

# SOC-5811 Week 5: Sampling distributions and inference I

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# STATISTICAL INFERENCE

- ▶ **Parameters** = the unknown numbers that determine a statistical model.
- ▶ Parameters can be used to simulate new data from the model.



# STATISTICAL INFERENCE

- ▶ **Statistical inference** = a set of operations on data that yield estimates and uncertainty statements about **predictions and parameters** of some underlying process or population.
- ▶ More simply, we observe data and we try to learn something about where it came from.
- ▶ **This involves uncertainty.**

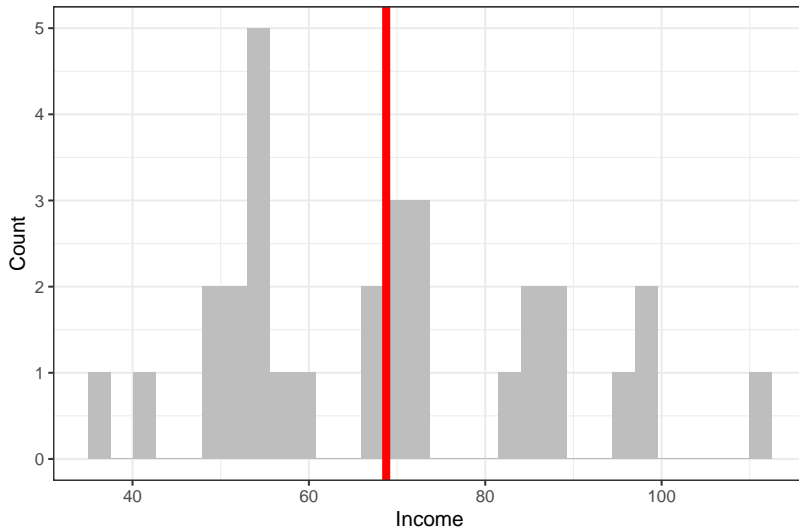


# STATISTICAL INFERENCE

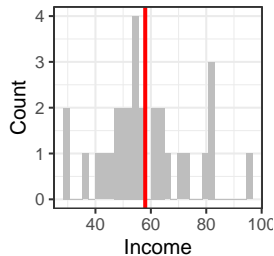
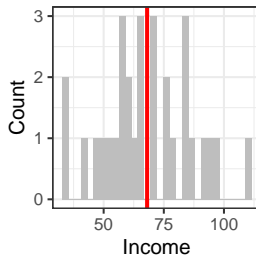
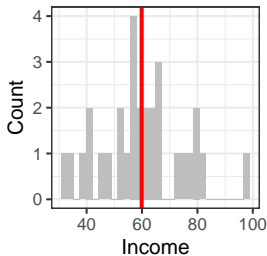
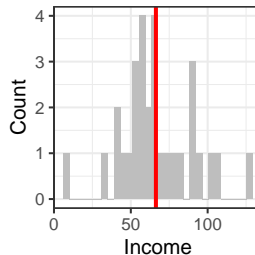
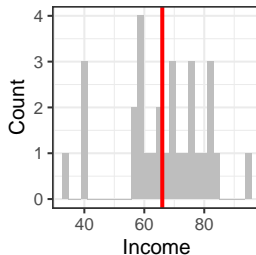
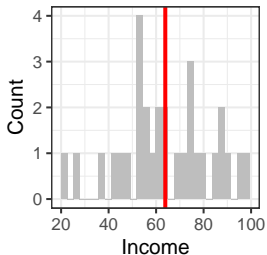
- ▶ Say I have a population of 1000 people and I ask 30 of them their income.
- ▶ The parameter I'm interested in inferring something about is the average income in the entire population.



# STATISTICAL INFERENCE



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# SAMPLING DISTRIBUTION

- ▶ **Sampling distribution** = the set of possible datasets that could have been observed if the data collection process had been re-done, along with the probabilities of these values.
- ▶ In practice, we will not know the sampling distribution; we can only estimate it.

