# Studying Social Inequality with Data Science 

## Sampling for Population Inference

When you think of data science, what kind of data do you think of?

## Learning goals for today

By the end of class, you will be able to

- explain key ideas of data collection
- target population
- sampling frame
- undercoverage
- simple random sample
- unequal probability sample
- access survey data online

Do you prefer the front or the back of the room?

## Full count enumeration

- find everyone in the target population
- ask them all the question


## Probability sampling

Open R. Run this line
runif( $\mathrm{n}=1$ )
If answer <.1, then answer the question

- Do you prefer the front or the back of the room?

Full Count

## Enumeration

Back of Room


Front of Room

## Probability Sample

Back of Room

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Front of Room

Full Count

## Enumeration

Back of Room


Front of Room

## Probability Sample

Back of Room

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Front of Room

Full Count

## Enumeration

Back of Room


Front of Room

## Probability Sample

Back of Room

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Front of Room

What are the advantages of each strategy?

Full Count<br>Enumeration

Back of Room


Front of Room

Probability<br>Sample

Back of Room


Front of Room

## Probability sampling

What you need

## Probability sampling

# What you need <br> target population 

who you want to study

## Probability sampling

What you need<br>target population<br>sampling frame

who you want to study
list of those people

## Probability sampling

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { What you need } & \\
\text { target population } & \text { who you } \\
\text { sampling frame } & \text { list of tho } \\
\text { sampling probability } & \text { e.g. } 10 \%
\end{array}
$$

## Probability sampling

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { What you need } & \\
\text { target population } & \text { who you want to study } \\
\text { sampling frame } & \text { list of those people } \\
\text { sampling probability } & \text { e.g. } 10 \% \\
\text { people you sampled } &
\end{array}
$$

## Probability sampling

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { What you need } & \\
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\text { sampling frame } & \text { list of those people } \\
\text { sampling probability } & \text { e.g. } 10 \% \\
\text { people you sampled } & \\
\text { people who responded } &
\end{array}
$$

## Probability sampling

## Sources of error

What you need
target population
sampling frame
who you want to study
list of those people
sampling probability e.g. $10 \%$
people you sampled
people who responded

## Probability sampling

Sources of error
undercoverage

What you need
target population
sampling frame
sampling probability e.g. $10 \%$
people you sampled
people who responded
who you want to study
list of those people

## Probability sampling

Sources of error
undercoverage
sampling variability
people you sampled
people who responded
who you want to study
list of those people
e.g. $10 \%$

## Probability sampling

Sources of error
undercoverage
sampling variability
nonresponse

What you need
target population
sampling frame
sampling probability e.g. $10 \%$
people you sampled
people who responded
who you want to study
list of those people

## Probability sampling

| Sources of error | What you need |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| undercoverage | target population sampling frame | who you want to study list of those people |
|  | sampling probability | e.g. $10 \%$ |
| sampling variability | people you sampled |  |
| nonresponse | people who responded |  |

Groves \& Lyberg. 2010.
Total Survey Error: Past, Present, and Future.
Public Opinion Quarterly 74(5).

## Subgroup estimates

Do the people in the first 3 rows prefer the front?

## Subgroup estimates

Do the people in the first 3 rows prefer the front?

Simple random sample

- everyone run runif
- everyone respond if $<.1$


## Subgroup estimates

Do the people in the first 3 rows prefer the front?

Simple random sample

- everyone run runif
- everyone respond if $<.1$

Unequal probability sample

- everyone run runif
- first 3 rows: respond if $<.5$
- others: respond if $<.1$

Sample Design
Back of Room


Front of Room

Sample
Back of Room


Front of Room

Sample Design
Back of Room


Front of Room

Sample
Back of Room


Front of Room

Sample Design
Back of Room


Front of Room

Sample
Back of Room


Front of Room
full count enumeration
simple random sample
unequal probability sample
talk to everyone
sampling frame
known, equal probabilities
sampling frame
known, unequal probabilities
full count enumeration
simple random sample
unequal probability sample
talk to everyone (ideal but costly!)
sampling frame
known, equal probabilities
sampling frame
known, unequal probabilities
full count enumeration
simple random sample
unequal probability sample
sampling frame
known, unequal probabilities
full count enumeration
simple random sample
unequal probability sample
sampling frame known, unequal probabilities
(good for subgroups)

What if we want to estimate the population average from an unequal probability sample?

Sample Design
Back of Room


Front of Room

Sample
Back of Room


Front of Room

## Sampling weights: Population mean estimator

Among those sampled if runif $<.1$, on average 1 in 10 people sampled.

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## Sampling weights: Population mean estimator

Among those sampled if runif $<.1$, on average 1 in 10 people sampled.
Each person represents 10 people.
$w_{i}=\frac{1}{\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{Sampled})}=\frac{1}{.1}=10$
Among those who sampled if runif $<.5$, on average 1 in 2 people sampled.
Each person represents 2 people.
$w_{i}=\frac{1}{\mathrm{P}(\text { Sampled })}=\frac{1}{.5}=2$

## Sampling weights: Population mean estimator

Among those sampled if runif $<.1$, on average 1 in 10 people sampled.
Each person represents 10 people.
$w_{i}=\frac{1}{P(\text { Sampled })}=\frac{1}{.1}=10$
Among those who sampled if runif $<.5$, on average 1 in 2 people sampled.
Each person represents 2 people.
$w_{i}=\frac{1}{\mathrm{P}(\text { Sampled })}=\frac{1}{.5}=2$

Unweighted estimator
$\hat{E}_{\text {Unweighted }}(Y)=\frac{\sum_{i} y_{i}}{n}$
(easily misleading!)

