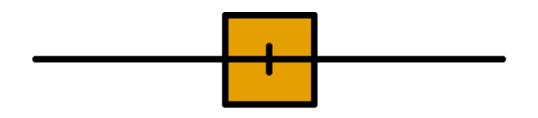
# Confidence Intervals



# POPULATION

SAMPLE



#### Population of all humans who walked on the moon

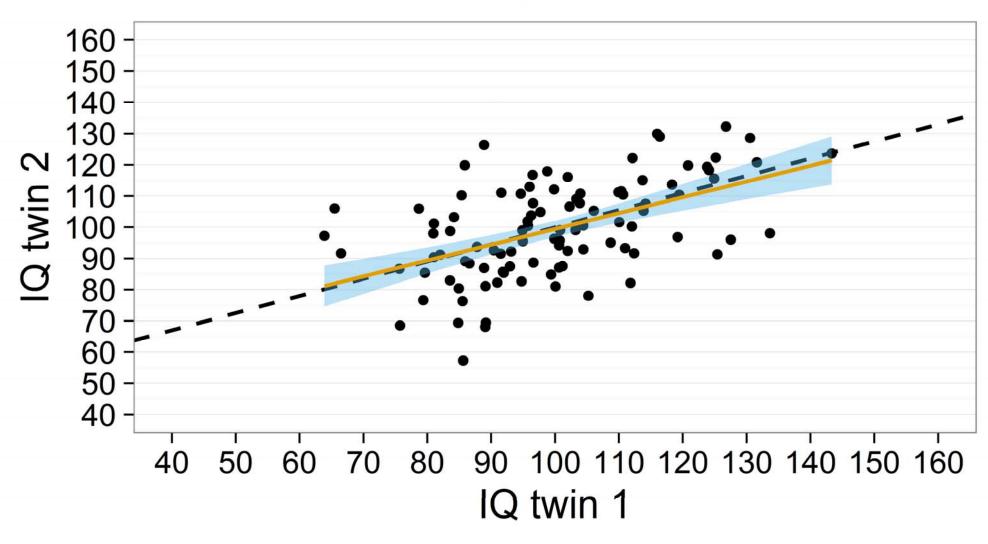


# When you generalize from a sample to a population, there is uncertainty.

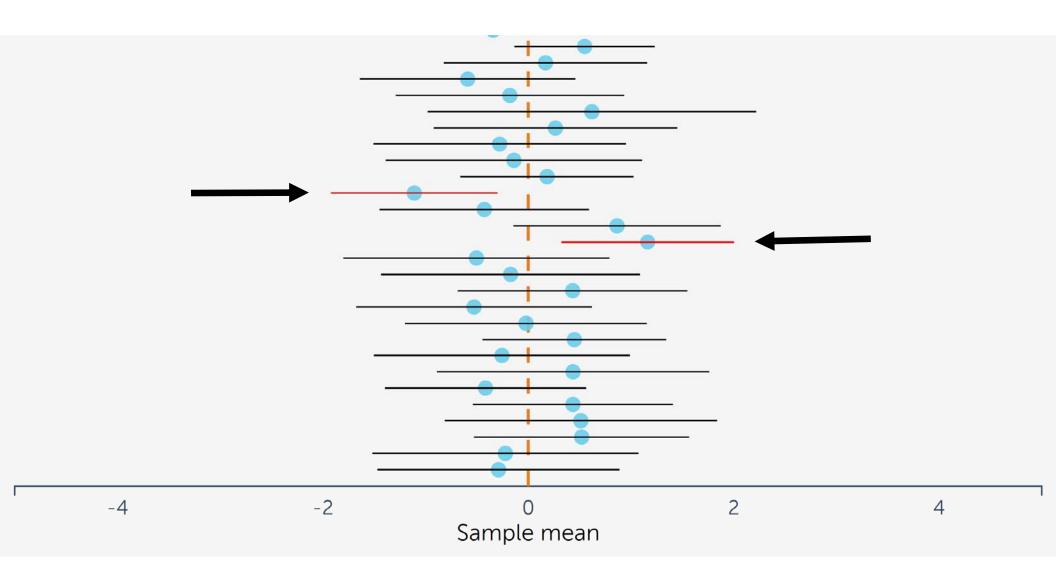
It is misleading to report point estimates without illustrating the uncertainty surrounding that estimate.

Kelley & Rausch (2006)

#### Correlation = 0.52



Confidence intervals are a statement about the percentage of confidence intervals that contain the true parameter value.



http://rpsychologist.com/d3/CI/

95% of future 95% confidence intervals will contain the true population parameter (in the long run).

After collecting the data a confidence interval either contains the population parameter or not.

You can calculate CI around any estimate. Common: Cl around means or effect sizes.

