

# IS5 in R: Sampling Distribution Models and Confidence Intervals for Proportions (Chapter 13)

Margaret Chien and Nicholas Horton ([nhorton@amherst.edu](mailto:nhorton@amherst.edu))

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## Introduction and background

This document is intended to help describe how to undertake analyses introduced as examples in the Fifth Edition of *Intro Stats* (2018) by De Veaux, Velleman, and Bock. More information about the book can be found at [http://wps.aw.com/aw\\_deveaux\\_stats\\_series](http://wps.aw.com/aw_deveaux_stats_series). This file as well as the associated R Markdown reproducible analysis source file used to create it can be found at <http://nhorton.people.amherst.edu/is5>.

This work leverages initiatives undertaken by Project MOSAIC (<http://www.mosaic-web.org>), an NSF-funded effort to improve the teaching of statistics, calculus, science and computing in the undergraduate curriculum. In particular, we utilize the `mosaic` package, which was written to simplify the use of R for introductory statistics courses. A short summary of the R needed to teach introductory statistics can be found in the `mosaic` package vignettes (<http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/mosaic>). A paper describing the `mosaic` approach was published in the *R Journal*: <https://journal.r-project.org/archive/2017/RJ-2017-024>.

## Chapter 13: Sampling Distribution Models and Confidence Intervals for Proportions

```
# Add page refs
library(mosaic)
library(readr)
library(janitor)
Babies <- read_csv("http://nhorton.people.amherst.edu/is5/data/Babysamp_98.csv") %>%
  clean_names()

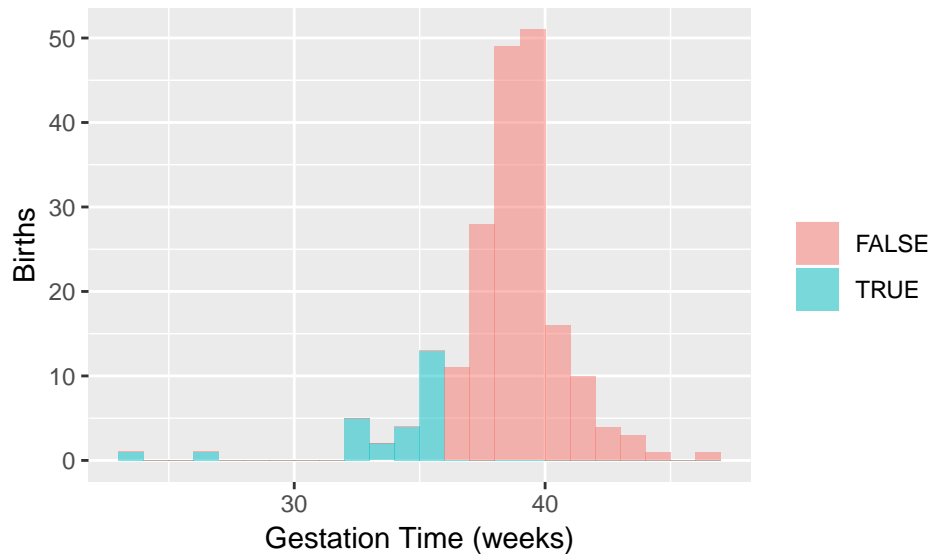
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   MomAge = col_integer(),
##   DadAge = col_integer(),
##   MomEduc = col_integer(),
##   MomMarital = col_integer(),
##   numlive = col_integer(),
##   dobmm = col_integer(),
##   gestation = col_integer(),
##   sex = col_character(),
##   weight = col_integer(),
##   prenatalstart = col_integer(),
##   orig.id = col_integer(),
##   preemie = col_logical()
## )
```

By default, `read_csv()` prints the variable names. These messages can be suppressed using the `message = FALSE` code chunk option to save space and improve readability.

Here we use the `clean_names()` function from the `janitor` package to sanitize the names of the columns (which would otherwise contain special characters or whitespace).

