36-303: Sampling, Surveys and Society

Statistics of Surveys III
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Handouts

- Lecture Notes (only!)

Outline

- Project Ideas (Half Will Be Chosen!)
- Results of our Survey Sampling Experiment
- Central Limit Theorem??
- Finite Population Correction

Project Ideas – Half Will Be Chosen

- Exploring the Difficulty, Preference and Improvement in Off-Campus Housing Search for CMU Students
- Carnegie Mellon University Crime Reports: What are the characteristics of crimes and victims?
- Parking Meters at Carnegie Mellon University: What Kinds of People (or Cars) Don't Pay?
- Perspective on Marriage Among Students at Carnegie Mellon, Duquesne and U.Pitt

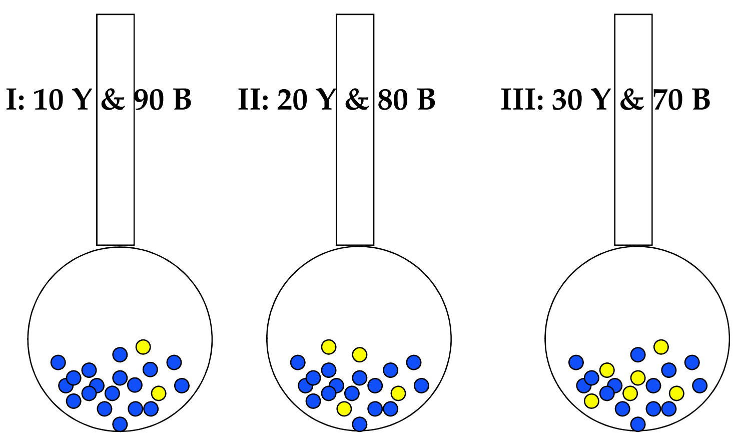
Project Ideas – Half Will Be Chosen

- Description of Rainwater-Accredited Architects Certified by ARCSA
- Spatial and Analytical Study of Student Housing at Carnegie Mellon
- Frequency With Which Words Appear in Men's and Women's Magazines
- A Political Survey of the CMU Community
- Movie/Music Internet Piracy Among College Students
- Student Perceptions of Social Life

Project Ideas – Half Will Be Chosen

- Are We Paying Too Much For Textbooks?
- Satisfaction With Parking on Campus
- Political Attitudes vs Major at Carnegie Mellon
- Frequency of Emergency Vehicles on Forbes and Morewood and Their Relative Effect on Student Dorming

Last Time: Survey Sampling Experiment



Last Time: Survey Sampling Experiment

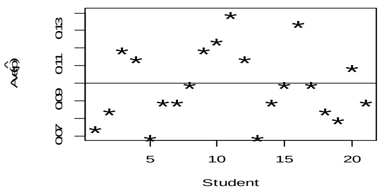
- Circulate all three urns
- Each student should mix the balls; then draw a sample and record # of yellows out of 10
  - Turn in a piece of paper with your name, and 3 neat columns of 20 results each (20 for each urn!)
- 21 students in class, all did all three urns!

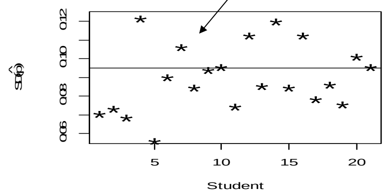
Brian Junker

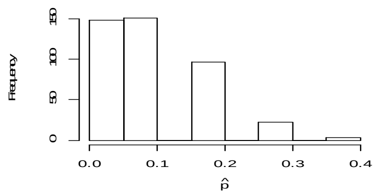
Urn 1	Urn 2	Urn 3
2	1	3
0	2	5
0	1	2
0	2	5
3	2	4
1	2	2
0	0	4
2	5	2
1	2	1
0	2	3
1	2	1
1	3	1
2	1	3
1	4	3
0	1	4
1	1	3
0	5	2
0	0	3
0	2	0
0	3	3

