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# SAS/STAT<sup>®</sup> 9.2 User's Guide

## The SURVEYSELECT Procedure

### (Book Excerpt)



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## Chapter 87

# The SURVEYSELECT Procedure

### Contents

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Overview: SURVEYSELECT Procedure . . . . .	<b>6606</b>
Getting Started: SURVEYSELECT Procedure . . . . .	<b>6607</b>
Simple Random Sampling . . . . .	6608
Stratified Sampling . . . . .	6610
Stratified Sampling with Control Sorting . . . . .	6614
Syntax: SURVEYSELECT Procedure . . . . .	<b>6615</b>
PROC SURVEYSELECT Statement . . . . .	6615
CONTROL Statement . . . . .	6631
ID Statement . . . . .	6631
SIZE Statement . . . . .	6631
STRATA Statement . . . . .	6632
Details: SURVEYSELECT Procedure . . . . .	<b>6636</b>
Missing Values . . . . .	6636
Sorting by CONTROL Variables . . . . .	6636
Sample Selection Methods . . . . .	6637
Simple Random Sampling . . . . .	6638
Unrestricted Random Sampling . . . . .	6638
Systematic Random Sampling . . . . .	6639
Sequential Random Sampling . . . . .	6639
PPS Sampling without Replacement . . . . .	6640
PPS Sampling with Replacement . . . . .	6642
PPS Systematic Sampling . . . . .	6642
PPS Sequential Sampling . . . . .	6643
Brewer's PPS Method . . . . .	6644
Murthy's PPS Method . . . . .	6645
Sampford's PPS Method . . . . .	6645
Sample Size Allocation . . . . .	6646
Proportional Allocation . . . . .	6646
Optimal Allocation . . . . .	6647
Neyman Allocation . . . . .	6648
Secondary Input Data Set . . . . .	6648
Sample Output Data Set . . . . .	6649
Allocation Output Data Set . . . . .	6652
Displayed Output . . . . .	6653

ODS Table Names . . . . .	6655
Examples: SURVEYSELECT Procedure . . . . .	<b>6656</b>
Example 87.1: Replicated Sampling . . . . .	6656
Example 87.2: PPS Selection of Two Units per Stratum . . . . .	6659
Example 87.3: PPS (Dollar-Unit) Sampling . . . . .	6662
Example 87.4: Proportional Allocation . . . . .	6665
References . . . . .	<b>6668</b>

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## Overview: SURVEYSELECT Procedure

The SURVEYSELECT procedure provides a variety of methods for selecting probability-based random samples. The procedure can select a simple random sample or can sample according to a complex multistage sample design that includes stratification, clustering, and unequal probabilities of selection. With probability sampling, each unit in the survey population has a known, positive probability of selection. This property of probability sampling avoids selection bias and enables you to use statistical theory to make valid inferences from the sample to the survey population.

To select a sample with PROC SURVEYSELECT, you input a SAS data set that contains the sampling frame or list of units from which the sample is to be selected. You also specify the selection method, the desired sample size or sampling rate, and other selection parameters. PROC SURVEYSELECT selects the sample and produces an output data set that contains the selected units, their selection probabilities, and their sampling weights. When you select a sample in multiple stages, you invoke the procedure separately for each stage of selection, inputting the frame and selection parameters for each current stage.

PROC SURVEYSELECT provides methods for both equal probability sampling and probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling. In equal probability sampling, each unit in the sampling frame, or in a stratum, has the same probability of being selected for the sample. In PPS sampling, a unit's selection probability is proportional to its size measure. For details about probability sampling methods, see Lohr (1999), Kish (1965, 1987), Kalton (1983), and Cochran (1977).

PROC SURVEYSELECT provides the following equal probability sampling methods:

- simple random sampling
- unrestricted random sampling (with replacement)
- systematic random sampling
- sequential random sampling

This procedure also provides the following probability proportional to size (PPS) methods:

- PPS sampling without replacement
- PPS sampling with replacement
- PPS systematic sampling
- PPS algorithms for selecting two units per stratum
- sequential PPS sampling with minimum replacement

The procedure uses fast, efficient algorithms for these sample selection methods. Thus, it performs well even for large input data sets or sampling frames, which might occur in practice for large-scale sample surveys.

PROC SURVEYSELECT can perform stratified sampling by selecting samples independently within the specified strata, or nonoverlapping subgroups of the survey population. Stratification controls the distribution of the sample size in the strata. It is widely used in practice toward meeting a variety of survey objectives. For example, with stratification you can ensure adequate sample sizes for subgroups of interest, including small subgroups, or you can use stratification toward improving the precision of the overall estimates. When you use a systematic or sequential selection method, PROC SURVEYSELECT can also sort by control variables within strata for the additional control of implicit stratification.

For stratified sampling, PROC SURVEYSELECT provides survey design methods to allocate the total sample size among the strata. Available allocation methods include proportional, Neyman, and optimal allocation. Optimal allocation maximizes the estimation precision within the available resources, taking into account stratum sizes, costs, and variances.

PROC SURVEYSELECT provides replicated sampling, where the total sample is composed of a set of replicates, and each replicate is selected in the same way. You can use replicated sampling to study variable nonsampling errors, such as variability in the results obtained by different interviewers. You can also use replication to compute standard errors for the combined sample estimates.

---

## Getting Started: SURVEYSELECT Procedure

In this example, an Internet service provider conducts a customer satisfaction survey. The survey population consists of the company's current subscribers. The company plans to select a sample of customers from this population, interview the selected customers, and then make inferences about the entire survey population from the sample data.

The SAS data set `Customers` contains the sampling frame, which is the list of units in the survey population. The sample of customers will be selected from this sampling frame. The data set `Customers` is constructed from the company's customer database. It contains one observation for each customer, with a total of 13,471 observations.

The following PROC PRINT statements display the first 10 observations of the data set Customers and produce Figure 87.1:

```
title1 'Customer Satisfaction Survey';
title2 'First 10 Observations';
proc print data=Customers(obs=10);
run;
```

**Figure 87.1** Customers Data Set (First 10 Observations)

Customer Satisfaction Survey					
First 10 Observations					
Obs	CustomerID	State	Type	Usage	
1	416-87-4322	AL	New	839	
2	288-13-9763	GA	Old	224	
3	339-00-8654	GA	Old	2451	
4	118-98-0542	GA	New	349	
5	421-67-0342	FL	New	562	
6	623-18-9201	SC	New	68	
7	324-55-0324	FL	Old	137	
8	832-90-2397	AL	Old	1563	
9	586-45-0178	GA	New	615	
10	801-24-5317	SC	New	728	

In the SAS data set Customers, the variable CustomerID uniquely identifies each customer. The variable State contains the state of the customer's address. The company has customers in four states: Georgia (GA), Alabama (AL), Florida (FL), and South Carolina (SC). The variable Type equals 'Old' if the customer has subscribed to the service for more than one year; otherwise, the variable Type equals 'New'. The variable Usage contains the customer's average monthly service usage, in minutes.

The following sections illustrate the use of PROC SURVEYSELECT for probability sampling with three different designs for the customer satisfaction survey. All three designs are one-stage, with customers as the sampling units. The first design is simple random sampling without stratification. In the second design, customers are stratified by state and type, and the sample is selected by simple random sampling within strata. In the third design, customers are sorted within strata by usage, and the sample is selected by systematic random sampling within strata.

---

## Simple Random Sampling

The following PROC SURVEYSELECT statements select a probability sample of customers from the Customers data set by using simple random sampling:

```
title1 'Customer Satisfaction Survey';
title2 'Simple Random Sampling';
proc surveyselect data=Customers
  method=srs n=100 out=SampleSRS;
run;
```

The PROC SURVEYSELECT statement invokes the procedure. The DATA= option names the SAS data set Customers as the input data set from which to select the sample. The METHOD=SRS option specifies simple random sampling as the sample selection method. In simple random sampling, each unit has an equal probability of selection, and sampling is without replacement. Without-replacement sampling means that a unit cannot be selected more than once. The N=100 option specifies a sample size of 100 customers. The OUT= option stores the sample in the SAS data set named SampleSRS.

Figure 87.2 displays the output from PROC SURVEYSELECT, which summarizes the sample selection. A sample of 100 customers is selected from the data set Customers by simple random sampling. With simple random sampling and no stratification in the sample design, the selection probability is the same for all units in the sample. In this sample, the selection probability for each customer equals 0.007423, which is the sample size (100) divided by the population size (13,471). The sampling weight equals 134.71 for each customer in the sample, where the weight is the inverse of the selection probability. If you specify the STATS option, PROC SURVEYSELECT includes the selection probabilities and sampling weights in the output data set. (This information is always included in the output data set for more complex designs.)

The random number seed is 39647. PROC SURVEYSELECT uses this number as the initial seed for random number generation. Because the SEED= option is not specified in the PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, the seed value is obtained by using the time of day from the computer's clock. You can specify SEED=39647 to reproduce this sample.

**Figure 87.2** Sample Selection Summary

Customer Satisfaction Survey Simple Random Sampling	
The SURVEYSELECT Procedure	
Selection Method	Simple Random Sampling
Input Data Set	CUSTOMERS
Random Number Seed	39647
Sample Size	100
Selection Probability	0.007423
Sampling Weight	134.71
Output Data Set	SAMPLESRS

The sample of 100 customers is stored in the SAS data set SampleSRS. PROC SURVEYSELECT does not display this output data set. The following PROC PRINT statements display the first 20 observations of SampleSRS:

```
title1 'Customer Satisfaction Survey';
title2 'Sample of 100 Customers, Selected by SRS';
title3 '(First 20 Observations)';
proc print data=SampleSRS(obs=20);
run;
```

Figure 87.3 displays the first 20 observations of the output data set SampleSRS, which contains the sample of customers. This data set includes all the variables from the DATA= input data set Customers. If you do not want to include all variables, you can use the ID statement to specify which variables to copy from the input data set to the output (sample) data set.

**Figure 87.3** Customer Sample (First 20 Observations)

Customer Satisfaction Survey Sample of 100 Customers, Selected by SRS (First 20 Observations)					
Obs	CustomerID	State	Type	Usage	
1	036-89-0212	FL	New	74	
2	045-53-3676	AL	New	411	
3	050-99-2380	GA	Old	167	
4	066-93-5368	AL	Old	1232	
5	082-99-9234	FL	New	90	
6	097-17-4766	FL	Old	131	
7	110-73-1051	FL	Old	102	
8	111-91-6424	GA	New	247	
9	127-39-4594	GA	New	61	
10	162-50-3866	FL	New	100	
11	162-56-1370	FL	New	224	
12	167-21-6808	SC	New	60	
13	168-02-5189	AL	Old	7553	
14	174-07-8711	FL	New	284	
15	187-03-7510	SC	New	21	
16	190-78-5019	GA	New	185	
17	200-75-0054	GA	New	224	
18	201-14-1003	GA	Old	3437	
19	207-15-7701	GA	Old	24	
20	211-14-1373	AL	Old	88	

## Stratified Sampling

In this section, stratification is added to the sample design for the customer satisfaction survey. The sampling frame, or list of all customers, is stratified by State and Type. This divides the sampling frame into nonoverlapping subgroups formed from the values of the State and Type variables. Samples are then selected independently within the strata.

PROC SURVEYSELECT requires that the input data set be sorted by the STRATA variables. The following PROC SORT statements sort the Customers data set by the stratification variables State and Type:

```
proc sort data=Customers;
  by State Type;
run;
```



The following PROC FREQ statements display the crosstabulation of the Customers data set by State and Type:

```

title1 'Customer Satisfaction Survey';
title2 'Strata of Customers';
proc freq data=Customers;
    tables State*Type;
run;

```

Figure 87.4 presents the table of State by Type for the 13,471 customers. There are four states and two levels of Type, forming a total of eight strata.

**Figure 87.4** Stratification of Customers by State and Type

Customer Satisfaction Survey				
Strata of Customers				
The FREQ Procedure				
Table of State by Type				
State	Type			
Frequency				
Percent				
Row Pct				
Col Pct	New	Old		Total
AL	1238	706		1944
	9.19	5.24		14.43
	63.68	36.32		
	14.43	14.43		
FL	2170	1370		3540
	16.11	10.17		26.28
	61.30	38.70		
	25.29	28.01		
GA	3488	1940		5428
	25.89	14.40		40.29
	64.26	35.74		
	40.65	39.66		
SC	1684	875		2559
	12.50	6.50		19.00
	65.81	34.19		
	19.63	17.89		
Total	8580	4891		13471
	63.69	36.31		100.00

The following PROC SURVEYSELECT statements select a probability sample of customers from the Customers data set according to the stratified sample design:

```

title1 'Customer Satisfaction Survey';
title2 'Stratified Sampling';
proc surveyselect data=Customers
    method=srs n=15
    seed=1953 out=SampleStrata;
    strata State Type;
run;

```

The STRATA statement names the stratification variables State and Type. In the PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, the METHOD=SRS option specifies simple random sampling. The N=15 option specifies a sample size of 15 customers for each stratum. If you want to specify different sample sizes for different strata, you can use the N=SAS-data-set option to name a secondary data set that contains the stratum sample sizes. The SEED=1953 option specifies '1953' as the initial seed for random number generation.

Figure 87.5 displays the output from PROC SURVEYSELECT, which summarizes the sample selection. A total of 120 customers are selected.

**Figure 87.5** Sample Selection Summary

Customer Satisfaction Survey Stratified Sampling	
The SURVEYSELECT Procedure	
Selection Method	Simple Random Sampling
Strata Variables	State Type
Input Data Set	CUSTOMERS
Random Number Seed	1953
Stratum Sample Size	15
Number of Strata	8
Total Sample Size	120
Output Data Set	SAMPLESTRATA

The following PROC PRINT statements display the first 30 observations of the output data set SampleStrata:

```

title1 'Customer Satisfaction Survey';
title2 'Sample Selected by Stratified Design';
title3 '(First 30 Observations)';
proc print data=SampleStrata(obs=30);
run;

```

Figure 87.6 displays the first 30 observations of the output data set SampleStrata, which contains the sample of 120 customers, 15 customers from each of the eight strata. The variable SelectionProb contains the selection probability for each customer in the sample. Because customers are selected with equal probability within strata in this design, the selection probability equals the stratum sample size (15) divided by the stratum population size. The selection probabilities differ from stratum to stratum because the stratum population sizes differ. The selection probability for each customer in the first stratum (State='AL' and Type='New') is 0.012116, and the selection probability for customers in the second stratum is 0.021246. The variable SamplingWeight contains the sampling weights, which are computed as inverse selection probabilities.

**Figure 87.6** Customer Sample (First 30 Observations)

Customer Satisfaction Survey Sample Selected by Stratified Design (First 30 Observations)						
Obs	State	Type	CustomerID	Usage	Selection Prob	Sampling Weight
1	AL	New	002-26-1498	1189	0.012116	82.5333
2	AL	New	070-86-8494	106	0.012116	82.5333
3	AL	New	121-28-6895	76	0.012116	82.5333
4	AL	New	131-79-7630	265	0.012116	82.5333
5	AL	New	211-88-4991	108	0.012116	82.5333
6	AL	New	222-81-3742	83	0.012116	82.5333
7	AL	New	238-46-3776	278	0.012116	82.5333
8	AL	New	370-01-0671	123	0.012116	82.5333
9	AL	New	407-07-5479	1580	0.012116	82.5333
10	AL	New	550-90-3188	177	0.012116	82.5333
11	AL	New	582-40-9610	46	0.012116	82.5333
12	AL	New	672-59-9114	66	0.012116	82.5333
13	AL	New	848-60-3119	28	0.012116	82.5333
14	AL	New	886-83-4909	170	0.012116	82.5333
15	AL	New	993-31-7677	64	0.012116	82.5333
16	AL	Old	124-60-0495	80	0.021246	47.0667
17	AL	Old	128-54-9590	56	0.021246	47.0667
18	AL	Old	204-05-4017	17	0.021246	47.0667
19	AL	Old	210-68-8704	4363	0.021246	47.0667
20	AL	Old	239-75-4343	430	0.021246	47.0667
21	AL	Old	317-70-6496	452	0.021246	47.0667
22	AL	Old	365-37-1340	21	0.021246	47.0667
23	AL	Old	399-78-7900	108	0.021246	47.0667
24	AL	Old	404-90-6273	824	0.021246	47.0667
25	AL	Old	421-04-8548	1332	0.021246	47.0667
26	AL	Old	604-48-0587	16	0.021246	47.0667
27	AL	Old	774-04-0162	318	0.021246	47.0667
28	AL	Old	849-66-4156	79	0.021246	47.0667
29	AL	Old	937-69-9106	182	0.021246	47.0667
30	AL	Old	985-09-8691	24	0.021246	47.0667

## Stratified Sampling with Control Sorting

The next sample design for the customer satisfaction survey uses stratification by State, as well as control sorting by Type and Usage within State. After stratification and control sorting, customers are selected by systematic random sampling within strata. Selection by systematic sampling, together with control sorting before selection, spreads the sample uniformly over the range of type and usage values within each stratum or state. The following PROC SURVEYSELECT statements select a probability sample of customers from the Customers data set according to this design:

```

title1 'Customer Satisfaction Survey';
title2 'Stratified Sampling with Control Sorting';
proc surveyselect data=Customers
    method=sys rate=.02
    seed=1234 out=SampleControl;
    strata State;
    control Type Usage;
run;

```

The STRATA statement names the stratification variable State. The CONTROL statement names the control variables Type and Usage. In the PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, the METHOD=SYS option requests systematic random sampling. The RATE=.02 option specifies a sampling rate of 2% for each stratum. The SEED=1234 option specifies the initial seed for random number generation.

Figure 87.7 displays the output from PROC SURVEYSELECT, which summarizes the sample selection. A sample of 271 customers is selected by using systematic random sampling within strata determined by State. The sampling frame Customers is sorted by control variables Type and Usage within strata. The type of sorting is serpentine, which is the default when SORT=NEST is not specified. See the section “[Sorting by CONTROL Variables](#)” on page 6636 for a description of serpentine sorting. The sorted data set replaces the input data set. (To leave the input data set unsorted and store the sorted input data in another data set, use the OUTSORT= option.) The output data set SampleControl contains the sample of customers.

