



Conservative Approach & Sample Size Consideration

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Statistics Course Developer



95% Confidence Intervals for p

Best Estimate \pm Margin of Error

95% Confidence Intervals for p

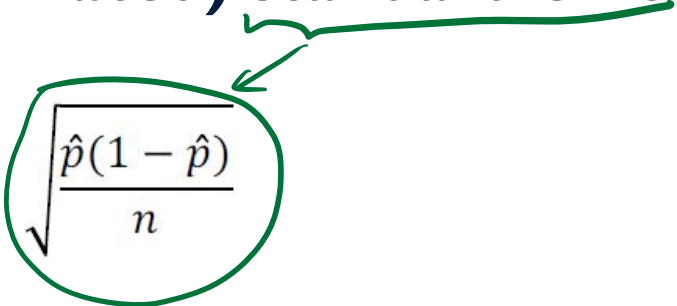
Best Estimate \pm Margin of Error

Best Estimate \pm “a few” (estimated) standard errors
 z^*

95% Confidence Intervals for p

Best Estimate \pm Margin of Error

Best Estimate \pm “a few” (estimated) standard errors

$$\hat{p} \pm 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}{n}}$$


Motts Car Seat Example

In a sample of 659 parents with a toddler, 540 (or **85%**) stated they **use a car seat** for all travel with their toddler.

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$$\hat{p}=0.85$$

$$n=659$$

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$$\hat{p} \pm 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}{n}}$$

(0.823, 0.877)

$\hat{p}=0.85$

$n=659$

Closer Look at estimated SE

$$\text{estimated standard error} = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}{n}}$$

Closer Look at estimated SE

estimated standard error = $\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}{n}}$

What if \hat{p} is
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What if \hat{p} is
not accurate?

which is maximized when $\hat{p}=0.5$

conservative standard error = $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$

Back to Motts Car Seat Example

$$\hat{p} \pm 1.96 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\hat{p}=0.85$$

$$n=659$$

Back to Motts Car Seat Example

$$\hat{p} \pm \cancel{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2}\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\hat{p} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\hat{p}=0.85$$

$$n=659$$

Back to Motts Car Seat Example

**95% Margin of Error is only
dependent on sample size**

$$\hat{p} \pm 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\hat{p} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\hat{p}=0.85$$

$$n=659$$

Back to Motts Car Seat Example

95% Margin of Error is only dependent on sample size

$$\hat{p} \pm 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\hat{p} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

(0.81, 0.89)

$$\hat{p}=0.85$$

$$n=659$$

**Conservative 95% Confidence Interval,
4% Margin of Error**

Sample Size Determination

Margin of Error (MoE) is only dependent on:

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1) our confidence level (typically 95%) and

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- 2) our sample size

Sample Size Determination

- Margin of Error (MoE)** is only dependent on:
- 1) our confidence level (typically 95%) and
 - 2) our sample size

What sample size would we need to have a 95% (*conservative*) confidence interval with a Margin of Error of only 3% (0.03)?

Sample Size Determination

$$\text{MoE} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

For 95% Confidence

Sample Size Determination

For 95% Confidence

$$\text{MoE} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

MoE = 0.03

$$\underline{n = (1/\text{MoE})^2}$$

Sample Size Determination

For 95% Confidence

$$\text{MoE} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

MoE = 0.03

$$n = (1/\text{MoE})^2$$

$$n = (1/0.03)^2$$

$$n = 1,111.11$$

Sample Size Determination

For 95% Confidence

$$\text{MoE} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

MoE = 0.03

$$n = (1/\text{MoE})^2$$

$$n = (1/0.03)^2$$

$$n = 1,111.11$$

$$n \geq 1,112$$

What if 3% MoE @ 99% Confidence?

$$\hat{p} \pm Z^* \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}}_{p=0.5}$$

What if 3% MoE @ 99% Confidence?

$$\hat{p} \pm Z^* \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

What if 3% MoE @ 99% Confidence?


$$\hat{p} \pm Z^* \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{MoE} = Z^* \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

What if 3% MoE @ 99% Confidence?

$$\hat{p} \pm Z^* \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{MoE} = Z^* \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$$


$$n = \left(\frac{Z^*}{2 \cdot \text{MoE}} \right)^2$$

IVQ HERE

What if 3% MoE @ 99% Confidence?

$$n = \left(\frac{Z^*}{2 \cdot MoE} \right)^2$$

What if 3% MoE @ 99% Confidence?

$$\checkmark n = \left(\frac{Z^*}{2 \cdot MoE} \right)^2$$

$Z^* = 2.576$ (99%)
 $MoE = 0.03$

What if 3% MoE @ 99% Confidence?

$$n = \left(\frac{Z^*}{2 \cdot MoE} \right)^2$$

$$Z^* = 2.576 \text{ (99\%)} \\ MoE = 0.03$$

$$n = 1843.27$$

What if 3% MoE @ 99% Confidence?

$$n = \left(\frac{Z^*}{2 \cdot MoE} \right)^2$$

$$n = 1843.27$$

$$n \geq 1844$$

$$Z^* = 2.576 \text{ (99\%)} \\ MoE = 0.03$$

at most 3% . So round up

Summary

- Estimated standard error may be too small, or inaccurate based off sample so can employ conservative approach.

maximize se by set $p=0.5$

Summary

- Estimated standard error may be too small, or inaccurate based off sample so can employ conservative approach.
- Conservative approach → determine sample size needed based on a confidence level and desired margin of error.