

# Introducing **Estimation**

## Poll results

**A new Marquette Law School Poll finds 44 percent of Wisconsin likely voters supporting Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton for president and 37 percent supporting Republican Donald Trump, with Libertarian Gary Johnson at 9 percent and Green Party candidate Jill Stein at 3 percent.**

Charles Franklin, Oct. 12, 2016, [law.marquette.edu/poll/](http://law.marquette.edu/poll/)

## Poll results

**The full sample of the Oct. 6-9 survey comprises 1,000 registered voters interviewed by cell phone or landline, with a margin of error of +/- 3.7 percentage points. Results for likely voters are based on 878 respondents, with a margin of error of +/- 3.9 percentage points.**

Charles Franklin, Oct. 12, 2016, [law.marquette.edu/poll/](http://law.marquette.edu/poll/)

# Using the margin of error

# Sampling distribution of a statistic

**Distribution of a statistic calculated from different samples of size  $n$  drawn from the same population**

**Summarizes the behavior of the statistic calculated from  $n$  observations**

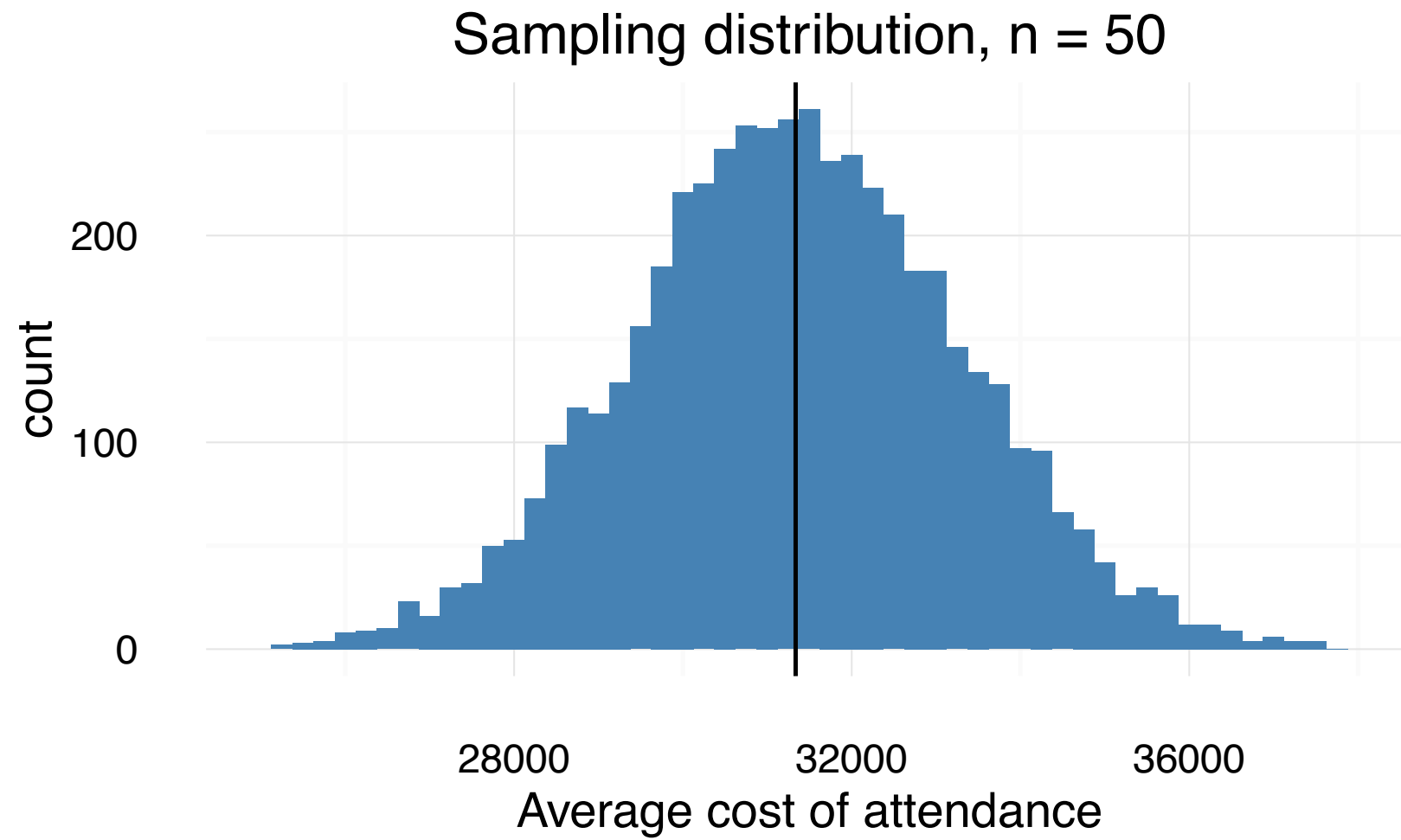
## Example

**The 2015 college scorecard data set comprised of the 1,776 non-profit colleges/universities in the U.S.**

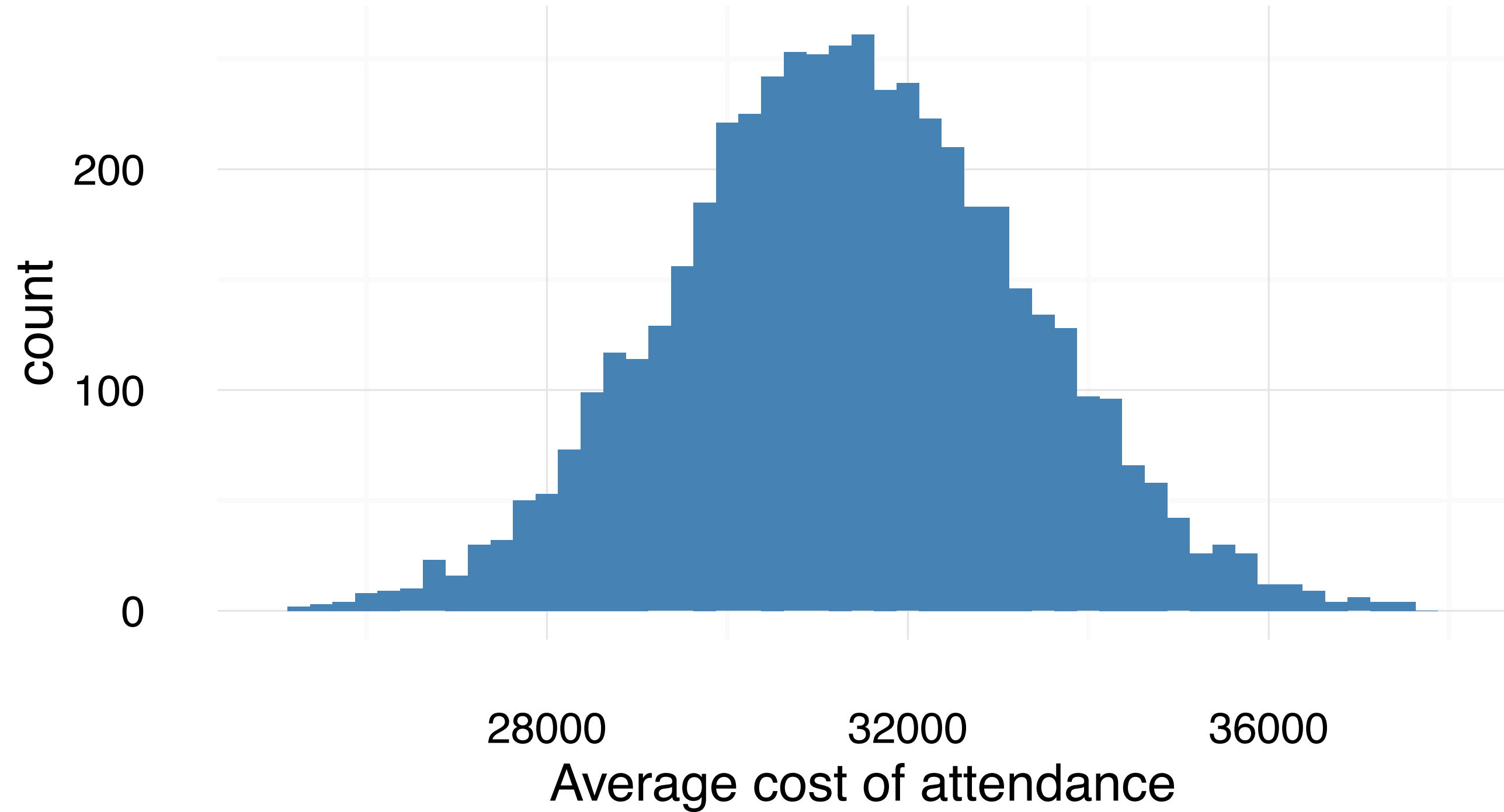
**Average cost of attendance =  $\mu$  = \$31,336**