# Figure 13.1, page 411

```
gf_histogram(~ gestation, binwidth = 1, center = .5, fill = ~ preemie, data = Babies) %>%
  gf_labs(x = "Gestation Time (weeks)", y = "Births", fill = "")
```



## Section 13.1: The Sampling Distribution Model for a Proportion

### The Normal Model

## Section 13.2: When Does the Normal Model Work? Assumptions and Conditions

### Random Matters: Does the Normal Model Always Work? Sampling Distributions for Other Statistics

# page 418

```
BodyFat <- read_csv("http://nhorton.people.amherst.edu/is5/data/Bodyfat.csv") %>%
  clean_names()
```

```
## Parsed with column specification:
```

```
## cols(
```

```
##   Density = col_double(),
```

```
##   Pct.BF = col_double(),
```

```
##   Age = col_integer(),
```

```
##   Weight = col_double(),
```

```
##   Height = col_double(),
```

```
##   Neck = col_double(),
```

```
##   Chest = col_double(),
```

```
##   Abdomen = col_double(),
```

```
##   Waist = col_double(),
```

```
##   Hip = col_double(),
```

```
##   Thigh = col_double(),
```

```
##   Knee = col_double(),
```

```
##   Ankle = col_double(),
```

```
##   Bicep = col_double(),
```

```
##   Forearm = col_double(),
```

```
##   Wrist = col_double()
```

```
## )

set.seed(3245) # For reproducibility
numsim <- 1000 # Number of samples

# What does do() do?
favstats(~ weight, data = sample(BodyFat, 10)) # favstats of one random sample of 10

##      min      Q1 median      Q3      max      mean      sd n missing
## 148.25 166.25 176.5 192.125 247.25 183.725 29.88925 10      0

favstats(~ weight, data = sample(BodyFat, 10)) # favstats of another random sample

##      min      Q1 median      Q3      max      mean      sd n missing
## 127.5 154.9375 161 189.4375 216.25 168.725 27.3563 10      0

do(2) * favstats(~ weight, data = sample(BodyFat, 10)) # finds favstats twice

##      min      Q1 median      Q3      max      mean      sd n missing .row
## 1 125.00 168.7500 188.875 208.8750 241.75 186.400 33.96367 10      0      1
## 2 156.75 167.4375 179.875 189.5625 224.50 182.625 21.03610 10      0      1
##      .index
## 1          1
## 2          2

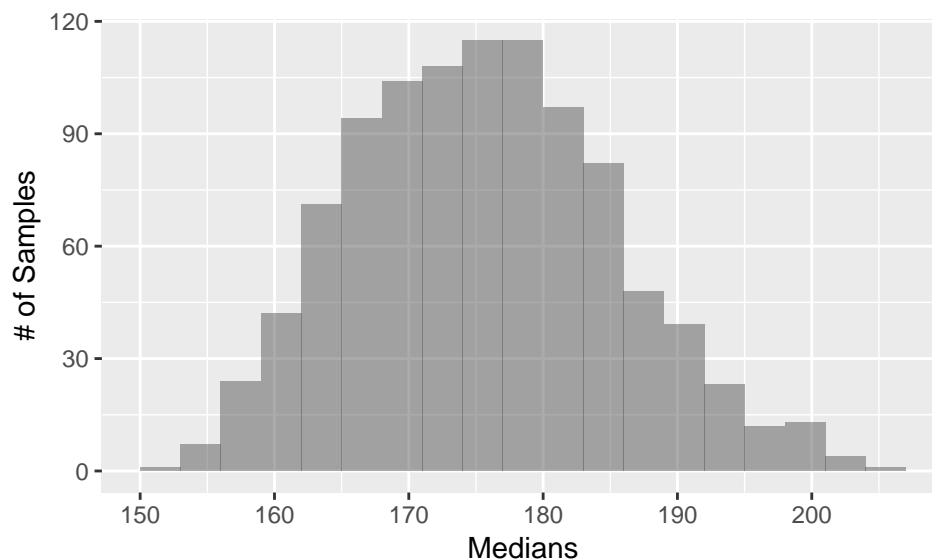
# For the visualization, we need 1,000 favstats
bodyfatsamples <- do(numsim) * favstats(~ weight, data = sample(BodyFat, 10))
```

Here, the `do()` function finds, 1,000 times, the `favstats()` of a random sample of 10 BodyFat weights.

