

Package ‘tipsae’

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Title Tools for Handling Indices and Proportions in Small Area Estimation

Version 1.0.2

Description It allows for mapping proportions and indicators defined on the unit interval. It implements Beta-based small area methods comprising the classical Beta regression models, the Flexible Beta model and Zero and/or One Inflated extensions (Janicki 2020 <[doi:10.1080/03610926.2019.1570266](https://doi.org/10.1080/03610926.2019.1570266)>). Such methods, developed within a Bayesian framework through Stan <<https://mc-stan.org/>>, come equipped with a set of diagnostics and complementary tools, visualizing and exporting functions. A Shiny application with a user-friendly interface can be launched to further simplify the process. For further details, refer to De Nicolò and Gardini (2024 <[doi:10.18637/jss.v108.i01](https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v108.i01)>).

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tipsae-package *The 'tipsae' Package.*

Description

It provides tools for mapping proportions and indicators defined on the unit interval, widely used to measure, for instance, unemployment, educational attainment and also disease prevalence. It implements Beta-based small area methods, particularly indicated for unit interval responses, comprising the classical Beta regression models, the Flexible Beta model and Zero and/or One Inflated extensions. Such methods, developed within a Bayesian framework, come equipped with a set of diagnostics and complementary tools, visualizing and exporting functions. A customized parallel computing is built-in to reduce the computational time. The features of the tipsae package assist the user in carrying out a complete SAE analysis through the entire process of estimation, validation

and results presentation, making the application of Bayesian algorithms and complex SAE methods straightforward. A Shiny application with a user-friendly interface can be launched to further simplify the process.

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References

- De Nicolò S, Gardini A (2024). “The R Package tipsae: Tools for Mapping Proportions and Indicators on the Unit Interval.” *Journal of Statistical Software*, **108**(1), 1–36. doi:10.18637/jss.v108.i01.
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Description

The `benchmark()` function gives the chance to perform a benchmarking procedure on model-based estimates. Benchmarking could target solely the point estimates (single benchmarking) or, alternatively, also the ensemble variability (double benchmarking). Furthermore, an estimate of the overall posterior risk is provided, aggregated for all areas. This value is only yielded when in-sample areas are treated and a single benchmarking is performed.

Usage

```
benchmark(
  x,
  bench,
  share,
  method = c("raking", "ratio", "double"),
  H = NULL,
  time = NULL,
  areas = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Object of class <code>summary_fitsae</code> .
<code>bench</code>	A numeric value denoting the benchmark for the whole set of areas or a subset of areas.
<code>share</code>	A numeric vector of areas weights, in case of proportions it denotes the population shares.
<code>method</code>	The method to be specified among "raking", "ratio" and "double", see details.
<code>H</code>	A numeric value denoting an additional benchmark, to be specified when the "double" method is selected, corresponding to the ensemble variability.
<code>time</code>	A character string indicating the time period to be considered, in case of temporal models, where a benchmark can be specified only for one time period at a time.
<code>areas</code>	If NULL (default option), benchmarking is done on the whole set of areas, alternatively it can be done on a subset of them by indicating a vector containing the names of subset areas.

Details

The function allows performing three different benchmarking methods, according to the argument `method`.

- The "ratio" and "raking" methods provide benchmarked estimates that minimize the posterior expectation of the weighted squared error loss, see Datta et al. (2011) and tipsae vignette.
- The "double" method accounts for a further benchmark on the weighted ensemble variability, where H is a prespecified value of the estimators variability.

Value

A `benchmark_fitsae` object being a list of the following elements:

`bench_est` A vector including the benchmarked estimates for each considered domain.

`post_risk` A numeric value indicating an estimate of the overall posterior risk, aggregated for all areas. This value is only yielded when in-sample areas are treated and a single benchmarking is performed.

`method` The benchmarking method performed as selected in the input argument.

`time` The time considered as selected in the input argument.

`areas` The areas considered as selected in the input argument.

`data_obj` A list containing input objects including in-sample and out-of-sample relevant quantities.

`model_settings` A list summarizing all the assumptions of the model: sampling likelihood, presence of intercept, dispersion parametrization, random effects priors and possible structures.

`model_estimates` Posterior summaries of target parameters for in-sample areas.

`model_estimates_oos` Posterior summaries of target parameters for out-of-sample areas.

`is_oos` Logical vector defining whether each domain is out-of-sample or not.

`direct_est` Vector of direct estimates for in-sample areas.

References

Datta GS, Ghosh M, Steorts R, Maples J (2011). "Bayesian benchmarking with applications to small area estimation." *Test*, **20**(3), 574–588.

De Nicolò S, Gardini A (2024). "The R Package tipsae: Tools for Mapping Proportions and Indicators on the Unit Interval." *Journal of Statistical Software*, **108**(1), 1–36. doi:10.18637/jss.v108.i01.

See Also

[summary.fitsae](#) to produce the input object.

Examples

