

Technische Dokumentation der verwendeten Algorithmen zu den indirekten Schätzungen

im Rahmen der Studie zu
Armut und sozialer Eingliederung
in den Bundesländern

Zur Berechnung der Ergebnisse dient untenstehender Code, wobei hier die Anzahl der Bootstrap-Replikationen auf 4 beschränkt wurde.

```
rm(list=ls())
gc()
set.seed(1)
require(survey)
require(nnet)
require(snow)
smhv <- read.table("smhv_johnny_bis_2011.csv",sep=";",na.st=".",header=TRUE)
smhv$AROSE_ant <- smhv$AROSE
smhv$AROSE <- as.numeric(smhv$AROSE_ant>0)
smhv$ga <- ((smhv$X_hsize-smhv$anz60plus)/smhv$X_hsize)

REP<- 2 ## Anzahl WH-pro Cluster
CLREP <- 2 ##Anzahl Cluster
bla <- c("strat",
        "silc",
        #"ARPT60i",
        "year",
        #"wr",
        "X_htyp5a", "X_migration",
        "X_erwintkat", "X_hv_branche", "X_hv_funktion", "X_hv_lgru3", "X_xurb",
        "X_hv_kartab4", "X_hv_age10R", "X_hv_bfst", "X_wrecht4", "X_xwauskat","X_xhtypt")
for(i in bla){
  smhv[,i]<- as.factor(smhv[,i]) ##Umwandeln in Faktor, vielleicht manche auch in Ordered?!
}

smhv$v10X <- smhv$v10-smhv$v10_lag## Unterschied zw. Jahren v10
smhv$id <- 1:nrow(smhv)
smhv$arm <- smhv$ARPT60i*100+smhv$X_minstand*10+smhv$X_manifest## Kombinationsvariable
table(smhv$arm)
idsremove <- smhv$id[!is.na(smhv$arm)][smhv$arm[!is.na(smhv$arm)]!="110"] ## Ausprägung 110
sollte nicht vorkommen
smhv <- smhv[order(smhv$source,smhv$hid,smhv$year),]
smhv <- smhv[!smhv$id%in%idsremove,]
# Datensatz trennen
mz <- smhv[smhv$silc==0,]
silc <- smhv[smhv$silc==1,]

silc$AROSE_antg <- silc$AROSE#*silc$ga#1
```

```

d1 <- svydesign(~ id, weights=~wr, strata=~strat, data=silc)
s1 <- svyby(~AROSE_ant,~year+strat+X_xhtypt,d1,svymean)[1:4]
s2 <- svyby(~AROSE_antg,~year+strat+X_xhtypt,d1,svymean)[4]
s1[,4] <- s1[,4]/s2
colnames(s1)[4] <- "fakAROSE"
silc <- merge(silc,s1)
mz <- merge(mz,s1)
silc$ga1 <- (silc$fakAROSE)#*silc$ga
silc$AROSE_antg <- silc$AROSE*silc$ga1
mz$ga1 <-mz$fakAROSE
d1 <- svydesign(~ id, weights=~wr, strata=~strat, data=silc)
svyby(~AROSE,~year,d1,svymean)
svyby(~AROSE_ant,~year,d1,svymean)
svyby(~AROSE_antg,~year,d1,svymean)

```

```

silc$gew <- silc$wr/max(silc$wr) # Für GLM, umskalierte Gewichte ->stabiler

```

```

#Signifikante Variablen für multivariates Modell

```

```

covar0 <- c("year",
  "X_htyp5a", "X_migration",
  "X_erwintkat", "X_hv_branche", "X_hv_funktion", "X_hv_lgru3", "X_xurb",
  "X_hv_kartab4", "X_hv_age10R", "X_hv_bfst", "X_wrecht4", "X_xwauskat")
covar2 <- c(covar0,
  "v6",
  "v7",
  "v8_lag",
  "v10X"
)
form2_m <- as.formula(paste("arm~",paste(covar2,collapse="+",sep=""),sep=""))

