# 36-303: Sampling, Surveys and Society

Statistics of Surveys II

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# Class Schedule

- For some reason I'm almost exactly a week behind where the "schedule of topics" says I should be
- I propose to delay the first midterm by one week
  - Old Midterm Date: 2/23
  - New Midterm Date: 3/01

# Handouts

- In Class:
  - Lecture Notes
- Online:
  - Team Working Agreements
  - HW04

# Upcoming Team Activities

- Team Project Assignment I.3 [Due Thu Feb 16]
  - CHOOSE a single project to do this semester, based on my feedback to I.2
  - TURN IN on Blackboard: a revised version of A-G for the single project you choose, Feb 16.
- Team Working Agreement [Due Thu Feb 23]
  - GET the TWA pdf from the “twa” directory on the class website.
  - TURN IN on blackboard: final TWA Feb 23
- Team Project Assignment II.4 [Due Thu Mar 01]
  - Sampling scheme – questionnaire – sample size

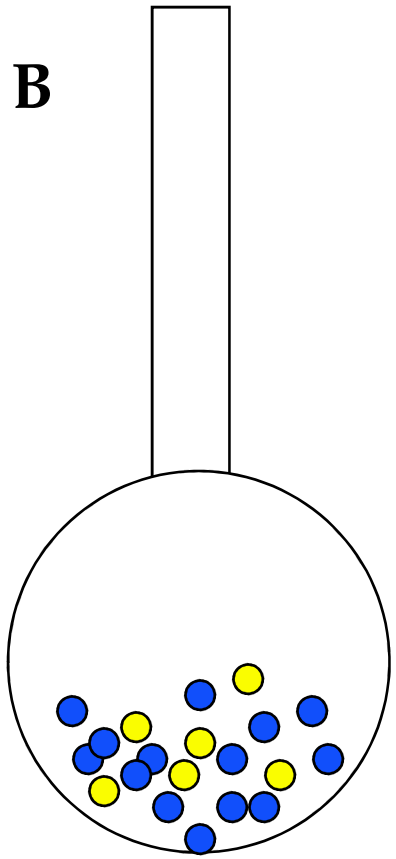
# Outline

- Urn Models
- A Survey Sampling Experiment
- Elementary Statistics
  - SRS with replacement
- Survey Sampling
  - SRS (and other probability samples) without replacement
- FOR NEXT WEEK Groves Ch's 7 & 8: Question Design