```
library(tipsae)

# loading toy dataset
data("emilia_cs")

# fitting a model

fit_beta <- fit_sae(formula_fixed = hcr ~ x, data = emilia_cs, domains = "id",
```

```

        type_disp = "var", disp_direct = "vars", domain_size = "n",
# MCMC setting to obtain a fast example. Remove next line for reliable results.
        chains = 1, iter = 150, seed = 0)

# check model diagnostics
summ_beta <- summary(fit_beta)

# creating a subset of the areas whose estimates have to be benchmarked
subset <- c("RIMINI", "RICCIONE", "RUBICONE", "CESENA - VALLE DEL SAVIO")

# creating population shares of the subset areas
pop <- emilia_cs$pop[emilia_cs$id %in% subset]
shares_subset <- pop / sum(pop)

# perform benchmarking procedure
bmk_subset <- benchmark(x = summ_beta,
                        bench = 0.13,
                        share = shares_subset,
                        method = "raking",
                        areas = subset)

# check benchmarked estimates and posterior risk
bmk_subset$bench_est
bmk_subset$post_risk

```

density.summary_fitsae

Density Plot Function for a summary_fitsae Object

Description

The method `density()` provides, in a grid (default) or sequence, the density plot of direct estimates versus HB model estimates and the density plot of standardized posterior means of the random effects versus standard normal.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary_fitsae'
density(x, grid = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Object of class <code>summary_fitsae</code> .
<code>grid</code>	Logical indicating whether plots are displayed in a grid (TRUE) or in sequence (FALSE).

... Currently unused.

Value

Two ggplot2 objects in a grid or in sequence.

See Also

[summary.fitsae](#) to produce the input object.

Examples

```
library(tipsae)

# loading toy dataset
data("emilia_cs")

# fitting a model
fit_beta <- fit_sae(formula_fixed = hcr ~ x, data = emilia_cs, domains = "id",
                   type_disp = "var", disp_direct = "vars", domain_size = "n",
                   # MCMC setting to obtain a fast example. Remove next line for reliable results.
                   chains = 1, iter = 150, seed = 0)

# check model diagnostics
summ_beta <- summary(fit_beta)

# visualize estimates and random effect densities via density() function
density(summ_beta)
```

emilia

Poverty in Emilia-Romagna (Italy) Health Districts

Description

The emilia dataset consists of a panel on poverty mapping concerning 38 health districts within the Emilia-Romagna region, located in North-East of Italy, with annual observations recorded from 2014 to 2018.

Usage

```
emilia
```

Format

Dataframe with 190 observations and 8 variables.

id Character, name of the health district.

prov Character, name of NUTS-3 region related to the district.

year Numeric, year of the observation.

hcr Numeric, head-count ratio estimate (used as response variable).
vars Numeric, sampling variance of head-count ratio estimator.
n Numeric, area sample size.
x Numeric, fake covariate.
pop Numeric, population size of the area.

Details

It has been built starting from model-based estimates and related CV freely available on Emilia-Romagna region [website](#). Since it is used for illustrative purposes only, such estimates are assumed to be unreliable direct estimates, requiring a SAE procedure.

Examples

```
library(tipsae)
data("emilia")
```

emilia_cs

Poverty in Emilia-Romagna (Italy) Health Districts in 2016

Description

The emilia dataset consists of a dataset on poverty mapping concerning 38 health districts within the Emilia-Romagna region, located in North-East of Italy, with observations recorded in 2016.

Usage

```
emilia_cs
```

Format

Dataframe with 38 area observations and 8 variables.

id Character, name of the health district.
prov Character, name of NUTS-3 region related to the district.
year Numeric, year of the observation.
hcr Numeric, head-count ratio estimate (used as response variable).
vars Numeric, sampling variance of head-count ratio estimator.
n Numeric, area sample size.
x Numeric, fake covariate.
pop Numeric, population size of the area.

Details

It has been built starting from model-based estimates and related CV freely available on Emilia-Romagna region [website](#). Since it is used for illustrative purposes only, such estimates are assumed to be unreliable direct estimates, requiring a SAE procedure.

See Also

[emilia](#) for the panel dataset including observation from 2014 to 2018.

Examples

