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Use of Two Variables Having Common Mean to Improve the Bar-Lev, Bobovitch and Boukai Randomized Response Model

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A new method to improve the randomized response model due to Bar-Lev, Bobovitch and Boukai (2004) is suggested. It has been observed that if two sensitive (or non sensitive) variables exist that are related to the main study sensitive variable, then those variables could be used to construct ratio type adjustments to the usual estimator of the population mean of a sensitive variable due to Bar-Lev, Bobovitch and Boukai (2004). The relative efficiency of the proposed estimators is studied with respect to the Bar-Lev, Bobovitch and Boukai (2004) models under different situations.

Key words: Randomized response sampling, estimation of population mean, sensitive quantitative variable.

Introduction

The problem of estimating the population total of a sensitive quantitative variable is well known in survey sampling. Warner (1965) was the first to suggest a method to estimate the proportion of sensitive characters (e.g., induced abortions, drugs used) via use of a randomization device such as a deck of cards or a spinner such that respondents' privacy would be protected (Tracy and Mangat (1996) presented a rich description of the literature). Mangat and Singh (1990) proposed a two-stage randomized response model. Leysieffer and Warner (1976) and Lanke (1975, 1976) studied different randomized response procedures at equal levels of protection of the respondents; later Nayak (1994), Bhargava (1996), Zou (1997), Bhargava and Singh (2001, 2002) and Moors (1997) found that the Mangat and Singh (1990) and Warner (1965) models remain equally efficient at equivalent protection; however, this result is not true for all

randomized response models (Bhargava, 1996; Bhargava & Singh, 2002). Singh (2003) shows that the Mangat (1994) model remains more efficient than the Warner (1965) model at equal protection: note that the Mangat (1994) model is a special case of the Kuk (1990) model, which is further improved and studied by Gjestvang and Singh (2006). A two stage model developed by Mangat and Singh (1990) was studied by both Kim and Elam (2005) and Kim and Warde (2005). Eichorn and Hayre (1983) suggested a multiplicative model to collect information on sensitive quantitative variables such as, income, tax evasion or amounts of drugs used; this model was further studied by Arnab (1995, 1996). According to Eichorn and Hayre (1983), each respondent in the sample is requested to report a scrambled response $Z_i = SY_i$, where Y_i is the real value of the sensitive quantitative variable, and S is the scrambling variable whose distribution is assumed to be known. Thus, $E_r(S) = \theta$ and $V_r(S) = \gamma^2$ are assumed to be known and positive, therefore, an estimator of the population mean $\bar{Y} = N^{-1} \sum_{i \in \Omega} Y_i$ under simple random with replacement (SRSWR) sampling is given by:

$$\bar{y}_{EH} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Z_i}{\theta} \quad (1.1)$$

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with variance

$$V(\bar{y}_{EH}) = \frac{1}{n}\sigma_y^2 + \frac{1}{n}C_\gamma^2\bar{Y}^2(1+C_y^2) \quad (1.2)$$

where

$$C_\gamma^2 = \gamma^2/\theta^2, \bar{Y} = Y/N$$

and

$$C_y = \sigma_y/\bar{Y}.$$

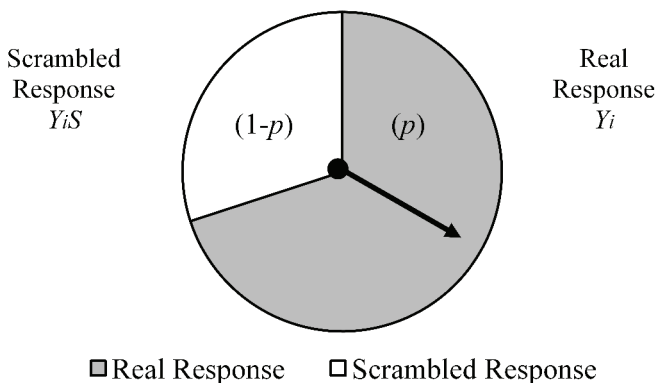
In a randomized response model recently developed by Bar-Lev, Bobovitch and Boukai (2004) (hereafter referred to as the BBB model), the distribution of the responses is given by:

$$Z_i = \begin{cases} Y_i S & \text{with probability } (1-p) \\ Y_i & \text{with probability } p \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

Thus, each respondent is requested to rotate a spinner unobserved by the interviewer, if the spinner stops in the shaded area, the respondent is requested to report the real response on the sensitive variable, Y_i ; if the spinner stops in the non-shaded area, the respondent is requested to report the scrambled response, $Y_i S$, where S is any scrambling variable with a known distribution. Assume that $E(S) = \theta$ and $V(S) = \gamma^2$ are known. Let p be the proportion

Figure 1: BBB Randomized Response Device

Spinner Corresponding to BBB Model



of the shaded area of the spinner and $(1 - p)$ be the non-shaded area of the spinner as shown in Figure 1.

An unbiased estimator of population mean \bar{Y} is given by:

$$\bar{y}_{BBB} = \frac{1}{n\{(1-p)\theta + p\}} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i \quad (1.4)$$

with variance under SRSWR sampling given by:

$$V[\bar{y}_{BBB}] = \frac{\bar{Y}^2}{n} [C_y^2 + (1+C_y^2)C_p^2] \quad (1.5)$$

where

$$C_p^2 = \frac{(1-p)\theta^2(1+C_\gamma^2) + p}{[(1-p)\theta + p]^2} - 1. \quad (1.6)$$

Notations

Let $\bar{X}_{1i} = \bar{X}_{2i} = \bar{X}$ be two auxiliary sensitive variables that have a common mean (Tripathi & Chaubey, 1992), and let Y_i be the sensitive variable under study whose mean is to be estimated. Consider a simple random sample of n respondents selected with replacement (SRSWR), where each respondent selected in the sample is requested to rotate three spinners (see Figure 2).