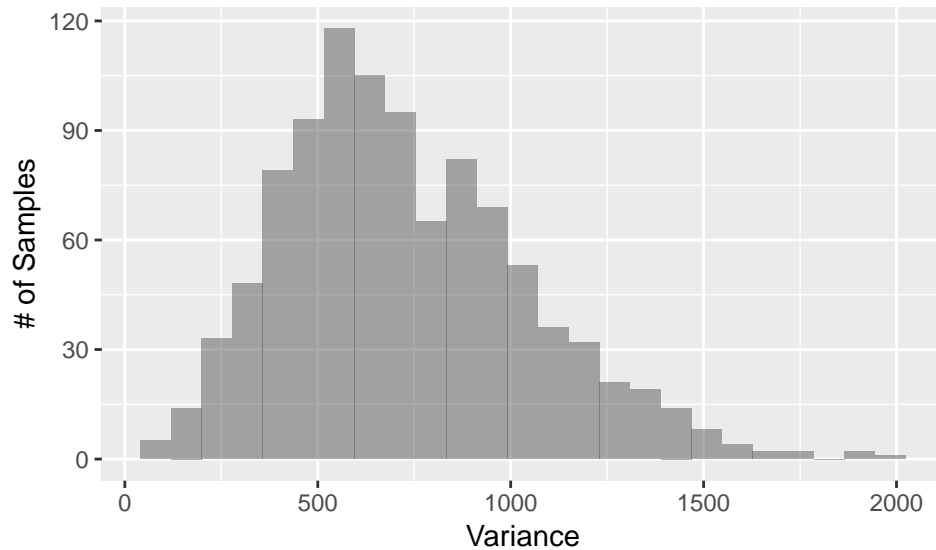
```
bodyfatsamples <- bodyfatsamples %>%
  clean_names()
names(bodyfatsamples)

## [1] "min"      "q1"      "median"  "q3"      "max"      "mean"     "sd"
## [8] "n"        "missing" "row"     "index"

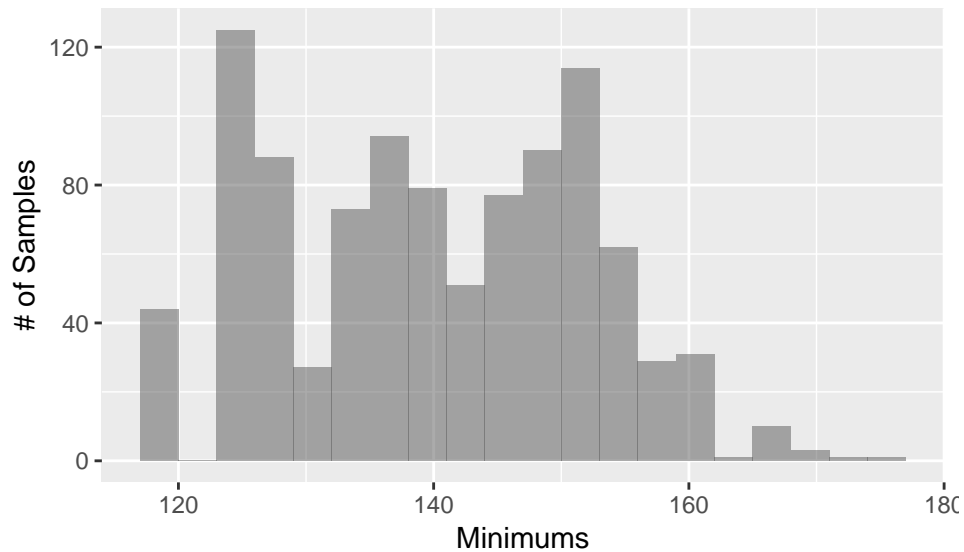
gf_histogram(~ median, data = bodyfatsamples, binwidth = 3, center = 1.5) %>%
  gf_labs(x = "Medians", y = "# of Samples")
```



```
gf_histogram(~ sd^2, data = bodyfatsamples) %>%
  gf_labs(x = "Variance", y = "# of Samples")
```



```
gf_histogram(~ min, data = bodyfatsamples, binwidth = 3, center = 1.5) %>%
  gf_labs(x = "Minimums", y = "# of Samples")
```



