year - survey years,
  - country - survey countries,
  - Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  - namesY - variable with names of variables of interest,
  - namesZ - optional variable with names of denominator for ratio estimation,
  - totalY - the estimated value of variables of interest for period1,
  - totalZ - optional the estimated value of denominator for period2,
  - estim - the estimated value for year.
- annual_results - a data.table containing:
  - year - survey years of years for measures of annual,

- `year_1` - survey years of `years1` for measures of annual net change,
- `year_2` - survey years of `years2` for measures of annual net change,
- `country` - survey countries,
- `Dom` - optional variable of the population domains,
- `namesY` - variable with names of variables of interest,
- `namesZ` - optional variable with names of denominator for ratio estimation,
- `estim_1` - the estimated value for period1 for measures of annual net change,
- `estim_2` - the estimated value for period2 for measures of annual net change,
- `estim` - the estimated value,
- `var` - the estimated variance,
- `se` - the estimated standard error,
- `rse` - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation),
- `cv` - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation) in percentage,
- `absolute_margin_of_error` - the estimated absolute margin of error for period1 for measures of annual,
- `relative_margin_of_error` - the estimated relative margin of error in percentage for measures of annual,
- `CI_lower` - the estimated confidence interval lower bound,
- `CI_upper` - the estimated confidence interval upper bound,
- `confidence_level` - the positive value for confidence interval,
- `significant` - is the the difference significant

References

- Guillaume Osier, Virginie Raymond, (2015), Development of methodology for the estimate of variance of annual net changes for LFS-based indicators. Deliverable 1 - Short document with derivation of the methodology.
- Guillaume Osier, Yves Berger, Tim Goedeme, (2013), Standard error estimation for the EU-SILC indicators of poverty and social exclusion, Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers, URL https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3888793/5855973/KS-RA-13-024-EN.PDF.
- Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers, Handbook on precision requirements and variance estimation for ESS household surveys, 2013, URL https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5927001/KS-RA-13-029-EN.PDF.
- Yves G. Berger, Tim Goedeme, Guillame Osier (2013). Handbook on standard error estimation and other related sampling issues in EU-SILC, URL https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20231228140953/https://cros-legacy.ec.europa.eu/content/handbook-standard-error-estim en.

See Also

domain, vardcros, vardchanges

Examples

```
### Example
library("data.table")
data("eusilc", package = "laeken")

set.seed(1)
eusilc1 <- eusilc[1:20, ]

dataset1 <- data.table(rbind(eusilc1, eusilc1),
                       year = c(rep(2010, nrow(eusilc1)),
                                rep(2011, nrow(eusilc1))))

dataset1[, country := "AT"]
dataset1[, half := .I - 2 * trunc((.I - 1) / 2)]
dataset1[, quarter := .I - 4 * trunc((.I - 1) / 4)]
dataset1[age < 0, age := 0]

PSU <- dataset1[, .N, keyby = "db030"][, N := NULL]
PSU[, PSU := trunc(runif(.N, 0, 5))]

dataset1 <- merge(dataset1, PSU, all = TRUE, by = "db030")

dataset1[, strata := "XXXX"]
dataset1[, employed := trunc(runif(.N, 0, 2))]
dataset1[, unemployed := trunc(runif(.N, 0, 2))]
dataset1[, labour_force := employed + unemployed]
dataset1[, id_lv2 := paste0("V", .I)]

vardannual(Y = "employed", H = "strata",
           PSU = "PSU", w_final = "rb050",
           ID_level1 = "db030", ID_level2 = "id_lv2",
           Dom = NULL, Z = NULL, years = "year",
           subperiods = "half", dataset = dataset1,
           percentratio = 100, confidence = 0.95,
           method = "cros")

vardannual(Y = "employed", H = "strata",
           PSU = "PSU", w_final = "rb050",
           ID_level1 = "db030", ID_level2 = "id_lv2",
           Dom = NULL, Z = NULL, country = "country",
           years = "year", subperiods = "quarter",
           dataset = dataset1, year1 = 2010, year2 = 2011,
           percentratio = 100, confidence = 0.95,
           method = "netchanges")

vardannual(Y = "unemployed", H = "strata",
           PSU = "PSU", w_final = "rb050",
           ID_level1 = "db030", ID_level2 = "id_lv2",
           Dom = NULL, Z = "labour_force",
           country = "country", years = "year",
           subperiods = "quarter", dataset = dataset1,
           year1 = 2010, year2 = 2011,
```

```
              percentratio = 100, confidence = 0.95,
              method = "netchanges")
```

---

vardchanges *Variance estimation for measures of change for single and multistage stage cluster sampling designs*

Description

Computes the variance estimation for measures of change for single and multistage stage cluster sampling designs.

Usage

```
vardchanges(
  Y,
  H,
  PSU,
  w_final,
  ID_level1,
  ID_level2,
  Dom = NULL,
  Z = NULL,
  gender = NULL,
  country = NULL,
  period,
  dataset = NULL,
  period1,
  period2,
  X = NULL,
  countryX = NULL,
  periodX = NULL,
  X_ID_level1 = NULL,
  ind_gr = NULL,
  g = NULL,
  q = NULL,
  datasetX = NULL,
  linratio = FALSE,
  percentratio = 1,
  use.estVar = FALSE,
  outp_res = FALSE,
  confidence = 0.95,
  change_type = "absolute",
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Variables of interest. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
H	The unit stratum variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
PSU	Primary sampling unit variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
w_final	Weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
ID_level1	Variable for level1 ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
ID_level2	Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Dom	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, variables are calculated for each domain. An object convertible to data.table or variable names as character vector, column numbers.
Z	Optional variables of denominator for ratio estimation. If supplied, the ratio estimation is computed. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers. This variable is NULL by default.
gender	Numerical variable for gender, where 1 is for males, but 2 is for females. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
country	Variable for the survey countries. The values for each country are computed independently. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
period	Variable for the all survey periods. The values for each period are computed independently. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to data.table.
period1	The vector of periods from variable periods describes the first period.
period2	The vector of periods from variable periods describes the second period.
X	Optional matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration estimator. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
countryX	Optional variable for the survey countries. The values for each country are computed independently. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
periodX	Optional variable of the all survey periods. If supplied, residual estimation of calibration is done independently for each time period. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
X_ID_level1	Variable for level1 ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

ind_gr	Optional variable by which divided independently X matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
g	Optional variable of the g weights. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
q	Variable of the positive values accounting for heteroscedasticity. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
datasetX	Optional survey data object in household level convertible to data.table.
linratio	Logical value. If value is TRUE, then the linearized variables for the ratio estimator is used for variance estimation. If value is FALSE, then the gradients is used for variance estimation.
percentratio	Positive numeric value. All linearized variables are multiplied with percentratio value, by default - 1.
use.estVar	Logical value. If value is TRUE, then R function estVar is used for the estimation of covariance matrix of the residuals. If value is FALSE, then R function estVar is not used for the estimation of covariance matrix of the residuals.
outp_res	Logical value. If TRUE estimated residuals of calibration will be printed out.
confidence	optional; either a positive value for confidence interval. This variable by default is 0.95 .
change_type	character value net changes type - absolute or relative.
checking	Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Value

A list with objects are returned by the function:

- res_out - a data.table containing the estimated residuals of calibration with ID_level1 and PSU by periods and countries (if available). #'
- crossectional_results - a data.table containing:
  period - survey periods,
  country - survey countries,
  Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  namesY - variable with names of variables of interest,
  namesZ - optional variable with names of denominator for ratio estimation,
  sample_size - the sample size (in numbers of individuals),
  pop_size - the population size (in numbers of individuals),
  total - the estimated totals,
  variance - the estimated variance of cross-sectional or longitudinal measures,
  sd_w - the estimated weighted variance of simple random sample,
  sd_nw - the estimated variance estimation of simple random sample,
  pop - the population size (in numbers of households),
  sampl_siz - the sample size (in numbers of households),
  stderr_w - the estimated weighted standard error of simple random sample,
  stderr_nw - the estimated standard error of simple random sample,

se - the estimated standard error of cross-sectional or longitudinal,
rse - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation),
cv - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation) in percentage,
absolute_margin_of_error - the estimated absolute margin of error,
relative_margin_of_error - the estimated relative margin of error,
CI_lower - the estimated confidence interval lower bound,
CI_upper - the estimated confidence interval upper bound. #'

- crossectional_var_grad - a data.table containing:
  periods - survey periods,
  country - survey countries,
  Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  namesY - variable with names of variables of interest,
  namesZ - optional variable with names of denominator for ratio estimation,
  grad - the estimated gradient,
  var - the estimated a design-based variance.
- rho - a data.table containing:
  periods_1 - survey periods of periods1,
  periods_2 - survey periods of periods2,
  country - survey countries,
  Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  namesY - variable with names of variables of interest,
  namesZ - optional variable with names of denominator for ratio estimation,
  nams - the variable names in correlation matrix,
  rho - the estimated correlation matrix.
- var_tau - a data.table containing:
  periods_1 - survey periods of periods1,
  periods_2 - survey periods of periods2,
  country - survey countries,
  Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  namesY - variable with names of variables of interest,
  namesZ - optional variable with names of denominator for ratio estimation,
  nams - the variable names in correlation matrix,
  var_tau - the estimated covariance matrix.
- changes_results - a data.table containing:
  periods_1 - survey periods of periods1,
  periods_2 - survey periods of periods2,
  country - survey countries,
  Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  namesY - variable with names of variables of interest,
  namesZ - optional variable with names of denominator for ratio estimation,
  estim_1 - the estimated value for period1,
  estim_2 - the estimated value for period2,
  estim - the estimated value,
  var - the estimated variance,
  se - the estimated standard error,
  CI_lower - the estimated confidence interval lower bound,
  CI_upper - the estimated confidence interval upper bound.
  significant - is the the difference significant.

References

Guillaume Osier, Yves Berger, Tim Goedeme, (2013), Standard error estimation for the EU-SILC indicators of poverty and social exclusion, Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers, URL https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3888793/5855973/KS-RA-13-024-EN.PDF.
Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers, Handbook on precision requirements and variance estimation for ESS household surveys, 2013, URL https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5927001/KS-RA-13-029-EN.PDF.
Yves G. Berger, Tim Goedeme, Guillame Osier (2013). Handbook on standard error estimation and other related sampling issues in EU-SILC, URL https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20231228140953/https://cros-legacy.ec.europa.eu/content/handbook-standard-error-estimation-and-othe en

See Also

domain, vardcros, vardchangespoor

Examples

```
### Example
library("data.table")
library("laeken")
data("eusilc")
set.seed(1)
eusilc1 <- eusilc[1:40,]
set.seed(1)
dataset1 <- data.table(rbind(eusilc1, eusilc1),
                       year = c(rep(2010, nrow(eusilc1)),
                                rep(2011, nrow(eusilc1))))
dataset1[age < 0, age := 0]
PSU <- dataset1[, .N, keyby = "db030"][, N := NULL]
PSU[, PSU := trunc(runif(nrow(PSU), 0, 5))]
dataset1 <- merge(dataset1, PSU, all = TRUE, by = "db030")
PSU <- eusilc <- NULL
dataset1[, strata := c("XXXX")]

dataset1[, t_pov := trunc(runif(nrow(dataset1), 0, 2))]
dataset1[, exp := 1]

