GRTS Survey Designs for a Linear 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")
2 Preliminaries

This document presents example GRTS survey designs for a linear resource. The linear resource used in the designs is streams that comprise the Luckiamute watershed in Oregon. Four survey designs will be presented: (1) an unstratified, equal probability design; (2) a stratified, equal probability design with an oversample; (3) a stratified, unequal probability design with an oversample; and (4) a stratified, 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 or an sp package object. The frame contains the coordinates for a set of line segments that define the linear resource in addition to attribute data associated with the line segments. 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.

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 Luck_Ash_streams. The sp2shape function is used to create a shapefile from the Luck_Ash_streams 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(Luck_AshStreams)
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.

Next, two attributes, stream type and Strahler stream order, that will be used to define, respectively, stratum codes and unequal selection probability (multidensity) categories for the survey designs are examined. Stream type is contained in a variable named "Per_Int", and Strahler stream order is contained in a variable named "Strah_Cat". For stream type, streams are classified as either perennial or intermittent. For Strahler stream order, streams are classified as either first order ("1st"), second order ("2nd"), or third order and higher ("3rd+”). The table and addmargin functions are used to produce a table displaying number of stream segments for each combination of values for the strata and multidensity category variables.

Finally, frame stream length is summarized for the strata and multidensity category attributes. Note that stream length measured in kilometers is contained in the variable named "Length_km". The tapply function is used to calculate total stream length for each combination of stream type and Strahler stream order. The addmargins function is applied to the output from tapply to calculate stream length for each category of stream type and Strahler stream order, and the round function is used to round value to two decimal places. Finally, the resulting cross-tabulation of sum of stream length in kilometers for Strahler stream order and stream type is displayed.

Read the attribute table from the shapefile

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

Display the initial six lines in the attribute data frame

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

          Per_Int Strah_Cat Length_km length_mdm
1    Perennial 2nd 2.3261097 2326.1097
```
Streams in the Luckiamute watershed are displayed in Figure 1 classified by stream type and in Figure 2 classified by Strahler order category.
Figure 1: Location of streams in the Luckiamute watershed classified by stream type.
Figure 2: Location of streams in the Luckiamute watershed classified by Strahler order category.
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 50, 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 "linear" to indicate a linear 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 "Luck_Ash_streams"; (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 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

```r
> # Call the set.seed function so that the survey designs can be replicate
> set.seed(19742003)
> ```
Create the design list

```r
> # Create the design list
> Equaldsgn <- list(None=list(panel=c(PanelOne=50), seltype="Equal"))
```

Select the sample

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

Stratum: None
Initial number of levels: 3
Current number of levels: 3
Current number of levels: 4
Final number of levels: 4

Print the initial six lines of the survey design

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

```
 siteID     xcoord     ycoord mdcaty     wgt stratum     panel EvalStatus EvalReason Per_Int Strah_Cat Length_km
1  EQUAL-01  -2119063  2739299  Equal  16449.76   None PanelOne  NotEval  Perennial  1st  11.2514779
2  EQUAL-02  -2117586  2726770  Equal  16449.76   None PanelOne  NotEval  Intermittent 1st  2.5907186
3  EQUAL-03  -2140807  2721474  Equal  16449.76   None PanelOne  NotEval  Perennial  3rd+  2.7692863
4  EQUAL-04  -2143508  2728881  Equal  16449.76   None PanelOne  NotEval  Perennial  2nd  3.8583344
5  EQUAL-05  -2127398  2735785  Equal  16449.76   None PanelOne  NotEval  Perennial  1st  2.5709407
6  EQUAL-06  -2125650  2721219  Equal  16449.76   None PanelOne  NotEval  Intermittent 1st  0.9140192
```

>
Print the survey design summary

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

Design Summary: Number of Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stratum</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> 

**6  Stratified, equal probability, GRTS survey design with an oversample**

The second survey design is a stratified, equal probability design with an oversample. The stream type attribute is used to identify strata. List Stratdsgn is assigned design specifications. Since the survey design is stratified, Stratdsgn includes two lists named "Perennial" and "Intermittent" that contains three items: panel, seltype, and over. Note that the names for the two lists match the levels of the stratum variable. For both lists, the values for panel and seltype are the same as the ones used for the equal probability design. The third item, over, assigns the value 50 for size of the oversample. An oversample provides additional sample sites to replace sites that cannot be used, e.g., to replace sites in the sample that are not accessible.