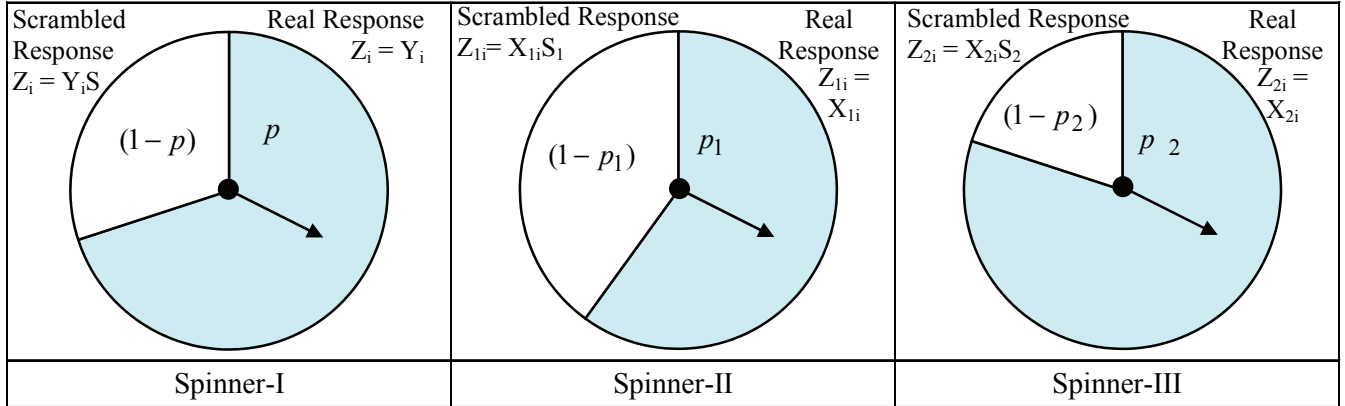
The first spinner is used to collect scrambled response Z_i on the real study variable Y_i with the distribution of responses as:

$$Z_i = \begin{cases} Y_i & \text{with probability } p \\ Y_i S & \text{with probability } (1-p) \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

where the value of p is assumed to be known. The second spinner is used to collect scrambled response Z_{1i} on the first auxiliary sensitive variable X_{1i} with the distribution of responses as:

$$Z_{1i} = \begin{cases} X_{1i} & \text{with probability } p_1 \\ S_1 X_{1i} & \text{with probability } (1-p_1) \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

Figure 2: Three Spinners



where the value of p_1 is assumed to be known. The third spinner is used to collect scrambled response Z_{2i} on the second auxiliary sensitive variable X_{2i} with the distribution of responses as:

$$Z_{2i} = \begin{cases} X_{2i} & \text{with probability } p_2 \\ S_2 X_{2i} & \text{with probability } (1-p_2) \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

where the value of p_2 is assumed to be known.

Assume that the sample means of the scrambled responses obtained from the respondents in the sample Z_i , Z_{1i} and Z_{2i} are given by:

$$\bar{y}^* = \frac{1}{p+(1-p)\theta} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i \right),$$

$$\bar{x}_1^* = \frac{1}{p_1+(1-p_1)\theta_1} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_{1i} \right),$$

and

$$\bar{x}_2^* = \frac{1}{p_2+(1-p_2)\theta_2} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_{2i} \right).$$

Defining $\epsilon = \frac{\bar{y}^*}{\bar{Y}} - 1$, $\delta = \frac{\bar{x}_1^*}{\bar{X}} - 1$, $\eta = \frac{\bar{x}_2^*}{\bar{X}} - 1$,

such that $E(\epsilon) = E(\delta) = E(\eta) = 0$, it can be shown that

$$E(\epsilon^2) = \frac{1}{\bar{Y}^2} V(\bar{y}^*) = \frac{1}{n} [C_y^2 + (1+C_y^2)C_p^2],$$

$$E(\delta^2) = \frac{1}{n} [C_{x_1}^2 + (1+C_{x_1}^2)C_{p_1}^2],$$

$$E(\eta^2) = \frac{1}{n} [C_{x_2}^2 + (1+C_{x_2}^2)C_{p_2}^2],$$

$$E(\epsilon \delta) = \frac{1}{n[p+(1-p)\theta][p_1+(1-p_1)\theta_1]} \rho_{YX_1} C_y C_{x_1},$$

$$E(\epsilon \eta) = \frac{1}{n[p+(1-p)\theta][p_2+(1-p_2)\theta_2]} \rho_{YX_2} C_y C_{x_2}$$

and

$$E(\delta \eta) = \frac{1}{n[p_1+(1-p_1)\theta_1][p_2+(1-p_2)\theta_2]} \rho_{X_1 X_2} C_{x_1} C_{x_2}$$

where

$$E(Z_i) = pY_i + (1-p)Y_i\theta = [p+(1-p)\theta]Y_i,$$

$$V(X_{1i}) = \sigma_{X_1}^2, V(X_{2i}) = \sigma_{X_2}^2,$$

$$C_p^2 = \frac{(1-p)\theta^2(1+C_y^2)+p}{((1-p)\theta+p)^2} - 1,$$

$$C_{p_1}^2 = \frac{(1-p_1)\theta_1^2(1+C_{y_1}^2)+p_1}{((1-p_1)\theta_1+p_1)^2} - 1,$$