Sampling w/o Replacement – Urn 1

A few too many SE's are smaller than theoretical SE





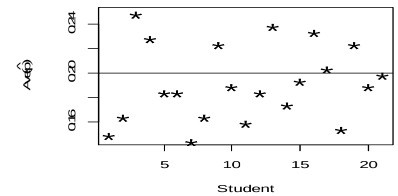


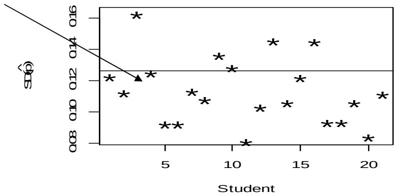
	Sampling with replacement	Mean over samples w/o replacement
Fraction of yellow balls	$p = 0.10$	$\hat{p} = 0.10$
$SE(\hat{p})$	$\sqrt{p(1-p)/n}$ $= 0.095$	0.091

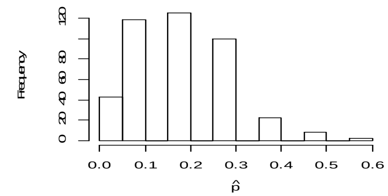
Theoretical SE too big for our samples

Sampling w/o Replacement – Urn 2

most sample SD's are below the theoretical SE!





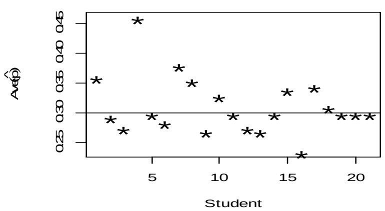


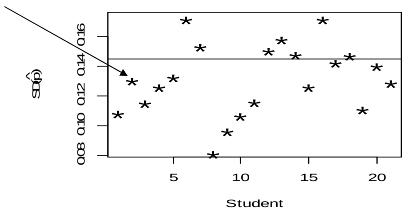
	Sampling with replacement	Mean over samples w/o replacement
Fraction of yellow balls	$p = 0.20$	$\hat{p} = 0.192$
$SE(\hat{p})$	$\sqrt{p(1-p)/n}$ $= 0.126$	0.115

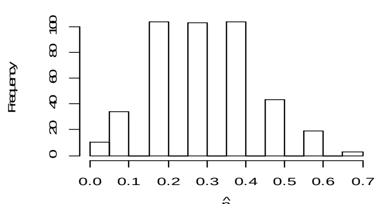
Theoretical SE too big again…

Sampling w/o Replacement – Urn 3

most sample SD's are below the theoretical SE!







	Sampling with replacement	Mean over samples w/o replacement
Fraction of yellow balls	$p = 0.30$	$\hat{p} = 0.314$
$SE(\hat{p})$	$\sqrt{p(1-p)/n}$ $= 0.145$	0.133

Again, theoretical SE too big…

Central Limit Theorem for Surveys?

- 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

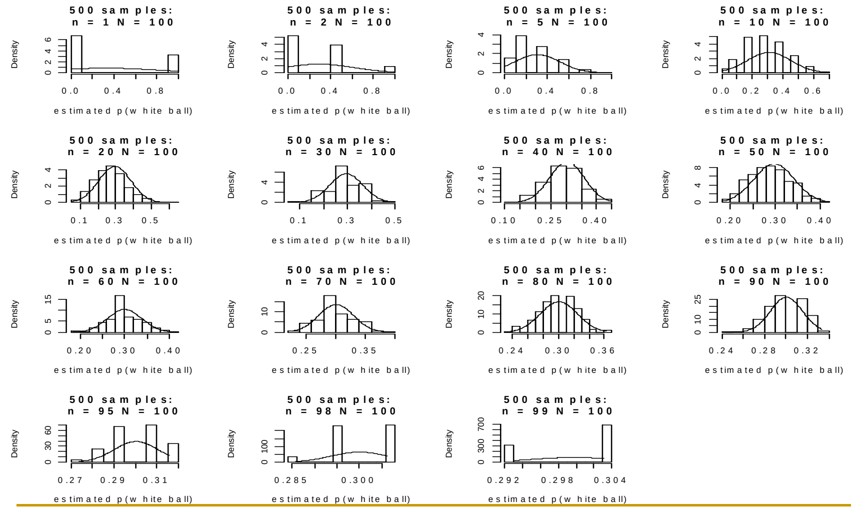
$$\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$$

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

Central Limit Theorem for Surveys?