# Urn Models

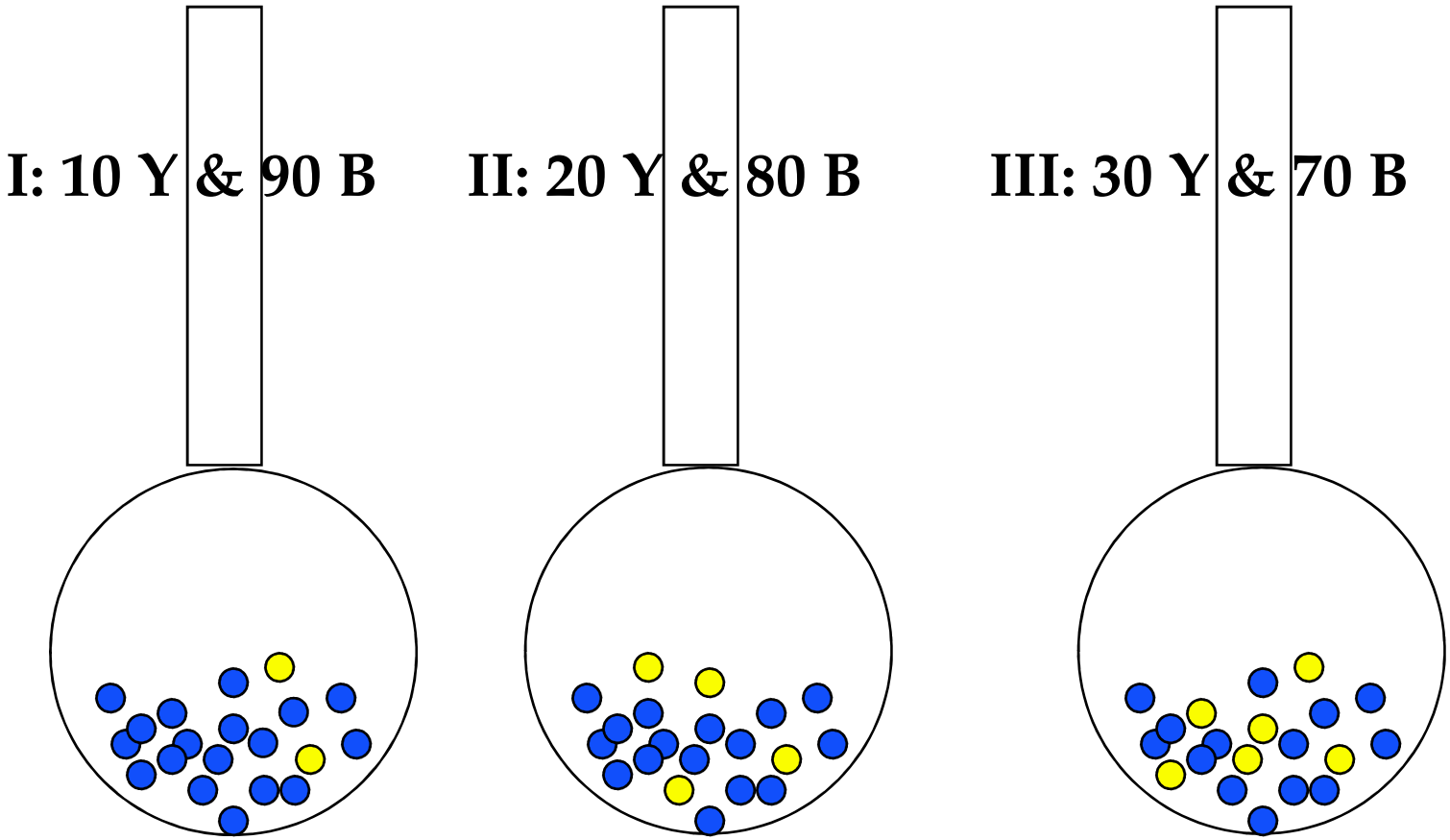
**30 Y & 70 B**

**N = 100**

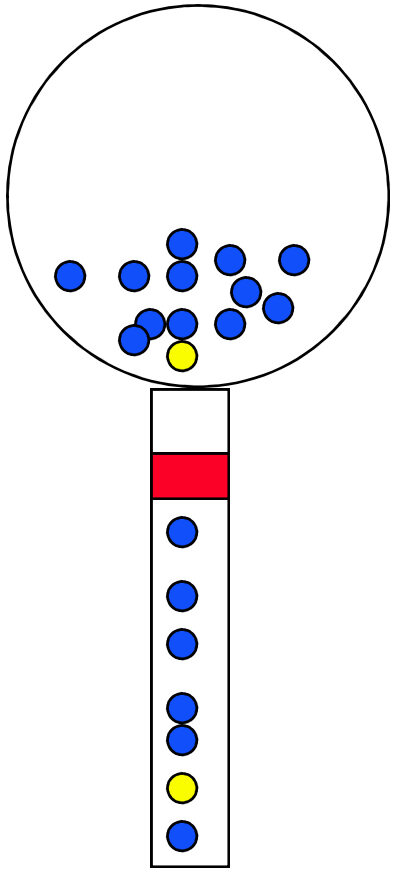


- Draw n=10 balls from the urn
  - What proportion are yellow?
  - How much variability in the proportion, if I repeat the experiment?
- The properties of the sample depend on how the sample was drawn.

# A Survey Sampling Experiment



# Sampling From Urns



Urn I

- Take a sample of size n=10, by shaking urn and moving 10 balls into neck.
- Repeat process 20 times.
- Write down the number of yellows you got for each time.