# At-risk-of-poverty (AROP)
dataset1[, pov := ifelse (t_pov == 1, 1, 0)]
dataset1[, id_lev2 := paste0("V", .I)]


result <- vardchanges(Y = "pov", H = "strata",
                      PSU = "PSU", w_final = "rb050",
                      ID_level1 = "db030", ID_level2 = "id_lev2",
                      Dom = NULL, Z = NULL, period = "year",
                      dataset = dataset1, period1 = 2010,
                      period2 = 2011, change_type = "absolute")
result
```

```
## Not run:
data("eusilc")
dataset1 <- data.table(rbind(eusilc, eusilc),
                       year = c(rep(2010, nrow(eusilc)),
                                rep(2011, nrow(eusilc))))
dataset1[age < 0, age := 0]
PSU <- dataset1[,.N, keyby = "db030"][, N := NULL]
PSU[, PSU := trunc(runif(nrow(PSU), 0, 100))]
dataset1 <- merge(dataset1, PSU, all = TRUE, by = "db030")
PSU <- eusilc <- NULL
dataset1[, strata := "XXXX"]

dataset1[, t_pov := trunc(runif(nrow(dataset1), 0, 2))]
dataset1[, t_dep := trunc(runif(nrow(dataset1), 0, 2))]
dataset1[, t_lwi := trunc(runif(nrow(dataset1), 0, 2))]
dataset1[, exp := 1]
dataset1[, exp2 := 1 * (age < 60)]

# At-risk-of-poverty (AROP)
dataset1[, pov := ifelse (t_pov == 1, 1, 0)]

# Severe material deprivation (DEP)
dataset1[, dep := ifelse (t_dep == 1, 1, 0)]

# Low work intensity (LWI)
dataset1[, lwi := ifelse (t_lwi == 1 & exp2 == 1, 1, 0)]

# At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (AROPE)
dataset1[, arope := ifelse (pov == 1 | dep == 1 | lwi == 1, 1, 0)]
dataset1[, dom := 1]
dataset1[, id_lev2 := .I]

result <- vardchanges(Y = c("pov", "dep", "lwi", "arope"),
                      H = "strata", PSU = "PSU", w_final = "rb050",
                      ID_level1 = "db030", ID_level2 = "id_lev2",
                      Dom = "rb090", Z = NULL, period = "year",
                      dataset = dataset1, period1 = 2010,
                      period2 = 2011, change_type = "absolute")
result
## End(Not run)
```

---

vardchangespoor *Variance estimation for measures of change for sample surveys for indicators on social exclusion and poverty*

Description

Computes the variance estimation for measures of change for indicators on social exclusion and poverty.

Usage

```
vardchangespoor(
  Y,
  age = NULL,
  pl085 = NULL,
  month_at_work = NULL,
  Y_den = NULL,
  Y_thres = NULL,
  wght_thres = NULL,
  H,
  PSU,
  w_final,
  ID_level1,
  ID_level2,
  Dom = NULL,
  country = NULL,
  period,
  sort = NULL,
  period1,
  period2,
  gender = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  X = NULL,
  countryX = NULL,
  periodX = NULL,
  X_ID_level1 = NULL,
  ind_gr = NULL,
  g = NULL,
  q = NULL,
  datasetX = NULL,
  percentage = 60,
  order_quant = 50,
  alpha = 20,
  use.estVar = FALSE,
  confidence = 0.95,
  outp_lin = FALSE,
  outp_res = FALSE,
  type = "linrmpg",
  change_type = "absolute"
)
```

Arguments

Y	Study variable (for example equalized disposable income or gross pension income). One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.
age	Age variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.

pl085 — Retirement variable (Number of months spent in retirement or early retirement). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

month_at_work — Variable for total number of month at work (sum of the number of months spent at full-time work as employee, number of months spent at part-time work as employee, number of months spent at full-time work as self-employed (including family worker), number of months spent at part-time work as self-employed (including family worker)). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

Y_den — Denominator variable (for example gross individual earnings). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

Y_thres — Variable (for example equalized disposable income) used for computation and linearization of poverty threshold. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number. Variable specified for inc is used as income_thres if income_thres is not defined.

wght_thres — Weight variable used for computation and linearization of poverty threshold. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number. Variable specified for weight is used as wght_thres if wght_thres is not defined.

H — The unit stratum variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

PSU — Primary sampling unit variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

w_final — Weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number or logical vector with only one TRUE value (length of the vector has to be the same as the column count of dataset).

ID_level1 — Variable for level1 ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

ID_level2 — Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

Dom — Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, variables are calculated for each domain. An object convertible to data.table or variable names as character vector, column numbers.

country — Variable for the survey countries. The values for each country are computed independently. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.

period — Variable for the all survey periods. The values for each period are computed independently. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.

sort — Optional variable to be used as tie-breaker for sorting. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

period1 — The vector from variable period describes the first period.

period2 — The vector from variable period describes the second period.

gender — Numerical variable for gender, where 1 is for males, but 2 is for females. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

dataset — Optional survey data object convertible to data.frame.

X — Optional matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration estimator. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.

countryX — Optional variable for the survey countries. The values for each country are computed independently. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.

periodX — Optional variable of the survey periods and countries. If supplied, residual estimation of calibration is done independently for each time period. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.

X_ID_level1 — Variable for level1 ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

ind_gr — Optional variable by which divided independently X matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

g — Optional variable of the g weights. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

q — Variable of the positive values accounting for heteroscedasticity. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

datasetX — Optional survey data object in household level convertible to data.table.

percentage — A numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for p in the formula for poverty threshold computation:

$$\frac{p}{100} \cdot Z_{\frac{\alpha}{100}}.$$

For example, to compute poverty threshold equal to 60% of some income quantile, p should be set equal to 60.

order_quant — A numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for α in the formula for poverty threshold computation:

$$\frac{p}{100} \cdot Z_{\frac{\alpha}{100}}.$$

For example, to compute poverty threshold equal to some percentage of median income, α should be set equal to 50.

alpha — a numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for the order of the income quantile share ratio (in percentage).

use.estVar — Logical value. If value is TRUE, then R function estVar is used for the estimation of covariance matrix of the residuals. If value is FALSE, then R function estVar is not used for the estimation of covariance matrix of the residuals.

confidence — optional; either a positive value for confidence interval. This variable by default is 0.95.

outp_lin	Logical value. If TRUE linearized values of the ratio estimator will be printed out.
outp_res	Logical value. If TRUE estimated residuals of calibration will be printed out.
type	a character vector (of length one unless several.ok is TRUE), example "linarpr","linarpt", "lingpg", "linpoormed", "linrmpg", "lingini", "lingini2", "linqsr", "linarr", "linrmir", "all_choices".
change_type	character value net changes type - absolute or relative.

Value

A list with objects are returned by the function:

- cros_lin_out - a data.table containing the linearized values of the ratio estimator with ID_level2 and PSU by periods and countries (if available).
- cros_res_out - a data.table containing the estimated residuals of calibration with ID_level1 and PSU by periods and countries (if available).
- crossectional_results - a data.table containing:
  period - survey periods,
  country - survey countries,
  Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  type - type variable,
  count_respondents - the count of respondents,
  pop_size - the population size (in numbers of individuals),
  estim - the estimated value,
  se - the estimated standard error,
  var - the estimated variance,
  rse - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation),
  cv - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation) in percentage.
- changes_results - a data.table containing:
  period - survey periods,
  country - survey countries,
  Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  type - type variable,
  estim_1 - the estimated value for period1,
  estim_2 - the estimated value for period2,
  estim - the estimated value,
  se - the estimated standard error,
  var - the estimated variance,
  rse - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation),
  cv - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation) in percentage.

References

Guillaume Osier, Yves Berger, Tim Goedeme, (2013), Standard error estimation for the EU-SILC indicators of poverty and social exclusion, Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers, URL https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3888793/5855973/KS-RA-13-024-EN.PDF.
Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers, Handbook on precision requirements and variance estimation for ESS household surveys, 2013, URL https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/

3859598/5927001/KS-RA-13-029-EN.PDF.
Yves G. Berger, Tim Goedeme, Guillame Osier (2013). Handbook on standard error estimation and other related sampling issues in EU-SILC, URL https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20231228140953/https://cros-legacy.ec.europa.eu/content/handbook-standard-error-estimation-and-othe en

See Also

domain, vardchanges, vardcros, vardcrospoor

Examples

```
### Example
library("laeken")
library("data.table")
data(eusilc)
set.seed(1)
dataset1 <- data.table(rbind(eusilc, eusilc),
                       year = c(rep(2010, nrow(eusilc)),
                                rep(2011, nrow(eusilc))),
                       country = c(rep("AT", nrow(eusilc)),
                                   rep("AT", nrow(eusilc))))
dataset1[age < 0, age := 0]
PSU <- dataset1[, .N, keyby = "db030"][, N := NULL]
PSU[, PSU := trunc(runif(nrow(PSU), 0, 100))]
PSU$inc <- runif(nrow(PSU), 20, 100000)
dataset1 <- merge(dataset1, PSU, all = TRUE, by = "db030")
PSU <- eusilc <- NULL
dataset1[, strata := c("XXXX")]
dataset1$pl085 <- 12 * trunc(runif(nrow(dataset1), 0, 2))
dataset1$month_at_work <- 12 * trunc(runif(nrow(dataset1), 0, 2))
dataset1[, id_l2 := paste0("V", .I)]
result <- vardchangespoor(Y = "inc", age = "age",
                          pl085 = "pl085", month_at_work = "month_at_work",
                          Y_den = "inc", Y_thres = "inc",
                          wght_thres = "rb050",  H = "strata",
                          PSU = "PSU", w_final="rb050",
                          ID_level1 = "db030",  ID_level2 = "id_l2",
                          Dom = c("rb090"), country = "country",
                          period = "year", sort = NULL,
                          period1 = c(2010, 2011),
                          period2 = c(2011, 2010),
                          gender = NULL, dataset = dataset1,
                          percentage = 60, order_quant = 50L,
                          alpha = 20, confidence = 0.95,
                          type = "linrmpg")
result
```

vardchangstrs *Variance estimation for measures of annual net change or annual for single stratified sampling designs*

Description

Computes the variance estimation for measures of annual net change or annual for single stratified sampling designs.

Usage

```
vardchangstrs(
  Y,
  H,
  PSU,
  w_final,
  Dom = NULL,
  periods = NULL,
  dataset,
  periods1,
  periods2,
  in_sample,
  in_frame,
  confidence = 0.95,
  percentratio = 1,
  correction = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Variables of interest. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
H	The unit stratum variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
PSU	Primary sampling unit variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
w_final	Weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Dom	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, variables are calculated for each domain. An object convertible to data.table or variable names as character vector, column numbers.
periods	Variable for the all survey periods. The values for each period are computed independently. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to data.table.

periods1	The vector of periods from variable periods describes the first period for measures of change.
periods2	The vector of periods from variable periods describes the second period for measures of change.
in_sample	Sample variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
in_frame	Frame variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
confidence	optional; either a positive value for confidence interval. This variable by default is 0.95.
percentratio	Positive numeric value. All linearized variables are multiplied with percentratio value, by default - 1.
correction	Logical value. If TRUE calculate variance without covariance (negative variance correction).

