

Social Data Science

SOCIOL 114

Winter 2025

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?

- ▶ A) Front of the room
- ▶ B) 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

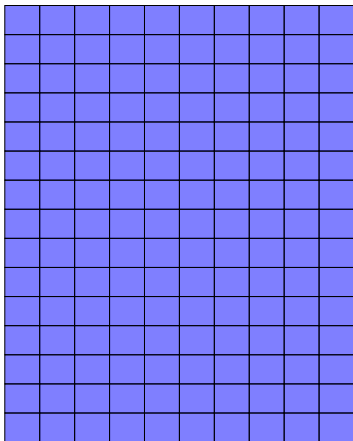
```
runif(n = 1)
```

If $\text{answer} < .1$, then answer the question

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

Full Count Enumeration

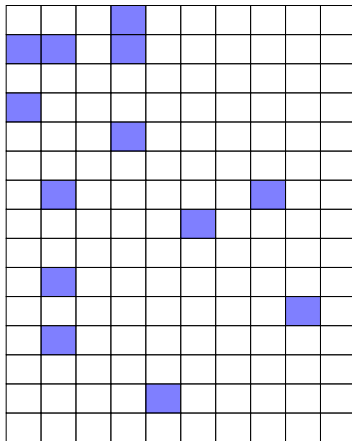
Back of Room



Front of Room

Probability Sample

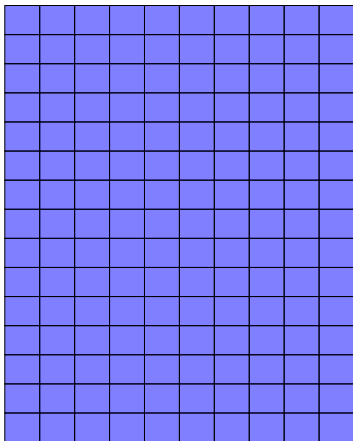
Back of Room



Front of Room

Full Count Enumeration

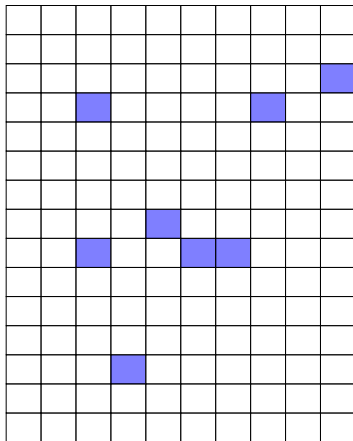
Back of Room



Front of Room

Probability Sample

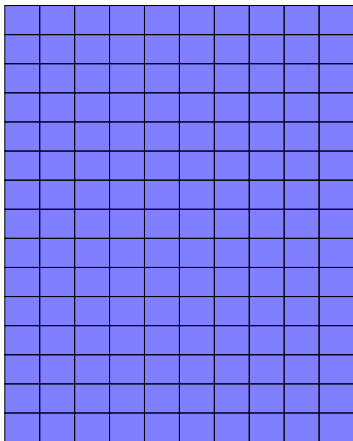
Back of Room



Front of Room

Full Count Enumeration

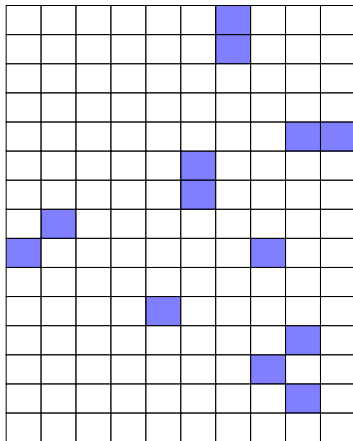
Back of Room



Front of Room

Probability Sample

Back of Room

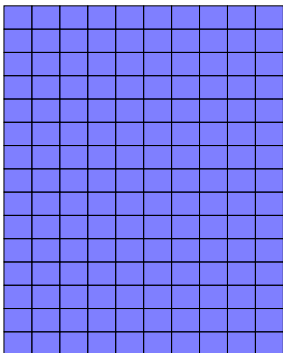


Front of Room

What are the advantages of each strategy?

Full Count Enumeration

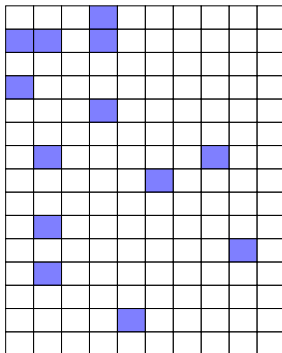
Back of Room



Front of Room

Probability Sample

Back of Room



Front of Room

Probability sampling

What you need

Probability sampling

What you need

target population

who you want to study

Probability sampling

What you need

target population

who you want to study

sampling frame

list of those people

Probability sampling

What you need

target population	who you want to study
sampling frame	list of those people
sampling probability	e.g. 10%

Probability sampling

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Probability sampling

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people who responded	

Probability sampling

Sources of error

What you need

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Probability sampling

Sources of error

undercoverage

What you need

target population

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sampling probability

people you sampled

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who you want to study

list of those people

e.g. 10%

Probability sampling

Sources of error

undercoverage

sampling variability

What you need

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sampling frame

sampling probability

people you sampled

people who responded

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list of those people

e.g. 10%

Probability sampling

Sources of error

undercoverage

sampling variability

nonresponse

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sampling probability

people you sampled

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Probability sampling

Sources of error

What you need

undercoverage

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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?

