

Confidence Interval for One Mean

- Lesson 8.1 -



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Script*



“I’m gonna drop out and become a...”

Musician



Ariana Grande
2020: **\$72 Million**

Athlete



LeBron James
2020: **\$92 Million**

Actor



Ryan Reynolds
2020: **\$71 Million**

Source: Forbes



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Script



Recently, it's been more:
“I'm gonna drop out and
become a...”



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YouTube Creator



Mr. Beast
2020: **\$24 Million**

Insta Influencer



Kendall Jenner
2019: **\$16 Million**

“TikToker”



Josh Richards
2020: **\$1.5 Million**

Source: Forbes



YouTube
Creator



Insta
Influencer



“TikToker”



Today's Key Analysis

Do social media creators, on average,
make a livable wage?



Lesson 8.1

Guided Notes

Handout: *skewthescript.org/8-1*



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Topics

1. Recall: sampling distribution for \bar{x}
2. The t-distribution and interval for \bar{x}
3. Four step process



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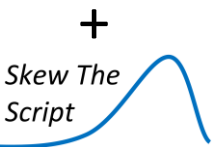


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The Data

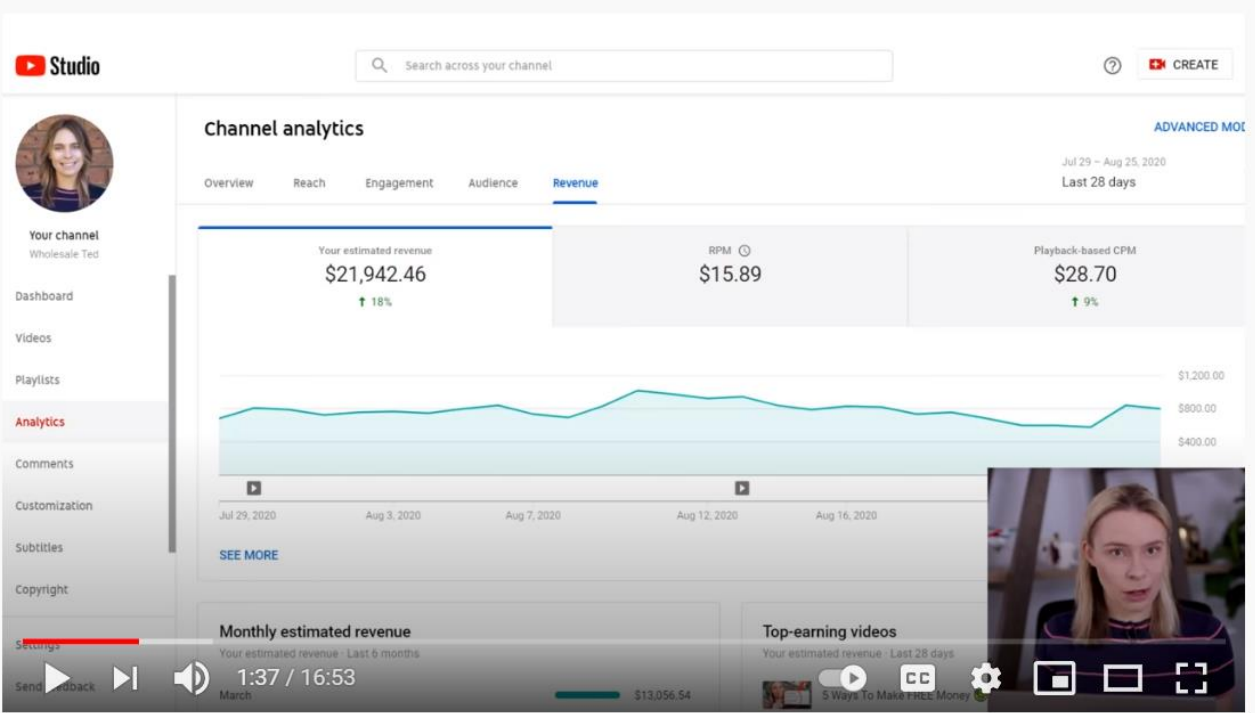


Searched "How much I make on YouTube."
Randomly sampled 35 from hundreds of results

Starting balance: \$3,698.27		
May 1 - 31, 2020		
Ending balance: \$3,698.27		
Date	Description	Amount (USD)
May 1 - 31, 2020	Earnings - YouTube	\$3,698.27
Starting balance: \$0.00		



#youtubepaymentprocess
k: How Much YouTube Pays + How To Get Monetized 2020 (Step

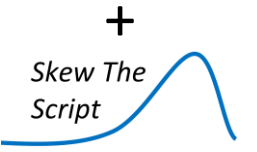


How Much Did YouTube Pay Me For 1 Million Views?! (How Much Do YouTubers REALLY Earn!)

49,475 views • Oct 1, 2020

3K likes, 44 comments, SHARE, SAVE

Reliable data: They show their private channel revenue pages in the videos



μ vs. \bar{x}

μ = **population** mean

- Parameter

\bar{x} = **sample** mean

- Statistic used to estimate μ



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- Ex: mean salary **among all YouTubers**

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μ vs. \bar{x}

μ = **population** mean

- Parameter
- Ex: mean salary **among all YouTubers**

\bar{x} = **sample** mean

- Statistic used to estimate μ
- Ex: mean salary **in our sample**



In a world where...

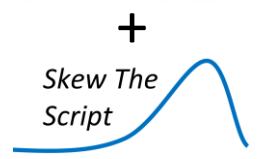
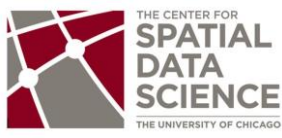
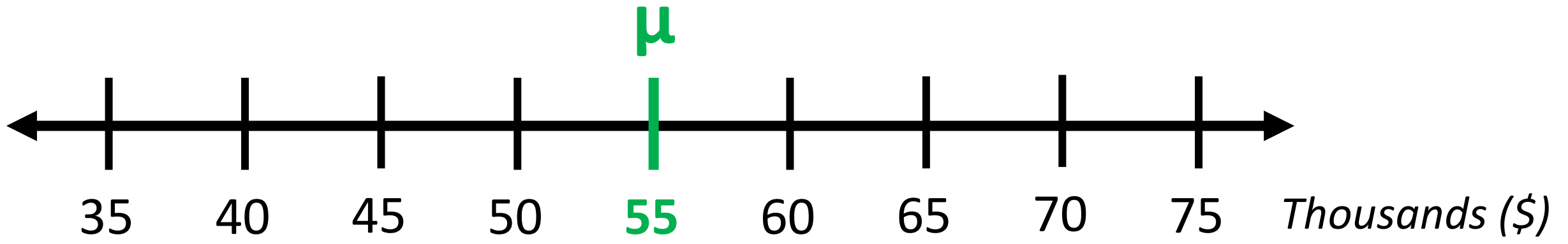
1. The true mean yearly salary among YouTubers is \$55,000
2. The true standard deviation of salaries is \$29,500

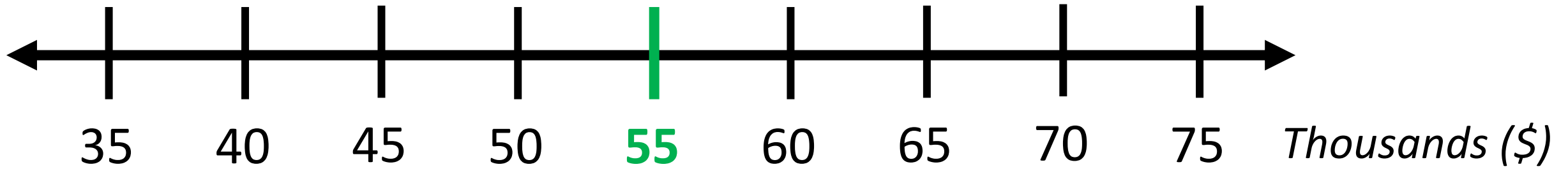


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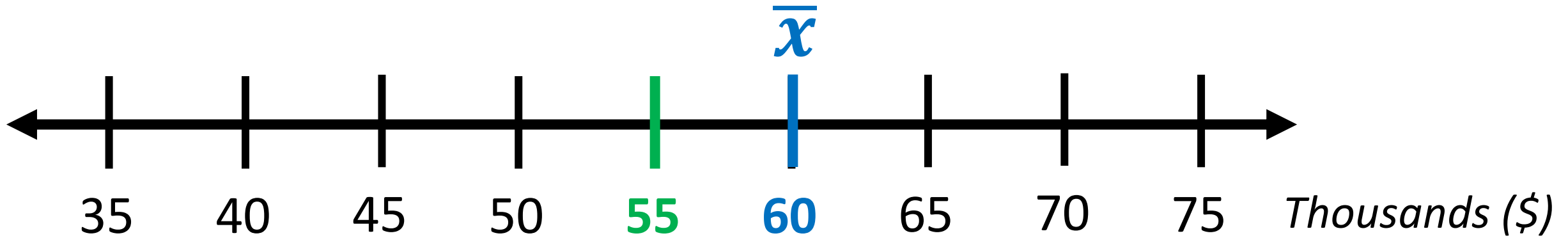
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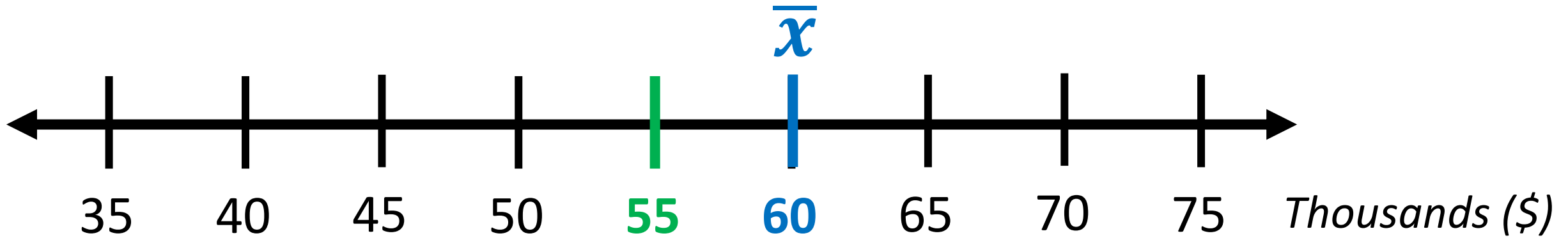


In most real-life scenarios:
-You **don't know** the true mean.



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- You survey a random sample of 35 YouTubers. Among them, the average yearly earnings was $\bar{x} = \$60,000$.



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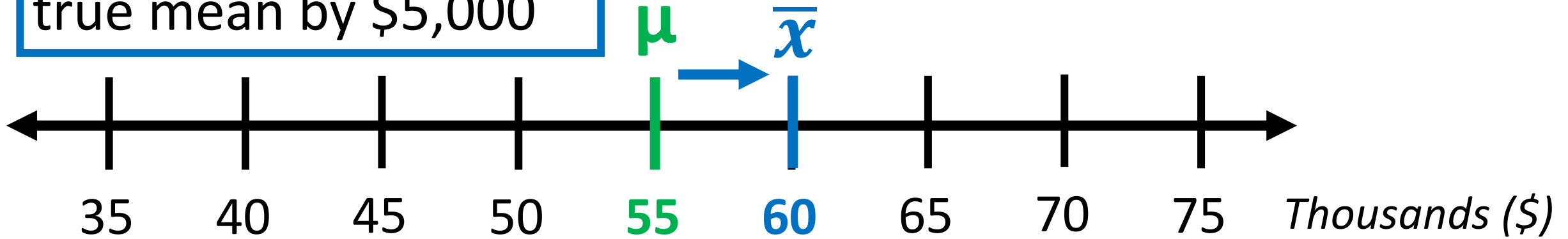


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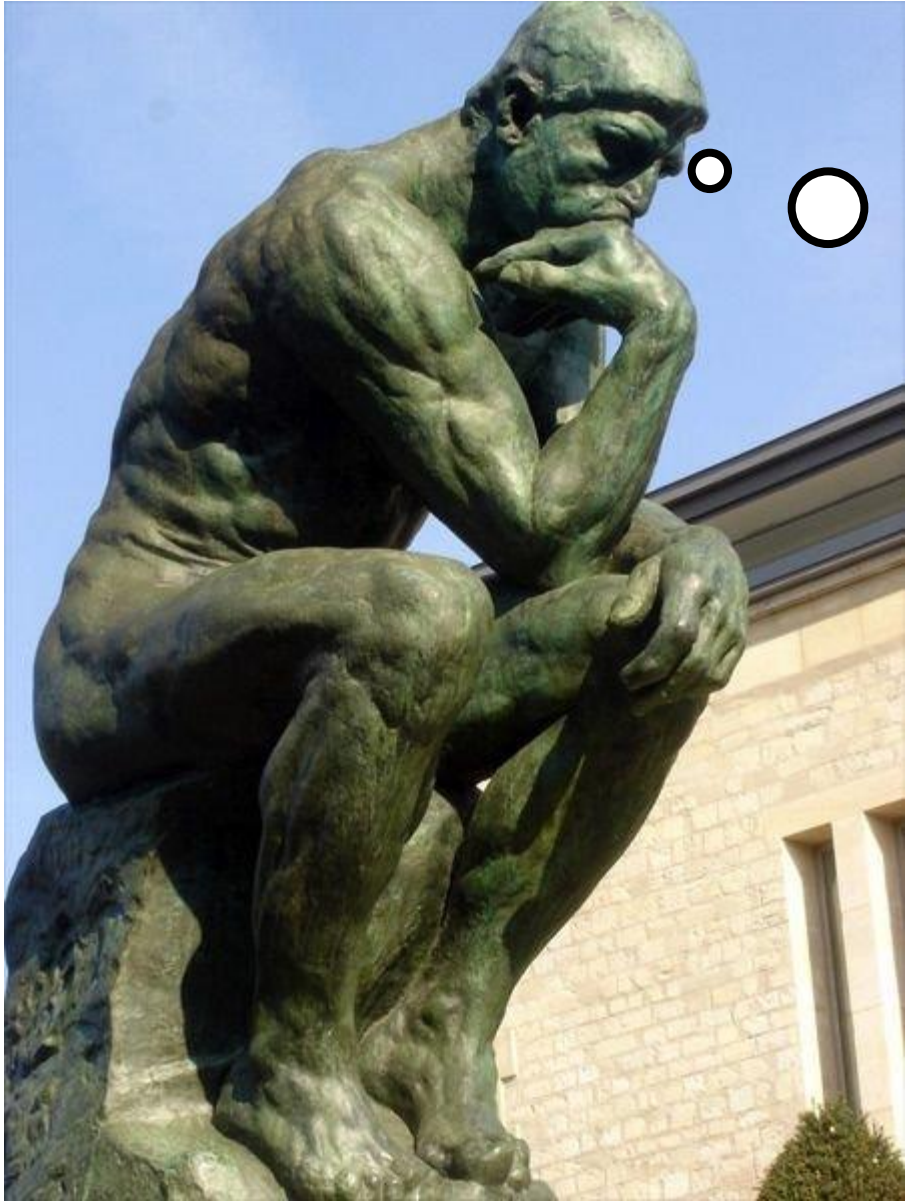


We **overestimated** the true mean by \$5,000



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When I estimate something, how far off will I usually be?

Let's take a trip to ***Theory Land***
(the not real place)



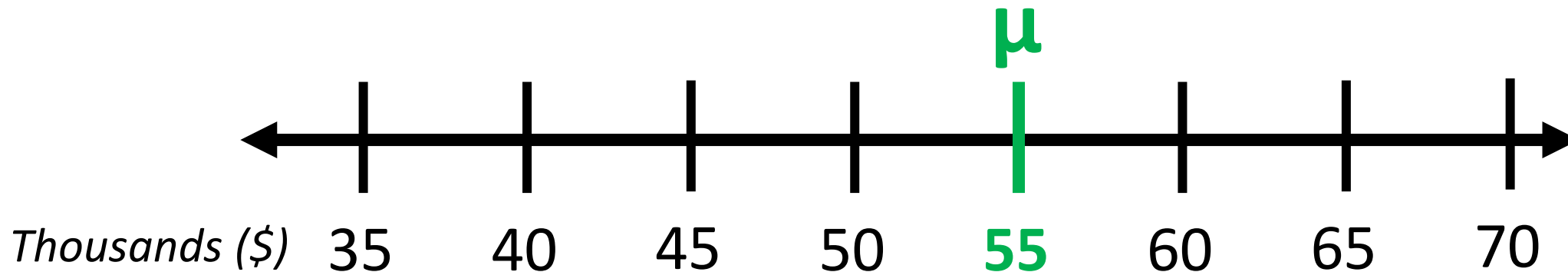
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Sampling Distribution (Mean)

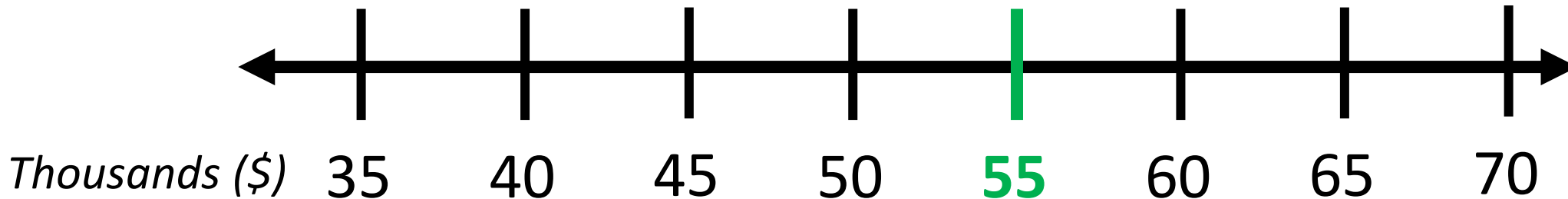
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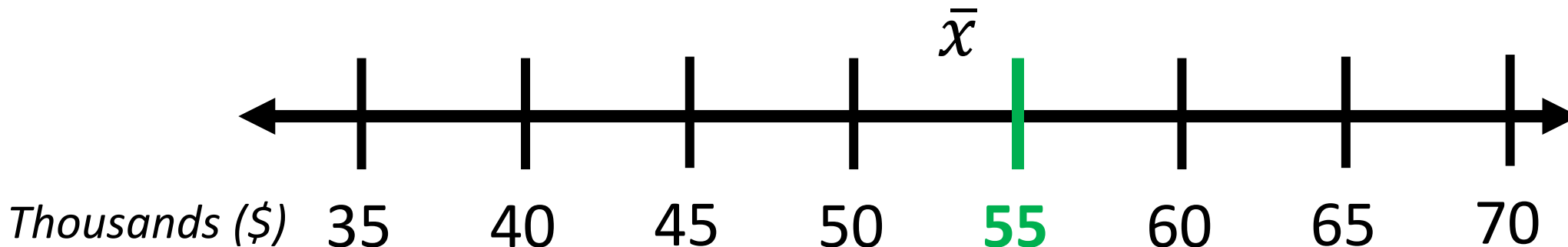
*In this world, get a random sample of 35 YouTubers.
Find their sample mean.*



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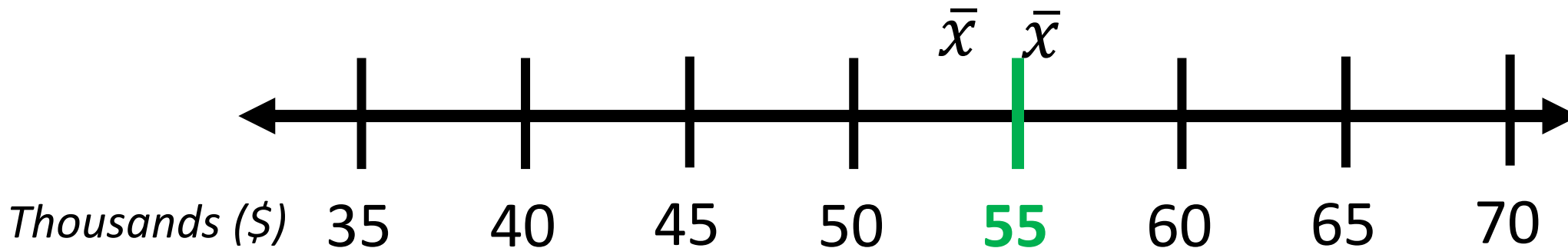


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In a world where the true mean salary for *all* YouTubers is \$55,000 and the standard deviation of salaries is \$29,500:

Get another random sample of 35 YouTubers. Find their sample mean.

Repeat a bunch of times



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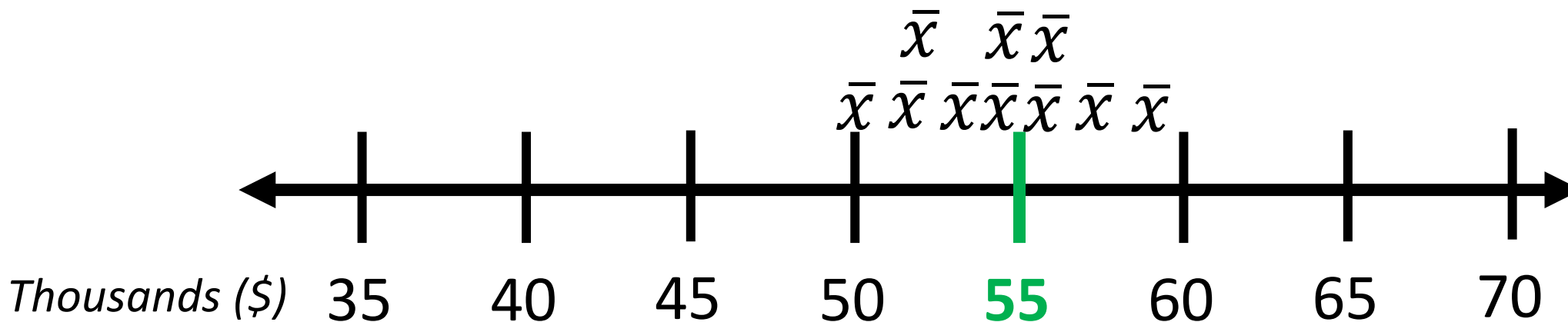


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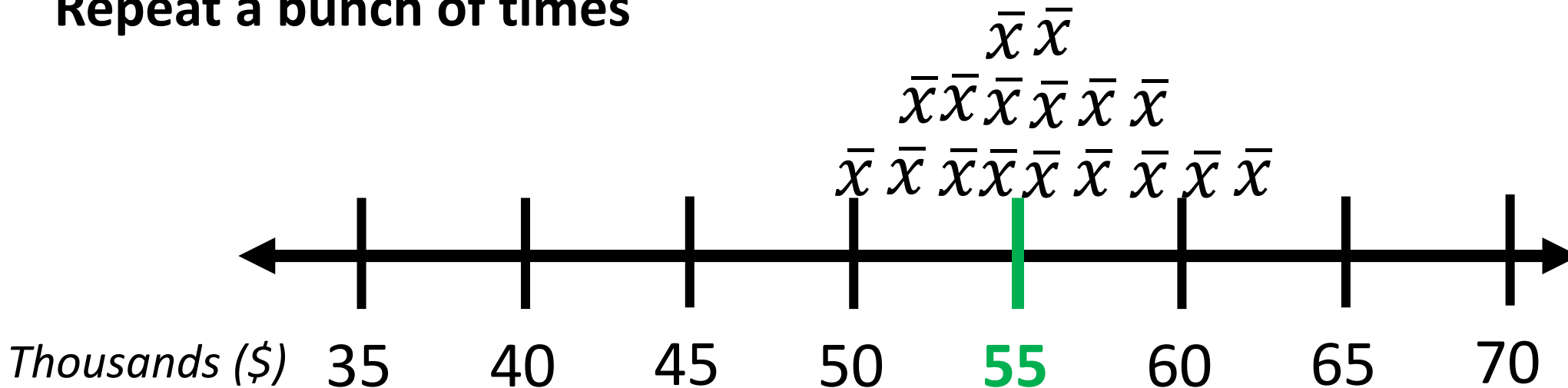


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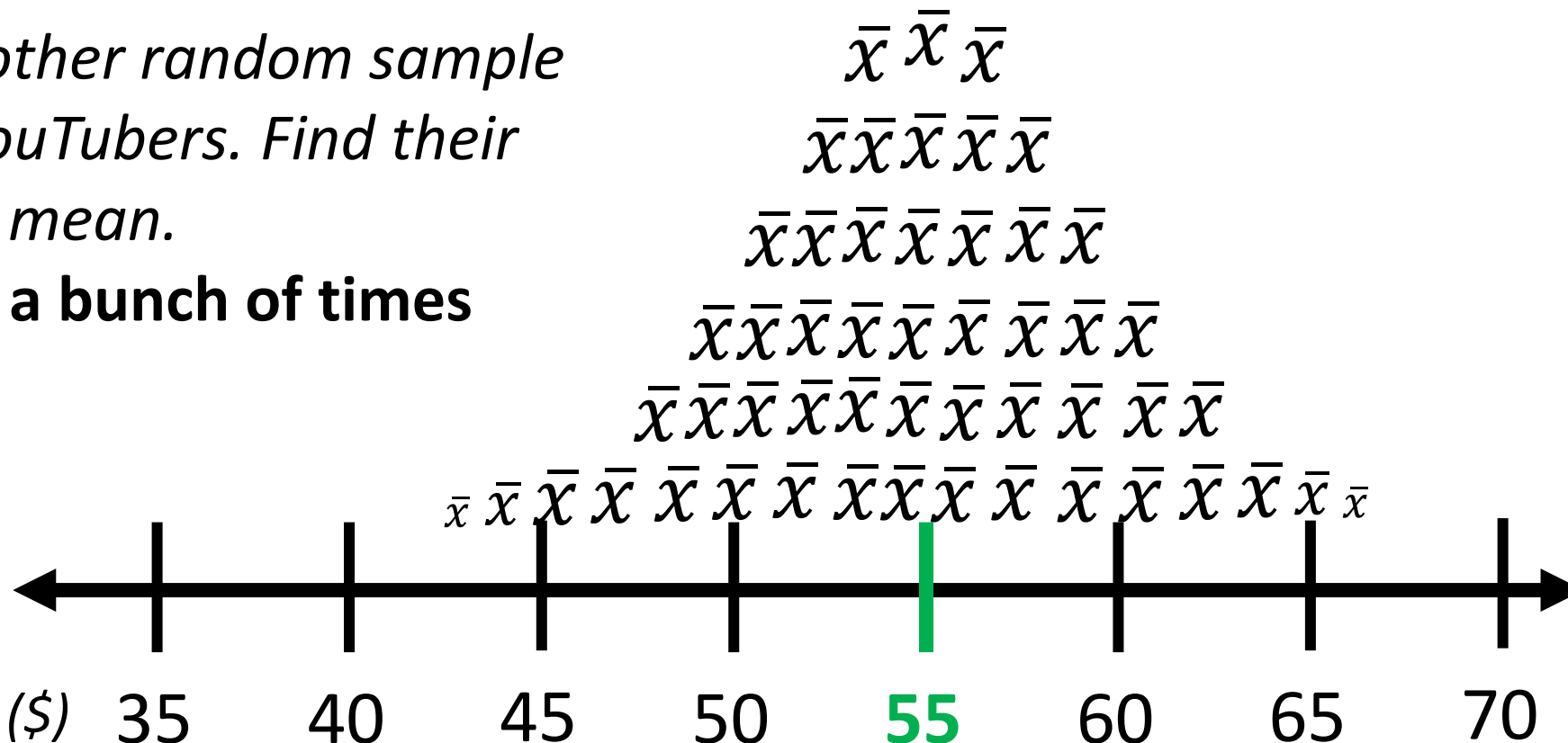