**Figure 87.7** Sample Selection Summary

Customer Satisfaction Survey	
Stratified Sampling with Control Sorting	
The SURVEYSELECT Procedure	
Selection Method	Systematic Random Sampling
Strata Variable	State
Control Variables	Type Usage
Control Sorting	Serpentine
Input Data Set	CUSTOMERS
Random Number Seed	1234
Stratum Sampling Rate	0.02
Number of Strata	4
Total Sample Size	271
Output Data Set	SAMPLECONTROL

---

## Syntax: SURVEYSELECT Procedure

The following statements are available in PROC SURVEYSELECT:

```
PROC SURVEYSELECT options ;  
  STRATA variables < / options > ;  
  CONTROL variables ;  
  SIZE variable ;  
  ID variables ;
```

The **PROC SURVEYSELECT** statement invokes the procedure and optionally identifies input and output data sets. It also specifies the selection method, the sample size, and other sample design parameters. The SURVEYSELECT statement is required.

The **SIZE** statement identifies the variable that contains the size measures of the sampling units. It is required for any selection method that is probability proportional to size (PPS).

The remaining statements are optional. The **STRATA** statement identifies a variable or set of variables that stratify the input data set. When you specify a STRATA statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects samples independently from the strata formed by the STRATA variables. The STRATA statement also provides options to allocate the total sample size among the strata.

The **CONTROL** statement identifies variables for ordering units within strata. It can be used for systematic and sequential sampling methods. The **ID** statement identifies variables to copy from the input data set to the output data set of selected units.

The rest of this section gives detailed syntax information about the CONTROL, ID, SIZE, and STRATA statements in alphabetical order after the description of the PROC SURVEYSELECT statement.

---

## PROC SURVEYSELECT Statement

```
PROC SURVEYSELECT options ;
```

The PROC SURVEYSELECT statement invokes the procedure and optionally identifies input and output data sets. If you do not name a **DATA=** input data set, the procedure selects the sample from the most recently created SAS data set. If you do not name an **OUT=** output data set to contain the sample of selected units, the procedure still creates an output data set and names it according to the *DATA**n* convention.

The PROC SURVEYSELECT statement also specifies the sample selection method, the sample size, and other sample design parameters. If you do not specify a selection method, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses simple random sampling (**METHOD=SRS**) if there is no **SIZE** statement. If you do specify a **SIZE** statement and do not specify a selection method, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses probability proportional to size selection without replacement (**METHOD=PPS**). You must specify the sample size or sampling rate unless you request a method that selects two units from each stratum (**METHOD=PPS\_BREWER** or **METHOD=PPS\_MURTHY**).

You can use the `SAMPSIZE=n` option to specify the sample size, or you can use the `SAMPSIZE=SAS-data-set` option to name a secondary input data set that contains stratum sample sizes. You can also specify stratum sampling rates, minimum size measures, maximum size measures, and certainty size measures in the secondary input data set. See the descriptions of the `SAMPSIZE=`, `SAMPRATE=`, `MINSIZE=`, `MAXSIZE=`, `CERTSIZE=`, and `CERTSIZE=P=` options for more information. You can name only one secondary input data set in each invocation of the procedure. See the section “[Secondary Input Data Set](#)” on page 6648 for details.

Table 87.1 lists the options available with the PROC SURVEYSELECT statement. Descriptions follow in alphabetical order.

**Table 87.1** PROC SURVEYSELECT Statement Options

Task	Options
Specify the input data set	<code>DATA=</code>
Specify output data sets	<code>OUT=</code> <code>OUTSORT=</code>
Suppress displayed output	<code>NOPRINT</code>
Specify selection method	<code>METHOD=</code>
Specify sample size	<code>SAMPSIZE=</code> <code>SELECTALL</code>
Specify sampling rate	<code>SAMPRATE=</code> <code>NMIN=</code> <code>NMAX=</code>
Specify number of replicates	<code>REPS=</code>
Adjust size measures	<code>MINSIZE=</code> <code>MAXSIZE=</code>
Specify certainty size measures	<code>CERTSIZE=</code> <code>CERTSIZE=P=</code>
Specify sorting type	<code>SORT=</code>
Specify random number seed	<code>SEED=</code>
Control <code>OUT=</code> contents	<code>JTPROBS</code> <code>OUTALL</code> <code>OUTHITS</code> <code>OUTSEED</code> <code>OUTSIZE</code> <code>STATS</code>

You can specify the following options in the PROC SURVEYSELECT statement.

### **CERTSIZE**

requests certainty selection, where the certainty size values are provided in the secondary input data set. Use the `CERTSIZE` option when you have already named the secondary data set in another option, such as the `SAMPSIZE=SAS-data-set` option. See the section “[Secondary Input Data Set](#)” on page 6648 for details.

In certainty selection, PROC SURVEYSELECT automatically selects all sampling units with size measures greater than or equal to the stratum certainty size values. After identifying the certainty units, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects the remainder of the sample according to the method specified in the [METHOD=](#) option. The CERTSIZE option is available for [METHOD=PPS](#) and [METHOD=PPS\\_SAMPFORD](#).

You provide the stratum certainty size values in the secondary input data set variable `_CERTSIZE_`. Each certainty size value must be a positive number. The variable `Certain` in the `OUT=` data set identifies the certainty selections, which have selection probabilities equal to 1.

If you want to specify a single certainty size value for all strata, you can use the [CERTSIZE=\*certain\*](#) option.

#### **CERTSIZE=*certain***

specifies the certainty size value. PROC SURVEYSELECT automatically selects all sampling units with size measures greater than or equal to the value *certain*. After identifying the certainty units, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects the remainder of the sample according to the method specified in the [METHOD=](#) option. The CERTSIZE= option is available for [METHOD=PPS](#) and [METHOD=PPS\\_SAMPFORD](#).

The value of *certain* must be a positive number. The variable `Certain` in the `OUT=` data set identifies the certainty selections, which have selection probabilities equal to 1.

If you request a stratified sample design with the [STRATA](#) statement and specify the [CERTSIZE=\*certain\*](#) option, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses the value *certain* for all strata. If you do not want to use the same certainty size for all strata, use the [CERTSIZE=\*SAS-data-set\*](#) option to specify a certainty size value for each stratum.

#### **CERTSIZE=*SAS-data-set***

names a SAS data set that contains certainty size values for the strata. PROC SURVEYSELECT automatically selects all sampling units with size measures greater than or equal to the stratum certainty size values. After identifying the certainty units, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects the remainder of the sample according to the method specified in the [METHOD=](#) option. The CERTSIZE= option is available for [METHOD=PPS](#) and [METHOD=PPS\\_SAMPFORD](#).

You provide the stratum certainty size values in the `CERTSIZE=` data set variable `_CERTSIZE_`. Each certainty size value must be a positive number. The variable `Certain` in the `OUT=` data set identifies the certainty selections, which have selection probabilities equal to 1.

The `CERTSIZE=` input data set should contain all the `STRATA` variables, with the same type and length as in the `DATA=` data set. The `STRATA` groups should appear in the same order in the `CERTSIZE=` data set as in the `DATA=` data set. The `CERTSIZE=` data set must include a variable named `_CERTSIZE_` that contains the certainty size value for each stratum. The `CERTSIZE=` data set is a secondary input data set. See the section “[Secondary Input Data Set](#)” on page 6648 for details. You can name only one secondary input data set in each invocation of the procedure.

If you want to specify a single certainty size value for all strata, you can use the [CERTSIZE=\*certain\*](#) option.

**CERTSIZE=P**

requests certainty proportion selection, where the stratum certainty proportions are provided in the secondary input data set. Use the CERTSIZE=P option when you have already named the secondary data set in another option, such as the [SAMPSIZE=SAS-data-set](#) option. See the section “[Secondary Input Data Set](#)” on page 6648 for details.

In certainty proportion selection, PROC SURVEYSELECT automatically selects all sampling units with size measures greater than or equal to the stratum certainty proportion of the total stratum size. The procedure repeats this process with the remaining units until no more certainty units are selected. After identifying the certainty units, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects the remainder of the sample according to the method specified in the [METHOD=](#) option. The CERTSIZE=P option is available for [METHOD=PPS](#) and [METHOD=PPS\\_SAMPFORD](#).

You provide the stratum certainty proportions in the secondary input data set variable `_CERTP_`. Each certainty proportion must be a positive number. You can specify a proportion value as a number between 0 and 1. Or you can specify a proportion value in percentage form as a number between 1 and 100, and PROC SURVEYSELECT converts that number to a proportion. The procedure treats the value 1 as 100%, and not the percentage form 1%.

The variable `Certain` in the `OUT=` data set identifies the certainty selections, which have selection probabilities equal to 1.

If you want to specify a single certainty proportion for all strata, you can use the [CERTSIZE=P=p](#) option.

**CERTSIZE=P=p**

specifies the certainty proportion. PROC SURVEYSELECT automatically selects all sampling units with size measures greater than or equal to the proportion  $p$  of the total stratum size. The procedure repeats this process with the remaining units until no more certainty units are selected. After identifying the certainty units, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects the remainder of the sample according to the method specified in the [METHOD=](#) option. The CERTSIZE=P= option is available for [METHOD=PPS](#) and [METHOD=PPS\\_SAMPFORD](#).

The value of  $p$  must be a positive number. You can specify  $p$  as a number between 0 and 1. Or you can specify  $p$  in percentage form as a number between 1 and 100, and PROC SURVEYSELECT converts that number to a proportion. The procedure treats the value 1 as 100%, and not the percentage form 1%.

The variable `Certain` in the `OUT=` data set identifies the certainty selections, which have selection probabilities equal to 1.

If you request a stratified sample design with the [STRATA](#) statement and specify the [CERTSIZE=P=p](#) option, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses the certainty proportion  $p$  for all strata. If you do not want to use the same certainty proportion for all strata, use the [CERTSIZE=P=SAS-data-set](#) option to specify a certainty proportion for each stratum.

**CERTSIZE=P=SAS-data-set**

names a SAS data set that contains the certainty proportions for the strata. PROC SURVEYSELECT automatically selects all sampling units with size measures greater than



or equal to the certainty proportion of the total stratum size. The procedure repeats this process with the remaining units until no more certainty units are selected. After identifying the certainty units, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects the remainder of the sample according to the method specified in the `METHOD=` option. The `CERTSIZE=P=` option is available for `METHOD=PPS` and `METHOD=PPS_SAMPFORD`.

You provide the stratum certainty proportions in the `CERTSIZE=P=` data set variable `_CERTP_`. Each certainty proportion must be a positive number. You can specify a proportion value as a number between 0 and 1. Or you can specify a proportion value in percentage form as a number between 1 and 100, and PROC SURVEYSELECT converts that number to a proportion. The procedure treats the value 1 as 100%, and not the percentage form 1%.

The variable `Certain` in the `OUT=` data set identifies the certainty selections, which have selection probabilities equal to 1.

The `CERTSIZE=P=` input data set should contain all the `STRATA` variables, with the same type and length as in the `DATA=` data set. The `STRATA` groups should appear in the same order in the `CERTSIZE=P=` data set as in the `DATA=` data set. The `CERTSIZE=P=` data set must include a variable named `_CERTP_` that contains the certainty proportion for each stratum. The `CERTSIZE=P=` data set is a secondary input data set. See the section “[Secondary Input Data Set](#)” on page 6648 for details. You can name only one secondary input data set in each invocation of the procedure.

If you want to specify a single certainty proportion for all strata, you can use the `CERTSIZE=P=p` option.

#### **DATA=SAS-data-set**

names the SAS data set from which PROC SURVEYSELECT selects the sample. If you omit the `DATA=` option, the procedure uses the most recently created SAS data set. In sampling terminology, the input data set is the *sampling frame*, or list of units from which the sample is selected.

#### **JTPROBS**

includes joint probabilities of selection in the `OUT=` output data set. This option is available for the following probability proportional to size selection methods: `METHOD=PPS`, `METHOD=PPS_SAMPFORD`, and `METHOD=PPS_WR`. By default, PROC SURVEYSELECT outputs joint selection probabilities for `METHOD=PPS_BREWER` and `METHOD=PPS_MURTHY`, which select two units per stratum.

For details about computation of joint selection probabilities for a particular sampling method, see the method description in the section “[Sample Selection Methods](#)” on page 6637. For more information about the contents of the output data set, see the section “[Sample Output Data Set](#)” on page 6649.

#### **MAXSIZE**

requests adjustment of size measures according to the stratum maximum size values provided in the secondary input data set. Use the `MAXSIZE` option when you have already named the secondary input data set in another option, such as the `SAMPSIZE=SAS-data-set` option. See the section “[Secondary Input Data Set](#)” on page 6648 for details.

You provide the stratum maximum size values in the secondary input data set variable `_MAXSIZE_`. Each maximum size value must be a positive number.

When a size measure exceeds the specified maximum value for its stratum, PROC SURVEYSELECT adjusts the size measure downward to equal the maximum size value. The variable `AdjustedSize` in the `OUT=` data set contains the adjusted size measures.

The `MAXSIZE` option is available when you use a `SIZE` statement for probability proportional to size selection and a `STRATA` statement.

If you want to specify a single maximum size value for all strata, you can use the `MAXSIZE=max` option.

#### **MAXSIZE=max**

specifies the maximum size value. The value of *max* must be a positive number.

When any size measure exceeds the value *max*, PROC SURVEYSELECT adjusts the size measure downward to equal *max*. The variable `AdjustedSize` in the `OUT=` data set contains the adjusted size measures.

The `MAXSIZE=max` option is available when you use a `SIZE` statement for selection with probability proportional to size.

If you request a stratified sample design with the `STRATA` statement and specify the `MAXSIZE=max` option, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses the maximum size *max* for all strata. If you do not want to use the same maximum size for all strata, use the `MAXSIZE=SAS-data-set` option to specify a maximum size value for each stratum.

#### **MAXSIZE=SAS-data-set**

names a SAS data set that contains the maximum size values for the strata. You provide the stratum maximum size values in the `MAXSIZE=` data set variable `_MAXSIZE_`. Each maximum size value must be a positive number.

When any size measure exceeds the maximum size value for its stratum, PROC SURVEYSELECT adjusts the size measure downward to equal the maximum size value. The variable `AdjustedSize` in the `OUT=` data set contains the adjusted size measures.

The `MAXSIZE=SAS-data-set` option is available when you use a `SIZE` statement for probability proportional to size selection and a `STRATA` statement for stratified selection.

The `MAXSIZE=` input data set should contain all the `STRATA` variables, with the same type and length as in the `DATA=` data set. The `STRATA` groups should appear in the same order in the `MAXSIZE=` data set as in the `DATA=` data set. The `MAXSIZE=` data set must include a variable named `_MAXSIZE_` that contains the maximum size value for each stratum. The `MAXSIZE=` data set is a secondary input data set. See the section “[Secondary Input Data Set](#)” on page 6648 for details. You can name only one secondary input data set in each invocation of the procedure.

If you want to specify a single maximum size value for all strata, you can use the `MAXSIZE=max` option.

**METHOD=***name***M=***name*

specifies the method for sample selection. If you do not specify the METHOD= option, by default, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses simple random sampling ([METHOD=SRS](#)) if there is no [SIZE](#) statement. If you specify a SIZE statement, the default selection method is probability proportional to size without replacement ([METHOD=PPS](#)).

Valid values for *name* are as follows:

**PPS**

requests selection with probability proportional to size and without replacement. See the section “[PPS Sampling without Replacement](#)” on page 6640 for details. If you specify METHOD=PPS, you must name the size measure variable in the SIZE statement.

**PPS\_BREWER****BREWER**

requests selection according to Brewer’s method. Brewer’s method selects two units from each stratum with probability proportional to size and without replacement. See the section “[Brewer’s PPS Method](#)” on page 6644 for details. If you specify METHOD=PPS\_BREWER, you must name the size measure variable in the SIZE statement. You do not need to specify the sample size with the SAMPSIZE= option, because Brewer’s method selects two units from each stratum.

**PPS\_MURTHY****MURTHY**

requests selection according to Murthy’s method. Murthy’s method selects two units from each stratum with probability proportional to size and without replacement. See the section “[Murthy’s PPS Method](#)” on page 6645 for details. If you specify METHOD=PPS\_MURTHY, you must name the size measure variable in the SIZE statement. You do not need to specify the sample size with the SAMPSIZE= option, because Murthy’s method selects two units from each stratum.

**PPS\_SAMPFORD****SAMPFORD**

requests selection according to Sampford’s method. Sampford’s method selects units with probability proportional to size and without replacement. See the section “[Sampford’s PPS Method](#)” on page 6645 for details. If you specify METHOD=PPS\_SAMPFORD, you must name the size measure variable in the SIZE statement.

**PPS\_SEQ****CHROMY**

requests sequential selection with probability proportional to size and with minimum replacement. This method is also known as Chromy’s method. See the section “[PPS Sequential Sampling](#)” on page 6643 for details. If you specify METHOD=PPS\_SEQ, you must name the size measure variable in the SIZE statement.

**PPS\_SYS**

requests systematic selection with probability proportional to size. See the section “[PPS Systematic Sampling](#)” on page 6642 for details. If you specify METHOD=PPS\_SYS, you must name the size measure variable in the SIZE statement.

**PPS\_WR**

requests selection with probability proportional to size and with replacement. See the section “[PPS Sampling with Replacement](#)” on page 6642 for details. If you specify METHOD=PPS\_WR, you must name the size measure variable in the SIZE statement.

**SEQ**

requests sequential selection according to Chromy’s method. If you specify METHOD=SEQ and do not specify a size measure variable with the SIZE statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses sequential zoned selection with equal probability and without replacement. See the section “[Sequential Random Sampling](#)” on page 6639 for details. If you specify METHOD=SEQ and also name a size measure variable in the SIZE statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses METHOD=PPS\_SEQ, which is sequential selection with probability proportional to size and with minimum replacement. See the section “[PPS Sequential Sampling](#)” on page 6643 for more information.

**SRS**

requests simple random sampling, which is selection with equal probability and without replacement. See the section “[Simple Random Sampling](#)” on page 6638 for details. METHOD=SRS is the default if you do not specify the METHOD= option and also do not specify a SIZE statement.

**SYS**

requests systematic random sampling. If you specify METHOD=SYS and do not specify a size measure variable with the SIZE statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses systematic selection with equal probability. See the section “[Systematic Random Sampling](#)” on page 6639 for more information. If you specify METHOD=SYS and also name a size measure variable in the SIZE statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses METHOD=PPS\_SYS, which is systematic selection with probability proportional to size. See the section “[PPS Systematic Sampling](#)” on page 6642 for details.

