# Bootstrapping to Compute SE of a statistic

#### 2023-06-08

#### Direct way using the code we already are familiar with from Module04

Create a function to compute the statistic. Here we are using the example  $T = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}$ . You can change this part of the program to any other function as you need.

```
fun <- function(x) {
mean(x)
}</pre>
```

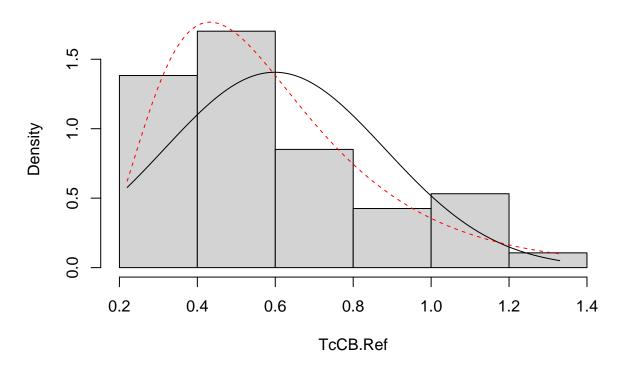
Below we are picking up the observations in the data set EPA.94b.tccb.df corresponding to the Reference area. It is then followed by the usual preliminary analysis of the data.

```
TcCB.Ref <- EPA.94b.tccb.df$TcCB[EPA.94b.tccb.df$Area=="Reference"]
stat.desc(TcCB.Ref,norm=T)</pre>
```

```
##
       nbr.val
                 nbr.null
                               nbr.na
                                             min
                                                                   range
                                                         max
## 47.00000000 0.000000000
                          0.000000000
                                      0.220000000 1.330000000 1.110000000
##
                   median
                                          SE.mean CI.mean.0.95
          sum
                                 mean
## 28.130000000 0.540000000
                          0.080452081
##
       std.dev
                 coef.var
                             skewness
                                         skew.2SE
                                                     kurtosis
  0.283640761 0.473910977
                          0.845166520 1.219328422 -0.132652976 -0.097407835
##
    normtest.W
                normtest.p
  0.917640846 0.002768207
```

```
hist(TcCB.Ref,prob=T)
curve(dnorm(x,mean=mean(TcCB.Ref),sd=sqrt(var(TcCB.Ref))),
    from=min(TcCB.Ref),to=max(TcCB.Ref), add=T)
curve(dlnorm(x,meanlog=mean(log(TcCB.Ref)),sdlog=sd(log(TcCB.Ref))),
    from=min(TcCB.Ref),to=max(TcCB.Ref), add=T,lty="dashed",col="red")
```

### **Histogram of TcCB.Ref**



The following code demonstrates the bootstrapping method of estimating the standard error of the statistic computed by the function "fun". In this example, we are using 500 bootstrap replications.

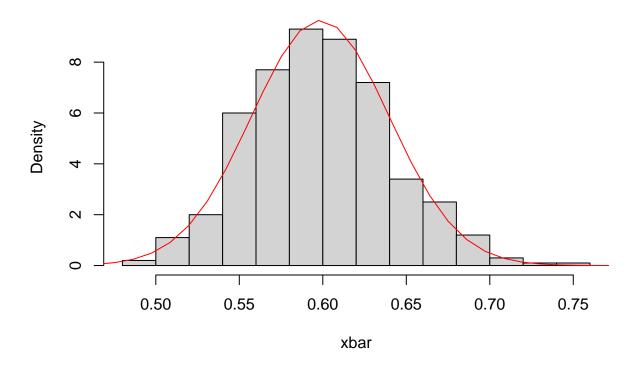
```
bootsize <- 500
sampsize <- length(TcCB.Ref)
set.seed(2)
Pop <- TcCB.Ref
Samples <- as.data.frame(matrix(sample(Pop, bootsize*sampsize, replace=TRUE),ncol=sampsize))
rownames(Samples) <- paste("BS.rep", 1:bootsize, sep="")
colnames(Samples) <- paste("obs", 1:sampsize, sep="")
results <- apply(Samples,FUN=fun,1)
#Samples</pre>
```

Now, we plot the histogram of all the bootstrapped values of the statistic T, and compare it to the Normal distribution, with  $\mu = \bar{X}$  and  $\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$ .

```
stat.desc(results)
```

```
##
                    nbr.null
        nbr.val
                                    nbr.na
                                                    min
                                                                             range
                                                                  max
## 5.000000e+02 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 4.834043e-01 7.431915e-01 2.597872e-01
##
                      median
                                      mean
                                                SE.mean CI.mean.0.95
            sum
  2.993057e+02 5.964894e-01 5.986115e-01 1.887921e-03 3.709253e-03 1.782122e-03
##
##
        std.dev
                    coef.var
## 4.221519e-02 7.052185e-02
```

### **Bootstrapped Sampling Distribution**



#### Alternative way using the package boot

```
fun <- function(x, i) {
mean(x[i])
}</pre>
```

```
results <- boot(TcCB.Ref,fun,500)
```

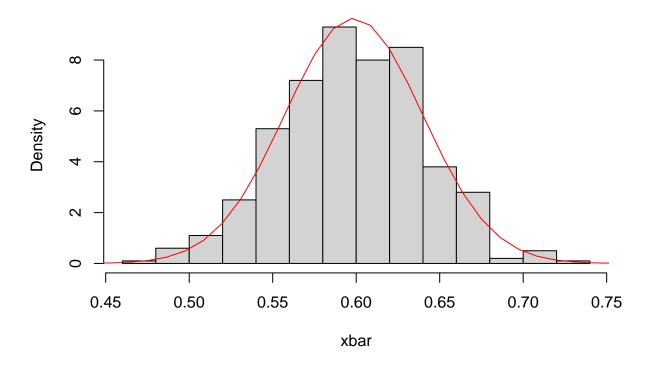
Now, we plot the histogram of all the bootstrapped values of the statistic T, and compare it to the Normal distribution, with  $\mu = \bar{X}$  and  $\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$ .

```
stat.desc(results$t)
```

```
## V1
## nbr.val 5.000000e+02
## nbr.null 0.000000e+00
## nbr.na 0.000000e+00
```

```
4.748936e-01
## min
## max
                7.285106e-01
                2.536170e-01
## range
                2.989530e+02
## sum
## median
                5.961702e-01
## mean
                5.979060e-01
## SE.mean
                1.870871e-03
## CI.mean.0.95 3.675756e-03
## var
                1.750079e-03
## std.dev
                4.183395e-02
## coef.var
                6.996744e-02
hist(results$t,prob=T,main="",xlab="xbar")
curve(dnorm(x,mean=mean(TcCB.Ref),sd=sd(TcCB.Ref)/sqrt(length(TcCB.Ref))),
      from = min(TcCB.Ref), to = max(TcCB.Ref),add=T,col="red")
title(main="Bootstrapped Sampling Distribution")
```

## **Bootstrapped Sampling Distribution**



If all we want is the bootstapping based estimate of the standard error of the statistic (given by the function fun), it can now be done with single call to the function boot() of a package called boot.

```
boot(TcCB.Ref,fun,500)

##

## ORDINARY NONPARAMETRIC BOOTSTRAP
##
```

```
##
## Call:
## boot(data = TcCB.Ref, statistic = fun, R = 500)
##
##
##
## Bootstrap Statistics :
## original bias std. error
## t1* 0.5985106 0.001894043 0.04203708
```

detach(EPA.94b.tccb.df)