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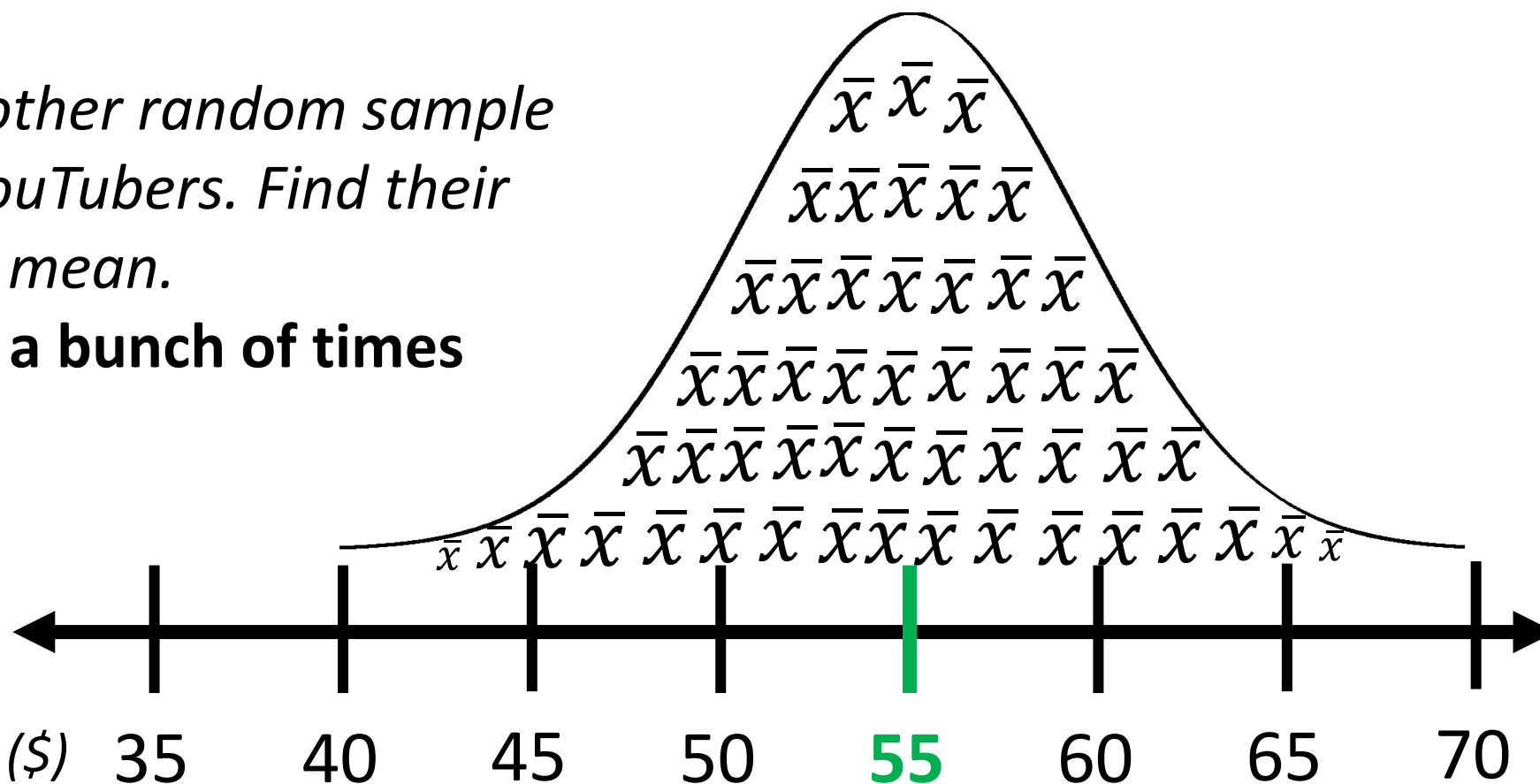


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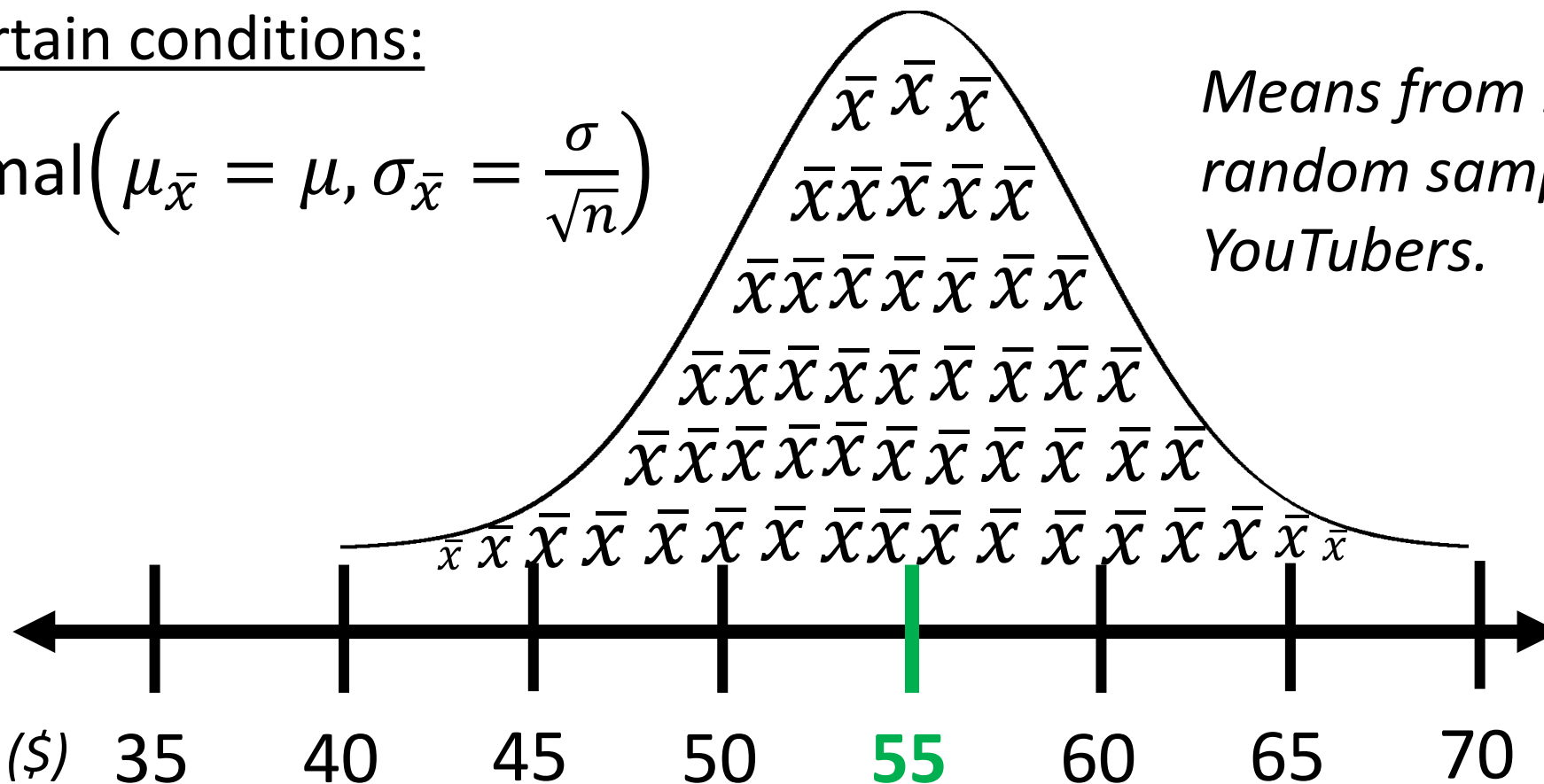
Sampling Distribution (Mean)

In a world where the true mean salary for *all* YouTubers is \$55,000 and the standard deviation of salaries is \$29,500:

Under certain conditions:

$$\bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}\left(\mu_{\bar{x}} = \mu, \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

Means from repeated random samples of 35 YouTubers.



Sampling Distribution (Mean)

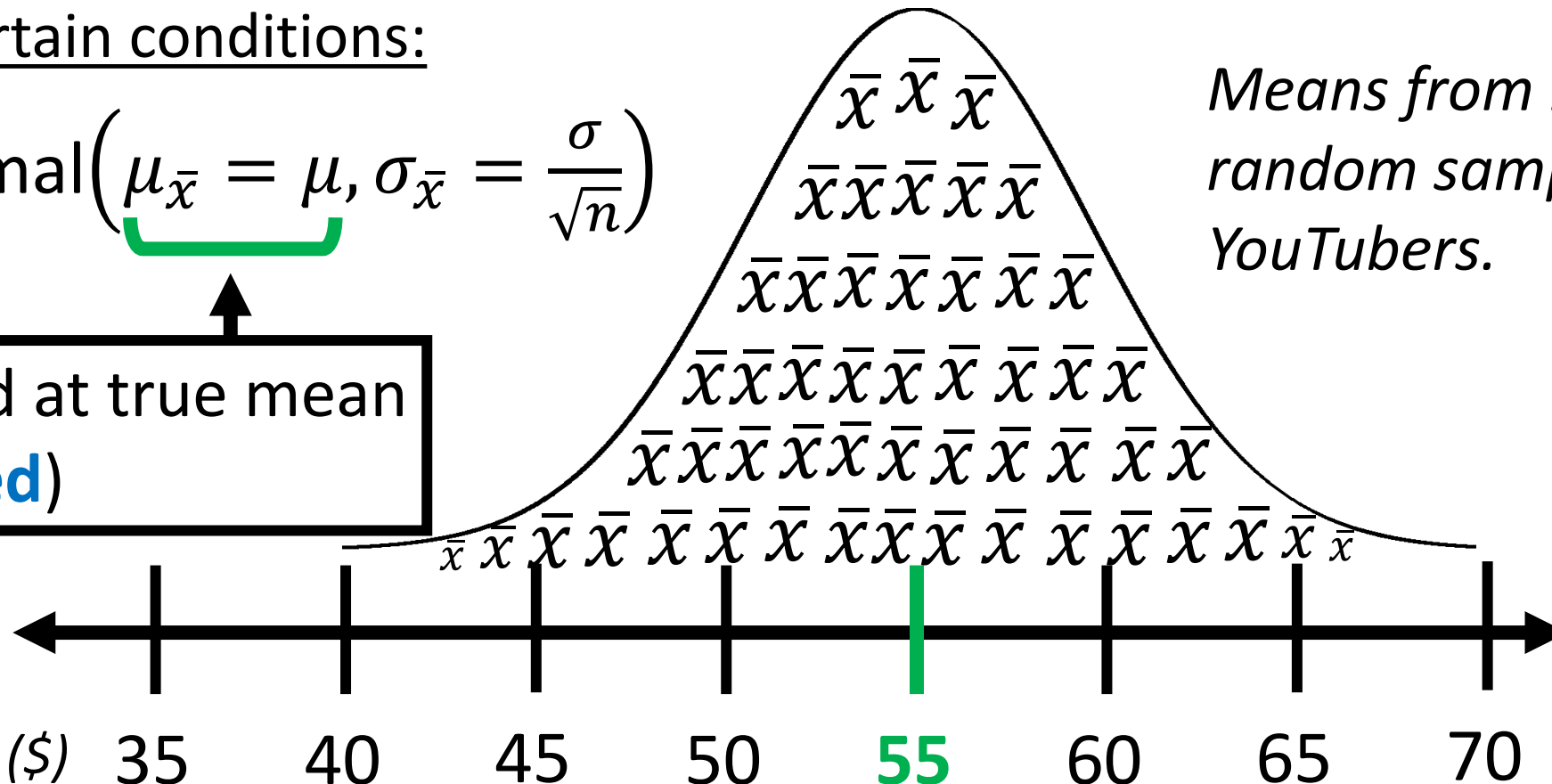
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Under certain conditions:

$$\bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}\left(\underbrace{\mu_{\bar{x}} = \mu}_{\text{unbiased}}, \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

Centered at true mean
(unbiased)

Means from repeated random samples of 35 YouTubers.



Sampling Distribution (Mean)

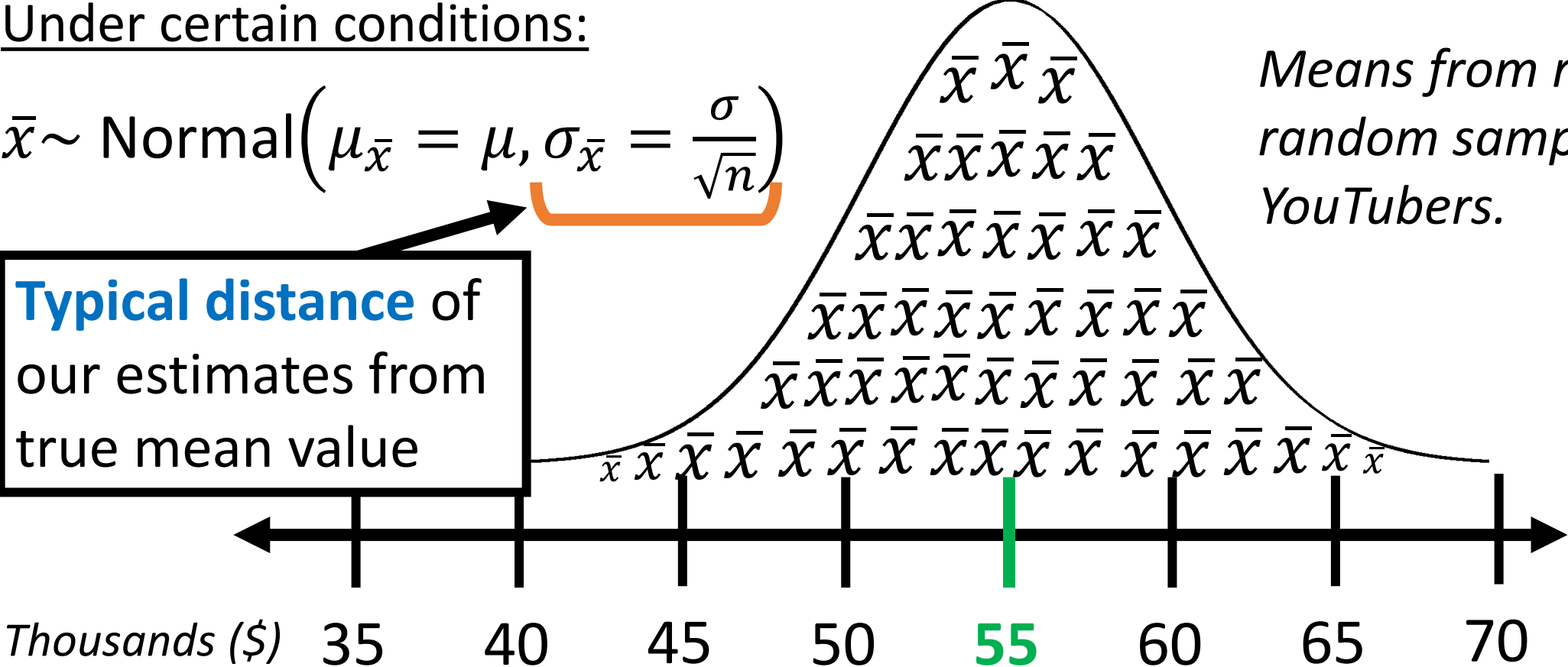
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Typical distance of our estimates from true mean value

Means from repeated random samples of 35 YouTubers.



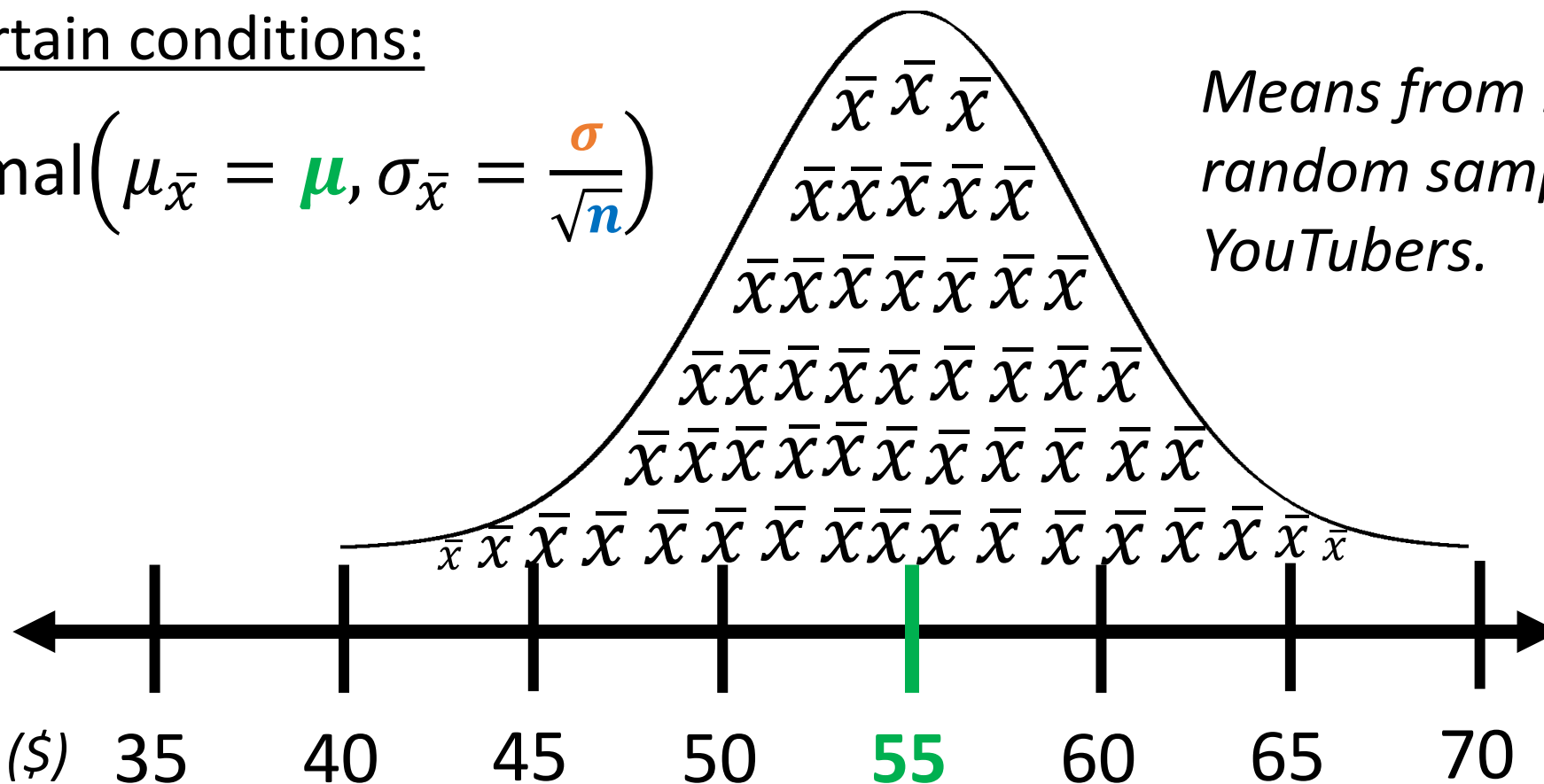
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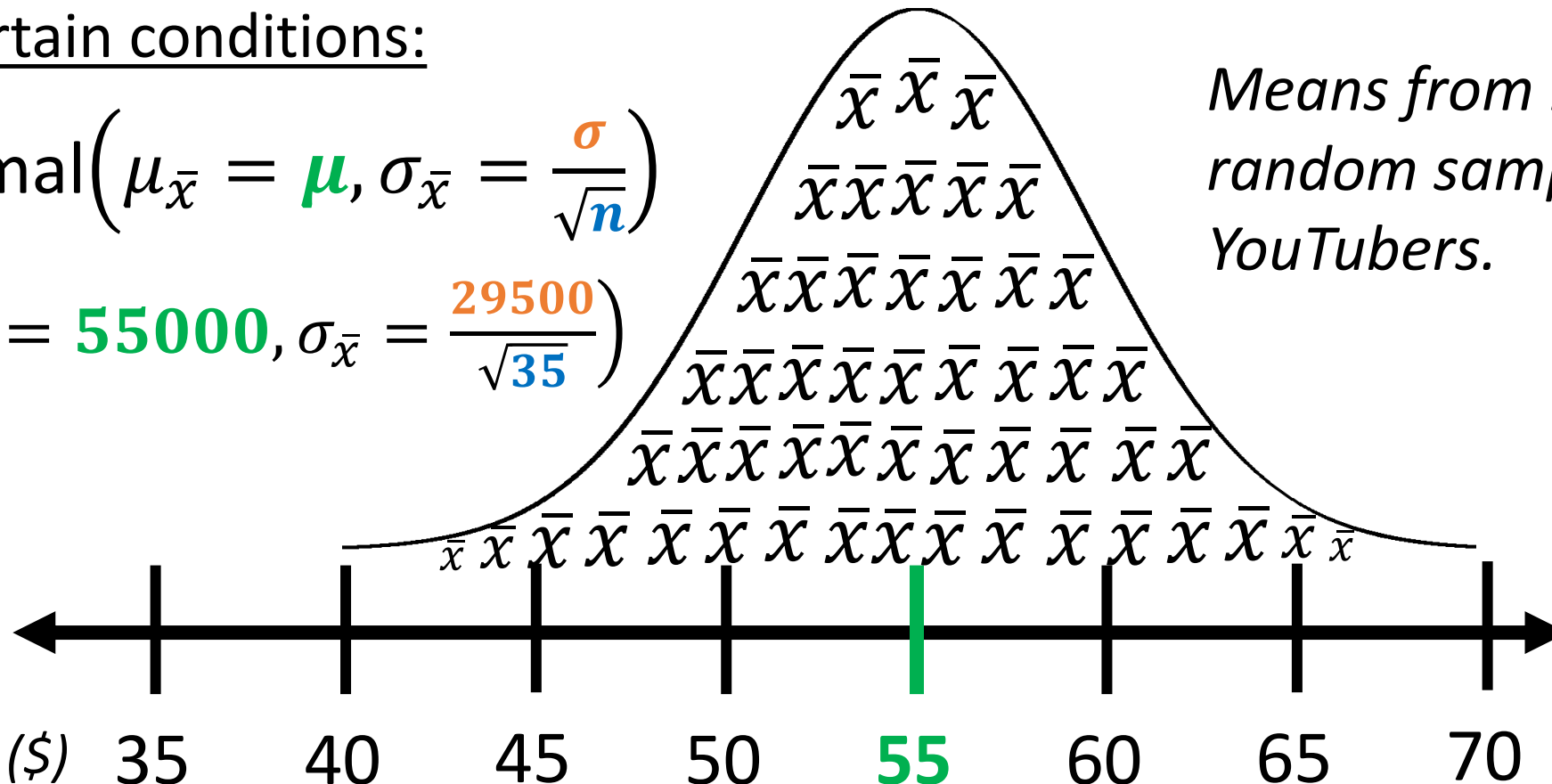
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$$\bar{x} \sim N\left(\mu_{\bar{x}} = \mathbf{55000}, \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\mathbf{29500}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{35}}}\right)$$

