Sampling, confidence intervals, and Bayesian inference

#### Inference: from samples to population

We rarely measure the whole **population**, but take **samples** instead.



Figure 1:

1. Write down your height and place of origin (Sevilla or other) in a piece of paper and put it in the bag.

- 1. Write down your height and place of origin (Sevilla or other) in a piece of paper and put it in the bag.
- 2. Now everyone **sample** 5 individuals from the whole **population** of heights.

- 1. Write down your height and place of origin (Sevilla or other) in a piece of paper and put it in the bag.
- 2. Now everyone **sample** 5 individuals from the whole **population** of heights.
- 3. Calculate the mean and 95% CI for your sample (http://graphpad.com/quickcalcs/CImean1/).

- 1. Write down your height and place of origin (Sevilla or other) in a piece of paper and put it in the bag.
- 2. Now everyone **sample** 5 individuals from the whole **population** of heights.
- 3. Calculate the mean and 95% CI for your sample (http://graphpad.com/quickcalcs/CImean1/).
- 4. Draw on blackboard.

- 1. Write down your height and place of origin (Sevilla or other) in a piece of paper and put it in the bag.
- 2. Now everyone **sample** 5 individuals from the whole **population** of heights.
- 3. Calculate the mean and 95% CI for your sample (http://graphpad.com/quickcalcs/CImean1/).
- 4. Draw on blackboard.
- 5. Do all CIs contain true mean height?

▶ There is a 95% probability that X lies between 120 and 150

- ▶ There is a 95% probability that X lies between 120 and 150
- ▶ We can be 95% confident that X lies between 120 and 150

- ▶ There is a 95% probability that X lies between 120 and 150
- ▶ We can be 95% confident that X lies between 120 and 150
- ▶ If we repeated the experiment, 95% of the time X would fall between 120 and 150

- ▶ There is a 95% probability that X lies between 120 and 150
- ▶ We can be 95% confident that X lies between 120 and 150
- ▶ If we repeated the experiment, 95% of the time X would fall between 120 and 150
- $\blacktriangleright$  If we repeated the experiment, 95% of the CIs would contain the true value of X

- ▶ There is a 95% probability that X lies between 120 and 150
- ▶ We can be 95% confident that X lies between 120 and 150
- ▶ If we repeated the experiment, 95% of the time X would fall between 120 and 150
- If we repeated the experiment, 95% of the CIs would contain the true value of X
- ▶ The probability that X is greater than 0 is at least 95%

- ▶ There is a 95% probability that X lies between 120 and 150
- ▶ We can be 95% confident that X lies between 120 and 150
- ▶ If we repeated the experiment, 95% of the time X would fall between 120 and 150
- $\blacktriangleright$  If we repeated the experiment, 95% of the CIs would contain the true value of X
- ▶ The probability that X is greater than 0 is at least 95%
- ▶ The probability that X equals 0 is smaller than 5%

▶ Summarise *uncertainty* in parameter estimates.

- ▶ Summarise *uncertainty* in parameter estimates.
- http://rpsychologist.com/d3/CI/ (or here)

- ▶ Summarise *uncertainty* in parameter estimates.
- http://rpsychologist.com/d3/CI/ (or here)
- ▶ A 95% CI is **NOT** 95% likely to contain the true parameter value!

- ▶ Summarise *uncertainty* in parameter estimates.
- http://rpsychologist.com/d3/CI/ (or here)
- ▶ A 95% CI is **NOT** 95% likely to contain the true parameter value!
- ▶ Instead, 95% of the CIs obtained with this sampling will contain the true value.

- Summarise uncertainty in parameter estimates.
- http://rpsychologist.com/d3/CI/ (or here)
- ▶ A 95% CI is **NOT** 95% likely to contain the true parameter value!
- Instead, 95% of the CIs obtained with this sampling will contain the true value.
- ▶ Like person who tells truth 95% of the time, but we can't tell if a particular statement is true.

- ▶ Summarise *uncertainty* in parameter estimates.
- http://rpsychologist.com/d3/CI/ (or here)
- ▶ A 95% CI is **NOT** 95% likely to contain the true parameter value!
- Instead, 95% of the CIs obtained with this sampling will contain the true value.
- ▶ Like person who tells truth 95% of the time, but we can't tell if a particular statement is true.
- ▶ It's a frequentist, long-run property.

- ▶ Summarise *uncertainty* in parameter estimates.
- http://rpsychologist.com/d3/CI/ (or here)
- ▶ A 95% CI is **NOT** 95% likely to contain the true parameter value!
- Instead, 95% of the CIs obtained with this sampling will contain the true value.
- ▶ Like person who tells truth 95% of the time, but we can't tell if a particular statement is true.
- ▶ It's a frequentist, long-run property.
- ▶ To read more: Morey et al (2015)

# What happens if we increase sample size?

► CI width decreases. . .

# What happens if we increase sample size?

- ► CI width decreases...
- ▶ but still 5% of CIs will NOT contain true mean!

#### Bayesian credible intervals

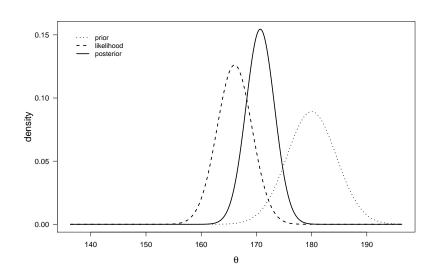
▶ Bayesian **credible** intervals do give the probability that true parameter value is contained within them.

#### Bayesian credible intervals

- ▶ Bayesian **credible** intervals do give the probability that true parameter value is contained within them.
- Frequentist CIs and Bayesian credible intervals can be similar, but not always.

### Bayesian inference: prior, posterior, and likelihood

 $P(H|D) \propto P(D|H)xP(H)$ Posterior  $\propto$  LikelihoodxPrior



Normal

- Normal
- ► Binomial

- ► Normal
- ► Binomial
- Own data

- Normal
- ► Binomial
- Own data
- ► Bayesian t-test