A New Estimator Using Auxiliary Information in Stratified Adaptive Cluster Sampling

Nipaporn Chutiman*, Monchaya Chiangpradit, Sujitta Suraphee
Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, Mahasarakham University, Maha Sarakham, Thailand
Email: *j3832024@hotmail.com

Received June 2, 2013; revised July 2, 2013; accepted July 9, 2013

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we study the estimators of the population mean in stratified adaptive cluster sampling by using the information of the auxiliary variable. Simulations showed that if the variable of interest \(y\) and the auxiliary variables \(x\) and \(z\) have high positive correlation then the estimate of the mean square error of the ratio estimators is less than the estimate of the mean square error of the product estimator. The estimators which use only one auxiliary variable were better than the estimators which use two auxiliary variables.

Keywords: Stratified Adaptive Cluster Sampling; Auxiliary Variable; Ratio Estimator; Product Estimator

1. Introduction

Adaptive cluster sampling, proposed by Thompson [1], is an efficient method for sampling rare and hidden clustered populations. In adaptive cluster sampling, an initial sample of units is selected by simple random sampling. If the value of the variable of interest from a sampled unit satisfies a pre-specified condition \(C\), that is \(c_i \geq c\), then the unit’s neighborhood will also be added to the sample. If any other units that are “adaptively” added also satisfy the condition \(C\), then their neighborhoods are also added to the sample. This process is continued until no more units that satisfy the condition are found. The set of all units selected and all neighboring units that satisfy the condition is called a network. The adaptive sample units, which do not satisfy the condition are called edge units. A network and its associated edge units make up a cluster.

Adaptive cluster sampling are applied in stratified random sampling. In adaptive cluster sampling, an initial stratified sample is selected from a population, and whenever the variable of interest for any unit is observed to satisfy the condition, the neighborhood of that unit is added in the sample. Sometimes other variables are related to the variable of interest \(y\). We can obtain additional information for estimating the population mean. The use of an auxiliary variable is a common method to improve the precision of estimates of a population mean. In this paper, we will study the estimator of population mean in stratified adaptive cluster sampling using an auxiliary

Units that are to the left, right, top, and bottom of one another making up a neighborhood. The units in the gray shading form a single network. The units in bold numbers are edge units of the network. The network and its edge units make up a cluster.

Adaptive cluster sampling are applied in stratified random sampling. In adaptive cluster sampling, an initial stratified sample is selected from a population, and whenever the variable of interest for any unit is observed to satisfy the condition, the neighborhood of that unit is added in the sample. Sometimes other variables are related to the variable of interest \(y\). We can obtain additional information for estimating the population mean. The use of an auxiliary variable is a common method to improve the precision of estimates of a population mean. In this paper, we will study the estimator of population mean in stratified adaptive cluster sampling using an auxiliary

Figure 1 illustrates the example of a network. The unit with a star is the initial unit selected. The condition to adaptively added units is a value greater than or equal to 1.
variable. Some comparisons are made using a simulation.

2. Stratified Adaptive Cluster Sampling

For stratified adaptive cluster sampling, the population consists of $N$ units partitioned into $L$ strata based on prior information about units that are similar, and it is assumed that the population ignores crossover between strata. The population in each stratum consists of $N_h$ units ($h = 1, 2, \ldots, L$). The population mean of the variable of interest in stratum $h$ is $\mu_h$. An initial sample of unit size $n_h$ is selected by simple random sampling without replacement and for those units selected that satisfy the condition. Then the unit’s neighborhood is added to the sample.

Define

$$w_{yhi} = \frac{1}{m_{hi}} \sum_{j \in q_{hi}} y_{hj}$$

is the average of the y-values of the network to which $u_{hi}$ belongs. $y_{hj}$ is the network that include unit $i$ in stratum $h$ and $m_{hi}$ is the size of network that include unit $i$ in stratum $h$. The estimator of the population mean on Hansen-Hurwitz estimator (Thompson and Seber [2]) is

$$\bar{y}_{st.a} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{h=1}^{L} n_h \bar{w}_h$$

(1)

where

$$\bar{w}_h = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{yhi}$$

The variance of $\bar{y}_{st.a}$ is

$$V(\bar{y}_{st.a}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{h=1}^{L} n_h (N_h - n_h) S_{chw}^2 n_h$$

(2)

where

$$S_{chw}^2 = \frac{1}{n_h - 1} \sum_{h=1}^{n_h} (w_{yhi} - \bar{w}_h)^2$$

and

$$\bar{w}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{h=1}^{n_h} w_{yhi}$$

The estimate of $V(\bar{y}_{st.a})$ is

$$\hat{V}(\bar{y}_{st.a}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{h=1}^{L} n_h (N_h - n_h) S_{chw}^2 n_h$$