**URS**

requests unrestricted random sampling, which is selection with equal probability and with replacement. See the section “[Unrestricted Random Sampling](#)” on page 6638 for details.

**MINSIZE**

requests adjustment of size measures according to the stratum minimum size values provided in the secondary input data set. Use the MINSIZE option when you have already named the secondary input data set in another option, such as the `SAMPSIZE=SAS-data-set` option. See the section “[Secondary Input Data Set](#)” on page 6648 for details.

You provide the stratum minimum size values in the secondary input data set variable `_MINSIZE_`. Each minimum size value must be a positive number.

When a size measure is less than the specified minimum value for its stratum, PROC SURVEYSELECT adjusts the size measure upward to equal the minimum size value. The variable `AdjustedSize` in the `OUT=` data set contains the adjusted size measures.

The `MINSIZE` option is available when you specify a `SIZE` statement for probability proportional to size selection and a `STRATA` statement.

If you want to specify a single minimum size value for all strata, you can use the `MINSIZE=min` option.

#### **MINSIZE=*min***

specifies the minimum size value. The value of *min* must be a positive number.

When any size measure is less than the value *min*, PROC SURVEYSELECT adjusts the size measure upward to equal *min*. The variable `AdjustedSize` in the `OUT=` data set contains the adjusted size measures.

The `MINSIZE=min` option is available when you specify a `SIZE` statement for selection with probability proportional to size.

If you request a stratified sample design with the `STRATA` statement and specify the `MINSIZE=min` option, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses the minimum size *min* for all strata. If you do not want to use the same minimum size for all strata, use the `MINSIZE=SAS-data-set` option to specify a minimum size value for each stratum.

#### **MINSIZE=*SAS-data-set***

names a SAS data set that contains the minimum size values for the strata. You provide the stratum minimum size values in the `MINSIZE=` data set variable `_MINSIZE_`. Each minimum size value must be a positive number.

When any size measure is less than the minimum size value for its stratum, PROC SURVEYSELECT adjusts the size measure upward to equal the minimum size measure. The variable `AdjustedSize` in the `OUT=` data set contains the adjusted size measures.

The `MINSIZE=SAS-data-set` option is available when you specify a `SIZE` statement for probability proportional to size selection and a `STRATA` statement.

The `MINSIZE=` input data set should contain all the `STRATA` variables, with the same type and length as in the `DATA=` data set. The `STRATA` groups should appear in the same order in the `MINSIZE=` data set as in the `DATA=` data set. The `MINSIZE=` data set must include a variable named `_MINSIZE_` that contains the minimum size measure for each stratum. The `MINSIZE=` data set is a secondary input data set. See the section “[Secondary Input Data Set](#)” on page 6648 for details. You can name only one secondary input data set in each invocation of the procedure.

If you want to specify a single minimum size measure for all strata, you can use the `MINSIZE=min` option.

**NMAX=*n***

specifies the maximum stratum sample size *n* for the [SAMPRATE=](#) option. When you specify the [SAMPRATE=](#) option, PROC SURVEYSELECT calculates the stratum sample size by multiplying the total number of units in the stratum by the specified sampling rate. If this sample size is greater than the value [NMAX=\*n\*](#), then PROC SURVEYSELECT selects only *n* units.

The maximum sample size *n* must be a positive integer. The [NMAX=](#) option is available only with the [SAMPRATE=](#) option, which can be used with equal probability selection methods ([METHOD=SRS](#), [METHOD=URS](#), [METHOD=SYS](#), and [METHOD=SEQ](#)).

**NMIN=*n***

specifies the minimum stratum sample size *n* for the [SAMPRATE=](#) option. When you specify the [SAMPRATE=](#) option, PROC SURVEYSELECT calculates the stratum sample size by multiplying the total number of units in the stratum by the specified sampling rate. If this sample size is less than the value [NMIN=\*n\*](#), then PROC SURVEYSELECT selects *n* units.

The minimum sample size *n* must be a positive integer. The [NMIN=](#) option is available only with the [SAMPRATE=](#) option, which can be used with equal probability selection methods ([METHOD=SRS](#), [METHOD=URS](#), [METHOD=SYS](#), and [METHOD=SEQ](#)).

**NOPRINT**

suppresses the display of all output. You can use the [NOPRINT](#) option when you want only to create an output data set. Note that this option temporarily disables the Output Delivery System (ODS). For more information, see Chapter 20, “[Using the Output Delivery System.](#)”

**OUT=*SAS-data-set***

names the output data set that contains the sample. If you omit the [OUT=](#) option, the data set is named `DATAn`, where *n* is the smallest integer that makes the name unique.

The output data set contains the units selected for the sample, as well as design information and selection statistics, depending on the selection method and output options you specify. See descriptions of the options [JTPROBS](#), [OUTHITS](#), [OUTSEED](#), [OUTSIZE](#), and [STATS](#), which specify information to include in the output data set. See the section “[Sample Output Data Set](#)” on page 6649 for details about the contents of the output data set.

By default, the output data set contains only those units selected for the sample. To include all observations from the input data set in the output data set, use the [OUTALL](#) option.

By default, the output data set includes one observation for each unit selected. When the unit is selected multiple times, which can occur when you use with-replacement or with-minimum-replacement selection methods, the [OUT=](#) data set variable `NumberHits` contains the number of hits or selections for each unit. To produce a separate observation for each hit or selection, specify the [OUTHITS](#) option.

If you specify the [NOSAMPLE](#) option in the [STRATA](#) statement, PROC SURVEYFREQ allocates the total sample size among the strata but does not select the sample. In this case, the [OUT=](#) data set contains the allocated sample sizes. See the section “[Allocation Output Data Set](#)” on page 6652 for details.

**OUTALL**

includes all observations from the input data set in the output data set. By default, the output data set includes only those observations selected for the sample. When you specify the OUTALL option, the output data set includes all observations from DATA= and also contains a variable to indicate each observation's selection status. The variable Selected equals 1 for an observation selected for the sample, and equals 0 for an observation not selected. For information about the contents of the output data set, see the section “[Sample Output Data Set](#)” on page 6649.

The OUTALL option is available only for equal probability selection methods (METHOD=SRS, METHOD=URS, METHOD=SYS, and METHOD=SEQ).

**OUTHITS**

includes a separate observation in the output data set for each selection when the same unit is selected more than once. A unit can be selected more than once only by methods that select with replacement or with minimum replacement, which include METHOD=URS, METHOD=PPS\_WR, METHOD=PPS\_SYS, and METHOD=PPS\_SEQ.

By default, the output data set contains one observation for each selected unit, even if it is selected more than once, and the variable NumberHits contains the number of hits or selections for that unit. See the section “[Sample Output Data Set](#)” on page 6649 for details about the contents of the output data set.

The OUTHITS option is available for selection methods that select with replacement or with minimum replacement (METHOD=URS, METHOD=PPS\_WR, METHOD=PPS\_SYS, and METHOD=PPS\_SEQ).

**OUTSEED**

includes the initial seed for each stratum in the output data set. The variable InitialSeed contains the stratum initial seeds. See the section “[Sample Output Data Set](#)” on page 6649 for details about the contents of the output data set.

To reproduce the same sample for any stratum in a subsequent execution of PROC SURVEYSELECT, you can specify the same stratum initial seed with the SEED=SAS-data-set option, along with the same sample selection parameters. See the section “[Sample Selection Methods](#)” on page 6637 for information about initial seeds and random number generation in PROC SURVEYSELECT.

The “Sample Selection Summary” table displays the initial random number seed for the entire sample selection, which is the same as the initial seed for the first stratum when the design is stratified. To reproduce the entire sample, you can specify this same seed value in the SEED= option, along with the same sample selection parameters.

**OUTSIZE**

includes additional design and sampling frame parameters in the output data set. If you specify the OUTSIZE option, PROC SURVEYSELECT includes the sample size or sampling rate in the output data set. When you specify the OUTSIZE option and also specify the SIZE statement, the procedure outputs the size measure total for the sampling frame. If you do not specify the SIZE statement, the procedure outputs the total number of sampling units in the frame. Also, PROC SURVEYSELECT includes the minimum size measure if you specify

the **MINSIZE=** option, the maximum size measure if you specify the **MAXSIZE=** option, and the certainty size measure if you specify the **CERTSIZE=** option.

If you have a stratified design, the output data set includes the stratum-level values of these parameters. Otherwise, the output data set includes the overall population-level values.

For information about the contents of the output data set, see the section “[Sample Output Data Set](#)” on page 6649.

#### **OUTSORT=SAS-data-set**

names an output data set that contains the sorted input data set. This option is available when you specify a **CONTROL** statement for systematic or sequential selection methods (**METHOD=SYS**, **METHOD=PPS\_SYS**, **METHOD=SEQ**, and **METHOD=PPS\_SEQ**). PROC SURVEYSELECT sorts the input data set by the **CONTROL** variables within strata before selecting the sample.

If you specify **CONTROL** variables but do not name an output data set with the **OUTSORT=** option, then the sorted data set replaces the input data set.

#### **REPS=nreps**

specifies the number of sample replicates. The value of *nreps* must be a positive integer.

When you specify the **REPS=** option, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects *nreps* independent samples, each with the same specified sample size or sampling rate and the same sample design. The variable *Replicate* in the **OUT=** data set contains the sample replicate number.

You can use replicated sampling to provide a simple method of variance estimation for any form of statistic, as well as to evaluate variable nonsampling errors such as interviewer differences. See Lohr (1999), Wolter (1985), Kish (1965, 1987), and Kalton (1983) for information about replicated sampling.

#### **SAMPRATE=r**

##### **RATE=r**

specifies the sampling rate, which is the proportion of units to select for the sample. The sampling rate *r* must be a positive number. You can specify *r* as a number between 0 and 1. Or you can specify *r* in percentage form as a number between 1 and 100, and PROC SURVEYSELECT converts that number to a proportion. The procedure treats the value 1 as 100%, and not the percentage form 1%.

The **SAMPRATE=** option is available only for equal probability selection methods (**METHOD=SRS**, **METHOD=URS**, **METHOD=SYS**, and **METHOD=SEQ**). For systematic random sampling (**METHOD=SYS**), PROC SURVEYSELECT uses the inverse of the sampling rate *r* as the interval. See the section “[Systematic Random Sampling](#)” on page 6639 for details. For other selection methods, PROC SURVEYSELECT converts the sampling rate *r* to the sample size before selection by multiplying the total number of units in the stratum or frame by the sampling rate and rounding up to the nearest integer.

If you request a stratified sample design with the **STRATA** statement and specify the **SAMPRATE=r** option, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses the sampling rate *r* for each stratum. If you do not want to use the same sampling rate for each stratum, use the **SAMPRATE=(values)** option or the **SAMPRATE=SAS-data-set** option to specify a sampling rate for each stratum.



**SAMPRATE=**(*values*)

**RATE=**(*values*)

specifies stratum sampling rates. You can separate *values* with blanks or commas. The number of SAMPRATE= values must equal the number of strata in the input data set.

List the stratum sampling rate values in the order in which the strata appear in the input data set. When you use the SAMPRATE=(*values*) option, the input data set must be sorted by the STRATA variables in ascending order. You cannot use the DESCENDING or NOTSORTED option in the STRATA statement.

Each stratum sampling rate value must be a positive number. You can specify a rate value as a number between 0 and 1. Or you can specify a rate value in percentage form as a number between 1 and 100, and PROC SURVEYSELECT converts that number to a proportion. The procedure treats the value 1 as 100%, and not the percentage form 1%.

The SAMPRATE= option is available only for equal probability selection methods (METHOD=SRS, METHOD=URS, METHOD=SYS, and METHOD=SEQ). For systematic random sampling (METHOD=SYS), PROC SURVEYSELECT uses the inverse of the stratum sampling rate as the interval for the stratum. See the section “[Systematic Random Sampling](#)” on page 6639 for details about systematic sampling. For other selection methods, PROC SURVEYSELECT converts the stratum sampling rate to a stratum sample size before selection by multiplying the total number of units in the stratum by the sampling rate and rounding up to the nearest integer.

**SAMPRATE=**SAS-*data-set*

**RATE=**SAS-*data-set*

names a SAS data set that contains stratum sampling rates. The SAMPRATE= data set should have a variable `_RATE_` that contains the sampling rate for each stratum.

Each sampling rate value must be a positive number. You can specify each value as a number between 0 and 1. Or you can specify a value in percentage form as a number between 1 and 100, and PROC SURVEYSELECT converts that number to a proportion. The procedure treats the value 1 as 100%, and not the percentage form 1%.

The SAMPRATE= input data set should contain all the STRATA variables, with the same type and length as in the DATA= data set. The STRATA groups should appear in the same order in the SAMPRATE= data set as in the DATA= data set.

The SAMPRATE= option is available only for equal probability selection methods (METHOD=SRS, METHOD=URS, METHOD=SYS, and METHOD=SEQ). For systematic random sampling (METHOD=SYS), PROC SURVEYSELECT uses the inverse of the stratum sampling rate as the interval for the stratum. See the section “[Systematic Random Sampling](#)” on page 6639 for details. For other selection methods, PROC SURVEYSELECT converts the stratum sampling rate to the stratum sample size before selection by multiplying the total number of units in the stratum by the sampling rate and rounding up to the nearest integer.

**SAMPSIZE=*n*****N=*n***

specifies the sample size, which is the number of units to select for the sample. The sample size *n* must be a positive integer. For selection methods that select without replacement, the sample size *n* must not exceed the number of units in the input data set.

If you specify the **ALLOC=** option in the STRATA statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT allocates the total sample size among the strata according to the allocation method you request in the ALLOC= option. In this case, SAMPSIZE=*n* specifies the total sample size to be allocated among the strata.

Otherwise, if you specify the SAMPSIZE=*n* option and request a stratified sample design with the STRATA statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects *n* units from each stratum. For methods that select without replacement, the sample size *n* must not exceed the number of units in any stratum. If you do not want to select the same number of units from each stratum, use the SAMPSIZE=(*values*) option or the SAMPSIZE=SAS-*data-set* option to specify a sample size for each stratum.

For without-replacement selection methods, by default, PROC SURVEYSELECT does not allow you to specify a stratum sample size that is greater than the total number of units available in the stratum. If you specify the **SELECTALL** option, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects all stratum units when the stratum sample size exceeds the number of units in the stratum.

**SAMPSIZE=(*values*)****N=(*values*)**

specifies sample sizes for the strata. You can separate *values* with blanks or commas. The number of SAMPSIZE= values must equal the number of strata in the input data set.

List the stratum sample size values in the order in which the strata appear in the input data set. When you use the SAMPSIZE=(*values*) option, the input data set must be sorted by the STRATA variables in ascending order. You cannot use the **DESCENDING** or **NOTSORTED** option in the STRATA statement.

Each stratum sample size value must be a positive integer. For without-replacement selection methods, by default, PROC SURVEYSELECT does not allow you to specify a stratum sample size that is greater than the total number of units available in the stratum. If you specify the **SELECTALL** option, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects all stratum units when the stratum sample size exceeds the number of units in the stratum.

**SAMPSIZE=SAS-*data-set*****N=SAS-*data-set***

names a SAS data set that contains the sample sizes for the strata.

You provide the stratum sample sizes in the SAMPSIZE= input data set variable named `_NSIZE_` or `SampleSize`. Each stratum sample size value must be a positive integer.

The SAMPSIZE= input data set should contain all the STRATA variables, with the same type and length as in the DATA= data set. The STRATA groups should appear in the same order in the SAMPSIZE= data set as in the DATA= data set. The SAMPSIZE= data set is a secondary

input data set. See the section “[Secondary Input Data Set](#)” on page 6648 for details. You can name only one secondary input data set in each invocation of the procedure.

For without-replacement selection methods, by default, PROC SURVEYSELECT does not allow you to specify a stratum sample size that is greater than the total number of units available in the stratum. If you specify the [SELECTALL](#) option, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects all stratum units when the stratum sample size exceeds the number of units in the stratum.

#### **SEED=number**

specifies the initial seed for random number generation. The SEED= value must be a positive integer. If you do not specify the SEED= option, or if the SEED= value is negative or zero, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses the time of day from the computer’s clock to obtain the initial seed. See the section “[Sample Selection Methods](#)” on page 6637 for more information.

Whether or not you specify the SEED= option, PROC SURVEYSELECT displays the value of the initial seed in the “Sample Selection Summary” table. If you need to reproduce the same sample in a subsequent execution of PROC SURVEYSELECT, you can specify this same seed value in the SEED= option, along with the same sample selection parameters, and PROC SURVEYSELECT will reproduce the sample.

If you request a stratified sample design with the [STRATA](#) statement, you can use the [SEED=SAS-data-set](#) option to specify an initial seed for each stratum. Otherwise, PROC SURVEYSELECT generates random numbers continuously across strata from the random number stream initialized by the SEED= value, as described in the section “[Sample Selection Methods](#)” on page 6637.

You can use the [OUTSEED](#) option to include the stratum initial seeds in the output data set.

#### **SEED=SAS-data-set**

names a SAS data set that contains initial seeds for the strata. You provide the stratum seeds in the SEED= input data set variable `_SEED_` or `InitialSeed`.

The initial seed values must be positive integers. If the initial seed value for the first stratum is not a positive integer, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses the time of day from the computer’s clock to obtain the initial seed. If the initial seed value for a subsequent stratum is not a positive integer, PROC SURVEYSELECT continues to use the random number stream already initialized by the seed for the previous stratum. See the section “[Sample Selection Methods](#)” on page 6637 for more information.

The SEED= input data set should contain all the STRATA variables, with the same type and length as in the DATA= data set. The STRATA groups should appear in the same order in the SEED= data set as in the DATA= data set. The SEED= data set is a secondary input data set. See the section “[Secondary Input Data Set](#)” on page 6648 for details. You can name only one secondary input data set in each invocation of the procedure.

You can use the [OUTSEED](#) option to include the stratum initial seeds in the output data set.

Whether or not you specify the SEED= option, PROC SURVEYSELECT displays the value of the initial seed in the “Sample Selection Summary” table. If you need to reproduce the same sample in a subsequent execution of PROC SURVEYSELECT, you can specify this

same seed value in the SEED= option, along with the same sample selection parameters, and PROC SURVEYSELECT will reproduce the sample.