```
library(tipsae)
data("emilia_cs")
```

emilia_shp

Shapefile of Emilia-Romagna (Italy) Health Districts

Description

The `emilia_shp` shapefile consists of a `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame` object of 38 health districts within the Emilia-Romagna region, located in the North-East of Italy.

Usage

```
emilia_shp
```

Format

A shapefile of class `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame`.

`COD_DIS_SA` Code of the health district.

`NAME_DISTRICT` Name of the health district. It can be linked to the variable `id` in [emilia](#) and [emilia_cs](#)

See Also

[emilia](#) and [emilia_cs](#) for the provided datasets.

Examples

```
library(tipsae)
library(sp)
data("emilia_shp")
```

export

Exporting Results of a Small Area Model Fitting

Description

The function `export()` allows for exporting model estimates in CSV format.

Usage

```
export(x, file, type = "all", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>estimates_fitsae</code> .
<code>file</code>	A character string indicating the path (if different from the working directory) and filename of the CSV to be created. It should end with <code>.csv</code> .
<code>type</code>	An option between <code>"in"</code> , <code>"out"</code> and <code>"all"</code> , indicating whether to export only in or out-of-sample areas or both.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments of <code>write.csv</code> function from <code>utils</code> package can be indicated.

Value

A CSV file is created in the working directory, or at the given path, exporting the `estimates_fitsae` object given as input.

See Also

[extract](#) to produce the input object and [write.csv](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(tipsae)

# loading toy dataset
data("emilia_cs")

# fitting a model
fit_beta <- fit_sae(formula_fixed = hcr ~ x, data = emilia_cs, domains = "id",
                  type_disp = "var", disp_direct = "vars", domain_size = "n",
                  # MCMC setting to obtain a fast example. Remove next line for reliable results.
                  chains = 1, iter = 150, seed = 0)

# check model diagnostics
summ_beta <- summary(fit_beta)

# extract model estimates
```

```
HB_estimates <- extract(summ_beta)

# export model estimates
export(HB_estimates, file = "results.csv", type = "all")

## End(Not run)
```

extract

Extract Posterior Summaries of Target Parameters

Description

The `extract()` function provides the posterior summaries of target parameters, including model-based estimates, and possibly benchmarked estimates, related to a fitted small area model.

Usage

```
extract(x)
```

Arguments

`x` An object of class `summary_fitsae` or `benchmark_fitsae`.

Value

An object of class `estimates_fitsae`, being a list of two data frames, distinguishing between `$in_sample` and `$out_of_sample` areas, which gathers domains name, direct and HB estimates, as well as posterior summaries of target parameters. When the input is a `benchmark_fitsae` object, benchmarked estimates are also included.

See Also

[summary_fitsae](#) and [benchmark](#) to produce the input object.

Examples

```
library(tipsae)

# loading toy dataset
data("emilia_cs")

# fitting a model
fit_beta <- fit_sae(formula_fixed = hcr ~ x, data = emilia_cs, domains = "id",
                  type_disp = "var", disp_direct = "vars", domain_size = "n",
                  # MCMC setting to obtain a fast example. Remove next line for reliable results.
                  chains = 1, iter = 150, seed = 0)
```

```
# check model diagnostics
summ_beta <- summary(fit_beta)

# extract model estimates
HB_estimates <- extract(summ_beta)
head(HB_estimates)
```

fit_sae

Fitting a Small Area Model

Description

fit_sae() is used to fit Beta-based small area models, such as the classical Beta, zero and/or one inflated Beta and Flexible Beta models. The random effect part can incorporate either a temporal and/or a spatial dependency structure devoted to the prior specification settings. In addition, different prior assumptions can be specified for the unstructured random effects, allowing for robust and shrinking priors and different parametrizations can be set up.

Usage