(3)

where

$$S_{chw}^2 = \frac{1}{n_h - 1} \sum_{h=1}^{n_h} (w_{yhi} - \bar{w}_h)^2$$

3. Propose Estimators

The estimator of the population mean in stratified adaptive cluster sampling using two auxiliary variables $x,z$ is (Walid A. Abu-Dayyeh, M. S. Ahmed, R. A. Ahmed and Hassen A. Muttlak, [3]),

$$\bar{y}_{st.a.xz} = \frac{1}{\mu_x} \left( \bar{y}_{st.a} \right)^{\alpha_1} \left( \frac{\bar{y}_{st.a}}{\mu_z} \right)^{\alpha_2}$$

(4)

$\alpha_1 = 0$ and $\alpha_2 = 0$ is called mean per unit, $\alpha_1 = -1$ and $\alpha_2 = -1$ is called multivariate ratio estimator, $\alpha_1 = 1$ and $\alpha_2 = 1$ is called multivariate product estimator, $\alpha_1 = -1$ and $\alpha_2 = 0$ is called ratio estimator using $x$, $\alpha_1 = 0$ and $\alpha_2 = -1$ is called ratio estimator using $z$, $\alpha_1 = 1$ and $\alpha_2 = 0$ is called product estimator using $x$ and $\alpha_1 = 0$ and $\alpha_2 = 1$ is called product estimator using $z$.

Let

$$e_0 = \frac{\bar{y}_{st.a} - \mu_x}{\mu_x}, \quad e_1 = \frac{\bar{y}_{st.a} - \mu_z}{\mu_z}$$

and

$$e_2 = \frac{\bar{y}_{st.a} - \mu_x}{\mu_x}$$

So

$$E(e_0) = E(e_1) = E(e_2) = 0$$

$$E(e_0^2) = V(e_0) + \left[ E(e_0)^2 \right]$$

$$= V \left( \bar{y}_{st.a} - \frac{\mu_x}{\mu_x} \right) = \frac{1}{\mu_x^2} V \left( \bar{y}_{st.a} \right)$$

$$E(e_2^2) = \frac{1}{\mu_z^2} \sum_{h=1}^{L} n_h (N_h - n_h) S_{chw}^2 n_h = \frac{1}{\mu_z^2} A_y$$

Thus

$$E(e_0^2) = A_x = \frac{1}{\mu_x} \sum_{h=1}^{L} n_h (N_h - n_h) S_{chw}^2 n_h$$

$$E(e_2^2) = A_z = \frac{1}{\mu_z} \sum_{h=1}^{L} n_h (N_h - n_h) S_{chw}^2 n_h$$

$$E(e_0 e_1) = \frac{1}{\mu_x \mu_z} \sum_{h=1}^{L} n_h (N_h - n_h) S_{chw,chw}^2 n_h = \frac{1}{\mu_x \mu_z} A_{xy}$$

$$E(e_0 e_2) = \frac{1}{\mu_x \mu_z} \sum_{h=1}^{L} n_h (N_h - n_h) S_{chw,chw}^2 n_h = \frac{1}{\mu_x \mu_z} A_{yz}$$

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and

\[ E(e_i e_j) = \frac{1}{\mu_x \mu_z} \sum_{h=1}^{L} N_h (N_h - n_h) S_{abl, zbw} \frac{1}{n_h} \frac{1}{\mu_x, \mu_z} A_{xz} \cdot \]

So,

\[ \bar{y}_{st_{-}, a_{-}, xz} = \mu_x (1 + e_0) (1 + e_1) \alpha_{-}^{2} \\
= \mu_x \left[ 1 + e_0 + \alpha_1 e_1 + \alpha_2 e_2 + \alpha_1 \alpha_2 e_3 + \alpha_2 e_0 e_3 \right. \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 (\alpha_1 - 1) e_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_2 (\alpha_2 - 1) e_2^2 + \ldots \}

\[ \text{MSE} \left( \bar{y}_{st_{-}, a_{-}, xz} \right) = E \left( \bar{y}_{st_{-}, a_{-}, xz} - \mu_x \right)^2 \]

\[ = \mu_x^{2} E \left[ e_0^2 + \alpha_1^2 e_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 e_2^2 + 2 \alpha_1 e_1 e_1 + \ldots \right] \]

\[ = \mu_x^{2} \left\{ \left( \frac{A_{xz}}{\mu_x} \right)^2 + \alpha_1^2 \left( \frac{A_{xz}}{\mu_x} \right)^2 + \alpha_2^2 \left( \frac{A_{xz}}{\mu_x} \right)^2 + 2 \alpha_1 \left( \frac{A_{xz}}{\mu_x} \right)^2 \mu_y \right\} \]

To find \( \alpha_1 \) and \( \alpha_2 \) which minimizes \( \text{MSE} \left( \bar{y}_{st_{-}, a_{-}, xz} \right) \) take partial derivative of \( \text{MSE} \left( \bar{y}_{st_{-}, a_{-}, xz} \right) \) with respect to \( \alpha_1 \), \( \alpha_2 \) and set it equal to zero.