$$C_{p_2}^2 = \frac{(1-p_2)\theta_2^2(1+C_{y_2}^2)+p_2}{((1-p_2)\theta_2+p_2)^2} - 1,$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & Cov(\bar{y}^*, \bar{x}_1^*) \\ &= E_1 [C_2(\bar{y}^*, \bar{x}_1)] + C_1 [E_2(\bar{y}^*), E_1(\bar{x}_1^*)] \\ &= E_1 [E_2(\bar{y}^* \cdot \bar{x}_1) - E_2(\bar{y}^*)E_1(\bar{x}_1^*)] \\ &\quad + C_1 [E_2(\bar{y}^*), E_1(\bar{x}_1^*)] \\ &= E_1 \left[\begin{aligned} & E_2 \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Z_{1i} \right) \right\} \\ & - E_2 \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i \right) E_2 \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_{1i} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\ &= 0 + C_1 \left[\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{p+(1-p)\theta} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i, \\ & \frac{1}{p_1+(1-p_1)\theta_1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i} \end{aligned} \right] \\ &= \frac{\bar{Y} \bar{X}_1}{n[p+(1-p)\theta][p_1+(1-p_1)\theta_1]} \rho_{x_1 y_1} C_y C_{x_1} \end{aligned}$$

Proposed Ratio-Type Estimator

A ratio estimator is defined as:

$$\bar{y}_{Ratio}^* = \bar{y}^* \left(\frac{\bar{x}_1^*}{\bar{x}_2^*} \right). \tag{3.1}$$

Note that:

$$\bar{y}^* = \bar{Y}(1+\epsilon),$$

$$\bar{x}_1^* = \bar{X}(1+\delta)$$

and

$$\bar{x}_2^* = \bar{X}(1+\eta),$$

thus, the ratio estimator (3.1) can be written in terms of ϵ , δ and η as:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{y}_{Ratio}^* &= \bar{Y}(1+\epsilon) \frac{\bar{X}(1+\delta)}{\bar{X}(1+\eta)} \\ &= \bar{Y}(1+\epsilon)(1+\delta)(1+\eta)^{-1} \\ &= \bar{Y} [1+\epsilon+\delta+\epsilon\delta] [1-\eta+\eta^2+\dots] \\ &= \bar{Y} [1+\epsilon+\delta-\eta+\eta^2+\epsilon\delta-\epsilon\eta-\delta\eta+\dots] \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

From this, the following theorems result.

Theorem 3.1

The bias in the proposed ratio estimator

\bar{y}_{Ratio}^* is given by

$$\begin{aligned} B(\bar{y}_{Ratio}^*) &= \\ & \frac{\bar{Y}}{n} \left[C_{x_2}^2 + (1+C_{x_2}^2)C_{p_2}^2 \right. \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{[p+(1-p)\theta][p_1+(1-p_1)\theta_1]} \rho_{y x_1} C_y C_{x_1} \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{[p+(1-p)\theta][p_2+(1-p_2)\theta_2]} \rho_{y x_2} C_y C_{x_2} \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{[p_1+(1-p_1)\theta_1][p_2+(1-p_2)\theta_2]} \rho_{x_1 x_2} C_{x_1} C_{x_2} \right] \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

Theorem 3.1: Proof

Taking the expected value on both sides of (3.2) results in:

$$E(\bar{y}_{Ratio}^*) = \bar{Y} \left[\begin{aligned} & 1+0+0-0+E(\eta^2)+E(\epsilon\delta) \\ & -E(\epsilon\eta)-E(\delta\eta)+\dots \end{aligned} \right]$$

Thus the bias in the proposed ratio estimator

\bar{y}_{Ratio}^* is given by:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & B(\bar{y}_{Ratio}^*) \\
 &= E(\bar{y}_{Ratio}^*) - \bar{Y} \\
 &= \bar{Y} \left[E(\eta^2) + E(\epsilon \delta) - E(\epsilon \eta) - E(\delta \eta) \right] \\
 &= \frac{\bar{Y}}{n} \left[C_{x_2}^2 + (1 + C_{x_2}^2) C_{p_2}^2 \right. \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{[p + (1-p)\theta][p_1 + (1-p_1)\theta_1]} \rho_{YX_1} C_y C_{x_1} \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{[p + (1-p)\theta][p_2 + (1-p_2)\theta_2]} \rho_{YX_2} C_y C_{x_2} \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{[p_1 + (1-p_1)\theta_1][p_2 + (1-p_2)\theta_2]} \rho_{X_1X_2} C_{x_1} C_{x_2} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, Theorem 3.1 is proved.

Theorem 3.2

The mean squared error of the proposed ratio estimator \bar{y}_{Ratio}^* is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 MSE(\bar{y}_{Ratio}^*) = & \frac{\bar{Y}^2}{n} \left[C_y^2 + (1 + C_y^2) C_p^2 + C_{x_1}^2 \right. \\
 & + (1 + C_{x_1}^2) C_{p_1}^2 + C_{x_2}^2 + (1 + C_{x_2}^2) C_{p_2}^2 \\
 & + \frac{2\rho_{YX_1} C_y C_{x_1}}{[p + (1-p)\theta][p_1 + (1-p_1)\theta_1]} \\
 & - \frac{2\rho_{YX_2} C_y C_{x_2}}{[p + (1-p)\theta][p_2 + (1-p_2)\theta_2]} \\
 & \left. - \frac{2\rho_{X_1X_2} C_{x_1} C_{x_2}}{[p_1 + (1-p_1)\theta_1][p_2 + (1-p_2)\theta_2]} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3.2: Proof