If you specify initial seeds by strata with the SEED=SAS-*data-set* option, you can reproduce the same sample in a subsequent execution of PROC SURVEYSELECT by specifying these same stratum initial seeds, along with the same sample selection parameters. If you need to reproduce the same sample for only a subset of the strata, you can use the same initial seeds for those strata in the subset.

### SELECTALL

requests that PROC SURVEYSELECT select all stratum units when the stratum sample size exceeds the total number of units in the stratum. By default, PROC SURVEYSELECT does not allow you to specify a stratum sample size that is greater than the total number of units in the stratum, unless you are using a with-replacement selection method.

The SELECTALL option is available for the following without-replacement selection methods: [METHOD=SRS](#), [METHOD=SYS](#), [METHOD=SEQ](#), [METHOD=PPS](#), and [METHOD=PPS\\_SAMPFORD](#).

The SELECTALL option is not available for with-replacement selection methods, with-minimum-replacement methods, or those PPS methods that select two units per stratum.

### SORT=NEST | SERP

specifies the type of sorting by CONTROL variables. The option SORT=NEST requests nested sorting, and SORT=SERP requests hierarchic serpentine sorting. The default is SORT=SERP. See the section “[Sorting by CONTROL Variables](#)” on page 6636 for descriptions of serpentine and nested sorting. Where there is only one CONTROL variable, the two types of sorting are equivalent.

This option is available when you specify a [CONTROL](#) statement for systematic or sequential selection methods ([METHOD=SYS](#), [METHOD=PPS\\_SYS](#), [METHOD=SEQ](#), and [METHOD=PPS\\_SEQ](#)). When you specify a CONTROL statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT sorts the input data set by the CONTROL variables within strata before selecting the sample.

When you specify a CONTROL statement, you can also use the [OUTSORT=](#) option to name an output data set that contains the sorted input data set. Otherwise, if you do not specify the OUTSORT= option, then the sorted data set replaces the input data set.

### STATS

includes selection probabilities and sampling weights in the OUT= output data set for equal probability selection methods when you do not specify a STRATA statement. This option is available for the following equal probability selection methods: [METHOD=SRS](#), [METHOD=URS](#), [METHOD=SYS](#), and [METHOD=SEQ](#). For PPS selection methods and stratified designs, the output data set contains selection probabilities and sampling weights by default. For more information about the contents of the output data set, see the section “[Sample Output Data Set](#)” on page 6649.

---

## CONTROL Statement

**CONTROL** *variables* ;

The CONTROL statement names variables for sorting the input data set. The CONTROL variables can be character or numeric.

PROC SURVEYSELECT sorts the input data set by the CONTROL variables before selecting the sample. If you also specify a STRATA statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT sorts by CONTROL variables within strata. Control sorting is available for systematic and sequential selection methods (METHOD=SYS, METHOD=PPS\_SYS, METHOD=SEQ, and METHOD=PPS\_SEQ).

By default (or if you specify the SORT=SERP option), PROC SURVEYSELECT uses hierarchic serpentine sorting by the CONTROL variables. If you specify the SORT=NEST option, the procedure uses nested sorting. For more information about serpentine and nested sorting, see the section “Sorting by CONTROL Variables” on page 6636.

You can use the OUTSORT= option to name an output data set that contains the sorted input data set. If you do not specify the OUTSORT= option when you use the CONTROL statement, then the sorted data set replaces the input data set.

---

## ID Statement

**ID** *variables* ;

The ID statement names variables from the DATA= input data set to be included in the OUT= data set of selected units. If there is no ID statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT includes all variables from the DATA= data set in the OUT= data set. The ID variables can be character or numeric.

---

## SIZE Statement

**SIZE** *variable* ;

The SIZE statement names one and only one size measure variable, which contains the sampling unit size measures that are used for selection with probability proportional to size. The SIZE variable must be numeric. When the value of an observation’s SIZE variable is missing or nonpositive, that observation is excluded from the sample selection.

The SIZE statement is required for all PPS selection methods, which include METHOD=PPS, METHOD=PPS\_BREWER, METHOD=PPS\_MURTHY, METHOD=PPS\_SAMPFORD, METHOD=PPS\_SEQ, METHOD=PPS\_SYS, and METHOD=PPS\_WR. For details about how size measures are used, see the descriptions of PPS methods in the section “Sample Selection Methods” on page 6637.

Note that an observation's size measure, specified in the `SIZE` statement and used for PPS selection, is not the same as the sample size. The sample size is the number of units to select for the sample, and you can specify the sample size with the `SAMPsize=` option.

---

## STRATA Statement

**STRATA** *variables* </ options > ;

You can specify a `STRATA` statement to partition the input data set into nonoverlapping groups defined by the `STRATA` variables. `PROC SURVEYSELECT` then selects independent samples from these strata, according to the selection method and design parameters specified in the `PROC SURVEYSELECT` statement. For information about the use of stratification in sample design, see Lohr (1999), Kalton (1983), Kish (1965, 1987), and Cochran (1977).

The *variables* are one or more variables in the input data set. The `STRATA` variables function much like `BY` variables, and `PROC SURVEYSELECT` expects the input data set to be sorted in order of the `STRATA` variables.

If you specify a `CONTROL` statement, or if you specify `METHOD=PPS`, the input data set must be sorted in ascending order of the `STRATA` variables. This means you cannot use the `STRATA` option `NOTSORTED` or `DESCENDING` when you specify a `CONTROL` statement or `METHOD=PPS`.

If your input data set is not sorted by the `STRATA` variables in ascending order, use one of the following alternatives:

- Sort the data by using the `SORT` procedure with the `STRATA` variables in a `BY` statement.
- Specify the option `NOTSORTED` or `DESCENDING` in the `STRATA` statement for the `SURVEYSELECT` procedure (when you do not specify a `CONTROL` statement or `METHOD=PPS`). The `NOTSORTED` option does not mean that the data are unsorted but rather that the data are arranged in groups (according to values of the `STRATA` variables) and that these groups are not necessarily in alphabetical or increasing numeric order.
- Create an index on the `STRATA` variables by using the `DATASETS` procedure.

For more information about the `BY` statement, see *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*. For more information about the `DATASETS` procedure, see the *Base SAS Procedures Guide*.

## Allocation Options

The `STRATA` options request allocation of the total sample size among the strata. You can specify the total sample size in the `SAMPsize=` option in the `PROC SURVEYSELECT` statement. When you request allocation with the `ALLOC=` option in the `STRATA` statement, `PROC SURVEYSELECT` allocates the total sample size among the strata according to the allocation method you name. You can request proportional allocation (`ALLOC=PROP`), optimal allocation

([ALLOC=OPTIMAL](#)), or Neyman allocation ([ALLOC=NEYMAN](#)). See the section “[Sample Size Allocation](#)” on page 6646 for details about these methods.

Instead of requesting that PROC SURVEYSELECT compute the sample allocation, you can directly specify the allocation proportions by using the [ALLOC=\(values\)](#) option or the [ALLOC=SAS-data-set](#) option. Then PROC SURVEYSELECT allocates the total sample size among the strata according to the proportions you specify.

By default, PROC SURVEYSELECT computes the allocation of the total sample size among the strata and then selects the sample by using the allocated sample sizes. If you specify the [NOSAMPLE](#) option, PROC SURVEYSELECT computes the allocation but does not select the sample. In this case the [OUT=](#) output data set contains the stratum sample sizes computed according to the specified allocation method. See the section “[Allocation Output Data Set](#)” on page 6652 for details.

You can specify the following options in the STRATA statement.

#### **ALLOC=name**

specifies the method for allocating the total sample size among the strata. The following values for *name* are available:

##### **PROPORTIONAL**

###### **PROP**

requests proportional allocation, which allocates the total sample size in proportion to the stratum sizes, where the stratum size is the number of sampling units in the stratum. See the section “[Sample Size Allocation](#)” on page 6646 for details.

##### **OPTIMAL**

###### **OPT**

requests optimal allocation, which allocates the total sample size among the strata in proportion to stratum sizes, stratum variances, and stratum costs. See the section “[Sample Size Allocation](#)” on page 6646 for more information. If you specify [ALLOC=OPTIMAL](#), you must provide the stratum variances with the [VAR](#), [VAR=\(values\)](#), or [VAR=SAS-data-set](#) option. You must provide the stratum costs with the [COST](#), [COST=\(values\)](#), or [COST=SAS-data-set](#) option.

##### **NEYMAN**

requests Neyman allocation, which allocates the total sample size among the strata in proportion to the stratum sizes and variances. See the section “[Sample Size Allocation](#)” on page 6646 for more information. If you specify [ALLOC=NEYMAN](#), you must provide the stratum variances with the [VAR](#), [VAR=\(values\)](#), or [VAR=SAS-data-set](#) option.

#### **ALLOC=(values)**

lists stratum allocation proportions. You can separate *values* with blanks or commas.

Each allocation proportion specifies the percent of the total sample size to allocate to the corresponding stratum. The number of [ALLOC=](#) values must equal the number of strata in the input data set. The sum of the allocation proportions must equal 1.

Each allocation proportion must be a positive number. You can specify each value as a number between 0 and 1. Or you can specify a value in percentage form as a number between 1 and

100, and PROC SURVEYSELECT converts that number to a proportion. The procedure treats the value 1 as 100%, and not the percentage form 1%.

List the allocation proportions in the order in which the strata appear in the input data set. If you use the `ALLOC=(values)` option, the input data set must be sorted by the STRATA variables in ascending order. You cannot use the DESCENDING or NOTSORTED option in the STRATA statement.

#### **ALLOC=SAS-data-set**

names a SAS data set that contains stratum allocation proportions. You provide the stratum allocation proportions in the `ALLOC=` data set variable `_ALLOC_`.

Each allocation proportion specifies the percent of the total sample size to allocate to the corresponding stratum. The sum of the allocation proportions must equal 1.

Each allocation proportion must be a positive number. You can specify the value as a number between 0 and 1. Or you can specify the value in percentage form as a number between 1 and 100, and PROC SURVEYSELECT converts that number to a proportion. The procedure treats the value 1 as 100%, and not the percentage form 1%.

The `ALLOC=` data set should contain all the STRATA variables, with the same type and length as in the `DATA=` input data set. The STRATA groups should appear in the same order in the `ALLOC=` data set as in the `DATA=` data set. The `ALLOC=` data set is a secondary input data set. See the section “[Secondary Input Data Set](#)” on page 6648 for details. You can name only one secondary data set in each invocation of the procedure.

#### **COST**

indicates that stratum costs are included in the secondary input data set. Use the `COST` option when you have already named the secondary input data set in another option, such as the `VAR=SAS-data-set` option. You provide the stratum costs in the secondary input data set variable `_COST_`.

A stratum cost represents the per-unit cost, or the survey cost of a single unit in the stratum. Each stratum cost must be a positive number. Cost values are required if you specify the `ALLOC=OPTIMAL` option.

#### **COST=(values)**

specifies stratum costs, which are required if you specify the `ALLOC=OPTIMAL` option. You can separate *values* with blanks or commas.

A stratum cost represents the per-unit cost, or the survey cost of a single unit in the stratum. Each stratum cost must be a positive number.

The number of `COST=` values must equal the number of strata in the input data set. List the stratum costs in the order in which the strata appear in the input data set. If you use the `COST=values` option, the input data set must be sorted by the STRATA variables in ascending order. You cannot use the DESCENDING or NOTSORTED option in the STRATA statement.

#### **COST=SAS-data-set**

names a SAS data set that contains the stratum costs. You provide the stratum costs in the `COST=` data set variable `_COST_`.



A stratum cost represents the per-unit cost, or the survey cost of a single unit in the stratum. Each stratum cost must be a positive number. Stratum costs are required if you specify the [ALLOC=OPTIMAL](#) option.

The COST= data set should contain all the STRATA variables, with the same type and length as in the DATA= input data set. The STRATA groups should appear in the same order in the COST= data set as in the DATA= data set. The COST= data set is a secondary input data set. See the section “[Secondary Input Data Set](#)” on page 6648 for details. You can name only one secondary input data set in each invocation of the procedure.

### NOSAMPLE

requests that SURVEYSELECT allocate the total sample size among the strata but not select the sample. When you specify the NOSAMPLE option, the OUT= output data set contains the stratum sample sizes that PROC SURVEYSELECT computes. See the section “[Allocation Output Data Set](#)” on page 6652 for details.

### VAR

indicates that stratum variances are included in the secondary input data set. Use the VAR option when you have already named the secondary input data set in another option, such as the [COST=SAS-data-set](#) option. You provide the stratum variances in the secondary input data set variable `_VAR_`.

Each stratum variance must be a positive number. Stratum variances are required if you specify [ALLOC=OPTIMAL](#) or [ALLOC=NEYMAN](#).

### VAR=(values)

lists stratum variances, which are required if you specify [ALLOC=OPTIMAL](#) or [ALLOC=NEYMAN](#). You can separate *values* with blanks or commas.

Each stratum variance must be a positive number. The number of VAR= values must equal the number of strata in the input data set. List the stratum variances in the order in which the strata appear in the input data set. If you use the VAR=(*values*) option, the input data set must be sorted by the STRATA variables in ascending order. You cannot use the DESCENDING or NOTSORTED option in the STRATA statement.

### VAR=SAS-data-set

names a SAS data set that contains the stratum variances. You provide the stratum variances in the VAR= data set variable `_VAR_`.

Each stratum variance must be a positive number. Stratum variances are required if you specify [ALLOC=OPTIMAL](#) or [ALLOC=NEYMAN](#).

The VAR= data set should contain all the STRATA variables, with the same type and length as in the DATA= input data set. The STRATA groups should appear in the same order in the VAR= data set as in the DATA= data set. The VAR= data set is a secondary input data set. See the section “[Secondary Input Data Set](#)” on page 6648 for details. You can name only one secondary input data set in each invocation of the procedure.

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## Details: SURVEYSELECT Procedure

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### Missing Values

If an observation has a missing or nonpositive value for the **SIZE** variable, PROC SURVEYSELECT excludes that observation from the sample selection. The procedure provides a log note that gives the number of observations omitted due to missing or nonpositive size measures.

PROC SURVEYSELECT treats missing **STRATA** variable values like any other STRATA variable value. The missing values form a separate stratum.

If a value of **\_NSIZE\_** (or **SampleSize**) is missing in the **SAMPSIZE=** secondary input data set, then PROC SURVEYSELECT cannot select a sample from that stratum. Similarly, if other secondary data set variables have missing values for a stratum, a sample cannot be selected from that stratum. These variables include **\_NRATE\_**, **\_MINSIZE\_**, **\_MAXSIZE\_**, **\_CERTSIZE\_**, and **\_CERTP\_**. See the section “[Secondary Input Data Set](#)” on page 6648 for details.

If a value of **\_ALLOC\_**, **\_VAR\_**, or **\_COST\_** is missing in the secondary input data set, PROC SURVEYSELECT cannot compute the sample allocation.

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### Sorting by CONTROL Variables

If you specify a **CONTROL** statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT sorts the input data set by the CONTROL variables before selecting the sample. If you also specify a **STRATA** statement, the procedure sorts by CONTROL variables within strata. Sorting by CONTROL variables is available for systematic and sequential selection methods, which include **METHOD=SYS**, **METHOD=PPS\_SYS**, **METHOD=SEQ**, and **METHOD=PPS\_SEQ**. Sorting provides additional control over the distribution of the sample, giving some benefits of proportionate stratification.

By default, the sorted data set replaces the input data set. Or you can use the **OUTSORT=** option to name an output data set that contains the sorted input data set.

PROC SURVEYSELECT provides two types of sorting: hierarchic serpentine sorting and nested sorting. By default (or if you specify the **SORT=SERP** option), the procedure uses serpentine sorting. If you specify the **SORT=NEST** option, then the procedure sorts by the CONTROL variables according to nested sorting. These two types of sorting are equivalent when there is only one CONTROL variable.

If you request nested sorting, PROC SURVEYSELECT sorts observations in the same order as PROC SORT does for an ascending sort by the CONTROL variables. See the chapter “The SORT Procedure” in the *Base SAS Procedures Guide* for more information. PROC SURVEYSELECT sorts within strata if you also specify a STRATA statement. The procedure first arranges the input observations in ascending order of the first CONTROL variable. Then within each level of the

first control variable, the procedure arranges the observations in ascending order of the second CONTROL variable. This continues for all CONTROL variables specified.

In hierarchic serpentine sorting, PROC SURVEYSELECT sorts by the first CONTROL variable in ascending order. Then within the first level of the first CONTROL variable, the procedure sorts by the second CONTROL variable in ascending order. Within the second level of the first CONTROL variable, the procedure sorts by the second CONTROL variable in descending order. Sorting by the second CONTROL variable continues to alternate between ascending and descending sorting throughout all levels of the first CONTROL variable. If there is a third CONTROL variable, the procedure sorts by that variable within levels formed from the first two CONTROL variables, again alternating between ascending and descending sorting. This continues for all CONTROL variables specified. This sorting algorithm minimizes the change from one observation to the next with respect to the CONTROL variable values, thus making nearby observations more similar. For more information about serpentine sorting, see Chromy (1979) and Williams and Chromy (1980).

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## Sample Selection Methods

PROC SURVEYSELECT provides a variety of methods for selecting probability-based random samples. With probability sampling, each unit in the survey population has a known, positive probability of selection. This property of probability sampling avoids selection bias and enables you to use statistical theory to make valid inferences from the sample to the survey population. See Lohr (1999), Kish (1965, 1987), Kalton (1983), and Cochran (1977) for more information about probability sampling.

In equal probability sampling, each unit in the sampling frame, or in a stratum, has the same probability of being selected for the sample. PROC SURVEYSELECT provides the following methods that select units with equal probability: simple random sampling, unrestricted random sampling, systematic random sampling, and sequential random sampling. In simple random sampling, units are selected *without replacement*, which means that a unit cannot be selected more than once. Both systematic and sequential equal probability sampling are also without replacement. In unrestricted random sampling, units are selected *with replacement*, which means that a unit can be selected more than once. In with-replacement sampling, the *number of hits* refers to the number of times a unit is selected.

In probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling, a unit's selection probability is proportional to its size measure. PROC SURVEYSELECT provides the following methods that select units with probability proportional to size (PPS): PPS sampling without replacement, PPS sampling with replacement, PPS systematic sampling, PPS sequential sampling, Brewer's method, Murthy's method, and Sampford's method. PPS sampling is often used in cluster sampling, where you select clusters (or groups of sampling units) of varying size in the first stage of selection. For example, clusters might be schools, hospitals, or geographical areas, and the final sampling units might be students, patients, or citizens. Cluster sampling can provide efficiencies in frame construction and other survey operations. See Lohr (1999), Kalton (1983), Kish (1965), and the other references cited in the following sections for more information.