```

```

#Signifikante Variablen für AROSE-Modell

```

```

covar2c <- c(covar0,
  "v5",
  "v6",
  "v7",
  "v8_lag",
  "v10X"
)
form2c <- as.formula(paste("AROSE~",paste(covar2c,collapse="+",sep=""),sep=""))

```

```

# Hilfsfunktion fürs Diskretisieren der Ergebnisse von multinom für Variable arm

```

```

predictit <- function(p){
  ppp <- apply(p,1,function(x)sample(c(0,10,100,111),size=1,prob=x))
  ppp
}

```

```

#dim1=Jahr
#dim2=Schätzer
#dim3=Ö+BL
#dim4=ALLE+HHtyp
#dim5=Zielvariable
#dim6=Bootstrap-Replikationen
erg <- array(NA,dim=c(7,3,10,4,4,REP))
dimnames(erg)[[1]] <- 2005:2011
dimnames(erg)[[2]] <- c("SILC","mod","mod_SILC")#Direkter Schätzer, Modellschätzer auf MZ,
Modellschätzer auf SILC
dimnames(erg)[[3]] <- c("OE",sort(unique(as.character(smhv$strat))))
dimnames(erg)[[4]] <- c("ALLE","H1","H2","H3")
dimnames(erg)[[5]] <- c("ARPT60i","minstand","manifest","AROSE")
dimnames(erg)[[6]] <- paste("R",1:REP,sep="")

```

Die Parameter aus multinom werden ebenfalls abgespeichert um später auch Bootstrapfehler davon berechnen zu können

```

ecoeff <- array(NA,dim=c(61,3,REP))
dimnames(ecoeff)[[1]]<-c("Intercept.0", "year2006", "year2007", "year2008", "year2009",
"year2010", "year2011", "X_htyp5a5", "X_htyp5a6", "X_htyp5a7",
"X_htyp5a8", "X_htyp5a9", "X_htyp5a10", "X_migration2", "X_migration3",
"X_erwintkat0", "X_erwintkat1", "X_erwintkat2", "X_erwintkat3",
"X_erwintkat4", "X_hv_branche1", "X_hv_branche2", "X_hv_branche3",
"X_hv_branche4", "X_hv_branche5", "X_hv_branche6", "X_hv_branche7",
"X_hv_branche8", "X_hv_funktion1", "X_hv_funktion2", "X_hv_funktion11",
"X_hv_funktion12", "X_hv_funktion13", "X_hv_funktion21", "X_hv_funktion22",
"X_hv_lgru32", "X_hv_lgru33", "X_xurb2", "X_xurb3", "X_hv_kartab42",
"X_hv_kartab43", "X_hv_kartab44", "X_hv_age10R20", "X_hv_age10R30",
"X_hv_age10R40", "X_hv_age10R50", "X_hv_age10R60", "X_hv_age10R70",
"X_hv_bfst2", "X_hv_bfst3", "X_hv_bfst4", "X_wrecht42", "X_wrecht43",
"X_wrecht44", "X_xwauskat2", "X_xwauskat3", "X_xwauskat4", "v6",
"v7", "v8_lag", "v10X")
dimnames(ecoeff)[[2]]<- c("10","100","111")
dimnames(ecoeff)[[3]] <- paste("R",1:REP,sep="")

```

#Erstellung eines Clusters mit #CLREP# Sockets und exportieren der Daten auf die Knoten

```

cl <- makeCluster(rep("localhost",CLREP), type = "SOCK")
clusterExport(cl, list=c("predictit","REP", "silc", "mz", "form2c","form2_m", "erg","ecoeff"))

```

##Definition der Funktion, welche auf jedem Knoten ausgeführt wird.

```

doParallel <- function(...){
  require(survey)
  require(nnet)
  ## Berechnung der Bootstrap-Gewichte ##SILC##
  bw <- data.frame(matrix(NA,ncol=REP,nrow=nrow(silc))#leer erzeugen
  hid <- floor(silc$hid/100)#Bei SILC letzten 2 Stellen für SplitHH reserviert
  TFdup <- !duplicated(hid)#TRUE=1.vorkommen,FALSE=wiederholt sich
  #Bundesland X JAHR als Schicht

