

## ABSTRACT

Title of dissertation: USING COMMERCIAL LIST  
INFORMATION IN SCREENING ELIGIBLE  
HOUSING UNITS

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When using commercial address lists to sample households, investigators spend considerable time and money on screening households for eligibility as well as locating certain subpopulations (to achieve target sample sizes). Utilizing the demographic information on these lists to target eligible persons and subgroups has the potential to lower costs and field workers workload. Unfortunately, the information attached to the lists is error prone. We propose to evaluate the use of demographic information available on commercial lists in multistage household sampling. Specifically, this research will study how to efficiently design a three-stage sample that involves screening of housing units to determine eligibility. This research will also examine more complex estimators than have been previously studied.

The goals of this study are to (1) estimate the accuracy rates in which commercial lists can correctly identify households with certain

characteristics (e.g., Hispanics, Non-Hispanic Blacks, etc.); (2) Derive a theoretical variance formula, including variance components, for estimated totals; (3) Estimate variance components and evaluate alternative variance component estimators (design-based ANOVA, anticipated variance (model + design)); (4) Determine how to allocate two and three stage samples supplemented with commercial lists accounting for inaccuracy of listings, costs at each stage of sampling, target sample sizes and coefficient of variations (CVs), stratification of SSUs, and stratification of HU's by MSG characteristics (e.g., Race/Ethnicity, ages of persons in HU, etc.).

This research seeks to better understand the quality of demographic data attached to commercial lists and to use this information to increase sampling efficiency in the HRS by recovering more information for lower costs. This research potentially creates an improved sample design for HRS and similar surveys that is less costly and equally or more statistically efficient than the current design. In particular, the proposed design will help sample designers reduce the amount of housing unit screening needed to identify target subpopulations (e.g., Blacks, Hispanics, teenagers, and females). Furthermore, the results of this research will extend to other multistage household surveys that use commercial lists for sampling.

USING COMMERCIAL LIST INFORMATION IN SCREENING  
ELIGIBLE HOUSING UNITS

by

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To

Amyah, Akyli, Azaio, Arazo, Ajedi, Ajoui, & Baby

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## Table of Contents

Dedication.....	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
List of Tables.....	viii
List of Figures.....	xii
1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Overview.....	1
1.2 Commercial Lists.....	3
1.2.1 Source of Commercial Lists.....	3
1.2.2 Coverage of Commercial Lists.....	4
1.2.3 Use of Commercial Lists in Sampling: Address-Based Sampling (ABS) Frames.....	5
1.3 Standard Screening Practices.....	6
1.4 Auxiliary Information on Commercial Lists.....	8
1.4.1 Quality of Auxiliary Information.....	11
1.4.2 Availability of Auxiliary Information.....	11
1.4.3 Accuracy of Auxiliary Information.....	13
1.4.4 Vendors Role in Auxiliary Information.....	16
1.4.5 Use of Auxiliary Data in Sampling.....	17
2 Derivation and Results of a Theoretical Three-Stage Variance Formula with Strata of SSUs and Substrata of HUs.....	19
2.1 Introduction.....	19
2.2 Summary of Notation.....	20
2.2.1 Sample Design.....	20
2.2.2 Population Values.....	21
2.2.3 Sample Values.....	22
2.3 Three Stage Sample Design.....	22
2.3.1 <i>PWR</i> Estimators.....	22
2.3.1.1 General Design.....	22
2.3.1.2 Non Self-Representing (NSR) PSUs.....	24
2.3.2 Components of Variance.....	26
2.3.3 Measures of Homogeneity.....	29

2.3.4 Non Self-Representing (NSR) and Self-Representing (SR) PSUs .....	31
2.4 Estimating Variance Components and Measures of Homogeneity .....	35
2.4.1 Design-based ANOVA Variance Component Estimation.....	35
2.4.1.1 General Case .....	35
2.4.1.2 Handling Non Self-Representing (NSR) PSUs in the HRS Design .....	41
2.4.1.3 Handling Self-Representing (SR) PSUs in the HRS Design .....	42
2.4.2 Anticipated Variances.....	44
2.4.2.1 Superpopulation Model.....	44
2.4.2.2 Model Expectations of Design-Based Variance Components .....	45
2.4.2.3 Model Expectations of Measures of Homogeneity .....	48
2.4.2.4 Non Self-Representing (NSR) and Self-Representing (SR) PSUs in the HRS Design .....	54
2.4.3 Estimators of Anticipated Variances .....	59
2.4.3.1 General Case .....	59
2.4.3.2 NSR PSUs.....	63
2.4.3.3 SR PSUs.....	64
3 Application to the Health and Retirement Survey of Designed Based ANOVA Variance Component Estimation for Sample Allocations .....	66
3.1 The Health and Retirement Study (HRS) .....	66
3.1.1 Overview .....	66
3.1.2 Sample Design and Procedures .....	67
3.1.3 Stratification of HUs Using Commercial Lists.....	70
3.2 Availability of MSG and HRS Data .....	72
3.3 MSG Accuracy Rates in Classifying HUs by Race/Ethnicity and Age.....	73
3.4 Estimating Totals, Means, and Variance Components from the 2010-11 HRS Interview Data.....	78
3.4.1 PWR Estimates .....	78
3.4.2 Imputation of Missing Data.....	86
3.4.2.1 PSU, SSU Strata, SSU, MSG Substrata Level ( <i>iajb</i> ) Imputation .....	86
3.4.2.2 SSU Strata, MSG Substrata Level ( <i>ab</i> ) Imputation .....	88
3.4.2.3 PSU, SSU Strata, SSU Level ( <i>iaj</i> ) Imputation.....	88
3.4.2.4 PSU, SSU Strata Level ( <i>ia</i> ) Imputation .....	88
3.4.2.5 PSU Level ( <i>i</i> ) Imputation.....	89
3.4.3 Designed Based ANOVA Variance Components from the HRS Data .....	90
3.4.4 Anticipated Variance Components from the HRS Data.....	93



3.4.4.1 Model Selection .....	94
3.4.4.2 SAS Code for Fitting Random Effects Models.....	97
3.4.4.3 Anticipated Model Variance Parameter Estimates .....	100
3.4.4.4 Anticipated Relvariance Component Estimates.....	102
4 The Optimization Problem.....	106
4.1 Introduction.....	106
4.2 Cost Functions .....	107
4.2.1 General Cost Function .....	107
4.2.2 Self-Representing (SR) and Non-Self-Representing (NSR) PSUs.....	108
4.3 Optimization Problem.....	109
4.3.1 Univariate Optimization Problem.....	109
4.3.2 Multivariate Optimization Problem.....	114
4.4 Optimal Allocations for a Three Stage Sample Using Accuracy Rates from an HRS Survey .....	114
4.4.1 Univariate Allocation Using Design-Based ANOVA and Model Based Anticipated Relvariances .....	115
4.4.2 Multivariate Allocation Equal Weights .....	125
5 Discussion .....	127
A Appendix Supplement to Chapter 2 .....	127
A.1 Derivation of the Design Relvariance of $\hat{t}_{pwr}$ .....	130
A.2 Alternative Expressions for the Relvariance.....	137
A.3 Derivation of the ANOVA estimates of the components of the relvariance .....	142
A.4 Derivation of Anticipated Variances .....	161
A.4.1 Lemma 1 .....	163
A.4.2 Lemma 2 .....	170
A.4.3 Lemma 3 .....	172
A.4.4 Lemma 4 .....	175
A.4.5 Model Expectation of $B^2$ .....	177
A.4.6 Model Expectation $W_{2a}^2$ .....	186
A.4.7 Model Expectation of $W_{3ab}^2$ .....	196
A.4.8 Model Expectation of $W^2$ .....	199
A.4.9 Model Expectation of $W_{3a}^2$ .....	207
A.4.10 Model Expectation of $\tilde{V}$ .....	213

A.4.11 Model Expectation of $\tilde{V}_a$ .....	222
A.4.12 Model Expectations of Measures of Homogeneity .....	229
A.5 Derivation of Estimators Needed For Anticipated Variances.....	230
A.5.1 Estimator of $S_{Q(pwr)}^2$ needed for Anticipated Variances .....	230
A.5.2 Estimator of $S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2$ needed for Anticipated Variances .....	232
A.5.3 Estimator of $S_{Q_a(pwr)}^2$ needed for Anticipated Variances .....	234
A.5.4 Estimator of $S_{Q_{ia}}^2$ needed for Anticipated Variances .....	236
A.5.5 Estimator of $S_Q^2$ needed for Anticipated Variances .....	240
A.5.6 Estimator of $S_{Q_{1a}}^2$ needed for Anticipated Variances .....	246
A.5.7 Estimator of $S_{Q_{2a}}^2$ needed for Anticipated Variances .....	252
B Appendix Supplement to Chapter 3 .....	256
B.1 Partial List of HRS Variables .....	256
B.2 List of MSG Variables and HRS Screener Variables .....	257
B.3 Design-Based ANOVA Variance Component and Measures of Homogeneity Estimates from 2010-11 HRS Data .....	259
B.4 Variance Component Estimates for SR and NSR PSUs from PROC MIXED SAS .....	271
B.5 Anticipated Variance Component and Measures of Homogeneity Estimates from 2010-11 HRS Data.....	274
C Appendix Supplement to Chapter 4 .....	281
C.1 Design-Based ANOVA Optimization Results .....	281
C.2 Anticipated Variance Optimization Results .....	292
References .....	305

## List of Tables

Table 1.1 Example Substrata and Definitions from Valliant, Hubbard, et al. (2014) .....	9
Table 1.2 Accuracy Rates of Variables by Reference Paper and Type of List.....	15
Table 3.1 SSU Stratum Definitions for 2010-11 HRS Data .....	68
Table 3.2. MSG Substrata and Definitions for Application to 2010-2011 HRS .....	69
Table 3.3. Summary of Classification Results using MSG data Age .....	71
Table 3.4. Summary of Classification Results using MSG data Race/Ethnicity .....	71
Table 3.5. Summary of Classification Results using MSG data Race/Ethnicity .....	71
Table 3.6. Summary of Information Available on MSG for Age and Race/Ethnicity Variables .....	72
Table 3.7. Summary of Classification Results using MSG data by Age group 45-62 and Race/Ethnicity .....	73
Table 3.8. Estimated Proportion of HUs, $p_{ab}(d)$ , in each MSG substratum Classified into HRS Domains, Unweighted.....	76
Table 3.9. Estimated Proportion of HUs, $p_{ab}(d)$ , in each MSG substratum Classified into HRS Domains, Weighted.....	76
Table 3.10. Weighted Accuracy Counts of MSG data when compared to 2010-2011 MSG Screener Data .....	77
Table 3.11. Unweighted Accuracy Counts of MSG data when compared to 2010-2011 MSG Screener Data .....	77
Table 3.12. Number of Sample PSUs, Sample SSUs, and Screened HUs, Overall and Separately for SR and NSR PSUs in HRS 2010-11 .....	80
Table 3.13. Average number of SSUs selected from SSU stratum $a$ across all SR and NSR PSUs in HRS 2010-11.....	80
Table 3.14. Average number of screened HUs within HU substratum $b$ ( $b = 01, 02, \dots,$ $06$ ) within SSU stratum $a$ ( $a = 02, 03, 04$ ) across all PSU/SSU $ij$ combinations and population estimates of HUs, $\hat{Q}_{ab,SR}$ and $\hat{Q}_{ab,NSR}$ in HRS 2010-11 .....	80
Table 3.15. Sample counts, $\hat{t}_{pwr.alt}$ estimates of the population total, and $\hat{\bar{y}}_{s_1}$ mean estimates for selected HRS Interview Variables, by SR and NSR PSUs. See Appendix B.1 for explanation of the variables.....	83
Table 3.16 Proportion of missing combinations needed to estimate totals and means across all $y$ variables by design level. Percentages are based on all 19,537 HUs including those HUs not interviewed.....	84
Table 3.17. Relvariance Component Estimates for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS, NSR PSUs .....	91

Table 3.18 Fit Statistics for Selected Continuous Variables for 2010-11 HRS Data, SR and NSR PSUs .....	95
Table 3.19 Fit Statistics for Selected Categorical Variables for 2010-11 HRS Data, SR and NSR PSUs .....	96
Table 3.20 Variance Component Estimates, $\hat{\mu}$ , $\hat{\sigma}_\alpha^2$ , $\hat{\sigma}_\gamma^2$ , for NSR PSUs for selected 2010-11 HRS variables. ....	101
Table 3.21 Variance Component Estimates, $\hat{\mu}$ , $\hat{\sigma}_\gamma^2$ , for SR PSUs for selected 2010-11 HRS variables. ....	101
Table 3.22. Anticipated Relvariance Component Estimates for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS, NSR PSUs.....	102
Table 3.23. Comparison of ANOVA and Anticipated Variance Component Estimates, $\hat{B}^2$ , $\hat{W}^2$ , and $\hat{k}_1$ for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS, NSU PSUs.....	103
Table 4.1 Summary of Excel Solver Solutions Using Design-Based ANOVA Variances .....	116
Table 4.2 Summary of Excel Solver Solutions Using Anticipated Variance .....	117
Table 4.3 PSU Allocation for Selected Variables using ANOVA and Anticipated Variances for Self-Representing and Non-Representing PSUs .....	117
Table 4.4 SSU Allocation for Selected HRS Variables using ANOVA and Anticipated Variances for Self-Representing and Non-Representing PSUs .....	121
Table 4.5 HU Allocation for Continuous Variables using ANOVA and Anticipated Variances for Self-Representing and Non-Representing PSUs .....	122
Table 4.6 HU Allocation for Categorical Variables using ANOVA Variances for Self-Representing and Non-Representing PSUs .....	123
Table 4.7 HU Allocation for Categorical Variables using Anticipated Variances for Self-Representing and Non-Representing PSUs .....	124
Table 4.8 Summary of Solution for Multivariate Allocation Equal Weights, ANOVA and Anticipated Variances .....	125
Table 4.9 Excel Solver Multivariate Optimization Results for PSUs, ANOVA and Anticipated Variance .....	126
Table 4.10 Excel Solver Multivariate Optimization Results for SSUs, ANOVA and Anticipated Variance .....	126
Table 4.11 Excel Solver Multivariate Optimization Results for HUs, ANOVA and Anticipated Variance .....	126
Table 5.1. Selected MSG Variables .....	257
Table 5.2. Selected HRS Screener Variables .....	258

Table 5.3 Relvariance Component Estimate, $\hat{w}_{2a}^2$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs. Negative values are highlighted. ....	259
Table 5.4 Relvariance Component Estimate, $\hat{w}_{3a}^2$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs.....	260
Table 5.5 Measure of Homogeneity Estimate, $\hat{\delta}_{2a}$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs.....	261
Table 5.6 Estimates of the factor, $\hat{k}_{2a}$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs .....	262
Table 5.7 Relvariance Component Estimate, $\hat{V}_a$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs.....	263
Table 5.8 Proportion, $\hat{K}_a$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs.....	264
Table 5.9 Relvariance Component Estimate, $\hat{W}_{3ab,SR}^2$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR PSUs.....	265
Table 5.10 Relvariance Component Estimate, $\hat{W}_{3ab,NSR}^2$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for NSR PSUs .....	266
Table 5.11 Proportion, $\hat{K}_{ab,SR}$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR PSUs .....	267
Table 5.12 Total, $\hat{t}_{ab,SR}$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR PSUs .....	268
Table 5.13 Proportion, $\hat{K}_{ab,NSR}$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for NSR PSUs .....	269
Table 5.14 Total, $\hat{t}_{ab,NSR}$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for NSR PSUs .....	270
Table 5.15 Variance Component Estimates, $\alpha_i$ , for SR PSUs for model (eqn no. here) for selected 2010-11 HRS variables. ....	271
Table 5.16 Variance Component Estimates for Residual term, $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2$ , for NSR PSUs for model (eqn no. here) for selected 2010-11 HRS variables. ....	272
Table 5.17 Variance Component Estimates, $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2$ , for SR PSUs for model (eqn no. here) for selected 2010-11 HRS variables. ....	273
Table 5.18 Anticipated Variance Component Estimate, $\hat{E}_M(w_{2a}^2)$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs.....	274

Table 5.19 Anticipated Variance Component Estimate, $\hat{E}_M(W_{3a}^2)$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs. Zero values are highlighted. ....	275
Table 5.20 Anticipated Variance Component Estimate, $\hat{\delta}_{2a}$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs .....	276
Table 5.21 Anticipated Variance Component Estimates of the factor, $\hat{k}_{2a}$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs .....	277
Table 5.22 Anticipated Variance Component Estimate, $\hat{V}_a$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs .....	278
Table 5.23 Anticipated Variance Component Estimate, $\hat{E}_M(W_{3ab,SR}^2)$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR PSUs.....	279
Table 5.24 Anticipated Variance Component Estimate, $\hat{E}_M(W_{3ab,NSR}^2)$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for NSR PSUs.....	280

## List of Figures

Figure 1 SAS MIXED Statement for NSR PSUs for 2010-11 HRS Data for income.....	97
Figure 2 SAS MIXED Statement for SR PSUS for 2010-11 HRS Data for income.....	99
Figure 3. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for income .....	281
Figure 4. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for wealth <sub>a</sub> .....	282
Figure 5. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for wealth <sub>b</sub> .....	283
Figure 6. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for other_debts .....	284
Figure 7. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for charity_donate .....	285
Figure 8. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for employed .....	286
Figure 9. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for ownHome .....	287
Figure 10. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for ownStock .....	288
Figure 11. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for own_2 <sup>nd</sup> _home .....	289
Figure 12. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for own_transport.....	290
Figure 13. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for selfRatedHealth .....	291
Figure 14. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for income .....	292
Figure 15. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for wealth <sub>a</sub> .....	293
Figure 16. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for wealth <sub>b</sub> .....	294
Figure 17. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for other_debts.....	295
Figure 18. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for charity_donate .	296
Figure 19. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for employed .....	297
Figure 20. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for ownHome.....	298
Figure 21. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for ownStock .....	299
Figure 22. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for own_2 <sup>nd</sup> _home	300
Figure 23. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for own_transport ..	301
Figure 24. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for selfRatedHealth	302

# **1 Introduction**

Chapter 1 reviews the general problem of allocating a household survey based on information from lists of addresses that are sold commercially. Section 1.1 sketches the topics covered in this dissertation and describes how it extends earlier research. Section 1.2 discusses the sources of commercial lists, how they are typically constructed in the U.S., and how they have been used in address-based sampling. Information on the lists can be used to target a sample toward certain demographic groups; this involves screening households as discussed in Section 1.3. The fourth section covers auxiliary, demographic information on the lists that can be used for sampling.

## **1.1 Overview**

When using commercial address lists to sample households, investigators spend considerable time and money on screening housing units (HUs) for eligibility as well as locating certain subpopulations (to achieve target sample sizes). Utilizing the demographic information (e.g., age, race/ethnicity) on these lists to target eligible persons and subgroups has the potential to lower costs and field workers' workload. Unfortunately, the information attached to the lists is error prone. However, Valliant, Hubbard, et al. (2014) showed that nonlinear programming, using the commercial list information, could be used to screen more efficiently for some demographic groups even when the list information is not entirely accurate. The purpose of this study is to further evaluate the use of demographic information available on commercial lists in multistage household sampling. Specifically, this research will study how to efficiently design a three-stage sample that involves screening of HUs to determine eligibility.



Similar to Valliant, Hubbard, et al. (2014), we use nonlinear programming to find sample allocations subject to a variety of constraints. In determining how to allocate two- and three-stage samples supplemented with commercial lists, we extend variance formulas for two- and three-stage sampling to formulate an optimization problem (Valliant, Dever, & Kreuter, 2013). The theoretical work will be to derive component formulas that account for strata of secondary sampling units (SSUs) and substrata of HUs and are specific to inverse weighted estimators of totals and means. This research will also examine more complex sample designs than have been previously studied. Specifically, the goals of this research are to:

(1) Estimate the accuracy rates in which commercial lists can correctly identify households with certain characteristics (e.g., Hispanics, Non-Hispanic Blacks, Persons 50 and over, etc.).

(2) Study how to efficiently design two and three-stage samples that involve screening of housing units using demographic information on commercial lists to determine eligibility accounting for inaccuracy of listings, costs at each stage of sampling, target sample sizes of demographic subgroups, stratification of SSUs by some area characteristics (e.g., density of Blacks, Hispanics, Others), stratification of HU's by commercial list characteristics (e.g., Race/Ethnicity, ages of persons in HU, etc.), and characteristics of different variables of interest.

(3) Derive a theoretical variance formula, including variance components, for estimated totals and estimate variance components.

(4) Study the use of ANOVA and anticipated variances as alternative variance component estimators.

This research seeks to better understand the quality of demographic data attached to commercial lists and to use this information to increase sampling efficiency in the ABS surveys by recovering more information for lower costs. This research potentially creates an improved sample design for ABS surveys that is less costly and equally or more statistically efficient than designs that do not use list information. In particular, the proposed design could help sample designers reduce the amount of housing unit screening needed to identify and target hard-to-reach subpopulations. Although sample allocation in multistage designs has been studied previously, the combination of topics listed above is unique. Combining a design with multiple goals, a solution via nonlinear programming, inclusion of commercial lists to refine an area sample, together with modern variance component methods will be a new and practically useful contribution to the sample design literature.

## **1.2 Commercial Lists**

### **1.2.1 Source of Commercial Lists**

The United States Postal Service (USPS®) Address Management System (AMS; USPS 2013b) database serves as the official record of US mailing addresses. A mailing address contains information on street/box number, city, state, ZIP code, carrier route number, delivery sequence number (order in which letter carrier delivers mail) and vacant/seasonal indicator flags (Iannacchione V., 2011). The USPS® Computerized Delivery Sequence (CDS; USPS 2013a) file is built from the information contained within the AMS database. For a monthly subscription fee, the CDS program provides updated delivery sequence information to qualified commercial vendors given they provide their own address lists. Such vendors include marketing database companies like Experian

(<http://www.experian.com>), infoUSA (<http://www.infousa.com>), Marketing Systems Group (MSG, <http://www.m-s-g.com>), Valassis (<http://www.valassis.com>), and Acxiom (<http://www.acxiom.com>).

As part of the licensing agreements, vendor-supplied address lists must include at least 90 percent (but at most 110 percent) of the possible delivery addresses in the ZIP Code(s) for which they wish to receive updates (USPS 2013b). Vendors can choose to receive updates on a weekly or bimonthly basis and can also request updates from what the USPS calls the CDS-No Stat file (USPS 2013a), which contains around 7 million predominantly rural addresses (Shook-Sa, Currivan, McMichael, & Iannacchione, 2013). Vendors can alternatively maintain a Delivery Sequence File Second Generation (DSF2) license that does not require the same rigorous standards. The DSF2 license allows vendors to update their address lists monthly at a lower cost than the CDS. Consequently, less detailed information is provided, limiting services to checking whether an address is currently represented in the DSF2 as a known address record and recording vacancy information. In this paper, residential address lists maintained by commercial vendors (through updates received from the USPS® CDS or DSF2 license) will be referred to as commercial lists<sup>1</sup>.

### **1.2.2 Coverage of Commercial Lists**

Although the correspondence between mailing addresses and housing units is not exactly one to one, Iannacchione (2011) provides evidence that the residential mailing addresses contained in the CDS and CDS No-Stat files provide nearly complete coverage of the U.S. household population<sup>2</sup>. The coverage of commercial lists varies by vendor but is generally

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<sup>1</sup> Also defined as consumer databases in AAPOR (2015).

<sup>2</sup> Housing units may contain more than one household. However, calculations of this study will not account for that.

of good quality and good coverage (Dohrmann, Han and Mohadjer 2006, 2007; English, O'Muirheartaigh, et al. 2009; English, Bilgen and Fiorio 2012).

### **1.2.3 Use of Commercial Lists in Sampling: Address-Based Sampling (ABS) Frames**

Accordingly, survey research organizations purchase these commercial lists to build sampling frames for household surveys. Any set of sampling procedures that use commercial lists as sampling frames for surveys is better known as Address Based Sampling (ABS; Link, Battaglia, et al. 2008; Roth, Han and Montaquila 2013). A relatively new method, ABS first emerged as a popular cost and time saving alternative to the manual field listing of HUs (O'Muirheartaigh, Eckman and Weiss 2003; Iannacchione, Staab and Redden 2003; Dohrmann, Han and Mohadjer 2006) and later as a solution to decreased in response rates of random digit dialing (RDD) due to the rising cell phone only population (Link, Battaglia, et al. 2008; Link, Daily, et al. 2009; Brick, Williams and Montaquila 2011).

Iannacchione, Staab and Redden (2003) report one of the earliest usages of address-based sampling: a metropolitan household survey that estimated the impact of a mass media campaign on the poorest African American adults (aged 18-45) in Houston, TX. Aware that field enumeration was not an option due to the time and nature of the campaign, yet needing to conduct the survey fairly quickly, researchers opted to use a commercial list to develop the sampling frame. Additionally, when using commercial lists in place of field listing for a heart disease prevention study conducted in Dallas County, TX, Iannacchione, Staab and Redden (2003) cut sampling frame creation costs by an estimated 90 percent. The ability to uncover and target hard-to-reach subpopulations in

comparably shorter time frames using less resources than in traditional field listings serves as a classic example highlighting important advantages of ABS.

Address based sampling allows smaller organizations the possibility to conduct household surveys targeting populations that were previously reserved for National organizations with large budgets and comprehensive coordination. Today, address-based sampling is used in a multitude of surveys including National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG; Lepkowski, Mosher, et al. 2010), General Social Survey (GSS; O'Muirheartaigh, Eckman and Weiss 2003; O'Muirheartaigh, English, et al. 2009), National Children's Study (NCS; English, O'Muirheartaigh, et al. 2009), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH; Iannacchione, McMichael, et al. 2012), Health and Retirement Study (HRS; Valliant, et al. 2014), National Household Education Surveys (NHES; Brick, Williams and Montaquila 2011), and Nielsen TV Ratings Diary (Link, Daily, et al. 2009).

### **1.3 Standard Screening Practices**

The time and cost savings associated with using commercial lists in place of traditional field listing for constructing sampling frames are clearly established and well documented in the past literature, cited above. However, researchers still spend a considerable amount of resources screening HUs for eligibility for relatively small gains in target sample sizes. Moreover, screening becomes exceedingly lengthy and costly when studies target hard to reach subpopulations such as younger age groups or Blacks (Brick, Williams and Montaquila 2011; Bilgen, English and Fiorio 2012).

Traditional methods used to identify subpopulation members include large-scale screening and the use of Census block group data to target sample areas (Waksberg, Judkins, & Massey, 1997). In large-scale screening of HUs, relatively large screening

operations (a large pool of interviewers and a large amount of time) are needed to locate enough eligible members to generate an adequate domain sample size, adding substantial costs for conducting the survey (Lepkowski, Davis, et al. 2001; Kalton, Kali and Sigman 2014). Costs often arise from the need to use multiple modes or two-phase designs (e.g., mail and phone, mail and face-to-face, mail and mail) during the screening process (Murphy, Harter and Xia 2010; Brick, Williams and Montaquila 2011).

For decades, the decennial census and, more recently, the American Community Survey (ACS) have provided high quality information to attach to HU sampling frames. This includes longitude, latitude, census tract, census block, and area level demographic information. Vendors use approximate latitude and longitude coordinates from the Census to geocode addresses in order to assign addresses to the correct Census block, block group or tract (Dohrmann, et al. 2014; AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling 2016). This information can be used in multistage sampling to stratify secondary sampling units (SSUs), which are typically groups of census blocks, by their concentrations of demographic groups and then sample SSUs at different rates (Waksberg, Judkins, & Massey, 1997). Within each SSU, HUs are sampled and then screened for eligibility. Oversampling based on Census tract or block information can provide some help in finding subpopulations such as race/ethnicity or socioeconomic status that are concentrated in specific geographic areas. However, this method does not help much in finding groups of persons that are widely dispersed like teenagers, the elderly, or households with children (Brick, Williams and Montaquila 2011; English, Li, et al. 2014).

Since traditional screening methods are not always cost-efficient in identifying eligible HUs, supplemental designs that use more targeted screening at the HU level may

prove useful in these cases. Improved designs are dependent on identifying HUs that are likely to contain members of the subpopulation prior to the sampling process. In previous decades, the lack of available information at the HU level made this pre-screening nearly impossible. However, with the available HU level auxiliary data on commercial lists, researchers can potentially utilize this information to more efficiently identify eligible HUs (Chmura & Yancey, 2012).

#### **1.4 Auxiliary Information on Commercial Lists**

Commercial vendors often enhance the original CDS/DSF2 data by appending auxiliary demographic and/or geographic HU information to mailing addresses. This includes the publicly available census area level information as well as items for individual households from other sources. According to the *Task Force on Address-based Sampling* (AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling, 2016), “[vendors] often amass and compile personal and household information from thousands of sources”. These proprietary sources include consumer activity data (e.g., warranty cards and magazine subscriptions) as well as public records (e.g., phone listings, credit records, property records, and voter-registration lists) (Smith and Kim 2009; English, Bilgen and Fiorio 2012; AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling 2016).

In turn, vendors use this information to construct the auxiliary variables that they include on commercial lists. Usually, auxiliary variables from a certain commercial list originate from a combination of different sources. Some variables may be directly extracted from proprietary databases, while other variables are modeled or imputed based on variable(s) in the proprietary databases (AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling, 2016).

Table 1.1 Example Substrata and Definitions from Valliant, Hubbard, et al. (2014)

MSG Substratum	Label	Definition
1	MBB H	One or more MBB Hispanic persons in the HU
2	MBB NH	One or more MBB non-Hispanic persons in the HU
3	EBB H	One or more EBB Hispanic persons in the HU
4	EBB NH	One or more EBB non-Hispanic persons in the HU
5	No MBB/EBB	No EBB or MBB persons in the HU (No MBB/EBB)
6	Unknown	Unknown whether the HU contained an EBB or MBB person based on MSG data.

Alternatively, some vendors, such as MSG, source auxiliary data from other commercial vendors. The auxiliary information consists of variables at both the household and person level. HU level data may include landline telephone numbers, geographic coordinates, and income. Person level data may provide details specific to the head of the household, such as name, Hispanic surname indicator, marital status, age, sex, race/ethnicity, and email addresses (Link, Daily, et al. 2009; Valliant, Hubbard, et al. 2014). The vendors considered in this thesis provide information on up to six persons in a HU.

In an effort to improve the efficiency at which some target domains are sampled, HUs can be stratified during the third stage of sampling according to the attached demographic information from MSG. As an example, Valliant, Hubbard, et al. (2014) used MSG data on two persons in the household as well as the Hispanic ethnicity of at least one person in the household to classify HUs into one of six MSG substrata used for sampling, shown in

Table 1.1.



Their application was based on the Health and Retirement Study which recruits HUs for different age cohorts based on the ages of persons in the household. The first four substrata contained HUs that MSG expected to be eligible for the Early Baby Boomer (EBB) or Middle Baby Boomer (MBB) cohorts. The fifth substratum contained HUs that MSG did not expect to be eligible for the EBB or MBB cohorts. The sixth substratum contained HUs for which MSG was missing the demographic information to predict eligibility. Note that HUs in the sixth substratum must be given a positive inclusion probability since auxiliary data are not missing at random and HUs in that substratum may actually be eligible for a cohort. The example substrata could be used to oversample Hispanics in the third stage of selection. Alternative groupings of MSG substrata (e.g., income groups, marital status, etc.) can be made depending on the available auxiliary data. As part of this thesis research, I will consider other types of stratification that would be appropriate for targeting different demographic groups.

This research focuses particularly on the use of demographic auxiliary variables to determine eligibility in a subpopulation directly from commercial lists. This approach is attractive for efficiently controlling sample allocations to subpopulations by means of reducing and/or eliminating time-consuming, costly screening practices. As noted earlier, area stratification is not always efficient in identifying eligible HUs. Standard approaches to screening and locating subpopulation members are time consuming and expensive. In these cases, supplemental designs that conduct further stratification at the HU level may prove useful. Despite its potential use, little research has extensively explored utilizing such data. This is partially due to the large number of HUs with unavailable or inaccurate auxiliary data, making it difficult for researchers to correctly identify eligible HUs.

### **1.4.1 Quality of Auxiliary Information**

The utility of auxiliary information will depend on several factors that affect the quality of the data including the proportion of HUs for which data are available (i.e., *availability*), the ability of ancillary data to predict the true characteristics of HUs (i.e., *accuracy*), and the vendor chosen to supply the data. The utility will also depend on various characteristics of the survey itself, such as the variables of interest, the subgroups of interest, and the variable level of aggregation (household or person-level).

### **1.4.2 Availability of Auxiliary Information**

Availability problems occur when variable information is missing for all or for a portion of HUs on a list. Vendors collect and compile vast amounts of information that they acquire from a variety of sources; each source varies in completeness. For this reason, variables on a single commercial list often differ considerably on their availability. Several studies support this claim. For example, in two samples taken from commercial lists provided by MSG, auxiliary data was missing 20 percent to 43 percent of the time (Roth, Han and Montaquila 2012, 2013) and 5 percent to 27 percent of the time (DiSogra, Dennis, & Fahimi, 2010) for differing variables. While comparing differences in variable availability between vendor lists, Buskirk, Malarek and Bareham (2014) found that missing rates within a single vendors' commercial list ranged from as little as 26 percent to as much as 96 percent.

The availability of a variable generally depends on its source. It is likely that vendors have more complete information on variables sourced from quality sources, such as instances where the data are generally known for each HU (e.g., phone numbers from public telephone directories) or instances where the data are derived from models that

include Census/ACS data (e.g., HU income modeled from area level income data). Income has relatively high availability across samples taken from commercial lists (DiSogra, Dennis and Fahimi 2010; Roth, Han and Montaquila 2012, 2013; Buskirk, Malarek and Bareham 2014) while educational attainment and ethnicity have been noted to have relatively high rates of missingness (DiSogra, Dennis and Fahimi 2010; Roth, Han and Montaquila 2012, 2013).

Variables also have varying degrees of availability within subgroups. Some demographic subgroups of HUs have more missing data than others. Such differences in availability within variables are not ignorable. The missingness of subgroups for specific variables can give insight to the characteristics of HUs that are likely to be under-represented with respect to the demographic auxiliary data on commercial lists. This makes it more difficult for researchers to locate these subgroups using auxiliary data. Past research has shown that with respect to the general population (not accounting for inaccuracies in the auxiliary data):

1. HUs with available auxiliary data tend to be composed of older people. Adults in age groups 55+ and 65+ are usually over-represented while younger adults 34 and under are usually under-represented (Link and Burks 2013; Buskirk, Malarek and Bareham 2014).
2. HUs with available auxiliary data are more economically advantaged, with homeowners overrepresented and renters underrepresented (English, Bilgen and Fiorio 2012; Buskirk, Malarek and Bareham 2014). For income subgroups, lower income HUs are under-represented while higher income HUs are over-represented. (English,

Bilgen and Fiorio 2012; English, Li, et al. 2014; Pasek, et al. 2014).

3. Auxiliary data are considerably less available in high poverty areas (Pasek, et al. 2014) and high population density areas (English, Bilgen, & Fiorio, 2012).

These outcomes are expected given that the demographic variables derived from credit agencies, consumer-spending databases, and warranty information most likely pertain to older, wealthier persons (English, Li, Mayfield, & Frasier, 2014). However, the research does not agree across the board for all variables in which subgroups are more likely to be unavailable. In particular, race/ethnicity subgroups are not consistently available. Link and Burks (2103) found that Hispanics were under-represented and Blacks over-represented with respect to their distribution in the population. On the other hand, English, Li, et al. (2014) found that Hispanics were over-represented compared to the population distribution. In addition, for commercial lists that based race/ethnicity on surnames, Blacks were under-represented compared to the population distribution since Blacks generally do not have distinct surnames (English, Bilgen and Fiorio 2012; English, Li, et al. 2014).

Because the availability of variables depends on sources, which vary from vendor to vendor, and because much of the auxiliary data are not missing at random, it is important to account for the difference in availability between subgroups.

### **1.4.3 Accuracy of Auxiliary Information**

Given that auxiliary data are available for a HU, the next concern is whether the information is accurate. Inaccuracies in auxiliary data can occur from a variety of reasons. Common sources of inaccuracies include differences in variable definitions between commercial lists and the comparing data (e.g., Census data, respondent screener data), time

lapses in when a vendor last updated its database relative to when a researcher collects data in the field, and simple mismatch errors on part of the vendor (Roth, Han and Montaquila 2012; Buskirk, Malarek and Bareham 2014).

Variables on a single commercial list often differ considerably on their accuracy rates. Person level variables are more prone to inaccuracies than housing unit level variables. The reference person identified in the field may not be the same reference person identified on commercial lists, especially for households with more than two people. Roth et al. (2012, 2013) evaluated the data quality of demographic variables provided on ABS frames by matching MSG data to the 2011 National Household Education Surveys (NHES) Field Test mail screener. They found that HU characteristics from NHES matched those of the demographic information found on the MSG commercial lists 26 to 75 percent of the time. When including missingness, education attainment had the lowest accuracy rate and home tenure had the highest. Even when the variable definition varied from MSG to NHES, the MSG data correctly identified households with children 41 percent of the time.

Only a few other studies have explored accuracies of commercial lists further. The results of these studies are limited to the sample from which they were taken (see Table 1.2). DiSogra, Dennis and Fahimi (2010) found that MSG variables correctly predicted home ownership about 94 percent of the time and household income about 41 to 52 percent of the time when compared to a self-reported web survey of housing units. In addition, Chmura and Yancey (2012) found that sample indicators for the age of head of household  $\leq 35$  were accurate 79 percent of the time. For race/ethnicity variables, commercial lists were able to correctly identify Blacks 66 to 85 percent of the time and Hispanics 75 to 88 percent of the time in two separate studies (DiSogra, Dennis and Fahimi 2010; Chumra and

Yancey 2012). In all studies, accuracy rates were more variable for person level information like gender and educational attainment than variables that are more likely to be related to HU characteristics like home ownership and surname (DiSogra, Dennis and Fahimi 2010; Roth, Han and Montaquila 2012, 2013; Buskirk, Malarek and Bareham 2014).

Table 1.2 Accuracy Rates of Variables by Reference Paper and Type of List

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Accuracy Rate (Percent)</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Type of List</b>
Home Tenure	60-70	Buskirk et al. (2014)	Multiple general vendor lists
	75	Roth, Han, and Montaquila (2012)	MSG
	94	DiSogra, Dennis and Fahimi (2010)	MSG
HH Income	41-50	DiSogra, Dennis and Fahimi (2010)	MSG
	48	Roth, Han, and Montaquila (2012)	MSG
Race/Ethnicity-Black	66	DiSogra, Dennis and Fahimi (2010)	MSG
	85	Chmura and Yancey (2012)	General vendor list
Race/Ethnicity-Hispanic	64	Roth, Han, and Montaquila (2012)	MSG
	75	DiSogra, Dennis and Fahimi (2010)	MSG
	88	Chmura and Yancey (2012)	General vendor list
Children Present	35-39	English et al. (2014)	Targeted Lists
	40	Roth, Han, and Montaquila (2012)	MSG
No. of Children	13-15	Buskirk et al. (2014)	Multiple general vendor lists
Hispanic Surname	92	Roth, Han, and Montaquila (2012)	MSG
Surname Suffix	4-5	Buskirk et al. (2014)	Multiple general vendor lists
Marital Status	20-74	Buskirk et al. (2014)	Multiple general vendor lists
Educational Attainment	26	Roth, Han, and Montaquila (2012)	MSG
HOH Age $\leq 35$	79	Chmura and Yancey (2012)	General vendor list

#### **1.4.4 Vendors Role in Auxiliary Information**

Vendors will likely differ in the way variables are updated, captured, defined and coded (AAPOR 2015) resulting in discrepancies between vendor lists. These discrepancies between vendors' lists add to the varying quality of auxiliary data. For example, marital status may have good accuracy and availability on the vendor list that has a reliable source, but bad accuracy and availability on the vendor list with no reliable source and had to impute marital status. In addition, as noted previously, vendors may be not be referring to the same reference persons for variables that are captured at the person level. For that reason, HU level characteristics are more consistent across vendors than person level characterizes.

Buskirk, Malarek and Bareham (2014) compared availability across three vendors and found that availability varied between 65-80% for vendor lists for certain key variables (income, age 65+, number of adults, age groups, surname, own/rent and given name). The worst variation was in marital status, which was available 20% of the time on one list and 74% of the time on another. Still some variables were fairly consistent across vendors including number of children (13-15%) and surname suffix (4-5%). Although some variables, such as the number of children in a household, did not suffer from variation among vendors (15%), the variables did not match the prevalence in the population (20%). This serves as a reminder that variables that agree across vendor lists may still be highly inaccurate.

Lastly, English, Li, et al. (2014) found little variation (35-39%) in the accuracy rates between vendors' lists when attempting to predict which HUs have small children. A

possible reason for this level of consistency is that the vendors may be acquiring information on children from the same propriety source.

#### **1.4.5 Use of Auxiliary Data in Sampling**

Auxiliary information can be useful in the screening process even when the list information is not entirely accurate (Valliant R. , Hubbard, Lee, & Chang, 2014). The three methods discussed below employ auxiliary information at different stages of the survey design with the common goal of drawing more efficient samples by reducing screening efforts for target demographic subgroups.

The first method aims at increasing response rates for hard to reach subgroups by using demographic data to tailor incentives for target subgroups. Link, Daily, et al. (2009) first used this technique to reduce the amount of oversample needed to achieve target sample sizes. As a result, the number of completed Nielson diaries for householder's aged 18-34 years old was especially high compared to previous years. However, this technique heavily relies on the cooperation rate of the subgroup. In contrast, the same technique showed no significant improvement in penetrating Black and Hispanic households (Link, Daily, et al. 2009; Chmura and Yancey 2012).

The two remaining methods focus on screening HUs at higher eligibility rates than they occur in the general U.S. population, using targeted lists or HU level stratification. *Targeted lists* are vendor originated lists of HUs likely to contain members of specific demographic subgroups (Bilgen, English and Fiorio 2012; English, Bilgen and Fiorio 2012; English, Li, et al. 2014). These demographic subgroups are often the hardest to reach populations in address-based sampling (e.g., Blacks, Hispanics, 18-34 year olds, and children). The targeted lists are expected to contain the requested subpopulation in higher



concentrations compared to the general population and therefore are ideal lists to use as an enhancement to ABS frames.

Alternatively, researchers can stratify HUs by subgroups formed with auxiliary demographic information (Roth, Han and Montaquila 2013; English, Li, et al. 2014; Valliant, Hubbard, et al. 2014). For example, consider a multistage ABS design, where the HUs are the third stage sampling units. The race/ethnicity variable from the auxiliary data can be used to assign the HUs to one of five strata: Non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, White, Other, or Unknown. The target race/ethnicity group is then oversampled from the respective stratum under the assumption that the stratum contains higher concentrations of the targeted subgroup. Note that because auxiliary data are not missing at random nor is it inaccurate at random, the mentioned methods must allow HUs in the unknown stratum as well as HUs not on the targeted lists to have a positive probability of inclusion.

Valliant, Hubbard, et al. (2014) demonstrated that stratifying using error-prone auxiliary data improved the efficiency of locating members of some subgroups but not all. For some subgroups where the distribution in the HU level strata or on targeted lists is not higher than in the general population, the above methods may not prove more useful than randomly sampling from the general population. This is especially true for those subgroups that are underrepresented in the auxiliary data or where the data are highly inaccurate. Furthermore, there is some evidence that representation of subgroups is not only reliant on the subgroup of interest but also on the sourced commercial list. Some commercial lists may be better at targeting Blacks (Link & Burks, 2103), while other commercial lists better at targeting Hispanics (English, Li, et al. 2014; Valliant, Hubbard, et al. 2014).

## **2 Derivation and Results of a Theoretical Three-Stage Variance Formula with Strata of SSUs and Substrata of HUs**

Chapter 2 covers the theory for estimators of totals in three-stage samples, including point estimators and their design-based variances. Sections 2.1 and 2.2 introduce the approach and notation. Sections 2.3 and 2.4 consider an estimator of a population total and its variance. The variance is broken into components associated with each stage of sampling. Analysis of variance estimators of the components are derived along with anticipated variances that use a random effects model.

### **2.1 Introduction**

In determining how to allocate two- and three-stage samples, the contributions of each stage of sampling to the variance of an estimator must be accounted for (Valliant, Dever, & Kreuter, 2013). The following chapter details the derivation and results for variance component formulas, for estimators of totals that account for strata of SSUs and substrata of HUs. In Sections 2.2 and 2.3, we set up the general three-stage sample design, which will serve as the framework for the design specific to the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) data that will be used for empirical illustration. The two-stage sample design is covered inherently. Much of the derivation work for the variance formulas can be found in Appendix A.1. In Section 2.4, I present direct estimates of the variance components, as well as plug-in estimators for the measures of homogeneity, with the use of ANOVA estimators, and anticipated variances using a random effect model as an alternative variance component estimator.

## 2.2 Summary of Notation

In household surveys, it is common to select PSUs, SSUs within PSUs, and households within SSUs. Consider a three-stage sample design in which the first-stage units are selected with probability proportional to size with replacement, i.e., *ppswr*, second-stage units are stratified within each PSU and selected with *ppswr*, and third-stage units are stratified within each SSU and selected using *srswor*. Although sampling without replacement is more common in practice, the variance component formulas for with-replacement sampling are more useful when determining how to allocate a sample. In this scenario, there are three variance components that need to be considered to allocate a sample among the different stages of sampling. To specify this situation the following notation is needed.

### 2.2.1 Sample Design

- $i$  : PSU *index*
- $a$  : SSU *stratum index*
- $j$  : SSU *index*
- $b$  : HU *substratum index*
- $k$  : HU *index*

### 2.2.2 Population Values

- $U$  : Set of all PSUs in the universe
- $U_{ia}$  : Set of all SSUs in PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$  in the universe
- $U_{iajb}$  : Set of all HUs in PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , SSU  $j$ , HU substratum  $b$  in the universe
- $U_{iaj}$  : Set of all HUs in PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , SSU  $j$ , across all HU substrata in the universe
- $M$  : Number of PSUs in the population
- $A$  : Number of SSU strata in each PSU  $i$
- $N_{ia}$  : Number of SSUs in the population for PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$
- $B$  : Number of HU substrata in each PSU  $i$ , SSU  $j$
- $Q$  : Number of HUs in the population
- $Q_i$  : Number of HUs in the population for PSU  $i$
- $Q_{ia}$  : Number of HUs in the population for PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$
- $Q_{iaj}$  : Number of HUs in the population for PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , SSU  $j$
- $Q_{iajb}$  : Number of HUs in the population for PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , SSU  $j$ , HU substratum  $b$
- $Q_a$  : Number of HUs in the population for SSU stratum  $a$  across all PSUs
- $Q_{ab}$  : Number of HUs in the population for SSU stratum  $a$ , HU substratum  $b$  across all PSUs
- $t_{U_i}$  : Population total of an analysis variable for PSU  $i$
- $t_{U_{ia}}$  : Population total of an analysis variable for PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$
- $t_{U_{iaj}}$  : Population total of an analysis variable for PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , SSU  $j$

### 2.2.3 Sample Values

- $s_1$  : Set of sample PSUs
- $s_{1,SR}$  : Set of sample Self-Representing (SR) PSUs
- $s_{1,NSR}$  : Set of sample Non-Self-Representing (NSR) PSUs
- $s_{ia}$  : Set of sample SSUs in PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$
- $s_2$  : Set of all sample SSUs across all PSUs;  $s_2 = \{s_{ia}; i \in s_1, a = 1, \dots, A\}$
- $s_{iaj}$  : Set of sample HUs in PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , SSU  $j$
- $s_{iajb}$  : Set of sample HUs in PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , SSU  $j$ , HU substratum  $b$
- $m$  : Number of sample PSUs
- $n_{ia}$  : Number of sample SSUs selected from PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$
- $q_{iajb}$  : Number of sample HUs selected from PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , SSU  $j$ , HU substratum  $b$
- $p_i$  : Single draw probability of PSU  $i$
- $p_{j|ia}$  : Single draw probability of SSU  $j$  within PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$
- $\pi_{k|iajb}$  : Probability of selection of HU  $k$  within PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , SSU  $j$ , HU substratum  $b$

## 2.3 Three Stage Sample Design

### 2.3.1 PWR Estimators

#### 2.3.1.1 General Design

Using the notation above, consider the following three-stage design in which  $m$  PSUs are selected with probability proportional to size with replacement (*ppswr*), the SSUs are stratified within each PSU and  $n_{ia}$  are selected with *ppswr* within PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , and the HUs are stratified within each SSU and  $q_{iajb}$  are selected with simple random sampling without replacement (*srswor*) within PSU  $i$ , SSU  $j$  in SSU stratum  $a$ , and HU substratum  $b$ . We assume that the sampling fraction in the third stage is negligible. Shorthand for this three-stage design is *ppswr/ppswr/srswor*. Although most samples are selected without replacement, modeling the sample selection as being done with-replacement is a practical workaround. The with-replacement formulation avoids complex

design-based variance formulas that involve joint selection probabilities and is not useful for determining sample allocations. The *ppswr* variance formulas are simpler and contain sample sizes in a direct way that facilitate theoretical variance calculations.

Let  $y_k$  be the value of an analysis variable associated with HU  $k$ . Then the p-expanded with replacement (*pwr*; Särndal, Swensson and Wretman 1992) estimate of the

population total,  $t_U = \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} y_k$ , of an analysis variable  $Y$  is:

$$\hat{t}_{pwr} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{t}_{U_i}}{p_i} \quad (1.1)$$

where

$$\hat{t}_{U_i} = \sum_{a=1}^A \hat{t}_{U_{ia}} \quad (1.2)$$

is the estimated total for PSU  $i$ ,

$$\hat{t}_{U_{ia}} = \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|i a}} \quad (1.3)$$

is the estimated total for SSU stratum  $a$ , in PSU  $i$  from a *ppswr* sample of SSUs, and

$$\hat{t}_{U_{iaj}} = \sum_{b=1}^B \frac{Q_{iajb}}{q_{iajb}} \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} y_k \quad (1.4)$$

is the estimated total for SSU  $j$ , in PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$  across all HU strata from a simple random sample of  $q_{iajb}$  HUs in HU stratum  $b$ . In cases where population values are

unknown,  $Q_{iajb}$  will need to be estimated from a sample. Alternatively, we can write

Equation (1.1) in terms of  $w_k = \left( mp_i n_{ia} p_{j|ia} \pi_{k|iajb} \right)^{-1}$ , the overall weight for HU  $k$ , such that

$$\hat{t}_{pwr} = \sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_k y_k \quad (1.5)$$

Note that  $w_k$  is not the inverse of the selection probability of HU  $k$  since the first two stages of sampling are treated as with-replacement.

The *pwr* estimator,  $\hat{t}_{pwr}$ , is a design-unbiased estimator of the population total of  $y$ 's under the *ppswr/ppswr/srswor* design. The overall weight for HU  $k$  is the product of individual weights at each stage: PSU, SSU segments stratified by SSU level strata, households stratified by HU level strata.

### 2.3.1.2 Non Self-Representing (NSR) PSUs

In the actual HRS sampling design (and many other household survey designs), PSUs are stratified into PSU strata before selection. Self-representing PSUs each constitute a stratum and are selected with certainty (i.e., one draw probability = 1). Non-self-representing PSUs are selected with *ppswr* in their respective strata. Because the HRS data contains both SR and NSR PSUs, the *pwr* estimator must be estimated by two separate parts. Below we formulate  $\hat{t}_{pwr}$  for both SR and NSR PSUs. To formulate the *pwr* estimator for SR PSUs, we recognize that SR PSUs are essentially strata where a stratified 2 stage sample of SSUs and HUs is selected. In practice, the NSR PSUs are stratified then picked with *ppswor* inside each stratum. We use the same practical work-around as above and treat the NSR PSUs as being selected with replacement, i.e., *ppswr*. We make an adjustment to the stratified one-draw probability and treat the HRS NSR PSU sample as unstratified. Let

$m_{NSR}$  denote the number of NSR PSUs. Thus, the  $pwr$  estimate of the population total,  $t_U$ , of an analysis variable  $Y$  is:

$$\hat{t}_{pwr} = \hat{t}_{pwr,SR} + \hat{t}_{pwr,NSR} \quad (1.6)$$

with

$$\hat{t}_{pwr,SR} = \sum_{i \in s_{1,SR}} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \frac{Q_{iajb}}{q_{iajb}} \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} y_k \quad (1.7)$$

and

$$\hat{t}_{pwr,NSR} = \frac{1}{m_{NSR}} \sum_{i \in s_{1,NSR}} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \frac{Q_{iajb}}{q_{iajb}} \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} y_k \quad (1.8)$$

where  $p_i = p_{hi} \frac{Q_h}{Q}$  is the adjusted one-draw probability for PSU  $i$  assuming an unstratified

sample of NSR PSUs was selected. The logic behind this adjustment is explained below.

The HRS data file only contains the stratified one-draw probabilities for NSR PSUs, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} p_{hi} &= \frac{Q_{hi}}{Q_h} = \frac{\text{no. of HUs in PSU stratum } h, \text{ PSU } i}{\text{no. of HUs in PSU stratum } h} \\ &= \text{probability PSU } i \text{ is chosen from PSU stratum } h \end{aligned}$$

However,  $\hat{t}_{pwr}$ , requires one-draw PSU probabilities, the probability PSU is chosen from the universe of all NSR PSUs, i.e.,  $Q_{hi}/Q$ . The following adjustment was made to convert the available HRS stratified probabilities,  $p_{hi}$ , to the one draw probabilities,  $p_i = Q_{hi}/Q$ ,



assuming that the HRS PSUs were allocated to the NSR strata in proportion to the population number of HUs in each stratum.

$$p_i = \frac{Q_{hi}}{Q} \cdot \frac{Q_h}{Q_h} = \frac{Q_{hi}}{Q_h} \cdot \frac{Q_h}{Q} = p_{hi} \frac{Q_h}{Q} \quad (1.9)$$

where  $Q_h$  and  $Q$  are estimated by

$$\hat{Q}_h = \sum_{i \in s_h} \sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{hia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{hiajb}} w_{k,NSR} \quad (1.10)$$

with  $w_{k,NSR} = \left( m_{NSR} p_i n_{ia} p_{j|ia} \pi_{k|iajb} \right)^{-1}$  is the overall sample weight of a HU assuming a stratified selection of PSUs, and  $\hat{Q} = \sum_h \hat{Q}_h$ . Also,  $s_h$  denotes the set of sample PSUs in PSU stratum  $h$ ,  $s_{hia}$  denotes the set of sample SSUs in PSU stratum  $h$ , PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ ,  $s_{hiajb}$  denotes the set of sample HUs in PSU stratum  $h$ , PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , SSU  $j$ , HU substratum  $b$ . Note that in the 2010-11 HRS design each  $s_h$  has only 1 sample PSU.

### 2.3.2 Components of Variance

As shown in Appendix A.1, the design relvariance of  $\hat{t}_{pwr}$  is obtained by extending results in (Hansen, Hurwitz, & Madow, 1953) and is

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} &= \frac{1}{t_U^2} \left\{ \frac{S_{U1(pwr)}^2}{m} + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb}^2 \frac{S_{U3iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} \right\} \quad (1.11) \\ &\equiv \frac{1}{t_U^2} \{ V_{PSU} + V_{SSU} + V_{HU} \} \end{aligned}$$

where  $V_{PSU}$  ,  $V_{SSU}$  , and  $V_{HU}$  are defined by the last equality,

$$S_{U1(pwr)}^2 = \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right)^2 \quad (1.12)$$

is the population (unit) variance between PSU totals appropriate to the *ppswr* PSU sample,

$$S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right)^2 \quad (1.13)$$

is the unit variance among SSU totals in SSU stratum  $a$ , PSU  $i$ , appropriate to the *ppswr* SSU sample design,

$$S_{U3iajb}^2 = \frac{1}{Q_{iajb} - 1} \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iajb}} \right)^2 \quad (1.14)$$

is the unit variance among HUs, in HU substratum  $b$ , SSU  $j$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , PSU  $i$ , with

$\bar{y}_{U_{iajb}} = \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} y_k / Q_{iajb}$  . We use the terms substrata or substratum to refer to the HU

substrata and the terms strata or stratum when referring to the SSU strata for simplicity.

We also assume that every SSU stratum  $a$  occurs in every PSU  $i$  and that every HU substratum  $b$  occurs in every SSU  $j$ . In practice, this will not always be true in which case some terms in subsequent formulas will drop out.

In order to write Equation (1.11) in a more useful form for sample calculation, assume that the same number of SSUs is selected from SSU stratum  $a$  across each PSU, that is,  $n_{ia} = \bar{n}_a$  , and that the same number of HUs is selected from substratum  $b$  within stratum  $a$ , for every PSU/SSU  $ij$  combination that is,  $q_{iajb} = \bar{q}_{ab}$  . Define

$$t_{U_a} = \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} y_k$$

$$\text{and} \quad t_{U_{ab}} = \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} y_k. \quad (1.15)$$

As shown in Appendix A.2, the relvariance then can be rewritten as a sum of three components,

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} = \frac{B^2}{m} + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{W_{2a}^2}{m\bar{n}_a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B K_{ab}^2 \frac{W_{3ab}^2}{m\bar{n}_a\bar{q}_{ab}} \quad (1.16)$$

where  $K_a = t_{U_a}/t_U$ ,  $K_{ab} = t_{U_{ab}}/t_U$ ,

$$B^2 = \frac{S_{U1(pwr)}^2}{t_U^2},$$

$$W_{2a}^2 = \frac{1}{t_{U_a}^2} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{p_i} \quad \text{is the contribution to the unit relvariance due to the}$$

second stage SSUs within SSU stratum  $a$ , and

$$W_{3ab}^2 = \frac{1}{t_{U_{ab}}^2} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}^2 S_{U3iajb}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \quad \text{is the contribution to the relvariance due to}$$

the third stage HUs within SSU stratum  $a$ , HU substrata  $b$ .

### 2.3.3 Measures of Homogeneity

Define,

$$W^2 = \frac{1}{t_U^2} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2 S_{U3i}^2}{p_i}, \text{ a weighted unit relvariance among HUs across all PSUs and}$$

$$\text{SSUs ignoring the } a \text{ and } b \text{ strata; } S_{U3i}^2 = \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} (y_k - \bar{y}_{U_i})^2, \text{ the element}$$

$$\text{level variance among all elements in PSU } i; \bar{y}_{U_i} = \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{Q_i}$$

$$W_{3a}^2 = \frac{1}{t_{U_a}^2} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2 S_{U3iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}}, \text{ a weighted unit relvariance among HUs in SSU}$$

stratum  $a$ , across all PSUs, ignoring SSU membership and the  $b$  strata;

$$S_{U3iaj}^2 = \frac{\sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} (y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iaj}})^2}{Q_{iaj} - 1} = \frac{\sum_{k \in U_{iaj}} (y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iaj}})^2}{Q_{iaj} - 1}; \bar{y}_{U_{iaj}} = \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{Q_{iaj}}$$

As show in Appendix A.2, the relvariance in (1.16) can also be written in terms of two measures of homogeneity:

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} = \frac{\tilde{V}}{m} k_1 \delta_1 + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{m \bar{n}_a} k_{2a} \delta_{2a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B K_{ab}^2 \frac{W_{3ab}^2}{m \bar{n}_a \bar{q}_{ab}} \quad (1.17)$$

where

$$\tilde{V} = \frac{1}{\bar{y}_U^2} \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} (y_k - \bar{y}_U)^2 \text{ is the unit relvariance of } y \text{ in the}$$

$$\text{population across all PSUs, SSUs, } a \text{ strata, and } b \text{ strata, } \bar{y}_U = \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{Q}$$

$$\tilde{V}_a = \frac{1}{\bar{y}_{U_a}^2} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{1}{Q_a - 1} (y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a})^2 \text{ is the unit relvariance of } y \text{ among}$$

elements (HUs) in SSU stratum  $a$  across all PSUs in the population and all  $b$  strata

$$\text{with, } \bar{y}_{U_a} = \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{Q_a}.$$

Then the measures of homogeneity are defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_1 &= \frac{B^2}{B^2 + W^2}, \quad k_1 = \frac{B^2 + W^2}{\tilde{V}} \\ \delta_{2a} &= \frac{W_{2a}^2}{W_{2a}^2 + W_{3a}^2}, \quad k_{2a} = \frac{W_{2a}^2 + W_{3a}^2}{\tilde{V}_a} \end{aligned} \quad (1.18)$$

where  $B^2$ ,  $W_{2a}^2$ ,  $W_{3ab}^2$ ,  $K_a$ , and  $K_{ab}$  are defined above in Section 2.3.2 and  $W^2$  and  $W_{3a}^2$  are previously defined above in this section.

Also shown in Appendix A.2, when there are no  $b$  strata, the relvariance in Eq. (1.16) deduces to

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} = \frac{\tilde{V}}{m\bar{n}_+\bar{\bar{q}}_+} \left\{ k_1 \delta_1 \bar{n}_+ \bar{\bar{q}}_+ + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{\tilde{V}} \frac{\bar{n}_+}{\bar{n}_a} \frac{\bar{\bar{q}}_+}{\bar{\bar{q}}_a} k_{2a} [1 + \delta_{2a} (\bar{\bar{q}}_a - 1)] \right\} \quad (1.19)$$

where

$$\bar{n}_+ = \sum_{a=1}^A \bar{n}_a \text{ is the number of sample SSUs allocated and}$$

$$\bar{\bar{q}}_+ = \sum_{a=1}^A \bar{n}_a \bar{\bar{q}}_a / \sum_{a=1}^A \bar{n}_a \text{ is the mean number of sample elements (HUs) per SSU across all}$$

SSU strata.

In the special case of no  $a$  nor  $b$  strata, we have  $\bar{n}_a = \bar{n}_+ \equiv \bar{n}$ ,  $\bar{q}_a = \bar{q}_+ \equiv \bar{q}$ ,  $\delta_{2a} = \delta_2$ , and  $\tilde{V}_a = \tilde{V}$ . The relvariance then reduces to

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} = \frac{\tilde{V}}{m\bar{n}\bar{q}} \left\{ k_1 \delta_1 \bar{n} \bar{q} + k_2 \left[ 1 + \delta_2 (\bar{q} - 1) \right] \right\} \quad (1.20)$$

matching equation (9.21) in Valliant, et. al. (2013). The relvariances written as above in Eqs. (1.17), (1.19), and (1.20) are useful for the sample allocation problem since they include design-effect-like terms. Note that, as in earlier sections, the entire notation above is for a linear estimator of a total that is a weighted summation of  $y$ 's.

### 2.3.4 Non Self-Representing (NSR) and Self-Representing (SR) PSUs

Because the HRS data used in this analysis contains both SR and NSR PSUs, the relvariance components must be estimated separately.

The relvariance of the  $pwr$  estimator,  $\hat{t}_{pwr}$ , is:

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} = F_{SR}^2 \frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr,SR})}{t_{SR}^2} + F_{NSR}^2 \frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr,NSR})}{t_{NSR}^2} \quad (1.21)$$

where

$t_U = t_{SR} + t_{NSR}$  (the population total of  $y$  broken into totals for the SR and NSR parts of

the frame),  $F_{SR} = \frac{t_{SR}}{t_U}$ , and  $F_{NSR} = \frac{t_{NSR}}{t_U} = 1 - F_{SR}$ . Part of the general allocation

problem would be determining the definition and number of self-representing PSUs. In this

thesis, we assume that the split between  $SR$  and  $NSR$  PSUs is predetermined. Thus,  $F_{SR}$

and  $F_{NSR}$  are treated as constants.

### Non Self-Representing (NSR) PSUs

The relvariance formula for NSR PSUs will be the exact form of Eq. (1.17) with  $m =$  no. of sample NSR PSUs and  $p_i =$  adjusted one draw probability defined earlier. The sample sizes of SSUs and HUs are within NSR PSUs only; to avoid notational clutter, we do not add *NSR* subscripts to the sample sizes and variance components. The calculations and universe  $U$  are restricted to the universe of NSR PSUs. Thus, we have

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr,NSR})}{t_{NSR}^2} = \frac{B^2}{m} + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{W_{2a}^2}{m\bar{n}_a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B K_{ab}^2 \frac{W_{3ab}^2}{m\bar{n}_a\bar{\bar{q}}_{ab}} \quad (1.22)$$

where  $K_a = t_{U_a}/t_{NSR}$ ,  $K_{ab} = t_{U_{ab}}/t_{NSR}$ , and  $t_{U_a}, t_{U_{ab}}$  are defined similarly to those in Eq.

(1.15) but use terms specific to the NSR PSUs.  $B^2$ ,  $W_{2a}^2$ , and  $W_{3ab}^2$  are defined in Section 2.3.2. The relvariance in (1.22) can also be written in terms of two measures of homogeneity:

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr,NSR})}{t_{NSR}^2} = \frac{\tilde{V}}{m} k_1 \delta_1 + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{m\bar{n}_a} k_{2a} \delta_{2a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B K_{ab}^2 \frac{W_{3ab}^2}{m\bar{n}_a\bar{\bar{q}}_{ab}} \quad (1.23)$$

In the case where there are no  $b$  strata, this relvariance can be written as

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr,NSR})}{t_{NSR}^2} = \frac{\tilde{V}}{m\bar{n}_+\bar{\bar{q}}_+} \left\{ k_1 \delta_1 \bar{n}_+ \bar{\bar{q}}_+ + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{\tilde{V}} \frac{\bar{n}_+}{\bar{n}_a} \frac{\bar{\bar{q}}_+}{\bar{\bar{q}}_a} k_{2a} [1 + \delta_{2a} (\bar{\bar{q}}_a - 1)] \right\} \quad (1.24)$$

where  $\tilde{V}$ ,  $\tilde{V}_a$ ,  $k_1$ ,  $\delta_1$ ,  $k_{2a}$ , and  $\delta_{2a}$  are defined similarly to those in Section 2.3.3 but use terms specific to the NSR PSUs.

### Self-Representing (SR) PSUs

In this section, we use some of the same formulas in Section 2.3.2 and Section 2.3.3, but we restrict the calculations to the set of SR PSUs. As for the variance formula

for the NSR PSUs,  $SR$  subscripts are not added below to simplify the notation. Restrict  $U$  (and all alike indices) to the set of all SR PSUs. Here we treat each SR PSUs as a stratum and define:

$\bar{n}_a$  = average number of sample SSUs selected from SSU stratum  $a$ , across all SR PSUs

$\bar{\bar{q}}_{ab}$  = average number of sample HUs selected from SSU stratum  $a$ , HU substratum  $b$  across all SR PSUs

$Q_{iajb}$  = total number of HUs in SR PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , SSU  $j$ , HU substratum  $b$  in the population

$Q_{iaj}$  = total number of HUs in SR PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , SSU  $j$  across all HU substratum  $b$  in the population

$Q_a$  = total number of SR PSUs in SSU stratum  $a$  in the population

Then the relvariance formula corresponding to Equation (1.16) for SR PSUs is

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr,SR})}{t_{SR}^2} = \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{W_{2a}^2}{\bar{n}_a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B K_{ab}^2 \frac{W_{3ab}^2}{\bar{n}_a \bar{\bar{q}}_{ab}} \quad (1.25)$$

where  $K_a = t_{U_a} / t_{SR}$ ,  $K_{ab} = t_{U_{ab}} / t_{SR}$ , and  $t_{U_a}, t_{U_{ab}}$  are defined similarly to those in Eq.

(1.15) but use terms specific to the SR PSUs. Also,

$$W_{2a}^2 = \frac{1}{t_{U_a}^2} \sum_{i \in U_{SR}} S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2, \text{ and}$$

$$W_{3ab}^2 = \frac{1}{t_{U_{ab}}^2} \sum_{i \in U_{SR}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}^2 S_{U3iajb}^2}{P_{j|ia}}$$

where  $S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2$  and  $S_{U3iajb}^2$  are defined as in Section 2.3.2.



The relvariance in (1.25) can also be written in terms of two measures of homogeneity:

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr,SR})}{t_{SR}^2} = \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{\bar{n}_a} k_{2a} \delta_{2a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B K_{ab}^2 \frac{W_{3ab}^2}{\bar{n}_a \bar{q}_{ab}} \quad (1.26)$$

with

$$\tilde{V}_a = \frac{1}{\bar{y}_{U_a}^2} \sum_{i \in U_{SR}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{1}{Q_a - 1} (y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a})^2, \text{ and}$$

$$W_{3a}^2 = \frac{1}{t_{U_a}^2} \sum_{i \in U_{SR}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2 S_{U3iaj}^2}{P_{j|ia}}.$$

The measures of homogeneity for SR PSUs are defined as

$$k_{2a} = \frac{W_{2a}^2 + W_{3a}^2}{\tilde{V}_a} \quad \text{and} \quad \delta_{2a} = \frac{W_{2a}^2}{W_{2a}^2 + W_{3a}^2}.$$

When there are no  $b$  strata for HUs, the relvariance in Equation (1.25) can also be written in terms of a single measure of homogeneity

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr,SR})}{t_{SR}^2} = \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{\bar{n}_a \bar{q}_a} k_{2a} [1 + \delta_{2a} (\bar{q}_a - 1)] \quad (1.27)$$

Note that the summations above are restricted to the  $SR$  PSUs.

## 2.4 Estimating Variance Components and Measures of Homogeneity

In this section, we present direct estimates of the variance components in Eq.(1.16), Eq. (1.22), and Eq. (1.25), as well as plug-in estimators for the measures of homogeneity in Eq. (1.17) which can be made from the sample. Two alternative estimation methods will be studied: (1) design-based ANOVA and (2) anticipated variance (model + design).

### 2.4.1 Design-based ANOVA Variance Component Estimation

#### 2.4.1.1 General Case

The following design-based variance component estimators are extensions of ones in Hansen et al (1953) for the case of  $ppswr/ppswr/srswor$ . These are generally referred to as ANOVA estimators because of their similarity to standard analysis of variance estimators. In this general case, we cover a design in which PSUs are not divided into SRs and NSRs. Subsequent to the general case, we discuss a design like the HRS which has SR and NSR PSUs.

First define,

$$\bar{y}_{s_{iajb}} = \frac{\sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} y_k}{q_{iajb}}, \text{ the sample mean of HUs in HU substratum } b | ia j$$

$$\hat{t}_{iajb} = \hat{Q}_{iajb} \bar{y}_{s_{iajb}}, \text{ the estimated total for HU substratum } b | ia j; \hat{Q}_{iajb} = \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_{k|iajb}$$

estimated number of HUs in HU substratum  $b | ia j$  in the population;

$$w_{k|iajb} = \frac{1}{\pi_{k|iajb}}, \text{ the weight for HU } k | ia j b$$

$$\hat{t}_{iaj} = \sum_b \hat{t}_{iajb}, \text{ the estimated total for SSU } j | ia$$

$$\hat{t}_{ia}(pwr) = \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}}, \text{ the estimated total for SSU stratum } a | i$$

$$\hat{t}_i(pwr) = \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia}(pwr), \text{ the estimated total for PSU } i$$

$$\hat{t}_a(pwr) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{t}_i(pwr)}{p_i}, \text{ the estimated total for SSU stratum } a, \text{ across all PSUs,}$$

$$\hat{t}_{iab}(pwr) = \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}}, \text{ the estimated total for HU substratum } b | ia \text{ across all SSUs}$$

$$\hat{t}_{ab}(pwr) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{t}_{iab}(pwr)}{p_i}, \text{ the estimated total for SSU stratum } a, \text{ HU substratum } b, \text{ across}$$

all PSUs

$$\hat{Q}_{iaj} = \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \frac{1}{\pi_{k|iajb}}, \text{ the estimated number of HUs in SSU } j | ia$$

$$\hat{Q}_{ia} = \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} \frac{1}{\pi_{k|iajb}}, \text{ the estimated number of HUs in SSU stratum } a | i$$

$$\hat{Q}_a = \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{m p_i} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} \frac{1}{\pi_{k|iajb}}, \text{ the estimated number of HUs in SSU stratum } a$$

across all PSUs

$$\hat{Q} = \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{m p_i} \sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} \frac{1}{\pi_{k|iajb}}, \text{ the estimated number of HUs across all PSUs}$$

$$\hat{S}_{3iajb}^2 = \frac{1}{q_{iajb} - 1} \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{s_{iajb}} \right)^2, \text{ the sample variance among HUs in HU substratum}$$

$b | iaj$

$\hat{V}_{3iajb} = \frac{\hat{Q}_{iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} \hat{S}_{3iajb}^2$ , the estimated variance of the estimated total  $\hat{t}_{iajb}$  for HU substratum

$b | iaj$  assuming that the sampling fraction  $q_{iajb}/Q_{iajb}$  in  $iajb$  is small;  $\hat{Q}_{iajb}$  and

$q_{iajb}$  are based on all sample HUs while  $\hat{S}_{3iajb}^2$  is based on HUs with nonmissing data.

$\hat{V}_{3iaj} = \sum_b \hat{V}_{3iajb} = \sum_b \frac{\hat{Q}_{iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} \hat{S}_{3iajb}^2$ , the estimated variance of the estimated total for SSU

$j | ia$  in a stratified *srswor* with a negligible sampling fraction in each HU stratum

$\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2 = \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \left( \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)} \right)^2$ , the sample variance among estimated SSU totals

in SSU strata  $a | i$

$$\hat{S}_{2Bia}^2 = \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{V}_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}^2}$$

$$\hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2 = \hat{S}_{2Aia}^2 - \hat{S}_{2Bia}^2$$

$\hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \left( \frac{\hat{t}_{i(pwr)}}{p_i} - \hat{t}_{pwr} \right)^2$ , the sample variance among estimated PSU totals

$$\hat{S}_{1(pwr)B}^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2}{n_{ia}}$$

$$\hat{S}_{1(pwr)}^2 = \hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2 - \hat{S}_{1(pwr)B}^2$$

where  $\hat{S}_{1(pwr)}^2$  estimates  $S_{U1(pwr)}^2$ ,  $\hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2$  estimates  $S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2$ , and  $\hat{S}_{3iajb}^2$  estimates

$S_{U3iajb}^2$ .

Then the estimators of  $V_{PSU}$ ,  $V_{SSU}$ , and  $V_{HU}$  in Eq. (1.11) are

$$\begin{aligned}
v_{PSU} &= \frac{\hat{S}_{1(pwr)}^2}{m} \\
v_{SSU} &= \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2 \\
v_{HU} &= \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{(n_{ia} p_{j|ia})^2} \sum_b \hat{V}_{3iajb}
\end{aligned} \tag{1.28}$$

and the relvariance of the  $pwr$  estimator is estimated by

$$\frac{v(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} = \frac{1}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} (v_{PSU} + v_{SSU} + v_{HU}).$$

Now assuming that for each PSU  $i$ ,  $n_{ia} = \bar{n}_a$ , and for every PSU/SSU  $ij$  combination,

$q_{iajb} = \bar{\bar{q}}_{ab}$ , the estimated ANOVA relvariance of  $\hat{t}_{pwr}$  can be written as:

$$\frac{v(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} = \frac{\hat{B}^2}{m} + \sum_{a=1}^A \hat{K}_a^2 \frac{\hat{W}_{2a}^2}{m\bar{n}_a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{K}_{ab}^2 \frac{\hat{W}_{3ab}^2}{m\bar{n}_a \bar{\bar{q}}_{ab}} \tag{1.29}$$

where  $\hat{K}_a = \hat{t}_{a(pwr)} / \hat{t}_{pwr}$ ,  $\hat{K}_{ab} = \hat{t}_{ab(pwr)} / \hat{t}_{pwr}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{B}^2 &= \frac{\hat{S}_{1(pwr)}^2}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} \\
\hat{W}_{2a}^2 &= \frac{1}{\hat{t}_{a(pwr)}^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2}{mp_i^2} \\
\hat{W}_{3ab}^2 &= \frac{1}{\hat{t}_{ab(pwr)}^2} \left\{ \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}^2} \hat{Q}_{iajb}^2 \hat{S}_{3iajb}^2 \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

The above estimators  $\hat{B}^2$ ,  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$ , and  $\hat{W}_{3ab}^2$  estimate the corresponding components  $B^2$ ,  $W_{2a}^2$ , and  $W_{3ab}^2$  of Eq. (1.16). (Note that the estimator  $\hat{W}_{3ab}^2$  applies whether or not  $n_{ia} = \bar{n}_a$ . We also note that  $\hat{B}^2$  and  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$  can be negative because of the subtraction term that occurs in the sample variances. However, using anticipated variances may help correct this problem.) Using plug-in estimators for the measures of homogeneity in Eq. (1.17), the relvariance is estimated by

$$\frac{v(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} = \frac{\hat{V}}{m} \hat{k}_1 \hat{\delta}_1 + \sum_{a=1}^A \hat{K}_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{m \bar{n}_a} \hat{k}_{2a} \hat{\delta}_{2a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{K}_{ab}^2 \frac{\hat{W}_{3ab}^2}{m \bar{n}_a \bar{q}_{ab}} \quad (1.30)$$

The plug-in estimators of the measures of homogeneity of Eq. (1.18) are

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\delta}_1 &= \frac{\hat{B}^2}{\hat{B}^2 + \hat{W}^2} \quad , \quad \hat{k}_1 = \frac{\hat{B}^2 + \hat{W}^2}{\hat{V}} \\ \hat{\delta}_{2a} &= \frac{\hat{W}_{2a}^2}{\hat{W}_{2a}^2 + \hat{W}_{3a}^2} \quad , \quad \hat{k}_{2a} = \frac{\hat{W}_{2a}^2 + \hat{W}_{3a}^2}{\hat{V}_a} \end{aligned} \quad (1.31)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{W}^2 &= \frac{1}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_i^2 \hat{S}_{3i}^2}{m p_i^2}, \quad \hat{S}_{3i}^2 = \left( \sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_{k|i} \right)^{-1} \sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_{k|i} (y_k - \hat{y}_i)^2, \\ \hat{y}_i &= \frac{\sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_{k|i} y_k}{\sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_{k|i}}, \quad w_{k|i} = \frac{1}{n_{ia} P_{j|ia}} \frac{1}{\pi_{k|iajb}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{W}_{3a}^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{t}_{a(pwr)}^2} \left\{ \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{m p_i^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}^2} \hat{Q}_{iaj}^2 \hat{S}_{3iaj}^2 \right\},$$

$$\hat{S}_{3iaj}^2 = \left( \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_{k|iajb} \right)^{-1} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_{k|iajb} \left( y_k - \hat{\bar{y}}_{s_{iaj}} \right)^2, \quad \text{with } \hat{\bar{y}}_{s_{iaj}} = \frac{\sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_{k|iajb} y_k}{\sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_{k|iajb}},$$

$$\hat{V} = \frac{q}{q-1} \left( \sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_k - 1 \right)^{-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} \left\{ w_k \left( y_k - \hat{\bar{y}}_{s_1} \right)^2 / \hat{\bar{y}}_{s_1}^2 \right\} \quad \text{with}$$

$$\hat{\bar{y}}_{s_1} = \frac{\sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_k y_k}{\sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_k}, \quad q \text{ is the total number of HUs in the sample, and}$$

$$\hat{V}_a = \frac{q_a}{q_a - 1} \left( \sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_{k \in s_{iaj}} w_k - 1 \right)^{-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_{k \in s_{iaj}} \left\{ w_k \left( y_k - \hat{\bar{y}}_{s_a} \right)^2 / \hat{\bar{y}}_{s_a}^2 \right\} \quad \text{with}$$

$$\hat{\bar{y}}_{s_a} = \frac{\sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_{k \in s_{iaj}} w_k y_k}{\sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_{k \in s_{iaj}} w_k}, \quad \text{and } q_a \text{ is the total number of HUs in SSU stratum } a \text{ in the}$$

sample.