The mean squared error of the ratio estimator \bar{y}_{Ratio}^* is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 & MSE(\bar{y}_{Ratio}^*) \\
 &= E[\bar{y}_{Ratio}^* - \bar{Y}]^2 \\
 &= \bar{Y}^2 E[\epsilon + \delta - \eta]^2 \\
 &= \bar{Y}^2 E \left[\begin{aligned} & \epsilon^2 + \delta^2 + \eta^2 \\ & + 2\epsilon\delta - 2\epsilon\eta - 2\delta\eta \end{aligned} \right] \\
 &= \frac{\bar{Y}^2}{n} \left[C_y^2 + (1 + C_y^2) C_p^2 + C_{x_1}^2 \right. \\
 &\quad + (1 + C_{x_1}^2) C_{p_1}^2 + C_{x_2}^2 + (1 + C_{x_2}^2) C_{p_2}^2 \\
 &\quad + \frac{2\rho_{YX_1} C_y C_{x_1}}{[p + (1-p)\theta][p_1 + (1-p_1)\theta_1]} \\
 &\quad - \frac{2\rho_{YX_2} C_y C_{x_2}}{[p + (1-p)\theta][p_2 + (1-p_2)\theta_2]} \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{2\rho_{X_1X_2} C_{x_1} C_{x_2}}{[p_1 + (1-p_1)\theta_1][p_2 + (1-p_2)\theta_2]} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

thus proving Theorem 3.2.

Efficiency of the Proposed Ratio Estimator

The proposed ratio estimator \bar{y}_{Ratio}^* will be more efficient than the BBB model if

$$V(\bar{y}_{Ratio}^*) < V(\bar{y}_{BBB}) \quad (3.1.1)$$

Using (1.5) and (3.4), results in:

$$C_{x_1}^2 + (1 + C_{x_1}^2) C_{p_1}^2 + C_{x_2}^2 + (1 + C_{x_2}^2) C_{p_2}^2$$

being less than (<)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{2\rho_{YX_2} C_y C_{x_2}}{[p + (1-p)\theta][p_2 + (1-p_2)\theta_2]} \\
 & + \frac{2\rho_{X_1X_2} C_{x_1} C_{x_2}}{[p_1 + (1-p_1)\theta_1][p_2 + (1-p_2)\theta_2]} \\
 & - \frac{2\rho_{YX_1} C_y C_{x_1}}{[p + (1-p)\theta][p_1 + (1-p_1)\theta_1]}
 \end{aligned} \quad (3.1.2)$$

In order to see the magnitude of the proposed ratio estimator \bar{y}_{Ratio}^* with respect to the BBB model the percent relative efficiency is computed as:

$$RE(\bar{y}_{BBB}, \bar{y}_{Ratio}^*) = \frac{V(\bar{y}_{BBB})}{MSE(\bar{y}_{Ratio}^*)} \times 100\% \tag{3.1.3}$$

The relative efficiency of the ratio estimator depends on a few parameters such as $P, P_1, P_2, C_y, C_{x_1}, C_{x_2}, C_\gamma, C_{\gamma_1}, C_{\gamma_2}, \theta, \theta_1$ and θ_2 . The percent relative efficiency (RE) is free from the sample size n and main parameter of interest \bar{Y} . Fortran programs were developed in order to find the values of the parameters $C_y, C_{x_1}, C_{x_2}, C_\gamma, C_{\gamma_1}, C_{\gamma_2}, \rho_{yx_1}, \rho_{yx_2}, \rho_{x_1x_2}, \theta, \theta_1$ and θ_2 by holding P, P_1 , and P_2 equal to 0.7 such that the percent RE remains greater than 200%. (Detailed results are shown in Table 3.1 in the Appendix.)

Values of $C_y, C_{x_1}, C_{x_2}, C_\gamma, C_{\gamma_1}$, and C_{γ_2} were changed between 0.1 and 0.5 with a step of 0.2, and the values θ, θ_1 and θ_2 were changed between 0 and 1 with a step of 0.5. It was observed that selecting larger values for θ, θ_1 and θ_2 may lead to inefficient results, thus the choice of these values is critical when using the proposed ratio method in practice.

Table 3.2: Descriptive Statistics of the Percent Relative Efficiency

Mean	289.9
Standard Error	2.9
Median	270.0
Standard Deviation	77.4
Sample Variance	5994.6
Kurtosis	-0.1
Skewness	0.9
Range	298.9
Minimum	200.9
Maximum	499.8
Count	724

The values of ρ_{yx_2} and $\rho_{x_1x_2}$ were changed between 0.1 and 0.9 with a step of 0.2, and ρ_{yx_1} was changed between -0.9 to +0.9 with a step of 0.2. The average percent relative efficiency was 289.9% with a standard deviation of 77.4, median of 270.0%, minimum of 200.9% and maximum of 499.8% (see Table 3.2). It was observed that 724 cases exist in which the RE of the proposed ratio estimator remained between 200.9% and 499.8%.

Proposed Power Transformation Type Estimator

By following the repeated substitution method developed by Garcia and Cebrian (1996), consider a new power transformation ratio type estimator \bar{y}_{Power}^* as:

$$\bar{y}_{Power}^* = \bar{y}^* \left(\frac{\bar{x}_1^*}{\bar{x}_2^*} \right)^\alpha \tag{4.1}$$

where α is a suitably chosen real constant. For example if $\alpha = 0$ then the proposed power transformation ratio type estimator \bar{y}_{Power}^* reduces to the BBB estimator \bar{y}_{BBB} . If $\alpha = 1$ then the proposed power transformation ratio type estimator \bar{y}_{Power}^* reduces to the ratio estimator \bar{y}_{Ratio}^* .