```

```

bw[TFdup,] <-
data.frame(subbootweights(as.numeric(silc$strat[TFdup])+as.numeric(silc$year[TFdup])*1000,
silc$id[TFdup], replicates = REP,compress=FALSE)[[1]])
tmp1 <- data.frame(hid=hid[!TFdup],n=1:sum(!TFdup))
tmp2 <- data.frame(hid=hid[TFdup],bw[TFdup,])
tmp3 <- merge(tmp1,tmp2,by="hid",all.x=TRUE,all.y=FALSE)
bw[!TFdup,] <- tmp3[order(tmp3$n),-c(1,2)]
names(bw) <- paste("bw",1:REP,sep="")

## Berechnung der Bootstrap-Gewichte ##MZ## siehe SILC
bwmz <- data.frame(matrix(NA,ncol=REP,nrow=nrow(mz)))
hid <- mz$hid
TFdup <- !duplicated(hid)
bwmz[TFdup,] <-
data.frame(subbootweights(as.numeric(mz$strat[TFdup])+as.numeric(mz$year[TFdup])*1000,
mz$id[TFdup], replicates = REP,compress=FALSE)[[1]])
tmp1 <- data.frame(hid=hid[!TFdup],n=1:sum(!TFdup))
tmp2 <- data.frame(hid=hid[TFdup],bwmz[TFdup,])
tmp3 <- merge(tmp1,tmp2,by="hid",all.x=TRUE,all.y=FALSE)
bwmz[!TFdup,] <- tmp3[order(tmp3$n),-c(1,2)]
names(bwmz) <- paste("bw",1:REP,sep="")

##Testen ob Merkmalskombinationen nicht vorhanden sind (kommt so gut wie nie vorher)
##Wenn es fehlende Merkmalskombinationen gibt, wird das Set an Bootstrap-Gewichten nicht
verwendet
xx=unlist(by(bw,list(silc$year,silc$strat,silc$X_xhtypt),function(x)which(apply(x,2,sum)==0)))

##Durchlaufen der Replikationen
for(i in 1:REP){
  if(!i %in%xx){
    ## Berechnung der aktuellen Gewichte für diesen Bootstrap-Durchgang
    silc$gewX <- silc$gew*bw[,i] #für glm
    silc$wrX <- silc$wr*bw[,i]
    mz$wrX <- mz$wr*bwmz[,i]
    #####Direkte Schätzer (2.Dim=1)
    variables <- c("ARPT60i","X_minstand","X_manifest","AROSE_ant")
    for(varind in 1:length(variables)){
      variable <- variables[varind]
      erg[,1,1,1,varind,i] <-
unlist(by(silc[,c(variable,"gewX")],silc$year,function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))
      erg[,1,1,-1,varind,i] <-
unlist(by(silc[,c(variable,"gewX")],list(silc$year,silc$X_xhtypt),function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))
      erg[,1,-1,1,varind,i] <-
unlist(by(silc[,c(variable,"gewX")],list(silc$year,silc$strat),function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))
      erg[,1,-1,-1,varind,i] <-
unlist(by(silc[,c(variable,"gewX")],list(silc$year,silc$strat,silc$X_xhtypt),function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x
[,2])))
    }
  }
}

