

# Confidence Intervals

UCLA Soc 114

# Concepts for today

## Statistical concepts

- ▶ Sampling distribution
- ▶ Standard error
- ▶ Confidence interval
- ▶ Bootstrap

## Coding concepts

- ▶ Writing a custom function
- ▶ Writing a for loop

## Example: Mean salary of MLB players

Load data:

```
baseball <- read_csv("https://soc114.github.io/data/baseball.csv")  
# Keep only a few variables for simplicity  
select(player, team, salary)
```

```
# A tibble: 944 x 3
```

	player	team	salary
	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	Bumgarner, Madison	Arizona	21882892
2	Marte, Ketel	Arizona	11600000
3	Ahmed, Nick	Arizona	10375000

```
# i 941 more rows
```

## Example: Mean salary of MLB players

True mean in population of all players

## Example: Mean salary of MLB players

True mean in population of all players

```
baseball |> summarize(population_mean = mean(salary))
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 1  
  population_mean  
      <dbl>  
1      4965481.
```

Estimate from a sample

## Estimate from a sample

Draw a sample of 10 players.

# Estimate from a sample

Draw a sample of 10 players.

```
sampled_players <- baseball |>  
  slice_sample(n = 10) |>  
  print(n = 3)
```

# A tibble: 10 x 3

	player	team	salary
	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	Montgomery, Jordan	St. Louis	10000000
2	Barnes, Matt	Miami	7500000
3	Eflin, Zach	Tampa Bay	11000000
# i 7 more rows			



## Estimate from a sample

Take the mean among sampled players.

## Estimate from a sample

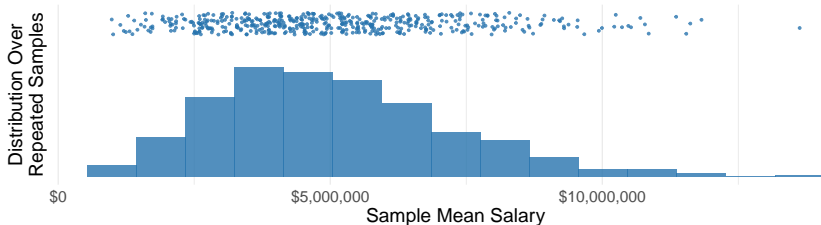
Take the mean among sampled players.

```
sampled_players <- sampled_players |>  
  summarize(sample_estimate = mean(salary)) |>  
  print()
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 1  
  sample_estimate  
          <dbl>  
1          3435960
```

# Many times

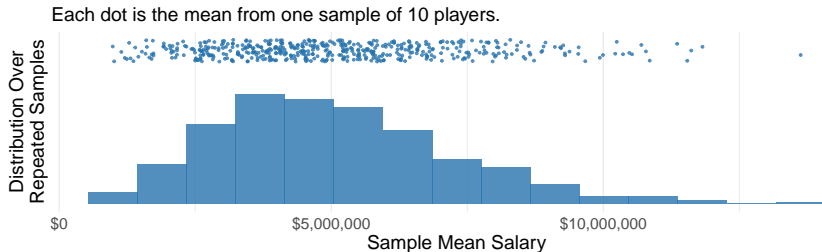
Each dot is the mean from one sample of 10 players.



If you are following, these are in `many_samples.csv`.

```
many_samples <- read_csv("https://soc114.github.io/data/many_samples.csv")
```

# Many times



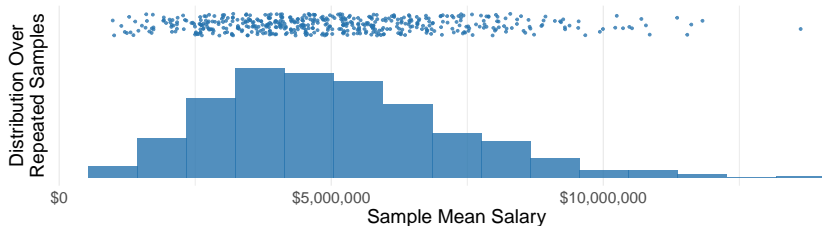
If you are following, these are in `many_samples.csv`.

```
many_samples <- read_csv("https://soc114.github.io/data/many_samples.csv")
```

Because each sample produces a different estimate, there is a **distribution** of different estimates across repeated samples.

