

Gov 50: 18. Estimation: Surveys

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1. Today's agenda
2. Samples and estimators
3. Properties of estimators
4. Confidence intervals
5. How big of a sample do I need?

1/ Today's agenda

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 - ▶ Practice midterm out now.

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- Lessons today applicable to most statistical procedures.

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 - ▶ Approve (40%), Disapprove (54%)
- What can we learn about Trump approval in the population from this one sample?

2/ Samples and estimators

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 - ▶ \rightsquigarrow i.i.d. random variables
 - ▶ e.g.: $Y_i = 1$ if i approves of Trump, $Y_i = 0$ otherwise.
- **Statistical inference** is using data to guess something about the population distribution of Y_i .

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- These are the things we want to learn about.

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3/ Properties of estimators

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- How good are these different estimators?

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- $\theta = p$ and $\hat{\theta} = \bar{Y}$

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- $\rightsquigarrow \bar{Y}$ has a distribution across repeated samples.

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- **Unbiasedness:** Sample proportion is on average equal to the population proportion.

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- **Confidence interval:** way to construct an interval that will contain the true value in some fixed proportion of repeated samples.

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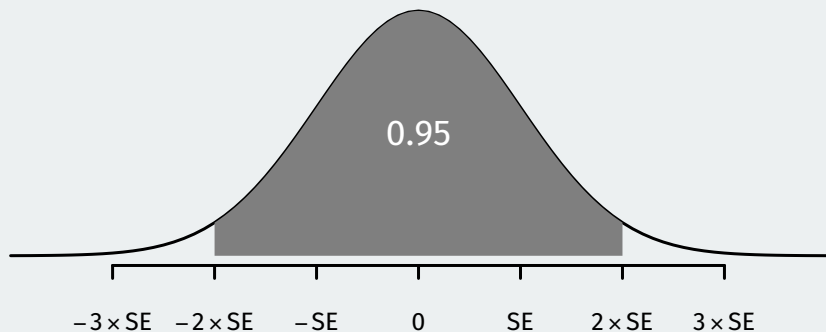
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- Chance error: $\bar{Y} - p$ is approximately normal with mean 0 and SE equal to

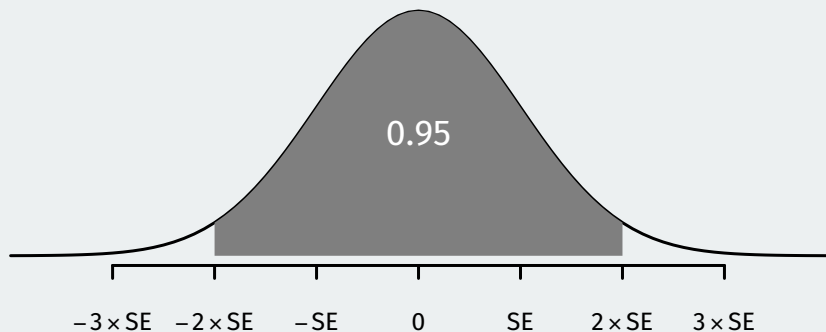
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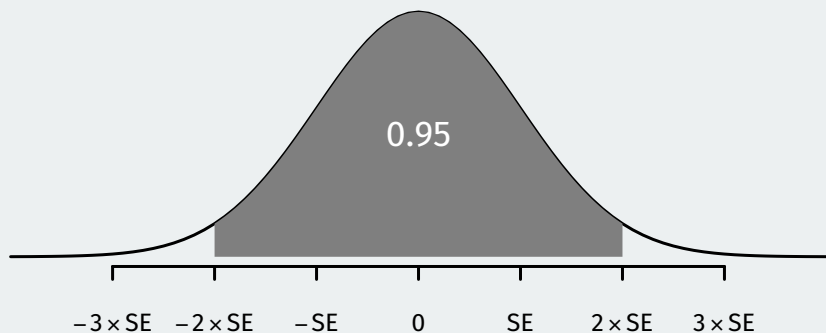
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- \rightsquigarrow range of plausible chance errors is $\pm 1.96 \times SE$

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 - ▶ 95% CI $\rightsquigarrow \alpha = 0.05 \rightsquigarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$

