

1.4 Bootstrap CIs

We will look at five different ways to create confidence intervals using the bootstrap and discuss which to use when.

1. Percentile Bootstrap CI
2. Basic Bootstrap CI
3. Standard Normal Bootstrap CI
4. Bootstrap t (*studentized*)
5. Accelerated Bias-Corrected (BCa)

"
adjusted for skewness

Also which method to use when.

Key ideas:

- ① When you say "we used bootstrapping to estimate CI", you need to say which one!
- ② Whatever you are bootstrapping needs to be independent (unless you are doing something special - we'll talk about this later)
- ③ Bootstrapping is an attempt to simulate replication.
(think about interpretation of a CI)

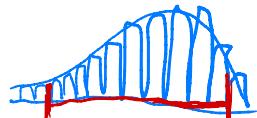
1.4.1 Percentile Bootstrap CI

Let $\hat{\theta}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{\theta}^{(B)}$ be bootstrap replicates and let $\hat{\theta}_{\alpha/2}$ be the $\alpha/2$ quantile of $\hat{\theta}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{\theta}^{(B)}$.

Then, the $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ Percentile Bootstrap CI for θ is

$$(\hat{\theta}_{\alpha/2}, \hat{\theta}_{1-\alpha/2})$$

In R, if `bootstrap.reps = c($\hat{\theta}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{\theta}^{(B)}$)`, the percentile CI is
 vector of bootstrap sample (r in the previous example)
`quantile(bootstrap.reps, c(alpha/2, 1 - alpha/2))`



Assumptions/usage

- ① Widely used because simple to implement & explain.
- ② Use when little bias and skewness in bootstrap dsn.
- ③ Drawback: CI's usually too narrow (coverage too low)
- ④ BCa intervals usually performs better (nominal coverage).

1.4.2 Basic Bootstrap CI (corrects for bias)

The $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ Basic Bootstrap CI for θ is

$$\left(\hat{\theta} - [\hat{\theta}_{1-\alpha/2} - \hat{\theta}], \hat{\theta} - [\hat{\theta}_{\alpha/2} - \hat{\theta}] \right)$$

estimate from the sample $\hat{\theta}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{\theta}^{(B)}$ recentering interval based on the bias
 \nwarrow \uparrow \downarrow \nearrow \swarrow \searrow \nwarrow \uparrow \downarrow \nearrow \swarrow

$$\Rightarrow (2\hat{\theta} - \hat{\theta}_{1-\alpha/2}, 2\hat{\theta} - \hat{\theta}_{\alpha/2})$$

Assumptions/usage

- ① Better than percentile bootstrap b/c corrects for bias
(does nothing for skewness)
- ② harder to explain

1.4.3 Standard Normal Bootstrap CI

From the CLT,

$$Z = \frac{\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})}{\text{se}(\hat{\theta})} \sim N(0, 1)$$

If $\hat{\theta}$ or data
are of a specific form,

So, the $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ Standard Normal Bootstrap CI for θ is

$$\hat{\theta} \pm z_{1-\alpha/2} \tilde{\text{se}}(\hat{\theta})$$

Bootstrap version \rightarrow estimate $\text{se}(\hat{\theta})$ using $\text{sd}(\text{bootstrap samples})$
 $\text{sd}(\hat{\theta}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{\theta}^{(B)})$.

Assumptions/usage

① $\hat{\theta} \sim \text{Normal}(E(\hat{\theta}), \text{se}(\hat{\theta})^2) \leftarrow$ BIG assumption if
 $\hat{\theta}$ is not a sample mean!

② $\hat{\theta}$ is unbiased $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$
 (can use bias correction w/ this method too) \rightarrow see later code.

③ typically requires large n .

1.4.4 Bootstrap t CI (Studentized Bootstrap)

Even if the distribution of $\hat{\theta}$ is Normal and $\hat{\theta}$ is unbiased for θ , the Normal distribution is not exactly correct for z . (because we estimate $se(\hat{\theta})$).

$$t^* = \frac{\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})}{\hat{se}(\hat{\theta})} \sim t_{n-1} ? \quad \times$$

Additionally, the distribution of $\hat{se}(\hat{\theta})$ is unknown.