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 Stratdsgn list; (2) DesignID: assigned the value "STRATIFIED"; (3) type.frame: assigned the value "linear"; (4) src.frame: assigned the value "shapefile"; (5) in.shape: assigned the value "Luck_Ash_streams"; (6) att.frame: assigned the att data frame; (7) 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 "Per_Int"; 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

```
> Stratdsgn <- list(Perennial=list(panel=c(PanelOne=50),
+                   seltype="Equal",
+                   over=50),
+                   Intermittent=list(panel=c(PanelOne=50),
+                                  seltype="Equal",
+                                  over=50))
```
Select the sample

```r
> Stratsites <- grts(design=Stratdsgn,
+           DesignID="STRATIFIED",
+           type.frame="linear",
+           src.frame="shapefile",
+           in.shape="Luck_Ash_streams",
+           att.frame=att,
+           stratum="Per_Int",
+           shapefile=FALSE)
```

Stratum: Perennial
Initial number of levels: 4
Current number of levels: 4
Current number of levels: 5
Final number of levels: 5

Stratum: Intermittent
Initial number of levels: 4
Current number of levels: 4
Current number of levels: 5
Current number of levels: 6
Final number of levels: 6

Print the initial six lines of the survey design

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

```
siteID xcoord ycoord mdcaty wgt stratum panel EvalStatus EvalReason Strah_Cat Length_km
1  STRATIFIED-001  -2148177  2746498 Equal 9868.441 Perennial Panel1One NotEval 1st  1.875718
2  STRATIFIED-002  -2130818  2739798 Equal 9868.441 Perennial Panel1One NotEval 1st  3.351032
3  STRATIFIED-003  -2129984  2733147 Equal 9868.441 Perennial Panel1One NotEval 1st  2.963369
4  STRATIFIED-004  -2141371  2730953 Equal 9868.441 Perennial Panel1One NotEval 2nd  2.248107
5  STRATIFIED-005  -2138567  2738921 Equal 9868.441 Perennial Panel1One NotEval 2nd  2.097773
6  STRATIFIED-006  -2119534  2738224 Equal 9868.441 Perennial Panel1One NotEval 1st 11.251478
```

>
7 Stratified, unequal probability, GRTS survey design with an oversample

The third survey design is a stratified, unequal probability design with an oversample. As for the second survey design, the stream type attribute is used to identify strata. Strahler order categories are used to identify multidensity categories. List Unequaldsgn is assigned design specifications. Unequaldsgn includes the same two lists with three items (panel, seltype, and over) as used for the stratified, equal probability design plus a value for caty.n. For both lists, panel specifies a single panel, and seltype is assigned "Unequal" to indicate unequal probability sampling. Note that the value 0 is assigned to over for the "Intermittent" stratum, i.e., no oversample. The over item could have been omitted from the list for "Intermittent". The vector assigned to caty.n specifies sample sizes for each of the three multidensity categories. Note that the sum of values provided in caty.n must equal the value in panel.

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 "linear"; (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) stratum: assigned the value "Per_Int"; (8) 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 "Strah_Cat"; (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.
> # Read the shapefile
> shp <- read.shape("Luck_Ash_streams")
>
Create the design list

> Unequaldsgn <- list(Perennial=list(panel=c(PanelOne=75),
+   seltype="Unequal",
+   caty.n=c("1st"=25, "2nd"=25, "3rd+"=25),
+   over=36),
+   Intermittent=list(panel=c(PanelOne=32),
+   seltype="Unequal",
+   caty.n=c("1st"=25, "2nd"=5, "3rd+"=2),
+   over=0))

Select the sample

> Unequalsites <- grts(design=Unequaldsgn,
+   DesignID="UNEQUAL",
+   type.frame="linear",
+   src.frame="sp.object",
+   sp.object=shp,
+   att.frame=att,
+   stratum="Per_Int",
+   mdcaty="Strah_Cat",
+   shapefile=FALSE)

Stratum: Perennial
Initial number of levels: 4
Current number of levels: 4
Current number of levels: 5
Current number of levels: 6
Final number of levels: 6

Stratum: Intermittent
Initial number of levels: 3
Current number of levels: 3
Current number of levels: 4
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(Unequalsites@data)
Design Summary: Number of Sites Classified by mdcaty (Multidensity Category) and stratum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stratum</th>
<th>mdcaty</th>
<th>Perennial</th>
<th>Intermittent</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd+</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Design Summary: Number of Sites Classified by panel and stratum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stratum</th>
<th>panel</th>
<th>Perennial</th>
<th>Intermittent</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OverSamp</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PanelOne</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Design Summary: Number of Sites Classified by mdcaty (Multidensity Category), panel, and stratum
8 Stratified, unequal probability, GRTS survey design with an oversample and a panel structure for survey over time