When there are no  $b$  strata and using plug-in estimators for the measures of homogeneity in Eq. (1.19), the relvariance is estimated by

$$\frac{v(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} = \frac{\hat{V}}{m \bar{n}_+ \bar{\bar{q}}_+} \left\{ \hat{k}_1 \hat{\delta}_1 \bar{n}_+ \bar{\bar{q}}_+ + \sum_{a=1}^A \hat{K}_a^2 \frac{\hat{V}_a}{\hat{V}} \frac{\bar{n}_+}{\bar{n}_a} \frac{\bar{\bar{q}}_+}{\bar{\bar{q}}_a} \hat{k}_{2a} \left[ 1 + \hat{\delta}_{2a} (\bar{\bar{q}}_a - 1) \right] \right\} \quad (1.32)$$

where

$\bar{n}_+ = \sum_{a=1}^A \bar{n}_a$  is the number of sample SSUs allocated and

$\bar{q}_+ = \sum_{a=1}^A \bar{n}_a \bar{q}_a / \sum_{a=1}^A \bar{n}_a$  is the mean number of sample elements (HUs) per SSU across all

SSU strata.

Estimation when there are no  $a$  or  $b$  strata is also a special case of Eq. (1.30) and is not shown here.

### 2.4.1.2 Handling Non Self-Representing (NSR) PSUs in the HRS Design

The estimator of the relvariance in Equation (1.29) can be written as a function of the self-representing and non self-representing PSUs:

$$\frac{v(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} = \hat{F}_{SR}^2 \frac{v(\hat{t}_{pwr,SR})}{\hat{t}_{pwr,SR}^2} + \hat{F}_{NSR}^2 \frac{v(\hat{t}_{pwr,NSR})}{\hat{t}_{pwr,NSR}^2} \quad (1.33)$$

where  $\hat{F}_{SR}^2 = \left( \frac{\hat{t}_{pwr,SR}}{\hat{t}_{pwr}} \right)^2$  and  $\hat{F}_{NSR}^2 = \left( \frac{\hat{t}_{pwr,NSR}}{\hat{t}_{pwr}} \right)^2 = 1 - \hat{F}_{SR}^2$ .

The design-based variance components formulas for NSR PSUs will be the exact form of Eqs. (1.29)-(1.32). The only distinction is that the sample is now restricted to the sample of NSR PSUs and their SSUs and HUs that are within NSR PSUs only, such that  $m$ ,  $\bar{n}_a$ ,  $\bar{q}_{ab}$ , and  $p_i$  are now specific to the NSR PSUs.

Assuming that for each PSU  $i$ ,  $n_{ia} = \bar{n}_a$  and for every PSU/SSU  $ij$  combination,  $q_{iajb} = \bar{q}_{ab}$ , the estimated ANOVA relvariance of  $\hat{t}_{pwr,NSR}$  in Eq. (1.16) can be written as:

$$\frac{v(\hat{t}_{pwr,NSR})}{\hat{t}_{pwr,NSR}^2} = \frac{\hat{B}^2}{m} + \sum_{a=1}^A \hat{K}_a^2 \frac{\hat{W}_{2a}^2}{m \bar{n}_a} + \hat{K}_{ab}^2 \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \frac{\hat{W}_{3ab}^2}{m \bar{n}_a \bar{q}_{ab}} \quad (1.34)$$



where  $\hat{K}_a = \hat{t}_{a(pwr)} / \hat{t}_{pwr,NSR}$ ,  $\hat{K}_{ab} = \hat{t}_{ab(pwr)} / \hat{t}_{pwr,NSR}$ , and  $\hat{t}_{a(pwr)}$ ,  $\hat{t}_{ab(pwr)}$  are defined similarly to those in Section 2.4.1.1 but use terms specific to the NSR PSUs.  $\hat{B}^2$ ,  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$ , and  $\hat{W}_{3ab}^2$ , are defined similarly to those in Eq. (1.29) but use terms specific to the NSR PSUs. NSR subscripts could be used on  $\hat{B}^2$  and other terms, but we omit those to simply the notation.

Using plug-in estimators for the measures of homogeneity in Eq. (1.17), the relvariance is estimated by

$$\frac{v(\hat{t}_{pwr,NSR})}{\hat{t}_{pwr,NSR}^2} = \frac{\hat{V}}{m} \hat{k}_1 \hat{\delta}_1 + \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{\hat{V}_a}{m \bar{n}_a} \hat{k}_{2a} \hat{\delta}_{2a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \frac{\hat{W}_{3ab}^2}{m \bar{n}_a \bar{q}_{ab}} \quad (1.35)$$

where  $\hat{V}$ ,  $\hat{V}_a$ ,  $\hat{k}_1$ ,  $\hat{\delta}_1$ ,  $\hat{k}_{2a}$ , and  $\hat{\delta}_{2a}$  are defined similarly to those in Section 2.4.1.1 but use terms specific to the NSR PSUs.

### 2.4.1.3 Handling Self-Representing (SR) PSUs in the HRS Design

In this section, we again use some of the same formulas in Section 2.3.2 -2.3.3 but we restrict the calculations to the set of SR PSUs. As in the previous section, we omit *SR* subscripts to simply the notation.

Assuming that for each SR PSU  $i$ ,  $n_{ia} = \bar{n}_a$  and for every PSU/SSU  $ij$  combination,  $q_{iajb} = \bar{q}_{ab}$ , the estimated ANOVA relvariance of  $\hat{t}_{pwr,SR}$  in Eq. (1.16) can be written as:

$$\frac{v(\hat{t}_{pwr,SR})}{\hat{t}_{pwr,SR}^2} = \sum_{a=1}^A \hat{K}_a^2 \frac{\hat{W}_{2a}^2}{\bar{n}_a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{K}_{ab}^2 \frac{\hat{W}_{3ab}^2}{\bar{n}_a \bar{q}_{ab}} \quad (1.36)$$

where  $\hat{K}_a = \hat{t}_{a(pwr)} / \hat{t}_{pwr,SR}$ ,  $\hat{K}_{ab} = \hat{t}_{ab(pwr)} / \hat{t}_{pwr,SR}$ , and  $\hat{t}_{a(pwr)}$ ,  $\hat{t}_{ab(pwr)}$  are defined similarly to those in Section 2.4.1.1 but use terms specific to the SR PSUs. Also,

$$\hat{W}_{2a}^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{t}_a^2(pwr)} \sum_{i \in s_{1,SR}} \hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2 \text{ and } \hat{W}_{3ab}^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{t}_{ab}^2(pwr)} \sum_{i \in s_{1,SR}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}^2} \hat{Q}_{iajb}^2 \hat{S}_{3iajb}^2$$

where  $\hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2$ ,  $\hat{S}_{3iajb}^2$  are defined as in Section 2.4.1. Note that the SR PSUs are treated as strata in the formulas for  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$  and  $\hat{W}_{3ab}^2$  so that a PSU weight is not included. Using plug-in estimators for the measures of homogeneity in Eq. (1.17), the relvariance is estimated by

$$\frac{v(\hat{t}_{pwr,SR})}{\hat{t}_{pwr,SR}^2} = \sum_{a=1}^A \hat{K}_a^2 \frac{\hat{V}_a}{\hat{n}_a} \hat{k}_{2a} \hat{\delta}_{2a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{K}_{ab}^2 \frac{\hat{W}_{3ab}^2}{\hat{n}_a \hat{q}_{ab}} \quad (1.37)$$

And the plug-in estimators of the measures of homogeneity are

$$\hat{\delta}_{2a} = \frac{\hat{W}_{2a}^2}{\hat{W}_{2a}^2 + \hat{W}_{3a}^2}, \quad \hat{k}_{2a} = \frac{\hat{W}_{2a}^2 + \hat{W}_{3a}^2}{\hat{V}_a} \quad (1.38)$$

$$\hat{W}_{3a}^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{t}_a^2(pwr)} \left\{ \sum_{i \in s_{1,SR}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}^2} \hat{Q}_{iajb}^2 \hat{S}_{3iajb}^2 \right\}, \quad \hat{S}_{3iajb}^2 \text{ defined as in Section 2.4.1.}$$

$$\hat{S}_{3iajb}^2 = \left( \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_{k|iajb} \right)^{-1} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_{k|iajb} \left( y_k - \hat{\bar{y}}_{s_{iajb}} \right)^2, \quad \hat{\bar{y}}_{s_{iajb}} = \frac{\sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_{k|iajb} y_k}{\sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_{k|iajb}}, \text{ and}$$

$$\hat{V}_a = \frac{q_a}{q_a - 1} \left( \sum_{i \in s_{1,SR}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_{k \in s_{iaj}} w_k - 1 \right)^{-1} \sum_{i \in s_{1,SR}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_{k \in s_{iaj}} \left\{ w_k \left( y_k - \hat{\bar{y}}_{s_a} \right)^2 / \hat{\bar{y}}_{s_a}^2 \right\} \text{ using terms}$$

specific to the SR PSUs.

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## 2.4.2 Anticipated Variances

In this section, we discuss the super population model used for the HRS data and the computation of anticipated variances.

### 2.4.2.1 Superpopulation Model

Another way to circumvent the potential negative  $\hat{B}^2$  and  $\hat{W}_{3ab}^2$  terms from the estimators of design-based variances is to use the anticipated variance, i.e., the variance expected or anticipated under a certain model. If the model holds for the population and a sample is selected from it, existing non-survey software can be used to estimate model variance components to help stabilize the estimates. Being able to make use of available variance estimation software is desirable for the ease of estimation. The anticipated variance (Isaki & Fuller, 1982) is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} AV(\hat{t}_{pwr}) &= E_M \left[ E \left\{ \left( \hat{t}_{pwr} - t_U \right)^2 \right\} \right] - \left[ E_M \left\{ E \left( \hat{t}_{pwr} - t_U \right) \right\} \right]^2 \\ &= E_M \left[ var \left( \hat{t}_{pwr} - t_U \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

where  $\hat{t}_{pwr}$  is an unbiased *pwr* estimator of the population total  $t_U$ .

Consider a model for  $y_k$  with common mean,  $\mu$ , and random effects for PSUs,  $\alpha_i$ , SSUs,  $\gamma_{iaj}$ , and HUs in SSU/HU substratum  $ab$ ,  $\varepsilon_{iajbk}$ :

$$y_k = \mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj} + \varepsilon_{iajbk} \quad (1.39)$$

with  $\alpha_i \sim (0, \sigma_\alpha^2)$ ,  $\gamma_{iaj} \sim (0, \sigma_\gamma^2)$ ,  $\varepsilon_{iajbk} \sim (0, \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2)$  and the errors being

independent, such that

$$Var_M(y_k) = \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad E_M(y_k) = \mu \quad \text{for} \quad k \in U_{iajb}.$$

The model in Eq. (1.39) seeks to estimate the variance between HUs based on SSU stratum/HU substratum  $ab$ . There are other mixed models to consider. Still keeping PSUs, SSUs, and HUs as random effects, we could experiment with which fixed effects (SSU strata, HU substrata) may fit the model better. It is possible to use only the SSU strata or only the HU substrata to model the residuals. We will show in Section 3, the model with both  $ab$  strata fits the HRS data better than the model with only  $a$  or  $b$  strata 60 percent of the time. Hence, we use the model shown in Eq. (1.39) to get variance component estimates.

For other datasets different mixed models may be more appropriate. For example, demographic factors (HH composition—married, single, education level of persons in the HH, and so on) may be predictive of  $y$ 's collected in a household survey. However, these may not be available in advance to use for sample design. Consequently, aggregate-level covariates for PSUs and SSUs are likely to be the most practical to use when designing a survey.

#### 2.4.2.2 Model Expectations of Design-Based Variance Components

The model expectation of the design-based variance can be computed under the above model, but for the sample allocation we only need the approximate expectations of  $B^2$ ,  $W_{2a}^2$ ,  $W_{3ab}^2$ . Assume that there are a large number of SSUs,  $N_{ia}$ , in every PSU/SSU stratum  $ia$  combination so that,  $N_{ia} \approx N_{ia} - 1$ . Then the model expectations of  $B^2$ ,  $W_{2a}^2$ ,  $W_{3ab}^2$ ,  $W^2$ , and  $W_{3a}^2$  from Eqs. (1.16) and (1.18) can be found as follows (see Appendices A.4.5 - A.4.9 for derivation):

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_U^2 B^2 \right) &\doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 M^2 \bar{Q}^2 \left( \frac{v_{\bar{Q}(pwr)}^2}{M^2} + 1 \right) + \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \left\{ \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}}^2 + 1 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{ia \bullet b} \right\} + \mu^2 \bar{Q}^2 v_{\bar{Q}(pwr)}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{1.40}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) &\doteq \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \left\{ \left( \mu^2 + \sigma_\alpha^2 \right) \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( \frac{v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{N_{ia}^2} - \frac{v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}}^2}{N_{ia}} + 1 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia \bullet b} \right] \right\}
\end{aligned} \tag{1.41}$$

$$E_M \left( t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right) = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{iajb}^2 \tag{1.42}$$

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) \doteq \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \left\{ \sigma_\gamma^2 \bar{Q}_{ia} \left[ 1 - \frac{\bar{Q}_{ia}}{Q_i} \left( v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}}^2 + 1 \right) \right] + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} \right\} \tag{1.43}$$

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{iajb} \tag{1.44}$$

where

$t_U^2 = \bar{y}_U^2 \left( MN \bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2$ ,  $\bar{N} = \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \frac{N_{ia}}{M}$  is the mean number of SSUs in the population per

PSU, and  $\bar{\bar{Q}} = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i}{MN}$  is the mean number of HUs per SSU in the population;

$$t_{U_a} = \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} y_k \text{ and } t_{U_{ab}} = \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} y_k ;$$

$v_{Q(pwr)}^2 = \frac{S_{Q(pwr)}^2}{\bar{Q}^2}$  is the unit relvariance of PSU sizes  $Q_i$ . When PSUs are selected using

$ppswr$ ,  $S_{Q(pwr)}^2 = \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{Q_i}{p_i} - Q \right)^2$ ,  $\bar{Q} = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i}{M}$  is the mean number of HUs per PSU,

and  $Q = \sum_{i \in U} Q_i$ ;

$v_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 = \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{\bar{Q}_{ia}^2}$  is the unit relvariance among SSU counts of HUs within SSU stratum

a. When SSUs are selected using  $ppswr$ ,  $S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2$ , with

$$Q_{ia} = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj} ;$$

$v_{Q_{ia}}^2 = \frac{S_{Q_{ia}}^2}{\bar{Q}_{ia}^2}$  is the unit relvariance of SSU sizes  $Q_{iaj}$ ,  $S_{Q_{ia}}^2 = \frac{1}{N_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} (Q_{iaj} - \bar{Q}_{ia})^2$ ,

with  $\bar{Q}_{ia} = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{N_{ia}}$ .

### 2.4.2.3 Model Expectations of Measures of Homogeneity

The measures of homogeneity of the design-based variance can also be computed under the model in Eq. (1.39). Assuming  $M$ ,  $N_{ia}$ ,  $N_a$ ,  $Q_a$ , and  $Q$  are large such that  $M \approx M-1$ ,  $N_{ia} \approx N_{ia}-1$ ,  $N_a \approx N_a-1$ ,  $Q_a \approx Q_a-1$  and  $Q \approx Q-1$ , the model expectations of  $\tilde{V}$  and  $\tilde{V}_a$  from Eq. (1.17) can be found as follows (see Appendices A.4.10 and A.4.11 for derivation):

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{M} \left( v_Q^2 + 1 \right) \right] + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{Q^2} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( v_{Q_{ia}}^2 + 1 \right) \right] \\ + \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{Q_{ia \bullet b}}{Q} \quad (1.45)$$

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a^2} M \bar{Q}_{1a}^2 \left( v_{Q_{1a}}^2 + 1 \right) \right\} + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a^2} N_a \bar{Q}_{2a}^2 \left( v_{Q_{2a}}^2 + 1 \right) \right\} \\ + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{Q_{ab}}{Q_a} \quad (1.46)$$

where

$v_Q^2 = \frac{S_Q^2}{\bar{Q}^2}$  is the unit relvariance of the  $Q_i$ 's,  $S_Q^2 = \left( \frac{1}{M-1} \right) \sum_{i \in U} (Q_i - \bar{Q})^2$ , and

$$\bar{Q} = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i}{M};$$

$v_{Q_{1a}}^2 = S_{Q_{1a}}^2 / \bar{Q}_{1a}^2$  is the population relvariance of the  $Q_{ia}$ 's within SSU stratum  $a$ ,

$S_{Q_{1a}}^2 = (M-1)^{-1} \sum_{i \in U} (Q_{ia} - \bar{Q}_{1a})^2$ , and  $\bar{Q}_{1a} = M^{-1} \sum_{i \in U} Q_{ia} = Q_a / M$  is the

mean number of HUs per PSU in SSU stratum  $a$ ;

$v_{Q_{2a}}^2 = S_{Q_{2a}}^2 / \bar{Q}_{2a}^2$  is the population relvariance of the  $Q_{iaj}$ 's within SSU stratum  $a$ ,

$$S_{Q_{2a}}^2 = (N_a - 1)^{-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} (Q_{iaj} - \bar{Q}_{2a})^2, \text{ and}$$

$$\bar{Q}_{2a} = N_a^{-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj} = Q_a / N_a \text{ is the mean number of HUs in SSU}$$

stratum  $a$  across all PSUs;

$$Q_{ab} = \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iajb} \text{ is the number of HUs per SSU stratum/HU substratum } ab$$

combination across all PSUs.

The model expectations in Eqs. (1.40) - (1.46) can be used to evaluate the model expectations of homogeneity terms,  $\delta_1$ ,  $\delta_{2a}$ ,  $k_1$ , and  $k_{2a}$ , below. Assume that the number of PSUs,  $M$ , is large so that the expectation of a ratio can be approximated as the ratio of expectations.

$$\begin{aligned} E_M(\delta_1) &\doteq \frac{E_M(t_U^2 B^2)}{E_M(t_U^2 B^2) + E_M(t_U^2 W^2)}, & E_M(k_1) &\doteq \frac{E_M(t_U^2 B^2) + E_M(t_U^2 W^2)}{E_M(t_U^2 \tilde{V})} \\ E_M(\delta_{2a}) &\doteq \frac{E_M(t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2)}{E_M(t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2) + E_M(t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2)}, & E_M(k_{2a}) &\doteq \frac{E_M(t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2) + E_M(t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2)}{E_M(t_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a)} \end{aligned} \quad (1.47)$$

The above expectations depend on complex variances that involve  $Q$ ,  $Q_i$ ,  $Q_{ia}$ ,  $Q_{iaj}$ ,  $Q_{iajb}$ ,  $Q_a$ , and  $Q_{ab}$ . To simplify results as well as make them more comparable to formulas found in earlier sampling literature, we show how the formulas in Eqs. (1.40) - (1.46) reduce under the special conditions that assumptions (A1) – (A5) in Appendix A.4.2 hold. We repeat those assumptions here for convenience.



(A1) Every SSU stratum  $a$  occurs in every PSU  $i$  and that every HU substratum  $b$  occurs in every SSU  $j$ .

(A2) Define  $p_i = \frac{Q_i}{Q}$ ,  $p_{j|ia} = \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_{ia}}$ , and suppose that  $Q_{iajb} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$ , that is, the same number of elements occurs in HU substratum  $b$  (everywhere) for every PSU/SSU stratum/SSU  $iaj$  combination. As noted in Lemma 2 of Appendix A.4.2, these restrictions along with assumption (A1) imply that  $p_i = \frac{N_i}{MN}$  and  $p_{j|ia} = \frac{1}{N_{ia}}$ , where  $N_i = \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia}$  is the number of SSUs in the population for PSU  $i$ , and  $\bar{N} = M^{-1} \sum_{i \in U} N_i$  is the average number of SSUs per PSU in the population.

(A3)  $Q_{iajb} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$ . As noted in Lemma 2 of Appendix A.4.2, this implies  $\bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$  and  $\bar{Q}_{ab} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$ .<sup>3</sup> It follows that the same number of elements per SSU,  $\bar{\bar{Q}} = \sum_{b=1}^B \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$ , occurs everywhere, that is  $Q_{iaj} = \sum_b Q_{iajb} = \sum_b \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \equiv \bar{\bar{Q}} \equiv \bar{Q}_{ia} \equiv \bar{Q}_i \equiv \bar{Q}_{2a}$ . As noted in Lemma 3 of Appendix A.4.3,  $S_{\bar{Q}_{2a}}^2 = 0$ . We conclude that these restrictions imply that  $S_{\bar{Q}_{(pwr)}}^2 = S_{\bar{Q}_{ia(pwr)}}^2 = S_{\bar{Q}_{ia}}^2 = 0$ .

(A4)  $P_{ia} = N_{ia}/N_i \equiv P_a$ , i.e., the proportion of SSUs in SSU stratum  $a$ , is the same for every PSU  $i$ .

(A5)  $N_{ia} \approx N_{ia} - 1$ , i.e., the number of SSUs in the population in every PSU/SSU stratum  $ia$  combination is large.

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<sup>3</sup>  $\bar{\bar{Q}}_b$  indicates that the same number of HUs occurs in each PSU/SSU combination.

Using assumptions (A1) – (A5), we also arrive at the following (see Appendix A.4.2, Lemma 2 for derivation):

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= M\bar{N}\bar{Q} & \bar{Q} &= \bar{N}\bar{Q} & Q_i &= N_i\bar{Q} & Q_{ia} &= N_{ia}\bar{Q} & Q_a &= N_a\bar{Q} \\ Q_{ab} &= N_a\bar{Q}_b & \bar{Q}_{ab} &= \bar{Q}_b & \bar{Q}_{1a} &= \frac{N_a\bar{Q}}{M} & \bar{Q}_{2a} &= \bar{Q} \end{aligned}$$

Additionally,  $S_Q^2$ ,  $S_{Q_{1a}}^2$ , and  $S_{Q_a(pwr)}^2$  also reduce to the less complex variance estimations of the HU sizes below (See Appendix A.4.3, Lemma 3):

$$S_Q^2 = \frac{\bar{Q}^2}{M-1} \sum_{i \in U} (N_i - \bar{N})^2 \equiv \bar{Q}^2 S_N^2 \quad (1.48)$$

where  $S_N^2$  is the unit variance of the number of SSUs,  $N_i$ , across PSUs.

$$S_{Q_{1a}}^2 = \frac{\bar{Q}^2}{M-1} \sum_{i \in U} (N_{ia} - \bar{N})^2 \equiv \bar{Q}^2 S_{N_a}^2 \quad (1.49)$$

where  $S_{N_a}^2$  is the unit variance of the number of SSUs in SSU stratum  $a$ ,  $N_{ia}$ , across PSUs;

$$\begin{aligned} S_{Q_a(pwr)}^2 &= \bar{Q}^2 \sum_{i \in U} p_{2i} \left( \frac{N_{ia}}{p_{2i}} - N_a \right)^2 \quad \text{where } p_{2i} = \frac{N_i}{N} \\ &\equiv \bar{Q}^2 S_{N_a(pwr)}^2 \end{aligned} \quad (1.50)$$

where  $S_{N_a(pwr)}^2$  is the variance if PSUs are selected with probability proportional to  $N_{ia}$ , the number of SSUs in PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ . Using the results from Eq. (1.48), we also obtain the following simplification

$$v_Q^2 = \frac{S_Q^2}{\bar{Q}^2} \equiv \frac{\bar{Q}^2 S_N^2}{\bar{N}^2 \bar{Q}^2} = \frac{S_N^2}{\bar{N}^2} = v_N^2. \quad (1.51)$$

**When assumptions (A1) - (A5) hold.** Using assumptions (A1) – (A5), and when  $M$ ,  $M\bar{N}$  are large, we arrive at the following (see Appendices A.4.5-A.4.11):

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 B^2 \right) \doteq \left( M\bar{N}\bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 \left[ \sigma_\alpha^2 + \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2}{\bar{N}} + \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \sum_{b=1}^B \frac{\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2}{\bar{N}} \frac{\bar{\bar{Q}}_b}{\bar{\bar{Q}}^2} \right] \quad (1.52)$$

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) \doteq \left( M\bar{N}\bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 P_a^2 \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{\bar{\bar{Q}}_b}{\bar{\bar{Q}}^2} \right] \quad (1.53)$$

$$t_{U_{ab}}^2 E_M \left( W_{3ab}^2 \right) = \left( M\bar{N}\bar{\bar{Q}}_b \right)^2 P_a^2 \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \quad (1.54)$$

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) \doteq \left( M\bar{N}\bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{\bar{\bar{Q}}_b}{\bar{\bar{Q}}} \right] \quad (1.55)$$

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) = \left( M\bar{N}\bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 P_a^2 \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{\bar{\bar{Q}}_b}{\bar{\bar{Q}}} \quad (1.56)$$

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B P_a \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{\bar{\bar{Q}}_b}{\bar{\bar{Q}}} \quad (1.57)$$

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{\bar{\bar{Q}}_b}{\bar{\bar{Q}}} \quad (1.58)$$

**The case of no  $b$  HU substrata.** In the special case when there are no  $b$  substrata, such that  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$  and  $\bar{\bar{Q}}_b = \bar{\bar{Q}}$ , the model expectations in Eqs. (1.52) – (1.58) reduce to (see Appendices A.4.5-A.4.11 for derivation):

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 B^2 \right) \doteq \left( M\bar{N}\bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 \left[ \sigma_\alpha^2 + \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2}{\bar{N}} + \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \frac{\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2}{\bar{\bar{Q}}\bar{N}} \right] \quad (1.59)$$

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) \doteq \left( M\bar{N}\bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 P_a^2 \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 + \frac{\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2}{\bar{\bar{Q}}} \right] \quad (1.60)$$

$$E_M \left( t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right) = \left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 P_a^2 \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 \quad (1.61)$$

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) \doteq \left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 \right] \quad (1.62)$$

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) = \left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 P_a^2 \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 \quad (1.63)$$

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 \quad (1.64)$$

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 \quad (1.65)$$

**The case of no  $a$  SSU strata and no  $b$  HU substrata.** In the special case where there are no  $a$  strata, such that  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 = \sigma_\varepsilon^2$  and  $P_a = 1$ , the model expectations in Eqs. (1.59) -(1.65) reduce to:

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 B^2 \right) \doteq \left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 \left[ \sigma_\alpha^2 + \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2}{\bar{N}} + \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\bar{N} \bar{Q}} \right] \quad (1.66)$$

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) = \left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 + \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\bar{Q}} \right] \quad (1.67)$$

$$E_M \left( t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right) = \left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \quad (1.68)$$

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) = \left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \right] \quad (1.69)$$

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) = \left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \quad (1.70)$$

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \quad (1.71)$$

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \quad (1.72)$$

In that case, the approximate model expectations of Eqs. (1.66) - (1.72) can be used to evaluate the model expectations of  $\delta_1$ ,  $k_1$ ,  $\delta_{2a}$ , and  $k_{2a}$  when there are no  $a$  or  $b$  strata. Assuming that  $\bar{N}$ ,  $\bar{N}\bar{Q}$ , and  $\bar{Q}$  are large, the approximate model expectation of  $\delta_1$  reduce to (see Appendix A.4.12 for derivation);

$$\begin{aligned} E_M(\delta_1) &\doteq \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2}{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2} & E_M(k_1) &\doteq \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2} = 1 \\ E_M(\delta_{2a}) &\doteq \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2}{\sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2} & E_M(k_{2a}) &\doteq \frac{\sigma_\lambda^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\lambda^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2} \end{aligned} \quad (1.73)$$

Using the output from standard (non-survey) variance component estimation software in SAS, we can evaluate Eq. (1.73). However, this will require that all PSUs and all SSUs have the same sizes everywhere. If this is not the case, then for the full anticipated model, we can use the standard variance component estimates from software as inputs to evaluate Eqs. (1.40)-(1.46), which can then be used to evaluate the model expectations of  $\delta_1$ ,  $k_1$ ,  $\delta_{2a}$ , and  $k_{2a}$ .

#### 2.4.2.4 Non Self-Representing (NSR) and Self-Representing (SR) PSUs in the HRS Design

##### *Non Self-Representing (NSR) PSUs*

The same model in Section 2.4.2.1 will be used for the NSR PSUs but now the mean,  $\mu$ , and random effects  $\alpha_i$  are specific to the NSR PSU. The calculations and universe  $U$  are restricted to the universe of NSR PSUs. *NSR* subscripts are not added below to simplify the notation. The model expectations of  $B^2$ ,  $W_{2a}^2$ ,  $W_{3ab}^2$ ,  $W^2$ ,  $W_{3a}^2$ ,  $\tilde{V}$ , and  $\tilde{V}_a$  for NSR

PSUs will be the exact form of Eqs. (1.40) - (1.46) with  $m =$  no. of sample NSR PSUs,  $p_i =$  adjusted one draw probability defined earlier. The only distinction is that the sample is now restricted to the sample of NSR PSUs and their SSUs and HUs that are within NSR PSUs only, such that  $M$ ,  $N_{ia}$ ,  $\bar{Q}_{ia}$  and  $\bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b}$  are now specific to the NSR PSUs.

Equations in Section 2.4.2.2 are helpful because they show the effects of the sizes of PSUs/SSUs on the components of variances. However, we will use the following equations which are easier to compute for numerical calculations. These equations are earlier forms of the derivations of the model expectations before substituting for the relvariances of the  $Q$ 's:

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 B^2 \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2}{p_i} + \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \left\{ \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{ia\bullet b} \right\} + \mu^2 \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{Q_i}{p_i} - Q \right)^2 \quad (1.74)$$

(see Eq. (A.68) for derivation)

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) \doteq \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \left\{ \left( \mu^2 + \sigma_\alpha^2 \right) \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) \right] + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia\bullet b} \right] \right\} \quad (1.75)$$

(see Eq. (A.92) for derivation)

$$E_M \left( t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right) = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{iajb}^2 \quad (1.76)$$

(see Eq. (A.101) for derivation)

$$\begin{aligned} E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) &\doteq \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \left\{ \sigma_\gamma^2 \bar{Q}_{ia} \left[ 1 - \frac{\bar{Q}_{ia}}{Q_i} \left( v_{Q_{ia}}^2 + 1 \right) \right] + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} \right\} \\ &= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \left\{ \sigma_\gamma^2 \bar{Q}_{ia} \left[ 1 - \frac{\bar{Q}_{ia}}{Q_i} \frac{1}{N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right] + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} \right\} \\ &= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \left\{ \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ \bar{Q}_{ia} - \frac{1}{Q_i N_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right] + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

(See Eq. (A.116) for derivation) (1.77)

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{iajb}^2 \quad (1.78)$$

(see Eq. (A.133) for derivation)

$$\begin{aligned} E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) &\doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{Q^2} \sum_{i \in U} Q_i^2 \right] + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{Q^2} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{Q} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{ia \bullet b} \end{aligned} \quad (1.79)$$

(see Eq. (A.151) for derivation)

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a^2} \sum_{i \in U} Q_{ia}^2 \right\} + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a^2} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right\} + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{Q_{ab}}{Q_a} \quad (1.80)$$

(see Eq. (A.174) for derivation)

where  $t_U^2, t_{U_a}, t_{U_{ab}}$  and  $\bar{y}_U^2, \bar{y}_{U_a}^2$  are defined similarly to those in Sections 2.3.2 - 2.3.3

but use terms specific to the NSR PSUs.

### Self-Representing (SR) PSUs

In this section, we use some of the same formulas in Section 2.4.2.1 through Section 2.4.2.3, but we restrict the calculations to the set of SR PSUs. *SR* subscripts are not added below to simplify the notation. Restrict  $U$  (and all alike indices) to the set of all SR PSUs. Here we treat each SR PSU as a stratum and let  $p_i = 1$ .

Consider a model for  $y_k$  with common mean,  $\mu$ , fixed effects for SR PSUs,  $\alpha_i$ , and random effects for SSUs,  $\gamma_{iaj}$ , and HUs in SSU/HU substratum  $ab$ ,  $\varepsilon_{iajkb}$  :

$$y_k = \mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj} + \varepsilon_{iajkb} \quad (1.81)$$

with  $\gamma_{iaj} \sim (0, \sigma_\gamma^2)$ ,  $\varepsilon_{iajkb} \sim (0, \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2)$ ,

and the errors being independent, such that

$$\text{Var}_M(y_k) = \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad E_M(y_k) = \mu + \alpha_i \quad \text{for} \quad k \in U_{iajb}.$$

The model differs from the NSR PSUs because the SR PSUs are treated as strata with fixed effects. The variance of fixed effects for SR PSUs is zero, i.e.,  $\text{Var}_M(\alpha_i) = \sigma_\alpha^2 = 0$ . Let  $t_U, t_{U_a}, t_{U_{ab}}, \bar{y}_U^2, \bar{y}_{U_a}^2$  be defined similarly to those in Section 2.3.3 but use terms specific to the SR PSUs. In order to get model expectations for SR PSUs, we substitute  $\mu$  with  $\mu + \alpha_i$ ,  $\sigma_\alpha^2 = 0$ , and  $p_i = 1$  into equations for NSR PSUs in Section 2.4.2.2 to obtain:

$$E_M(t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2) = \sum_{i \in U} \left\{ (\mu + \alpha_i)^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 v_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( \frac{v_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{N_{ia}^2} - \frac{v_{Q_{ia}}^2}{N_{ia}} + 1 \right) \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{P_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia \bullet b} \right] \right\}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right) &= \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{P_{j|ia}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{iajb}^2 \\
E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) &= \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{P_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{iajb} \\
E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) &\doteq \sigma_\gamma^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a^2} N_a \bar{Q}_{2a}^2 \left( v_{2Q_a}^2 + 1 \right) \right\} + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{Q_{ab}}{Q_a}
\end{aligned} \tag{1.82}$$

For numerical calculations the following equations are easier to compute (see Appendix A.4):

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) &\doteq \sum_{i \in U} \left\{ (\mu + \alpha_i)^2 \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} P_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{P_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 \right. \\
&\quad + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{P_{j|ia}} - \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) \right] \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{P_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia \bullet b} \right] \right\} \\
E_M \left( t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right) &= \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{P_{j|ia}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{iajb}^2 \\
E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) &= \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{P_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{iajb} \\
E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) &\doteq \sigma_\gamma^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a^2} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right\} + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{Q_{ab}}{Q_a}
\end{aligned} \tag{1.83}$$

## 2.4.3 Estimators of Anticipated Variances

Estimators of variance are needed to evaluate Eqs. (1.40) - (1.46). These are plug in estimators. Although we do not provide theoretical details, in large PSU, SSU, and HU samples the estimators will be consistent.

### 2.4.3.1 General Case

In addition to the estimators of the unit sizes defined in Section 2.4.1.1, we define additional estimators assuming the 3<sup>rd</sup> stage is *srs* so that the following hold:

$$\hat{M} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i}, \quad \hat{N} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{N}_i}{p_i} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}}, \quad \hat{\hat{N}} = \frac{\hat{N}}{\hat{M}}$$

$$\hat{N}_i = \sum_a \hat{N}_{ia}, \quad \hat{N}_{ia} = \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}}, \quad \hat{N}_a = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{N}_{ia}}{p_i}$$

$$\hat{Q}_{iaj} = \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_{k|iajb} = \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{q_{iajb}} = \sum_b \cancel{q_{iajb}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{\cancel{q_{iajb}}} = \sum_b Q_{iajb} = Q_{iaj}$$

$$\hat{Q}_{ia \bullet b} = \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}}, \quad \hat{\hat{Q}}_{ia \bullet b} = \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia \bullet b}}{\hat{N}_{ia}}$$

$$\hat{Q}_{ab} = \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}}$$

$$\hat{Q}_{ia} = \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \text{ and when 3<sup>rd</sup> stage SRS } \hat{Q}_{ia} = \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}}.$$

$$\hat{Q}_a = \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{m p_i}, \quad \hat{\hat{Q}}_{1a} = \frac{\hat{Q}_a}{\hat{M}}, \quad \hat{\hat{Q}}_{2a} = \frac{\hat{Q}_a}{\hat{N}_a}$$

$$\hat{Q} = \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{m p_i} \hat{Q}_i, \quad \hat{Q}_i = \sum_a \hat{Q}_{ia}, \quad \hat{\hat{Q}} = \frac{\hat{Q}}{\hat{M}}$$

Then the estimators of the unit relvariances in Sections 2.4.2.2- 2.4.2.3 are (see Appendix A.5 for derivations):

$$\hat{v}_{Q(pwr)}^2 = \frac{\hat{S}_{Q(pwr)}^2}{\hat{\bar{Q}}^2} \text{ where}$$

$$\hat{S}_{Q(pwr)}^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_i}{p_i} - \hat{Q} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \hat{S}_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2; \quad (1.84)$$

$$\hat{v}_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 = \frac{\hat{S}_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{\hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia}^2} \text{ where}$$

$$\hat{S}_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 = \frac{1}{n_{ia}-1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - \hat{Q}_{ia} \right)^2; \quad (1.85)$$

$$\hat{v}_{Q_{ia}}^2 = \frac{\hat{S}_{Q_{ia}}^2}{\hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia}^2} \text{ where } \hat{S}_{Q_{ia}}^2 = \hat{S}_{A_{Q_{ia}}}^2 + \hat{S}_{B_{Q_{ia}}}^2$$

$$\hat{S}_{A_{Q_{ia}}}^2 = \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1} \frac{\sum_{j \in s_{ia}} w_{j|ia} \left( \hat{Q}_{iaj} - \hat{Q}_{ia} \right)^2}{\sum_{j \in s_{ia}} (w_{j|ia} - 1)} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{S}_{B_{Q_{ia}}}^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{N}_{ia}^2} \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \hat{S}_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2; \quad (1.86)$$

$$\hat{v}_{\bar{Q}}^2 = \frac{\hat{S}_{\bar{Q}}^2}{\hat{\bar{Q}}^2} \text{ where } \hat{S}_{\bar{Q}}^2 = \hat{S}_{A_{\bar{Q}}}^2 + \hat{S}_{B_{\bar{Q}}}^2$$

$$\hat{S}_{\text{AQ}}^2 = \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{\sum_{j \in s_1} w_i \left( \hat{Q}_i - \hat{\bar{Q}} \right)^2}{\sum_{j \in s_1} (w_i - 1)}$$

$$\hat{S}_{\text{BQ}}^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{M}^2} \frac{1}{m} \hat{S}_{\bar{Q}_{(pwr)}}^2 - \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_a \frac{\hat{S}_{\bar{Q}_{ia(pwr)}}^2}{\hat{M} n_{ia}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{M} mp_i} \right);$$

(1.87)

$$\hat{v}_{\bar{Q}_{1a}}^2 = \frac{\hat{S}_{\bar{Q}_{1a}}^2}{\hat{\bar{Q}}_{1a}^2} \text{ where } \hat{S}_{\bar{Q}_{1a}}^2 = \hat{S}_{\text{A}\bar{Q}_{1a}}^2 + \hat{S}_{\text{B}\bar{Q}_{1a}}^2$$

$$\hat{S}_{\text{A}\bar{Q}_{1a}}^2 = \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{\sum_{i \in s_1} w_i \left( \hat{Q}_{ia} - \hat{\bar{Q}}_{1a} \right)^2}{\sum_{i \in s_1} (w_i - 1)} = \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{p_i} - \hat{M} \hat{\bar{Q}}_{1a}^2 \right)$$

$$\hat{S}_{\text{B}\bar{Q}_{1a}}^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{M}^2} \frac{1}{m} \hat{S}_{\bar{Q}_{a(pwr)}}^2 - \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \frac{\hat{S}_{\bar{Q}_{ia(pwr)}}^2}{\hat{M} n_{ia}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{M} mp_i} \right)$$

$$\hat{S}_{\bar{Q}_{a(pwr)}}^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} - \hat{Q}_a \right)^2;$$

(1.88)

$$\hat{v}_{\bar{Q}_{2a}}^2 = \frac{\hat{S}_{\bar{Q}_{2a}}^2}{\hat{\bar{Q}}_{2a}^2} \text{ where } \hat{S}_{\bar{Q}_{2a}}^2 = \hat{S}_{\text{A}\bar{Q}_{2a}}^2 + \hat{S}_{\text{B}\bar{Q}_{2a}}^2$$

$$\hat{S}_{\text{A}\bar{Q}_{2a}}^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{N}_a - 1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{n_{ia} p_j j_{ia}} - \hat{N}_a \hat{\bar{Q}}_{2a}^2$$

$$\hat{S}_{\text{B}\bar{Q}_{2a}}^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{N}_a^2} \frac{1}{m} \hat{S}_{\bar{Q}_{a(pwr)}}^2 + \frac{1}{\hat{N}_a^2} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \frac{\hat{S}_{\bar{Q}_{ia(pwr)}}^2}{n_{ia}};$$

(1.89)

Then the estimators of the model expectations in Eqs. (1.40) - (1.46) are

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{E}_M \left( t_{\bar{U}}^2 B^2 \right) = & \hat{\sigma}_\alpha^2 \hat{M}^2 \hat{Q}^2 \left( \frac{\hat{v}_{\hat{Q}(pwr)}^2}{\hat{M}^2} + 1 \right) + \hat{\sigma}_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i^2} \left\{ \sum_{a=1}^A \hat{N}_{ia} \hat{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( \hat{v}_{\hat{Q}_{ia}}^2 + 1 \right) \right. \\ & \left. + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \hat{Q}_{ia \bullet b} \right\} + \hat{\mu}^2 \hat{Q}^2 \hat{v}_{\hat{Q}(pwr)}^2 \end{aligned} \quad (1.90)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{E}_M \left( t_{\bar{U}_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) = & \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i^2} \left\{ \left( \hat{\mu}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_\alpha^2 \right) \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - \hat{Q}_{ia} \right)^2 \right. \\ & + \hat{\sigma}_\gamma^2 \left[ \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}^2} - \left( \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \right) \right] \\ & \left. + \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \left( \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iajb}}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}^2} \right) - \hat{Q}_{ia \bullet b} \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.91)$$

$$\hat{E}_M \left( t_{\bar{U}_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right) = \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}^2} \hat{Q}_{iajb}^2 \quad (1.92)$$

$$\hat{E}_M \left( t_{\bar{U}}^2 W^2 \right) = \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_i}{mp_i^2} \sum_{a=1}^A \hat{N}_{ia} \left\{ \hat{\sigma}_\gamma^2 \hat{Q}_{ia} \left[ 1 - \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{\hat{Q}_i} \left( \hat{v}_{\hat{Q}_{ia}}^2 + 1 \right) \right] + \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \hat{Q}_{ia \bullet b} \right\} \quad (1.93)$$

$$\hat{E}_M \left( t_{\bar{U}_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) = \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}^2} \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{Q}_{iajb} \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \quad (1.94)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{E}_M \left( \bar{y}_{\bar{U}}^2 \tilde{V} \right) = & \hat{\sigma}_\alpha^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \left( \hat{v}_{\hat{Q}}^2 + 1 \right) \right] + \hat{\sigma}_\gamma^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{Q}^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \hat{N}_{ia} \hat{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( \hat{v}_{\hat{Q}_{ia}}^2 + 1 \right) \right] \\ & + \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia \bullet b}}{\hat{Q}} \end{aligned} \quad (1.95)$$

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) = \hat{\sigma}_\alpha^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{Q}_a^2} \hat{M} \hat{Q}_{1a}^2 \left( \hat{v}_{Q_{1a}}^2 + 1 \right) \right\} + \hat{\sigma}_\gamma^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{Q}_a^2} \hat{N}_a \hat{Q}_{2a}^2 \left( \hat{v}_{Q_{2a}}^2 + 1 \right) \right\} + \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{\hat{Q}_{ab}}{\hat{Q}_a} \quad (1.96)$$

### 2.4.3.2 NSR PSUs

#### *Non Self-Representing (NSR) PSUs*

The anticipated variance formulas for NSR PSUs will be the exact form of Eqs. (1.90) - (1.96) with  $m$  = no. of sample NSR PSUs,  $p_i$  = adjusted one draw probability defined earlier. The sample is now restricted to the sample of NSR PSUs and their SSUs and HUs that are within NSR PSUs only, such that  $m$ ,  $n_{ia}$ , and are now specific to the NSR PSUs. The model is also specific to the NSRs when estimating  $\mu^2$ ,  $\sigma_\alpha^2$ ,  $\sigma_\gamma^2$ , and  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{E}_M \left( t_U^2 B^2 \right) &= \hat{\sigma}_\alpha^2 \sum_{i \in s_{1,NSR}} \frac{\hat{Q}_i^2}{m p_i^2} + \hat{\sigma}_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in s_{1,NSR}} \frac{1}{m p_i^2} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \\ &+ \sum_{i \in s_{1,NSR}} \frac{1}{m p_i^2} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \hat{Q}_{ia\bullet b} + \hat{\mu}^2 \hat{Q}^2 \hat{v}_{Q(pwr)}^2 \end{aligned} \quad (1.97)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{E}_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) &= \sum_{i \in s_{1,NSR}} \frac{1}{m p_i^2} \left\{ \left( \hat{\mu}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_\alpha^2 \right) \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - \hat{Q}_{ia} \right)^2 \right. \\ &+ \hat{\sigma}_\gamma^2 \left[ \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}^2} - \left( \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \right) \right] \\ &+ \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \left( \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iajb}}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}^2} \right) - \hat{Q}_{ia\bullet b} \right] \left. \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.98)$$

$$\hat{E}_M \left( t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right) = \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \sum_{i \in s_{1,NSR}} \frac{1}{mp_i^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \hat{Q}_{iajb}^2 \quad (1.99)$$

$$\hat{E}_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) = \sum_{i \in s_{1,NSR}} \frac{\hat{Q}_i}{mp_i^2} \sum_{a=1}^A \hat{N}_{ia} \left\{ \hat{\sigma}_{\gamma}^2 \left[ \frac{\hat{Q}_i}{\hat{N}_{ia}} - \frac{1}{\hat{N}_{ia} \hat{Q}_i} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \right] + \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia \bullet b}}{\hat{Q}_i} \right\} \quad (1.100)$$

$$\hat{E}_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) = \sum_{i \in s_{1,NSR}} \frac{1}{mp_i^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \hat{Q}_{iajb} \quad (1.101)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{E}_M \left( \bar{y}_{\tilde{U}}^2 \tilde{V} \right) &= \hat{\sigma}_{\alpha}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{Q}^2} \sum_{i \in s_{1,NSR}} \frac{\hat{Q}_i^2}{mp_i} \right) + \hat{\sigma}_{\gamma}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{Q}^2} \sum_{i \in s_{1,NSR}} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\hat{Q}} \sum_{i \in s_{1,NSR}} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \hat{Q}_{ia \bullet b} \end{aligned} \quad (1.102)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) &= \hat{\sigma}_{\alpha}^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{Q}_a^2} \sum_{i \in s_{1,NSR}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{mp_i} \right\} + \hat{\sigma}_{\gamma}^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{Q}_a^2} \sum_{i \in s_{1,NSR}} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \right\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{\hat{Q}_{ab}}{\hat{Q}_a} \end{aligned} \quad (1.103)$$

### 2.4.3.3 SR PSUs

In this section, we again use some of the same formulas in Section 2.4.3.2 -2.3.3 but we restrict the calculations to the set of SR PSUs. As in the previous section, we omit *SR* subscripts to simply the notation. For SR PSUs let  $p_i = 1$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{E}_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) = & \sum_{i \in S_{1,SR}} \left\{ (\hat{\mu} + \hat{\alpha}_i)^2 \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in S_{ia}} \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - \hat{Q}_{ia} \right)^2 \right. \\
& + \hat{\sigma}_\gamma^2 \left[ \sum_{j \in S_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}^2} - \left( \sum_{j \in S_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \right) \right] \\
& \left. + \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \left( \sum_{j \in S_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iajb}}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}^2} \right) - \hat{Q}_{ia\bullet b} \right] \right\}
\end{aligned} \tag{1.104}$$

$$\hat{E}_M \left( t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right) = \sum_{i \in S_{1,SR}} \sum_{j \in S_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}^2} \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \hat{Q}_{iajb}^2 \tag{1.105}$$

$$\hat{E}_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) = \sum_{i \in S_{1,SR}} \sum_{j \in S_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}^2} \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \hat{Q}_{iajb} \tag{1.106}$$

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) = \hat{\sigma}_\gamma^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{Q}_a^2} \sum_{i \in S_{1,SR}} \sum_{j \in S_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \right\} + \sum_{b=1}^B \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{\hat{Q}_{ab}}{\hat{Q}_a} \tag{1.107}$$



### **3 Application to the Health and Retirement Survey of Designed Based ANOVA Variance Component Estimation for Sample Allocations**

Using the formulas from Chapter 2, we will obtain ANOVA variance estimates and use them for sample size calculations for several variables from the Health and Retirement Study (HRS). The HRS is sponsored by the National Institute of Aging and the Social Security Administration University. For comparison we also calculate estimates using the anticipated variance method covered in Chapter 2.

#### **3.1 The Health and Retirement Study (HRS)**

In this section, we will describe how the household level file that was used for this thesis was constructed. The household level dataset comprises information on housing units taken from several data files:

- (1) HRS Screener Files 2010-2011
- (2) HRS Interview File for households interviewed in March 2010 - November 2011  
for the Middle Baby Boomer (MBB) cohort
- (3) HRS Interview File for households interviewed in March 2010 - November 2011  
for the Early Baby Boomer (EBB) cohort
- (4) The corresponding data from Marketing Systems Group (MSG) for the HRS  
Interview/Screener file in 2010-2011

The following sections detail the sample design of the HRS, and the variable matching on MSG-HRS to create the final dataset.

##### **3.1.1 Overview**

The Health and Retirement Study (HRS, <http://hrsonline.isr.umich.edu/>) is a longitudinal panel study that surveys a representative sample of approximately 20,000 adults, over the

age of 50, living in households in the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. Every two years, from pre-retirement into retirement, the HRS collects information on the changes in income, work, health insurance, disability, physical health, and health care expenditures of aging Americans. The HRS is designed to help understand and address the challenges and opportunities of aging.

### **3.1.2 Sample Design and Procedures**

The full HRS sample is composed of several age cohorts, each of which covers six birth years. Every six years, HRS adds a new age cohort to the study. The latest three age cohorts added in 2004, 2010, and 2016 are respectively the Early Baby Boomers (EBBs) born 1948-1953, Middle Baby Boomers (MBBs) born 1954-59, and the Late Baby Boomers (LBBs) born 1960-1965. For this research, the focus is narrowed to the EBB and MBB age cohorts. Specifically, the data used for analysis are the HRS interview data for households interviewed during the period of March 2010 through November 2011 for the EBB and MBB age cohorts, the corresponding HRS screener data, and the corresponding MSG data.

The cohorts are derived from two multistage area probability samples, completed in four stages. In the first stage, a probability proportional to size selection of 75 Primary Sample Units (PSUs), based on U.S. Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and non-MSA counties, are chosen.

For the second stage, the Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) are composed of Census blocks or groups of blocks. Because HRS oversamples Hispanics and Blacks, SSUs are divided into one of four strata according to the Hispanic and Black racial density of its respective block group, as found in the 2000 decennial census. The SSU strata are defined within geographic strata of PSUs shown in Table 3.1. These strata have been found to be

generally useful in household surveys that target the Black and Hispanic minority groups and have been used in a number of surveys conducted previously by the University of Michigan. Only those SSUs in SSU strata 2, 3, and 4, that is, those with racial proportions more than 10% Hispanic or more than 10% Black, are sampled in the data that are available for this study.

Table 3.1 SSU Stratum Definitions for 2010-11 HRS Data

SSU Stratum No.	Label	Definition
01	<10% B, <10% H	< 10% Black, < 10% Hispanic
02	≥10% B, <10% H	≥ 10% Black, < 10% Hispanic
03	<10% B, ≥10% H	< 10% Black, ≥ 10% Hispanic
04	≥10% B, ≥10% H	≥ 10% Black, ≥ 10% Hispanic

In the third stage of sampling, a list of all HUs physically located within the bounds of the selected SSUs is enumerated. The list of HUs is sent to the commercial list vendor MSG for matching to the available auxiliary data. During the time of the study, MSG was receiving updates from the USPS CDS as well as compiling information from four commercial vendors: InfoUSA, Targus, Experian and Acxiom<sup>4</sup>. In addition, MSG contained information for addresses on the “Do Not Mail” list but not for those addresses on the No-Stat file. MSG attached a variety of demographic information (e.g., age, gender, Hispanic surname, marital status, income, etc.) on up to two persons for each HU for which there was data (see Appendix B.2 for a full list of MSG variables). HRS corrects any errors found in the enumeration of HUs. The MSG age and race/ethnicity information on addresses in sample segments is then used for sampling housing units. HRS collects the

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<sup>4</sup> As of 2014, MSG no longer uses Acxiom.

actual demographic information for each responding HU since the MSG data are not always correct. The accuracy rates for the MSG data are presented in Section 3.2 .

The final and fourth stage of sampling involves screening for qualified household members living inside of HUs. During the screening process, HRS collects data on the ages of every household member as well as the marital status and race/ethnicity of certain household members. This information is used to determine qualified household financial units. A household financial unit is a single age-eligible person or a married couple where one or both parties are age-eligible (at the time of the first interview)<sup>5</sup>. In the EBB and MBB cohorts, almost all HUs contain only one financial household. Because the number of HUs with multiple financial households is extremely small, the fourth stage of sampling will be ignored for this research when doing sample size calculations (Valliant R. , Hubbard, Lee, & Chang, 2014).

Table 3.2. MSG Substrata and Definitions for Application to 2010-2011 HRS

MSG Substratum	Label	Definition
1	45-62 H	One or more 45-62 Hispanic persons in the HU
2	45-62 NH B	One or more 45-62 non-Hispanic, Black persons in the HU
3	45-62 NH O	One or more 45-62 non -Hispanic Other persons in the HU
4	45-62 No Race/Eth	One or more 45-62 persons with missing race/ethnicity
5	Not 45-62	No persons 45-62 in the HU
6	Unknown	Unknown whether the HU contained persons 45-62 based on MSG data. Age is missing or No Record.

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<sup>5</sup> More information on the HRS can be found at Michigan's Institute for Social Research website <http://hrsonline.isr.umich.edu/>.

### **3.1.3 Stratification of HUs Using Commercial Lists**

In an effort to improve the efficiency at which some target domains are sampled, HUs can be stratified during the third stage of sampling according to the attached demographic information from MSG. In the empirical work here, we use MSG data on two persons in the household as well as the race/ethnicity of the head of household (assuming the race of person 1 and person 2 are the same) to classify HUs into one of six MSG substrata used for sampling, as shown in Table 3.2. (In this paper, the terms HU substrata/MSG substrata are used interchangeably.) The range of ages covered in the HRS data and treated as being eligible here was 45-62. Note that this is different from the ages covered by any HRS cohort; all cases that had an HRS age were included to increase the sample size used for analysis. The first four substrata contained HUs that MSG anticipated as having someone in the 45-62 age range. The fifth substratum contained HUs that had no one 45-62 according to MSG. The sixth substratum contained HUs for which MSG was either missing the demographic information, i.e., age, to predict eligibility or missing the address completely. Note that HUs in the fifth and sixth substratum must be given a positive inclusion probability since some of those HUs may have one or more persons in the eligible age range. The proposed substrata could be used to oversample Blacks or Hispanics in the third stage of selection. Alternative groupings of MSG substrata (e.g., income groups, marital status, etc.) can be made depending on the available auxiliary data. As part of this thesis research, I will only consider stratification in Table 3.2 that would be appropriate for targeting Black and Hispanic persons aged 45-62.

When determining MSG classification for age, we classified HUs into age groups if either the head of household or person 2 was in the target age group. For MSG

race/ethnicity classification, we used the head of household race/ethnicity to determine race/ethnicity for the entire HU. Table 3.3, Table 3.4, and Table 3.5 show an unweighted and weighted summary for all addresses based on the classification using MSG data on age, race/ethnicity, and both age crossed with race/ethnicity, respectively. The weights used were HRS base weights that weight the sample up to population counts in SSU strata 2-4, and did not include any nonresponse, or post-stratified adjustments.

Table 3.3. Summary of Classification Results using MSG data Age

MSG classification	Unweighted		Weighted	
	No. of HUs	Percent	No. of HUs	Percent
45-62	6,606	23	8,909,868	22
Not 45-62	7,775	28	12,374,079	31
No available data	13,783	49	18,763,670	47
Total	28,164	100	40,047,617	100

Table 3.4. Summary of Classification Results using MSG data Race/Ethnicity

MSG classification	Unweighted		Weighted	
	No. of HUs	Percent	No. of HUs	Percent
Hispanic	4,205	15	6,569,096	16.5
Non-Hispanic Black	3,173	11	4,578,628	11.5
Non-Hispanic Other	6,273	22	10,686,189	27
No available data	14,513	52	18,213,704	45
Total	28,164	100	40,047,617	100

Table 3.5. Summary of Classification Results using MSG data Age and Race/Ethnicity

MSG classification	Unweighted		Weighted	
	No. of HUs	Percent	No. of HUs	Percent
45-62 Hispanic	1,187	4.21	1,531,239	3.82
45-62 NH Black	1,113	3.95	1,537,944	3.84
45-62 NH Other	2,468	8.76	3,825,802	9.55
45-62 No Race-Eth	1,838	6.53	2,014,882	5.03
Not 45-62	7,775	27.61	12,374,079	30.9
Unknown	13,783	48.94	18,763,670	46.85
Total	28,164	100	40,047,617	100

### 3.2 Availability of MSG and HRS Data

For the period March 2010–November 2011, HRS data on respondents to the screener and interview were compared to information obtained from MSG. From SSU strata 2-4, there were a total of 28,164 sampled addresses (20,887 addresses in 2010 and 7,277 addresses in 2011) selected for screening and sent to MSG for matching.<sup>6</sup> MSG reported whether or not a HU was on the MSG files and if so the individual data for that HU. Table 3.6 shows that at the time of the matching, MSG reported that 14,381 HUs (51 percent) had age information available, while only 13,651 HUs (48 percent) had race/ethnicity information available. Because we often need information on more than one variable to target a specific group of interest, i.e., Hispanic, females ages 18-35, the availability of crossed variables is also a valuable measure. The number of HUs having both age and race/ethnicity data available on the MSG list decreased to only 10,273 HUs, or 36 percent.

Table 3.6. Summary of Information Available on MSG for Age and Race/Ethnicity Variables

MSG provided information on address	Age		Race/Ethnicity		Age/Race/Ethnicity	
	No. of HUs	Percent	No. of HUs	Percent	No. of HUs	Percent
Address not sent to MSG <sup>7</sup>	212	0.75	220	0.78	220	0.78
No	13,571	48.19	14,293	50.75	17,671	62.74
Yes	14,381	51.06	13,651	48.47	10,273	36.48
Total	28,164	100.00	28,164	100.00	28,164	100.00

<sup>6</sup> It was discovered later that some of the 28,164 sampled addresses were actually not sent to MSG.

<sup>7</sup> The difference in the number of addresses not sent to MSG across variables is because addresses were sent to MSG separately for age and race/ethnicity matching.

### 3.3 MSG Accuracy Rates in Classifying HUs by Race/Ethnicity and Age

Given that auxiliary data are available for a HU, the next concern is whether or not the information is accurate. In this section, we estimate the accuracy rates in which commercial lists from MSG can correctly identify households with certain characteristics (e.g., Hispanics, Non-Hispanic Blacks, Persons 45-62, etc.).

To estimate accuracy rates, we used HRS screener data as the measure of true classification. When information on age and race/ethnicity for sampled HUs was not available in the HRS screener, we used the HRS interview responses (when available) to classify HUs into age and race/ethnicity groups. Out of the 28,164 HUs on file, a total of 15,272 HUs had information on age in either the HRS screener or interview data and 4,449 HUs were vacant. This resulted in a total of 19,721 HUs on the HRS files to match to MSG age information. Out of those HUs with HRS age information, all but 64 had race/ethnicity information available on the HRS data. This resulted in a final total of 19,657 HUs available in the HRS data for matching to MSG information to obtain accuracy rates.

Table 3.7. Summary of Classification Results using MSG data by Age group 45-62 and Race/Ethnicity

MSG classification	Unweighted		Weighted	
	No. of HUs	Percent	No. of HUs	Percent
Correctly classified	6,061	31	9,817,268	34
Incorrectly classified	2,675	14	4,385,539	15
No available data	10,921	55	14,819,672	51
Total	19,657	100	29,022,480	100



Table 3.7 shows an aggregated summary based on the classification using MSG data. Out of 19,657 HUs with HRS data, 55 percent of addresses had no available data either because MSG was missing age, race/ethnicity, or there was simply no record. The unweighted analyses show that 45 percent had matched MSG data, while the weighted analyses show 49 percent had matched MSG data. MSG was able to correctly identify HUs with persons aged 45-62 in race categories with 31 percent accuracy unweighted compared to 34 percent weighted. The breakdown of those 8,736 (6,061+2,675) HUs for which MSG and HRS both had age/race/ethnicity is also informative. Given both MSG and HRS had age and race/ethnicity data available, MSG was able to correctly identify HUs into MSG substrata one to three, 69 percent (6,061/8,736) of the time.

Although MSG is not totally accurate, it does give a way to target the sample towards HUs more likely to be eligible. When HUs are stratified into groups of people who may be more likely to be eligible for a survey, those strata can be sampled at higher rates. To illustrate how this may be achieved, the following notation is needed:

$d$  = analytic domain in HRS: 1=45-62 Hispanic; 2=45-62 NH Black; 3=45-62 NH Other; in addition, define two other domains: 4=Not 45-62; 5=Unoccupied HU.

$b$  = MSG substratum used to sample HU in the third stage of sampling;  $b=1, 2, \dots, 6$ ;

$p_{ab}(d)$  = proportion of HUs in SSU stratum  $a$ , MSG sampling substratum  $b$  that are classified to be in HRS analysis domain  $d$ .

Table 3.8 shows unweighted estimates of  $p_{ab}(d)$  within each of the six MSG sampling substrata based on HRS screener and interview responses. HUs in substrata 1-3, with known race/ethnicity, have a higher proportion of eligible HUs (ranging from 0.743-0.785) than those in substrata 4. The eligibility rate for HUs in substrata 4, with unknown

race/ethnicity, fell to 0.581 due to a significant proportion (0.178) of HUs being unoccupied. Among HUs in substrata 5 which were expected to be non-eligible, 74.4 percent were in fact not eligible. Of those HUs in substrata 6, which had unknown eligibility, 77.7 percent were not eligible: 43.8 percent were not 45-62 and 33.9 percent were unoccupied. To use this information on accuracy rates to more efficiently sample HUs, we should sample HUs from substrata 1-4 at higher rates than substrata 5 and 6.

Furthermore, when considering race/ethnicity as a factor, HUs sampled from substrata 1-3 that were expected to be Hispanic, Non-Hispanic Black, and Non-Hispanic, respectively, were confirmed by HRS respondents to be that race/ethnicity 61.7, 54.2, and 64.9 percent of the time. Weighted estimates are given in **Error! Reference source not found.** and show slightly higher eligibility rates. The overall eligibility rate was 35.09 percent, unweighted, and 42.83 percent, weighted (see Table 3.10 and Table 3.11). The weights used were base weights that weight the sample up to population counts in SSU strata 2-4, and did not include any nonresponse, or post-stratified adjustments. We will use the unweighted accuracy rates in Table 3.8 to compute sample allocations later in this thesis.

Table 3.8. Estimated Proportion of HUs,  $p_{ab}(d)$ , in each MSG substratum Classified into HRS Domains, Unweighted

MSG sampling substratum ( <i>b</i> )	HRS analysis domains based on responses to screener and interview ( <i>d</i> )					
	1) 45-62 Hispanic	2) 45-62 NH Black	3) 45-62 NH Other	4) Not 45-62	5)Unoccupied HU	All eligible*
1 45-62 H	0.617	0.025	0.102	0.184	0.073	0.743
2 45-62 NH Black	0.010	0.542	0.222	0.147	0.079	0.774
3 45-62 NH Other	0.029	0.107	0.649	0.137	0.078	0.785
4 45-62 No Race-Eth	0.036	0.200	0.345	0.241	0.178	0.581
5 Not 45-62	0.058	0.082	0.117	0.612	0.132	0.256
6 Unknown	0.073	0.069	0.081	0.438	0.339	0.223

\*HRS domains 1-3

Table 3.9. Estimated Proportion of HUs,  $p_{ab}(d)$ , in each MSG substratum Classified into HRS Domains, Weighted

MSG sampling substratum ( <i>b</i> )	HRS analysis domains based on responses to screener and interview ( <i>d</i> )					
	1) 45-62 Hispanic	2) 45-62 NH Black	3) 45-62 NH Other	4) Not 45-62	5)Unoccupied HU	All eligible*
1 45-62 H	0.674	0.017	0.133	0.131	0.046	0.823
2 45-62 NH Black	0.015	0.491	0.319	0.113	0.062	0.825
3 45-62 NH Other	0.018	0.061	0.746	0.137	0.037	0.825
4 45-62 No Race-Eth	0.017	0.144	0.529	0.200	0.110	0.690
5 Not 45-62	0.069	0.059	0.169	0.607	0.096	0.297
6 Unknown	0.103	0.070	0.147	0.402	0.278	0.320

\*HRS domains 1-3

Table 3.10 Weighted Accuracy Counts of MSG data when compared to 2010-2011 MSG Screener Data

Age/Race Groups Identified by MSG sampling substratum (b)	HRS analysis domains based on responses to screener and interview, d							Percent
	1) 45-62 Hispanic	2) 45-62 NH Black	3) 45-62 NH Other	4) Not 45-62	5)Unoccupied HU	All eligible (HRS domains 1-3)	No. Persons in Age/Race Groups	
1 45-62 H	757,692	19,131	149,162	146,859	51,720	925,984	1,124,563	3.87
2 45-62 NH Black	19,236	615,750	400,510	141,240	78,306	1,035,496	1,255,042	4.32
3 45-62 NH Other	55,233	184,343	2,249,494	413,771	112,778	2,489,069	3,015,618	10.39
4 45-62 No Race-Eth	28,038	244,054	897,260	338,877	187,070	1,169,353	1,695,299	5.84
5 Not 45-62	609,075	517,974	1,486,203	5,348,204	846,129	2,613,252	8,807,585	30.35
6 Unknown	1,353,516	913,985	1,929,176	5,281,583	3,646,113	4,196,677	13,124,373	45.22
Total	2,822,790	2,495,236	7,111,805	11,670,533	4,922,116	12,429,831	29,022,480	100.00
Percent	9.73	8.60	24.50	40.21	16.96	42.83	100.00	

Table 3.11 Unweighted Accuracy Counts of MSG data when compared to 2010-2011 MSG Screener Data

Age/Race Groups Identified by MSG sampling substratum (b)	HRS analysis domains based on responses to screener and interview, d							Percent
	1) 45-62 Hispanic	2) 45-62 NH Black	3) 45-62 NH Other	4) Not 45-62	5)Unoccupied HU	All eligible (HRS domains 1-3)	No. Persons in Age/Race Groups	
1 45-62 H	526	21	87	157	62	634	853	4.34
2 45-62 NH Black	8	449	184	122	65	641	828	4.21
3 45-62 NH Other	49	182	1,105	234	132	1,336	1,702	8.66
4 45-62 No Race-Eth	48	267	461	322	238	776	1,336	6.80
5 Not 45-62	308	438	626	3,277	704	1,372	5,353	27.23
6 Unknown	699	665	775	4,198	3,248	2,139	9,585	48.76
Total	1,638	2,022	3,238	8,310	4,449	6,898	19,657	100.00
Percent	8.33	10.29	16.47	42.28	22.63	35.09	100.00	

### **3.4 Estimating Totals, Means, and Variance Components from the 2010-11 HRS Interview Data**

When determining the sample allocation, we would like to set a level of precision for key variables of interest. Recall our goal of utilizing accuracy rates to find an optimal sample allocation with the objective of minimizing the variance of some target estimate(s) subject to a variety of constraints. In this section, we consider the contributions of the different stages to the variance of an estimator in order to allocate a sample among the three stages of sampling. Valliant, Hubbard, et al. (2014) showed how to determine an allocation while achieving target sample sizes and minimizing costs. Here, we advance that work one more step by minimizing the variance for key variables given fixed costs using MSG substrata accuracy rates. In Section 3.4.1, we estimate the population totals for select HRS interview variables (see Appendix B.1). Then, in Section 3.4.2 we describe the imputation techniques used to satisfy the assumption that all *iajb* combinations in the 2010-2011 HRS data are nonempty in the population. Finally in Sections 3.4.3-3.4.4, we estimate the components of variance associated with the different stages of the sample design for those HRS interview variables using the two techniques found in the formulas of Sections 2.4.1-2.4.2, respectively. Variances will be presented in terms of the relvariance to reduce the variance components of differing dimensions and differing types of estimates (totals, means) to the same scale. All variance estimation was performed in R version 3.5.0.

#### **3.4.1 PWR Estimates**

In the following estimations, we used HRS selection probabilities that were proportional to full population housing unit counts (not just HUs that contain persons aged 45-62). The design-based properties of the weights allow us to get approximately unbiased estimates of means, proportions, and variance components for the domain of 45-62 year olds. Note that this analysis does not directly apply to the way HRS designs its samples to obtain HRS cohorts, because our data includes

HRS files from different years that span a broader age range than any HRS cohort. This is rather an illustration of how to design a three-stage sample that involves screening of HUs to determine eligibility using some HRS data as the basis for analysis.

To satisfy Eq. (2.6) and Eq. (2.35), estimates of overall population totals, population totals for analysis variables  $Y$  and their corresponding variance must be made separately for HUs contained in self-representing (SR) PSUs versus HUs contained in non-self-representing (NSR) PSUs. Because the data were collected over two years, some PSUs were sampled in both the 2010 sample and the 2011 sample and therefore had two distinct one-draw probabilities  $p_i$  for 2010 and 2011. We treated the PSU  $i$  sampled in both 2010 and 2011 as two distinct PSUs: PSU  $i$  sampled in year 2010, and PSU  $i$  sampled in year 2011. There were a total of  $m = 82$  PSUs (54 NSR PSUs + 28 SR PSUs). The number of sample PSUs, sample SSUs, and screened HUs are displayed in Table 3.12. Overall, there were 454 SSUs (277 in NSR PSUs + 177 in SR PSUs). Of the 19,657 sample HUs, 12,933 were in the NSR PSUs and 6,724 were in the SR PSUs.

Table 3.13 shows the breakdown on the average number of SSUs selected from SSU strata  $a=2, 3, 4$  across all PSUs, and the average number of HUs selected from MSG substrata  $b=1, \dots, 6$  within each stratum  $a$ , across all PSU/SSU  $ij$  combinations, separately for NSR and SR PSU samples. Table 3.14 displays the average number of HUs screened from MSG substratum  $b$  ( $b = 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06$ ) within SSU stratum  $a$  ( $a = 02, 03, 04$ ), across all PSU/SSU  $ij$  combinations, for SR PSUs and NSR PSUs. The actual HRS design did not include  $b$  substrata, so when assigning HUs to the proposed MSG sampling substrata  $b$ , there were not enough HUs to span every  $ab$  combination. The SSU strata/MSG substrata 0303<sup>8</sup> had a very low HU count. In fact, there were

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<sup>8</sup> The “less than 10 percent Black, more than 10 percent Hispanic” SSU stratum, and the “one or more 45-62 non-Hispanic other persons” HU substratum

Table 3.12. Number of Sample PSUs, Sample SSUs, and Screened HUs, Overall and Separately for SR and NSR PSUs in HRS 2010-11

	PSUs ( <i>m</i> )	SSUs ( <i>n</i> )	HUs Screened
NSR	54	277	12,933
SR	28	177	6,724
Total	82	454	19,657

Table 3.13. Average number of SSUs selected from SSU stratum *a* across all SR and NSR PSUs in HRS 2010-11

	SSU Stratum	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$
02	>10% B, <10% H	2.11	2.71
03	<10% B, >10% H	4.00	4.26
04	>10% B, >10% H	3.48	2.24

Table 3.14. Average number of screened HUs within HU substratum *b* (*b* = 01, 02, ..., 06) within SSU stratum *a* (*a* = 02, 03, 04) across all PSU/SSU *ij* combinations and population estimates of HUs,  $\hat{Q}_{ab,SR}$  and  $\hat{Q}_{ab,NSR}$  in HRS 2010-11

SSU/MSG <i>ab</i>	Average No. of HUs in <i>ab</i> for SR PSUs	Average No. of HUs in <i>ab</i> for NSR PSUs	$\hat{Q}_{ab,SR}$	$\hat{Q}_{ab,NSR}$
0201	1.40	1.80	15,515	50,441
0202	4.16	4.84	157,023	783,493
0203	6.17	7.62	171,502	963,377
0204	7.81	6.36	218,646	1,246,277
0205	14.79	14.75	785,866	4,295,112
0206	19.67	25.39	831,323	5,448,707
0301	3.56	5.43	233,359	276,933
0302	2.69	5.08	139,825	330,172
0303	0.00	1.00	0	2,248
0304	4.32	7.33	386,887	697,302
0305	7.48	14.78	774,329	1,968,936
0306	13.33	22.58	1,246,113	2,635,977
0401	4.49	3.76	151,555	107,901
0402	4.45	4.82	142,684	195,082
0403	5.06	4.73	135,176	80,117
0404	3.75	4.40	223,989	260,442
0405	12.06	13.61	699,568	787,112
0406	23.13	23.31	1,292,753	1,286,740

no HUs in the SR PSUs, and the average of 1.00 in the NSR PSUs represents only one HU in the NSR PSUs, resulting in very low estimated population counts. In practice, we want to sample some minimum number of HUs from each  $ab$ , but for purposes of our illustration we ignore this mishap and use the values as is. However, as discussed below, we will impute values for some terms in the variance components when sample sizes are inadequate to make direct estimates.

In 2010-2011, the HRS sample goals were to hit specified sample size targets for Black, Hispanic, and Other race-ethnicity groups. Through screening, each sample HU was classified into one of these groups. The HUs were then subsampled at rates designed to achieve the target sample sizes. This led to many HUs not being interviewed, particularly ones classified as Other. A consequence of this is that although all screened HUs can be categorized by which  $ab$  combination they are in, interview data on income, wealth, etc. were not collected on all HUs. This missing data issue must be dealt with for the analysis in this thesis.

Define the HRS sample data for a key variable of interest as the set of HUs that have HU level HRS interview data available for that specific variable. The sample sizes for selected HRS variables are listed in Table 3.15 separately for SR and NSR PSUs. Since some HUs had missing HU level  $k$  interview data for specific variables, HRS sample sizes varied slightly between variables.<sup>9</sup> Sample sizes ranged from 893 to 1,565 HUs. These sample sizes were not large enough to have observations that span across all combinations of PSUs, SSU strata, SSUs, and MSG substrata of the screened HUs. In fact, when assigning HUs to the proposed MSG sampling substrata  $b$ , many  $iajb$  combinations did not contain any sample HUs. For example, consider the income variable where 12,933 screened HUs in the NSR PSUs, formed 1,060 possible  $iajb$

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<sup>9</sup> Among HUs that were interviewed, HU level  $k$  responses were missing less than 8 percent of the time for all variables. Therefore, we did not impute at the HU level  $k$ .



combinations but only 615 of the combinations (58.02 percent) contained sample HUs that were interviewed. For the 6,724 screened HUs in the SR PSUs which formed 723 *iajb* combinations 406 (56.15 percent) contained interviewed sample HUs and 317 (43.85 percent) contained no sample HUs that were interviewed. Such empty combinations occurred because the entire *iajb* combination had no interviewed HUs.

Table 3.15. Sample counts,  $\hat{t}_{pwr.alt}$  estimates of the population total, and  $\hat{\bar{y}}_{s_1}$  mean estimates for selected HRS Interview Variables, by SR and NSR PSUs. See Appendix B.1 for explanation of the variables.

Selected HRS Interview Variables									
	$q_{SR}$	$q_{NSR}$	$\hat{t}_{pwr.alt}$	$\hat{t}_{pwr.alt,SR}$	$\hat{t}_{pwr.alt,NSR}$	$\hat{\bar{y}}_{s_1,SR}$	$\hat{\bar{y}}_{s_1,NSR}$	$\hat{F}_{SR}$	$\hat{F}_{NSR}$
income	946	1527	1.37E+12	4.20E+11	9.55E+11	55,194	44,598	0.3053	0.6947
wealtha	946	1527	3.79E+12	1.19E+12	2.60E+12	156,587	121,247	0.3144	0.6856
wealthb	946	1527	4.04E+12	1.25E+12	2.78E+12	164,867	129,927	0.3107	0.6893
other_debts	893	1439	1.39E+07	3.58E+06	1.03E+07	0.47	0.48	0.2581	0.7419
charity_donate	898	1443	9.00E+06	2.46E+06	6.54E+06	0.32	0.31	0.2730	0.7270
employed	944	1520	1.49E+07	4.18E+06	1.07E+07	0.55	0.50	0.2804	0.7196
ownHome	922	1478	1.43E+07	3.55E+06	1.07E+07	0.47	0.50	0.2488	0.7512
ownStock	899	1442	4.95E+06	1.64E+06	3.31E+06	0.22	0.15	0.3316	0.6684
own_2nd_home	920	1478	2.96E+06	7.17E+05	2.24E+06	0.09	0.10	0.2424	0.7576
own_transport	903	1452	2.07E+07	4.90E+06	1.58E+07	0.64	0.74	0.2373	0.7627
selfRatedHealth	968	1565	1.16E+07	2.98E+06	8.58E+06	0.39	0.40	0.2580	0.7420

$q_{SR}$  and  $q_{NSR}$  are counts of HUs that had interview data for specific variables

Table 3.16 Proportion of missing combinations needed to estimate totals and means across all y variables by design level. Percentages are based on all 19,537 HUs including those HUs not interviewed.

Design Level	SR PSUs		NSR PSUs	
	Total No. of Combinations in dataset	Range of Percent Missing	Total No. of Combinations in dataset	Range of Percent Missing
<i>iajb</i>	723	(43.5 - 45.8)	1,060	(40.9 - 43.0)
<i>iaj</i>	177	(13.6 - 14.7)	277	(16.2 - 17.0)
<i>ia</i>	56	(1.8 - 3.6)	94	(9.6 - 10.6)

Overall, the frequency of missing PSU, SSU strata, SSU, and MSG substrata totals,  $\hat{t}_{iajb}$ , and means,  $\hat{\bar{y}}_{s_{iajb}}$ , ranged from 40.9 percent to 45.8 percent for key variables (see Table 3.16). Totals and means at the PSU, SSU strata, SSU *iaj* level were missing 13.6 percent to 17.0 percent of the time, and at the PSU, SSU strata *ia* level 1.8 to 10.6 percent of the time. However, no imputation was necessary at the *iaj* or *ia* level since lower level imputation at the *iajb* level took care of those missing values.

