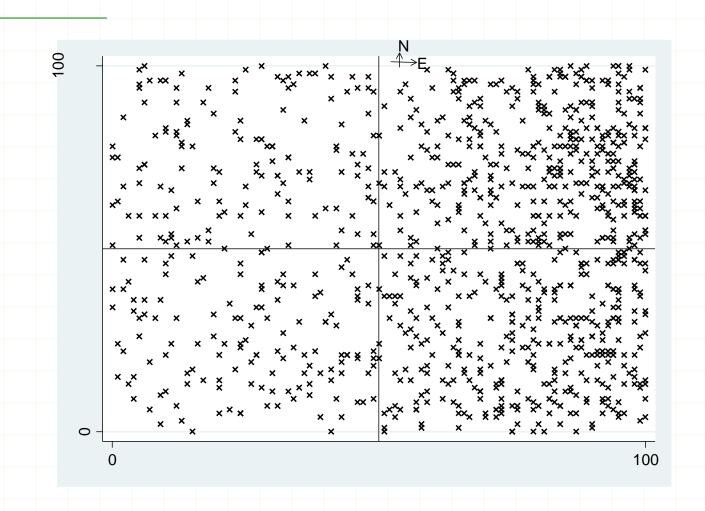
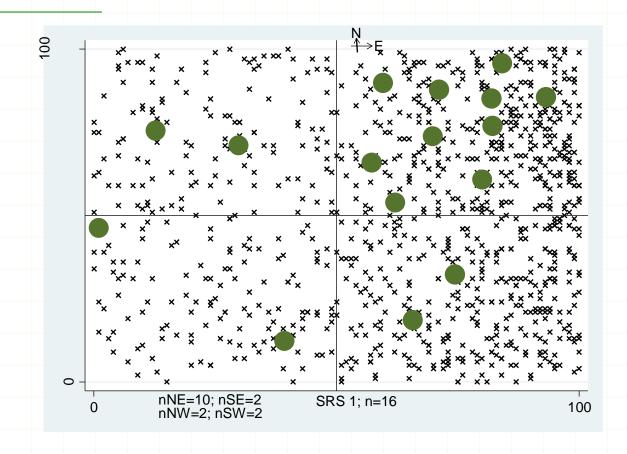
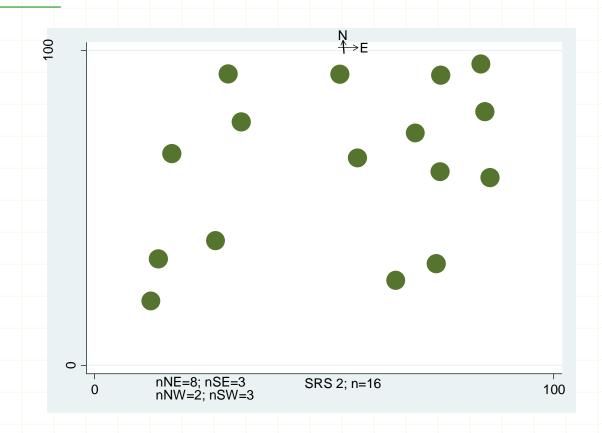
Population

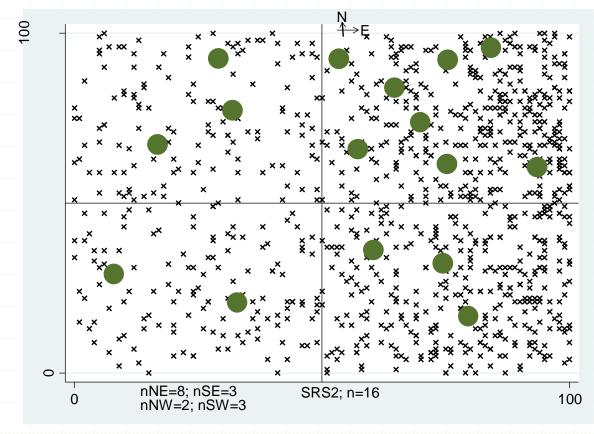




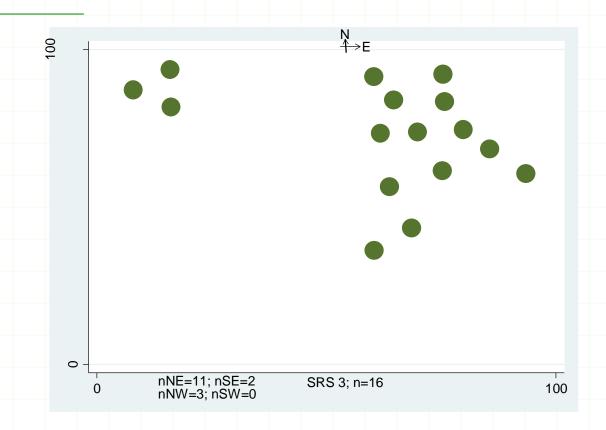
$$\bar{y}_{SRS1} \approx \bar{Y}_{POP}$$