```

```
#### Ende Direkte Schätzer
```

```
#Multivariates Modell fuer ARPT60i, X_minstand, X_manifest  
mm2 <- multinom(form2_m, data=silc, weights=gewX)  
ecoeff[,i] <- coef(mm2)
```

```
mz$pp2 <- predictit(predict(mm2,newdata=mz,type="probs"))  
mz$arm2 <- 0  
mz$arm2[mz$pp2%in%c(100,111)] <- 1  
mz$mins2 <- 0  
mz$mins2[mz$pp2%in%c(010,111)] <- 1  
mz$mani2 <- 0  
mz$mani2[mz$pp2%in%c(111)] <- 1  
silc$pp2 <- predictit(mm2$fitted.values)  
silc$arm2 <- 0  
silc$arm2[silc$pp2%in%c(100,111)] <- 1  
silc$mins2 <- 0  
silc$mins2[silc$pp2%in%c(010,111)] <- 1  
silc$mani2 <- 0  
silc$mani2[silc$pp2%in%c(111)] <- 1
```

```
##Univariates Modell AROSE
```

```
m2c <- glm(form2c,family=quasibinomial,data=silc,weights=gewX)  
mz$AROSE_2 <-  
mz$ga1*unlist(lapply(predict(m2c,type="response",newdata=mz),function(x)sample(c(0,1),size=1,prob=  
c(1-x,x))))  
silc$AROSE_2 <-  
silc$ga1*unlist(lapply(predict(m2c,type="response",newdata=silc),function(x)sample(c(0,1),size=1,prob  
=c(1-x,x))))
```

```
#### ENDE Modelle schätzen und Predicts berechnen
```

```
#OE-Schaetzer univariat - AROSE
```

```
#MZ
```

```
erg[,2,1,1,4,i] <- unlist(by(mz[,c("AROSE_2","wrX")],mz$year,function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))  
erg[,2,1,-1,4,i] <-  
unlist(by(mz[,c("AROSE_2","wrX")],list(mz$year,mz$X_xhtypt),function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))  
#Modellschaetzer auf SILC ausgewertet  
erg[,3,1,1,4,i] <- unlist(by(silc[,c("AROSE_2","wrX")],silc$year,function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))  
erg[,3,1,-1,4,i] <-  
unlist(by(silc[,c("AROSE_2","wrX")],list(silc$year,silc$X_xhtypt),function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))
```

```
#OE-Schaetzer multivariat
```

```
variables <- c("arm","mins","mani")  
for(varind in 1:length(variables)){  
variable <- variables[varind]  
variable2 <- paste(variable,"2",sep="")
```

```

#MZ
  erg[,2,1,1,varind,i] <-
unlist(by(mz[,c(variable2,"wrX")],mz$year,function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))
  erg[,2,1,-1,varind,i] <-
unlist(by(mz[,c(variable2,"wrX")],list(mz$year,mz$X_xhtypt),function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))
  #Modellschaetzer auf SILC ausgewertet
  erg[,3,1,1,varind,i] <-
unlist(by(silc[,c(variable2,"wrX")],silc$year,function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))
  erg[,3,1,-1,varind,i] <-
unlist(by(silc[,c(variable2,"wrX")],list(silc$year,silc$X_xhtypt),function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))
}

#BL-SCHAETZER
for(b in 2:length(dimnames(erg)[[3]])){
  bb <- dimnames(erg)[[3]][b] #Bundesland Namen
  ##Einschränken der Datensätze
  mzX <- mz[mz$strat==bb,]
  silcX <- silc[silc$strat==bb,]

  ##Univariates Modell pro Bundesland auswerten - AROSE
  #MZ
  erg[,2,b,1,4,i] <-
unlist(by(mzX[,c("AROSE_2","wrX")],mzX$year,function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))
  erg[,2,b,-1,4,i] <-
unlist(by(mzX[,c("AROSE_2","wrX")],list(mzX$year,mzX$X_xhtypt),function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2]
)))
  #Modellschaetzer auf SILC ausgewertet
  erg[,3,b,1,4,i] <-
unlist(by(silcX[,c("AROSE_2","wrX")],silcX$year,function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))
  erg[,3,b,-1,4,i] <-
unlist(by(silcX[,c("AROSE_2","wrX")],list(silcX$year,silcX$X_xhtypt),function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2]
))))

  ##Multivariates Modell pro Bundesland auswerten
  variables <- c("arm","mins","mani")
  for(varind in 1:length(variables)){
    variable <- variables[varind]
    variable2 <- paste(variable,"2",sep="")
    #MZ
    erg[,2,b,1,varind,i] <-
unlist(by(mzX[,c(variable2,"wrX")],mzX$year,function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))
    erg[,2,b,-1,varind,i] <-
unlist(by(mzX[,c(variable2,"wrX")],list(mzX$year,mzX$X_xhtypt),function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))
    #Modellschaetzer auf SILC ausgewertet
    erg[,3,b,1,varind,i] <-
unlist(by(silcX[,c(variable2,"wrX")],silcX$year,function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))
    erg[,3,b,-1,varind,i] <-
unlist(by(silcX[,c(variable2,"wrX")],list(silcX$year,silcX$X_xhtypt),function(x)weighted.mean(x[,1],x[,2])))
  }
}