Value

A list with objects are returned by the function:

- crossectional_results - a data.table containing:
  year - survey years,
  subperiods - survey sub-periods,
  variable - names of variables of interest,
  Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  estim - the estimated value,
  var - the estimated variance of cross-sectional and longitudinal measures,
  sd_w - the estimated weighted variance of simple random sample,
  se - the estimated standard error of cross-sectional or longitudinal,
  rse - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation),
  cv - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation) in percentage,
  absolute_margin_of_error - the estimated absolute margin of error,
  relative_margin_of_error - the estimated relative margin of error,
  CI_lower - the estimated confidence interval lower bound,
  CI_upper - the estimated confidence interval upper bound,
  confidence_level - the positive value for confidence interval.
- annual_results - a data.table containing: year_1 - survey years of years1 for measures of annual net change,
  year_2 - survey years of years2 for measures of annual net change,
  Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  variable - names of variables of interest,
  estim_2 - the estimated value for period2 for measures of annual net change,
  estim_1 - the estimated value for period1 for measures of annual net change,
  estim - the estimated value,
  var - the estimated variance,
  se - the estimated standard error,
  rse - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation),
  cv - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation) in percentage,

absolute_margin_of_error - the estimated absolute margin of error for period1 for measures of annual,
relative_margin_of_error - the estimated relative margin of error in percentage for measures of annual,
CI_lower - the estimated confidence interval lower bound,
CI_upper - the estimated confidence interval upper bound,
confidence_level - the positive value for confidence interval,
significant - is the the difference significant.

- annual_results_correction - a data.table of corrected variables (if correction TRUE) containing: year_1 - survey years of years1 for measures of annual net change,
year_2 - survey years of years2 for measures of annual net change,
Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
variable - names of variables of interest,
estim_2 - the estimated value for period2 for measures of annual net change,
estim_1 - the estimated value for period1 for measures of annual net change,
estim - the estimated value,
var - the estimated variance,
se - the estimated standard error,
rse - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation),
cv - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation) in percentage,
absolute_margin_of_error - the estimated absolute margin of error for period1 for measures of annual,
relative_margin_of_error - the estimated relative margin of error in percentage for measures of annual,
CI_lower - the estimated confidence interval lower bound,
CI_upper - the estimated confidence interval upper bound,
confidence_level - the positive value for confidence interval,
significant - is the the difference significant.

References

Guillaume OSIER, Virginie RAYMOND, (2015), Development of methodology for the estimate of variance of annual net changes for LFS-based indicators. Deliverable 1 - Short document with derivation of the methodology.

See Also

vardchanges, vardannual

---

vardcros *Variance estimation for cross-sectional, longitudinal measures for single and multistage stage cluster sampling designs*

Description

Computes the variance estimation for cross-sectional and longitudinal measures for any stage cluster sampling designs.

Usage

```
vardcros(
  Y,
  H,
  PSU,
  w_final,
  ID_level1,
  ID_level2,
  Dom = NULL,
  Z = NULL,
  gender = NULL,
  country = NULL,
  period,
  dataset = NULL,
  X = NULL,
  countryX = NULL,
  periodX = NULL,
  X_ID_level1 = NULL,
  ind_gr = NULL,
  g = NULL,
  q = NULL,
  datasetX = NULL,
  linratio = FALSE,
  percentratio = 1,
  use.estVar = FALSE,
  ID_level1_max = TRUE,
  outp_res = FALSE,
  withperiod = TRUE,
  netchanges = TRUE,
  confidence = 0.95,
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Variables of interest. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
H	The unit stratum variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
PSU	Primary sampling unit variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
w_final	Weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
ID_level1	Variable for level1 ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
ID_level2	Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

Dom	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, variables are calculated for each domain. An object convertible to data.table or variable names as character vector, column numbers.
Z	Optional variables of denominator for ratio estimation. If supplied, the ratio estimation is computed. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers. This variable is NULL by default.
gender	Numerical variable for gender, where 1 is for males, but 2 is for females. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
country	Variable for the survey countries. The values for each country are computed independently. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
period	Variable for the survey periods. The values for each period are computed independently. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to data.table.
X	Optional matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration estimator. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
countryX	Optional variable for the survey countries. The values for each country are computed independently. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
periodX	Optional variable of the survey periods and countries. If supplied, residual estimation of calibration is done independently for each time period. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
X_ID_level1	Variable for level1 ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
ind_gr	Optional variable by which divided independently X matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
g	Optional variable of the g weights. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
q	Variable of the positive values accounting for heteroscedasticity. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
datasetX	Optional survey data object in household level convertible to data.table.
linratio	Logical value. If value is TRUE, then the linearized variables for the ratio estimator is used for variance estimation. If value is FALSE, then the gradients is used for variance estimation.
percentratio	Positive numeric value. All linearized variables are multiplied with percentratio value, by default - 1.
use.estVar	Logical value. If value is TRUE, then R function estVar is used for the estimation of covariance matrix of the residuals. If value is FALSE, then R function estVar is not used for the estimation of covariance matrix of the residuals.

ID_level1_max	Logical value. If value is TRUE, then the size of sample for variance under simple random sampling is taken as maximum value of size in ID_level1 . If value is FALSE, then the size of sample for variance under simple random sampling is taken as count of ID_level2 in ID_level1.
outp_res	Logical value. If TRUE estimated residuals of calibration will be printed out.
withperiod	Logical value. If TRUE is value, the results is with period, if FALSE, without period.
netchanges	Logical value. If value is TRUE, then produce two objects: the first object is aggregation of weighted data by period (if available), country, strata and PSU, the second object is an estimation for Y, the variance, gradient for numerator and denominator by country and period (if available). If value is FALSE, then both objects containing NULL.
confidence	Optional positive value for confidence interval. This variable by default is 0.95.
checking	Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Value

A list with four objects are returned by the function:

- res_out - a data.table containing the estimated residuals of calibration with ID_level1 and PSU.
- data_net_changes - a data.table containing aggregation of weighted data by period (if available) and countries (if available), country, strata, PSU.
- var_grad - a data.table containing estimation for Y, the variance, gradient for numerator and denominator by period, country (if available) and population domains (if available).
- results A data.table containing:
  period - survey periods,
  country - survey countries (if available),
  Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  namesY - names of variables of interest,
  namesZ - optional variable for names of denominator for ratio estimation,
  sample_size - the sample size (in numbers of individuals),
  pop_size - the population size (in numbers of individuals),
  total - the estimated totals,
  variance - the estimated variance of cross-sectional or longitudinal measures,
  sd_w - the estimated weighted variance of simple random sample,
  sd_nw - the estimated variance estimation of simple random sample,
  pop - the population size (in numbers of households),
  sampl_siz - the sample size (in numbers of households),
  stderr_w - the estimated weighted standard error of simple random sample,
  stderr_nw - the estimated standard error of simple random sample,
  se - the estimated standard error of cross-sectional or longitudinal,
  rse - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation),
  cv - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation) in percentage,
  absolute_margin_of_error - the estimated absolute margin of error,
  relative_margin_of_error - the estimated relative margin of error,

`CI_lower` - the estimated confidence interval lower bound,
`CI_upper` - the estimated confidence interval upper bound,
`confidence_level` - the positive value for confidence interval.

References

Guillaume Osier, Yves Berger, Tim Goedeme, (2013), Standard error estimation for the EU-SILC indicators of poverty and social exclusion, Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers, URL https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3888793/5855973/KS-RA-13-024-EN.PDF.
Yves G. Berger, Tim Goedeme, Guillame Osier (2013). Handbook on standard error estimation and other related sampling issues in EU-SILC, URL https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20231228140953/https://cros-legacy.ec.europa.eu/content/handbook-standard-error-estimation-and-othe en
Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers, Handbook on precision requirements and variance estimation for ESS household surveys, 2013, URL https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5927001/KS-RA-13-029-EN.PDF.

See Also

domain, lin.ratio

Examples

```
library("data.table")
library("laeken")
library("foreach")

# Example 1
data(eusilc)
set.seed(1)
dataset1 <- data.table(eusilc)
dataset1[, year := 2010]
dataset1[, country := "AT"]
dataset1[age < 0, age := 0]
PSU <- dataset1[, .N, keyby = "db030"][, N := NULL]
PSU[, PSU := trunc(runif(nrow(PSU), 0, 100))]
dataset1 <- merge(dataset1, PSU, by = "db030", all = TRUE)
PSU <- eusilc <- NULL

dataset1[, strata := "XXXX"]
dataset1[, t_pov := trunc(runif(nrow(dataset1), 0, 2))]
dataset1[, t_dep := trunc(runif(nrow(dataset1), 0, 2))]
dataset1[, t_lwi := trunc(runif(nrow(dataset1), 0, 2))]
dataset1[, exp := 1]
dataset1[, exp2 := 1 * (age < 60)]

# At-risk-of-poverty (AROP)
dataset1[, pov := ifelse(t_pov == 1, 1, 0)]

# Severe material deprivation (DEP)
```

```
dataset1[, dep := ifelse(t_dep == 1, 1, 0)]

# Low work intensity (LWI)
dataset1[, lwi := ifelse(t_lwi == 1 & exp2 == 1, 1, 0)]

# At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (AROPE)
dataset1[, arope := ifelse(pov == 1 | dep == 1 | lwi == 1, 1, 0)]

result11 <- vardcros(Y="arope", H = "strata",
                     PSU = "PSU", w_final = "rb050",
                     ID_level1 = "db030", ID_level2 = "rb030",
                     Dom = "rb090", Z = NULL, country = "country",
                     period = "year", dataset = dataset1,
                     linratio = FALSE, withperiod = TRUE,
                     netchanges = TRUE, confidence = .95)

# Example 2
data(eusilc)
set.seed(1)
dataset1 <- data.table(rbind(eusilc, eusilc),
                       year = c(rep(2010, nrow(eusilc)),
                                rep(2011, nrow(eusilc))))
dataset1[, country := "AT"]
dataset1[age < 0, age := 0]
PSU <- dataset1[, .N, keyby = "db030"][, N := NULL]
PSU[, PSU := trunc(runif(nrow(PSU), 0, 100))]
dataset1 <- merge(dataset1, PSU, by = "db030", all = TRUE)
PSU <- eusilc <- NULL
dataset1[, strata := "XXXX"]
dataset1[, strata := as.character(strata)]
dataset1[, t_pov := trunc(runif(nrow(dataset1), 0, 2))]
dataset1[, t_dep := trunc(runif(nrow(dataset1), 0, 2))]
dataset1[, t_lwi := trunc(runif(nrow(dataset1), 0, 2))]
dataset1[, exp := 1]
dataset1[, exp2 := 1 * (age < 60)]