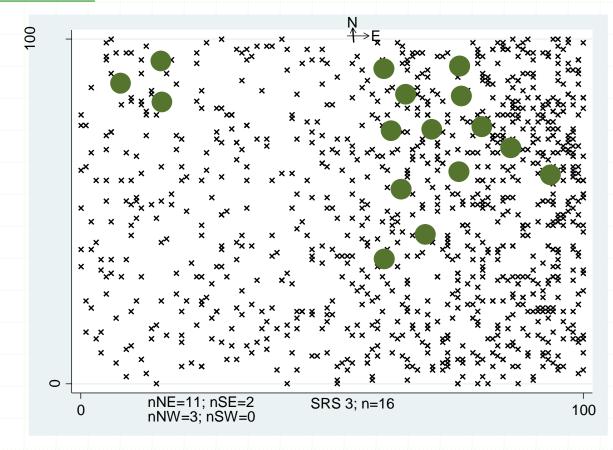
$$\bar{y}_{SRS2} < \bar{Y}_{POP}$$



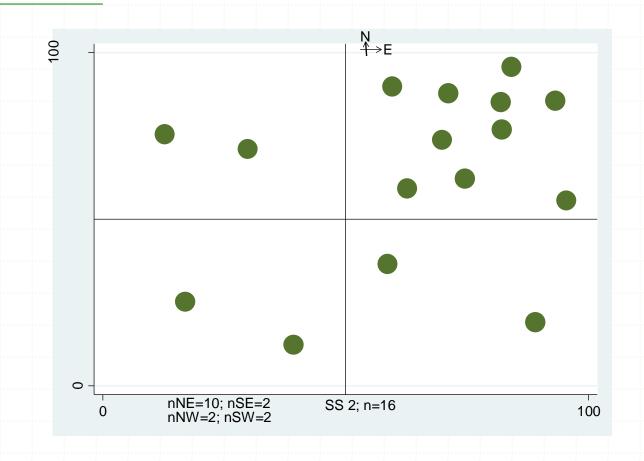
$$\bar{y}_{SRS2} < \bar{Y}_{POP}$$



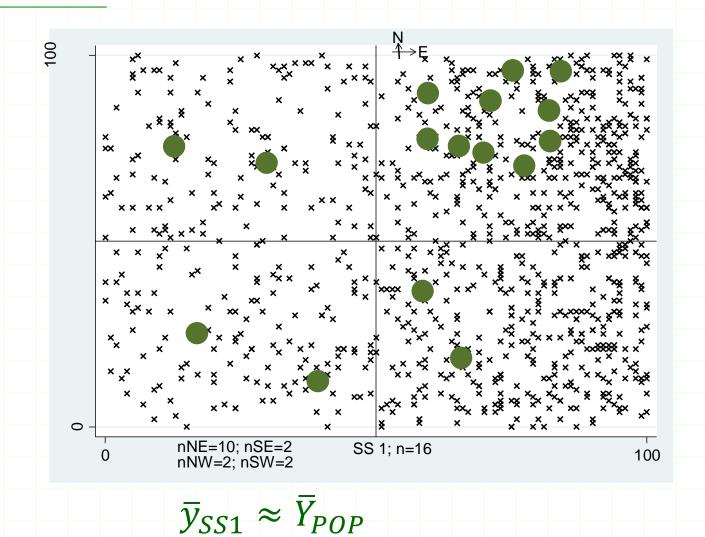
$$\bar{y}_{SRS3} > \bar{Y}_{POP}$$



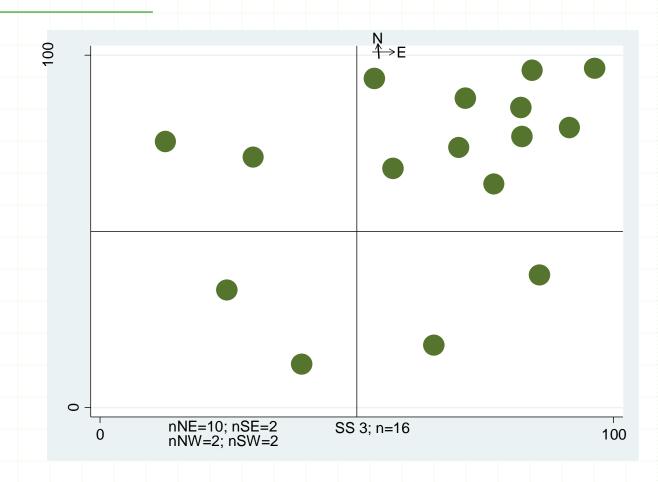
$$\bar{y}_{SRS3} > \bar{Y}_{POP}$$



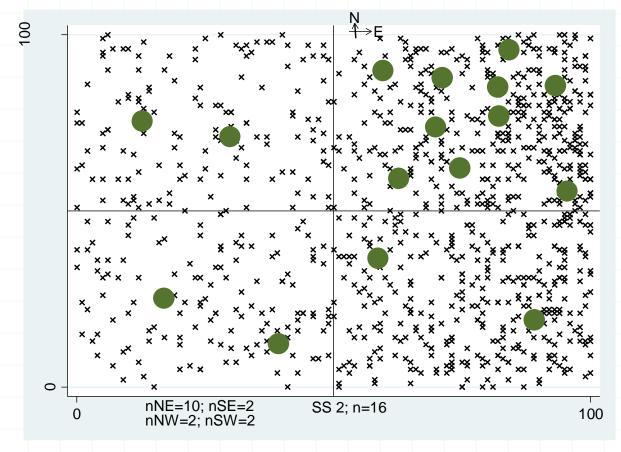
$$\bar{y}_{SS1} \approx \bar{Y}_{POP}$$

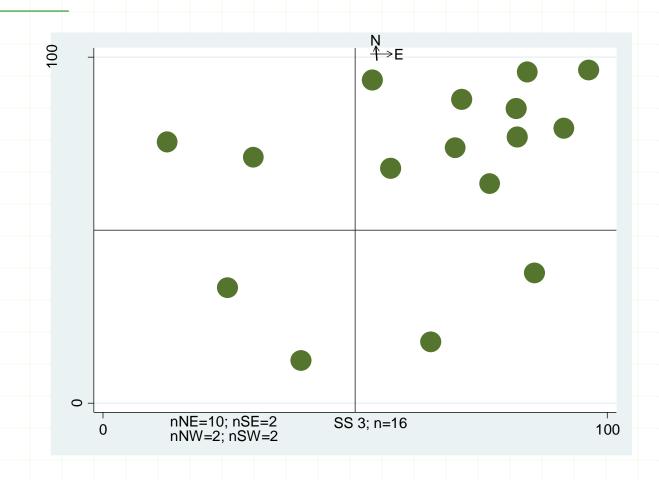




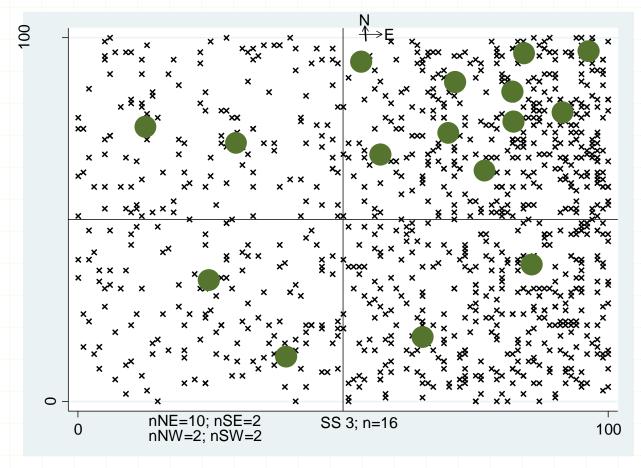


$$\bar{y}_{SS2} \approx \bar{Y}_{POP}$$