## Properties

**Centered around the true parameter if the sampling scheme is unbiased**

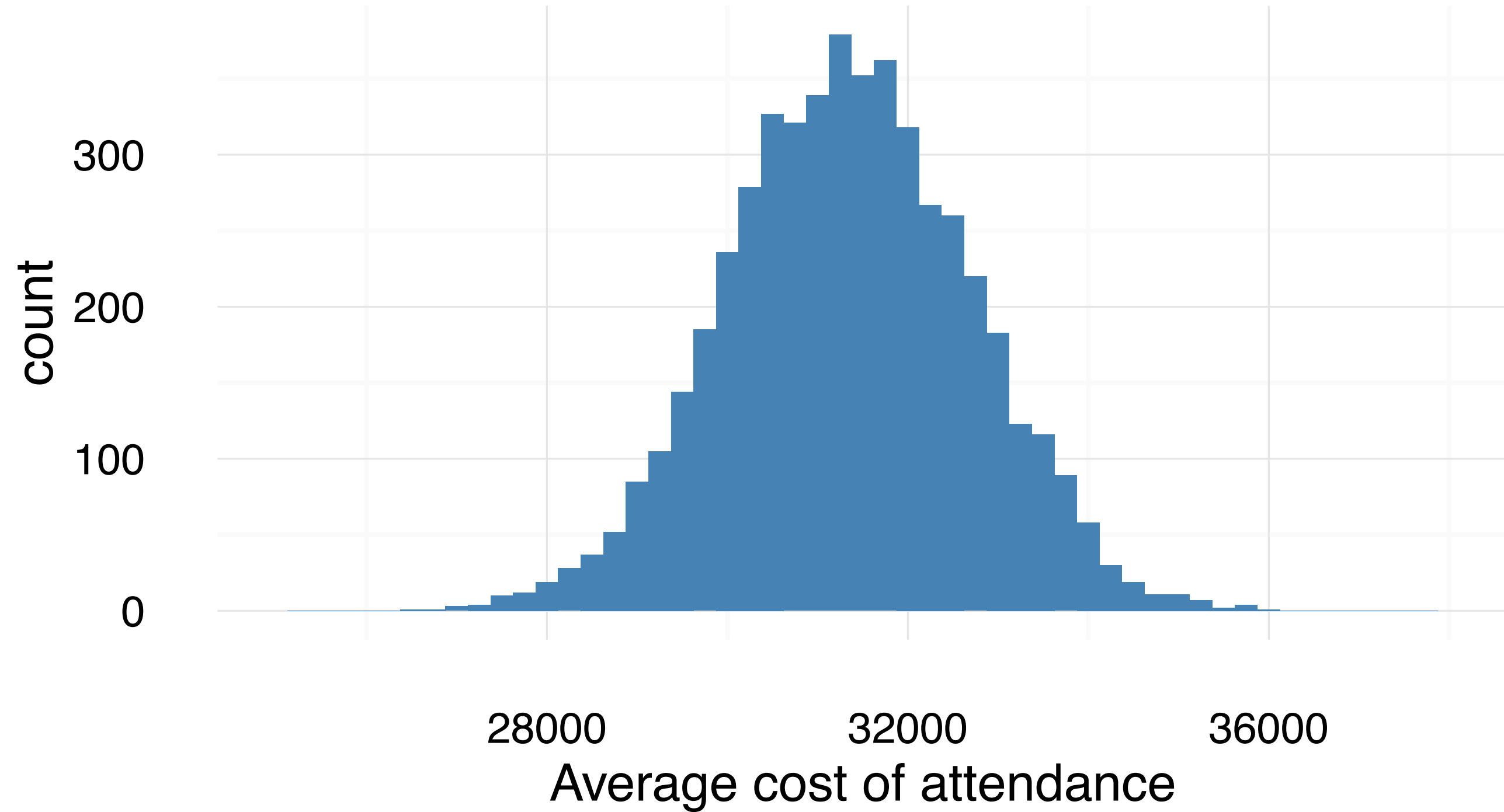


# Sampling distribution, $n = 50$

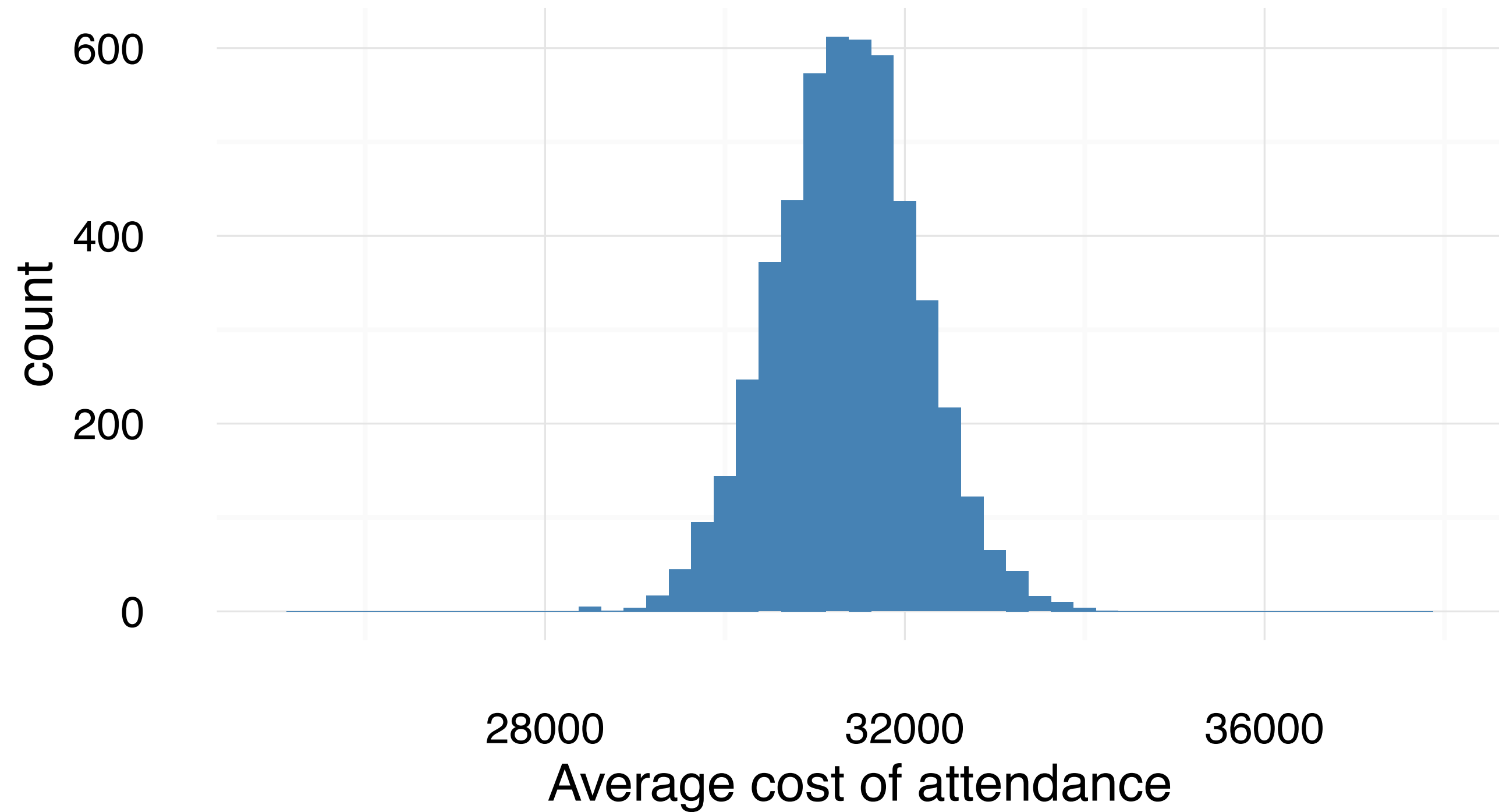