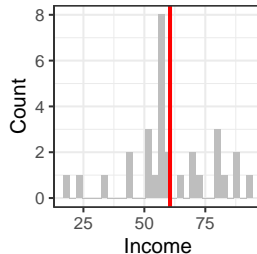
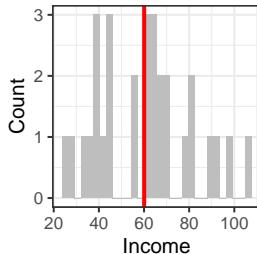
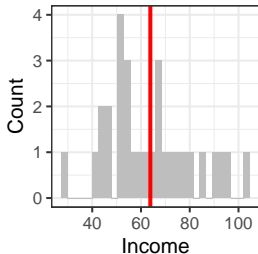
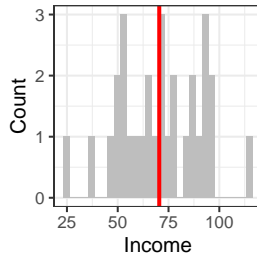
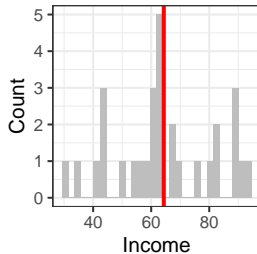
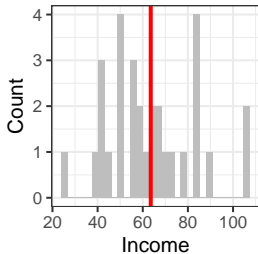


# STANDARD ERRORS

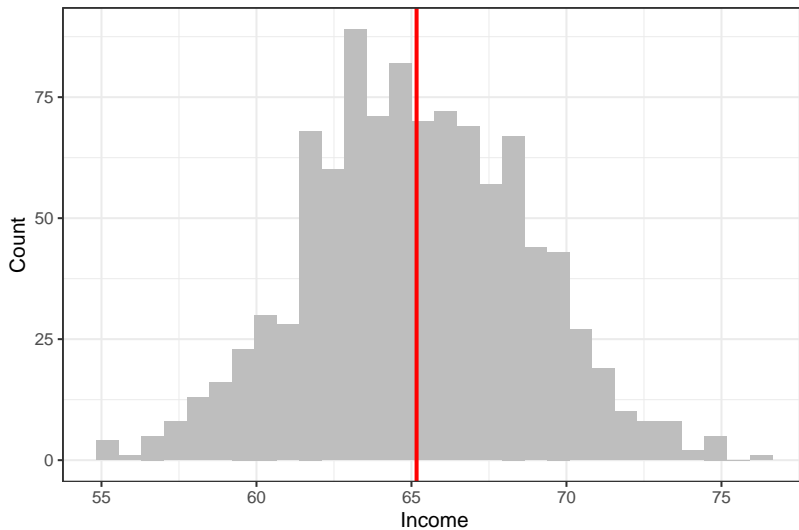
- ▶ **Standard error** = the estimated standard deviation of an estimate (e.g., the standard deviation of the sampling distribution).



