

GRTS Survey Designs for a Finite Resource

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1 Processor

A little-endian processor is required for this vignette. The `.Platform` function is used to ensure that the processor is little-endian.

```
> # Ensure that the processor is little-endian
>
> if(.Platform$endian == "big")
```

```
+   stop("\nA little-endian processor is required for this vignette.")
>
```

2 Preliminaries

This document presents example GRTS survey designs for a finite resource. The finite resource used in the designs is lakes in the southern New England region of the U.S. Four survey designs will be presented: (1) an unstratified, equal probability design; (2) a stratified, equal probability design; (3) an unstratified, unequal probability design with an oversample; and (4) an unstratified, unequal probability design with an oversample and a panel structure for survey over time. The sampling frame used for the survey designs is contained in either an ESRI shapefile, a data frame, or an `sp` package object. The frame contains the coordinates for a set of points that define the finite resource in addition to attribute data associated with the points. The coordinate system for the set of points in the sampling frame is an equal area projection rather than latitude and longitude. An equal area projection is used so that calculation of distance between points is valid. Use of the three sources for the sampling frame will be illustrated in the example survey designs.

The initial step is to use the library function to load the `spsurvey` package. After the package is loaded, a message is printed to the R console indicating that the `spsurvey` package was loaded successfully.

Load the `spsurvey` package

```
> # Load the spsurvey package
> library(spsurvey)
>
```

Version 3.5.0 of the `spsurvey` package was loaded successfully.

3 Create a shapefile

For creating a survey design using the `spsurvey` package, the standard form of input regarding the resource is a shapefile. In order to conserve storage space, shapefiles are not included with the package. Instead, a data set from which a shapefile can be created is included in the data directory of the package. The `data` function is used to load the data set stored in the data directory into an object named `NE_lakes`. The `sp2shape` function is used to create a shapefile from the `NE_lakes` object. Note that objects loaded from the data sets in the data directory are stored in formats that are defined in the `sp` package. See documentation for the `sp` package for additional information regarding format of the objects.

```

> # Load the sp object in the data directory
> data(NE_lakes)
> # Create a shapefile
> sp2shape(sp.obj=NE_lakes, shpfilename="NE_lakes")
>

```

4 Shapefile attribute data

The next step is to read the attribute data from the shapefile. The `read.dbf` function in the `spsurvey` package is used to read the attribute (dbf) file in the shapefile and assign it to a data frame named `att`. The initial six lines in the `att` data frame are printed using the `head` function.

Two attributes, state name and lake area category, that will be used to define, respectively, stratum codes and unequal selection probability (multidensity) categories for the survey designs are examined. State name is contained in a variable named "state", and lake area category is contained in a variable named "area_cat". For lake area category, lakes are classified by surface area measured in hectares. The lake area categories are coded using values such as "(5,10]", which indicates that lake area is greater than five hectares but less than or equal to ten hectares. The `table` and `addmargin` functions are used to produce a table displaying number of lakes for each combination of values for the strata and multidensity category variables.

Read the attribute table from the shapefile

```

> # Read the attribute table from the shapefile
> att <- read.dbf("NE_lakes")
>

```

Display the initial six lines in the attribute data frame

```

> # Display the initial six lines in the attribute data frame
> head(att)

```

	xcoord	ycoord	State	Area_Cat
1	2012313	2474271	MA	(10,50]
2	2013905	2474343	MA	(1,5]
3	2008789	2472920	MA	(10,50]
4	2009814	2472036	MA	(50,500]
5	2014014	2471614	MA	(5,10]
6	2015009	2468603	MA	(10,50]

```

>

```

Display number of lakes cross-classified by strata and multidensity category

```
> # Display number of lakes cross-classified by strata and multidensity
> # category
> addmargins(table("State"=att$State, "Lake Area Category"=att$Area_Cat))
```

	Lake Area Category						
State	(0,1]	(1,5]	(10,50]	(5,10]	(50,500]	(500,1e+04]	Sum
CT	483	1181	284	270	90	4	2312
MA	194	1658	693	545	209	6	3305
RI	11	256	108	85	41	3	504
Sum	688	3095	1085	900	340	13	6121

>

Lakes in the southern New England region are displayed in Figure 1.