Having an empty HU sample for an *iajb* combination is problematic because there is no data to estimate means or totals at certain levels of stratification, and thus no data to estimate variances. Having only one HU in an *iajb* combination is also problematic because only one sample HU is insufficient for variance estimation. This also extends to any single PSU *i*, PSU/SSU stratum *ia*, SSU *j* given PSU/SSU stratum *ia*, and SSU stratum/MSG substratum *ab* combination for which there are less than two sampled HUs. In the analyses for this thesis, we can assume that all *iajb* combinations occur in the population, even though some may be empty in the HRS 2010-11 data file. Values are imputed where necessary as described in Section 3.4.2. However, in order to avoid large amounts of

imputation at the  $iajb$  level, we choose an alternative estimation for the  $pwr$  estimator in Eq. (1.6) as specified below. All screened HUs could be used to estimate the population counts of HUs in the SR and NSR PSUs. The smaller set of HUs that provided interview data could be used to estimate means per HU. Thus, we estimated population totals by multiplying estimated population counts by estimated population means:

$$\hat{t}_{pwr.alt} = \hat{t}_{pwr.alt,SR} + \hat{t}_{pwr.alt,NSR} \quad (2.1)$$

where

$$\hat{t}_{pwr.alt,SR} = \hat{Q}_{SR} \hat{y}_{s_{1,SR}} \quad (2.2)$$

and

$$\hat{t}_{pwr.alt,NSR} = \hat{Q}_{NSR} \hat{y}_{s_{1,NSR}} \quad (2.3)$$

where

$\hat{Q}_{SR} = 7,606,112$  is the estimated total number of HUs in the population of SR PSUs in SSU strata 2-4,

$\hat{Q}_{NSR} = 21,416,368$  is the estimated total number of HUs in the population of NSR PSUs in SSU strata 2-4 ,

$\hat{Q} = \hat{Q}_{SR} + \hat{Q}_{NSR} = 29,022,480$  is estimated total number of HUs in the population , and

$$\hat{y}_{s_{1,SR}} = \frac{\sum_{i \in s_{1,SR}} \sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_k y_k}{\sum_{i \in s_{1,SR}} \sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_k} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{y}_{s_{1,NSR}} = \frac{\sum_{i \in s_{1,NSR}} \sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_k y_k}{\sum_{i \in s_{1,NSR}} \sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} w_k}$$

are estimated means from HUs that reported an item like income for SR and NSR PSUs and  $w_k$  is the weight for an HU defined in Section 2.3.1.

The  $\hat{t}_{pwr.alt}$  estimate for each analysis variable is displayed in Table 3.15 along with the number of sample HUs selected from the SR and NSR PSUs and the values of  $\hat{y}_{s_{1,SR}}$  and  $\hat{y}_{s_{1,NSR}}$ . Here we also display  $\hat{F}_{SR}$  and  $\hat{F}_{NSR}$ , which will be estimated as

$$\hat{F}_{SR} = \frac{\hat{t}_{pwr.alt,SR}}{\hat{t}_{pwr.alt}} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{F}_{NSR} = \frac{\hat{t}_{pwr.alt,NSR}}{\hat{t}_{pwr.alt}} \quad (2.4)$$

in Section 4.3.1 in the variance of the optimization problem.

### 3.4.2 Imputation of Missing Data

Empty combinations can occur either because the population itself contained no cases in a particular *iajb* or, by chance the sample contained no such cases even though there may have been some in the population. We impute values for different components in the variance formulas where necessary as described in the following sections.

#### 3.4.2.1 PSU, SSU Strata, SSU, MSG Substrata Level (*iajb*) Imputation

When computing  $\hat{t}_{pwr}$  for use in variance formulas, we used Eq. (2.6) along with the imputation methods described below. This is unlike the alternative approach we took in Section 3.4.1 to estimate totals and means found in Table 3.15. The different approaches lead to very similar estimates of  $\hat{t}_{pwr}$ .

$\hat{y}_{s_{iajb}}$ : For  $\hat{y}_{s_{iajb}}$  that were missing we used the mean of the  $y_k$ 's for SSU strata/MSG substrata *ab* to impute values for all variables. The SSU stratum/MSG substratum 0303 had zero sample HUs in the SR PSUs and only one sample HU in the NSR PSUs. Since there were no HUs in the SR PSUs in 0303, we used the imputed value of SSU

stratum/MSG substratum 0403 for SSU stratum/MSG substratum 0303<sup>10</sup>. We used this same substitution method for other statistics when necessary.

$\hat{t}_{iajb}$  : For missing  $\hat{t}_{iajb} = \hat{Q}_{iajb} \bar{y}_{s_{iajb}}$ , we conducted the imputation in two ways. For continuous variables, we calculated  $\hat{t}_{iajb}$  for those cases where  $y_k$  was non-missing (and  $\hat{y}_{s_{iajb}}$  was not imputed) then used the median value of  $\hat{t}_{iajb}$  in each SSU strata/MSG substrata  $ab$  for the imputation. We did this because the totals appeared more reasonable imputing at the  $\hat{t}_{iajb}$  level than if we had used the imputed values at the  $\hat{y}_{s_{iajb}}$  level. However, for categorical 0-1 variables, we found that calculating  $\hat{t}_{iajb}$  using the imputed values of  $\hat{y}_{s_{iajb}}$  was sufficient. For the one HU in the NSR PSUs in SSU stratum/MSG substratum 0303, we imputed the median value of  $\hat{t}_{iajb}$  in SSU stratum 03.

$\hat{S}_{3iajb}^2$  : The variance  $\hat{S}_{3iajb}^2 = \frac{1}{q_{iajb} - 1} \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} (y_k - \bar{y}_{s_{iajb}})^2$  was missing, on average, 68 percent for NSR PSUs and 73 percent of the time for SR PSUs. The variance was missing more often than for  $\hat{t}_{iajb}$  because there were PSU/SSU strata/SSU/MSG substrata where there was only 1 HU in  $iajb$ . In such cases, the denominator of  $\hat{S}_{3iajb}^2$  was zero, and thus the value was undefined. We imputed median and mean values of  $\hat{S}_{3iajb}^2$  in SSU strata/MSG substrata  $ab$  for continuous and categorical variables, respectively.

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<sup>10</sup> We chose to use estimates from the SSU stratum/MSG substratum 0403 as a replacement for those in 0303, because both belong to high Hispanic SSU strata ( $\geq 10\%$  Hispanic) and both are contained in the same MSG substratum 03 “One or more 45-62 non -Hispanic Other persons in the HU.”

$\hat{V}_{3iajb}$  :  $\hat{V}_{3iajb} = q_{iajb}^{-1} \hat{Q}_{iajb}^2 \hat{S}_{3iajb}^2$  was missing 41.9 to 45.8 percent of the time. We calculated  $\hat{V}_{3iajb}$  for those cases where  $q_{iajb}$  was non-missing and then used the median value of  $\hat{V}_{3iajb}$  in each SSU strata/MSG substrata  $ab$  for the imputation.

### 3.4.2.2 SSU Strata, MSG Substrata Level (ab) Imputation

Since there were little to no HUs in SSU stratum/MSG substratum 0303, we replaced the value of  $\hat{W}_{3ab}^2$  for SSU stratum/MSG substratum 0303 with the value of  $\hat{W}_{3ab}^2$  for SSU stratum/MSG substratum 0403, for both SR and NSR PSUs,

### 3.4.2.3 PSU, SSU Strata, SSU Level (iaj) Imputation

Because we imputed at lower levels, all  $iaj$  combinations were non-missing when calculated and thus there was no imputation at this level.

### 3.4.2.4 PSU, SSU Strata Level (ia) Imputation

$\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2$  : The sample variance among estimated SSU totals in SSU strata  $a|i$ ,  $\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2$ , was missing 39.3% of the time when there was only one SSU in PSU  $i$ , SSU strata  $a$ , i.e.,  $n_{ia} = 1$ , thus resulting in a zero in the denominator of the variance. When  $\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2$  was empty or very small (less than .0009), it was imputed using the median value of  $\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2$  for SSU stratum  $a$  across the PSUs with non-missing  $\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2$ .

$\hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2$  :  $\hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2$  was negative 23 percent of the time for SR PSUs and 34 percent of the time for NSR PSUs, due to the subtraction,  $\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2 - \hat{S}_{2Bia}^2$ . This is a known defect of ANOVA variance component estimators but may be exacerbated in this case by the

imputations. The negative values were replaced with the minimum value of the non-negative values of  $\hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2$ . In every variable but income, the value  $\hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2 / mp_i$  that makes up  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$  had substantial outliers. For outlier values above the 95 percent quantile, we replaced  $\hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2 / mp_i$  with the median value of  $\hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2 / mp_i$  for the non-outliers.  $\hat{S}_{Q_{ia}}^2 : \hat{S}_{Q_{ia}}^2$  was missing 39.3 percent of the time when there was only one SSU in PSU  $i$ , SSU strata  $a$ , i.e.,  $n_{ia} = 1$ , thus resulting in a zero in the denominator of the variance. When  $\hat{S}_{Q_{ia}}^2$  was empty it was imputed using the median value of  $\hat{S}_{Q_{ia}}^2$  for SSU stratum  $a$  across the PSUs with non-missing  $\hat{S}_{Q_{ia}}^2$ .

### 3.4.2.5 PSU Level ( $i$ ) Imputation

The 2011 HRS sample was a subsample of the full HRS sample and was geared toward obtaining more cases in racial minority groups. Some PSUs were omitted in the subsample leading to some PSU-level missing data in 2011. Two of the NSR PSUs contained no sample HUs. Consider empty-PSU  $i \in s_r$ , the set of PSUs (both empty and non-empty) contained in Census Region  $r$ . The imputed value for the empty PSU-level estimate is the median estimate among the non-empty PSUs from the same Census Region  $r$ . The following estimates in the NSR PSUs were imputed using this method:  $\hat{t}_{i(pwr)}$ ,  $\hat{y}_i$ , and

$\hat{S}_{3i}^2$ . Outliers were a concern for the PSU level value  $\sum_a \hat{S}_{2Aia}^2 / n_{ia}$  that makes up  $\hat{S}_{1(pwr)B}^2$ .

We replaced values that fell above the 90 percent quantile with the corresponding Census region median value of  $\sum_a \hat{S}_{2Aia}^2 / n_{ia}$  of the non-outliers.



### 3.4.3 Designed Based ANOVA Variance Components from the HRS Data

Since we want to know how we should design a survey prior to selecting the sample, it is customary to use design-based variances, which measure variability across all the samples that could be selected using a particular design. Design-based variance techniques measure the changes in the statistics of interest from different possible PSU, SSU, and element samples selected from the frame. The formulas in Section 2.4.1 were used to estimate the variance components directly from the 2010–11 HRS sample for different variables.

Table 3.17 shows the relvariance component estimates of  $B^2$ ,  $W^2$ ,  $B^2 + W^2$ ,  $\delta_1$ ,  $k_1$ , and  $\tilde{V}$  shown in Eqs. (1.29)-(1.34), for NSR PSUs by selected HRS interview variables. The between PSU variance component,  $\hat{B}^2$ , is small for all variables and negative for some. The variables `wealthb`, `other_debts`, `employed`, `own_2nd_home` and `own_transport` all have negative values of  $\hat{B}^2$  and thus also for  $\hat{\delta}_1$ . As noted in Section 2.4.1, the estimates can be negative due to the subtraction term that occurs in the sample variances. When  $\hat{B}^2$  is negative, it is likely this component is small. We will see in the next section how the anticipated variance can give better estimates of  $\hat{B}^2$ . Values of  $\hat{W}^2$  are larger than  $\hat{B}^2$  everywhere. In the case of variables `wealtha` (total wealth excluding secondary residence) and `wealthb` (total wealth including secondary residence), the value of  $\hat{W}^2$  is much bigger than  $\hat{B}^2$  implying that majority of the variance comes from within PSUs, i.e., the variance among HUs within PSUs is larger than the variance among PSU means per HU (or equivalently, among PSU totals).

Values of  $\hat{\delta}_1$  range from -0.0448 to 0.0805, except for the variable `own_transport`. Small values of  $\hat{\delta}_1$  agree with literature that the effect of clustering should be small in a population like this population for a *pps* design. Many of the values of  $\hat{k}_1$  are near 1 which means the values of  $\hat{B}^2 + \hat{W}^2$  are close to the unit relvariances of the population,  $\hat{V}$ . `Income` has a  $\hat{k}_1$  value of 0.6740 indicating that  $\hat{B}^2 + \hat{W}^2$  is smaller than the unit relvariance of the population. `Own_transport` has a  $\hat{k}_1$  value of 0.57 indicating that  $\hat{B}^2 + \hat{W}^2$  is half the unit relvariance of the population. However, `own_transport` also has a negative value of  $\hat{B}^2$  that is contributing to this smaller value of  $\hat{k}_1$ .

Table 3.17. Relvariance Component Estimates for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS, NSR PSUs

HRS Interview Variables	NSR PSUs only					
	$\hat{B}^2$	$\hat{W}^2$	$\hat{B}^2 + \hat{W}^2$	$\hat{V}$	$\hat{\delta}_1$	$\hat{k}_1$
<code>income</code>	0.0815	0.9311	1.0126	1.5024	0.0805	0.6740
<code>wealtha</code>	0.0819	40.1710	40.2529	34.3650	0.0020	1.1713
<code>wealthb</code>	-0.3722	35.7472	35.3749	30.6955	-0.0150	1.1524
<code>other_debts</code>	-0.0452	1.0561	1.0109	1.0833	-0.0448	0.9332
<code>charity_donate</code>	0.0462	2.3140	2.3602	2.2765	0.0196	1.0368
<code>employed</code>	-0.0310	0.8419	0.8109	0.9973	-0.0382	0.8131
<code>ownHome</code>	0.0123	1.1159	1.1282	0.9971	0.0109	1.1315
<code>ownStock</code>	0.0541	4.9139	4.9680	5.4763	0.0109	0.9072
<code>own_2nd_home</code>	-0.0507	8.0886	8.0379	8.5608	-0.0063	0.9389
<code>own_transport</code>	-0.1222	0.3303	0.2081	0.3599	-0.5874	0.5781
<code>selfRatedHealth</code>	0.0130	1.2411	1.2541	1.4967	0.0104	0.8379

Other measures of homogeneity and estimates of variance components for both SR and NSR PSUs, such as  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$ ,  $\hat{W}_{3ab}^2$ ,  $\hat{W}_{3a}^2$ ,  $\hat{\delta}_{2a}$ ,  $\hat{k}_{2a}$  and  $\tilde{V}_a$ , found in Eqs. (1.29)-(1.38), are shown in Appendix B.3. Overall, relvariances are bigger in NSR PSUs than SR PSUs. This could be because of the sparseness of the data in SSU strata or from anomalies in HRS data that should be investigated in practice first when redesigning the HRS data. Negative values of  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$  are highlighted in Table 5.3.

For NSR PSUs, sample sizes are smallest in SSU Stratum 04. Small sample sizes in SSU stratum 04 may result in very small sample sizes in PSU/SSU stratum  $ia$  which may result in bigger variances in SSU Stratum 04 for some variables, especially for those where it is not prevalent in that population. Note also that that SSU Stratum 04 is  $\geq 10\%$  Black,  $\geq 10\%$  Hispanic population which we would expect to be similar to each other on many of the HRS variables but may be hard to capture due to small sample sizes. In the NRS PSUs, `wealtha` and `wealthb` have fairly large estimates of  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$  indicating large variability among SSUs. However, the value of  $\hat{W}_{3a}^2$  for `wealtha` and `wealthb` is much larger than  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$  implying that majority of the variance comes from within SSUs, i.e., the variance among HUs within SSUs is larger than the variance among SSU means per HU (or equivalently, among SSU totals). We expect our allocation to select more HUs inside of SSUs than more SSUs. Estimates of  $\hat{\delta}_{2a}$  for `wealtha` and `wealthb` that are smaller than for other variables agree with this.

The above holds for all variables except `income` and `own_transport`. `Income` has the opposite effect with more variability for SSU stratum 02 and 04 (which are both  $\geq 10\%$  Black) coming from among SSUs. For `income`, the opposite was true.  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$  was bigger

than  $\hat{W}_{3a}^2$  implying that the variance among SSU means is larger than the variance among HUS within SSUs. HUs are more similar within SSUs on income than between SSUs. We may expect an allocation from the ANOVA relvariances for income to look different from other HRS variables, putting more emphasize on selecting more SSUs in those strata and less HUs per SSU. Estimates of  $\hat{\delta}_{2a}$  range from (0.28-0.76) for `income` and (0.27-0.57) for `own_transport`. Using a univariate optimization problem would help us distinguish the best allocation to choose given a set of variables.

For SR PSUs,  $\hat{W}_{3a}^2$  was bigger than  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$  in most cases. For `own_2nd_home`  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$  was negative everywhere for SR and NSR PSUs. The  $\hat{W}_{3a}^2$  estimates for `own_transport` (0.050-0.058) and `other_debts` (0.115-0.164) were similar across SSU strata, while  $\hat{W}_{3a}^2$  estimates of `wealtha` and `wealthb` were near 1. Overall, for NSR PSUs  $\hat{\delta}_{2a}$  ranged from (-0.04 – 0.649). In Section 3.4.4.4, we compare differences to results found in ANOVA versus anticipated variances.

### 3.4.4 Anticipated Variance Components from the HRS Data

Because  $\hat{B}^2$  and  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$  can be negative, alternative variance estimation techniques need to be examined and evaluated. One of those techniques is anticipated variances which uses model-based estimation. For the anticipated model estimates, we did not treat PSUs sampled from different years as distinct PSUs. Consequently, there are 16 SR PSUs defined in the model which is the actual number of SR PSUs in the HRS. The formulas in Section 2.4.3 are used to estimate the variance components directly from the 2010–11 HRS sample for different variables.

### 3.4.4.1 Model Selection

To arrive at the model selection of Eqs. (1.39) and (1.81), we considered three mixed models that had the same exact form with the distinction being that of the variance of residual term  $\varepsilon_{iajbk}$ . The three models change this variance in the following manner:

$$Var_{M_1}(y_k) = \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2, \text{ error term based on SSU strata/ MSG substrata}$$

$$Var_{M_2}(y_k) = \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2, \text{ error term based on SSU strata only}$$

$$Var_{M_3}(y_k) = \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon_b}^2, \text{ error term based on MSG substrata only}$$

where  $M_1$ ,  $M_2$ , and  $M_3$  denote Model 1, 2, and 3, respectively. for the three different models. All three models were fit using SAS `proc mixed` separately for SR and NSR PSUs for each HRS variable of interest.

Table 3.18 shows the results for several fit statistics for the continuous variables `income`, `wealtha`, and `wealthb`. The REML, residual (restricted) maximum likelihood, estimation method was used in all cases. For NSR PSUs Model 3, `income`, `wealtha`, and `wealthb` the estimation stopped because of too many likelihood evaluations. This was corrected by scaling `income`, `wealtha`, and `wealthb` by a factor of 1/1000. To keep results on the same scale, the SR PSUs model was also scaled. The variance component estimates for Eqs. (1.97) - (1.107) produced by `proc mixed` are also scaled by a factor of  $1/1000^2$ . In Table 3.18, fit statistics with smaller numbers are better fits and the best fit is highlighted. Model 1, where the error term is based on both SSU stratum/MSG substratum *ab* the HU is in, i.e.,  $\varepsilon_{iajbk} \sim (0, \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2)$ , fit the data best 92 percent of the time for `income`, `wealtha`, and `wealthb`.

Table 3.19 shows the results for the fit statistics for selected 2010-11 HRS categorical variables. The REML, residual (restricted) maximum likelihood, estimation method was used in all cases. In Model 1 with SR PSUs, the estimation for `own_transport` stopped because of too many likelihood evaluations. This was due to all HUs in SSU strata/MSG substrata *0204* and *0304* having almost all the same value for `own_transport`. To correct this, we removed all HUs in SSU strata/MSG substrata *0204* and *0304* out of the model. In Table 3.19 the model with the best fit is highlighted. For both SR and NSR PSUs, Model 1, where the error term is based on both which SSU stratum/MSG substratum *ab*, was the best fit 47 percent of the time for NSR PSUs. Since Model 1 was the best fit for both SR and NSR PSUs, as well as both continuous and categorical variables, we selected this as our model.

Table 3.18 Fit Statistics for Selected Continuous Variables for 2010-11 HRS Data, SR and NSR PSUs

Selected Continuous HRS Variables	NSR PSUs			SR PSUs		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
	$\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_{ab}}$	$\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_a}$	$\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_b}$	$\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_{ab}}$	$\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_a}$	$\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_b}$
<i>Percent best fit</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>92%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>8%</i>
income						
-2 Res Log Likelihood	16218.0	16405.8	16339.5	10317.9	10571.3	10365.7
AIC	16258.0	16415.8	16355.5	10385.9	10611.3	10411.7
AICC	16258.6	16415.9	16355.6	10388.5	10612.3	10412.9
BIC	16294.2	16424.8	16370	10493.9	10674.9	10484.8
wealth <sub>a</sub>						
-2 Res Log Likelihood	21814.1	24229.4	23006.1	13341.7	13688.1	13531.0
AIC	21854.1	24239.4	23022.1	13377.7	13696.1	13545.0
AICC	21854.6	24239.5	23022.2	13378.4	13696.1	13545.1
BIC	21890.2	24248.4	23036.6	13434.9	13708.8	13567.2
wealth <sub>b</sub>						
-2 Res Log Likelihood	21943.9	24358.6	23111.8	13487.5	13781.8	13680.7
AIC	21983.9	24368.6	23127.8	13523.5	13789.8	13694.7
AICC	21984.5	24368.7	23127.9	13524.3	13789.8	13694.8
BIC	22020.1	24377.7	23142.2	13580.7	13802.5	13717.0

Table 3.19 Fit Statistics for Selected Categorical Variables for 2010-11 HRS Data, SR and NSR PSUs

Selected Categorical HRS Variables	NSR PSUs			SR PSUs		
	$\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_{ab}}$	$\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_a}$	$\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_b}$	$\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_{ab}}$	$\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_a}$	$\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_b}$
<i>Percent best fit</i>	47%	31%	22%	47%	28%	25%
other_debts						
-2 Res Log Likelihood	2087.8	2088.0	2088.0	1320.4	1321.8	1321.1
AIC	2125.8	2096.0	2102.0	1356.4	1329.8	1335.1
AICC	2126.4	2096.1	2102.1	1357.2	1329.9	1335.3
BIC	2160.2	2103.3	2114.6	1413.5	1342.5	1357.4
charity_donate						
-2 Res Log Likelihood	1777.3	1817.3	1785.3	1119.1	1149.4	1133.6
AIC	1817.3	1827.3	1801.3	1155.1	1157.4	1147.6
AICC	1817.9	1827.4	1801.4	1155.9	1157.4	1147.8
BIC	1853.5	1836.4	1815.8	1212.3	1170.1	1169.9
employed						
-2 Res Log Likelihood	2148.0	2150.0	2149.2	1362.1	1364.1	1363.0
AIC	2188.0	2160.0	2165.2	1398.1	1372.1	1377
AICC	2188.6	2160.1	2165.3	1398.8	1372.2	1377.1
BIC	2224.1	2169.0	2179.6	1455.3	1384.8	1399.2
ownHome						
-2 Res Log Likelihood	1914.8	1924.4	1922.6	1176.8	1185.3	1186.2
AIC	1954.8	1932.4	1936.6	1212.8	1193.3	1200.2
AICC	1955.4	1932.4	1936.6	1213.5	1193.4	1200.4
BIC	1990.9	1939.6	1949.2	1269.9	1206.0	1222.5
ownStock						
-2 Res Log Likelihood	952.1	1098.2	980.2	710.6	780.6	734.9
AIC	992.1	1108.2	996.2	746.6	788.6	748.9
AICC	992.7	1108.3	996.3	747.4	788.7	749.0
BIC	1028.3	1117.2	1010.6	803.8	801.3	771.1
own_2nd_home						
-2 Res Log Likelihood	260.2	336.8	363.8	258.8*	335.3	308.1
AIC	300.2	346.8	379.8	294.8*	343.3	322.1
AICC	300.8	346.8	379.8	295.5*	343.4	322.2
BIC	336.3	355.8	394.2	351.9*	356.0	344.3
own_transport						
-2 Res Log Likelihood	1527.8	1643.8	1553.7	1070.4	1136.1	1116.2
AIC	1567.8	1653.8	1569.7	1102.4	1144.1	1130.2
AICC	1568.4	1653.8	1569.8	1103.1	1144.2	1130.3
BIC	1603.9	1662.8	1584.2	1153.2	1156.8	1152.4
selfRatedHealth						
-2 Res Log Likelihood	2125.1	2148.9	2139.8	1339.0	1353.7	1344.6
AIC	2165.1	2158.9	2155.8	1375	1361.7	1358.6
AICC	2165.6	2158.9	2155.9	1375.7	1361.8	1358.8
BIC	2201.2	2167.9	2170.3	1432.2	1374.4	1380.9

\*Does not include HUs in SSU strata/ MSG substrata 0204 and 0304

### 3.4.4.2 SAS Code for Fitting Random Effects Models

We use the `proc mixed` procedure in SAS to obtain estimates for the variances  $\sigma_\alpha^2$ ,  $\sigma_\gamma^2$ , and  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2$ , and the fixed effect mean  $\mu$  for selected 2010-11 HRS variables for both SR and NSR PSUs. These values will be used in Section 3.4.4.4 to obtain the anticipated variance estimates by plugging them into the estimators of the model expectations from Section 2.4.3,  $\hat{E}_M(B^2)$ ,  $\hat{E}_M(W_{2a}^2)$ ,  $\hat{E}_M(W_{3ab}^2)$ ,  $\hat{E}_M(W^2)$ ,  $\hat{E}_M(W_{3a}^2)$ ,  $\hat{E}_M(\tilde{V}_a^2)$ , and  $\hat{E}_M(\tilde{V}_a^2)$ , separately for SR and NSR PSUs. Since the SAS code for these estimates is fairly specialized we include it here.

#### *Non-Self Representing PSUs*

Recall from Section 2.4.2.1 the model for  $y_k$  with common mean,  $\mu$ , and random effects for NSR PSUs,  $\alpha_i$ , SSUs,  $\gamma_{iaj}$ , and HUs in SSU/HU substratum  $ab$ ,  $\varepsilon_{iajbk}$ :

$$y_k = \mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj} + \varepsilon_{iajbk}$$

with  $\alpha_i \sim (0, \sigma_\alpha^2)$ ,  $\gamma_{iaj} \sim (0, \sigma_\gamma^2)$ ,  $\varepsilon_{iajbk} \sim (0, \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2)$  and the errors being independent, such that

$$\text{Var}_M(y_k) = \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad E_M(y_k) = \mu.$$

The corresponding SAS statement is shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 1** SAS MIXED Statement for NSR PSUs for 2010-11 HRS Data for income

```
proc mixed data=hrs.NSR noclprint noitprint covtest;
  class PSU_ID ssu_str SSU_ID msg_str ;
  model income = /s;
  random int / subject = PSU_ID ;
  random int / subject = SSU_ID(PSU_ID*ssu_str) ;
  repeated /group =ssu_str*msg_str;
run;
```



The `proc mixed` statement selects only the HRS data that belongs to the NSR PSUs “`hrs.NSR`”. To save space in the SAS Output (shown in Appendix B.4) we included the `NOCLPRINT`, `NOITPRINT`, and `COVTEST` options. `NOCLPRINT` and `NOITPRINT` suppress the printing of information at the `CLASS` level and of the iteration history, respectively. `COVTEST` displays the hypothesis testing of the variance and covariance components. The `CLASS` statement names the classification variables to be used in the model. For our model the classification variables are `PSU_ID`, `ssu_str`, `SSU_ID`, and `msg_str` which correspond to PSUs, SSU strata (categorized by Black/Hispanic racial proportions), SSUs, and MSG/HU substratum (Hispanic ethnicity and EBB/MBB age categories), respectively.

The `MODEL`, `RANDOM`, and `REPEATED` statements together specify the model. The `MODEL` statement specifies the fixed effects and the `RANDOM` statement specifies the random effects. Since the intercept is our only fixed effect which is included by default, there are no variables after the equal sign in the `MODEL` statement. Additionally, the `s` option in the `MODEL` statement asks SAS to print the estimates for the fixed effects, i.e.,  $\mu$ . The syntax in Figure 1 says that the dependent variable, `income`, is modeled by a fixed intercept,  $\mu$ , (by default when fixed-effects are included), a random effect (`int` in the random statement) for PSUs,  $\alpha_i$ , (“`subject=PSU_ID`”), a random effect for SSUs nested within PSUs and SSU strata,  $\gamma_{iaj}$ , (“`subject=SSU_ID(PSU_ID*ssu_str)`”), and a random error,  $\varepsilon_{iajbk}$ , that varies among groups in the `REPEATED` statement. The `REPEATED group` statement (“`group=ssu_str*msg_str`”) allows for 18 differing estimates of the variance of the residual term, i.e.,  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2$ , in each SSU/MSG substrata  $ab$ .

**Figure 2** SAS MIXED Statement for SR PSUS for 2010-11 HRS Data for income

```
proc mixed data=hrs.SR cl noclprint noitprint covtest ;
  class PSU_ID ssu_str SSU_ID msg_str HU_ID;
  model income = PSU_ID /s;
  random int / subject = SSU_ID(PSU_ID*ssu_str) ;
  repeated /group =msg_str*ssu_str;
run;
```

### *Self Representing PSUs*

Recall from Section 2.4.2.1 a model for  $y_k$  with common mean,  $\mu$ , fixed effects for SR PSUs,  $\alpha_i$ , and random effects for SSUs,  $\gamma_{iaj}$ , and HUs in SSU/HU substratum  $ab$ ,  $\varepsilon_{iajbk}$  :

$$y_k = \mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj} + \varepsilon_{iajbk}$$

with  $\gamma_{iaj} \sim (0, \sigma_\gamma^2)$ ,  $\varepsilon_{iajbk} \sim (0, \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2)$ , and the errors being independent, such that

$$Var_M(y_k) = \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad E_M(y_k) = \mu + \alpha_i \quad \text{for} \quad k \in U_{iajb}.$$

The corresponding SAS statement is shown above in Figure 2. The `proc mixed` statement selects only the HRS data that belongs to the SR PSUs “hrs.SR”. For the SR PSU model the classification variables are the same as in NSR PSUs. The distinction for SR PSUs is the MODEL statement which specifies the fixed effects which are the intercept which is include by default and PSU\_ID. Now, the `s` option in the MODEL prints the estimates for the fixed effects  $\mu$  and  $\alpha_i$ . The syntax expresses that the dependent variable, `income`, is modeled by a fixed intercept,  $\mu$ , 16 fixed effects for the SR PSUs,  $\alpha_i$ , (“`model income2 = PSU_ID`”), a random intercept clustered by SSUs,  $\gamma_{iaj}$ , (“`subject = SSU_ID(PSU_ID*ssu_str)`”), and a random error,  $\varepsilon_{iajbk}$ , that varies among 18 groups in the REPEATED statement (“`group =ssu_str*msg_str`”).

### 3.4.4.3 Anticipated Model Variance Parameter Estimates

The summary of the variance models are in Table 3.19 and Table 3.20 in this section and in Table 5.17 (see Appendix B.4). In some cases, variance components were not significantly different from zero or the sample data were too sparse to support estimation. In such cases, we used ad hoc values described below. Without assigning nonzero values to all components, the sample allocation algorithm in Section 4 would assign zero units for some HRS variables for some stages of sampling.

In both SR and NSR PSUs, the PSU variance estimates were all non-significant indicating that the random effect for PSUs does not play a large part in predicting the outcome of the dependent variables for a HU. Because the SSU stratum/MSG substratum 0303 had zero sample HUs in the SR PSUs and only one sample HU in the NSR PSUs, the estimates for SSU stratum/MSG substratum 0303 were replaced with the estimates in SSU stratum/MSG substratum 0403 everywhere. The estimate of  $\sigma_\alpha^2$  for `other_debts` was 0 for NSR PSUs. To correct for this, the minimum value of  $\hat{\sigma}_\alpha^2$  for NSR PSUs (which was the .0001 for `own_2nd_home`) was used as a replacement estimate for `other_debts`. For SR PSUs, for `own_transport`, HUs in SSU stratum/MSG substratum 0204 and 0304 were removed when fitting the model with SR PSUs.

The estimates of Tables Table 3.19, Table 3.20, and Table 5.17 will be used in the Section 3.4.4.4 to obtain the anticipated variance component estimates by plugging them into the estimators of the model expectations from Section 2.4.3,  $\hat{E}_M(B^2)$ ,  $\hat{E}_M(W_{2a}^2)$ ,  $\hat{E}_M(W_{3ab}^2)$ ,  $\hat{E}_M(W^2)$ ,  $\hat{E}_M(W_{3a}^2)$ ,  $\hat{E}_M(\tilde{V}^2)$ , and  $\hat{E}_M(\tilde{V}_a^2)$ , separately for SR and NSR PSUs.

Table 3.20 Variance Component Estimates,  $\hat{\mu}$ ,  $\hat{\sigma}_{\alpha}^2$ ,  $\hat{\sigma}_{\gamma}^2$ , for NSR PSUs for selected 2010-11 HRS variables.

Parameter	NSR PSUs only										
	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	ownHome	ownStock	own 2nd home	own transport	self Rated Health
Intercept $\hat{\mu}$	44.36	85.66	88.22	0.4818	0.2927	0.5493	0.5303	0.1409	0.0737	0.7787	0.3611
PSU $\hat{\sigma}_{\alpha}^2$	37.14	228.57	339.05	0.0001*†	0.0031†	0.0022†	0.0004†	0.0016†	0.0001†	0.0034†	0.0043†
SSU $\hat{\sigma}_{\gamma}^2$	555.76	5659.90	4667.90	0.0082	0.0231	0.0245	0.0709	0.0187	0.0043	0.0414	0.0168

(income, wealtha, wealthb are in thousands of dollars)

\*NSR PSU estimate from own 2<sup>nd</sup> home used as a replacement for other debts

†Not significantly different from 0

Table 3.21 Variance Component Estimates,  $\hat{\mu}$ ,  $\hat{\sigma}_{\gamma}^2$ , for SR PSUs for selected 2010-11 HRS variables.

Parameter	SR PSUs only										
	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	ownHome	ownStock	own 2nd home	own transport*	self Rated Health
Intercept $\hat{\mu}$	66.17	187.34	205.02	0.5382	0.3716	0.5787	0.5419	0.3259	0.1140	0.7349	0.2775
SSU $\hat{\sigma}_{\gamma}^2$	3.44E+02	1.10E+04	1.24E+04	0.0025	0.0136	0.0181	0.0822	0.0229	0.0029	0.0190	0.0202

(income, wealtha, wealthb are in thousands of dollars)

\*Did not include HUs in SSU strata/ MSG substrata 0204 and 0304

### 3.4.4.4 Anticipated Relvariance Component Estimates

Table 3.22 shows the relvariance component estimates of  $B^2$ ,  $W^2$ ,  $B^2 + W^2$ ,  $\delta_1$ ,  $k_1$ , and  $\tilde{V}$  shown in Eqs. (1.97) - (1.103) for NSR PSUs by selected HRS interview variables. The between PSU variance component,  $\hat{B}^2$ , is small for all variables. The negative ANOVA values of  $\hat{B}^2$  for the variables `wealthb`, `other_debts`, `employed`, `own_2nd_home` and `own_transport` have been corrected to be positive and thus also for  $\hat{\delta}_1$ . We noted in Section 2.4.1, that when the ANOVA estimate for  $\hat{B}^2$  is negative, it is likely this component is small. The anticipated variance does indeed give better non-negative estimates of  $\hat{B}^2$  that are small. Values of  $\hat{W}^2$  remain larger than  $\hat{B}^2$  everywhere.

Table 3.22. Anticipated Relvariance Component Estimates for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS, NSR PSUs

HRS Interview Variables	NSR PSUs only					
	$\hat{B}^2$	$\hat{W}^2$	$\hat{B}^2 + \hat{W}^2$	$\tilde{V}$	$\hat{\delta}_1$	$\hat{k}_1$
income	0.0186	1.051	1.0701	1.4800	0.0174	0.7231
wealtha	0.0528	55.968	56.0212	27.0051	0.0009	2.0745
wealthb	0.0538	48.643	48.6965	24.6216	0.0011	1.9778
other_debts	0.0019	1.173	1.174	1.0800	0.0016	1.0875
charity_donate	0.0460	2.410	2.456	2.1590	0.0187	1.1378
employed	0.0115	0.986	0.997	1.0010	0.0115	0.9964
ownHome	0.0124	1.356	1.368	1.0280	0.0090	1.3310
ownStock	0.0861	4.917	5.004	5.0820	0.0172	0.9846
own_2nd_home	0.0080	7.878	7.886	6.7840	0.0010	1.1624
own_transport	0.0092	0.450	0.459	0.4180	0.0202	1.0975
selfRatedHealth	0.0303	1.557	1.587	1.5500	0.0191	1.0239

Values highlighted were negative in ANOVA but now corrected to non-zero values through anticipated variances

Values of  $\hat{\delta}_1$  for anticipated estimates range from about 0.001 to 0.020. Small values of  $\hat{\delta}_1$  agree with the ANOVA estimates. Many of the values of  $\hat{k}_1$  are near 1 which means the values of  $\hat{B}^2 + \hat{W}^2$  are close to the unit relvariances of the population,  $\hat{V}$ . Table 3.23 compares the anticipated variance estimates to the earlier ANOVA estimates. We notice that values of  $\hat{k}_1$  for `employed`, `own_transport` and `selfRatedHealth` which were far from 1 in ANOVA are now nearing 1, indicating that anticipated variances did a good job of correcting the negative values of ANOVA. `own_transport` which has a  $\hat{k}_1$  value of 0.57 for ANOVA now has a value of 1.0975. This change happened because the negative value of  $\hat{B}^2$  that was contributing to a smaller value of  $\hat{k}_1$  in ANOVA is now positive. The ANOVA value of  $\hat{k}_1$  0.8131 for `employed` is now 0.9964 when using anticipated variances. `Income` has a  $\hat{k}_1$  value of 0.723 indicating that  $\hat{B}^2 + \hat{W}^2$  is smaller than the unit relvariance of the population. For `wealtha` and `wealthb`,  $\hat{k}_1$  increased nearly to 2.

Table 3.23. Comparison of ANOVA and Anticipated Relvariance Component Estimates,  $\hat{B}^2$ ,  $\hat{W}^2$ ,  $\hat{\delta}_1$ , and  $\hat{k}_1$  for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-11 HRS, NSR PSUs

HRS Interview Variables	ANOVA				ANTICIPATED			
	$\hat{B}^2$	$\hat{W}^2$	$\hat{\delta}_1$	$\hat{k}_1$	$\hat{B}^2$	$\hat{W}^2$	$\hat{\delta}_1$	$\hat{k}_1$
<code>income</code>	0.082	0.93	0.081	0.674	0.019	1.052	0.017	0.723
<code>wealtha</code>	0.082	40.17	0.002	1.171	0.053	55.97	0.001	2.075
<code>wealthb</code>	-0.372	35.75	-0.015	1.152	0.054	48.64	0.001	1.978
<code>other_debts</code>	-0.045	1.06	-0.045	0.933	0.002	1.17	0.002	1.088
<code>charity_donate</code>	0.046	2.31	0.020	1.037	0.046	2.41	0.019	1.138
<code>employed</code>	-0.031	0.84	-0.038	0.813	0.012	0.99	0.012	0.996
<code>ownHome</code>	0.012	1.12	0.011	1.132	0.012	1.36	0.010	1.331
<code>ownStock</code>	0.054	4.91	0.011	0.907	0.086	4.92	0.017	0.985
<code>own_2nd_home</code>	-0.051	8.09	-0.006	0.939	0.008	7.88	0.001	1.162
<code>own_transport</code>	-0.122	0.33	-0.587	0.578	0.009	0.45	0.020	1.098
<code>selfRatedHealth</code>	0.013	1.24	0.010	0.838	0.030	1.56	0.019	1.024

Other measures of homogeneity and estimates of variance components for both SR and NSR PSUs, such as  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$ ,  $\hat{W}_{3ab}^2$ ,  $\hat{W}_{3a}^2$ ,  $\hat{\delta}_{2a}$ ,  $\hat{k}_{2a}$  and  $\tilde{V}_a$ , found in Eqs. (1.29) - (1.38), are shown in Appendix B.5.

The anticipated variance method corrected negative values of  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$ . We can now see for `own_2nd_home`,  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$  ranges from 0.3474 to 0.4755 for SR PSUs, while in the NSR PSUs show more variability in `own_2nd_home` with values of 1.4 in SSU stratum 03 and 3.17 in SSU stratum 04. Overall, the SR and NSR estimates obtained using anticipated variances were smaller more similar to each other for the categorical variables than they were using ANOVA. However, for `wealtha`, and `wealthb`, both methods had much higher values for  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$  in NSR PSUs than in SR PSUs. In addition, there are some discrepancies in the variance estimation for  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$  across the ANOVA and anticipated methods. This should be studied further when designing a survey.

For NSR PSUs,  $\hat{W}_{3a}^2$  for `income` and categorical variables were similar to ANOVA in all SSU strata. For `wealtha` and `wealthb`, SSU stratum 03 still had smaller variance in comparison to the other SSU strata; however, estimates for  $\hat{W}_{3a}^2$  increased significantly in size (e.g., for `wealtha` in NSR PSUs in SSU stratum 04 increased from 82.9 for ANOVA to 1573.9 for anticipated). This is probably due to outliers in SSU stratum 04. Results for  $\hat{W}_{3ab}^2$  were similar for ANOVA and anticipated variances in Table 5.9 and Table 5.23. In NSR PSUs,  $\hat{W}_{3ab}^2$  estimates were very large in some cases. Some variables such as `wealtha`, `wealthb`, `ownStock`, `own_2nd_home`, with large values of  $\hat{W}_{3ab}^2$  (e.g.,

$w_{altha}$  has a value of 11426.92 for  $\hat{W}_{3ab,NSR}^2$  in Table 5.24). These large values may be due to a variety of reasons such as (i) instability due to a very low sample size in an *ab* substratum (for HRS this was sometimes less than 3), (ii) outliers, or a combination of both of these factors. As noted earlier, these matters should be studied further in practice when redesigning any multistage sample.



## 4 The Optimization Problem

Chapter 4 describes how to optimally allocate a three-stage sample using mathematical programming methods. Certainty and non-certainty PSUs are handled separately subject to a cost constraint.

### 4.1 Introduction

When designing the sample described in Section 2.3 it is necessary to determine how many PSUs to select and how many sample units to allocate to each SSU stratum and HU substratum subject to a total fixed cost. We can determine this allocation based on a single estimate (univariate), as we will demonstrate in Section 4.3, or for a set of estimates (multivariate). Generally, a national survey, such as HRS, wishes to make estimates for many analysis variables  $l$  (e.g., income, employment status, etc.) and subgroups (or domain  $d$ ) (e.g., Blacks, age groups, etc.). This type of allocation problem is less straightforward than if only a single estimate is desired, considering that compromises must be made to find an allocation that will give acceptable levels of precision for all target estimates.

In Section 4.2, we develop a cost function associated with collecting data for the three-stage sample design in the HRS data. In Section 4.3, an optimization problem is formulated that finds an optimal sample allocation with the objective of minimizing the approximate relvariance of a single target estimate for a total fixed cost subject to a variety of constraints. A more complex approach is to minimize a weighted sum of the relvariances of estimates of target variables, where the variables are weighted according to their degree of importance to the goals of the survey. We formulate the multivariate optimization problem in Section 4.3.2. The relvariance is used to reduce the variance components of differing dimensions and differing types of estimates (totals, means) to the same scale.

The Solver tool in Microsoft Excel uses nonlinear programming to find solutions to problems with “up to 200 decision variables and constraints on up to 100 cells in the spreadsheet” (Valliant, Dever, & Kreuter, 2013). All solutions to the optimal allocation problems are found using Excel Solver.

## 4.2 Cost Functions

### 4.2.1 General Cost Function

Consider the costs associated with collecting data in the three-stage sample design of Section 2.3. Assume there are costs per sample PSU, sample SSU in stratum  $a$ , and sample HU in substratum  $ab$ , denoted as  $C_1$ ,  $C_{2a}$ , and  $C_{3ab}$  respectively. Then a simple cost function is

$$C = C_0 + C_1 m + \sum_{a=1}^A C_{2a} m \bar{n}_a + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B C_{3ab} m \bar{n}_a \bar{\bar{q}}_{ab} \quad (3.1)$$

where  $C_0$  denotes fixed costs that do not depend on the number of sample PSUs, SSUs, or HUs,  $\bar{n}_a$  is the mean number of sample SSUs allocated to SSU stratum  $a$ , and  $\bar{\bar{q}}_{ab}$  is the mean number of HUs allocated to substratum  $ab$ .

We seek to find the optimal allocation that minimizes the relvariance in Eq. (1.16), subject to a total cost  $C - C_0$  and to a list of constraints described in Section 4.3. This allocation problem does not have a closed form solution but can be solved using nonlinear programming methods.

### 4.2.2 Self-Representing (SR) and Non-Self-Representing (NSR) PSUs

Because the HRS data used in this analysis contains both SR and NSR PSUs, the optimal solution components must be calculated separately. The cost function that considers both SR and NSR PSUs is

$$C - C_0 = C_1(m_{SR} + m_{NSR}) + \sum_{a=1}^A C_2 \left( m_{SR} \bar{n}_{a,SR} + m_{NSR} \bar{n}_{a,NSR} \right) + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B C_3 \left( m_{SR} \bar{n}_{a,SR} \bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,SR} + m_{NSR} \bar{n}_{a,NSR} \bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,NSR} \right) \quad (3.2)$$

#### *Non Self-Representing (NSR) PSUs*

The optimal allocations for NSR PSUs will be found using nonlinear programming with the decision variables being with  $m_{opt} = m_{opt,NSR}$  = the optimal number of NSR PSUs to select, and the optimal sample sizes of SSUs to select per SSU stratum  $a$ ,  $\bar{n}_{opt,a} = \bar{n}_{opt,a,NSR}$ , and the optimal number of HUs to select per SSU stratum  $a$ , HU substratum  $b$ ,  $\bar{\bar{q}}_{opt,ab} = \bar{\bar{q}}_{opt,ab,NSR}$ , are within NSR PSUs only.

#### *Self-Representing (SR) PSUs*

When there are not a fixed number of certainty PSUs, the optimal allocation problem is also complicated because there is no closed form solution. One could partially resolve this complication by allocating a fixed number of SR PSUs. Even with this simplification, the numbers of sample SSUs and HUs must still be determined. In our demonstration, we utilize a nonlinear programming algorithm in Excel Solver to complete this complex allocation problem.

### 4.3 Optimization Problem

To write down the mathematical formalization of the optimization problem, first define:

$S_E$  = a set of  $L$  estimates for which target levels of precision are desired

$\theta_l$  = the population value (e.g., total or mean) of analysis variable  $l$

$\hat{\theta}_l$  = the estimate of  $\theta_l$  (which will be estimated using Eq. (1.6) for totals)

$\hat{\theta}_{ld}$  = the estimate of analysis variable  $l$  in domain  $d$

$\omega_l$  = the importance weight for analysis variable  $l$

$CV^2(\hat{\theta}_l)$  = the relvariance of  $\hat{\theta}_l$  (which is defined by Eq. (1.16) for totals)

$CV(\hat{\theta}_l) = \sqrt{CV^2(\hat{\theta}_l)}$  = the *coefficient of variation* of  $\hat{\theta}_l$

$CV(\hat{\theta}_{ld}) = \sqrt{CV^2(\hat{\theta}_{ld})}$  = the *coefficient of variation* of  $\hat{\theta}_{ld}$

The importance weights are based on the subjective judgment of the survey designer about how important particular estimates are to a survey.

#### 4.3.1 Univariate Optimization Problem

We formed the univariate optimization problem as follows:

Find  $\{m_{NSR}, \bar{n}_{a,SR}, \bar{n}_{a,NSR}, \bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,SR}, \bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,NSR}; a=1,...,A, b=1,...,B\}$  that

minimizes the approximate relvariance which is defined by Eq. (1.33) (i.e., the objective function),

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &= \hat{C}\hat{V}^2(\hat{\theta}_l) \\ &= \hat{F}_{SR}^2 \frac{v(\hat{t}_{pwr,SR})}{\hat{t}_{pwr,SR}^2} + \hat{F}_{NSR}^2 \frac{v(\hat{t}_{pwr,NSR})}{\hat{t}_{pwr,NSR}^2} \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

where in order to solve the optimization problem, relvariances,  $\hat{C}V^2(\hat{\theta}_l)$ , were evaluated

based on estimated variance components,  $\hat{F}_{SR}^2 = \left( \frac{\hat{t}_{pwr.alt,SR}}{\hat{t}_{pwr.alt}} \right)^2$ , and  $\hat{F}_{NSR}^2 = \left( \frac{\hat{t}_{pwr.alt,NSR}}{\hat{t}_{pwr.alt}} \right)^2$ ,

subject to the constraints:

- (1) **Fixed SR PSU sample size:**  $m_{SR} = 16$ , We choose to fix the total number of sample SR PSUs, mimicking the idea that an allocation is being made to an existing PSU sample. The number of SR PSUs in the HRS is actually 16.
- (2) **Minimum NSR PSU sample size:**  $m_{NSR} \geq 25$ , a lower bound on the total number of sample NSR PSUs
- (3) **Maximum SSU strata sample size:**  $\bar{n}_{a,SR} \leq \min\{N_{ia} \mid i = 1, \dots, m_{SR}\}$  and  $\bar{n}_{a,NSR} \leq \min\{N_{ia} \mid i = 1, \dots, m_{NSR}\}$  for all  $a$ , i.e.,  $\bar{n}_a$  is bounded above by the value for  $N_{ia}$  of the SR/NSR PSU that has the minimum number of SSUs in the population for SSU stratum  $a$
- (4) **Minimum SSU strata sample size:**  $\bar{n}_{a,SR}, \bar{n}_{a,NSR} \geq 2$  for all  $a$ , i.e., a minimum number of SSUs sampled per SR/NSR PSU from SSU stratum  $a$  (in general  $\bar{n}_{a,\min} \geq 2$ )
- (5) **Maximum HU substrata sample size:**  $\bar{q}_{ab,SR} \leq \min\{Q_{iajb} \mid i = 1, \dots, m_{SR}, j = 1, \dots, n\}$  and  $\bar{q}_{ab,NSR} \leq \min\{Q_{iajb} \mid i = 1, \dots, m_{NSR}, j = 1, \dots, n\}$  for all  $ab$ , i.e.,  $\bar{q}_{ab}$  is bounded above by the value for  $Q_{iajb}$  of the SR/NSR PSU/SSU  $ij$  that has the minimum number of HUs in the population for SSU stratum/HU substratum  $ab$

(6) **Minimum HU substrata sample size:**  $\bar{q}_{ab,SR}, \bar{q}_{ab,NSR} \geq 2$  for all  $ab$ , i.e., a minimum number of HUs sampled per SR/NSR PSU/SSU  $ij$  from SSU strata/ HU substrata  $ab$  (in general  $\bar{q}_{ab,min} \geq 2$ )

(7) **Minimum and Maximum sample size of HUs per PSU:**

$$50 \leq \sum_a \sum_b \bar{n}_{a,SR} \bar{q}_{ab,SR}, \sum_a \sum_b \bar{n}_{a,NSR} \bar{q}_{ab,NSR} \leq 100, \text{ i.e., a minimum and}$$

maximum number of HUs sampled per SR/NSR PSU  $i$

(8) **Maximum HU sample size:**  $q_{SR} \leq Q_{SR} = 7,606,112$  and

$q_{NSR} \leq Q_{NSR} = 21,416,368$ , i.e., the number of sample HUs for the SR and NSR PSU sample cannot be more than the number of HUs in the population for SR and NSR PSUs, respectively

(9) **Fixed costs:** Assume that the cost per sample SSU is the same in every substratum  $a$  and that the cost per sample HU is the same for every substratum  $ab$ . Define the costs at each stage of sampling as

$$\bar{C} = \left( C_1 = \$35,000, \quad C_2 = \$2,600, \quad C_3 = \begin{cases} \$850, & \text{Occupied HU} \\ \$150, & \text{Unoccupied HU} \end{cases} \right) \quad (3.4)$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned} C - C_0 &= C_1(m_{SR} + m_{NSR}) + \sum_{a=1}^A C_2 \left( m_{SR} \bar{n}_{a,SR} + m_{NSR} \bar{n}_{a,NSR} \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B C_3 \left( m_{SR} \bar{n}_{a,SR} \bar{q}_{ab,SR} + m_{NSR} \bar{n}_{a,NSR} \bar{q}_{ab,NSR} \right) \\ &\leq C_{tot} \end{aligned}$$

where  $C_{tot}$  is the total budget for costs that vary with sample sizes. For this optimization problem we set  $C_{tot} = \$10 \text{ million}$ .

- (10) **Target sample sizes for analytical domains**  $d=(1=45-62 \text{ Hispanic}; 2=45-62 \text{ NH Black}; 3=45-62 \text{ NH Other})$  **that account for inaccuracy of listings due to commercial list data:** The expected number of sample HUs found to be eligible by being in HRS analytical domain  $d \mid d=1,...,3$  (1=45-62 Hispanic; 2=45-62 NH Black; 3=45-62 NH Other; and two other domains: 4=Not 45-62; 5=Unoccupied HU) is

$$q(d) = \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B q_{ab} p_{ab}(d)$$

where

$q_{ab} = m \bar{n}_a \bar{q}_{ab}$ , the number of HUs allocated to SSU /HU substratum  $ab$   
 $p_{ab}(d)$  = the proportion of HUs in SSU stratum/HU substratum  $ab$  that are correctly identified by the commercial list data as being in domain  $d$  (i.e., the accuracy rate of the commercial list data for domain  $d$  in SSU strata/HU substratum  $ab$ ). For this analysis, we used the unweighted accuracy rates,  $p_{ab}(d)$ , from Table 3.8.

The constraint is to set  $q(d) = q_0(d)$ , the target number of sample HUs for each domain  $d$ . This will allocate  $q_{ab}$  to SSU stratum/HU substratum  $ab$  while accounting for inaccuracy of commercial list data.

Instead of expected target sample sizes for domain  $d$ , we used the expected proportion of sample HUs allocated to domain  $d$

$$\frac{q(d)}{\sum_{d=1}^3 q(d)} \quad (3.5)$$

The constraint is to set  $\frac{q(d)}{\sum_{d=1}^3 q(d)} \geq .30$ , such that the sample size of HUs for each

domain  $d$  is spread more or less evenly throughout the total sample.

(11) **Maximum design effects for weights:**

$deff_k = 1 + relvar(base\ sampling\ weights) \leq D_0 = 1.75$ , a bound on weighting design effects.

Constraining the variability of the weights is a standard technique in sampling and helps reduce the variance of full population estimates (Kish 1965).

Although not used here, additional constraints that might be used in some problems are the following:

(12) **Maximum design effects for weights of domains:**

$deff_{kd} = 1 + relvar_d(base\ sampling\ weights) \leq D_{0d} = 1.75$ , a bound on weighting design effects for each domain  $d$ .

(13) **Target coefficient of variations for estimates of domains:**

$CV(\hat{\theta}_{ld}) \leq CV_0(\hat{\theta}_{ld})$  for all  $\hat{\theta}_{ld} \in S_E$ , i.e., the *coefficient of variation* of an estimate  $\hat{\theta}_{ld}$  is bounded above for all  $\hat{\theta}_{ld}$  in some set of estimates that have desired precision targets.



### 4.3.2 Multivariate Optimization Problem

The optimal allocation will be different for different variables and a compromise needs to be made. To accomplish this, we minimize the weighted average of the  $CV$ 's for different variables. The multivariate optimization problem is as follows:

Find  $\{m_{NSR}, \bar{n}_{a,SR}, \bar{n}_{a,NSR}, \bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,SR}, \bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,NSR}; a = 1, \dots, A, b = 1, \dots, B\}$  that minimizes the weighted sum of the relvariances (i.e., the objective function),

$$\phi = \sum_{l=1}^L \omega_l \cdot CV^2(\hat{\theta}_l) \quad (3.6)$$

The constraints will be the same as in the univariate case (1) – (11). An importance weight,  $\omega_l$ , will be assigned for each desired of analysis variable  $l$  we want to include in the optimization. Importance weights are often assigned depending on the objective of the survey. In some surveys it may be possible to identify variables that are the main outcomes of interest, giving them more weight in the optimization. For example, in HRS data important variables such as income and wealth may be given more weight in the objective function above.

### 4.4 Optimal Allocations for a Three Stage Sample Using Accuracy Rates from an HRS Survey

In this section, we share the results of the optimal allocation we computed using Excel Solver based on Eqs. (4.2), (4.3), and (4.4). Section 4.3.2 illustrates how a multivariate optimization problem can be solved using equal importance weights when applied to HRS data. Appendix C displays table of the optimization results for each variable of interest by the different methods of variance estimation.

#### 4.4.1 Univariate Allocation Using Design-Based ANOVA and Model Based Anticipated Relvariances

The set up for the Excel Solver allocation using design-based ANOVA relvariances and model based anticipated relvariances, as well as their solutions for each selected HRS variable are displayed in Appendix C.1 and Appendix C.2, respectively. We give an overview of the Excel Solver table below.

Recall in Section 3.3 we estimated the accuracy rates in which commercial lists from MSG can correctly identify households for each analytic domain  $d$  of interested in HRS: 1=45-62 Hispanic; 2=45-62 NH Black; 3=45-62 NH Other and two other domains: 4=Not 45-62; 5=Unoccupied HU. The unweighted accuracy rates,  $p_{ab}(d)$ , from Table 3.8 are displayed at the top left of the Excel Solver table. (Note that the accuracy rates do not depend on PSU classification (SR or NSR)). These are needed to find out how many HUs would be eligible for the HRS in each SSU/MSG substratum  $ab$ . The overall proportion of eligible HUs for each SSU/MSG substratum  $ab$  is displayed under the column heading “All Eligibles”. This information allows us to determine how many HUs need to be sampled and screened, overall and in each SSU/MSG substratum  $ab$ , to achieve our actual allocation.

Highlighted in blue in the figures in Appendices C.1 and C.2 are the ANOVA variance components estimates for both SR and NSR PSUs that were estimated in Section 3.4.3 for ANOVA and Section 3.4.4 for anticipated variances. The sample allocations for both SR and NSR PSUs are heighted in grey and are summarized in Tables 4.4 – 4.8. The bottom left corner of each Excel table in the Appendices holds the constraints of the optimization problem as detailed in Section 4.3.1. A column displays either TRUE or FALSE indicating whether or not a constraint has been satisfied. In the adjacent columns

is a summary of the total number of HUs needed to be screened separately for SR and NSR PSUs as well as the actual allocation achieved or the number of HUs we expect to be eligible for the HRS given the screening of HUs.

A summary of the Excel Solver solutions is displayed in Table 4.1 for ANOVA. For most variables the weighting design effect,  $def f_k$ , was 1.75, which is the maximum bound on design effects for the optimization problem. `Other_debts`, `Own_2nd_home` and `selfRatedHealth` had design effects of 1.67, 1.54 and 1.56, respectively. The total relvariances estimated using Eq. (4.7) range from (0.001-0.015). The relvariances for SR and NSR PSUs estimated using Eq. (2.19) range from (0.008-0.035) and (0.001-0.024), respectively. `Wealthb` had the maximum coefficient of variation 0.121 while `own_transport` had the lowest at 0.037.

Table 4.1 Summary of Excel Solver Solutions Using Design-Based ANOVA Variances

Summary of Solution ANOVA							
Selected HRS Variables	$def f_k$	Total RelVar	$CV$	$\hat{F}_{SR}$	$\hat{F}_{NSR}$	RelVar ( $t_{pwr,SR}$ )	RelVar ( $t_{pwr,NSR}$ )
<code>income</code>	1.75	0.006	0.075	0.093	0.483	0.016	0.009
<code>wealtha</code>	1.75	0.014	0.117	0.099	0.470	0.035	0.022
<code>wealthb</code>	1.75	0.015	0.121	0.097	0.475	0.034	0.024
<code>other_debts</code>	1.67	0.002	0.043	0.067	0.550	0.012	0.002
<code>charity_donate</code>	1.74	0.004	0.066	0.075	0.529	0.018	0.006
<code>employed</code>	1.75	0.002	0.046	0.079	0.518	0.011	0.002
<code>ownHome</code>	1.75	0.003	0.054	0.062	0.564	0.015	0.003
<code>ownStock</code>	1.75	0.009	0.094	0.110	0.447	0.031	0.012
<code>own_2nd_home</code>	1.54	0.008	0.091	0.059	0.574	0.018	0.013
<code>own_transport</code>	1.75	0.001	0.037	0.056	0.582	0.013	0.001
<code>selfRatedHealth</code>	1.56	0.002	0.042	0.067	0.551	0.008	0.002

Table 4.2 Summary of Excel Solver Solutions Using Anticipated Variance

Summary of Solution Anticipated							
Selected HRS Variables	$deff_k$	Total RelVar	$CV$	$\hat{F}_{SR}$	$\hat{F}_{NSR}$	RelVar ( $t_{pwr,SR}$ )	RelVar ( $t_{pwr,NSR}$ )
income	1.67	0.001	0.036	0.305	0.695	0.005	0.002
wealtha	1.75	0.026	0.162	0.314	0.686	0.049	0.045
wealthb	1.75	0.022	0.149	0.311	0.689	0.046	0.038
other_debts	1.69	0.002	0.044	0.258	0.742	0.013	0.002
charity_donate	1.69	0.004	0.062	0.273	0.727	0.021	0.004
employed	1.74	0.002	0.041	0.280	0.720	0.010	0.002
ownHome	1.75	0.002	0.047	0.249	0.751	0.018	0.002
ownStock	1.75	0.007	0.083	0.332	0.668	0.029	0.008
own_2nd_home	1.62	0.014	0.118	0.242	0.758	0.092	0.015
own_transport	1.75	0.001	0.029	0.237	0.763	0.007	0.001
selfRatedHealth	1.70	0.003	0.053	0.258	0.742	0.018	0.003

Table 4.3 PSU Allocation for Selected Variables using ANOVA and Anticipated Variances for Self-Representing and Non-Representing PSUs

Selected HRS Variables	ANOVA		ANTICIPATED	
	$m_{SR}$	$m_{NSR}$	$m_{SR}$	$m_{NSR}$
income	16.0	88.1	16.0	80.9
wealtha	16.0	85.4	16.0	84.3
wealthb	16.0	85.9	16.0	83.8
other_debts	16.0	81.1	16.0	80.7
charity_donate	16.0	85.4	16.0	80.9
employed	16.0	83.5	16.0	80.9
ownHome	16.0	85.4	16.0	81.1
ownStock	16.0	80.2	16.0	81.0
own_2nd_home	16.0	80.2	16.0	80.6
own_transport	16.0	85.6	16.0	80.9
selfRatedHealth	16.0	80.1	16.0	80.8

The results in Tables 4.2 using anticipated variances are similar to results from ANOVA.

Here the design effects range from 1.62 - 1.75. Own\_2nd\_home has the smallest design effect of 1.62. The total relvariances estimated using Eq. (4.7) range from (0.001-0.026).

The relvariances for SR and NSR PSUs estimated using Eq. (2.19) range from (0.007-

0.092) and (0.001-0.045), respectively. The variable with the largest coefficient of variation was `wealtha` at 0.162. `Own_transport` had the lowest coefficient of variation at 0.029.

The number of sample SR PSUs was held constant at  $m_{SR} = 16$ . Across all variables the optimal number of NSR PSUs to select in the allocations were around 80 to 84 NSR PSUs when using ANOVA, and 80 to 88 NSR PSUs when using anticipated variances. For ANOVA, the allocation for `income` stood out by allocating 88 NSR PSUs more than any other variable. The optimal number of SSUs allocated to each SSU stratum is displayed in Table 4.4. When using both ANOVA and anticipated variances, the number of SSUs allocated to the NSR PSUs was  $\bar{n}_{a,NSR} = 2$  (the minimum SSU strata size in the constraints) in SSU stratum 03 and 04 and for all variables. This agrees with the estimates  $\hat{W}_{3a}^2$  being bigger than  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$  in NSR PSUs, which allocates more HUs in SSUs than more SSUs. Slightly more SSUs were allocated to SSU stratum 02 for almost all variables when using the ANOVA, and similarly for Anticipated variance allocations slightly more SSUs were allocated to SSU stratum 02 but only for `income`, `wealtha`, and `wealthb`.

The optimization problem using anticipated variances allocates slightly more SSUs to SSU stratum 03 across all variables except for `wealtha` and `wealthb`, which remain constant at 2.0 SSUs per SSU stratum. The overall range for  $\bar{n}_{a,SR}$  is 2.0 – 4.2 SSUs. ANOVA had only a slightly bigger range with  $\bar{n}_{a,SR}$  spanning from 2.0 to 4.5 SSUs. Design-based ANOVA allocates around twice the number of SSUs (4.0 and 3.6) to SSU stratum 03 for `wealtha` and `wealthb` than other variables. We also note a larger amount

of SSUs being allocated in SSU stratum 02 for ownHome. For the variables own\_2nd\_home and selfRatedHealth, the allocation under ANOVA for SR PSUs was the minimum number of SSUs, 2.0, in all SSU strata.

Allocations results for HUs, displayed in Table 4.5, Table 4.6, and Table 4.7, were similar across variables. For SR PSUs, across continuous variables, a large amount of the HUs were allocated to SSU/MSG substratum 0302 (< 10% Black,  $\geq$  10% Hispanic / 45-62 NH Black) when using both the ANOVA and anticipated variances. In particular, SSU/MSG substrata 0202, 0301, 0401, and 0406 had the highest numbers of HUs allocated and expected to be eligible. The allocation of HUs to MSG substrata 03 and 04 (45-62 NH Other and 45-62 No Race/Eth) was minimal. In these substrata, the allocation was always  $\bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,SR} = 2.0$  HUs per SSU/MSG substratum, the minimum number of HUs as constrained by the optimization. The allocation seemed to favor allocating HUs to MSG substrata 05 and 06.

Using both ANOVA and anticipated variances to obtain an allocation for HUs in NSR PSUs, more HUs were allocated to SSU strata 02 than other SSU strata  $a$  across all variables. In particular, SSU/MSG substrata 0201 and 0202 had the highest numbers of HUs allocated and expected to be eligible. Overall, the optimization problem using ANOVA and anticipated variances allocated  $m_{NSR}$ ,  $\bar{n}_{a,SR}$ ,  $\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$ ,  $\bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,SR}$  and  $\bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,NSR}$ , slightly differently across variables. For example, in SSU/MSG substrata 0301 for the SR HU allocation in Table 4.5,  $\bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,SR} = 4.5$  for income,  $\bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,SR} = 10.6$  for wealth<sub>a</sub>, and  $\bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,SR} = 16.2$  for wealth<sub>b</sub>. In this demonstration, every variable behaves differently in the allocation and a compromise needs to be made. This is when a multivariate allocation

is appropriate that minimizes the weighted average of relvariances depending on what variables we are more interested in.

The allocations for analysis variables that had negative values for ANOVA relvariance estimates were somewhat different when the anticipated relvariance estimates were used. For example, for `own_2nd_home` was negative for all three SSU strata in SR PSUs, and the minimum of 2 SSUs were allocated. But, when these relvariance estimates are corrected to be positive with the anticipated relvariances, the allocations of SSUs are 2.5, 3.1, and 2.0 in Table 4.4. For `selfRatedHealth`, ANOVA relvariances for SR PSUs led to the minimum of 2 SSUs in the allocation while anticipated relvariances allocated 3.3, 3.5, and 2.9. Because the anticipated relvariances correct the problem of negative component estimates, the allocations using them seem more reliable.

Table 4.4 SSU Allocation for Selected HRS Variables using ANOVA and Anticipated Variances for Self-Representing and Non-Representing PSUs

SSU stratum <i>a</i>	ANOVA											
	income	wealth <sub>a</sub>	wealth <sub>b</sub>	other debts	charity donate	employed	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd home	own trans port	self Rated Health	
	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$											
02	2.6	4.0	3.6	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	
03	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.0	3.3	4.5	3.5	2.0	3.6	2.0	
04	2.3	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.8	3.7	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.9	2.0	
	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$											
	02	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.0
	03	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
	04	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
SSU stratum <i>a</i>	ANTICIPATED											
	income	wealth <sub>a</sub>	wealth <sub>b</sub>	other debts	charity donate	employed	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd home	own trans port	self Rated Health	
	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$											
02	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.3	
03	3.8	2.0	2.0	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.1	3.9	3.5	
04	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.2	3.0	2.9	
	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$											
	02	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
	03	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
	04	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	



Table 4.5 HU Allocation for Continuous Variables using ANOVA and Anticipated Variances for Self-Representing and Non-Representing PSUs

ANOVA						
SSU/MSG Substratum <i>ab</i>	income		wealth <sub>a</sub>		wealth <sub>b</sub>	
	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$
0201	2.0	13.0	2.0	14.8	2.0	14.2
0202	2.0	11.6	2.0	10.3	2.0	8.6
0203	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0204	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0205	4.7	5.1	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.9
0206	6.5	7.7	8.5	7.2	9.4	7.0
0301	10.8	2.0	3.5	3.0	5.4	2.6
0302	13.2	2.0	19.0	4.5	18.9	6.2
0303	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0304	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0305	7.1	3.6	4.7	3.8	4.6	3.7
0306	9.3	6.4	11.1	6.7	11.3	6.3
0401	3.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0402	5.0	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.0
0403	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0404	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0405	3.3	2.0	3.8	2.0	3.8	2.0
0406	11.0	2.9	7.9	6.3	8.2	5.7
ANTICIPATED						
SSU/MSG Substratum <i>ab</i>	income		wealth <sub>a</sub>		wealth <sub>b</sub>	
	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$
0201	2.0	11.8	6.5	11.9	2.0	11.9
0202	6.2	7.7	2.0	12.8	2.0	12.5
0203	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0204	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0205	5.8	8.8	9.1	5.3	8.0	5.5
0206	8.9	9.8	11.0	9.3	10.4	9.9
0301	4.5	7.0	10.6	3.3	16.2	3.2
0302	3.7	9.7	9.7	3.2	8.7	3.9
0303	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0304	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0305	6.0	5.3	6.3	4.2	6.1	4.4
0306	6.0	7.2	12.3	5.5	11.3	5.6
0401	2.9	4.0	8.3	2.0	8.8	2.0
0402	2.4	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0403	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0404	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0405	5.7	2.0	4.1	2.0	4.3	2.0
0406	10.6	3.4	9.7	13.5	10.3	14.1

Table 4.6 HU Allocation for Categorical Variables using ANOVA Variances for Self-Representing and Non-Representing PSUs

$\bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,SR}$								
SSU/MSG Substrata <i>ab</i>	other debts	charity donate	employed	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd home	own transport	self Rated Health
0201	2.0	3.5	2.9	4.0	2.0	4.5	3.1	2.3
0202	4.2	4.8	3.8	3.5	4.3	6.3	3.3	5.7
0203	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0204	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0205	5.4	6.6	4.6	5.9	3.9	7.3	6.5	6.6
0206	9.4	8.9	7.8	6.9	7.0	12.4	7.9	9.6
0301	7.4	6.9	6.2	4.7	3.8	8.6	5.7	9.5
0302	4.7	4.9	3.0	4.0	4.2	3.6	4.1	4.3
0303	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0304	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0305	5.3	9.6	3.3	3.5	6.4	5.6	3.3	9.8
0306	13.0	13.0	9.9	4.3	10.8	20.6	6.6	21.8
0401	3.2	4.3	3.7	4.8	2.7	6.3	4.9	6.8
0402	2.4	2.5	2.3	3.5	2.7	4.3	3.4	3.8
0403	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0404	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0405	3.8	2.7	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.6	6.5
0406	10.4	7.2	7.9	13.2	13.8	21.3	8.4	19.7
$\bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,NSR}$								
SSU/MSG Substrata <i>ab</i>	other debts	charity donate	employed	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd home	own transport	self Rated Health
0201	13.7	14.6	15.0	14.5	16.2	12.1	13.2	10.9
0202	12.6	14.1	15.1	14.2	13.9	8.0	13.6	10.5
0203	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0204	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0205	6.6	5.2	5.7	5.6	6.0	10.5	5.5	8.4
0206	12.4	8.3	10.1	8.8	8.9	14.8	9.1	14.8
0301	4.2	2.0	2.8	2.4	3.2	6.4	3.4	6.2
0302	5.3	2.1	2.7	2.0	2.9	7.3	2.5	5.6
0303	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0304	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0305	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.6	3.7	4.8
0306	9.6	7.3	7.8	7.2	8.5	10.3	7.0	11.0
0401	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.5
0402	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.9	5.0	2.0	4.2
0403	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0404	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0405	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2
0406	4.3	3.2	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.2	3.3	4.6

Table 4.7 HU Allocation for Categorical Variables using Anticipated Variances for Self-Representing and Non-Representing PSUs

$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$								
SSU/MSG Substrata <i>ab</i>	other debts	charity donate	employed	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd home	own transport	self Rated Health
0201	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.4	2.0	2.0
0202	2.0	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.8	4.8	2.8	3.1
0203	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0204	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0205	3.5	4.2	2.9	2.9	3.3	5.4	3.0	3.1
0206	4.9	5.5	4.5	4.4	6.0	5.0	4.5	5.0
0301	6.3	4.3	4.9	4.1	4.2	5.0	4.5	4.3
0302	2.7	3.7	2.3	3.0	3.2	4.6	2.4	3.3
0303	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0304	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0305	5.0	5.0	3.7	3.4	4.3	4.7	3.1	4.3
0306	9.8	6.4	8.2	5.6	8.0	11.2	8.2	9.3
0401	4.8	3.1	3.2	3.8	2.6	5.1	3.8	3.5
0402	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	4.3	2.8	3.0
0403	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0404	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0405	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.5	3.0	3.8	2.9	3.5
0406	11.7	10.6	9.7	8.0	8.0	10.2	9.3	10.7
$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$								
SSU/MSG Substrata <i>ab</i>	other debts	charity donate	employed	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd home	own transport	self Rated Health
0201	9.3	14.5	14.2	11.3	12.6	12.9	12.9	14.5
0202	10.7	10.8	10.6	11.0	9.6	8.8	11.7	10.9
0203	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0204	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0205	6.8	7.3	6.5	6.8	7.2	8.2	6.2	6.9
0206	12.2	11.2	11.3	10.9	9.8	13.8	12.2	12.1
0301	7.6	4.7	4.5	6.7	6.1	5.3	5.5	4.4
0302	6.7	5.0	6.0	5.8	6.8	6.1	5.1	4.9
0303	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0304	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0305	4.4	4.9	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.6	3.6	4.0
0306	8.8	7.5	8.1	8.0	7.1	10.3	8.6	8.5
0401	4.4	3.4	3.6	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.7	3.4
0402	4.5	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.5
0403	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0404	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0405	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0
0406	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.2	2.7	3.4	3.9	3.8

#### 4.4.2 Multivariate Allocation Equal Weights

When not every variable behaves in the same way a compromise must be made. Multivariate allocation allows for equal or more importance to be given to certain variables when allocation. In this section, we provide a general look into an allocation that takes into consideration all the selected HRS variables with equal importance. This type of weighting may not be true for the HRS but we demonstrate the technique here.

For the purposes of this demonstration, we use Excel Solver to find an allocation which uses equal importance weights  $\omega_l = 1/11$ , for each of the selected HRS analysis variables  $l$ . The multivariate optimization objective function is that of Eq. (3.6) has the same constraints as the univariate allocation from Section 4.3.1. The set up for the multivariate Excel Solver allocations are displayed in Appendices C.3 and C.4. The results for ANOVA and anticipated variances are show in Table 4.8. The number of SR PSUs was fixed at  $m_{SR} = 16$ . The ANOVA method allocated 88.1 PSUs to the NSR PSUs while the anticipated variance method allocated 83.1 PSUs to the NSR PSUs.

Table 4.8 Summary of Solution for Multivariate Allocation Equal Weights, ANOVA and Anticipated Variances

Selected HRS Variables	ANOVA				ANTICIPATED			
	Total RelVar	CV	RelVar (tpwr,SR)	RelVar (tpwr,NSR)	Total RelVar	CV	RelVar (tpwr,SR)	RelVar (tpwr,NSR)
income	0.006	0.075	0.016	0.009	0.001	0.038	0.007	0.002
wealtha	0.015	0.123	0.047	0.022	0.027	0.164	0.043	0.048
wealthb	0.016	0.126	0.042	0.025	0.023	0.151	0.041	0.040
other debts	0.002	0.046	0.015	0.002	0.002	0.046	0.017	0.002
charity donate	0.005	0.068	0.024	0.005	0.004	0.065	0.028	0.004
employed	0.002	0.048	0.015	0.002	0.002	0.044	0.013	0.002
own Home	0.003	0.058	0.024	0.003	0.003	0.051	0.024	0.002
own Stock	0.010	0.099	0.044	0.011	0.008	0.089	0.039	0.008
own 2nd home	0.012	0.109	0.040	0.016	0.015	0.124	0.101	0.017
own transport	0.001	0.039	0.017	0.001	0.001	0.031	0.010	0.001
selfRatedHealth	0.002	0.046	0.011	0.003	0.003	0.056	0.024	0.003

Table 4.9 Excel Solver Multivariate Optimization Results for PSUs, ANOVA and Anticipated Variance

ANOVA		Anticipated	
$m_{SR}$	$m_{NSR}$	$m_{SR}$	$m_{NSR}$
16.0	88.1	16.0	83.1

Table 4.10 Excel Solver Multivariate Optimization Results for SSUs, ANOVA and Anticipated Variance

SSU stratum $a$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	
	ANOVA	Anticipated
02	2.6	2.2
03	2.0	2.8
04	2.3	2.1
SSU stratum $a$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	
	ANOVA	Anticipated
02	2.9	2.3
03	2.0	2.0
04	2.0	2.0

Table 4.11 Excel Solver Multivariate Optimization Results for HUs, ANOVA and Anticipated Variance

SSU/MSG substratum $ab$	ANOVA		Anticipated	
	$\bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,SR}$	$\bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,NSR}$	$\bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,SR}$	$\bar{\bar{q}}_{ab,NSR}$
0201	2.0	13.1	2.0	13.2
0202	2.7	11.6	2.7	13.3
0203	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0204	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0205	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.7
0206	6.6	7.7	7.9	9.9
0301	9.1	2.0	9.4	3.1
0302	12.4	2.0	6.3	3.7
0303	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0304	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0305	7.1	3.6	4.9	4.4
0306	9.4	6.4	9.0	6.6
0401	4.6	2.0	8.2	2.0
0402	5.3	2.0	2.3	2.0
0403	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0404	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
0405	3.3	2.0	4.2	2.0
0406	11.5	2.8	11.5	12.2

Table 4.10 displays the SSU allocation for the multivariate optimization. For SR PSUs, ANOVA and anticipated variance methods allocated between 2.0 - 2.6 SSUs and 2.1 - 2.8 SSUs, respectively, in each SSU strata. ANOVA allocated slightly more SSUs to SSU stratum 02  $\bar{n}_{a,SR} = 2.6$ , while the anticipated variance method allocated more SSUs to SSU stratum 03,  $\bar{n}_{a,SR} = 2.8$ . For NSR PSUs, both variance methods allocation was 2.0 SSUs to SSU stratum 03 and 04 (as in the univariate allocation) and slightly more SSUs to SSU stratum 02 (2.9 for ANOVA, 2.3 for Anticipated variance). Table 4.11 displays the HU allocation for the multivariate optimization. Results are fairly similar across both methods demonstrating this method is useful to the HRS data.

## 5 Discussion

Commercial address lists have been used to sample households, but investigators spend considerable time and money on screening households for eligibility as well as locating certain subpopulations (to achieve target sample sizes). Commercial lists have errors in the auxiliary data they include. We explored the accuracies of commercial lists further by estimating the accuracy rates in which commercial lists from MSG can correctly identify households with certain characteristics (e.g., Hispanics, Non-Hispanic Blacks, Persons 45-62, etc.). Even with inaccuracies, we demonstrated that utilizing the demographic information on commercial lists can be used to better identify eligible households with certain characteristics and subgroups than equal probability sampling as applied to the 2010-11 HRS data. We found that some characteristics like age and race-ethnicity are more accurately specified on commercial lists than others.