All the probability sampling methods provided by PROC SURVEYSELECT use random numbers in their selection algorithms, as described in the following sections and in the references cited. PROC

SURVEYSELECT uses a uniform random number function to generate streams of pseudo-random numbers from an initial starting point, or *seed*. You can use the `SEED=` option to specify the initial seed. If you do not specify the `SEED=` option, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses the time of day from the computer's clock to obtain the initial seed. PROC SURVEYSELECT generates uniform random numbers according to the method of Fishman and Moore (1982), which uses a prime modulus multiplicative generator with modulus  $2^{31}$  and multiplier 397204094. PROC SURVEYSELECT uses the same uniform random number generator as the RANUNI function. For more information about the RANUNI function, see *SAS Language Reference: Dictionary*.

The following sections give detailed descriptions of the sample selection methods available in PROC SURVEYSELECT. In these sections,  $n_h$  denotes the sample size (the number of units in the sample) for stratum  $h$ , and  $N_h$  denotes the population size (number of units in the population) for stratum  $h$ , for  $h = 1, 2, \dots, H$ . When the sample design is not stratified,  $n$  denotes the sample size, and  $N$  denotes the population size. For PPS sampling,  $M_{hi}$  represents the size measure for unit  $i$  in stratum  $h$ ,  $M_h$  is the total of all size measures for the population of stratum  $h$ , and  $Z_{hi} = M_{hi}/M_h$  is the relative size of unit  $i$  in stratum  $h$ .

## Simple Random Sampling

The method of simple random sampling (`METHOD=SRS`) selects units with equal probability and without replacement. Each possible sample of  $n$  different units out of  $N$  has the same probability of being selected. The selection probability for each individual unit equals  $n/N$ . When you request stratified sampling with a `STRATA` statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects samples independently within strata. The selection probability for a unit in stratum  $h$  equals  $n_h/N_h$  for stratified simple random sampling.

By default, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses Floyd's ordered hash table algorithm for simple random sampling. This algorithm is fast, efficient, and appropriate for large data sets. See Bentley and Floyd (1987) and Bentley and Knuth (1986) for details.

If there is not enough memory available for Floyd's algorithm, PROC SURVEYSELECT switches to the sequential algorithm of Fan, Muller, and Rezucha (1962), which requires less memory but might require more time to select the sample. When PROC SURVEYSELECT uses the alternative sequential algorithm, it writes a note to the log. To request the sequential algorithm, even if enough memory is available for Floyd's algorithm, you can specify `METHOD=SRS2` in the PROC SURVEYSELECT statement.

## Unrestricted Random Sampling

The method of unrestricted random sampling (`METHOD=URS`) selects units with equal probability and with replacement. Because units are selected with replacement, a unit can be selected for the sample more than once. The expected number of selections or hits for each unit equals  $n/N$  when sampling without stratification. For stratified sampling, the expected number of hits for a unit in stratum  $h$  equals  $n_h/N_h$ . Note that the expected number of hits exceeds one when the sample size  $n$  is greater than the population size  $N$ .

For unrestricted random sampling, by default, the output data set contains one observation for each distinct unit selected for the sample, together with a variable `NumberHits` that gives the number of times the observation was selected. But if you specify the `OUTHITS` option, then the output data set contains a separate observation for each selection, so that a unit selected three times, for example, is represented by three observations in the output data set. For information about the contents of the output data set, see the section “[Sample Output Data Set](#)” on page 6649.

## Systematic Random Sampling

The method of systematic random sampling (`METHOD=SYS`) selects units at a fixed interval throughout the sampling frame or stratum after a random start. If you specify the sample size (or the stratum sample sizes) with the `SAMPSIZE=` option, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses a fractional interval to provide exactly the specified sample size. The interval equals  $N/n$ , or  $N_h/n_h$  for stratified sampling. The selection probability for each unit equals  $n/N$ , or  $n_h/N_h$  for stratified sampling. If you specify the sampling rate (or the stratum sampling rates) with the `SAMPRATE=` option, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses the inverse of the rate as the interval for systematic selection. The selection probability for each unit equals the specified rate.

Systematic random sampling controls the distribution of the sample by spreading it throughout the sampling frame or stratum at equal intervals, thus providing implicit stratification. You can use the `CONTROL` statement to order the input data set by the `CONTROL` variables before sample selection. If you also use a `STRATA` statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT sorts by the `CONTROL` variables within strata. If you do not specify a `CONTROL` statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT applies systematic selection to the observations in the order in which they appear in the input data set.

## Sequential Random Sampling

If you specify the option `METHOD=SEQ` and do not include a `SIZE` statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses the equal probability version of Chromy’s method for sequential random sampling. This method selects units sequentially with equal probability and without replacement. See Chromy (1979) and Williams and Chromy (1980) for details. See the section “[PPS Sequential Sampling](#)” on page 6643 for a description of Chromy’s PPS selection method.

Sequential random sampling controls the distribution of the sample by spreading it throughout the sampling frame or stratum, thus providing implicit stratification according to the order of units in the frame or stratum. You can use the `CONTROL` statement to sort the input data set by the `CONTROL` variables before sample selection. If you also use a `STRATA` statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT sorts by the `CONTROL` variables within strata. By default (or if you specify the `SORT=SERP` option), the procedure uses hierarchic serpentine ordering for sorting. If you specify the `SORT=NEST` option, the procedure uses nested sorting. See the section “[Sorting by CONTROL Variables](#)” on page 6636 for descriptions of serpentine and nested sorting. If you do not specify a `CONTROL` statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT applies sequential selection to the observations in the order in which they appear in the input data set.

Following Chromy’s method of sequential selection, PROC SURVEYSELECT randomly chooses a starting unit from the entire stratum (or frame, if the design is not stratified). With this unit as the

first one, the procedure treats the stratum units as a closed loop. This is done so that all pairwise (joint) selection probabilities are positive and an unbiased variance estimator can be obtained. The procedure numbers units sequentially from the random start to the end of the stratum and then continues from the beginning of the stratum until all units are numbered.

Beginning with the randomly chosen starting unit, PROC SURVEYSELECT accumulates the expected number of selections or hits, where the expected number of selections  $E[S_{hi}]$  equals  $n_h/N_h$  for all units  $i$  in stratum  $h$ . The procedure computes

$$I_{hi} = \text{Int}\left(\sum_{j=1}^i E[S_{hj}]\right) = \text{Int}(i n_h/N_h)$$

$$F_{hi} = \text{Frac}\left(\sum_{j=1}^i E[S_{hj}]\right) = \text{Frac}(i n_h/N_h)$$

where Int denotes the integer part of the number, and Frac denotes the fractional part.

Considering each unit sequentially, Chromy's method determines whether unit  $i$  is selected by comparing the total number of selections for the first  $i - 1$  units,

$$T_{h(i-1)} = \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} S_{hj}$$

with the value of  $I_{h(i-1)}$ .

If  $T_{h(i-1)} = I_{h(i-1)}$ , Chromy's method determines whether or not unit  $i$  is selected as follows. If  $F_{hi} = 0$  or  $F_{h(i-1)} > F_{hi}$ , then unit  $i$  is selected with certainty. Otherwise, unit  $i$  is selected with probability

$$(F_{hi} - F_{h(i-1)})/(1 - F_{h(i-1)})$$

If  $T_{h(i-1)} = I_{h(i-1)} + 1$ , Chromy's method determines whether or not unit  $i$  is selected as follows. If  $F_{hi} = 0$  or  $F_{hi} > F_{h(i-1)}$ , then the unit is not selected. Otherwise, unit  $i$  is selected with probability

$$F_{hi}/F_{h(i-1)}$$

## PPS Sampling without Replacement

If you specify the option **METHOD=PPS**, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects units with probability proportional to size and without replacement. The selection probability for unit  $i$  in stratum  $h$  equals  $n_h Z_{hi}$ , where  $n_h$  is the sample size for stratum  $h$ , and  $Z_{hi}$  is the relative size of unit  $i$  in stratum  $h$ . The relative size equals  $M_{hi}/M_h$ , which is the ratio of the size measure for unit  $i$  in stratum  $h$  ( $M_{hi}$ ) to the total of all size measures for stratum  $h$  ( $M_h$ ).

Because selection probabilities cannot exceed 1, the relative size for each unit must not exceed  $1/n_h$  for METHOD=PPS. This requirement can be expressed as  $Z_{hi} \leq 1/n_h$ , or equivalently,  $M_{hi} \leq M_h/n_h$ . If your size measures do not meet this requirement, you can adjust the size

measures by using the `MAXSIZE=` or `MINSIZE=` option. Or you can request certainty selection for the larger units by using the `CERTSIZE=` or `CERTSIZE=P=` option. Alternatively, you can use a selection method that does not have this relative size restriction, such as PPS with minimum replacement (`METHOD=PPS_SEQ`).

PROC SURVEYSELECT uses the Hanurav-Vijayan algorithm for PPS selection without replacement. Hanurav (1967) introduced this algorithm for the selection of two units per stratum, and Vijayan (1968) generalized it for the selection of more than two units. The algorithm enables computation of joint selection probabilities and provides joint selection probability values that usually ensure nonnegativity and stability of the Sen-Yates-Grundy variance estimator. See Fox (1989), Golmant (1990), and Watts (1991) for details.

Notation in the remainder of this section drops the stratum subscript  $h$  for simplicity, but selection is still done independently within strata if you specify a stratified design. For a stratified design,  $n$  now denotes the sample size for the current stratum,  $N$  denotes the stratum population size, and  $M_i$  denotes the size measure for unit  $i$  in the stratum. If the design is not stratified, this notation applies to the entire sampling frame.

According to the Hanurav-Vijayan algorithm, PROC SURVEYSELECT first orders units within the stratum in ascending order by size measure, so that  $M_1 \leq M_2 \leq \dots \leq M_N$ . Then the procedure selects the PPS sample of  $n$  observations as follows:

1. The procedure randomly chooses one of the integers  $1, 2, \dots, n$  with probability  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n$ , where

$$\theta_i = n(Z_{N-n+i+1} - Z_{N-n+i})(T + iZ_{N-n+1})/T$$

where  $Z_j = M_j/M$  and

$$T = \sum_{j=1}^{N-n} Z_j$$

By definition,  $Z_{N+1} = 1/n$  to ensure that  $\sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i = 1$ .

2. If  $i$  is the integer selected in step 1, the procedure includes the last  $(n - i)$  units of the stratum in the sample, where the units are ordered by size measure as described previously. The procedure then selects the remaining  $i$  units according to steps 3 through 6.
3. The procedure defines new normed size measures for the remaining  $(N - n + i)$  stratum units that were not selected in steps 1 and 2:

$$Z_j^* = \begin{cases} Z_j/(T + iZ_{N-n+1}) & \text{for } j = 1, \dots, N - n + 1 \\ Z_{N-n+1}/(T + iZ_{N-n+1}) & \text{for } j = N - n + 2, \dots, N - n + i \end{cases}$$

4. The procedure selects the next unit from the first  $(N - n + 1)$  stratum units with probability proportional to  $a_j(1)$ , where

$$a_1(1) = iZ_1^*$$

$$a_j(1) = iZ_j^* \prod_{k=1}^{j-1} (1 - (i-1)P_k) \quad \text{for } j = 2, \dots, N - n + 1$$

and

$$P_k = M_k/(M_{k+1} + M_{k+2} + \dots + M_{N-n+i})$$

5. If stratum unit  $j_1$  is the unit selected in step 4, then the procedure selects the next unit from units  $(j_1 + 1)$  through  $(N - n + 2)$  with probability proportional to  $a_j(2, j_1)$ , where

$$a_{j_1+1}(2, j_1) = (i - 1)Z_{j_1+1}^*$$

$$a_j(2, j_1) = (i - 1)Z_j^* \prod_{k=j_1+1}^{j-1} (1 - (i - 2)P_k) \quad \text{for } j = j_1 + 2, \dots, N - n + 2$$

6. The procedure repeats step 5 until all  $n$  sample units are selected.

If you specify the **JTPROBS** option, PROC SURVEYSELECT computes the joint selection probabilities for all pairs of selected units in each stratum. The joint selection probability for units  $i$  and  $j$  in the stratum equals

$$P_{(ij)} = \sum_{r=1}^n \theta_r K_{ij}^{(r)}$$

where

$$K_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & N - n + r < i \leq N - 1 \\ rZ_{N-n+1}/(T + rZ_{N-n+1}) & N - n < i \leq N - n + r, \quad j > N - n + r \\ rZ_i/(T + rZ_{N-n+1}) & 1 \leq i \leq N - n, \quad j > N - n + r \\ \pi_{ij}^{(r)} & j \leq N - n + r \end{cases}$$

$$\pi_{ij}^{(r)} = \frac{r(r-1)}{2} P_i Z_j \prod_{k=1}^{i-1} (1 - P_k)$$

$$P_k = M_k / (M_{k+1} + M_{k+2} + \dots + M_{N-n+r})$$

### PPS Sampling with Replacement

If you specify the option **METHOD=PPS\_WR**, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects units with probability proportional to size and with replacement. The procedure makes  $n_h$  independent random selections from the stratum of  $N_h$  units, selecting with probability  $Z_{hi} = M_{hi}/M_h$ . Because units are selected with replacement, a unit can be selected for the sample more than once. The expected number of selections or hits for unit  $i$  in stratum  $h$  equals  $n_h Z_{hi}$ . If you specify the **JTPROBS** option, PROC SURVEYSELECT computes the joint expected number of hits for all pairs of selected units in each stratum. The joint expected number of hits for units  $i$  and  $j$  in stratum  $h$  equals

$$P_{h(ij)} = \begin{cases} n_h(n_h - 1)Z_{hi}Z_{hj} & \text{for } j \neq i \\ n_h(n_h - 1)Z_{hi}Z_{hi}/2 & \text{for } j = i \end{cases}$$

### PPS Systematic Sampling

If you specify the option **METHOD=PPS\_SYS**, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects units by systematic random sampling with probability proportional to size. Systematic sampling selects



units at a fixed interval throughout the stratum or sampling frame after a random start. PROC SURVEYSELECT uses a fractional interval to provide exactly the specified sample size. The interval equals  $M_h/n_h$  for stratified sampling and  $M/n$  for sampling without stratification. Depending on the sample size and the values of the size measures, it might be possible for a unit to be selected more than once. The expected number of selections or hits for unit  $i$  in stratum  $h$  equals  $n_h M_{hi}/M_h = n_h Z_{hi}$ . See Cochran (1977, pp. 265–266) and Madow (1949) for details.

Systematic random sampling controls the distribution of the sample by spreading it throughout the sampling frame or stratum at equal intervals, thus providing implicit stratification. You can use the **CONTROL** statement to order the input data set by the CONTROL variables before sample selection. If you also use a **STRATA** statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT sorts by the CONTROL variables within strata. If you do not specify a CONTROL statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT applies systematic selection to the observations in the order in which they appear in the input data set.

## PPS Sequential Sampling

If you specify the option **METHOD=PPS\_SEQ**, PROC SURVEYSELECT uses Chromy's method of sequential random sampling. See Chromy (1979) and Williams and Chromy (1980) for details. Chromy's method selects units sequentially with probability proportional to size and with minimum replacement. Selection *with minimum replacement* means that the actual number of hits for a unit can equal the integer part of the expected number of hits for that unit, or the next largest integer. This can be compared to selection *without replacement*, where each unit can be selected only once, so the number of hits can equal 0 or 1. The other alternative is selection *with replacement*, where there is no restriction on the number of hits for each unit, so the number of hits can equal  $0, 1, \dots, n_h$ , where  $n_h$  is the stratum sample size.

Sequential random sampling controls the distribution of the sample by spreading it throughout the sampling frame or stratum, thus providing implicit stratification according to the order of units in the frame or stratum. You can use the **CONTROL** statement to sort the input data set by the CONTROL variables before sample selection. If you also use a **STRATA** statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT sorts by the CONTROL variables within strata. By default (or if you specify the **SORT=SERP** option), the procedure uses hierarchic serpentine ordering to sort the sampling frame by the CONTROL variables within strata. If you specify the **SORT=NEST** option, the procedure uses nested sorting. See the section "**Sorting by CONTROL Variables**" on page 6636 for descriptions of serpentine and nested sorting. If you do not specify a CONTROL statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT applies sequential selection to the observations in the order in which they appear in the input data set.

According to Chromy's method of sequential selection, PROC SURVEYSELECT first chooses a starting unit randomly from the entire stratum, with probability proportional to size. The procedure uses this unit as the first one and treats the stratum observations as a closed loop. This is done so that all pairwise (joint) expected number of hits are positive and an unbiased variance estimator can be obtained. The procedure numbers observations sequentially from the random start to the end of the stratum and then continues from the beginning of the stratum until all units are numbered.

Beginning with the randomly chosen starting unit, Chromy's method partitions the ordered stratum sampling frame into  $n_h$  zones of equal size. There is one selection from each zone and a total of

$n_h$  selections or hits, although fewer than  $n_h$  distinct units might be selected. Beginning with the random start, the procedure accumulates the expected number of hits and computes

$$E[S_{hi}] = n_h Z_{hi}$$

$$I_{hi} = \text{Int}\left(\sum_{j=1}^i E[S_{hj}]\right)$$

$$F_{hi} = \text{Frac}\left(\sum_{j=1}^i E[S_{hj}]\right)$$

where  $E[S_{hi}]$  represents the expected number of hits for unit  $i$  in stratum  $h$ ,  $\text{Int}$  denotes the integer part of the number, and  $\text{Frac}$  denotes the fractional part.

Considering each unit sequentially, Chromy's method determines the actual number of hits for unit  $i$  by comparing the total number of hits for the first  $i - 1$  units,

$$T_{h(i-1)} = \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} S_{hj}$$

with the value of  $I_{h(i-1)}$ .