5 Unstratified, equal probability, GRTS survey design

The first survey design is an unstratified, equal probability design. The `set.seed` function is called so that, if necessary, the designs can be replicated.

The initial step is to create a list named `Equaldsgn` that contains information for specifying the survey design. Since the survey design is unstratified, the list contains a single item named "None" that also is a list. The "None" list includes two items: `panel`, which is used to specify the sample size for each panel, and `seltype`, which is used to input the type of random selection for the design. For this example, `panel` is assigned a single value named "PanelOne" that is set equal to 300, and `seltype` is assigned the value "Equal", which indicates equal probability selection.

The `grts` function in the `spsurvey` package is called to select the survey design. The following arguments are included in the call to `grts`: (1) `design`: the named list of stratum design specifications, which is assigned the `Equaldsgn` list; (2) `DesignID`: name for the design, which is used to create a site ID for each site and is assigned the value "EQUAL"; (3) `type.frame`: the type of frame, which is assigned the value "finite" to indicate a finite resource; (4) `src.frame`: source of the frame, which is assigned the value "shapefile" to indicate a shapefile frame; (5) `in.shape`: name of the input shapefile, which is assigned the value "NE_lakes"; (6) `att.frame`: the data frame of attributes associated with elements in the frame, which is assigned the `att` data frame; and (7) `shapefile`: option to create a shapefile containing the survey design information, which is assigned FALSE.

During execution of the `grts` function, messages are printed that indicate the initial number of hierarchical levels used for the GRTS grid, the current number of levels, and the final