In Chapter 2 and in the Appendix to Chapter 2, a theoretical variance formula, including variance components for estimated totals and estimators of variance components

was derived for a 3-stage sample design with stratification of both second-stage and third-stage units. Design-based ANOVA estimators of relvariance components were derived as a method of variance estimation. Model-assisted (anticipated variance) estimators of relvariance components were derived using a random effects model that reflects the complexity of the sample design and the underlying population. In Chapter 3, both variance estimation methods were studied and evaluated for use as alternative variance component estimators. The empirical work used the 2010-11 HRS data to apply and illustrate the variance component theory.

In Chapter 4, we demonstrated how math programming can be used with inaccurate information on commercial lists to find a sample allocation in a complex survey design. We determined how to allocate a three-stage sample supplemented with auxiliary information from commercial lists while accounting for errors in that information. Nonlinear programming (NLP) can be used to efficiently allocate a sample that has a variety of estimation goals and constraints. NLP can find a solution that accounts for (i) sizes of contributions of different stages of sampling to relvariances of estimates, (ii) CV goals of a survey, (iii) cost constraints, (iv) other constraints like required minimum sample sizes in demographic subgroups, maximum design effect due to weighting, minimum and maximum sample sizes for each stage of sampling, and (iv) error rates in commercial lists.

Future work could be done to apply the work in this thesis to other populations that use three stage survey samples that stratify SSUs and final stage sampling units. To apply the methods here, one needs preliminary sample data to estimate variance components, list error rates, and other parameters that affect sample allocations. A critical step is to evaluate the quality of the input data used for estimation. In particular, attention must be paid to

how to impute for missing values and how to deal with sparse samples in order to get acceptable variance component estimates at all stages.



## A Appendix Supplement to Chapter 2

Appendix A gives the details of derivations for the design-based relvariance of an estimated total, the optimal allocation to stages for a single variable, ANOVA estimators of variance components, and the anticipated variances of relvariance components. All notation was defined earlier in Section 2.3.2.

### A.1 Derivation of the Design Relvariance of $\hat{t}_{pwr}$

**Theorem 1** *Let  $y_k$  be the  $k^{th}$  value of the unit drawn on the  $k^{th}$  draw and  $p_k$  be the corresponding one draw selection probability,  $k=1,2,\dots,n$ . Then an unbiased pwr estimator,  $\hat{t}_{pwr}$ , for the population total is of the form  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k \in s} \frac{y_k}{p_k}$ . Its expected value is*

$$E \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k \in s} \frac{y_k}{p_k} \right] = \sum_{k \in U} y_k$$

*and its variance in single-stage sampling is*

$$Var \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k \in s} \frac{y_k}{p_k} \right] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k \in U} p_k \left( \frac{y_k}{p_k} - y_U \right)^2.$$

The proof can be found in Särndal (1992, Result 2.9.1).

**Theorem 2** *Assume that a three-stage sample is selected using ppswr/ppswr/srs wr, that SSUs in each PSU are stratified into  $a=1, \dots, A$  strata, and that HUs in each PSU/SSU are substratified into  $b=1, \dots, B$  substrata. Sampling of SSUs is done independently from one stratum to another. Sampling of HUs is done independently from one substratum to another. The design relative variance (relvariance) of  $\hat{t}_{pwr}$  is*

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} = \frac{1}{t_U^2} \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{S_{U1(pwr)}^2}{m} \\ & + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \\ & + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb}^2 \frac{S_{U3iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

*Proof.* In the remainder of this appendix, the subscripts “1”, “2”, and “3”, denote stages of sampling. For example,  $E_1$  denotes expectation over PSU sampling;  $E_{2,3}$  denotes expectation over SSU and HU sampling. Other notation is defined in Section 2.2 . Using the law of total variance,  $V(Y) = V[E(Y|X)] + E[V(Y|X)]$ , and the law of total expectation,  $E(Y) = E[E(Y|X)]$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} V(\hat{t}_{pwr}) &= V_1 \left[ E_{2,3}(\hat{t}_{pwr} | s_1, s_2) \right] + E_1 \left[ V_{2,3}(\hat{t}_{pwr} | s_1, s_2) \right] \\ &= V_1 \left\{ E_2 \left[ E_3(\hat{t}_{pwr} | s_1, s_2) \mid s_1 \right] \right\} \\ &\quad + E_1 \left\{ V_2 \left[ E_3(\hat{t}_{pwr} | s_1, s_2) \mid s_1 \right] \right\} \\ &\quad + E_1 \left\{ E_2 \left[ V_3(\hat{t}_{pwr} | s_1, s_2) \mid s_1 \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \tag{A.1}$$

1. Consider  $V_1 \left\{ E_2 \left[ E_3(\hat{t}_{pwr} | s_1, s_2) \mid s_1 \right] \right\}$ . We start by taking the expected value with respect to the third stage and obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
E_3\left(\hat{t}_{pwr} \mid s_1, s_2\right) &= E_3\left(\sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{mp_i n_{ia} p_{j|ia} \pi_{k|iajb}} \delta_{k|iajb} \mid s_1, s_2\right) \\
&= \sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{mp_i n_{ia} p_{j|ia} \pi_{k|iajb}} E_3\left(\delta_{k|iajb} \mid s_1, s_2\right) \\
&= \sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{mp_i n_{ia} p_{j|ia} \cancel{\pi_{k|iajb}}} \cancel{\pi_{k|iajb}} \\
&= \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} y_k}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \\
&= \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.2}$$

Next, note that  $\frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}}$  is the *pwr* estimator of  $t_{U_{ia}}$  and is therefore unbiased in *pwr*

sampling. Then, taking the expected value with respect to the second stage

$$\begin{aligned}
E_2\left[E_3\left(\hat{t}_{pwr} \mid s_1, s_2\right) \mid s_1\right] &= E_2\left[\sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} \mid s_1\right] \\
&= \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{a=1}^A E_2\left(\frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} \mid s_1\right) \\
&= \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{a=1}^A t_{U_{ia}} \\
&= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.3}$$

Finally taking the variance with respect to the first stage yields the PSU variance component

$$\begin{aligned}
V_1 \left\{ E_2 \left[ E_3 \left( \hat{t}_{pwr} \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \mid s_1 \right] \right\} &= V_1 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} \mid s_1 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right)^2 \\
&= \frac{S_{U1(pwr)}^2}{m}.
\end{aligned} \tag{A.4}$$

2. Consider  $E_1 \left\{ V_2 \left[ E_3 \left( \hat{t}_{pwr} \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \mid s_1 \right] \right\}$ . Using the result from above that,

$$E_3 \left( \hat{t}_{pwr} \mid s_1, s_2 \right) = \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}}$$

and taking the variance with respect to second stage which is *ppswr*, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
V_2 \left[ E_3 \left( \hat{t}_{pwr} \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \mid s_1 \right] &= V_2 \left( \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} \mid s_1 \right) \\
&= \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_{a=1}^A V_2 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} \mid s_1 \right) \\
&= \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right)^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.5}$$

This follows from the fact that

$$\frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right)^2$$

is the variance of the estimated *pwr* total from a with-replacement sample of SSUs,

$\frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}}$ . Finally, taking the expected value with respect to the first stage, and using

the fact that

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left[ \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right)^2 \right]$$

is a *pwr* estimator of a population total, yields the SSU variance component,

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 \left\{ V_2 \left[ E_3 \left( \hat{t}_{pwr} \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \mid s_1 \right] \right\} &= E_1 \left( \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right)^2 \mid s_1 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{m} E_1 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right)^2}{p_i} \mid s_1 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}}. \end{aligned} \tag{A.6}$$

3. Consider  $E_1 \left\{ E_2 \left[ V_3 \left( \hat{t}_{pwr} \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \mid s_1 \right] \right\}$ . We start by taking the variance with respect to

the third stage, which is a simple random sample selected with replacement:

$$\begin{aligned}
V_3(\hat{t}_{pwr} \mid s_1, s_2) &= V_3 \left( \sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{mp_i n_{ia} p_{j|ia} \pi_{k|iajb}} \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \\
&= \sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{(mp_i n_{ia} p_{j|ia})^2} V_3 \left( \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb} \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{q_{iajb}} \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \\
&= \sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{(mp_i n_{ia} p_{j|ia})^2} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb}^2 \frac{S_{U3iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.7}$$

This follows from the fact that  $\sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb}^2 \frac{S_{U3iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}}$  is the variance of the estimated total of a stratified *srswor* sample of HUs,  $\sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb} \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{q_{iajb}}$ , when the sampling fraction is small.

Next, using the fact that

$$\frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\sum_b Q_{iajb}^2 S_{U3iajb}^2 / q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}}$$

is the *pwr* estimator of  $\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb}^2 S_{U3iajb}^2 / q_{iajb}$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
E_2[V_3(\hat{t}_{pwr} \mid s_1, s_2) \mid s_1] &= E_2 \left( \sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{(mp_i n_{ia} p_{j|ia})^2} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb}^2 \frac{S_{U3iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} \mid s_1 \right) \\
&= \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} E_2 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb}^2 \frac{S_{U3iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}}}{p_{j|ia}} \mid s_1 \right) \tag{A.8} \\
&= \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb}^2 \frac{S_{U3iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Lastly, taking the expected value due to the first stage with respect to with-replacement sampling yields the HU variance component

$$\begin{aligned}
E_1 \left\{ E_2 \left[ V_3 \left( \hat{t}_{pwr} \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \mid s_1 \right] \right\} &= E_1 \left( \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb}^2 \frac{S_{U3iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{m} E_1 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb}^2 \frac{S_{U3iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}}}{p_i} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb}^2 \frac{S_{U3iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}}.
\end{aligned} \tag{A.9}$$

Substituting Eq. (A.4), (A.6), and (A.9) into Eq. (A.1), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
V(\hat{t}_{pwr}) &= \frac{S_{U1(pwr)}^2}{m} \\
&+ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \\
&+ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb}^2 \frac{S_{U3iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}}
\end{aligned}$$

and dividing both sides by  $t_U^2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} &= \frac{1}{t_U^2} \left\{ \frac{S_{U1(pwr)}^2}{m} + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb}^2 \frac{S_{U3iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} \right\} \square
\end{aligned} \tag{A.10}$$

## A.2 Alternative Expressions for the Relvariance

In the following section, we assume that the same number of SSUs is selected from SSU stratum  $a$  across each PSU, that is,  $n_{ia} = \bar{n}_a$ , and that the same number of HUs is selected from substratum  $b$  within stratum  $a$ , for every PSU/SSU  $ij$  combination, that is,  $q_{iajb} = \bar{q}_{ab}$ . We also assume that every SSU stratum  $a$  occurs in every PSU  $i$  and that every HU substratum  $b$  occurs in every SSU  $j$ .

**Proposition 1** *The relvariance can be rewritten as a sum of three components,*

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} = \frac{B^2}{m} + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{W_{2a}^2}{m\bar{n}_a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B K_{ab}^2 \frac{W_{3ab}^2}{m\bar{n}_a\bar{q}_{ab}}$$

where  $K_a = t_{U_a}/t_U$ ,  $K_{ab} = t_{U_{ab}}/t_U$ ; and  $B^2$ ,  $W_{2a}^2$ , and  $W_{3ab}^2$  are defined below.

*Proof.* From Eq. (A.10), the relvariance of  $\hat{t}_{pwr}$  is

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} = \frac{1}{t_U^2} \left\{ \frac{S_{U1(pwr)}^2}{m} + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb}^2 \frac{S_{U3iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} \right\}$$

Substituting  $n_{ia} = \bar{n}_a$  and  $q_{iajb} = \bar{q}_{ab}$  then rearranging terms, we obtain

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} = \frac{1}{t_U^2} \left\{ \frac{S_{U1(pwr)}^2}{m} + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{\bar{n}_a} + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{\bar{n}_a} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb}^2 \frac{S_{U3iajb}^2}{\bar{q}_{ab}} \right\}$$



Multiplying through by  $t_{U_a}^2/t_{U_a}^2$  in the second term and  $t_{U_{ab}}^2/t_{U_{ab}}^2$  in the third term, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} &= \frac{1}{m} \frac{S_{U1(pwr)}^2}{t_U^2} \\
&+ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{\bar{n}_a} \frac{t_{U_a}^2}{t_U^2} \frac{1}{t_{U_a}^2} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{p_i} \\
&+ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \frac{1}{\bar{n}_a} \frac{1}{\bar{q}_{ab}} \frac{t_{U_{ab}}^2}{t_U^2} \frac{1}{t_{U_{ab}}^2} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}^2 S_{U3iajb}^2}{p_{j|ia}}.
\end{aligned} \tag{A.11}$$

Define

$$\begin{aligned}
B^2 &= \frac{S_{U1(pwr)}^2}{t_U^2}, \\
W_{2a}^2 &= \frac{1}{t_{U_a}^2} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{p_i}, \text{ and} \\
W_{3ab}^2 &= \frac{1}{t_{U_{ab}}^2} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}^2 S_{U3iajb}^2}{p_{j|ia}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Substituting  $K_a$ ,  $K_{ab}$ ,  $B^2$ ,  $W_{2a}^2$  and  $W_{3ab}^2$  back into Eq. (A.11), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} &= \frac{1}{m} B^2 + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{t_{U_a}^2}{t_U^2} \frac{1}{\bar{n}_a} W_{2a}^2 + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \frac{t_{U_{ab}}^2}{t_U^2} \frac{1}{\bar{n}_a} \frac{1}{\bar{q}_{ab}} W_{3ab}^2 \\
&= \frac{B^2}{m} + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{W_{2a}^2}{m \bar{n}_a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B K_{ab}^2 \frac{W_{3ab}^2}{m \bar{n}_a \bar{q}_{ab}} \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

(A.12)

**Proposition 2** *The relvariance in Eq.(1.16) can also be written in terms of measures of homogeneity*

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} = \frac{\tilde{V}}{m} k_1 \delta_1 + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{m \bar{n}_a} k_{2a} \delta_{2a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B K_{ab}^2 \frac{W_{3ab}^2}{m \bar{n}_a \bar{q}_{ab}}$$

where  $\tilde{V}$ ,  $\tilde{V}_a$ ,  $K_a^2$ ,  $K_{ab}^2$ ,  $\delta_1$ ,  $k_1$ ,  $\delta_{2a}$ , and  $k_{2a}$  are defined in Section 2.3.3. Furthermore,

when there are no  $B$  strata the relvariance in Eq.(1.16) reduces to

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} = \frac{\tilde{V}}{m \bar{n}_+ \bar{q}_+} \left\{ k_1 \delta_1 \bar{n}_+ \bar{q}_+ + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{\tilde{V}} \frac{\bar{n}_+}{\bar{n}_a} \frac{\bar{q}_+}{\bar{q}_a} k_{2a} [1 + \delta_{2a} (\bar{q}_a - 1)] \right\}$$

where  $\bar{n}_+ = \sum_{a=1}^A \bar{n}_a$  is the number of sample SSUs allocated and

$\bar{q}_+ = \sum_{a=1}^A \bar{n}_a \bar{q}_a / \sum_{a=1}^A \bar{n}_a$  is the mean number of sample elements (HUs) per SSU across

all SSU strata.

*Proof.* From Eq.(1.16), the relvariance of  $\hat{t}_{pwr}$  is

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} = \frac{B^2}{m} + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{W_{2a}^2}{m \bar{n}_a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B K_{ab}^2 \frac{W_{3ab}^2}{m \bar{n}_a \bar{q}_{ab}}$$

Multiplying and dividing through by 1,

$$\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} = \frac{B^2}{m} \frac{B^2 + W^2}{B^2 + W^2} \frac{\tilde{V}}{\tilde{V}} + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{W_{2a}^2}{m \bar{n}_a} \frac{W_{2a}^2 + W_{3a}^2}{W_{2a}^2 + W_{3a}^2} \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{\tilde{V}_a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B K_{ab}^2 \frac{W_{3ab}^2}{m \bar{n}_a \bar{q}_{ab}}$$

(A.13)

Recall  $B^2$ ,  $W_{2a}^2$ , and  $W_{3ab}^2$  are defined in Section 2.3.2. Note that  $B$  and  $B^2$  are not used for the same notation, as  $B$  represents the number of SSU strata and  $B^2$  represents part of the PSU variance component. Define

$$\delta_1 = \frac{B^2}{B^2 + W^2}, \quad k_1 = \frac{B^2 + W^2}{\tilde{V}}$$

$$\delta_{2a} = \frac{W_{2a}^2}{W_{2a}^2 + W_{3a}^2}, \quad k_{2a} = \frac{W_{2a}^2 + W_{3a}^2}{\tilde{V}_a}$$

$$\tilde{V} = \frac{1}{\bar{y}_U^2} \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} (y_k - \bar{y}_U)^2 \text{ is the unit relvariance of } y \text{ in the}$$

population across all PSUs, SSUs,  $a$  strata, and  $b$  strata

$$\tilde{V}_a = \frac{1}{\bar{y}_{U_a}^2} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{1}{Q_a - 1} (y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a})^2 \text{ is the unit relvariance of } y \text{ among}$$

elements (HUs) in SSU stratum  $a$  across all PSUs in the population and all  $b$  strata.

Substituting the above terms into Eq. (A.13) and rearranging we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} &= \frac{B^2}{m} \frac{B^2 + W^2}{B^2 + W^2} \frac{\tilde{V}}{\tilde{V}} + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{W_{2a}^2}{m\bar{n}_a} \frac{W_{2a}^2 + W_{3a}^2}{W_{2a}^2 + W_{3a}^2} \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{\tilde{V}_a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B K_{ab}^2 \frac{W_{3ab}^2}{m\bar{n}_a \bar{q}_{ab}} \\ &= \frac{\tilde{V}}{m} \frac{B^2}{B^2 + W^2} \frac{B^2 + W^2}{\tilde{V}} + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{m\bar{n}_a} \frac{W_{2a}^2}{W_{2a}^2 + W_{3a}^2} \frac{W_{2a}^2 + W_{3a}^2}{\tilde{V}_a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B K_{ab}^2 \frac{W_{3ab}^2}{m\bar{n}_a \bar{q}_{ab}} \\ &= \frac{\tilde{V}}{m} k_1 \delta_1 + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{m\bar{n}_a} k_{2a} \delta_{2a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B K_{ab}^2 \frac{W_{3ab}^2}{m\bar{n}_a \bar{q}_{ab}} \end{aligned} \tag{A.14}$$

Now assume there are no  $b$  strata. Substituting the above terms back into Eq. (A.14) and rearranging terms, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{V(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{t_U^2} &= \frac{\tilde{V}}{m} k_1 \delta_1 + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{m \bar{n}_a} k_{2a} \delta_{2a} + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{W_{3a}^2}{m \bar{n}_a \bar{\bar{q}}_a} \\
&= \frac{\tilde{V}}{m} k_1 \delta_1 + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{m \bar{n}_a} \left( k_{2a} \delta_{2a} + \frac{W_{3a}^2}{\bar{\bar{q}}_a} \frac{W_{2a}^2 + W_{3a}^2}{W_{2a}^2 + W_{3a}^2} \frac{1}{\tilde{V}_a} \right) \\
&= \frac{\tilde{V}}{m} k_1 \delta_1 + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{m \bar{n}_a} \left( k_{2a} \delta_{2a} + \frac{1}{\bar{\bar{q}}_a} \frac{W_{3a}^2}{W_{2a}^2 + W_{3a}^2} \frac{W_{2a}^2 + W_{3a}^2}{\tilde{V}_a} \right) \\
&= \frac{\tilde{V}}{m} k_1 \delta_1 + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{m \bar{n}_a \bar{\bar{q}}_a} \left[ \bar{\bar{q}}_a k_{2a} \delta_{2a} + (1 - \delta_{2a}) k_{2a} \right] \\
&= \frac{\tilde{V}}{m} k_1 \delta_1 + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{m \bar{n}_a \bar{\bar{q}}_a} k_{2a} \left[ 1 + \delta_{2a} (\bar{\bar{q}}_a - 1) \right] \\
&= \frac{\tilde{V}}{m \bar{n}_+ \bar{\bar{q}}_+} \left\{ k_1 \delta_1 \bar{n}_+ \bar{\bar{q}}_+ + \sum_{a=1}^A K_a^2 \frac{\tilde{V}_a}{\tilde{V}} \frac{\bar{n}_+}{\bar{n}_a} \frac{\bar{\bar{q}}_+}{\bar{\bar{q}}_a} k_{2a} \left[ 1 + \delta_{2a} (\bar{\bar{q}}_a - 1) \right] \right\} \square
\end{aligned}
\tag{A.15}$$

### A.3 Derivation of the ANOVA estimates of the components of the relvariance

**Theorem 3.** An unbiased estimate of the HU component of relvariance,  $V_{HU}$ , is

$$v_{HU} = \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{(n_{ia} p_{j|ia})^2} \sum_b \hat{V}_{3iajb}$$

where  $\sum_b \hat{V}_{3iajb} = \sum_b \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} \hat{S}_{3iajb}^2$  is the estimated variance of the estimated total  $\hat{t}_{iaj}$  for

SSU  $j|ia$  and  $\hat{S}_{3iajb}^2 = \frac{1}{q_{iajb} - 1} \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} (y_k - \bar{y}_{s_{iajb}})^2$  is the sample variance among HUs in

HU substratum  $b|iaj$ .

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned} E[v_{HU}] &= E_1 \left\{ E_2 \left[ E_3 \left( \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{(n_{ia} p_{j|ia})^2} \sum_b \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} \hat{S}_{3iajb}^2 \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \mid s_1 \right] \right\} \\ &= E_1 \left\{ \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_a E_2 \left[ \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{(n_{ia} p_{j|ia})^2} \sum_b \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} E_3(\hat{S}_{3iajb}^2 \mid s_1, s_2) \mid s_1 \right] \right\} \\ &= E_1 \left\{ \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_a E_2 \left[ \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \sum_b \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} S_{U3iajb}^2 \right) \mid s_1 \right] \right\} \\ &= E_1 \left\{ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left[ \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \sum_b \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} S_{U3iajb}^2 \right) \right] \right\} \\ &= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \sum_b \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} S_{U3iajb}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb}^2 \frac{S_{U3iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} \\ &= V_{HU} \square \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 4.** An unbiased estimate of the SSU component of relvariance,  $V_{SSU}$ , is

$$v_{SSU} = \sum_{i \in s} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2$$

where

$$\hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2 = \hat{S}_{2Aia}^2 - \hat{S}_{2Bia}^2$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{S}_{2Aia}^2 &= \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \left( \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)} \right)^2, & \hat{S}_{2Bia}^2 &= \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{V}_{3iaj} / p_{j|ia}}{p_{j|ia}}, \\ \hat{V}_{3iaj} &= \sum_b \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} \hat{S}_{3iajb}^2, & \hat{S}_{3iajb}^2 &= \frac{1}{q_{iajb} - 1} \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{s_{iajb}} \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* First, we show that  $\hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2 = \hat{S}_{2Aia}^2 - \hat{S}_{2Bia}^2$  is an unbiased estimator of

$$S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( t_{U_{iaj+}} / p_{j|ia} - t_{U_{ia}} \right)^2. \text{ A biased estimator of } S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 \text{ is}$$

obtained by writing what would be the estimator of  $S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2$  in a single-stage sample:

$$\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2 = \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \left( \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj+}}{p_{j|ia}} - \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)} \right)^2 \quad (\text{A.16})$$

where

$$\hat{t}_{iaj} = \sum_b \frac{Q_{iajb}}{q_{iajb}} \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} y_k \text{ is the stratified srs estimated total for SSU } j, \text{ within PSU } i,$$

SSU stratum  $a$  and

$$\hat{t}_{ia(pwr)} = \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \text{ is the } ppswr \text{ estimated total for PSU } i, \text{ SSU stratum } a.$$

By expanding and simplifying Eq. (A.16), and using the fact that  $n_{ia}\hat{t}_{ia(pwr)} = \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}}$ ,

we obtain an alternative expression for  $\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2 &= \frac{1}{n_{ia}-1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \left( \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)} \right)^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{n_{ia}-1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \left( \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - 2 \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)} + \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)}^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{n_{ia}-1} \left( \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - 2 \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} + \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)}^2 \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} 1 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{n_{ia}-1} \left( \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - 2 \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)} n_{ia} \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)} + n_{ia} \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)}^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{n_{ia}-1} \left( \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - n_{ia} \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)}^2 \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{A.17}$$

Using the form of  $\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2$  in Eq. (A.35), we take the expected value of  $\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_2 E_3 [\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2 \mid s_2] &= E_2 \left[ E_3 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}-1} \left[ \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - n_{ia} \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)}^2 \right] \mid s_2 \right) \right] \\
&= E_2 \left[ E_3 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}-1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} \mid s_2 \right) \right] - E_2 \left[ E_3 \left( \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1} \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)}^2 \mid s_2 \right) \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.18}$$

Continuing from (A.18),

$$\begin{aligned}
E_2 E_3 \left[ \hat{S}_{2Aia}^2 \mid s_2 \right] &= E_2 \left[ \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}^2} E_3 \left( \hat{t}_{iaj}^2 \mid s_2 \right) \right] - E_2 \left[ \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} E_3 \left( \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)}^2 \mid s_2 \right) \right] \\
&= E_2 \left[ \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}^2} \left\{ \text{Var}_3 \left( \hat{t}_{iaj} \mid s_2 \right) + \left[ E_3 \left( \hat{t}_{iaj} \mid s_2 \right) \right]^2 \right\} \right] \\
&\quad - E_2 \left[ \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} \left\{ \text{Var}_3 \left( \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)} \mid s_2 \right) + \left[ E_3 \left( \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)} \mid s_2 \right) \right]^2 \right\} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.19}$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}_3 \left( \hat{t}_{iaj} \mid s_2 \right) &= \sum_b \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{q_{iajb}} S_{U3iajb}^2 \quad (\text{A.20}) \quad \text{and} \quad E_3 \left( \hat{t}_{iaj} \mid s_2 \right) = t_{U_{iaj}} \quad (\text{A.21}) \\
&= V_{3iaj}
\end{aligned}$$

This follows from the form of the variance of an estimated total for a stratified *srswor* design with a small sampling fraction in each stratum

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}_3 \left( \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)} \mid s_2 \right) &= \text{Var}_3 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \mid s_2 \right) = \frac{1}{n_{ia}^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\text{Var}_3 \left( \hat{t}_{iaj} \mid s_2 \right)}{p_{j|ia}^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{n_{ia}^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}^2}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.22}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[ E_3 \left( \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)} \mid s_2 \right) \right]^2 &= \left[ E_3 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \mid s_2 \right) \right]^2 = \left[ \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{E_3 \left( \hat{t}_{iaj} \mid s_2 \right)}{p_{j|ia}} \right]^2 \\
&= \left[ \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} \right]^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.23}$$



Substituting Eqs. (A.38)- (A.41) into Eq. (A.37) and pulling out  $n_{ia}/(n_{ia} - 1)$  in the second term, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
E_2 E_3 \left[ \hat{S}_{2Aia}^2 \mid s_2 \right] &= E_2 \left[ \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}^2} \left\{ V_{3iaj} + t_{U_{iaj}}^2 \right\} \right] \\
&\quad - E_2 \left[ \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} \left\{ \frac{1}{n_{ia}^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}^2} + \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} \right)^2 \right\} \right] \\
&= E_2 \left[ \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}^2} \right] + E_2 \left[ \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}^2 / p_{j|ia}}{p_{j|ia}} \right] \\
&\quad - E_2 \left[ \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} \left\{ \frac{1}{n_{ia}^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}^2} \right\} \right] - E_2 \left[ \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} \right)^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} E_2 \left[ \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}^2} \right] + \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} E_2 \left[ \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}^2 / p_{j|ia}}{p_{j|ia}} \right] \\
&\quad - \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} \frac{1}{n_{ia}} E_2 \left[ \left\{ \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}^2} \right\} \right] - \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} E_2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} \right)^2 \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.24}$$

Now applying Theorem 2,

$$\begin{aligned}
E_2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} \right)^2 \right] &= Var_2 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) + \left[ E_2 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) \right]^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj+}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right)^2 + \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} t_{U_{iaj}} \right)^2 \\
&= \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} + t_{U_{ia}}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.25}$$

Substituting Eq. (A.43) into Eq. (A.42), and applying Theorem 2, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
E_2 \left[ \hat{S}_{2\Delta ia}^2 \right] &= \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1} \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) + \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1} \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{ia}j}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \right) \\
&\quad - \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1} \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) - \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1} \frac{S_{U^2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} - \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1} t_{U_{ia}}^2 \\
&= \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1} \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1} \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{ia}j}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}}^2 \right) - \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1} \frac{S_{U^2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \\
&= \cancel{\frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1}} \left( \cancel{\frac{n_{ia}-1}{n_{ia}}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1} \left\{ \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{t_{U_{ia}j}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right)^2 \right\} - \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1} \frac{S_{U^2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \\
&= \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} + \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1} \left\{ S_{U^2(pwr)ia}^2 - \frac{S_{U^2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \right\} \\
&= \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} + \cancel{\frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1}} \left\{ \cancel{\frac{n_{ia}-1}{n_{ia}}} S_{U^2(pwr)ia}^2 \right\} \\
&= S_{U^2(pwr)ia}^2 + \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.26}$$

Define

$$S_{2\mathbb{B}ia}^2 = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \tag{A.27}$$

Then substituting Eq. (A.27) into Eq. (A.44), we obtain

$$E\left[\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2\right] = S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 + S_{2Bia}^2 \quad (A.28)$$

The bias of  $\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2$  is

$$\begin{aligned} Bias\left[\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2\right] &= E\left[\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2\right] - S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 \\ &= S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 + S_{2Bia}^2 - S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 \\ &= S_{2Bia}^2 \end{aligned}$$

and an unbiased estimator of the bias,  $\hat{S}_{2Bia}^2$ , is

$$\hat{S}_{2Bia}^2 = \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{V}_{3iaj} / P_{j|ia}}{P_{j|ia}}$$

To form an unbiased estimator of  $S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2$ , we subtract an unbiased estimator of the

bias,  $\hat{S}_{2Bia}^2$ , from the biased estimator of  $S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2$ ,  $\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2$ , and obtain

$$\hat{S}_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 = \hat{S}_{2Aia}^2 - \hat{S}_{2Bia}^2 \quad (A.29)$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned} E\left[\hat{S}_{U2(pwr)ia}^2\right] &= E\left[\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2 - \hat{S}_{2Bia}^2\right] \\ &= E\left[\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2\right] - E\left[\hat{S}_{2Bia}^2\right] \\ &= \left(S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 + S_{2Bia}^2\right) - S_{2Bia}^2 \\ &= S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 \square \end{aligned} \quad (A.30)$$

Finally, we show that  $E[v_{SSU}] = V_{SSU}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
E[v_{SSU}] &= E_1 \left\{ E_2 \left[ E_3 \left( \sum_{i \in s} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2 \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \mid s_1 \right] \right\} \\
&= E_1 \left\{ \sum_{i \in s} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{n_{ia}} E_2 \left[ E_3 \left( \hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2 \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \mid s_1 \right] \right\} \\
&= E_1 \left[ \sum_{i \in s} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \right] = E_1 \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s} \frac{1}{p_i} \left( \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \right) \right] \\
&= \sum_{i \in U} \left( \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \right) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \\
&= V_{SSU} \square
\end{aligned}
\tag{A.31}$$

**Theorem 5.** An unbiased estimate of the PSU component of relvariance,

$V_{PSU} = S_{U1(pwr)}^2 / m$ , is

$$v_{PSU} = \frac{\hat{S}_{1(pwr)}^2}{m}$$

where

$$\hat{S}_{1(pwr)}^2 = \hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2 - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2}{n_{ia}}$$

with

$$\hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \left( \frac{\hat{t}_{i(pwr)}}{p_i} - \hat{t}_{pwr} \right)^2$$

and  $\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2$  as defined in Theorem 4.

*Proof.* First, we show that  $\hat{S}_{l(pwr)}^2$  is an unbiased estimator of  $S_{U1(pwr)}^2 = \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{t_i}{p_i} - t_U \right)^2$

A biased estimator of  $S_{U1(pwr)}^2$  is obtained by writing what would be the estimator of

$S_{U1(pwr)}^2$  in a single-stage sample:

$$\hat{S}_{l(pwr)A}^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \left( \frac{\hat{t}_{i(pwr)}}{p_i} - \hat{t}_{pwr} \right)^2 \quad (\text{A.32})$$

where  $\hat{t}_{i(pwr)} = \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}}$  is the estimated total for PSU  $i$  with  $\hat{t}_{iaj} = \sum_b \frac{\hat{Q}_{iajb}}{q_{iajb}} \sum_{k \in s_{iajb}} y_k$

and  $\hat{t}_{pwr} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left( \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right)$  is the estimate of the population total.

By expanding and simplifying Eq. (A.32), and using the fact that  $m\hat{t}_{pwr} = \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \hat{t}_{i(pwr)}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{S}_{l(pwr)A}^2 &= \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \left( \frac{\hat{t}_{i(pwr)}}{p_i} - \hat{t}_{pwr} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \left( \frac{\hat{t}_{i(pwr)}^2}{p_i^2} - 2 \frac{\hat{t}_{i(pwr)}}{p_i} \hat{t}_{pwr} + \hat{t}_{pwr}^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{m-1} \left[ \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{t}_{i(pwr)}^2}{p_i^2} - 2 \hat{t}_{pwr} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{t}_{i(pwr)}}{p_i} + \sum_{i \in s_1} \hat{t}_{pwr}^2 \right] \quad (\text{A.33}) \\ &= \frac{1}{m-1} \left[ \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{t}_{i(pwr)}^2}{p_i^2} - 2 \hat{t}_{pwr}^2 m + \hat{t}_{pwr}^2 m \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{m-1} \left[ \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{t}_{i(pwr)}^2}{p_i^2} - m \hat{t}_{pwr}^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

Using the alternative form of  $\hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2$  in Eq. (A.36) and taking its expected value with respect to the third stage of sampling we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned}
E_3 \left[ \hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2 \mid s_1, s_2 \right] &= E_3 \left[ \frac{1}{m-1} \left( \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{t}_{i(pwr)}^2}{p_i^2} - m \hat{t}_{pwr}^2 \right) \mid s_1, s_2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} E_3 \left[ \hat{t}_{i(pwr)}^2 \mid s_1, s_2 \right] - \frac{m}{m-1} E_3 \left[ \hat{t}_{pwr}^2 \mid s_1, s_2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \left\{ Var_3 \left[ \hat{t}_{i(pwr)} \mid s_1, s_2 \right] + \left[ E_3 \left( \hat{t}_{i(pwr)} \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \right]^2 \right\} \\
&\quad - \frac{m}{m-1} \left\{ Var_3 \left[ \hat{t}_{pwr} \mid s_1, s_2 \right] + \left[ E_3 \left( \hat{t}_{pwr} \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \right]^2 \right\}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.34}$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned}
Var_3 \left[ \hat{t}_{i(pwr)} \mid s_1, s_2 \right] &= Var_3 \left[ \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \mid s_1, s_2 \right] = \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Var_3 \left[ \hat{t}_{iaj} \mid s_1, s_2 \right]}{p_{j|ia}^2} \\
&= \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}^2} \\
&= \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \left( \frac{V_{3iaj}}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{A.35}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_3 \left[ \hat{t}_{i(pwr)} \mid s_1, s_2 \right] &= E_3 \left[ \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \mid s_1, s_2 \right] = \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{E_3 \left( \hat{t}_{iaj} \mid s_1, s_2 \right)}{p_{j|ia}} \\
&= \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} = \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.36}$$

where  $\hat{t}_{ia}$  is defined by the last equality, that is  $\hat{t}_{ia} = \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} t_{U_{iaj}}$ .

Also,

$$\begin{aligned}
Var_3 \left[ \hat{t}_{pwr} \mid s_1, s_2 \right] &= Var_3 \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left( \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) \mid s_1, s_2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \left[ \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}^2} Var_3 \left[ \hat{t}_{iaj} \mid s_1, s_2 \right] \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \left[ \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}^2} V_{3iaj} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \left[ \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj} / p_{j|ia}}{p_{j|ia}} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.37}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
E_3 \left[ \hat{t}_{pwr} \mid s_1, s_2 \right] &= E_3 \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left( \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) \mid s_1, s_2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left( \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} E_3 \left[ \hat{t}_{iaj} \mid s_1, s_2 \right] \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left( \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.38}$$

Substituting Eqs. (A.53) – (A.56) back into Eq. (A.52), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
E_3 \left[ \hat{S}_{l(pwr)A}^2 \mid s_1, s_2 \right] &= \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \left\{ \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \left[ \frac{V_{3iaj}}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \right] + \left[ \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia} \right]^2 \right\} \\
&\quad - \frac{m}{m-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \left[ \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj} / p_{j|ia}}{p_{j|ia}} \right] + \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia} \right]^2 \right\}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.39}$$

Next taking the expected value of Eq. (A.57) with respect to the second stage sample, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
E_2 \left[ E_3 \left( \hat{S}_{l(pwr)A}^2 \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \mid s_1 \right] &= \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a E_2 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \left[ \frac{V_{3iaj}}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \right] \mid s_1 \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} E_2 \left[ \left( \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia} \right)^2 \mid s_1 \right] \\
&\quad - \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \left[ \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} E_2 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}/p_{j|ia}}{p_{j|ia}} \mid s_1 \right) \right] \\
&\quad - \frac{m}{m-1} E_2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia} \right)^2 \mid s_1 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} E_2 \left[ \left( \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia} \right)^2 \mid s_1 \right] \\
&\quad - \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \left[ \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right] \\
&\quad - \frac{m}{m-1} E_2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia} \right)^2 \mid s_1 \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.40}$$



Now using basic properties of expectation, Theorem 2, and the definition of  $S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2$ ,

we have

$$\begin{aligned}
E_2 \left[ \left( \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia} \right)^2 \mid s_1 \right] &= Var_2 \left( \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia} \mid s_1 \right) + \left[ E_2 \left( \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia} \mid s_1 \right) \right]^2 \\
&= Var_2 \left( \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} \mid s_1 \right) + \left[ E_2 \left( \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} \mid s_1 \right) \right]^2 \\
&= \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right)^2 + \left[ \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} t_{U_{iaj}} \right]^2 \\
&= \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} + t_{U_{i+++}}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.41}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
E_2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia} \right)^2 \mid s_1 \right] &= Var_2 \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia} \mid s_1 \right] + \left[ E_2 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia} \mid s_1 \right) \right]^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} Var_2 \left[ \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia} \mid s_1 \right] + \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} E_2 \left( \sum_a \hat{t}_{ia} \mid s_1 \right) \right]^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} + \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} t_{U_{i+++}} \right]^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.42}$$

Substituting Eq. (A.59-A.60) back into Eq. (A.58) and simplifying, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
E_2 \left[ E_3 \left( \hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2 \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \mid s_1 \right] &= \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} + \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}^2}{p_i^2} \\
&\quad - \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \left[ \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right] \\
&\quad - \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} - \frac{m}{m-1} \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}}{p_i} \right]^2 \\
&= \left[ \frac{1}{m-1} - \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{1}{m^2} \right] \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \\
&\quad + \left[ \frac{1}{m-1} - \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{1}{m^2} \right] \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \\
&\quad + \frac{m}{m-1} \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}^2}{p_i^2} - \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}}{p_i} \right)^2 \right] \\
&= \left[ \frac{m-1}{m(m-1)} \right] \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \\
&\quad + \left[ \frac{m-1}{m(m-1)} \right] \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \\
&\quad + \frac{m}{m-1} \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}^2}{p_i^2} - \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}}{p_i} \right)^2 \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.43}$$

Continuing from Eq. (A.61),

$$\begin{aligned}
E_2 \left[ E_3 \left( \hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2 \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \mid s_1 \right] &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \\
&+ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \\
&+ \frac{m}{m-1} \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}^2}{p_i^2} - \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}}{p_i} \right)^2 \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.44}$$

Next taking the expected value of Eq. (A.62) with respect to the first stage sample, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
E_1 \left\{ E_2 \left[ E_3 \left( \hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2 \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \mid s_1 \right] \right\} &= E_1 \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \\ &+ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \\ &+ \frac{m}{m-1} \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}^2}{p_i^2} - \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}}{p_i} \right)^2 \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \\
&= E_1 \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left( \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) \right] \\
&+ E_1 \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left( \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \right) \right] \\
&+ \frac{m}{m-1} \left\{ E_1 \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left( \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}^2}{p_i} \right) \right] - E_1 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}}{p_i} \right)^2 \right] \right\}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.45}$$

Continuing from Eq. (A.45),

$$\begin{aligned}
E_1 \left\{ E_2 \left[ E_3 \left( \hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2 \mid s_1, s_2 \right) \mid s_1 \right] \right\} &= E_1 \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left( \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) \right] \\
&\quad + E_1 \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left( \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \right) \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{m}{m-1} \left\{ E_{11} \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left( \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}^2}{p_i} \right) \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. - Var_1 \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}}{p_i} \right] - \left[ E_1 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}}{p_i} \right) \right]^2 \right\} \\
&= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} + \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \\
&\quad + \frac{m}{m-1} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}^2}{p_i} - \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{t_{U_{i+++}}^2}{p_i} - t_U \right)^2 \\
&\quad - \frac{m}{m-1} \left( \sum_{i \in U} t_{U_{i+++}} \right)^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.46}$$

Now simplifying the third, fourth, and fifth terms of Eq.(A.46)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{m}{m-1} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{t_{U_i}^2}{p_i} - \frac{m}{m-1} \left( \sum_{i \in U} t_{U_i} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right)^2 \\
&= \frac{m}{m-1} \left( \sum_{i \in U} \frac{t_{U_i}^2}{p_i} - t_U^2 \right) - \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right)^2 \\
&= \frac{m}{m-1} \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right)^2 - \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right)^2 \\
&= \frac{m-1}{m-1} S_{U1(pwr)}^2 \\
&= S_{U1(pwr)}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.47}$$

Substituting Eq. (A.64) into Eq. (A.63) and rearranging terms, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
E\left[\hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2\right] &= E_1\left\{E_2\left[E_3\left(\hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2 \mid s_1, s_2\right) \mid s_1\right]\right\} \\
&= S_{U1(pwr)}^2 + \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} + \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{V_{3iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \\
&= S_{U1(pwr)}^2 + \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} + \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{S_{2Bia}^2}{n_{ia}} \\
&= S_{U1(pwr)}^2 + \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 + S_{2Bia}^2}{n_{ia}}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.48}$$

The bias of  $\hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2$  is

$$\begin{aligned}
Bias\left[\hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2\right] &= E\left[\hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2\right] - S_{U1(pwr)}^2 \\
&= S_{U1(pwr)}^2 + \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 + S_{2Bia}^2}{n_{ia}} - S_{U1(pwr)}^2 \\
&= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 + S_{2Bia}^2}{n_{ia}}
\end{aligned}$$

and an unbiased estimator of the bias is

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left( \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{\hat{S}_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 + \hat{S}_{2Bia}^2}{n_{ia}} \right) \tag{A.49}$$

Recall from Eq. (A.47)  $\hat{S}_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 + \hat{S}_{2Bia}^2 = \hat{S}_{2Aia}^2$ , we can rewrite Eq. (A.67) as

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2}{n_{ia}} \tag{A.50}$$

To form an unbiased estimator of  $S_{U1(pwr)}^2$ , we subtract an unbiased estimator of the bias,

$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2}{n_{ia}}$ , from the biased estimator,  $\hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2$ , and obtain

$$\hat{S}_{1(pwr)}^2 = \hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2 - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2}{n_{ia}} \quad (\text{A.51})$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned} E\left[\hat{S}_{1(pwr)}^2\right] &= E\left[\hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2 - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2}{n_{ia}}\right] \\ &= E\left[\hat{S}_{1(pwr)A}^2\right] - E\left[\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left(\frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{\hat{S}_{2Aia}^2}{n_{ia}}\right)\right] \\ &= \left(S_{U1(pwr)}^2 + \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 + S_{2Bia}^2}{n_{ia}}\right) - \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{S_{U2(pwr)ia}^2 + S_{2Bia}^2}{n_{ia}} \\ &= S_{U1(pwr)}^2 \square \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we show that  $E[v_{PSU}] = V_{PSU}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} E[v_{PSU}] &= E_1\left\{E_2\left[E_3\left(\hat{S}_{1(pwr)}^2/m \mid s_1, s_2\right) \mid s_1\right]\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} E_1\left\{E_2\left[E_3\left(\hat{S}_{1(pwr)}^2 \mid s_1, s_2\right) \mid s_1\right]\right\} \\ &= \frac{S_{U1(pwr)}^2}{m} \\ &= V_{PSU} \square \end{aligned}$$

**Corollary to Theorem 5.** Assume that for each PSU  $i$ ,  $n_{ia} = \bar{n}_a$  and for every PSU/SSU

$ij$  combination,  $q_{iajb} = \bar{\bar{q}}_{ab}$ . Then the estimated ANOVA relvariance  $\hat{t}_{pwr}$  can be written

as:

$$\frac{v(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} = \frac{\hat{B}^2}{m} + \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{\hat{W}_{2a}^2}{m\bar{n}_a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \frac{\hat{W}_{3ab}^2}{m\bar{n}_a\bar{q}_{ab}}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{B}^2 &= \frac{\hat{S}_{1(pwr)}^2}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} \\ \hat{W}_{2a}^2 &= \frac{1}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2}{mp_i^2} \\ \hat{W}_{3ab}^2 &= \frac{1}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} \left\{ \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}^2} \hat{Q}_{iajb}^2 \hat{S}_{3iajb}^2 \right\}\end{aligned}$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{v(\hat{t}_{pwr})}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} &= \frac{1}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} (v_{PSU} + v_{SSU} + v_{HU}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} \left\{ \frac{\hat{S}_{1(pwr)}^2}{m} + \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{\hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2}{n_{ia}} + \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\sum_{b=1}^B \hat{V}_{3iajb}}{(n_{ia} p_{j|ia})^2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} \left\{ \frac{\hat{S}_{1(pwr)}^2}{m} + \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{\hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2}{\bar{n}_a} + \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{(mp_i)^2} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\sum_{b=1}^B \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{\bar{q}_{ab}} \hat{S}_{3iajb}^2}{(\bar{n}_a p_{j|ia})^2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \frac{\hat{S}_{1(pwr)}^2}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} + \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{1}{m\bar{n}_a} \left( \frac{1}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{S}_{2(pwr)ia}^2}{mp_i^2} \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \frac{1}{m\bar{n}_a\bar{q}_{ab}} \left( \frac{1}{\hat{t}_{pwr}^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i^2} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}^2 \hat{S}_{3iajb}^2}{\bar{n}_a p_{j|ia}^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\hat{B}^2}{m} + \sum_{a=1}^A \frac{\hat{W}_{2a}^2}{m\bar{n}_a} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \frac{\hat{W}_{3ab}^2}{m\bar{n}_a\bar{q}_{ab}} \square\end{aligned}$$

## A.4 Derivation of Anticipated Variances

For the following section, consider a model for  $y_k$  with common mean,  $\mu$ , and random effects for PSUs,  $\alpha_i$ , SSUs within PSU/SSU stratum  $ia$ ,  $\gamma_{iaj}$ , HUs within PSU  $i$ / SSU stratum  $a$ / HU substratum  $b$ ,  $\lambda_{iajb}$ , and elements,  $\varepsilon_{iajbk}$ :

$$y_k = \mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj} + \lambda_{iajb} + \varepsilon_{iajbk}$$

with  $\alpha_i \sim (0, \sigma_\alpha^2)$ ,  $\gamma_{iaj} \sim (0, \sigma_{\gamma_a}^2)$ ,  $\lambda_{iajb} \sim (0, \sigma_{\lambda_b}^2)$ ,  $\varepsilon_{iajbk} \sim (0, \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2)$  and the errors being independent.

We first establish some preliminary results in Lemmas 1-4 that will be used in the proofs of the theorems and corollaries that follow.

Recall the following notation:

$M$  = the number of PSUs

$$\bar{N} = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{N_i}{M}, \text{ the average number of SSUs per PSU, } N_i = \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia}$$

$$P_{ia} = \frac{N_{ia}}{N_i}, \text{ the proportion of SSUs in strata } a, \text{ PSU } i$$

$$Q = \sum_{i \in U} Q_i, \text{ the total number of HUs in the population, } Q_i = \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj},$$

$$Q_{iaj} = \sum_b Q_{iajb}$$

$$\bar{Q} = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i}{M} = \frac{Q}{M}, \text{ the average number of HUs per PSU,}$$

$$\bar{Q}_{ia} = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{N_{ia}}, Q_{ia} = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}, \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} = \sum_{j \in U_{iab}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{N_{ia}}, Q_{ia \bullet b} = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iajb}$$



$v_{Q,pwr}^2 = \frac{S_{Q,pwr}^2}{\bar{Q}^2}$  is the unit relvariance of PSU sizes  $Q_i$ , when the PSUs are selected

$$\text{using } ppswr, S_{Q,pwr}^2 = \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{Q_i}{p_i} - Q \right)^2$$

$v_{Q_{ia}}^2 = \frac{S_{Q_{ia}}^2}{\bar{Q}_{ia}^2}$  is the unit relvariance of SSU sizes  $Q_{iaj}$ ,  $S_{Q_{ia}}^2 = \left( \frac{1}{N_{ia} - 1} \right) \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} (Q_{iaj} - \bar{Q}_{ia})^2$

$v_{Q_{ia \bullet b}}^2 = \frac{S_{Q_{ia \bullet b}}^2}{\bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2}$  is the unit relvariance of HU substratum sizes  $Q_{iajb}$ , within  $iab$

$$S_{Q_{ia \bullet b}}^2 = \frac{1}{N_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in U_{iab}} (Q_{iajb} - \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b})^2$$

$v_{Q_{ia,pwr}}^2 = \frac{S_{Q_{ia,pwr}}^2}{\bar{Q}_{ia}^2}$  is the unit relvariance among SSU counts of HUs within SSU stratum

$a$  when SSUs are selected using  $ppswr$ ,  $S_{Q_{ia,pwr}}^2 = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2$

$v_{Q_{ia \bullet b,pwr}}^2 = \frac{S_{Q_{ia \bullet b,pwr}}^2}{\bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2}$  is the unit relvariance among SSU counts of HUs within SSU

stratum  $a$  and HU substratum  $b$  when SSUs are selected using  $ppswr$ ,

$$S_{Q_{ia \bullet b,pwr}}^2 = \sum_{j \in U_{iab}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia \bullet b} \right)^2$$

### A.4.1 Lemma 1

**Lemma 1.** Assume a large number of SSUs in every PSU/SSU stratum  $ia$  combination is

large so that  $N_{ia} \approx N_{ia} - 1$ . Then the following equalities hold:

- (a)  $\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iajb}^2 = N_{ia} \left( S_{Q_{ia \bullet b}}^2 + \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2 \right)$
- (b)  $\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iajb}^2 = N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2 \left( v_{Q_{ia \bullet b}}^2 + 1 \right)$
- (c)  $\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{P_{j|ia}} = S_{Q_{ia, pwr}}^2 + Q_{ia}^2 = S_{Q_{ia, pwr}}^2 + N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 = N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( \frac{v_{Q_{ia, pwr}}^2}{N_{ia}^2} + 1 \right)$
- (d)  $\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 = N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( v_{Q_{ia}}^2 + 1 \right)$
- (e)  $\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{P_{j|ia}} = S_{Q_{ia \bullet b, pwr}}^2 + Q_{ia \bullet b}^2 = S_{Q_{ia \bullet b, pwr}}^2 + N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2 = N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2 \left( \frac{v_{Q_{ia \bullet b, pwr}}^2}{N_{ia}^2} + 1 \right)$
- (f)  $\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{P_{j|ia}} - \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) = N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( \frac{v_{Q_{ia, pwr}}^2}{N_{ia}^2} - \frac{v_{Q_{ia}}^2}{N_{ia}} + 1 \right)$
- (g)  $\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{P_{j|ia}} - \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iajb}^2 \right) = N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2 \left( \frac{v_{Q_{ia \bullet b, pwr}}^2}{N_{ia}^2} - \frac{v_{Q_{ia \bullet b}}^2}{N_{ia}} + 1 \right)$
- (h)  $\sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2}{P_i} = M^2 \bar{Q}^2 \left( \frac{v_{Q(pwr)}^2}{M^2} + 1 \right)$
- (i)  $\sum_{i \in U} Q_i^2 = M \bar{Q}^2 \left( v_Q^2 + 1 \right)$ , assuming  $M \approx M - 1$ .

Proof.

(a) Let  $S_{Q_{ia\bullet b}}^2 = \frac{1}{N_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in U_{iab}} (Q_{iajb} - \bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b})^2$  be the unit variance of the number of HUs

for SSU  $j$  in PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , HU substratum  $b$  where  $\bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b} = \frac{Q_{ia\bullet b}}{N_{ia}}$ . Suppose a

large number of SSUs so  $N_{ia} \approx N_{ia} - 1$ . Expanding and simplifying we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} N_{ia} S_{Q_{ia\bullet b}}^2 &\doteq \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} (Q_{iajb} - \bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b})^2 \\ &= \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iajb}^2 \right) - N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Rearranging terms leads to

$$\begin{aligned} N_{ia} S_{Q_{ia\bullet b}}^2 &= \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iajb}^2 \right) - N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b}^2 \\ \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iajb}^2 \right) &= N_{ia} (S_{Q_{ia\bullet b}}^2 + \bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b}^2) \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

(b) Define the unit relvariance of the count of HUs across all SSUs in PSU  $i$ , SSU

stratum  $a$ , HU substratum  $b$  as  $v_{Q_{ia\bullet b}}^2 = S_{Q_{ia\bullet b}}^2 / \bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b}^2$ . Suppose a large number of

SSUs such that  $N_{ia} \approx N_{ia} - 1$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iajb}^2 &= (N_{ia} - 1) S_{Q_{ia\bullet b}}^2 + N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b}^2 \\ &\doteq N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b}^2 v_{Q_{ia\bullet b}}^2 + N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b}^2 \\ &= N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b}^2 (v_{Q_{ia\bullet b}}^2 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

(c) Let  $S_{Q_{ia}, pwr}^2 = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2$  be the unit variance when SSUs are selected

$ppswr$  of the number of HUs for SSU  $j$  in PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , HU substratum  $b$ ,

when SSUs are selected  $ppswr$ . Expanding and simplifying we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
S_{Q_{ia}, pwr}^2 &= \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 \\
&= \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - 2Q_{ia} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} + Q_{ia}^2 \right) \\
&= \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \right) - 2Q_{ia} \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj} \right) + Q_{ia}^2 \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \\
&= \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \right) - 2Q_{ia} Q_{ia} + Q_{ia}^2 \quad \text{since } \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} = 1 \\
&= \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \right) - Q_{ia}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Rearranging terms leads to

$$\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \right) = S_{Q_{ia}, pwr}^2 + Q_{ia}^2$$

$$\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \right) = S_{Q_{ia}, pwr}^2 + N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \quad \text{since } Q_{ia} = N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}$$

(d) Let  $N_{ia} S_{Q_{ia}}^2 = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} (Q_{iaj} - \bar{Q}_{ia})^2$  be the unit variance of the number of HUs for SSU  $j$

in PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ . Then

$$N_{ia} S_{Q_{ia}}^2 = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} (Q_{iaj} - \bar{Q}_{ia})^2$$

$$= \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) - N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2$$

Rearranging terms leads to

$$N_{ia} S_{Q_{ia}}^2 = \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) - N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2$$

$$\left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) = N_{ia} S_{Q_{ia}}^2 + N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2$$

$$= N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 (v_{Q_{ia}}^2 + 1) \quad \text{by definition of } v_{Q_{ia}}^2$$

(e) Let  $S_{Q_{ia \bullet b}, pwr}^2 = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia \bullet b} \right)^2$  be the unit variance when SSUs are

selected  $ppswr$  of the number of HUs for SSU  $j$  in PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , HU

substratum  $b$ . Expanding and simplifying we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
S_{\bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b}, pwr}^2 &= \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia\bullet b} \right)^2 \\
&= \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - 2Q_{ia\bullet b} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia\bullet b}^2 \right) \\
&= \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \left( \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \right) - 2Q_{ia\bullet b} \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iajb} \right) - Q_{ia\bullet b}^2 \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \\
&= \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \left( \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \right) - 2Q_{ia\bullet b} Q_{ia\bullet b} - Q_{ia\bullet b}^2 \quad \text{since } \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} = 1 \\
&= \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \left( \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \right) - Q_{ia\bullet b}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Rearranging terms leads to

$$\begin{aligned}
S_{\bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b}, pwr}^2 &= \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \left( \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \right) - Q_{ia\bullet b}^2 \\
\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \left( \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \right) &= S_{\bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b}, pwr}^2 + Q_{ia\bullet b}^2 \\
\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \left( \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \right) &= S_{\bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b}, pwr}^2 + N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b}^2 \square
\end{aligned}$$

(f) Using results from Lemma 1(c)-1(d) and assuming  $N_{ia} \approx N_{ia} - 1$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) &= S_{Q_{ia}, pwr}^2 + N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 - N_{ia} S_{Q_{ia}}^2 - N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \quad \text{by Lemma 1(c)-1(d)} \\
&= S_{Q_{ia}, pwr}^2 - N_{ia} S_{Q_{ia}}^2 + N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 - N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \\
&= S_{Q_{ia}, pwr}^2 - N_{ia} S_{Q_{ia}}^2 + \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 N_{ia} (N_{ia} - 1) \\
&\doteq S_{Q_{ia}, pwr}^2 - N_{ia} S_{Q_{ia}}^2 + \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 N_{ia}^2 \quad \text{since } N_{ia} \approx (N_{ia} - 1) \\
&= N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( \frac{S_{Q_{ia}, pwr}^2}{N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2} - \frac{S_{Q_{ia}}^2}{N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2} + 1 \right) \\
&= N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( \frac{v_{Q_{ia}, pwr}^2}{N_{ia}^2} - \frac{v_{Q_{ia}}^2}{N_{ia}} + 1 \right) \quad \text{by definition of relvariance}
\end{aligned}$$

(g) Using results from Lemma 1 and assuming  $N_{ia} \approx N_{ia} - 1$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iajb}^2 \right) &= S_{Q_{ia \bullet b}, pwr}^2 + N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2 - N_{ia} S_{Q_{ia \bullet b}}^2 - N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2 \quad \text{by Lemma 1(a), 1(e)} \\
&= S_{Q_{ia \bullet b}, pwr}^2 - N_{ia} S_{Q_{ia \bullet b}}^2 + N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2 - N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2 \\
&= S_{Q_{ia \bullet b}, pwr}^2 - N_{ia} S_{Q_{ia \bullet b}}^2 + \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2 N_{ia} (N_{ia} - 1) \\
&\doteq S_{Q_{ia \bullet b}, pwr}^2 - N_{ia} S_{Q_{ia \bullet b}}^2 + \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2 N_{ia}^2 \quad \text{since } N_{ia} \approx (N_{ia} - 1) \\
&= N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2 \left( \frac{S_{Q_{ia \bullet b}, pwr}^2}{N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2} - \frac{S_{Q_{ia \bullet b}}^2}{N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2} + 1 \right) \\
&= N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2 \left( \frac{v_{Q_{ia \bullet b}, pwr}^2}{N_{ia}^2} - \frac{v_{Q_{ia \bullet b}}^2}{N_{ia}} + 1 \right) \quad \text{by definition of relvariance}
\end{aligned}$$

(h) Let  $S_{Q(pwr)}^2$  be the unit variance of PSU sizes when a *ppswr* sample is selected. Then

$$S_{Q(pwr)}^2 = \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{Q_i}{p_i} - Q \right)^2 = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2}{p_i} - Q^2$$

Rearranging terms leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2}{p_i} &= S_{Q(pwr)}^2 + Q^2 \\ &= S_{Q(pwr)}^2 + M^2 \bar{Q}^2 \\ &= M^2 \bar{Q}^2 \left( \frac{v_{Q(pwr)}^2}{M^2} + 1 \right) \quad \text{by definition of } v_{Q(pwr)}^2 \end{aligned}$$

(i) Let  $S_{\bar{Q}}^2 = \left( \frac{1}{M-1} \right) \sum_{i \in U} (Q_i - \bar{Q})^2$  be the unit variance of PSU sizes  $Q_i$  where

$$\bar{Q} = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i}{M}. \text{ Additionally, suppose a large number of PSUs such that } M \approx M-1.$$

Expanding and simplifying we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} M S_{\bar{Q}}^2 &\doteq \sum_{i \in U} (Q_i - \bar{Q})^2 \\ &= \left( \sum_{i \in U} Q_i^2 \right) - M \bar{Q}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Rearranging terms leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i \in U} Q_i^2 &\doteq M (S_{\bar{Q}}^2 + \bar{Q}^2) \\ &= M (\bar{Q}^2 v_{\bar{Q}}^2 + \bar{Q}^2) \\ &= M \bar{Q}^2 (v_{\bar{Q}}^2 + 1) \quad \square \end{aligned}$$



### A.4.2 Lemma 2

In Lemmas 2 - 3, we assume following:

(A1) Every SSU stratum/HU substratum  $ab$  combination occurs in every SSU in the population.

(A2)  $p_i = \frac{Q_i}{Q}$  and  $p_{j|ia} = \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_{ia}}$ . That is, PSUs and SSUs are sampled with

probabilities proportional to the number of HUs they contain.

(A3)  $Q_{iajb} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$ . That is, every PSU/SSU stratum  $a$ /SSU  $iaj$  combination, has the same number of HUs in HU substratum  $b$ .

(A4)  $P_{ia} = \frac{N_{ia}}{N_i} \equiv P_a$ , i.e., the proportion of SSUs in stratum  $a$  is the same in every

PSU  $i$ .

(A5) The number of SSUs in every PSU/SSU stratum  $ia$  combination is large, i.e.,

$$N_{ia} \approx N_{ia} - 1.$$

**Lemma 2.** Assume that (A1) - (A3) hold. Assumptions (A2) and (A3) imply that all SSUs have the same number of elements,  $\bar{\bar{Q}} = \sum_b \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$ . Then the following hold:

(a)  $Q_{iaj} = \bar{\bar{Q}}$

(b)  $Q_{ia \bullet b} = N_{ia} \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$

(c)  $\bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$

(d)  $Q_{ia} = N_{ia} \bar{\bar{Q}}$

(e)  $\bar{Q}_{ia} = \bar{\bar{Q}}$

$$(f) \quad \bar{Q}_i = \bar{\bar{Q}}$$

$$(g) \quad Q_i = N_i \bar{\bar{Q}}$$

$$(h) \quad Q = M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}}$$

$$(i) \quad \bar{Q} = \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}} \text{ and } M \bar{Q} = M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}}$$

$$(j) \quad Q_a = N_a \bar{\bar{Q}}$$

$$(k) \quad Q_{ab} = N_a \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$$

$$(l) \quad \bar{Q}_{ab} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$$

$$(m) \quad \bar{Q}_{1a} = \frac{N_a \bar{\bar{Q}}}{M}$$

$$(n) \quad \bar{Q}_{2a} = \bar{\bar{Q}}$$

$$(o) \quad p_{j|ia} = \frac{1}{N_{ia}}$$

$$(p) \quad p_i = \frac{N_i}{M \bar{N}}$$

Proof.

$$(a) \quad Q_{iaj} = \sum_b Q_{iajb} = \sum_b \bar{\bar{Q}}_b = \bar{\bar{Q}}$$

$$(b) \quad Q_{ia \bullet b} = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iajb} = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \bar{\bar{Q}}_b = N_{ia} \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$$

$$(c) \quad \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} = \frac{Q_{ia \bullet b}}{N_{ia}} = \frac{\cancel{N_{ia}} \bar{\bar{Q}}_b}{\cancel{N_{ia}}} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$$

$$(d) \quad Q_{ia} = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_b Q_{iajb} = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \bar{\bar{Q}} = N_{ia} \bar{\bar{Q}}$$

$$(e) \quad \bar{Q}_{ia} = \frac{Q_{ia}}{N_{ia}} = \frac{N_{ia}\bar{\bar{Q}}}{N_{ia}} = \bar{\bar{Q}}$$

$$(f) \quad \bar{Q}_i = \frac{Q_i}{N_i} = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_a Q_{ia} = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_a N_{ia} \bar{\bar{Q}} = \frac{1}{\cancel{N_i}} \cancel{N_i} \bar{\bar{Q}} = \bar{\bar{Q}}$$

$$(g) \quad Q_i = N_i \bar{Q}_i = N_i \bar{\bar{Q}}$$

$$(h) \quad Q = \sum_{i \in U} Q_i = \left( \sum_{i \in U} N_i \right) \bar{\bar{Q}} = M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}}$$

$$(i) \quad \bar{Q} = \frac{Q}{M} = \frac{M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}}}{M} = \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}}; \text{ multiplying both sides by } M \text{ we obtain } M \bar{Q} = M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}}$$

$$(j) \quad Q_a = \sum_{i \in U} Q_{ia} = \sum_{i \in U} N_{ia} \bar{\bar{Q}} = N_a \bar{\bar{Q}}$$

$$(k) \quad Q_{ab} = \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iajb} = \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \bar{\bar{Q}}_b = N_a \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$$

$$(l) \quad \bar{Q}_{ab} = \frac{Q_{ab}}{N_a} = \frac{N_a \bar{\bar{Q}}_b}{N_a} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$$

$$(m) \quad \bar{Q}_{1a} = \frac{Q_a}{M} = \frac{N_a \bar{\bar{Q}}}{M}$$

$$(n) \quad \bar{Q}_{2a} = \frac{Q_a}{N_a} = \frac{N_a \bar{\bar{Q}}}{N_a} = \bar{\bar{Q}}$$

$$(o) \quad p_{j|ia} = \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_{ia}} = \frac{\sum_b \bar{\bar{Q}}_b}{N_{ia} \sum_b \bar{\bar{Q}}_b} = \frac{1}{N_{ia}}$$

$$(p) \quad p_i = \frac{Q_i}{Q} = \frac{N_i \bar{\bar{Q}}}{M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}}} = \frac{N_i}{M \bar{N}}$$

### A.4.3 Lemma 3

**Lemma 3.** Assume that (A1) - (A3) hold. Then

$$(a) \ S_{\bar{Q}_{(pwr)}}^2 = v_{\bar{Q}_{(pwr)}}^2 = 0 \quad \text{if only (A1) holds}$$

$$(b) \ S_{\bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}}^2 = v_{\bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}}^2 = 0$$

$$(c) \ S_{\bar{Q}_{ia}}^2 = v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}}^2 = 0$$

$$(d) \ S_{\bar{Q}_{ia(pwr)}}^2 = v_{\bar{Q}_{ia(pwr)}}^2 = 0 \quad \text{if only (A1) holds}$$

$$(e) \ S_{\bar{Q}_{2a}}^2 = v_{\bar{Q}_{2a}}^2 = 0$$

$$(f) \ S_{\bar{Q}}^2 = \frac{\bar{Q}^2}{M-1} \sum_{i \in U} (N_i - \bar{N})^2 \equiv \bar{Q}^2 S_N^2, \text{ assuming } M \approx M-1$$

$$(g) \ v_{\bar{Q}}^2 \equiv \frac{S_N^2}{\bar{N}^2} = v_N^2, \quad \text{assuming } M \approx M-1$$

$$(h) \ S_{\bar{Q}_{1a}}^2 = \frac{\bar{Q}^2}{M-1} \sum_{i \in U} (N_i - \bar{N})^2 \equiv \bar{Q}^2 S_{N_a}^2$$

$$(i) \ S_{\bar{Q}_a(pwr)}^2 = \bar{Q}^2 \sum_{i \in U} p_{2i} \left( \frac{N_{ia}}{p_{2i}} - N_a \right)^2 \equiv \bar{Q}^2 S_{N_a(pwr)}^2 \quad \text{where } p_{2i} = \frac{N_i}{N}$$

**Proof.**

$$(a) \ S_{\bar{Q}_{(pwr)}}^2 = \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{Q_i}{p_i} - \bar{Q} \right)^2 = \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{Q_i}{p_i} \bar{Q} - \bar{Q} \right)^2 = 0; \text{ then } v_{\bar{Q}_{(pwr)}}^2 = \frac{S_{\bar{Q}_{(pwr)}}^2}{\bar{Q}^2} = 0$$

which holds when only (A2) is true.

$$(b) \ S_{\bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}}^2 = \frac{1}{N_{ia}-1} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} (Q_{iajb} - \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b})^2 = \frac{1}{N_{ia}-1} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} (\bar{Q}_b - \bar{Q}_b)^2 = 0; \text{ then}$$

$$v_{\bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}}^2 = \frac{S_{\bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}}^2}{\bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b}^2} = 0$$

$$(c) \quad S_{Q_{ia}}^2 = \left( \frac{1}{N_{ia} - 1} \right) \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} (Q_{iaj} - \bar{Q}_{ia})^2 = \left( \frac{1}{N_{ia} - 1} \right) \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \left( \sum_b \bar{Q}_b - \sum_b \bar{Q}_b \right)^2 = 0; \text{ then}$$

$$v_{Q_{ia}}^2 = \frac{S_{Q_{ia}}^2}{\bar{Q}_{ia}^2} = 0$$

$$(d) \quad S_{Q_{ia(pwr)}}^2 = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{N_{ia}} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj} Q_{ia}}{Q_{iaj}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 = 0; \text{ then}$$

$$v_{Q_{ia(pwr)}}^2 = \frac{S_{Q_{ia(pwr)}}^2}{\bar{Q}_{ia}^2} = 0 \text{ which holds when only (A2) is true}$$

(e) We know that  $Q_{iaj} = \bar{Q} = \bar{Q}_{1a}$  by Lemma 2(a) and 2(n). Expanding and

substituting we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned} S_{Q_{2a}}^2 &= (N_a - 1)^{-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} (Q_{iaj} - \bar{Q}_{2a})^2 = \frac{1}{N_a - 1} \left( \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 - \bar{Q}_{2a}^2 N_a \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{N_a - 1} \left( \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \bar{Q}^2 - \bar{Q}^2 N_a \right) = \frac{1}{N_a - 1} (\bar{Q}^2 N_a - \bar{Q}^2 N_a) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{then } v_{Q_{2a}}^2 = \frac{S_{Q_{2a}}^2}{\bar{Q}_{2a}^2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f) \quad S_{\bar{Q}}^2 &= \frac{1}{M - 1} \sum_{i \in U} (Q_i - \bar{Q})^2 = \frac{1}{M - 1} \left( \sum_{i \in U} N_i^2 \bar{Q}^2 - M \bar{N}^2 \bar{Q}^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{M - 1} \bar{Q}^2 \left( \sum_{i \in U} N_i^2 - M \bar{N}^2 \right) = \frac{\bar{Q}^2}{M - 1} \sum_{i \in U} (N_i - \bar{N})^2 \\ &\equiv \bar{Q}^2 S_N^2 \quad \text{assuming } M \approx M - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(g) \quad v_Q^2 = \frac{S_Q^2}{\bar{Q}^2} \equiv \frac{\bar{Q}^2 S_N^2}{(\bar{N}\bar{Q})^2} = \frac{S_N^2}{\bar{N}^2} = v_N^2 \quad \text{assuming } M \approx M-1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(h) \quad S_{Q_{1a}}^2 &= \frac{1}{M-1} \sum_{i \in U} (Q_{ia} - \bar{Q}_{1a})^2 = \frac{1}{M-1} \left( \sum_{i \in U} Q_{ia}^2 - M \bar{Q}_{1a}^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{M-1} \left[ \sum_{i \in U} \left( N_{ia} \sum_b \bar{Q}_b \right)^2 - M \left( M^{-1} \sum_{i \in U} N_{ia} \sum_b \bar{Q}_b \right)^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{M-1} \left[ \sum_{i \in U} N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}^2 - M \left( M^{-2} N_a^2 \bar{Q}^2 \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{M-1} \bar{Q}^2 \left( \sum_{i \in U} N_{ia}^2 - \frac{N_a^2}{M} \right) = \frac{1}{M-1} \bar{Q}^2 \sum_{i \in U} (N_{ia} - \bar{N}_a)^2 \\
&\equiv \bar{Q}^2 S_{N_a}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(i) \quad S_{Q_a(pwr)}^2 &= \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{Q_{ia}}{p_i} - Q_a \right)^2 = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_{ia}^2}{p_i} - Q_a^2 \\
&= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}^2}{Q_i \bar{Q}^{-1}} - N_a^2 \bar{Q}^2 = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}^2 M \bar{N} \bar{Q}}{N_i \bar{Q}} - N_a^2 \bar{Q}^2 \\
&= M \bar{N} \bar{Q}^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{N_{ia}^2}{N_i} - N_a^2 \bar{Q}^2 = \bar{Q}^2 \left( M \bar{N} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{N_{ia}^2}{N_i} - N_a^2 \right) \\
&= \bar{Q}^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{N_i}{N} \left( \frac{N_{ia}}{N_i/N} - N_a \right)^2 \\
&= \bar{Q}^2 \sum_{i \in U} p_{2i} \left( \frac{N_{ia}}{p_{2i}} - N_a \right)^2 \\
&\equiv \bar{Q}^2 S_{N_a(pwr)}^2
\end{aligned}$$

#### A.4.4 Lemma 4

**Lemma 4.** For any  $p$ ,

$$\left(\frac{1}{p}-1\right)^2-1=\left(\frac{1-2p}{p^2}\right)$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{1}{p}-1\right)^2-1 &= \frac{1}{p^2}-\frac{2}{p}+1-1 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{p^2}-\frac{2p}{p^2}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1-2p}{p^2}\right)\end{aligned}$$

### A.4.5 Model Expectation of $B^2$

**Theorem 6.** *The approximate model expectation of  $B^2$  is*

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 B^2 \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 M^2 \bar{Q}^2 \left( \frac{v_{\bar{Q}(pwr)}^2}{M^2} + 1 \right) + \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \left\{ \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}}^2 + 1 \right) \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{ia \bullet b} \right\} + \mu^2 \bar{Q}^2 v_{\bar{Q}(pwr)}^2.$$

*Proof.*

Recall that

$$t_U^2 B^2 = S_{U1(pwr)}^2 \\ = \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right)^2 \quad (\text{A.52})$$

where  $t_U = \sum_{i \in U} t_{U_i}$  and  $t_{U_i} = \sum_{a=1}^A t_{U_{ia}} = \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} y_k$ . Substituting the model form

of  $y_k = \mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj} + \varepsilon_{iajbk}$  into Equation (A.52), we have

$$t_{U_i} = \sum_{a=1}^A t_{U_{ia}} \\ = Q_i (\mu + \alpha_i) + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj} \gamma_{iaj} + \varepsilon_i \quad (\text{A.53})$$

$$t_U = \sum_{i \in U} t_{U_i} \\ = Q\mu + \sum_{i \in U} Q_i \alpha_i + \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj} \gamma_{iaj} + \varepsilon \quad (\text{A.54})$$

where  $\varepsilon_i = \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \varepsilon_{iajbk}$  and  $\varepsilon = \sum_{i \in U} \varepsilon_i$ .



Taking the expected value of Eqs. (A.53) and (A.54) we obtain

$$E_M(t_{U_i}) = E_M(Q_i\mu) = Q_i\mu \quad (\text{A.55})$$

$$E_M(t_U) = E_M(Q\mu) = Q\mu \quad (\text{A.56})$$

(All other terms have expected value with respect to the model equal to zero.)