So we cannot claim $t^* \sim t_{n-1}$

\Rightarrow The bootstrap t interval does not use a Student t distribution as the reference distribution, instead we estimate the distribution of a "t type" statistic by resampling.

The 100(1 - α)% Bootstrap t CI is

$$(\hat{\theta} - t_{1-\alpha/2}^{*} \hat{se}(\hat{\theta}), \hat{\theta} + t_{\alpha/2}^{*} \hat{se}(\hat{\theta}))$$

($\alpha/2$ quantile of the bootstrap
"t-type" statistic)

$\hat{se}(\hat{\theta}) = se$ based on $\hat{\theta}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{\theta}^{(B)}$.

Overview

$$t\text{-type statistic: } t^{(i)} = \frac{\hat{\theta}^{(i)} - \hat{\theta}}{\hat{se}(\hat{\theta}^{(i)})}, \quad t^{(B)} = \frac{\hat{\theta}^{(B)} - \hat{\theta}}{\hat{se}(\hat{\theta}^{(B)})}$$

= bootstrap estimate of se
of $\hat{\theta}$ based on the 1st
bootstrap sample.

To estimate the "t style distribution" for $\hat{\theta}$,

① Compute $\hat{\theta}$

② For each replicate $b=1, \dots, B$

a) Sample w/ replacement from x

$$x^{(b)} = (x_1^{(b)}, \dots, x_n^{(b)})$$

b) $\hat{\theta}^{(b)} \leftarrow$ compute

c) For each replicate $r=1, \dots, R$

i) sample w/ replacement from $x^{(b)}$

$$x^{(b)(r)} = (x_1^{(b)(r)}, \dots, x_n^{(b)(r)})$$

ii) compute $\hat{\theta}^{(b)(r)}$

d) Compute $\hat{se}(\hat{\theta}^{(b)}) = sd(\hat{\theta}^{(b)(1)}, \dots, \hat{\theta}^{(b)(R)})$

DOUBLE BOOTSTRAP!
WHAT!

$$\text{c) Compute t-style stat: } t^{(b)} = \frac{\hat{\theta}^{(b)} - \hat{\theta}}{\hat{se}(\hat{\theta}^{(b)})}$$

③ get quantiles $t_{\alpha/2}^{*}, t_{1-\alpha/2}^{*}$

④ compute CI.

Assumptions/usage

- ① Requires small bias and skewness in the bootstrap dsn.
- * ② Computationally intensive
- ③ Assumes $\hat{\theta}$ is independent of $\hat{se}(\hat{\theta})$.

↙ accelerated
bias-corrected bootstrap CI.

1.4.5 BCa CIs

Modified version of percentile intervals that adjusts for bias of estimator and skewness of the sampling distribution.

This method automatically selects a transformation so that the normality assumption holds.

Idea:

Assume there exists a monotonically ↑ function g and a constant $a \in b$ such that

$$U = \frac{g(\hat{\theta}) - g(b)}{1 + ag(\theta)} + b \sim N(0, 1).$$

where $1 + ag(\theta) > 0$

The BCa method uses bootstrapping to estimate the bias and skewness then modifies which percentiles are chosen to get the appropriate confidence limits for a given data set.

In summary,

BCa is like the percentile bootstrap, but instead of $(\hat{\theta}_{\alpha/2}, \hat{\theta}_{1-\alpha/2})$

BCa chooses "better" quartiles (not $\alpha/2 \in 1-\alpha/2$) to account for bias and skewness.

Assumptions / usage

① Better theoretical & practical performance than percentile bootstrap (better coverage)

② Harder to explain.

Verizon required by law to serve both sets of customers at the same speed.

Your Turn

We will consider a telephone repair example from Hesterberg (2014). Verizon has repair times, with two groups, CLEC and ILEC, customers of the “Competitive” and “Incumbent” local exchange carrier.