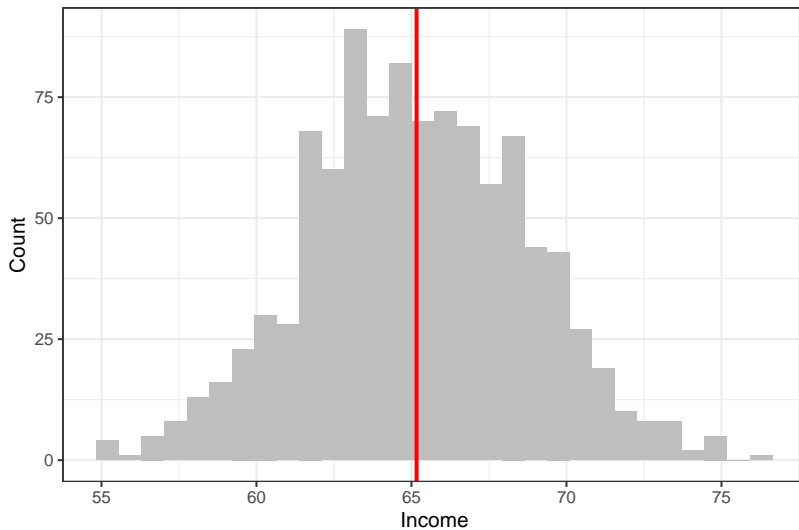




## Sampling distribution of the mean:



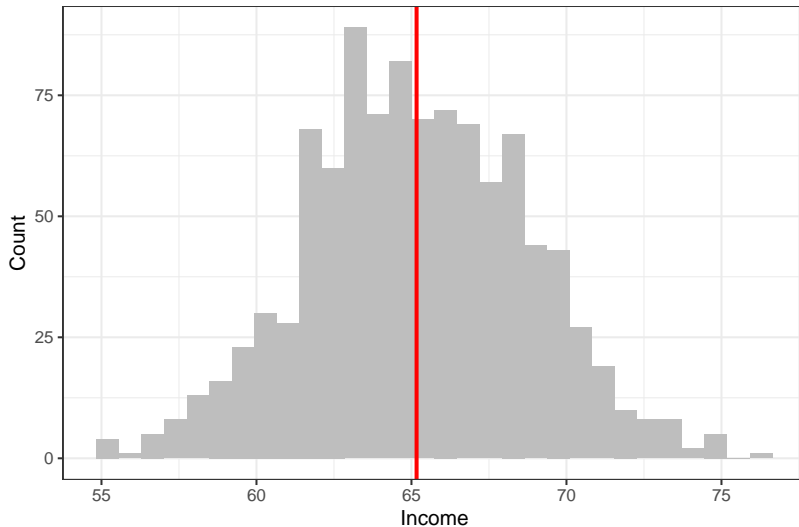
What do you notice about the shape of this distribution?



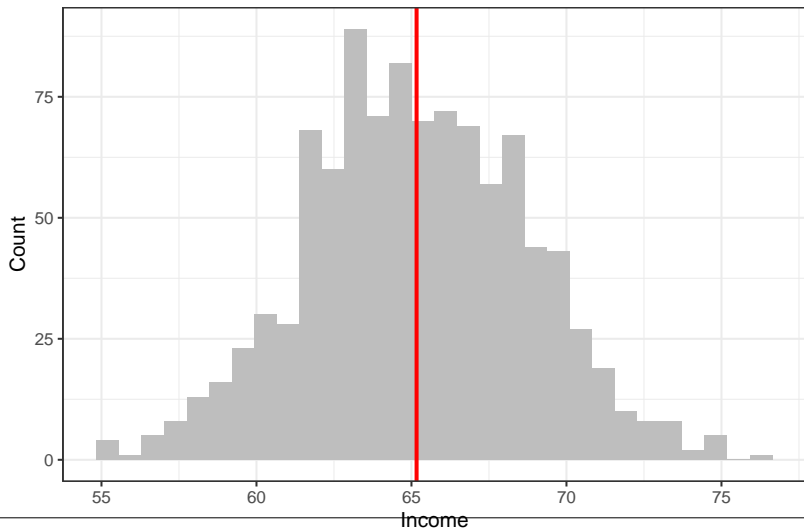
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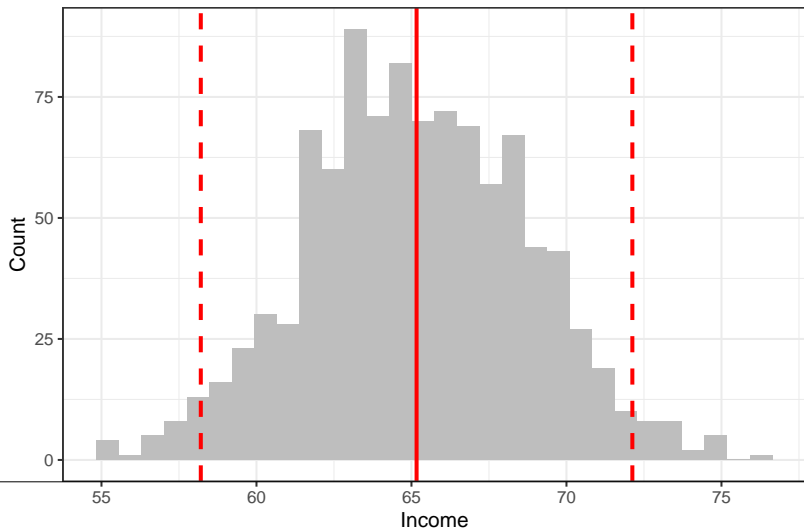
# Central Limit Theorem



The **standard error** is the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of our target statistic.



The confidence interval represents a range of values of a parameter or quantity of interest that are roughly consistent with the data, given the assumed sampling distribution.



However defined, the standard error is a measure of the variation in an estimate and gets smaller as sample size gets larger, converging on zero as the sample increases in size.