Weighted estimator
$\hat{E}_{\text {Weighted }}(Y)=\frac{\sum_{i} w_{i} y_{i}}{\sum_{i} w_{i}}$
(correct)


A real question:
The unemployment rate

## A real question: The unemployment rate

Imagine you are the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
How would you design a sample to estimate unemployment?

1. What would be your sampling frame?
2. How would you define sampling probabilities?
3. What mode of data collection?

- Mail, phone, web, in person, etc.

4. What if people didn't respond?

## Current Population Survey: Sample Design



## Current Population Survey: Sample Design



Begin with a sampling frame: all housing units in the U.S.

## Current Population Survey: Sample Design



Begin with a sampling frame: all housing units in the U.S.

- 1,987 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)
- County or contiguous counties within a state


## Current Population Survey: Sample Design



Begin with a sampling frame: all housing units in the U.S.

- 1,987 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)
- County or contiguous counties within a state
- Stratified (grouped) within states
- Stratum: Group of PSUs with similar characteristics
- One PSU always chosen per stratum
- Why? Ensure representation across strata


## Current Population Survey: Sample Design



Begin with a sampling frame: all housing units in the U.S.

- 1,987 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)
- County or contiguous counties within a state
- Stratified (grouped) within states
- Stratum: Group of PSUs with similar characteristics
- One PSU always chosen per stratum
- Why? Ensure representation across strata
- Within PSU, sample geographic clusters of housing units
- Why? Reduce travel costs for field representatives


## Current Population Survey: Sample

More than 75,000 households are sampled

## Current Population Survey: Contacting respondents



## Current Population Survey: Contacting respondents



1. Send a letter

## Current Population Survey: Contacting respondents



1. Send a letter
2. Call or visit in person

## Current Population Survey: Contacting respondents



1. Send a letter
2. Call or visit in person
3. Try many times if needed

## Current Population Survey: Contacting respondents



1. Send a letter
2. Call or visit in person
3. Try many times if needed

Learn about the experience for participants here

## Current Population Survey: Mode of Data Collection

Computer-assisted telephone interview

## HELLO

* Current Population Survey

Hello. This is ..... from the U.S. Census Bureau.
May I please speak to Respondent name?
1 This is correct person
2 Correct person called to phone
3 Person not home now or not available now (incl. temp ill/hosp.)
4 Person unknown at this number
5 Person no longer lives there (Includes deceased individuals)
6 Other outcome OR problem interviewing household.
census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technicaldocumentation/questionnaires.html

## Current Population Survey: Mode of Data Collection

Computer-assisted telephone interview

## LABFOR

I am going to ask a few questions about work-related activities (THE WEEK BEFORE LAST/LAST WEEK). By (the week before last/last week), I mean the week beginning on Sunday, (DATE), and ending on Saturday, (DATE).

1
Continue
census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technicaldocumentation/questionnaires.html

## Current Population Survey: Mode of Data Collection

Computer-assisted telephone interview
(THE WEEK BEFORE LAST/LAST WEEK), did (name/you) do ANY work for (pay/either pay or profit)?

## Yes

No
Retired
Disabled
Unable to work
census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technicaldocumentation/questionnaires.html

## Current Population Survey

## Annual Social and Economic Supplement

- Extended survey
- Conducted each March


## Q48aa

How much did (name/you) earn from this employer before taxes and other deductions during 2021?

* Enter dollar amount
* Enter 0 for none

Questionnaire from 2022

## Rotating panels



The Current Population Survey (CPS) is only one of many surveys in the federal statistical system

Chart 15-1. THE DECENTRALIZED FEDERAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

source


The Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) distributes these data and more

- Easy to access
- Harmonized documentation
- Select the variables you want
- Compare over history


University of Minnesota

Sarah Flood, Miriam King, Renae Rodgers, Steven Ruggles, J. Robert Warren and Michael Westberry. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 10.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2022. https://doi.org/10.18128/D030.V10.0

| U.S. Census and American |
| :---: |
| Community Survey microdata from |
| i850 to the present. Learn More |

## IPUMS <br> red CPS

Current Population Survey microdata including basic monthly surveys and supplements from 1962 to the present. Learn More

VISIT SITE

## IPUMS

$G L O B A L H E A L T H$

Health survey data for Africa and Asia, including harmonized data collections for DHS ${ }^{3}$ and PMAC.

Learn More

VISIT SITE

## IPUMS <br> TIME USE

Historical and contemporary time use data from 1930 to the present. Learn More

## IPUMS



Tabular U.S. Census data and GIS boundary files from 1790 to the present. Learn More

VISIT SITE

## IPUMS

 HEALTH SURVEYSHistorical and contemporary U.S. health survey data from NHIS [3 (1963-present) and MEPS $\overline{C^{\prime}(1996-~}$ present). Learn More

VISIT SITE

## IPUMS

INTERNATIONAL

World's largest collection of census microdata covering over 100 countries, contemporary and historical. Learn More

VISIT SITE

## IPUMS <br> IHGIS

Tabular and GIS data from population, housing, and agricultural censuses around the world. Learn More

VISIT SITE

## IPUMS <br> $1 \times$ HIGHERED

Survey data on the science and engineering workforce in the U.S. from 1993 to the present. Learn More

## How to access IPUMS-CPS

1) Visit https://cps.ipums.org/cps/. Click Register

LOGIN | REGITER | IPUMS.ORG [
IPUMS
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY
HOME I SELECT DATA I MY DATA I SUPPORT
2) Click Apply for access

3) Complete the form


General research statement: I am in a class using these data to study socioeconomic inequality in America.

## Learning goals for today

By the end of class, you will be able to

- explain key ideas of data collection
- target population
- sampling frame
- undercoverage
- simple random sample
- unequal probability sample
- access survey data online