# Sampling distribution, $n = 100$



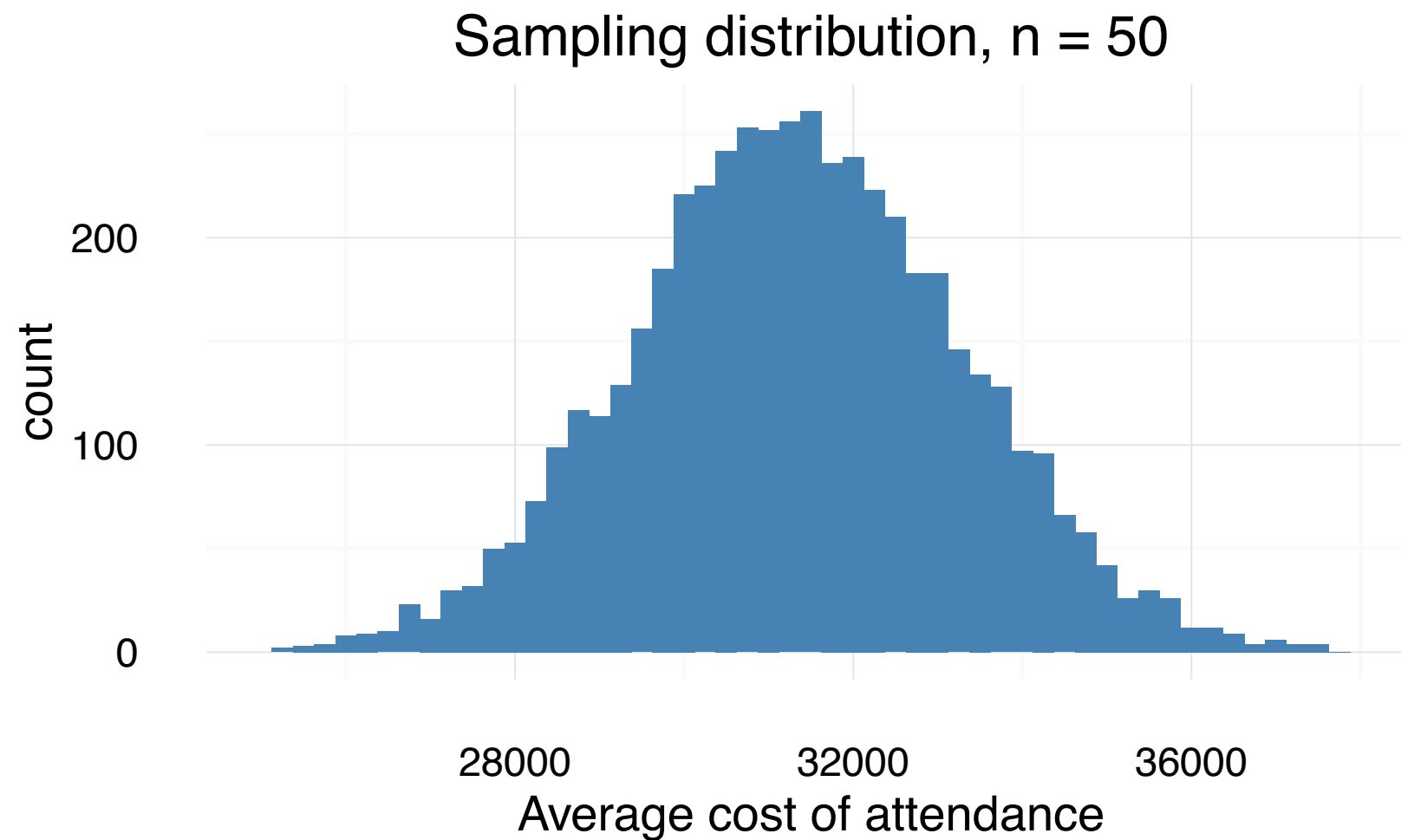
# Sampling distribution, n = 250



## Standard error (SE)

**The standard deviation of the sampling distribution**

**Smaller for larger sample sizes**



# Confidence intervals

**For a bell-shaped sampling distribution**

**$ME \approx 2 \cdot SE$  for 95% confidence intervals**