- We will look at 500 draws from Urn 3, at different sample sizes:
  - n=1, 2, 5, 10, 20, …, 98, 99
  - N=100 always
- Compare histogram of $\hat{p}$'s with a normal curve with the same center and spread as the $\hat{p}$'s
- *<u>If CLT holds, histogram & curve will agree</u>*
  - Agreement should get better as n gets larger!!

CLT ? Sampling without Replacement



Conclusions from the CLT Exploration (sampling w/o replacement)

- Small samples – CLT hasn't kicked in yet
- For "moderate" samples, CLT seems to work
- Moderate means … important to have n > 20 (or whatever rule of thumb), but also n/N has to be not close to 1
- CLT breaks when sample size is nearly whole population – then we are more certain about p, than CLT would have us believe

Finite Population Correction

- The goal is to figure out what the right SE is
- Requires us to "think differently" about sampling
- Involves a little bit of summation notation tedium
  - Statistics is sometimes like that: we "pay for" good insights with the need for tedious calculation…

Sampling from a Finite Population

- N = size of our fixed, finite population
- We want to measure Y. Y might be
  - cost of a textbook,
  - 'did you put enough money in the meter'
  - number of "free" PAT bus rides taken…
- For each person in the population, Y *is not random*, it is a fixed value: $y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_N$
- *What is random* is whether the person gets in our sample or not:

$$Z_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } i \text{ is in our sample} \\ 0, & \text{if } i \text{ is not in our sample} \end{cases}$$

for i=1, 2, …, N

The Z's are a "trick" for thinking about how sampling works…

- Population size N = 10
- Sample size n = 3
- y's are respondents' ages

Nonrandom Population y_i's	44	35	21	62	27	19	23	56	28	45
Random sampling indicators Z_i's	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Random sample of Y_i's			21			19	23			

Example: Drawing Balls from an Urn

- The colors of the 100 balls were not random. We could say

$$y_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if ball is yellow} \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

- What was random was which 10 balls were drawn:
  - For 10 balls, $Z_i = 1$, for the rest, $Z_i=0$
  - We could write the fraction of yellows in the sample as

$$\hat{p} = \frac{1}{10}\sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i = \frac{1}{10}\sum_{i=1}^{100} Z_i y_i$$

Sampling Without Replacement

- Population size N
- Sample of size n without replacement.
- What is $P[Z_i=1]$?

$$\begin{aligned} P[Z_i = 1] &= \frac{\#(\text{samples of size } n \text{ including } i)}{\#(\text{all possible samples of size } n)} \\ &= \frac{\#(\text{put } i \text{ in sample}) \times \ \#(\text{samples of size } n-1 \text{ from the remaining } N-1)}{\#(\text{samples of size } n)} \\ &= \frac{1 \times \binom{N-1}{n-1}}{\binom{N}{n}} \;=\; \frac{n}{N} \quad \textit{(special case of hypergeometric distribution!)} \end{aligned}$$

Sampling Without Replacement

- The Z_i's are Bernoulli's with

$$E[Z_i] = \frac{n}{N}, \quad Var(Z_i) = \frac{n}{N}\left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right)$$

- Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} E[\overline{Y}_{sample}] &= E\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_i\right] = E\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{N} Z_i y_i\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i E[Z_i] = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i \frac{n}{N} \\ &= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i = \overline{y}_{pop} \end{aligned}$$

Sampling Without Replacement

- But the Z_i's are not independent,

$$\begin{aligned} E[Z_i Z_j] &= P[Z_i = 1 \ \cap \ Z_j = 1] \\ &= P[Z_j = 1 | Z_i = 1] P[Z_i = 1] \\ &= \left(\frac{n-1}{N-1}\right)\left(\frac{n}{N}\right) \end{aligned}$$

