Motivation: optimal sample size allocation

Week 3 (3.4)

Stat 260, St. Clair

Tradeoff: Cost vs. Precision

As n (sample size) increases:

- SE's get decrease (more precise) but
- sampling costs increase

SRS example

- $N = 3000 \, \text{units}$
- Assume S=1 for our measurement of interest

Cost: costs per unit is c = \$2

$$total cost = C(n) = \$2n$$

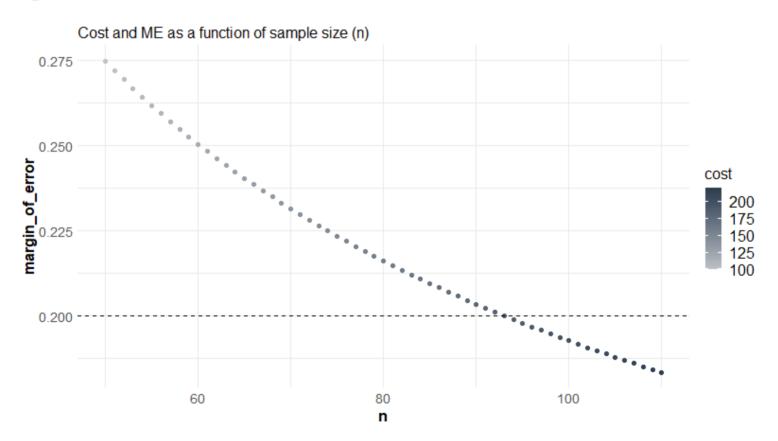
Precision: 95% margin of error for estimating the mean

$$ME(n) = 1.96 imes SE({ar y}_{srs}) = 1.96 imes \sqrt{\left(1-rac{n}{3000}
ight)rac{1}{n}}$$

SRS example: determine the n that...

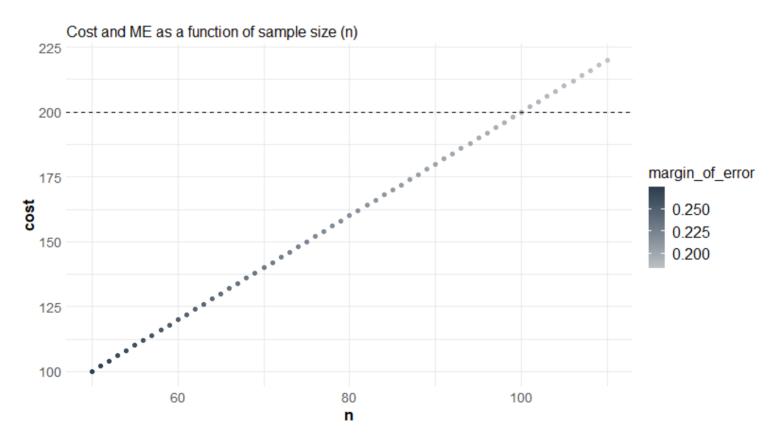
Constraint: ME of at most 0.2

Optimize: minimize cost under this constraint



SRS example: determine the n that...

Constraint: Costs of at most \$200



Stratified problem:

Issue: **Both** costs and precision can depend on how we **allocate** our overall sample size to each stratum

- Strata may be more/less costly to sample
- ullet Measurements within stratum may have different SDs S_h
- The **allocation** fraction for stratum h is

$$a_h = rac{n_h}{n}$$

• Must have $\sum_{h=1}^{H} a_h = 1$

Stratified example

ullet H=3 strata with $N_h=1000$ and $S_h=1$

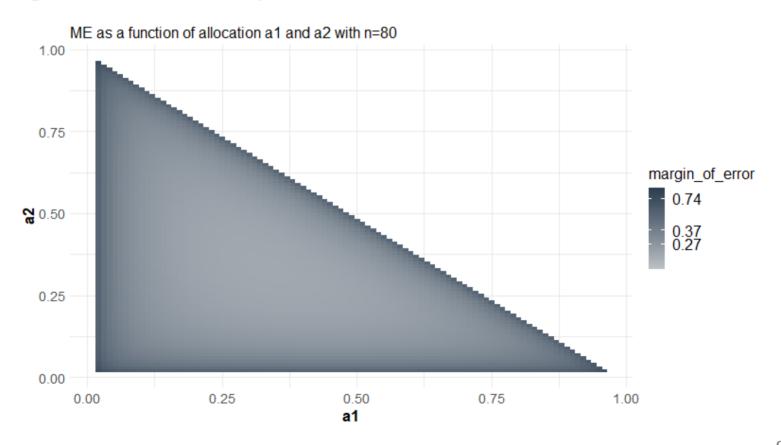
Cost: costs per unit in each stratum are $c_1=1, c_2=2, c_3=3$

$$\mathrm{total\ cost} = C(n, a_1, a_2) = \$1a_1n + \$2a_2n + \$3(1 - a_1 - a_2)n$$