 Other carriers ↑
Verizon customers ↗

```
library(resample) # package containing the data
```

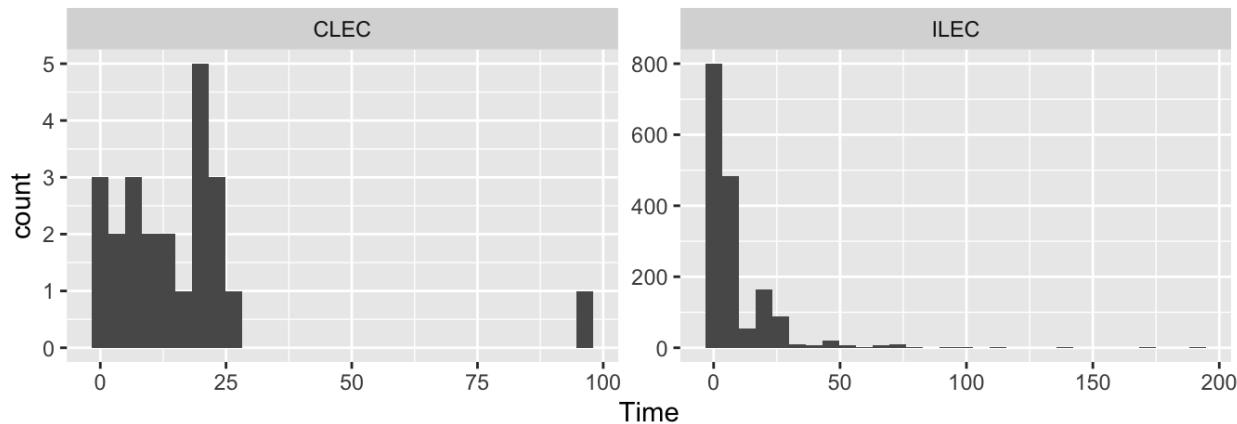
```
data(Verizon)
head(Verizon)
```

```
##      Time Group
## 1 17.50  ILEC
## 2  2.40  ILEC
## 3  0.00  ILEC
## 4  0.65  ILEC
## 5 22.23  ILEC
## 6  1.20  ILEC
```

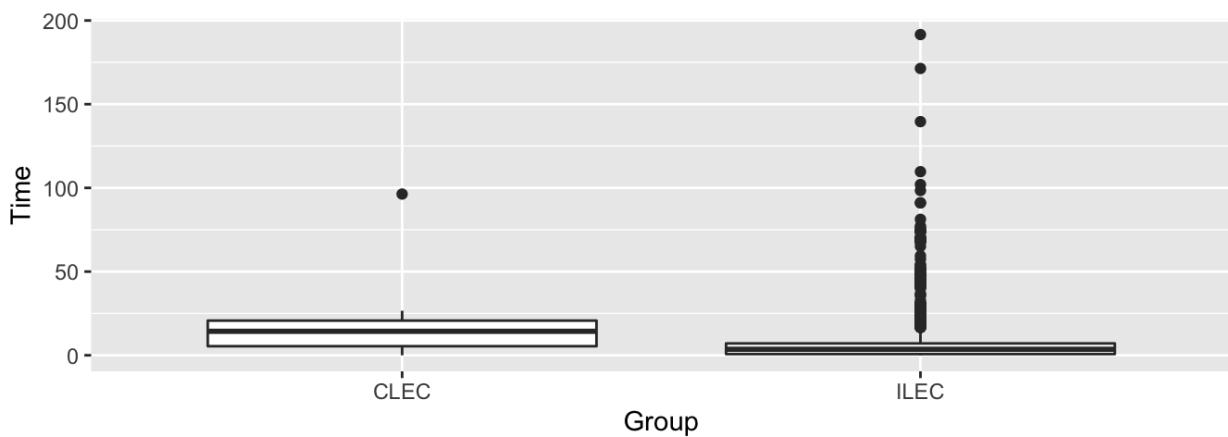
```
Verizon %>%
  group_by(Group) %>%
  summarize(mean = mean(Time), sd = sd(Time), min = min(Time), max =
max(Time)) %>%
  kable()
```

Group	mean	sd	min	max
CLEC	16.509130	19.50358	0	96.32
ILEC	8.411611	14.69004	0	191.60

```
ggplot(Verizon) +
  geom_histogram(aes(Time)) +
  facet_wrap(.~Group, scales = "free")
```



```
ggplot(Verizon) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(Group, Time))
```



1.5 Bootstrapping CIs

There are many bootstrapping packages in R, we will use the `boot` package. The function `boot` generates R resamples of the data and computes the desired statistic(s) for each sample. This function requires 3 arguments:

1. `data` = the data from the original sample (`data.frame` or `matrix`).
2. `statistic` = a function to compute the statistic from the data where the first argument is the data and the second argument is the indices of the observations in the bootstrap sample.
3. R = the number of bootstrap replicates.

```

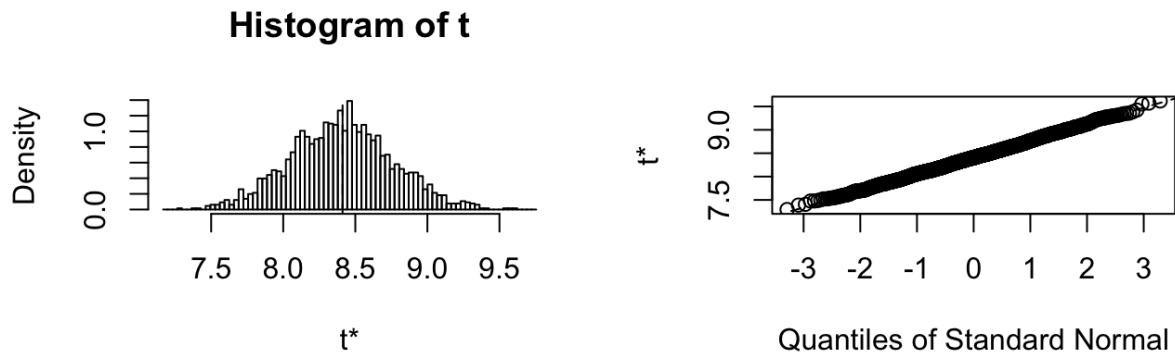
library(boot) # package containing the bootstrap function

mean_func <- function(x, idx) {
  mean(x[idx])
}

ilec_times <- Verizon[Verizon$Group == "ILEC", ]$Time
boot.ilec <- boot(ilec_times, mean_func, 2000)

plot(boot.ilec)

```



If we want to get Bootstrap CIs, we can use the `boot.ci` function to generate the 5 different nonparametric bootstrap confidence intervals.

```

boot.ci(boot.ilec, conf = .95, type = c("perc", "basic", "norm",
                                         "bca"))

## BOOTSTRAP CONFIDENCE INTERVAL CALCULATIONS
## Based on 2000 bootstrap replicates
##
## CALL :
## boot.ci(boot.out = boot.ilec, conf = 0.95, type = c("perc", "basic",

```

```
##      "norm", "bca"))
##
## Intervals :
## Level      Normal          Basic
## 95%   ( 7.719,  9.114 )   ( 7.709,  9.119 )
##
## Level      Percentile      BCa
## 95%   ( 7.704,  9.114 )   ( 7.752,  9.164 )
## Calculations and Intervals on Original Scale

## we can do some of these on our own
## normal
mean(boot.ilec$t) + c(-1, 1)*qnorm(.975)*sd(boot.ilec$t)

## [1] 7.709670 9.104182

## normal is bias corrected
2*mean(ilec_times) - (mean(boot.ilec$t) - c(-1,
 1)*qnorm(.975)*sd(boot.ilec$t))

## [1] 7.719039 9.113551

## percentile
quantile(boot.ilec$t, c(.025, .975))

##      2.5%    97.5%
## 7.707656 9.111150

## basic
2*mean(ilec_times) - quantile(boot.ilec$t, c(.975, .025))

##      97.5%    2.5%
## 7.712071 9.115565
```

To get the studentized bootstrap CI, we need our statistic function to also return the variance of $\hat{\theta}$.

```
mean_var_func <- function(x, idx) {
  c(mean(x[idx]), var(x[idx])/length(idx))
}

boot.ilec_2 <- boot(ilec_times, mean_var_func, 2000)
boot.ci(boot.ilec_2, conf = .95, type = "stud")

## BOOTSTRAP CONFIDENCE INTERVAL CALCULATIONS
## Based on 2000 bootstrap replicates
##
## CALL :
## boot.ci(boot.out = boot.ilec_2, conf = 0.95, type = "stud")
##
## Intervals :
## Level      Studentized
## 95%   ( 7.733,  9.231 )
## Calculations and Intervals on Original Scale
```

Which CI should we use? *sample dsn*

All very similar, ✓ don't look very skewed or biased.