- We can calculate the covariance

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(Z_i, Z_j) &= E[Z_j Z_j] - E[Z_i]E[Z_j] \\ &= \left(\frac{n-1}{N-1}\right)\left(\frac{n}{N}\right) - \left(\frac{n}{N}\right)^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{N-1}\left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right)\left(\frac{n}{N}\right) \end{aligned}$$

- So having i "in" makes j a little less likely…

Sampling Without Replacement

$$\begin{aligned} Var(\overline{Y}_{sample}) &= Var(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_i) = Var(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{N} Z_i y_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i^2 Var(Z_i) + \sum\sum\nolimits_{i \neq j} y_i y_j Cov(Z_i, Z_j)\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2}\left[\left(\frac{n}{N}\right)\left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right)\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i^2 - \frac{1}{N-1}\left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right)\left(\frac{n}{N}\right)\sum\sum\nolimits_{i \neq j} y_i y_j\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2}\left(\frac{n}{N}\right)\left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right)\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i^2 - \frac{1}{N-1}\sum\sum\nolimits_{i \neq j} y_i y_j\right] \\ &= \cdots = \left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right)\frac{S_{pop}^2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

where $S_{pop}^2 = \sum_1^N (y_i - \overline{y}_{pop})^2/(N-1)$, the population variance.

The Finite Population Correction (FPC)

- We have seen that for SRS without replacement

$$\begin{aligned} E[\overline{Y}_{samp}] &= \overline{y}_{pop} & (\overline{Y}_{samp} \ is \ unbiased) \\ Var(\overline{Y}_{samp}) &= (1-f)S_{pop}^2/n, & f = n/N \end{aligned}$$

- The quantity (1-f) is called the *finite population correction (fpc).*
  - *When n/N $\approx$ 0, (1-f) $\approx$ 1, so "With or without replacement doesn't matter for small SRS's!"*
  - *As n/N -> 1, (1-f) -> 0 and SE($\overline{y}_{samp}$) ->0. "We don't need statistical estimates for a true census!"*

FPC, continued

- In practice we replace S^2_{pop} with s^2_{samp}

$$Var(\overline{Y}_{samp}) \approx (1-f)s^2/n,$$
$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1}\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \overline{y}_{samp})^2$$

- When y_i = 0 (blue ball) or 1 (yellow ball), one can show, since $\overline{y}_{samp} = \hat{p}$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1}\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{p})^2 = \frac{n}{n-1}\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})$$

and so

$$Var(\hat{p}) \approx (1-f)\frac{1}{n-1}\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})$$

Returning to our Sampling Experiment…

- The SE under SRS ***w/o*** replacement should have been

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

rather than

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

- This is why, in our urn survey experiment, we saw that estimated SE's from SRS ***with*** replacement were *too large*.

Comparing SE's

- Urn 1: 10/90
  - "With replacement" SE = sqrt(0.1*(1-0.1)/10) = 0.95
  - "Without replacement" SE = (1-10/100)*(0.95) = 0.86
  - Average SE in class samples = 0.91
- Urn 2: 20/80
  - "With replacement" SE = sqrt(0.2*(1-0.2)/10) = 0.126
  - "Without replacement" SE = (1-10/100)*(0.126) = 0.113
  - Average SE in class samples = 0.115
- Urn 3: 30/70
  - "With replacement" SE = sqrt(0.3*(1-0.3)/10) = 0.145
  - "Without replacement" SE = (1 -10/100)*(0.145) = 0.131
  - Average SE in class samples = 0.133

Review

- Project Proposals
- Results of our Survey Sampling Experiment
- Central Limit Theorem??
- Finite Population Correction

- FOR NEXT WEEK: Groves, Ch's 7 & 8
- Turn in next week:
  - Tue: HW04
  - Thu: Team Working Agreements