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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

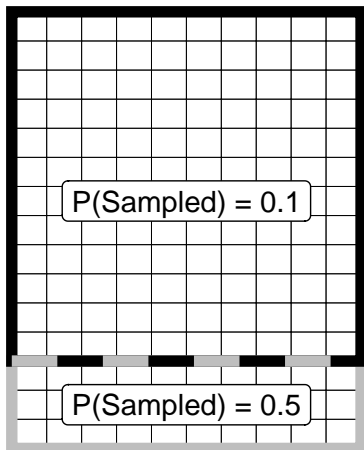
- ▶ everyone run `runif`
- ▶ everyone respond if $< .1$

Unequal probability sample

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

Sample Design

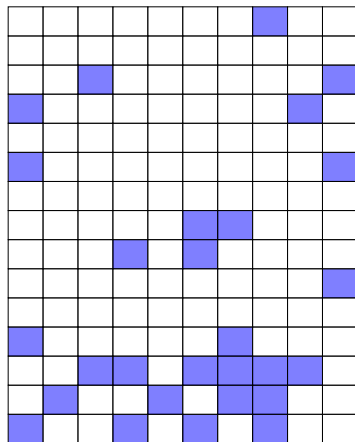
Back of Room



Front of Room

Sample

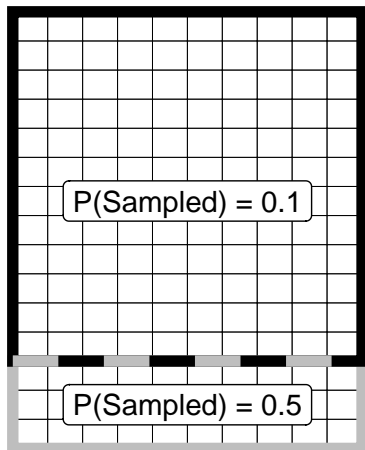
Back of Room



Front of Room

Sample Design

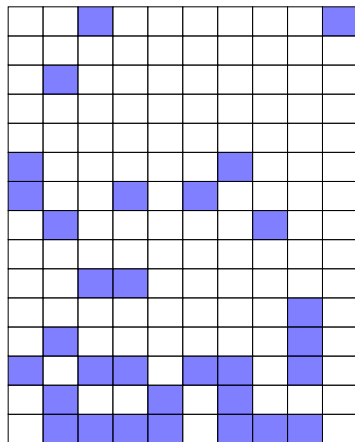
Back of Room



Front of Room

Sample

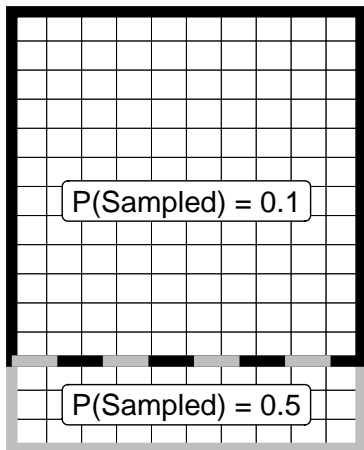
Back of Room



Front of Room

Sample Design

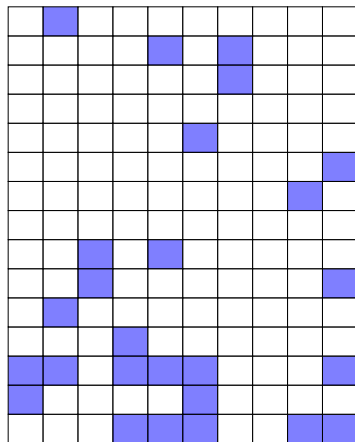
Back of Room



Front of Room

Sample

Back of Room



Front of Room

full count enumeration

talk to everyone

simple random sample

sampling frame
known, equal probabilities

unequal probability sample

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full count enumeration

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(ideal but costly!)