BCa is my default choice because has good coverage
 Percentile / Basic not bad (based on shape / bias of dsn) –
 especially if explaining to stakeholders.

n large \Rightarrow Normal not a bad choice band
 on QQ plot.

1.6 Bootstrapping for the difference of two means statistics

Given iid draws of size n and m from two populations, to compare the means of the two groups using the bootstrap,

- ① For replicates $b=1, \dots, B$
 - a) draw a resample of size n w/ replacement from sample 1 and separately of size m from sample 2.
 - b) Compute a statistic that compares the two group (e.g. $\hat{\theta} = \bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$)
- ② Construct the bootstrap distn of statistic $\hat{\theta}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{\theta}^{(B)}$ - inspects shape, bias, se
- ③ Compute the appropriate CI.

The function `two.boot` in the `simpleboot` package is used to bootstrap the difference between univariate statistics. Use the bootstrap to compute the shape, bias, and bootstrap sample error for the samples from the `Verizon` data set of CLEC and ILEC customers.

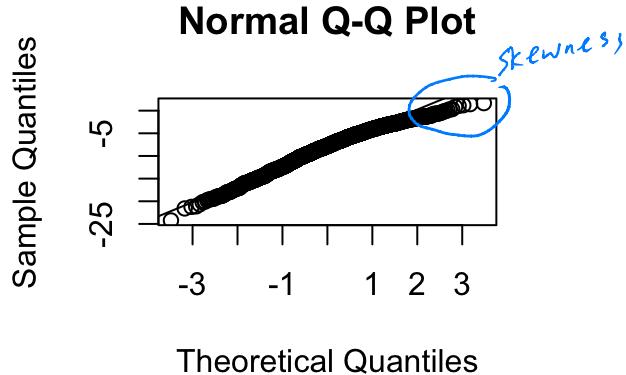
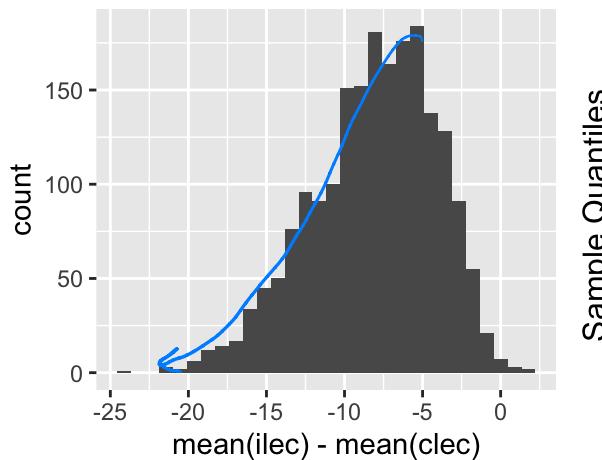
```
library(simpleboot)

clec_times <- Verizon[Verizon$Group == "CLEC", ]$Time

diff_means.boot <- two.boot(ilec_times, clec_times, "mean", R = 2000)

ggplot() +
  geom_histogram(aes(diff_means.boot$t)) +
  xlab("mean(ilec) - mean(clec)")

qqnorm(diff_means.boot$t)
qqline(diff_means.boot$t)
```



```
# Your turn: estimate the bias and se of the sampling distribution
```

Which confidence intervals should we use?

```
# Your turn: get the chosen CI using boot.ci
```

Is there evidence that

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 &: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0 \\ H_a &: \mu_1 - \mu_2 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

is rejected?

2 Parametric Bootstrap

In a **nonparametric bootstrap**, we

In a **parametric bootstrap**,

For both methods,

2.1 Bootstrapping for linear regression

Consider the regression model $Y_i = \mathbf{x}_i^T \boldsymbol{\beta} + \epsilon_i, i = 1, \dots, n$ with $\epsilon_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$.

Two approaches for bootstrapping linear regression models –

1.

2.

2.1.1 Bootstrapping the residuals

1. Fit the regression model using the original data
2. Compute the residuals from the regression model,

$$\hat{\epsilon}_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i = y_i - \mathbf{x}_i^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

3. Sample $\hat{\epsilon}_1^*, \dots, \hat{\epsilon}_n^*$ with replacement from $\hat{\epsilon}_1, \dots, \hat{\epsilon}_n$.