Taking the expected value of Equation (A.52) we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned} E_M(t_U^2 B^2) &= \sum_{i \in U} p_i E_M \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left[ E_M \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right) \right]^2 + \sum_{i \in U} p_i \text{Var}_M \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.57})$$

So we need to find

$$1. \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left[ E_M \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right) \right]^2 \quad (\text{A.58})$$

and

$$2. \sum_{i \in U} p_i \text{Var}_M \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right) \quad (\text{A.59})$$

1. Taking the expectation in Equation (A.58), we obtain

$$\left[ E_M \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right) \right]^2 = \left( \frac{Q_i\mu}{p_i} - Q\mu \right)^2 = \left( \frac{Q_i}{p_i} - Q \right)^2 \mu^2 \quad (\text{A.60})$$

Multiplying Equation (A.60) through by  $p_i$  and summing over the all PSUs  $i$  in the population, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i \in U} p_i \left[ E_M \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right) \right]^2 &= \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{Q_i}{p_i} - Q \right)^2 \mu^2 \\
&= \mu^2 S_{Q_{pwr}}^2 \\
&= \mu^2 \bar{Q}^2 v_{Q_{pwr}}^2 \quad \square
\end{aligned} \tag{A.61}$$

Still solving Equation (A.58), but now assuming  $p_i = \frac{Q_i}{Q}$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i \in U} p_i \left[ E_M \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right) \right]^2 &= \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( Q_i \frac{Q}{Q_i} - Q \right)^2 \mu^2 \\
&= 0 \quad \square
\end{aligned} \tag{A.62}$$

2. To evaluate  $\sum_{i \in U} p_i \text{Var}_M \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right)$ , first find

$$\begin{aligned}
\left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right) &= \mu \left( \frac{Q_i}{p_i} - Q \right) + \alpha_i \frac{Q_i}{p_i} - \sum_{i \in U} \alpha_i Q_i + \sum_{a=1}^A \left[ \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \gamma_{iaj} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_i} - \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \gamma_{iaj} Q_{iaj} \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{\varepsilon_i}{p_i} - \sum_{i \in U} \varepsilon_i \\
&= \mu \left( \frac{Q_{i'}}{p_{i'}} - Q \right) + \alpha_i Q_i \left( \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right) - \sum_{i' \neq i \in U} \alpha_{i'} Q_{i'} \\
&\quad + \sum_{a=1}^A \left[ \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \gamma_{iaj} Q_{iaj} \left( \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right) - \sum_{i'j' \neq (ij)}^{U, U_{i'a}} \gamma_{i'aj'} Q_{i'aj'} \right] \\
&\quad + \varepsilon_i \left( \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right) - \sum_{i' \neq i \in U} \varepsilon_{i'}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.63}$$

Now taking the variance of Equation (A.63) with respect to the model, and using the assumption that the random effects are uncorrelated, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
Var_M \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right) &= Var_M \left[ \mu \left( \frac{Q_{i'}}{p_{i'}} - Q \right) \right] + Var_M \left[ \alpha_i Q_i \left( \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right) - \sum_{i' \neq i \in U} \alpha_{i'} Q_{i'} \right] \\
&\quad + Var_M \left[ \sum_{a=1}^A \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \gamma_{iaj} Q_{iaj} \left( \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right) - \sum_{i'j' \neq (ij)}^{U, U_{i'a}} \gamma_{i'aj'} Q_{i'aj'} \right) \right] \\
&\quad + Var_M \left[ \varepsilon_i \left( \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right) - \sum_{i' \neq i \in U} \varepsilon_{i'} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.64}$$

Next, we show the details of evaluating the terms of Equation (A.64) :

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{A. } Var_M \left[ \mu \left( \frac{Q_{i'}}{p_{i'}} - Q \right) \right] &= \left( \frac{Q_{i'}}{p_{i'}} - Q \right) Var_M (\mu) \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{B. } Var_M \left[ \alpha_i Q_i \left( \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right) - \sum_{i' \neq i \in U} \alpha_{i'} Q_{i'} \right] &= Q_i^2 \left( \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right)^2 \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sum_{i' \neq i \in U} Q_{i'}^2 \sigma_\alpha^2 \\
&= Q_i^2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right)^2 - 1 \right] \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sum_{i' \in U} Q_{i'}^2 \sigma_\alpha^2 \\
&= \sigma_\alpha^2 \left[ \frac{Q_i^2}{p_i^2} - \frac{2Q_i^2}{p_i} + \sum_{i' \in U} Q_{i'}^2 \right] \text{ by Lemma 4.}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{C. } \text{Var}_M \left[ \sum_{a=1}^A \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \gamma_{iaj} Q_{iaj} \left( \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right) - \sum_{i'j' \neq (ij)}^{U, U_{i'a}} \gamma_{i'aj'} Q_{i'aj'} \right) \right] \\
= \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{a=1}^A \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \left( \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right)^2 + \sum_{i'j' \neq (ij)}^{U, U_{i'a}} Q_{i'aj'}^2 \right) \\
= \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{a=1}^A \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right)^2 - 1 \right] + \sum_{i'j' \neq (ij)}^{U, U_{i'a}} Q_{i'aj'}^2 \right) \\
= \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{a=1}^A \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \left[ \frac{1}{p_i^2} - \frac{2}{p_i} \right] + \sum_{i'j' \neq (ij)}^{U, U_{i'a}} Q_{i'aj'}^2 \right) \text{ by Lemma 4.}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{D. } \text{Var}_M \left[ \varepsilon_i \left( \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right) - \sum_{i' \neq i \in U} \varepsilon_{i'} \right] \\
= \left( \text{Var}_M(\varepsilon_i) \left( \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right)^2 + \sum_{i' \neq i \in U} \text{Var}_M(\varepsilon_{i'}) \right) \\
= \text{Var}_M(\varepsilon_i) \left[ \left( \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right)^2 - 1 \right] + \sum_{i' \in U} \text{Var}_M(\varepsilon_{i'}) \\
= Q_{ia \bullet b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \frac{1}{p_i^2} - \frac{2}{p_i} \right] + \sum_{i' \in U} Q_{ia \bullet b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \quad \text{by Lemma 4.}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{since } \text{Var}_M(\varepsilon_i) = \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \text{Var}_M(\varepsilon_{iajbk}) = \sum_a \sum_b \sum_j \sum_k \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = Q_{ia \bullet b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2.$$

Substituting A, B, C, and D back into Equation (A.64) we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}_M \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right) &= 0 + \sigma_\alpha^2 \left[ \frac{Q_i^2}{p_i^2} - \frac{2Q_i^2}{p_i} + \sum_{i \in U} Q_i^2 \right] \\
&+ \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \left[ \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_i^2} - \frac{2Q_{iaj}^2}{p_i} \right] + \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \\
&+ \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \frac{Q_{ia \bullet b}}{p_i^2} - \frac{2Q_{ia \bullet b}}{p_i} + \sum_{i \in U} Q_{ia \bullet b} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Multiplying through by  $p_i$ , summing over all PSUs  $i$  in the population, and reversing the sum over  $i$  and the other sums, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i \in U} p_i \text{Var}_M \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right) &= \sigma_\alpha^2 \left[ \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2}{p_i} - \sum_{i \in U} 2Q_i^2 + \left( \sum_{i \in U} p_i \right) \sum_{i \in U} Q_i^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \left[ \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_i} - 2Q_{iaj}^2 \right] + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( \sum_{i \in U} p_i \right) \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \\
&\quad + \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \frac{Q_{ia\bullet b}}{p_i} - 2Q_{ia\bullet b} \right] + \left( \sum_{i \in U} p_i \right) \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \sum_{i \in U} Q_{ia\bullet b}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.65}$$

Since  $\sum_{i \in U} p_i = 1$ , Equation (A.65) reduces to

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i \in U} p_i \text{Var}_M \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right) &= \sigma_\alpha^2 \left[ \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2}{p_i} - \sum_{i \in U} Q_i^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \left[ \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_i} - Q_{iaj}^2 \right] \\
&\quad + \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \frac{Q_{ia\bullet b}}{p_i} - Q_{ia\bullet b} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.66}$$

Assuming  $\frac{1}{p_i}$  is large so  $\frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \approx \frac{1}{p_i}$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i \in U} p_i \text{Var}_M \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right) &\doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2}{p_i} \\
&\quad + \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \\
&\quad + \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{ia\bullet b}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.67}$$

Substituting the results from Eqs. (A.61) and (A.67) back into Equation (A.57),

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_U^2 B^2 \right) &\doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2}{p_i} + \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \\
&\quad + \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{ia \bullet b} + \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{Q_i}{p_i} - \bar{Q} \right)^2 \mu^2 \\
&= \sigma_\alpha^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2}{p_i} \\
&\quad + \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \\
&\quad + \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{ia \bullet b} \\
&\quad + \mu^2 \bar{Q}^2 v_{\bar{Q}(pwr)}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.68}$$

Assuming  $N_{ia}$  is large so,  $N_{ia} \approx N_{ia} - 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_U^2 B^2 \right) &\doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 M^2 \bar{Q}^2 \left( \frac{v_{\bar{Q}(pwr)}^2}{M^2} + 1 \right) \text{ by Lemma 1(h)} \\
&\quad + \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}}^2 + 1 \right) \text{ by Lemma 1(d)} \\
&\quad + \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{ia \bullet b} \\
&\quad + \mu^2 \bar{Q}^2 v_{\bar{Q}(pwr)}^2 \square
\end{aligned} \tag{A.69}$$

**Corollary to Theorem 6.** Assume that conditions (A1) – (A5) in Appendix A.4.2 hold.

Then in the special case of no  $b$  strata so that  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$  and  $\bar{\bar{Q}}_b = \bar{\bar{Q}}$ , the model

expectation of  $B^2$  can be simplified to

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 B^2 \right) \doteq M^2 \bar{N}^2 \bar{\bar{Q}}^2 \left[ \sigma_\alpha^2 + \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2}{\bar{N}} + \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \frac{\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2}{\bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}}} \right]$$

and when there are no  $a$  strata so that  $P_a = 1$  and  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 = \sigma_\varepsilon^2$ ,

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 B^2 \right) \doteq M^2 \bar{N}^2 \bar{\bar{Q}}^2 \left[ \sigma_\alpha^2 + \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2}{\bar{N}} + \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}}} \right].$$

*Proof.*

When (A1) - (A3) hold,  $v_{Q(pwr)}^2 = v_{Q_{ia}}^2 = 0$ . Substituting this result back into Eq. (A.69),

$$\begin{aligned} E_M \left( t_U^2 B^2 \right) &\doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 M^2 \bar{\bar{Q}}^2 \\ &+ \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{P_i} \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \\ &+ \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{P_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{ia \bullet b} \end{aligned} \tag{A.70}$$

When (A3) holds, we can use the results from Lemma 2 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} E_M \left( t_U^2 B^2 \right) &\doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 M^2 \bar{N}^2 \bar{\bar{Q}}^2 && \text{by Lemma 2(i)} \\ &+ \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{P_i} \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \bar{\bar{Q}}^2 && \text{since } \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 = \bar{\bar{Q}}^2 \text{ Lemma 2(e)} \\ &+ \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{P_i} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 N_{ia} \bar{\bar{Q}}_b^2 && \text{since } Q_{ia \bullet b} = N_{ia} \bar{\bar{Q}}_b^2 \text{ Lemma 2(b)} \end{aligned} \tag{A.71}$$

By Lemma 2(p),  $p_i = \frac{N_i}{M\bar{N}}$ . Rearranging terms in  $P_{ia} = \frac{N_{ia}}{N_i} \equiv P_a$  from (A4), we have

$$N_i P_{ia} = N_{ia} \equiv N_i P_a. \text{ And so, } \frac{N_{ia}}{p_i} = \cancel{N_i} P_a \frac{M\bar{N}}{\cancel{N_i}} = P_a M\bar{N}. \text{ Substituting } \frac{N_{ia}}{p_i} = P_a M\bar{N},$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_M \left( t_U^2 B^2 \right) &\doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 M^2 \bar{N}^2 \bar{Q}^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A P_a M\bar{N} \bar{Q}^2 + \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 P_a M\bar{N} \bar{Q}_b \\ &= M^2 \bar{N}^2 \bar{Q}^2 \left[ \sigma_\alpha^2 + \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2}{\bar{N}} \right] + M^2 \bar{N}^2 \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \sum_{b=1}^B \bar{Q}_b \frac{\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2}{\bar{N}} \\ &= \left( M\bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 \left[ \sigma_\alpha^2 + \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2}{\bar{N}} + \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \sum_{b=1}^B \frac{\bar{Q}_b}{\bar{Q}^2} \frac{\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2}{\bar{N}} \right] \end{aligned} \tag{A.72}$$

Note that reversing the  $a$  and  $b$  summations in Eq. (A.72) assumes that every SSU

stratum  $a$  contains all HU  $b$  substrata. In the special case of no  $b$  strata so that  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$

and  $\bar{Q}_b = \bar{Q}$ , the model expectation of  $B^2$  can be simplified to

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 B^2 \right) \doteq \left( M\bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 \left[ \sigma_\alpha^2 + \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2}{\bar{N}} + \sum_{a=1}^A \left( P_a \frac{\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2}{\bar{N} \bar{Q}} \right) \right]$$

and when there are no  $a$  strata so that  $P_a = 1$  and  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 = \sigma_\varepsilon^2$ ,

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 B^2 \right) \doteq \left( M\bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 \left[ \sigma_\alpha^2 + \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2}{\bar{N}} + \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\bar{N} \bar{Q}} \right] \square$$



#### A.4.6 Model Expectation $W_{2a}^2$

**Theorem 7.** *The approximate model expectation of  $W_{2a}^2$  is*

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) \doteq \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \left\{ \left( \mu^2 + \sigma_\alpha^2 \right) \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( \frac{v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{N_{ia}^2} - \frac{v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}}^2}{N_{ia}} + 1 \right) \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia \bullet b} \right] \right\}.$$

*Proof.*

Recall that

$$t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i \in U} S_{U^2(pwr)ia}^2}{p_i} = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right)^2 \quad (\text{A.73})$$

where  $t_{U_{iaj}} = \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} y_k$  and  $t_{U_{ia}} = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} t_{U_{iaj}}$ . Substituting the model form of  $y_k$  into

Eq. (A.73), we have

$$t_{U_{iaj}} = \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj} + \varepsilon_{iajbk} \\ = \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb} (\mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj}) + \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \varepsilon_{iajbk} \quad (\text{A.74}) \\ = Q_{iaj} (\mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj}) + \varepsilon_{iaj}$$

and

$$t_{U_{ia}} = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj} (\mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj}) + \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \varepsilon_{iaj} \quad (\text{A.75}) \\ = Q_{ia} (\mu + \alpha_i) + \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj} \gamma_{iaj} + \varepsilon_{ia}$$

Taking the expected value of Eqs. (A.74) and (A.75) we obtain

$$E_M \left( t_{U_{iaj}} \right) = E_M \left( Q_{iaj} \mu \right) = Q_{iaj} \mu \quad (\text{A.76})$$

$$E_M \left( t_{U_{ia}} \right) = E_M \left( Q_{ia} \mu \right) = Q_{ia} \mu \quad (\text{A.77})$$

(All other terms have expected value with respect to the model equal to zero.)

Taking the expected value of Equation (A.73) we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned} E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) &= E_M \left[ \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right)^2 \right] \\ &= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} E_M \left[ \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right)^2 \right] \\ &= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left\{ \left[ E_M \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right) \right]^2 + Var_M \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.78})$$

So we need to find

$$1. \quad \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left[ E_M \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right) \right]^2 \quad (\text{A.79})$$

and

$$2. \quad \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} Var_M \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right) \quad (\text{A.80})$$

1. Solving Equation (A.79), we obtain

$$\left[ E_M \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right) \right]^2 = \left( \frac{Q_{iaj} \mu}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \mu \right)^2 = \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 \mu^2 \quad (\text{A.81})$$

Multiplying Equation (A.81) through by  $p_{j|ia}$  and summing over all SSUs  $j|ia$  in the population, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left[ E_M \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right) \right]^2 &= \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 \mu^2 \\
&= \mu^2 S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)} \\
&= \mu^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 v_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 \quad \square
\end{aligned} \tag{A.82}$$

4. To evaluate  $\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \text{Var}_M \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right)$ , first find

$$\begin{aligned}
\left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right) &= \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} (\mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj}) + \frac{\varepsilon_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} (\mu + \alpha_i) - \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj} \gamma_{iaj} - \varepsilon_{iaj} \\
&= \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \mu - Q_{ia} \mu \right) + \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \alpha_i - Q_{ia} \alpha_i \right) \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \gamma_{iaj} - \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj} \gamma_{iaj} \right) + \left( \frac{\varepsilon_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - \varepsilon_{iaj} \right) \\
&= \mu \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right) + \alpha_i \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right) \\
&\quad + \left[ \gamma_{iaj} Q_{iaj} \left( \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} - 1 \right) - \sum_{j' \neq j \in U_{ia}} \gamma_{iaj'} Q_{iaj'} \right] \\
&\quad + \left[ \varepsilon_{iaj} \left( \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} - 1 \right) - \sum_{j' \neq j \in U_{ia}} \varepsilon_{iaj'} \right] \quad \square
\end{aligned} \tag{A.83}$$

Now taking the variance of Equation (A.83) with respect to the model, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
Var_M \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right) &= Var_M \left[ \mu \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right) \right] \\
&+ Var_M \left[ \alpha_i \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right) \right] \\
&+ Var_M \left[ \gamma_{iaj} Q_{iaj} \left( \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} - 1 \right) - \sum_{j' \neq j \in U_{ia}} \gamma_{iaj'} Q_{iaj'} \right] \\
&+ Var_M \left[ \varepsilon_{iaj} \left( \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} - 1 \right) - \sum_{j' \neq j \in U_{ia}} \varepsilon_{iaj'} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.84}$$

Evaluating each term of Equation (A.84) separately, we obtain

$$\text{A. } Var_M \left[ \mu \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right) \right] = \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 Var_M(\mu) = 0 \tag{A.85}$$

$$\text{B. } Var_M \left[ \alpha_i \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right) \right] = \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 Var_M(\alpha_i) = \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 \sigma_\alpha^2 \tag{A.86}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{C. } Var_M \left[ \gamma_{iaj} Q_{iaj} \left( \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} - 1 \right) - \sum_{j' \neq j \in U_{ia}} \gamma_{iaj'} Q_{iaj'} \right] \\
&= Q_{iaj}^2 \left( \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} - 1 \right)^2 Var_M(\gamma_{iaj}) + \sum_{j' \neq j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj'}^2 Var_M(\gamma_{iaj'}) \\
&= Q_{iaj}^2 \left( \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} - 1 \right)^2 \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sum_{j' \neq j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj'}^2 \sigma_\gamma^2 \\
&= \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ Q_{iaj}^2 \left( \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} - 1 \right)^2 + \sum_{j' \neq j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj'}^2 + Q_{iaj}^2 - Q_{iaj}^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Continuing from C,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Var}_M \left[ \gamma_{iaj} Q_{iaj} \left( \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} - 1 \right) - \sum_{j' \neq j \in U_{ia}} \gamma_{iaj'} Q_{iaj'} \right] \\
&= \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ Q_{iaj}^2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} - 1 \right)^2 - 1 \right] + \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right] \\
&= \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ Q_{iaj}^2 \left( \frac{1 - 2p_{j|ia}}{p_{j|ia}^2} \right) + \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right] \text{ by Lemma 4} \\
&= \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - \frac{2Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} + \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.87}$$

D. To evaluate  $\text{Var}_M \left[ \varepsilon_{iaj} \left( \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} - 1 \right) - \sum_{j' \neq j \in U_{ia}} \varepsilon_{iaj'} \right]$ , first we find

$$\text{Var}_M(\varepsilon_{iaj}) = \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \text{Var}_M(\varepsilon_{iajbk}) = \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Var}_M \left[ \varepsilon_{iaj} \left( \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} - 1 \right) - \sum_{j' \neq j \in U_{ia}} \varepsilon_{iaj'} \right] = \left( \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} - 1 \right)^2 \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 + \sum_{j' \neq j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iaj'b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \\
&= \left[ \left( \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} - 1 \right)^2 - 1 \right] \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 + \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \\
&= \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}^2} - \frac{2Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} + \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iajb} \right] \text{ by Lemma 4} \\
&= \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}^2} - \frac{2Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} + Q_{ia\bullet b} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.88}$$

Substituting A - D back into Equation (A.84) we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned}
Var_M \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right) &= 0 + \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 \sigma_\alpha^2 \\
&+ \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - \frac{2Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} + \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right] \\
&+ \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}^2} - \frac{2Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} + Q_{ia \bullet b} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.89}$$

Multiplying through by  $p_{j|ia}$  and summing over the all SSUs  $j/ia$  in the population, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} Var_M \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right) &= \sigma_\alpha^2 \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 \\
&+ \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - \frac{2Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} + \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) \\
&+ \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}^2} - \frac{2Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} + Q_{ia \bullet b} \right) \\
&= \sigma_\alpha^2 \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 \\
&+ \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - 2 \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 + \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) \\
&+ \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} - 2 \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iajb} + \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} Q_{ia \bullet b} \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{A.90}$$

Since  $\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} = 1$ , Equation (A.90) reduces to

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \text{Var}_M \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right) &= \sigma_\alpha^2 \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 \\
&\quad + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - 2 \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 + \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} - 2Q_{ia\bullet b} + Q_{ia\bullet b} \right) \\
&= \sigma_\alpha^2 \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 \\
&\quad + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) \right] \\
&\quad + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) - Q_{ia\bullet b} \right]
\end{aligned}
\tag{A.91}$$

Substituting the results from Eqs. (A.82) and (A.91) back into Eq. (A.78), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) &= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left\{ \left[ E_M \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right) \right]^2 + \text{Var}_M \left( \frac{t_{U_{iaj}}}{p_{j|ia}} - t_{U_{ia}} \right) \right\} \\
&\doteq \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \left\{ \left( \mu^2 + \sigma_\alpha^2 \right) \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 \right. \\
&\quad + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) \right] \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) - Q_{ia \bullet b} \right] \right\} \\
&\doteq \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \left\{ \left( \mu^2 + \sigma_\alpha^2 \right) \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2 \quad \text{by definition of relvariance} \right. \\
&\quad + \sigma_\gamma^2 N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( \frac{v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{N_{ia}^2} - \frac{v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}}^2}{N_{ia}} + 1 \right) \quad \text{by Lemma 1(f)} \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) - Q_{ia \bullet b} \right] \right\} \\
&= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \left\{ \left( \mu^2 + \sigma_\alpha^2 \right) \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( \frac{v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{N_{ia}^2} - \frac{v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}}^2}{N_{ia}} + 1 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) - Q_{ia \bullet b} \right] \right\} \square \tag{A.92}
\end{aligned}$$



**Corollary to Theorem 7.** Assume that conditions (A1) – (A5) in Appendix A.4.2 hold.

Then in the special case of no  $b$  strata so that  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$  and  $\bar{\bar{Q}}_b = \bar{\bar{Q}}$ , the model

expectation of  $W_{2a}^2$  can be simplified to

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) = \left( M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 P_a^2 \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 + \frac{\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2}{\bar{\bar{Q}}} \right]$$

and when there are no  $a$  strata so that  $P_a = 1$  and  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 = \sigma_\varepsilon^2$ ,

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) = \left( M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 + \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\bar{\bar{Q}}} \right].$$

*Proof.*

We rewrite Equation (A.92) as

$$\begin{aligned} E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{P_i} \left\{ \left( \mu^2 + \sigma_\alpha^2 \right) N_{ia}^2 \bar{\bar{Q}}_{ia}^2 \frac{v_{\bar{\bar{Q}}_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{N_{ia}^2} \right. \\ \left. + \sigma_\gamma^2 N_{ia}^2 \bar{\bar{Q}}_{ia}^2 \left( \frac{v_{\bar{\bar{Q}}_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{N_{ia}^2} - \frac{v_{\bar{\bar{Q}}_{ia}}^2}{N_{ia}} + 1 \right) \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{P_{j|ia}} \right) - Q_{ia \bullet b} \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.93})$$

When (A2) holds, we use the result from Lemma 2 that  $v_{\bar{\bar{Q}}_{ia}(pwr)}^2 = v_{\bar{\bar{Q}}_{ia}}^2 = 0$ , and obtain

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{P_i} \left\{ \sigma_\gamma^2 N_{ia}^2 \bar{\bar{Q}}_{ia}^2 + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{P_{j|ia}} \right) - Q_{ia \bullet b} \right] \right\} \quad (\text{A.94})$$

Assume that  $Q_{iajb} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$  and  $P_{j|ia} = \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_{ia}}$  as in (A2) and (A3).

Then by Lemma 2,  $p_{j|ia} = \frac{1}{N_{ia}}$  and  $Q_{ia \bullet b} = N_{ia} \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$ . When (A5) holds,  $N_{ia} \approx N_{ia} - 1$  and

$$\begin{aligned} E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) &= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \left\{ \sigma_\gamma^2 N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left[ \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} N_{ia} \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \right) - N_{ia} \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \right] \right\} \\ &= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \left( \sigma_\gamma^2 N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 N_{ia} \bar{\bar{Q}}_b (N_{ia} - 1) \right) \\ &\doteq \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} N_{ia}^2 \left( \sigma_\gamma^2 \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \right) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.95})$$

When (A2) holds, we know that from Lemma 3,  $\bar{Q}_{ia} = \bar{\bar{Q}}$ . Using this together with the

fact that  $p_i = \frac{N_i}{MN}$  by Lemma 2 and  $P_{ia} = \frac{N_{ia}}{N_i} \equiv P_a$  by (A4), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) &= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{MN}{N_i} N_i^2 P_a^2 \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 \bar{Q}^2 + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \right] \\ &= M^2 \bar{N}^2 P_a^2 \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 \bar{Q}^2 + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \right] \quad \text{since } \sum_{i \in U} N_i = MN \\ &= \left( MN \bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 P_a^2 \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{\bar{\bar{Q}}_b}{\bar{\bar{Q}}} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.96})$$

In the special case of no  $b$  strata so that  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$  and  $\bar{\bar{Q}}_b = \bar{\bar{Q}}$ , the model expectation of

$W_{2a}^2$  can be simplified to

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) = \left( MN \bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 P_a^2 \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 + \frac{\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2}{\bar{\bar{Q}}} \right] \quad (\text{A.97})$$

and when there are no  $a$  strata so that  $P_a = 1$  and  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_\varepsilon^2$ ,

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2 \right) = \left( MN \bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 + \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\bar{\bar{Q}}} \right] \square \quad (\text{A.98})$$

### A.4.7 Model Expectation of $W_{3ab}^2$

**Theorem 8.** *The model expectation of  $W_{3ab}^2$  is*

$$E_M \left( t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right) = \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} Q_{iajb}^2.$$

*Proof.*

Recall that

$$t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}^2}{p_{j|ia}} S_{U_{3iajb}}^2$$

with

$$S_{U_{3iajb}}^2 = (Q_{iajb} - 1)^{-1} \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iajb}} \right)^2$$

and

$$\bar{y}_{U_{iajb}} = \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{Q_{iajb}}.$$

Substituting the model form of  $y_k$  into the above, we have

$$\begin{aligned} y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iajb}} &= \left( \mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj} + \varepsilon_{iajbk} \right) - \frac{1}{Q_{iajb}} \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \left( \mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj} + \varepsilon_{iajbk} \right) \\ &= \left( \mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj} + \varepsilon_{iajbk} \right) - \frac{Q_{iajb}}{Q_{iajb}} \left( \mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj} \right) - \frac{1}{Q_{iajb}} \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \varepsilon_{iajbk} \\ &= \varepsilon_{iajbk} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{iajbk} \end{aligned} \tag{A.99}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left[ S_{U3iajb}^2 \right] &= E_M \left[ \left( Q_{iajb} - 1 \right)^{-1} \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iajb}} \right)^2 \right] \\
&= \left( Q_{iajb} - 1 \right)^{-1} E_M \left[ \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \left( \varepsilon_{iajbk} - \bar{\varepsilon}_{iajb} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{\cancel{(Q_{iajb} - 1)}}{\cancel{(Q_{iajb} - 1)}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \\
&= \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.100}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left[ t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right] &= E_M \left[ \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iajb}^2 S_{U3iajb}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \right] \\
&= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} Q_{iajb}^2 E_M \left[ S_{U3iajb}^2 \right] \\
&= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} Q_{iajb}^2 \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \square
\end{aligned} \tag{A.101}$$

**Corollary to Theorem 8** Assume that conditions (A1) – (A5) in Appendix A.4.2 hold.

Then in the special case of no  $b$  strata so that  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$  and  $\bar{\bar{Q}}_b = \bar{\bar{Q}}$ , the model

expectation of  $W_{3ab}^2$  can be simplified to

$$E_M \left( t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right) = \left( M \bar{\bar{N}} \bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 P_a^2 \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$$

and when there are no  $a$  strata so that  $P_a = 1$  and  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2$ ,

$$E_M \left( t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right) = \left( M \bar{\bar{N}} \bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2.$$

*Proof.*

When (A1)- (A3) holds, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right) &= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}} \bar{Q}_b^2 \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 && \text{since } Q_{iajb} = \bar{Q}_b \\
&= \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} N_{ia} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \bar{Q}_b^2 && \text{since } p_{j|ia} = \frac{1}{N_{ia}} \quad \text{Lemma 2(o)} \\
&= \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 M \bar{N} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{N_i} N_{ia}^2 \bar{Q}_b^2 \text{ since} && p_i = \frac{N_i}{M \bar{N}} \quad \text{Lemma 2(p)}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.102}$$

When (A4) holds, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right) &= \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 M \bar{N} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{N_i} N_i^2 P_a^2 \bar{Q}_b^2 && \text{since } N_i P_a = N_{ia} \\
&= \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 M \bar{N} \sum_{i \in U} N_i P_a^2 \bar{Q}_b^2 \\
&= \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 M^2 \bar{N}^2 \bar{Q}_b^2 P_a^2 && \text{since } \sum_{i \in U} N_i = M \bar{N}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.103}$$

In the special case of no  $b$  strata, so that  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$  and  $\bar{Q}_b = \bar{Q}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right) &= \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 M^2 \bar{N}^2 P_a^2 \bar{Q}_b^2 \\
&= \left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 P_a^2 \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.104}$$

and when there are no  $a$  strata so that  $P_a = 1$  and  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2$ ,

$$E_M \left( t_{U_{ab}}^2 W_{3ab}^2 \right) = \left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 \square \tag{A.105}$$

#### A.4.8 Model Expectation of $W^2$

**Theorem 9.** *The approximate model expectation of  $W^2$  is*

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) \doteq \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i}{p_i} \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \left\{ \sigma_\gamma^2 \bar{Q}_{ia} \left[ 1 - \frac{\bar{Q}_{ia}}{Q_i} \left( v_{Q_{ia}}^2 + 1 \right) \right] + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} \right\}.$$

*Proof.*

Recall that

$$t_U^2 W^2 = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2 S_{U3i}^2}{p_i} \quad (\text{A.106})$$

where

$$S_{U3i}^2 = \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_i} \right)^2$$

and

$$\bar{y}_{U_i} = \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{Q_i}$$

Substituting the model form of  $y_k$  into the above, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{y}_{U_i} &= \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{Q_i} \\ &= \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{\left( \mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj} + \varepsilon_{iajbk} \right)}{Q_i} \\ &= \left( \mu + \alpha_i \right) + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \gamma_{iaj} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_i} + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \varepsilon_{iajbk} \frac{1}{Q_i} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.107})$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
y_k - \bar{y}_{U_i} &= \gamma_{iaj} - \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_i} \gamma_{iaj} + \varepsilon_{iajbk} - \frac{\varepsilon_{i++++}}{Q_i} \\
&= \gamma_{iaj} \left( 1 - \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_i} \right) - \sum_a \sum_{j' \neq j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj'}}{Q_i} \gamma_{iaj'} \\
&\quad + \varepsilon_{iajbk} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q_i} \right) - \sum_a \sum_{j' \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b' \neq b} \sum_{k' \neq k \in U_{iajb}} \varepsilon_{iaj'b'k'} \frac{1}{Q_i}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.108}$$

Taking the expected value of Equation (A.106), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) &= E_M \left( \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2 S_{U3i}^2}{p_i} \right) \\
&= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2 E_M \left( S_{U3i}^2 \right)}{p_i} \\
&= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2}{p_i} \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} E_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_i} \right)^2 \\
&= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2}{p_i} \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \left\{ \left[ E_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_i} \right) \right]^2 + Var_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_i} \right) \right\} \square
\end{aligned} \tag{A.109}$$

We need to find

$$1. \quad \left[ E_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_i} \right) \right]^2 \tag{A.110}$$

$$2. \quad Var_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_i} \right) \tag{A.111}$$

1. Solving Eq. (A.110), we obtain

$$E_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_i} \right) = 0$$

$$\left[ E_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_i} \right) \right]^2 = 0 \quad (\text{A.112})$$

2. Taking the variance of Eq. (A.111) with respect to the model, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_i} \right) &= \text{Var}_M \left[ \gamma_{iaj} \left( 1 - \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_i} \right) \right] + \sum_a \sum_{j' \neq j \in U_{ia}} \text{Var}_M \left[ \frac{Q_{iaj'}}{Q_i} \gamma_{iaj'} \right] \\ &\quad + \text{Var}_M \left[ \varepsilon_{iajkb} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q_i} \right) \right] + \sum_a \sum_{\substack{U_{ia}, B, U_{iaj'b'} \\ (j'b'k') \neq jbk}} \text{Var}_M \left[ \varepsilon_{iaj'b'k'} \frac{1}{Q_i} \right] \\ &= \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( 1 - \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_i} \right)^2 + \sum_a \sum_{j' \neq j \in U_{ia}} \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{iaj'}^2}{Q_i^2} \\ &\quad + \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q_i} \right)^2 + \sum_a \sum_{\substack{U_{ia}, B, U_{iaj'b'} \\ (j'b'k') \neq (jbk)}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab'}}^2 \frac{1}{Q_i^2} \\ &= \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( 1 - \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_i} \right)^2 - \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q_i^2} + \sum_a \sum_{j' \neq j \in U_{ia}} \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{iaj'}^2}{Q_i^2} + \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q_i^2} \\ &\quad + \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q_i} \right)^2 - \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{1}{Q_i^2} + \sum_a \sum_{\substack{U_{ia}, B, U_{iaj'b'} \\ (j'b'k') \neq (jbk)}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab'}}^2 \frac{1}{Q_i^2} + \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab'}}^2 \frac{1}{Q_i^2} \end{aligned}$$

Let  $(jbk)$  denote a HU  $k$ , in a specific SSU  $j$ , HU substratum  $b$ . Then

$\sum_{\substack{U_{ia}, B, U_{iaj'b'} \\ (j'b'k') \neq (jbk)}}$  denotes the sum of all SSUs  $j$  in  $U_{ia}$ , over all HU substratum  $b$ , for

all HUs  $k$  in  $U_{iajb}$  in a given PSU  $i$ , SSU stratum  $a$ , except the single  $(jbk)$  term.



And so,

$$\begin{aligned}
Var_M(y_k - \bar{y}_{U_i}) &= \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2Q_{iaj}}{Q_i} + \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q_i^2} - \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q_i^2} \right) + \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q_i^2} \\
&\quad + \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{Q_i} + \frac{1}{Q_i^2} - \frac{1}{Q_i^2} \right) + \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{1}{Q_i^2} \\
&= \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2Q_{iaj}}{Q_i} \right) + \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q_i^2} \\
&\quad + \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{Q_i} \right) + \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{1}{Q_i^2} \square
\end{aligned} \tag{A.113}$$

Substituting Eqs. (A.112) and (A.113) back into the  $S_{U3i}^2$  portion of Equation (A.109),

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M(S_{U3i}^2) &= \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \left\{ \left[ E_M(y_k - \bar{y}_{U_i}) \right]^2 + Var_M(y_k - \bar{y}_{U_i}) \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} Var_M(y_k - \bar{y}_{U_i}) \\
&= \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2Q_{iaj}}{Q_i} \right) + \frac{Q_i}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q_i^2} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{Q_i} \right) + \frac{Q_i}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{1}{Q_i^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj} \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2Q_{iaj}}{Q_i} \right) + \frac{\cancel{Q_i}}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q_i^2} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sum_b Q_{ia \bullet b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{Q_i} \right) + \frac{\cancel{Q_i}}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{1}{Q_i^2}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.114}$$

Continuing from Eq. (A.114),

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( S_{U3i}^2 \right) &= \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj} - 2 \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q_i} \right) + \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q_i} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sum_b Q_{ia \bullet b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{Q_i} \right) + \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sum_b Q_{ia \bullet b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{1}{Q_i} \\
&= \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( Q_{ia} - \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q_i} \right) + \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sum_b Q_{ia \bullet b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q_i} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Using the definition of  $\bar{Q}_{ia} = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{N_{ia}}$ , then  $N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia} = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}$ . And by definition

$\bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} = \sum_{j \in U_{iab}} \frac{Q_{iajb}}{N_{ia}}$  then  $N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} = \sum_{j \in U_{iab}} Q_{iajb}$ . Assuming  $N_{ia} \approx N_{ia} - 1$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( S_{U3i}^2 \right) &\doteq \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia} - \frac{1}{Q_i} N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}}^2 + 1 \right) \right) \text{ by Lemma 1(d)} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sum_b Q_{ia \bullet b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q_i} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sigma_\gamma^2 N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia} \left( 1 - \frac{\bar{Q}_{ia}}{Q_i} \left( v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}}^2 + 1 \right) \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{Q_i - 1} \sum_a \sum_b N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( \frac{Q_i - 1}{Q_i} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

(A.115)

Substituting Eq. (A.115) back into Eq.(A.109) and assuming  $Q_i \approx Q_i - 1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) &\doteq \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2 E_M \left( S_{U3i}^2 \right)}{P_i} \\
&= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i}{P_i} \sum_a \sigma_\gamma^2 N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia} \left( 1 - \frac{\bar{Q}_{ia}}{Q_i} \left( v_{Q_{ia}}^2 + 1 \right) \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i}{P_i} \sum_a \sum_b N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.116}$$

Rearranging terms in Eq. (A.116),

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) \doteq \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i}{P_i} \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \left\{ \sigma_\gamma^2 \bar{Q}_{ia} \left[ 1 - \frac{\bar{Q}_{ia}}{Q_i} \left( v_{Q_{ia}}^2 + 1 \right) \right] + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} \right\} \square$$

**Corollary to Theorem 9.** Assume that conditions (A1) – (A5) in Appendix A.4.2 hold.

In particular assume that (A2)  $p_i = \frac{Q_i}{Q}$ ;  $p_{j|ia} = \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_{ia}}$ , (A3)  $Q_{iajb} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$ , (A4)  $P_{ia} = \frac{N_{ia}}{N_i} \equiv P_a$

, and (A5)  $N_{ia} \approx N_{ia} - 1$  hold. Then in the special case of no  $b$  strata so that  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$  and

$\bar{\bar{Q}}_b = \bar{\bar{Q}}$ , the model expectation of  $W^2$  can be simplified to

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) = \left( M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 \right]$$

and when there are no  $a$  strata so that  $P_a = 1$  and  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 = \sigma_\varepsilon^2$ ,

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) = \left( M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \right].$$

*Proof.*

When (A2) holds, by Lemma 3,  $v_{Q_{ia}}^2 = v_{Q_{ia\bullet b}}^2 = 0$ . Substituting this result back into Eq.

(A.116),

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i}{P_i} \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \left\{ \sigma_\gamma^2 \bar{Q}_{ia} \left[ 1 - \frac{\bar{Q}_{ia}}{Q_i} \right] + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b} \right\}$$

(A.117)

When (A3) holds, we use the results from Lemma 2(g) that  $Q_i = N_i \bar{\bar{Q}}$  and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) &= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{N_i \bar{\bar{Q}}}{P_i} \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \left\{ \sigma_\gamma^2 \bar{\bar{Q}} \left[ 1 - \frac{\bar{\bar{Q}}}{N_i \bar{\bar{Q}}} \right] \right. && \text{since } \bar{Q}_{ia} = \bar{\bar{Q}} \text{ Lemma 2(e)} \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \right\} && \text{since } \bar{Q}_{ia\bullet b} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \text{ Lemma 2(c)} \end{aligned}$$

(A.118)

Assuming (A4)  $P_{ia} = \frac{N_{ia}}{N_i} \equiv P_a$ , and substituting  $\frac{N_{ia}}{P_i} = P_a M \bar{N}$ ,

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) = M \bar{N} \sum_{i \in U} N_i \bar{\bar{Q}} \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \left\{ \sigma_\gamma^2 \bar{\bar{Q}} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{N_i} \right] + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \right\}$$

(A.119)

Using the fact that  $M \bar{N} = \sum_{i \in U} N_i$  and  $N_i \approx N_i - 1$  by (A5),

$$\begin{aligned} E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) &= M \bar{N} \sum_{i \in U} N_i \bar{\bar{Q}} \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \sigma_\gamma^2 \bar{\bar{Q}} \left[ \frac{N_i - 1}{N_i} \right] + M \bar{N} \sum_{i \in U} N_i \bar{\bar{Q}} \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \\ &\doteq M^2 \bar{N}^2 \bar{\bar{Q}}^2 \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{a=1}^A P_a + M^2 \bar{N}^2 \bar{\bar{Q}} \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \end{aligned}$$

(A.120)

And so

$$t_U^2 E_M \left( W^2 \right) \doteq M^2 \bar{N}^2 \bar{Q}^2 \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{a=1}^A P_a + M^2 \bar{N}^2 \bar{Q} \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \bar{Q}_b \quad (\text{A.121})$$

In the special case of no  $b$  strata so that  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$  and  $\bar{Q}_b = \bar{Q}$ , the model expectation of

$W^2$  can be simplified to

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) \doteq \left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 \right] \quad (\text{A.122})$$

and when there are no  $a$  strata so that  $P_a = 1$  and  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 = \sigma_\varepsilon^2$ ,

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 W^2 \right) \doteq \left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \right] \square \quad (\text{A.123})$$

### A.4.9 Model Expectation of $W_{3a}^2$

**Theorem 10.** *The model expectation of  $W_{3a}^2$  is*

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{iajb}.$$

*Proof.*

Recall from Section 2.3.3 that

$$t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 = \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} S_{U_{3iaj}}^2 \quad (\text{A.124})$$

where

$$S_{U_{3iaj}}^2 = \frac{1}{Q_{iaj} - 1} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iaj}} \right)^2$$

and

$$\bar{y}_{U_{iaj}} = \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{Q_{iaj}}.$$

Substituting the model form of  $y_k$  into the above, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{y}_{U_{iaj}} &= \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{Q_{iaj}} \\ &= \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{\left( \mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj} + \varepsilon_{iajbk} \right)}{Q_{iaj}} \\ &= \frac{1}{Q_{iaj}} Q_{iaj} \left( \mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj} \right) + \frac{1}{Q_{iaj}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \varepsilon_{iajbk} \\ &= \left( \mu + \alpha_i + \gamma_{iaj} \right) + \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \varepsilon_{iajbk} \frac{1}{Q_{iaj}} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.125})$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iaj}} &= \varepsilon_{iajbk} - \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \varepsilon_{iajbk} \frac{1}{Q_{iaj}} \\
&= \varepsilon_{iajbk} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q_{iaj}} \right) - \sum_{b'k' \neq (bk)}^{B, U_{iajb'}} \varepsilon_{iajb'k'} \frac{1}{Q_{iaj}}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.126}$$

Taking the expected value of Equation (A.124), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) &= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} E_M \left( S_{U_{3iaj}}^2 \right) \\
&= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{1}{Q_{iaj} - 1} E_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iaj}} \right)^2 \\
&= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{1}{Q_{iaj} - 1} \left\{ \left[ E_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iaj}} \right) \right]^2 + Var_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iaj}} \right) \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{A.127}$$

Need to find

$$1. \left[ E_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iaj}} \right) \right]^2 \tag{A.128}$$

$$2. Var_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iaj}} \right) \tag{A.129}$$

1. Since all terms in Eq. (A.126) have expected value with respect to the model equal to zero, solving Eq. (A.128) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iaj}} \right) &= 0 \\
\left[ E_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iaj}} \right) \right]^2 &= 0
\end{aligned} \tag{A.130}$$

2. Now taking the variance of Equation (A.126) with respect to the model, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
Var_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iaj}} \right) &= Var_M \left[ \varepsilon_{iajbk} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q_{iaj}} \right) \right] + \sum_{b'k' \neq (bk)}^{B, U_{iajb'}} Var_M \left[ \varepsilon_{iajb'k'} \frac{1}{Q_{iaj}} \right] \\
&= \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q_{iaj}} \right)^2 + \sum_{b'k' \neq (bk)}^{B, U_{iajb'}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab'}}^2 \frac{1}{Q_{iaj}^2} + \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{1}{Q_{iaj}^2} - \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{1}{Q_{iaj}^2} \\
&= \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{Q_{iaj}} + \frac{1}{\cancel{Q_{iaj}^2}} - \frac{1}{\cancel{Q_{iaj}^2}} \right) + \sum_{b'k'}^{B, U_{iajb'}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab'}}^2 \frac{1}{Q_{iaj}^2} \\
&= \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{Q_{iaj}} \right) + \sum_{b'=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab'}}^2 \frac{Q_{iajb'}}{Q_{iaj}^2}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.131}$$

Substituting Eqs. (A.130) and (A.131) back into the formula for  $S_{U_{3iaj}}^2$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( S_{U_{3iaj}}^2 \right) &= \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{1}{Q_{iaj} - 1} \left\{ 0 + Var_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_{iaj}} \right) \right\} \\
&= \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{1}{Q_{iaj} - 1} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{Q_{iaj}} \right) + \left( \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{1}{Q_{iaj} - 1} \right) \left( \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{Q_{iajb}}{Q_{iaj}^2} \right) \\
&= \sum_{b=1}^B \frac{Q_{iajb}}{Q_{iaj} - 1} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{Q_{iaj}} \right) + \frac{\cancel{Q_{iaj}}}{Q_{iaj} - 1} \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{Q_{iajb}}{\cancel{Q_{iaj}^2}} \\
&= \frac{1}{Q_{iaj} - 1} \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( Q_{iajb} - \frac{2Q_{iajb}}{Q_{iaj}} + \frac{Q_{iajb}}{Q_{iaj}} \right) = \frac{1}{Q_{iaj} - 1} \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( Q_{iajb} - \frac{Q_{iajb}}{Q_{iaj}} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\cancel{Q_{iaj} - 1}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{iajb} \left( \frac{\cancel{Q_{iaj} - 1}}{Q_{iaj}} \right) = \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{Q_{iajb}}{Q_{iaj}} \square
\end{aligned} \tag{A.132}$$



Substituting Eq. (A.85) back into Eq. (A.80),

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) &= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{P_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{P_{j|ia}} E_M \left( S_{U_{3iaj}}^2 \right) \\
&= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{P_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{P_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{Q_{iajb}}{Q_{iaj}} \\
&= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{P_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{P_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{iajb} \square
\end{aligned}
\tag{A.133}$$

**Corollary to Theorem 10.** Assume that conditions (A1) – (A5) in Appendix A.4.2 hold.

In particular assume that (A2)  $P_i = \frac{Q_i}{Q}$ ;  $P_{j|ia} = \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_{ia}}$ , (A3)  $Q_{iajb} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$ ,

(A4)  $P_{ia} = \frac{N_{ia}}{N_i} \equiv P_a$ , and (A5)  $N_{ia} \approx N_{ia} - 1$  hold. Then in the special case of no  $b$  strata

so that  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$  and  $\bar{\bar{Q}}_b = \bar{\bar{Q}}$ . Then in the special case of no  $b$  strata so that  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$

and  $\bar{\bar{Q}}_b = \bar{\bar{Q}}$ , the model expectation of  $W_{3a}^2$  can be simplified to

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) = \left( M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 P_a^2 \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$$

and when there are no  $a$  strata so that  $P_a = 1$  and  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2$ ,

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) = \left( M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2$$

*Proof.*

When (A2) and (A3) hold  $p_i = \frac{Q_i}{Q}$ ,  $p_{j|ia} = \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_{ia}}$ , and  $Q_{iajb} = \bar{Q}_b$ . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) &= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{P_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{P_{j|ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B Q_{iajb} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \\
&= \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q}{Q_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{ia}}{Q_{iaj}} \cancel{Q_{iaj}} \sum_{b=1}^B \bar{Q}_b \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \\
&= Q \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_{ia}}{Q_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \bar{Q}_b \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \\
&= M \bar{N} \bar{Q} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_{ia}}{Q_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \bar{Q}_b \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.134}$$

and when (A4) holds such that  $P_{ia} = \frac{N_{ia}}{N_i} \equiv P_a$ , we have  $N_{ia} \equiv N_i P_a$  and

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} 1 &= \sum_{i \in U} N_{ia} \\
\sum_{i \in U} N_{ia} &= \sum_{i \in U} N_i P_a \\
N_a &= P_a \sum_{i \in U} N_i \\
N_a &= P_a M \bar{N}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.135}$$

Also when (A3) holds, we know that from Lemma 2,  $\bar{Q}_{ia} = \bar{\bar{Q}}$ ,  $\bar{Q}_i = \bar{\bar{Q}}$ , and  $\bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$ .

Using this together with the fact that  $N_{ia} \equiv N_i P_a$  and  $\sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} 1 = N_a = P_a M \bar{N}$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) &= M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}}{N_i \bar{Q}_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \\
&= M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}} \sum_{i \in U} P_a \frac{\bar{\bar{Q}}}{\bar{\bar{Q}}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \\
&= M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}} P_a \sum_{b=1}^B \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} 1 \\
&= M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}} P_a^2 \sum_{b=1}^B \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 (M \bar{N}) \\
&= \left( M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 P_a^2 \sum_{b=1}^B \frac{\bar{\bar{Q}}_b}{\bar{\bar{Q}}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.136}$$

In the special case where there are no  $b$  strata so that,  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$  and  $\bar{\bar{Q}}_b = \bar{\bar{Q}}$ , the model

expectation of  $W_{3a}^2$  can be simplified to

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) &= \left( M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 P_a^2 \frac{\bar{\bar{Q}}}{\bar{\bar{Q}}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 \\
&= \left( M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 P_a^2 \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.137}$$

And when there are no  $a$  strata so that,  $P_a = 1$  and  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2$ ,

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2 \right) = \left( M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 \square \tag{A.138}$$

#### A.4.10 Model Expectation of $\tilde{V}$

**Theorem 11.** *The approximate model expectation of  $\tilde{V}$  is*

$$\begin{aligned} E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) &\doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{M} \left( v_Q^2 + 1 \right) \right] \\ &+ \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{Q^2} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \left( v_{Q_{ia}}^2 + 1 \right) \right] \\ &+ \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{Q_{ia \bullet b}}{Q}. \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.*

Recall that

$$\bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} = \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} (y_k - \bar{y}_U)^2 \quad (\text{A.139})$$

where

$$\bar{y}_U = \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{Q}.$$

Substituting the model form of  $y_k$  into the above, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{y}_U &= \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{Q} \\ &= \mu + \sum_{i \in U} \alpha_i \frac{Q_i}{Q} + \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \gamma_{iaj} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q} \\ &\quad + \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \varepsilon_{iajbk} \frac{1}{Q} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.140})$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
y_k - \bar{y}_U &= \alpha_i - \sum_{i \in U} \alpha_i \frac{Q_i}{Q} \\
&\quad + \gamma_{iaj} - \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \gamma_{iaj} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q} \\
&\quad + \varepsilon_{iajbk} - \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \varepsilon_{iajbk} \frac{1}{Q} \\
&= \alpha_i \left( 1 - \frac{Q_i}{Q} \right) - \sum_{i' \neq i \in U} \alpha_{i'} \frac{Q_{i'}}{Q} \\
&\quad + \gamma_{iaj} \left( 1 - \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q} \right) - \sum_{i' a' j' \neq (iaj)}^{U, A, U_{i' a'}} \gamma_{i' a' j'} \frac{Q_{i' a' j'}}{Q} \\
&\quad + \varepsilon_{iajbk} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q} \right) - \sum_{i' a' j' b' k' \neq (iajbk)}^{U, A, U_{i' a'}, B, U_{i' a' j' b'}} \varepsilon_{i' a' j' b' k'} \frac{1}{Q}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.141}$$

Taking the expected value of Eq. (A.139) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) &= E_M \left( \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} (y_k - \bar{y}_U)^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} E_M \left[ (y_k - \bar{y}_U)^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \left\{ \left[ E_M (y_k - \bar{y}_U) \right]^2 + Var_M (y_k - \bar{y}_U) \right\}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.142}$$

Need to find

$$1. \quad \left[ E_M (y_k - \bar{y}_U) \right]^2 \tag{A.143}$$

$$2. \quad Var_M (y_k - \bar{y}_U) \tag{A.144}$$

The expected value of all terms in Eq.(A.141) is zero. Consequently  $E_M(y_k - \bar{y}_U) = 0$  and hence

$$\left[ E_M(y_k - \bar{y}_U) \right]^2 = 0. \quad (\text{A.145})$$

Solving Eq. (A.144) we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned} Var_M(y_k - \bar{y}_U) &= Var_M \left[ \alpha_i \left( 1 - \frac{Q_i}{Q} \right) \right] + \sum_{i' \neq i \in U} Var_M \left[ \alpha_{i'} \frac{Q_{i'}}{Q} \right] \\ &+ Var_M \left[ \gamma_{iaj} \left( 1 - \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q} \right) \right] + \sum_{i'a'j' \neq (iaj)}^{U, A, U_{i'a'}} Var_M \left[ \gamma_{i'a'j'} \frac{Q_{i'a'j'}}{Q} \right] \\ &+ Var_M \left[ \varepsilon_{iajbk} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q} \right) \right] + \sum_{i'a'j'b'k' \neq (iajbk)}^{U, A, U_{i'a'}, B, U_{i'a'j'b'}} Var_M \left[ \frac{\varepsilon_{i'a'j'b'k'}}{Q} \right] \\ &= \sigma_\alpha^2 \left( 1 - \frac{Q_i}{Q} \right)^2 + \sum_{i' \neq i \in U} \sigma_\alpha^2 \frac{Q_{i'}^2}{Q^2} \\ &\sigma_\gamma^2 \left( 1 - \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q} \right)^2 + \sum_{i'a'j' \neq (iaj)}^{U, A, U_{i'a'}} \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{i'a'j'}^2}{Q^2} \\ &+ \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q} \right)^2 + \sum_{i'aj'b'k' \neq (iajbk)}^{U, A, U_{i'a'}, B, U_{i'aj'b'}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{a'b'}}^2 \frac{1}{Q^2} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.146})$$

Continuing on from Eq. (A.146) ,

$$\begin{aligned}
Var_M(y_k - \bar{y}_U) &= \sigma_\alpha^2 \left(1 - \frac{Q_i}{Q}\right)^2 - \sigma_\alpha^2 \frac{Q_i^2}{Q^2} + \left( \sum_{i' \neq i \in U} \sigma_\alpha^2 \frac{Q_{i'}^2}{Q^2} \right) + \sigma_\alpha^2 \frac{Q_i^2}{Q^2} \\
&+ \sigma_\gamma^2 \left(1 - \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q}\right)^2 - \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q^2} + \left( \sum_{i' a' j' \neq (iaj)}^{U, A, U_{i' a'}} \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{i' a' j'}^2}{Q^2} \right) + \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q^2} \\
&+ \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{Q}\right)^2 - \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{1}{Q^2} \\
&+ \left( \sum_{i' a' j' b' k' \neq (iaj b k)}^{U, A, U_{i' a'}, B, U_{i' a' j' b'}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{a' b'}}^2 \frac{1}{Q^2} \right) + \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{1}{Q^2}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.147}$$

And so,

$$\begin{aligned}
Var_M(y_k - \bar{y}_{U_i}) &= \sigma_\alpha^2 \left(1 - \frac{2Q_i}{Q} + \cancel{\frac{Q_i^2}{Q^2}} \cancel{\frac{Q_i^2}{Q^2}}\right) + \sum_{i \in U} \sigma_\alpha^2 \frac{Q_i^2}{Q^2} \\
&+ \sigma_\gamma^2 \left(1 - \frac{2Q_{iaj}}{Q} + \cancel{\frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q^2}} \cancel{\frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q^2}}\right) + \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q^2} \\
&+ \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left(1 - \frac{2}{Q} + \cancel{\frac{1}{Q_i^2}} \cancel{\frac{1}{Q^2}}\right) + \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{1}{Q^2} \\
&= \sigma_\alpha^2 \left(1 - \frac{2Q_i}{Q}\right) + \sum_{i \in U} \sigma_\alpha^2 \frac{Q_i^2}{Q^2} \\
&+ \sigma_\gamma^2 \left(1 - \frac{2Q_{iaj}}{Q}\right) + \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q^2} \\
&+ \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left(1 - \frac{2}{Q}\right) + \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{1}{Q^2}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.148}$$

Substituting Eqs. (A.145) and (A.148) back into Eq. (A.142), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) &= \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \left\{ \left[ E_M (y_k - \bar{y}_U) \right]^2 + \text{Var}_M (y_k - \bar{y}_U) \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \{ 0 + \text{Var}_M (y_k - \bar{y}_U) \} \\
&= \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \text{Var}_M (y_k - \bar{y}_U) \\
&= \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \sigma_\alpha^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2Q_i}{Q} \right) + \frac{\not\phi}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sigma_\alpha^2 \frac{Q_i^2}{Q^{\not{Z}}} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2Q_{iaj}}{Q} \right) + \frac{\not\phi}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q^{\not{Z}}} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{Q} \right) + \frac{\not\phi}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_b \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{1}{Q^{\not{Z}}} \\
&= \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} Q_i \sigma_\alpha^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2Q_i}{Q} \right) + \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sigma_\alpha^2 \frac{Q_i^2}{Q} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj} \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2Q_{iaj}}{Q} \right) + \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sigma_\gamma^2 \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_b Q_{iajb} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{Q} \right) + \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_b Q_{iajb} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{1}{Q}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.149}$$



Continuing from Eq.(A.149),

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) &= \frac{1}{Q-1} \sigma_\alpha^2 \left( \sum_{i \in U} Q_i - \frac{2}{Q} \sum_{i \in U} Q_i^2 \right) + \frac{1}{Q-1} \sigma_\alpha^2 \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_i^2}{Q} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{Q-1} \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj} - \frac{2}{Q} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) + \frac{1}{Q-1} \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{Q} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_b Q_{ia \bullet b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{Q} \right) + \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_b Q_{ia \bullet b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{1}{Q} \\
&= \frac{1}{Q-1} \sigma_\alpha^2 \left( \sum_{i \in U} Q_i - \frac{1}{Q} \sum_{i \in U} Q_i^2 \right) + \frac{1}{Q-1} \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj} - \frac{1}{Q} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\cancel{Q-1}} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_b Q_{ia \bullet b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( \frac{\cancel{Q-1}}{Q} \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{A.150}$$

Rearranging terms in Eq. (A.150) and assuming  $Q \approx Q-1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) &= \frac{1}{Q-1} \sigma_\alpha^2 \left( Q - \frac{1}{Q} \sum_{i \in U} Q_i^2 \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{Q-1} \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a Q_{ia} - \frac{1}{Q} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{Q} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_b Q_{ia \bullet b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \\
&\doteq \frac{\cancel{Q}}{\cancel{Q}-1} \sigma_\alpha^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q^2} \sum_{i \in U} Q_i^2 \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{\cancel{Q}}{\cancel{Q}-1} \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q^2} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{Q} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_b Q_{ia \bullet b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.151}$$

Using the definition of  $M\bar{Q} = Q = \sum_{i \in U} Q_i$  and  $N_{ia}\bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iajb}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) &\doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{M^2 \bar{Q}^2} \mathcal{M} \bar{Q}^2 (v_Q^2 + 1) \right) \quad \text{by Lemma 1(i)} \\
&+ \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q^2} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 (v_{Q_{ia}}^2 + 1) \right) \quad \text{by Lemma 1(d)} \\
&+ \frac{1}{Q} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \sum_b N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \\
&= \sigma_\alpha^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{M} (v_Q^2 + 1) \right] + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{Q^2} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 (v_{Q_{ia}}^2 + 1) \right] \\
&+ \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{Q_{ia \bullet b}}{Q} \square
\end{aligned} \tag{A.152}$$

**Corollary to Theorem 11.** Assume that conditions (A1) – (A5) in Appendix A.4.2 hold.

In particular assume that (A2)  $p_i = \frac{Q_i}{Q}$ ;  $p_{j|ia} = \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_{ia}}$ , (A3)  $Q_{iajb} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$ ,

(A4)  $P_{ia} = \frac{N_{ia}}{N_i} \equiv P_a$ , and (A5)  $N_{ia} \approx N_{ia} - 1$  hold. Furthermore, assume  $M \approx M - 1$  and

$M\bar{N} \approx M\bar{N} - 1$ . Then in the special case of no b strata so that  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$  and  $\bar{\bar{Q}}_b = \bar{\bar{Q}}$ , the

model expectation of  $\tilde{V}$  can be simplified to

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) = \left( M\bar{N}\bar{\bar{Q}} \right)^2 \left[ \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 \right]$$

and when there are no a strata so that  $P_a = 1$  and  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$ ,

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) = M^2 \bar{N}^2 \bar{\bar{Q}}^2 \left[ \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \right].$$

*Proof.*

When (A2) holds, we know from Lemma 3 that  $v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2 = v_{\bar{Q}_{ia}}^2 = 0$ , and from Section

2.4.2.3 that  $v_{\bar{Q}}^2 \equiv v_N^2$ . Substituting this result back into Eq. (A.152), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) &= \sigma_\alpha^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{M} (v_N^2 + 1) \right] + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{Q^2} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}^2 \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{Q} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.153})$$

Assuming  $Q_{iajb} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b$ , we know that from Lemma 2,  $\bar{Q}_{ia} = \bar{Q}_i = \bar{\bar{Q}}$ . When (A4) holds, we

have  $P_{ia} = \frac{N_{ia}}{N_i} = \frac{N_{ia} \bar{Q}_{ia}}{N_i \bar{Q}_i} = \frac{N_{ia} \bar{\bar{Q}}}{N_i \bar{\bar{Q}}} = \frac{Q_{ia}}{Q_i} \equiv P_a$ . Then assuming  $P_{ia} \equiv P_a$  implies

$N_{ia} \equiv N_i P_a$ . Substituting these results back into Eq. (A.153), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) &= \sigma_\alpha^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{M} (v_N^2 + 1) \right] \\ &\quad + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{Q^2} \sum_{i \in U} N_i \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \bar{\bar{Q}}^2 \right] \quad \text{since } \bar{Q}_{ia} = \bar{\bar{Q}} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{Q} \sum_{i \in U} N_i \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 P_a \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \quad \text{since } \bar{Q}_{ia \bullet b} = \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.154})$$

Substituting  $Q = M \bar{N} \bar{\bar{Q}}$  and using the fact that  $M \bar{N} = \sum_{i \in U} N_i$

$$\begin{aligned} E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) &= \sigma_\alpha^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{M} (v_N^2 + 1) \right] + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{\cancel{M} \cancel{N} \bar{\bar{Q}}^2}{M \cancel{N} \bar{\bar{Q}}^2} \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \right] + \frac{\cancel{M} \cancel{N}}{\cancel{M} \cancel{N} \bar{\bar{Q}}} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 P_a \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \\ &= \sigma_\alpha^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{M} (v_N^2 + 1) \right] + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{M \bar{N}} \right] + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 P_a \frac{\bar{\bar{Q}}_b}{\bar{\bar{Q}}} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.155})$$

Continuing from Eq. (A.155), if  $M$  is large, we assume  $\frac{1}{M}(\nu_N^2 + 1) \approx 0$ , and

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) &\doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 [1 - 0] \\
&+ \sigma_\gamma^2 \left[ \frac{M\bar{N} - 1}{M\bar{N}} \right] \quad \text{since } M\bar{N} \approx M\bar{N} - 1 \\
&+ \frac{1}{\bar{Q}} \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 P_a \bar{\bar{Q}}_b \\
&= \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sum_{a=1}^A \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 P_a \frac{\bar{\bar{Q}}_b}{\bar{Q}}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.156}$$

In the special case of no  $b$  strata when  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$  and  $\bar{\bar{Q}}_b = \bar{\bar{Q}}$  the model expectation of

$\tilde{V}$  can be simplified to

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) &= \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sum_{a=1}^A \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 P_a \frac{\bar{\bar{Q}}}{\bar{Q}} \\
&= \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.157}$$

and when there are no  $a$  strata so that  $P_a = 1$  and  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 = \sigma_\varepsilon^2$ ,

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) = \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \tag{A.158}$$

Using the definition of  $\frac{t_U^2}{(M\bar{N}\bar{\bar{Q}})^2} = \bar{y}_U^2$ , we can rewrite Eq. (A.157) as

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) = (M\bar{N}\bar{\bar{Q}})^2 \left[ \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sum_{a=1}^A P_a \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 \right] \tag{A.159}$$

and Eq.(A.158) as

$$E_M \left( t_U^2 \tilde{V} \right) = (M\bar{N}\bar{\bar{Q}})^2 \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \square \tag{A.160}$$

#### A.4.11 Model Expectation of $\tilde{V}_a$

**Theorem 12.** Assuming  $Q_a, M, N_a$  are large such that,  $Q_a \approx Q_a - 1$ ,  $M \approx M - 1$ , and

$N_a \approx N_a - 1$ , the approximate model expectation of  $\tilde{V}_a$  is

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a^2} M \bar{Q}_{1a}^2 \left( v_{\bar{Q}_{1a}}^2 + 1 \right) \right\} + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a^2} N_a \bar{Q}_{2a}^2 \left( v_{\bar{Q}_{2a}}^2 + 1 \right) \right\} \\ + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{Q_{ab}}{Q_a}.$$

*Proof.*

We use the following equalities to get the result. The derivation is straightforward and are similar to those for Lemma 1 in Section A.4.1.

$$(i) \quad \sum_{i \in U} Q_{ia}^2 = (M - 1) S_{1Qa}^2 + M \bar{Q}_{1a}^2 \approx M \bar{Q}_{1a}^2 \left( v_{\bar{Q}_{1a}}^2 + 1 \right) \text{ where}$$

$$S_{\bar{Q}_{1a}}^2 = (M - 1)^{-1} \sum_{i \in U} (Q_{ia} - \bar{Q}_{1a})^2, \quad v_{\bar{Q}_{1a}}^2 = S_{\bar{Q}_{1a}}^2 / \bar{Q}_{1a}^2, \text{ and } \bar{Q}_{1a} = M^{-1} \sum_{i \in U} Q_{ia}.$$

$$(ii) \quad \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 = (N_a - 1) S_{\bar{Q}_{2a}}^2 + N_a \bar{Q}_{2a}^2 \approx N_a \bar{Q}_{2a}^2 \left( v_{\bar{Q}_{2a}}^2 + 1 \right) \text{ where}$$

$$S_{\bar{Q}_{2a}}^2 = (N_a - 1)^{-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} (Q_{iaj} - \bar{Q}_{2a})^2, \quad v_{\bar{Q}_{2a}}^2 = S_{\bar{Q}_{2a}}^2 / \bar{Q}_{2a}^2, \text{ and}$$

$$\bar{Q}_{2a} = N_a^{-1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}.$$

Recall that

$$\bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a = \frac{1}{Q_a - 1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} (y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a})^2 \quad (\text{A.161})$$

$$\text{where } \bar{y}_{U_a} = \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{Q_a}.$$

Substituting the model form of  $y_k$  into the above, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{y}_{U_a} &= \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \frac{y_k}{Q_a} \\ &= \mu + \sum_{i \in U} \alpha_i \frac{Q_{ia}}{Q_a} + \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \gamma_{iaj} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_a} + \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \varepsilon_{iajbk} \frac{1}{Q_a}\end{aligned}\quad (\text{A.162})$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a} &= \alpha_i - \sum_{i \in U} \alpha_i \frac{Q_{ia}}{Q_a} \\ &\quad + \gamma_{iaj} - \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \gamma_{iaj} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_a} \\ &\quad + \varepsilon_{iajbk} - \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \varepsilon_{iajbk} \frac{1}{Q_a} \\ &= \alpha_i \left(1 - \frac{Q_{ia}}{Q_a}\right) - \sum_{i' \neq i \in U} \alpha_{i'} \frac{Q_{i'a}}{Q_a} \\ &\quad + \gamma_{iaj} \left(1 - \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_a}\right) - \sum_{i'j' \neq (ij)}^{U, U_{i'a}} \gamma_{i'aj'} \frac{Q_{i'aj'}}{Q_a} \\ &\quad + \varepsilon_{iajbk} \left(1 - \frac{1}{Q_a}\right) - \sum_{i'j'b'k' \neq (ijk)}^{U, U_{i'a}, B, U_{i'aj'b'}} \varepsilon_{i'aj'b'k'} \frac{1}{Q_a}\end{aligned}\quad (\text{A.163})$$

Taking the expected value of Eq. (A.161) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) &= E_M \left( \frac{1}{Q_a - 1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a} \right)^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{Q_a - 1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \left\{ \left[ E_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a} \right) \right]^2 + \text{Var}_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a} \right) \right\}\end{aligned}\quad (\text{A.164})$$

We need to find

$$1. \left[ E_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a} \right) \right]^2 \quad (\text{A.165})$$

$$2. \text{Var}_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a} \right) \quad (\text{A.166})$$

The expected value of all terms in Eq.(A.163) is zero. Consequently  $E_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a} \right) = 0$  and hence

$$\left[ E_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a} \right) \right]^2 = 0. \quad (\text{A.167})$$

Solving Eq. (A.166) we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a} \right) &= \text{Var}_M \left[ \alpha_i \left( 1 - \frac{Q_{ia}}{Q_a} \right) \right] + \sum_{i' \neq i \in U} \text{Var}_M \left[ \alpha_{i'} \frac{Q_{i'a}}{Q_a} \right] \\ &+ \text{Var}_M \left[ \gamma_{iaj} \left( 1 - \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_a} \right) \right] + \sum_{i'j' \neq (ij)}^{U, U_{i'a}} \text{Var}_M \left[ \gamma_{i'aj'} \frac{Q_{i'aj'}}{Q_a} \right] \\ &+ \text{Var}_M \left[ \varepsilon_{iajbk} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a} \right) \right] + \sum_{i'j'b'k' \neq (ijk)}^{U, U_{i'a}, B, U_{i'aj'b'}} \text{Var}_M \left[ \frac{\varepsilon_{i'aj'b'k'}}{Q_a} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.168})$$

Evaluating the variances and adding and subtracting terms to complete various sums of squares gives

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a} \right) &= \sigma_\alpha^2 \left( 1 - \frac{Q_{ia}}{Q_a} \right)^2 + \sigma_\alpha^2 \left\{ \sum_{i' \neq i \in U} \left[ \frac{Q_{i'a}}{Q_a} \right]^2 + \left( \frac{Q_{ia}}{Q_a} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{Q_{ia}}{Q_a} \right)^2 \right\} \\ &+ \sigma_\gamma^2 \left( 1 - \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_a} \right)^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left\{ \sum_{i'j' \neq (ij)}^{U, U_{i'a}} \left[ \frac{Q_{i'aj'}}{Q_a} \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_a} \right]^2 - \left[ \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_a} \right]^2 \right\} \\ &+ \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a} \right)^2 + \sum_{i'j'b'k' \neq (ijk)}^{U, U_{i'a}, B, U_{i'aj'b'}} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab'}}^2 \frac{1}{Q_a^2} + \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{Q_a^2} - \frac{1}{Q_a^2} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.169})$$

Collecting terms leads to

$$\begin{aligned}
Var_M(y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a}) = & \sigma_\alpha^2 \left(1 - 2 \frac{Q_{ia}}{Q_a}\right) + \sigma_\alpha^2 \sum_{i' \in U} \left[ \frac{Q_{i'a}}{Q_a} \right]^2 \\
& + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left(1 - 2 \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_a}\right) + \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i'j' \in U}^{U, U_{i'a}} \left[ \frac{Q_{i'aj'}}{Q_a} \right]^2 \\
& + \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left(1 - 2 \frac{1}{Q_a}\right) + \frac{1}{Q_a^2} \sum_{i'j'b' \in U}^{U, U_{i'a}, B} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab'}}^2 Q_{i'aj'b'}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.170}$$

Summing over PSUs, SSUs,  $b$  strata, and elements gives

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} Var_M(y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a}) = & \sigma_\alpha^2 \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \left\{ \left(1 - 2 \frac{Q_{ia}}{Q_a}\right) + \sum_{i' \in U} \left[ \frac{Q_{i'a}}{Q_a} \right]^2 \right\} \\
& + \sigma_\gamma^2 \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \left\{ \left(1 - 2 \frac{Q_{iaj}}{Q_a}\right) + \sum_{i'j' \in U}^{U, U_{i'a}} \left[ \frac{Q_{i'aj'}}{Q_a} \right]^2 \right\} \\
& + \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \left\{ \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \left(1 - 2 \frac{1}{Q_a}\right) + \frac{1}{Q_a^2} \sum_{i'j'b' \in U}^{U, U_{i'a}, B} \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab'}}^2 Q_{i'aj'b'} \right\}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.171}$$

Continuing from above we have,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} Var_M(y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a}) = & \sigma_\alpha^2 \left\{ Q_a - \frac{2}{Q_a} \sum_{i \in U} Q_{ia}^2 + \frac{1}{Q_a} \sum_{i \in U} Q_{ia}^2 \right\} \\
& + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left\{ Q_a - \frac{2}{Q_a} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 + \frac{1}{Q_a} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right\} \\
& + \left(1 - \frac{2}{Q_a}\right) \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{ab} + \frac{1}{Q_a} \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{ab}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.172}$$



Note that to obtain the preceding expression, we used the assumption that all  $b$  substrata of HUs occur in every PSU and SSU to move the sum over  $b$  outside the other sums.

$$\begin{aligned}
(Q_a - 1)E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) &= \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \sum_{b=1}^B \sum_{k \in U_{iajb}} \text{Var}_M \left( y_k - \bar{y}_{U_a} \right) \\
&= \sigma_\alpha^2 Q_a \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a^2} \sum_{i \in U} Q_{ia}^2 \right\} + \sigma_\gamma^2 Q_a \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a^2} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right\} \\
&\quad + \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a} \right) \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{ab}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.173}$$

Dividing through by  $Q_a - 1$  and assuming that  $Q_a$  is large so that  $Q_a \approx Q_a - 1$  gives

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a^2} \sum_{i \in U} Q_{ia}^2 \right\} + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a^2} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right\} + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{Q_{ab}}{Q_a} \tag{A.174}$$

Next, we use (i) – (ii) above to obtain

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{M \bar{Q}_{1a}^2}{Q_a^2} \left( v_{Q_{1a}}^2 + 1 \right) \right\} + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{N_a \bar{Q}_{2a}^2}{Q_a^2} \left( v_{Q_{2a}}^2 + 1 \right) \right\} + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{Q_{ab}}{Q_a} \square \tag{A.175}$$

**Corollary to Theorem 12.** Assume that conditions (A1) – (A5) in Appendix A.4.2 hold.

Furthermore, assume  $M \approx M - 1$ , and  $M\bar{N} \approx M\bar{N} - 1$ . Then in the special case of no b strata

so that  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$  and  $\bar{Q}_b = \bar{Q}$ , the model expectation of  $\tilde{V}_a$  can be simplified to

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 \text{ and } E_M \left( k_{2a} \right) \doteq \frac{P_a^2 \left[ \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 \right]}{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2}$$

and when there are no a strata so that  $P_a = 1$  and  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$ ,

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \text{ and } E_M \left( k_{2a} \right) \doteq \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2}, \text{ when } \bar{Q} \approx \bar{Q} + 1.$$

*Proof.*

By Lemma 3, we know that  $v_{Q_{1a}}^2 = v_N^2$  and  $v_{Q_{2a}}^2 = 0$ , substituting this back into Eq.

(A.175),

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a^2} M \bar{Q}_{1a}^2 \left( v_N^2 + 1 \right) \right\} + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{Q_a^2} N_a \bar{Q}_{2a}^2 \right\} + \frac{1}{Q_a} \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 Q_{ab} \quad (\text{A.176})$$

Also assuming  $Q_{iajb} = \bar{Q}_b$ . and  $N_{ia} \equiv N_i P_a$ , we know  $N_a = M\bar{N}P_a$ . Using this with the

results from Lemma 3, it also follows that:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{Q}_{1a} &= \frac{N_a \bar{Q}}{M} = \frac{\cancel{M} \bar{N} \bar{Q} P_a}{\cancel{M}} = \bar{N} \bar{Q} P_a, & \bar{Q}_{2a} &= \bar{Q}, \\ Q_a &= N_a \bar{Q} = M\bar{N} \bar{Q} P_a, & Q_{ab} &= N_a \bar{Q}_b = M\bar{N} \bar{Q}_b P_a. \end{aligned}$$

Expression (A.176) then reduces to,

$$\begin{aligned}
E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) &\doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{M \left( \bar{N} \bar{Q} P_a \right)^2}{\left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} P_a \right)^2} \left( v_N^2 + 1 \right) \right\} + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{M \bar{N} P_a \bar{Q}^2}{\left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} P_a \right)^2} \right\} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{M \bar{N} \bar{Q} P_a} \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 M \bar{N} \bar{Q}_b P_a \\
&= \sigma_\alpha^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{M} \left( v_N^2 + 1 \right) \right\} + \sigma_\gamma^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{M \bar{N} P_a} \right\} + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{\bar{Q}_b}{\bar{Q}}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.177}$$

When  $M$ ,  $M \bar{N}$  is large,

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sum_{b=1}^B \sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 \frac{\bar{Q}_b}{\bar{Q}} \tag{A.178}$$

If there are no  $b$  strata, then  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2 = \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2$ ,  $\bar{Q}_b = \bar{Q}$ , and

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 \tag{A.179}$$

If there are no  $a$  strata so that  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 = \sigma_\varepsilon^2$ , and

$$E_M \left( \bar{y}_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) \doteq \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \quad \square \tag{A.180}$$

Also note that Eq. (A.180) is the same as Eq. (A.158) for  $E_M \left( \bar{y}_U^2 \tilde{V} \right)$  as it should be.

Using the definition of  $\frac{t_{U_a}^2}{\left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2} = \bar{y}_{U_a}^2$ , we can rewrite Eq. (A.179) as

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) \doteq \left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 \left[ \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_{\varepsilon_a}^2 \right] \tag{A.181}$$

and Eq. (A.180) as

$$E_M \left( t_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a \right) \doteq \left( M \bar{N} \bar{Q} \right)^2 \left[ \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2 \right] \square \tag{A.182}$$

#### A.4.12 Model Expectations of Measures of Homogeneity

When there are no  $a$  or  $b$  substrata, assuming  $\bar{N}$  and  $\bar{N}\bar{Q}$  are large and using the results in Appendices A.5.6 - A.5.9, gives the approximate model expectations of  $\delta_1$  and  $k_1$  :

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_M(\delta_1) &= \frac{E_M(t_U^2 B^2)}{E_M(t_U^2 B^2) + E_M(t_U^2 W^2)} \\
 &= \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2}{\bar{N}} + \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\bar{N}\bar{Q}}}{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2}{\bar{N}} + \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\bar{N}\bar{Q}} + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2} \\
 &\doteq \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2}{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2} \\
 E_M(k_1) &= \frac{E_M(t_U^2 B^2) + E_M(t_U^2 W^2)}{E_M(t_U^2 \tilde{V})} \\
 &= \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2}{\bar{N}} + \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\bar{N}\bar{Q}} + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2} \\
 &\doteq \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2} = 1
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.183}$$

Likewise, assuming  $\bar{Q}$  is large, the approximate model expectations of  $\delta_{2a}$  and  $k_{2a}$  are

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_M(\delta_{2a}) &= \frac{E_M(t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2)}{E_M(t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2) + E_M(t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2)} \\
 &= \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2 + \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\bar{Q}}}{\sigma_\gamma^2 + \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\bar{Q}} + \sigma_\varepsilon^2} \\
 &\doteq \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2}{\sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2} \\
 E_M(k_{2a}) &= \frac{E_M(t_{U_a}^2 W_{2a}^2) + E_M(t_{U_a}^2 W_{3a}^2)}{E_M(t_{U_a}^2 \tilde{V}_a)} \\
 &= \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2 + \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\bar{Q}} + \sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2} \\
 &\doteq \frac{\sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_\gamma^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2}
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.184}$$

where  $t_U^2 = \bar{y}_U^2 (M\bar{N}\bar{Q})^2$  and  $t_{U_a}^2 = (M\bar{N}\bar{Q})^2 \bar{y}_{U_a}^2$ .

## A.5 Derivation of Estimators Needed For Anticipated Variances

### A.5.1 Estimator of $S_{Q(pwr)}^2$ needed for Anticipated Variances

**Theorem 13.** An unbiased estimator of  $S_{Q(pwr)}^2$  is

$$\hat{S}_{Q(pwr)}^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_i}{p_i} - \hat{Q} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia} (n_{ia} - 1)} \left( \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - n_{ia} \hat{Q}_{ia}^2 \right)$$

where if the third stage is SRS

$$\hat{Q}_{iaj} = Q_{iaj}, \quad \hat{Q}_{ia} = \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}}, \quad \hat{Q}_i = \sum_a \hat{Q}_{ia}, \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{Q} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_i}{p_i}.$$

*Proof.*

The variance  $S_{Q(pwr)}^2$  is the special case of Equation (1.12) with  $y_k = 1$ . The estimator of

$S_{Q(pwr)}^2$  is the estimator from Section 2.4.1.1,  $\hat{S}_{Q(pwr)}^2 = \hat{S}_{I(pwr)\mathbb{A}}^2 - \hat{S}_{I(pwr)\mathbb{B}}^2$ , with  $y_k = 1$ .

