### Social Data Science

SOCIOL 114 Winter 2025

#### What is a model?

#### Learning goals for today

By the end of class, you will be able to

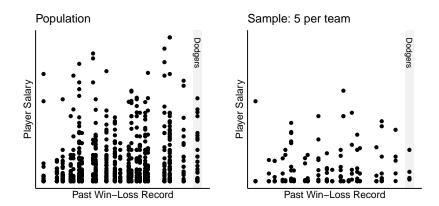
- use statistical learning to estimate when data are sparse
- ▶ work with models that are "wrong"

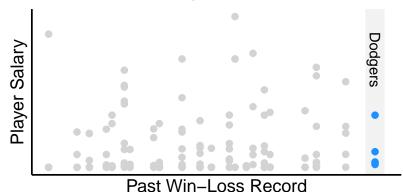
### models: the idea

illustrated by a

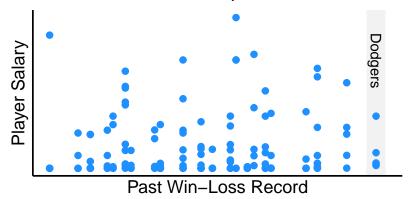
- ► discrete numeric predictor
- ► continuous numeric predictor

With only the sample, how would you estimate the mean salary of all the Dodgers?

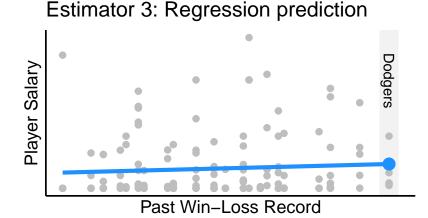


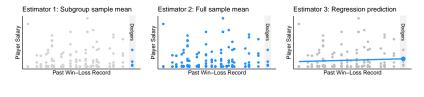


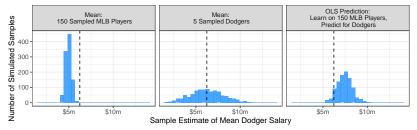
#### Estimator 1: Subgroup sample mean

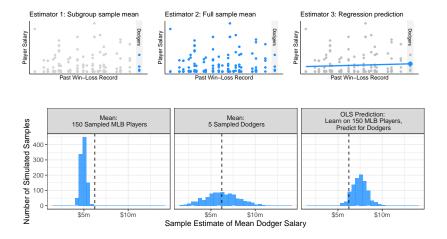


#### Estimator 2: Full sample mean









Which do you prefer? Why is your choice a little weird?

- 1. the entire goal of modeling is to solve sparse data
  - we sample very few Dodgers, so we use non-Dodgers to help our estimate

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  - we sample very few Dodgers, so we use non-Dodgers to help our estimate
- 2. in a huge sample, a model is unnecessary
  - estimate Dodger population mean by the Dodger sample mean

- 1. the entire goal of modeling is to solve sparse data
  - we sample very few Dodgers, so we use non-Dodgers to help our estimate
- 2. in a huge sample, a model is unnecessary
  - estimate Dodger population mean by the Dodger sample mean
- 3. in a tiny sample, models may perform poorly
  - might even better to estimate a subgroup mean (Dodgers) by taking the mean of the whole sample (all MLB)

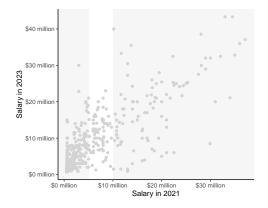
### statistical learning: the idea

illustrated by a

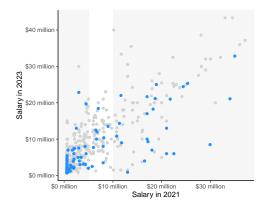
- discrete numeric predictor
- ► continuous numeric predictor

What is the mean 2023 salary among players who in 2021 earned \$5-10 million?