# Many times

Each dot is the mean from one sample of 10 players.



If you are following, these are in `many_samples.csv`.

```
many_samples <- read_csv("https://soc114.github.io/data/many_samples.csv")
```

Because each sample produces a different estimate, there is a **distribution** of different estimates across repeated samples.

Can you propose a summary statistic for this distribution?

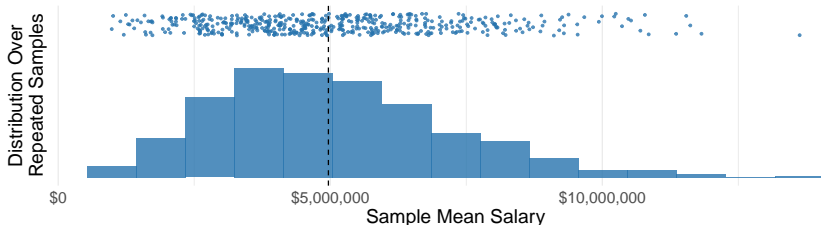
# Mean of the distribution

Also called the **expected value**.

```
many_samples |>  
  summarize(estimator_mean = mean(sample_estimate))
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 1  
  estimator_mean  
      <dbl>  
1      5077653.
```

Each dot is the mean from one sample of 10 players.



(In practice, the mean of the distribution is unknown)

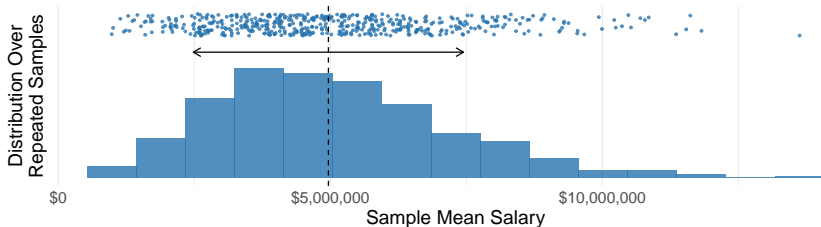
# Standard Error

A measure of dispersion for the distribution of sample mean estimates.

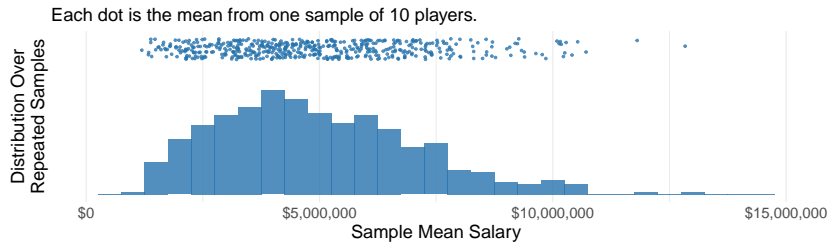
```
many_samples |>  
  summarize(standard_error = sd(sample_estimate))
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 1  
  standard_error  
    <dbl>  
1      2158282.
```

Each dot is the mean from one sample of 10 players.