Confidence interval

- First, choose a **confidence level**.
 - ▶ What percent of chance errors do you want to count as “plausible”?
 - ▶ Convention is 95%.
- $100 \times (1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence interval:

$$CI = \bar{Y} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \times SE$$

- ▶ In polling, $\pm z_{\alpha/2} \times SE$ is called the **margin of error**
- $z_{\alpha/2}$ is the $N(0, 1)$ z-score that would put $\alpha/2$ of the probability density above it.
 - ▶ $\mathbb{P}(-z_{\alpha/2} < Z < z_{\alpha/2}) = \alpha$
 - ▶ 90% CI $\rightsquigarrow \alpha = 0.1 \rightsquigarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1.64$
 - ▶ 95% CI $\rightsquigarrow \alpha = 0.05 \rightsquigarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$
 - ▶ 99% CI $\rightsquigarrow \alpha = 0.01 \rightsquigarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 2.58$

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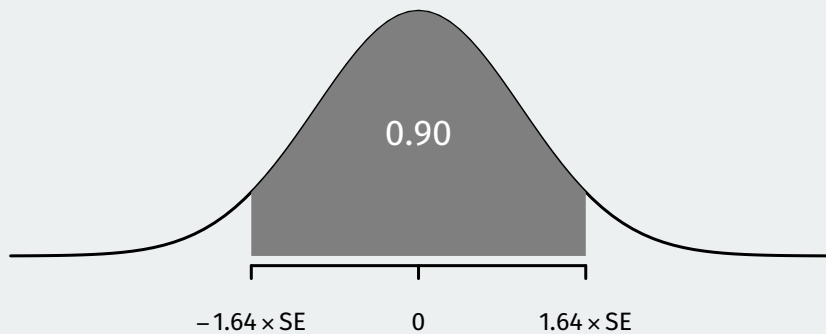
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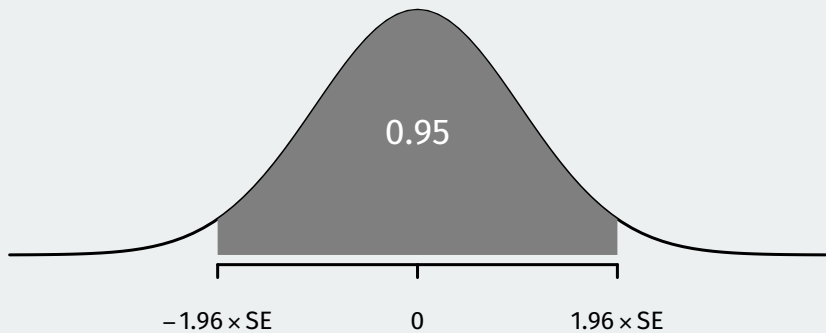
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Z-values



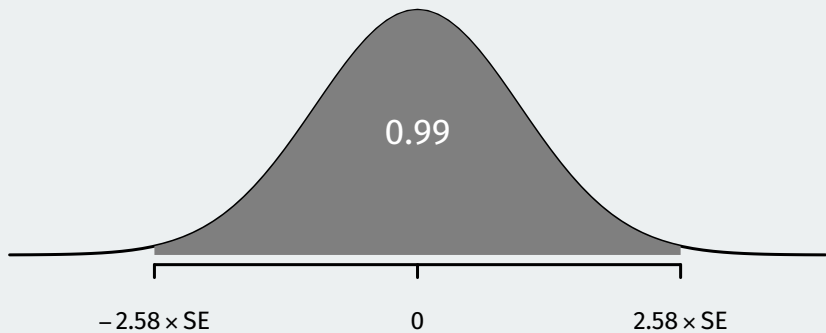
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- More confidence \rightsquigarrow wider intervals