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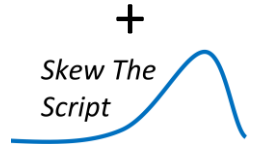
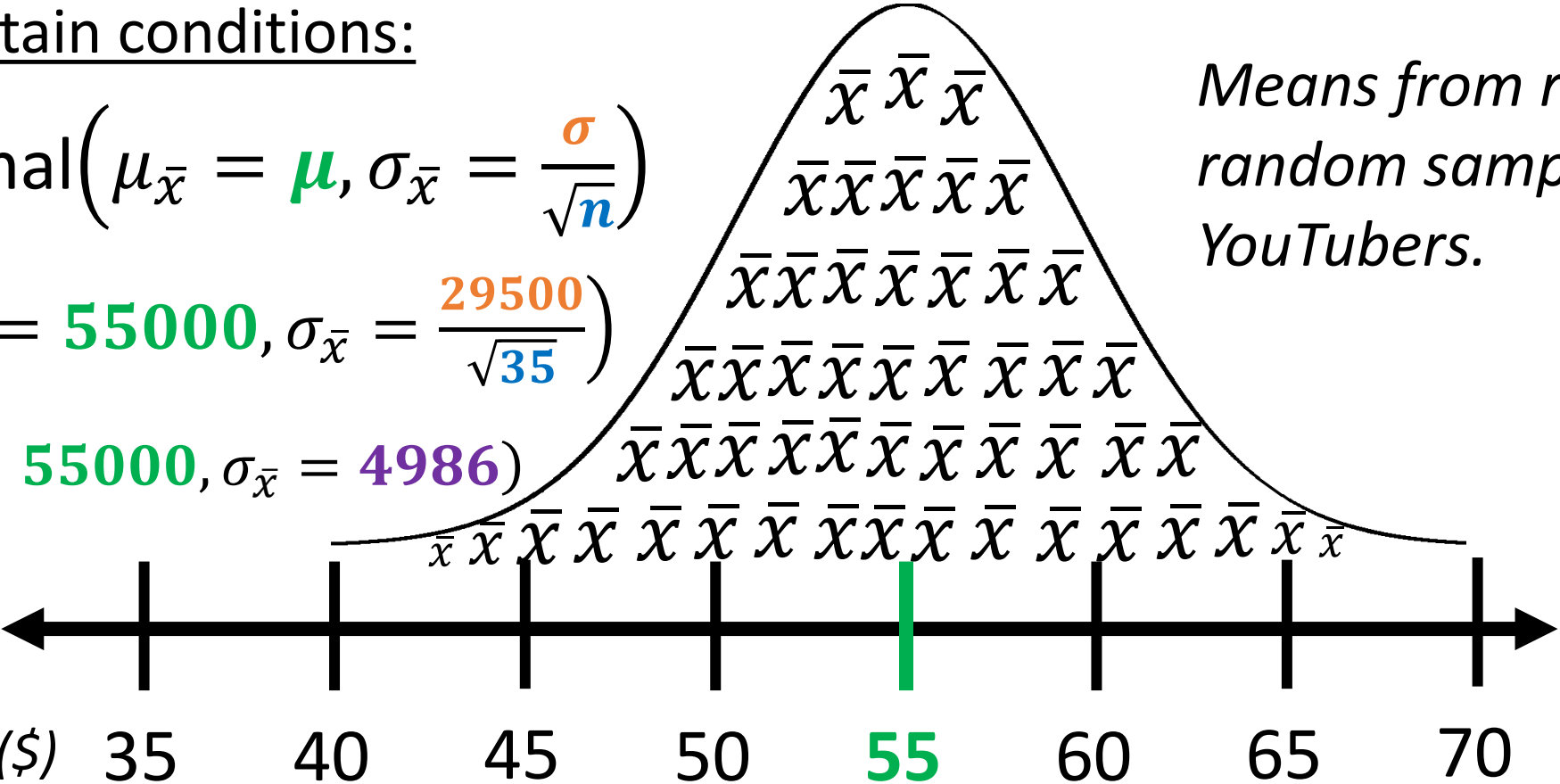
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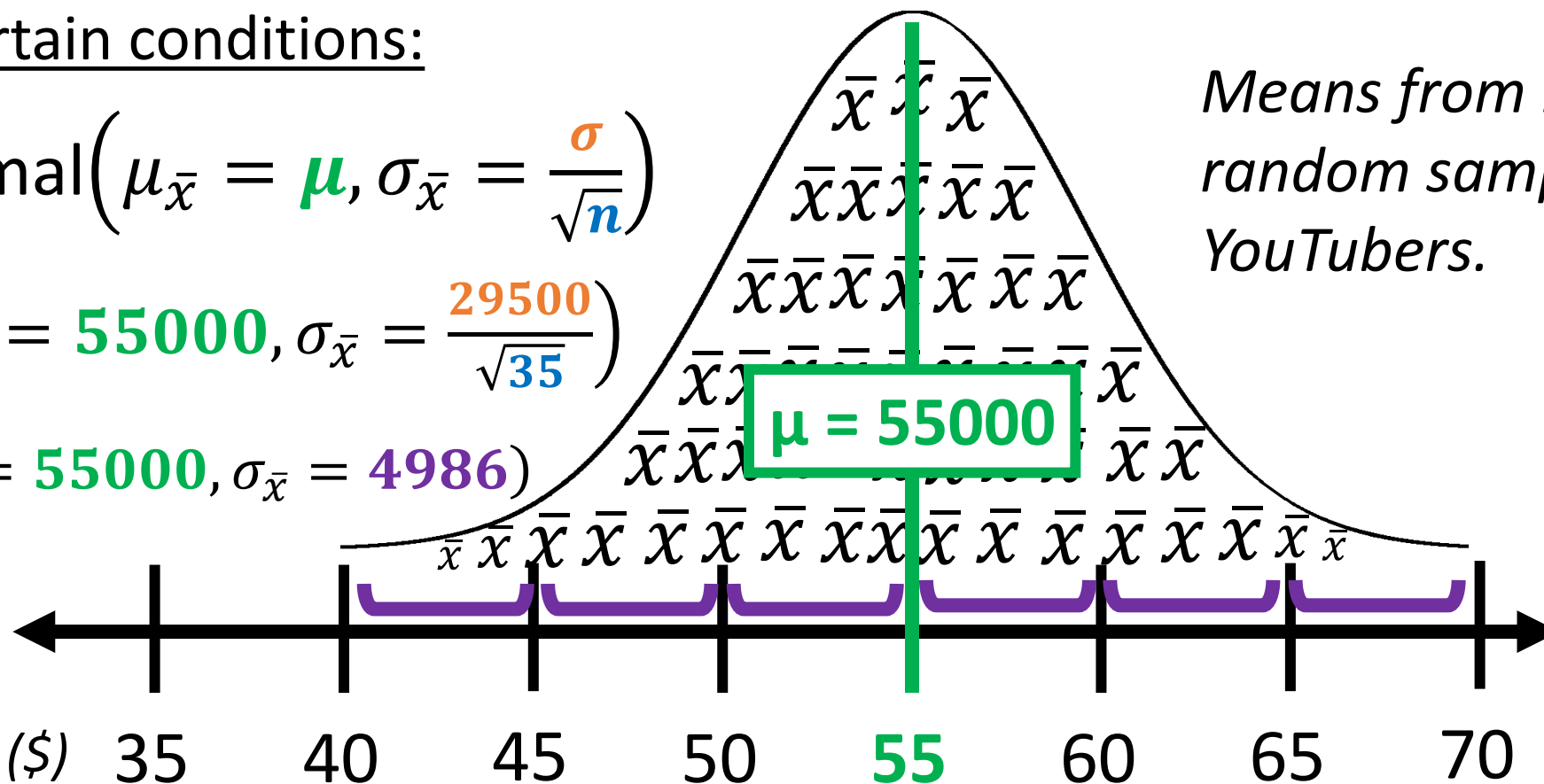
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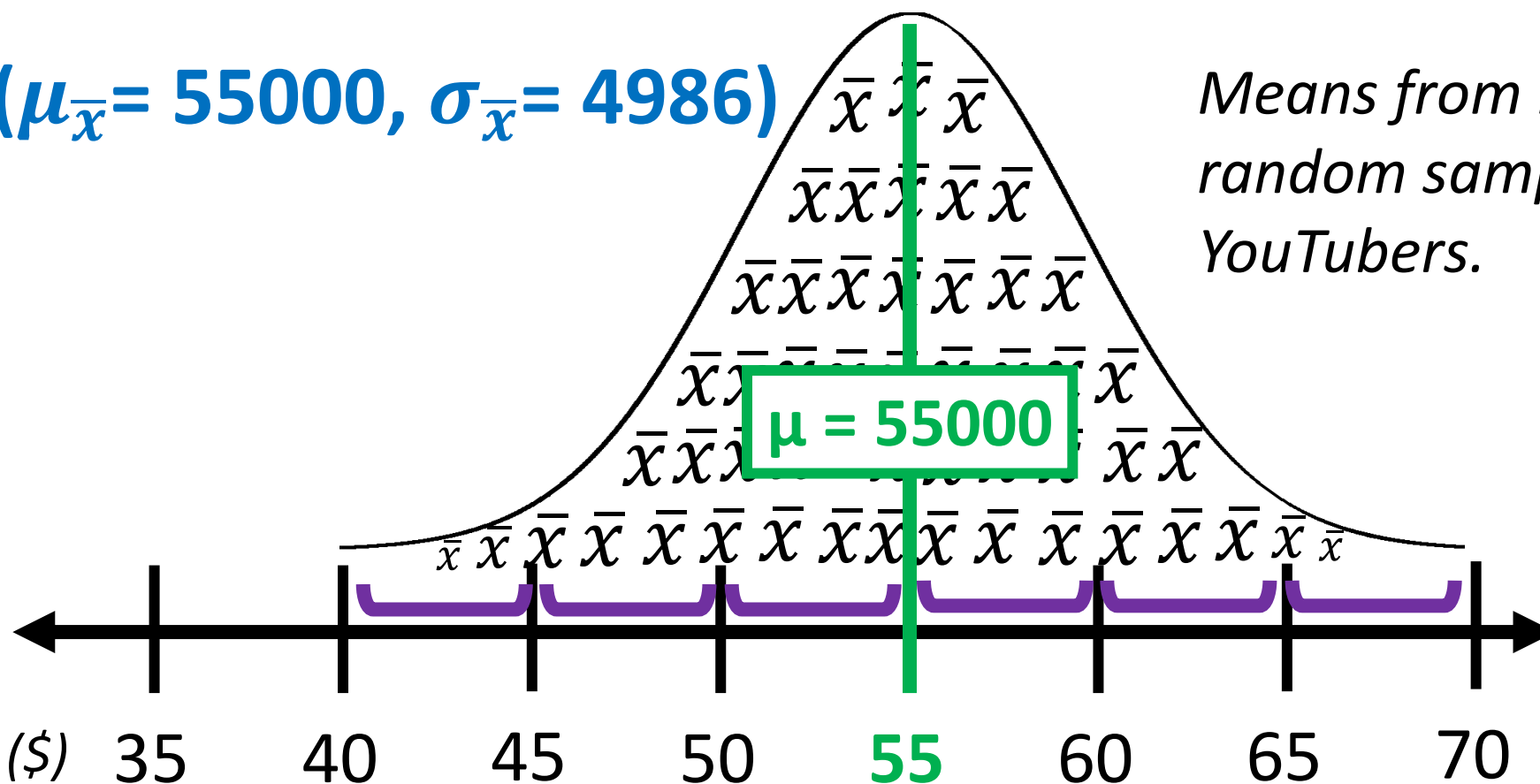


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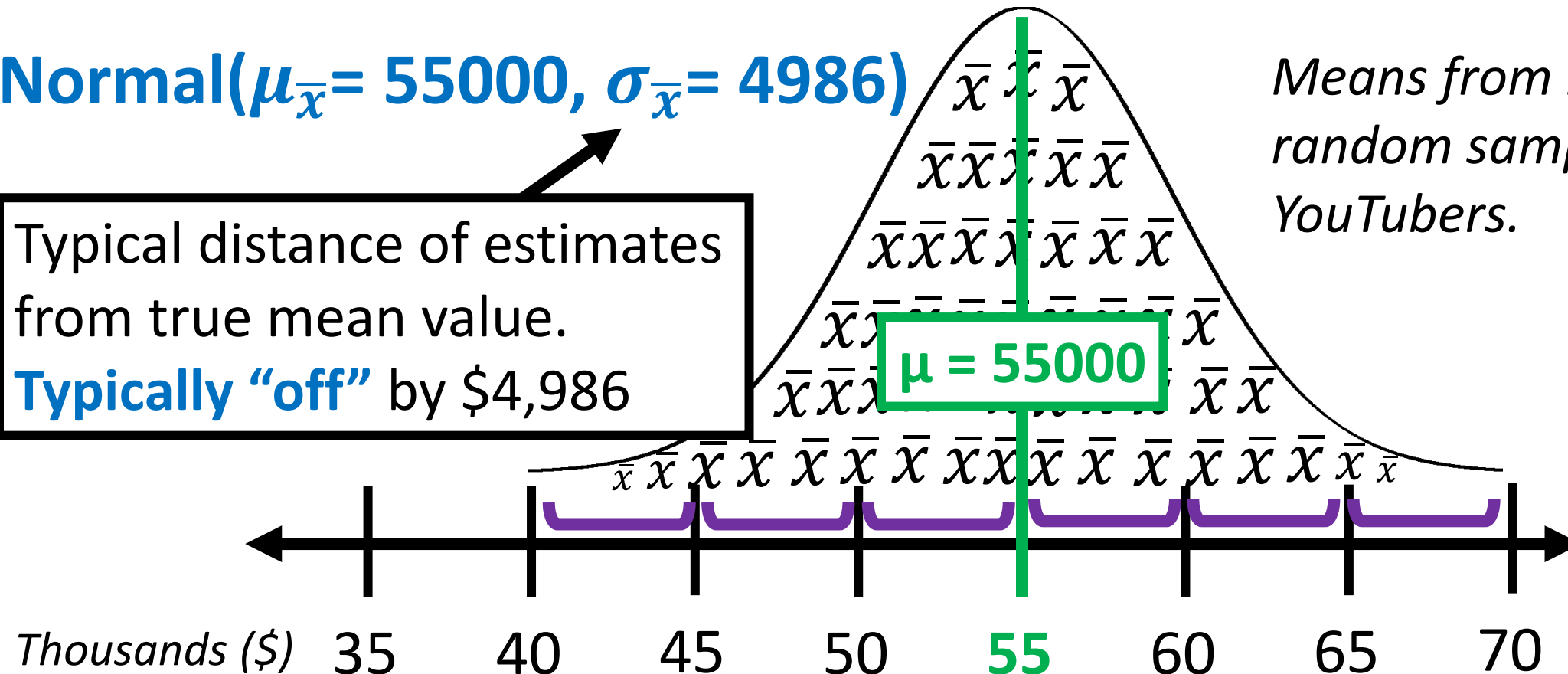
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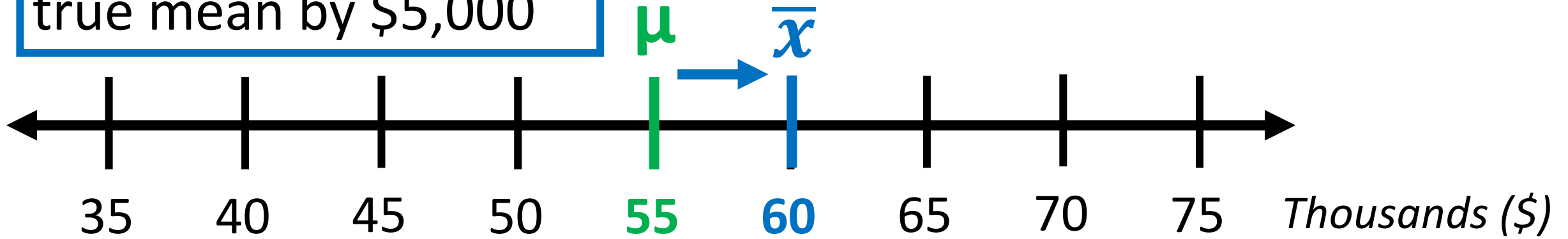
Typical distance of estimates from true mean value.

Typically “off” by \$4,986

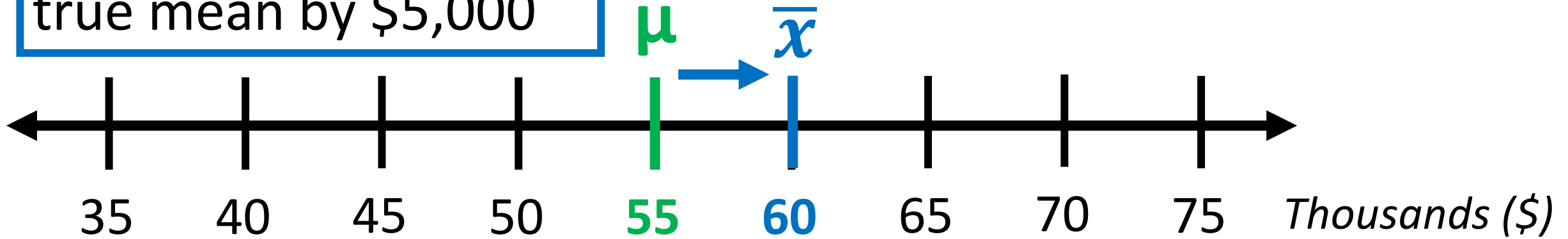
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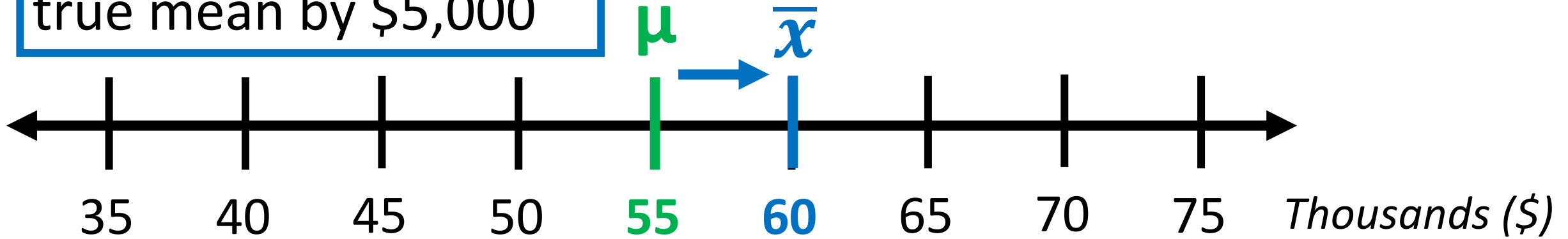


This is a pretty typical estimation error in this situation.

(**actual error = \$5,000**, **typical error ($\sigma_{\bar{x}}$) = \$4,986**)



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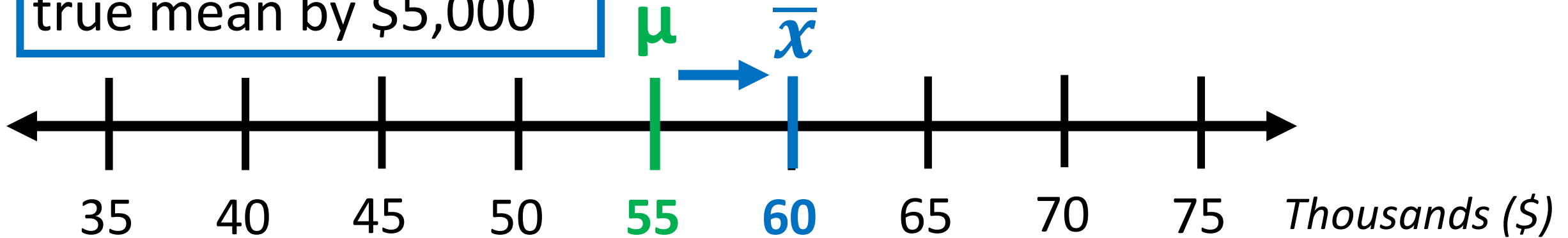
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-There should be a way to report both:

a) Our estimate

b) How far off this estimate might be

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(**actual error = \$5,000**, **typical error ($\sigma_{\bar{x}}$) = \$4,986**)

-There should be a way to report both:

a) Our estimate

b) How far off this estimate might be

One way to do this is with a **confidence interval!**

Topics

1. Recall: sampling distribution for \bar{x}
- 2. The t-distribution and interval for \bar{x}**
3. Four step process



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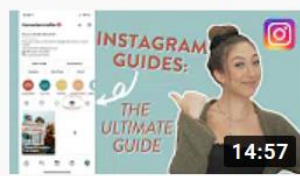
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Got The Data



Sampled YouTuber Yearly Revenues (\$)

Yearly Revenue
\$706.74
\$46,532.04
\$9,565.32
\$48,000.00
\$23,801.40
\$3,359.17
\$12,649.08
\$73,030.80
\$170,945.60
\$220,200.84
\$8,743.92
\$19,873.68
\$31,118.19
\$68,777.16
\$186,819.69
\$30,824.60
\$32,405.16
\$18,625.29
\$8,030.69
\$53,044.98
\$44,379.24
\$17,572.93
\$263,309.52
\$193,918.33
\$308,000.00
\$7,137.12
\$25,487.88
\$17,953.89
\$28,948.20
\$14,172.00
\$121,239.03
\$34,418.04
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\$190,841.66
\$32,398.80

n = 35 YouTubers



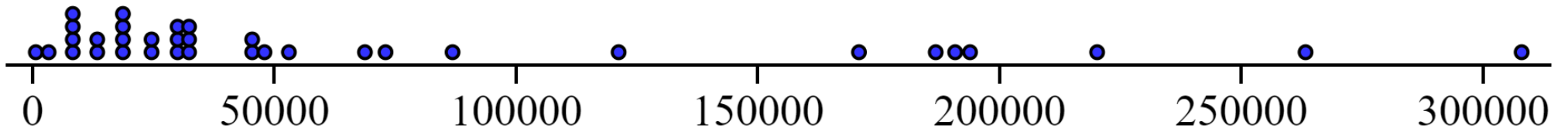
+

Skew The
Script



Yearly Revenue
\$706.74
\$46,532.04
\$9,565.32
\$48,000.00
\$23,801.40
\$3,359.17
\$12,649.08
\$73,030.80
\$170,945.60
\$220,200.84
\$8,743.92
\$19,873.68
\$31,118.19
\$68,777.16
\$186,819.69
\$30,824.60
\$32,405.16
\$18,625.29
\$8,030.69
\$53,044.98
\$44,379.24
\$17,572.93
\$263,309.52
\$193,918.33
\$308,000.00
\$7,137.12
\$25,487.88
\$17,953.89
\$28,948.20
\$14,172.00
\$121,239.03
\$34,418.04
\$86,893.74
\$190,841.66
\$32,398.80

Sampled YouTuber Yearly Revenues (\$)



n = 35 YouTubers

Dotplot created with *stapplet.com*

2020 poverty guideline from US HHS, 2019 mean wage from US SSA



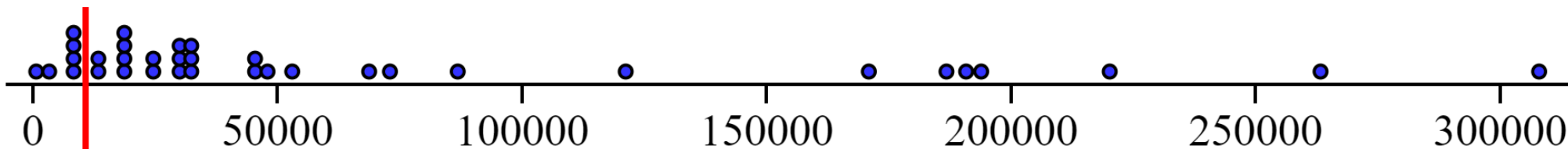
+

Skew The Script



Yearly Revenue
\$706.74
\$46,532.04
\$9,565.32
\$48,000.00
\$23,801.40
\$3,359.17
\$12,649.08
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\$17,572.93
\$263,309.52
\$193,918.33
\$308,000.00
\$7,137.12
\$25,487.88
\$17,953.89
\$28,948.20
\$14,172.00
\$121,239.03
\$34,418.04
\$86,893.74
\$190,841.66
\$32,398.80

Sampled YouTuber Yearly Revenues (\$)



Individual Poverty Line: \$12,760

n = 35 YouTubers

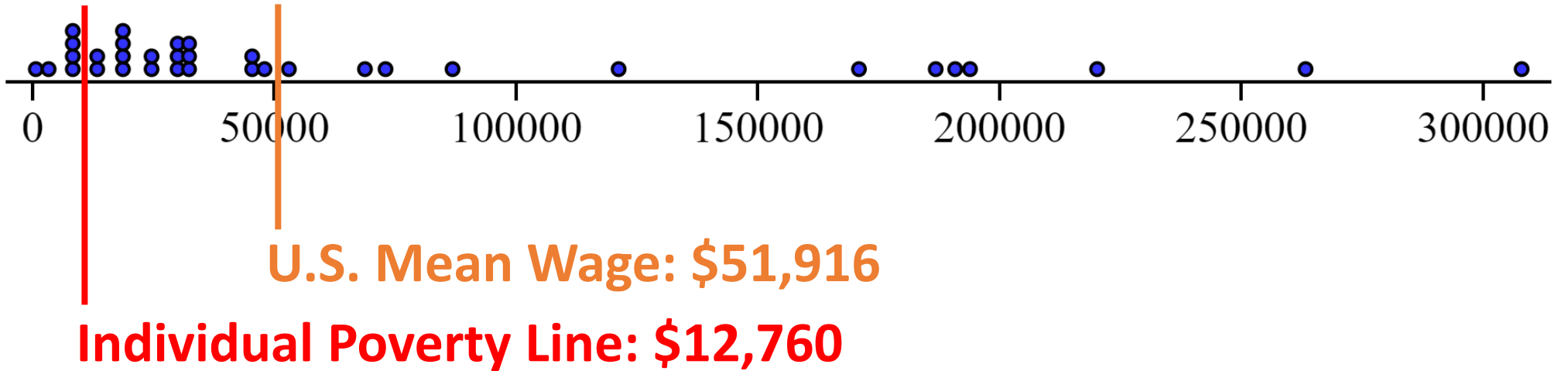
Dotplot created with *staplet.com*

2020 poverty guideline from US HHS, 2019 mean wage from US SSA



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\$706.74
\$46,532.04
\$9,565.32
\$48,000.00
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\$19,873.68
\$31,118.19
\$68,777.16
\$186,819.69
\$30,824.60
\$32,405.16
\$18,625.29
\$8,030.69
\$53,044.98
\$44,379.24
\$17,572.93
\$263,309.52
\$193,918.33
\$308,000.00
\$7,137.12
\$25,487.88
\$17,953.89
\$28,948.20
\$14,172.00
\$121,239.03
\$34,418.04
\$86,893.74
\$190,841.66
\$32,398.80

Sampled YouTuber Yearly Revenues (\$)



n = 35 YouTubers

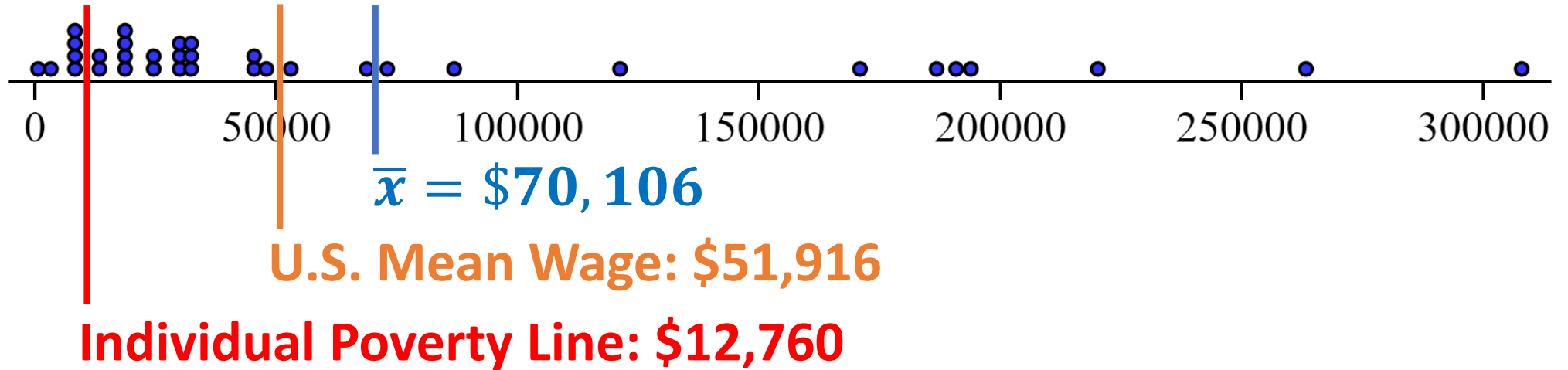
Dotplot created with *staplet.com*

2020 poverty guideline from US HHS, 2019 mean wage from US SSA



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\$706.74
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\$9,565.32
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\$17,953.89
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\$121,239.03
\$34,418.04
\$86,893.74
\$190,841.66
\$32,398.80

Sampled YouTuber Yearly Revenues (\$)



n = 35 YouTubers

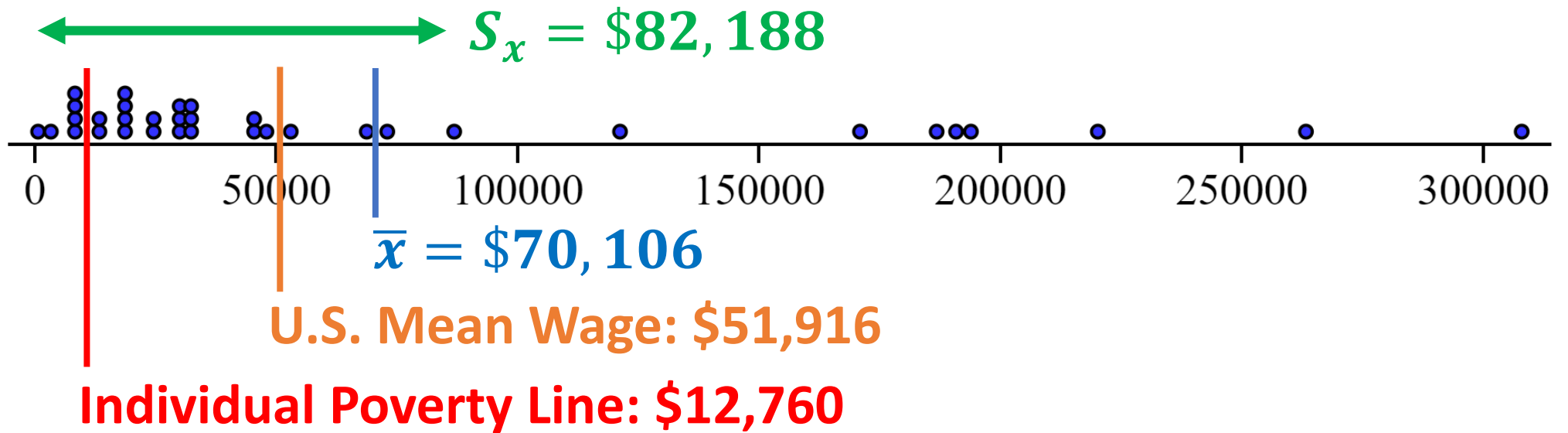
Dotplot created with *stapplet.com*

2020 poverty guideline from US HHS, 2019 mean wage from US SSA



Yearly Revenue
\$706.74
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\$28,948.20
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\$121,239.03
\$34,418.04
\$86,893.74
\$190,841.66
\$32,398.80