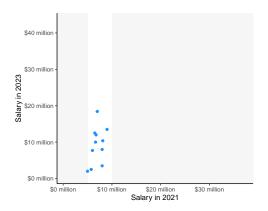
Begin with the population



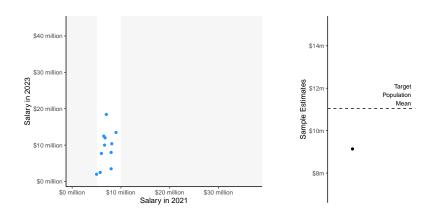
#### Sample



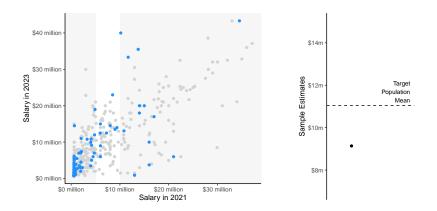




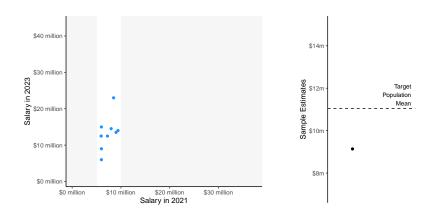
Sample



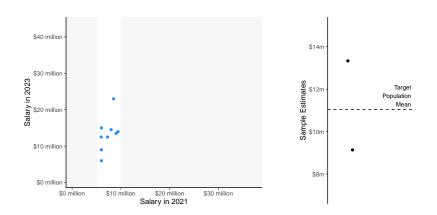
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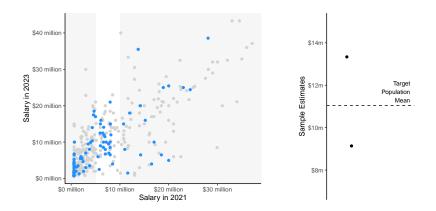
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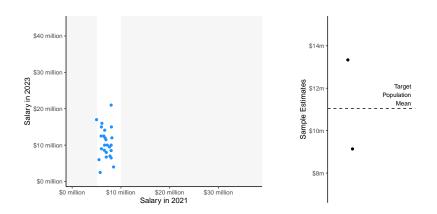
Sample