The fourth survey design is a stratified, unequal probability design with an oversample and a panel structure for survey over time. List Paneldsgn is assigned design specifications. Analogous to the stratified, unequal probability design, Paneldsgn includes two lists named "Perennial" and "Intermittent". For the "Perennial" stratum, a vector identifying sample sizes for three panels is assigned to panel. For the "Intermittent" stratum, the sample size for a single panel named "Annual" is assigned to panel. The value "Unequal" is assigned to seltype for both lists, which indicates unequal selection probabilities. For both lists, the third item, caty.n, assigns sample sizes for each of the three multidensity categories. Again, note that
the sum of sample sizes provided in caty.n must equal the sum of sample sizes in panel. For the "Perennial" stratum, the value 50 is assigned to over, which specifies an oversample of 50 sites. No oversample is specified for the "Intermittent" stratum, and so over is not included in the list. 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 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 Paneldsgn list; (2) DesignID: assigned the value "UNEQUAL"; (3) type.frame: assigned the value "linear"; (4) src.frame: assigned the value "shapefile"; (5) in.shape: assigned the value "Luck_Ash_streams"; (6) att.frame: assigned the att data frame; 7) stratum: assigned the value "Per_Int"; (8) mdcaty: assigned the value "Strah_Cat"; (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

```r
> Paneldsgn <- list(Perennial=list(panel=c(Annual=16, Year1=17, Year2=17),
+                     selectype="Unequal",
+                     caty.n=c("1st"=15, "2nd"=15, "3rd+"=20),
+                     over=50),
+                     Intermittent=list(panel=c(Annual=27),
+                     selectype="Unequal",
+                     caty.n=c("1st"=20, "2nd"=5, "3rd+"=2))
```

Select the sample

```r
> Panelsites <- grts(design=Paneldsgn,
+                     DesignID="UNEQUAL",
+                     type.frame="linear",
+                     src.frame="shapefile",
+                     in.shape="Luck_Ash_streams",
+                     att.frame=att,
+                     stratum="Per_Int",
+                     mdcaty="Strah_Cat",
+                     shapefile=FALSE)
```

Stratum: Perennial
Initial number of levels: 4
Current number of levels: 4
Current number of levels: 5
Final number of levels: 5

Stratum: Intermittent
Initial number of levels: 3
Current number of levels: 3
Current number of levels: 4
Current number of levels: 5
Current number of levels: 6
Final number of levels: 6

Print the initial six lines of the survey design

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>siteID</th>
<th>xcoord</th>
<th>ycoord</th>
<th>mdcaty</th>
<th>wgt</th>
<th>stratum</th>
<th>panel</th>
<th>EvalStatus</th>
<th>EvalReason</th>
<th>Length_km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNEQUAL-001</td>
<td>-2134568</td>
<td>2740846</td>
<td>3rd+</td>
<td>7989.511</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>NotEval</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.331251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEQUAL-002</td>
<td>-2151457</td>
<td>2736794</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>13368.731</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>NotEval</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.711475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEQUAL-003</td>
<td>-2129716</td>
<td>2733538</td>
<td>3rd+</td>
<td>7989.511</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>NotEval</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.963369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEQUAL-004</td>
<td>-2121378</td>
<td>2739006</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>8873.391</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>NotEval</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.690253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEQUAL-005</td>
<td>-2135252</td>
<td>2741591</td>
<td>3rd+</td>
<td>7989.511</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>NotEval</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.042877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEQUAL-006</td>
<td>-2139503</td>
<td>2726319</td>
<td>3rd+</td>
<td>7989.511</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>NotEval</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.034233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Print the survey design summary

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stratum</th>
<th>mdcaty</th>
<th>Perennial</th>
<th>Intermittent</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd+</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Design Summary: Number of Sites Classified by panel and stratum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stratum</th>
<th>panel</th>
<th>Perennial</th>
<th>Intermittent</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OverSamp</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stratum</th>
<th>panel</th>
<th>mdcaty</th>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>OverSamp</th>
<th>Year1</th>
<th>Year2</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3rd+</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stratum</th>
<th>panel</th>
<th>mdcaty</th>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>OverSamp</th>
<th>Year1</th>
<th>Year2</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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