# At-risk-of-poverty (AROP)
dataset1[, pov := ifelse(t_pov == 1, 1, 0)]

# Severe material deprivation (DEP)
dataset1[, dep := ifelse(t_dep == 1, 1, 0)]

# Low work intensity (LWI)
dataset1[, lwi := ifelse(t_lwi == 1 & exp2 == 1, 1, 0)]

# At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (AROPE)
dataset1[, arope := ifelse(pov == 1 | dep == 1 | lwi == 1, 1, 0)]

result11 <- vardcros(Y = c("pov", "dep", "arope"),
                     H = "strata", PSU = "PSU", w_final = "rb050",
                     ID_level1 = "db030", ID_level2 = "rb030",
                     Dom = "rb090", Z = NULL, country = "country",
                     period = "year", dataset = dataset1,
```

```
                    linratio = FALSE, withperiod = TRUE,
                    netchanges = TRUE, confidence = .95)

dataset2 <- dataset1[exp2 == 1]
result12 <- vardcros(Y = c("lwi"), H = "strata",
                    PSU = "PSU", w_final = "rb050",
                    ID_level1 = "db030", ID_level2 = "rb030",
                    Dom = "rb090", Z = NULL,
                    country = "country", period = "year",
                    dataset = dataset2, linratio = FALSE,
                    withperiod = TRUE, netchanges = TRUE,
                    confidence = .95)

### Example 3
data(eusilc)
set.seed(1)
year <- 2011
dataset1 <- data.table(rbind(eusilc, eusilc, eusilc, eusilc),
                       rb010 = c(rep(2008, nrow(eusilc)),
                                 rep(2009, nrow(eusilc)),
                                 rep(2010, nrow(eusilc)),
                                 rep(2011, nrow(eusilc))))
dataset1[, rb020 := "AT"]

dataset1[, u := 1]
dataset1[age < 0, age := 0]
dataset1[, strata := "XXXX"]
PSU <- dataset1[, .N, keyby = "db030"][, N := NULL]
PSU[, PSU := trunc(runif(nrow(PSU), 0, 100))]
dataset1 <- merge(dataset1, PSU, by = "db030", all = TRUE)
thres <- data.table(rb020 = as.character(rep("AT", 4)),
                    thres = c(11406, 11931, 12371, 12791),
                    rb010 = 2008:2011)
dataset1 <- merge(dataset1, thres, all.x = TRUE, by = c("rb010", "rb020"))
dataset1[is.na(u), u := 0]
dataset1 <- dataset1[u == 1]

#############
# T3        #
#############

T3 <- dataset1[rb010 == year - 3]
T3[, strata1 := strata]
T3[, PSU1 := PSU]
T3[, w1 := rb050]
T3[, inc1 := eqIncome]
T3[, rb110_1 := db030]
T3[, pov1 := inc1 <= thres]
T3 <- T3[, c("rb020", "rb030", "strata", "PSU", "inc1", "pov1"),
           with = FALSE]

#############
# T2        #
```

```
#############

T2 <- dataset1[rb010 == year - 2]
T2[, strata2 := strata]
T2[, PSU2 := PSU]
T2[, w2 := rb050]
T2[, inc2 := eqIncome]
T2[, rb110_2 := db030]
setnames(T2, "thres", "thres2")
T2[, pov2 := inc2 <= thres2]
T2 <- T2[, c("rb020", "rb030", "strata2", "PSU2", "inc2", "pov2"),
           with = FALSE]

#############
# T1        #
#############

T1 <- dataset1[rb010 == year - 1]
T1[, strata3 := strata]
T1[, PSU3 := PSU]
T1[, w3 := rb050]
T1[, inc3 := eqIncome]
T1[, rb110_3 := db030]
setnames(T1, "thres", "thres3")
T1[, pov3 := inc3 <= thres3]
T1 <- T1[, c("rb020", "rb030", "strata3", "PSU3", "inc3", "pov3"),
           with = FALSE]

#############
# T0        #
#############

T0 <- dataset1[rb010 == year]
T0[, PSU4 := PSU]
T0[, strata4 := strata]
T0[, w4 := rb050]
T0[, inc4 := eqIncome]
T0[, rb110_4 := db030]
setnames(T0, "thres", "thres4")
T0[, pov4 := inc4 <= thres4]
T0 <- T0[, c("rb010", "rb020", "rb030", "strata4", "PSU4",
             "w4", "inc4", "pov4"), with = FALSE]
apv <- merge(T3, T2, all = TRUE, by = c("rb020", "rb030"))
apv <- merge(apv, T1, all = TRUE, by = c("rb020", "rb030"))
apv <- merge(apv, T0, all = TRUE, by = c("rb020", "rb030"))
apv <- apv[(!is.na(inc1)) & (!is.na(inc2)) & (!is.na(inc3)) & (!is.na(inc4))]
apv[, ppr := as.integer(((pov4 == 1) & ((pov1 == 1 & pov2 == 1 & pov3 == 1)
                           | (pov1 == 1 & pov2 == 1 & pov3 == 0)
                           | (pov1 == 1 & pov2 == 0 & pov3 == 1)
                           | (pov1 == 0 & pov2 ==1 & pov3 == 1))))]

result20 <- vardcros(Y = "ppr", H = "strata", PSU = "PSU",
                     w_final = "w4", ID_level1 = "rb030",
```

```
                      ID_level2 = "rb030", Dom = NULL,
                      Z = NULL, country = "rb020",
                      period = "rb010", dataset = apv,
                      linratio = FALSE,
                      withperiod = TRUE,
                      netchanges = FALSE,
                      confidence = .95)
result20
```

---

vardcrospoor *Variance estimation for cross-sectional, longitudinal measures for indicators on social exclusion and poverty*

Description

Computes the variance estimation for cross-sectional and longitudinal measures for indicators on social exclusion and poverty.

Usage

```
vardcrospoor(
  Y,
  age = NULL,
  pl085 = NULL,
  month_at_work = NULL,
  Y_den = NULL,
  Y_thres = NULL,
  wght_thres = NULL,
  H,
  PSU,
  w_final,
  ID_level1,
  ID_level2,
  Dom = NULL,
  country = NULL,
  period,
  sort = NULL,
  gender = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  X = NULL,
  countryX = NULL,
  periodX = NULL,
  X_ID_level1 = NULL,
  ind_gr = NULL,
  g = NULL,
  q = NULL,
```

```
  datasetX = NULL,
  percentage = 60,
  order_quant = 50,
  alpha = 20,
  use.estVar = FALSE,
  withperiod = TRUE,
  netchanges = TRUE,
  confidence = 0.95,
  outp_lin = FALSE,
  outp_res = FALSE,
  type = "linrmpg",
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Variables of interest. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
age	Age variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
pl085	Retirement variable (Number of months spent in retirement or early retirement). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
month_at_work	Variable for total number of month at work (sum of the number of months spent at full-time work as employee, number of months spent at part-time work as employee, number of months spent at full-time work as self-employed (including family worker), number of months spent at part-time work as self-employed (including family worker)). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Y_den	Denominator variable (for example gross individual earnings). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Y_thres	Variable (for example equalized disposable income) used for computation and linearization of poverty threshold. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number or logical vector with only one TRUE value (length of the vector has to be the same as the column count of dataset). Variable specified for inc is used as income_thres if income_thres is not defined.
wght_thres	Weight variable used for computation and linearization of poverty threshold. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number. Variable specified for weight is used as wght_thres if wght_thres is not defined.
H	The unit stratum variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
PSU	Primary sampling unit variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

`w_final` Weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.

`ID_level1` Variable for level1 ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.

`ID_level2` Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.

`Dom` Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, variables are calculated for each domain. An object convertible to `data.table` or variable names as character vector, column numbers.

`country` Variable for the survey countries. The values for each country are computed independently. Object convertible to `data.table` or variable names as character, column numbers.

`period` Variable for the survey periods. The values for each period are computed independently. Object convertible to `data.table` or variable names as character, column numbers.

`sort` Optional variable to be used as tie-breaker for sorting. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.

`gender` Numerical variable for gender, where 1 is for males, but 2 is for females. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.

`dataset` Optional survey data object convertible to `data.table`.

`X` Optional matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration estimator. Object convertible to `data.table` or variable names as character, column numbers.

`countryX` Optional variable for the survey countries. The values for each country are computed independently. Object convertible to `data.table` or variable names as character, column numbers.

`periodX` Optional variable of the survey periods and countries. If supplied, residual estimation of calibration is done independently for each time period. Object convertible to `data.table` or variable names as character, column numbers.

`X_ID_level1` Variable for level1 ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.

`ind_gr` Optional variable by which divided independently X matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.

`g` Optional variable of the g weights. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.

`q` Variable of the positive values accounting for heteroscedasticity. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.

`datasetX` Optional survey data object in household level convertible to `data.table`.

`percentage` A numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for p in the formula for poverty threshold computation:

$$\frac{p}{100} \cdot Z_{\frac{\alpha}{100}}.$$

For example, to compute poverty threshold equal to 60% of some income quantile, p should be set equal to 60.

`order_quant` A numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for α in the formula for poverty threshold computation:

$$\frac{p}{100} \cdot Z_{\frac{\alpha}{100}}.$$

For example, to compute poverty threshold equal to some percentage of median income, α should be set equal to 50.

`alpha` a numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for the order of the income quantile share ratio (in percentage).

`use.estVar` Logical value. If value is `TRUE`, then `R` function `estVar` is used for the estimation of covariance matrix of the residuals. If value is `FALSE`, then `R` function `estVar` is not used for the estimation of covariance matrix of the residuals.

`withperiod` Logical value. If `TRUE` is value, the results is with period, if `FALSE`, without period.

`netchanges` Logical value. If value is TRUE, then produce two objects: the first object is aggregation of weighted data by period (if available), country, strata and PSU, the second object is an estimation for Y, the variance, gradient for numerator and denominator by country and period (if available). If value is FALSE, then both objects containing `NULL`.

`confidence` Optional positive value for confidence interval. This variable by default is 0.95.

`outp_lin` Logical value. If `TRUE` linearized values of the ratio estimator will be printed out.

`outp_res` Logical value. If `TRUE` estimated residuals of calibration will be printed out.

`type` a character vector (of length one unless several.ok is TRUE), example "linarpr","linarpt", "lingpg", "linpoormed", "linrmpg", "lingini", "lingini2", "linqsr", "linarr", "linrmir".