```
fit_sae(
  formula_fixed,
  data,
  domains = NULL,
  disp_direct,
  type_disp = c("neff", "var"),
  domain_size = NULL,
  household_size = NULL,
  likelihood = c("beta", "flexbeta", "Infbeta0", "Infbeta1", "Infbeta01", "ExtBeta"),
  prior_coeff = c("normal", "HorseShoe"),
  p0_HorseShoe = NULL,
  prior_reff = c("normal", "t", "VG"),
  spatial_error = FALSE,
  spatial_df = NULL,
  domains_spatial_df = NULL,
  temporal_error = FALSE,
  temporal_variable = NULL,
  scale_prior = list(Unstructured = 2.5, Spatial = 2.5, Temporal = 2.5, Coeff. = 2.5),
  adapt_delta = 0.95,
  max_treedepth = 10,
  init = "0",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

formula_fixed	An object of class "formula" specifying the linear regression fixed part at the linking level.
data	An object of class "data.frame" containing all relevant quantities.
domains	Data column name displaying the domain names. If NULL (default), the domains are denoted with a progressive number.
disp_direct	Data column name displaying given values of sampling dispersion for each domain. In out-of-sample areas, dispersion must be NA.
type_disp	Parametrization of the dispersion parameter. The choices are variance ("var") or $\phi_d + 1$ ("neff") parameter.
domain_size	Data column name indicating domain sizes (optional). In out-of-sample areas, sizes must be NA.
household_size	Data column name indicating the number of sample household. Required if ExtBeta model is required.
likelihood	Sampling likelihood to be used. The choices are "beta" (default), "flexbeta", ExtBeta, "Infbeta0", "Infbeta1" and "Infbeta01".
prior_coeff	Prior distribution of the regression coefficients. The choices are "normal" or HorseShoe.
p0_HorseShoe	If prior_coeff = "HorseShoe", it requires the expected number of relevant covariates.
prior_reff	Prior distribution of the unstructured random effect. The choices are: "normal", "t", "VG".
spatial_error	Logical indicating whether to include a spatially structured random effect.
spatial_df	Object of class SpatialPolygonsDataFrame or sf with the shapefile of the studied region. Required if spatial_error = TRUE.
domains_spatial_df	Column name of the spatial_df object displaying the domain names. Required if spatial_error = TRUE.
temporal_error	Logical indicating whether to include a temporally structured random effect.
temporal_variable	Data column name indicating temporal variable. Required if temporal_error = TRUE.
scale_prior	List with the values of the prior scales. 4 named elements must be provided: "Unstructured", "Spatial", "Temporal", "Coeff.". Default: all equal to 2.5.
adapt_delta	HMC option: target average proposal acceptance probability. See stan documentation.
max_treedepth	HMC option: target average proposal acceptance probability. See stan documentation.
init	Initial values specification. See the detailed documentation for the init argument in stan .
...	Arguments passed to sampling (e.g. iter, chains).

Value

A list of class `fitsae` containing the following objects:

`model_settings` A list summarizing all the assumptions of the model: sampling likelihood, presence of intercept, dispersion parametrization, random effects priors and possible structures.

`data_obj` A list containing input objects including in-sample and out-of-sample relevant quantities.

`stanfit` A `stanfit` object, outcome of `sampling` function containing full posterior draws. For details, see `stan` documentation.

`pars_interest` A vector containing the names of parameters whose posterior samples are stored.

`call` Image of the function call that produced the `fitsae` object.

References

Janicki R (2020). “Properties of the beta regression model for small area estimation of proportions and application to estimation of poverty rates.” *Communications in Statistics-Theory and Methods*, **49**(9), 2264–2284.

Carpenter B, Gelman A, Hoffman MD, Lee D, Goodrich B, Betancourt M, Brubaker M, Guo J, Li P, Riddell A (2017). “Stan: A probabilistic programming language.” *Journal of Statistical Software*, **76**(1), 1–32.

Morris M, Wheeler-Martin K, Simpson D, Mooney SJ, Gelman A, DiMaggio C (2019). “Bayesian hierarchical spatial models: Implementing the Besag York Mollié model in stan.” *Spatial and Spatio-Temporal Epidemiology*, **31**, 100301.

De Nicolò S, Ferrante MR, Pacci S (2023). “Small area estimation of inequality measures using mixtures of Beta.” <https://doi.org/10.1093/jrsssa/qnad083>.

De Nicolò S, Gardini A (2024). “The R Package `tipsae`: Tools for Mapping Proportions and Indicators on the Unit Interval.” *Journal of Statistical Software*, **108**(1), 1–36. doi:10.18637/jss.v108.i01.

See Also

`sampling` for sampler options and `summary.fitsae` for handling the output.