4. Create the bootstrap sample

$$y_i^* = \mathbf{x}_i^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} + \epsilon_i^*, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

5. Estimate $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^*$

6. Repeat steps 2-4 B times to create B bootstrap estimates of $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$.

Assumptions:

2.1.2 Paired bootstrapping

Resample $z_i^* = (y_i, \mathbf{x}_i)^*$ from the empirical distribution of the pairs (y_i, \mathbf{x}_i) .

Assumptions:

2.1.3 Which to use?

1. Standard inferences -

2. Bootstrapping the residuals -

3. Paired bootstrapping -

Your Turn

This data set is the Puromycin data in R. The goal is to create a regression model about the rate of an enzymatic reaction as a function of the substrate concentration.

```
head(Puromycin)
```

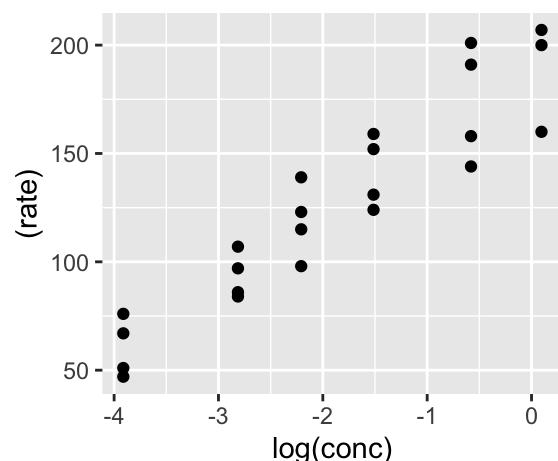
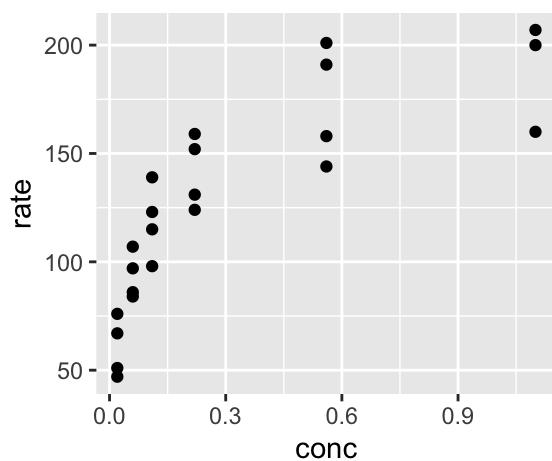
```
##   conc  rate state
## 1 0.02    76 treated
## 2 0.02    47 treated
## 3 0.06    97 treated
## 4 0.06   107 treated
## 5 0.11   123 treated
## 6 0.11   139 treated
```

```
dim(Puromycin)
```

```
## [1] 23  3
```

```
ggplot(Puromycin) +
  geom_point(aes(conc, rate))
```

```
ggplot(Puromycin) +
  geom_point(aes(log(conc), (rate)))
```