Sampled YouTuber Yearly Revenues (\$)



Impressive! But a lot of variation and skew. What if, by chance, we sampled unusually popular YouTubers and overestimated the true mean?

n = 35 YouTubers

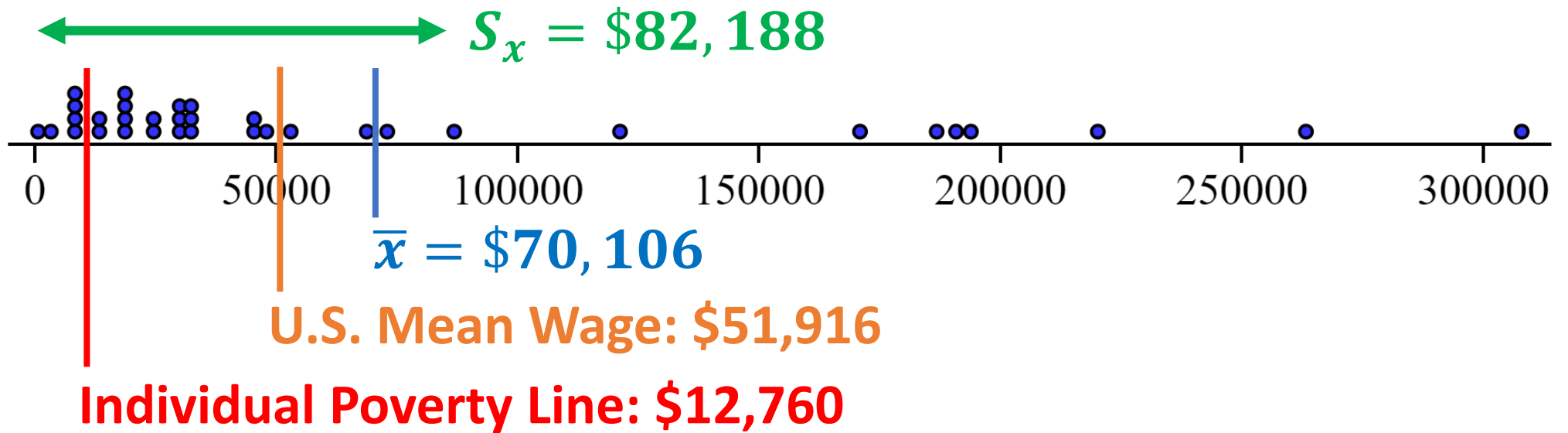
Dotplot created with *stapplet.com*

2020 poverty guideline from US HHS, 2019 mean wage from US SSA



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\$190,841.66
\$32,398.80

Sampled YouTuber Yearly Revenues (\$)



Impressive! But a lot of variation and skew. What if, by chance, we sampled unusually popular YouTubers and overestimated the true mean? → **confidence interval!**

n = 35 YouTubers

Dotplot created with *staplet.com*

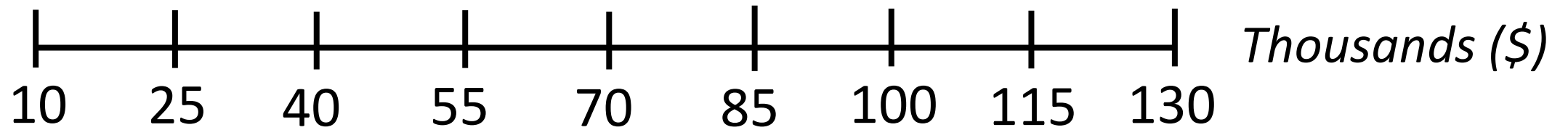
2020 poverty guideline from US HHS, 2019 mean wage from US SSA



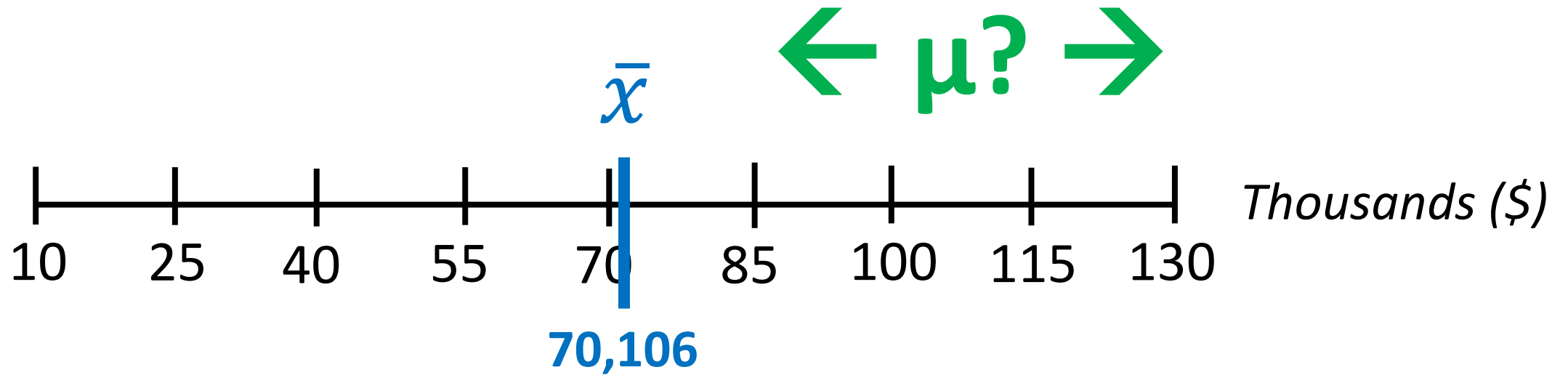
$\mu = ? \rightarrow$

What is true mean salary of all
YouTubers?

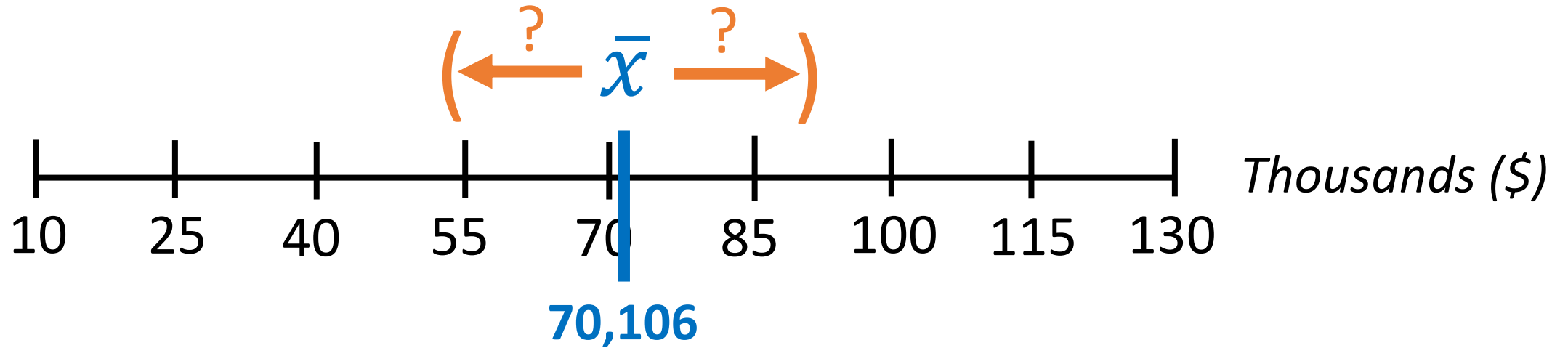
$\leftarrow \mu? \rightarrow$



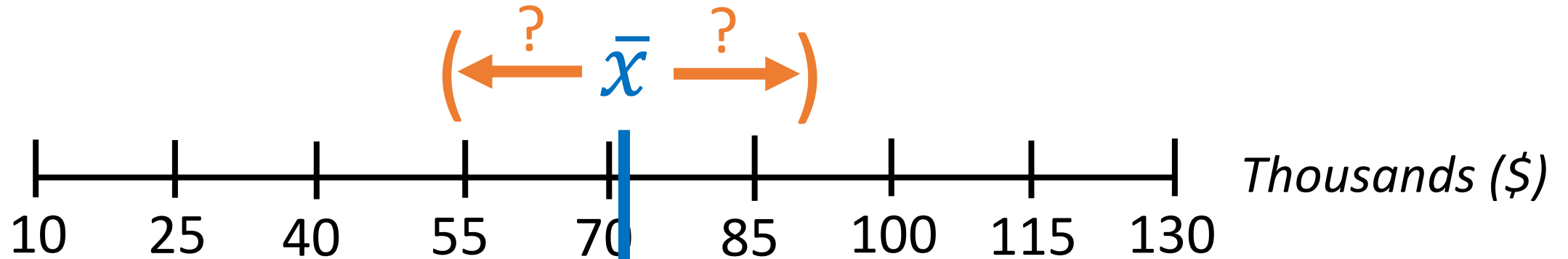
$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$



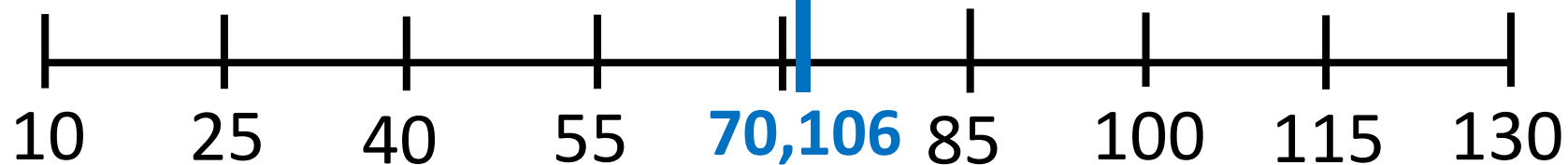
$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$



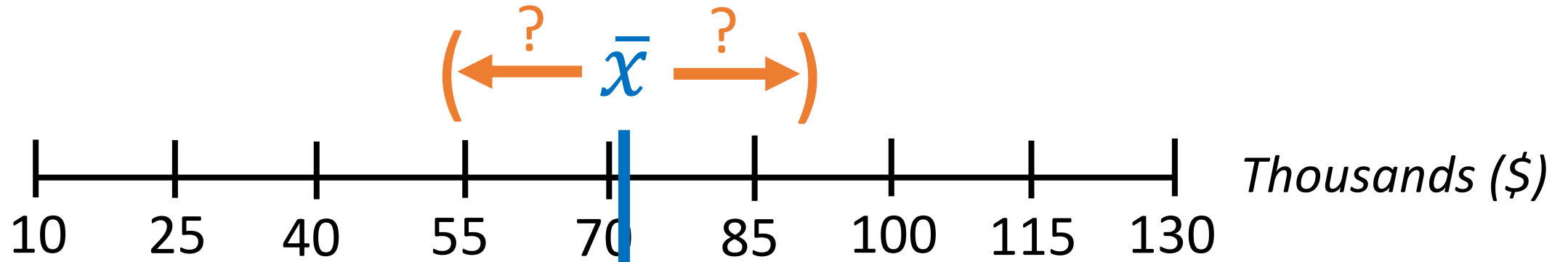
$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$



Consider all possible random samples that *could have* happened (sampling distribution)



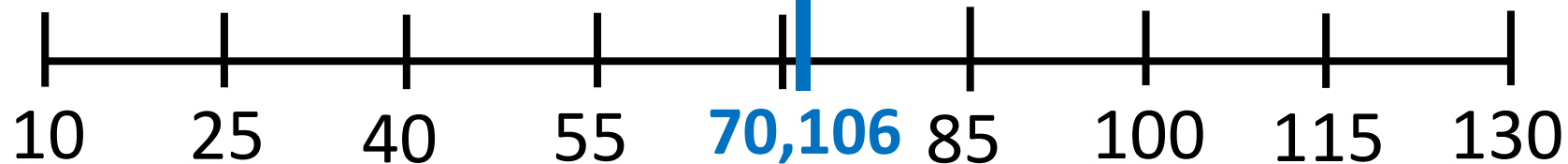
$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$



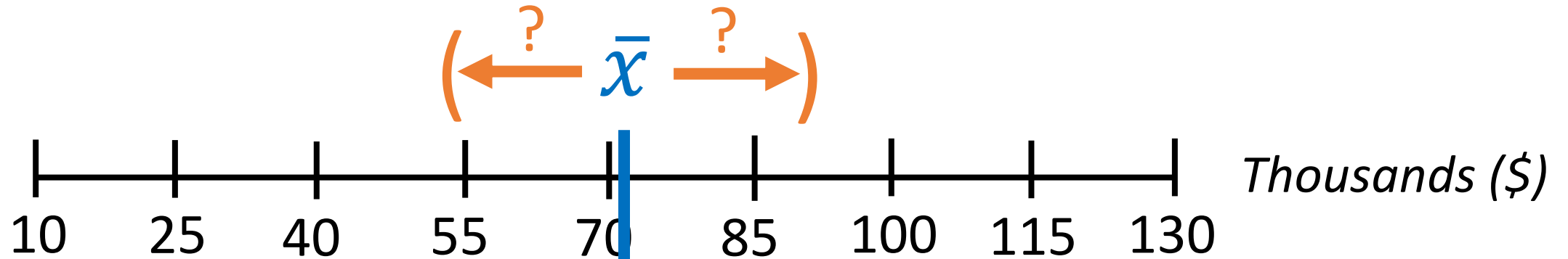
Consider all possible random samples that *could have* happened (sampling distribution)

Under certain conditions:

$$\bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}\left(\mu_{\bar{x}} = \mu, \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$



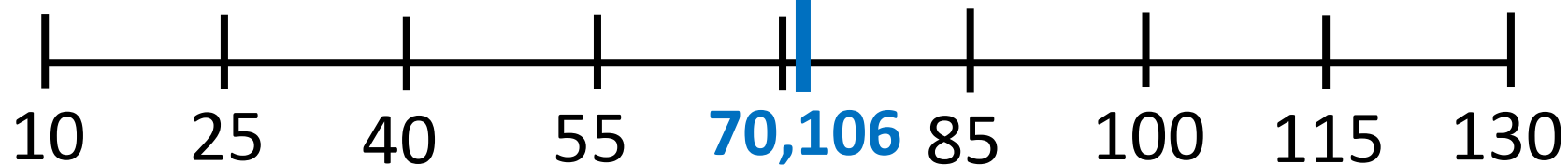
$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$



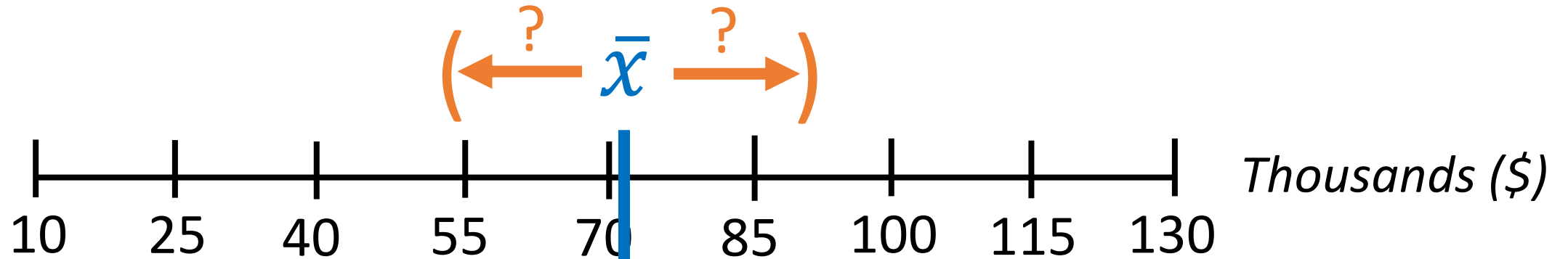
n = 35 sampled YouTubers

Under certain conditions:

$$\bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}\left(\mu_{\bar{x}} = \mu, \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{35}}\right)$$



$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$

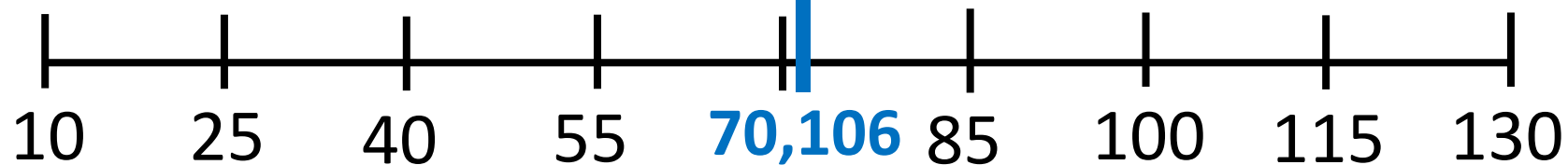


$n = 35$ sampled YouTubers

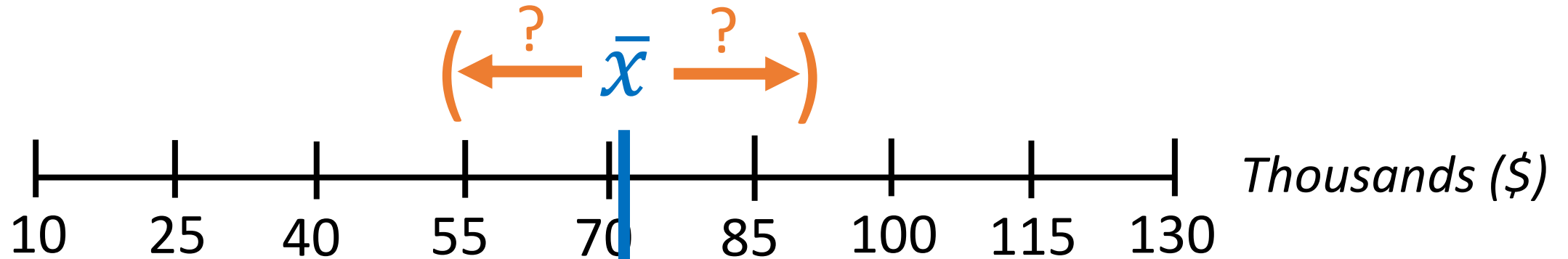
$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$

Under certain conditions:

$$\bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}\left(\mu_{\bar{x}} = 70106, \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{35}}\right)$$



$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$



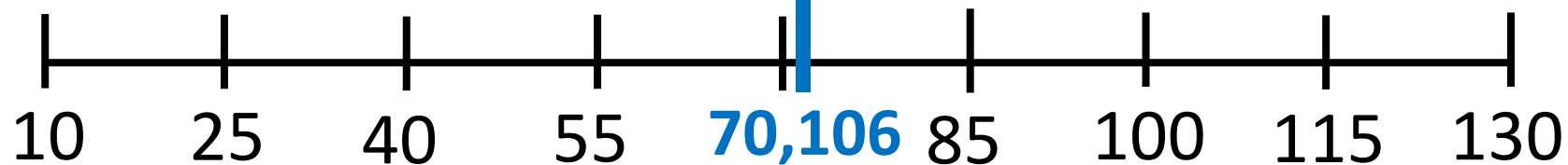
$n = 35$ sampled YouTubers

$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$

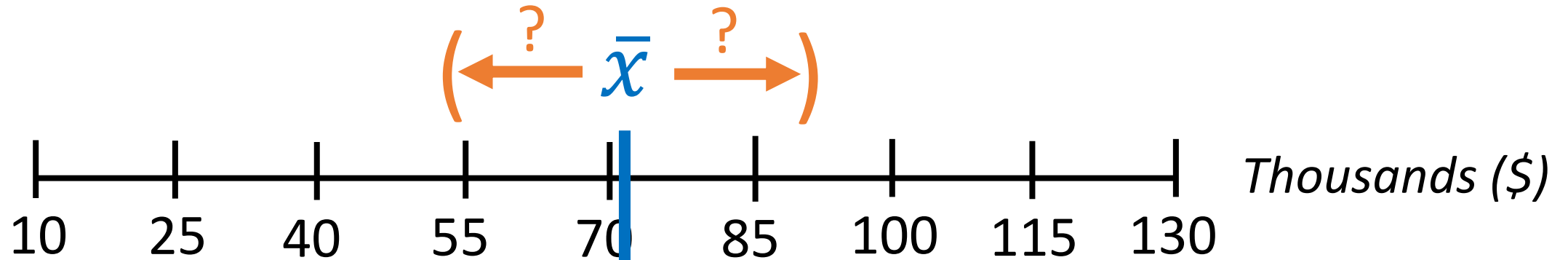
$\sigma = ???$

Under certain conditions:

$$\bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}\left(\mu_{\bar{x}} = 70106, \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{35}}\right)$$



$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$



$n = 35$ sampled YouTubers

$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$

$\sigma = ???$

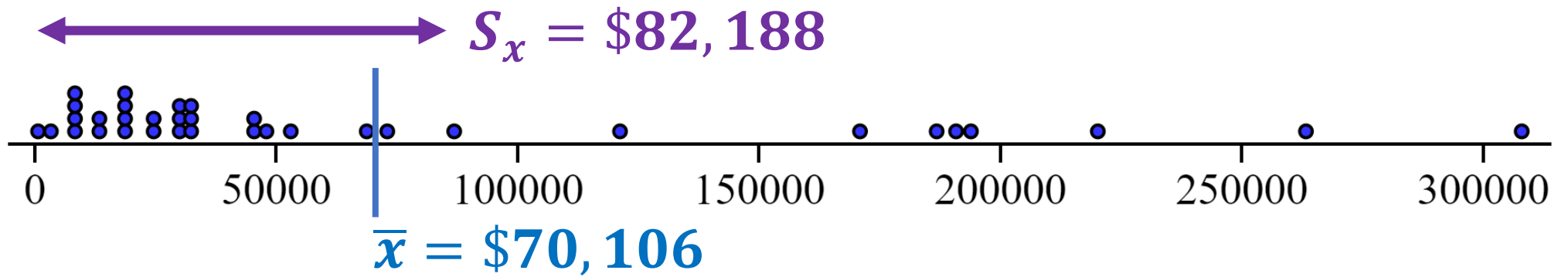
Under certain conditions:

$$\bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}\left(\mu_{\bar{x}} = 70106, \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{35}}\right)$$

How do we estimate the true standard deviation (σ) of all YouTuber salaries?

Yearly Revenue
\$706.74
\$46,532.04
\$9,565.32
\$48,000.00
\$23,801.40
\$3,359.17
\$12,649.08
\$73,030.80
\$170,945.60
\$220,200.84
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\$28,948.20
\$14,172.00
\$121,239.03
\$34,418.04
\$86,893.74
\$190,841.66
\$32,398.80

Sampled YouTuber Yearly Revenues (\$)



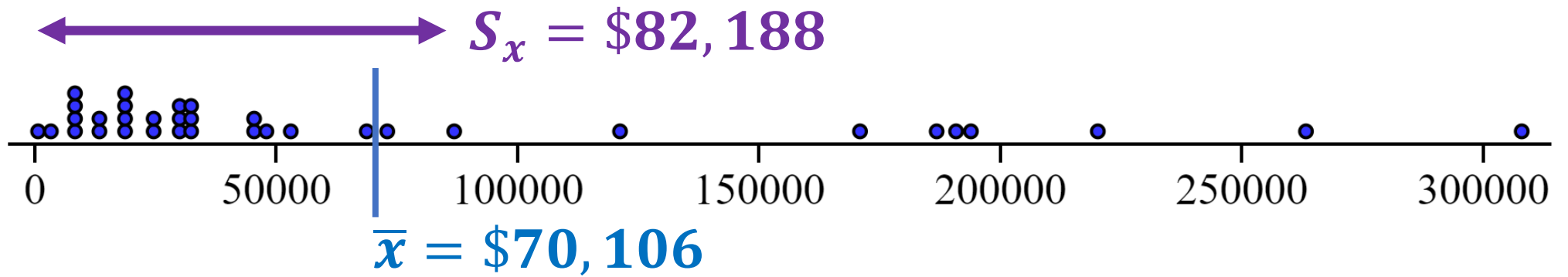
Dotplot created with *staplet.com*

2020 poverty guideline from US HHS, 2019 mean wage from US SSA



Yearly Revenue
\$706.74
\$46,532.04
\$9,565.32
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\$34,418.04
\$86,893.74
\$190,841.66
\$32,398.80

Sampled YouTuber Yearly Revenues (\$)



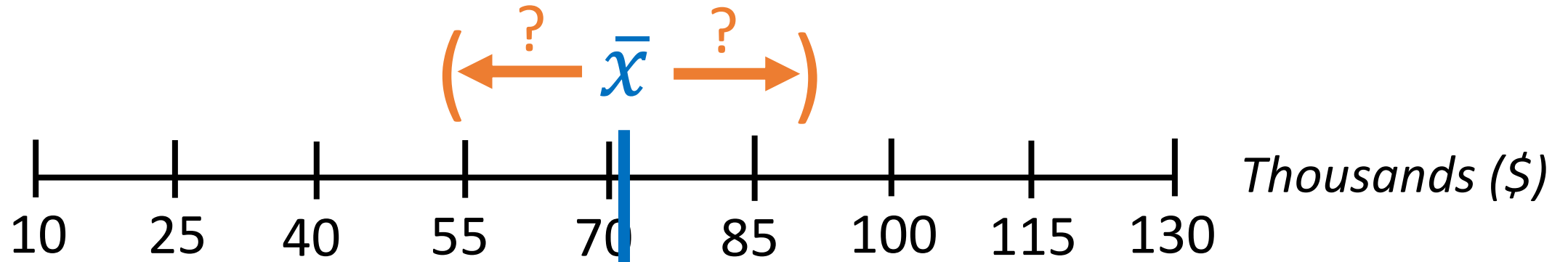
Use the **sample standard deviation (S_x)** from the data we already collected!

