

PLSC 502 – Autumn 2016

Sampling Distributions

October 6, 2016

Anything that is a function of random variables is, itself, a random variable.

Bitterville, pop. 1000

Bitterville voters:

$$\mathfrak{N}_D = 500 \rightarrow X_i = 1$$

$$\mathfrak{N}_R = 500 \rightarrow X_i = 0$$

so that μ (the population mean) = 0.5.

For a sample with $N = 10$:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{X} &= \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{10}\right) X_1 + \left(\frac{1}{10}\right) X_2 + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{10}\right) X_{10} \\ &= aX_1 + aX_2 + \dots + aX_{10}\end{aligned}$$

where $a = 0.1$.

Bitterville, continued

Because

$$E(aX + b) = aEX + b,$$

then:

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{X}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{10} aE(X_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{10} a\mu \\ &= \mu \sum_{i=1}^{10} a \\ &= \mu \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{10} \\ &= \mu \end{aligned}$$

The Variance of the Mean

Similarly:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(\bar{X}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{10} a^2 \text{Var}(X_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 \sigma_i^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{100}\right) \sum_{i=1}^{10} \sigma_i^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{100}\right) 10\sigma^2 \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{10}\end{aligned}$$

Means and Variances of \bar{X} , Generally

In general,

$$E(\bar{X}) = \mu$$

and

$$\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{N},$$

and so

$$\sqrt{\text{Var}(\bar{X})} \equiv \sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{N}}.$$

A Rule of Thumb

*One must quadruple the sample size
to halve the sampling error.*

Example: We know $\sigma^2 = 0.5(1 - 0.5) = 0.25$.

- For $N = 100 \rightarrow \sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{0.5}{\sqrt{100}} = 0.05$
- To get to $\sigma_{\bar{X}} = 0.025$, we'd need:

$$0.025 = \frac{0.50}{\sqrt{N}}$$

$$0.025\sqrt{N} = 0.50$$

$$\sqrt{N} = 20$$

$$N = 400.$$

Sampling Distributions: The Mean

For $X_i \sim \text{i.i.d. } \mathcal{N}(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^N X_i \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\sum_N \mu_i, \sum_N \sigma_i^2\right)$$

which means that

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N X_i &\sim \mathcal{N}\left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_N \mu_i, \left(\frac{1}{N^2}\right) \sum_N \sigma_i^2\right] \\ &\sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{N}\right).\end{aligned}$$

Sampling Distribution of the Variance

Sample variance is:

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

means that

$$\begin{aligned} E(s^2) &= \frac{1}{N-1} \left\{ E \left[\sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{N-1} \left\{ E \left[\sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \mu)^2 - N(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{N-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^N E(X_i - \mu)^2 - NE(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N-1} \left(N\sigma^2 - N\frac{\sigma^2}{N} \right) \\ &= \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sampling Distribution: Variance

A transformation:

$$\mathfrak{s}^2 = \frac{(N-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

We can show that

$$\mathfrak{s}^2 \sim \chi_{N-1}^2$$

Variances Are Chi-Square...

For $X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ and $X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$, $\bar{X} = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{2}$, and so:

$$s^2 = \frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2}.$$

From this:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathfrak{s}^2 &= \frac{(N-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \\ &= \left(\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \right)^2.\end{aligned}$$

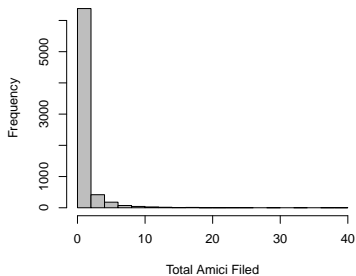
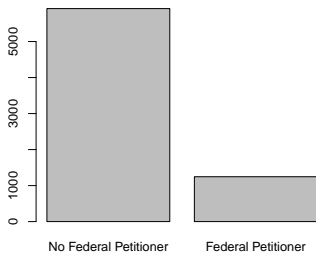
Warren & Burger Court Data

```
> summary(WB)
```

	us	id	amrev	amaff	sumam
394/0310:	15	Min. : 1	Min. : 0	Min. : 0	Min. : 0
390/0747:	14	1st Qu.:1791	1st Qu.: 0	1st Qu.: 0	1st Qu.: 0
389/0486:	12	Median :3581	Median : 0	Median : 0	Median : 0
375/0002:	10	Mean :3581	Mean : 0	Mean : 0	Mean : 1
375/0032:	9	3rd Qu.:5371	3rd Qu.: 0	3rd Qu.: 0	3rd Qu.: 1
391/0009:	9	Max. :7161	Max. :33	Max. :37	Max. :39
(Other)	:7092				

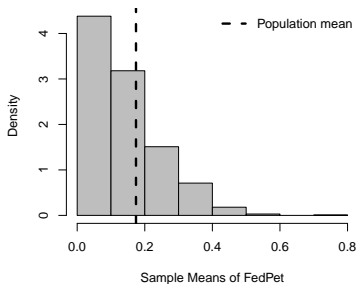
	fedpet	constit	sgam
Min. :	0.00	0.00	0.00
1st Qu.:	0.00	0.00	0.00
Median :	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mean :	0.17	0.25	0.08
3rd Qu.:	0.00	1.00	0.00
Max. :	1.00	1.00	1.00