2.1.4 Standard regression

```
m0 <- lm(rate ~ conc, data = Puromycin)
plot(m0)
summary(m0)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = rate ~ conc, data = Puromycin)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max 
## -49.861 -15.247  -2.861   15.686   48.054 
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)    
## (Intercept)  93.92      8.00   11.74 1.09e-10 ***
## conc        105.40     16.92    6.23 3.53e-06 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 28.82 on 21 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.6489, Adjusted R-squared:  0.6322 
## F-statistic: 38.81 on 1 and 21 DF,  p-value: 3.526e-06

confint(m0)

##
##              2.5 %    97.5 %
## (Intercept) 77.28643 110.5607
## conc        70.21281 140.5832

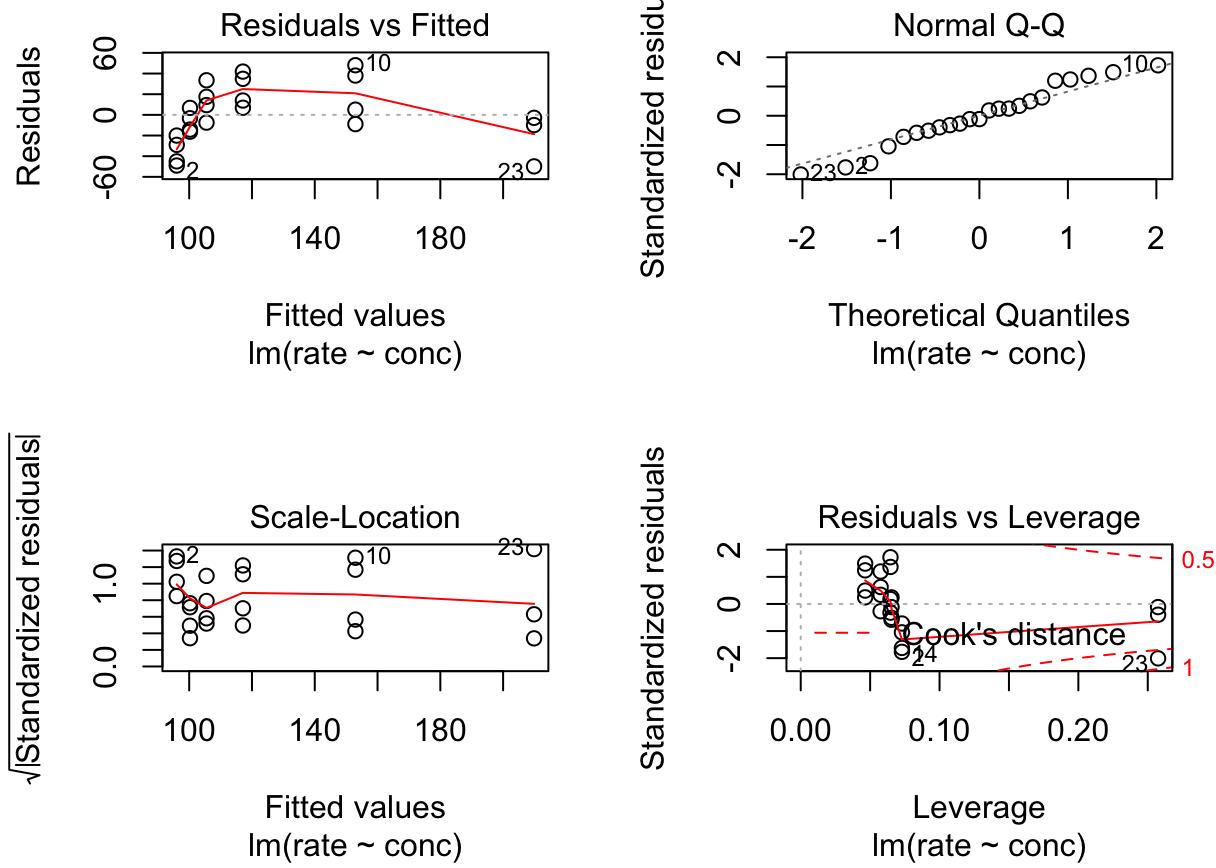
m1 <- lm(rate ~ log(conc), data = Puromycin)
plot(m1)
summary(m1)

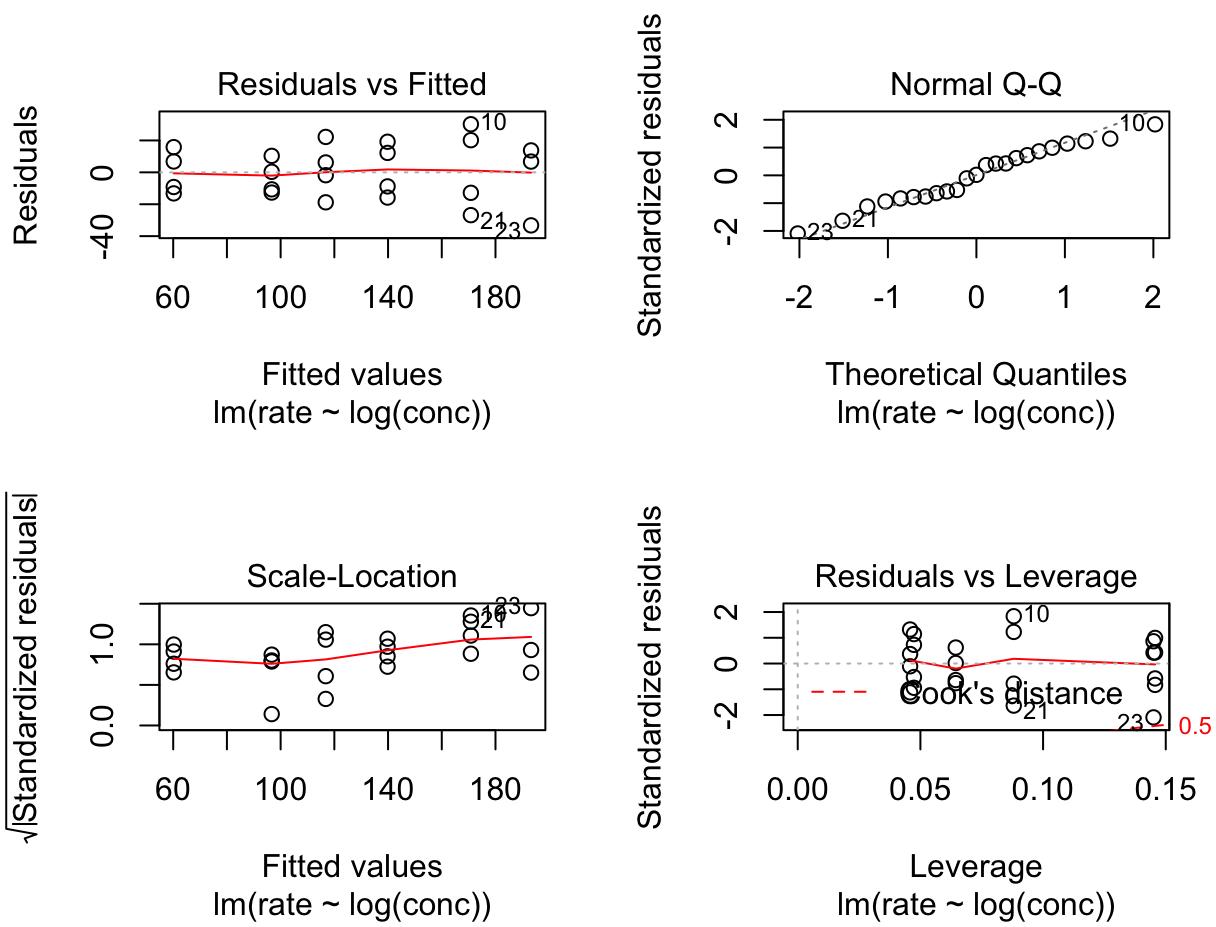
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = rate ~ log(conc), data = Puromycin)
##
```

```
## Residuals:  
##      Min     1Q Median     3Q    Max  
## -33.250 -12.753   0.327 12.969 30.166  
##  
## Coefficients:  
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)  
