Comparing estimates derived from Imputation and Sampling/Design weight adjustment: Agricultural Survey, 2011 gross farming income

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Introduction

- Agricultural survey annual survey
- The survey covers Farms engaged in:



Growing of crops (large & medium v/s small & micro);

Farming of animals (large & medium v/s small & micro)

Mixed farming (large & medium v/s small & micro)

Introduction

Agricultural survey collection rate (%)



How do the survey, currently, handle unit non response?



Large & Medium Imputation
Small & Micro Reweighting

Large & Medium

Small & Micro

Reweighting

Imputation

Large & Medium

Small & Micro

Imputation

Reweighting

Imputation

How was imputation done?

- Imputation classes: Size group
- It is ordered
- Second time participated Historic imputation (adjustment factor)
- First time participants Ratio imputation

Imputation

- Positives of imputation (Lacerda et al. (2007) and Lohr (1999)):
- Resolves the missing data problem ; and
- Data analysis using standard statistical methods;

• Negatives of imputation:

- Treatment of imputed data as real;
- Potential to distort the association between variables (Mohadjer and Choudhry (2002)); and
- The estimated variance will be too small (Lohr, 1999).

Weight adjustment/Reweighting

- Sampling/design weights: the reciprocal of the inclusion probability.
- Reweighting is a process of adjusting design weights to account for non response (role of response rate)
- Allow analysts to produce estimates of the total target population.

Imputation versus reweighting (Difference, GFI)

Stratum	R'000	% change	% point	
111	-163,494	-38.2	-0.1	
112	-49,844	-58.8	0.0	
11 3	0	C	0.0	
11 4	0	C	0.0	
1111	2,175,065	6.5	1.7	🔶 2nd
1112	79,563	1.9	0.1	
1113	0	C	0.0	
1114	0	C	0.0	
1121	4,573,027	10.8	3.5	← 1st
1122	-125,107	-6.1	-0.1	
1123	0	C	0.0	
1124	0	C	0.0	
1131	691,866	3.5	0.5	
1132	-32,569	-1	0.0	
1133	0	С	0.0	
1134	0	0	0.0	
Gross farming income	7,148,507	5.5	5.5	

Imputation versus reweighting (RSE)

Size	Imputation	Reweighting
Large farms	0.0	9 4.5
Medium farms	0.0	0.7
Small farms	2.9	3
Micro farms	10.8	3 10.9
Gross farming income	0.6	3.4

-Treatment of imputed data as real; and

-The estimated variance will be too small (Lohr, 1999).

Industry concentration ratios

	Top5 Top 10 Top 20		Тор 20	Тор 50	Тор 100	
Stratum	>2.5%	>5%	>10%	>25%	50%	
11 1	28.1	36.1	46.3	67.8	90.9	
11 2	9.6	18.8	35.8	78.6		
113	2.1	4.1	8.0	18.8	34.0	
114	8.2	15.6	29.1	60.0	94.2	
1111	19.1	23.0	27.5	34.2	41.4	
1112	0.5	1.0	1.9	4.7	9.3	
1113	2.6	5.1	10.0	23.3	41.9	
1114	5.5	10.8	20.8	46.6	76.6	
1121	22.8	29.7	35.3	44.7	53.7	
1122	0.9	1.8	3.6	9.0	17.7	
1123	4.6	8.8	16.7	36.8	60.2	
1124	6.3	12.2	23.2	49.5	80.4	
1131	5.9	8.8	13.2	21.6	30.1	
1132	0.6	1.2	2.4	5.9	11.7	
1133	1.5	2.9	5.7	13.7	25.6	
1134	5.7	11.1	21.4	48.0	78.6	

Adjusted reweighting (concentration factored) RSE of 2.9%

Stratum	R'000	% change	%point
111	-167,165	-39.1	-0.1
112	-49,026	-57.9	0.0
11 3	-122,733	-33.3	-0.1
11 4	-30,418	-25	0.0
1111	715,710	2.2	0.6
1112	82,426	2	0.1
1113	-845,929	-10.7	-0.7
1114	-226,285	-10.8	-0.2
1121	1,393,016	3.3	1.1
1122	-130,496	-6.3	-0.1
1123	-255,327	-6.5	-0.2
1124	-63,058	-3.7	0.0
1131	180,072	0.9	0.1
1132	-38,472	-1.2	0.0
1133	-477,993	-8.3	-0.4
1134	-266,980	-14.5	-0.2
Gross farming income	-302,661	-0.2	-0.2

Estimation of other farming income variables



Comparison with other sources- Sampling frame

- Our expected GFI after investigations R126.1 billion
- Agricultural method estimation –R129.4 billion (2.6%)
- Reweighting R136.5 billion (8.2%)
- Adjusted reweighting R129.1 billion (2.3%)

Comparison with DAFF

				Adjusted Reweigh
	DAFF	Imputation	Reweight	ting
Source	R'million			
Field Crops	27,610	26,902	28,378	27,059
Horticulture	35,490	33,205	34,138	32,583
Animals and animal products	68,599	67,719	72,373	67,874
Gross farming income	131,699	129,365	136,513	129,062

Conclusion

- The nature of South African economy makes it bit challenging to just reweight without considering concentration.
- As expected the estimation of totals is not far different that what is estimated using adjusted reweighting method.
- However we should be more concern about:
- The estimation of RSEs (0.6 v/s 2.9).
- Treatment of imputed data as real;
- Potential to distort the association between variables.
- Imputation method is bit difficult to apply than adjusted reweighting method.

Recommendation

- A move to adjusted reweighting method should be seriously considered.
- Imputation should be reserved for item non response only not unit non response.
- Adjusted reweighting method should be tested on products before can be formally adopted.