Frequencies for fedpet and sumam

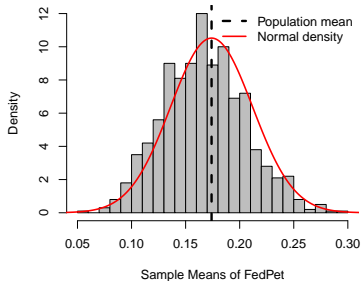
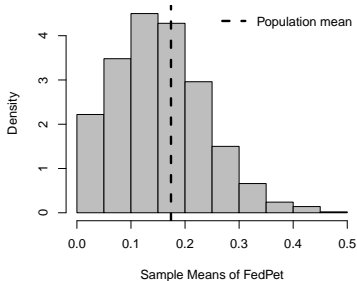


1000 Sample Means ($N = 10$)

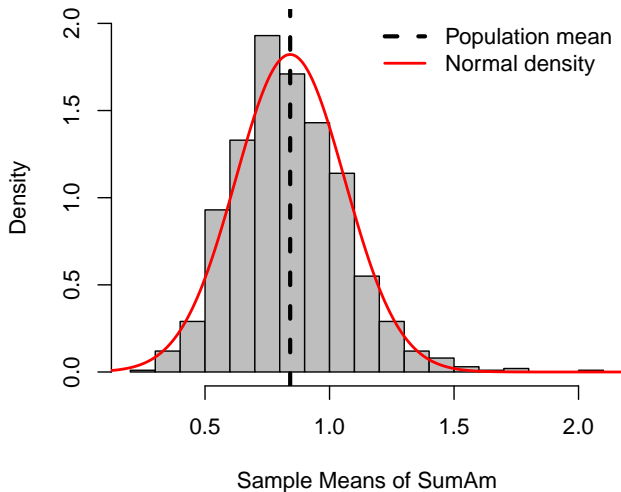
```
set.seed(7222009)
MFP10<-numeric(1000)
for (i in 1:1000){
  MFP10[i]<- with(WB, mean(sample(fedpet,10,replace=F)))
}
```



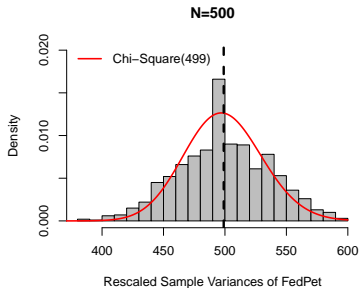
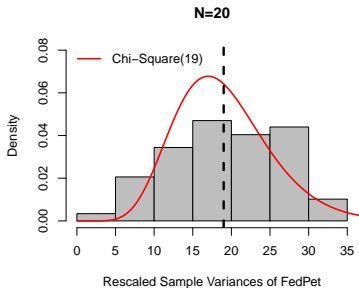
1000 Sample Means ($N = 20$ and 100)



Also For sumam ($N = 100$)



Sample Variances ($N = 20$ and 500)



Stratified Sampling using sampling

Constitutional decisions:

```
> table(WB$constit)
```

0	1
5345	1816

Task: Draw a single stratified random sample ($N = 20$), with 10 observations from `constit=0` and 10 from `constit=1`.

Stratified Sampling using sampling

```
require(sampling)           # package
set.seed(7222009)          # set seed
sample<-strata(WB, stratanames=c("constit"), size=c(10,10), method="srswor")
sample.data<-getdata(WB, sample)
summary(sample.data)
```

	us	id	amrev	amaff	sumam
356/0560:	1	Min. : 648	Min. :0.00	Min. :0.0	Min. :0.0
359/0360:	1	1st Qu.:1597	1st Qu.:0.00	1st Qu.:0.0	1st Qu.:0.0
362/0456:	1	Median :3624	Median :0.00	Median :0.0	Median :0.0
368/0448:	1	Mean :3468	Mean :0.65	Mean :0.7	Mean :1.4
369/0689:	1	3rd Qu.:5200	3rd Qu.:1.00	3rd Qu.:1.0	3rd Qu.:3.0
377/0311:	1	Max. :6825	Max. :3.00	Max. :5.0	Max. :6.0
(Other) :	14				

	fedpet	sgam	constit	ID_unit
Min. :	0.00	Min. :0.0	Min. :0.0	Min. : 647
1st Qu.:	0.00	1st Qu.:0.0	1st Qu.:0.0	1st Qu.:1596
Median :	0.00	Median :0.0	Median :0.5	Median :3622
Mean :	0.15	Mean :0.1	Mean :0.5	Mean :3467
3rd Qu.:	0.00	3rd Qu.:0.0	3rd Qu.:1.0	3rd Qu.:5198
Max. :	1.00	Max. :1.0	Max. :1.0	Max. :6824

	Prob	Stratum
Min. :	0.0019	Min. :1.0
1st Qu.:	0.0019	1st Qu.:1.0
Median :	0.0037	Median :1.5
Mean :	0.0037	Mean :1.5
3rd Qu.:	0.0055	3rd Qu.:2.0
Max. :	0.0055	Max. :2.0