*Chapter Nine notes* ***for Agri-food research***

Summary from page 252

*Probability theory can be used to derive the sampling distribution of summary statistics, from which formulae for confidence intervals can be derived.*

[TBC]

*A 95% confidence interval is the result of a procedure that, in 95% of cases in which its assumptions are correct, will contain the true parameter value.*

[TBC]

*It cannot be claimed that a specific interval has 95% probability of containing the true value.*

[TBC]

*The Central Limit Theorem implies that sample means and other summary statistics can be assumed to have a normal distribution for large samples.*

[TBC]

*Margins of error usually do not incorporate systematic error due to non-random causes – external knowledge and judgement is required to assess these.*

*Confidence intervals can be calculated even when we observe all the data, which then represent uncertainty about the parameters of an underlying metaphorical population.*

[TBC]