## (Intercept) 190.085     6.332   30.02 < 2e-16 ***  
## log(conc)    33.203     2.739   12.12 6.04e-11 ***  
## ---  
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
##  
## Residual standard error: 17.2 on 21 degrees of freedom  
## Multiple R-squared:  0.875, Adjusted R-squared:  0.869  
## F-statistic: 146.9 on 1 and 21 DF, p-value: 6.039e-11
```

```
confint(m1)
```

```
##                 2.5 %    97.5 %  
## (Intercept) 176.91810 203.2527  
## log(conc)    27.50665 38.8987
```





2.1.5 Paired bootstrap

```
# Your turn
library(boot)

reg_func <- function(dat, idx) {
  # write a regression function that returns fitted beta
}

# use the boot function to get the bootstrap samples

# examining the bootstrap sampling distribution, make histograms

# get confidence intervals for beta_0 and beta_1 using boot.ci
```

2.1.6 Bootstrapping the residuals

```
# Your turn
library(boot)

reg_func_2 <- function(dat, idx) {
  # write a regression function that returns fitted beta
  # from fitting a y that is created from the residuals

}

# use the boot function to get the bootstrap samples

# examing the bootstrap sampling distribution, make histograms

# get confidence intervals for beta_0 and beta_1 using boot.ci
```