Dotplot created with stapplet.com

2020 poverty guideline from US HHS, 2019 mean wage from US SSA



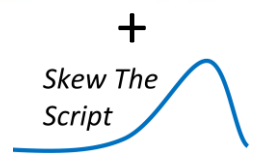
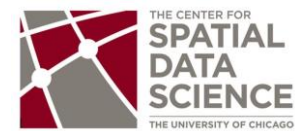
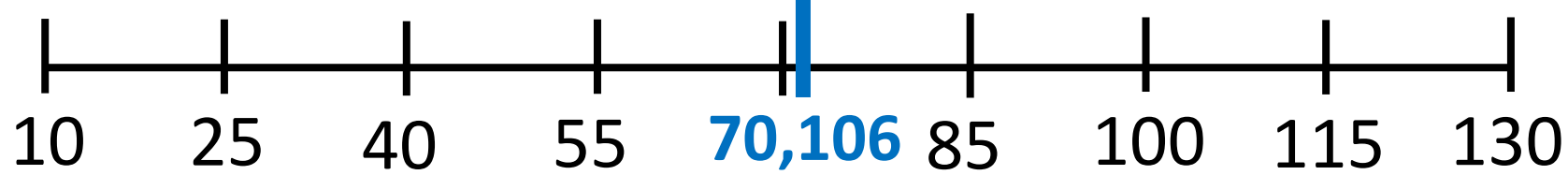
$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$



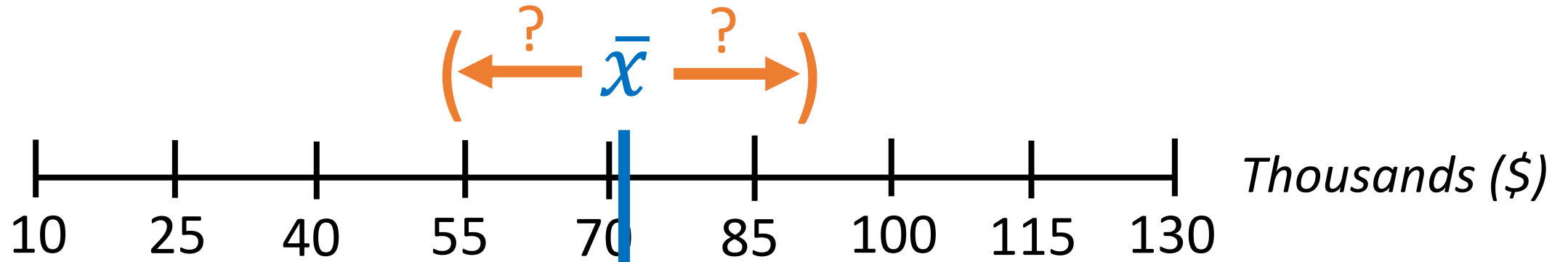
$n = 35$ sampled YouTubers
 $\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$
 $\sigma = ?$

Under certain conditions:

$$\bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}\left(\mu_{\bar{x}} = 70106, \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{35}}\right)$$



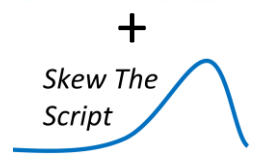
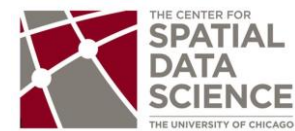
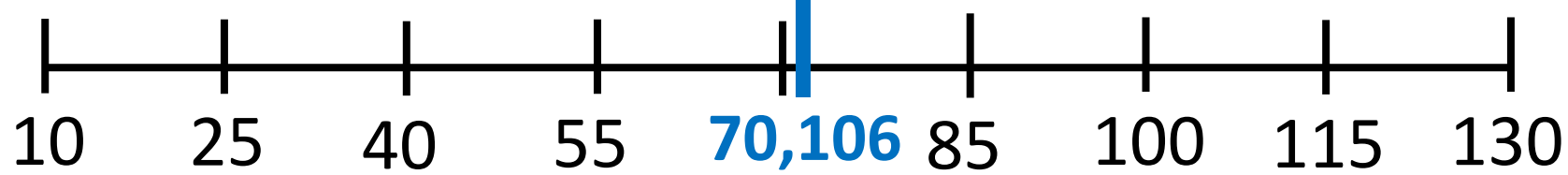
$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$



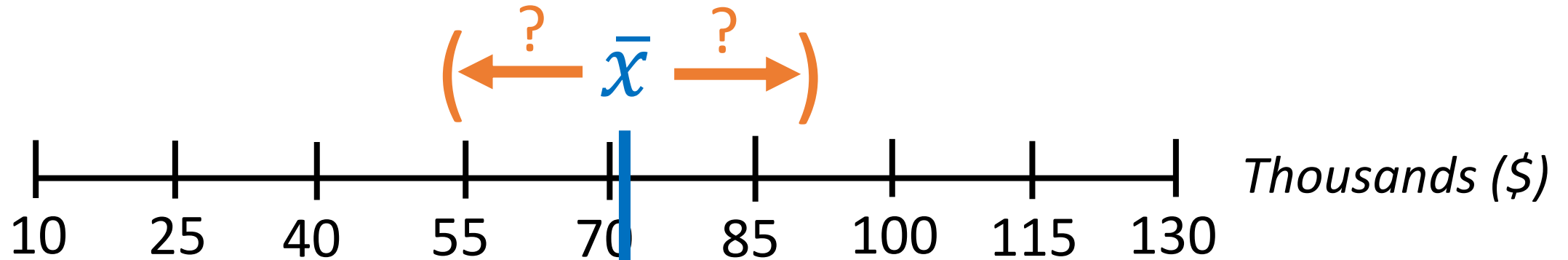
$n = 35$ sampled YouTubers
 $\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$
 $\sigma = ?$, best guess: $S_x = \$82,188$

Under certain conditions:

$$\bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}\left(\mu_{\bar{x}} = 70106, SE_{\bar{x}} = \frac{82188}{\sqrt{35}}\right)$$



$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$



$n = 35$ sampled YouTubers

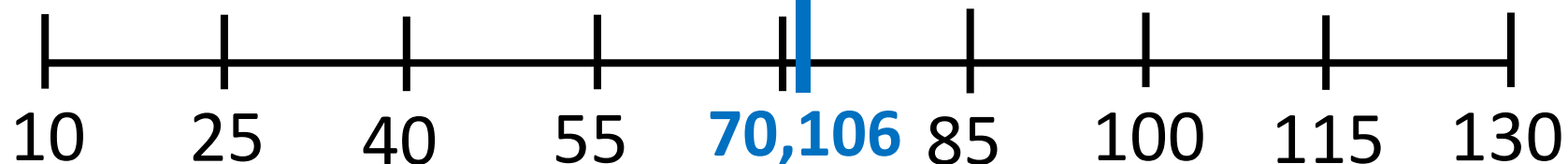
$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$

$\sigma = ?$, best guess: $S_x = \$82,188$

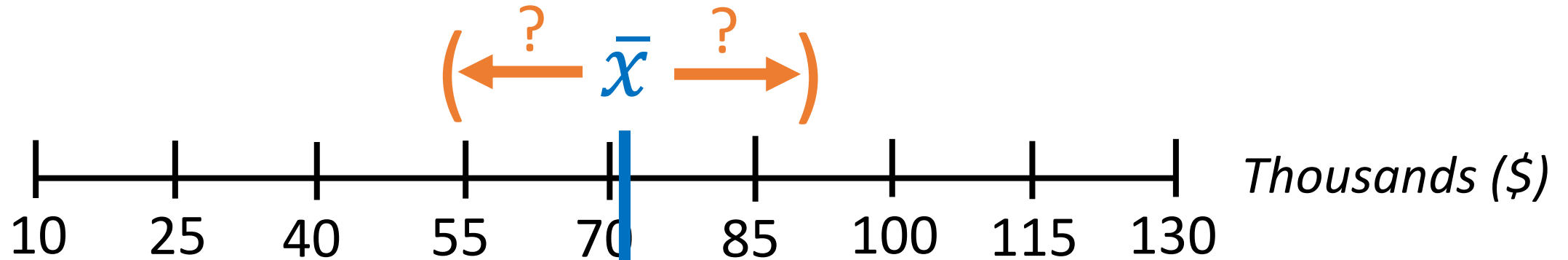
Under certain conditions:

$$\bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}\left(\mu_{\bar{x}} = 70106, SE_{\bar{x}} = \frac{82188}{\sqrt{35}}\right)$$

Called standard error b/c used s_x

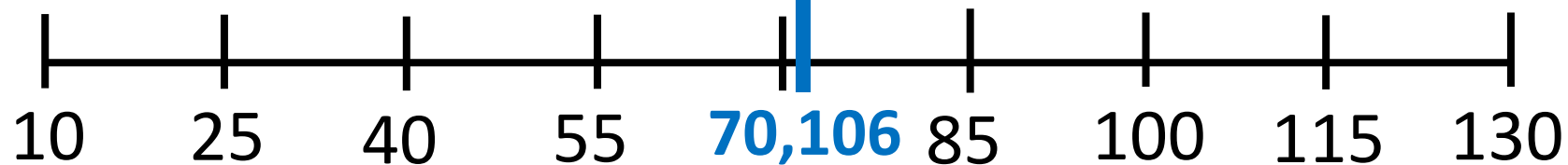


$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$

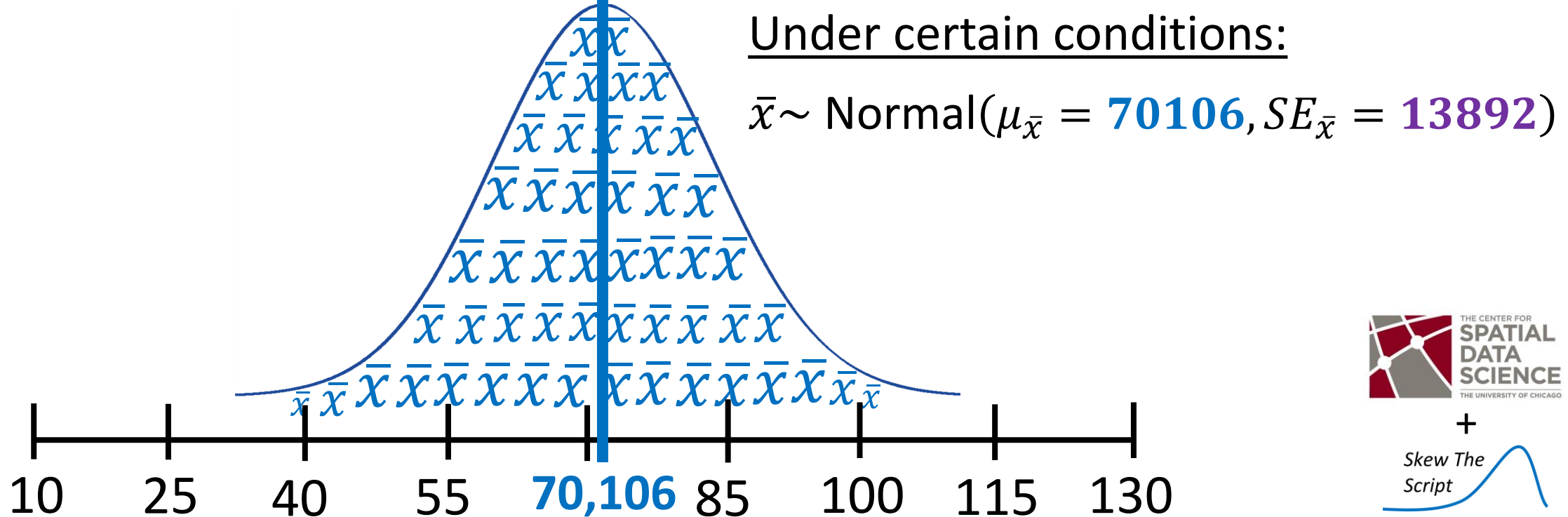
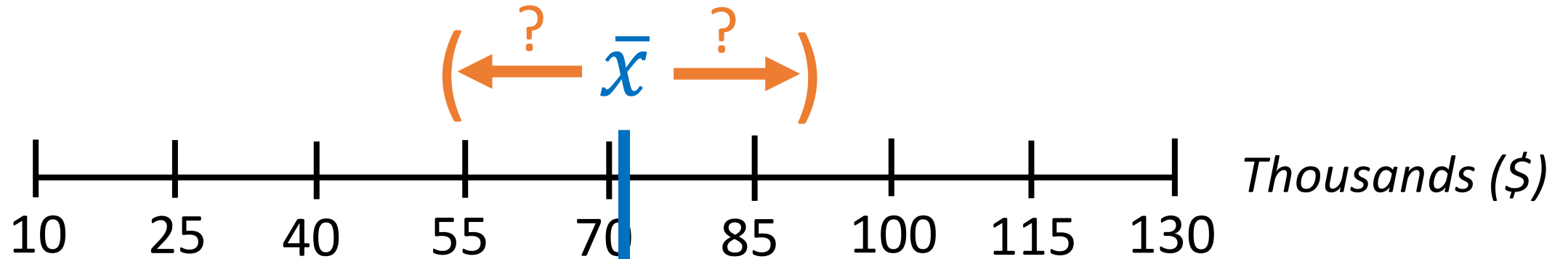


Under certain conditions:

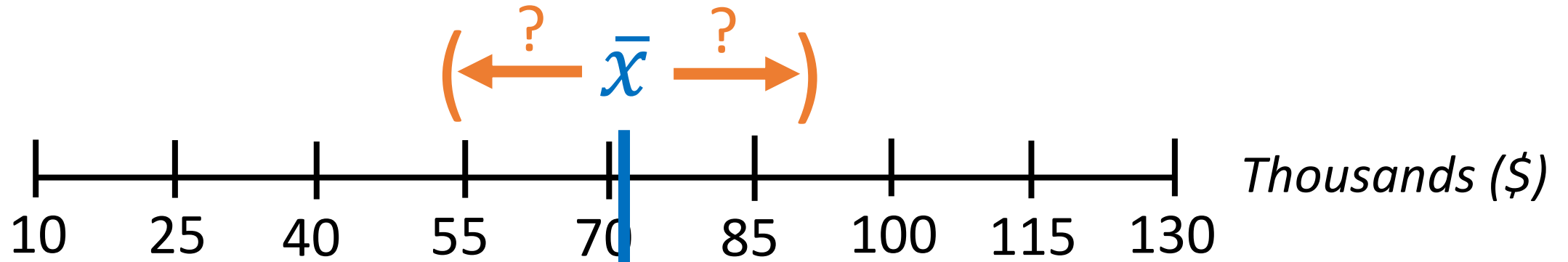
$$\bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_{\bar{x}} = 70106, SE_{\bar{x}} = 13892)$$



$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$

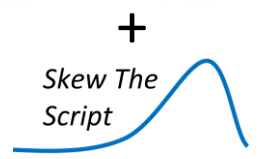
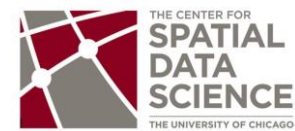
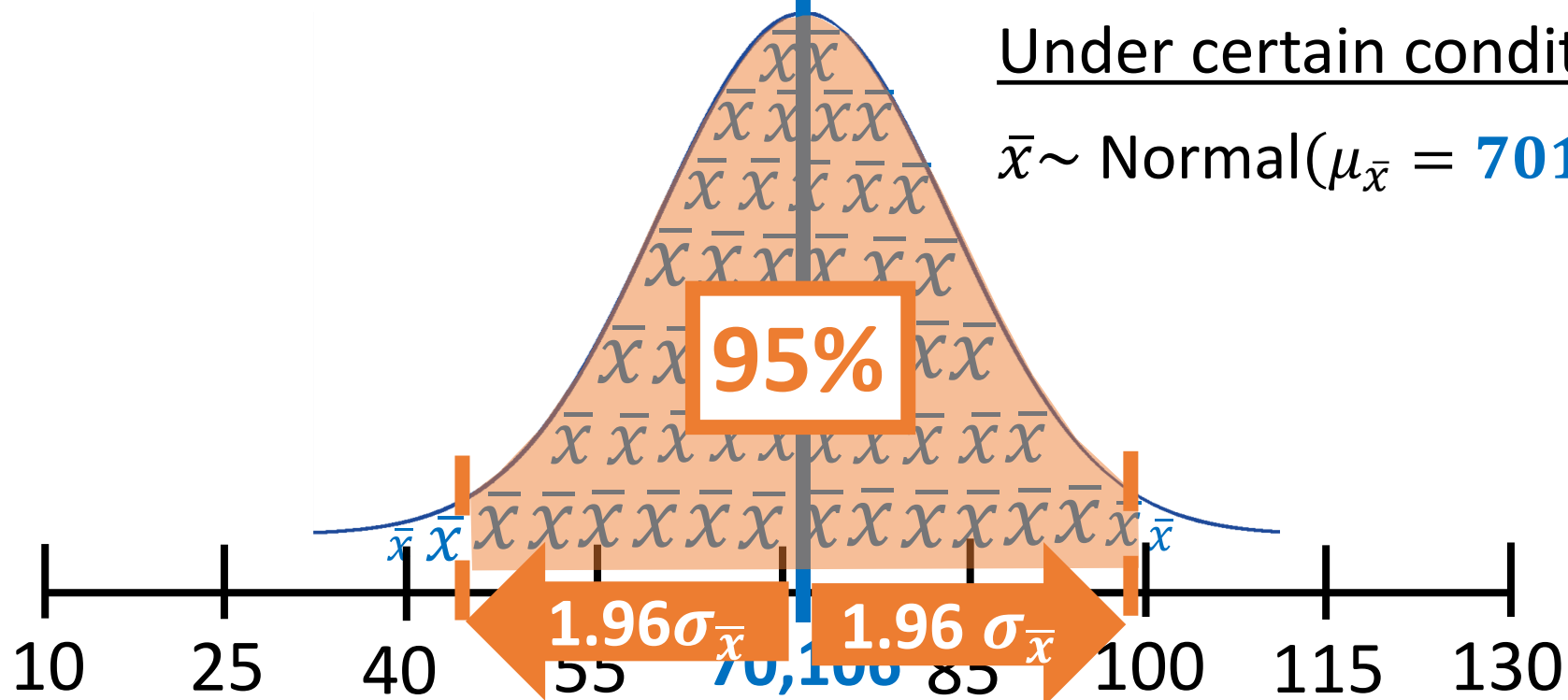


$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$

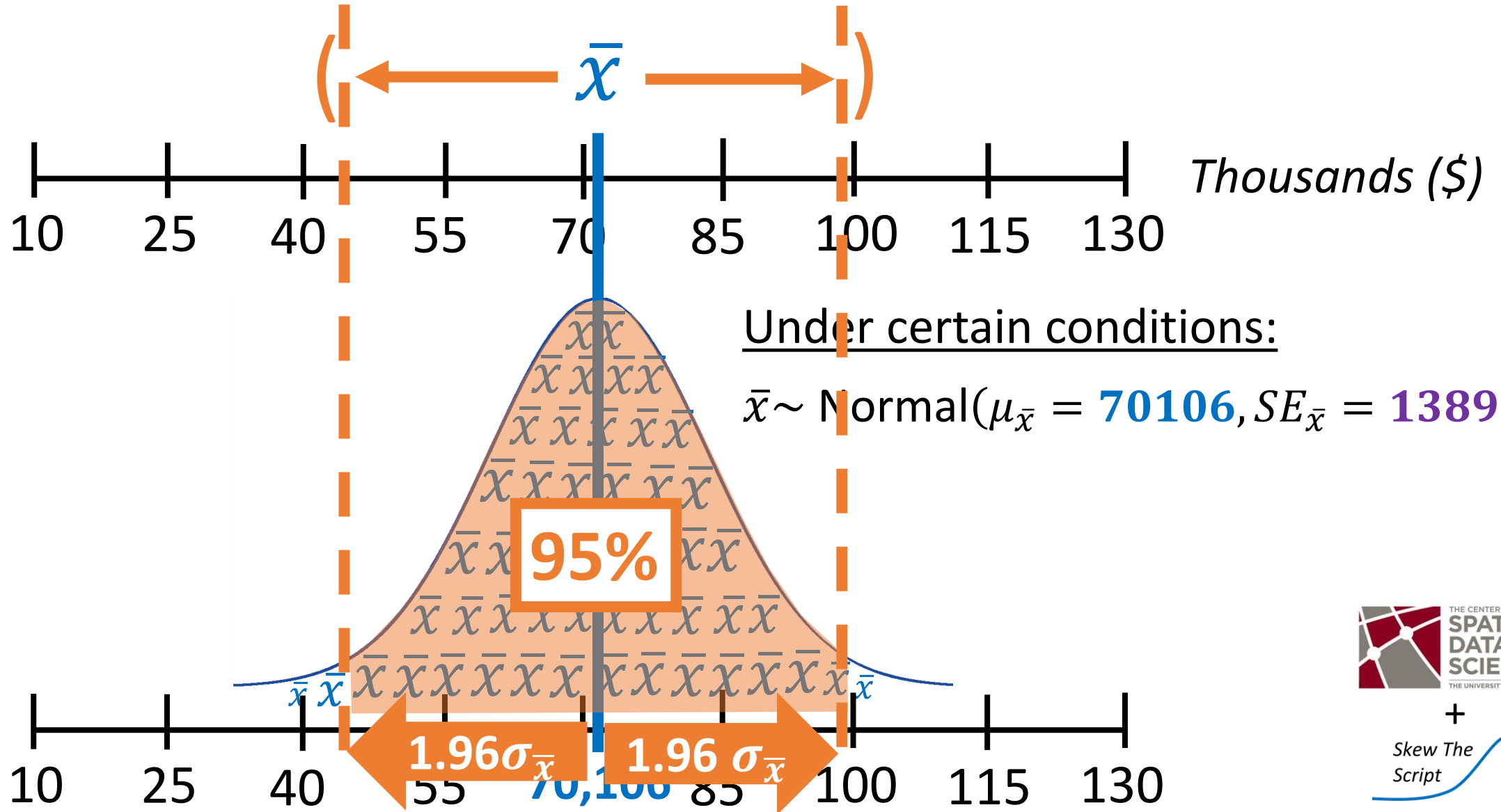


Under certain conditions:

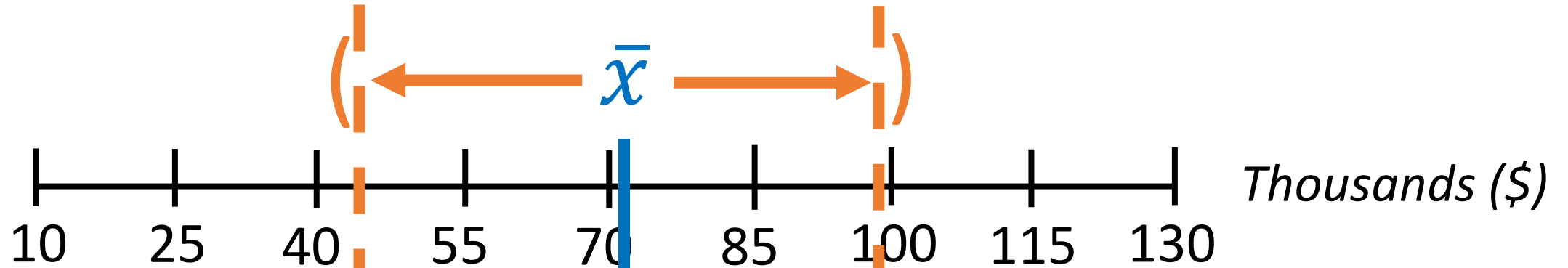
$\bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_{\bar{x}} = 70106, SE_{\bar{x}} = 13892)$



$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$



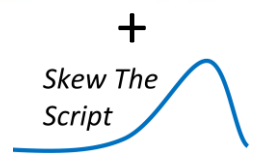
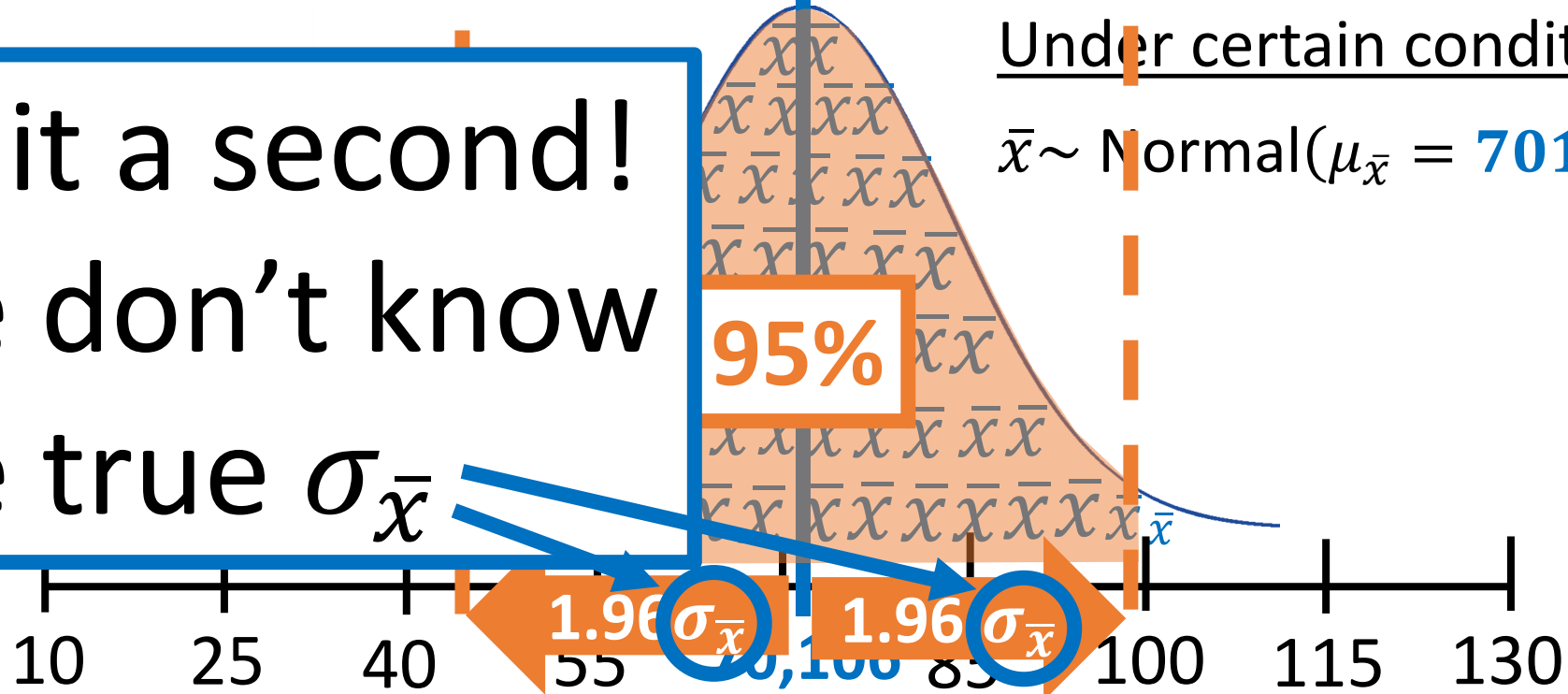
$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$