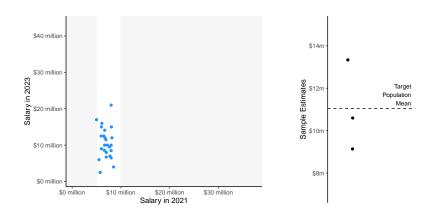
Sample



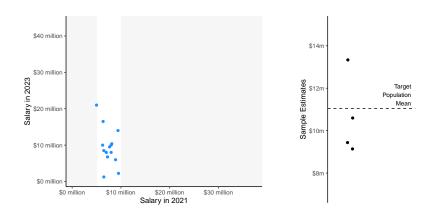
Sample



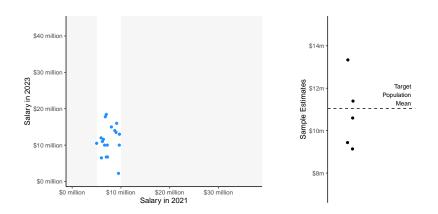
Sample



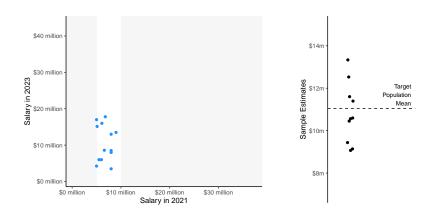
Sample



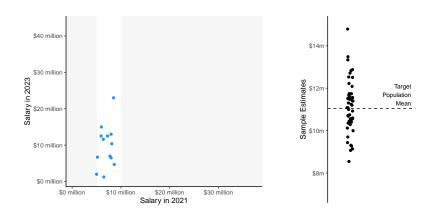
Sample



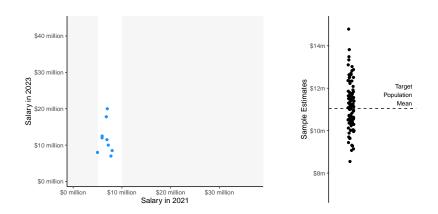
Sample



Sample

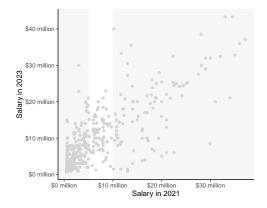


Sample



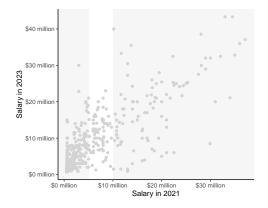
Method: Ordinary Least Squares prediction

How would you use a model?



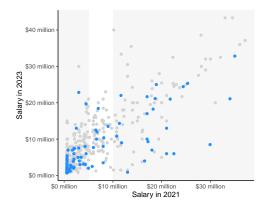
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Begin with the population



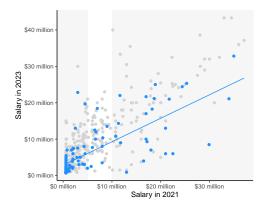
Method: Ordinary Least Squares prediction

Draw a sample



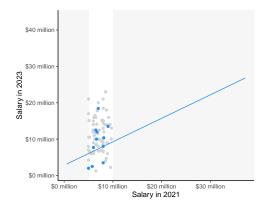
Method: Ordinary Least Squares prediction

Learn a model



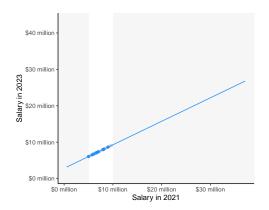
Method: Ordinary Least Squares prediction

Focus on the target population



Method: Ordinary Least Squares prediction

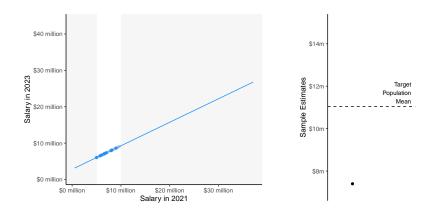
Predict



Method: Ordinary Least Squares prediction

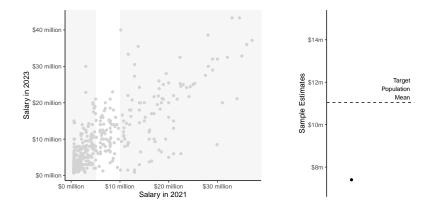
Predict

Record the average



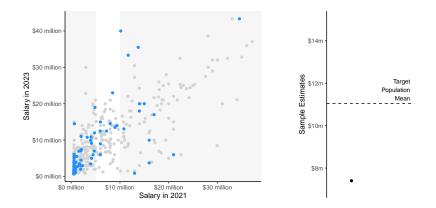
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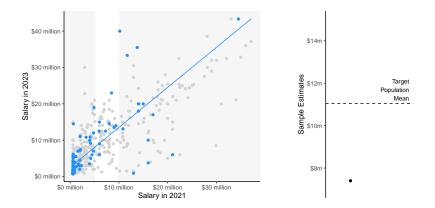
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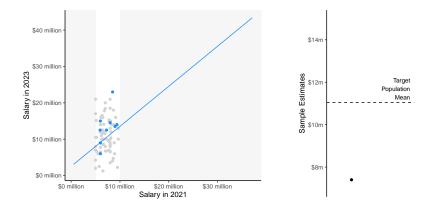
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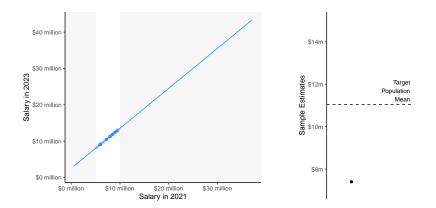
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Method: Ordinary Least Squares prediction