Examples

```
library(tipsae)

# loading toy cross sectional dataset
data("emilia_cs")

# fitting a cross sectional model
fit_beta <- fit_sae(formula_fixed = hcr ~ x, data = emilia_cs, domains = "id",
                  type_disp = "var", disp_direct = "vars", domain_size = "n",
                  # MCMC setting to obtain a fast example. Remove next line for reliable results.
                  chains = 1, iter = 150, seed = 0)

# Spatio-temporal model: it might require time to be fitted
## Not run:
```

```
# loading toy panel dataset
data("emilia")
# loading the shapefile of the concerned areas
data("emilia_shp")

# fitting a spatio-temporal model
fit_ST <- fit_sae(formula_fixed = hcr ~ x,
                 domains = "id",
                 disp_direct = "vars",
                 type_disp = "var",
                 domain_size = "n",
                 data = emilia,
                 spatial_error = TRUE,
                 spatial_df = emilia_shp,
                 domains_spatial_df = "NAME_DISTRICT",
                 temporal_error = TRUE,
                 temporal_variable = "year",
                 max_treedepth = 15,
                 seed = 0)

## End(Not run)
```

map

Map Relevant Quantities from a Small Area Model

Description

The `map()` function enables to plot maps containing relevant model outputs by accounting for their geographical dimension. The shapefile of the area must be provided via a `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame` or `sf` object.

Usage

```
map(
  x,
  spatial_df,
  spatial_id_domains,
  match_names = NULL,
  color_palette = c("snow2", "deepskyblue4"),
  quantity = c("HB_est", "Direct_est", "SD"),
  time = NULL,
  style = "quantile",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>summary_fitsae</code> or <code>benchmark_fitsae</code> .
<code>spatial_df</code>	A object of class <code>SpatialPolygonsDataFrame</code> (spatial polygons object) from <code>sp</code> package or <code>sf</code> from the <code>sf</code> package, accounting for the geographical dimension of the domains.
<code>spatial_id_domains</code>	A character string indicating the name of <code>spatial_df</code> variable containing area denominations, in order to correctly match the areas.
<code>match_names</code>	An encoding two-columns <code>data.frame</code> : the first with the original data coding (domains) and the second one with corresponding <code>spatial_df</code> object labels. This argument has to be specified only if <code>spatial_df</code> object labels do not match the ones provided through the original dataset.
<code>color_palette</code>	A vector with two color strings denoting the extreme bounds of colors range to be used.
<code>quantity</code>	A string indicating the quantity to be mapped. When a <code>summary_fitsae</code> is given as input, it can be selected among <code>"HB_est"</code> (model-based estimates), <code>"SD"</code> (posterior standard deviations) and <code>"Direct_est"</code> (direct estimates). While when a <code>benchmark_fitsae</code> class object is given as input, this argument turns automatically to <code>"Bench_est"</code> , displaying the benchmarked estimates.
<code>time</code>	A string indicating the year of interest for the quantities to be treated, in case of temporal or spatio-temporal objects.
<code>style</code>	Method to process the color scale, see tmap documentation.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to <code>tm_fill</code> (e.g. <code>n</code> , <code>breaks</code>).

Value

A `tmap` object.

See Also

[summary_fitsae](#) to produce the input object and [SpatialPolygonsDataFrame](#) to manage the shapefile.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(tipsae)

# loading toy dataset
data("emilia_cs")

# fitting a model
fit_beta <- fit_sae(formula_fixed = hcr ~ x, data = emilia_cs, domains = "id",
  type_disp = "var", disp_direct = "vars", domain_size = "n",
  # MCMC setting to obtain a fast example. Remove next line for reliable results.
  chains = 1, iter = 150, seed = 0)
```



```
# check model diagnostics
summ_beta <- summary(fit_beta)

# load shapefile of concerned areas
data("emilia_shp")

# plot the map using model diagnostics and areas shapefile
map(x = summ_beta,
    spatial_df = emilia_shp,
    spatial_id_domains = "NAME_DISTRICT")

## End(Not run)
```

plot.benchmark_fitsae *Plot Method for benchmark_fitsae Object*

Description

The method `plot()` provides the boxplots of original and benchmarked estimates in comparison with the benchmark value. Note that share weights are not considered.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'benchmark_fitsae'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>benchmark_fitsae</code> object.
<code>...</code>	Currently unused.

Value

A `ggplot2` object.

See Also

[benchmark](#) to produce the input object.

