

DATA 8

Fall 2021

Lecture 21

Confidence Intervals

Estimation

Quantifying Uncertainty

- The estimate is usually not exactly right:

$$\text{Estimate} = \text{Parameter} + \text{Error}$$

- How accurate is the estimate, usually?
- How big is a typical error?
- When we have a census, we can do this by simulation

(Demo)

Where to Get Another Sample?

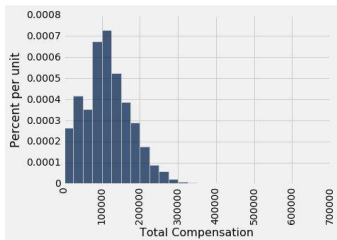
- We want to understand errors of our estimate
 - Given the **population**, we could simulate
 - ...but we only have the **sample**!
 - To get many values of the estimate, we needed many random samples
 - Can't go back and sample again from the population:
 - No time, no money
 - Stuck?
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The Bootstrap

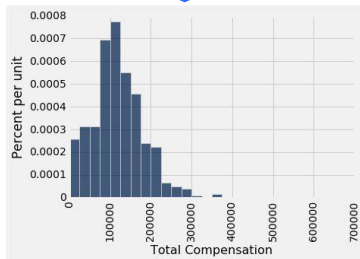
- A technique for simulating repeated random sampling
 - All that we have is the original sample
 - ... which is large and random
 - Therefore, it probably resembles the population
 - So we sample at random from the original sample!
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Why We Need the Bootstrap

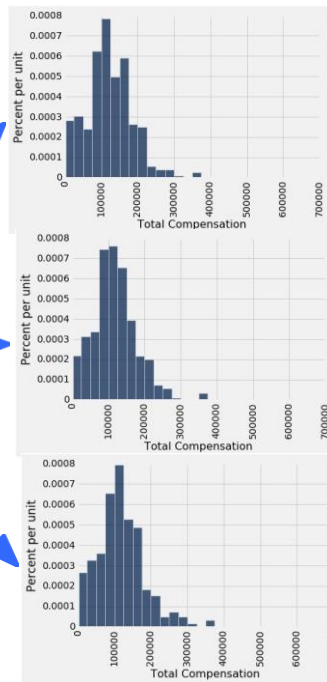
population



sample



resamples



What we wish
we could get

What we
really get

Key to Resampling

- From the original sample,
 - draw at random
 - with replacement
 - as many values as the original sample contained
- The size of the new sample has to be the same as the original one, so that the two estimates are comparable

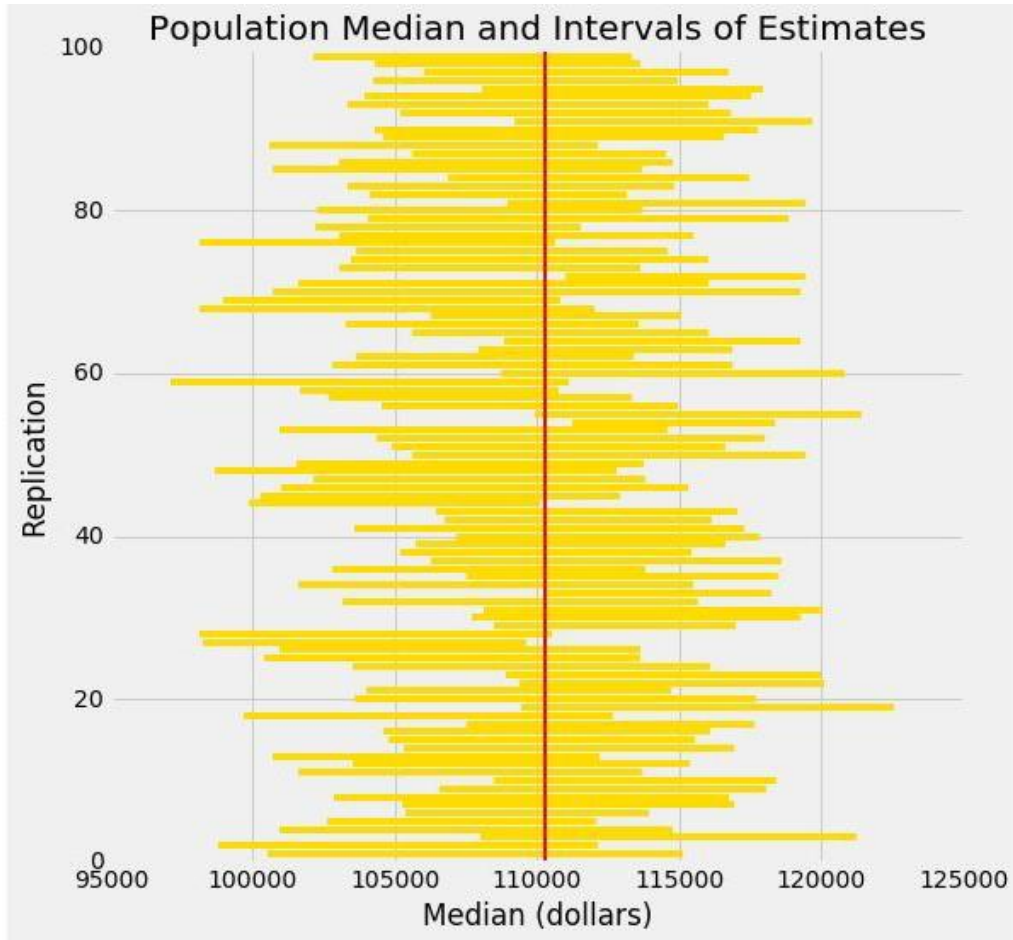
(Demo)

Confidence Intervals

95% Confidence Interval

- Interval of **estimates of a parameter**
- Based on random sampling
- 95% is called the confidence level
 - Could be any percent between 0 and 100
 - Higher level means wider intervals
- The **confidence is in the process** that gives the interval:
 - It generates a “good” interval about 95% of the time.

(Demo)



Each line here is a confidence interval from a fresh sample from the population

Use Methods Appropriately

Can You Use a CI Like This?

By our calculation, an approximate 95% confidence interval for the average age of the mothers in the population is (26.9, 27.6) years.

True or False:

- About 95% of the mothers in the population were between 26.9 years and 27.6 years old.

Answer: False. We're estimating that their **average age** is in this interval.

Is This What a CI Means?

An approximate 95% confidence interval for the average age of the mothers in the population is (26.9, 27.6) years.

True or False:

- There is a 0.95 probability that the average age of mothers in the population is in the range 26.9 to 27.6 years.

Answer: False. The average age of the mothers in the population is unknown but it's a constant. It's not random. No chances involved.

When *Not* to Use The Bootstrap

- If you're trying to estimate very high or very low percentiles, or min and max
 - If you're trying to estimate any parameter that's greatly affected by rare elements of the population
 - If the probability distribution of your statistic is not roughly bell shaped (the shape of the empirical distribution will be a clue)
 - If the original sample is very small
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Confidence Intervals For Testing

Using a CI for Testing

- Null hypothesis: **Population average = x**
 - Alternative hypothesis: **Population average $\neq x$**
 - Cutoff for P-value: $p\%$
 - Method:
 - Construct a $(100-p)\%$ confidence interval for the population average
 - If x is not in the interval, reject the null
 - If x is in the interval, can't reject the null
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