If  $T_{h(i-1)} = I_{h(i-1)}$ , Chromy's method determines the total number of hits for the first  $i$  units as follows. If  $F_{hi} = 0$  or  $F_{h(i-1)} > F_{hi}$ , then  $T_{hi} = I_{hi}$ . Otherwise,  $T_{hi} = I_{hi} + 1$  with probability

$$(F_{hi} - F_{h(i-1)}) / (1 - F_{h(i-1)})$$

And the number of hits for unit  $i$  equals  $T_{hi} - T_{h(i-1)}$ .

If  $T_{h(i-1)} = I_{h(i-1)} + 1$ , Chromy's method determines the total number of hits for the first  $i$  units as follows. If  $F_{hi} = 0$ , then  $T_{hi} = I_{hi}$ . If  $F_{hi} > F_{h(i-1)}$ , then  $T_{hi} = I_{hi} + 1$ . Otherwise,  $T_{hi} = I_{hi} + 1$  with probability

$$F_{hi} / F_{h(i-1)}$$

## Brewer's PPS Method

Brewer's method (`METHOD=PPS_BREWER`) selects two units from each stratum, with probability proportional to size and without replacement. The selection probability for unit  $i$  in stratum  $h$  equals  $2M_{hi}/M_h = 2Z_{hi}$ .

Brewer's algorithm first selects a unit with probability

$$\frac{Z_{hi}(1 - Z_{hi})}{D_h(1 - 2Z_{hi})}$$

where

$$D_h = \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} \frac{Z_{hi}(1 - Z_{hi})}{1 - 2Z_{hi}}$$

Then a second unit is selected from the remaining units with probability

$$\frac{Z_{hj}}{1 - Z_{hi}}$$

where unit  $i$  is the first unit selected. The joint selection probability for units  $i$  and  $j$  in stratum  $h$  equals

$$P_{h(ij)} = \frac{2Z_{hi}Z_{hj}}{D_h} \left( \frac{1 - Z_{hi} - Z_{hj}}{(1 - 2Z_{hi})(1 - 2Z_{hj})} \right)$$

Brewer's method requires that the relative size  $Z_{hi}$  be less than 0.5 for all units. See Cochran (1977, pp. 261–263) and Brewer (1963) for details. Brewer's method yields the same selection probabilities and joint selection probabilities as Durbin's method. See Cochran (1977) and Durbin (1967) for details.

### Murthy's PPS Method

Murthy's method (`METHOD=PPS_MURTHY`) selects two units from each stratum, with probability proportional to size and without replacement. The selection probability for unit  $i$  in stratum  $h$  equals

$$P_{hi} = Z_{hi} (1 + K - (Z_{hi}/(1 - Z_{hi})))$$

where  $Z_{hi} = M_{hi}/M_h$ . and

$$K = \sum_{j=1}^N (Z_{hj}/(1 - Z_{hj}))$$

Murthy's algorithm first selects a unit with probability  $Z_{hi}$ . Then a second unit is selected from the remaining units with probability  $Z_{hj}/(1 - Z_{hi})$ , where unit  $i$  is the first unit selected. The joint selection probability for units  $i$  and  $j$  in stratum  $h$  equals

$$P_{h(ij)} = Z_{hi}Z_{hj} \left( \frac{2 - Z_{hi} - Z_{hj}}{(1 - Z_{hi})(1 - Z_{hj})} \right)$$

See Cochran (1977, pp. 263–265) and Murthy (1957) for details.

### Sampford's PPS Method

Sampford's method (`METHOD=PPS_SAMPFORD`) is an extension of Brewer's method that selects more than two units from each stratum, with probability proportional to size and without replacement. The selection probability for unit  $i$  in stratum  $h$  equals  $n_h M_{hi}/M_h = n_h Z_{hi}$ .

Sampford's method first selects a unit from stratum  $h$  with probability  $Z_{hi}$ . Then subsequent units are selected with probability proportional to

$$\lambda_i = \frac{Z_{hi}}{1 - n_h Z_{hi}}$$

and with replacement. If the same unit appears more than once in the sample of size  $n_h$ , then Sampford's algorithm rejects that sample and selects a new sample. The sample is accepted if it contains  $n_h$  distinct units.

If you specify the **JTPROBS** option, PROC SURVEYSELECT computes the joint selection probabilities for all pairs of selected units in each stratum. The joint selection probability for units  $i$  and  $j$  in stratum  $h$  equals

$$P_{h(ij)} = K_h \lambda_i \lambda_j \sum_{t=2}^{n_h} (t - n_h (P_{hi} + P_{hj}) L_{n_h-t}(ij)) / n_h^{t-2}$$

where

$$L_m = \sum_{S(m)} \lambda_{i_1} \lambda_{i_2} \cdots \lambda_{i_m}$$

and  $S(m)$  denotes all possible samples of size  $m$ , for  $m = 1, 2, \dots, N_h$ . The sum  $L_m(ij)$  is defined similarly to  $L_m$  but sums over all possible samples of size  $m$  that do not include units  $i$  and  $j$ , and

$$K_h = \left( \sum_{t=1}^{n_h} t L_{n_h-t} / n_h^t \right)^{-1}$$

Sampford's method requires that the relative size  $Z_{hi}$  be less than  $1/n_h$  for all units. See Cochran (1977, pp. 262–263) and Sampford (1967) for details.

## Sample Size Allocation

If you specify the **ALLOC=** option in the **STRATA** statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT allocates the total sample size among the strata according to the method you request. You specify the total sample size in the **SAMPSIZE= $n$**  option in the PROC SURVEYSELECT statement.

PROC SURVEYSELECT provides proportional allocation (**ALLOC=PROP**), optimal allocation (**ALLOC=OPTIMAL**), and Neyman allocation (**ALLOC=NEYMAN**). See Lohr (1999), Kish (1965), and Cochran (1977) for more information about these allocation methods. Alternatively, you can directly specify the allocation proportions by using the **ALLOC=(values)** option or the **ALLOC=SAS-data-set** option. Then PROC SURVEYSELECT allocates the total sample size among the strata according to the proportions that you specify.

## Proportional Allocation

When you specify the **ALLOC=PROP** option, PROC SURVEYSELECT allocates the total sample size among the strata in proportion to the stratum sizes, where the stratum size is the number of sampling units in the stratum. The allocation proportion of the total sample size for stratum  $h$  equals

$$f_h^* = N_h / N$$

where  $N_h$  is the number of sampling units in stratum  $h$  and  $N$  is the total number of sampling units for all strata. Based on this allocation proportion, the target sample size for stratum  $h$  is

$$n_h^* = f_h^* \times n$$

where  $n$  is the total sample size that you specify in the `SAMPsize=` option.

The target sample size values,  $n_h^*$ , might not be integers, but the stratum sample sizes must be integers. PROC SURVEYSELECT uses a rounding algorithm to convert the  $n_h^*$  to integer values  $n_h$  and maintain the requested total sample size  $n$ . The rounding algorithm includes the restriction that all values of  $n_h$  must be at least 1, so that at least one unit will be selected from each stratum. For without-replacement selection methods, PROC SURVEYSELECT also requires that each stratum sample size must not exceed the total number of sampling units in the stratum,  $n_h \leq N_h$ . If a target stratum sample size exceeds the number of units in the stratum, PROC SURVEYSELECT allocates the maximum number of units,  $N_h$ , to the stratum, and then allocates the remaining total sample size proportionally among the remaining strata.

PROC SURVEYSELECT provides the target allocation proportions  $f_h^*$  in the output data set variable `AllocProportion`. The variable `ActualProportion` contains the actual proportions for the allocated sample sizes  $n_h$ . For stratum  $h$ , the actual proportion is computed as

$$f_h = n_h/n$$

where  $n_h$  is the allocated sample size for stratum  $h$ , and  $n$  is the total sample size. The actual proportions  $f_h$  can differ from the target allocation proportions  $f_h^*$  due to rounding and the restrictions that  $n_h \geq 1$  and  $n_h \leq N_h$ .

## Optimal Allocation

When you specify the `ALLOC=OPTIMAL` option, PROC SURVEYSELECT allocates the total sample size among the strata in proportion to stratum sizes, stratum costs, and stratum variances. Optimal allocation minimizes the overall variance for a specified cost, or equivalently minimizes the overall cost for a specified variance. See Lohr (1999), Cochran (1977) and Kish (1965) for details. For optimal allocation, the proportion of the total sample size for stratum  $h$  is computed as

$$f_h^* = \frac{N_h S_h}{\sqrt{C_h}} / \sum_{i=1}^H \frac{N_i S_i}{\sqrt{C_i}}$$

where  $N_h$  is the number of sampling units in stratum  $h$ ,  $S_h$  is the standard deviation within stratum  $h$ ,  $C_h$  is the unit cost within stratum  $h$ , and  $H$  is the total number of strata. The target sample size for stratum  $h$  is  $n_h^* = f_h^* \times n$ , where  $n$  is the total sample size. As for proportional allocation, the values of  $n_h^*$  are converted to integer sample sizes  $n_h$  by using a rounding algorithm that requires the sum of the stratum sample sizes to equal  $n$ . The final sample sizes  $n_h$  are also required to be at least 1, and the final sample sizes must not exceed the stratum sizes for without-replacement selection methods.

## Neyman Allocation

When you specify the `ALLOC=NEYMAN` option, PROC SURVEYSELECT allocates the total sample size among the strata in proportion to stratum sizes and stratum variances. Neyman allocation is a special case of optimal allocation, where the costs per unit are the same for all strata. For Neyman allocation, the proportion of the total sample size for stratum  $h$  is computed as

$$f_h^* = N_h S_h / \sum_{i=1}^H N_i S_i$$

The target sample size for stratum  $h$  is  $n_h^* = f_h^* \times n$ . The  $n_h^*$  are converted to integer sample sizes  $n_h$  by using a rounding algorithm that requires the sum of the stratum sizes to equal  $n$ . The final sample sizes  $n_h$  are required to be at least 1, and the final sample sizes must not exceed the stratum sizes for without-replacement selection methods.

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## Secondary Input Data Set

The primary input data set for PROC SURVEYSELECT is the `DATA=` data set, which contains the list of units from which the sample is selected. You can use a secondary input data set to provide stratum-level design and selection information, such as sample sizes or rates, certainty size values, or stratum costs. This secondary input data set is sometimes called the `SAMPSIZE=` input data set. You can provide stratum sample sizes in the `_NSIZE_` (or `SampleSize`) variable in the `SAMPSIZE=` data set.

The secondary input data set must contain all the `STRATA` variables, with the same type and length as in the `DATA=` data set. The `STRATA` groups should appear in the same order in the secondary data set as in the `DATA=` data set. You can name only one secondary data set in each invocation of the procedure.

You must name the secondary input data set in the appropriate `PROC SURVEYSELECT` or `STRATA` option, and use the designated variable name to provide the stratum-level values. For example, if you want to provide stratum-level costs for sample allocation, you name the secondary data set in the `COST=SAS-data-set` option in the `STRATA` statement. The data set must include the stratum costs in a variable named `_COST_`. You can use the secondary input data set for more than one option if it is appropriate for your design. For example, the secondary data set can include both stratum costs and stratum variances, which are required for optimal allocation (`ALLOC=OPTIMAL`).

Instead of using a separate secondary input data set, you can include secondary information in the `DATA=` data set along with the sampling frame. When you include secondary information in the `DATA=` data set, name the `DATA=` data set in the appropriate options, and include the required variables in the `DATA=` data set.

Table 87.2 lists the available secondary data set variables, together with their descriptions and the corresponding options.

**Table 87.2** PROC SURVEYSELECT Secondary Data Set Variables

Variable	Description	Statement	Option
<code>_ALLOC_</code>	Allocation proportion	STRATA	ALLOC=
<code>_CERTP_</code>	Certainty proportion	PROC	CERTSIZE=P=
<code>_CERTSIZE_</code>	Certainty size	PROC	CERTSIZE=
<code>_COST_</code>	Cost	STRATA	COST=
<code>_MAXSIZE_</code>	Maximum size	PROC	MAXSIZE=
<code>_MINSIZE_</code>	Minimum size	PROC	MINSIZE=
<code>_NSIZE_</code>	Sample size	PROC	SAMPSIZE=
<code>_RATE_</code>	Sampling rate	PROC	SAMPRATE=
<code>_SEED_</code>	Random number seed	PROC	SEED=
<code>_VAR_</code>	Variance	STRATA	VAR=

## Sample Output Data Set

Unless you specify the `NOSAMPLE` option in the `STRATA` statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT selects a sample and creates a SAS data set that contains the sample of selected units. If you specify the `NOSAMPLE` option, PROC SURVEYSELECT allocates the total sample size among the strata but does not select the sample. When you specify the `NOSAMPLE` option, the output data set contains the allocated sample sizes. See the section “Allocation Output Data Set” on page 6652 for details.

You can specify the name of the sample output data set in the `OUT=` option in the PROC SURVEYSELECT statement. If you omit the `OUT=` option, the data set is named `DATA $n$` , where  $n$  is the smallest integer that makes the name unique.

By default, the output data set contains one observation for each unit selected for the sample. But if you specify the `OUTALL` option, the output data set includes all observations from the input data set. With `OUTALL`, the output data set also contains a variable to indicate each observation’s selection status. The variable `Selected` equals 1 for an observation selected for the sample, and equals 0 for an observation not selected. The `OUTALL` option is available only for equal probability selection methods.

By default, the output data set contains one observation for each selected unit, even if the unit is selected more than once, and the variable `NumberHits` contains the number of hits or selections for that unit. A unit might be selected more than once if you use a with-replacement or with-minimum-replacement selection method (`METHOD=URS`, `METHOD=PPS_WR`, `METHOD=PPS_SYS`, or `METHOD=PPS_SEQ`). If you specify the `OUTHITS` option, the output data set contains a separate observation for each hit or selection.

The output data set contains design information and selection statistics, depending on the selection method and output options you specify. The output data set can include the following variables:

- `Selected`, which indicates whether or not the observation is selected for the sample. This variable is included if you specify the `OUTALL` option. `Selected` equals 1 for an observation selected for the sample or 0 for an observation not selected.

- STRATA variables, which you specify in the **STRATA** statement
- Replicate, which is the sample replicate number. This variable is included when you request replicated sampling with the **REPS=** option.
- ID variables, which you name in the **ID** statement
- CONTROL variables, which you specify in the **CONTROL** statement
- Zone, which is the selection zone. This variable is included for **METHOD=PPS\_SEQ**.
- SIZE variable, which you specify in the **SIZE** statement
- AdjustedSize, which is the adjusted size measure. This variable is included if you request adjusted sizes with the **MINSIZE=** or **MAXSIZE=** option.
- Certain, which indicates certainty selection. This variable is included if you specify the **CERTSIZE=** or **CERTSIZE=P=** option. Certain equals 1 for units included with certainty because their size measures exceed the certainty size value or the certainty proportion; otherwise, Certain equals 0.
- NumberHits, which is the number of hits or selections. This variable is included for selection methods that are with replacement or with minimum replacement (**METHOD=URS**, **METHOD=PPS\_WR**, **METHOD=PPS\_SYS**, and **METHOD=PPS\_SEQ**).

The output data set includes the following variables if you request a PPS selection method or if you specify the **STATS** option for other methods:

- ExpectedHits, which is the expected number of hits or selections. This variable is included for selection methods that are with replacement or with minimum replacement, and so might select the same unit more than once (**METHOD=URS**, **METHOD=PPS\_WR**, **METHOD=PPS\_SYS**, and **METHOD=PPS\_SEQ**).
- SelectionProb, which is the probability of selection. This variable is included for selection methods that are without replacement.
- SamplingWeight, which is the sampling weight. This variable equals the inverse of ExpectedHits or SelectionProb.

For **METHOD=PPS\_BREWER** and **METHOD=PPS\_MURTHY**, which select two units from each stratum with probability proportional to size, the output data set contains the following variable:

- JtSelectionProb, which is the joint probability of selection for the two units selected from the stratum

If you specify the **JTPROBS** option to compute joint probabilities of selection for **METHOD=PPS** or **METHOD=PPS\_SAMPFORD**, then the output data set contains the following variables:

- Unit, which is an identification variable that numbers the selected units sequentially within each stratum



- JtProb\_1, JtProb\_2, JtProb\_3, . . . , where the variable JtProb\_1 contains the joint probability of selection for the current unit and unit 1. Similarly, JtProb\_2 contains the joint probability of selection for the current unit and unit 2, and so on.

If you specify the **JTPROBS** option for **METHOD=PPS\_WR**, then the output data set contains the following variables:

- Unit, which is an identification variable that numbers the selected units sequentially within each stratum
- JtHits\_1, JtHits\_2, JtHits\_3, . . . , where the variable JtHits\_1 contains the joint expected number of hits for the current unit and unit 1. Similarly, JtHits\_2 contains the joint expected number of hits for the current unit and unit 2, and so on.

If you specify the **OUTSIZE** option, the output data set contains the following variables. If you specify a **STRATA** statement, the output data set includes stratum-level values of these variables. Otherwise, the output data set contains population-level values of these variables.

- MinimumSize, which is the minimum size measure specified with the **MINSIZE=** option. This variable is included if you specify the **MINSIZE=** option.
- MaximumSize, which is the maximum size measure specified with the **MAXSIZE=** option. This variable is included if you specify the **MAXSIZE=** option.
- CertaintySize, which is the certainty size measure specified with the **CERTSIZE=** option. This variable is included if you specify the **CERTSIZE=** option.
- CertaintyProp, which is the certainty proportion specified with the **CERTSIZE=P=** option. This variable is included if you specify the **CERTSIZE=P=** option.
- Total, which is the total number of sampling units in the stratum. This variable is included if there is no **SIZE** statement.
- TotalSize, which is the total of size measures in the stratum. This variable is included if there is a **SIZE** statement.
- TotalAdjSize, which is the total of adjusted size measures in the stratum. This variable is included if you specify a **SIZE** statement and if you request adjusted sizes with the **MAXSIZE=** or **MINSIZE=** option.
- SamplingRate, which is the sampling rate. This variable is included if you specify the **SAMPRATE=** option.
- SampleSize, which is the sample size. This variable is included if you specify the **SAMPsize=** option, or if you specify **METHOD=PPS\_BREWER** or **METHOD=PPS\_MURTHY**, which selects two units from each stratum.

If you specify the **OUTSEED** option, the output data set contains the following variable:

- InitialSeed, which is the initial seed for the stratum.