Examples

```
library(tipsae)

# loading toy dataset
data("emilia_cs")

# fitting a model
fit_beta <- fit_sae(formula_fixed = hcr ~ x, data = emilia_cs, domains = "id",
                    type_disp = "var", disp_direct = "vars", domain_size = "n",
```

```

# MCMC setting to obtain a fast example. Remove next line for reliable results.
  chains = 1, iter = 150, seed = 0)

# check model diagnostics
summ_beta <- summary(fit_beta)

# creating a subset of the areas whose estimates have to be benchmarked
subset <- c("RIMINI", "RICCIONE", "RUBICONE", "CESENA - VALLE DEL SAVIO")

# creating population shares of the subset areas
pop <- emilia_cs$pop[emilia_cs$id %in% subset]
shares_subset <- pop / sum(pop)

# perform benchmarking procedure
bmk_subset <- benchmark(x = summ_beta,
                       bench = 0.13,
                       share = shares_subset,
                       method = "raking",
                       areas = subset)

plot(bmk_subset)

```

plot.smoothing_fitsae *Plot Method for smoothing_fitsae Object*

Description

The `plot()` method provides (a) the boxplot of variance estimates, when effective sample sizes are estimated through kish method; (b) a scatterplot of both original and smoothed estimates versus the area sample sizes, when variance smoothing is performed through methods `ols` and `gls`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'smoothing_fitsae'
plot(x, size = 2.5, alpha = 0.8, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>smoothing_fitsae</code> object.
<code>size</code>	Aesthetic option denoting the size of scatterplots points, see geom_point documentation.
<code>alpha</code>	Aesthetic option denoting the opacity of scatterplots points, see geom_point documentation.
<code>...</code>	Currently unused.

Value

A `ggplot2` object.

See Also

[smoothing](#) to produce the input object.

Examples

```
library(tipsae)

# loading toy dataset
data("emilia_cs")

# perform smoothing procedure
smoo <- smoothing(emilia_cs, direct_estimates = "hcr", area_id = "id",
                 raw_variance = "vars", areas_sample_sizes = "n",
                 var_function = NULL, method = "ols")

plot(smoo)
```

plot.summary_fitsae *Plot Method for a summary_fitsae Object*

Description

The generic method `plot()` provides, in a grid (default) or sequence, (a) a scatterplot of direct estimates versus model-based estimates, visually capturing the shrinking process, (b) a Bayesian P-values histogram, (c) a boxplot of standard deviation reduction values, and, if areas sample sizes are provided as input in `fit_sae()`, (d) a scatterplot of model residuals versus sample sizes, in order to check for design-consistency i.e., as long as sizes increase residuals should converge to zero.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary_fitsae'
plot(
  x,
  size = 2.5,
  alpha = 0.8,
  n_bins = 15,
  grid = TRUE,
  label_names = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Object of class <code>summary_fitsae</code> .
<code>size</code>	Aesthetic option denoting the size of scatterplots points, see geom_point documentation.

alpha	Aesthetic option denoting the opacity of scatterplots points, see geom_point documentation.
n_bins	Denoting the number of bins used for histogram.
grid	Logical indicating whether plots are displayed in a grid (TRUE) or in sequence (FALSE).
label_names	Character string indicating the model name to display in boxplot x-axis label.
...	Currently unused.

Value

Four ggplot2 objects in a grid.

See Also

[summary.fitsae](#) to produce the input object.

Examples

```
library(tipsae)

# loading toy dataset
data("emilia_cs")

# fitting a model
fit_beta <- fit_sae(formula_fixed = hcr ~ x, data = emilia_cs, domains = "id",
                   type_disp = "var", disp_direct = "vars", domain_size = "n",
                   # MCMC setting to obtain a fast example. Remove next line for reliable results.
                   chains = 1, iter = 150, seed = 0)

# check model diagnostics
summ_beta <- summary(fit_beta)

# visualize diagnostics via plot() method
plot(summ_beta)
```

```
print.benchmark_fitsae
```

Print Method for a benchmark_fitsae Object

Description

The generic method `print()` allow to explore relevant outputs of the input object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'benchmark_fitsae'
print(x, digits = 3L, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class benchmark_fit_sae.
digits	Number of digits to display.
...	Currently unused.

Value

Printed information on a benchmark_fit_sae object.

```
print.estimate_fit_sae
```

Print Method for a estimate_fit_sae Object

Description

The generic method print() allow to explore relevant outputs of the input object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'estimate_fit_sae'
print(x, digits = 3L, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class estimate_fit_sae.
digits	Number of digits to display.
...	Currently unused.