`checking` Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Value

A list with objects are returned by the function:

- `lin_out` - a `data.table` containing the linearized values of the ratio estimator with ID_level2 and PSU.
- `res_out` - a `data.table` containing the estimated residuals of calibration with ID_level1 and PSU.
- `data_net_changes` - a `data.table` containing aggregation of weighted data by period (if available), country, strata, PSU.
- `results` - a `data.table` containing:
  `period` - survey periods,
  `country` - survey countries,
  `Dom` - optional variable of the population domains,
  `type` - type variable,

count_respondents - the count of respondents,
pop_size - the population size (in numbers of individuals),
estim - the estimated value,
se - the estimated standard error,
var - the estimated variance,
rse - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation),
cv - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation) in percentage.

References

Guillaume Osier, Yves Berger, Tim Goedeme, (2013), Standard error estimation for the EU-SILC indicators of poverty and social exclusion, Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers, URL https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3888793/5855973/KS-RA-13-024-EN.PDF. Yves G. Berger, Tim Goedeme, Guillame Osier (2013). Handbook on standard error estimation and other related sampling issues in EU-SILC, URL https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20231228140953/https://cros-legacy.ec.europa.eu/content/handbook-standard-error-estimation-and-other-related-sampl en Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers, Handbook on precision requirements and variance estimation for ESS household surveys, 2013, URL https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5927001/KS-RA-13-029-EN.PDF

See Also

linrmir, linarr, vardchanges

Examples

```
library("data.table")
data("eusilc", package = "laeken")
setDT(eusilc)

set.seed(1)
eusilc <- eusilc[sample(x = .N, size = 3000)]

dataset1 <- data.table(rbindlist(list(eusilc, eusilc)),
                       year = c(rep(2010, nrow(eusilc)),
                                rep(2011, nrow(eusilc))))
dataset1[age < 0, age := 0]

PSU <- dataset1[, .N, keyby = "db030"][, N := NULL]
PSU[, PSU := trunc(runif(nrow(PSU), 0, 100))]
PSU[, inc := runif(.N, 20, 100000)]

dataset1 <- merge(dataset1, PSU, all = TRUE, by = "db030")
dataset1[, strata := "XXXX"]
dataset1[, pl085 := 12 * trunc(runif(.N, 0, 2))]
dataset1[, month_at_work := 12 * trunc(runif(.N, 0, 2))]
dataset1[, id_l2 := paste0("V", .I)]

vardcrospoor(Y = "inc", age = "age",
             pl085 = "pl085",
             month_at_work = "month_at_work",
```

```
Y_den = "inc", Y_thres = "inc",
wght_thres = "rb050",
H = "strata", PSU = "PSU",
w_final = "rb050", ID_level1 = "db030",
ID_level2 = "id_l2",
Dom = c("rb090", "db040"),
country = NULL, period = "year",
sort = NULL, gender = NULL,
dataset = dataset1,
percentage = 60,
order_quant = 50L,
alpha = 20,
confidence = 0.95,
type = "linrmpg")
```

---

vardom *Variance estimation of the sample surveys in domain by the ultimate cluster method*

Description

Computes the variance estimation of the sample surveys in domain by the ultimate cluster method.

Usage

```
vardom(
  Y,
  H,
  PSU,
  w_final,
  id = NULL,
  Dom = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  PSU_sort = NULL,
  N_h = NULL,
  fh_zero = FALSE,
  PSU_level = TRUE,
  Z = NULL,
  X = NULL,
  ind_gr = NULL,
  g = NULL,
  q = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  confidence = 0.95,
  percentratio = 1,
  outp_lin = FALSE,
  outp_res = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Variables of interest. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
H	The unit stratum variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
PSU	Primary sampling unit variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
w_final	Weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
id	Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Dom	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, variables of interest are calculated for each domain. An object convertible to data.table or variable names as character vector, column numbers.
period	Optional variable for survey period. If supplied, residual estimation of calibration is done independently for each time period. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table.
PSU_sort	optional; if PSU_sort is defined, then variance is calculated for systematic sample.
N_h	Number of primary sampling units in population for each stratum (and period if period is not NULL). If N_h = NULL and fh_zero = FALSE (default), N_h is estimated from sample data as sum of weights (w_final) in each stratum (and period if period is not NULL). Optional for single-stage sampling design as it will be estimated from sample data. Recommended for multi-stage sampling design as N_h can not be correctly estimated from the sample data in this case. If N_h is not used in case of multi-stage sampling design (for example, because this information is not available), it is advisable to set fh_zero = TRUE. If period **is** NULL. A two-column matrix with rows for each stratum. The first column should contain stratum code. The second column - the number of primary sampling units in the population of each stratum. If period **is not** NULL. A three-column matrix with rows for each intersection of strata and period. The first column should contain period. The second column should contain stratum code. The third column - the number of primary sampling units in the population of each stratum and period.
fh_zero	by default FALSE; fh is calculated as division of n_h and N_h in each strata, if TRUE, fh value is zero in each strata.
PSU_level	by default TRUE; if PSU_level is TRUE, in each strata fh is calculated as division of count of PSU in sample (n_h) and count of PSU in frame(N_h). if PSU_level is FALSE, in each strata fh is calculated as division of count of units in sample (n_h) and count of units in frame (N_h), which calculated as sum of weights.
Z	Optional variables of denominator for ratio estimation. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
X	Optional matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration estimator. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.

ind_gr	Optional variable by which divided independently X matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
g	Optional variable of the g weights. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
q	Variable of the positive values accounting for heteroscedasticity. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to data.table.
confidence	Optional positive value for confidence interval. This variable by default is 0.95.
percentratio	Positive numeric value. All linearized variables are multiplied with percentratio value, by default - 1.
outp_lin	Logical value. If TRUE linearized values of the ratio estimator will be printed out.
outp_res	Logical value. If TRUE estimated residuals of calibration will be printed out.

Details

Calculate variance estimation in domains based on book of Hansen, Hurwitz and Madow.

Value

A list with objects is returned by the function:

- lin_out - a data.table containing the linearized values of the ratio estimator with id and PSU.
- res_out - a data.table containing the estimated residuals of calibration with id and PSU.
- betas - a numeric data.table containing the estimated coefficients of calibration.
- all_result - a data.table, which containing variables: variable - names of variables of interest,
  Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  period - optional variable of the survey periods,
  respondent_count - the count of respondents,
  pop_size - the estimated size of population,
  n_nonzero - the count of respondents, who answers are larger than zero,
  estim - the estimated value,
  var - the estimated variance,
  se - the estimated standard error,
  rse - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation),
  cv - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation) in percentage,
  absolute_margin_of_error - the estimated absolute margin of error,
  relative_margin_of_error - the estimated relative margin of error in percentage,
  CI_lower - the estimated confidence interval lower bound,
  CI_upper - the estimated confidence interval upper bound,
  confidence_level - the positive value for confidence interval,
  S2_y_HT - the estimated variance of the y variable in case of total or the estimated variance of

the linearised variable in case of the ratio of two totals using non-calibrated weights,
S2_y_ca - the estimated variance of the y variable in case of total or the estimated variance of the linearised variable in case of the ratio of two totals using calibrated weights,
S2_res - the estimated variance of the regression residuals,
var_srs_HT - the estimated variance of the HT estimator under SRS,
var_cur_HT - the estimated variance of the HT estimator under current design,
var_srs_ca - the estimated variance of the calibrated estimator under SRS,
deff_sam - the estimated design effect of sample design,
deff_est - the estimated design effect of estimator,
deff - the overall estimated design effect of sample design and estimator,
n_eff - the effective sample size.

References

Morris H. Hansen, William N. Hurwitz, William G. Madow, (1953), Sample survey methods and theory Volume I Methods and applications, 257-258, Wiley.
Guillaume Osier and Emilio Di Meglio. The linearisation approach implemented by Eurostat for the first wave of EU-SILC: what could be done from the second wave onwards? 2012
Guillaume Osier, Yves Berger, Tim Goedeme, (2013), Standard error estimation for the EU-SILC indicators of poverty and social exclusion, Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers, URL https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3888793/5855973/KS-RA-13-024-EN.PDF.
Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers, Handbook on precision requirements and variance estimation for ESS household surveys, 2013, URL https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5927001/KS-RA-13-029-EN.PDF.
Yves G. Berger, Tim Goedeme, Guillame Osier (2013). Handbook on standard error estimation and other related sampling issues in EU-SILC, URL https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20231228140953/https://cros-legacy.ec.europa.eu/content/handbook-standard-error-estimation-and-othe
en
Jean-Claude Deville (1999). Variance estimation for complex statistics and estimators: linearization and residual techniques. Survey Methodology, 25, 193-203, URL https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/1999002/article/4882-eng.pdf.

See Also

domain, lin.ratio, residual_est, vardomh, var_srs, variance_est, variance_othstr

Examples

```
library("data.table")
library("laeken")
data(eusilc)
dataset1 <- data.table(IDd = paste0("V", 1 : nrow(eusilc)), eusilc)

aa <- vardom(Y = "eqIncome", H = "db040", PSU = "db030",
             w_final = "rb050", id = "rb030", Dom = "db040",
             period = NULL, N_h = NULL, Z = NULL,
             X = NULL, g = NULL, q = NULL, dataset = dataset1,
             confidence = .95, percentratio = 100,
             outp_lin = TRUE, outp_res = TRUE)
```

vardomh *Variance estimation for sample surveys in domain for one or two stage surveys by the ultimate cluster method*

Description

Computes the variance estimation in domain for ID_level1.

Usage

```
vardomh(
  Y,
  H,
  PSU,
  w_final,
  ID_level1,
  ID_level2,
  Dom = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  N_h = NULL,
  PSU_sort = NULL,
  fh_zero = FALSE,
  PSU_level = TRUE,
  Z = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  X = NULL,
  periodX = NULL,
  X_ID_level1 = NULL,
  ind_gr = NULL,
  g = NULL,
  q = NULL,
  datasetX = NULL,
  confidence = 0.95,
  percentratio = 1,
  outp_lin = FALSE,
  outp_res = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Variables of interest. Object convertible to `data.table` or variable names as character, column numbers.
H	The unit stratum variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number.

PSU — Primary sampling unit variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

w_final — Weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

ID_level1 — Variable for level1 ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

ID_level2 — Variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

Dom — Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, values are calculated for each domain. An object convertible to data.table or variable names as character vector, column numbers.

period — Optional variable for the survey periods. If supplied, the values for each period are computed independently. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.

N_h — Number of primary sampling units in population for each stratum (and period if period is not NULL). If N_h = NULL and fh_zero = FALSE (default), N_h is estimated from sample data as sum of weights (w_final) in each stratum (and period if period is not NULL) Optional for single-stage sampling design as it will be estimated from sample data. Recommended for multi-stage sampling design as N_h can not be correctly estimated from the sample data in this case. If N_h is not used in case of multi-stage sampling design (for example, because this information is not available), it is advisable to set fh_zero = TRUE. If period **is** NULL. A two-column data object convertible to data.table with rows for each stratum. The first column should contain stratum code. The second column - the number of primary sampling units in the population of each stratum. If period **is not** NULL. A three-column data object convertible to data.table with rows for each intersection of strata and period. The first column should contain period. The second column should contain stratum code. The third column - the number of primary sampling units in the population of each stratum and period.