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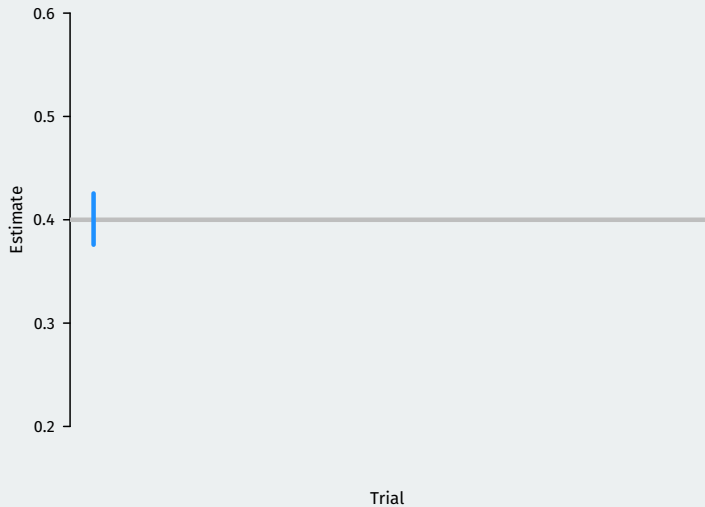
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 - ▶ See how many overlap with the true population approval.

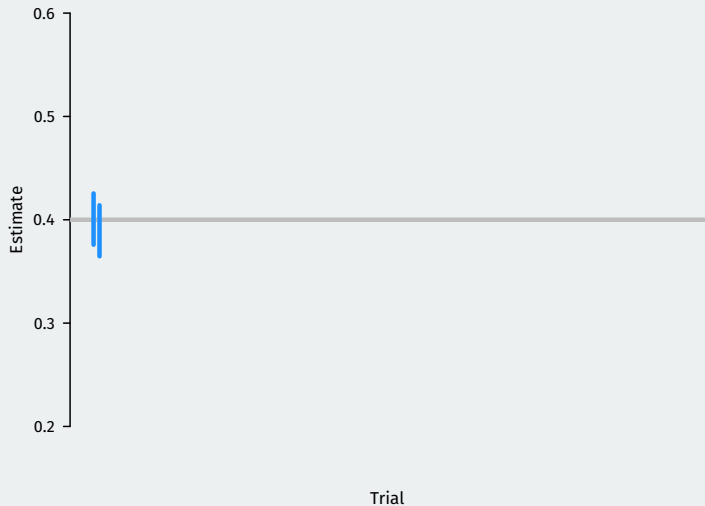
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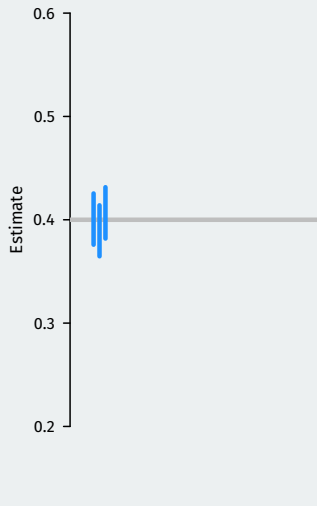
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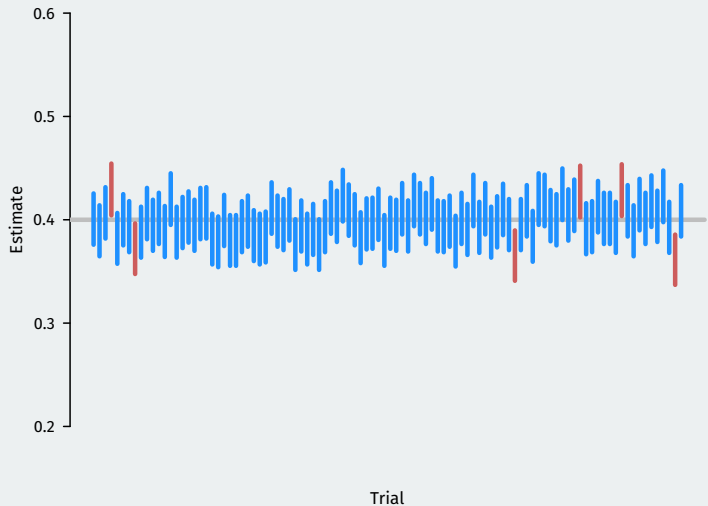
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5/ How big of a sample do I need?

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- But we don't know p ! \rightsquigarrow use $p = 0.5$ since this requires the biggest n .

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