Letting  $y_k = 1$  in Eq. (1.12) we have,

$$S_{U1(pwr)}^2 = \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{t_{U_i}}{p_i} - t_U \right)^2 = \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{Q_i}{p_i} - Q \right)^2 = S_{Q(pwr)}^2. \quad (\text{A.185})$$

We know that  $\hat{S}_{I(pwr)}^2$  is an unbiased estimator of  $S_{U1(pwr)}^2$  for all  $y_k$  including  $y_k = 1$ . So

plugging in  $y_k = 1$  into  $\hat{S}_{I(pwr)}^2$  will give an unbiased estimator of  $S_{Q(pwr)}^2$ , since

$S_{U1(pwr)}^2 = S_{Q(pwr)}^2$  when  $y_k = 1$ . Letting  $y_k = 1$  in the components of  $\hat{S}_{I(pwr)}^2$  in Section

2.4.1.1 gives:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{t}_{iajb} &= \hat{Q}_{iajb}, & \hat{t}_{iaj} &= \hat{Q}_{iaj}, & \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)} &= \hat{Q}_{ia}, \\ \hat{t}_{i(pwr)} &= \hat{Q}_i, & \hat{t}_{iab(pwr)} &= \hat{Q}_{ia\bullet b}, & \hat{t}_{pwr} &= \hat{Q}\end{aligned}$$

Making these substitutions in the formula for  $\hat{S}_{1(pwr)\mathbb{A}}^2$  gives

$$\hat{S}_{1(pwr)\mathbb{A}}^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_i}{p_i} - \hat{Q} \right)^2. \quad (\text{A.186})$$

Since,  $\hat{S}_{1(pwr)\mathbb{B}}^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{\hat{S}_{2\mathbb{A}ia}^2}{n_{ia}}$  we need

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{S}_{2\mathbb{A}ia}^2 &= \frac{1}{n_{ia}-1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \left( \frac{\hat{t}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - \hat{t}_{ia(pwr)} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{n_{ia}-1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - \hat{Q}_{ia} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n_{ia}-1} \left( \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - 2\hat{Q}_{ia} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} + \hat{Q}_{ia}^2 \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} 1 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n_{ia}-1} \left( \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - 2n_{ia}\hat{Q}_{ia}\hat{Q}_{ia} + n_{ia}\hat{Q}_{ia}^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n_{ia}-1} \left( \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - n_{ia}\hat{Q}_{ia}^2 \right)\end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.187})$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{S}_{1(pwr)}^2 &= \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \left( \frac{\hat{t}_{i(pwr)}}{p_i} - \hat{t}_{pwr} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{\hat{S}_{2\mathbb{A}ia}^2}{n_{ia}} \\ &= \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_i}{p_i} - \hat{Q} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}(n_{ia}-1)} \left( \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - n_{ia}\hat{Q}_{ia}^2 \right) \square\end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.188})$$

### A.5.2 Estimator of $S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2$ needed for Anticipated Variances

**Theorem 14.** An unbiased estimator of  $S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 = \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2$  is

$$\hat{S}_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 = \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - \hat{Q}_{ia} \right)^2$$

where if the third stage is SRS

$$\hat{Q}_{iaj} = Q_{iaj}, \text{ and } \hat{Q}_{ia} = \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}}.$$

*Proof.* Expand

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{S}_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 &= \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - \hat{Q}_{ia} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - 2 \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \hat{Q}_{ia} + \hat{Q}_{ia}^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} \left( \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - 2 \hat{Q}_{ia} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} + n_{ia} \hat{Q}_{ia}^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} - \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} \hat{Q}_{ia}^2 \end{aligned} \tag{A.189}$$

Using  $E_2$  and  $E_3$  as in earlier sections to denote expectations with respect to the second and third stages of sampling,

$$\begin{aligned} E_2 E_3 \left( \hat{S}_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 \right) &= \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} E_2 \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} E_3 \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} \right) - \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} E_2 E_3 \left( \hat{Q}_{ia}^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n_{ia} - 1} E_2 \left( \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} \right) - \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} E_2 E_3 \left( \hat{Q}_{ia}^2 \right) \\ &= C - D \end{aligned} \tag{A.190}$$

Solving for C and assuming  $n_{ia}/(n_{ia}-1) \approx 1$ ,

$$\frac{1}{n_{ia}-1} E_2 \left( \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}^2} \right) = \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{\cancel{p_{j|ia}} Q_{iaj}^2}{\cancel{p_{j|ia}}^2} \doteq \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}}. \quad (\text{A.191})$$

Solving for D and assuming  $n_{ia}/(n_{ia}-1) \approx 1$ ,

$$\frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia}-1} E_2 E_3 (\hat{Q}_{ia}^2) \doteq E_2 E_3 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right)^2 \right] \quad (\text{A.192})$$

with

$$E_3 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right)^2 \right] = \text{Var}_3 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) + \left[ E_3 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) \right]^2 = \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right)^2 \quad (\text{A.193})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} E_2 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right)^2 &= \text{Var}_2 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) + \left[ E_2 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} p_{j|ia} \left( \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia} \right)^2 + Q_{ia}^2 \\ &= \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} + Q_{ia}^2 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.194})$$

Taking the difference of C and D,

$$\begin{aligned} E_2 E_3 (\hat{S}_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2) &\doteq \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - Q_{ia}^2 \right) - \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} \\ &= S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 - \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} \\ &= \frac{n_{ia}-1}{n_{ia}} S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 \\ &\doteq S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 \square \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.195})$$



### A.5.3 Estimator of $S_{Q_a(pwr)}^2$ needed for Anticipated Variances

**Theorem 17.** An unbiased estimator of  $S_{Q_a(pwr)}^2 = \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{Q_{ia}}{p_i} - Q_a \right)^2$  is

$$\hat{S}_{Q_a(pwr)}^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} - \hat{Q}_a \right)^2$$

where if the third stage is SRS

$$\hat{Q}_{ia} = \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \text{ and } \hat{Q}_a = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i}.$$

*Proof.* Expand

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{S}_{Q_a(pwr)}^2 &= \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} - \hat{Q}_a \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{p_i^2} - 2 \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} \hat{Q}_a + \hat{Q}_a^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{m-1} \left( \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{p_i^2} - 2 \hat{Q}_a \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} + m \hat{Q}_a^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{p_i^2} - \frac{m}{m-1} \hat{Q}_a^2 \end{aligned} \tag{A.196}$$

Using  $E_2$  and  $E_3$  as in earlier sections to denote expectations with respect to the second and third stages of sampling,

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 E_2 \left( \hat{S}_{Q_a(pwr)}^2 \right) &= \frac{1}{m-1} E_1 \sum_{i \in s_1} E_2 \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{p_i^2} \right) - \frac{m}{m-1} E_1 E_2 \left( \hat{Q}_a^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{m-1} E_1 \left( \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{p_i^2} \right) - \frac{m}{m-1} E_1 E_2 \left( \hat{Q}_a^2 \right) \\ &= C - D \end{aligned} \tag{A.197}$$

Solving for C and assuming  $m/(m-1) \approx 1$ ,

$$\frac{1}{m-1} E_1 \left( \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{p_i^2} \right) = \frac{m}{m-1} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{p_i Q_{ia}^2}{p_i^2} \doteq \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_{ia}^2}{p_i}. \quad (\text{A.198})$$

Solving for D,

$$\frac{m}{m-1} E_1 E_2 \left( \hat{Q}_a^2 \right) = \frac{m}{m-1} E_1 E_2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} \right)^2 \right] \doteq E_1 E_2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} \right)^2 \right] \quad (\text{A.199})$$

with

$$E_2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} \right)^2 \right] = \text{Var}_2 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} \right) + \left[ E_2 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} \right) \right]^2 = 0 + \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} \right)^2 \quad (\text{A.200})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} \right)^2 &= \text{Var}_1 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} \right) + \left[ E_1 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} \right) \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{Q_{ia}}{p_i} - Q_a \right)^2 + Q_a^2 \\ &= \frac{S_{Q_a(pwr)}^2}{m} + Q_a^2 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.201})$$

Taking the difference of C and D,

$$\begin{aligned} E_2 E_3 \left( \hat{S}_{Q_a(pwr)}^2 \right) &\doteq \left( \sum_{i \in U} \frac{Q_{ia}^2}{p_i} - Q_a^2 \right) - \frac{S_{Q_a(pwr)}^2}{m} \\ &= S_{Q_a(pwr)}^2 - \frac{S_{Q_a(pwr)}^2}{m} \\ &= \frac{m-1}{m} S_{Q_a(pwr)}^2 \\ &\doteq S_{Q_a(pwr)}^2 \square \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.202})$$

#### A.5.4 Estimator of $S_{Q_{ia}}^2$ needed for Anticipated Variances

**Theorem 18.** *An approximately unbiased estimator of*

$$S_{Q_{ia}}^2 = \frac{1}{N_{ia} - 1} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} (Q_{iaj} - \bar{Q}_{ia})^2$$

is

$$\hat{S}_{Q_{ia}}^2 = \hat{S}_{\hat{A}Q_{ia}}^2 + \hat{S}_{\hat{B}Q_{ia}}^2$$

where

$$\hat{S}_{\hat{A}Q_{ia}}^2 = \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} \frac{\sum_{j \in s_{ia}} w_{j|ia} (\hat{Q}_{iaj} - \hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia})^2}{\sum_{j \in s_{ia}} (w_{j|ia} - 1)} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{S}_{\hat{B}Q_{ia}}^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{N}_{ia}^2} \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \hat{S}_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2.$$

*Proof.*

A biased estimator of  $S_{Q_{ia}}^2$  is obtained by writing what would be the estimator of  $S_{Q_{ia}}^2$  in a single-stage sample:

$$\hat{S}_{\hat{A}Q_{ia}}^2 = \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} \frac{\sum_{j \in s_{ia}} w_{j|ia} (\hat{Q}_{iaj} - \hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia})^2}{\sum_{j \in s_{ia}} (w_{j|ia} - 1)} \quad (\text{A.203})$$

where if third stage is SRS

$$w_{j|ia} = \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}}, \quad \hat{Q}_{iaj} = Q_{iaj}, \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia} = \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{\hat{N}_{ia}} \quad \text{with} \quad \hat{Q}_{ia} = \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}}, \quad \text{and}$$

$$\hat{N}_{ia} = \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{p_{j|ia}}.$$

By expanding and simplifying Eq. (A.203) and using the fact that  $w_{j|ia} = (n_{ia} p_{j|ia})^{-1}$ , we

obtain an alternative expression for  $\hat{S}_{\hat{A}Q_{ia}}^2$ .

Expand,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j \in s_{ia}} w_{j|ia} \left( \hat{Q}_{iaj} - \hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia} \right)^2 &= \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} w_{j|ia} \left( \hat{Q}_{iaj}^2 - 2\hat{Q}_{iaj}\hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia} + \hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia}^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - 2\hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia} \underbrace{\left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right)}_{\text{pwr estimator of } Q_{ia}} + \hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia}^2 \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} \\
&= \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - 2\hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia}\hat{N}_{ia}\hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia} + \hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia}^2\hat{N}_{ia} \\
&= \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - \hat{N}_{ia}\hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia}^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - \frac{\hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia}^2}{\hat{N}_{ia}}.
\end{aligned} \tag{A.204}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{S}_{\text{AQ}_{ia}}^2 &= \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} \frac{\sum_{j \in s_{ia}} w_{j|ia} \left( \hat{Q}_{iaj} - \hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia} \right)^2}{\sum_{j \in s_{iab}} (w_{j|ia} - 1)} \\
&= \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - \frac{\hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia}^2}{\hat{N}_{ia}} \right) \frac{1}{\hat{N}_{ia} - n_{ia}} \\
&= \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} \frac{1}{\hat{N}_{ia} \left( 1 - \frac{n_{ia}}{\hat{N}_{ia}} \right)} \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - \frac{\hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia}^2}{\hat{N}_{ia}} \right) \\
&= \frac{n_{ia}}{n_{ia} - 1} \frac{1}{\hat{N}_{ia}} \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - \frac{\hat{\bar{Q}}_{ia}^2}{\hat{N}_{ia}} \right) \text{ if sampling } \frac{n_{ia}}{\hat{N}_{ia}} \text{ fraction is small}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.205}$$

Rearranging and taking the expectation with respect to the sample design,

$$\begin{aligned}
E_2 E_3 \left( \frac{n_{ia} - 1}{n_{ia}} \hat{S}_{\hat{A}Q_{ia}}^2 \right) &= E_2 E_3 \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{N}_{ia}} \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} - \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{\hat{N}_{ia}} \right) \right] \\
&= E_2 E_3 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{N}_{ia}} \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \right) \right) - E_2 E_3 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{N}_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{\hat{N}_{ia}} \right) \\
&= F - G
\end{aligned} \tag{A.206}$$

Assuming that  $n_{ia}$  is large and using the fact that  $\hat{Q}_{iaj} = Q_{iaj}$ , we solve for F as

$$F = E_2 E_3 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{N}_{ia}} \underbrace{\left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \right)}_{\text{pwr estimator of } \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2} \right) \doteq \frac{1}{N_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \tag{A.207}$$

Now solving for G,

$$\begin{aligned}
G &= E_2 E_3 \left( \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{\hat{N}_{ia}^2} \right) \doteq E_2 E_3 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{N}_{ia}^2} \right) E_2 E_3 \left( \hat{Q}_{ia}^2 \right) \doteq \frac{1}{N_{ia}^2} E_2 E_3 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right)^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{N_{ia}^2} E_2 \left[ \underbrace{\text{Var}_3 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right)}_0 + \left[ E_3 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) \right]^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{N_{ia}^2} \left[ \text{Var}_2 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) + \left[ E_2 \left( \underbrace{\frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}}}_{\text{pwr estimator of } Q_{ia}} \right) \right]^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{N_{ia}^2} \left[ \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{Q_{ia(pwr)}}^2 + Q_{ia}^2 \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{A.208}$$

Substituting F and G back in Eq.(A.206),

$$\begin{aligned}
E_2 E_3 \left( \frac{n_{ia}-1}{n_{ia}} \hat{S}_{\text{AQ}_{ia}}^2 \right) &\doteq \frac{1}{N_{ia}} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 - \frac{1}{N_{ia}^2} \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 + Q_{ia}^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{N_{ia}} \left( \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 - \frac{Q_{ia}^2}{N_{ia}} \right) - \frac{1}{N_{ia}^2} \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 \\
&= S_{Q_{ia}}^2 - \frac{1}{N_{ia}^2} \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.209}$$

And when  $n_{ia}/(n_{ia}-1) \approx 1$

$$E \left( \hat{S}_{\text{AQ}_{ia}}^2 \right) \doteq S_{Q_{ia}}^2 - \frac{1}{N_{ia}^2} \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 \tag{A.210}$$

Define

$$S_{\text{BQ}_{ia}}^2 = \frac{1}{N_{ia}^2} \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 \tag{A.211}$$

Then substituting Eq. (A.211) into Eq. (A.210), we obtain

$$E \left( \hat{S}_{\text{AQ}_{ia}}^2 \right) = S_{Q_{ia}}^2 - S_{\text{BQ}_{ia}}^2 \tag{A.212}$$

The bias of  $\hat{S}_{\text{AQ}_{ia}}^2$  is  $-S_{\text{BQ}_{ia}}^2$  and an unbiased estimator of the bias,  $-S_{\text{BQ}_{ia}}^2$ , is

$$-\hat{S}_{\text{BQ}_{ia}}^2 = -\frac{1}{\hat{N}_{ia}^2} \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \hat{S}_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2 \tag{A.213}$$

To form an unbiased estimator of  $S_{Q_{ia}}^2$ , we subtract an unbiased estimator of the bias,

$-\hat{S}_{\text{BQ}_{ia}}^2$ , from the biased estimator of  $S_{Q_{ia}}^2$ ,  $\hat{S}_{\text{AQ}_{ia}}^2$ , and obtain

$$\hat{S}_{Q_{ia}}^2 = \hat{S}_{\text{AQ}_{ia}}^2 - (-\hat{S}_{\text{BQ}_{ia}}^2) = \hat{S}_{\text{AQ}_{ia}}^2 + \hat{S}_{\text{BQ}_{ia}}^2 \tag{A.214}$$

such that

$$E \left( \hat{S}_{Q_{ia}}^2 \right) = E \left( \hat{S}_{\text{AQ}_{ia}}^2 + \hat{S}_{\text{BQ}_{ia}}^2 \right) = \left( S_{Q_{ia}}^2 - S_{\text{BQ}_{ia}}^2 \right) + S_{\text{BQ}_{ia}}^2 = S_{Q_{ia}}^2 \quad \square \tag{A.215}$$

### A.5.5 Estimator of $S_Q^2$ needed for Anticipated Variances

**Theorem 20.** *An approximately unbiased estimator of*

$$S_Q^2 = \frac{1}{M-1} \sum_{i \in U} (Q_i - \bar{Q})^2$$

is

$$\hat{S}_Q^2 = \hat{S}_{AQ}^2 + \hat{S}_{BQ}^2$$

where

$$\hat{S}_{AQ}^2 = \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{\sum_{j \in s_1} w_i (\hat{Q}_i - \hat{\bar{Q}})^2}{\sum_{j \in s_1} (w_i - 1)} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\hat{S}_{BQ}^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{M}^2} \frac{1}{m} \hat{S}_{Q(pwr)}^2 - \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_a \frac{\hat{S}_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{\hat{M} n_{ia}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{M} mp_i} \right)$$

with

$$w_i = \frac{1}{mp_i}, \quad \hat{Q}_i = \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} = \sum_a \hat{Q}_{ia}, \quad \hat{\bar{Q}} = \frac{\hat{Q}}{\hat{M}}, \quad \hat{Q} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_i}{p_i}, \quad \hat{M} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i}.$$

**Proof.**

We will show that  $\hat{S}_Q^2 = \hat{S}_{AQ}^2 + \hat{S}_{BQ}^2$  is an unbiased estimator of

$S_Q^2 = \frac{1}{M-1} \sum_{i \in U} (Q_i - \bar{Q})^2$ . A biased estimator of  $S_Q^2$  is obtained by writing what would be

the estimator of  $S_Q^2$  in a single-stage sample:

$$\hat{S}_{\text{AQ}}^2 = \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{\sum_{i \in s_1} w_i (\hat{Q}_i - \hat{\bar{Q}})^2}{\sum_{i \in s_1} (w_i - 1)} \quad (\text{A.216})$$

By expanding and simplifying Eq. (A.216) and using the fact that  $w_i = (mp_i)^{-1}$ , we

obtain an alternative expression for  $\hat{S}_{\text{AQ}}^2$ . First expand,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i \in s_1} w_i (\hat{Q}_i - \hat{\bar{Q}})^2 &= \sum_{i \in s_1} w_i (\hat{Q}_i^2 - 2\hat{Q}_i \hat{\bar{Q}} + \hat{\bar{Q}}^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_i^2}{p_i} - 2\hat{\bar{Q}} \underbrace{\left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_i}{p_i} \right)}_{\text{pwr estimator of } Q} + \hat{\bar{Q}}^2 \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_i^2}{p_i} - \hat{M} \hat{\bar{Q}}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_i^2}{p_i} - \frac{\hat{Q}^2}{\hat{M}} \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{S}_{\text{AQ}}^2 &= \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{\sum_{i \in s_1} w_i (\hat{Q}_i - \hat{\bar{Q}})^2}{\sum_{j \in s_{iab}} (w_{j|ia} - 1)} \\ &= \frac{m}{m-1} \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_i^2}{p_i} - \frac{\hat{Q}^2}{\hat{M}} \right) \frac{1}{\hat{M} - m} \\ &= \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{1}{\hat{M} \left( 1 - \frac{m}{\hat{M}} \right)} \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_i^2}{p_i} - \frac{\hat{Q}^2}{\hat{M}} \right) \\ &= \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_i^2}{p_i} - \frac{\hat{Q}^2}{\hat{M}} \right) \text{ if sampling } \frac{m}{\hat{M}} \text{ fraction is small} \end{aligned}$$



Rearranging and taking the expectation with respect to the sample design,

$$\begin{aligned}
E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{m-1}{m} \hat{S}_{AQ}^2 \right) &= E_1 E_2 \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_i^2}{p_i} - \frac{\hat{Q}^2}{\hat{M}} \right) \right] \\
&= E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_i^2}{p_i} \right) \right) - E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \frac{\hat{Q}^2}{\hat{M}} \right) \quad (\text{A.217}) \\
&= F - G
\end{aligned}$$

Assuming that  $m$  is large and using the fact that  $\hat{Q}_i = \sum_a \hat{Q}_{ia}$ , we solve for F as

$$\begin{aligned}
F &= E_1 E_2 \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \hat{Q}_i^2 \right) \right] \\
&= E_1 \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} E_2 \left( \hat{Q}_i^2 \right) \right] \\
&= E_1 \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left\{ \text{Var}_2 \left( \hat{Q}_i \right) + \left[ E_2 \left( \hat{Q}_i \right) \right]^2 \right\} \right] \hat{Q}_i = \\
&= E_1 \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left\{ \text{Var}_2 \left( \sum_a \hat{Q}_{ia} \right) + \left[ E_2 \left( \sum_a \hat{Q}_{ia} \right) \right]^2 \right\} \right] \\
&= E_1 \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left\{ \sum_a \text{Var}_2 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) + \left[ \sum_a E_2 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) \right]^2 \right\} \right] \\
&= E_1 \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left\{ \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{\hat{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2 + \left[ \sum_a Q_{ia} \right]^2 \right\} \right] \\
&= E_1 \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{\hat{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2 + \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} Q_i^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F &= E_1 \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{\hat{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2 + \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{1}{p_i} Q_i^2 \right] \\
&\doteq \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{\hat{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2 + \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i \in U} Q_i^2 \\
&\doteq \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{\hat{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2 + \frac{1}{M} M \left( S_{\bar{Q}}^2 + \bar{Q}^2 \right) \quad \text{by Lemma 1i and } M \approx M-1 \\
&= S_{\bar{Q}}^2 + \bar{Q}^2 + \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{\hat{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.218}$$

Now solving for G,

$$\begin{aligned}
G &= E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \frac{\hat{Q}^2}{\hat{M}} \right) = E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{M}^2} \right) E_2 E_3 \left( \hat{Q}^2 \right) \\
&\doteq \frac{1}{M^2} E_1 E_2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in S_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right)^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{M^2} E_1 \left[ \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \text{Var}_2 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in S_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) + \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a E_2 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in S_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) \right]^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{M^2} E_1 \left[ \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{\hat{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2 + \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{Q_i}{p_i} \right)^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{M^2} \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{\hat{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2 + \text{Var}_1 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{Q_i}{p_i} \right) + \left\{ E_1 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in S_1} \frac{Q_i}{p_i} \right) \right\}^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{M^2} \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{\hat{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2 + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{Q_i}{p_i} - \bar{Q} \right)^2 + \bar{Q}^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{M^2} \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{\hat{Q}_{ia}(pwr)}^2 + \frac{1}{m} S_{\bar{Q}(pwr)}^2 + \bar{Q}^2 \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.219}$$

Substituting  $F$  and  $G$  back into Eq.(A.217),

$$\begin{aligned}
E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{m-1}{m} \hat{S}_{\text{AQ}}^2 \right) &= F - G \\
&\doteq S_Q^2 + \bar{Q}^2 + \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{Q_{ia(pwr)}}^2 \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{Q_{ia(pwr)}}^2 - \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} S_{Q(pwr)}^2 - \frac{Q^2}{M^2} \\
&= S_Q^2 - \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} S_{Q(pwr)}^2 + \cancel{\bar{Q}^2 - Q^2} + \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{Q_{ia(pwr)}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Mmp_i} \right) \\
&= S_Q^2 - \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} S_{Q(pwr)}^2 + \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{Q_{ia(pwr)}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Mmp_i} \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{A.220}$$

And when  $m/(m-1) \approx 1$

$$E \left( \hat{S}_{\text{AQ}}^2 \right) \doteq S_Q^2 - \left[ \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} S_{Q(pwr)}^2 - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{Q_{ia(pwr)}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Mmp_i} \right) \right] \tag{A.221}$$

Define

$$S_{\text{BQ}}^2 = \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} S_{Q(pwr)}^2 - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_a \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{Q_{ia(pwr)}}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{Mmp_i} \right) \tag{A.222}$$

Then substituting Eq. (A.222) into Eq. (A.221) we obtain

$$E \left( \hat{S}_{\text{AQ}}^2 \right) \doteq S_Q^2 - S_{\text{BQ}}^2 \tag{A.223}$$

Since the bias of  $\hat{S}_{\text{AQ}_{1a}}^2$  is  $-S_{\text{BQ}}^2$  and an unbiased estimator of the bias,  $-S_{\text{BQ}}^2$ , is

$$-\hat{S}_{\text{BQ}}^2 = - \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{M}^2} \frac{1}{m} \hat{S}_{Q(pwr)}^2 - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_a \frac{\hat{S}_{Q_{ia(pwr)}}^2}{\hat{M}n_{ia}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{M}mp_i} \right) \right]$$

To form an approximately unbiased estimator of  $S_Q^2$ , we subtract an unbiased estimator of the bias,  $-\hat{S}_{BQ}^2$ , from the biased estimator,  $\hat{S}_{AQ}^2$ , and obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{S}_Q^2 &= \hat{S}_{AQ}^2 - (-\hat{S}_{BQ}^2) \\ &= \hat{S}_{AQ}^2 + \hat{S}_{BQ}^2\end{aligned}\tag{A.224}$$

such that  $E(\hat{S}_Q^2) \doteq E(\hat{S}_{AQ}^2) + E(\hat{S}_{BQ}^2) = (S_Q^2 - \hat{S}_{BQ}^2) + \hat{S}_{BQ}^2 = S_Q^2 \square$

### A.5.6 Estimator of $S_{Q_{1a}}^2$ needed for Anticipated Variances

**Theorem 21.** *An approximately unbiased estimator of*

$$S_{Q_{1a}}^2 = \frac{1}{M-1} \sum_{i \in U} (Q_{ia} - \bar{Q}_{1a})^2$$

is

$$\hat{S}_{Q_{1a}}^2 = \hat{S}_{\bar{A}Q_{1a}}^2 + \hat{S}_{\bar{B}Q_{1a}}^2$$

where

$$\hat{S}_{\bar{A}Q_{1a}}^2 = \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{\sum_{i \in s_1} w_i (\hat{Q}_{ia} - \hat{\bar{Q}}_{1a})^2}{\sum_{i \in s_1} (w_i - 1)}$$

$$\text{and} \quad \hat{S}_{\bar{B}Q_{1a}}^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{M}^2} \frac{1}{m} \hat{S}_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 - \sum_{i \in U} \frac{\hat{S}_{Q_{ia(pwr)}}^2}{\hat{M} n_{ia}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{M} m p_i} \right).$$

$$\hat{S}_{\bar{B}Q_{1a}}^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{M}^2} \frac{1}{m} \hat{S}_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 - \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{m p_i} \frac{\hat{S}_{Q_{ia(pwr)}}^2}{\hat{M} n_{ia}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{M} m p_i} \right)$$

*Proof.*

A biased estimator of  $S_{Q_{1a}}^2$  can be obtained by writing down an estimator in a single stage sample.

$$\hat{S}_{\bar{A}Q_{1a}}^2 = \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{\sum_{i \in s_1} w_i (\hat{Q}_{ia} - \hat{\bar{Q}}_{1a})^2}{\sum_{i \in s_1} (w_i - 1)} \quad (\text{A.225})$$

where,

$$w_i = \frac{1}{m p_i}, \quad \hat{Q}_{ia} = \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}}, \quad \hat{\bar{Q}}_{1a} = \frac{\hat{Q}_a}{\hat{M}}, \quad \hat{Q}_a = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i}.$$

Expanding,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i \in s_1} w_i \left( \hat{Q}_{ia} - \hat{Q}_{1a} \right)^2 &= \sum_{i \in s_1} w_i \left( \hat{Q}_{ia} - \hat{Q}_{1a} \right)^2 \\
&= \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \left( \hat{Q}_{ia}^2 - 2\hat{Q}_{ia}\hat{Q}_{1a} + \hat{Q}_{1a}^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{p_i} - 2 \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} \hat{Q}_{1a} + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{1a}^2}{p_i} \\
&= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{p_i} - 2\hat{Q}_a \hat{Q}_{1a} + \hat{M} \hat{Q}_{1a}^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{p_i} - 2\hat{M} \hat{Q}_{1a}^2 + \hat{M} \hat{Q}_{1a}^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{p_i} - \hat{M} \hat{Q}_{1a}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{A.226}$$

And

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i \in s_1} (w_i - 1) &= \sum_{i \in s_1} \left( \frac{1}{mp_i} - 1 \right) \\
&= \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} - \sum_{i \in s_1} 1 \\
&= \hat{M} - m \\
&= \hat{M} \left( 1 - \frac{m}{\hat{M}} \right) \quad \text{if } m/\hat{M} \text{ is small} \\
&\doteq \hat{M}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.227}$$

Substituting Eq. (A.226) and Eq. (A.227) back into Eq. (A.225) gives us,

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{S}_{AQ_{1a}}^2 &= \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{\sum_{i \in s_1} w_i \left( \hat{Q}_{ia} - \hat{Q}_{1a} \right)^2}{\sum_{i \in s_1} (w_i - 1)} \\
&\doteq \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{p_i} - \hat{M} \hat{Q}_{1a}^2 \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{A.228}$$

Rearranging and taking the expectation with respect to the sample design,

$$\begin{aligned}
E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{m-1}{m} \hat{S}_{\mathbb{A}Q_{1a}}^2 \right) &= E_1 E_2 \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{p_i} - \hat{M} \hat{Q}_{1a}^2 \right) \right] \\
&= E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{p_i} \right) \right) - E_1 E_2 \left( \hat{Q}_{1a}^2 \right) \quad (\text{A.229}) \\
&= H - J
\end{aligned}$$

Assuming that  $m$  is large and using the fact that  $\hat{Q}_{iajb} = Q_{iajb}$  when the third stage sample is SRS, we solve for  $H$  as

$$\begin{aligned}
H &= E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{p_i} \right) \right) \\
&\quad \text{pwr estimator of } \sum_{i \in U} Q_{ia}^2 \\
&= E_1 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} E_2 \left( \hat{Q}_{ia}^2 \right) \right) \\
&= E_1 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left[ \text{Var}_2 \left( \hat{Q}_{ia} \right) + \left[ E_2 \left( \hat{Q}_{ia} \right)^2 \right] \right] \right) \\
&= E_1 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left[ \text{Var}_2 \left( \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{p_{j|ia}} \right) + Q_{ia}^2 \right] \right) \\
&= E_1 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{M}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \left[ \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{Q_{ia} (pwr)}^2 + Q_{ia}^2 \right] \right) \quad (\text{A.230}) \\
&\doteq \frac{1}{M} \left( \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{Q_{ia} (pwr)}^2 + \sum_{i \in U} Q_{ia}^2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Solving for J,

$$\begin{aligned}
J &= E_1 E_2 \left( \hat{Q}_{1a}^2 \right) \doteq E_1 \left( E_2 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{M}^2} \right) \right) E_1 \left( E_2 \left( \hat{Q}_a^2 \right) \right) \\
&\doteq \frac{1}{M^2} E_1 \left( \text{Var}_2 \left( \hat{Q}_a \right) + E_2 \left( \hat{Q}_a \right)^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{M^2} E_1 \left( \text{Var}_2 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} \right) + \left[ E_2 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}}{p_i} \right) \right]^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{M^2} E_1 \left( \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \text{Var}_2 \left( \hat{Q}_{ia} \right) + \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} E_2 \left( \hat{Q}_{ia} \right) \right]^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{M^2} E_1 \left( \left( \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \frac{1}{n_{ia}} S_{Q_{ia}, pwr}^2 \right) + \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} Q_{ia} \right)^2 \right) \text{ by pg 235} \\
&= \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{S_{Q_{ia} (pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} + \frac{1}{M^2} \text{Var}_1 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} Q_{ia} \right) + \frac{1}{M^2} \left[ E_1 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} Q_{ia} \right) \right]^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{S_{Q_{ia} (pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} + \frac{1}{M^2} \text{Var}_1 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} Q_{ia} \right) + \frac{1}{M^2} Q_a^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{S_{Q_{ia} (pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} + \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} p_i \left( \frac{Q_{ia}}{p_i} - Q_a \right)^2 + \frac{1}{M^2} Q_a^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{S_{Q_{ia} (pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} + \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} S_{Q_a (pwr)}^2 + \bar{Q}_{1a}^2
\end{aligned}$$

(A.231)



Substituting  $H$  and  $J$  back into Eq. (A.229),

$$\begin{aligned}
E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{m-1}{m} \hat{S}_{\bar{A}Q_{1a}}^2 \right) &= E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{S}_1} \frac{\hat{Q}_{ia}^2}{p_i} \right) - E_1 E_2 \left( \hat{Q}_{1a}^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} + \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i \in U} Q_{ia}^2 - \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} - \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} S_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 - \bar{Q}_{1a}^2 \\
&= \left[ \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i \in U} Q_{ia}^2 - \bar{Q}_{1a}^2 \right] + \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} - \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} - \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} S_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 \\
&= S_{Q_{1a}}^2 + \sum_{i \in U} \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{M n_{ia}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{M m p_i} \right) - \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} S_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 \\
&= S_{Q_{1a}}^2 - \left[ \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} S_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 - \sum_{i \in U} \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{M n_{ia}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{M m p_i} \right) \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.232}$$

And when  $m/(m-1) \approx 1$

$$E \left( \hat{S}_{\bar{A}Q_{1a}}^2 \right) \doteq S_{Q_{1a}}^2 - \left[ \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} S_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 - \sum_{i \in U} \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{M n_{ia}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{M m p_i} \right) \right] \tag{A.233}$$

Define

$$S_{\bar{B}Q_{1a}}^2 = \frac{1}{M^2} \frac{1}{m} S_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 - \sum_{i \in U} \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{M n_{ia}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{M m p_i} \right) \tag{A.234}$$

Then substituting Eq. (A.234) into Eq. (A.233), we obtain

$$E \left( \hat{S}_{\bar{A}Q_{1a}}^2 \right) \doteq S_{Q_{1a}}^2 - S_{\bar{B}Q_{1a}}^2 \tag{A.235}$$

The bias of  $\hat{S}_{\mathbb{A}Q_{1a}}^2$  is  $-S_{\mathbb{B}Q_{1a}}^2$  and an unbiased estimator of the bias,  $-S_{\mathbb{B}Q_{1a}}^2$ , is

$$-\hat{S}_{\mathbb{B}Q_{1a}}^2 = -\left[ \frac{1}{\hat{M}^2} \frac{1}{m} \hat{S}_{\hat{Q}_{a(pwr)}}^2 - \sum_{i \in U} \frac{\hat{S}_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{\hat{M}n_{ia}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{M}mp_i} \right) \right] \quad (\text{A.236})$$

To form an approximately unbiased estimator of  $S_{Q_{1a}}^2$ , we subtract an unbiased estimator

of the bias,  $-\hat{S}_{\mathbb{B}Q_{1a}}^2$ , from the biased estimator of  $S_{Q_{1a}}^2$ ,  $\hat{S}_{\mathbb{A}Q_{1a}}^2$ , and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{S}_{Q_{1a}}^2 &= \hat{S}_{\mathbb{A}Q_{1a}}^2 - (-\hat{S}_{\mathbb{B}Q_{1a}}^2) \\ &= \hat{S}_{\mathbb{A}Q_{1a}}^2 + \hat{S}_{\mathbb{B}Q_{1a}}^2 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.237})$$

such that  $E(\hat{S}_{Q_{1a}}^2) \doteq E(\hat{S}_{\mathbb{A}Q_{1a}}^2) + E(\hat{S}_{\mathbb{B}Q_{1a}}^2) = (S_{Q_{1a}}^2 - \hat{S}_{\mathbb{B}Q_{1a}}^2) + \hat{S}_{\mathbb{B}Q_{1a}}^2 = S_{Q_{1a}}^2 \square$

### A.5.7 Estimator of $S_{Q_{2a}}^2$ needed for Anticipated Variances

**Theorem 22.** *An approximately unbiased estimator of*

$$S_{Q_{2a}}^2 = \frac{1}{N_a - 1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} (Q_{iaj} - \bar{Q}_{2a})^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{N_a - 1} \left[ \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 - \frac{Q_a^2}{N_a} \right]$$

where  $\bar{Q}_{2a} = \frac{Q_a}{N_a}$

is

$$\hat{S}_{Q_{2a}}^2 = \hat{S}_{\hat{A}Q_{2a}}^2 + \hat{S}_{\hat{B}Q_{2a}}^2$$

where

$$\hat{S}_{\hat{A}Q_{2a}}^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{N}_a - 1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{\hat{Q}_{iaj}^2}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}} - \hat{N}_a \hat{Q}_{2a}^2,$$

$$\hat{S}_{\hat{B}Q_{2a}}^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{N}_a^2} \frac{1}{m} \hat{S}_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 + \frac{1}{\hat{N}_a^2} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \frac{\hat{S}_{Q_{ia,pwr}}^2}{n_{ia}},$$

and

$$\hat{N}_a = \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{mp_i} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}}.$$

*Proof.*

A biased estimator of  $S_{Q_{2a}}^2$  can be obtained by writing down an estimator in a single stage sample.

$$\hat{S}_{\hat{A}Q_{2a}}^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{N}_a - 1} \left[ \sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} w_i w_{j|ia} \hat{Q}_{iaj}^2 - \hat{N}_a \hat{Q}_{2a}^2 \right] \quad (\text{A.238})$$

where  $w_i = \frac{1}{mp_i}$ ,  $w_{j|ia} = \frac{1}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}}$ ,  $\hat{Q}_{iaj} = \sum_b \hat{Q}_{iajb} = Q_{iaj}$ ,  $\hat{Q}_{2a} = \frac{\hat{Q}_a}{\hat{N}_a}$ , , and

$$\hat{Q}_{ia} = \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}}{n_{ia} p_{j|ia}}.$$

Taking the expectation with respect to the sample design,

$$E_1 E_2 \left( \hat{S}_{\hat{A}Q_{2a}}^2 \right) = E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{N}_a - 1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} w_i w_{j|ia} \hat{Q}_{iaj}^2 \right) - E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{\hat{N}_a}{\hat{N}_a - 1} \hat{Q}_{2a}^2 \right) \quad (\text{A.239})$$

$$= K - L$$

Assuming that  $m$  is large,  $E_1 E_2 \left[ \left( \hat{N}_a - 1 \right)^{-1} \right] \doteq (N_a - 1)^{-1}$ , and using the fact that

$\hat{Q}_{iajb} = Q_{iajb}$  when the third stage sample is SRS, we solve for  $K$  as

$$\begin{aligned} K &\doteq \frac{1}{N_a - 1} E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{1}{n_{ia}} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} \frac{Q_{iaj}^2}{p_{j|ia}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{N_a - 1} E_1 \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.240})$$

$$= \frac{1}{N_a - 1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2$$

Using results from Eq.(A.231), we solve for  $L$  as

$$\begin{aligned} L &= E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{\hat{N}_a}{\hat{N}_a - 1} \hat{Q}_{2a}^2 \right) = E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{\hat{N}_a}{\hat{N}_a - 1} \frac{\hat{Q}_a^2}{\hat{N}_a^2} \right) \\ &\doteq E_1 E_2 \left( \frac{1}{\hat{N}_a (\hat{N}_a - 1)} \right) E_1 \left( E_2 \left( \hat{Q}_a^2 \right) \right) \\ &\doteq \frac{1}{N_a (N_a - 1)} E_1 \left( \text{Var}_2 \left( \hat{Q}_a \right) + E_2 \left( \hat{Q}_a \right)^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{N_a (N_a - 1)} \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{S_{Q_{ia(pwr)}}^2}{n_{ia}} + \frac{1}{m} S_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 + Q_a^2 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.241})$$

Substituting  $K$  and  $L$  back into Eq. (A.239)

$$\begin{aligned}
E_1 E_2 \left( \hat{S}_{\mathbb{A}Q_{2a}}^2 \right) &= \frac{1}{N_a - 1} \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 - \frac{1}{N_a (N_a - 1)} \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} + \frac{1}{m} S_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 + Q_a^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{N_a - 1} \left( \sum_{i \in U} \sum_{j \in U_{ia}} Q_{iaj}^2 - \frac{Q_a^2}{N_a} \right) - \frac{1}{N_a (N_a - 1)} \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} + \frac{1}{m} S_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 \right) \\
&= S_{Q_{2a}}^2 - \frac{1}{N_a (N_a - 1)} \left( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} + \frac{1}{m} S_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{A.242}$$

And when  $N_a \approx N_a - 1$

$$E_1 E_2 \left( \hat{S}_{\mathbb{A}Q_{2a}}^2 \right) \doteq S_{Q_{2a}}^2 - \left( \frac{1}{N_a^2} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} + \frac{1}{N_a^2} \frac{1}{m} S_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 \right) \tag{A.243}$$

Define

$$S_{\mathbb{B}Q_{2a}}^2 = \frac{1}{N_a^2} \frac{1}{m} S_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 + \frac{1}{N_a^2} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in U} \frac{1}{p_i} \frac{S_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} \tag{A.244}$$

Then substituting Eq. (A.244) into Eq. (A.243) we obtain

$$E \left( \hat{S}_{\mathbb{A}Q_{2a}}^2 \right) \doteq S_{Q_{2a}}^2 - S_{\mathbb{B}Q_{2a}}^2 \tag{A.245}$$

The bias of  $\hat{S}_{\mathbb{A}Q_{2a}}^2$  is  $Bias \left( \hat{S}_{\mathbb{A}Q_{2a}}^2 \right) = -S_{\mathbb{B}Q_{2a}}^2$

and an unbiased estimator of the bias,  $-S_{\mathbb{B}Q_{2a}}^2$ , is

$$-\hat{S}_{\mathbb{B}Q_{2a}}^2 = - \left( \frac{1}{\hat{N}_a^2} \frac{1}{m} \hat{S}_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 + \frac{1}{\hat{N}_a^2} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \frac{\hat{S}_{Q_{ia}(pwr)}^2}{n_{ia}} \right)$$

To form an approximately unbiased estimator of  $S_{Q_{2a}}^2$ , we subtract an approximately unbiased estimator of the bias,  $-\hat{S}_{\mathbb{B}Q_{2a}}^2$ , from the biased estimator of  $S_{Q_{2a}}^2$ ,  $\hat{S}_{\mathbb{A}Q_{2a}}^2$ , and obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{S}_{Q_{2a}}^2 &= \hat{S}_{\mathbb{A}Q_{2a}}^2 - \left( -\hat{S}_{\mathbb{B}Q_{2a}}^2 \right) \\
&= \hat{S}_{\mathbb{A}Q_{2a}}^2 + \hat{S}_{\mathbb{B}Q_{2a}}^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{\hat{N}_a - 1} \sum_{i \in s_1} \sum_{j \in s_{ia}} w_i w_{j|ia} \hat{Q}_{iaj}^2 + \hat{N}_a \hat{Q}_{2a}^2 + \frac{1}{\hat{N}_a^2} \frac{1}{m} \hat{S}_{Q_{a(pwr)}}^2 + \frac{1}{\hat{N}_a^2} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i \in s_1} \frac{1}{p_i^2} \frac{\hat{S}_{Q_{ia(pwr)}}^2}{n_{ia}}
\end{aligned} \tag{A.246}$$

such that  $E\left(\hat{S}_{Q_{2a}}^2\right) \doteq E\left(\hat{S}_{\mathbb{A}Q_{2a}}^2\right) + E\left(\hat{S}_{\mathbb{B}Q_{2a}}^2\right) = \left(S_{Q_{2a}}^2 - S_{\mathbb{B}Q_{2a}}^2\right) + S_{\mathbb{B}Q_{2a}}^2 = S_{Q_{2a}}^2 \square$

## B Appendix Supplement to Chapter 3

Appendix B lists the fields in the Health and Retirement Study dataset used in calculations and the fields available from the MSG file. Detailed tables are shown of point estimates associated with the ANOVA relvariance component estimates in section B.3. The model variance component estimates used as inputs to anticipated relvariances are shown in B.4 and the estimated anticipated relvariance components themselves in B.5.

### B.1 Partial List of HRS Variables

#### HH Level Data Set

##### **Continuous:**

- ☐ Income - HRS 2010 Total HH Income (imputed)
- ☐ Wealtha - HRS 2010 Total Wealth excluding secondary residence (imputed)
- ☐ Wealthb - HRS 2010 Total Wealth including secondary residence (imputed)

##### **Categorical:**

- ☐ Sex (1=Male, 0=Female)
- ☐ Currently Employed – HH Level (1=Yes; 0=No)
- ☐ Self-Rated Health – HH Level (Low/Poor vs. Other)
- ☐ Own Primary Residence – (1=Yes; 0=No)
- ☐ Own Stock (1=Yes; 0=No)
- ☐ Other Debts - Any Debts Not Asked About Before HH Level (1=Yes; 0=No)
- ☐ Own Second Home -HH Level (1=Yes; 0=No)
- ☐ Own Transportation - HH Level (1=Yes; 0=No)
- ☐ Whether Donate to Charity - HH Level (1=Yes; 0=No)

## B.2 List of MSG Variables and HRS Screener Variables

Table 5.1. Selected MSG Variables

<b>MSG Variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
Age for Person 1	Head of Household (HoH) age in 2010 provided by MSG. A '.' value means no information provided by MSG
Age for Person 2	The age of a second person in the HH in 2010 provided by MSG. A '.' value means no match
Head of household race/ethnicity	Head of Household (HoH) race/ethnicity matched to the address by MSG. (1. Hispanic; 2. non-Hispanic Black; 3. non-Hispanic non-Black; -99 if not sent to MSG to match race/ethnicity; -98: if sent to MSG but no race/ethnicity information provided
Gender	M = Male, F = Female, U=Unknown
Hispanic_surname	MSG indicator about whether the HoH has a Hispanic surname. 1=Yes, " = Not sent or No MSG Match
Asian surname	MSG indicator about whether the HoH has an Asian surname. 1=Yes, " = Not sent or No MSG Match
Own/Rent	MSG Own Rent HH Status. O=Own, R=Rent, U=Unknown
Income	MSG HU Yearly Income
Marital status	MSG Marital status of HoH for HRS 2011 address selection. M=Married, S=Single
Number of adults	MSG count of number of adults in HH for HRS 2011 address selection
Number of children	MSG count of number of children in HH for HRS 2011 address selection. Note that MSG does not provide a value of 0 so unable to tell if HH has zero kids or MSG had no child age data
Education	1 =HS Diploma, 2=Some College -Extremely Likely, 3=Bachelor's degree, 4=Graduate Degree, 5= Less than HS Diploma-Extremely Likely
Status of Dwelling Unit (SDU)	S= Single Family Dwelling Unit (SFDU), M= Multiple Family Dwelling Unit (MFDU)



Table 5.2. Selected HRS Screener Variables

<b>HRS Screener Variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
Ages for Person 1-8	Ages of all persons 18 and above from HRS HH listing
Coupleness status	Coupleness status of persons from HRS screener. Only asked if Informant indicates that persons' YoB was between 1948-1965 (~ age 45-62). 1=Married, 3=Partnered, 6=Not married or partnered)
Hispanic ethnicity	Hispanic ethnicity for selected respondent only
Race for selected respondent only	Values are 1. Hispanic; 2. non-Hispanic Black; 3. non-Hispanic White; 4. non-Hispanic Other; -98. Don't know/Refusal; -99. if HRS Age Eligibility not in (1,2)
HRS Age Eligibility	Known age eligibility status based on data collection outcome. ( '0' = 2004 selected address, no HH roster ages provided; '1'=2010 or 2011 selected address, completed HH listing, age eligible; '2'=2010 selected address, completed HH Listing, age ineligible; '3'=2011 selected address, answered short screening question to more quickly identify age eligible HHs than full rostering, age ineligible; '7'=2010 or 2011 selected address, HU nonresponse to screening questions, age eligibility undetermined; '8' = Unoccupied HU; '9' = Address not selected for data collection). NOTE: In 2011, HRS used a short screening question to more quickly identify age eligible HHs. HHs that indicated that no one in the HH was age 40-64 did not complete a HH Listing.
Asian surname	Number of people in HU aged 45-62

### B.3 Design-Based ANOVA Variance Component and Measures of Homogeneity Estimates from 2010-11 HRS Data

Table 5.3 Relvariance Component Estimate,  $\hat{W}_{2a}^2$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs. Negative values are highlighted.

$\hat{W}_{2a}^2$											
SSU Stratum No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd Home	own Transport	self-rated health
Self-Representing											
02	0.1195	0.3899	0.3170	0.02991	0.0603	0.0505	0.0597	0.2003	-0.0986	0.0574	0.0433
03	0.0275	0.0200	0.0135	0.04377	-0.0337	0.0606	0.1753	0.1194	-0.3423	0.0972	-0.0038
04	0.1316	0.1490	0.1353	0.08816	0.1940	0.0971	0.0255	0.2237	-0.1203	0.1073	0.0097
Non Self-Representing											
02	4.5861	6.1577	8.5233	0.2626	1.0379	0.4567	0.7290	1.3021	-0.1911	0.8236	0.1426
03	1.0776	6.7750	7.1520	0.6789	-0.3909	0.6246	0.8896	2.7831	-4.7891	0.7307	-0.4539
04	6.2956	18.2309	6.0885	-0.8055	1.0917	0.1224	-0.5640	-2.4624	-0.6247	0.9904	-1.4984

Table 5.4 Relvariance Component Estimate,  $\hat{W}_{3a}^2$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs

$\hat{W}_{3a}^2$											
SSU Stratum No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employe d	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd Home	own Transpor t	self- rated health
Self-Representing											
02	0.0651	1.0989	0.9212	0.11560	0.1648	0.0890	0.0840	0.3287	0.9081	0.0558	0.1762
03	0.1622	1.6534	1.5516	0.16427	0.5787	0.1139	0.1346	0.3068	4.0933	0.0503	0.2361
04	0.1414	1.0849	0.9833	0.16206	0.2570	0.0788	0.2112	0.7617	2.6670	0.0579	0.1674
Non Self-Representing											
02	1.8526	73.8981	66.4174	1.78012	4.1237	1.4398	1.7302	5.5844	7.7686	0.5512	2.0482
03	2.7470	28.9609	34.3562	3.81277	9.4482	3.2523	4.3606	6.7858	7.3561	1.2173	6.0074
04	1.9326	82.9359	68.5960	7.23227	16.7853	5.0263	8.7629	21.2107	15.4013	2.5609	6.1113

Table 5.5 Measure of Homogeneity Estimate,  $\hat{\delta}_{2a}$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs

$\hat{\delta}_{2a}$											
SSU Stratum No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd Home	own Transport	self-rated health
Self-Representing											
02	0.6473	0.2619	0.2560	0.2055	0.2679	0.3623	0.4153	0.3787	-0.1218	0.5070	0.1974
03	0.1451	0.0119	0.0086	0.2104	-0.0618	0.3474	0.5657	0.2802	-0.0913	0.6589	-0.0164
04	0.4820	0.1207	0.1210	0.3523	0.4302	0.5521	0.1079	0.2270	-0.0472	0.6494	0.0545
Non Self-Representing											
02	0.7123	0.0769	0.1137	0.12857	0.2011	0.2408	0.2964	0.1891	0.1612	0.5991	0.0651
03	0.2818	0.1896	0.1723	0.15115	-0.0432	0.1611	0.1694	0.2908	0.1969	0.3751	-0.0817
04	0.7651	0.1802	0.0815	-0.12533	0.0611	0.0238	-0.0688	-0.1313	0.1157	0.2789	-0.3248

Table 5.6 Estimates of the factor,  $\hat{k}_{2a}$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs

$\hat{k}_{2a}$											
SSU Stratum No.	income	wealth <sub>a</sub>	wealth <sub>b</sub>	other debts	charity donate	employed	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd Home	own Transport	self- rated health
Self-Representing											
02	0.1108	0.2050	0.1788	0.1366	0.1683	0.1306	0.1893	0.1295	0.1157	0.1883	0.0985
03	0.1675	0.2638	0.2594	0.1880	0.1922	0.2812	0.2600	0.2006	0.4247	0.3558	0.1446
04	0.1782	0.1910	0.1824	0.2064	0.1712	0.2137	0.1484	0.1687	0.1635	0.2564	0.1549
Non Self-Representing											
02	3.5886	1.8031	1.8841	1.85172	2.3332	1.7252	2.3505	1.1136	1.2250	3.4996	1.5932
03	3.2026	5.0420	6.0290	4.59189	3.7721	5.3918	6.4221	2.3014	1.0041	6.7396	2.6731
04	8.9707	1.4772	1.1719	5.31251	7.5008	4.5194	7.1442	3.3666	1.0672	10.1645	3.6392

Table 5.7 Relvariance Component Estimate,  $\hat{V}_a$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs

$\hat{V}_a$											
SSU Stratum No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd Home	own Transport	self-rated health
Self-Representing											
02	1.6665	7.2613	6.9262	1.0651	1.3379	1.0685	0.7587	4.0847	6.9977	0.6015	2.2292
03	1.1328	6.3423	6.0344	1.1068	2.8360	0.6206	1.1919	2.1252	8.8325	0.4148	1.6068
04	1.5319	6.4604	6.1325	1.2125	2.6347	0.8227	1.5954	5.8399	15.5717	0.6443	1.1425
Non Self-Representing											
02	1.7942	44.4002	39.7743	1.1032	2.2122	1.0993	1.0462	6.1840	7.5603	0.3929	1.3751
03	1.1942	7.0877	6.8848	0.9782	2.4012	0.7190	0.8175	4.1579	9.1218	0.2890	2.0775
04	0.9172	68.4846	63.7281	1.2098	2.3833	1.1393	1.1476	5.5688	16.3205	0.3494	1.2675

Table 5.8 Proportion,  $\hat{K}_a$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs

$\hat{K}_a$											
SSU Stratum No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd Home	own Transport	self-rated health
Self-Representing											
02	0.3552	0.4066	0.4238	0.29078	0.3503	0.2588	0.3202	0.2522	0.3561	0.2550	0.2566
03	0.3390	0.3626	0.3485	0.38437	0.2880	0.3851	0.4221	0.4695	0.3709	0.4167	0.3774
04	0.3058	0.2308	0.2277	0.32485	0.3617	0.3561	0.2577	0.2783	0.2730	0.3283	0.3660
Non Self-Representing											
02	0.5513	0.5368	0.5243	0.6092	0.6035	0.5941	0.6027	0.5429	0.6464	0.5990	0.6294
03	0.3122	0.3808	0.3903	0.2745	0.2843	0.2862	0.2939	0.3864	0.2700	0.2925	0.2372
04	0.1366	0.0824	0.0854	0.1163	0.1123	0.1197	0.1033	0.0708	0.0836	0.1084	0.1334

Table 5.9 Relvariance Component Estimate,  $\hat{W}_{3ab,SR}^2$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR PSUs

$\hat{W}_{3ab,SR}^2$											
SSU/MSG Stratum No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own home	own stock	own 2nd home	own transport	self- rated health
0201	0.225	4.096	0.125	0.676	0.378	0.139	0.050	0.317	0.044	0.363	0.030
0202	0.020	0.113	0.106	0.178	0.250	0.145	0.047	1.044	2.902	0.112	1.664
0203	0.373	0.609	0.647	0.567	0.502	0.326	0.176	4.746	6.536	0.213	1.856
0204	0.167	1.097	1.133	0.244	0.359	0.212	0.142	0.464	6.809	0.054	1.579
0205	0.027	0.171	0.140	0.146	0.191	0.079	0.095	0.183	0.996	0.099	0.255
0206	0.105	1.496	1.527	0.216	0.598	0.226	0.453	1.237	3.425	0.160	0.1601
0301	0.239	1.702	1.685	1.549	0.745	0.451	0.298	2.606	65.151	0.247	1.399
0302	4.408	5.560	5.461	1.227	0.623	0.408	0.850	2.028	5.621	0.175	0.942
0303*	0.695	3.914	2.790	1.074	0.664	0.313	0.302	3.241	1.598	0.266	2.571
0304	0.198	0.515	0.504	0.345	0.249	0.249	0.047	0.092	1.514	0.052	0.597
0305	0.212	0.305	0.265	0.115	1.015	0.099	0.195	1.486	2.696	0.057	0.611
0306	0.089	0.974	0.948	0.504	4.025	0.192	0.363	0.712	2.586	0.127	0.297
0401	0.146	0.450	0.347	1.440	7.058	0.646	0.306	50.887	3.873	1.117	1.090
0402	0.237	2.172	2.138	0.236	0.558	0.177	0.478	1.247	10.171	0.279	0.564
0403	0.695	3.914	2.790	1.074	0.664	0.313	0.302	3.241	1.598	0.266	2.571
0404	0.346	1.910	1.880	0.278	0.619	0.075	0.153	0.189	4.781	0.093	0.973
0405	0.077	0.226	0.243	0.245	0.311	0.170	0.154	1.301	1.910	0.071	0.285
0406	0.096	0.988	1.077	0.280	0.293	0.162	1.034	1.576	8.080	0.100	0.227

\* Estimates from the SSU stratum/ MSG substratum 0403 used as a replacement for those in 0303



Table 5.10 Relvariance Component Estimate,  $\hat{W}_{3ab,NSR}^2$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for NSR PSUs

$\hat{W}_{3ab,NSR}^2$											
SSU/MSG Stratum No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own home	own stock	own 2nd home	own transport	self- rated health
0201	9.97	132.91	101.72	38.69	7.53	3.68	15.46	25.99	160.90	2.85	5.25
0202	1.58	1.97	1.93	3.27	9.59	1.99	1.63	11.31	27.96	0.87	8.88
0203	4.23	22.01	21.71	3.98	6.32	3.85	1.65	32.38	87.45	1.65	6.36
0204	2.48	13.20	13.86	3.88	4.16	2.19	1.09	10.95	85.87	0.13	12.71
0205	0.69	5.37	5.74	2.82	4.36	2.19	2.11	8.86	45.21	0.88	3.61
0206	1.50	45.55	37.68	2.88	9.50	3.19	8.60	34.91	18.26	1.37	2.88
0301	3.74	30.84	28.76	5.83	30.30	4.56	4.12	93.51	214.20	3.37	12.42
0302	5.90	92.25	169.43	7.10	8.86	3.25	3.65	11.02	63.78	0.56	26.50
0303*	19.72	5.52	4.13	24.53	22.851	47.49	8.67	144.46	59.63	2.79	57.84
0304	3.24	9.89	12.79	8.32	6.10	3.39	1.47	5.07	64.41	0.79	139.83
0305	4.42	11.48	9.81	9.22	10.65	5.70	5.60	16.55	55.28	1.58	13.39
0306	4.91	37.96	33.65	6.69	25.08	6.85	12.25	29.05	180.85	3.27	6.63
0401	6.46	71.62	66.19	62.18	108.83	21.17	38.20	1156.84	47.11	2.78	47.57
0402	6.93	206.31	205.99	5.16	44.24	8.07	23.93	76.10	267.45	2.62	6.30
0403	19.72	5.52	4.13	24.53	22.85	47.49	8.67	144.46	59.63	2.79	57.84
0404	5.19	25.23	32.26	10.36	13.33	5.33	4.19	54.86	827.26	1.34	22.79
0405	1.31	2.79	2.79	12.40	13.62	7.20	8.06	36.84	726.95	5.91	8.88
0406	1.69	805.81	447.34	5.82	37.08	6.18	18.76	70.82	9.95	3.51	6.61

\*Estimates for categorical variables only from the SSU stratum/ MSG substratum 0403 used as a replacement for those in 0303

Table 5.11 Proportion,  $\hat{K}_{ab,SR}$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR PSUs

$\hat{K}_{ab,SR}$											
SSU/MSG Stratum No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own home	own stock	own 2nd home	own transport	self-rated health
0201	0.004	0.006	0.030	0.003	0.006	0.002	0.004	0.003	0.012	0.001	0.005
0202	0.061	0.032	0.031	0.030	0.038	0.027	0.035	0.030	0.038	0.021	0.010
0203	0.020	0.017	0.018	0.021	0.036	0.023	0.035	0.011	0.027	0.024	0.012
0204	0.065	0.099	0.092	0.039	0.051	0.032	0.049	0.056	0.026	0.042	0.015
0205	0.124	0.159	0.159	0.096	0.151	0.096	0.141	0.108	0.150	0.088	0.095
0206	0.076	0.091	0.089	0.099	0.083	0.072	0.055	0.054	0.094	0.076	0.121
0301	0.021	0.022	0.020	0.022	0.030	0.036	0.047	0.022	0.014	0.035	0.036
0302	0.016	0.075	0.070	0.018	0.018	0.014	0.023	0.029	0.010	0.022	0.015
0303*	0.016	0.009	0.010	0.016	0.025	0.023	0.026	0.016	0.025	0.020	0.013
0304	0.087	0.085	0.080	0.063	0.093	0.048	0.102	0.145	0.083	0.074	0.025
0305	0.085	0.082	0.081	0.148	0.090	0.105	0.143	0.095	0.071	0.130	0.090
0306	0.123	0.095	0.094	0.126	0.044	0.170	0.093	0.171	0.187	0.147	0.201
0401	0.018	0.012	0.014	0.013	0.009	0.019	0.028	0.003	0.033	0.014	0.023
0402	0.020	0.011	0.011	0.025	0.013	0.021	0.011	0.020	0.009	0.016	0.018
0403	0.016	0.009	0.010	0.016	0.025	0.023	0.026	0.016	0.025	0.020	0.013
0404	0.045	0.024	0.022	0.030	0.033	0.038	0.033	0.064	0.036	0.032	0.014
0405	0.080	0.089	0.084	0.084	0.086	0.085	0.078	0.044	0.053	0.081	0.089
0406	0.121	0.084	0.084	0.152	0.170	0.163	0.072	0.114	0.109	0.158	0.206

\* Estimates from the SSU stratum/ MSG substratum 0403 used as a replacement for those in 0303

Table 5.12 Total,  $\hat{t}_{ab,SR}$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR PSUs

SSU/MSG		$\hat{t}_{ab,SR}$										
Stratum	No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own home	own stock	own 2nd home	own transport	self-rated health
0201		1.89E+09	6.14E+09	3.51E+10	9.74E+03	1.30E+04	1.07E+04	1.31E+04	4.97E+03	8.09E+03	7.43E+03	1.55E+04
0202		2.96E+10	3.49E+10	3.67E+10	1.09E+05	8.94E+04	1.20E+05	1.18E+05	5.23E+04	2.62E+04	1.09E+05	3.05E+04
0203		9.55E+09	1.81E+10	2.12E+10	7.56E+04	8.30E+04	1.02E+05	1.19E+05	1.86E+04	1.84E+04	1.26E+05	3.72E+04
0204		3.15E+10	1.08E+11	1.09E+11	1.41E+05	1.18E+05	1.43E+05	1.66E+05	9.69E+04	1.78E+04	2.17E+05	4.62E+04
0205		6.00E+10	1.73E+11	1.87E+11	3.42E+05	3.53E+05	4.27E+05	4.78E+05	1.86E+05	1.04E+05	4.57E+05	2.87E+05
0206		3.66E+10	9.93E+10	1.05E+11	3.55E+05	1.93E+05	3.21E+05	1.86E+05	9.38E+04	6.51E+04	3.93E+05	3.66E+05
0301		1.03E+10	2.37E+10	2.40E+10	7.69E+04	7.07E+04	1.60E+05	1.58E+05	3.78E+04	9.94E+03	1.83E+05	1.08E+05
0302		7.86E+09	8.22E+10	8.29E+10	6.50E+04	4.10E+04	6.42E+04	7.81E+04	5.06E+04	7.22E+03	1.13E+05	4.62E+04
0303*		7.92E+09	1.00E+10	1.19E+10	5.61E+04	5.86E+04	1.04E+05	8.65E+04	2.68E+04	1.71E+04	1.05E+05	3.88E+04
0304		4.23E+10	9.30E+10	9.43E+10	2.25E+05	2.18E+05	2.15E+05	3.44E+05	2.51E+05	5.76E+04	3.87E+05	7.50E+04
0305		4.13E+10	8.91E+10	9.51E+10	5.27E+05	2.09E+05	4.65E+05	4.83E+05	1.64E+05	4.91E+04	6.74E+05	2.73E+05
0306		5.96E+10	1.03E+11	1.10E+11	4.50E+05	1.02E+05	7.58E+05	3.14E+05	2.95E+05	1.30E+05	7.62E+05	6.08E+05
0401		8.50E+09	1.25E+10	1.63E+10	4.52E+04	2.21E+04	8.58E+04	9.58E+04	4.78E+03	2.26E+04	7.14E+04	7.02E+04
0402		9.72E+09	1.24E+10	1.25E+10	8.79E+04	3.10E+04	9.50E+04	3.82E+04	3.45E+04	6.22E+03	8.12E+04	5.31E+04
0403		7.92E+09	1.00E+10	1.19E+10	5.61E+04	5.86E+04	1.04E+05	8.65E+04	2.68E+04	1.71E+04	1.05E+05	3.88E+04
0404		2.20E+10	2.59E+10	2.62E+10	1.07E+05	7.73E+04	1.69E+05	1.11E+05	1.10E+05	2.53E+04	1.66E+05	4.20E+04
0405		3.90E+10	9.69E+10	9.96E+10	2.99E+05	2.01E+05	3.76E+05	2.62E+05	7.63E+04	3.69E+04	4.19E+05	2.68E+05
0406		5.85E+10	9.13E+10	9.94E+10	5.42E+05	3.96E+05	7.25E+05	2.42E+05	1.96E+05	7.53E+04	8.22E+05	6.22E+05

\*Estimates for categorical variables only from the SSU stratum/ MSG substratum 0403 used as a replacement for those in 0303

Table 5.13 Proportion,  $\hat{K}_{ab,NSR}$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for NSR PSUs

$\hat{K}_{ab,NSR}$											
SSU/MS G Stratum No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own home	own stock	own 2nd home	own transport	self- rated health
0201	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.003	0.004
0202	0.042	0.171	0.157	0.044	0.037	0.049	0.049	0.049	0.035	0.043	0.024
0203	0.047	0.055	0.052	0.055	0.070	0.052	0.079	0.048	0.041	0.051	0.049
0204	0.075	0.081	0.077	0.069	0.109	0.079	0.113	0.122	0.049	0.077	0.040
0205	0.211	0.160	0.159	0.188	0.224	0.196	0.231	0.208	0.197	0.199	0.216
0206	0.174	0.069	0.078	0.249	0.172	0.215	0.127	0.108	0.311	0.224	0.296
0301	0.015	0.024	0.024	0.016	0.013	0.018	0.022	0.009	0.011	0.015	0.013
0302	0.031	0.035	0.041	0.020	0.025	0.023	0.023	0.028	0.029	0.020	0.010
0303*	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.008	0.003	0.007	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.003
0304	0.070	0.143	0.148	0.038	0.060	0.048	0.066	0.109	0.064	0.043	0.007
0305	0.091	0.095	0.097	0.077	0.105	0.087	0.103	0.125	0.095	0.101	0.064
0306	0.106	0.083	0.080	0.123	0.077	0.108	0.081	0.118	0.069	0.113	0.143
0401	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.006	0.005	0.001	0.007	0.005	0.005
0402	0.009	0.003	0.003	0.012	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.011	0.008	0.010	0.013
0403	0.004	0.006	0.006	0.003	0.008	0.003	0.007	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.003
0404	0.014	0.017	0.017	0.012	0.018	0.018	0.023	0.014	0.004	0.015	0.013
0405	0.047	0.031	0.028	0.026	0.032	0.035	0.030	0.021	0.006	0.026	0.036
0406	0.059	0.022	0.027	0.059	0.028	0.050	0.027	0.021	0.062	0.047	0.062

\*Estimates for categorical variables only from the SSU stratum/ MSG substratum 0403 used as a replacement for those in 0303

Table 5.14 Total,  $\hat{t}_{ab,NSR}$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for NSR PSUs

$\hat{t}_{ab,NSR}$											
SSU/MSG Stratum No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own home	own stock	own 2nd home	own transport	self-rated health
0201	2.02E+09	1.23E+09	1.50E+09	1.69E+04	2.72E+04	3.42E+04	2.03E+04	7.25E+03	8.28E+03	4.42E+04	3.03E+04
0202	4.70E+10	3.08E+11	3.11E+11	4.38E+05	2.19E+05	5.23E+05	4.44E+05	1.58E+05	6.29E+04	6.42E+05	2.01E+05
0203	5.30E+10	9.98E+10	1.03E+11	5.45E+05	4.21E+05	5.60E+05	7.09E+05	1.54E+05	7.25E+04	7.63E+05	4.17E+05
0204	8.50E+10	1.46E+11	1.53E+11	6.86E+05	6.52E+05	8.51E+05	1.02E+06	3.91E+05	8.83E+04	1.17E+06	3.40E+05
0205	2.38E+11	2.89E+11	3.15E+11	1.86E+06	1.35E+06	2.10E+06	2.08E+06	6.67E+05	3.52E+05	3.00E+06	1.83E+06
0206	1.96E+11	1.25E+11	1.55E+11	2.46E+06	1.03E+06	2.31E+06	1.14E+06	3.47E+05	5.57E+05	3.38E+06	2.52E+06
0301	1.64E+10	4.42E+10	4.68E+10	1.54E+05	7.85E+04	1.97E+05	1.96E+05	2.74E+04	2.05E+04	2.20E+05	1.13E+05
0302	3.45E+10	6.24E+10	8.12E+10	1.93E+05	1.53E+05	2.51E+05	2.07E+05	9.10E+04	5.20E+04	2.95E+05	8.33E+04
0303*	1.06E+09	5.43E+08	6.72E+08	3.38E+04	4.57E+04	3.13E+04	6.27E+04	1.07E+04	5.79E+03	7.63E+04	2.51E+04
0304	7.87E+10	2.58E+11	2.92E+11	3.72E+05	3.57E+05	5.12E+05	5.95E+05	3.49E+05	1.14E+05	6.47E+05	5.73E+04
0305	1.02E+11	1.71E+11	1.92E+11	7.59E+05	6.29E+05	9.41E+05	9.27E+05	4.00E+05	1.70E+05	1.53E+06	5.44E+05
0306	1.19E+11	1.50E+11	1.59E+11	1.22E+06	4.61E+05	1.17E+06	7.31E+05	3.80E+05	1.24E+05	1.71E+06	1.21E+06
0401	4.83E+09	8.10E+09	8.43E+09	3.20E+04	2.50E+04	6.46E+04	4.53E+04	4.08E+03	1.24E+04	7.08E+04	4.32E+04
0402	9.81E+09	4.57E+09	4.96E+09	1.14E+05	4.01E+04	7.54E+04	5.44E+04	3.47E+04	1.50E+04	1.45E+05	1.15E+05
0403	4.76E+09	1.08E+10	1.25E+10	3.38E+04	4.57E+04	3.13E+04	6.27E+04	1.07E+04	5.79E+03	7.63E+04	2.51E+04
0404	1.58E+10	2.99E+10	3.44E+10	1.23E+05	1.10E+05	1.90E+05	2.09E+05	4.61E+04	7.66E+03	2.30E+05	1.14E+05
0405	5.24E+10	5.52E+10	5.53E+10	2.54E+05	1.93E+05	3.78E+05	2.71E+05	6.75E+04	9.99E+03	3.97E+05	3.06E+05
0406	6.62E+10	3.99E+10	5.35E+10	5.86E+05	1.69E+05	5.41E+05	2.46E+05	6.59E+04	1.10E+05	7.10E+05	5.23E+05

\*Estimates for categorical variables only from the SSU stratum/ MSG substratum 0403 used as a replacement for those in 0303

## B.4 Variance Component Estimates for SR and NSR PSUs from PROC MIXED SAS

Table 5.15 Variance Component Estimates,  $\alpha_i$ , for SR PSUs for selected 2010-11 HRS variables.

Parameter	SR PSUs only										
	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	ownHome	ownStock	own 2nd home	own transport	self Rated Health
Intercept	66.168	187.340	205.020	0.5382	0.3716	0.5787	0.5419	0.3259	0.1140	0.7349	0.2775
PSU 4	-23.391	-142.440	-145.880	-0.1850	-0.0978	-0.1527	-0.1276	-0.2116	0.0929	-0.2649	0.0407
PSU 6	-15.357	-46.920	-61.355	-0.1000	-0.1806	0.0634	-0.1234	-0.1391	-0.0428	-0.0022	0.1346
PSU 7	-27.275	-80.570	-82.980	-0.1097	-0.1453	0.0515	-0.0334	-0.0440	-0.0383	0.0387	0.0509
PSU 10	-44.552	-161.740	-190.980	-0.2134	-0.0785	-0.2680	0.1358	-0.2944	-0.0879	-0.4003	0.3281
PSU 17	-34.357	-146.290	-156.230	0.0096	-0.2057	-0.0059	0.0254	-0.2230	-0.0845	0.1274	0.1575
PSU 23	-29.757	-68.044	-86.582	-0.3430	-0.1617	-0.2920	-0.1997	-0.2481	-0.1140	-0.1940	0.1445
PSU 30	2.503	-80.732	-94.990	-0.1089	0.2389	0.0832	-0.1460	-0.2383	0.0135	-0.0527	0.0694
PSU 35	-3.558	108.530	101.800	-0.1922	0.0744	-0.0316	0.1498	-0.1626	0.0222	-0.1499	-0.0452
PSU 40	-14.994	-55.161	-63.256	-0.0003	-0.0241	0.1227	0.0837	-0.0886	-0.0636	0.0700	-0.0955
PSU 41	-33.415	-180.950	-198.380	-0.1977	-0.3716	-0.0743	-0.0486	0.0590	-0.1140	-0.1888	0.5998
PSU 47	-26.918	-112.910	-103.920	-0.0598	-0.1203	-0.0962	-0.1524	-0.2370	-0.0717	-0.1701	0.0631
PSU 48	-21.609	-106.290	-103.860	-0.0793	-0.1184	-0.1582	-0.0143	-0.1871	0.0331	-0.3463	0.2031
PSU 53	-52.613	-183.260	-200.160	-0.0477	-0.2876	-0.1787	-0.4503	-0.2477	-0.0650	-0.5445	0.2917
PSU 54	-24.832	-26.719	-29.477	-0.1328	-0.1280	-0.0687	-0.2252	-0.1661	-0.0587	-0.4299	0.1846
PSU 59	-6.404	-127.760	-113.230	-0.1746	-0.0398	0.1151	0.1126	-0.2021	0.0370	-0.1136	0.0963
PSU 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSU 60 is the reference category

Table 5.16 Variance Component Estimates for Residual term,  $\sigma^2_{\varepsilon_{ab}}$ , for NSR PSUs for selected 2010-11 HRS variables.

SSU stratum/ MSG substratum <i>ab</i>	NSR PSUs only										
	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	ownHome	ownStock	own 2nd home	own transport	self Rated Health
0201	1.30E+03	5.24E+05**	7.94E+03	0.2482	0.2858	0.1934	0.1485	0.0982	0.2003	0.0801	0.3156
0202	2.01E+03	5.06E+06	5.10E+06	0.2482	0.1839	0.2283	0.1640	0.1130	0.0677	0.1129	0.1910
0203	2.20E+03	3.11E+04	3.62E+04	0.2425	0.2419	0.2244	0.1729	0.1209	0.0525	0.1479	0.2216
0204	3.11E+03	3.78E+04	4.66E+04	0.2489	0.2911	0.2156	0.1898	0.2139	0.0560	0.0331	0.1782
0205	3.32E+03	2.38E+04	3.27E+04	0.2362	0.1892	0.2313	0.2042	0.1042	0.0771	0.1714	0.2525
0206	1.32E+03	4.98E+04	6.72E+04	0.2432	0.1398	0.2218	0.1687	0.0568	0.0663	0.2268	0.2429
0301	1.42E+03	1.95E+05	2.07E+05	0.2459	0.1795	0.2210	0.1899	0.0758	0.0754	0.1513	0.2247
0302	1.02E+04	7.10E+05	1.13E+06	0.2485	0.2361	0.2150	0.1781	0.2044	0.1568	0.0978	0.1615
0303*	4.00E+03	8.04E+03	1.61E+04	0.2349	0.3394	0.2706	0.2559	0.1232	0.0918	0.0707	0.1645
0304	7.11E+03	3.57E+05	4.48E+05	0.2452	0.2302	0.1939	0.1459	0.2756	0.1434	0.0738	0.1078
0305	2.90E+03	7.38E+04	8.71E+04	0.2408	0.2059	0.2290	0.2421	0.1379	0.0847	0.1490	0.2002
0306	1.38E+03	1.68E+04	1.98E+04	0.2392	0.1237	0.2185	0.1994	0.0700	0.0696	0.2330	0.2451
0401	7.04E+02	2.78E+03	4.90E+03	0.2473	0.1920	0.2246	0.1872	0.0558	0.0548	0.0919	0.2231
0402	1.87E+03	1.33E+04	2.03E+04	0.2335	0.1755	0.2083	0.1976	0.1999	0.0810	0.0892	0.2256
0403	4.00E+03	8.04E+03	1.61E+04	0.2349	0.3394	0.2706	0.2559	0.1232	0.0918	0.0707	0.1645
0404	1.25E+03	1.32E+05	1.57E+05	0.2369	0.2054	0.2098	0.2076	0.1510	0.0262	0.1069	0.2461
0405	7.31E+02	2.75E+04	2.99E+04	0.2296	0.1396	0.2612	0.1590	0.0512	0.0190	0.3018	0.2446
0406	1.52E+03	2.45E+06	2.46E+06	0.2377	0.1233	0.2261	0.1485	0.0476	0.0378	0.2365	0.2368

\* Estimates from the SSU stratum/ MSG substratum 0403 used as a replacement for those in 0303

\*\* Standard Error (SE) was 0

Table 5.17 Variance Component Estimates,  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_{ab}}^2$ , for SR PSUs for selected 2010-11 HRS variables.

SSU stratum/ MSG substratum <i>ab</i>	SR PSUs only										
	income	wealth <sub>a</sub>	wealth <sub>b</sub>	other debts	charity donate	employed	ownHome	ownStock	own 2nd home	own transport	self Rated Health
0201	3.53E+03	5.15E+05	5.25E+05	0.2423	0.3769	0.2470	0.0478	0.2666	0.3181	0.2363	0.0635
0202	1.17E+04	5.89E+04	6.02E+04	0.2550	0.2243	0.2018	0.1373	0.1230	0.1388	0.1824	0.1694
0203	2.56E+03	2.85E+04	6.84E+04	0.2255	0.2560	0.2265	0.2063	0.0941	0.1316	0.1919	0.1646
0204	1.90E+04	6.43E+05	7.34E+05	0.2903	0.2456	0.2007	0.1956	0.2225	0.0977	0.1229 <sup>†</sup>	0.1218
0205	2.34E+03	1.29E+05	1.36E+05	0.2485	0.2298	0.2264	0.2091	0.0811	0.1082	0.2093	0.2151
0206	2.59E+03	1.73E+05	1.95E+05	0.2333	0.1664	0.2348	0.2122	0.1099	0.0421	0.2283	0.2638
0301	2.76E+03	3.14E+04	5.03E+04	0.2442	0.1732	0.2365	0.1162	0.1050	0.0645	0.1382	0.2370
0302	6.90E+03	1.09E+06	1.13E+06	0.2387	0.2359	0.2258	0.2204	0.2332	0.0710	0.1229	0.2263
0303*	2.26E+03	2.39E+04	2.26E+04	0.2439	0.2346	0.2259	0.1949	0.1271	0.0608	0.1855	0.2262
0304	9.14E+03	2.29E+05	2.27E+05	0.2425	0.3494	0.2301	0.1341	0.3866	0.1488	0.1229 <sup>†</sup>	0.1530
0305	3.77E+03	7.33E+04	8.15E+04	0.2927	0.2277	0.2239	0.2157	0.1544	0.0629	0.1503	0.2288
0306	8.18E+02	3.19E+04	3.41E+04	0.2384	0.0738	0.2416	0.1298	0.1082	0.0760	0.2408	0.2276
0401	1.37E+03	5.34E+04	9.12E+04	0.2304	0.1343	0.2123	0.1774	0.0581	0.1148	0.1765	0.2519
0402	3.41E+03	3.72E+04	3.97E+04	0.2554	0.1903	0.2122	0.1533	0.1499	0.0519	0.1908	0.2139
0403	2.26E+03	2.39E+04	2.26E+04	0.2439	0.2346	0.2259	0.1949	0.1271	0.0608	0.1855	0.2262
0404	1.18E+04	2.34E+05	2.35E+05	0.2510	0.2143	0.1796	0.1607	0.2449	0.1183	0.1809	0.1584
0405	3.81E+03	7.30E+04	8.32E+04	0.2501	0.1890	0.2427	0.1546	0.0961	0.0490	0.1872	0.2313
0406	1.43E+03	1.12E+05	1.15E+05	0.2376	0.1524	0.2432	0.1637	0.0671	0.0392	0.2086	0.2450

\* Estimates from the SSU stratum/ MSG substratum 0403 used as a replacement for those in 0303

† The minimum estimate of own transport from the SSU stratum/ MSG substratum 0204 used as a replacement

\*\*Not Significant



## B.5 Anticipated Variance Component and Measures of Homogeneity Estimates from 2010-11 HRS Data

Table 5.18 Anticipated Variance Component Estimate,  $\hat{E}_M(W_{2a}^2)$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs.

$\hat{E}_M(W_{2a}^2)$											
SSU Stratum No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd Home	own Transport	self-rated health
Self-Representing											
02	0.0092	0.0402	0.0351	0.1075	0.1088	0.1119	0.1315	0.2432	0.3474	0.0888	0.2169
03	0.0339	0.1721	0.1789	0.0711	0.2160	0.0666	0.1181	0.1340	0.4526	0.0447	0.1093
04	0.0227	0.2420	0.2381	0.0621	0.0955	0.0500	0.2024	0.2595	0.4755	0.0438	0.0778
Non Self-Representing											
02	0.0882	12.0790	8.8319	0.0850	0.1821	0.0699	0.0736	0.2913	0.5909	0.0240	0.0961
03	0.1113	6.9880	5.6369	0.1543	0.3069	0.1105	0.1189	0.1805	1.4353	0.0369	0.2544
04	0.1387	17.6053	8.5748	0.2189	0.5077	0.1625	0.2426	1.3172	3.1735	0.0660	0.2009

Values highlighted were negative in ANOVA but now corrected to non-zero values through Anticipated Variances

Table 5.19 Anticipated Variance Component Estimate,  $\hat{E}_M(W_{3a}^2)$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs.