### For normal distribution:

$$M \pm Z_{critical} \times SE$$

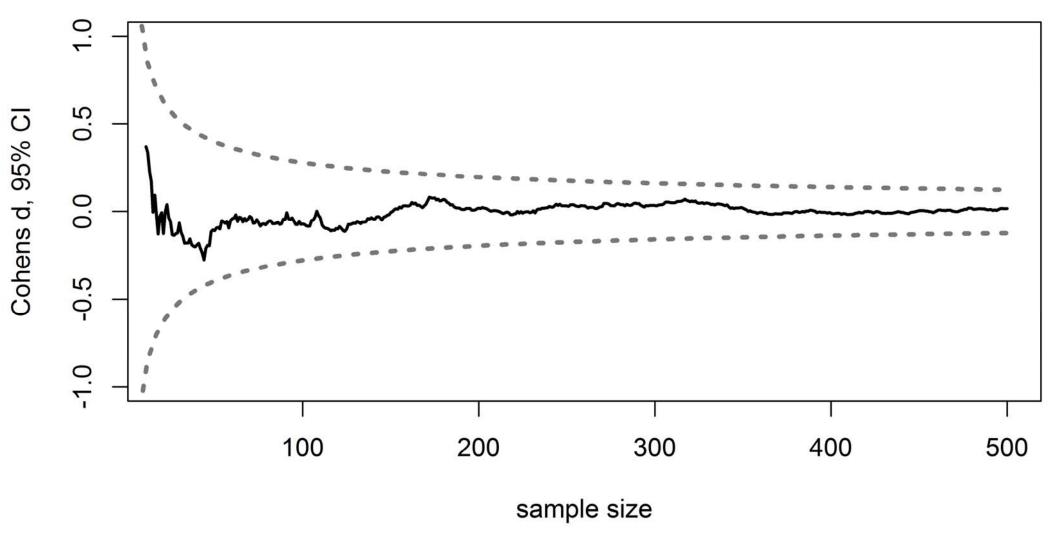
Standard Error (SE) = SD/√N

### For normal distribution:

 $M \pm 1.96 \times SE$ 

Standard Error (SE) = SD/√N

## As the sample size increases confidence intervals become more narrow.



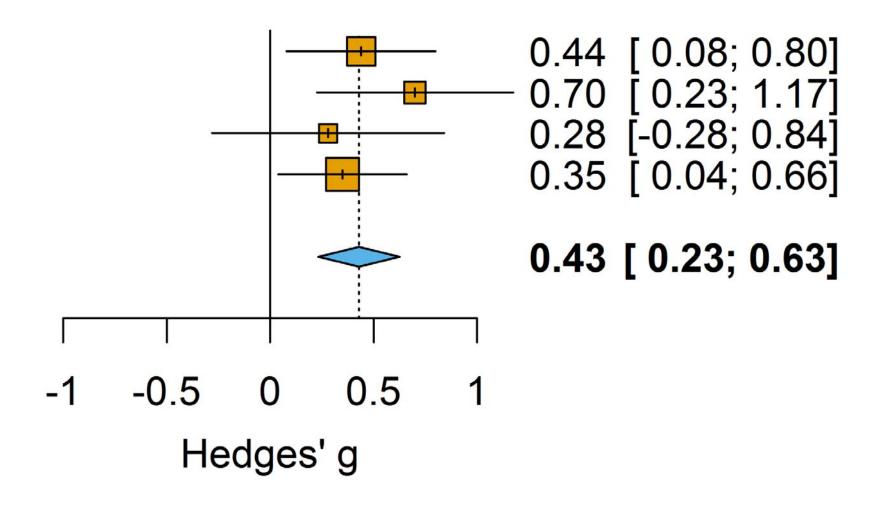
# It's **not** true that 95% of future estimates will fall in a single 95% CI.

# Capture percentage: A single 95% CI captures the true value 84.3% of time.

Cumming & Maillardet, 2006

# Confidence intervals and p-values are directly related. If a 95% CI <> 0, p < 0.05

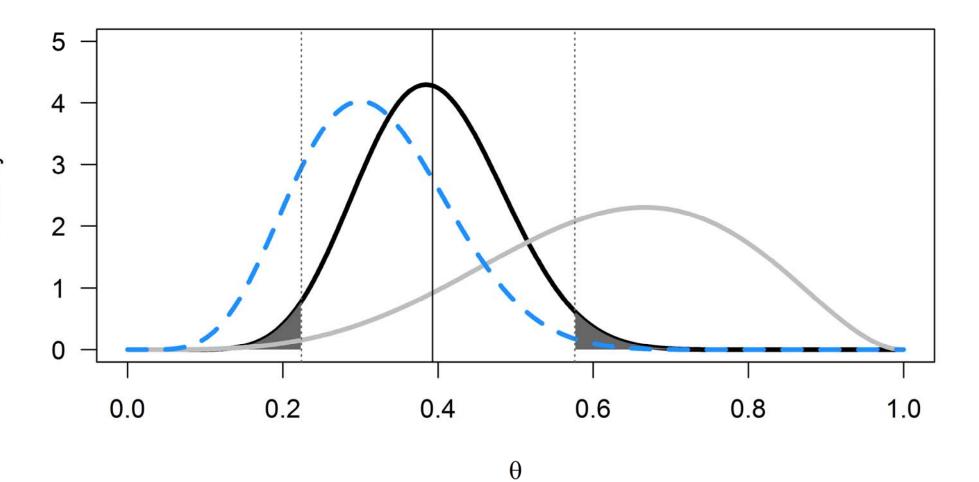
#### 95%-CI



## In Bayesian statistics credible intervals or highest density intervals are used.

# A 95% credible interval contains the values you find most plausible.

#### Mean posterior: 0.39, 95% Credible Interval: 0.22; 0.58



### Confidence intervals communicate uncertainty, and some idea about what will happen in the future.