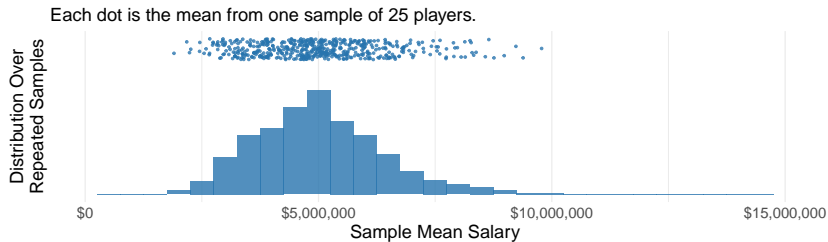


# As the sample size grows

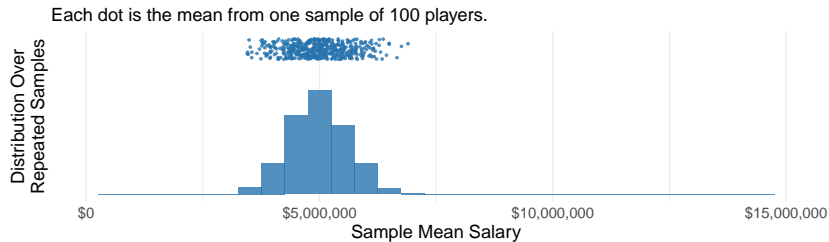




# As the sample size grows



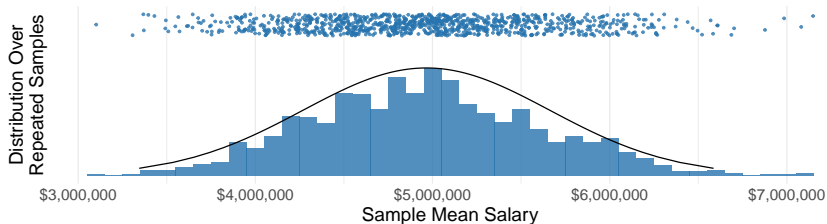
# As the sample size grows



# Asymptotic Normality

- ▶ As the sample size gets large (asymptotic)
- ▶ This becomes a Normal distribution

Each dot is the mean from one sample of 100 players.

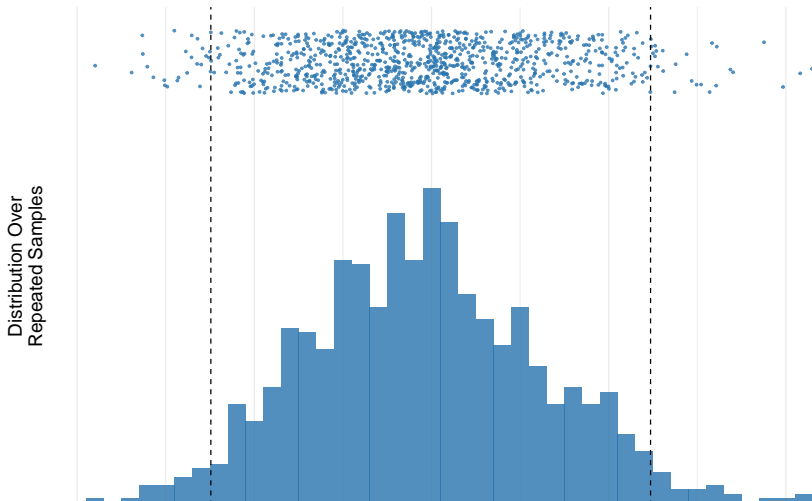


# Middle 95% sampling interval

We might want to summarize:

- ▶ The mean of the estimator
- ▶ A range containing the middle 95% of sample estimates

Each dot is the mean from one sample of 100 players.



# Confidence interval via the bootstrap

What we want:

1. We would want many samples: `sample_1`, `sample_2`, `sample_3`,...
2. We estimate with each
3. We summarize the middle 95%

# Confidence interval via the bootstrap

What we can do:

1. We get only one sample
  - ▶ So we simulate hypothetical `sample_sim_1`, `sample_sim_2`,...
2. We estimate with each
3. We summarize the middle 95%

# How to generate bootstrap samples

Start with your one sample.

```
sampled_players <- baseball |>  
  slice_sample(n = 100)
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```
sampled_players <- baseball |>  
  slice_sample(n = 100)
```

Resample  $n$  players with replacement.

```
sampled_players_bootstrap <- sampled_players |>  
  slice_sample(prop = 1, replace = TRUE)
```



## How to generate bootstrap samples: Example

Here is a sample of 3 players:

```
a_small_sample <- baseball |>  
  slice_sample(n = 3) |>  
  print()
```

# A tibble: 3 x 3

	player	team	salary
	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	Bohm, Alec	Philadelphia	748000
2	Ginkel, Kevin	Arizona	746600
3	Bednar, David	Pittsburgh	745000

## How to generate bootstrap samples: Example

Here is a bootstrap sample of those 3 players.