Note that the proposed transformation type estimator \bar{y}_{Power}^* in terms of ϵ, δ and η can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{y}_{Power}^* &= \bar{Y} (1+\epsilon) \left[\frac{\bar{X}(1+\delta)}{\bar{X}(1+\eta)} \right]^\alpha \\ &= \bar{Y} (1+\epsilon) \left[(1+\delta)(1+\eta)^{-1} \right]^\alpha \\ &= \bar{Y} (1+\epsilon) \left[(1+\delta)(1-\eta+\eta^2+\dots) \right]^\alpha \\ &= \bar{Y} (1+\epsilon) \left[1+\delta-\eta+\delta^2-\delta\eta+\dots \right]^\alpha \end{aligned}$$

{step 4 assumes that $|\delta - \eta + \delta^2 - \delta\eta + \dots| < 1$ }

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \bar{Y}(1+\epsilon) \left[\begin{array}{l} 1+\alpha(\delta-\eta)+\alpha\delta^2 \\ -\alpha\delta\eta+\dots \end{array} \right] \\
 &= \bar{Y} \left[\begin{array}{l} 1+\epsilon+\alpha(\delta-\eta)+\alpha^2\delta^2 \\ -\alpha\delta\eta+\alpha(\epsilon\delta-\epsilon\eta)+\dots \end{array} \right] \quad (4.2) \\
 &= \bar{Y} \left[\begin{array}{l} 1+\epsilon+\alpha(\delta-\eta)+\alpha^2\delta^2 \\ -\alpha\delta\eta+\alpha\epsilon\delta-\alpha\epsilon\eta+\dots \end{array} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

This leads to two additional theorems.

Theorem 4.1

The bias in the proposed power transformation ratio type estimator \bar{y}_{Power}^* is given by:

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(\bar{y}_{Power}^*) &= \\
 &\frac{\bar{Y}}{n} \left[\alpha^2 \{ C_{x_1}^2 + (1+C_{x_1}^2) C_{p_1}^2 \} \right. \\
 &\quad - \alpha \left\{ \frac{\rho_{X_1 X_2} C_{x_1} C_{x_2}}{[p_1 + (1-p_1)\theta_1][p_2 + (1-p_2)\theta_2]} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{\rho_{YX_1} C_y C_{x_1}}{[p + (1-p)\theta][p_1 + (1-p_1)\theta_1]} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{\rho_{YX_2} C_y C_{x_2}}{[p + (1-p)\theta][p_2 + (1-p_2)\theta_2]} \right\} \left. \right] \quad (4.3)
 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 4.1: Proof

Taking expected value on both sides of (4.2), and using

$$B(\bar{y}_{Power}^*) = E(\bar{y}_{Power}^*) - \bar{Y}$$

results in

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(\bar{y}_{Power}^*) &= \\
 &\frac{\bar{Y}}{n} \left[\alpha^2 \{ C_{x_1}^2 + (1+C_{x_1}^2) C_{p_1}^2 \} \right. \\
 &\quad - \alpha \left\{ \frac{\rho_{X_1 X_2} C_{x_1} C_{x_2}}{[p_1 + (1-p_1)\theta_1][p_2 + (1-p_2)\theta_2]} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{\rho_{YX_1} C_y C_{x_1}}{[p + (1-p)\theta][p_1 + (1-p_1)\theta_1]} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{\rho_{YX_2} C_y C_{x_2}}{[p + (1-p)\theta][p_2 + (1-p_2)\theta_2]} \right\} \left. \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 4.2

The minimum mean squared error of the proposed power transformation ratio type estimator \bar{y}_{Power}^* is given by formula (4.4) as shown below.

Theorem 4.2: Proof

By the definition of mean squared error,

$$\begin{aligned}
 Min.MSE(\bar{y}_{Power}^*) &= \\
 &\frac{\bar{Y}^2}{n} \left[C_y^2 + (1+C_y^2) C_p^2 - \frac{1}{[p + (1-p)\theta]^2} \left\{ \frac{\rho_{YX_1} C_y C_{x_1}}{[p_1 + (1-p_1)\theta_1]} - \frac{\rho_{YX_2} C_y C_{x_2}}{[p_2 + (1-p_2)\theta_2]} \right\}^2 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{2\rho_{X_1 X_2} C_{x_1} C_{x_2}}{[p_1 + (1-p_1)\theta_1][p_2 + (1-p_2)\theta_2]} \right] \quad (4.4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 MSE(\bar{y}_{Power}^*) &= E[\bar{y}_{Power}^* - \bar{Y}]^2 \\
 &= \bar{Y}^2 E[\epsilon + \alpha(\delta - \eta)]^2 \\
 &= \bar{Y}^2 E\left[\begin{matrix} \epsilon^2 + \alpha^2(\delta - \eta)^2 \\ + 2\alpha\epsilon(\delta - \eta) \end{matrix}\right] \\
 &= \bar{Y}^2 E\left[\begin{matrix} \epsilon^2 + \alpha^2(\delta^2 + \eta^2 - 2\delta\eta) \\ + 2\alpha(\epsilon\delta - \epsilon\eta) \end{matrix}\right] \\
 &= \frac{\bar{Y}^2}{n} \left[C_y^2 + (1 + C_y^2)C_p^2 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \alpha^2 \left\{ \begin{matrix} C_{x_1}^2 + (1 + C_{x_1}^2)C_{p_1}^2 + C_{x_2}^2 + (1 + C_{x_2}^2)C_{p_2}^2 \\ - 2 \frac{\rho_{X_1 X_2} C_{x_1} C_{x_2}}{[p_1 + (1 - p_1)\theta_1][p_2 + (1 - p_2)\theta_2]} \right\} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 2\alpha \left\{ \begin{matrix} \frac{\rho_{YX_1} C_y C_{x_1}}{[p + (1 - p)\theta][p_1 + (1 - p_1)\theta_1]} \\ - \frac{\rho_{YX_2} C_y C_{x_2}}{[p + (1 - p)\theta][p_2 + (1 - p_2)\theta_2]} \right\} \right] \quad (4.5)
 \end{aligned}$$

Differentiating (4.5) with respect to α and setting it equal to zero the optimum value of α as shown in Formula 4.6, results in the minimum MSE of \bar{y}_{Power}^* as given by (4.4).