PSU_sort — optional; if PSU_sort is defined, then variance is calculated for systematic sample.

fh_zero — by default FALSE; fh is calculated as division of n_h and N_h in each strata, if TRUE, fh value is zero in each strata.

PSU_level — by default TRUE; if PSU_level is TRUE, in each strata fh is calculated as division of count of PSU in sample (n_h) and count of PSU in frame (N_h). if PSU_level is FALSE, in each strata fh is calculated as division of count of units in sample (n_h) and count of units in frame (N_h), which calculated as sum of weights.

Z — Optional variables of denominator for ratio estimation. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers or logical vector (length of the vector has to be the same as the column count of dataset).

dataset — Optional survey data object convertible to data.table.

X — Optional matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration estimator. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.

periodX	Optional variable of the survey periods. If supplied, residual estimation of calibration is done independently for each time period. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
X_ID_level1	Variable for level1 ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
ind_gr	Optional variable by which divided independently X matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
g	Optional variable of the g weights. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
q	Variable of the positive values accounting for heteroscedasticity. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
datasetX	Optional survey data object in level1 convertible to data.table.
confidence	Optional positive value for confidence interval. This variable by default is 0.95.
percentratio	Positive numeric value. All linearized variables are multiplied with percentratio value, by default - 1.
outp_lin	Logical value. If TRUE linearized values of the ratio estimator will be printed out.
outp_res	Logical value. If TRUE estimated residuals of calibration will be printed out.

Details

Calculate variance estimation in domains for household surveys based on book of Hansen, Hurwitz and Madow.

Value

A list with objects are returned by the function:

- lin_out A data.table containing the linearized values of the ratio estimator with ID_level2 and PSU.
- res_out A data.table containing the estimated residuals of calibration with ID_level1 and PSU.
- betas A numeric data.table containing the estimated coefficients of calibration.
- all_result A data.table, which containing variables: variable - names of variables of interest,
  Dom - optional variable of the population domains,
  period - optional variable of the survey periods,
  respondent_count - the count of respondents,
  pop_size - the estimated size of population,
  n_nonzero - the count of respondents, who answers are larger than zero,
  estim - the estimated value,
  var - the estimated variance,
  se - the estimated standard error,
  rse - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation),

cv - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation) in percentage,
absolute_margin_of_error - the estimated absolute margin of error,
relative_margin_of_error - the estimated relative margin of error in percentage,
CI_lower - the estimated confidence interval lower bound,
CI_upper - the estimated confidence interval upper bound,
confidence_level - the positive value for confidence interval,
S2_y_HT - the estimated variance of the y variable in case of total or the estimated variance of the linearised variable in case of the ratio of two totals using non-calibrated weights,
S2_y_ca - the estimated variance of the y variable in case of total or the estimated variance of the linearised variable in case of the ratio of two totals using calibrated weights,
S2_res - the estimated variance of the regression residuals,
S2_res - the estimated variance of the regression residuals,
var_srs_HT - the estimated variance of the HT estimator under SRS for household,
var_cur_HT - the estimated variance of the HT estimator under current design for household,
var_srs_ca - the estimated variance of the calibrated estimator under SRS for household,
deff_sam - the estimated design effect of sample design for household,
deff_est - the estimated design effect of estimator for household,
deff - the overall estimated design effect of sample design and estimator for household

References

Morris H. Hansen, William N. Hurwitz, William G. Madow, (1953), Sample survey methods and theory Volume I Methods and applications, 257-258, Wiley.
Guillaume Osier and Emilio Di Meglio. The linearisation approach implemented by Eurostat for the first wave of EU-SILC: what could be done from the second wave onwards? 2012
Guillaume Osier, Yves Berger, Tim Goedeme, (2013), Standard error estimation for the EU-SILC indicators of poverty and social exclusion, Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers, URL https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3888793/5855973/KS-RA-13-024-EN.PDF.
Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers, Handbook on precision requirements and variance estimation for ESS household surveys, 2013, URL https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5927001/KS-RA-13-029-EN.PDF.
Yves G. Berger, Tim Goedeme, Guillame Osier (2013). Handbook on standard error estimation and other related sampling issues in EU-SILC, URL https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20231228140953/https://cros-legacy.ec.europa.eu/content/handbook-standard-error-estimation-and-othe
en
Jean-Claude Deville (1999). Variance estimation for complex statistics and estimators: linearization and residual techniques. Survey Methodology, 25, 193-203, URL https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/1999002/article/4882-eng.pdf.

See Also

domain, lin.ratio, residual_est, var_srs, variance_est

Examples

```
library("data.table")
library("laeken")
data("eusilc")
```

```
dataset1 <- data.table(IDd = paste0("V", 1 : nrow(eusilc)), eusilc)
aa <- vardomh(Y = "eqIncome", H = "db040", PSU = "db030",
              w_final = "rb050", ID_level1 = "db030",
              ID_level2 = "rb030", Dom = "db040", period = NULL,
              N_h = NULL, Z = NULL, dataset = dataset1, X = NULL,
              X_ID_level1 = NULL, g = NULL, q = NULL,
              datasetX = NULL, confidence = 0.95, percentratio = 1,
              outp_lin = TRUE, outp_res = TRUE)

## Not run:
dataset2 <- copy(dataset1)
dataset1$period <- 1
dataset2$period <- 2
dataset1 <- data.table(rbind(dataset1, dataset2))

# by default without using fh_zero (finite population correction)
aa2 <- vardomh(Y = "eqIncome", H = "db040", PSU = "db030",
               w_final = "rb050", ID_level1 = "db030",
               ID_level2 = "rb030", Dom = "db040", period = "period",
               N_h = NULL, Z = NULL, dataset = dataset1,
               X = NULL, X_ID_level1 = NULL,
               g = NULL, q = NULL, datasetX = NULL,
               confidence = .95, percentratio = 1,
               outp_lin = TRUE, outp_res = TRUE)
aa2

# without using fh_zero (finite population correction)
aa3 <- vardomh(Y = "eqIncome", H = "db040", PSU = "db030",
               w_final = "rb050", ID_level1 = "db030",
               ID_level2 = "rb030", Dom = "db040",
               period = "period", N_h = NULL, fh_zero = FALSE,
               Z = NULL, dataset = dataset1, X = NULL,
               X_ID_level1 = NULL, g = NULL, q = NULL,
               datasetX = NULL, confidence = .95,
               percentratio = 1, outp_lin = TRUE,
               outp_res = TRUE)
aa3

# with using fh_zero (finite population correction)
aa4 <- vardomh(Y = "eqIncome", H = "db040", PSU = "db030",
               w_final = "rb050", ID_level1 = "db030",
               ID_level2 = "rb030", Dom = "db040",
               period = "period", N_h = NULL, fh_zero = TRUE,
               Z = NULL, dataset = dataset1,
               X = NULL, X_ID_level1 = NULL,
               g = NULL, q = NULL, datasetX = NULL,
               confidence = .95, percentratio = 1,
               outp_lin = TRUE, outp_res = TRUE)
aa4
## End(Not run)
```

vardom_othstr *Variance estimation for sample surveys in domain by the two stratification*

Description

Computes the variance estimation for sample surveys in domain by the two stratification.

Usage

```
vardom_othstr(
  Y,
  H,
  H2,
  PSU,
  w_final,
  id = NULL,
  Dom = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  N_h = NULL,
  N_h2 = NULL,
  Z = NULL,
  X = NULL,
  ind_gr = NULL,
  g = NULL,
  q = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  confidence = 0.95,
  percentratio = 1,
  outp_lin = FALSE,
  outp_res = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Variables of interest. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
H	The unit stratum variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
H2	The unit new stratum variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
PSU	Primary sampling unit variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
w_final	Weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

id	Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Dom	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, linearization of the at-risk-of-poverty rate is done for each domain. An object convertible to data.table or variable names as character vector, column numbers.
period	Optional variable for survey period. If supplied, residual estimation of calibration is done independently for each time period. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table.
N_h	optional data object convertible to data.table. If period is supplied, the time period is at the beginning of the object and after time period in the object is stratum. If period is not supplied, the first column in the object is stratum. In the last column is the total of the population in each stratum.
N_h2	optional data object convertible to data.table. If period is supplied, the time period is at the beginning of the object and after time period in the object is new stratum. If period is not supplied, the first column in the object is new stratum. In the last column is the total of the population in each stratum.
Z	optional variables of denominator for ratio estimation. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
X	Optional matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration estimator. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
ind_gr	Optional variable by which divided independently X matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
g	Optional variable of the g weights. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
q	Variable of the positive values accounting for heteroscedasticity. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to data.table.
confidence	Optional positive value for confidence interval. This variable by default is 0.95.
percentratio	Positive numeric value. All linearized variables are multiplied with percentratio value, by default - 1.
outp_lin	Logical value. If TRUE linearized values of the ratio estimator will be printed out.
outp_res	Logical value. If TRUE estimated residuals of calibration will be printed out.

Value

A list with objects are returned by the function:

- lin_out - a data.table containing the linearized values of the ratio estimator with id and PSU.
- res_out - a data.table containing the estimated residuals of calibration with id and PSU.
- betas - a numeric data.table containing the estimated coefficients of calibration.

- s2g - a data.table containing the s^2g value.
- all_result - a data.table, which containing variables:
  respondent_count - the count of respondents,
  pop_size - the estimated size of population,
  n_nonzero - the count of respondents, who answers are larger than zero,
  estim - the estimated value,
  var - the estimated variance,
  se - the estimated standard error,
  rse - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation),
  cv - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation) in percentage,
  absolute_margin_of_error - the estimated absolute margin of error,
  relative_margin_of_error - the estimated relative margin of error in percentage,
  CI_lower - the estimated confidence interval lower bound,
  CI_upper - the estimated confidence interval upper bound,
  confidence_level - the positive value for confidence interval,
  var_srs_HT - the estimated variance of the HT estimator under SRS,
  var_cur_HT - the estimated variance of the HT estimator under current design,
  var_srs_ca - the estimated variance of the calibrated estimator under SRS,
  deff_sam - the estimated design effect of sample design,
  deff_est - the estimated design effect of estimator,
  deff - the overall estimated design effect of sample design and estimator.

References

Jean-Claude Deville (1999). Variance estimation for complex statistics and estimators: linearization and residual techniques. Survey Methodology, 25, 193-203, URL https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-001-x/1999002/article/4882-eng.pdf.
M. Liberts. (2004) Non-response Analysis and Bias Estimation in a Survey on Transportation of Goods by Road.

See Also

domain, lin.ratio, residual_est, vardomh, var_srs, variance_est, variance_othstr

Examples

```
library("laeken")
library("data.table")
data("eusilc")

