

以下是用 2009 年 12-64 歲的問卷資料為實例（假設已處理完成的資料檔是 d2009bb1，分層識別碼分別為 county、strata、psu_id，wt_n 為權數，psu 為該分層內 psu 的總數），利用 Sudaan 與一般的計算所做的比較（請注意，如果您要計算的變數有遺漏值，請將該觀測值的加權值改為 0、負值或是 SAS 認可的 missing value，不要直接刪除，否則 Sudaan 可能無法計算）：

關於 county 及 strata 的處理方法如下：

```
data d2009bb1;
  set d2009bb1;
  strata1=strata+0;
  county1=county+0;
  if county='21' then county1=8;
  else if county='23' then county1=9;
  else if county='24' then county1=10;
  else if county='25' then county1=11;
  else if county='26' then county1=12;
  else if county='27' then county1=13;
  else if county='28' then county1=14;
  else if county='29' then county1=15;
  else if county > 29 then county1=county-14;
run;
proc sort data=d2009bb1;
  by county1 strata1 psu;
run;
data d2009bb1;
  set d2009bb1;
  sex_county=gender*1000+county;
  rename county1=county strata1=strata;
run;
```

連續變數：

Sudaan：

```
proc descript data=d2009bb1 filetype=sas design=wor means;
  nest county strata psu_id;
  totcnt _zero_ psu _minus1_;
  class gender county sex_county;
  var age_q;
  weight wt_n;
```

```
run;
```

SAS 加權:

```
proc means data=d2009bb1 noprint;  
  var age_q;  
  class gender county;  
  weight wt_n;  
  output out=age1_w mean=age_m stderr=age_se;  
run;
```

SAS 不加權:

```
proc means data=d2009bb1 noprint;  
  var age_q;  
  class gender county;  
  output out=age2_w mean=age_m stderr=age_se;  
run;
```

類別變數:

```
data d2009bb1;  
  set d2009bb1;  
  b6n=b6+1;  
run;
```

Suddan:

```
proc crosstab data=d2009bb1 filetype=sas design=wor;  
  nest county strata psu_id;  
  totcnt _zero_ psu _minus1_;  
  subgroup b6n gender;  
  level 2 2;  
  tables b6n*gender;  
  weight wt_n;  
  test chisq;  
  print STESTVAL SPVAL SDF;  
run;
```

SAS 加權:

```
proc freq data=d2009bb1;  
    tables b6*gender/chisq;  
    output out=b6_w chisq;  
    weight wt_n;  
run;
```

SAS 不加權:

```
proc freq data=d2009bb1;  
    tables b6*gender/chisq;  
    output out=b6_wow chisq;  
run;
```