If you specify the **ALLOC=** option in the **STRATA** statement, the output data set contains the following variables:

- Total, which is the total number of sampling units in the stratum
- Variance, which is the stratum variance. This variable is included if you specify the **VAR**, **VAR=(values)**, or **VAR=SAS-data-set** option for **ALLOC=OPTIMAL** or **ALLOC=NEYMAN**.
- Cost, which is the stratum cost. This variable is included if you specify the **COST**, **COST=(values)**, or **COST=SAS-data-set** option for **ALLOC=OPTIMAL**.
- AllocProportion, which is the target allocation proportion, or the proportion of the total sample size to allocate to the stratum. PROC SURVEYSELECT computes this proportion by using the specified allocation method.
- SampleSize, which is the sample size allocated to the stratum
- ActualProportion, which is the actual proportion allocated to the stratum. The value of ActualProportion equals the allocated stratum sample size divided by the total sample size. This value can differ from the target AllocProportion due to rounding and other restrictions. See the section “[Sample Size Allocation](#)” on page 6646 for details.

---

## Allocation Output Data Set

When you specify the **NOSAMPLE** option in the **STRATA** statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT allocates the total sample size among the strata but does not select the sample. In this case, the **OUT=** data set contains the allocated sample sizes.

You can specify the name of the allocation output data set with the **OUT=** option in the PROC SURVEYSELECT statement. If you omit the **OUT=** option, the data set is named **DATA $n$** , where  $n$  is the smallest integer that makes the name unique.

The allocation output data set can include the following variables:

- STRATA variables, which you specify in the **STRATA** statement
- Total, which is the total number of sampling units in the stratum
- Variance, which is the stratum variance. This variable is included if you specify the **VAR**, **VAR=(values)**, or **VAR=SAS-data-set** option for **ALLOC=OPTIMAL** or **ALLOC=NEYMAN**.

- Cost, which is the stratum cost. This variable is included if you specify the **COST**, **COST=(values)**, or **COST=SAS-data-set** option for **ALLOC=OPTIMAL**.
- AllocProportion, which is the target allocation proportion, or the proportion of the total sample size to allocate to the stratum. PROC SURVEYSELECT computes this proportion by using the specified allocation method.
- SampleSize, which is the sample size allocated to the stratum
- ActualProportion, which is the actual proportion allocated to the stratum. The value of ActualProportion equals the allocated stratum sample size divided by the total sample size. This value can differ from the target AllocProportion due to rounding and other restrictions. See the section “[Sample Size Allocation](#)” on page 6646 for details.

---

## Displayed Output

By default, PROC SURVEYSELECT displays two tables that summarize the sample selection, the “Sample Selection Method” table and the “Sample Selection Summary” table.

If you request sample allocation but no sample selection, PROC SURVEYSELECT displays two tables that summarize the allocation, the “Sample Allocation Method” table and the “Sample Allocation Summary” table.

You can suppress display of these tables by specifying the **NOPRINT** option.

PROC SURVEYSELECT creates an output data set that contains the units selected for the sample. Or if you request sample allocation but no sample selection, PROC SURVEYSELECT creates an output data set that contains the sample size allocation results. (See the sections “[Sample Output Data Set](#)” on page 6649 and “[Allocation Output Data Set](#)” on page 6652 for information about these output data sets.) The procedure does not display the output data set that it creates. Use PROC PRINT, PROC REPORT, or any other SAS reporting tool to display the output data set.

PROC SURVEYSELECT displays the following information in the “Sample Selection Method” table:

- Selection Method
- Size Measure variable, if you specify a **SIZE** statement
- Minimum Size Measure, if you specify the **MINSIZE=** option
- Maximum Size Measure, if you specify the **MAXSIZE=** option
- Certainty Size Measure, if you specify the **CERTSIZE=** option
- Certainty Proportion, if you specify the **CERTSIZE=P=** option
- Strata Variables, if you specify a **STRATA** statement
- Control Variables, if you specify a **CONTROL** statement

- type of Control Sorting, Serpentine or Nested, if you specify a **CONTROL** statement
- type of Allocation, if you specify the **ALLOC=** option in the **STRATA** statement

PROC SURVEYSELECT displays the following information in the “Sample Selection Summary” table:

- Input Data Set name
- Sorted Data Set name, if you specify the **OUTSORT=** option
- Random Number Seed
- Sample Size or Stratum Sample Size, if you specify the **SAMPSIZE=*n*** option
- Sample Size Data Set, if you specify the **SAMPSIZE=*SAS-data-set*** option
- Sampling Rate or Stratum Sampling Rate, if you specify the **SAMPRATE=*r*** option
- Sampling Rate Data Set, if you specify the **SAMPRATE=*SAS-data-set*** option
- Minimum Sample Size or Stratum Minimum Sample Size, if you specify the **NMIN=** option with the **SAMPRATE=** option
- Maximum Sample Size or Stratum Maximum Sample Size, if you specify the **NMAX=** option with the **SAMPRATE=** option
- Allocation Input Data Set name, if you specify the **ALLOC=*SAS-data-set*** option in the **STRATA** statement
- Variance Input Data Set name, if you specify the **VAR=*SAS-data-set*** option in the **STRATA** statement.
- Cost Input Data Set name, if you specify the **COST=*SAS-data-set*** option in the **STRATA** statement.
- Selection Probability, if you specify **METHOD=SRS**, **METHOD=SYS**, or **METHOD=SEQ** and do not specify a **STRATA** statement
- Expected Number of Hits, if you specify **METHOD=URS** and do not specify a **STRATA** statement
- Sampling Weight for equal probability selection methods (**METHOD=SRS**, **METHOD=URS**, **METHOD=SYS**, **METHOD=SEQ**) if you do not specify a **STRATA** statement
- Number of Strata, if you specify a **STRATA** statement
- Number of Replicates, if you specify the **REPS=** option
- Total Sample Size, if you specify a **STRATA** statement or the **REPS=** option
- Output Data Set name

If you specify the **NOSAMPLE** option in the **STRATA** statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT allocates the total sample among the strata but does not select the sample. When you specify the **NOSAMPLE** option, PROC SURVEYSELECT displays the “Sample Allocation Method” table, which includes the following information:

- Allocation method
- Strata Variables

When you specify the **NOSAMPLE** option in the **STRATA** statement, PROC SURVEYSELECT also displays the “Sample Allocation Summary” table, which includes the following information:

- Input Data Set name
- Allocation Input Data Set name, if you specify the **ALLOC=SAS-data-set** option in the **STRATA** statement
- Variance Input Data Set name, if you specify the **VAR=SAS-data-set** option in the **STRATA** statement
- Cost Input Data Set name, if you specify the **COST=SAS-data-set** option in the **STRATA** statement
- Number of Strata
- Total Sample Size
- Allocation Output Data Set name

---

## ODS Table Names

PROC SURVEYSELECT assigns a name to each table it creates. You can use these names to reference tables when using the Output Delivery System (ODS) to select tables and create output data sets. For more information about ODS, see Chapter 20, “Using the Output Delivery System.” Table 87.3 lists the table names.

**Table 87.3** ODS Tables Produced by PROC SURVEYSELECT

ODS Table Name	Description	Statement	Option
Method	Sample selection method	PROC	default
Summary	Sample selection summary	PROC	default

---

## Examples: SURVEYSELECT Procedure

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### Example 87.1: Replicated Sampling

This example uses the Customers data set from the section “Getting Started: SURVEYSELECT Procedure” on page 6607. The data set Customers contains an Internet service provider’s current subscribers, and the service provider wants to select a sample from this population for a customer satisfaction survey.

This example illustrates replicated sampling, which selects multiple samples from the survey population according to the same design. You can use replicated sampling to provide a simple method of variance estimation, or to evaluate variable nonsampling errors such as interviewer differences. See Lohr (1999), Wolter (1985), Kish (1965, 1987), and Kalton (1983) for information about replicated sampling.

This design includes four replicates, each with a sample size of 50 customers. The sampling frame is stratified by State and sorted by Type and Usage within strata. Customers are selected by sequential random sampling with equal probability within strata. The following PROC SURVEYSELECT statements select a probability sample of customers from the Customers data set by using this design:

```
title1 'Customer Satisfaction Survey';
title2 'Replicated Sampling';
proc surveyselect data=Customers
    method=seq n=(8 12 20 10)
    reps=4
    seed=40070 out=SampleRep;
    strata State;
    control Type Usage;
run;
```

The STRATA statement names the stratification variable State. The CONTROL statement names the control variables Type and Usage. In the PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, the METHOD=SEQ option requests sequential random sampling. The REPS=4 option specifies four replicates of this sample. The N=(8 12 20 10) option lists the stratum sample sizes for each replicate. The N= option lists the stratum sample sizes in the same order as the strata appear in the Customers data set, which has been sorted by State. The sample size of eight customers corresponds to the first stratum, State = ‘AL’. The sample size 12 corresponds to the next stratum, State = ‘FL’, and so on. The SEED=40070 option specifies ‘40070’ as the initial seed for random number generation.

**Output 87.1.1** displays the output from PROC SURVEYSELECT, which summarizes the sample selection. A total of 200 customers is selected in four replicates. PROC SURVEYSELECT selects each replicate by using sequential random sampling within strata determined by State. The sampling frame Customers is sorted by the control variables Type and Usage within strata, according to hierarchic serpentine sorting. The output data set SampleRep contains the sample.

**Output 87.1.1** Sample Selection Summary

Customer Satisfaction Survey Replicated Sampling	
The SURVEYSELECT Procedure	
Selection Method	Sequential Random Sampling With Equal Probability
Strata Variable	State
Control Variables	Type Usage
Control Sorting	Serpentine
Input Data Set	CUSTOMERS
Random Number Seed	40070
Number of Strata	4
Number of Replicates	4
Total Sample Size	200
Output Data Set	SAMPLEREP

The following PROC PRINT statements display the selected customers for the first stratum, State = 'AL', from the output data set SampleRep:

```

title1 'Customer Satisfaction Survey';
title2 'Sample Selected by Replicated Design';
title3 '(First Stratum)';
proc print data=SampleRep;
  where State = 'AL';
run;

```

**Output 87.1.2** displays the 32 sample customers of the first stratum (State = 'AL') from the output data set SampleRep, which includes the entire sample of 200 customers. The variable SelectionProb contains the selection probability, and SamplingWeight contains the sampling weight. Because customers are selected with equal probability within strata in this design, all customers in the same stratum have the same selection probability. These selection probabilities and sampling weights apply to a single replicate, and the variable Replicate contains the sample replicate number.

## Output 87.1.2 Customer Sample (First Stratum)

Customer Satisfaction Survey Sample Selected by Replicated Design (First Stratum)							
Obs	State	Replicate	CustomerID	Type	Usage	Selection Prob	Sampling Weight
1	AL	1	882-37-7496	New	572	.004115226	243
2	AL	1	581-32-5534	New	863	.004115226	243
3	AL	1	980-29-2898	Old	571	.004115226	243
4	AL	1	172-56-4743	Old	128	.004115226	243
5	AL	1	998-55-5227	Old	35	.004115226	243
6	AL	1	625-44-3396	New	60	.004115226	243
7	AL	1	627-48-2509	New	114	.004115226	243
8	AL	1	257-66-6558	New	172	.004115226	243
9	AL	2	622-83-1680	New	22	.004115226	243
10	AL	2	343-57-1186	New	53	.004115226	243
11	AL	2	976-05-3796	New	110	.004115226	243
12	AL	2	859-74-0652	New	303	.004115226	243
13	AL	2	476-48-1066	New	839	.004115226	243
14	AL	2	109-27-8914	Old	2102	.004115226	243
15	AL	2	743-25-0298	Old	376	.004115226	243
16	AL	2	722-08-2215	Old	105	.004115226	243
17	AL	3	668-57-7696	New	200	.004115226	243
18	AL	3	300-72-0129	New	471	.004115226	243
19	AL	3	073-60-0765	New	656	.004115226	243
20	AL	3	526-87-0258	Old	672	.004115226	243
21	AL	3	726-61-0387	Old	150	.004115226	243
22	AL	3	632-29-9020	Old	51	.004115226	243
23	AL	3	417-17-8378	New	56	.004115226	243
24	AL	3	091-26-2366	New	93	.004115226	243
25	AL	4	336-04-1288	New	419	.004115226	243
26	AL	4	827-04-7407	New	650	.004115226	243
27	AL	4	317-70-6496	Old	452	.004115226	243
28	AL	4	002-38-4582	Old	206	.004115226	243
29	AL	4	181-83-3990	Old	33	.004115226	243
30	AL	4	675-34-7393	New	47	.004115226	243
31	AL	4	228-07-6671	New	65	.004115226	243
32	AL	4	298-46-2434	New	161	.004115226	243



## Example 87.2: PPS Selection of Two Units per Stratum

This example describes hospital selection for a survey by using PROC SURVEYSELECT. A state health agency plans to conduct a statewide survey of a variety of different hospital services. The agency plans to select a probability sample of individual discharge records within hospitals by using a two-stage sample design. First-stage units are hospitals, and second-stage units are patient discharges during the study period. Hospitals are stratified first according to geographic region and then by rural/urban type and size of hospital. Two hospitals are selected from each stratum with probability proportional to size.

The data set HospitalFrame contains all hospitals in the first geographical region of the state:

```
data HospitalFrame;
  input Hospital$ Type$ SizeMeasure @@;
  if (SizeMeasure < 20) then Size='Small ' ;
  else if (SizeMeasure < 50) then Size='Medium' ;
  else Size='Large ' ;
  datalines;
034 Rural  0.870   107 Rural  1.316
079 Rural  2.127   223 Rural  3.960
236 Rural  5.279   165 Rural  5.893
086 Rural  0.501   141 Rural 11.528
042 Urban  3.104   124 Urban  4.033
006 Urban  4.249   261 Urban  4.376
195 Urban  5.024   190 Urban 10.373
038 Urban 17.125   083 Urban 40.382
259 Urban 44.942   129 Urban 46.702
133 Urban 46.992   218 Urban 48.231
026 Urban 61.460   058 Urban 65.931
119 Urban 66.352
;
```

In the SAS data set HospitalFrame, the variable Hospital identifies the hospital. The variable Type equals 'Urban' if the hospital is located in an urban area, and 'Rural' otherwise. The variable SizeMeasure contains the hospital's size measure, which is constructed from past data on service utilization for the hospital together with the desired sampling rates for each service. This size measure reflects the amount of relevant survey information expected from the hospital. See Drummond et al. (1982) for details about this type of size measure. The variable Size equals 'Small', 'Medium', or 'Large', depending on the value of the hospital's size measure.

The following PROC PRINT statements display the data set Hospital Frame and produce [Output 87.2.1](#):

```
title1 'Hospital Utilization Survey';
title2 'Sampling Frame, Region 1';
proc print data=HospitalFrame;
run;
```

**Output 87.2.1** Sampling Frame

Hospital Utilization Survey Sampling Frame, Region 1					
Obs	Hospital	Type	Size Measure	Size	
1	034	Rural	0.870	Small	
2	107	Rural	1.316	Small	
3	079	Rural	2.127	Small	
4	223	Rural	3.960	Small	
5	236	Rural	5.279	Small	
6	165	Rural	5.893	Small	
7	086	Rural	0.501	Small	
8	141	Rural	11.528	Small	
9	042	Urban	3.104	Small	
10	124	Urban	4.033	Small	
11	006	Urban	4.249	Small	
12	261	Urban	4.376	Small	
13	195	Urban	5.024	Small	
14	190	Urban	10.373	Small	
15	038	Urban	17.125	Small	
16	083	Urban	40.382	Medium	
17	259	Urban	44.942	Medium	
18	129	Urban	46.702	Medium	
19	133	Urban	46.992	Medium	
20	218	Urban	48.231	Medium	
21	026	Urban	61.460	Large	
22	058	Urban	65.931	Large	
23	119	Urban	66.352	Large	

The following PROC SURVEYSELECT statements select a probability sample of hospitals from the HospitalFrame data set by using a stratified design with PPS selection of two units from each stratum:

```

title1 'Hospital Utilization Survey';
title2 'Stratified PPS Sampling';
proc surveyselect data=HospitalFrame
    method=pps_brewer
    seed=48702 out=SampleHospitals;
    size SizeMeasure;
    strata Type Size notsorted;
run;

```

The STRATA statement names the stratification variables Type and Size. The NOTSORTED option specifies that observations with the same STRATA variable values are grouped together but are not necessarily sorted in alphabetical or increasing numerical order. In the HospitalFrame data set, Size = 'Small' precedes Size = 'Medium'.

In the PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, the METHOD=PPS\_BREWER option requests sample selection by Brewer's method, which selects two units per stratum with probability proportional to size. The SEED=48702 option specifies '48702' as the initial seed for random number generation.

The SIZE statement names SizeMeasure as the size measure variable. It is not necessary to specify the sample size with the N= option, because Brewer’s method always selects two units from each stratum.

Output 87.2.2 displays the output from PROC SURVEYSELECT. A total of eight hospitals were selected from the four strata. The data set SampleHospitals contains the selected hospitals.

**Output 87.2.2** Sample Selection Summary

Hospital Utilization Survey	
Stratified PPS Sampling	
The SURVEYSELECT Procedure	
Selection Method	Brewer’s PPS Method
Size Measure	SizeMeasure
Strata Variables	Type
	Size
Input Data Set	HOSPITALFRAME
Random Number Seed	48702
Stratum Sample Size	2
Number of Strata	4
Total Sample Size	8
Output Data Set	SAMPLEHOSPITALS

The following PROC PRINT statements display the sample hospitals and produce Output 87.2.3:

```

title1 'Hospital Utilization Survey';
title2 'Sample Selected by Stratified PPS Design';
proc print data=SampleHospitals;
run;

```

**Output 87.2.3** Sample Hospitals

Hospital Utilization Survey							
Sample Selected by Stratified PPS Design							
Obs	Type	Size	Hospital	Size Measure	Selection Prob	Sampling Weight	Jt Selection Prob
1	Rural	Small	079	2.127	0.13516	7.39868	0.01851
2	Rural	Small	236	5.279	0.33545	2.98106	0.01851
3	Urban	Small	006	4.249	0.17600	5.68181	0.01454
4	Urban	Small	195	5.024	0.20810	4.80533	0.01454
5	Urban	Medium	133	46.992	0.41357	2.41795	0.11305
6	Urban	Medium	218	48.231	0.42448	2.35584	0.11305
7	Urban	Large	026	61.460	0.63445	1.57617	0.31505
8	Urban	Large	058	65.931	0.68060	1.46929	0.31505

The variable SelectionProb contains the selection probability for each hospital in the sample. The variable JtSelectionProb contains the joint probability of selection for the two sample hospitals in the same stratum. The variable SamplingWeight contains the sampling weight component for this first stage of the design. The final-stage weight components, which correspond to patient record selection within hospitals, can be multiplied by the hospital weight components to obtain the overall sampling weights.