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a_small_sample |>  
  slice_sample(prop = 1, replace = TRUE) |>  
  print()
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 3
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	player	team	salary
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# Coding concepts

We will analyze hundreds of bootstrap samples.

We need two coding concepts.

1. How to write an estimator function
2. How to write a for loop

# How to write an estimator function

A function (like `mean`) takes an input and returns an output. You can write your own.

```
estimator <- function(data) {  
  data |>  
    summarize(estimate = mean(salary)) |>  
    pull(estimate)  
}
```

The function takes data and returns an estimate.

```
estimator(data = sampled_players)
```

```
[1] 5522424
```

# How to write a for loop

Useful for tasks you will repeat.



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First, initialize a vector to hold results.

```
vector_for_results <- rep(NA, 3)
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The rep function repeats the value NA 3 times.

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Useful for tasks you will repeat.

First, initialize a vector to hold results.

```
vector_for_results <- rep(NA, 3)
```

The rep function repeats the value NA 3 times.

Second, loop through and fill your vector.

```
for (index in 1:3) {  
  vector_for_results[index] <- index  
}
```

Square brackets [] extract an element of a vector.

## Analyze 500 bootstrap samples

Initialize a vector to hold the result.

```
bootstrap_estimates <- rep(NA, times = 500)
```

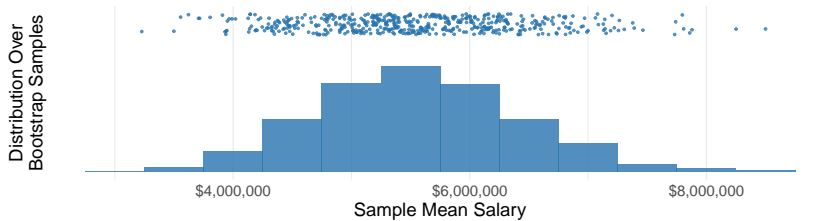
## Analyze 500 bootstrap samples

Write a for loop that will repeat 500 times.

```
for (index in 1:500) {  
  
  # Draw a bootstrap sample  
  bootstrap_sample <- sampled_players |>  
    slice_sample(prop = 1, replace = TRUE)  
  
  # Construct an estimate  
  estimate_this_index <- estimator(bootstrap_sample)  
  
  # Store that estimate  
  bootstrap_estimates[index] <- estimate_this_index  
}
```

# Bootstrap results

Each dot is the mean from one bootstrap sample of 100 players.



## Bootstrap results: Summary statistics

Bootstrap estimate of the standard error.

```
sd(bootstrap_estimates)
```

```
[1] 864362.2
```

Middle 95% of bootstrap estimates

```
quantile(x = bootstrap_estimates, prob = c(.025, .975))
```

2.5%	97.5%
3958991	7261108

# Confidence interval

An interval from  $\text{lower}(\text{sample})$  to  $\text{upper}(\text{sample})$  with the property: across repeated samples, 95% of intervals constructed this way would contain the population parameter.

## Confidence interval: Example

Middle 95% of bootstrap estimates is a confidence interval.

- ▶ The true population mean salary is \$4,965,481
- ▶ Our sample mean is \$5,522,424
- ▶ Our confidence interval is:

```
quantile(x = bootstrap_estimates, prob = c(.025, .975))
```

2.5%	97.5%
3958991	7261108

Across repeated samples, 95% of intervals constructed this way will contain the population mean salary.



# Recap

- ▶ Statistical concepts
- ▶ Coding concepts

# Recap: Statistical concepts

## Statistical concepts

- ▶ Sampling distribution
  - ▶ Cannot be directly observed. We have one sample.
- ▶ Standard error
  - ▶ Spread of the sampling distribution
- ▶ Confidence interval
  - ▶ Covers truth in 95% of samples
- ▶ Bootstrap
  - ▶ Method of constructing the CI with one sample

## Recap: Coding concepts

- ▶ Writing a custom function (R4DS Ch 25)
- ▶ Writing a for loop (R4DS Ch 27.5)