

# Statistical Methods and Data Analysis I

## Lecture 12: Confidence Intervals.

Oleg Goldshmidt

`oleg.goldshmidt@post.idc.ac.il`

Arison School of Business  
Interdisciplinary Center (IDC)  
Herzliya, Israel

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- 95%  $\rightarrow 2\sigma$ ... 3 $\sigma$ (99.7%) — about once a year... 4 $\sigma$ (99.994%) — twice in a lifetime...



## Computing CI in R (file `ci_simple.R`)

```
ci.simple <- function(n,p,conf=0.95) {  
  boot::norm.ci(t0=p,var.t0=p*(1-p)/n,conf=conf) # What's normal about it?  
}  
ci.simple.width <- function(n,p,conf=0.95) {  
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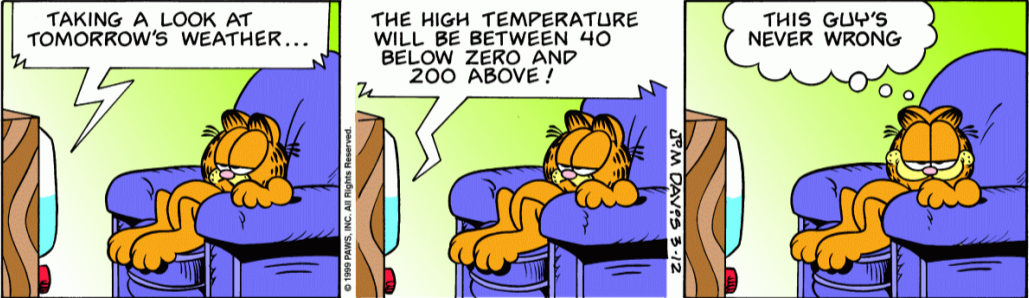
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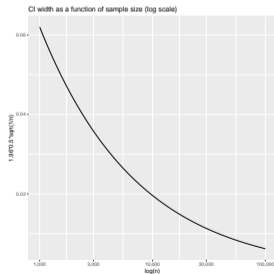
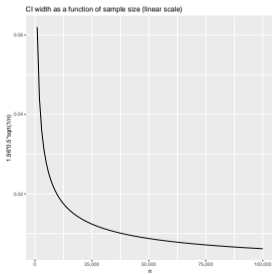
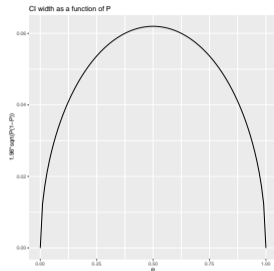
We need wider intervals to increase confidence!

# Confidence $\neq$ Information



# Confidence Interval: Analysis (III)

- CI depends on the observed/measured  $P_s$ :
  - widest at  $P_s = 0.5$
  - narrowest at the edges ( $P_s = 0$  and  $P_s = 1$ )
  - we are least confident when the result may go either way



- CI depends on sample size
- but only weakly, as  $\sqrt{1/n}$
- rule of thumb: to be 3 times more confident we need a  $\sim 10$  times larger sample

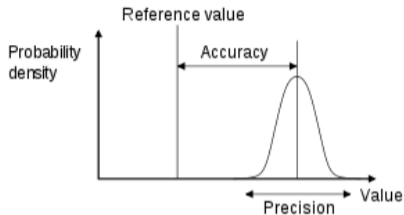
# Accuracy and Precision

## Accuracy definition

A measure of *systematic errors* or or *statistical bias*.

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A measure of *random errors* or of *statistical variability*.



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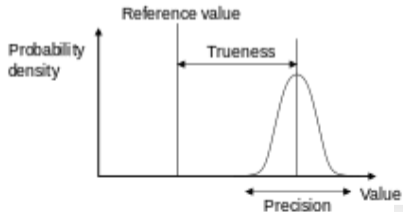
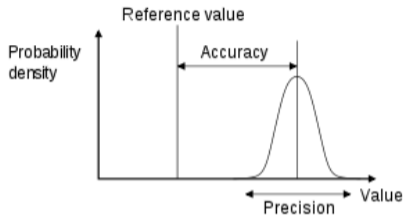
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- ISO definition:
  - systematic errors → *trueness*
  - *accuracy* → combination of trueness and precision



*Which of the following statements is correct?*

- It is always better to take a census than to draw a sample.
- Stopping students on their way out of the campus cafeteria is a good way to sample if we want to collect opinions about the quality of the food there.
- Rather than asking students exiting the cafeteria it is better to set up a “Tell Us What You Think” website.
- We drew a sample of 100 from the 7000 students at IDC. To get the same level of precision for the adult population of Herzliya ( $\sim 70,000$ ) we need a sample of 1000.
- A poll on a statistics website garnered 12,357 responses. 8,342 of the respondents said they enjoyed doing statistics homework. With a sample this large we can be quite sure that this is true for most students who take Statistical Methods classes.