Precision: 95% margin of error for estimating the mean

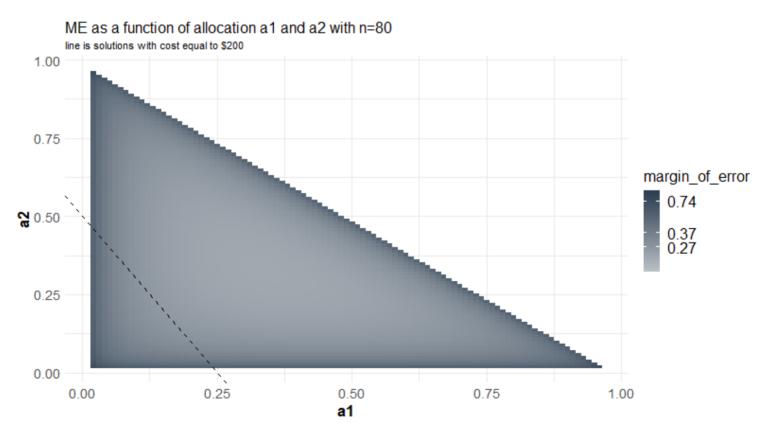
$$ME(n,a_1,a_2) = 1.96 imes \sqrt{\sum_{h=1}^3 \left(rac{1000}{3000}
ight)^2 \left(1 - rac{a_h n}{1000}
ight) rac{1}{a_h n}}$$

Constraint: Costs equal to \$200

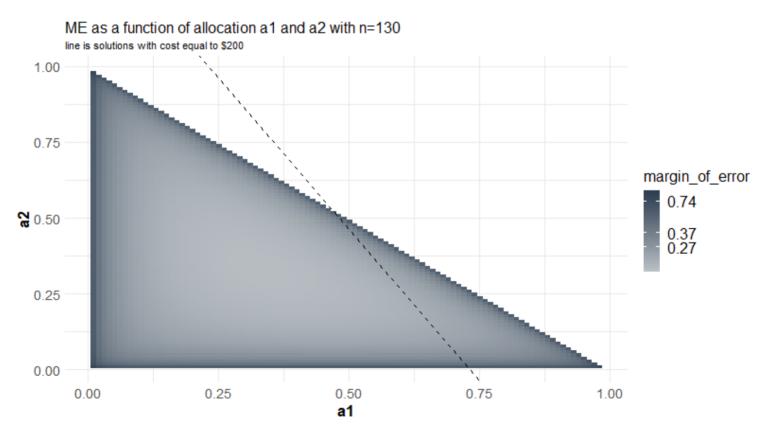


Constraint: Costs equal to \$200

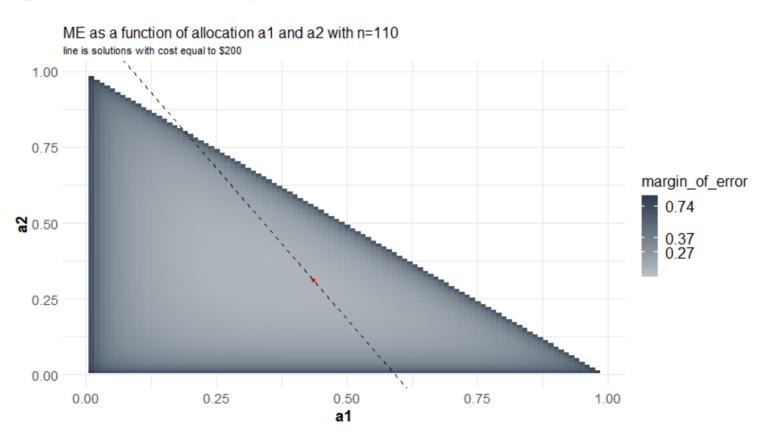
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