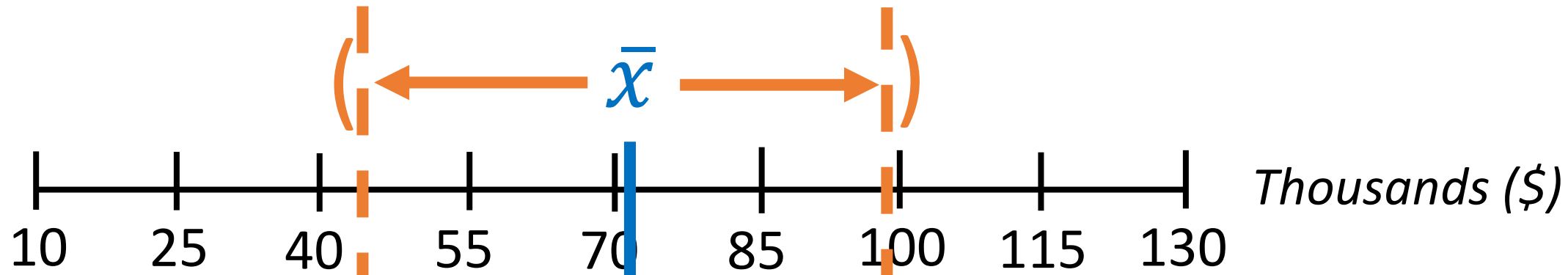
Wait a second!
We don't know
the true $\sigma_{\bar{x}}$

Under certain conditions:

$$\bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_{\bar{x}} = 70106, SE_{\bar{x}} = 13892)$$

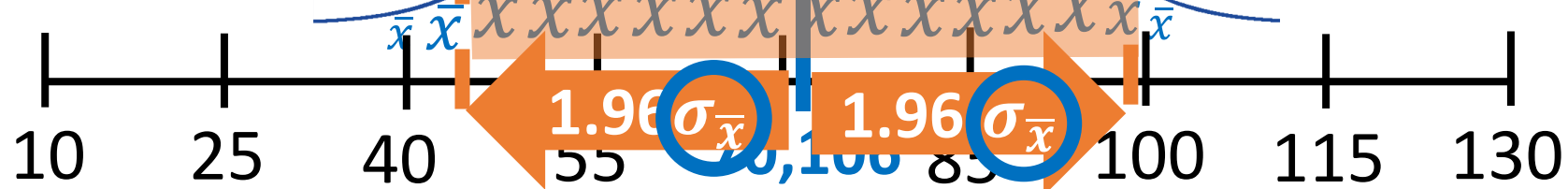


$\mu = ?$, best guess: $\bar{x} = \$70,106$



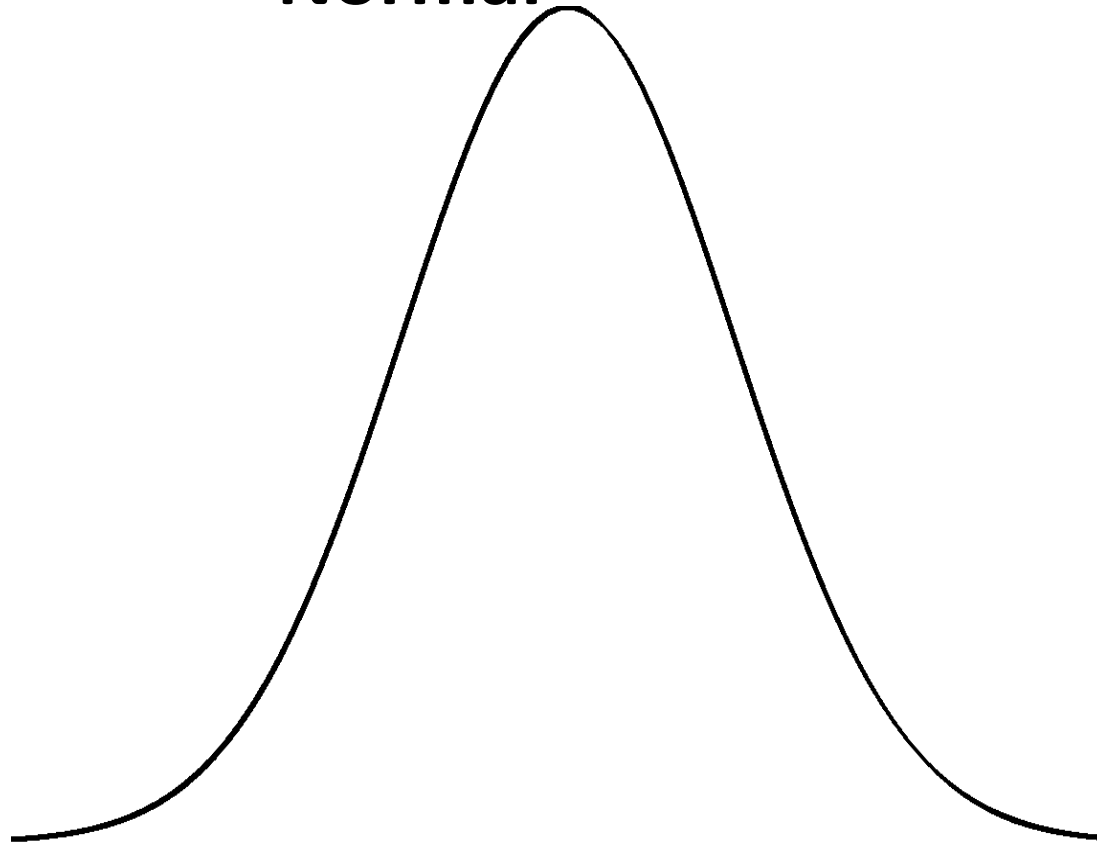
Under certain conditions:
 $\bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_{\bar{x}} = 70106, SE_{\bar{x}} = 13892)$

Problem: We're **uncertain** about this because we used s_x instead of true σ !



Solution: t-distribution

Normal



+

*Skew The
Script*



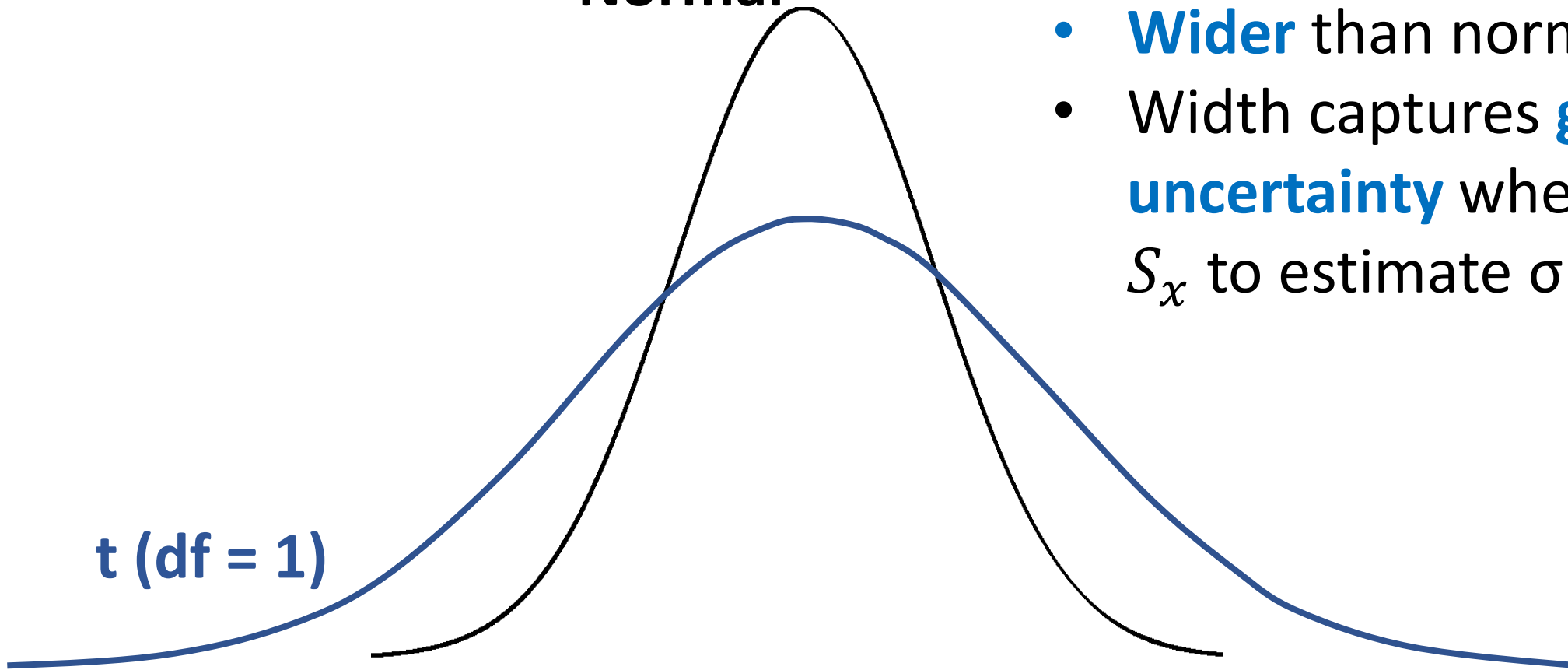
Solution: t-distribution

Normal

t distribution

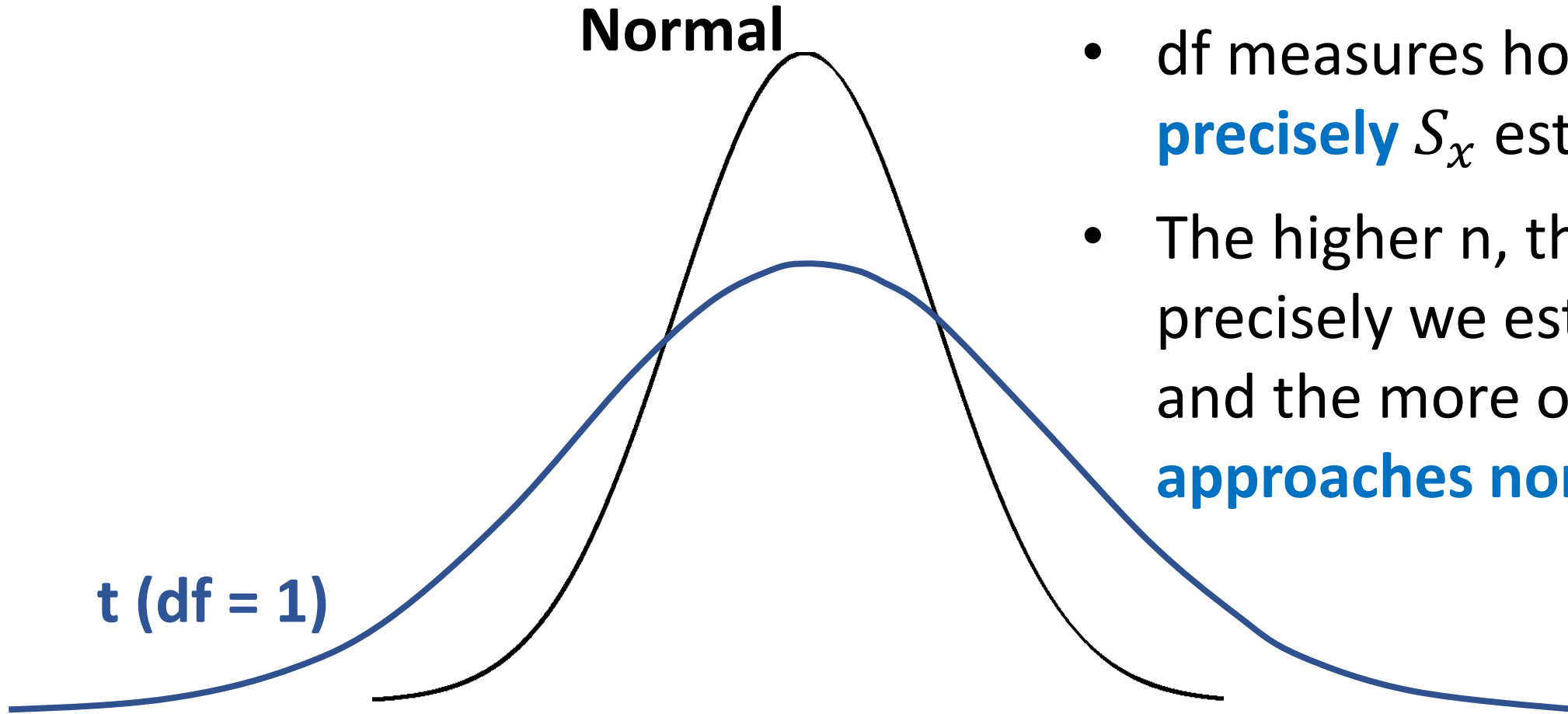
- **Wider** than normal curve
- Width captures **greater uncertainty** when using S_x to estimate σ

t (df = 1)



Solution: t-distribution

Normal



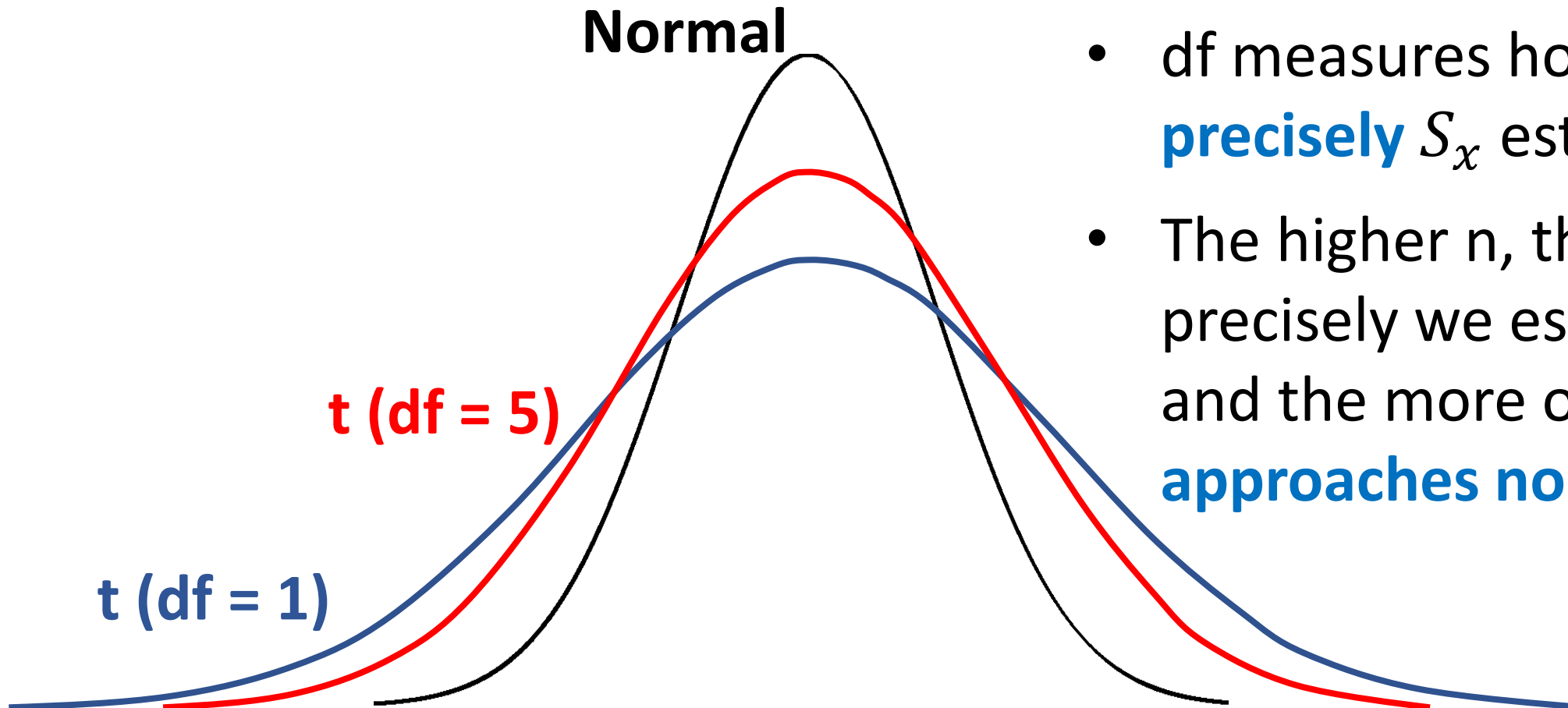
degrees of freedom (df) = $n - 1$

- df measures how **precisely** S_x estimates σ
- The higher n , the more precisely we estimate σ , and the more our t-curve **approaches normal!**



Solution: t-distribution

Normal



t (df = 5)

t (df = 1)

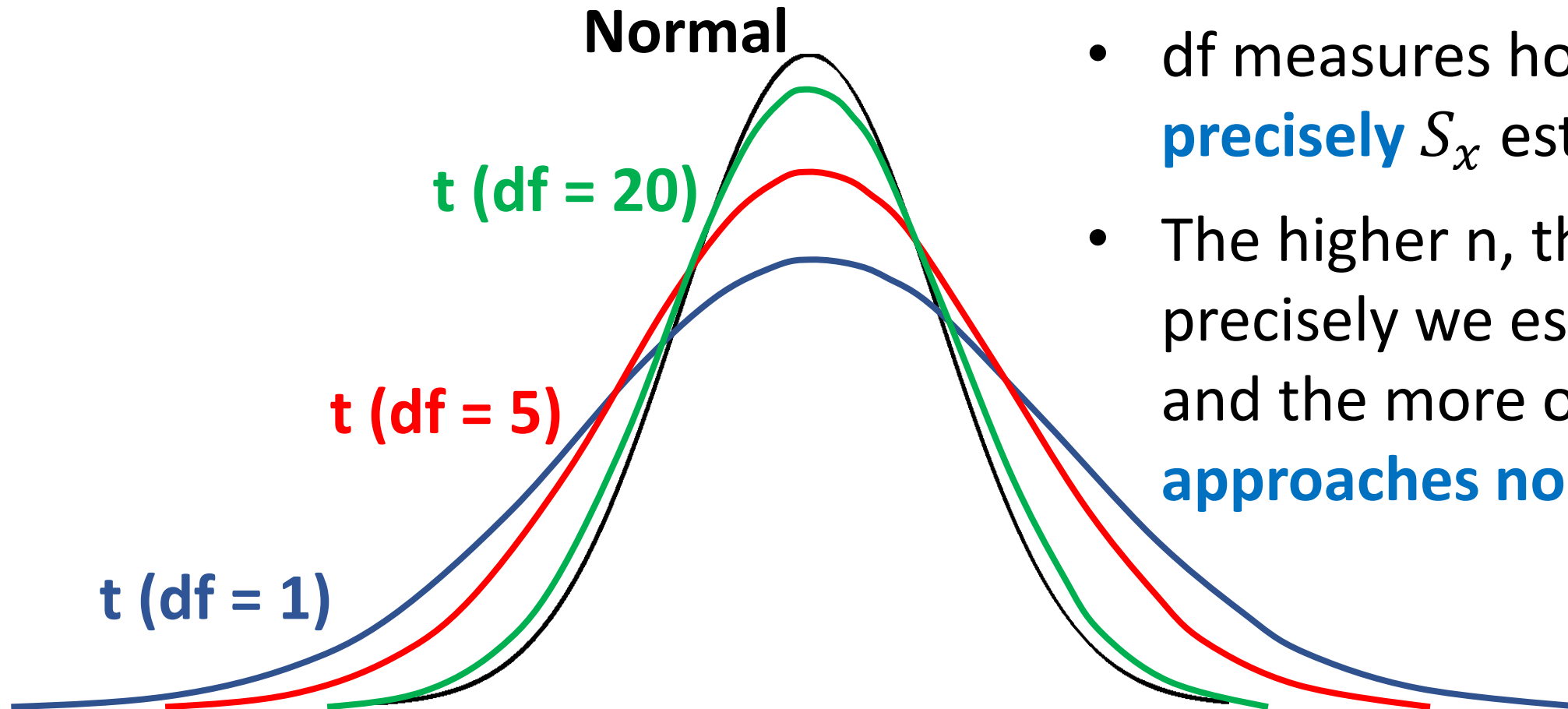
degrees of freedom (df) = $n - 1$

- df measures how **precisely** S_x estimates σ
- The higher n , the more precisely we estimate σ , and the more our t-curve **approaches normal!**



Solution: t-distribution

Normal



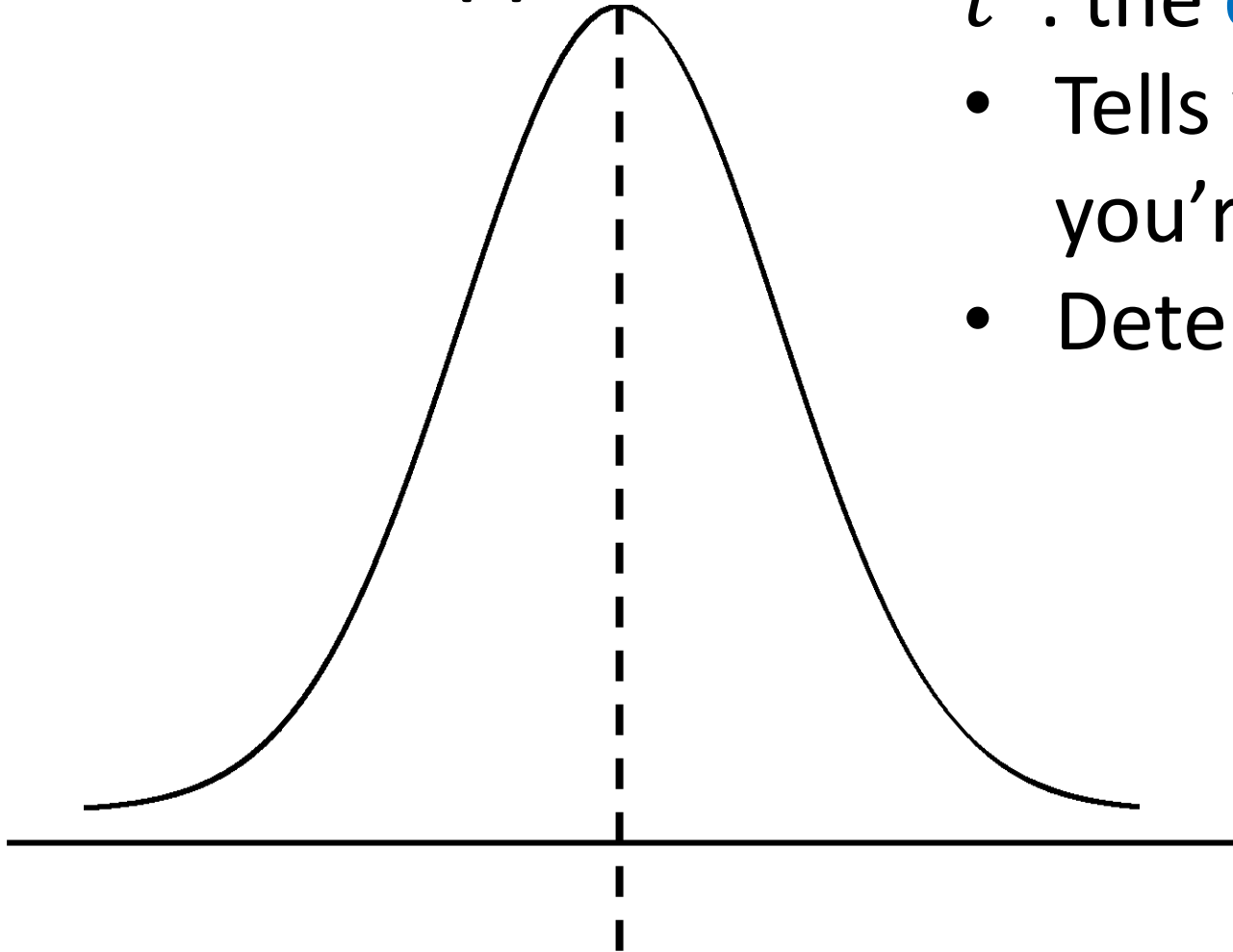
degrees of freedom (df) = $n - 1$

- df measures how **precisely** S_x estimates σ
- The higher n , the more precisely we estimate σ , and the more our t-curve **approaches normal!**



t critical values

Normal (z)

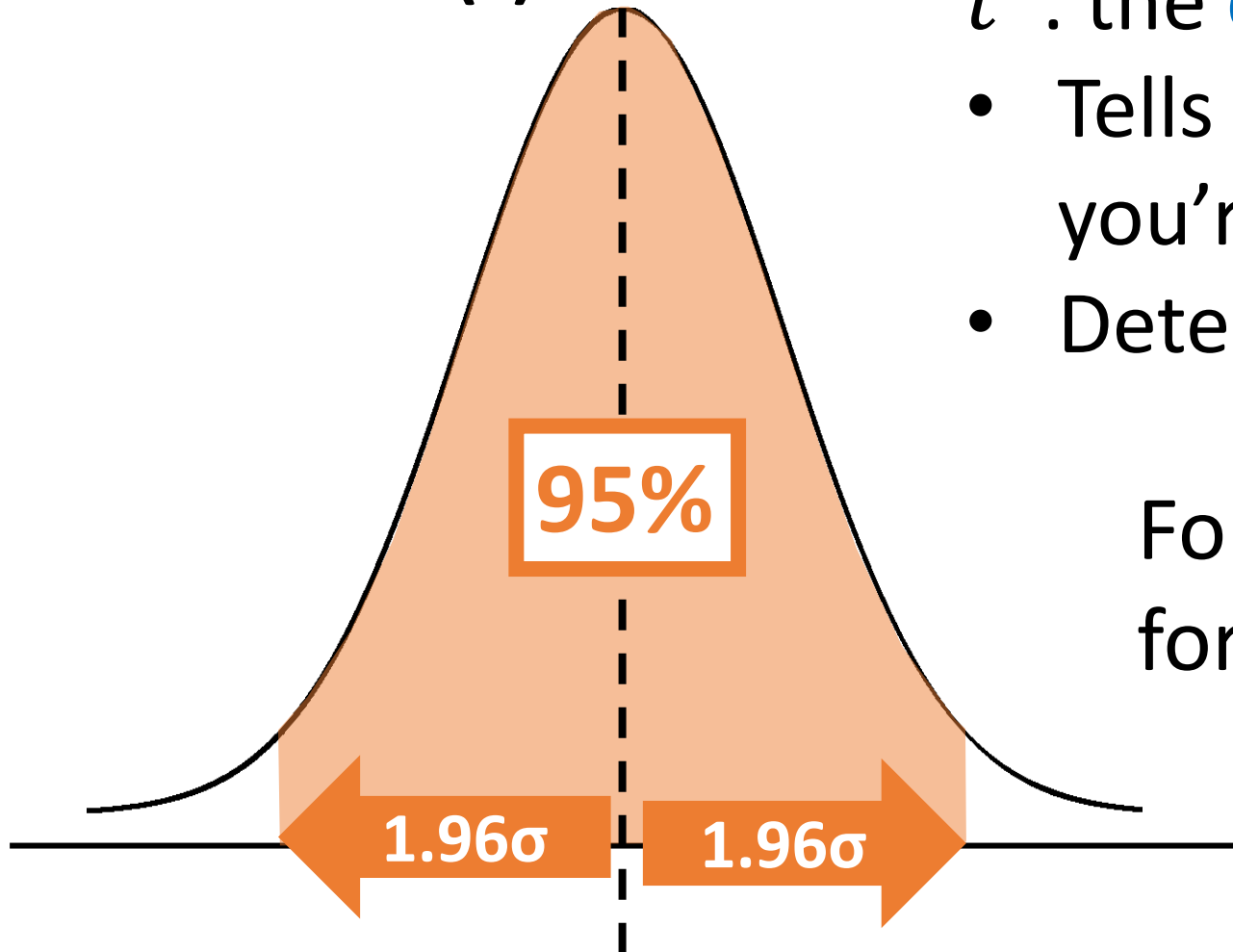


- t^* : the **critical value** of the t-interval
- Tells you how many **standard errors** you're including in your interval.
 - Determines the **confidence level**.