Based on these, it is clear that the proposed \bar{y}_{Power}^* estimator remains more efficient than \bar{y}_{BBB} for any choice of parameters in the proposed spinners or the design based parameters.

Methodology

Relative Efficiency of the Power Transformation Type Estimator with Respect to the BBB Model

In order to determine the magnitude of the proposed power transformation type estimator \bar{y}_{Power}^* with respect to the BBB model the percent RE was computed as:

$$RE(\bar{y}_{BBB}, \bar{y}_{Power}^*) = \frac{V(\bar{y}_{BBB})}{MSE(\bar{y}_{Power}^*)} \times 100\% \quad (4.1.1)$$

Again the RE of the power transformation estimator depends on parameters such as $P, P_1, P_2, C_y, C_{x_1}, C_{x_2}, C_\gamma, C_{\gamma_1}, C_{\gamma_2}, \theta, \theta_1$ and θ_2 ; the percent RE is free from the sample size n and main parameter of interest \bar{Y} . FORTRAN programs were developed in order to determine the values of the parameters $C_y, C_{x_1}, C_{x_2}, C_\gamma, C_{\gamma_1}, C_{\gamma_2}, \rho_{yx_1}, \rho_{yx_2}, \rho_{x_1x_2}, \theta, \theta_1$ and θ_2 by holding P, P_1 , and P_2 equal to 0.7 such that the percent RE remains higher than 200% (see Table 4.1 in the Appendix for results).

The values of $C_y, C_{x_1}, C_{x_2}, C_\gamma, C_{\gamma_1}$, and C_{γ_2} were changed between 0.1 and 0.5 with a step of 0.2, and the values of θ, θ_1 and θ_2 were changed between 0 and 1 with a step of 0.5. It was observed that larger values of θ, θ_1 and θ_2 may lead to slightly less efficient results, thus the choice of these values is critical when using the proposed power method in practice.

Table 4.2: Descriptive Statistics of the Percent Relative Efficiency

Mean	233.05
Standard Error	7.33
Median	215.47
Standard Deviation	47.53
Sample Variance	2258.76
Kurtosis	4.65
Skewness	2.34
Range	178.60
Minimum	200.61
Maximum	379.21
Count	42

The values of ρ_{yx_2} and $\rho_{x_1x_2}$ were changed between 0.1 and 0.9 with a step of 0.2, and ρ_{yx_1}

$$\alpha = \frac{-\frac{1}{[p+(1-p)\theta]}\left\{\frac{\rho_{YX_1}C_yC_{x_1}}{[p_1+(1-p_1)\theta_1]} - \frac{\rho_{YX_2}C_yC_{x_2}}{[p_2+(1-p_2)\theta_2]}\right\}}{C_{x_1}^2 + (1+C_{x_1}^2)C_{p_1}^2 + C_{x_2}^2 + (1+C_{x_2}^2)C_{p_2}^2 - \frac{2\rho_{X_1X_2}C_{x_1}C_{x_2}}{[p_1+(1-p_1)\theta_1][p_2+(1-p_2)\theta_2]}}$$

(4.6)

$$MSE(\bar{y}_{Power}^*) =$$

$$\frac{\bar{Y}^2}{n} \left[C_y^2 + (1+C_y^2)C_p^2 - \frac{\frac{1}{[p+(1-p)\theta]^2}\left\{\frac{\rho_{YX_1}C_yC_{x_1}}{[p_1+(1-p_1)\theta_1]} - \frac{\rho_{YX_2}C_yC_{x_2}}{[p_2+(1-p_2)\theta_2]}\right\}^2}{C_{x_1}^2 + (1+C_{x_1}^2)C_{p_1}^2 + C_{x_2}^2 + (1+C_{x_2}^2)C_{p_2}^2 - \frac{2\rho_{X_1X_2}C_{x_1}C_{x_2}}{[p_1+(1-p_1)\theta_1][p_2+(1-p_2)\theta_2]}} \right]$$

was changed between 0.1 to +0.9 with a step of 0.2. The average percent relative efficiency was 233.5% with a standard deviation of 47.53, a median of 215.47%, minimum of 200.16% and maximum of 379.21% (see Table 4.2). It was observed that 42 cases exist where the RE of the proposed ratio estimator remained between 200.16% and 379.21%. As shown in Table 4.1, the optimum values of α remained between -1.56 and +1.56 with a mean equal to zero, standard deviation of 0.93 and mode of 0.49.

Conclusion

In this study new ratio and power transformation type estimators were proposed and compared to the recently described BBB randomized response model. It was observed that the overall magnitude of the relative efficiency of the ratio estimator - unlike the repeated substitution method due to Garcia and Cebrian (1996) - was better than that of the power transformation estimator in the case of scrambled responses.