Repeat for Urns II and III

# Sampling From Urns (cont.)

- Circulate all three urns
- Each student should mix the balls; then draw a sample and record # of yellows out of 10
  - Turn in a piece of paper with your name, and 3 neat columns of 20 results each (20 for each urn!)
- Today: Preliminary look at Urn 3
- Thursday: Compare our results with the actual probability distribution for each urn.
- WORK IN PAIRS
  - A shakes, B records
  - B shakes, A records

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| 10/90 Urn | 20/80 Urn | 30/70 Urn |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 0 | 2 | 5 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 2 | 5 | 2 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 0 | 5 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 3 | 3 |

# What do we remember from Elementary Statistics?

- For *simple random sampling (SRS) with replacement*,

$$E[\overline{X}] = \mu, \quad Var(\overline{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

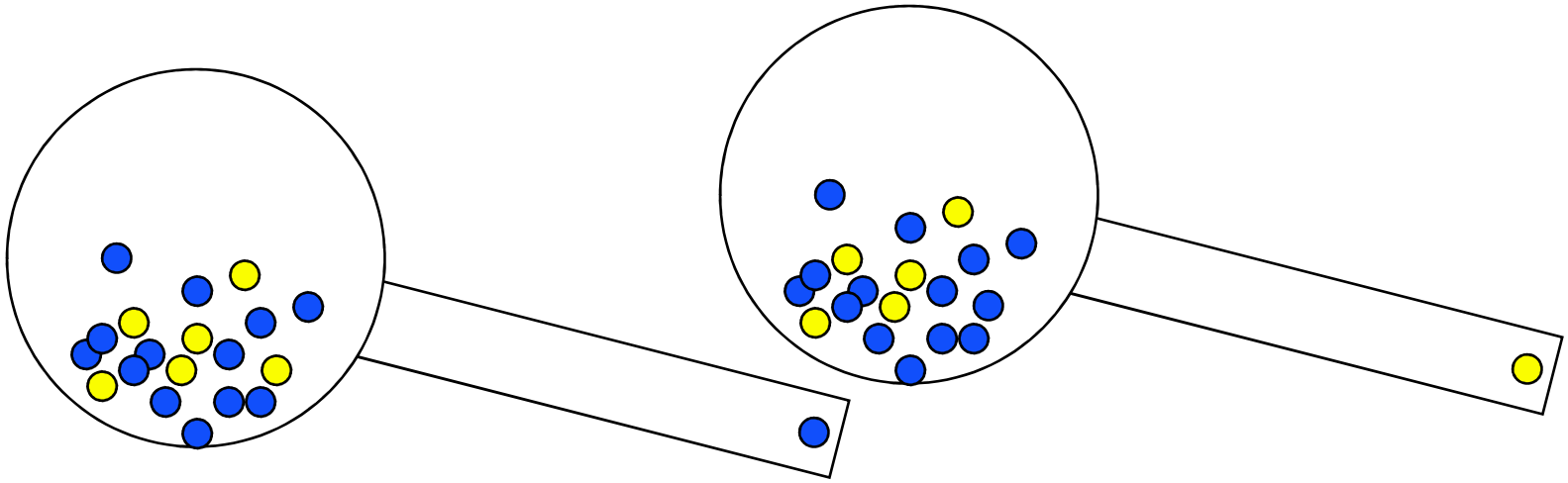
- The Central Limit Theorem then tells us

$$\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

- $\sigma$ is the SD of $X_i$; $\sigma/\sqrt{n}$ is the SE of $\overline{X}$
- *But in survey sampling we sample w/o replacement!*

# SRS With Replacement

- Draw one ball at a time
- *Replace ball and re-shake urn for next draw*
- Stop when you get n balls
- *The composition of the urn never changes*



# SRS With Replacement

- Let $X_i = 1$ if $i^{th}$ ball in sample is yellow, else $X_i=0$, i=1, 2, ..., n
- $E[X_i] = 1 \cdot P[X_i=1] + 0 \cdot P[X_i=0] = p = 30/100$, so

$$E[\hat{p}] = E\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i\right] = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} E[X_i] = \frac{1}{n}np = p$$

- Because we always replace the ball, one draw cannot affect the next, and so $Cov(X_i, X_j)=0$. So

$$Var(\hat{p}) = Var(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} Var(X_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j\neq i} Cov(X_i, X_j)\right]$$