$$\bar{y}_{SS3} \approx \bar{Y}_{POP}$$



 $\bar{y}_{SS3} \approx \bar{Y}_{POP}$

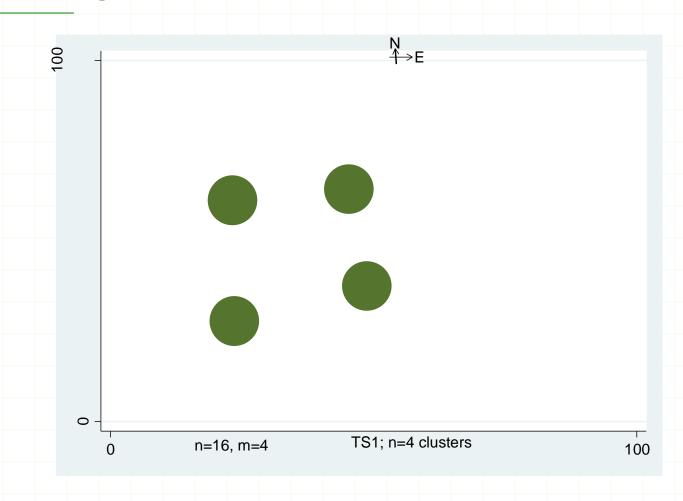
Repeat SRS and SS 100 times

Estimate $Var(\bar{y}_{SRS})$ and $Var(\bar{y}_{SS})$

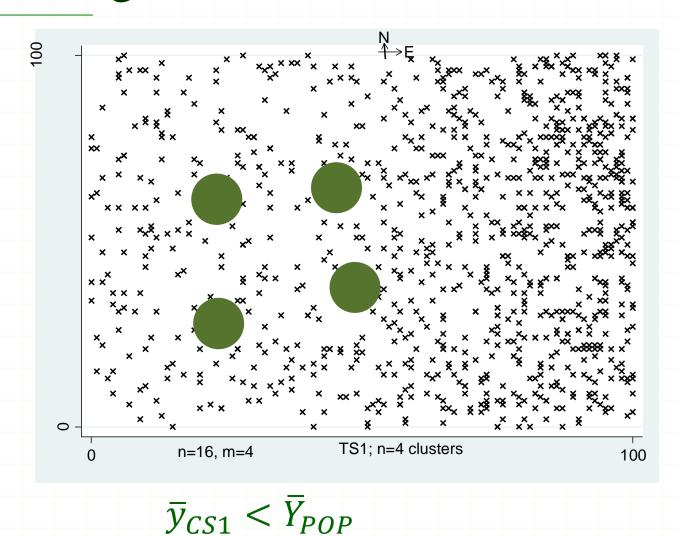
 $Var(\bar{y}_{SRS})$ and $Var(\bar{y}_{SS})$

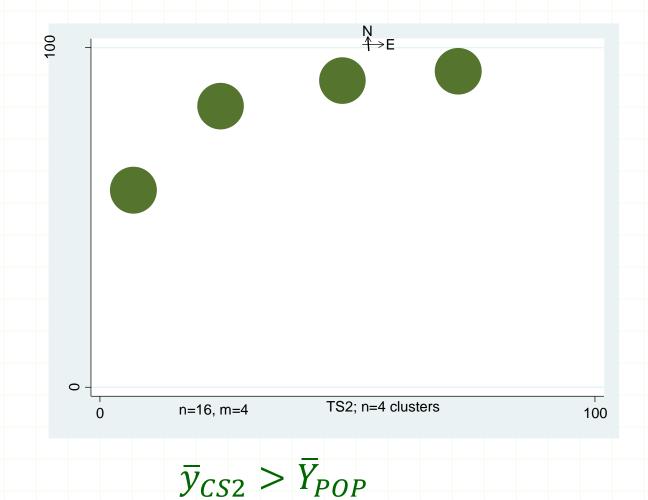
$$Var(\bar{y}_{SRS}) = \frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{100} (\bar{y}_{SRS_i} - \bar{Y})^2$$

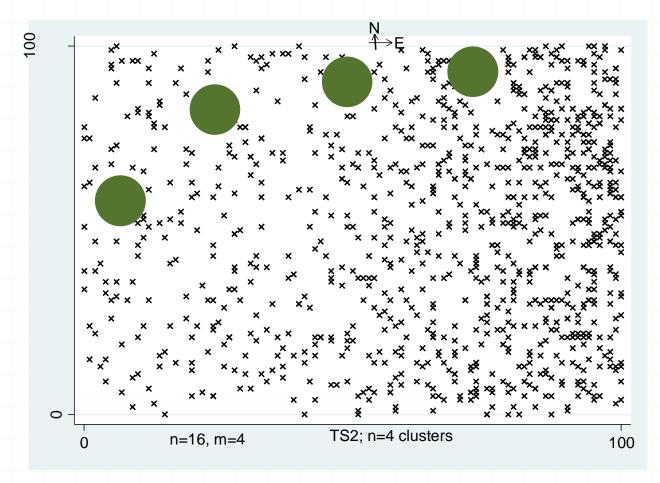
$$Var(\bar{y}_{SS}) = \frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{100} (\bar{y}_{SS_i} - \bar{Y})^2$$



$$\bar{y}_{CS1} < \bar{Y}_{POP}$$







Repeat SRS and CS 100 times

Estimate $Var(\bar{y}_{SRS})$ and $Var(\bar{y}_{cS})$

 $Var(\bar{y}_{SRS})$ and $Var(\bar{y}_{cS})$

$$Var(\bar{y}_{SRS}) = \frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{100} (\bar{y}_{SRS_i} - \bar{Y})^2$$

$$Var(\bar{y}_{cS}) = \frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{100} (\bar{y}_{cS_i} - \bar{Y})^2$$

