Unit 4: Inference for numerical data

1. Inference using the t-distribution

Sta 101 - Fall 2015

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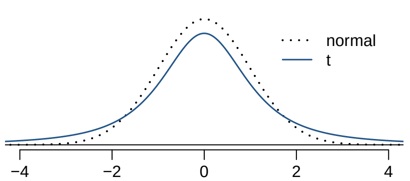
Slides posted at *http://bit.ly/sta101_f15*

Announcements

- Exams returned at the end of lab tomorrow
- MT grades will be posted for everyone on ACES
- MT course eval – anonymous, appreciate feedback
- RA 4 when you get back from fall break

2. T corrects for uncertainty introduced by plugging in s for σ

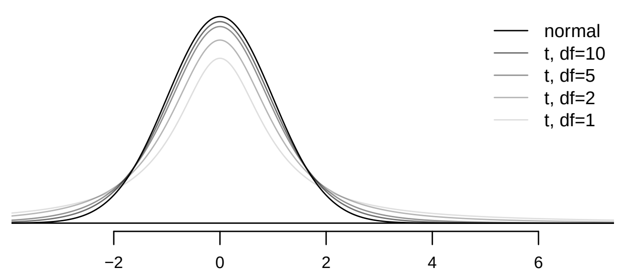
- CLT says $\bar{x} \sim N\left(mean = \mu, SE = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$, but, in practice, we use s instead of σ.
  - Plugging in an estimate introduces additional uncertainty.
  - We make up for this by using a more "conservative" distribution than the normal distribution.
- t-distribution also has a bell shape, but its tails are *thicker* than the normal model's
  - Observations are more likely to fall beyond two SDs from the mean than under the normal distribution.
  - Extra thick tails help mitigate the effect of a less reliable estimate for the standard error of the sampling distribution.



t-distribution

- Always centered at zero, like the standard normal (z) distribution
- Has a single parameter, *degrees of freedom* (df), that is tied to sample size.
  - one sample: $df = n - 1$
  - two (independent) samples: $df = min(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)$

What happens to shape of the t-distribution as df increases?



Why?

Example 1: Zinc in water

Trace metals in drinking water affect the flavor and an unusually high concentration can pose a health hazard. Ten pairs of data were taken measuring zinc concentration in bottom water and surface water at 10 randomly sampled locations.

Location	bottom	surface
1	0.43	0.415
2	0.266	0.238
3	0.567	0.39
4	0.531	0.41
5	0.707	0.605
6	0.716	0.609
7	0.651	0.632
8	0.589	0.523
9	0.469	0.411
10	0.723	0.612

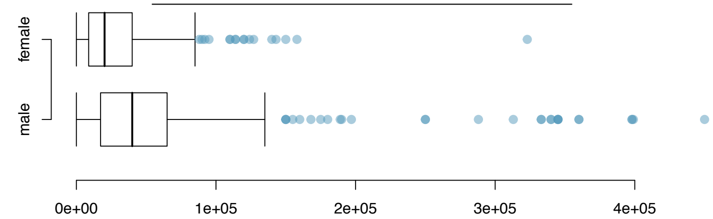
Water samples collected at the same location, on the surface and in the bottom, cannot be assumed to be independent of each other, hence we need to use a *paired* analysis.

Source: *https://onlinecourses.science.psu.edu/stat500/node/51*

Example 2: Gender gap in salaries

Since 2005, the American Community Survey[1] polls ~3.5 million households yearly. The following summarizes distribution of salaries of males and females from a random sample of individuals who responded to the 2012 ACS:

	$\bar{x}$	s	n
male	55,890	68,767.88	470
female	29,240	32,025.98	373



[1]Aside: Surge of media attention in spring 2012 when the House of Representatives voted to eliminate the survey. Daniel Webster, Republican congressman from Florida: "in the end this is not a scientific survey. It's a random survey."

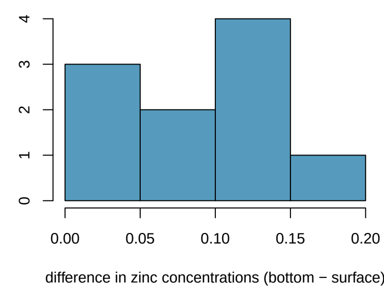
How are the two examples different from each other? How are they similar to each other?

Analyzing paired data

Suppose we want to compare the average zinc concentration levels in the bottom and surface:

- Two sets of observations with a special correspondence (not independent): *paired*
- Synthesize down to differences in outcomes of each pair of observations, subtract using a consistent order

Location	bottom	surface	difference
1	0.43	0.415	0.015
2	0.266	0.238	0.028
3	0.567	0.39	0.177
4	0.531	0.41	0.121
5	0.707	0.605	0.102
6	0.716	0.609	0.107
7	0.651	0.632	0.019
8	0.589	0.523	0.066
9	0.469	0.411	0.058
10	0.723	0.612	0.111



Parameter and point estimate for paired data

For comparing average zinc concentration levels in the bottom and surface when the data are paired:

- *Parameter of interest:* Average difference between the bottom and surface zinc measurements of *all* drinking water.

$$\mu_{diff}$$

- *Point estimate:* Average difference between the bottom and surface zinc measurements of drinking water from the *sampled* locations.

$$\bar{x}_{diff}$$

Parameter and point estimate for independent data

For comparing average salaries in two independent groups

- *Parameter of interest:* Average difference between the average salaries of *all* males and females in the US.

$$\mu_m - \mu_f$$

- *Point estimate:* Average difference between the average salaries of *sampled* males and females in the US.

$$\bar{x}_m - \bar{x}_f$$

Standard errors

- Dependent (paired) groups (e.g. pre/post weights of subjects in a weight loss study, twin studies, etc.)

$$SE_{\bar{x}_{diff}} = \frac{s_{diff}}{\sqrt{n_{diff}}}$$

- Independent groups (e.g. grades of students across two sections)

$$SE_{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2} = \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$$

- For the same data, $SE_{paired} < SE_{independent}$, so be careful about calling data paired

3. All other details of the inferential framework is the same...

$$HT : test\ statistic = \frac{point\ estimate - null}{SE}$$

$$CI : point\ estimate \pm critical\ value \times SE$$

One mean:
$df = n - 1$

HT:
$H_0 : \mu = \mu_0$
$T_{df} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$

CI:
$\bar{x} \pm t^\star_{df} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$

Paired means:
$df = n_{diff} - 1$

HT:
$H_0 : \mu_{diff} = 0$
$T_{df} = \frac{\bar{x}_{diff} - 0}{\frac{s_{diff}}{\sqrt{n_{diff}}}}$

CI:
$\bar{x}_{diff} \pm t^\star_{df} \frac{s_{diff}}{\sqrt{n_{diff}}}$

Independent means:
$df = min(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)$

HT:
$H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$
$T_{df} = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$

CI:
$\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 \pm t^\star_{df} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$