

Sampling, confidence intervals, and Bayesian inference

Inference: from samples to population

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



What's the average height in this group?

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

What's the average height in this group?

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.

What's the average height in this group?

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/>).

What's the average height in this group?

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.

What's the average height in this group?

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?

If the 95% CI of X is (120, 150)...

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

<https://pollev.com/franciscorod726>

If the 95% CI of X is (120, 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

<https://pollev.com/franciscorod726>

If the 95% CI of X is (120, 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

<https://pollev.com/franciscorod726>

If the 95% CI of X is (120, 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
- If we repeated the experiment, 95% of the CIs would contain the true value of X

<https://pollev.com/franciscorod726>

If the 95% CI of X is (120, 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
- 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%

<https://pollev.com/franciscorod726>

If the 95% CI of X is (120, 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
- 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%

<https://pollev.com/franciscorod726>

Understanding confidence intervals

- Summarise **uncertainty** in parameter estimates.

Understanding confidence intervals

- Summarise **uncertainty** in parameter estimates.
- <https://rpsychologist.com/d3/CI/> (or [here](#))

Understanding confidence intervals

- Summarise **uncertainty** in parameter estimates.
- <https://rpsychologist.com/d3/CI/> (or [here](#))
- A 95% CI is **NOT** 95% likely to contain the true parameter value!

Understanding confidence intervals

- Summarise **uncertainty** in parameter estimates.
- <https://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.

Understanding confidence intervals

- Summarise **uncertainty** in parameter estimates.
- <https://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.

Understanding confidence intervals

- Summarise **uncertainty** in parameter estimates.
- <https://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.

Understanding confidence intervals

- Summarise **uncertainty** in parameter estimates.
- <https://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?

<https://rpsychologist.com/d3/CI/>

- CI width *decreases*...

What happens if we increase sample size?

<https://rpsychologist.com/d3/CI/>

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

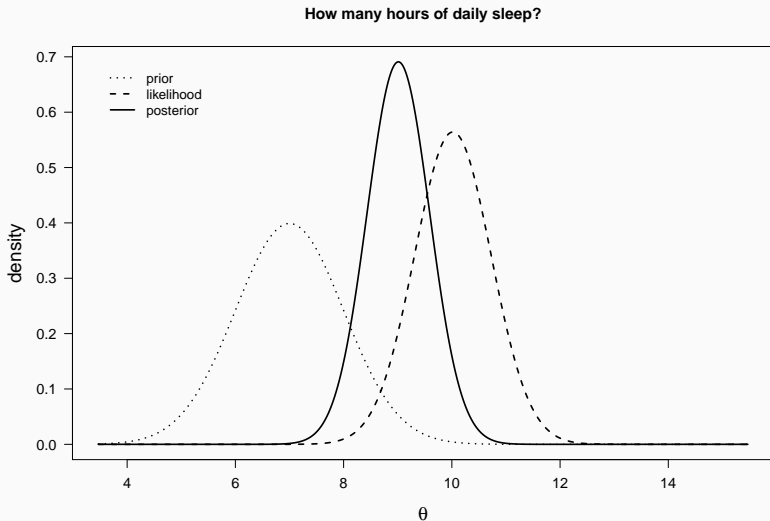
- Bayesian **credible** intervals do give the probability that true parameter value is contained within them.