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Appendix

Table 3.1: Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	222.54
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	366.67
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	366.67
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	366.67
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	222.54
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	366.67
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	366.67
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	366.67
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	222.54
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	366.67
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	366.67
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	366.67
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	201.28
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	452.41
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	452.41
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	452.41
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	452.41
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	452.41
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	452.41
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	392.90
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	392.90
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	392.90
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	284.07
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	284.07
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	222.45
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	200.89
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	249.82
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	222.45
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	284.07
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	222.45
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	284.07
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	284.07
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	259.40
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	448.46
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	259.40
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	448.46
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	448.46
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	448.46
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	218.24
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	244.11
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	276.92

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	203.84
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	226.23
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	234.56
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	289.51
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	378.06
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	234.56
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	289.51
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	378.06
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	234.56
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	289.51
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	234.56
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	203.84
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	226.23
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	218.24
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	244.11
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	276.92
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	234.83
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	265.04
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	304.18
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	356.89
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	289.91
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	337.40
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	403.49
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	203.84
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	226.23
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	239.24
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	367.17
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	214.34
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	311.62
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	446.81
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	239.24
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	367.17
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	214.34
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	311.62
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	446.81
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	239.24
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	367.17
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	214.34
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	311.62
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	239.24
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	367.17

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	282.69
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	230.06
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	366.52
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	230.06
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	366.52
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	230.06
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	366.52
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	282.69
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	366.52
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	282.69
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	282.69
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	282.69
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	289.51
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	378.06
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	378.06
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	234.56
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	234.56
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	289.51
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	234.56
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	289.51
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	378.06
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	230.06
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	282.69
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	282.69
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	282.69
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	366.52
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	366.52
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	366.52
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	230.06
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	230.06
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	269.97
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	269.97
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	269.97
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	269.97
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	269.97
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	269.97
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	269.97
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	269.97
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	269.97
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	269.97
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	269.97

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	269.97
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	269.97
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	269.97
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	269.97
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	276.81
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	276.81
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	276.81
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	276.81
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	276.81
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	276.81
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	249.71
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	249.71
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	249.71
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	464.50
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	464.50
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	202.82
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	202.82
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	324.81
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	324.81
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	202.82
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	464.50
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	324.81
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	202.82
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	464.50
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	202.82
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	464.50
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	447.19
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	264.60
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	447.19
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	264.60
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	447.19
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	264.60
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	264.60
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	209.86
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	232.88
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	201.43
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	239.27
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	294.63
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	383.32
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	201.43

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	239.27
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	294.63
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	201.43
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	239.27
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	201.43
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	209.86
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	232.88
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	203.16
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	224.67
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	251.26
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	285.00
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	241.72
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	272.79
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	313.03
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	367.18
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	205.55
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	289.74
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	254.94
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	398.56
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	335.55
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	205.55
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	289.74
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	254.94
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	398.56
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	335.55
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	205.55
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	289.74
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	254.94
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	398.56
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	205.55
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	289.74
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	233.70
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	369.21
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	286.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	369.21
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	286.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	286.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	233.70
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	286.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	233.70

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	233.70
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	233.70
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	239.27
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	294.63
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	383.32
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	294.63
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	383.32
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	383.32
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	201.43
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	201.43
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	239.27
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	201.43
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	239.27
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	294.63
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	369.21
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	369.21
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	233.70
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	233.70
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	233.70
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	286.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	286.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	286.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	369.21
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	223.29
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	223.29
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	223.29
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	223.29
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	223.29
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	223.29
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	223.29
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	223.29
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	223.29
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	223.29
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	223.29
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	223.29
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	223.29
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	223.29
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	223.29
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	285.02
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	285.02

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	285.02
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	431.57
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	431.57
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	206.61
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	206.61
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	316.64
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	250.05
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	316.64
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	206.61
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	316.64
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	206.61
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	206.61
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	445.03
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	274.07
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	445.03
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	445.03
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	445.03
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	209.77
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	248.42
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	209.77
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	208.15
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	201.92
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	221.85
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	246.15
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	208.96
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	256.69
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	390.50
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	230.38
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	332.69
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	472.62
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	208.96
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	256.69
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	390.50
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	230.38
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	332.69
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	208.96
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	256.69
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	390.50
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	208.96
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	240.66

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	204.21
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	374.24
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	240.66
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	204.21
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	374.24
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	292.94
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	204.21
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	374.24
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	292.94
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	204.21
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	292.94
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	292.94
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	209.77
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	248.42
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	304.52
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	209.77
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	248.42
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	304.52
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	393.35
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	248.42
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	304.52
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	393.35
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	304.52
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	393.35
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	209.77
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	240.66
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	240.66
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	292.94
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	292.94
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	292.94
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	292.94
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	204.21
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	204.21
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	374.24
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	204.21
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	374.24
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	240.66
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	456.61
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	456.61
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	456.61

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	456.61
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	456.61
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	456.61
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	456.61
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	456.61
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	456.61
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	456.61
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	456.61
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	456.61
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	456.61
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	255.99
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	255.99
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	255.99
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	255.99
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	255.99
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	255.99
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	255.99
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	255.99
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	255.99
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	255.99
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	205.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	205.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	225.67
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	249.85
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	279.84
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	279.84
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	318.00
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	368.22
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	437.27
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	437.27
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	205.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	205.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	225.67
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	249.85
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	279.84
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	279.84
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	318.00
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	368.22
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	437.27
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	205.76

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	205.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	225.67
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	249.85
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	279.84
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	205.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	248.26
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	364.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	248.26
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	364.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	364.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	248.26
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	248.26
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	364.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	248.26
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	364.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	248.26
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	364.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	248.26
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	202.54
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	358.04
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	245.12
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	364.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	248.26
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	364.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	248.26
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	364.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	248.26
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	364.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	364.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	248.26
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	248.26
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	364.76
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.60
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.60
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.60
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.60
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.60
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.60
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.60
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.60