$\hat{E}_M(W_{3a}^2)$											
SSU Stratum No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd Home	own Transport	self- rated health
Self-Representing											
02	0.0804	0.4471	0.3948	0.1043	0.1324	0.0791	0.0767	0.2429	0.6522	0.0533	0.1629
03	0.1555	0.9671	0.9423	0.1739	0.4964	0.1059	0.0961	0.3144	1.5480	0.0522	0.2194
04	0.1239	1.5202	1.4181	0.1691	0.2407	0.0900	0.1971	0.4073	1.3416	0.0648	0.1814
Non Self-Representing											
02	1.8038	114.82	102.93	2.0261	4.0501	1.6710	1.7659	5.5884	13.212	0.6513	2.4943
03	3.4334	35.930	38.015	4.5249	7.8095	3.1848	3.7912	5.4051	44.529	1.2454	7.0669
04	1.7496	1573.96	1216.25	5.7452	10.201	4.5490	5.8179	21.599	44.466	2.6355	5.9465

Table 5.20 Anticipated Variance Component Estimate,  $\hat{\delta}_{2a}$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs

$\hat{\delta}_{2a}$											
SSU Stratum No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd Home	own Transport	self-rated health
Self-Representing											
02	0.1028	0.0825	0.0816	0.5076	0.4510	0.5859	0.6317	0.5003	0.3475	0.6250	0.5711
03	0.1787	0.1511	0.1596	0.2902	0.3032	0.3863	0.5514	0.2989	0.2262	0.4612	0.3324
04	0.1547	0.1373	0.1438	0.2686	0.2839	0.3571	0.5067	0.3892	0.2617	0.4034	0.3002
Non Self-Representing											
02	0.0467	0.0952	0.0791	0.0402	0.0430	0.0401	0.0400	0.0493	0.0426	0.0354	0.0371
03	0.0315	0.1629	0.1293	0.0329	0.0377	0.0334	0.0303	0.0322	0.0311	0.0287	0.0346
04	0.0738	0.0111	0.0070	0.0365	0.0471	0.0343	0.0397	0.0571	0.0662	0.0242	0.0325

Table 5.21 Anticipated Variance Component Estimates of the factor,  $\hat{k}_{2a}$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs

$\hat{k}_{2a}$											
SSU Stratum No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd Home	own Transport	self- rated health
Self-Representing											
02	0.1047	0.0997	0.0995	0.1913	0.1637	0.2109	0.1821	0.1590	0.1444	0.2290	0.1991
03	0.1707	0.1658	0.1669	0.2192	0.2013	0.2401	0.2283	0.1977	0.1999	0.2697	0.2168
04	0.1302	0.1407	0.1406	0.1788	0.1679	0.1924	0.1784	0.1672	0.1646	0.2043	0.1758
Non Self-Representing											
02	1.9196	2.5331	2.4960	2.3340	2.1069	2.1285	1.6626	2.0200	2.2735	1.8134	2.1810
03	2.6189	3.2444	3.1993	2.8645	2.6562	2.7146	2.3956	2.6544	2.8342	2.5257	2.7602
04	3.8647	3.2154	3.2063	3.9004	3.9934	3.8651	3.9861	4.2419	4.0257	3.6987	3.8335

Table 5.22 Anticipated Variance Component Estimate,  $\hat{V}_a$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR and NSR PSUs

$\hat{V}_a$											
SSU Stratum No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own Home	own Stock	own 2nd Home	own Transport	self- rated health
Self-Representing											
02	0.8557	4.8884	4.3215	1.1069	1.4733	0.9056	1.1433	3.0580	6.9239	0.6205	1.9078
03	1.1095	6.8727	6.7176	1.1177	3.5382	0.7185	0.9382	2.2684	10.0093	0.3593	1.5162
04	1.1261	12.5258	11.7786	1.2928	2.0018	0.7277	2.2391	3.9883	11.0390	0.5315	1.4748
Non Self-Representing											
02	0.9856	50.0966	44.7761	0.9045	2.0087	0.8179	1.1064	2.9107	6.0713	0.3724	1.1877
03	1.3535	13.2284	13.6442	1.6335	3.0556	1.2139	1.6322	2.1043	16.2179	0.5077	2.6525
04	0.4886	494.9887	382.0067	1.5291	2.6816	1.2190	1.5204	5.4023	11.8338	0.7304	1.6036

Table 5.23 Anticipated Variance Component Estimate,  $\hat{E}_M(W_{3ab,SR}^2)$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for SR PSUs

$\hat{E}_M(W_{3ab,SR}^2)$											
SSU/MSG Stratum No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own home	own stock	own 2nd home	own transport	self- rated health
0201	0.253	1.569	0.764	0.355	0.289	0.245	0.044	1.275	0.636	0.468	0.037
0202	0.133	0.311	0.297	0.148	0.201	0.099	0.071	0.334	1.425	0.094	1.298
0203	0.411	1.280	2.000	0.541	0.494	0.287	0.196	3.560	5.094	0.137	1.597
0204	0.603	1.340	1.474	0.214	0.296	0.166	0.115	0.396	5.360	0.009	1.003
0205	0.054	0.273	0.244	0.149	0.128	0.085	0.064	0.173	0.691	0.068	0.178
0206	0.170	1.140	1.132	0.150	0.349	0.179	0.471	0.958	0.844	0.127	0.151
0301	0.973	1.857	2.748	1.691	1.466	0.392	0.202	3.351	29.079	0.198	0.856
0302	1.297	1.907	1.891	0.772	1.807	0.736	0.478	1.121	16.141	0.141	1.333
0303*	0.574	2.881	1.915	0.999	0.878	0.269	0.348	2.263	2.911	0.194	1.953
0304	0.304	1.222	1.168	0.253	0.357	0.246	0.057	0.346	2.187	0.055	1.377
0305	0.285	0.734	0.643	0.142	0.763	0.159	0.135	0.870	3.956	0.036	0.465
0306	0.158	0.950	0.946	0.420	2.642	0.150	0.468	0.411	1.608	0.144	0.214
0401	0.379	4.804	5.343	1.893	4.862	0.518	0.336	44.742	3.951	0.701	0.875
0402	0.250	1.088	1.121	0.181	1.083	0.131	0.582	0.702	7.241	0.157	0.414
0403	0.574	2.881	1.915	0.999	0.878	0.269	0.348	2.263	2.911	0.194 <sup>†</sup>	1.953
0404	0.207	2.358	2.337	0.244	0.407	0.074	0.156	0.236	2.085	0.068	1.058
0405	0.161	0.339	0.349	0.176	0.307	0.110	0.144	1.036	2.427	0.074	0.204
0406	0.145	3.418	2.983	0.250	0.300	0.144	0.859	0.564	2.078	0.096	0.200

\* Estimates from the SSU stratum/ MSG substratum 0403 used as a replacement for those in 0303

<sup>†</sup> Estimate uses SSU stratum/ MSG substratum 0404 as a replacement in estimating results in 0303

Table 5.24 Anticipated Variance Component Estimate,  $\hat{E}_M(W_{3ab,NSR}^2)$ , for Selected HRS Interview Variables from the 2010-2011 HRS for NSR PSUs

		$\hat{E}_M(W_{3ab,NSR}^2)$									
SSU/MSG											
Stratum											
No.	income	wealtha	wealthb	other debts	charity donate	employed	own home	own stock	own 2nd home	own transport	self-rated health
0201	10.53	11426.92	116.29	28.81	12.82	5.47	11.91	61.85	96.69	1.36	11.36
0202	1.79	104.89	103.72	2.55	7.50	1.64	1.64	8.89	33.60	0.54	9.27
0203	3.56	14.18	15.54	3.70	6.20	3.25	1.56	23.18	45.33	1.16	5.78
0204	2.88	11.92	13.40	3.54	4.59	1.99	1.23	9.36	48.07	0.16	10.31
0205	2.42	11.83	13.67	2.82	4.32	2.16	1.95	9.70	25.76	0.79	3.11
0206	2.26	209.41	182.88	2.63	8.59	2.72	8.47	30.98	14.02	1.30	2.51
0301	3.95	74.36	70.40	7.68	21.69	4.22	3.68	75.17	133.77	2.32	13.18
0302	7.53	159.87	150.26	5.85	8.86	2.98	3.64	21.65	50.81	0.98	20.42
0303*	22.24	8.69	13.05	25.92	20.49	34.85	8.19	135.57	344.93	1.53	32.77
0304	4.23	19.79	19.30	6.53	6.64	2.73	1.52	8.36	40.52	0.65	120.81
0305	4.84	43.61	40.94	7.26	9.05	4.49	4.89	14.99	51.12	1.11	11.74
0306	3.34	25.46	26.80	5.53	19.96	5.50	12.78	16.61	155.53	2.74	5.68
0401	6.64	9.31	15.16	52.98	67.78	11.84	20.09	736.10	79.06	4.03	26.30
0402	6.35	208.05	269.90	5.88	35.63	11.96	21.78	54.33	117.48	1.39	5.60
0403	22.24	8.69	13.05	25.92	20.49	34.85	8.19	135.57	344.93	1.53	32.77
0404	3.77	111.21	100.29	11.87	12.70	4.38	3.59	53.56	336.13	1.52	14.38
0405	0.85	28.86	31.35	11.44	12.02	5.86	6.92	36.07	610.27	6.15	8.35
0406	2.32	10292.88	5737.41	4.62	28.97	5.15	16.36	73.08	20.83	3.13	5.77

\*Estimates from the SSU stratum/ MSG substratum 0403 used as a replacement for those in 0303

## C Appendix Supplement to Chapter 4

### C.1 Design-Based ANOVA Optimization Results

Figure 3. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for income

SSU/MSG strata	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ad}(d)$						No. of Excepted HUs Actually in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR													
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a \cdot W^2_{2a} / n_b$	$K^2ab \cdot W^2_{3ab} / n_a n_b$	$Q_{ab}$			
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	51	2	8	15	6	83	61	3%	\$ 1,315	16	2.6	2.0	1.49	\$ 657.44	0.12	0.23	0.00	0.0058	9.19E-07	15,515			
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	45	18	12	7	83	64	3%	\$ 1,366		2.0	2.0	1.55	\$ 680.62	0.03	0.02	0.06		1.96E-05	157,023			
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	9	54	11	6	83	65	3%	\$ 1,377		2.3	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.13	0.37	0.02		3.70E-05	171,502			
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	17	29	20	15	83	48	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	\$ 535.63		0.17	0.07		2.43E-04	218,646			
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	11	16	23	118	25	193	49	6%	\$ 1,364			4.7	1.20	\$ 292.23		0.03	0.13		1.40E-04	785,866			
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	19	19	22	117	91	267	60	8%	\$ 1,728			6.5	1.44	\$ 267.37		0.11	0.08		1.67E-04	831,323			
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	212	8	35	63	25	344	256	11%	\$ 7,068			10.8	7.99					0.0016	7.03E-06	233,359			
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	4	229	94	62	33	422	327	13%	\$ 8,978			13.2	10.21			$K_{b,SR}$	0.24	0.02		0.0016	7.03E-06	233,359	
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.36	0.69	0.02		6.13E-05	0		
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.34	0.20	0.09		6.73E-04	386,887		
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	13	19	26	139	30	226	58	7%	\$ 2,068			7.1	1.81			0.31	0.21	0.09		4.41E-04	774,329		
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	22	21	24	131	101	299	67	9%	\$ 2,499			9.3	2.09				0.09	0.13		3.34E-04	1,246,113		
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	82	3	14	25	10	134	99	4%	\$ 2,425			3.7	2.74				0.15	0.02	0.0054	7.51E-06	151,555		
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	98	40	27	14	180	140	6%	\$ 3,388			5.0	3.85				0.24	0.02		1.13E-05	142,684		
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	8	47	10	6	72	57	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57				0.69	0.02		5.42E-05	135,176		
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	14	25	17	13	72	42	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				0.35	0.05		2.81E-04	223,989		
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	7	10	14	74	16	121	31	4%	\$ 973			3.3	0.85				0.08	0.08		2.67E-04	699,568		
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	29	28	32	174	135	398	89	12%	\$ 2,937			11.0	2.45				0.10	0.12		2.62E-04	1,292,753		
Totals							468	564	568	1,040	548	3,188	1,600	100%	\$1.52E+06														
Totals							Totals							Totals							Totals								
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS							Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain $d$ (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR								
Total RelVariance	0.0056	ssu.str					Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NS	Q total	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	$B^2$	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a \cdot W^2_{2a} / m_n$	$K^2ab \cdot W^2_{3ab} / m_n n_b$	$Q_{ab}$
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	2027	81	335	605	239	3288	2444	21%	\$ 8,577	88	2.9	13.0	9.70	0.081	4.586	9.975	0.002	0.0055	1.32E-08	50,441			
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	28	1586	650	431	230	2924	2264	18%	\$ 7,897		11.6	8.98	1.078	1.584	0.042				1.22E-06	783,493			
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119	15	54	327	69	39	504	396	3%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57	6.296	4.226	0.047				2.37E-05	963,377		
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	18	101	174	121	90	504	293	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16		2.479	0.075				4.83E-05	1,246,277		
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	74	105	150	783	168	1279	328	8%	\$ 1,483			5.1	1.30		0.692	0.211				9.43E-05	4,295,112		
#SR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				142	135	158	854	661	1951	435	12%	\$ 2,070			7.7	1.73		1.503	0.174				1.04E-04	5,448,707		
#NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		217	9	36	65	26	352	262	2%	\$ 1,315			2.0	1.49		3.738	0.015	0.0006				3.01E-06	276,933	
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000	3,188	15,902	19,090		3	191	78	52	28	352	273	2%	\$ 1,361			2.0	1.55		$K_{b,NSR}$	5.904	0.031				2.03E-05	330,172	
% H	TRUE	0.3	Actual Achieved Allocation				10	38	229	48	27	352	277	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57		0.55	1.541	0.001				4.95E-09	2,248	
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	q_NS	q_total	13	70	122	85	63	352	205	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16		0.31	3.240	0.070				7.72E-05	697,302	
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,811	10,411	36	52	74	387	83	631	162	4%	\$ 1,047			3.6	0.92		0.14	4.422	0.091				2.24E-04	1,968,936	
% NH B	TRUE	0.3	Percent	0.15	0.85	1	83	79	92	497	384	1135	253	7%	\$ 1,721			6.4	1.44			4.910	0.106				2.16E-04	2,635,977	
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain $d$				217	9	36	65	26	352	262	2%	\$ 1,315			2.0	1.49			6.458	0.004	0.0007				4.53E-07	107,901
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other		3	191	78	52	28	352	273	2%	\$ 1,361			2.0	1.55			6.934	0.009				1.93E-06	195,082	
% NH O	TRUE	0.3	Count	3,436	3,436	3,540	10	38	229	48	27	352	277	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			19.722	0.004				1.27E-06	80,117	
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	13	70	122	85	63	352	205	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			5.188	0.014				4.99E-06	260,442	
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	20	29	41	216	46	352	90	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51		1.309	0.047				3.14E-05	787,112		
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 3,084,005	37	36	42	225	174	514	115	3%	\$ 780			2.9	0.65			1.693	0.059				5.10E-05	1,286,740	
		32767	SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 17,806.92	\$ 1,571,624	2,968	2,872	2,971	4,689	2,402	15,902	8,811	100%	\$3.25E+06														
		0	OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,518,836	\$ 3,247,729																							
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,096,643	\$ 7,903,357																							
Total Cost							Total Cost		\$1.00E+07		Totals															0.0068	0.0009	2.14E+07	
Summary of Solution																#Hus/PSU	#Hus/PSU	deff_kish	TotalRelVar	CV	F <sup>2</sup> <sub>SR</sub>	F <sup>2</sup> <sub>NSR</sub>	relvar( $t_{PSW,SR}$ )	relvar( $t_{PSW,NSR}$ )					
																SR	NSR												
																100	100	1.75	0.0056	0.0751	0.093	0.483	0.0159	0.0086					



Figure 4. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for wealth

SSU/MSG strata	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ad}(d)$						No. of Excepted HUs Actually in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)									Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR										
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2_a \cdot W^2_{2a} / n_a$	$K^2_{ab} \cdot W^2_{3ab} / n_a n_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$				
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	79	3	13	24	9	128	95	4%	\$ 1,315	16	4.0	2.0	1.49	\$ 657.44	0.39	4.10	0.01	0.0161	2.18E-05	15,515				
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	69	28	19	10	128	99	4%	\$ 1,361		2.0	2.0	1.55	\$ 680.62	0.02	0.11	0.03		1.88E-05	157,023				
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	4	14	83	18	10	128	101	4%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.15	0.61	0.02		2.68E-05	171,502				
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	5	26	44	31	23	128	74	4%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	\$ 535.63		1.10	0.10		2.30E-03	218,646				
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	16	22	32	167	36	273	70	8%	\$ 1,247			4.3	1.09	\$ 292.23		0.17	0.16		9.80E-04	785,866				
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	40	38	44	239	185	545	122	16%	\$ 2,275			8.5	1.90	\$ 267.37		1.50	0.09		1.63E-03	831,323				
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	69	3	11	21	8	112	83	3%	\$ 2,297			3.5	2.60					0.0013	1.55E-04	233,359				
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	6	330	135	90	48	608	471	18%	\$ 12,932			19.0	14.71						1.08E-03	139,825				
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57					0.41	3.91	0.01	1.05E-04	0		
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16					0.36	0.52	0.09	1.62E-03	386,887		
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	9	12	17	91	20	149	38	4%	\$ 1,361			4.7	1.19					0.23	0.30	0.08	8.54E-04	774,329		
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	26	25	29	156	120	355	79	11%	\$ 2,969			11.1	2.48					0.97	0.09		1.77E-03	1,246,113		
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	39	2	7	12	5	64	48	2%	\$ 1,315			2.0	1.49					0.45	0.01	0.0040	2.00E-05	151,555		
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	40	16	11	6	73	57	2%	\$ 1,561			2.3	1.78					2.17	0.01		7.92E-05	142,684		
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57					3.91	0.01		1.05E-04	135,176		
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16					1.91	0.02		4.66E-04	223,989		
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	7	10	14	75	16	123	32	4%	\$ 1,125			3.8	0.99					0.23	0.09		9.07E-04	699,568		
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	19	18	21	111	86	254	57	8%	\$ 2,125			7.9	1.77					0.99	0.08		1.96E-03	1,292,753		
Totals							327	650	623	1,112	614	3,326	1,600	100%	\$1.53E+06											Totals	0.0214	0.0141	7.61E+06	
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS						Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain $d$ (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR										
Total RelVariance	0.0138	ssu.str				Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NS	Q total			45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	$B^2$	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2_a \cdot W^2_{2a} / m_n$	$K^2_{ab} \cdot W^2_{3ab} / m_n n_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	1994	80	330	595	235	3233	2403	21%	\$ 9,700	85	2.6	14.8	10.97	0.082	6.158	132.910	0.001	0.0081	2.58E-08	50,441				
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	22	1222	501	332	177	2254	1745	15%	\$ 7,000		2.0	10.3	7.96		6.775	1.966	0.171		3.28E-05	783,493				
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119	13	47	285	60	34	438	344	3%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		18.23	22.014	0.055		1.96E-04	963,377				
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	16	88	151	106	78	438	255	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			13.202	0.081		3.39E-04	1,246,277				
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	62	88	126	657	141	1074	275	7%	\$ 1,432			4.9	1.26			5.370	0.160		5.00E-04	4,295,112				
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				115	109	127	690	534	1576	352	10%	\$ 1,922			7.2	1.60			45.555	0.069		6.21E-04	5,448,707				
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		315	13	52	94	37	511	380	3%	\$ 1,966			3.0	2.22			30.844	0.024	0.0057	4.87E-05	276,933				
MAX Budget	TRUE	100000000	3,326	15,543	18,869		7	414	169	112	60	763	590	5%	\$ 3,037			4.5	3.45			92.253	0.035		1.87E-04	330,172				
% H	TRUE	0.3	Actual Achieved Allocation				10	37	222	47	27	342	268	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.54	6.968	0.000		2.36E-09	2,248			
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	q_NS	q total	12	68	118	82	61	342	199	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.38	9.889	0.143		1.02E-03	697,302			
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,544	10,144	37	53	75	394	85	643	165	4%	\$ 1,100			3.8	0.96			0.08	11.483	0.095		6.30E-04	1,968,936			
% NH B	TRUE	0.3	Percent	0.16	0.84	1	83	79	92	500	387	1141	255	7%	\$ 1,786			6.7	1.49			37.958	0.083		1.03E-03	2,635,977				
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain $d$				211	8	35	63	25	342	254	2%	\$ 1,315			2.0	1.49			71.617	0.004	0.0007	5.70E-06	107,901				
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other		3	185	76	50	27	342	265	2%	\$ 1,361			2.0	1.55			206.311	0.003		5.01E-06	195,082				
% NH O	TRUE	0.3	Count	3,347	3,347	3,449	10	37	222	47	27	342	268	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			5.518	0.006		7.37E-07	80,117				
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	12	68	118	82	61	342	199	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			25.227	0.017		3.50E-05	260,442				
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	20	28	40	209	45	342	88	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51			2.793	0.031		2.99E-05	787,112				
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,990,300	79	75	87	473	366	1080	241	7%	\$ 1,690			6.3	1.41			805.812	0.022		1.63E-03	1,286,740				
			SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 20,811.09	\$ 1,458,326	3,020	2,698	2,826	4,595	2,405	15,543	8,544	100%	\$3.44E+06											Totals	0.0146	0.0063	2.14E+07	
			OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,532,618	\$ 3,437,945																								
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,113,429	\$ 7,886,571																								
			Total Cost																											
							Summary of Solution																							
							#Hus/PSU SR	#Hus/PSU NSR	deff_kish	TotalRelVar	CV	$F^2_{SR}$	$F^2_{NSR}$	relvar(t <sub>psu,SR</sub> )	relvar(t <sub>psu,NSR</sub> )															
							100	100	1.75	0.0138	0.1174	0.099	0.470	0.0355	0.0218															

Figure 5. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for wealthb

SSU/MSG strata	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ab}(d)$						No. of Excepted HUs Actually in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR																	
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2_{a^*}W^2_{2a}/n_a$	$K^2_{ab^*}W^2_{3ab}/n_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$							
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	70	3	12	21	8	114	85	3%	\$ 1,315	16	3.6	2.0	1.49	\$ 657.44	0.32	0.13	0.030	0.0160	2.10E-05	15,515							
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	62	25	17	9	114	88	3%	\$ 1,361		2.0	2.0	1.55	\$ 680.62	0.01	0.11	0.031		1.86E-05	157,023							
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	12	74	16	9	114	89	3%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.14	0.65	0.018		3.76E-05	171,502							
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	23	39	27	20	114	66	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	\$ 535.63		1.13	0.092		2.34E-04	218,646							
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	15	21	30	158	34	258	66	8%	\$ 1,325			4.5	1.16	\$ 292.23		0.14	0.159		8.53E-04	785,866							
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	39	37	43	235	182	537	120	16%	\$ 2,521			9.4	2.10	\$ 267.37		1.53	0.089		1.63E-03	831,323							
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	106	4	18	32	13	172	128	5%	\$ 3,536			5.4	4.00			1.69	0.020	0.0008	8.71E-05	233,359							
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	6	328	134	89	47	605	468	18%	\$ 12,863			18.9	14.63		$K_{a,SR}$	5.46	0.070		9.23E-04	139,825							
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57		0.42	2.79	0.010		8.99E-05	0							
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16		0.35	0.50	0.080		1.39E-03	386,887							
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	9	12	17	91	19	148	38	4%	\$ 1,352			4.6	1.19		0.23	0.27	0.081		7.28E-04	774,329							
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	26	25	29	158	122	360	80	11%	\$ 3,012			11.3	2.51			0.95	0.094		1.66E-03	1,246,113							
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	39	2	7	12	5	64	48	2%	\$ 1,315			2.0	1.49			0.35	0.014	0.0035	2.22E-05	151,555							
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	41	17	11	6	76	59	2%	\$ 1,621			2.4	1.84			2.14	0.011		6.55E-05	142,684							
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			2.79	0.010		8.99E-05	135,176							
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			1.88	0.022		3.99E-04	223,989							
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	7	10	14	75	16	122	31	4%	\$ 1,115			3.8	0.98			0.24	0.084		8.88E-04	699,568							
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	19	18	21	115	89	262	58	8%	\$ 2,190			8.2	1.83			1.08	0.084		2.09E-03	1,292,753							
Totals							354	638	608	1,104	612	3,316	1,600	100%	\$1.53E+06																		
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS							Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain d (NSR PSUs)				Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR													
Total RelVariance	0.0147						ssu_str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NS	Qa_max_NS	Qa_max_NS	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	$B^2$	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2_{a^*}W^2_{2a}/mn_a$	$K^2_{ab^*}W^2_{3ab}/mn_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$		
# of Parameters	43	Constraints					2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281		2022	81	334	604	238	3280	2438	21%	\$ 9,366	86	2.7	14.2	10.59	0.082	8.523	101.722	0.001	0.0102	2.41E-08	50,441		
SR PSU	Constant	16					3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080		19	1078	442	293	156	1988	1539	13%	\$ 5,879		2.0	8.6	6.69		7.152	1.929	0.157		3.09E-05	783,493		
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25					4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119		13	49	299	63	36	460	361	3%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		6.089	21.712	0.052		1.62E-04	963,377		
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2					Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480		17	92	159	111	82	460	267	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			13.862	0.077		3.08E-04	1,246,277		
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2					Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00		65	92	131	686	147	1121	287	7%	\$ 1,423			4.9	1.25			5.741	0.159		5.05E-04	4,295,112		
#SR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112					Total Needed To Be Screened					118	112	131	708	548	1617	361	10%	\$ 1,878			7.0	1.57			37.677	0.078		6.42E-04	5,448,707		
#NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368					SR					278	11	46	83	33	451	336	3%	\$ 1,727			2.6	1.95			28.757	0.024	0.0063	4.79E-05	276,933		
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000					3,316	15,565	18,882			10	581	238	158	84	1072	830	7%	\$ 4,245			6.2	4.83			169.427	0.041		3.44E-04	330,172		
% H	TRUE	0.3					Actual Achieved Allocation					10	37	223	47	27	344	270	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.52	4.549	0.000	1.95E-09	2,248		
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0					Sample Size	q_SR	q_NS	q_total		12	69	119	83	61	344	200	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.39	12.792	0.148	1.40E-03	697,302		
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0					Count	1,600	8,594	10,194		37	52	74	390	84	637	163	4%	\$ 1,083			3.7	0.95			0.09	9.812	0.097	5.68E-04	1,968,936		
% NH B	TRUE	0.3					Percent	0.16	0.84	1		79	76	88	477	369	1088	243	7%	\$ 1,693			6.3	1.41				33.647	0.080		8.95E-04	2,635,977	
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0					Sample Size By Demographic Domain d					212	8	35	63	25	344	255	2%	\$ 1,315			2.0	1.49				66.191	0.004	0.0003	4.70E-06	107,901	
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0					45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other			3	186	76	51	27	344	266	2%	\$ 1,361			2.0	1.55				205.991	0.003		4.86E-06	195,082	
% NH O	TRUE	0.3					Count	3,364	3,364	3,466		10	37	223	47	27	344	270	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57				4.134	0.006		6.08E-07	80,117	
deff	TRUE	1.75					Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34		12	69	119	83	61	344	200	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				32.256	0.017		4.87E-05	260,442	
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0					COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST		20	28	40	210	45	344	88	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51				2.794	0.028		2.47E-05	787,112	
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0					PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 3,007,791		72	68	80	431	334	984	220	6%	\$ 1,531			5.7	1.28				447.339	0.027		1.49E-03	1,286,740	
		32767					SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 19,653.35	\$ 1,492,253		3,010	2,726	2,857	4,588	2,383	15,565	8,594	100%	\$3.39E+06													
		0					OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,531,632	\$ 3,388,670																							
							UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,111,285	\$ 7,888,714																							
Total Cost							\$1,00E+07						Summary of Solution				Totals							0.0168 0.0065 2.14E+07									
													#HUs/PSU SR	#HUs/PSU NSR	deff_kish	TotalRelVar	CV	$F^2_{SR}$	$F^2_{NSR}$	relvar( $t_{psu,SR}$ )	relvar( $t_{psu,NSR}$ )												
													100	100	1.75	0.0147	0.1214	0.097	0.475	0.0337	0.0242												

Figure 6. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for other\_debts

	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ad}(d)$						No. of Excepted HUs <i>Actually</i> in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)									Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR									
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a*W^2_{2a}/n_5$	$K^2ab*W^2_{3ab}/n_5q_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$			
SSU/MSG strata																													
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	39	2	7	12	5	64	48	2%	\$ 1,315	16	2.0	2.0	1.49	\$ 657.44	0.030	0.676	0.003	0.0013	1.69E-06	15,515			
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	72	30	20	10	134	103	4%	\$ 2,843		2.8	4.2	3.23	\$ 680.62	0.044	0.178	0.030		2.55E-05	157,023			
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377		3.2	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.088	0.567	0.021		8.10E-05	171,502			
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071		2.0	1.16	1.16	\$ 535.63		0.244	0.039		1.63E-04	218,646			
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	10	14	20	105	23	172	44	5%	\$ 1,568		5.4	1.38	1.38	\$ 292.23		0.146	0.096		4.86E-04	785,866			
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	22	21	24	132	102	302	67	8%	\$ 2,523		9.4	2.11	2.11	\$ 267.37		0.216	0.099		5.07E-04	831,323			
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	207	8	34	62	24	336	250	9%	\$ 4,891	$K_{a,SR}$	7.4	5.53		1.549	0.022		0.0023	4.60E-05	233,359				
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	116	47	31	17	214	165	6%	\$ 3,219		4.7	3.66		1.227	0.018			3.94E-05	139,825				
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	10	59	12	7	90	71	3%	\$ 1,377		2.0	1.57		0.29	1.074	0.016		5.98E-05	0				
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	18	31	22	16	90	52	3%	\$ 1,071		2.0	1.16		0.38	0.345	0.063		4.18E-04	386,887				
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	14	19	28	145	31	237	61	7%	\$ 1,536		5.3	1.35	1.35	0.32	0.115	0.148		6.57E-04	774,329				
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	43	41	48	258	199	589	131	17%	\$ 3,483		13.0	2.91	2.91	0.504	0.126			9.76E-04	1,246,113				
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	99	4	16	30	12	161	120	5%	\$ 2,089	$K_{a,NSR}$	3.2	2.36		1.440	0.013		0.0029	3.09E-05	151,555				
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	66	27	18	10	121	94	3%	\$ 1,631		2.4	1.85		0.236	0.025			2.44E-05	142,684				
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	11	66	14	8	101	80	3%	\$ 1,377		2.0	1.57		1.074	0.016			5.33E-05	135,176				
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	20	35	24	18	101	59	3%	\$ 1,071		2.0	1.16		0.278	0.030			6.83E-05	223,989				
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	11	16	23	119	26	195	50	5%	\$ 1,123		3.8	0.99	0.99	0.245	0.084			5.50E-04	699,568				
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	38	37	43	231	178	526	117	15%	\$ 2,779		10.4	2.32	2.32	0.280	0.152			8.80E-04	1,292,753				
Totals							505	494	601	1,259	702	3,562	1,600	100%	\$1.56E+06							Totals			0.0065	0.0051	7.61E+06		
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS						Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain $d$ (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR									
Total ReVariance	0.0019	ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NSR	Q total	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	B <sup>2</sup>	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a*W^2_{2a}/m_{ns}$	$K^2ab*W^2_{3ab}/m_{ns}q_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$				
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	1417	57	234	423	167	2298	1708	15%	\$ 9,025	81	2.1	13.7	10.20	-0.045	0.263	38.688	0.002	0.0006	6.62E-08	50,441			
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	20	1148	471	312	166	2117	1639	14%	\$ 8,609		2.0	12.6	9.79		0.679	3.273	0.044		3.92E-06	783,493			
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119	10	36	217	46	26	335	263	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		-0.805	3.977	0.055		4.61E-05	963,377			
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	12	67	116	81	60	335	194	2%	\$ 1,071				2.0	1.16			3.885	0.069		9.64E-05	1,246,277		
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	63	90	128	672	144	1098	281	7%	\$ 1,916				6.6	1.68			2.817	0.188		3.56E-04	4,295,112		
#SR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				152	144	168	912	706	2082	465	13%	\$ 3,326				12.4	2.78			2.884	0.249		3.85E-04	5,448,707		
#NSR HU Sample <= # HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		422	17	70	126	50	685	509	4%	\$ 2,777			4.2	3.14			5.833	0.016	0.0003	2.80E-06	276,933			
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000		3,562	15,434	18,996	8	464	190	126	67	855	662	6%	\$ 3,589			5.3	4.08			7.104	0.020		4.10E-06	330,172			
% H	TRUE	0.3	Actual Achieved Allocation				9	35	211	45	25	324	255	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.61	24.534	0.003		1.13E-06	2,248		
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	q_NSR	q total	12	65	112	78	58	324	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.27	8.318	0.038		6.25E-05	697,302		
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,109	9,709	46	66	94	495	106	808	207	5%	\$ 1,456			5.0	1.28			0.12	9.222	0.077		2.63E-04	1,968,936		
% NH B	TRUE	0.3	Percent	0.16	0.84	1	114	109	127	685	530	1565	349	10%	\$ 2,580			9.6	2.15			6.689	0.123		2.91E-04	2,635,977			
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain $d$				317	13	52	95	37	515	383	3%	\$ 2,087			3.2	2.36			62.178	0.003	-0.0001	1.71E-06	107,901			
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other		4	226	93	61	33	416	322	3%	\$ 1,748			2.6	1.99			5.162	0.012		2.13E-06	195,082			
% NH O	TRUE	0.3	Count	3,204	3,204	3,301	9	35	211	45	25	324	255	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			24.534	0.003		1.13E-06	80,117			
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	12	65	112	78	58	324	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			10.359	0.012		8.48E-06	260,442			
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	19	27	38	199	43	324	83	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51			12.397	0.026		9.82E-05	787,112			
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,838,076	51	49	57	308	238	704	157	5%	\$ 1,160			4.3	0.97			5.824	0.059		1.30E-04	1,286,740			
327670			SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 20,772.67	\$ 1,278,534	2,699	2,710	2,700	4,786	2,539	15,434	8,109	100%	\$3.75E+06											Totals	0.0008	0.0018	2.14E+07
			OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,556,177	\$ 3,746,439																							
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,136,949	\$ 7,863,050																							
			Total Cost		\$1.00E+07																								
Summary of Solution															#Hus/PSU	#Hus/PSU	deff_kish	TotalReVar	CV	F <sup>2</sup> SR	F <sup>2</sup> NSR	relvar(t <sub>99%,SR</sub> )	relvar(t <sub>99%,NSR</sub> )						
			SR	NSR			100	100	1.67	0.0019	0.0434	0.067	0.550	0.0116	0.0020														

Figure 7. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for charity\_donate

	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ab}(d)$						No. of Excepted HUs Actually in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR														
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a^*W^2_{2a}/n_b$	$K^2ab*W^2_{3ab}/n_{b,a}$	$Q_{ab}$				
SSU/MSG strata																														
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	74	3	12	22	9	121	90	4%	\$ 2,312	16	2.1	3.5	2.61	\$ 657.44	0.060	0.378	0.006	0.0034	2.10E-06	15,515				
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	89	37	24	13	164	127	5%	\$ 3,259		2.0	4.8	3.71	\$ 680.62	-0.034	0.250	0.038		4.60E-05	157,023				
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	45	9	5	69	54	2%	\$ 1,377		3.8	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.194	0.502	0.036		1.88E-04	171,502				
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	14	24	17	12	69	40	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	\$ 535.63		0.359	0.051		3.67E-04	218,646				
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	13	19	26	139	30	226	58	7%	\$ 1,926			6.6	1.66	\$ 292.23		0.191	0.151		1.20E-03	785,866				
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	22	21	25	134	104	306	68	9%	\$ 2,385			8.9	1.99	\$ 267.37		0.598	0.083		9.53E-04	831,323				
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	136	5	23	41	16	221	164	6%	\$ 4,542	$K_{b,SR}$		6.9	5.14			0.745	0.030	-0.0014	6.66E-05	233,359				
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	86	35	23	12	158	122	5%	\$ 3,354		0.623	4.9	3.81		2.51E-05	139,825								
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57		0.35	0.664	0.025		1.33E-04	0				
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16		0.29	0.249	0.093		9.32E-04	386,887				
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	18	25	36	188	40	308	79	9%	\$ 2,811			9.6	2.47		0.36	1.015	0.090		1.65E-03	774,329				
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	30	29	34	182	141	415	93	12%	\$ 3,470			13.0	2.90			4.025	0.044		1.34E-03	1,246,113				
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	161	6	27	48	19	262	195	8%	\$ 2,845			4.3	3.22			7.058	0.009	0.0067	5.20E-05	151,555				
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	83	34	23	12	153	118	4%	\$ 1,719			2.5	1.96			0.558	0.013		1.33E-05	142,684				
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	13	79	17	9	121	95	4%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.664	0.025		7.04E-05	135,176				
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	24	42	29	22	121	70	4%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.619	0.033		1.55E-04	223,989				
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	9	13	19	100	21	163	42	5%	\$ 789			2.7	0.69			0.311	0.086		8.77E-04	699,568				
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	32	30	35	191	148	435	97	13%	\$ 1,924			7.2	1.61			0.293	0.170		1.39E-03	1,292,753				
Totals							518	488	595	1,211	630	3,441	1,600	100%	\$1,54E+06															
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS							No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain $d$ (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR														
Total RelVariance	0.0044	Population Size				No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain $d$ (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR															
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	1911	76	316	570	225	3098	2303	20%	\$ 9,594	85	2.5	14.6	10.85	0.046	1.038	7.532	0.005	0.0018	6.69E-08	50,441				
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	29	1622	665	441	235	2991	2315	19%	\$ 9,588		2.0	14.1	10.91		-0.391	9.589	0.037		5.53E-06	783,493				
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119	12	45	276	58	33	425	333	3%	\$ 1,377			2.0	2.0	1.57		1.092	6.321	0.070		9.32E-05	963,377			
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	15	85	147	102	76	425	247	3%	\$ 1,071				2.0	1.16			4.164	0.109		1.99E-04	1,246,277			
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	63	90	128	670	144	1094	280	7%	\$ 1,506				5.2	1.32			4.361	0.224		7.82E-04	4,295,112			
#SR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				128	122	142	769	595	1755	392	11%	\$ 2,210				8.3	1.84			9.505	0.172		7.17E-04	5,448,707			
#NSR HU Sample <= # HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		213	8	35	63	25	345	256	2%	\$ 1,327	$K_{b,NSR}$		2.0	1.59			30.301	0.013	-0.0002	2.02E-05	276,933				
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000	3,441	15,451	18,892		3	190	78	52	27	350	271	2%	\$ 1,396			2.1	1.53			8.864	0.025		2.12E-05	330,172				
% H	TRUE	0.3	Actual Achieved Allocation				10	37	222	47	26	341	268	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.60	22.851	0.008		4.93E-06	2,248			
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	qNSR	q total	12	68	118	82	61	341	198	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.28	6.101	0.060		1.09E-04	697,302			
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,537	10,137	45	64	92	480	103	785	201	5%	\$ 1,343			4.6	1.18			0.11	10.647	0.105		5.80E-04	1,968,936			
% NH B	TRUE	0.3	Percent	0.16	0.84	1	91	86	100	544	421	1241	277	8%	\$ 1,944				7.3	1.62			25.078	0.077		5.32E-04	2,635,977			
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain $d$				211	8	35	63	25	341	254	2%	\$ 1,315			2.0	1.49			108.827	0.004	0.0001	7.41E-06	107,901				
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other		3	185	76	50	27	341	264	2%	\$ 1,361			2.0	1.55			44.244	0.007		7.47E-06	195,082				
% NH O	TRUE	0.3	Count	3,345	3,345	3,447	10	37	222	47	26	341	268	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			22.851	0.008		4.93E-06	80,117				
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	12	68	118	82	61	341	198	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			13.329	0.018		2.27E-05	260,442				
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	20	28	40	209	45	341	88	2%	\$ 584				2.0	0.51			13.619	0.032		1.60E-04	787,112			
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,988,104	40	38	45	242	187	552	123	4%	\$ 864				3.2	0.72			37.076	0.028		2.37E-04	1,286,740			
32767			SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 20,615.17	\$ 1,439,915	2,828	2,858	2,852	4,572	2,342	15,451	8,537	100%	\$3,45E+06	Summary of Solution														
0			OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,544,098	\$ 3,447,282										SR	NSR	deff	kish	TotalRelVar	CV	$F^2_{2a}$	$F^2_{NSR}$	relvar( $t_{var,SR}$ )	relvar( $t_{var,NSR}$ )					
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,124,713	\$ 7,875,301																								
Total Cost																														

Figure 8. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for employed

SSU/MSG strata	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ab}(d)$						No. of Excepted HUs Actually in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR											
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W_{2a}^2$	$W_{3ab}^2$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a^*W_{2a}^2/n_a$	$K^2ab^*W_{3ab}^2/n_aq_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$	
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	59	2	10	18	7	96	71	3%	\$ 1,929	16	2.0	2.9	2.18	\$ 657.44	0.051	0.139	0.002	0.0017	1.82E-07	15,515	
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	68	28	18	10	125	97	4%	\$ 2,601		3.3	3.8	2.96	\$ 680.62	0.061	0.145	0.027		1.75E-05	157,023	
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	43	9	5	66	51	2%	\$ 1,377		3.7		1.57	\$ 688.72	0.097	0.326	0.023		5.29E-05	171,502	
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	23	16	12	66	38	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	\$ 535.63		0.212	0.032		9.21E-05	218,646	
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	9	12	18	92	20	151	39	4%	\$ 1,347			4.6	1.18	\$ 292.23		0.079	0.096		3.00E-04	785,866	
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	19	18	21	111	86	254	57	8%	\$ 2,075			7.8	1.73	\$ 267.37		0.226	0.072		3.32E-04	831,323	
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	201	8	33	60	24	326	242	10%	\$ 4,095			6.2	4.63			0.451	0.036	0.0027	3.87E-05	233,359	
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	84	34	23	12	155	120	5%	\$ 2,011			3.0	2.29			$K_{a,SR}$	0.408	0.014		1.14E-05	139,825
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	11	68	14	8	105	82	3%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.26	0.313	0.023		3.36E-05	0
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	21	36	25	19	105	61	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.39	0.249	0.048		1.53E-04	386,887
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	10	14	20	105	23	171	44	5%	\$ 956			3.3	0.84			0.36	0.099	0.105		3.97E-04	774,329
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	38	36	42	228	176	521	116	15%	\$ 2,660			9.9	2.22				0.192	0.170		7.69E-04	1,246,113
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	135	5	22	40	16	219	163	6%	\$ 2,427			3.7	2.74			0.646	0.019	0.0033	2.37E-05	151,555	
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	74	30	20	11	137	106	4%	\$ 1,570			2.3	1.79			0.177	0.021		1.22E-05	142,684	
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	13	77	16	9	119	93	4%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.313	0.023		2.97E-05	135,176	
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	24	41	29	21	119	69	4%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.075	0.038		2.52E-05	223,989	
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	10	15	21	110	24	179	46	5%	\$ 882			3.0	0.77			0.170	0.085		4.24E-04	699,568	
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	34	33	38	206	159	470	105	14%	\$ 2,116			7.9	1.77			0.162	0.163		6.58E-04	1,292,753	
Totals							538	458	605	1,141	641	3,382	1,600	100%	\$1.54E+06												
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS							Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain $d$ (NSR PSUs)				Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR							
Total RelVariance	0.0021		ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NSR	Q total	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	$B^2$	$W_{2a}^2$	$W_{3ab}^2$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a^*W_{2a}^2/mn_a$	$K^2ab^*W_{3ab}^2/mn_aq_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$	
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	1751	70	290	523	206	2839	2110	19%	\$ 9,864	83	2.3	15.0	11.15	-0.031	0.457	3.683	0.003	0.0009	1.76E-08	50,441	
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	28	1549	635	421	224	2857	2212	19%	\$ 10,277		2.0	15.1	11.69		0.625	1.994	0.049		2.13E-06	783,493	
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119	11	40	246	52	29	378	297	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		0.122	3.846	0.052		3.50E-05	963,377	
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	14	76	131	91	67	378	220	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			2.185	0.079		6.22E-05	1,246,277	
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	62	89	127	663	142	1083	278	7%	\$ 1,673			5.7	1.47			2.192	0.196		3.02E-04	4,295,112	
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				140	133	155	840	650	1917	428	13%	\$ 2,708			10.1	2.26			3.186	0.215		3.43E-04	5,448,707	
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		285	11	47	85	34	463	344	3%	\$ 1,822			2.8	2.06			4.563	0.018	0.0003	4.46E-06	276,933	
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000		3,382	15,312	18,693	4	246	101	67	36	453	351	3%	\$ 1,847			2.7	2.10			$K_{a,NSR}$	3.252	0.023		5.06E-06	330,172
% H	TRUE	0.3	Actual Achieved Allocation				10	36	217	46	26	334	262	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.59	47.487	0.003		1.53E-06	2,248
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	q_NSR	q total	12	67	115	80	59	334	194	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.29	3.391	0.048		3.95E-05	697,302
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,349	9,949	41	58	83	434	93	709	182	5%	\$ 1,241			4.2	1.09			0.12	5.698	0.087		2.40E-04	1,968,936
% NH B	TRUE	0.3	Percent	0.16	0.84	1	95	90	105	570	441	1302	291	9%	\$ 2,085			7.8	1.74			6.846	0.108		2.77E-04	2,635,977	
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain $d$				206	8	34	61	24	334	248	2%	\$ 1,315			2.0	1.49			21.174	0.006	0.0000	3.07E-06	107,901	
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other		3	181	74	49	26	334	259	2%	\$ 1,361			2.0	1.55			8.073	0.007		1.53E-06	195,082	
% NH O	TRUE	0.3	Count	3,283	3,283	3,382	10	36	217	46	26	334	262	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			47.487	0.003		1.53E-06	80,117	
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	12	67	115	80	59	334	194	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			5.331	0.018		8.58E-06	260,442	
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	19	27	39	204	44	334	86	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51			7.197	0.035		1.04E-04	787,112	
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,921,983	43	41	48	260	201	594	133	4%	\$ 951			3.6	0.78			6.178	0.050		1.18E-04	1,286,740	
		32767	SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 23,472.87	\$ 1,360,236	2,745	2,825	2,778	4,574	2,390	15,312	8,349	100%	\$3.60E+06												
		0	OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,538,159	\$ 3,596,150						#Hus/PSU	#Hus/PSU														
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,121,631	\$ 7,878,368						NSR	deff_kish	TotalRelVar	CV	$F^2_{SR}$	$F^2_{NSR}$		relvar( $t_{pwr,SR}$ )	relvar( $t_{pwr,NSR}$ )							
			Total Cost		\$1,00E+07							100	100	1.75	0.0021	0.0457	0.079	0.518	0.0111	0.0023							

Figure 9. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for ownHome

		Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ab}(d)$						No. of Excepted HUs Actually in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR															
		(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2 a^* W^2_{2a} / n_a$	$K^2 ab^* W^2_{3ab} / n_a q_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$					
	SSU/MSG strata																															
	0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	82	3	14	25	10	133	99	4%	\$ 2,644	16	2.1	4.0	2.9	\$ 657.44	0.060	0.050	0.004	0.0030	1.22E-07	15,515					
	0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	62	26	17	9	115	89	4%	\$ 2,369		4.5	3.5	2.6	\$ 680.62	0.175	0.047	0.035		1.03E-05	157,023					
	0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	43	9	5	66	52	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.026	0.176	0.035		6.69E-05	171,502					
	0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	23	16	12	66	38	2%	\$ 1,071		2.0	2.0	1.16	\$ 535.63		0.142	0.049		1.42E-04	218,646					
	0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	11	16	23	119	25	194	50	6%	\$ 1,710		5.9	1.5	1.5	\$ 292.23		0.095	0.141		6.10E-04	785,866					
	0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	17	16	18	99	77	227	51	7%	\$ 1,835		6.9	1.5	1.5	\$ 267.37		0.453	0.055		4.35E-04	831,323					
	0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	209	8	35	62	25	338	252	10%	\$ 3,084			4.7	3.4				0.298	0.047	0.0069	4.15E-05	233,359				
	0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	3	157	64	43	23	289	224	9%	\$ 2,724			4.0	3.1				0.32	0.302	0.026	3.25E-05	139,825				
	0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	4	15	94	20	11	144	113	4%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57				0.32	0.302	0.026	2.79E-05	0				
	0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	5	29	50	35	26	144	84	4%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				0.42	0.047	0.102	9.28E-05	386,887				
	0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	14	20	29	153	33	250	64	8%	\$ 1,012			3.5	0.89				0.26	0.195	0.143	9.92E-04	774,329				
	0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	23	22	25	137	106	313	70	10%	\$ 1,159			4.3	0.97				0.363	0.093		7.18E-04	1,246,113				
	0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	95	4	16	28	11	153	114	5%	\$ 3,150			4.8	3.56				0.306	0.028	0.0008	3.45E-05	151,555				
	0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	61	25	17	9	112	87	3%	\$ 2,391			3.5	2.72				0.478	0.011		1.12E-05	142,684				
	0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57				0.302	0.026		6.30E-05	135,176				
	0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				0.153	0.033		7.08E-05	223,989				
	0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	7	10	15	77	17	126	32	4%	\$ 1,149			3.9	1.01				0.154	0.078		4.61E-04	699,568				
	0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	31	29	34	186	144	424	95	13%	\$ 3,541			13.2	2.96				1.034	0.072		9.00E-04	1,292,753				
Totals							511	493	596	1,066	558	3,223	1,600	100%	\$1.52E+06											0.0107	0.0047	7.61E+06				
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS							Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain $d$ (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR											
Total RelVariance	0.0029						ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NSR	Q total		45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	B <sup>2</sup>	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2 a^* W^2_{2a} / m_n$	$K^2 ab^* W^2_{3ab} / m_n q_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$	
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281						1876	75	310	560	221	3043	2262	20%	\$ 9,535	85	2.5	14.5	10.78	0.012	0.729	15.464	0.002	0.0013	3.46E-08	50,441	
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080						29	1617	663	439	234	2981	2308	19%	\$ 9,671		2.0	14.2	11.06		0.890	1.633	0.049		1.71E-06	783,493	
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119						12	45	272	58	33	420	329	3%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		-0.564	1.652	0.079		3.10E-05	963,377	
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE		2	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480						15	84	145	101	75	420	244	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			1.087	0.113		5.68E-05	1,246,277	
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE		2	Percent	0.26	0.74						67	96	137	715	154	1167	299	8%	\$ 1,626			5.6	1.43			2.110	0.231		3.76E-04	4,295,112	
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened									134	128	149	806	623	1839	410	12%	\$ 2,344			8.8	1.96			8.598	0.127		3.36E-04	5,448,707	
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total							248	10	41	74	29	403	299	3%	\$ 1,551			2.4	1.75			4.120	0.022	0.0005	6.48E-06	276,933	
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000	3,223	15,499	18,722							3	185	76	50	27	341	264	2%	\$ 1,361			2.0	1.55			3.652	0.023		7.28E-06	330,172	
% H	TRUE	0.3	Actual Achieved Allocation									10	37	222	47	26	341	268	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			8.671	0.007		1.56E-06	2,248	
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	q_NSR	q_total						12	68	118	82	61	341	198	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.29	1.470	0.066	3.22E-05	697,302	
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,536	10,136						42	60	86	452	97	738	189	5%	\$ 1,263			4.3	1.11			0.10	5.602	0.103	3.13E-04	1,968,936	
% NH B	TRUE	0.3	Percent	0.16	0.84	1						90	86	100	540	418	1233	275	8%	\$ 1,931			7.2	1.63			12.247	0.081		2.92E-04	2,635,977	
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain $d$									211	8	35	63	25	341	254	2%	\$ 1,315			2.0	1.49			38.201	0.005	0.0000	3.79E-06	107,901	
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other							3	185	76	50	27	341	264	2%	\$ 1,361			2.0	1.55			23.926	0.006		3.29E-06	195,082	
% NH O	TRUE	0.3	Count	3,345	3,345	3,446						10	37	222	47	26	341	268	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			8.671	0.007		1.56E-06	80,117	
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34						12	68	118	82	61	341	198	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			4.188	0.023		1.13E-05	260,442	
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST						20	28	40	209	45	341	88	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51			8.064	0.030		8.33E-05	787,112	
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,987,452						38	36	42	229	177	524	117	3%	\$ 820			3.1	0.68			18.764	0.027		1.19E-04	1,286,740	
	32767		SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 22,301.39	\$ 1,433,240						2,834	2,852	2,850	4,605	2,359	15,499	8,536	100%	\$3.47E+06												
	0		OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,522,309	\$ 3,474,697																										
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,104,610	\$ 7,895,390																										
Total Cost							\$1.00E+07																				Totals		0.0017	0.0017	2.14E+07	
Summary of Solution																																
		SR	NSR	deff	kish	TotalRelVar	CV	F <sup>2</sup> <sub>SR</sub>	F <sup>2</sup> <sub>NSR</sub>	relvar(t <sub>per,SR</sub> )	relvar(t <sub>per,NSR</sub> )																					
		100	100	1.75	0.0029	0.0541	0.062	0.564	0.0154	0.0035																						

Figure 10. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for ownStock

	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ab}[d]$						No. of Excepted HUs Actually in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)									Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR																		
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a^*W^2_{2a}/n_b$	$K^2ab^*W^2_{3ab}/n_bq_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$												
SSU/MSG strata																																						
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	49	2	8	15	6	80	59	2%	\$ 1,315	16	2.5	2.0	1.49	\$ 657.44	0.200	0.317	0.003	0.0051	7.12E-07	15,515												
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	92	38	25	13	169	131	5%	\$ 2,897		3.5	4.3	3.30	\$ 680.62	0.119	1.044	0.030		1.17E-04	157,023												
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	9	52	11	6	80	62	2%	\$ 1,377		2.8	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.224	4.746	0.011		1.42E-04	171,502												
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	16	27	19	14	80	46	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	\$ 535.63		0.464	0.056		5.07E-04	218,646												
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	9	13	18	94	20	154	40	4%	\$ 1,134			3.9	0.99	\$ 292.23		0.183	0.108		8.55E-04	785,866												
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	20	19	23	122	95	279	62	8%	\$ 1,875			7.0	1.57	\$ 267.37		1.237	0.054		9.39E-04	831,323												
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	130	5	22	39	15	211	157	6%	\$ 2,506			3.8	2.83			2.606	0.022	0.0076	1.28E-04	233,359												
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	128	52	35	18	235	182	6%	\$ 2,892			4.2	3.29			$K_{a,SR}$	2.028	0.029		1.53E-04	139,825											
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	12	72	15	9	111	87	3%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.25	3.241	0.016		1.44E-04	0											
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	22	38	27	20	111	64	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.47	0.092	0.145		4.86E-04	386,887											
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	20	29	42	217	47	355	91	10%	\$ 1,874			6.4	1.64			1.486	0.095		2.35E-03	774,329												
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	43	41	48	261	202	596	133	16%	\$ 2,876			10.8	2.40			0.712	0.171		2.51E-03	1,246,113												
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	75	3	12	22	9	122	91	3%	\$ 1,795			2.7	2.03			50.887	2.003	0.0062	6.89E-05	151,555												
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	66	27	18	10	121	94	3%	\$ 1,853			2.7	2.11			1.247	0.020		8.48E-05	142,684												
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	10	58	12	7	89	70	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			3.241	0.016		1.79E-04	135,176												
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	18	31	22	16	89	52	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.189	0.064		2.36E-04	223,989												
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	9	13	19	98	21	160	41	4%	\$ 1,049			3.6	0.92			1.301	0.044		9.90E-04	699,568												
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	45	43	50	270	209	617	138	17%	\$ 3,700			13.8	3.05			1.576	0.114		2.36E-03	1,292,753												
Totals							425	539	636	1,322	736	3,659	1,600	100%	\$1.57E+06																							
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS							Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG <i>ab</i> , Domain <i>d</i> (NSR PSUs)				Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR																		
Total RelVariance	0.0089						ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NSR	Q total		45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	$B^2$	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a^*W^2_{2a}/mn_b$	$K^2ab^*W^2_{3ab}/mn_bq_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$							
# of Parameters	43	Contraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281						1811	72	299	540	213	2936	2182	20%	\$ 10,638	83	2.2	16.2	12.03	0.054	1.302	25.991	0.002	0.0021	6.07E-08	50,441							
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080						24	1367	560	372	198	2522	1952	17%	\$ 9,459		2.0	13.9	10.76		2.783	11.312	0.049		1.40E-05	783,493							
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119						10	39	236	50	28	363	285	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		-2.462	32.380	0.048		2.61E-04	963,377							
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480						13	73	125	87	65	363	211	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			10.953	0.122		7.72E-04	1,246,277							
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00						63	90	128	671	144	1096	281	7%	\$ 1,765			6.0	1.55			8.860	0.208		1.36E-03	4,295,112							
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened									117	112	130	704	545	1607	359	11%	\$ 2,368			8.9	1.98			34.913	0.108		1.14E-03	5,448,707							
#NSR HU Sample <= # HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total							325	13	54	97	38	527	392	4%	\$ 2,098			3.2	2.37			93.510	0.009	0.0025	1.74E-05	276,933							
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000	3,659	14,979	18,638							5	263	108	72	38	486	376	3%	\$ 2,000			2.9	2.28			$K_{a,NSR}$	11.025	0.028		2.36E-05	330,172						
% H	TRUE	0.3	Actual Achieved Allocation									10	35	215	45	26	330	259	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.54	144.460	0.003		6.19E-06	2,248						
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	qNSR	q_total						12	66	114	80	59	330	192	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.39	5.066	0.109		3.11E-04	697,302						
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,260	9,860						46	66	94	490	105	801	205	5%	\$ 1,417			4.8	1.24			0.07	16.546	0.125		1.25E-03	1,968,936						
% NH B	TRUE	0.3	Percent	0.16	0.84	1						102	97	113	615	476	1404	313	9%	\$ 2,272			8.5	1.90			29.053	0.118		1.30E-03	2,635,977							
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain <i>d</i>									217	9	36	65	26	351	261	2%	\$ 1,398			2.1	1.58			1156.835	0.001	-0.0001	7.17E-06	107,901							
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other							5	257	105	70	37	474	367	3%	\$ 1,952			2.9	2.22			76.104	0.011		2.42E-05	195,082							
% NH O	TRUE	0.3	Count	3,254	3,254	3,352						10	35	215	45	26	330	259	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			144.460	0.003		6.19E-06	80,117							
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34						12	66	114	80	59	330	192	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			54.857	0.014		5.90E-05	260,442							
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST						19	27	39	202	43	330	85	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51			36.835	0.021		1.92E-04	787,112							
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	32767	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,890,988						29	28	32	174	135	398	89	3%	\$ 644			2.4	0.54			70.816	0.021		3.36E-04	1,286,740							
	0		SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 22,709.73	\$ 1,330,823						2,829	2,714	2,717	4,459	2,260	14,979	8,260	100%	\$3.63E+06																		
			OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,565,891	\$ 3,629,595																																
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,148,600	\$ 7,851,407																																
Total Cost							\$1.00E+07														Totals								0.0046	0.0071	2.14E+07							
Summary of Solution																#Hus/PSU	#Hus/PSU	deff_kish	TotalRelVar	CV	$F^2_{SR}$	$F^2_{NSR}$	relvar(t <sub>NSR,SR</sub> )	relvar(t <sub>NSR,NSR</sub> )														
																100	100	1.75	0.0089	0.0944	0.110	0.447	0.0312	0.0123														

289

SSU/MSG strata	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ab}(d)$						No. of Exceeded HUs Actually in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation					ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR											
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2b}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a^*W^2_{23}/n_a$	$K^2ab^*W^2_{3ab}/n_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$		
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	89	4	15	27	11	145	107	4%	\$ 2,971	16	2.0	4.5	3.36	\$ 657.44	-0.099	0.044	0.012	-0.0063	8.89E-07	15.515		
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	109	44	29	16	200	155	5%	\$ 4,257		2.0	6.3	4.84	\$ 680.62	-0.342	2.902	0.038		4.28E-04	157.023		
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	-0.120	6.536	0.027		1.46E-03	171,502		
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071		2.0	2.0	1.16	\$ 535.63		6.809	0.026		1.93E-03	218,646		
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	13	19	27	143	31	234	60	6%	\$ 2,138		2.0	7.3	1.88	\$ 292.23		0.996	0.150		5.94E-03	785,866		
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	29	28	32	174	135	398	89	11%	\$ 3,326		12.4	2.78	\$ 267.37			3.425	0.094		5.44E-03	831,323		
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	171	7	28	51	20	277	206	7%	\$ 5,685	$K_{3,SR}$	8.6	6.43			-0.0235	1.04E-03	233,359					
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	62	26	17	9	115	89	3%	\$ 2,448		3.6	2.78			5.621	0.010		1.09E-04	139,825			
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	1.598	0.025		0.36	1.598	0.025		3.11E-04	0		
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071		2.0	2.0	1.16		0.37	1.514	0.083		4.50E-03	386,887		
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	10	15	21	110	24	180	46	5%	\$ 1,647		2.0	2.696	0.071		0.27	2.696	0.071		4.67E-03	774,329		
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	48	46	53	289	224	661	147	18%	\$ 5,520		20.6	6.61			2.586	0.187		9.83E-03	1,246,113			
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	125	5	21	37	15	202	150	5%	\$ 4,160		3.7	6.3	4.70			3.873	0.033	-0.0045	4.36E-04	151,555		
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	74	30	20	11	137	106	4%	\$ 2,909		4.3	3.31				10.171	0.009		1.24E-04	142,684		
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57			1.598	0.025		3.11E-04	135,176		
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071		2.0	2.0	1.16			4.781	0.036		2.73E-03	223,989		
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	7	9	13	70	15	114	29	3%	\$ 1,044		3.6	0.92				1.910	0.053		2.95E-03	699,568		
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	50	47	55	299	231	683	152	18%	\$ 5,705		21.3	4.76				8.080	0.109		1.00E-02	1,292,753		
Totals							559	483	558	1,341	790	3,730	1,600	100%	\$1.57E+06	Totals					-0.0343	0.0522	7.61E+06					
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS							Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain d (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation					ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR						
Total Rel/Variance	0.0084	ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NSR	Q total		45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	$B^1$	$W^2_{2b}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a^*W^2_{23}/m_n$	$K^2ab^*W^2_{3ab}/m_nq_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$		
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	1200	48	198	358	141	1946	1446	12%	\$ 7,979	80	2.0	12.1	9.02	-0.051	-0.191	160.904	0.005	-0.0005	2.39E-06	50.441		
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	12	700	287	190	101	1290	999	8%	\$ 5,477		2.0	8.0	6.23		-4.789	27.958	0.035		3.46E-05	783.493		
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119	9	34	208	44	25	321	252	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		-0.625	87.454	0.041		5.72E-04	963,377		
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	12	64	111	77	57	321	186	2%	\$ 1,071		2.0	2.0	1.16			85.868	0.049		1.13E-03	1,246,277		
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	97	138	197	1033	222	1687	432	11%	\$ 3,074		10.5	2.70				45.211	0.197		4.05E-03	4,295,112		
#SR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				173	165	192	1041	805	2376	530	15%	\$ 3,962		14.8	3.31				18.258	0.311		3.34E-03	5,448,707		
#NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		633	25	105	189	75	1027	763	7%	\$ 4,209	6.4	6.76				214.196	0.011	-0.0022	3.68E-05	276,933			
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000		3,730	15,762	19,492	11	638	261	173	92	1176	910	7%	\$ 4,990	7.3	5.68				63.777	0.029		5.94E-05	330,172			
% H	TRUE	0.3	Actual Achieved Allocation				9	34	208	44	25	321	252	2%	\$ 1,377	2.0	1.57				0.65	59.634	0.003		2.49E-06	2,248		
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	q_NSR	q_total	12	64	111	77	57	321	186	2%	\$ 1,071	2.0	2.0	1.16		0.27	64.414	0.064		1.41E-03	697,302			
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,017	9,617	51	73	104	546	117	892	229	6%	\$ 1,626	5.6	1.43			0.08	55.283	0.095		2.18E-03	1,968,936			
% NH B	TRUE	0.3	Percent	0.17	0.83	1	120	114	133	720	557	1645	367	10%	\$ 2,743	10.3	2.29				180.850	0.069		2.36E-03	2,635,977			
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain d				203	8	34	60	24	329	244	2%	\$ 1,347	2.0	1.52				47.107	0.007	0.0000	9.21E-06	107,901			
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0		45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other	8	436	179	119	63	805	623	5%	\$ 3,415	5.0	3.88				267.445	0.008		3.03E-05	195,082			
% NH O	TRUE	0.3	Count	3,174	3,174	3,270	9	34	208	44	25	321	252	2%	\$ 1,377	2.0	1.57				59.634	0.003		2.49E-06	80,117			
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	12	64	111	77	57	321	186	2%	\$ 1,071	2.0	1.16				827.259	0.004		8.16E-05	260,442			
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	18	26	38	196	42	321	82	2%	\$ 584	2.0	2.0	0.51			726.949	0.006		2.76E-04	787,112			
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0		PSU \$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,806,068	25	24	28	151	117	345	77	2%	\$ 576	2.2	0.48				9.947	0.062		4.89E-04	1,286,740			
37267				SSU \$ 2,600	\$ 15,600.00	\$ 1,250,704	2,615	2,690	2,712	5,141	2,604	15,762	8,017	100%	\$3.79E+06	Summary of Solution					Totals					-0.0027	0.0161	2.14E+07
0				OCC HU \$ 850	\$ 1,573.026	\$ 3,794,610						#Hus/PSU	#Hus/PSU			100	100	1.54	0.0084	0.0914	F <sup>2</sup> <sub>SR</sub>	F <sup>2</sup> <sub>NSR</sub>	relvar(t <sub>NSR,SR</sub> )	relvar(t <sub>NSR,NSR</sub> )				
				UNOCC HU \$ 100	\$ 2,148,626	\$ 7,851,382						SR	NSR	deff	kish	TotalRelVar	CV											
					Total Cost	\$1.00E+07						100	100	1.54	0.0084	0.0914	0.059	0.574	0.0179	0.0127								



Figure 12. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for own\_transport

	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ad}$						No. of Excepted HUs <i>Actually</i> in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)									Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR																						
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2_a \cdot W^2_{2a} / n_a$	$K^2_{ab} \cdot W^2_{3ab} / n_a q_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$																
SSU/MSG strata																																										
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	60	2	10	18	7	98	73	3%	\$ 2,012	16	2.0	3.1	2.27	\$ 657.44	0.057	0.363	0.001	0.0019	1.63E-07	15,515																
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	56	23	15	8	104	81	3%	\$ 2,213		3.6	3.3	2.52	\$ 680.62	0.097	0.112	0.021		9.71E-06	157,023																
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377		2.9	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.107	0.213	0.024		3.96E-05	171,502																
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	\$ 535.63		0.054	0.042		4.03E-05	218,646																
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	12	17	24	128	27	208	53	6%	\$ 1,904			6.5	1.67	\$ 292.23		0.099	0.088		2.31E-04	785,866																
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	19	18	21	111	86	254	57	8%	\$ 2,125			7.9	1.77	\$ 267.37		0.160	0.076		2.57E-04	831,323																
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	201	8	33	60	24	325	242	10%	\$ 3,749			5.7	4.24			0.247	0.035	0.0047	2.02E-05	233,359																
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	128	52	35	19	236	183	7%	\$ 2,814			4.1	3.20			0.175	0.022		7.25E-06	139,825																
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	12	74	16	9	114	90	4%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.26	0.020		1.93E-05	0																
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	23	39	28	20	114	66	4%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.42	0.052	0.074	6.98E-05	386,887																
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	11	15	22	115	25	188	48	6%	\$ 962			3.3	0.84			0.33	0.057	0.130	3.21E-04	774,329																
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	27	26	30	164	127	375	84	12%	\$ 1,754			6.6	1.46			0.127	0.147		5.21E-04	1,246,113																
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	139	6	23	42	16	226	168	7%	\$ 3,193			4.9	3.61			1.117	0.014	0.0040	2.01E-05	151,555																
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	87	35	24	13	160	124	5%	\$ 2,340			3.4	2.66			0.279	0.016		8.80E-06	142,684																
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	10	60	13	7	93	73	3%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.266	0.020		2.38E-05	135,176																
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	19	32	22	17	93	54	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.093	0.032		2.80E-05	223,989																
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	7	10	14	74	16	122	31	4%	\$ 765			2.6	0.67			0.071	0.081		2.37E-04	699,568																
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	29	27	32	172	133	392	88	12%	\$ 2,257			8.4	1.85			0.100	0.158		4.57E-04	1,292,753																
Totals							527	483	590	1,060	570	3,230	1,600	100%	\$1.52E+06																											
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS							Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain $d$ (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR																					
Total RelVariance	0.0013						ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NSR	Q total		45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	B <sup>2</sup>	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2_a \cdot W^2_{2a} / m n_a$	$K^2_{ab} \cdot W^2_{3ab} / m n_a q_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$											
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281						1756	70	290	524	207	2848	2117	18%	\$ 8,703	86	2.5	13.2	9.84	-0.122	0.824	2.847	0.003	0.0014	1.15E-08	50,441											
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080						28	1584	649	430	229	2921	2261	19%	\$ 9,242		2.0	13.6	10.51		0.731	0.873	0.043		6.98E-07	783,493											
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119						12	46	279	59	33	430	338	3%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		0.990	1.649	0.051		1.25E-05	963,377											
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480						15	86	148	104	77	430	250	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.133	0.077		3.18E-06	1,246,277											
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00						67	96	137	718	154	1173	301	8%	\$ 1,593			5.5	1.40			0.879	0.199		1.16E-04	4,295,112											
#SR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened									142	135	158	855	661	1952	436	13%	\$ 2,426			9.1	2.02			1.367	0.224		1.57E-04	5,448,707											
#NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total							356	14	59	106	42	577	429	4%	\$ 2,217			3.4	2.51			3.375	0.015	0.0004	1.67E-06	276,933											
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000		3,230	15,548	18,777						4	231	95	63	33	426	330	3%	\$ 1,695			2.5	1.93			0.565	0.020		6.54E-07	330,172											
	% H	TRUE	0.3	Actual Achieved Allocation								10	37	222	47	27	342	269	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.60	2.790	0.005		2.65E-07	2,248										
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	q_NSR	q_total						12	68	118	83	61	342	199	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.29	0.787	0.043		7.26E-06	697,302										
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,558	10,158						36	51	73	384	82	627	161	4%	\$ 1,071			3.7	0.94			0.11	1.576	0.101		1.00E-04	1,968,936										
	% NH B	TRUE	0.3	Percent	0.16	0.84						87	83	97	523	405	1194	266	8%	\$ 1,865			7.0	1.56			3.268	0.113		1.56E-04	2,635,977											
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain $d$									211	8	35	63	25	342	254	2%	\$ 1,315			2.0	1.49			2.777	0.005	0.0001	2.40E-07	107,901											
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0		45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other						3	186	76	50	27	342	265	2%	\$ 1,361			2.0	1.55			2.624	0.010		9.11E-07	195,082											
	% NH O	TRUE	0.3	Count	3,352	3,352	3,454					10	37	222	47	27	342	269	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			2.790	0.005		2.65E-07	80,117											
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34						12	68	118	83	61	342	199	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			1.341	0.015		1.57E-06	260,442											
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST						20	28	40	210	45	342	88	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51			5.907	0.026		4.64E-05	787,112											
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,995,472						42	40	46	250	194	572	128	4%	\$ 893			3.3	0.75			3.510	0.047		6.09E-05	1,286,740											
	32767		SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 22,023.75	\$ 1,449,449						2,826	2,869	2,864	4,599	2,390	15,548	8,558	100%	\$3.45E+06																						
	0		OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,522,964	\$ 3,450,091																																				
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 7,895,012																																					
Totals							Total Cost					\$1.00E+07																														
																Summary of Solution																										
																#Hus/PSU	#Hus/PSU	deff_kish	TotalRelVar	CV	F <sup>2</sup> <sub>SR</sub>	F <sup>2</sup> <sub>NSR</sub>	relvar(t <sub>pw,SR</sub> )	relvar(t <sub>pw,NSR</sub> )																		
																SR	NSR																									
																100	100	1.75	0.0013	0.0365	0.056	0.582	0.0129	0.0010																		
																Totals																										
																		<		<		<		<		<		<		<		<		<		<						

Figure 13. ANOVA Excel Solver Set Up and Results for selfRatedHealth

	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ad}$						No. of Excepted HUs <i>Actually</i> in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR											
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^*a^*W^2_{2a}/n_a$	$K^*ab^*W^2_{3ab}/n_aq_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$	
SSU/MSG strata																											
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	46	2	8	14	5	74	55	2%	\$ 1,525					\$ 657.44	0.043	0.029	0.005	0.0014	2.25E-07	15,515	
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	98	40	27	14	181	140	5%	\$ 3,857					\$ 680.62	-0.004	1.664	0.010		1.92E-05	157,023	
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377					\$ 688.72	0.010	1.856	0.012		8.96E-05	171,502	
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071					\$ 535.63		1.579	0.015		1.59E-04	218,646	
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	12	17	25	130	28	213	54	6%	\$ 1,941					\$ 292.23		0.255	0.095		6.75E-04	785,866	
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	22	21	25	135	104	308	69	8%	\$ 2,572					\$ 267.37		0.161	0.121		5.47E-04	831,323	
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	187	7	31	56	22	303	225	8%	\$ 6,216							1.399	0.036	-0.0003	1.28E-04	233,359	
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	75	31	20	11	138	107	4%	\$ 2,933							0.942	0.015		3.30E-05	139,825	
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377							0.26	2.571	0.013		1.34E-04	0
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071							0.38	0.597	0.025		1.58E-04	386,887
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	18	26	37	192	41	313	80	8%	\$ 2,857							0.37	0.611	0.090		9.91E-04	774,329
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	51	48	56	306	237	698	156	18%	\$ 5,833							0.296	0.201		1.23E-03	1,246,113	
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	134	5	22	40	16	218	162	6%	\$ 4,481							1.090	0.023	0.0006	5.80E-05	151,555	
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	67	27	18	10	123	95	3%	\$ 2,615							0.564	0.018		2.92E-05	142,684	
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377							2.571	0.013		1.34E-04	135,176	
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071							0.973	0.014		8.08E-05	223,989	
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	12	17	25	128	28	210	54	6%	\$ 1,914							0.285	0.089		6.65E-04	699,568	
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	46	44	51	276	213	629	140	17%	\$ 5,259							0.227	0.206		1.09E-03	1,292,753	
Totals							545	487	568	1,413	778	3,791	1,600	100%	\$1.58E+06										0.0018	0.0062	7.61E+06
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS						Population Size						No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain $d$ (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR						
Total RelVariance	0.0018		ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NSR	Q total	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	B <sup>2</sup>	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^*a^*W^2_{2a}/m_n$	$K^*ab^*W^2_{3ab}/m_nq_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$	
# of Parameters	43	Contraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	1077	43	178	321	127	1747	1298	11%	\$ 7,170	80	2.0	10.9	8.11	0.013	0.143	5.252	0.004	0.0004	5.14E-08	50,441	
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	16	913	374	248	132	1684	1304	11%	\$ 7,157		2.0	10.5	8.14		-0.454	8.875	0.024		3.81E-06	783,493	
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119	9	34	208	44	25	320	251	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		-1.498	6.364	0.049		6.10E-05	963,377	
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	12	64	111	77	57	320	186	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			12.706	0.040		1.09E-04	1,246,277	
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	77	110	158	825	177	1347	345	9%	\$ 2,458			8.4	2.16			3.606	0.216		4.85E-04	4,295,112	
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				173	164	192	1038	803	2369	529	15%	\$ 3,956			14.8	3.30			2.884	0.296		4.78E-04	5,448,707	
#NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		609	24	101	182	72	988	734	6%	\$ 4,056			6.2	4.59			12.417	0.013	-0.0002	2.96E-06	276,933	
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000		3,791	15,816	19,607	9	487	200	132	71	898	696	6%	\$ 3,818			5.6	4.34			26.498	0.010		3.66E-06	330,172	
% H	TRUE	0.3	Actual Achieved Allocation				9	34	208	44	25	320	251	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57		0.63	57.836	0.003		2.01E-06	2,248	
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	q_NSR	q_total	12	64	111	77	57	320	186	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16		0.24	139.830	0.007		3.42E-05	697,302	
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,007	9,607	44	63	90	470	101	768	197	5%	\$ 1,401			4.8	1.23		0.13	13.387	0.064		2.79E-04	1,968,936	
% NH B	TRUE	0.3	Percent	0.17	0.83	1	128	122	142	771	597	1761	393	11%	\$ 2,940			11.0	2.45			6.631	0.143		3.44E-04	2,635,977	
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain $d$				348	14	58	104	41	565	420	4%	\$ 2,320			3.5	2.62			47.568	0.005	-0.0002	2.92E-06	107,901	
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other		7	368	151	100	53	678	525	4%	\$ 2,881			4.2	3.28			6.305	0.013		2.19E-06	195,082	
% NH O	TRUE	0.3	Count	3,170	3,170	3,267	9	34	208	44	25	320	251	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			57.836	0.003		2.01E-06	80,117	
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	12	64	111	77	57	320	186	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			22.790	0.013		2.19E-05	260,442	
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	20	29	41	216	46	352	90	2%	\$ 643			2.2	0.56			8.880	0.036		1.28E-04	787,112	
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,802,573	54	51	60	323	250	737	164	5%	\$ 1,230			4.6	1.03			6.608	0.062		1.52E-04	1,286,740	
	32767		SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 15,600.00	\$ 1,249,147	2,625	2,684	2,698	5,093	2,715	15,816	8,007	100%	\$3.79E+06												
	0		OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,579,135	\$ 3,793,547																					
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,154,735	\$ 7,845,267																					
			Total Cost		\$1.00E+07																						
Summary of Solution																#Hus/PSU SR	#Hus/PSU NSR	deff_kish	TotalRelVar	CV	F <sup>2</sup> SR	F <sup>2</sup> NSR	relvar(t <sub>low,SR</sub> )	relvar(t <sub>low,NSR</sub> )			
							100	100	1.56	0.0018	0.0424	0.067	0.551	0.0080	0.0023												