- 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

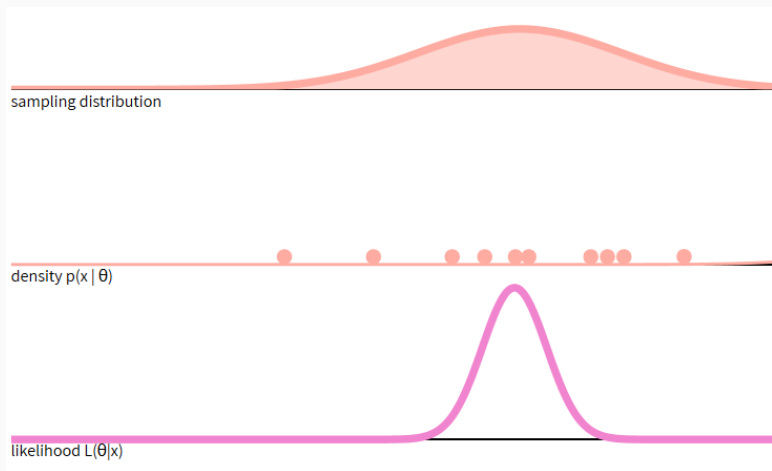
$$P(H|D) \propto P(D|H) \cdot P(H)$$

$$\text{Posterior} \propto \text{Likelihood} \cdot \text{Prior}$$



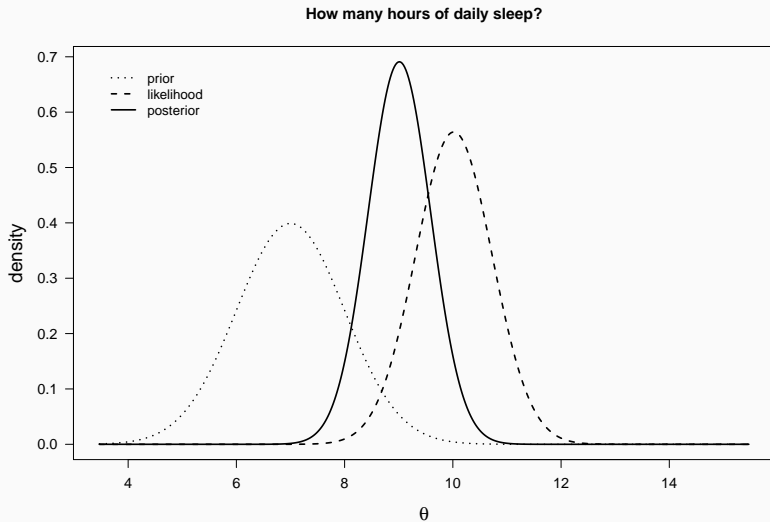
What is the likelihood?

$$L(\theta|x) = P(x|\theta)$$

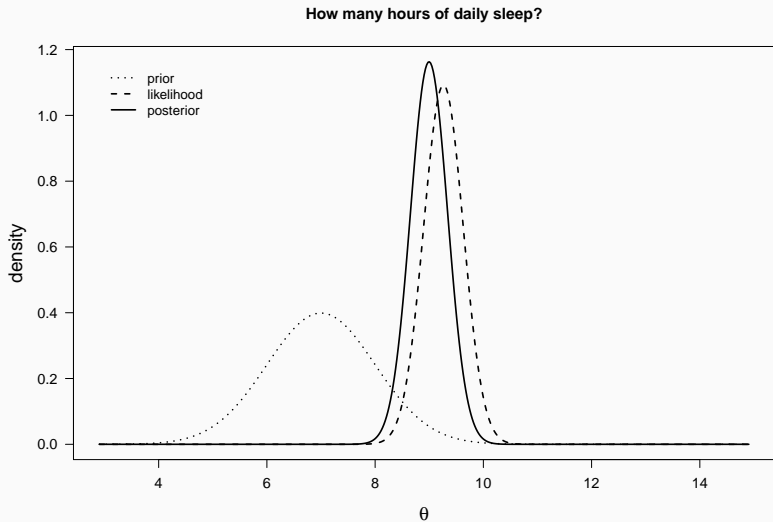


<https://seeing-theory.brown.edu/bayesian-inference/index.html>

Bayesian inference: prior and likelihood produce posterior



With increasing sample size, likelihood dominates prior



More apps to introduce Bayesian inference

- [Bayesian Demo](#)

More apps to introduce Bayesian inference

- [Bayesian Demo](#)
- [Bayesian inference for a population mean](#)

More apps to introduce Bayesian inference

- Bayesian Demo
- Bayesian inference for a population mean
- Normal

More apps to introduce Bayesian inference

- Bayesian Demo
- Bayesian inference for a population mean
- Normal
- Binomial

More apps to introduce Bayesian inference

- Bayesian Demo
- Bayesian inference for a population mean
- Normal
- Binomial
- Own data

More apps to introduce Bayesian inference

- Bayesian Demo
- Bayesian inference for a population mean
- Normal
- Binomial
- Own data
- Bayesian t-test

- Integrate information (prior)

- Integrate information (prior)
- Prior regularises unlikely estimates from data

- Integrate information (prior)
- Prior regularises unlikely estimates from data
- Large dataset -> prior effect diminishes

- Integrate information (prior)
- Prior regularises unlikely estimates from data
- Large dataset -> prior effect diminishes
- Uncertainty / Propagate errors