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.60
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.60
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.60
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.60
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.60
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.60
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.60
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	243.59
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	243.59
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	243.59
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	243.59
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	354.77
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	354.77
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	243.59
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	273.92
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	221.81
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	422.99
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	310.38
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	245.12
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	245.12
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	354.77
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	354.77
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	354.77
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	303.12
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	303.12
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	201.69
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	215.39
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	222.96
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	231.08
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	239.82
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	201.69
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	222.49
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	248.65
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	281.79
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	325.11
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	469.47
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	207.91
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	230.58
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	258.80
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	342.67

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	408.94
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	214.95
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	269.80
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	309.26
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	362.24
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	437.12
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	222.49
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	248.65
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	281.79
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	325.11
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	207.91
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	230.58
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	258.80
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	214.95
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	229.58
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	359.78
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.29
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	359.78
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	229.58
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.29
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	359.78
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	229.58
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.29
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	359.78
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	229.58
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.29
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	229.58
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	342.67
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	408.94
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	469.47
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	207.91
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	230.58
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	258.80
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	222.49
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	248.65
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	281.79
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	325.11
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	269.80
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	309.26
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	362.24

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	437.12
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	342.67
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	408.94
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	214.95
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	207.91
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	230.58
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	258.80
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	207.50
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	294.07
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	407.37
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	230.08
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	341.57
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	207.50
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	294.07
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	407.37
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	230.08
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	341.57
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	207.50
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	294.07
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	407.37
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	230.08
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	341.57
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	207.50
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	294.07
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	230.08
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	341.57
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	358.56
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	279.55
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	499.80
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	279.55
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	229.08
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	499.80
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	279.55
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	229.08
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	499.80
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	358.56
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	229.08
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	499.80
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	358.56
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	229.08

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	358.56
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	358.56
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	229.58
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.29
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	229.58
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.29
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	359.78
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	229.58
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.29
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	359.78
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.29
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	359.78
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	279.55
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	358.56
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	358.56
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	358.56
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	229.08
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	229.08
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	499.80
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	229.08
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	499.80
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	229.08
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	499.80
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	279.55
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	279.55
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.09
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.09
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.09
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.09
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.09
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.09
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.09
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.09
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.09
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.09
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.09
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.09
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.09
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.09

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	220.64
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	220.64
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	220.64
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	283.48
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	220.64
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	283.48
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	396.38
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.40
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.40
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.40
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.40
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.40
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.40
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.40
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.40
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.40
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	228.40
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	326.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	326.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	245.69
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	204.33
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	485.29
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	245.69
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	326.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	245.69
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	326.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	326.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	323.40
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	209.78
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	323.40
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	323.40
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	323.40
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	211.04
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	231.73
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	256.90
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	288.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	217.52
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	239.55
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	204.95
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	210.54
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	247.23

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	299.41
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	210.54
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	247.23
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	210.54
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	217.52
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	239.55
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	211.04
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	231.73
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	256.90
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	288.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	247.92
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	276.96
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	313.71
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	361.70
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	300.42
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	344.15
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	402.77
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	485.46
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	204.95
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	217.52
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	239.55
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	213.97
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	293.71
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	261.26
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	390.79
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	335.36
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	213.97
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	293.71
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	261.26
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	390.79
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	335.36
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	213.97
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	293.71
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	261.26
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	390.79
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	213.97
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	293.71
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	242.67
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	498.42
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	207.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	368.84

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	242.67
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	207.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	368.84
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	292.74
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	207.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	368.84
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	292.74
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	207.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	292.74
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	292.74
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	210.54
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	247.23
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	299.41
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	379.50
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	247.23
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	299.41
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	379.50
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	299.41
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	379.50
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	379.50
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	210.54
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	210.54
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	247.23
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	242.67
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	498.42
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	242.67
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	498.42
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	498.42
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	292.74
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	292.74
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	292.74
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	292.74
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	207.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	207.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	368.84
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	207.22
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	368.84
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	242.67
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.25
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.25
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.25

Appendix

Table 3.1 (continued): Relative efficiency of the proposed ratio estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	RE
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.25
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.25
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.25
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.25
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.25
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.25
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.25
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.25
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.25
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	280.25
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	211.38
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	243.36
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	224.31
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	293.18
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	423.08
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	243.36
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	265.96
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	230.32
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	385.15
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	230.32
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	385.15
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	230.32
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.10
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.10
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	314.65
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.10
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	314.65
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	203.10
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	314.65
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	230.32
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	230.32
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	385.15
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	423.08
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	423.08
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	423.08
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	423.08
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	423.08
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	423.08

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Appendix

Table 4.1: Relative efficiency of the proposed power transformation estimator with respect to the BBB model for different choice of parameters with $P = P_1 = P_2 = 0.7$

C_γ	C_{γ_1}	C_{γ_2}	C_y	C_{x_1}	C_{x_2}	ρ_{yx_1}	ρ_{yx_2}	$\rho_{x_1x_2}$	θ	θ_1	θ_2	α_{opt}	RE
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.00	221.88
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	-1.00	221.88
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.04	215.47
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	-1.04	215.47
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.23	234.49
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.23	234.49
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.79	202.37
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.93	250.17
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.47	206.00
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.52	230.87
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.49	200.86
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.79	202.37
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.93	250.17
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.89	206.79
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.89	206.79
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.49	200.61
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.70	358.60
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.47	206.00
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.52	230.87
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.49	200.86
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.49	200.61
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.70	358.60
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.57	222.91
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.57	222.91
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.31	206.82
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.56	258.32
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.78	210.69
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.86	237.40
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.81	205.21
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1.31	206.82
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1.56	258.32
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.49	211.54
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1.49	211.54
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.81	204.94
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.17	379.21
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.78	210.69
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.86	237.40
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.81	205.21
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.81	204.94
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1.17	379.21
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.95	228.82
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.95	228.82