---

### Example 87.3: PPS (Dollar-Unit) Sampling

A small company wants to audit employee travel expenses in an effort to improve the expense reporting procedure and possibly reduce expenses. The company does not have resources to examine all expense reports and wants to use statistical sampling to objectively select expense reports for audit.

The data set TravelExpense contains the dollar amount of all employee travel expense transactions during the past month:

```
data TravelExpense;
  input ID$ Amount @@;
  if (Amount < 500) then Level='1_Low ' ;
  else if (Amount > 1500) then Level='3_High' ;
  else Level='2_Avg ' ;
  datalines;
110 237.18 002 567.89 234 118.50
743 74.38 411 1287.23 782 258.10
216 325.36 174 218.38 568 1670.80
302 134.71 285 2020.70 314 47.80
139 1183.45 775 330.54 425 780.10
506 895.80 239 620.10 011 420.18
672 979.66 142 810.25 738 670.85
192 314.58 243 87.50 263 1893.40
496 753.30 332 540.65 486 2580.35
614 230.56 654 185.60 308 688.43
784 505.14 017 205.48 162 650.42
289 1348.34 691 30.50 545 2214.80
517 940.35 382 217.85 024 142.90
478 806.90 107 560.72
;
```

In the SAS data set TravelExpense, the variable ID identifies the travel expense report. The variable Amount contains the dollar amount of the reported expense. The variable Level equals '1\_Low', '2\_Avg', or '3\_High', depending on the value of Amount.

In the sample design for this audit, expense reports are stratified by Level. This ensures that each of these expense levels is included in the sample and also permits a disproportionate allocation of the sample, selecting proportionately more of the expense reports from the higher levels. Within strata, the sample of expense reports is selected with probability proportional to the amount of the expense, thus giving a greater chance of selection to larger expenses. In auditing terms, this is known as monetary-unit sampling. See Wilburn (1984) for details.

PROC SURVEYSELECT requires that the input data set be sorted by the STRATA variables. The following PROC SORT statements sort the TravelExpense data set by the stratification variable Level.

```
proc sort data=TravelExpense;
  by Level;
run;
```

Output 87.3.1 displays the sampling frame data set TravelExpense, which contains 41 observations.

### Output 87.3.1 Sampling Frame

Travel Expense Audit				
Obs	ID	Amount	Level	
1	110	237.18	1_Low	
2	234	118.50	1_Low	
3	743	74.38	1_Low	
4	782	258.10	1_Low	
5	216	325.36	1_Low	
6	174	218.38	1_Low	
7	302	134.71	1_Low	
8	314	47.80	1_Low	
9	775	330.54	1_Low	
10	011	420.18	1_Low	
11	192	314.58	1_Low	
12	243	87.50	1_Low	
13	614	230.56	1_Low	
14	654	185.60	1_Low	
15	017	205.48	1_Low	
16	691	30.50	1_Low	
17	382	217.85	1_Low	
18	024	142.90	1_Low	
19	002	567.89	2_Avg	
20	411	1287.23	2_Avg	
21	139	1183.45	2_Avg	
22	425	780.10	2_Avg	
23	506	895.80	2_Avg	
24	239	620.10	2_Avg	
25	672	979.66	2_Avg	
26	142	810.25	2_Avg	
27	738	670.85	2_Avg	
28	496	753.30	2_Avg	
29	332	540.65	2_Avg	
30	308	688.43	2_Avg	
31	784	505.14	2_Avg	
32	162	650.42	2_Avg	
33	289	1348.34	2_Avg	
34	517	940.35	2_Avg	
35	478	806.90	2_Avg	
36	107	560.72	2_Avg	
37	568	1670.80	3_High	
38	285	2020.70	3_High	
39	263	1893.40	3_High	
40	486	2580.35	3_High	
41	545	2214.80	3_High	

The following PROC SURVEYSELECT statements select a probability sample of expense reports from the TravelExpense data set by using the stratified design with PPS selection within strata:

```

title1 'Travel Expense Audit';
title2 'Stratified PPS (Dollar-Unit) Sampling';
proc surveyselect data=TravelExpense
    method=pps n=(6 10 4)
    seed=47279 out=AuditSample;
    size Amount;
    strata Level;
run;

```

The STRATA statement names the stratification variable Level. The SIZE statement specifies the size measure variable Amount. In the PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, the METHOD=PPS option requests sample selection with probability proportional to size and without replacement. The N=(6 10 4) option specifies the stratum sample sizes, listing the sample sizes in the same order as the strata appear in the TravelExpense data set. The sample size of 6 corresponds to the first stratum, Level = '1\_Low'; the sample size of 10 corresponds to the second stratum, Level = '2\_Avg'; and 4 corresponds to the last stratum, Level = '3\_High'. The SEED=47279 option specifies '47279' as the initial seed for random number generation.

Output 87.3.2 displays the output from PROC SURVEYSELECT. A total of 20 expense reports are selected for audit. The data set AuditSample contains the sample of travel expense reports.

#### Output 87.3.2 Sample Selection Summary

Travel Expense Audit	
Stratified PPS (Dollar-Unit) Sampling	
The SURVEYSELECT Procedure	
Selection Method	PPS, Without Replacement
Size Measure	Amount
Strata Variable	Level
Input Data Set	TRAVELEXPENSE
Random Number Seed	47279
Number of Strata	3
Total Sample Size	20
Output Data Set	AUDITSAMPLE

The following PROC PRINT statements display the audit sample, which is shown in Output 87.3.3:

```

title1 'Travel Expense Audit';
title2 'Sample Selected by Stratified PPS Design';
proc print data=AuditSample;
run;

```

**Output 87.3.3** Audit Sample

Travel Expense Audit					
Sample Selected by Stratified PPS Design					
Obs	Level	ID	Amount	Selection Prob	Sampling Weight
1	1_Low	654	185.60	0.31105	3.21489
2	1_Low	017	205.48	0.34437	2.90385
3	1_Low	382	217.85	0.36510	2.73896
4	1_Low	614	230.56	0.38640	2.58797
5	1_Low	782	258.10	0.43256	2.31183
6	1_Low	775	330.54	0.55396	1.80518
7	2_Avg	784	505.14	0.34623	2.88823
8	2_Avg	332	540.65	0.37057	2.69853
9	2_Avg	002	567.89	0.38924	2.56909
10	2_Avg	239	620.10	0.42503	2.35278
11	2_Avg	738	670.85	0.45981	2.17479
12	2_Avg	496	753.30	0.51633	1.93676
13	2_Avg	425	780.10	0.53470	1.87022
14	2_Avg	478	806.90	0.55307	1.80810
15	2_Avg	672	979.66	0.67148	1.48925
16	2_Avg	139	1183.45	0.81116	1.23280
17	3_High	568	1670.80	0.64385	1.55316
18	3_High	263	1893.40	0.72963	1.37056
19	3_High	285	2020.70	0.77869	1.28421
20	3_High	486	2580.35	0.99435	1.00568

**Example 87.4: Proportional Allocation**

This example uses the Customers data set from the section “[Getting Started: SURVEYSELECT Procedure](#)” on page 6607. The data set Customers contains an Internet service provider’s current subscribers, and the service provider wants to select a sample from this population for a customer satisfaction survey. This example illustrates proportional allocation, which allocates the total sample size among the strata in proportion to the strata sizes.

The section “[Getting Started: SURVEYSELECT Procedure](#)” on page 6607 gives an example of stratified sampling, where the list of customers is stratified by State and Type. [Figure 87.4](#) displays the strata in a table of State by Type for the 13,471 customers. There are four states and two levels of Type, forming a total of eight strata. A sample of 15 customers was selected from each stratum by using the following PROC SURVEYSELECT statements:

```

title1 'Customer Satisfaction Survey';
title2 'Stratified Sampling';
proc surveyselect data=Customers
    method=srs n=15
    seed=1953 out=SampleStrata;
    strata State Type;
run;

```

The STRATA statement names the stratification variables State and Type. In the PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, the N=15 option specifies a sample size of 15 customers for each stratum.

Instead of specifying the number of customers to select from each stratum, you can specify the total sample size and request allocation of the total sample size among the strata. The following PROC SURVEYSELECT statements request proportional allocation, which allocates the total sample size in proportion to the stratum sizes:

```

title1 'Customer Satisfaction Survey';
title2 'Proportional Allocation';
proc surveyselect data=Customers
    n=1000 out=SampleSizes;
    strata State Type / alloc=prop nosample;
run;

```

The STRATA statement names the stratification variables State and Type. In the STRATA statement, the ALLOC=PROP option requests proportional allocation. The NOSAMPLE option requests that no sample be selected after the procedure computes the sample size allocation. In the PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, the N=1000 option specifies a total sample size of 1000 customers to be allocated among the strata.

Output 87.4.1 displays the output from PROC SURVEYSELECT, which summarizes the sample allocation. The total sample size of 1000 is allocated among the eight strata by using proportional allocation. The allocated sample sizes are stored in the SAS data set SampleSizes.

#### Output 87.4.1 Proportional Allocation Summary

Customer Satisfaction Survey Proportional Allocation	
The SURVEYSELECT Procedure	
Allocation Strata Variables	Proportional State Type
Input Data Set	CUSTOMERS
Number of Strata	8
Total Sample Size	1000
Allocation Output Data Set	SAMPLESIZES

The following PROC PRINT statements display the allocation output data set SampleSizes, which is shown in Output 87.4.2:

```

title1 'Customer Satisfaction Survey';
title2 'Proportional Allocation';
proc print data=SampleSizes;
run;

```



**Output 87.4.2** Stratum Sample Sizes

Customer Satisfaction Survey Proportional Allocation						
Obs	State	Type	Total	Alloc Proportion	Sample Size	Actual Proportion
1	AL	New	1238	0.09190	92	0.092
2	AL	Old	706	0.05241	52	0.052
3	FL	New	2170	0.16109	161	0.161
4	FL	Old	1370	0.10170	102	0.102
5	GA	New	3488	0.25893	259	0.259
6	GA	Old	1940	0.14401	144	0.144
7	SC	New	1684	0.12501	125	0.125
8	SC	Old	875	0.06495	65	0.065

The output data set `SampleSizes` includes one observation for each of the eight strata, which are identified by the stratification variables `State` and `Type`. The variable `Total` contains the number of sampling units in the stratum, and the variable `AllocProportion` contains the proportion of the total sample size to allocate to the stratum. The variable `SampleSize` contains the allocated stratum sample size. For the first stratum (`State='AL'` and `Type='New'`), the total number of sampling units is 1238 customers, the allocation proportion is 0.09190, and the allocated sample size is 92 customers. The sum of the allocated sample sizes equals the requested total sample size of 1000 customers.

The output data set also includes the variable `ActualProportion`, which contains actual stratum proportions of the total sample size. The actual proportion for a stratum equals the stratum sample size divided by the total sample size. For the first stratum (`State='AL'` and `Type='New'`), the actual proportion is 0.092, while the allocation proportion is 0.09190. The target sample sizes computed from the allocation proportions are often not integers, and PROC SURVEYSELECT uses a rounding algorithm to obtain integer sample sizes and maintain the requested total sample size. Due to rounding and other restrictions, the actual proportions can differ from the target allocation proportions. See the section “[Sample Size Allocation](#)” on page 6646 for details.

If you want to use the allocated sample sizes in a later invocation of PROC SURVEYSELECT, you can name the allocation data set in the `N=SAS-data-set` option, as shown in the following PROC SURVEYSELECT statements:

```

title1 'Customer Satisfaction Survey';
title2 'Stratified Sampling';
proc surveyselect data=Customers
  method=srs n=SampleSizes
  seed=1953 out=SampleStrata;
  strata State Type;
run;

```

---

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# Subject Index

- allocation
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6632](#), [6646](#)
- Brewer's method
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6644](#), [6659](#)
- Chromy's method
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6639](#), [6643](#)
- cluster sampling
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6637](#)
- clustering, *see also* cluster sampling
- control sorting
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6614](#), [6631](#), [6636](#), [6656](#)
- dollar-unit sampling
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6662](#)
- Hanurav-Vijayan method
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6640](#)
- initial seed
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6629](#)
- joint selection probabilities
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6619](#)
- missing values
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6636](#)
- multistage sampling
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6606](#)
- Murthy's method
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6645](#)
- Neyman allocation
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6633](#), [6648](#)
- optimal allocation
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6633](#), [6647](#)
- population
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6606](#)
- PPS sampling
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6606](#), [6637](#)
- PPS sampling, with replacement
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6642](#)
- PPS sampling, without replacement
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6640](#)
- PPS sequential sampling
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6643](#)
- PPS systematic sampling
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6642](#)
- probability sampling
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6606](#)
- proportional allocation
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6633](#), [6646](#), [6665](#)
- random sampling
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6606](#)
- replicated sampling
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6626](#), [6656](#)
- replication, *see* replicated sampling
- Sampford's method
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6645](#)
- sample
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6606](#)
- sample design
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6606](#)
- sample selection
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6606](#)
- sample selection methods
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6637](#)
- sample size
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6628](#)
- sample size allocation
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6632](#), [6646](#)
- sampling
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6606](#)
- sampling frame
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6606](#), [6619](#)
- sampling rate
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6626](#)
- sampling units
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6608](#), [6637](#)
- sampling weights
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6609](#)
- seed
  - initial (SURVEYSELECT), [6629](#)
- sequential random sampling
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6639](#), [6656](#)
- serpentine sorting
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6636](#)
- simple random sampling
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, [6608](#), [6638](#)
- size measure
  - PPS sampling (SURVEYSELECT), [6631](#)
- stratification, *see also* stratified sampling

- stratified sampling
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, 6610, 6632
- survey sampling
  - sample selection (SURVEYSELECT), 6606
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, 6606
- survey weights, *see* sampling weights
- SURVEYSELECT procedure, 6606
  - Brewer's method, 6644, 6659
  - certainty size measure, 6617
  - certainty size proportion, 6618
  - Chromy's method, 6639, 6643
  - control sorting, 6614, 6631, 6636, 6656
  - displayed output, 6653
  - dollar-unit sampling, 6662
  - Hanurav-Vijayan method, 6640
  - initial seed, 6629
  - introductory example, 6607
  - joint selection probabilities, 6619
  - maximum size measure, 6620
  - minimum size measure, 6623
  - missing values, 6636
  - Murthy's method, 6645
  - nested sorting, 6636
  - Neyman allocation, 6633, 6648
  - ODS table names, 6655
  - optimal allocation, 6633, 6647
  - output data sets, 6649
  - PPS sampling, with replacement, 6642
  - PPS sampling, without replacement, 6640
  - PPS sequential sampling, 6643
  - PPS systematic sampling, 6642
  - proportional allocation, 6633, 6646, 6665
  - replicated sampling, 6626, 6656
  - Sampford's method, 6645
  - sample selection methods, 6637
  - sample size, 6628
  - sample size allocation, 6632, 6646
  - sampling rate, 6626
  - secondary input data set, 6648
  - sequential random sampling, 6639, 6656
  - serpentine sorting, 6636
  - simple random sampling, 6608, 6638
  - size measure, 6631
  - stratified sampling, 6610, 6632
  - systematic random sampling, 6639
  - unrestricted random sampling, 6638
  - with-replacement sampling, 6637
  - without-replacement sampling, 6637
- systematic random sampling
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, 6639
- unrestricted random sampling
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, 6638
- weighting, *see also* sampling weights
  - with-replacement sampling
    - SURVEYSELECT procedure, 6637
  - without-replacement sampling
    - SURVEYSELECT procedure, 6637

# Syntax Index

- ALLOC= option
  - STRATA statement (SURVEYSELECT), 6633
- CERTSIZE= option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6617
- CERTSIZE=P= option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6618
- CONTROL statement
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, 6631
- COST= option
  - STRATA statement (SURVEYSELECT), 6634
- DATA= option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6619
- ID statement
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, 6631
- JTPROBS option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6619
- MAXSIZE= option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6620
- METHOD= option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6621
- MINSIZE= option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6623
- NMAX= option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6624
- NMIN= option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6624
- NOPRINT option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6624
- NOSAMPLE option
  - STRATA statement (SURVEYSELECT), 6635
- OUT= option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6624
- OUTALL option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6625
- OUTHITS option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6625
- OUTSEED option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6625
- OUTSIZE option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6625
- OUTSORT= option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6626
- PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6615, *see* SURVEYSELECT procedure
- REPS= option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6626
- SAMPRATE= option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6626
- SAMPSIZE= option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6628
- SEED= option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6629
- SELECTALL option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6630
- SIZE statement
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, 6631
- SORT= option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6630
- STATS option
  - PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6630
- STRATA statement
  - SURVEYSELECT procedure, 6632
- SURVEYSELECT procedure
  - syntax, 6615
- SURVEYSELECT procedure, CONTROL statement, 6631
- SURVEYSELECT procedure, ID statement, 6631
- SURVEYSELECT procedure, PROC SURVEYSELECT statement, 6615
  - CERTSIZE= option, 6617
  - CERTSIZE=P= option, 6618
  - DATA= option, 6619
  - JTPROBS option, 6619
  - MAXSIZE= option, 6620
  - METHOD= option, 6621
  - MINSIZE= option, 6623
  - NMAX= option, 6624
  - NMIN= option, 6624
  - NOPRINT option, 6624
  - OUT= option, 6624
  - OUTALL option, 6625
  - OUTHITS option, 6625
  - OUTSEED option, 6625
  - OUTSIZE option, 6625
  - OUTSORT= option, 6626
  - REPS= option, 6626

SAMPRATE= option, [6626](#)  
SAMPsize= option, [6628](#)  
SEED= option, [6629](#)  
SELECTALL option, [6630](#)  
SORT= option, [6630](#)  
STATS option, [6630](#)  
SURVEYSELECT procedure, SIZE statement,  
[6631](#)  
SURVEYSELECT procedure, STRATA  
statement, [6632](#)  
ALLOC= option, [6633](#)  
COST= option, [6634](#)  
NOSAMPLE option, [6635](#)  
VAR= option, [6635](#)

VAR= option  
STRATA statement (SURVEYSELECT),  
[6635](#)



## Your Turn

---

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