```

```

    }
  }
}
list(erg,ecoef)
}
### Funktion doParallel auf Cluster schicken
ergP <- clusterApply(cl,1:CLREP, doParallel)
CLREP <- length(ergP)
REP <- tail(dim(ergP[[1]][[1]]),1)
###Ergebnis-Array erzeugen, das die Ergebnisse aller Knoten sammelt
erg <- array(NA,dim=c(7,3,10,4,4,REP*CLREP))
dimnames(erg)[1:5] <- dimnames(ergP[[1]][[1]])[1:5]
dimnames(erg)[[6]] <- paste("R",1:(REP*CLREP),sep="")

ecoef <- array(NA,dim=c(61,3,REP*CLREP))
dimnames(ecoef)[1:2] <- dimnames(ergP[[1]][[2]])[1:2]
dimnames(ecoef)[[3]] <- paste("R",1:(REP*CLREP),sep="")

### Listenelement von ergP an die richtigen Stellen im Ergebnis-Array erg spielen
start <- seq(1,REP*CLREP-REP+1,by=REP)
end <- seq(REP,REP*CLREP,by=REP)
for(i in 1:CLREP){
  erg[,,,,start[i]:end[i]] <- ergP[[i]][[1]]
  ecoef[,start[i]:end[i]] <- ergP[[i]][[2]]
}

###Bias wird berechnet...
# "mod_SILC"
# minus
# SILC (direkt)
erg[,3,,<-erg[,3,,]-erg[,1,,<-

#Mittelwert über die Bootstrap-Dimension, 6
ergm <- apply(erg,c(1,2,3,4,5),mean,na.rm=TRUE)

#Standard-Deviation über die Bootstrap-Dimension, 6
ergsd <- apply(erg,c(1,2,3,4,5),sd,na.rm=TRUE)

#####
#####
##### Ergebnisse direkt aus dem Samples
#####
#####
### svydesign-Objekt mit "echten" Gewichten
des <- svydesign(~id,strata=~strat,data=silc,weights=~wr)

```



```
##Modell und Predicts werden berechnet
```

```
###multivariat
```

```
###Variante mit x sind die summierten Wahrscheinlichkeiten
```

```
###Variante ohne x sind diskretisiert
```

```
mm2 <- multinom(form2_m, data=silc, weights=gew,maxit=500)
```

```
xx=mm2$fitted.values
```

```
silc$arm2x <- xx[,3]+xx[,4]
```

```
silc$mins2x <- xx[,2]+xx[,4]
```

```
silc$mani2x <- xx[,4]
```

```
silc$pp2 <- predictit(xx)
```

```
silc$arm2 <- 0
```

```
silc$arm2[silc$pp2%in%c(100,111)] <- 1
```

```
silc$mins2 <- 0
```

```
silc$mins2[silc$pp2%in%c(010,111)] <- 1
```

```
silc$mani2 <- 0
```

```
silc$mani2[silc$pp2%in%c(111)] <- 1
```

```
xx <- predict(mm2,newdata=mz,type="probs")
```

```
mz$arm2x <- xx[,3]+xx[,4]
```

```
mz$mins2x <- xx[,2]+xx[,4]
```

```
mz$mani2x <- xx[,4]
```

```
mz$pp2 <- predictit(xx)
```

```
mz$arm2 <- 0
```

```
mz$arm2[mz$pp2%in%c(100,111)] <- 1
```

```
mz$mins2 <- 0
```

```
mz$mins2[mz$pp2%in%c(010,111)] <- 1
```

```
mz$mani2 <- 0
```

```
mz$mani2[mz$pp2%in%c(111)] <- 1
```

```
###Ende multivariat
```

```
#univariat
```

```
#p am Ende der neuen Variable bedeutet "Wahrscheinlichkeit", kein p -> Diskretisiert
```

```
#p wird verwendet --> damit der Zufall hier keine Rolle spielt
```

```
m2c <- glm(form2c,family=quasibinomial,data=silc,weights=gew)
```

```
xxp <- predict(m2c,type="response",newdata=silc)
```

```
silc$AROSE_2p <- silc$ga1*xxp
```

```
silc$AROSE_2 <- silc$ga1*unlist(lapply(xxp,function(x)sample(c(0,1),size=1,prob=c(1-x,x))))
```

```
xxp <- predict(m2c,type="response",newdata=mz)
```

```
mz$AROSE_2p <- mz$ga1*xxp
```

```
mz$AROSE_2 <- mz$ga1*unlist(lapply(xxp,function(x)sample(c(0,1),size=1,prob=c(1-x,x))))
```

```
#Ende univariat
```

```
## Neue svydesign Objekte, damit die Predicts drinnen sind
```

```
des <- svydesign(~id,strata=~strat,data=silc,weights=~wr)
```

```
desmz <- svydesign(~id,strata=~strat,data=mz,weights=~wr)
```

```
##Ergebnis-Array initialisieren
```

```
sch <- array(NA,dim=c(7,2,10,4,4))
```

```

dimnames(sch)[[1]] <- 2005:2011
dimnames(sch)[[2]] <- c("SILC", "mod")
dimnames(sch)[[3]] <- c("OE", sort(unique(as.character(smhv$strat))))
dimnames(sch)[[4]] <- c("ALLE", "H1", "H2", "H3")
dimnames(sch)[[5]] <- c("ARPT60i", "minstand", "manifest", "AROSE")
#ohne SILC:
sd_res <- sch_mz_bc <- sch_mz <- biasEst <- sch[,-1,,]