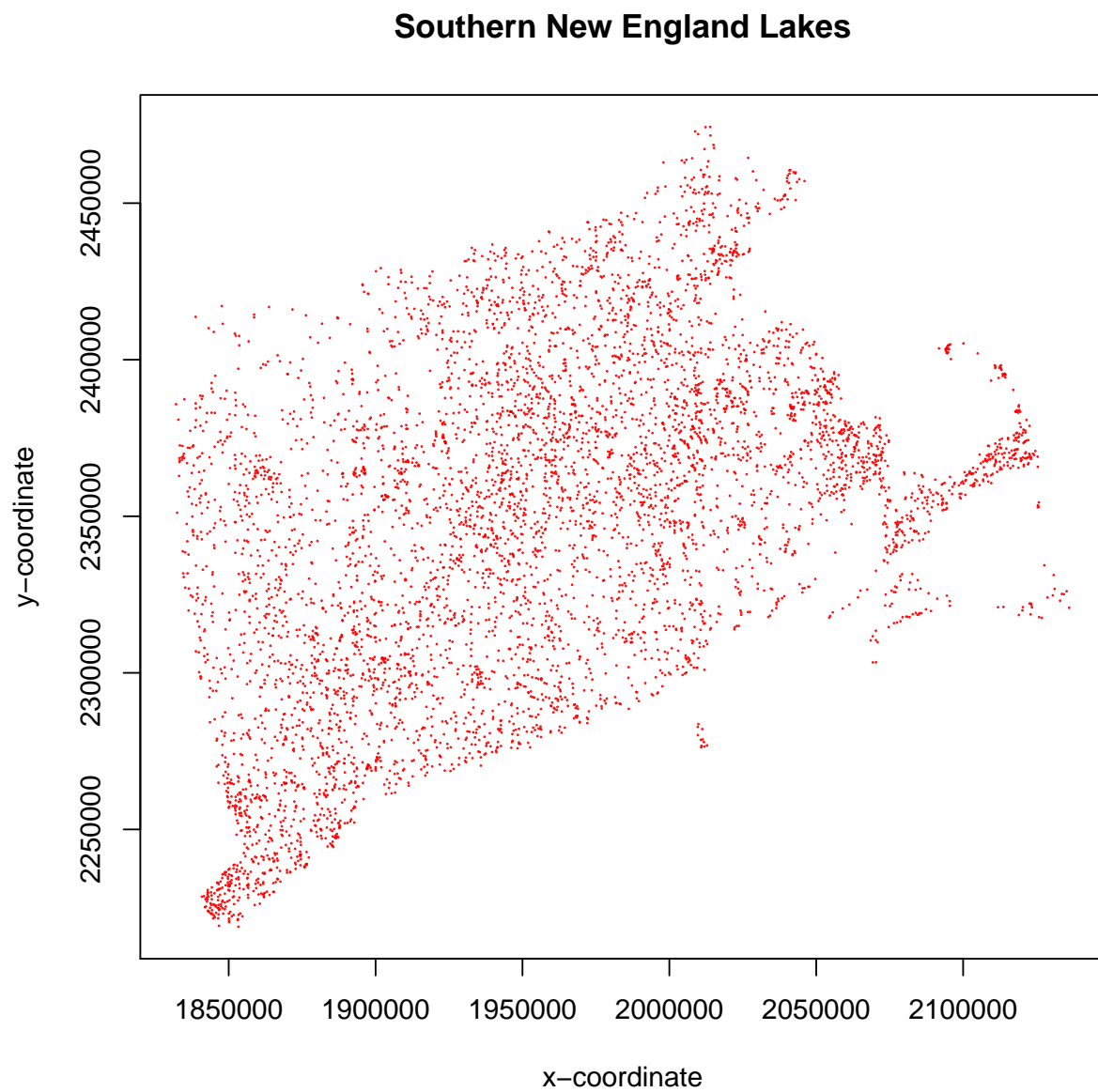


Figure 1: Location of lakes in the southern New England region.

number of levels. The set of messages is printed for each stratum, and is labeled with the stratum name. For this example, the set of messages is labeled "None", i.e., the name used in the Equaldsgn list. Upon completion of the call to grts, the initial six sites for the survey design and a design summary are printed. The output object created by the grts function is assigned class "SpatialDesign". The design summary is created using the summary method for that class. In addition to summary, a plot method is available for the SpatialDesign class. For assistance using the summary and plot methods, see documentation for "SpatialDesign-class" on the R help page for spsurvey.

Call the set.seed function so that the design can be replicated

```
> # Call the set.seed function so that the survey designs can be replicate
> set.seed(4447864)
>
```

Create the design list

```
> # Create the design list
> Equaldsgn <- list(None=list(panel=c(PanelOne=300), seltype="Equal"))
>
```

Select the sample

```
> Equalsites <- grts(design=Equaldsgn,
+                   DesignID="EQUAL",
+                   type.frame="finite",
+                   src.frame="shapefile",
+                   in.shape="NE_lakes",
+                   att.frame=att,
+                   shapefile=FALSE)
```

```
Stratum: None
Initial number of levels: 5
Current number of levels: 5
Current number of levels: 6
Current number of levels: 7
Final number of levels: 7
```

Print the initial six lines of the survey design

```
> # Print the initial six lines of the survey design
> head(Equalsites@data)
```

	siteID	xcoord	ycoord	mdcaty	wgt	stratum	panel	EvalStatus
1	EQUAL-001	2114167	2395530	Equal	20.40333	None	PanelOne	NotEval
2	EQUAL-002	1980508	2343135	Equal	20.40333	None	PanelOne	NotEval
3	EQUAL-003	1959920	2408654	Equal	20.40333	None	PanelOne	NotEval
4	EQUAL-004	1907771	2302522	Equal	20.40333	None	PanelOne	NotEval
5	EQUAL-005	2083109	2348787	Equal	20.40333	None	PanelOne	NotEval
6	EQUAL-006	1985761	2418194	Equal	20.40333	None	PanelOne	NotEval

	EvalReason	xcoord.1	ycoord.1	State	Area_Cat
1		2114167	2395530	MA	(1,5]
2		1980508	2343135	RI	(1,5]
3		1959920	2408654	MA	(10,50]
4		1907771	2302522	CT	(1,5]
5		2083109	2348787	MA	(1,5]
6		1985761	2418194	MA	(5,10]

>

Print the survey design summary

```
> # Print the survey design summary
> summary(Equalsites)
```

Design Summary: Number of Sites

stratum	None	Sum
	300	300

>

6 Stratified, equal probability, GRTS survey design

The second survey design is a stratified, equal probability design. The state attribute is used to identify strata. List Stratdsgn is assigned design specifications. Stratdsgn includes six lists, one for each stratum. The names for the lists match the levels of the stratum variable, i.e., the unique values of the state attribute. Each list in Stratdsgn contains two items: panel and seltype. The value for panel is the same as the equal probability design (50), and seltype is assigned "Equal".