Clustering - loss of precision (m)

$$Var(\overline{y}_{CS})=Var(\overline{y}_{SRS})[1+(m-1)\rho]$$

$$\Rightarrow Var(\overline{y}_{CS}) \ge Var(\overline{y}_{SRS})$$

Precision is decreased as

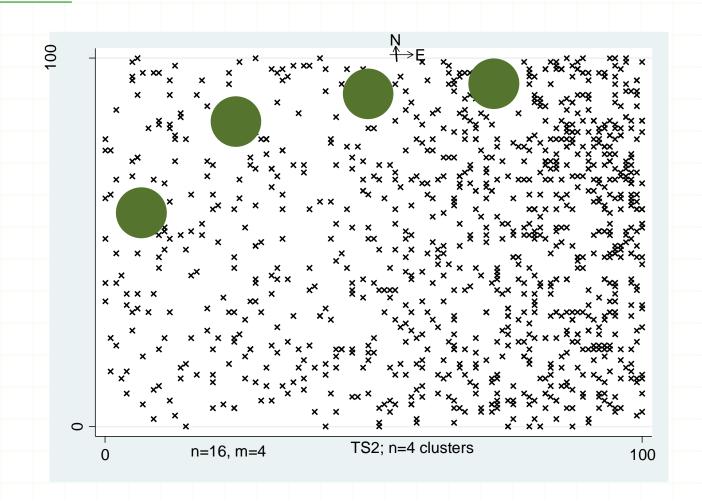
... ρ increases, or in words, as the correlation of the $y_{i,c}$ obs increases within each cluster.

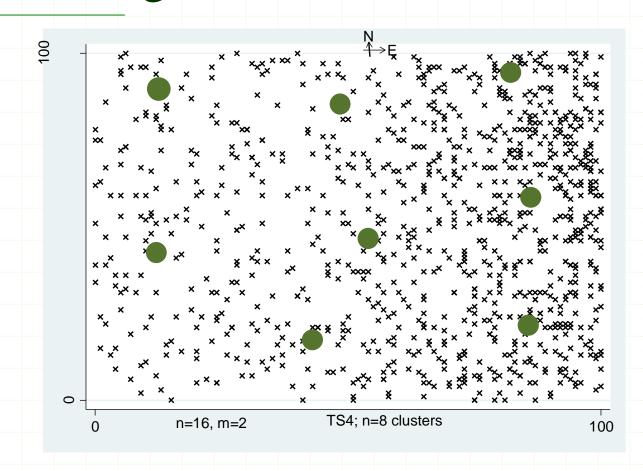
The more similar the observations are within clusters.

... m increases. For a fixed sample size, as the number of observations within a cluster increases.

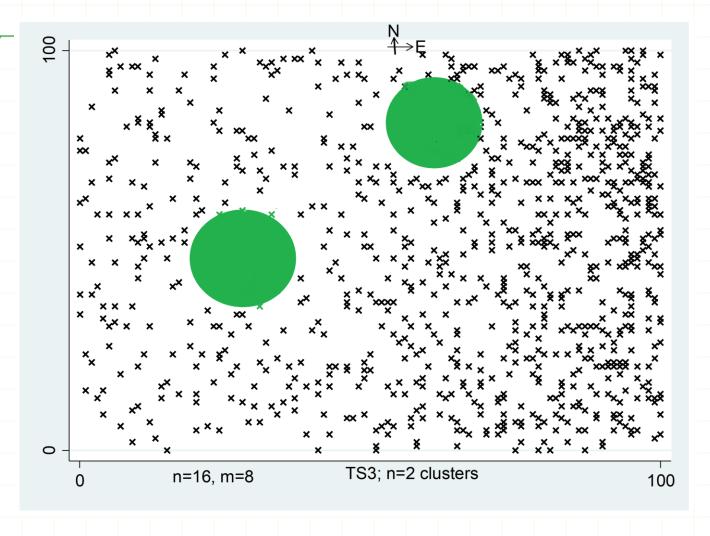
Why? Less coverage of the variation in the frame.

As m shrinks to 1, CS moves to SRS.





$$\bar{y}_{cS3} \approx \bar{Y}_{POP}$$



$$\bar{y}_{cS3} > \bar{Y}_{POP}$$