```

##Univariat für AROSE die möglichen Kombinationen berechnen

#SILC

```

sch[,2,1,1,4] <- svyby(~AROSE_2p,~year,design=des,svymean)[,2]
sch[,2,1,-1,4] <- svyby(~AROSE_2p,~year+X_xhtypt,design=des,svymean)[,3]
sch[,2,-1,1,4] <- svyby(~AROSE_2p,~year+strat,design=des,svymean)[,3]
sch[,2,-1,-1,4] <- svyby(~AROSE_2p,~year+strat+X_xhtypt,design=des,svymean)[,4]

```

#MZ

```

sch_mz[,1,1,4] <- svyby(~AROSE_2p,~year,design=desmz,svymean)[,2]
sch_mz[,1,-1,4] <- svyby(~AROSE_2p,~year+X_xhtypt,design=desmz,svymean)[,3]
sch_mz[,-1,1,4] <- svyby(~AROSE_2p,~year+strat,design=desmz,svymean)[,3]
sch_mz[,-1,-1,4] <- svyby(~AROSE_2p,~year+strat+X_xhtypt,design=desmz,svymean)[,4]

```

##SILC DIREKT

```

variables <- c("ARPT60i", "X_minstand", "X_manifest", "AROSE_ant")
for(varind in 1:length(variables)){
  variable <- as.formula(paste("~", variables[varind], sep=""))
  sch[,1,1,1,varind] <- svyby(variable,~year,design=des,svymean)[,2]
  sch[,1,1,-1,varind] <- svyby(variable,~year+X_xhtypt,design=des,svymean)[,3]
  sch[,1,-1,1,varind] <- svyby(variable,~year+strat,design=des,svymean)[,3]
  sch[,1,-1,-1,varind] <- svyby(variable,~year+strat+X_xhtypt,design=des,svymean)[,4]
}

```

##multivariat für alle (3) Variablen berechnen

variables <- c("arm", "mins", "mani")

```

for(varind in 1:length(variables)){
  variable <- variables[varind]
  variable2 <- as.formula(paste("~", variable, "2x", sep=""))
  #SILC
  sch[,2,1,1,varind] <- svyby(variable2,~year,design=des,svymean)[,2]
  sch[,2,1,-1,varind] <- svyby(variable2,~year+X_xhtypt,design=des,svymean)[,3]
  sch[,2,-1,1,varind] <- svyby(variable2,~year+strat,design=des,svymean)[,3]
  sch[,2,-1,-1,varind] <- svyby(variable2,~year+strat+X_xhtypt,design=des,svymean)[,4]
  #MZ
  sch_mz[,1,1,varind] <- svyby(variable2,~year,design=desmz,svymean)[,2]
  sch_mz[,1,-1,varind] <- svyby(variable2,~year+X_xhtypt,design=desmz,svymean)[,3]
  sch_mz[,-1,1,varind] <- svyby(variable2,~year+strat,design=desmz,svymean)[,3]
  sch_mz[,-1,-1,varind] <- svyby(variable2,~year+strat+X_xhtypt,design=desmz,svymean)[,4]
}