For this survey design, a data frame will be used as the sampling frame. Since it includes spatial coordinates, the att data frame will be used as the frame. The following arguments are included in the call to grts: (1) design: assigned the Stratdsgn list; (2) DesignID: assigned

the value "STRATIFIED"; (3) type.frame: assigned the value "finite"; (4) src.frame: assigned the value "att.frame" to indicate that the sampling frame is provided by argument att.frame; (5) att.frame: assigned the att data frame; (6) xcoord: name of the column in the attributes data frame that identifies x-coordinates, which is assigned the value "xcoord"; (7) ycoord: name of the column in the attributes data frame that identifies y-coordinates, which is assigned the value "ycoord"; (8) stratum: name of the column in the attributes data frame that identifies the stratum code for each element in the frame, which is assigned the value "state"; and (9) shapefile: assigned the value FALSE. Upon completion of the call to grts, the initial six sites for the survey design and a design summary are printed.

Create the design list

```
> Stratdsgn <- list(CT=list(panel=c(PanelOne=125), seltype="Equal"),  
+                   MA=list(panel=c(PanelOne=125), seltype="Equal"),  
+                   RI=list(panel=c(PanelOne=50), seltype="Equal"))
```

Select the sample

```
> Stratsites <- grts(design=Stratdsgn,  
+                   DesignID="STRATIFIED",  
+                   type.frame="finite",  
+                   src.frame="att.frame",  
+                   att.frame=att,  
+                   xcoord="xcoord",  
+                   ycoord="ycoord",  
+                   stratum="State",  
+                   shapefile=FALSE)
```

Stratum: CT

```
Current number of levels: 4  
Current number of levels: 5  
Current number of levels: 6  
Final number of levels: 6
```

Stratum: MA

```
Current number of levels: 4  
Current number of levels: 6  
Final number of levels: 6
```

Stratum: RI

```
Current number of levels: 3  
Current number of levels: 5  
Final number of levels: 5
```

Print the initial six lines of the survey design


```
> # Print the initial six lines of the survey design
> head(Stratsites@data)
```

	siteID	xcoord	ycoord	mdcaty	wgt	stratum	panel	EvalStatus
1	STRATIFIED-001	1956475	2298201	Equal	18.496	CT	PanelOne	NotEval
2	STRATIFIED-002	1941900	2358465	Equal	18.496	CT	PanelOne	NotEval
3	STRATIFIED-003	1922626	2337816	Equal	18.496	CT	PanelOne	NotEval
4	STRATIFIED-004	1880092	2258457	Equal	18.496	CT	PanelOne	NotEval
5	STRATIFIED-005	1935045	2301159	Equal	18.496	CT	PanelOne	NotEval
6	STRATIFIED-006	1955161	2348226	Equal	18.496	CT	PanelOne	NotEval

	EvalReason	xcoord.1	ycoord.1	Area_Cat
1		1956475	2298201	(0,1]
2		1941900	2358465	(5,10]
3		1922626	2337816	(50,500]
4		1880092	2258457	(1,5]
5		1935045	2301159	(5,10]
6		1955161	2348226	(10,50]

```
>
```

Print the survey design summary

```
> # Print the survey design summary
> summary(Stratsites)
```

Design Summary: Number of Sites

stratum			
CT	MA	RI	Sum
125	125	50	300

```
>
```

7 Unstratified, unequal probability, GRTS survey design with an oversample

The third survey design is an unstratified, unequal probability design with an oversample. Lake area classes are used to identify multidensity categories. List Unequaldsgn is assigned design specifications. Since the survey design is unstratified, Unequaldsgn includes a single list named "None" that contains four items: panel, seltype, caty.n, and over. The value for panel is the same as the equal probability design, and seltype is assigned "Unequal" to

indicate unequal selection probabilities. The third item, `caty.n`, assigns sample sizes for each of the six multidensity categories. Note that the sum of sample sizes provided in `caty.n` must equal the value in `panel`. The fourth item, `over`, is assigned the value 120, which specifies an oversample of 120 sites. An oversample is replacement sites for the survey design. The `grts` function attempts to distribute the oversample proportionately among sample sizes for the multidensity categories. If the oversample proportion for one or more categories is not a whole number, a warning message is printed and the proportion is rounded to the next higher integer. For this example, the oversample is proportionate to the category sample sizes, and the warning message is not printed.