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(good for population average)

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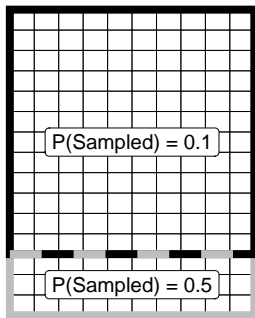
unequal probability sample

sampling frame
known, unequal probabilities
(good for subgroups)

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

Sample Design

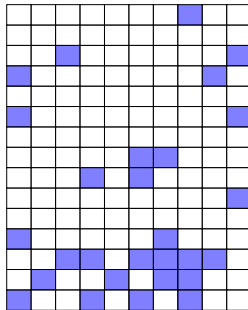
Back of Room



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

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$$w_i = \frac{1}{P(\text{Sampled})} = \frac{1}{.1} = 10$$

Among those who sampled if `runif` $< .5$,
on average 1 in 2 people sampled.
Each person represents 2 people.

$$w_i = \frac{1}{P(\text{Sampled})} = \frac{1}{.5} = 2$$

Sampling weights: Population mean estimator

Among those sampled if `runif` < .1,
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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)

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

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



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- ▶ 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



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- ▶ 1,987 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)
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 - ▶ 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
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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/technical-documentation/questionnaires.html](https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/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/technical-documentation/questionnaires.html](https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/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)?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Retired
- 4 Disabled
- 5 Unable to work

[census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/questionnaires.html](https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/questionnaires.html)

Current Population Survey

Annual Social and Economic Supplement

- ▶ Extended survey
- ▶ Conducted each March

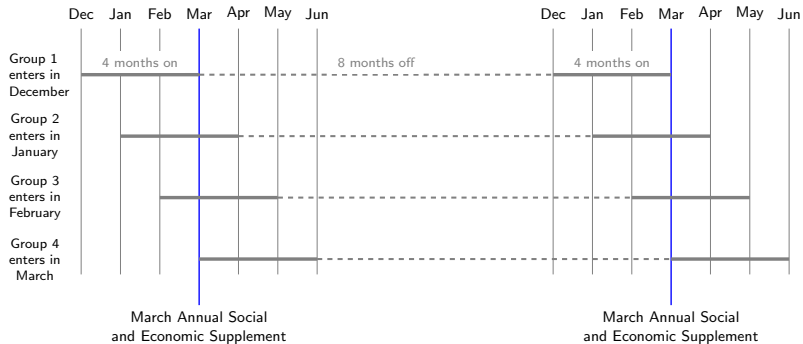
Q48aa

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

- * Enter dollar amount
- * Enter 0 for none

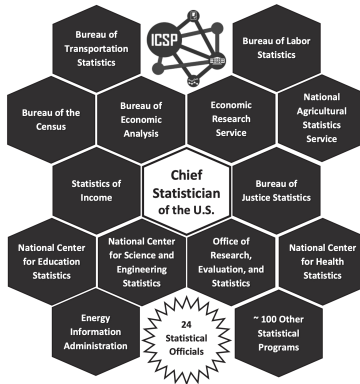
Questionnaire from 2022

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 1850 to the present. [Learn More](#)

VISIT SITE



Current Population Survey microdata including basic monthly surveys and supplements from 1962 to the present. [Learn More](#)

VISIT SITE



World's largest collection of census microdata covering over 100 countries, contemporary and historical. [Learn More](#)

VISIT SITE



Health survey data for Africa and Asia, including harmonized data collections for DHS [↗](#) and PMA [↗](#). [Learn More](#)

VISIT SITE



Tabular U.S. Census data and GIS boundary files from 1790 to the present. [Learn More](#)

VISIT SITE



Tabular and GIS data from population, housing, and agricultural censuses around the world. [Learn More](#)

VISIT SITE



Historical and contemporary time use data from 1930 to the present. [Learn More](#)

VISIT SITE



Historical and contemporary U.S. health survey data from NHIS [↗](#) (1963-present) and MEPS [↗](#) (1996-present). [Learn More](#)

VISIT SITE



Survey data on the science and engineering workforce in the U.S. from 1993 to the present. [Learn More](#)

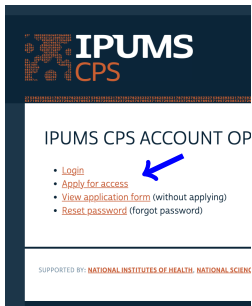
VISIT SITE

How to access IPUMS-CPS

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



2) Click **Apply for access**



3) Complete the form

NEW IPUMS CPS REGISTRATION

IPUMS CPS data are available free of charge. Before using the data, researchers must complete this registration and agree to abide by the usage license specified below. By completing this registration, you agree to receive occasional email messages. Such messages will be infrequent, and we will safeguard the confidentiality of your email address.

EMAIL (required)

PASSWORD (required)

PASSWORD CONFIRMATION (required)

FIRST NAME (GIVEN NAME) (required)

LAST NAME (SURNAME OR FAMILY NAME) (required)

NAME OF INSTITUTION OR EMPLOYER (required)

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

Optional readings

- ▶ To review central ideas in survey sampling
 - ▶ [Probability Sampling](#) from *Statistics: Power from Data!* by Statistics Canada
- ▶ For a summary of the total survey error framework
 - ▶ [Salganik 2020](#) 3.1–3.4
- ▶ For more information on the Current Population Survey
 - ▶ [About CPS](#)
 - ▶ [CPS Sample Design](#) which begins about halfway down the page

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