```

```
###Der geschätzte Bias wird berechnet durch: Ergebnis des jeweiligen Modells auf SILC minus  
Ergebnis SILC-direkt
```

```
biasEst[,,,] <- sch[,2,,]-sch[,1,,]
```

```
dimnames(sch)
```

```
## Endergebnis Modell
```

```
sch_model <- sch_mz[,,,]
```

```
###Richtige Varianzschätzungen aus den Bootstrap-Ergebnissen holen
```

```
sd_model <- ergsd[,2,,]
```

```
#Bias ...
```

```
bias <- biasEst
```

```
#Direkter Schätzer und Fehler
```

```
sch_dir <- sch[,1,,]
```

```
sd_dir <- ergsd[,1,,]
```

```
##Bilden der 3-jaehrigen Durchschnitte
```

```
##Welche Jahre sollen kombiniert werden. 1,2 und 3, 2,3 und 4...
```

```
ll <- list(1:3,
```

```
  2:4,
```

```
  3:5,
```

```
  4:6,
```

```
  5:7)
```

```
#Array leer initialisieren
```

```
sch_3j <- sch_dir*NA
```

```
#Für 2006 bis 2010 die Durchschnitte berechnen
```

```
for(i in 1:length(ll))
```

```
  sch_3j[i+1,,] <- apply(sch_dir[ll[[i]],,,],c(2,3,4),mean)
```

```
##Direkten SILC-Schaetzer aus Bootstrap-Ergebnissen rausziehen
```

```
tmp <- erg[,1,,]
```

```
dir_boot <- erg[-c(1,7),1,,] #ohne 2005 und 2011
```

```
#Für 2006 bis 2010 die Durchschnitte berechnen
```

```
for(i in 1:length(ll))
```

```
  dir_boot[i,,] <- apply(tmp[ll[[i]],,,],c(2,3,4,5),mean)
```

```
sd_3jt <- apply(dir_boot,c(1,2,3,4),sd)
```

```
#Vollen Array mit Jahren 2005 und 2011 = NA erzeugen
```

```
sd_3j <- sch_3j*NA
```

```
sd_3j[-c(1,7),,,] <- sd_3jt
```

```

## Verwendete Modelle
multimod <- mm2 #multivariat für ARPT60i, minstand und manifest
arosemod <- m2c #univariat für AROSE

###Bias- Berechnung
# für Bundesländer, HH-Typ und Indikator (neu)

##B)
bias_b <- bias
sd_dir_b <- sd_dir
sd_model_b <- sd_model
m <- apply(bias,c(2,3,4),mean)
ms <- apply(sd_dir,c(2,3,4),mean)
ms2 <- apply(sd_model,c(2,3,4),mean)
for(i in 1:7){
  bias_b[i,,] <- m
  sd_dir_b[i,,] <- ms
  sd_model_b[i,,] <- ms2
}

## Zugehörige Lambdas berechnen...
lambda_b <- sd_dir_b^2/(sd_dir_b^2 + sd_model_b^2 + bias_b^2)

##Kombinierte Schätzer ausrechnen
komb_b <- lambda_b*sch_model + (1-lambda_b) * sch_dir

##Fehler der kombinierten Schätzer unter angenommener Unabh angigkeit berechnen
sd_komb_b <- sqrt(lambda_b^2*sd_dir^2+(1-lambda_b)^2*sd_model^2)

### Root MSE berechnen...
rmse_model <- sqrt(sd_model^2+bias_b^2)
rmse_komb_b <- sqrt(sd_komb_b^2+(lambda_b*bias_b)^2)

```