

# Lab XX – MATH 240 – Computational Statistics

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## Abstract

In this lab, we are discussing margin of error: what it means, different ways to interpret it, and what variables have an impact on it.

**Keywords:** Sample size, margin of error, polling, resampling.

## 1 Introduction

In this lab, we are going to test some of Gallup's claims, including the one about the margin of error halving if we increase sample size from 1000 to 2000. To do this we will have to assume the population proportion.

We can also gather information without making an assumption about the population proportion, and that is through the method of resampling. We can take the data from Gallup's survey given the fact that we know the results he gathered, and we can perform many resamples (10000).

Lastly, if we want to see what factors impact margin of error (MOE) rather than just the sample size, we can plot it as a function of both sample size and sample proportion. We can do the same but while calculating the Wilson MOE, to see if we gain any additional insights.

## 2 Methods

The only data we are really working with here is Gallup's survey data from February 2025. We know that the sample size is 1004 adults living in all 50 states of the U.S, and that 39% were satisfied with the position of the U.S. today, while 59% were dissatisfied (2% had no opinion). Gallup also reported that the margin of error was 4%, but it's not clear how much he rounded that by.

So like I said before, we can approximate the sampling distribution for  $p$  without assuming the actual population proportion is 0.39. Instead, we can replicate Gallup's data by making a vector with 1004 data points, and making 39% of the data a "1" (satisfied), and the rest of the data a "0" (dissatisfied or no opinion). This is technically not perfectly accurate because I am treating dissatisfied and no opinion equally, but when we are only studying the satisfied proportion, it is okay to treat them equally. With this data, we can perform resampling many times (10000), by using the `sample()` method from the base R package.

I also said that I want to test Gallup's statement about how the MOE changes when doubling the population from

1000 to 2000. We can do this by using the `rbinom()` function, and then using the `ggplot2` (Wickham, 2016) and `tidyverse` (Wickham et al., 2019) packages to plot the density of the sample proportions for both populations.

Lastly, in order to see MOE's relationship with both sample size ( $n$ ) and proportion ( $p$ ), we can again use `rbinom()` to simulate the data, and `quantile()` to calculate the range and eventually the MOE. Now that we have two independent variables, we can use `geom_raster()`. This will make a plot that is easy to visualize the MOE's relationship with both variables.

## 3 Results

Below are the histograms of 10000 polls with sample size 1004, and then with sample size 2008 (doubled). pdf 2

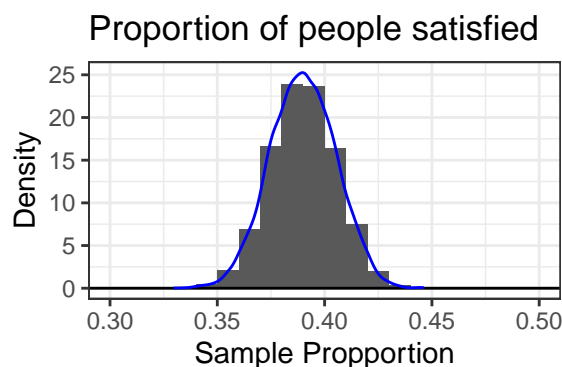


Figure 1: 10000 polls with  $n=1004$ ,  $p=0.39$   
pdf 2

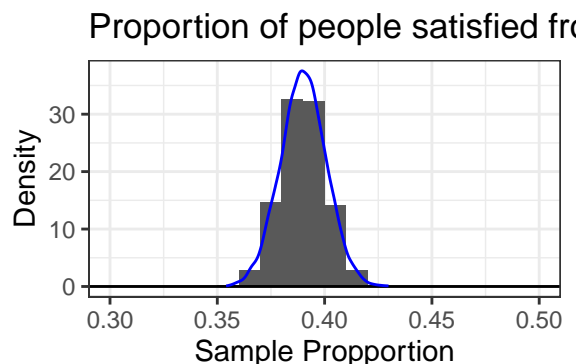


Figure 2: 10000 polls with  $n=2008$ ,  $p=0.39$   
You can see that the plots are different, but they do both

follow a relatively normal distribution. This is because the samples are random, and the sample sizes are well over 30. One thing you can't see from the graphs are the margins of error. After calculating them, I got a MOE of 0.03037845, approx 3% for 1,

## 4 Discussion

You should objectively evaluate the evidence you found in the data. Do not embellish or wish-terpet (my made-up phrase for making an interpretation you, or the researcher, wants to be true without the data *actually* supporting it). Connect your findings to the existing information you provided in the Introduction.

Finally, provide some concluding remarks that tie together the entire paper. Think of the last part of the results as abstract-like. Tell the reader what they just consumed – what's the takeaway message?

**Bibliography:** Note that when you add citations to your bib.bib file *and* you cite them in your document, the bibliography section will automatically populate here.

## References

Wickham, H. (2016). *ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis*. Springer-Verlag New York.  
Wickham, H., Averick, M., Bryan, J., Chang, W., McGowan, L. D., François, R., Grole-mund, G., Hayes, A., Henry, L., Hester, J., Kuhn, M., Pedersen, T. L., Miller, E., Bache, S. M., Müller, K., Ooms, J., Robinson, D., Seidel, D. P., Spinu, V., Takahashi, K., Vaughan, D., Wilke, C., Woo, K., and Yutani, H. (2019). Welcome to the tidyverse. *Journal of Open Source Software*, 4(43):1686.

## 5 Appendix

If you have anything extra, you can add it here in the appendix. This can include images or tables that don't work well in the two-page setup, code snippets you might want to share, etc.