t critical values

Normal (z)

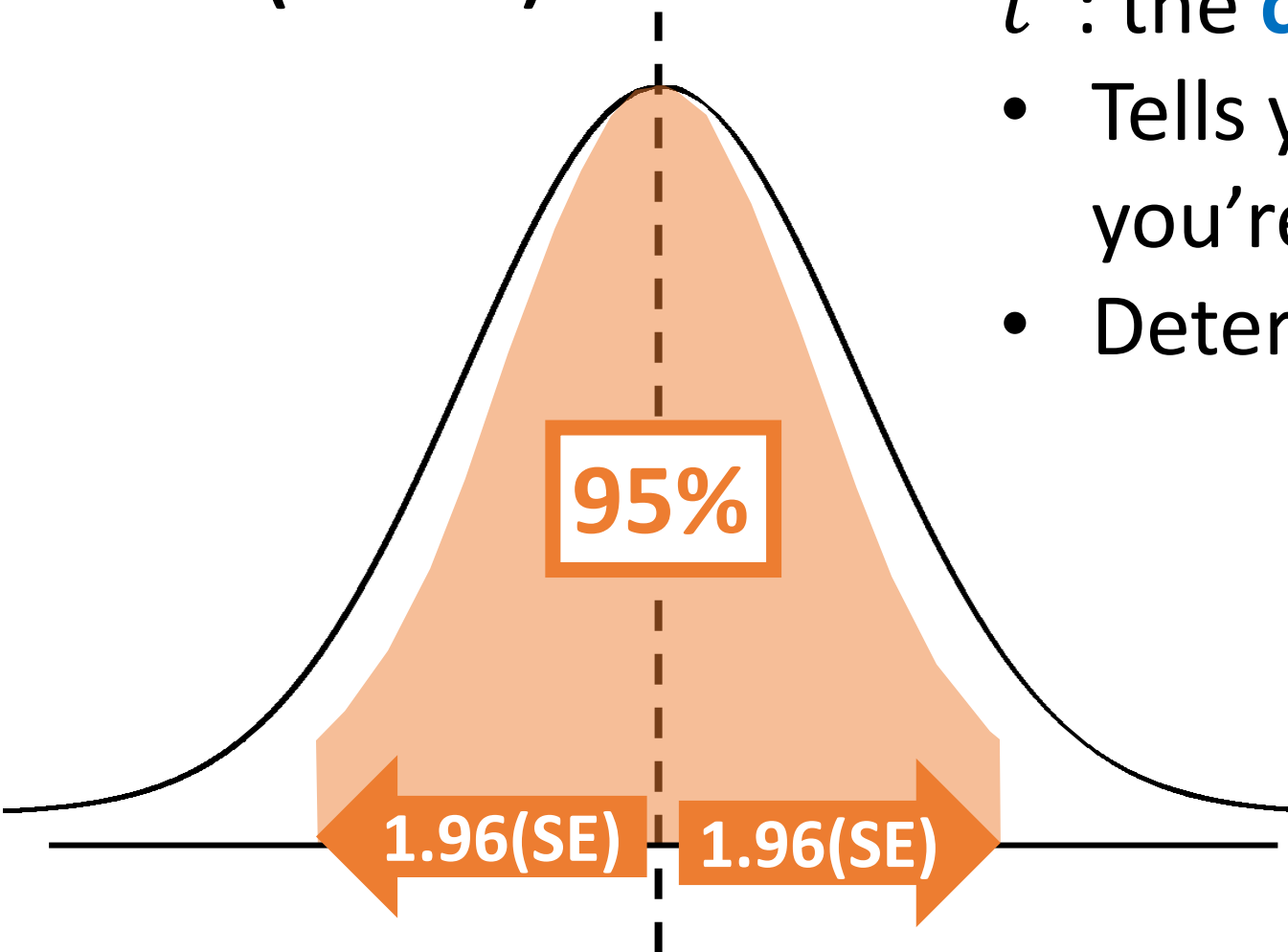


- t^* : the **critical value** of the t-interval
- Tells you how many **standard errors** you're including in your interval.
 - Determines the **confidence level**.

For normal curve, z^* was 1.96 for 95% confidence

t critical values

t (df = 34)

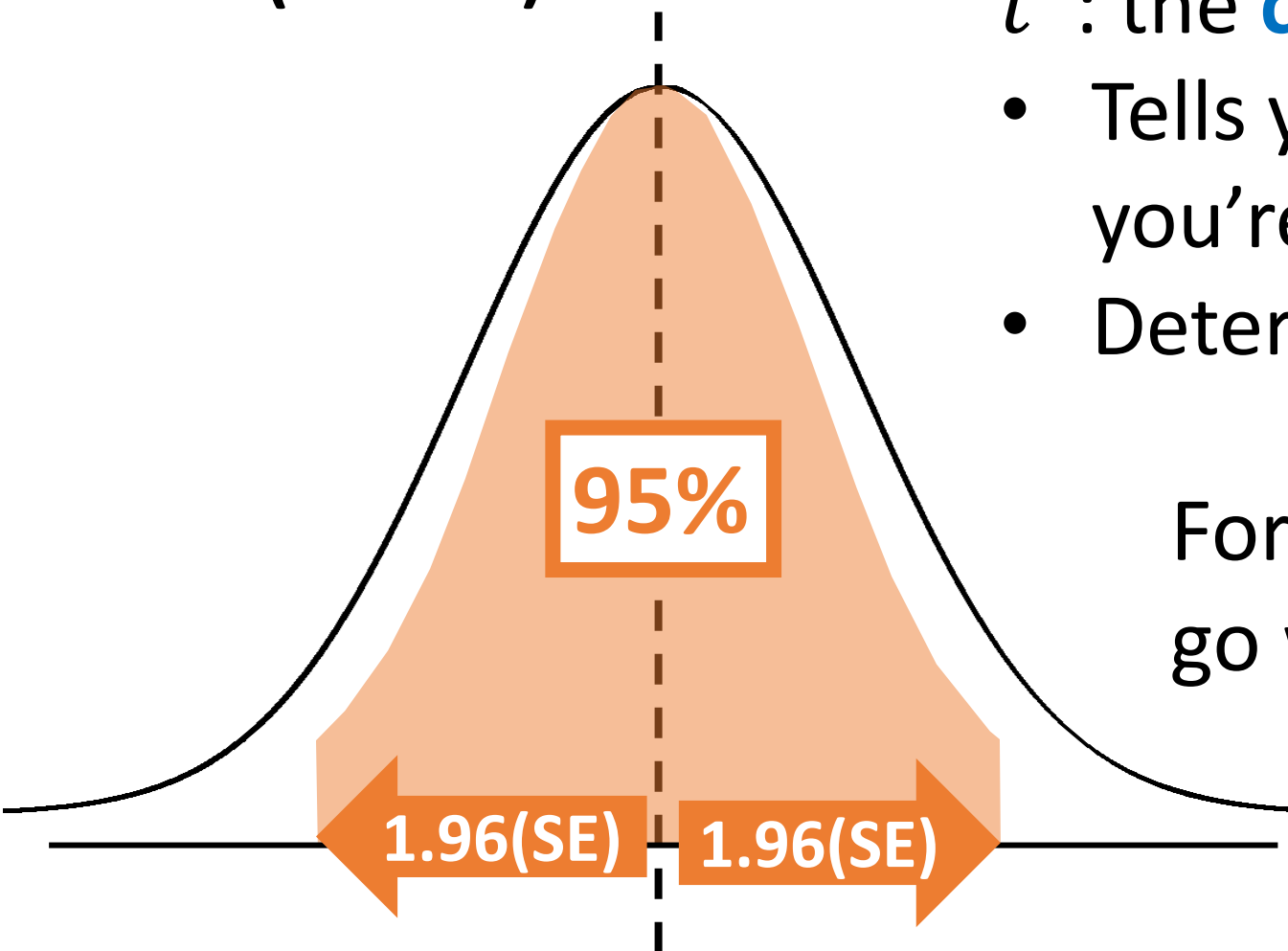


- t^* : the **critical value** of the t-interval
- Tells you how many **standard errors** you're including in your interval.
 - Determines the **confidence level**.



t critical values

t (df = 34)

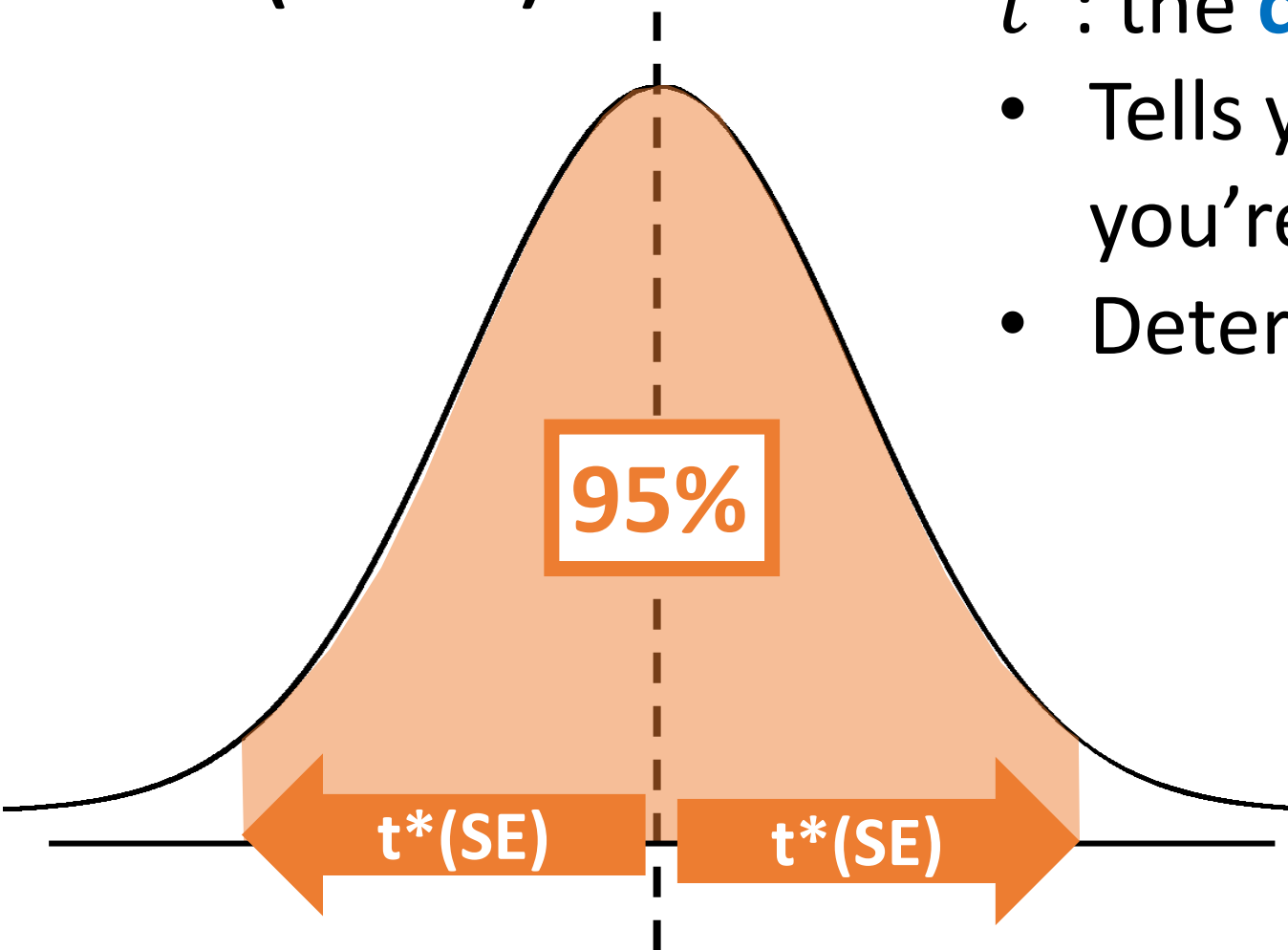


- t^* : the **critical value** of the t-interval
- Tells you how many **standard errors** you're including in your interval.
 - Determines the **confidence level**.

For t-distribution, we need to go wider to capture 95%

t critical values

t (df = 34)



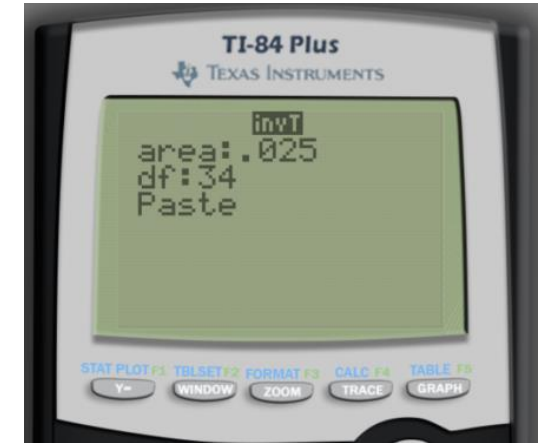
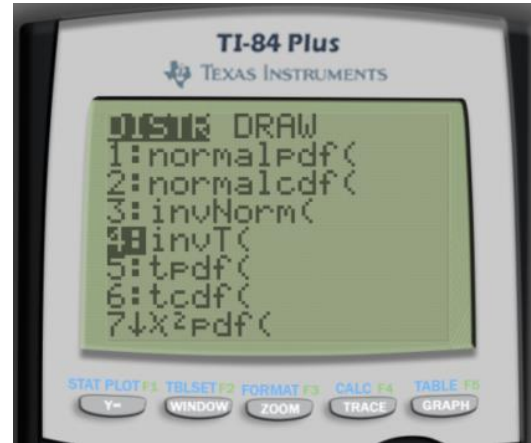
- t^* : the **critical value** of the t-interval
- Tells you how many **standard errors** you're including in your interval.
 - Determines the **confidence level**.



t critical values

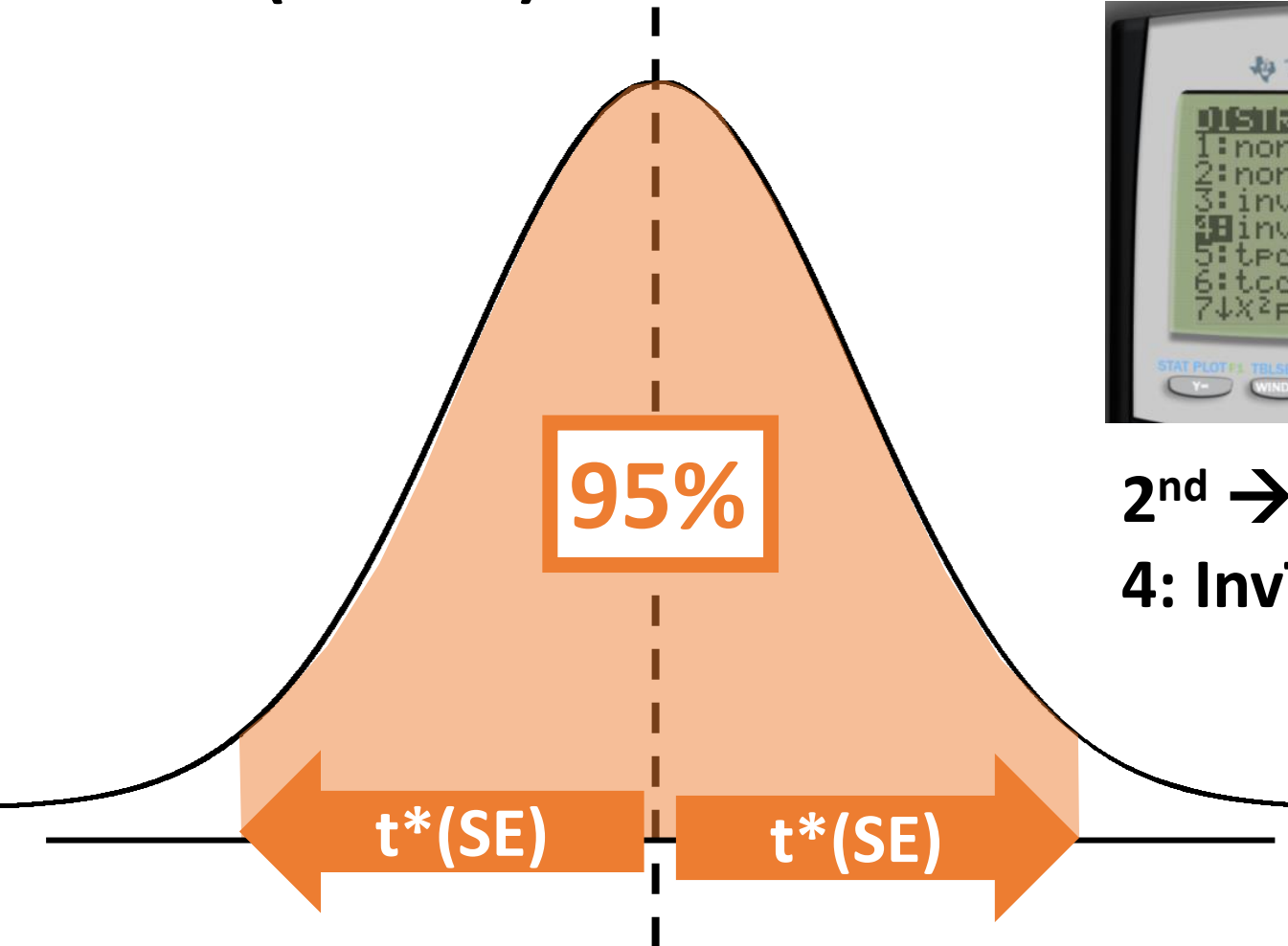
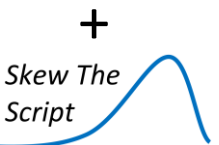
t (df = 34)

To find t^* :



2nd → VARS →
4: InvT

-Area: percent below
interval (2.5% = 0.025)
-df: $n - 1$ ($35 - 1 = 34$)

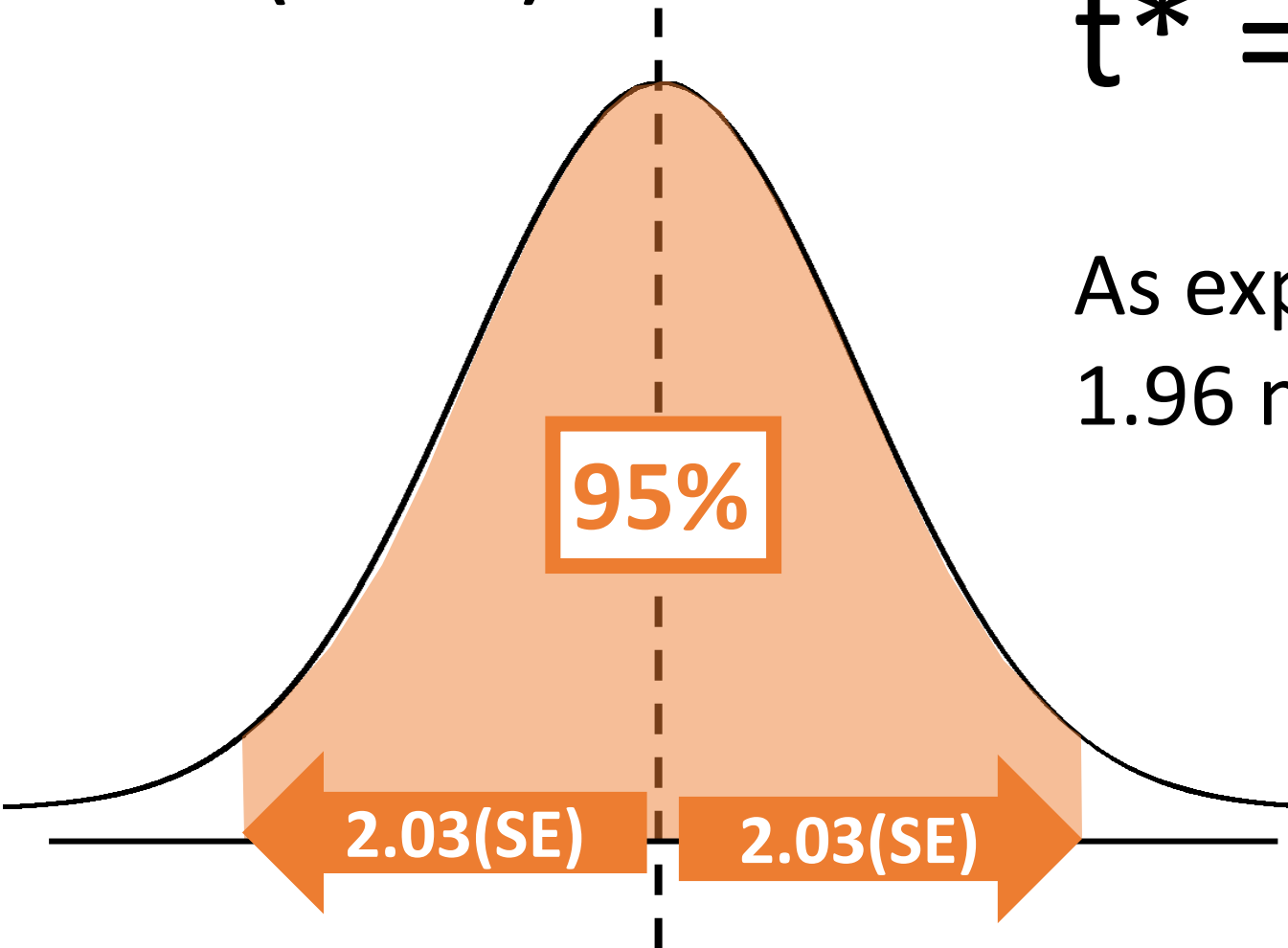


t critical values

t (df = 34)

$$t^* = 2.03$$

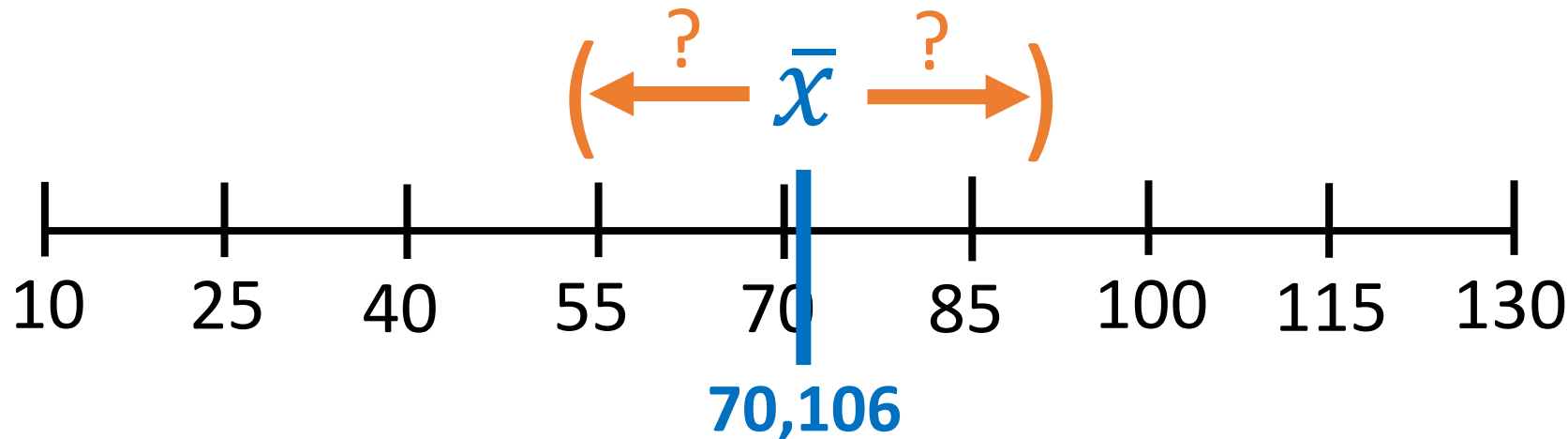
As expected, **slightly higher** than 1.96 needed for a normal curve.