\[ \frac{\partial \text{MSE} \left( \bar{y}_{st_{-}, a_{-}, xz} \right)}{\partial \alpha_1} = 0 \]

and

\[ \frac{\partial \text{MSE} \left( \bar{y}_{st_{-}, a_{-}, xz} \right)}{\partial \alpha_2} = 0 \]

So the optimum values of \( \alpha_1 \) and \( \alpha_2 \) are

\[ \alpha_1 = \left( \frac{\mu_x A_{yz} + \mu_y A_{xz}}{A_{yz} + A_{xz}} \right) \]

and

\[ \alpha_2 = \left( \frac{A_{yz} - A_{xz}}{A_{yz} - A_{xz}} \right) \]

The estimate of \( \alpha_1 \) is

\[ \hat{\alpha}_1 = \left( \frac{\mu_x \hat{A}_{yz} + \mu_y \hat{A}_{xz}}{A_{yz} + A_{xz}} \right) \]

and the estimate of \( \alpha_2 \) is

\[ \hat{\alpha}_2 = \left( \frac{A_{yz} - A_{xz}}{A_{yz} - A_{xz}} \right) \]

where

\[ \hat{A}_1 = \sum_{h=1}^{L} N_h (N_h - n_h) \frac{S_{abl, yzw}}{n_h} \]

\[ \hat{A}_2 = \sum_{h=1}^{L} N_h (N_h - n_h) \frac{S_{abl, yzw}}{n_h} \]

\[ \hat{A}_y = \sum_{h=1}^{L} N_h (N_h - n_h) \frac{S_{abl, yzw}}{n_h} \]

\[ \hat{A}_z = \sum_{h=1}^{L} N_h (N_h - n_h) \frac{S_{abl, yzw}}{n_h} \]

and

\[ \hat{A}_y = \sum_{h=1}^{L} N_h (N_h - n_h) \frac{S_{abl, yzw}}{n_h} \]

\[ \hat{A}_z = \sum_{h=1}^{L} N_h (N_h - n_h) \frac{S_{abl, yzw}}{n_h} \]

4. Simulation Study

This section, the simulation \( x \)-values \( z \)-values and \( y \)-values from Chutiman, N. and Kumphon, B. [4] were studied. The data partition into 4 stratum. The stratum size is \( 20 \times 5 = 100 \) units. The populations were shown in Figures 2-4. Sample of units is selected by simple random sampling without replacement. The \( y \)-values are obtained for keeping the sample network. In each the sample network, the \( x \)-values and \( z \)-values are obtained.

The condition for added units in the sample is defined by \( C = \{ y : y > 0 \} \).

For each estimator 5000 iterations were performed to obtain an accuracy estimate. Initial SRS sizes were varied \( n_h = 5, 10, 15, 20 \) and 30 were used. The estimated mean square error of the estimate mean is

\[ \hat{MSE} \left( \bar{y} \right) = \frac{1}{5000} \sum_{i=1}^{5000} \left( \bar{y}_i - \mu_i \right)^2 \]

where \( \bar{y}_i \) is the value for the relevant estimator for sample \( i \).

The estimate of the mean square of the estimators \( MSE \left( \bar{y}_{\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}} \right) \) are shown in Table 1, where \( \alpha_1 = 0 \) and \( \alpha_2 = 0 \) is called \( MSE \) of mean per unit, \( \alpha_1 = -1 \) and \( \alpha_2 = -1 \) is called \( MSE \) of multivariate ratio estimator, \( \alpha_1 = -1 \) and \( \alpha_2 = -1 \) is called \( MSE \) of multivariate ratio estimator, \( \alpha_1 = 1 \) and \( \alpha_2 = 1 \) is called \( MSE \) of multivariate product estimator, \( \alpha_1 = -1 \) and \( \alpha_2 = 0 \) is called \( MSE \) of ratio estimator using \( x \), \( \alpha_1 = 0 \) and \( \alpha_2 = -1 \) is called \( MSE \) of ratio estimator using \( z \), \( \alpha_1 = 1 \) and \( \alpha_2 = 0 \) is called \( MSE \) of product estimator using \( x \) and \( \alpha_1 = 0 \) and \( \alpha_2 = 1 \) is called \( MSE \) of product estimator using \( z \).

5. Conclusion

Stratified adaptive cluster sampling is an efficient method for sampling rare and hidden clustered populations. The numerical study showed that if the variable of in-
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Figure 2. Y values.

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Figure 3. X values.
Table 1. The estimate mean square error of the estimators.

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<td>0.2070</td>
<td>0.1154</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
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Figure 4. Z values.

Table 1. The estimate mean square error of the estimators.

6. Acknowledgements

This research was supported by Faculty of science Maha-
sarakham University, Thailand. We would also like to
profoundly thank Mr. Paveen Chutiman for his program-
ming advice.

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