# Example 1
eusilc1 <- eusilc[1:1000, ]
dataset1 <- data.table(IDd = paste0("V", 1:nrow(eusilc1)), eusilc1)
dataset1[, db040_2 := get("db040")]
N_h2 <- dataset1[, sum(rb050, na.rm = FALSE), keyby = "db040_2"]

aa <- vardom_othstr(Y = "eqIncome", H = "db040", H2 = "db040_2",
                    PSU = "db030", w_final = "rb050", id = "rb030",
```

```
                    Dom = "db040", period = NULL, N_h = NULL,
                    N_h2 = N_h2, Z = NULL, X = NULL, g = NULL,
                    q = NULL, dataset = dataset1, confidence = .95,
                    outp_lin = TRUE, outp_res = TRUE)

## Not run:
# Example 2
dataset1 <- data.table(IDd = 1:nrow(eusilc), eusilc)
dataset1[, db040_2 := get("db040")]
N_h2 <- dataset1[, sum(rb050, na.rm = FALSE), keyby = "db040_2"]

aa <- vardom_othstr(Y = "eqIncome", H = "db040", H2 = "db040_2",
                    PSU = "db030", w_final = "rb050", id = "rb030",
                    Dom = "db040", period = NULL, N_h2 = N_h2,
                    Z = NULL, X = NULL, g = NULL, dataset = dataset1,
                    q = NULL, confidence = .95, outp_lin = TRUE,
                    outp_res = TRUE)
 aa
## End(Not run)
```

---

variance_est *Variance estimation for sample surveys by the ultimate cluster method*

Description

Computes the variance estimation by the ultimate cluster method.

Usage

```
variance_est(
  Y,
  H,
  PSU,
  w_final,
  N_h = NULL,
  fh_zero = FALSE,
  PSU_level = TRUE,
  PSU_sort = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  msg = "",
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Variables of interest. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
H	The unit stratum variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
PSU	Primary sampling unit variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
w_final	Weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
N_h	Number of primary sampling units in population for each stratum (and period if period is not NULL). If N_h = NULL and fh_zero = FALSE (default), N_h is estimated from sample data as sum of weights (w_final) in each stratum (and period if period is not NULL). Optional for single-stage sampling design as it will be estimated from sample data. Recommended for multi-stage sampling design as N_h can not be correctly estimated from the sample data in this case. If N_h is not used in case of multi-stage sampling design (for example, because this information is not available), it is advisable to set fh_zero = TRUE. If period **is** NULL. A two-column matrix with rows for each stratum. The first column should contain stratum code. The second column - the number of primary sampling units in the population of each stratum. If period **is not** NULL. A three-column matrix with rows for each intersection of strata and period. The first column should contain period. The second column should contain stratum code. The third column - the number of primary sampling units in the population of each stratum and period.
fh_zero	by default FALSE; fh is calculated as division of n_h and N_h in each strata, if TRUE, fh value is zero in each strata.
PSU_level	by default TRUE; if PSU_level is TRUE, in each strata fh is calculated as division of count of PSU in sample (n_h) and count of PSU in frame (N_h). if PSU_level is FALSE, in each strata fh is calculated as division of count of units in sample (n_h) and count of units in frame (N_h), which calculated as sum of weights.
PSU_sort	optional; if PSU_sort is defined, then variance is calculated for systematic sample.
period	Optional variable for the survey periods. If supplied, the values for each period are computed independently. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
dataset	an optional name of the individual dataset data.table.
msg	an optional printed text, when function print error.
checking	Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Details

If we assume that $n_h \geq 2$ for all h, that is, two or more PSUs are selected from each stratum, then the variance of $\hat{\theta}$ can be estimated from the variation among the estimated PSU totals of the variable

Z:

$$\hat{V}\left(\hat{\theta}\right) = \sum_{h=1}^{H} (1 - f_h) \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left(z_{hi\bullet} - \bar{z}_{h\bullet\bullet}\right)^2,$$

where • $z_{hi\bullet} = \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} \omega_{hij} z_{hij}$

• $\bar{z}_{h\bullet\bullet} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} z_{hi\bullet}\right)}{n_h}$

• f_h is the sampling fraction of PSUs within stratum

• h is the stratum number, with a total of H strata

• i is the primary sampling unit (PSU) number within stratum h, with a total of n_h PSUs

• j is the household number within cluster i of stratum h, with a total of m_{hi} household

• w_{hij} is the sampling weight for household j in PSU i of stratum h

• z_{hij} denotes the observed value of the analysis variable z for household j in PSU i of stratum h

Value

a `data.table` containing the values of the variance estimation by totals.

References

Morris H. Hansen, William N. Hurwitz, William G. Madow, (1953), Sample survey methods and theory Volume I Methods and applications, 257-258, Wiley.

Guillaume Osier and Emilio Di Meglio. The linearisation approach implemented by Eurostat for the first wave of EU-SILC: what could be done from the second onwards? 2012

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Yves G. Berger, Tim Goedeme, Guillame Osier (2013). Handbook on standard error estimation and other related sampling issues in EU-SILC, URL https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20231228140953/https://cros-legacy.ec.europa.eu/content/handbook-standard-error-estimation-and-othe en

Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers, Handbook on precision requirements and variance estimation for ESS household surveys, 2013, URL https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5927001/KS-RA-13-029-EN.PDF.

See Also

domain, lin.ratio, linarpr, linarpt, lingini, lingini2, lingpg, linpoormed, linqsr, linrmpg, residual_est, vardom, vardomh, varpoord, variance_othstr

Examples

```
Ys <- rchisq(10, 3)
w <- rep(2, 10)
PSU <- 1 : length(Ys)
```

```
H <- rep("Strata_1", 10)

# by default without using fh_zero (finite population correction)
variance_est(Y = Ys, H = H, PSU = PSU, w_final = w)


## Not run:
 # without using fh_zero (finite population correction)
 variance_est(Y = Ys, H = H, PSU = PSU, w_final = w, fh_zero = FALSE)

 # with using fh_zero (finite population correction)
 variance_est(Y = Ys, H = H, PSU = PSU, w_final = w, fh_zero = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

`variance_othstr` *Variance estimation for sample surveys by the new stratification*

Description

Computes s2g and the variance estimation by the new stratification.

Usage

```
variance_othstr(
  Y,
  H,
  H2,
  w_final,
  N_h = NULL,
  N_h2,
  period = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  checking = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`Y`	Variables of interest. Object convertible to `data.table` or variable names as character, column numbers or logical vector with only one `TRUE` value (length of the vector has to be the same as the column count of `dataset`).
`H`	The unit stratum variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.table` or variable name as character, column number or logical vector with only one `TRUE` value (length of the vector has to be the same as the column count of `dataset`).

H2	The unit new stratum variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number or logical vector with only one TRUE value (length of the vector has to be the same as the column count of dataset).
w_final	Weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number or logical vector with only one TRUE value (length of the vector has to be the same as the column count of dataset).
N_h	optional; either a data.frame giving the first column - stratum, but the second column - the total of the population in each stratum.
N_h2	optional; either a data.frame giving the first column - new stratum, but the second column - the total of the population in each new stratum.
period	Optional variable for the survey periods. If supplied, the values for each period are computed independently. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number or logical vector with only one TRUE value (length of the vector has to be the same as the column count of dataset).
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to data.table.
checking	Optional variable if this variable is TRUE, then function checks data preparation errors, otherwise not checked. This variable by default is TRUE.

Details

It is possible to compute population size M_g from sampling frame. The standard deviation of g-th stratum is

$$S_g^2 = \frac{1}{M_g - 1} \sum_{k=1}^{M_g} \left(y_{gk} - \bar{Y}_g\right)^2 = \frac{1}{M_g - 1} \sum_{k=1}^{M_g} y_{gk}^2 - \frac{M_g}{M_g - 1} \bar{Y}_g^2$$

$\sum\limits_{k=1}^{M_g} y_{gk}^2$ and $\bar{Y}_g^2$ have to be estimated to estimate S_g^2. Estimate of $\sum\limits_{k=1}^{M_g} y_{gk}^2$ is $\sum\limits_{h=1}^{H} \frac{N_h}{n_h} \sum\limits_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{gi}^2 z_{hi}$, where

$z_{hi} = \begin{cases} 0, & h_i \notin \theta_g \\ 1, & h_i \in \theta_g \end{cases}$, θ_g is the index group of successfully surveyed units belonging to g-th stratum. #'Estimate of $\bar{Y}_g^2$ is

$$\hat{\bar{Y}}_g^2 = \left(\hat{\bar{Y}}_g\right)^2 - \hat{Var}\left(\hat{\bar{Y}}\right)$$

$$\hat{\bar{Y}}_g = \frac{\hat{Y}_g}{M_g} = \frac{1}{M_g} \sum_{h=1}^{H} \frac{N_h}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi} z_{hi}$$

So the estimate of S_g^2 is

$s_g^2 = \frac{1}{M_g - 1} \sum\limits_{h=1}^{H} \frac{N_h}{n_h} \sum\limits_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi}^2 z_{hi} -$

$$-\frac{M_g}{M_g-1}\left(\left(\frac{1}{M_g}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\frac{N_h}{n_h}\sum_{i=1}^{n_h}y_{hi}z_{hi}\right)^2-\frac{1}{M_g^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}N_h^2\left(\frac{1}{n_h}-\frac{1}{N_h}\right)\frac{1}{n_h-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_h}\left(y_{hi}z_{hi}-\frac{1}{n_h}\sum_{t=1}^{n_h}y_{ht}z_{ht}\right)^2\right)$$

Two conditions have to realize to estimate $S_g^2 : n_h > 1, \forall g$ and $\theta_g \neq 0, \forall g$.

Variance of $\hat{Y}$ is

$$Var\left(\hat{Y}\right) = \sum_{g=1}^{G} M_g^2\left(\frac{1}{m_g}-\frac{1}{M_g}\right)S_g^2$$

Estimate of $\hat{Var}\left(\hat{Y}\right)$ is

$$\hat{Var}\left(\hat{Y}\right) = \sum_{g=1}^{G} M_g^2\left(\frac{1}{m_g}-\frac{1}{M_g}\right)s_g^2$$

Value

A list with objects are returned by the function:

- betas A numeric `data.table` containing the estimated coefficients of calibration.
- s2g A `data.table` containing the s^2g value.
- var_est A `data.table` containing the values of the variance estimation.