Confidence interval for a mean

point estimate \pm margin of error

$$\bar{x} \pm t^* (SE_{\bar{x}})$$



Thousands (\$)



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Confidence interval for a mean

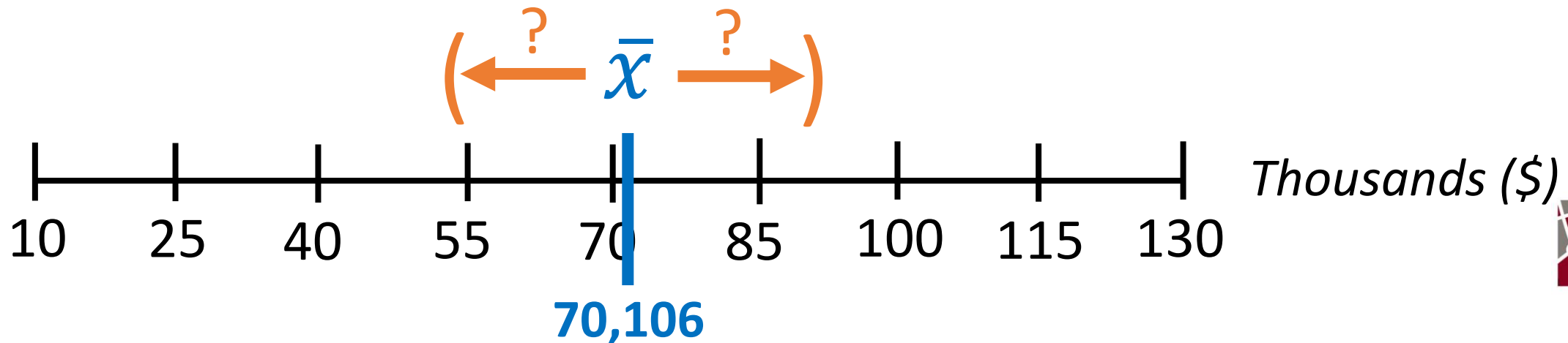
point estimate \pm margin of error

$$\bar{x} \pm t^* (SE_{\bar{x}})$$

$$\bar{x} = 70106$$

$$SE_{\bar{x}} = 13892$$

$$t^* = 2.03$$



Confidence interval for a mean

point estimate \pm margin of error

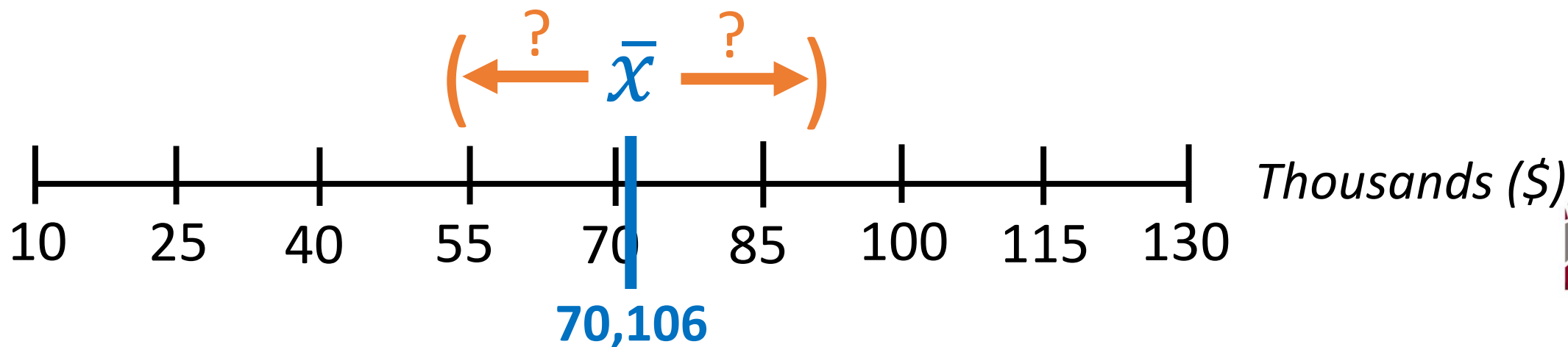
$$\bar{x} \pm t^* (SE_{\bar{x}})$$

$$70106 \pm 2.03(13892)$$

$$\bar{x} = 70106$$

$$SE_{\bar{x}} = 13892$$

$$t^* = 2.03$$



Confidence interval for a mean

point estimate \pm margin of error

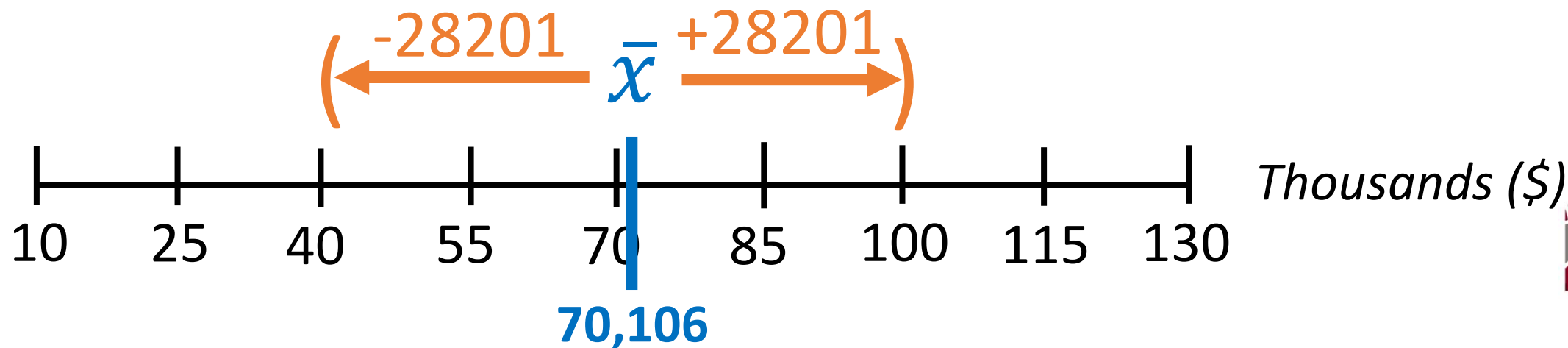
$$\bar{x} \pm t^* (SE_{\bar{x}})$$

$$70106 \pm 28201$$

$$\bar{x} = 70106$$

$$SE_{\bar{x}} = 13892$$

$$t^* = 2.03$$



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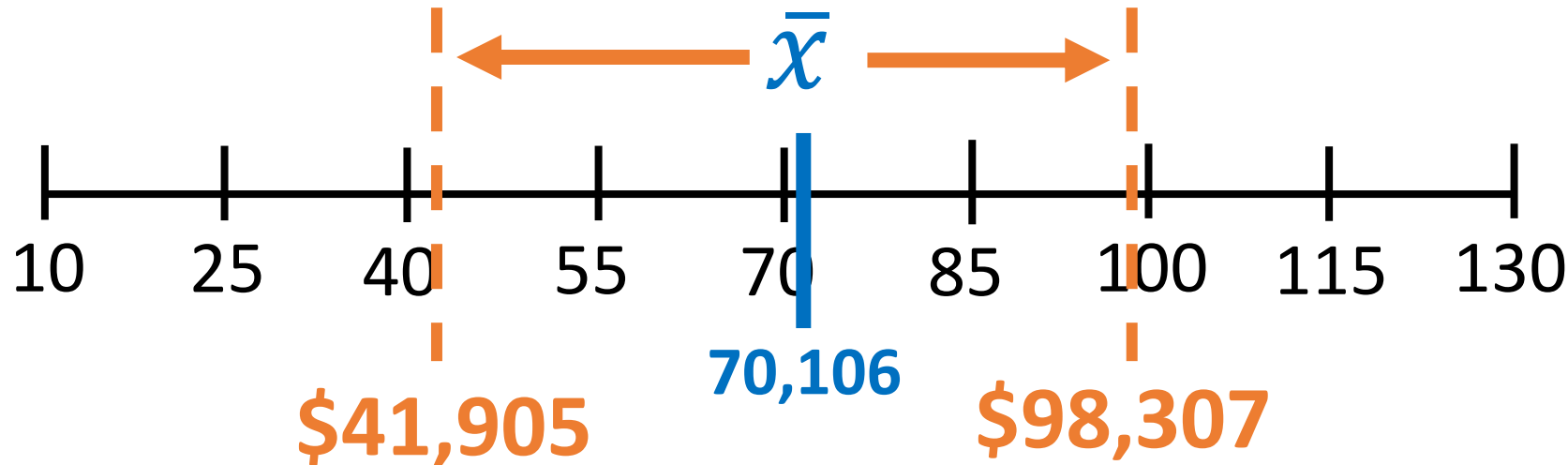


Confidence interval for a mean

point estimate \pm margin of error

$$\bar{x} \pm t^*(SE_{\bar{x}})$$

(\$41905, \$98307)



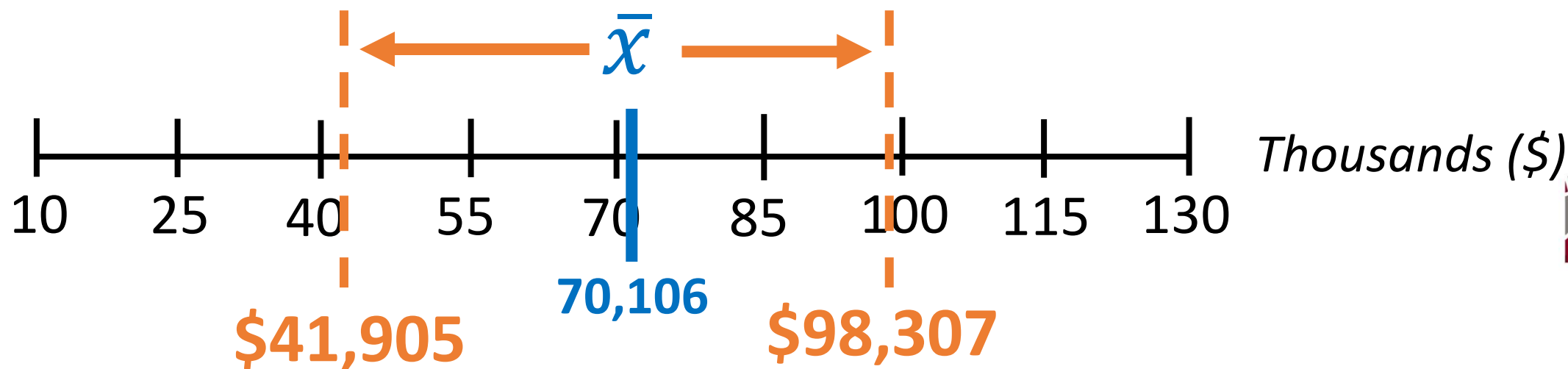
Confidence interval for a mean

point estimate \pm margin of error

$$\bar{x} \pm t^*(SE_{\bar{x}})$$

(\$41905, \$98307)

We are 95% confident the interval from \$41,905 to \$98,307 **captures** the **true mean** yearly income of YouTubers.



Topics

1. Recall: sampling distribution for \bar{x}
2. The t-distribution and interval for \bar{x}
- 3. Four step process**



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The Four Steps for Inference

*A suggested way to **organize** your work so that you get full credit on FRQ's!*

State: State the parameter you're estimating and the confidence level

Plan: Name your inference method and check conditions

Do: Perform calculations (if conditions met)

Conclude: Interpret your result with context



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Confidence Interval for \hat{p}

We obtained a random sample of 35 “How much I make” YouTube videos. Among the sample, the mean yearly income was \$70,106 and the standard deviation was \$82,188.

Construct and interpret a 95% confidence interval for the true mean salary of all YouTubers.



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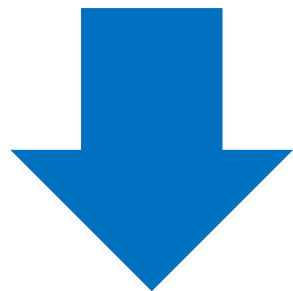
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Script*



Confidence Interval for \hat{p}

We obtained a random sample of 35 “How much I make” YouTube videos. Among the sample, the mean yearly income was \$70,106 and the standard deviation was \$82,188.

Construct and interpret a 95% confidence interval for the true mean salary of all YouTubers.



Four Steps for Inference



State-Plan-Do-Conclude

State: State the parameter you're estimating and the confidence level



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State-Plan-Do-Conclude

State: State the parameter you're estimating and the confidence level

We are estimating the **true mean yearly YouTuber salary** (μ), at **95% confidence**.



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State-Plan-Do-Conclude

Plan: Name your inference method and check conditions



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State-**Plan**-Do-Conclude

Plan: Name your inference method and check conditions

We will calculate a **one-sample t-interval** for μ , if all conditions are met.



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State-Plan-Do-Conclude

Plan: Name your inference method and check conditions

We will calculate a **one-sample t-interval** for μ , if all conditions are met.

Conditions

1. Random:

2. 10%:

3. Normal/Large Sample:



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Recall: Why we check conditions

$$\bar{x} \sim \text{Norm} \left(\underbrace{\mu_{\bar{x}} = \mu}_{\text{center}}, \underbrace{\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}_{\text{spread}} \right)$$

Note: We use a t-dist when substituting s_x for σ

3) Normal/Large Sample
→ approx. normal
shape (by CLT)

2) 10% condition
→ calculable **spread**

1) Random condition
→ unbiased **center**

State-**Plan**-Do-Conclude

Plan: Name your inference method and check conditions

We will calculate a **one-sample t-interval** for μ , if all conditions are met.

Conditions

1. Random:

2. 10%:

3. Normal/Large Sample:



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State-**Plan**-Do-Conclude

Plan: Name your inference method and check conditions

We will calculate a **one-sample t-interval** for μ , if all conditions are met.

Conditions

1. Random: The sample of 35 YouTubers was collected randomly



2. 10%:

3. Normal/Large Sample:



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State-Plan-Do-Conclude

Plan: Name your inference method and check conditions

We will calculate a **one-sample t-interval** for μ , if all conditions are met.

Conditions

1. Random: The sample of 35 YouTubers was collected randomly



2. 10%: $n \leq 0.10N$

3. Normal/Large Sample:



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State-Plan-Do-Conclude

Plan: Name your inference method and check conditions

We will calculate a **one-sample t-interval** for μ , if all conditions are met.

Conditions

1. Random: The sample of 35 YouTubers was collected randomly



2. 10%: $n \leq 0.10N$

$35 \leq 0.10$ (all YouTubers)

3. Normal/Large Sample:



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Script



State-Plan-Do-Conclude

Plan: Name your inference method and check conditions


We will calculate a **one-sample t-interval** for μ , if all conditions are met.

Conditions

1. Random: The sample of 35 YouTubers was collected randomly 

2. 10%: $n \leq 0.10N$

$35 \leq 0.10$ (all YouTubers)

It's reasonable to assume 35 is less than 10% of all YouTubers 

3. Normal/Large Sample:



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State-Plan-Do-Conclude

Plan: Name your inference method and check conditions


We will calculate a **one-sample t-interval** for μ , if all conditions are met.

Conditions

1. Random: The sample of 35 YouTubers was collected randomly 

2. 10%: $n \leq 0.10N$

$35 \leq 0.10$ (all YouTubers)

It's reasonable to assume 35 is less than 10% of all YouTubers 

3. Normal/Large Sample:

$$n \geq 30$$



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Script



State-Plan-Do-Conclude

Plan: Name your inference method and check conditions


We will calculate a **one-sample t-interval** for μ , if all conditions are met.

Conditions

1. Random: The sample of 35 YouTubers was collected randomly 

2. 10%: $n \leq 0.10N$

$35 \leq 0.10$ (all YouTubers)

It's reasonable to assume 35 is less than 10% of all YouTubers 

3. Normal/Large Sample:

$$n \geq 30$$

$$35 \geq 30$$



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State-Plan-Do-Conclude

Plan: Name your inference method and check conditions

We will calculate a **one-sample t-interval** for μ , if all conditions are met.

Conditions

1. Random: The sample of 35 YouTubers was collected randomly 

2. 10%: $n \leq 0.10N$
 $35 \leq 0.10$ (all YouTubers)

It's reasonable to assume 35 is less than 10% of all YouTubers 

3. Normal/Large Sample:

$$n \geq 30$$

$$35 \geq 30$$

The sample size is large 



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State-Plan-Do-Conclude

Do: Perform calculations



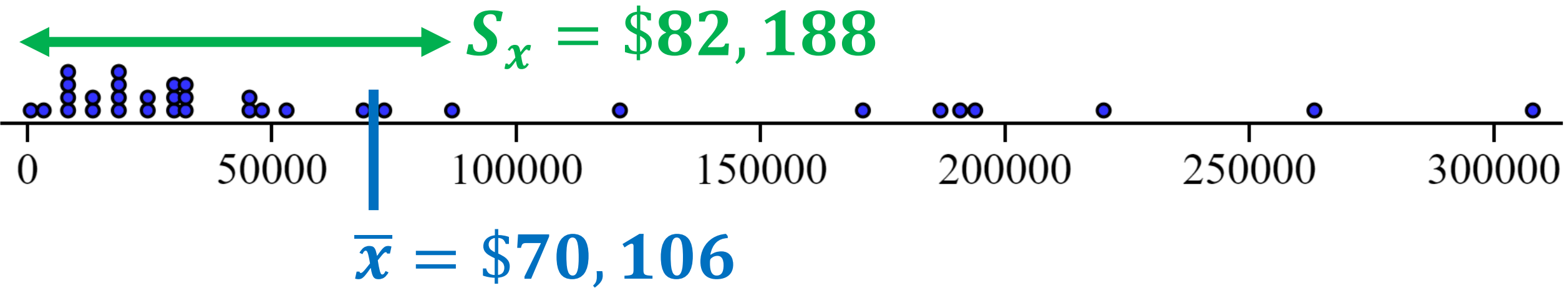
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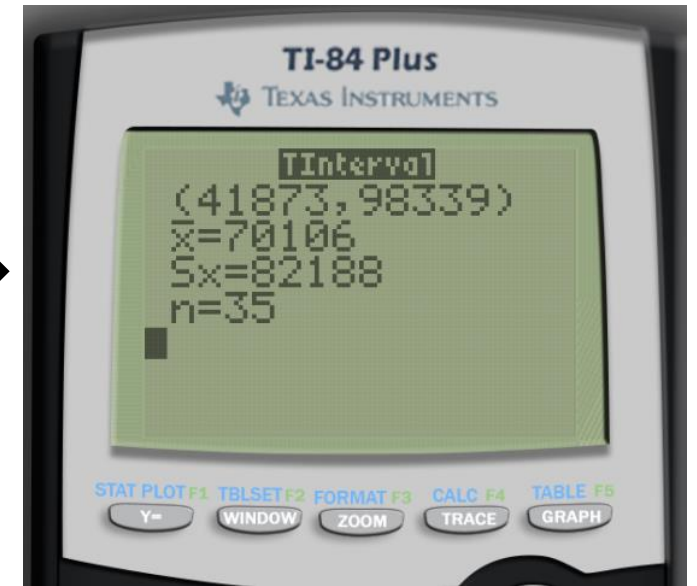
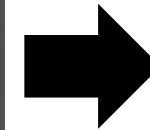
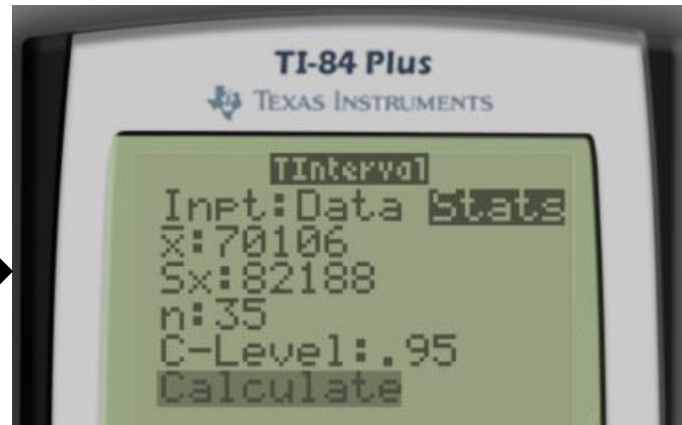
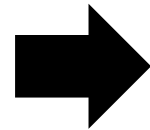
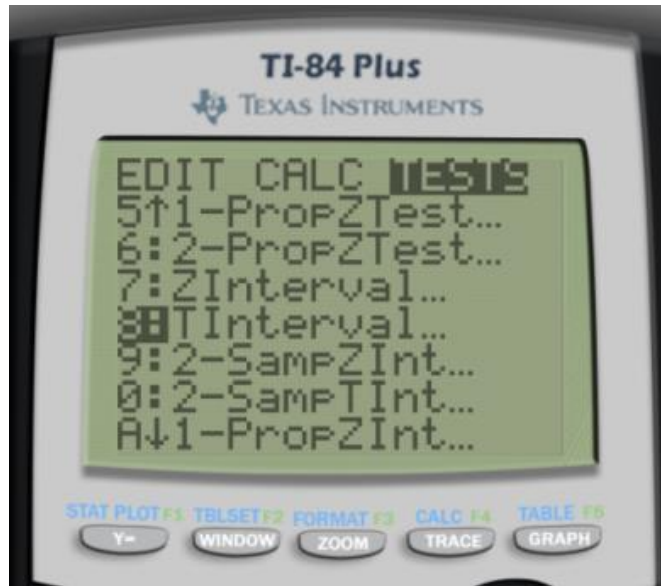
State-Plan-Do-Conclude

Do: Perform calculations



State-Plan-Do-Conclude

Do: Perform calculations



STAT → TESTS →
8: TInterval

→ Stats

\bar{x} : sample mean

S_x : sample stdev

n: sample size

Calculate

Output



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Script



State-Plan-Do-Conclude

Do: Perform calculations

T-interval($\bar{x} = 70106$, $s_x = 82188$, $n = 35$, confidence = 0.95):

interval: (41877, 98339)

Note: This interval differs slightly from earlier interval due to rounding.



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State-Plan-Do-**Conclude**

Conclude: Interpret your result with context

(41877, 98339)



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State-Plan-Do-**Conclude**

Conclude: Interpret your result with context

We are 95% confident the interval from \$41,877 to \$98,339 **captures** the **true mean** yearly income of YouTubers.

(41877, 98339)



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Script*



Lesson 8.1

Discussion



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Script*



The True Mean

We can directly estimate the true mean income of YouTubers from Ad Revenue:

2019 YouTube Ad Revenue

\$15,149,000,000

Sources:

- Alphabet 4th quarter earnings release: https://abc.xyz/investor/static/pdf/2019Q4_alphabet_earnings_release.pdf?cache=05bd9fe
- "How YouTube Ad Revenue Works," *Investopedia*, June 4, 2020: <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/personal-finance/032615/how-youtube-ad-revenue-works.asp#:~:text=Enabling%20ads%20on%20your%20YouTube,get%20the%20remaining%2055%20percent.>



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Skew The
Script



The True Mean

We can directly estimate the true mean income of YouTubers from Ad Revenue:

2019 YouTube Ad Revenue
\$15,149,000,000

Creators Get
55%

Sources:

- Alphabet 4th quarter earnings release: https://abc.xyz/investor/static/pdf/2019Q4_alphabet_earnings_release.pdf?cache=05bd9fe
- "How YouTube Ad Revenue Works," *Investopedia*, June 4, 2020: <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/personal-finance/032615/how-youtube-ad-revenue-works.asp#:~:text=Enabling%20ads%20on%20your%20YouTube,get%20the%20remaining%2055%20percent.>



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Skew The
Script



The True Mean

We can directly estimate the true mean income of YouTubers from Ad Revenue:

Creator Share of Revenue

$$\text{\$15,149,000,000} * 0.55 = \text{\$8,331,950,000}$$

Sources:

- Alphabet 4th quarter earnings release: https://abc.xyz/investor/static/pdf/2019Q4_alphabet_earnings_release.pdf?cache=05bd9fe
- "How YouTube Ad Revenue Works," *Investopedia*, June 4, 2020: <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/personal-finance/032615/how-youtube-ad-revenue-works.asp#:~:text=Enabling%20ads%20on%20your%20YouTube,get%20the%20remaining%2055%20percent.>



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Skew The
Script



The True Mean

Creators Got:
\$8,331,950,000

of Creators
18,000,000

Sources:

- "How Many YouTube Channels Are There?", *Tubics*, <https://www.tubics.com/blog/number-of-youtube-channels>
- *SocialBlade*, data accessed 2019



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*Skew The
Script*



The True Mean

$$\text{Creators Got: } \$8,331,950,000 \text{ / } \# \text{ of Creators } 18,000,000 =$$

Sources:

- "How Many YouTube Channels Are There?", *Tubics*, <https://www.tubics.com/blog/number-of-youtube-channels>
- *SocialBlade*, data accessed 2019



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*Skew The
Script*



The True Mean

$$\text{Creators Got: } \$8,331,950,000 \text{ / } \# \text{ of Creators } 18,000,000 =$$

Average Yearly Pay Per Creator
\$463

Sources:

- "How Many YouTube Channels Are There?", *Tubics*, <https://www.tubics.com/blog/number-of-youtube-channels>
- *SocialBlade*, data accessed 2019



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Script



The True Mean

Average Yearly Pay Per Creator: \$463



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Script*



The True Mean

Average Yearly Pay Per Creator: \$463

Individual Poverty Line: \$12,760

Source:

- 2020 poverty guideline from *US Dept of Health and Human Services*



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Discussion

Average Yearly Pay Per Creator: \$463

Confidence Interval: \$41,877 to \$98,339



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Script*



Discussion

Average Yearly Pay Per Creator: \$463

Confidence Interval: \$41,877 to \$98,339

Discussion Question: Why was our confidence interval so far off?



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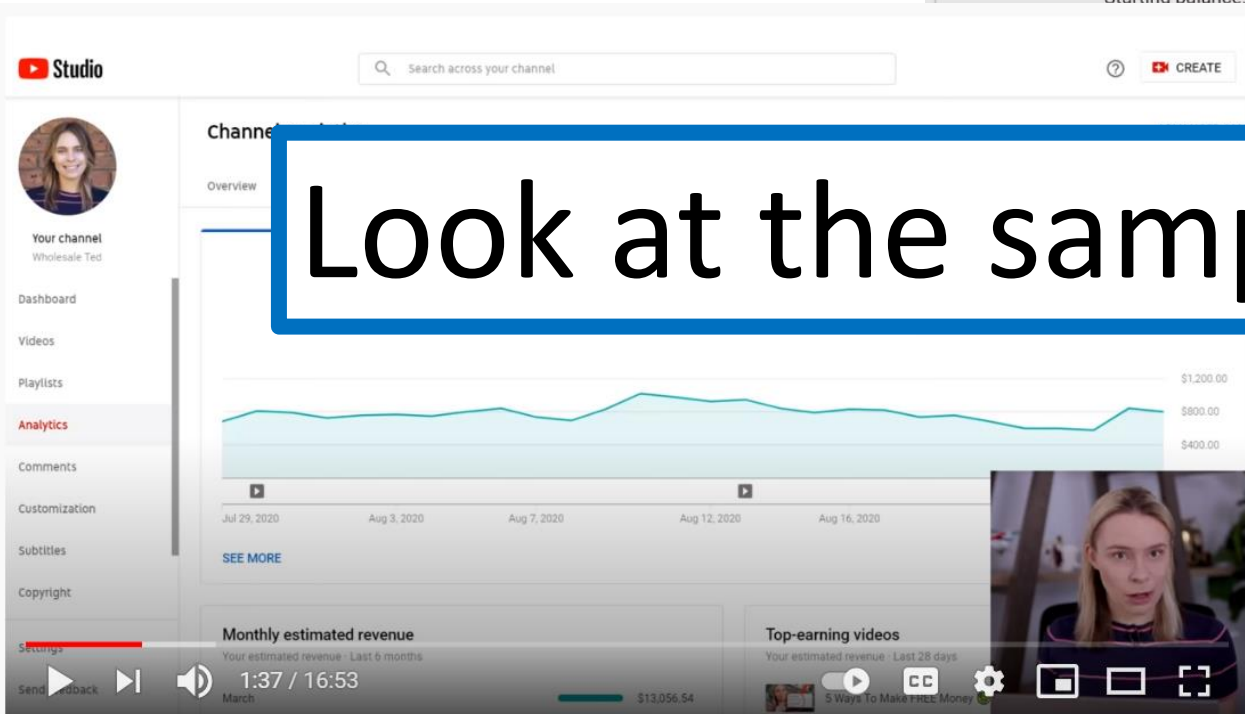


Searched “How much I make on YouTube.”
Randomly sampled 35
from hundreds of results

Starting balance: \$3,698.27		
May 1 – 31, 2020		
Ending balance: \$3,698.27		
Date	Description	Amount (USD)
May 1 – 31, 2020	Earnings - YouTube	\$3,698.27
Starting balance: \$0.00		



Look at the sampling method



Reliable data: They show their private channel revenue pages in the videos



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How Much Did YouTube Pay Me For 1 Million Views?! (How Much Do YouTubers REALLY Earn!)

49,475 views • Oct 1, 2020

3K 44 SHARE SAVE ...

Discussion

We only **sampled among people who made videos** about their YouTube incomes.

- These people likely have **more to brag about** than those who don't make videos about their YouTube incomes.



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Discussion

Even though we sampled randomly *among* that group, the selection of **that group itself was biased**. So, we overestimated.

When checking the random condition, check that sampling from **whole population**.



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Discussion

When you see these types YouTube videos on your “suggested” list, **don't think** they are actually **representative** of the whole population!

Same with popular athletes and entertainers: they are not representative of all the less popular folks who wanted to be in their shoes



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Lesson 8.1

Practice



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