Value

Printed information on a estimate_fit_sae object.

```
print.fit_sae
```

Print Method for a fit_sae Object

Description

The generic method print() allow to explore relevant outputs of the input object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fit_sae'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class fitsae.
...	Currently unused.

Value

Printed information on a fitsae object.

```
print.smoothing_fitsae
```

Print Method for a smoothing_fitsae Object

Description

The generic method print() allow to explore relevant outputs of the input object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'smoothing_fitsae'
print(x, digits = 3L, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class smoothing_fitsae.
digits	Number of digits to display.
...	Currently unused.

Value

Printed information on a smoothing_fitsae object.

```
print.summary_fitsae
```

Print Method for a summary_fitsae Object

Description

The generic method print() allow to explore relevant outputs of the input object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary_fitsae'
print(x, digits = 3L, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class <code>summary_fitsae</code> .
digits	Number of digits to display.
...	Currently unused.

Value

Printed information on a `summary_fitsae` object.

runShiny_tipsae	<i>Launch Shiny App to Performs Small Area Estimation</i>
-----------------	---

Description

The command launches a Shiny application that assists the user from the data loading step to the export of the outputs. See the vignette for further details.

Usage

```
runShiny_tipsae()
```

Value

No value returned.

Examples

```
library(tipsae)

# Starting the Shiny application
if(interactive()){
  runShiny_tipsae()
}
```

Description

The `smoothing()` function implements three methods, all yielding refined estimates of either variance or effective sample size, to account for indicators with different variance functions. The output estimates are ready to be used as known parameters in an area-level model, and they need to be added to the analysed `data.frame` object. All the implemented methods enable the estimation of the effective sample sizes, whereas "ols" and "gls" also perform a variance smoothing procedure.

Usage

```
smoothing(
  data,
  direct_estimates,
  area_id = NULL,
  raw_variance = NULL,
  areas_sample_sizes = NULL,
  additional_covariates = NULL,
  method = c("ols", "gls", "kish"),
  var_function = NULL,
  survey_data = NULL,
  survey_area_id = NULL,
  weights = NULL,
  sizes = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A data.frame object including the direct estimates.
<code>direct_estimates</code>	Character string specifying the variable in <code>data</code> denoting the direct estimates.
<code>area_id</code>	Character string indicating the variable with domain names included in <code>data</code> , to be specified if method "kish" is selected.
<code>raw_variance</code>	Character string indicating the variable name for raw variance estimates included in <code>data</code> object, to be specified if methods "ols" or "gls" are selected.
<code>areas_sample_sizes</code>	Character string indicating the variable name for domain sample sizes included in <code>data</code> object, to be specified if methods "ols" or "gls" are selected.
<code>additional_covariates</code>	A vector of character strings indicating the variable names of possible additional covariates, included in <code>data</code> , to be added to the smoothing procedure if methods "ols" or "gls" are selected.
<code>method</code>	The method to be used. The choices are "kish", "ols" and "gls".

var_function	An object of class function denoting the variance function of the response variable. The default option (NULL) matches the proportion case being equal to $\text{function}(x) \times (1 - x)$. If an alternative function is specified, only variance estimates are provided.
survey_data	An additional dataset to be specified when method "kish" is selected, defined at sampling unit level (e.g., households) and comprising sampling weights, unit sizes and domain names.
survey_area_id	Character string indicating the variable denoting the domain names included in the survey_data object.
weights	Character string indicating the variable including sampling weights in survey_data object.
sizes	Character string indicating the variable including unit sizes in survey_data object.

Value

An object of class `smoothing_fitsae`, being a list of vectors including dispersion estimates: the variances and, when no alternative variance functions are specified, the effective sample sizes. When "ols" or "gls" method has been selected, the list incorporates also an object of class `gls` from nlme package.

References

- Kish L (1992). "Weighting for Unequal Pi." *Journal of Official Statistics*, **8**(2), 183.
- Fabrizi E, Ferrante MR, Pacei S, Trivisano C (2011). "Hierarchical Bayes multivariate estimation of poverty rates based on increasing thresholds for small domains." *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, **55**(4), 1736–1747.
- De Nicolò S, Gardini A (2024). "The R Package tipsae: Tools for Mapping Proportions and Indicators on the Unit Interval." *Journal of Statistical Software*, **108**(1), 1–36. doi:10.18637/jss.v108.i01.

See Also

`gls` for details on estimation procedure for "ols" and "gls" methods.

Examples