## C.2 Anticipated Variance Optimization Results

Figure 14. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for income

SSU/MSG strata	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ad}(d)$						No. of Excepted HUs Actually in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR												
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2_a W^2_{2a} / n_a$	$K^2_{ab} W^2_{3ab} / n_a q_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$		
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	42	2	7	12	5	68	50	2%	\$ 1,315	16	2.1	2.0	1.49	\$ 657.44	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.0006	6.38E-07	15,515		
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	114	47	31	16	210	162	6%	\$ 4,225		3.8	6.2	4.81	\$ 680.62	0.03	0.09	0.06		3.49E-05	157,023		
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	44	9	5	68	53	2%	\$ 1,377		2.6	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.02	0.37	0.02		4.50E-05	171,502		
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	20	34	24	18	99	58	3%	\$ 1,577			2.9	1.71	\$ 535.63		0.31	0.07		3.76E-04	218,646		
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	11	16	23	119	26	195	50	6%	\$ 1,688			5.8	1.48	\$ 292.23		0.05	0.13		2.31E-04	785,866		
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	22	21	24	132	102	301	67	9%	\$ 2,380			8.9	1.99	\$ 267.37		0.15	0.08		2.16E-04	831,323		
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	169	7	28	50	20	274	203	8%	\$ 2,969			4.5	3.36			1.11	0.02	0.0010	4.09E-05	233,359		
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	121	50	33	18	223	173	6%	\$ 2,507			3.7	2.85			$K_{a,SR}$	1.46	0.02		3.69E-05	139,825	
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	13	79	17	9	121	95	3%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.36	0.47	0.02		2.19E-05	0	
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	24	42	29	22	122	71	3%	\$ 1,075			2.0	1.17			0.34	0.26	0.09		4.57E-04	386,887	
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	21	30	42	222	48	363	93	10%	\$ 1,749			6.0	1.53			0.31	0.33	0.09		4.29E-04	774,329	
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	26	25	29	158	122	361	81	10%	\$ 1,595			6.0	1.33				0.08	0.13		2.57E-04	1,246,113	
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	76	3	13	23	9	123	91	4%	\$ 1,930			2.9	2.18				0.33	0.02	0.0008	1.83E-05	151,555	
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	55	23	15	8	101	79	3%	\$ 1,649			2.4	1.88				0.20	0.02		1.69E-05	142,684	
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	9	54	12	6	84	66	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57				0.47	0.02		3.17E-05	135,176	
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	17	29	20	15	84	49	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				0.28	0.05		1.96E-04	223,989	
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	14	20	28	146	31	239	61	7%	\$ 1,669			5.7	1.46				0.16	0.08		2.81E-04	699,568	
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	32	31	36	194	150	443	99	13%	\$ 2,831			10.6	2.36				0.13	0.12		3.21E-04	1,292,752	
Totals							437	533	631	1,247	630	3,477	1,600	100%	\$1.55E+06										0.0024	0.0030	7.61E+06	
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS		Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain d (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR												
Total RelVariance	0.0013	ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NS	Q total		45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	B <sup>2</sup>	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2_a W^2_{2a} / m_a$	$K^2_{ab} W^2_{3ab} / m_a q_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$		
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	1172	47	194	350	138	1901	1413	13%	\$ 7,726	88	2.0	11.8	8.73	0.019	0.088	10.530	0.002	0.0002	2.40E-08	50,441		
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	12	679	278	184	98	1252	969	8%	\$ 5,267		2.0	7.7	5.99		0.112	1.790	0.042		3.21E-06	783,493		
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119	9	35	210	44	25	323	254	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		0.139	3.560	0.047		3.10E-05	963,377		
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	12	65	112	78	58	323	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				2.885	0.075		8.75E-05	1,246,277	
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	81	116	166	866	186	1415	363	9%	\$ 2,557			8.8	2.24				2.424	0.211		2.99E-04	4,295,112	
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				115	110	128	693	536	1583	353	11%	\$ 2,616			9.8	2.18				2.258	0.174		1.93E-04	5,448,707	
#NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		700	28	116	209	82	1135	843	8%	\$ 4,612			7.0	5.21				3.949	0.015	0.0001	9.88E-07	276,933	
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000	3,477	14,907	18,384		15	851	349	231	123	1569	1214	11%	\$ 6,600			9.7	7.51				7.532	0.031		5.81E-06	330,172	
% H	TRUE	0.33	Actual Achieved Allocation				9	35	210	44	25	323	254	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57				0.55	22.237	0.001		7.78E-08	2,248
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	q_NS	q total	12	65	112	78	58	323	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				0.31	4.233	0.070		1.10E-04	697,302
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,087	9,687	49	70	100	526	113	858	220	6%	\$ 1,551			5.3	1.36				0.14	4.843	0.091		1.81E-04	1,968,936
% NH B	TRUE	0.33	Percent	0.17	0.83	1	85	81	95	512	396	1169	261	8%	\$ 1,933			7.2	1.61				3.340	0.106		1.43E-04	2,635,977	
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain d				403	16	67	120	48	654	486	4%	\$ 2,658			4.0	3.00				6.644	0.004	0.0000	2.51E-07	107,901	
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other		5	305	125	83	44	44	562	435	4%	\$ 2,365			3.5	2.69				6.352	0.009		1.11E-06	195,082
% NH O	TRUE	0.30	Count	3,197	3,197	3,294	9	35	210	44	25	323	254	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57				22.237	0.004		1.57E-06	80,117	
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	12	65	112	78	58	323	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				3.773	0.014		3.96E-06	260,442	
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	19	26	38	198	43	323	83	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51				0.853	0.047		2.23E-05	787,112	
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,830,519	40	38	44	239	185	545	122	4%	\$ 901			3.4	0.75				2.315	0.059		6.58E-05	1,286,740	
		32767	SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 22,132.81	\$ 1,261,603	2,760	2,664	2,663	4,579	2,241	14,907	8,087	100%	\$3.78E+06													
		0	OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,547,717	\$ 3,778,028																						
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,129,850	\$ 7,870,150																						
Total Cost																												
Summary of Solution		#HUs/PSU		deff_kish		TotalRelVar		CV		F <sup>2</sup> SR		F <sup>2</sup> NSR		relvar(t <sub>2WR,SR</sub> )		relvar(t <sub>2WR,NSR</sub> )												
SR	NSR	100	100	1.67002	0.0013	0.0359	0.093	0.483	0.0054	0.0016																		

Figure 15. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for wealth

	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ad}$						No. of Excepted HUs Actually in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR														
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{3ab}$	$K^2_a \cdot W^2_{2a} / n_a$	$K^2_{ab} \cdot W^2_{3ab} / n_a n_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$				
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	127	5	21	38	15	207	154	6%	\$ 4,247	16	2.0	6.5	4.80	\$ 657.44	0.04	1.75	0.01	0.0033	5.79E-06	15,515				
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	35	14	10	5	65	50	2%	\$ 1,387					0.17	0.33	0.03	1.08E-04	157,023						
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377					2.0	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.24	1.15	0.02	1.01E-04	171,502		
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071								0.24	0.90	0.10	3.79E-03	218,646			
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	17	24	34	178	38	291	75	9%	\$ 2,659								0.26	0.30	0.16	1.63E-03	785,866			
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	26	24	28	154	119	350	78	11%	\$ 2,928								0.27	1.39	0.09	2.37E-03	831,323			
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	209	8	35	62	25	339	252	10%	\$ 6,966	10.6	7.88	2.40	0.02	0.0113	7.19E-05	233,359								
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	3	168	69	46	24	310	240	9%	\$ 6,591						7.99E-04	139,825								
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377						0.41	3.12	0.01	8.37E-05	0					
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071						0.36	1.32	0.09	4.16E-03	386,887					
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	12	17	24	124	27	202	52	6%	\$ 1,845						0.23	1.38	0.08	2.86E-03	774,329					
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	29	27	32	173	134	394	88	12%	\$ 3,294						1.07	0.09	1.76E-03	1,246,113						
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	163	7	27	49	19	264	197	8%	\$ 5,434	8.3	6.14	5.90	0.01	0.0064	6.35E-05	151,555								
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	35	14	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,361						5.59E-05	142,684								
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377						8.37E-05	135,176								
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071						9.67E-04	223,989								
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	7	11	15	80	17	130	33	4%	\$ 1,189						1.89E-03	699,568								
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	23	22	25	137	106	312	70	9%	\$ 2,607						6.81E-03	1,292,753								
Totals							629	441	529	1,131	583	3,314	1,600	100%	\$1,53E+06						Totals	0.0211	0.0276	7.61E+06						
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS							Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain $d$ (NSR PSUs)				Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR										
Total RelVariance	0.0262	ssu.str	$Qa\_max\_SR$	$Qa\_max\_NSR$	$Q$ total		45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	$B^2$	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{3ab}$	$K^2_a \cdot W^2_{2a} / m_n$	$K^2_{ab} \cdot W^2_{3ab} / m_n n_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$				
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	1529	61	253	456	180	2480	1843	15%	\$ 7,813	8.4	2.5	11.9	8.83	0.053	12.08	11426.9	0.001	0.0167	2.89E-06	50,441				
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	26	1446	593	393	209	2666	2064	16%	\$ 8,696						6.991	104.887	0.171	1.48E-03	783,493					
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119	12	45	271	57	32	417	328	3%	\$ 1,377						17.62	14.178	0.055	1.33E-04	963,377					
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	15	83	144	101	74	417	242	3%	\$ 1,071							2.0	1.16		11.916	0.081		3.21E-04	1,246,277	
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	63	90	128	671	144	1096	281	7%	\$ 1,535							5.3	1.35		11.826	0.160		1.08E-03	4,295,112	
#SR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				141	134	157	848	656	1936	432	12%	\$ 2,480							9.3	2.07		209.407	0.069		2.32E-03	5,448,707	
#NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		342	14	57	102	40	555	412	3%	\$ 2,162			3.3	2.44			74.356	0.024	0.0060	1.08E-04	276,933				
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000	3,314	16,372	19,685		5	292	120	79	42	538	416	3%	\$ 2,171			3.2	2.47			$K_{a,NSR}$	159.865	0.035		4.60E-04	330,172			
% H	TRUE	0.33	Actual Achieved Allocation				10	36	219	46	26	337	265	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.54	8.695	0.000		2.98E-09	2,248			
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	$q\_SR$	$q\_NSR$	$q$ total	12	67	116	81	60	337	196	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.38	19.793	0.143		2.05E-03	697,302			
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,434	10,034	40	57	82	429	92	701	180	4%	\$ 1,214			4.2	1.06			0.08	43.613	0.095		2.20E-03	1,968,936			
% NH B	TRUE	0.33	Percent	0.16	0.84	1	68	65	75	409	316	934	208	6%	\$ 1,480			5.5	1.24			25.460	0.083		8.49E-04	2,635,977				
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain $d$				208	8	34	62	25	337	251	2%	\$ 1,315			2.0	1.45			9.312	0.004	0.0007	7.50E-07	107,901				
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other		3	183	75	50	26	337	261	2%	\$ 1,361			2.0	1.55			208.049	0.003		5.12E-06	195,082				
% NH O	TRUE	0.30	Count	3,311	3,311	3,411	10	36	219	46	26	337	265	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			8.695	0.006		1.18E-06	80,117				
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	12	67	116	81	60	337	196	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			111.207	0.017		1.56E-04	260,442				
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	19	28	39	207	44	337	86	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51			28.856	0.031		3.13E-04	787,112				
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,951,801	166	157	184	994	769	2270	507	14%	\$ 3,598			13.5	3.00			10292.9	0.022		9.93E-03	1,286,740				
	32767		SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 15,600.00	\$ 1,419,711	2,682	2,870	2,882	5,113	2,825	16,372	8,434	100%	\$3,52E+06															
	0		OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,531,351	\$ 3,521,536																								
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,106,951	\$ 7,893,048																								
			Total Cost		\$1,00E+07																									
Summary of Solution																#Hus/PSU	#Hus/PSU	deff_kish	TotalRelVar	CV	$F^2_{SR}$	$F^2_{NSR}$	relvar( $t_{99,SR}$ )	relvar( $t_{99,NSR}$ )						
							100	100	1.75	0.0262	0.1618	0.099	0.470	0.0487	0.0455															
Totals																														

Figure 16. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for wealthb

	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ad}$						No. of Excepted HUs Actually in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR																
SSU/MSG strata	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUS Screened	Total Elig HUS 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2_a * W^2_{2a} / n_b$	$K^2_{ab} * W^2_{3ab} / n_b q_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$						
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	39	2	7	12	5	64	48	2%	\$ 1,315	16	2.0	2.0	1.49	\$ 657.44	0.04	0.05	0.030	0.0031	1.63E-05	15,515						
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	35	14	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,361		2.0	2.0	1.55	\$ 680.62	0.18	0.31	0.031		9.61E-05	157,023						
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.24	2.00	0.018		2.07E-04	171,502						
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	\$ 535.63		1.00	0.092		3.69E-03	218,646						
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	15	21	30	157	34	257	66	8%	\$ 2,347			2.0	2.06	\$ 292.23		0.27	0.159		1.65E-03	785,866						
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	24	23	27	145	112	331	74	10%	\$ 2,768			2.0	2.31	\$ 267.37		1.39	0.089		2.41E-03	831,323						
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	319	13	53	95	38	518	385	16%	\$ 10,645			16.2	12.03			3.75	0.020	0.0109	6.43E-05	233,359						
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	3	152	62	41	22	280	217	9%	\$ 5,955			8.7	6.77	$K_{a,SR}$	2.15	0.070			7.85E-04	139,825						
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57		0.42	2.10	0.010		6.75E-05	0						
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16		0.35	1.28	0.080		3.51E-03	386,887						
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	11	16	23	119	26	195	50	6%	\$ 1,782			6.1	1.56		0.23	1.35	0.081		2.80E-03	774,329						
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	26	25	29	159	123	363	81	11%	\$ 3,029			11.3	2.53		1.00	0.094			1.74E-03	1,246,113						
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	174	7	29	52	21	282	210	9%	\$ 5,799			8.8	6.56		5.99	0.014	0.0062	8.69E-05	151,555							
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	35	14	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,361			2.0	1.55		1.39	0.011			5.09E-05	142,684						
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57		2.10	0.010			6.75E-05	135,176						
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16		3.91	0.022			8.28E-04	223,989						
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	8	11	16	84	18	137	35	4%	\$ 1,256			4.3	1.10		0.54	0.084			1.74E-03	699,568						
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	24	23	27	144	112	330	74	10%	\$ 2,753			10.3	2.30		3.67	0.084			5.67E-03	1,292,753						
Totals							658	421	521	1,101	568	3,269	1,600	100%	\$1.53E+06									Totals	0.0202	0.0255	7.61E+06					
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS						Population Size						No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain $d$ (NSR PSUs)						Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR										
Total RelVariance	0.0223						ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NSR	Q total		45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUS Screened	Total Elig HUS 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	$B^2$	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2_a * W^2_{2a} / m n_a$	$K^2_{ab} * W^2_{3ab} / m n_a q_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$	
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281						1486	59	246	444	175	2410	1791	15%	\$ 7,829	84	2.4	11.9	8.85	0.053	8.840	116.290	0.001	0.0120	3.74E-08	50,441	
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080						25	1376	564	374	199	2538	1965	15%	\$ 8,535		2.0	12.5	9.71		5.643	103.719	0.157		1.30E-03	783,493	
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119						12	43	263	56	31	405	318	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		8.588	15.540	0.052		1.32E-04	963,377	
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480						15	81	140	98	72	405	235	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			13.402	0.077		3.39E-04	1,246,277	
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00						64	91	130	679	146	1109	284	7%	\$ 1,601			5.5	1.40			13.675	0.159		1.22E-03	4,295,112	
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened									146	139	162	878	679	2004	447	12%	\$ 2,648			9.8	2.21			182.876	0.078		2.51E-03	5,448,707	
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total							327	13	54	98	39	530	394	3%	\$ 2,080			3.2	2.35			70.398	0.024	0.0051	9.97E-05	276,933	
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000		3,269	16,449	19,718						6	358	147	97	52	661	512	4%	\$ 2,683			3.9	3.05			$K_{a,NSR}$	150.260	0.041		4.95E-04	330,172
% H	TRUE	0.33	Actual Achieved Allocation									10	36	218	46	26	335	263	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57		0.52	13.046	0.000		5.72E-09	2,248	
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	q_NSR	q total						12	67	116	81	60	335	195	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16		0.39	19.298	0.148		2.16E-03	697,302	
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,383	9,983						42	60	86	448	96	732	188	4%	\$ 1,275			4.4	1.12		0.09	40.938	0.097		2.06E-03	1,968,936	
% NH B	TRUE	0.33	Percent	0.16	0.84	1						69	66	77	415	321	947	211	6%	\$ 1,510			5.6	1.26			26.798	0.080		8.19E-04	2,635,977	
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain $d$									207	8	34	62	24	335	249	2%	\$ 1,315			2.0	1.49			15.164	0.004	0.0004	1.10E-06	107,901	
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other							3	182	75	49	26	335	260	2%	\$ 1,361			2.0	1.55			269.898	0.003		6.52E-06	195,082	
% NH O	TRUE	0.30	Count	3,294	3,294	3,394						10	36	218	46	26	335	263	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			13.046	0.006		1.97E-06	80,117	
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34						12	67	116	81	60	335	195	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			100.290	0.017		1.55E-04	260,442	
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST						19	27	39	205	44	335	86	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51			31.355	0.028		2.85E-04	787,112	
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,934,013						172	164	191	1034	800	2360	527	14%	\$ 3,764			14.1	3.14			5737.41	0.027		7.96E-03	1,286,740	
	32767		SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 15,600.00	\$ 1,398,066						2,636	2,874	2,873	5,189	2,877	16,449	8,383	100%	\$3.57E+06												
	0		OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,526,930	\$ 3,565,391																										
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,102,530	\$ 7,897,470																										
Total Cost						\$1.08E+07																										
Summary of Solution																																
#Hus/PSU	#Hus/PSU	deff	kish	TotalRelVar	CV	F <sup>2</sup> <sub>SR</sub>	F <sup>2</sup> <sub>NSR</sub>	relvar( $t_{999,12}$ )	relvar( $t_{999,NSR}$ )																							
SR	NSR	100.0	1.75	0.0223	0.1494	0.097	0.475	0.0457	0.0377																							

Figure 17. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for other\_debts

SSU/MSG strata	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ad}[d]$						No. of Excepted HUs <i>Actually</i> in Domain <i>d</i> (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR																
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUS Screened	Total Elig HUS 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W_{2a}^2$	$W_{3ab}^2$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a*W_{2a}^2/n_a$	$K^2ab*W_{3ab}^2/n_aq_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$						
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	62	2	10	18	7	100	75	3%	\$ 1,315	16	3.1	2.0	1.48	\$ 657.44	0.108	0.328	0.003	0.0029	5.24E-07	15,515						
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	55	22	15	8	101	78	3%	\$ 1,367		3.4	2.0	1.55	\$ 680.62	0.071	0.149	0.030		2.82E-05	157,023						
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	11	65	14	8	100	79	3%	\$ 1,377		2.7	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.062	0.521	0.021		4.75E-05	171,502						
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	20	35	24	18	100	58	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	\$ 535.63		0.237	0.039		1.01E-04	218,646						
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	10	14	20	106	23	173	44	5%	\$ 1,009			3.5	0.85	\$ 292.23		0.148	0.096		4.91E-04	785,866						
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	18	17	20	108	84	247	55	7%	\$ 1,318			4.9	1.10	\$ 267.37		0.146	0.099		4.21E-04	831,323						
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	212	8	35	63	25	344	256	10%	\$ 4,135			6.3	4.67			1.768	0.022	0.0031	5.13E-05	233,359						
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	81	33	22	12	149	115	4%	\$ 1,847			2.7	2.10			$K_{a,SR}$	0.740	0.018		3.41E-05	139,825					
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	12	71	15	8	109	86	3%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.29	1.012	0.016		4.65E-05	0					
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	22	38	26	19	109	64	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.38	0.239	0.063		2.40E-04	386,887					
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	16	22	32	168	36	274	70	8%	\$ 1,464			5.0	1.28			0.32	0.158	0.148		7.82E-04	774,329					
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	39	37	43	234	181	535	119	15%	\$ 2,616			9.8	2.18				0.423	0.126		9.00E-04	1,246,113					
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	126	5	21	38	15	205	152	6%	\$ 3,153			4.8	3.56				1.959	0.013	0.0025	3.30E-05	151,555					
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	55	22	15	8	101	78	3%	\$ 1,606			2.4	1.83				0.182	0.025		2.27E-05	142,684					
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	9	55	12	7	85	67	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57				1.012	0.016		5.97E-05	135,176					
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	17	29	21	15	85	50	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				0.249	0.030		7.24E-05	223,989					
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	10	14	20	102	22	167	43	5%	\$ 1,144			3.9	1.00				0.180	0.084		4.70E-04	699,568					
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	36	35	40	219	169	500	112	14%	\$ 3,133			11.7	2.61				0.254	0.152		8.41E-04	1,292,753					
Totals							552	436	613	1,220	665	3,486	1,600	100%	\$1,55E+06										0.0084	0.0046	7.61E+06					
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS						Population Size						No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain d (NSR PSUs)						Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR										
Total RelVariance	0.0019						ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NSR	Q total		45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUS Screened	Total Elig HUS 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	B <sup>2</sup>	$W_{2a}^2$	$W_{3ab}^2$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a*W_{2a}^2/mn_a$	$K^2ab*W_{3ab}^2/mn_aq_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$	
# of Parameters	43	Contraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281						928	37	153	277	109	1504	1118	10%	\$ 6,124	81	2.0	9.3	6.92	0.002	0.085	28.807	0.002	0.0002	7.53E-08	50,441	
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080						17	941	386	256	136	1736	1344	12%	\$ 7,316		2.0	10.7	8.32		0.154	2.546	0.044		3.72E-06	783,493	
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119						9	35	210	44	25	323	254	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		0.217	3.704	0.055		4.45E-05	963,377	
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480						12	65	111	78	58	323	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			3.541	0.069		9.11E-05	1,246,277	
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00						63	89	128	670	144	1094	280	7%	\$ 1,979			6.8	1.74			2.820	0.188		3.57E-04	4,295,112	
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened									144	137	159	864	668	1972	440	13%	\$ 3,265			12.2	2.73			2.631	0.249		3.71E-04	5,448,707	
#NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total							761	30	126	227	90	1234	917	8%	\$ 5,024			7.6	5.46			7.681	0.016	0.0001	2.04E-06	276,933	
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000	3,486	15,073	18,559							10	587	241	160	85	1083	839	7%	\$ 4,566			6.7	5.15			$K_{a,NSR}$	5.848	0.020		2.66E-06	330,172
% H	TRUE	0.33	Actual Achieved Allocation									9	35	210	44	25	323	254	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57		0.61	25.922	0.003		1.20E-06	2,248	
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	qNSR	q total						12	65	111	78	58	323	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16		0.27	6.535	0.038		4.93E-05	697,302	
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,075	9,675						41	58	83	436	94	712	182	5%	\$ 1,288			4.4	1.13		0.12	7.263	0.077		2.35E-04	1,968,936	
% NH B	TRUE	0.33	Percent	0.17	0.83	1						103	98	114	619	479	1414	316	9%	\$ 2,342			8.8	1.95			5.530	0.123		2.66E-04	2,635,977	
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain d									441	18	73	132	52	715	531	5%	\$ 2,910			4.4	3.28			52.978	0.003	0.0000	1.05E-06	107,901	
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other							7	394	161	107	57	726	562	5%	\$ 3,061			4.5	3.48			5.882	0.012		1.39E-06	195,082	
% NH O	TRUE	0.30	Count	3,193	3,193	3,289						9	35	210	44	25	323	254	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			25.922	0.003		1.20E-06	80,117	
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34						12	65	111	78	58	323	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			11.873	0.012		9.76E-06	260,442	
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST						19	26	38	198	42	323	83	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51			11.442	0.026		9.10E-05	787,112	
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,826,134						45	43	50	272	211	621	139	4%	\$ 1,029			3.8	0.86			4.625	0.059		1.17E-04	1,286,740	
	32767		SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 23,974.02	\$ 1,259,648						2,641	2,757	2,677	4,583	2,415	15,073	8,075	100%	\$3,78E+06												
	0		OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,548,577	\$ 3,781,655																										
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,132,551	\$ 7,867,438																										
Total Cost						\$1,08E+07																										
Summary of Solution										#Hus/PSU SR	#Hus/PSU NSR	deff	kish	TotalRelVar	CV	F <sup>2</sup> SR	F <sup>2</sup> NSR	relvar(t <sub>post,SR</sub> )	relvar(t <sub>post,NSR</sub> )													
												100	100	1.69	0.0019	0.0441	0.067	0.550	0.0131	0.0020												

Figure 18. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for charity\_donate

	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ad}$						No. of Excepted HUs Actually in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR												
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2_a W^2_{2a} / n_b$	$K^2_{ab} W^2_{3ab} / n_b q_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$		
SSU/MSG strata																												
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	59	2	10	18	7	96	72	3%	\$ 1,315	16	3.0	2.0	1.45	\$ 657.44	0.109	0.285	0.006	0.0044	1.98E-06	15,515		
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	86	35	23	12	159	123	5%	\$ 2,245		3.6	3.3	2.55	\$ 680.62	0.216	0.193	0.038		3.68E-05	157,023		
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	10	63	13	7	96	76	3%	\$ 1,377		2.9	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.095	0.491	0.036		1.31E-04	171,502		
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	19	33	23	17	96	56	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	\$ 535.63		0.286	0.051		2.09E-04	218,646		
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	12	16	23	123	26	200	51	6%	\$ 1,215			4.2	1.07	\$ 292.23		0.129	0.151		9.17E-04	785,866		
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	19	18	21	115	89	263	59	8%	\$ 1,458			5.5	1.22	\$ 267.37		0.355	0.083		6.60E-04	831,323		
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	154	6	25	46	18	250	186	7%	\$ 2,818			4.3	3.19			1.481	0.030	0.0049	1.17E-04	233,359		
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	118	48	32	17	218	168	6%	\$ 2,540			3.7	2.89			1.840	0.018		5.38E-05	139,825		
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	12	76	16	9	117	92	3%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.35	0.893	0.025		9.82E-05	0	
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	23	40	28	21	117	68	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.29	0.368	0.093		7.57E-04	386,887	
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	17	24	34	177	38	289	74	8%	\$ 1,448			5.0	1.27			0.36	0.777	0.090		1.35E-03	774,329	
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	27	26	30	163	126	372	83	11%	\$ 1,706			6.4	1.42			2.522	0.044		9.37E-04	1,246,113		
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	88	4	15	26	10	143	107	4%	\$ 2,032			3.1	2.30			4.773	0.009	0.0043	6.42E-05	151,555		
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	74	30	20	11	137	106	4%	\$ 2,002			2.9	2.28			1.093	0.013		2.92E-05	142,684		
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	10	60	13	7	93	73	3%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.893	0.025		1.23E-04	135,176		
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	19	32	22	17	93	54	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.408	0.033		1.33E-04	223,989		
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	10	14	20	107	23	175	45	5%	\$ 1,100			3.8	0.96			0.301	0.086		7.94E-04	699,568		
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	36	34	40	215	166	491	110	14%	\$ 2,830			10.6	2.36			0.305	0.170		1.28E-03	1,292,753		
Totals							447	516	637	1,181	623	3,404	1,600	100%	\$1.54E+06									0.0137	0.0077	7.61E+06		
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS							Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain $d$ (NSR PSUs)				Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR								
Total RelVariance	0.0039		ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NSR	Q total	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	$B^2$	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2_a W^2_{2a} / m n_b$	$K^2_{ab} W^2_{3ab} / m n_b q_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$		
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	1450	58	240	433	171	2351	1748	16%	\$ 9,552	81	2.0	14.5	10.80	0.046	0.182	12.820	0.005	0.0004	1.50E-07	50,441		
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	17	949	389	258	137	1750	1355	12%	\$ 7,358		2.0	10.8	8.37		0.306	7.504	0.037		7.39E-06	783,493		
NSR SSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119	9	35	210	45	25	324	254	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57		0.504	6.197	0.070		1.20E-04	963,377		
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	12	65	112	78	58	324	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			4.587	0.109		2.88E-04	1,246,277		
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	68	96	137	720	155	1175	301	8%	\$ 2,122			7.3	1.86			4.315	0.222		7.21E-04	4,295,112		
#SR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				132	125	146	791	612	1806	403	12%	\$ 2,983			11.2	2.49			8.589	0.172		6.30E-04	5,448,707		
#NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		471	19	78	141	56	764	568	5%	\$ 3,104			4.7	3.51			21.693	0.013	0.0002	6.52E-06	276,933		
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000		3,404	14,910	18,314	8	436	179	118	63	804	623	5%	\$ 3,382			5.0	3.85			8.858	0.025		9.23E-06	330,172		
% H	TRUE	0.33	Actual Achieved Allocation				9	35	210	45	25	324	254	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57		0.60	20.494	0.008		4.67E-06	2,248		
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	qNSR	q total	12	65	112	78	58	324	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16		0.28	6.641	0.060		1.25E-04	697,302		
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,092	9,692	46	65	93	488	105	797	204	5%	\$ 1,440			4.9	1.26		0.11	9.049	0.105		4.85E-04	1,968,936		
% NH B	TRUE	0.33	Percent	0.17	0.83	1	89	85	99	534	413	1220	272	8%	\$ 2,016			7.5	1.68			19.962	0.077		4.31E-04	2,635,977		
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain $d$				341	14	56	102	40	553	411	4%	\$ 2,248			3.4	2.54			67.783	0.004	0.0000	2.85E-06	107,901		
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other		8	473	194	128	68	872	675	6%	\$ 3,667			5.4	4.17			35.626	0.007		2.35E-06	195,082		
% NH O	TRUE	0.30	Count	3,198	3,198	3,295	9	35	210	45	25	324	254	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			20.494	0.008		4.67E-06	80,117		
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	12	65	112	78	58	324	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			12.696	0.018		2.28E-05	260,442		
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	19	26	38	198	43	324	83	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51			12.021	0.032		1.49E-04	787,112		
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,832,292	40	38	45	241	187	551	123	4%	\$ 910			3.4	0.76			28.973	0.028		1.86E-04	1,286,740		
	32767		SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 24,840.89	\$ 1,262,393	2,751	2,682	2,659	4,520	2,298	14,910	8,092	100%	\$3.78E+06													
	0		OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,540,373	\$ 3,780,101																						
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,125,214	\$ 7,874,786																						
Total Cost							\$1.00E+07																					
Summary of Solution																$F^2_{SR}$		$F^2_{NSR}$		$relvar(t_{pwr,SR})$		$relvar(t_{pwr,NSR})$		Totals		0.0006 0.0032		2.14E+07
#Hus/PSU	SR	NSR	deff_kish	TotalRelVar	CV							100	100	1.69	0.0039	0.0624	0.075			0.529		0.0214				0.0044		

Figure 19. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for employed

	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ab}(d)$						No. of Excepted HUs <i>Actually</i> in Domain <i>d</i> (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR											
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2_a \cdot W^2_{2a} / n_b$	$K^2_{ab} \cdot W^2_{3ab} / n_b n_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$	
SSU/MSG strata																											
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	65	3	11	19	8	106	79	3%	\$ 1,315	16	3.3	2.0	1.45	\$ 657.44	0.112	0.276	0.002	0.0023	3.26E-07	15,515	
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	78	32	21	11	143	111	4%	\$ 1,845		3.9	2.7	2.10	\$ 680.62	0.067	0.096	0.027		1.01E-05	157,023	
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	11	69	15	8	106	83	3%	\$ 1,377		3.1	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.050	0.290	0.023		2.92E-05	171,502	
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	21	36	25	19	106	61	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	\$ 535.63		0.159	0.032		4.29E-05	218,646	
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	9	13	18	95	20	155	40	5%	\$ 859			2.9	0.75	\$ 292.23		0.087	0.096		3.21E-04	785,866	
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	17	16	19	104	81	238	53	7%	\$ 1,203			4.5	1.00	\$ 267.37		0.180	0.072		2.84E-04	831,323	
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	186	7	31	55	22	302	224	9%	\$ 3,203			4.9	3.62			0.394	0.036	0.0026	3.65E-05	233,359	
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	77	31	21	11	141	109	4%	\$ 1,552			2.3	1.76			$K_{a,SR}$	0.719	0.014		2.19E-05	139,825
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	4	13	80	17	10	124	97	4%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.26	0.270	0.023		2.46E-05	0
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	25	43	30	22	124	72	4%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.39	0.249	0.048		1.30E-04	386,887
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	13	19	27	139	30	227	58	7%	\$ 1,072			3.7	0.94			0.36	0.155	0.105		4.66E-04	774,329
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	37	35	41	223	172	508	113	15%	\$ 2,197			8.2	1.83				0.151	0.170		6.19E-04	1,246,113
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	98	4	16	29	12	159	118	5%	\$ 2,136			3.2	2.42				0.500	0.019	0.0021	2.52E-05	151,555
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	71	29	19	10	131	101	4%	\$ 1,819			2.7	2.07				0.130	0.021		9.37E-06	142,684
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	10	64	13	8	98	77	3%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57				0.270	0.023		3.11E-05	135,176
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	20	34	24	17	98	57	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				0.072	0.038		2.91E-05	223,989
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	9	13	18	96	21	157	40	5%	\$ 935			3.2	0.82				0.110	0.085		3.14E-04	699,568
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	35	33	38	208	161	474	106	14%	\$ 2,587			9.7	2.16				0.145	0.163		5.85E-04	1,292,753
Totals							494	468	637	1,154	642	3,395	1,600	100%	\$1.54E+06									0.0069	0.0030	7.61E+06	
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS						Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain <i>d</i> (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR							
Total RelVariance	0.0017		ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NSR	Q total	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	B <sup>2</sup>	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2_a \cdot W^2_{2a} / m_{ab}$	$K^2_{ab} \cdot W^2_{3ab} / m_{ab} n_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$	
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	1414	56	234	422	167	2292	1704	15%	\$ 9,309	8.1	2.0	14.2	10.52	0.011	0.070	5.470	0.003	0.0002	3.24E-08	50,441	
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	17	930	381	253	135	1715	1328	12%	\$ 7,210		2.0	10.6	8.20		0.110	1.641	0.049		2.91E-06	783,493	
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119	9	35	210	45	25	324	254	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		0.161	3.251	0.052		3.46E-05	963,277	
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	12	65	112	78	58	324	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			1.994	0.079		6.63E-05	1,246,277	
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	60	86	122	641	138	1046	268	7%	\$ 1,889			6.5	1.66			2.161	0.196		3.08E-04	4,295,112	
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				133	127	148	799	619	1825	407	12%	\$ 3,015			11.3	2.52			2.724	0.215		3.08E-04	5,448,707	
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		445	18	74	133	52	722	537	5%	\$ 2,931			4.5	3.31			4.217	0.018	0.0001	2.65E-06	276,933	
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000		3,395	14,844	18,240	9	526	216	143	76	970	751	7%	\$ 4,077			6.0	4.64			$K_{a,NSR}$	2.984	0.023		2.17E-06	330,172
% H	TRUE	0.33	Actual Achieved Allocation				9	35	210	45	25	324	254	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.59	34.855	0.003		1.16E-06	2,248
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	qNSR	q total	12	65	112	78	58	324	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.29	2.728	0.048		3.28E-05	697,302
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,095	9,695	39	55	78	410	88	670	172	5%	\$ 1,210			4.1	1.06			0.12	4.492	0.087		2.00E-04	1,968,936
% NH B	TRUE	0.33	Percent	0.17	0.83	1	96	91	106	574	444	1311	292	9%	\$ 2,164			8.1	1.81				5.496	0.108		2.21E-04	2,635,977
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain <i>d</i>				360	14	60	108	42	584	434	4%	\$ 2,372			3.6	2.68				11.842	0.006	0.0000	9.82E-07	107,901
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other		8	463	190	126	67	854	661	6%	\$ 3,591			5.3	4.08				11.956	0.007		8.88E-07	195,082
% NH O	TRUE	0.30	Count	3,199	3,199	3,296	9	35	210	45	25	324	254	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57				34.855	0.003		1.16E-06	80,117
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	12	65	112	78	58	324	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				4.375	0.018		7.26E-06	260,442
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	19	26	38	198	43	324	83	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51				5.859	0.035		8.70E-05	787,112
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,833,226	43	41	48	257	199	588	131	4%	\$ 970			3.6	0.81				5.150	0.050		9.94E-05	1,286,740
32767			SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 26,602.21	\$ 1,262,809	2,705	2,731	2,659	4,431	2,318	14,844	8,095	100%	\$3.78E+06												
0			OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,539,546	\$ 3,777,810																					
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,126,148	\$ 7,873,845																					
Total Cost						\$1.00E+07																		0.0002	0.0014	2.14E+07	
Summary of Solution																#Hus/PSU	#Hus/PSU	deff_kish	TotalRelVar	CV	F <sup>2</sup> <sub>SR</sub>	F <sup>2</sup> <sub>NSR</sub>	relvar(t <sub>99%,SR</sub> )	relvar(t <sub>99%,NSR</sub> )			
																100	100	1.74	0.0017	0.0410	0.079	0.518	0.0099	0.0017			



Figure 20. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for ownHome

SSU/MSG strata	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ad}(d)$						No. of Excepted HUs Actually in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR												
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a^*W^2_{2a} / n_b$	$K^2ab*W^2_{3ab} / n_bq_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$		
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	65	3	11	19	8	105	78	3%	\$ 1,315	16	3.3	2.0	1.49	\$ 657.44	0.131	0.036	0.004	0.0041	1.10E-07	15,515		
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	77	31	21	11	141	109	4%	\$ 1,831		4.1	2.7	2.08	\$ 680.62	0.118	0.068	0.035		1.21E-05	157,023		
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	11	68	14	8	105	83	3%	\$ 1,377		3.2	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.202	0.194	0.035		4.63E-05	171,502		
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	21	36	25	19	105	61	3%	\$ 1,071		2.0	1.16	1.16	\$ 535.63		0.115	0.049		7.28E-05	218,646		
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	9	13	18	94	20	154	39	5%	\$ 856		2.9	0.75	0.75	\$ 292.23		0.064	0.141		5.18E-04	785,866		
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	17	16	19	101	78	231	51	7%	\$ 1,174		4.4	0.98	0.98	\$ 267.37		0.484	0.055		4.58E-04	831,323		
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	164	7	27	49	19	266	198	8%	\$ 2,675	K <sub>0,SR</sub>	4.1	3.02			0.199	0.047	0.0051	3.52E-05	233,359			
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	107	44	29	16	198	153	6%	\$ 2,057		3.0	2.34			0.473	0.023		2.64E-05	139,825			
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	4	14	85	18	10	131	103	4%	\$ 1,377		2.0	1.57			0.32	0.340	0.026		3.47E-05	0		
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	5	26	45	32	23	131	76	4%	\$ 1,071		2.0	1.16			0.42	0.057	0.102		1.24E-04	386,887		
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	13	18	26	135	29	221	57	7%	\$ 985		3.4	0.86			0.26	0.138	0.143		7.99E-04	774,329		
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	27	26	30	162	125	369	82	11%	\$ 1,509		5.6	1.26			0.473	0.093		7.93E-04	1,246,113			
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	118	5	20	35	14	192	143	6%	\$ 2,467	0.0042	3.8	2.79			0.336	0.028	0.0042	3.02E-05	151,555			
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	71	29	19	10	131	101	4%	\$ 1,739		2.6	1.98			0.581	0.011		1.17E-05	142,684			
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	11	66	14	8	102	80	3%	\$ 1,377		2.0	1.57			0.340	0.026		4.44E-05	135,176			
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	20	35	25	18	102	59	3%	\$ 1,071		2.0	1.16			0.149	0.033		4.32E-05	223,989			
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	8	11	15	80	17	130	33	4%	\$ 745		2.5	0.65			0.144	0.078		4.15E-04	699,568			
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	30	29	33	180	139	412	92	13%	\$ 2,150		8.0	1.79			0.876	0.072		7.86E-04	1,292,753			
Totals							477	484	639	1,053	574	3,227	1,600	100%	\$1.52E+06							Totals				0.0135	0.0042	7.61E+06
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS		Population Size				No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain d (NSR PSUs)						Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR												
Total RelVariance	0.0022	ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NS	Q total	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	B <sup>2</sup>	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a^*W^2_{2a} / m_{n_b} q_{ab}$	$K^2ab*W^2_{3ab} / m_{n_b}q_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$			
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	1135	45	188	339	134	1841	1368	12%	\$ 7,460	81	2.0	11.3	8.43	0.012	0.074	11.914	0.002	0.0002	4.41E-08	50,441		
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	17	964	395	262	140	1777	1376	12%	\$ 7,455		2.0	11.0	8.48		0.118	1.636	0.049		2.87E-06	783,493		
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119	9	35	211	45	25	325	255	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		0.241	1.563	0.079		3.79E-05	963,377		
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	12	65	112	78	58	325	188	2%	\$ 1,071		2.0	1.16			1.227	0.113			8.29E-05	1,246,277		
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	63	90	129	674	145	1100	282	7%	\$ 1,982		6.8	1.74			1.948	0.231			3.68E-04	4,295,112		
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				129	123	143	774	599	1767	394	12%	\$ 2,911		10.9	2.43			8.467	0.127			3.44E-04	5,448,707		
#NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		671	27	111	200	79	1087	808	7%	\$ 4,406	K <sub>0,NSR</sub>	6.7	4.98			3.684	0.022	0.0001	2.15E-06	276,933			
MAX Budget	TRUE	100000000	3,227	14,851	18,078		9	511	209	139	74	942	729	6%	\$ 3,950		5.8	4.48			3.640	0.023		2.63E-06	330,172			
% H	TRUE	0.33	Actual Achieved Allocation				9	35	211	45	25	325	255	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	1.57			0.60	8.191	0.007		1.55E-06	2,248		
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	q_NS	q total	12	65	112	78	58	325	188	2%	\$ 1,071		2.0	1.16			0.29	1.519	0.066		3.50E-05	697,302		
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,113	9,713	42	59	85	442	95	723	185	5%	\$ 1,301		4.5	1.14			0.10	4.892	0.103		2.79E-04	1,968,936		
% NH B	TRUE	0.33	Percent	0.16	0.84	1	95	90	105	571	442	1304	291	9%	\$ 2,149		8.0	1.79			12.776	0.081			2.88E-04	2,635,977		
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain d				440	18	73	131	52	713	530	5%	\$ 2,889	4.4	3.27			20.092	0.005	0.0000	9.54E-07	107,901				
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Block	45-62 Other		8	433	177	118	63	799	618	5%	\$ 3,350	4.9	3.81			21.784	0.006			1.28E-06	195,082			
% NH O	TRUE	0.30	Count	3,205	3,205	3,302	9	35	211	45	25	325	255	2%	\$ 1,377	2.0	1.57			8.191	0.007			1.55E-06	80,117			
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	12	65	112	78	58	325	188	2%	\$ 1,071	2.0	1.16			3.594	0.023			1.02E-05	260,442			
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	19	27	38	199	43	325	83	2%	\$ 584	2.0	0.51			6.920	0.030			7.52E-05	787,112			
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,839,431	38	37	43	231	178	526	117	4%	\$ 867	3.2	0.72			16.364	0.027			1.04E-04	1,286,740			
	32767		SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 27,491.84	\$ 1,265,575	2,728	2,721	2,663	4,447	2,291	14,851	8,113	100%	\$3.78E+06													
	0		OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,522,695	\$ 3,784,810																						
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,110,187	\$ 7,889,816																						
Total Cost																												
Summary of Solution																#Hus/PSU	#Hus/PSU	deff_kish	TotalRelVar	CV	F <sup>2</sup> SR	F <sup>2</sup> NSR	relvar(t <sub>99%SR</sub> )	relvar(t <sub>99%NSR</sub> )	Totals			
																SR	NSR	deff_kish	TotalRelVar	CV	F <sup>2</sup> SR	F <sup>2</sup> NSR	relvar(t <sub>99%SR</sub> )	relvar(t <sub>99%NSR</sub> )				
																100	100	1.75	0.0022	0.0474	0.062	0.564	0.0177	0.0020				

299

SSU/MSG strata		Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ad}(d)$					No. of Exempted HUs <i>Actually</i> in Domain <i>d</i> (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR												
		(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62					UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{3ab}$
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	56	2	9	17	7	91	68	3%	\$ 1,315	16	2.8	2.0	1.49	\$ 657.44	0.243	1.384	0.003	0.0054	2.72E-06	15,515		
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	69	28	19	10	128	99	4%	\$ 1,914	4.2	2.8	2.0	1.49	\$ 680.62	0.134	0.309	0.017		4.59E-05	157,023		
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	10	59	13	7	91	71	3%	\$ 1,377	3.2	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.260	3.587	0.011		9.36E-05	171,502			
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	18	31	22	16	91	53	3%	\$ 1,071		2.0	1.16	\$ 535.63		0.384	0.056		3.67E-04	218,646			
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	9	12	18	93	20	151	39	4%	\$ 972		3.3	0.85	\$ 292.23		0.164	0.108		7.85E-04	785,866			
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	20	19	22	120	93	275	61	8%	\$ 1,616		6.0	1.31	\$ 267.37		0.990	0.054		7.62E-04	831,323			
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	170	7	28	51	20	276	205	8%	\$ 2,729		4.2	3.08			1.319	0.022	0.0071	1.18E-04	233,359			
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	116	48	32	17	215	166	6%	\$ 2,195		3.2	1.95	0.29		9.88E-05	0.029		9.88E-05	139,825			
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	4	14	86	18	10	133	104	4%	\$ 1,377		2.0	1.57			0.25	2.306	0.016		8.54E-05	0		
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	5	27	46	32	24	133	77	4%	\$ 1,071		2.0	1.16			0.47	0.307	0.145		1.34E-03	386,887		
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	16	23	34	175	38	287	73	8%	\$ 1,259		4.3	1.10			1.69E-03	0.860	0.095		1.69E-03	774,329		
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	39	37	43	232	179	529	118	15%	\$ 2,126		8.0	1.77			0.445	0.171			1.77E-03	1,246,113		
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	81	3	13	24	10	132	98	4%	\$ 1,700		2.6	1.92			5.53E-05	0.003	0.0063	5.53E-05	151,555			
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	68	28	18	10	126	97	4%	\$ 1,675		2.5	1.91			0.696	0.020			4.58E-05	142,684		
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	11	66	14	8	102	80	3%	\$ 1,377		2.0	1.57			2.306	0.016			1.11E-04	135,176		
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	20	35	25	18	102	59	3%	\$ 1,071		2.0	1.16			0.232	0.064			2.53E-04	223,989		
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	9	13	18	94	20	154	40	5%	\$ 884		3.0	0.78			1.059	0.044			8.37E-04	699,568		
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	30	28	33	178	138	406	91	12%	\$ 2,130		8.0	1.78			0.549	0.114			1.25E-03	1,292,753		
Totals							456	498	646	1,176	644	3,421	1,600	100%	\$1.54E+06	Totals										0.0189	0.0097	7.61E+06
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS							Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain d (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR							
Total Rel/Variance	0.0069	ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NS	Qa_max_NS	Qa_total	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	B <sup>3</sup>	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{3ab}$	$K^2a^*W^2_{2a}$ / $m_{n_b}$	$K^2ab^*W^2_{3ab}$ / $m_{n_{mn}}$	$Q_{ab}$		
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	1255	50	208	374	148	2035	1512	14%	\$ 8,254	81	2.0	12.6	9.33	0.086	0.290	61.851	0.002	0.0005	2.09E-07	50,441		
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	15	842	345	229	122	1552	1201	11%	\$ 6,518		2.0	9.6	7.41		0.180	8.888	0.049		1.79E-05	783,493		
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	7.27E+06	5,363,119	9	35	210	45	25	324	254	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		1.309	23.176	0.048		2.09E-04	963,377		
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	12	65	112	78	58	324	188	2%	\$ 1,071		2.0	1.16			9.357	0.122			7.39E-04	1,246,277		
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	68	96	137	719	154	1174	301	8%	\$ 2,117		7.2	1.88			9.702	0.208			1.39E-03	4,295,112		
#SR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				115	110	128	693	536	1581	353	11%	\$ 2,609		6.8	2.18			30.983	0.108			1.02E-03	5,448,707		
#NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		614	25	102	183	72	995	740	7%	\$ 4,039		6.1	4.57			75.174	0.009	0.0002		7.39E-06	276,933		
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000	3,421	14,658	18,079		11	596	244	162	86	1100	851	8%	\$ 4,619		6.8	5.25			21.648	0.028			2.04E-05	330,172		
% H	TRUE	0.33	Actual Achieved Allocation				9	35	210	45	25	324	254	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	1.57			0.54	135.570	0.003		5.92E-06	2,248		
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	q_NS	q_total	12	65	112	78	58	324	188	2%	\$ 1,071		2.0	1.16			0.39	8.356	0.109		5.23E-04	697,302		
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,103	9,703	47	67	96	501	108	818	210	6%	\$ 1,475		5.0	1.23			0.07	14.993	0.125		1.11E-03	1,968,936		
% NH B	TRUE	0.33	Percent	0.16	0.84	1	84	80	94	507	392	1158	258	8%	\$ 1,910		7.1	1.59			16.609	0.118			8.99E-04	2,635,977		
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain d				416	17	69	124	49	674	501	5%	\$ 2,734		4.2	3.09			736.096	0.001	0.0000		2.38E-06	107,901		
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other		8	466	191	127	67	859	665	6%	\$ 3,607		5.3	4.10			54.335	0.011			9.53E-06	195,082		
% NH O	TRUE	0.30	Count	3,202	3,202	3,299	9	35	210	45	25	324	254	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	1.57			135.570	0.003			5.92E-06	80,117		
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	12	65	112	78	58	324	188	2%	\$ 1,071		2.0	1.16			53.560	0.014			5.87E-05	260,442		
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	19	27	38	198	43	324	83	2%	\$ 584		2.0	0.51			36.071	0.021			1.92E-04	787,112		
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,835,966	32	31	36	194	150	444	99	3%	\$ 732		2.7	0.61			73.085	0.021			3.11E-04	1,286,740		
32767			SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 26,484.85	\$ 1,264,031						2,746	2,704	2,653	4,379	2,177	14,658	8,103	100%	\$3.77E+06	Totals					0.0007	0.0065	2.14E+07
0			OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,542,066	\$ 3,771,452											#HUs/PSU	#HUs/PSU	Summary of Solution									
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,128,551	\$ 7,871,449											100	100	1.75	0.0069	0.0828	0.110	0.447	0.0286	0.0083			

Figure 22. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results for own\_2nd\_home

	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ad}$						No. of Excepted HUs <i>Actually</i> in Domain <i>d</i> (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR											
SSU/MSG strata	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUS Screened	Total Elig HUS 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W_{2a}^2$	$W_{3ab}^2$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a*W_{2a}^2/n_b$	$K^2ab*W_{3ab}^2/n_bq_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$	
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	83	3	14	25	10	135	100	4%	\$ 2,260	16	2.5	3.4	2.55	\$ 657.44	0.347	0.624	0.012	0.0180	1.35E-05	15,515	
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	103	42	28	15	189	146	6%	\$ 3,278		3.1	4.8	3.73	\$ 680.62	0.453	1.387	0.038		2.17E-04	157,023	
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	8	51	11	6	78	62	2%	\$ 1,377		2.2	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.475	5.141	0.027		9.39E-04	171,502	
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	16	27	19	14	78	46	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	\$ 535.63		5.006	0.026		1.16E-03	218,646	
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	12	17	25	129	28	211	54	6%	\$ 1,573			5.4	1.38	\$ 292.23		0.702	0.150		4.64E-03	785,866	
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	14	14	16	87	67	198	44	6%	\$ 1,349			5.0	1.13	\$ 267.37		0.786	0.094		2.51E-03	831,323	
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	153	6	25	46	18	248	185	7%	\$ 3,297			5.0	3.73			27.911	0.014	0.0201	4.97E-04	233,359	
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	124	51	34	18	229	178	7%	\$ 3,151			4.6	3.58			17.823	0.010		1.74E-04	139,825	
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	11	64	14	8	99	78	3%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.36	2.698	0.025		3.39E-04	0
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	20	34	24	18	99	58	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.37	2.239	0.083		4.30E-03	386,887
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	13	19	27	142	30	231	59	7%	\$ 1,364			4.7	1.20			0.27	3.907	0.071		5.28E-03	774,329
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	40	39	45	243	188	555	124	17%	\$ 2,997			11.2	2.50			1.620	0.187		7.33E-03	1,246,113	
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	113	5	19	34	13	183	136	5%	\$ 3,373			5.1	3.81			3.910	0.033	0.0159	4.88E-04	151,555	
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	83	34	23	12	153	119	5%	\$ 2,925			4.3	3.33			7.412	0.009		8.04E-05	142,684	
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	8	46	10	6	71	56	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			2.698	0.025		4.72E-04	135,176	
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	14	25	17	13	71	41	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			2.110	0.036		1.08E-03	223,989	
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	8	11	16	82	18	134	34	4%	\$ 1,097			3.8	0.96			2.310	0.053		3.05E-03	699,568	
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	26	25	29	159	123	363	81	11%	\$ 2,722			10.2	2.27			2.173	0.109		5.06E-03	1,292,753	
Totals							485	525	590	1,124	604	3,328	1,600	100%	\$1,53E+06									0.0540	0.0376	7.61E+06	
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS						Population Size					No. of Eligible HUS in SSU/MSG ab, Domain d (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR							
Total RelVariance	0.0140		ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NSR	Q total	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUS Screened	Total Elig HUS 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	B <sup>2</sup>	$W_{2a}^2$	$W_{3ab}^2$	$K_{ab}$	$K^2a*W_{2a}^2/mn_a$	$K^2ab*W_{3ab}^2/mn_aq_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$	
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	1286	51	213	384	152	2085	1549	13%	\$ 8,497	81	2.0	12.9	9.61	0.008	0.589	96.687	0.005	0.0015	1.34E-06	50,441	
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	14	772	316	210	112	1423	1102	9%	\$ 6,005		2.0	8.8	6.83		1.431	33.604	0.035		3.78E-05	783,493	
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119	9	34	209	44	25	323	253	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		3.154	45.335	0.041		2.95E-04	963,377	
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	12	64	111	78	57	323	187	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				48.070	0.049		6.26E-04	1,246,277
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	77	109	156	814	175	1330	341	9%	\$ 2,410			8.2	2.11				25.763	0.197		2.93E-03	4,295,112
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				162	154	179	972	752	2220	495	14%	\$ 3,680			13.8	3.07				14.016	0.311		2.74E-03	5,448,707
NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		528	21	87	158	62	856	636	5%	\$ 3,489			5.3	3.94				133.774	0.011	0.0006	2.76E-05	276,933
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000	3,328	15,637	18,965		9	530	217	144	77	978	757	6%	\$ 4,128			6.1	4.69			$K_{a,NSR}$	50.814	0.029		5.69E-05	330,172
% H	TRUE	0.33	Actual Achieved Allocation				9	34	209	44	25	323	253	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.65	344.927	0.003		1.43E-05	2,248
SR MAX HUS per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	q_NSR	q_total	12	64	111	78	57	323	187	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.27	40.517	0.064		8.83E-04	697,302
SR MIN HUS per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,065	9,665	52	74	105	551	118	900	231	6%	\$ 1,631			5.6	1.43			0.08	51.120	0.095		2.00E-03	1,968,936
% NH B	TRUE	0.33	Percent	0.17	0.83	1	121	115	134	724	560	1653	369	11%	\$ 2,741			10.3	2.23				155.528	0.069		2.02E-03	2,635,977
NSR MAX HUS per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain d				327	13	54	98	39	531	395	3%	\$ 2,164			3.3	2.45				79.061	0.007	0.0001	9.57E-06	107,901
NSR MIN HUS per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other		8	465	190	126	67	857	663	5%	\$ 3,616			5.3	4.11				117.477	0.008		1.25E-05	195,082
% NH O	TRUE	0.30	Count	3,189	3,189	3,286	9	34	209	44	25	323	253	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57				344.927	0.003		1.43E-05	80,117
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	12	64	111	78	57	323	187	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				336.127	0.004		3.29E-05	260,442
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	19	26	38	197	42	323	83	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51				610.265	0.006		2.30E-04	787,112
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,822,693	40	38	44	239	185	546	122	3%	\$ 905			3.4	0.76				20.828	0.062		6.48E-04	1,286,740
32767			SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 20,219.96	\$ 1,258,115	2,704	2,665	2,696	4,984	2,589	15,637	8,065	100%	\$3.81E+06												
0			OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,532,799	\$ 3,806,175																					
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,113,019	\$ 7,886,982																					
Total Cost						\$1,00E+07																					
Summary of Solution																#Hus/PSU SR	#Hus/PSU NSR	deff_kish	TotalRelVar	CV	F <sup>2</sup> <sub>SR</sub>	F <sup>2</sup> <sub>NSR</sub>	relvar( $t_{per,SR}$ )	relvar( $t_{per,NSR}$ )			
																100	100	1.62	0.0140	0.1183	0.059	0.574	0.0916	0.0150			

301

SSU/MSG strata		Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{u(d)}$					No. of Exceeded HUs <i>Actually</i> in Domain <i>d</i> (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR																					
		(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH	(d=3) 45-62 NH	(d=4) 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH	45-62 NH	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2b}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^*a*W_{23}/n_b$	$K^{*ab}*W^*_{3ab}/n_{qab}$	$Q_{ab}$										
0201		0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	66	3	11	20	8	107	79	3%	\$ 1,315	16	3.3	2.0	1.4%	\$ 657.44	0.089	0.549	0.001	0.0017	2.26E-07	15,515										
0202		0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	81	33	22	12	149	115	4%	\$ 1,897		3.9	2.8	2.1%	\$ 680.62	0.045	0.106	0.021		6.45E-06	157,023										
0203		0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	11	69	15	8	107	84	3%	\$ 1,377		3.0	2.0	1.5%	\$ 688.72	0.044	0.161	0.024		1.79E-05	171,502										
0204		0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	21	37	26	19	107	62	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.1%			0.042	0.042		1.90E-05	218,646										
0205		0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	9	13	19	99	21	162	42	5%	\$ 890			2.0	0.7%	\$ 292.23		0.070	0.088		2.08E-04	785,866										
0206		0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	18	17	20	106	82	242	54	7%	\$ 1,212			4.5	1.0%	\$ 267.37		0.117	0.076		1.98E-04	831,323										
0301		0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	171	7	28	51	20	278	206	8%	\$ 2,941			4.5	3.3%			0.177	0.035	0.0020	1.70E-05	233,359										
0302		0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	82	34	22	12	152	117	5%	\$ 1,664			2.4	1.8%			0.126	0.022		8.11E-06	139,825										
0303		0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	4	13	81	17	10	124	97	4%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.5%			0.26	0.220	0.020		1.47E-05	0									
0304		0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	25	43	30	22	124	72	4%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.1%			0.42	0.041	0.074		5.05E-05	386,887									
0305		0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	11	16	23	118	25	193	50	6%	\$ 910			3.1	0.80			0.33	0.049	0.130		2.68E-04	774,329									
0306		0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	37	35	41	222	172	507	113	15%	\$ 2,183			8.2	1.82			0.149	0.147		4.53E-04	1,246,113										
0401		0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	114	5	19	34	13	185	137	6%	\$ 2,519			3.8	2.8%				0.601	0.014	0.0016	1.32E-05	151,555									
0402		0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	73	30	20	11	135	104	4%	\$ 1,903			2.8	2.1%			0.160	0.016		5.98E-06	142,684										
0403		0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	10	63	13	7	96	76	3%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.5%			0.220	0.020		1.89E-05	135,176										
0404		0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	19	33	23	17	96	56	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.1%			0.075	0.032		2.18E-05	223,989										
0405		0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	8	11	16	84	18	138	35	4%	\$ 836			2.9	0.73			0.068	0.081		2.01E-04	699,568										
0406		0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	33	31	36	196	152	448	100	13%	\$ 2,484			9.3	2.07			0.097	0.158		3.89E-04	1,292,753										
Totals																492	474	634	1,119	629	3,348	1,600	100%	\$1.53E+06	Totals										0.0053	0.0019	7.61E+06
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS							Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG ab, Domain d (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR																
Total Rel/Variance		0.0009	ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NS	Q total	45-62 H	45-62 NH	45-62 NH	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	B <sup>2</sup>	$W^2_{2b}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^*a*W_{23}/m_{n_b}$	$K^{*ab}*W^*_{3ab}/m_{n_{qab}}$	$Q_{ab}$											
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	1290	52	213	385	152	2093	1555	14%	\$ 8,500	81	2.0	12.9	9.61	0.009	0.024	1.358	0.003	0.0001	7.48E-09	50,441											
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	18	1031	423	280	149	1902	1472	13%	\$ 7,996		2.0	11.7	9.10		0.037	0.537	0.043		6.61E-07	783,493											
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119	9	35	210	45	25	324	254	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57	0.065	1.155	0.051		1.16E-05	963,377												
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	12	65	112	78	58	324	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.1%			0.163	0.077		5.17E-06	1,246,277											
NSR SSU per ab min	2 Percent			0.26	0.74	1.00	58	83	118	618	133	1010	259	7%	\$ 1,823			6.2	1.60		0.785	0.199		1.20E-04	4,295,112												
#SR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				144	137	159	864	668	1972	440	13%	\$ 3,258			12.2	2.73		1.302	0.224		1.48E-04	5,448,707												
#NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		551	22	91	165	65	894	665	6%	\$ 3,632			5.5	4.11			2.323	0.015	0.0000	7.43E-07	276,933											
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000		3,348	14,973	18,322	8	446	183	121	65	823	637	5%	\$ 3,461			5.1	3.94		$K_{a,NSR}$	0.984	0.020		5.91E-07	330,172											
% H	TRUE	0.33	Actual Achieved Allocation				9	35	210	45	25	324	254	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57		0.60	1.528	0.005		1.54E-07	2,248											
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	q_NS	q_total	12	65	112	78	58	324	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.1%		0.29	0.649	0.043		6.34E-06	697,302											
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,093	9,693	34	48	69	360	77	589	151	4%	\$ 1,063			3.6	0.93	0.11	1.113	0.101		7.53E-05	1,968,936												
% NH B	TRUE	0.33	Percent	0.17	0.83	1	102	97	113	610	472	1393	311	9%	\$ 2,301			8.6	1.92			2.741	0.113		1.13E-04	2,635,977											
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain d				365	15	60	109	43	592	440	4%	\$ 2,403			3.7	2.72			4.031	0.005	0.0000	2.02E-07	107,901											
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0		45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other	8	425	174	115	61	783	606	5%	\$ 3,294			4.8	3.75			1.390	0.010		2.11E-07	195,082											
% NH O	TRUE	0.30	Count	3,199	3,199	3,296	9	35	210	45	25	324	254	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			1.528	0.005		1.54E-07	80,117											
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	12	65	112	78	58	324	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.1%			1.521	0.015		1.88E-06	260,442											
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	20	29	41	215	46	351	90	2%	\$ 634			2.2	0.56			6.146	0.026		4.71E-05	787,112											
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0		PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	46	44	51	276	214	631	141	4%	\$ 1,042			3.9	0.87			3.130	0.047		4.92E-05	1,286,740											
32767				SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 26,583.47					2,707	2,725	2,661	4,486	2,394	14,973	8,093	100%	\$3.78E+06						Totals			0.0001	0.0006	2.14E+07							
0				OC	\$ 850	\$ 1,534,806																															
				UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,121,390																															
				Total Cost		\$1,00E+07																															

302

SSU/MSG strata		Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ab,d}$						No. of Exempted HUs <i>Actually</i> in Domain <i>d</i> (SR PSUs)					Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, SR												
		(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUS Screened	Total Elig HUS 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	Average Cost Per HU in b	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^*a^*W^2_{1a}/n_a$	$K^*ab^*W^2_{1ab}/n_aq_{ab}$	$Q_{ab}$		
0201		0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	65	3	11	19	8	105	78	3%	\$ 1,315	16	3.3	2.0	1.47	\$ 657.44	0.043	0.029	0.005	0.0009	1.60E-07	15,515		
0202		0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	87	36	24	13	160	124	5%	\$ 2,080		3.5	3.1	2.35	\$ 680.62	-0.004	1.664	0.010		2.18E-05	157,023		
0203		0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	11	68	14	8	105	82	3%	\$ 1,377		2.9	2.0	1.57	\$ 688.72	0.010	1.856	0.012		5.48E-05	171,502		
0204		0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	21	36	25	19	105	61	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	\$ 535.63		1.579	0.015		9.71E-05	218,646		
0205		0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	9	13	19	101	22	164	42	5%	\$ 919			3.1	0.81	\$ 292.23		0.255	0.095		8.72E-04	785,866		
0206		0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	19	18	21	115	89	263	59	8%	\$ 1,346			5.0	1.12	\$ 267.37		0.161	0.121		6.40E-04	831,323		
0301		0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	147	6	24	44	17	239	178	7%	\$ 2,810			4.3	3.18			1.399	0.036	-0.0002	1.62E-04	233,359		
0302		0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	100	41	27	14	184	142	5%	\$ 2,235			3.3	2.54			$K_{a,SR}$ 0.942	0.015		2.47E-05	139,825		
0303		0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	12	73	15	9	112	88	3%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			0.26	2.571	0.013		7.68E-05	0	
0304		0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	4	22	39	27	20	112	65	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.38	0.597	0.025		9.02E-05	386,887	
0305		0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	14	20	28	148	32	242	62	7%	\$ 1,262			4.3	1.11			0.37	0.611	0.090		1.28E-03	774,329	
0306		0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	38	36	42	227	176	519	116	15%	\$ 2,482			9.3	2.07			0.296	0.201		1.65E-03	1,246,113		
0401		0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	100	4	16	30	12	162	120	5%	\$ 2,314			3.5	2.62			1.090	0.023	0.0005	7.83E-05	151,555		
0402		0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	76	31	21	11	140	108	4%	\$ 2,073			3.0	2.36			0.564	0.018		2.57E-05	142,684		
0403		0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	10	60	13	7	92	72	3%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			2.571	0.013		9.37E-05	135,176		
0404		0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	18	32	22	16	92	53	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			0.973	0.014		5.64E-05	223,989		
0405		0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	9	13	19	97	21	158	41	5%	\$ 1,008			3.5	0.88			0.285	0.089		8.80E-04	699,586		
0406		0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	36	34	40	216	167	493	110	14%	\$ 2,871			10.7	2.40			0.227	0.206		1.40E-03	1,292,753		
						Totals	462	504	635	1,185	660	3,445	1,600	100%	\$1,54E+06							Totals	0.0012	0.0075	7.61E+06				
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS							Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG <i>ab</i> , Domain <i>d</i> (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				ANOVA Variance Components Estimates, NSR								
Total RelVariance		0.0021	ssu_str	q_max_SR	q_max_NS	Q total	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUS Screened	Total Elig HUS 45-62	100%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	B <sup>2</sup>	$W^2_{2a}$	$W^2_{3ab}$	$K_{ab}$	$K^*a^*W^2_{1a}/m_{n_a}$	$K^*ab^*W^2_{1ab}/m_{n_aq_{ab}}$	$Q_{ab}$			
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	1.28E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	1448	58	240	432	171	2349	1746	16%	\$ 9,553	81	2.0	14.5	10.88	0.013	0.143	5.252	0.004	0.0003	3.82E-08	50,441			
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	17	955	391	259	138	1761	1363	12%	\$ 7,416		2.0	10.9	8.43		-0.454	8.875	0.024		3.64E-06	783,493			
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	7.27E+06	5,363,119	9	35	210	44	25	323	254	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57		-1.498	6.364	0.049		6.04E-05	963,377			
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	12	65	112	78	58	323	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			12.706	0.040		1.08E-04	1,246,277			
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	64	91	130	680	146	1110	285	7%	\$ 2,007			2.0	1.16			3.606	0.216		5.89E-04	4,295,112			
#SR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				143	136	158	857	663	1957	437	13%	\$ 3,237			12.1	2.70			2.884	0.296		5.79E-04	5,448,707			
#NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		443	18	73	132	52	718	534	5%	\$ 2,920			4.4	3.30			12.417	0.013	-0.0002	4.08E-06	276,933			
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000		3,445	15,006	18,451	8	427	175	116	62	787	609	5%	\$ 3,314			4.9	3.77			$K_{a,NSR}$ 26.498	0.010		4.17E-06	330,172			
% H	TRUE	0.33	Actual Achieved Allocation				9	35	210	44	25	323	254	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57		0.63	57.836	0.003		1.99E-06	2,248			
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	qNSR	q_total	12	65	112	78	58	323	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16		0.24	139.830	0.007		3.39E-05	697,302			
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,082	9,682	37	52	75	391	84	639	164	4%	\$ 1,155			4.0	1.01		0.13	13.387	0.064		3.35E-04	1,968,936			
% NH B	TRUE	0.33	Percent	0.17	0.83	1	100	95	111	601	465	1371	306	9%	\$ 2,268			8.5	1.85			6.631	0.143		4.42E-04	2,635,977			
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain <i>d</i>				340	14	56	101	40	551	409	4%	\$ 2,240			3.4	2.53			47.568	0.005	-0.0002	3.00E-06	107,901			
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other		9	480	197	130	69	885	685	6%	\$ 3,725			5.5	4.24			6.305	0.013		1.67E-06	195,982			
% NH O	TRUE	0.30	Count	3,195	3,195	3,292	9	35	210	44	25	323	254	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57			57.836	0.003		1.99E-06	80,117			
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	12	65	112	78	58	323	188	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16			22.790	0.013		2.17E-05	260,442			
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	19	26	38	198	43	323	83	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51			8.880	0.036		1.39E-04	787,112			
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,828,678	45	43	50	270	209	616	137	4%	\$ 1,019			3.8	0.85			6.608	0.062		1.82E-04	1,286,740			
32767			SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 25,047.03	\$ 1,260,782	2,733	2,691	2,657	4,534	2,389	15,006	8,082	100%	\$3.78E+06														
0			OC	\$ 850	\$ 1,544,477	\$ 7,810,014																							
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,129,524	\$ 7,870,474																							
						Total Cost	\$1.00E+07															Totals					0.0000	0.0025	2.14E+07
Summary of Solution																													
		#HUS/PSU	#HUS/PSU	deff	ksh	TotalRelVar	CV	F <sup>2</sup> <sub>SR</sub>	F <sup>2</sup> <sub>NSR</sub>	relvar(t <sub>95%,SR</sub> )		relvar(t <sub>95%,NSR</sub> )																	
		100	100	1.70	0.0021	0.0454	0.067	0.551	0.0087																				

### C.3 ANOVA Multivariate Optimization Results

Figure 25. ANOVA Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results, Multivariate Optimization with Equal Importance Weights

SSU/MSG strata	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ab}(d)$						No. of Excepted HUs <i>Actually</i> in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)									Self-Representing Optimum Allocation							
	( $d=1$ ) 45-62 H	( $d=2$ ) 45-62 NH B	( $d=3$ ) 45-62 NH O	( $d=4$ ) NOT 45-62	( $d=5$ ) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR				
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	51	2	8	15	6	82	61	3%	\$ 1,315	16	2.6	2.0	1.49				
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	60	25	16	9	111	86	3%	\$ 1,840		2.0	2.7	2.09				
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	9	53	11	6	82	65	3%	\$ 1,377		2.3	2.0	1.57				
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	16	28	20	15	82	48	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	11	16	23	120	26	196	50	6%	\$ 1,389			4.8	1.22				
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	20	19	22	120	92	273	61	9%	\$ 1,771			6.6	1.48				
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	179	7	30	54	21	291	216	9%	\$ 5,976			9.1	6.76				
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	4	214	88	58	31	395	306	12%	\$ 8,410			12.4	9.57				
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	42	9	5	64	50	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57				
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	22	15	11	64	37	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	13	19	26	139	30	226	58	7%	\$ 2,068			7.1	1.81				
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	22	21	24	132	102	302	67	9%	\$ 2,526			9.4	2.11				
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	102	4	17	30	12	165	123	5%	\$ 3,000			4.6	3.39				
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	2	103	42	28	15	191	148	6%	\$ 3,579			5.3	4.07				
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	8	47	10	6	73	57	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57				
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	14	25	17	13	73	42	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	7	10	14	74	16	121	31	4%	\$ 974			3.3	0.85				
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	30	29	34	183	141	417	93	13%	\$ 3,076			11.5	2.57				
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS							Population Size					No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG $ab$ , Domain $d$ (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation						
Total RelVariance	0.0280						ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NSR	Q total	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	2035	81	337	607	240	3300	2453	21%	\$ 8,609	88	2.9	13.1	9.73				
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	28	1578	647	429	229	2911	2253	18%	\$ 7,862		2.0	11.6	8.94				
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119	15	54	327	69	39	504	396	3%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57				
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	18	101	174	121	90	504	293	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	73	104	149	780	168	1274	327	8%	\$ 1,478			5.1	1.30				
#SR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				142	135	158	854	661	1950	435	12%	\$ 2,069			7.7	1.73				
#NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		222	9	37	66	26	360	268	2%	\$ 1,344			2.0	1.52				
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000		3,210	15,883	19,093	3	191	78	52	28	352	273	2%	\$ 1,361			2.0	1.55				
% H	TRUE	0.3	Actual Achieved Allocation				10	38	229	48	27	352	277	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57				
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	q_NSR	q_total	13	70	122	85	63	352	205	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,810	10,410	36	51	73	385	83	628	161	4%	\$ 1,042			3.6	0.91				
% NH B	TRUE	0.3	Percent	0.15	0.85	1	83	79	92	497	384	1134	253	7%	\$ 1,720			6.4	1.44				
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain $d$				217	9	36	65	26	352	262	2%	\$ 1,315			2.0	1.49				
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0		45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other	3	191	78	52	28	352	273	2%	\$ 1,361			2.0	1.55				
% NH O	TRUE	0.3	Count	3,435	3,435	3,539	10	38	229	48	27	352	277	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57				
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	13	70	122	85	63	352	205	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16				
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST	Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST	20	29	41	216	46	352	90	2%	\$ 584			2.0	0.51				
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 3,083,426	36	35	40	219	169	499	111	3%	\$ 757			2.8	0.63				
	32767		SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 17,786.03	\$ 1,571,383	2,978	2,863	2,968	4,678	2,395	15,883	8,810	100%	\$3.25E+06								
	0		OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,520,958	\$ 3,246,447																	
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,098,744	\$ 7,901,256																	
					Total Cost	\$1.00E+07																	

## C.4 Anticipated Multivariate Optimization Results

Figure 26. Anticipated Variance Excel Solver Set Up and Results, Multivariate Optimization with Equal Importance Weights

SSU/MSG strata	Unweighted Accuracy Rates $p_{ab}(d)$						No. of Excepted HUs <i>Actually</i> in Domain $d$ (SR PSUs)									Self-Representing Optimum Allocation				
	(d=1) 45-62 H	(d=2) 45-62 NH B	(d=3) 45-62 NH O	(d=4) NOT 45-62	(d=5) UNOCC	All Eligibles	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{SR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,SR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,SR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, SR	
0201	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	43	2	7	13	5	69	52	2%	\$ 1,315	16	2.2	2.0	1.49	
0202	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	51	21	14	7	94	72	3%	\$ 1,839		2.8	2.7	2.09	
0203	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	45	10	5	69	54	2%	\$ 1,377		2.1	2.0	1.57	
0204	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	14	24	17	12	69	40	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	
0205	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	11	16	23	120	26	196	50	6%	\$ 1,652			5.7	1.45	
0206	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	20	19	22	120	92	273	61	8%	\$ 2,106			7.9	1.76	
0301	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	259	10	43	77	31	420	312	13%	\$ 6,174			9.4	6.98	
0302	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	3	152	62	41	22	281	218	9%	\$ 4,280			6.3	4.87	
0303	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	3	10	58	12	7	89	70	3%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57	
0304	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	3	18	31	22	16	89	52	3%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	
0305	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	13	18	26	135	29	221	57	7%	\$ 1,442			4.9	1.26	
0306	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	29	28	33	177	137	404	90	12%	\$ 2,418			9.0	2.02	
0401	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.74	167	7	28	50	20	271	201	8%	\$ 5,393			8.2	6.10	
0402	0.01	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.77	1	42	17	11	6	77	60	2%	\$ 1,592			2.3	1.81	
0403	0.03	0.11	0.65	0.14	0.08	0.78	2	7	43	9	5	66	52	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57	
0404	0.04	0.20	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.58	2	13	23	16	12	66	38	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	
0405	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.61	0.13	0.26	8	11	16	85	18	138	35	4%	\$ 1,226			4.2	1.07	
0406	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.22	28	26	31	166	129	380	85	12%	\$ 3,080			11.5	2.57	
Totals							597	452	552	1,094	580	3,274	1,600	100%	\$1.53E+06					
EXCEL SOLVER RESULTS			Population Size				No. of Eligible HUs in SSU/MSG $ab$ , Domain $d$ (NSR PSUs)					Non Self-Representing Optimum Allocation								
Total RelVariance	0.0082		ssu.str	Qa_max_SR	Qa_max_NSR	Q total	45-62 H	45-62 NH B	45-62 NH O	NOT 45-62	UNOCC	No. HUs Screened	Total Elig HUs 45-62	%	Total HU Cost in ab	$m_{NSR}$	$\bar{n}_{a,NSR}$	$\bar{q}_{ab,NSR}$	Expected No. Eligibles, NSR	
# of Parameters	43	Constraints	2	2.18E+06	1.28E+07	14,967,281	1556	62	257	464	183	2523	1875	16%	\$ 8,694	83	2.3	13.2	9.83	
SR PSU	Constant	16	3	2.78E+06	5.91E+06	8,692,080	24	1375	563	374	199	2535	1963	16%	\$ 9,044		2.0	13.3	10.29	
NSR PSU min	TRUE	25	4	2.65E+06	2.72E+06	5,363,119	11	41	248	52	30	382	300	2%	\$ 1,377		2.0	2.0	1.57	
NSR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2	Total	7.61E+06	2.14E+07	29,022,480	14	76	132	92	68	382	222	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	
NSR HU per ab min	TRUE	2	Percent	0.26	0.74	1.00	63	90	128	671	144	1096	281	7%	\$ 1,679			5.7	1.47	
#SR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	7606112	Total Needed To Be Screened				138	131	153	827	640	1889	422	12%	\$ 2,647			9.9	2.21	
#NSR HU Sample <= #HU Pop	TRUE	21416368	SR	NSR	Total		322	13	53	96	38	522	388	3%	\$ 2,065			3.1	2.33	
MAX Budget	TRUE	10000000		3,274	16,139	19,413	6	335	137	91	49	618	479	4%	\$ 2,531			3.7	2.88	
% H	TRUE	0.33	Actual Achieved Allocation				10	36	216	46	26	333	261	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57	
SR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size	q_SR	q_NSR	q_total	12	66	115	80	59	333	193	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	
SR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0	Count	1,600	8,314	9,914	42	60	86	451	97	737	189	5%	\$ 1,296			4.4	1.14	
% NH B	TRUE	0.33	Percent	0.16	0.84	1	80	76	89	481	372	1097	245	7%	\$ 1,764			6.6	1.47	
NSR MAX HUs per PSU	TRUE	100.0	Sample Size By Demographic Domain $d$				205	8	34	61	24	333	247	2%	\$ 1,315			2.0	1.49	
NSR MIN HUs per PSU	TRUE	50.0		45-62 Hisp	45-62 Black	45-62 Other	3	180	74	49	26	333	257	2%	\$ 1,361			2.0	1.55	
% NH O	TRUE	0.30	Count	3,271	3,271	3,371	10	36	216	46	26	333	261	2%	\$ 1,377			2.0	1.57	
deff	TRUE	1.75	Percent	0.33	0.33	0.34	12	66	115	80	59	333	193	2%	\$ 1,071			2.0	1.16	
SR SSU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	COST		Unit Cost	SR COST	NSR COST					19	27	39	204	44	333	85	2%	\$ 584
SR HU per ab min	TRUE	2.0	PSU	\$ 35,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,909,769	148	141	164	889	688	2029	453	13%	\$ 3,263			12.2	2.72	
	32767		SSU	\$ 2,600	\$ 18,260.97	\$ 1,360,713	2,675	2,820	2,819	5,054	2,771	16,139	8,314	100%	\$3.62E+06					
	0		OCC HU	\$ 850	\$ 1,527,391	\$ 3,623,866														
			UNOCC HU	\$ 100	\$ 2,105,652	\$ 7,894,348														
			Total Cost			\$1.00E+07														

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