### Section 13.3: A Confidence Interval for a Proportion

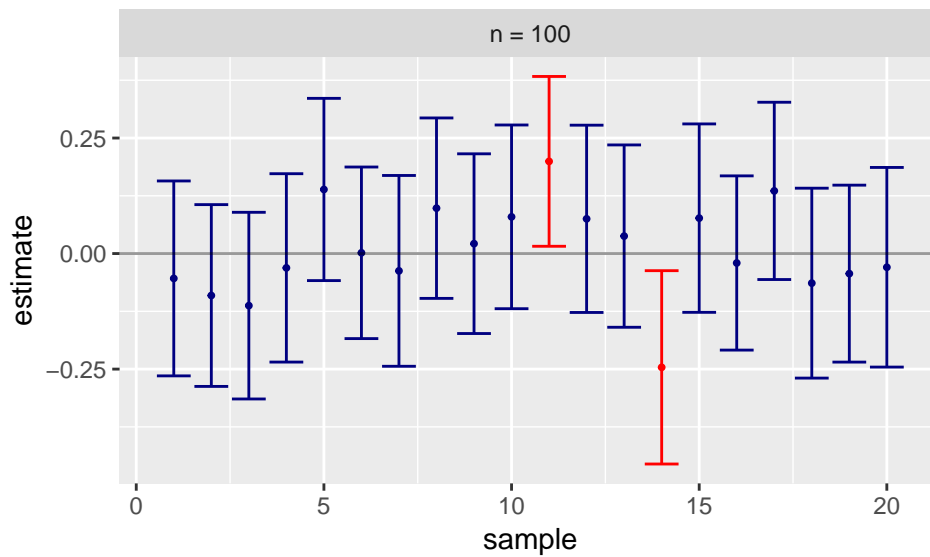
### Section 13.4: Interpreting Confidence Intervals: What Does 95% Confidence Really Mean?

```
# Here is a simulation of Figure 13.9 (page 422)
set.seed(118)
CIsim(n = 100, samples = 20) # We expect 19/20 intervals to cover the true mean
```

```
## Interval coverage:
```

```
##      cover
## n      Low  Yes High
```

```
## 100 0.05 0.90 0.05
```



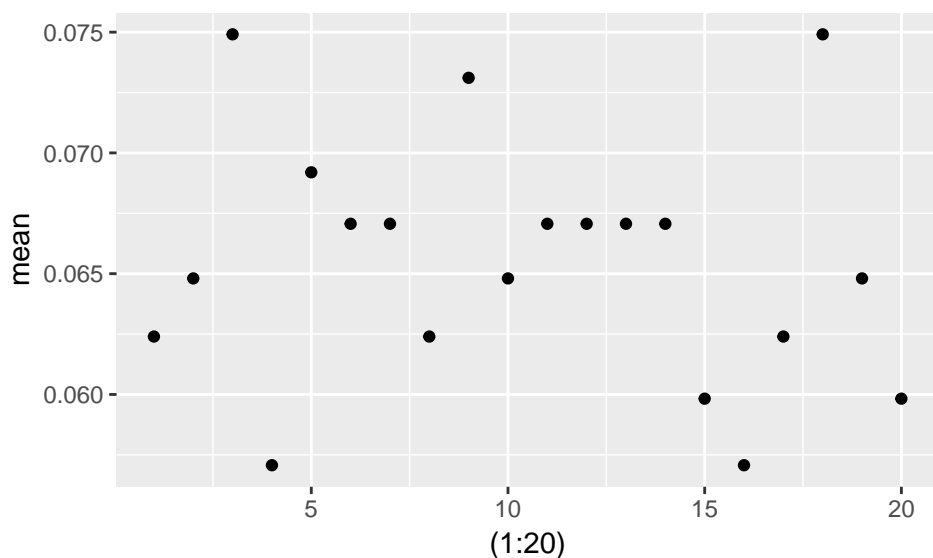
We expect 19 of the 20 intervals to cover the true mean, but since only 20 samples are drawn, there is more variability. Here, only 18 out of the 20 intervals cover the true mean.

To get the actual plot, the code is more complicated.

```
findingpoints <- function(sampsize, numsamp) {
  set.seed(2461)
  CIdata <- do(numsamp) * t.test(~ preemie, data = sample(Babies, size = sampsize))
  CIdata <- CIdata %>%
    select(lower, upper) %>%
    mutate(mean = (upper - lower)/2)
}
```

```
ConfData <- findingpoints(sampsize = 100, numsamp = 20)
```

```
gf_point(mean ~ (1:20), data = ConfData) #>%
```



```
# gf_line
```

**Section 13.5: Margin of Error: Certainty vs. Precision**

**Section 13.6: Choosing the Sample Size**