References

M. Liberts. (2004) Non-response Analysis and Bias Estimation in a Survey on Transportation of Goods by Road.

See Also

domain, lin.ratio, linarpr, linarpt, lingini, lingini2, lingpg, linpoormed, linqsr, linrmpg, residual_est, vardom, vardom_othstr, vardomh, varpoord

Examples

```
library("data.table")
Y <- data.table(matrix(runif(50) * 5, ncol = 5))

H <- data.table(H = as.integer(trunc(5 * runif(10))))
H2 <- data.table(H2 = as.integer(trunc(3 * runif(10))))

N_h <- data.table(matrix(0 : 4, 5, 1))
setnames(N_h, names(N_h), "H")
N_h[, sk:= 10]

N_h2 <- data.table(matrix(0 : 2, 3, 1))
setnames(N_h2, names(N_h2), "H2")
N_h2[, sk2:= 4]

w_final <- rep(2, 10)
```

```
vo <- variance_othstr(Y = Y, H = H, H2 = H2,
                      w_final = w_final,
                      N_h = N_h, N_h2 = N_h2,
                      period = NULL,
                      dataset = NULL)
vo
```

---

varpoord *Estimation of the variance and deff for sample surveys for indicators on social exclusion and poverty*

Description

Computes the estimation of the variance for indicators on social exclusion and poverty.

Usage

```
varpoord(
  Y,
  w_final,
  age = NULL,
  pl085 = NULL,
  month_at_work = NULL,
  Y_den = NULL,
  Y_thres = NULL,
  wght_thres = NULL,
  ID_level1,
  ID_level2 = NULL,
  H,
  PSU,
  N_h,
  PSU_sort = NULL,
  fh_zero = FALSE,
  PSU_level = TRUE,
  sort = NULL,
  Dom = NULL,
  period = NULL,
  gender = NULL,
  dataset = NULL,
  X = NULL,
  periodX = NULL,
  X_ID_level1 = NULL,
  ind_gr = NULL,
  g = NULL,
  q = NULL,
  datasetX = NULL,
```

```
  percentage = 60,
  order_quant = 50,
  alpha = 20,
  confidence = 0.95,
  outp_lin = FALSE,
  outp_res = FALSE,
  type = "linrmpg"
)
```

Arguments

Y	Study variable (for example equalized disposable income or gross pension income). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
w_final	Weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
age	Age variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.frame or variable name as character, column number.
pl085	Retirement variable (Number of months spent in retirement or early retirement). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
month_at_work	Variable for total number of month at work (sum of the number of months spent at full-time work as employee, number of months spent at part-time work as employee, number of months spent at full-time work as self-employed (including family worker), number of months spent at part-time work as self-employed (including family worker)). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Y_den	Denominator variable (for example gross individual earnings). One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Y_thres	Variable (for example equalized disposable income) used for computation and linearization of poverty threshold. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number. Variable specified for inc is used as income_thres if income_thres is not defined.
wght_thres	Weight variable used for computation and linearization of poverty threshold. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number. Variable specified for weight is used as wght_thres if wght_thres is not defined.
ID_level1	Variable for level1 ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
ID_level2	Optional variable for unit ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
H	The unit stratum variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
PSU	Primary sampling unit variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

N_h	Number of primary sampling units in population for each stratum (and period if period is not NULL). If N_h = NULL and fh_zero = FALSE (default), N_h is estimated from sample data as sum of weights (w_final) in each stratum (and period if period is not NULL). Optional for single-stage sampling design as it will be estimated from sample data. Recommended for multi-stage sampling design as N_h can not be correctly estimated from the sample data in this case. If N_h is not used in case of multi-stage sampling design (for example, because this information is not available), it is advisable to set fh_zero = TRUE. If period **is** NULL. A two-column data object convertible to data.table with rows for each stratum. The first column should contain stratum code. The second column - the number of primary sampling units in the population of each stratum. If period **is not** NULL. A three-column data object convertible to data.table with rows for each intersection of strata and period. The first column should contain period. The second column should contain stratum code. The third column - the number of primary sampling units in the population of each stratum and period.
PSU_sort	optional; if PSU_sort is defined, then variance is calculated for systematic sample.
fh_zero	by default FALSE; fh is calculated as division of n_h and N_h in each strata, if TRUE, fh value is zero in each strata.
PSU_level	by default TRUE; if PSU_level is TRUE, in each strata fh is calculated as division of count of PSU in sample (n_h) and count of PSU in frame(N_h). if PSU_level is FALSE, in each strata fh is calculated as division of count of units in sample (n_h) and count of units in frame(N_h), which calculated as sum of weights.
sort	Optional variable to be used as tie-breaker for sorting. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
Dom	Optional variables used to define population domains. If supplied, variables is calculated for each domain. An object convertible to data.table or variable names as character vector, column numbers.
period	Optional variable for survey period. If supplied, variables is calculated for each time period. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
gender	Numerical variable for gender, where 1 is for males, but 2 is for females. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
dataset	Optional survey data object convertible to data.frame.
X	Optional matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration estimator. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
periodX	Optional variable of the survey periods. If supplied, residual estimation of calibration is done independently for each time period. Object convertible to data.table or variable names as character, column numbers.
X_ID_level1	Variable for level1 ID codes. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.

ind_gr	Optional variable by which divided independently X matrix of the auxiliary variables for the calibration. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
g	Optional variable of the g weights. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
q	Variable of the positive values accounting for heteroscedasticity. One dimensional object convertible to one-column data.table or variable name as character, column number.
datasetX	Optional survey data object in household level convertible to data.table.
percentage	A numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for p in the formula for poverty threshold computation: $$\frac{p}{100} \cdot Z_{\frac{\alpha}{100}}.$$ For example, to compute poverty threshold equal to 60% of some income quantile, p should be set equal to 60.
order_quant	A numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for α in the formula for poverty threshold computation: $$\frac{p}{100} \cdot Z_{\frac{\alpha}{100}}.$$ For example, to compute poverty threshold equal to some percentage of median income, α should be set equal to 50.
alpha	a numeric value in range $[0, 100]$ for the order of the income quantile share ratio (in percentage).
confidence	Optional positive value for confidence interval. This variable by default is 0.95.
outp_lin	Logical value. If TRUE linearized values of the ratio estimator will be printed out.
outp_res	Logical value. If TRUE estimated residuals of calibration will be printed out.
type	a character vector (of length one unless several.ok is TRUE), example "linarpr","linarpt", "lingpg", "linpoormed", "linrmpg", "lingini", "lingini2", "linqsr", "linarr", "linrmir".

Value

A list with objects are returned by the function:

- lin_out - a data.table containing the linearized values of the ratio estimator with ID_level2 and PSU.
- res_out - a data.table containing the estimated residuals of calibration with ID_level1 and PSU.
- betas - a numeric data.table containing the estimated coefficients of calibration.
- all_result - a data.table, which containing variables:
  respondent_count - the count of respondents,
  pop_size - the estimated size of population,
  n_nonzero - the count of respondents, who answers are larger than zero,
  value - the estimated value,

var - the estimated variance,
se - the estimated standard error,
rse - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation),
cv - the estimated relative standard error (coefficient of variation) in percentage,
absolute_margin_of_error - the estimated absolute margin of error,
relative_margin_of_error - the estimated relative margin of error in percentage,
CI_lower - the estimated confidence interval lower bound,
CI_upper - the estimated confidence interval upper bound,
confidence_level - the positive value for confidence interval,
S2_y_HT - the estimated variance of the y variable in case of total or the estimated variance of the linearised variable in case of the ratio of two totals using non-calibrated weights,
S2_y_ca - the estimated variance of the y variable in case of total or the estimated variance of the linearised variable in case of the ratio of two totals using calibrated weights,
S2_res - the estimated variance of the regression residuals,
var_srs_HT - the estimated variance of the HT estimator under SRS for household,
var_cur_HT - the estimated variance of the HT estimator under current design for household,
var_srs_ca - the estimated variance of the calibrated estimator under SRS for household,
deff_sam - the estimated design effect of sample design for household,
deff_est - the estimated design effect of estimator for household,
deff - the overall estimated design effect of sample design and estimator for household

References

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See Also

vardom, vardomh, linarpt

Examples

```
library("data.table")
library("laeken")
data("eusilc")
dataset <- data.table(IDd = paste0("V", 1 : nrow(eusilc)), eusilc)
dataset1 <- dataset[1 : 1000]

#use dataset1 by default without using fh_zero (finite population correction)
aa <- varpoord(Y = "eqIncome", w_final = "rb050",
               Y_thres = NULL, wght_thres = NULL,
               ID_level1 = "db030", ID_level2 = "IDd",
               H = "db040", PSU = "rb030", N_h = NULL,
               sort = NULL, Dom = NULL,
               gender = NULL, X = NULL,
               X_ID_level1 = NULL, g = NULL,
               q = NULL, datasetX = NULL,
               dataset = dataset1, percentage = 60,
               order_quant = 50L, alpha = 20,
               confidence = .95, outp_lin = FALSE,
               outp_res = FALSE, type = "linarpt")
aa

## Not run:
 # use dataset1 by default with using fh_zero (finite population correction)
 aa2 <- varpoord(Y = "eqIncome", w_final = "rb050",
                 Y_thres = NULL, wght_thres = NULL,
                 ID_level1 = "db030", ID_level2 = "IDd",
                 H = "db040", PSU = "rb030", N_h = NULL,
                 fh_zero = TRUE, sort = NULL, Dom = "db040",
                 gender = NULL, X = NULL, X_ID_level1 = NULL,
                 g = NULL, datasetX = NULL, dataset =  dataset1,
                 percentage = 60, order_quant = 50L,
                 alpha = 20, confidence = .95, outp_lin = FALSE,
                 outp_res = FALSE, type = "linarpt")
 aa2
 aa2$all_result


 # using dataset1
 aa4 <- varpoord(Y = "eqIncome", w_final = "rb050",
                 Y_thres = NULL, wght_thres = NULL,
                 ID_level1 = "db030", ID_level2 = "IDd",
```

```
                    H = "db040", PSU = "rb030", N_h = NULL,
                    sort = NULL, Dom = "db040",
                    gender = NULL, X = NULL,
                    X_ID_level1 = NULL, g = NULL,
                    datasetX = NULL, dataset =  dataset,
                    percentage = 60, order_quant = 50L,
                    alpha = 20, confidence = .95,
                    outp_lin = TRUE, outp_res = TRUE,
                    type = "linarpt")
 aa4$lin_out[20 : 40]
## End(Not run)
```

`var_srs` *The estimation of the simple random sampling*

Description

Computes the estimation of the simple random sampling.

Usage

```
var_srs(Y, w = rep(1, length(Y)))
```

Arguments

`Y`	The variables of interest.
`w`	Weight variable. One dimensional object convertible to one-column `data.frame`.

Value

A list with objects are returned by the function:

- `S2p` - a `data.table` containing the values of the variance estimation of the population.
- `varsrs` - a `data.table` containing the values of the variance estimation of the simple random sampling.

References

Yves G. Berger, Tim Goedeme, Guillame Osier (2013). Handbook on standard error estimation and other related sampling issues in EU-SILC, URL https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20231228140953/https://cros-legacy.ec.europa.eu/content/handbook-standard-error-estimation-and-othe en

See Also

vardom, vardomh, varpoord

Examples

```
Ys <- matrix(rchisq(10, 3), 10, 1)
ws <- c(rep(2, 5), rep(3, 5))
var_srs(Ys, ws)
```

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