For this survey design, an `sp` package object will be used as the sampling frame. The `read.shape` function will be used to read the shapefile and assign its output to an `sp` object named `shp`. Note that the object created by the `read.shape` function is identical to the object that was loaded from the data directory at the beginning of this vignette. The following arguments are included in the call to `grts`: (1) `design`: assigned the `Unequaldsgn` list; (2) `DesignID`: assigned the value "UNEQUAL"; (3) `type.frame`: assigned the value "finite"; (4) `src.frame`: assigned the value "sp.object" to indicate that the sampling frame is provided by an `sp` object; (5) `sp.object`: name of the `sp` object, which is assigned the `shp` object; (6) `att.frame`: assigned the `att` data frame; (7) `mdcaty`: name of the column in the attributes data frame that identifies the unequal probability category for each element in the frame, which is assigned the value "area_cat"; (8) `shapefile`: assigned the value FALSE. Upon completion of the call to `grts`, the initial six sites for the survey design and a design summary are printed.

```
> # Read the shapefile
> shp <- read.shape("NE_lakes")
>
```

Create the design list

```
> Unequaldsgn <- list(None=list(panel=c(PanelOne=300),
+                               seltype="Unequal",
+                               caty.n=c("(0,1]"=50, "(1,5]"=120, "(5,10]"=50,
+                                         "(10,50]"=50, "(50,500]"=25,
+                                         "(500,1e+04]"=5),
+                               over=120))
```

Select the sample

```
> Unequalsites <- grts(design=Unequaldsgn,
+                      DesignID="UNEQUAL",
+                      type.frame="finite",
+                      src.frame="sp.object",
+                      sp.object=shp,
+                      att.frame=att,
+                      mdcaty="Area_Cat",
+                      shapefile=FALSE)
```

```

Stratum: None
Initial number of levels: 5
Current number of levels: 5
Current number of levels: 6
Current number of levels: 7
Current number of levels: 8
Current number of levels: 9
Final number of levels: 9

```

Print the initial six lines of the survey design

```

> # Print the initial six lines of the survey design
> head(Unequalsites@data)

```

	siteID	xcoord	ycoord	mdcaty	wgt	stratum	panel	EvalStatus
1	UNEQUAL-001	1978339	2290209	(1,5]	25.79167	None	PanelOne	NotEval
2	UNEQUAL-002	2004648	2332660	(1,5]	25.79167	None	PanelOne	NotEval
3	UNEQUAL-003	1918520	2396464	(500,1e+04]	2.60000	None	PanelOne	NotEval
4	UNEQUAL-004	1885626	2325033	(0,1]	13.76000	None	PanelOne	NotEval
5	UNEQUAL-005	2000332	2417941	(50,500]	13.60000	None	PanelOne	NotEval
6	UNEQUAL-006	2042863	2346316	(1,5]	25.79167	None	PanelOne	NotEval

	EvalReason	xcoord.1	ycoord.1	State
1		1978339	2290209	CT
2		2004648	2332660	RI
3		1918520	2396464	MA
4		1885626	2325033	CT
5		2000332	2417941	MA
6		2042863	2346316	MA

```

>

```

Print the survey design summary

```

> # Print the survey design summary
> summary(Unequalsites)

```

Design Summary: Number of Sites Classified by mdcaty (Multidensity Category) and panel

	mdcaty	panel	OverSamp	PanelOne	Sum
	(0,1]		20	49	69

(1,5]	43	124	167
(10,50]	20	44	64
(5,10]	24	52	76
(50,500]	13	22	35
(500,1e+04]	0	9	9
Sum	120	300	420

>

8 Unstratified, unequal probability, GRTS survey design with an oversample and a panel structure for survey over time

The fourth survey design is an unstratified, unequal probability design with an oversample and a panel structure for survey over time. List `Paneldsn` is assigned design specifications. Since the survey design is unstratified, `Paneldsn` includes a single list named "None" that contains four items: `panel`, `seltype`, `caty.n`, and `over`. A vector identifying sample sizes for five panels is assigned to `panel`. The value "Unequal" is assigned to `seltype`, which indicates unequal selection probabilities. The third item, `caty.n`, assigns sample sizes for each of six multidensity categories, where lake area classes are used as the categories. The value 100 is assigned to `over`, which specifies an oversample of 100 sites. For this example, the oversample is not proportionate to the category sample sizes, and the warning message is printed by calling the `warnings` function.