```
library(tipsae)

# loading toy dataset
data("emilia_cs")

# perform smoothing procedure
smoo <- smoothing(emilia_cs, direct_estimates = "hcr", area_id = "id",
  raw_variance = "vars", areas_sample_sizes = "n",
  var_function = NULL, method = "ols")
```

summary.fitsae *Summary Method for fitsae Objects*

Description

Summarizing the small area model fitting through the distributions of estimated parameters and derived diagnostics using posterior draws.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fitsae'
summary(
  object,
  probs = c(0.025, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.975),
  compute_loo = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	An instance of class fitsae.
probs	A numeric vector of quantiles of interest. The default is <code>c(0.025, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.975)</code> .
compute_loo	Logical, indicating whether to compute loo diagnostics or not.
...	Currently unused.

Details

If printed, the produced summary displays:

- Posterior summaries about the fixed effect coefficients and the scale parameters related to unstructured and possible structured random effects.
- Model diagnostics summaries of (a) model residuals; (b) standard deviation reductions; (c) Bayesian P-values obtained with the MCMC samples.
- Shrinking Bound Rate.
- [loo](#) information criteria and related diagnostics from the `loo` package.

Value

A list of class `summary_fitsae` containing diagnostics objects:

`raneff` A list of `data.frame` objects storing the random effects posterior summaries divided for each type: `$unstructured`, `$temporal`, and `$spatial`.

`fixed_coeff` Posterior summaries of fixed coefficients.

`var_comp` Posterior summaries of model variance parameters.

`model_estimates` Posterior summaries of the parameter of interest θ_d for each in-sample domain d .

`model_estimates_oos` Posterior summaries of the parameter of interest θ_d for each out-of-sample domain d .
`is_oos` Logical vector defining whether each domain is out-of-sample or not.
`direct_est` Vector of input direct estimates.
`post_means` Model-based estimates, i.e. posterior means of the parameter of interest θ_d for each domain d .
`sd_reduction` Standard deviation reduction, see details section.
`sd_dir` Standard deviation of direct estimates, given as input if `type_disp="var"`.
`loo` The object of class `loo`, for details see `loo` package documentation.
`shrink_rate` Shrinking Bound Rate, see details section.
`residuals` Residuals related to model-based estimates.
`bayes_pvalues` Bayesian p-values obtained via MCMC samples, see details section.
`y_rep` An array with values generated from the posterior predictive distribution, enabling the implementation of posterior predictive checks.
`diag_summ` Summaries of residuals, standard deviation reduction and Bayesian p-values across the whole domain set.
`data_obj` A list containing input objects including in-sample and out-of-sample relevant quantities.
`model_settings` A list summarizing all the assumptions of the input model: sampling likelihood, presence of intercept, dispersion parametrization, random effects priors and possible structures.
`call` Image of the function call that produced the input `fitsae` object.

References

Janicki R (2020). “Properties of the beta regression model for small area estimation of proportions and application to estimation of poverty rates.” *Communications in Statistics-Theory and Methods*, **49**(9), 2264–2284.

Vehtari A, Gelman A, Gabry J (2017). “Practical Bayesian model evaluation using leave-one-out cross-validation and WAIC.” *Statistics and Computing*, **27**(5), 1413–1432.

De Nicolò S, Gardini A (2024). “The R Package `tipsae`: Tools for Mapping Proportions and Indicators on the Unit Interval.” *Journal of Statistical Software*, **108**(1), 1–36. doi:10.18637/jss.v108.i01.

See Also

[fit_sae](#) to estimate the model and the generic methods [plot.summary_fitsae](#) and [density.summary_fitsae](#), and functions [map](#), [benchmark](#) and [extract](#).

Examples

```

library(tipsae)

# loading toy dataset
data("emilia_cs")
  
```

```
# fitting a model
fit_beta <- fit_sae(formula_fixed = hcr ~ x, data = emilia_cs, domains = "id",
                  type_disp = "var", disp_direct = "vars", domain_size = "n",
                  # MCMC setting to obtain a fast example. Remove next line for reliable results.
                  chains = 1, iter = 150, seed = 0)

# check model diagnostics via summary() method
summ_beta <- summary(fit_beta)
summ_beta
```

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