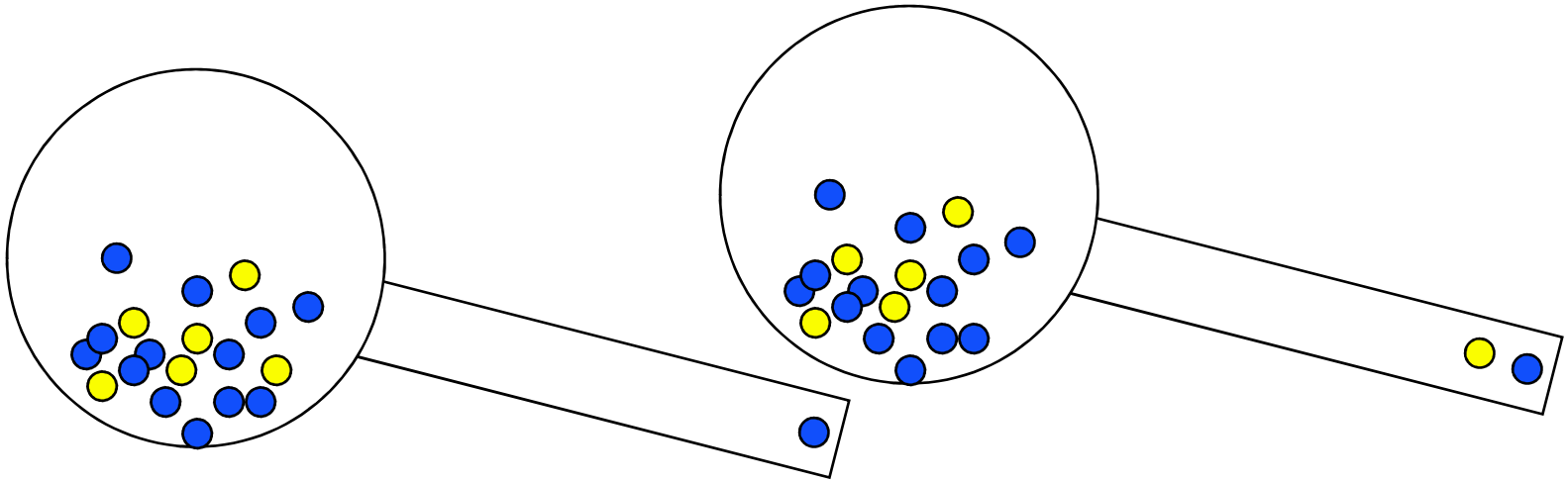
$$= \frac{1}{n^2}np(1-p) + \sum\sum 0 = p(1-p)/n$$

- So

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{p(1-p)/n}$$

# SRS Without Replacement

- Draw one ball at a time
- *Do not replace ball after you draw it*
- Stop when you draw n balls
- *The composition changes with every draw*



# SRS Without Replacement

- Let $X_i = 1$ if $i^{th}$ ball in sample is yellow, else $X_i=0$, i=1, 2, ..., n
- $E[X_1] = 30/100 = p$
- What about $X_2$?

$$\begin{aligned} E[X_2] &= E[X_2|X_1=1]P[X_1=1] + E[X_2|X_1=0]P[X_1=0] \\ &= \frac{29}{99}\frac{30}{100} + \frac{30}{99}\frac{70}{100} \\ &= \frac{30}{100}\left(\frac{29}{99}+\frac{70}{99}\right) = \frac{30}{100} = p, \quad *whew* \end{aligned}$$

- *What about $X_3$?*
- What about $E[\hat{p}]$ and $Var(\hat{p})$ ?

# Results of Experiment

# Conjectures from the Experiment

# Review

- Elementary Statistics: SRS with replacement
- Survey Sampling: SRS without replacement
- Our Survey Sampling Experiment
  - Will look at results further on Thursday
- Please read Groves Ch 7, 8
  - Team Assignments I.4 and I.5 are about question design!
- See HW and team due dates at beginning of lecture