For this survey design, a shapefile will be used as the sampling frame. The following arguments are included in the call to `grts`: (1) `design`: assigned the `Paneldsn` list; (2) `DesignID`: assigned the value "UNEQUAL"; (3) `type.frame`: assigned the value "finite"; (4) `src.frame`: assigned the value "shapefile"; (5) `in.shape`: assigned the value "NE_lakes"; (6) `att.frame`: assigned the `att` data frame; (7) `mdcaty`: assigned the value "area_cat"; and (8) `shapefile`: assigned the value FALSE. Upon completion of the call to `grts`, the initial six sites for the survey design and a design summary are printed.

Create the design list

```
> Paneldsn <- list(None=list(panel=c(Annual=50, Year1=50, Year2=50, Year3=50,
+                                     Year4=50, Year5=50),
+                                     seltype="Unequal",
+                                     caty.n=c("(0,1]"=50, "(1,5]"=120, "(5,10]"=50,
+                                               "(10,50]"=50, "(50,500]"=25,
+                                               "(500,1e+04]"=5),
+                                     over=100))
```

Select the sample

```
> Panelsites <- grts(design=Paneldsn,
+                     DesignID="UNEQUAL",
+                     type.frame="finite",
+                     src.frame="shapefile",
+                     in.shape="NE_lakes",
+                     att.frame=att,
+                     mdcaty="Area_Cat",
+                     shapefile=FALSE)
```

Stratum: None

Initial number of levels: 5

Current number of levels: 5

Current number of levels: 7

Current number of levels: 8

Final number of levels: 8

Print the warning message

```
> # Print the warning message
> warnings()
>
```

Warning message:

In grts(design = Paneldsn, DesignID = "UNEQUAL", type.frame = "finite", :

Oversample size is not proportional to category sample sizes for stratum "None".

Print the initial six lines of the survey design

```
> # Print the initial six lines of the survey design
> head(Panelsites@data)
```

	siteID	xcoord	ycoord	mdcaty	wgt	stratum	panel	EvalStatus
1	UNEQUAL-001	1892325	2299346	(0,1]	13.76	None	Annual	NotEval
2	UNEQUAL-002	1850801	2376753	(10,50]	21.70	None	Annual	NotEval
3	UNEQUAL-003	1994373	2330947	(5,10]	18.00	None	Annual	NotEval
4	UNEQUAL-004	1985881	2411784	(5,10]	18.00	None	Annual	NotEval
5	UNEQUAL-005	1967384	2364767	(5,10]	18.00	None	Annual	NotEval
6	UNEQUAL-006	1949323	2389161	(10,50]	21.70	None	Annual	NotEval
	EvalReason	xcoord.1	ycoord.1	State				
1		1892325	2299346	CT				

2	1850801	2376753	MA
3	1994373	2330947	RI
4	1985881	2411784	MA
5	1967384	2364767	CT
6	1949323	2389161	MA

>

Print the survey design summary

```
> # Print the survey design summary
> summary(Panelsites)
```

Design Summary: Number of Sites Classified by mdcaty (Multidensity Category) and panel

	panel								
mdcaty	Annual	OverSamp	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	Sum	
(0,1]	10	12	10	8	6	10	8	64	
(1,5]	13	41	17	25	27	23	17	163	
(10,50]	11	19	5	7	4	6	11	63	
(5,10]	11	19	11	7	9	8	8	73	
(50,500]	5	9	4	3	4	2	4	31	
(500,1e+04]	0	2	3	0	0	1	2	8	
Sum	50	102	50	50	50	50	50	402	

>