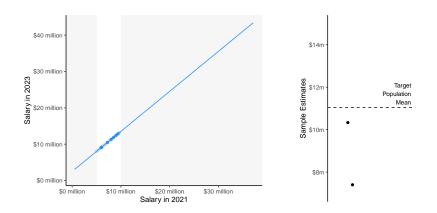
Predict

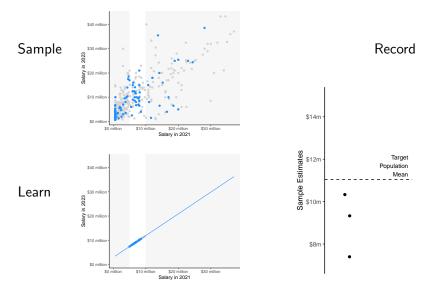


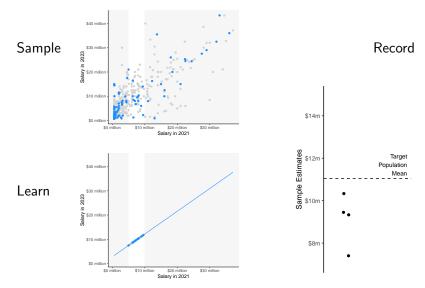
#### Goal: Estimate a target population mean from a sample Method: Ordinary Least Squares prediction

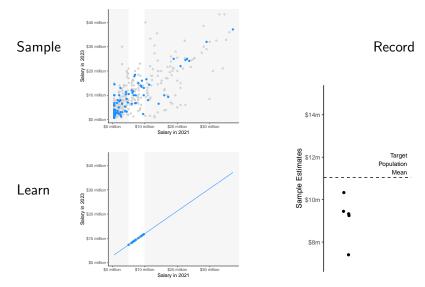
Predict

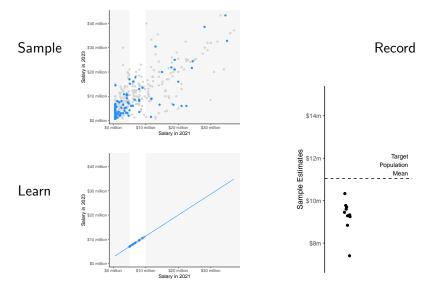
Record the average

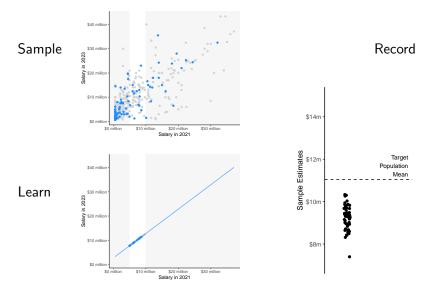


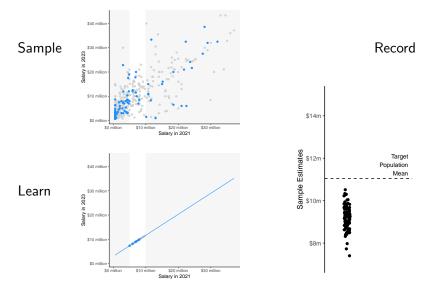








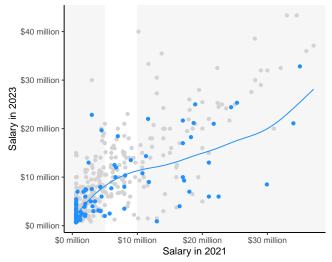




Ordinary Least Squares strategy:

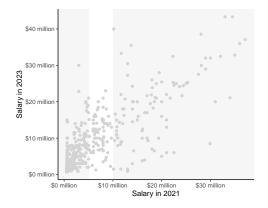
- 1. Sample from the population
- 2. Learn a model
- 3. Record the average prediction in the target subgroup

How would you do this with machine learning?



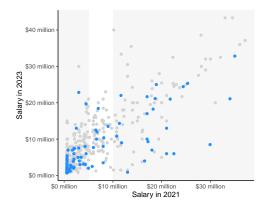
Method: Generalized Additive Model prediction

Begin with the population



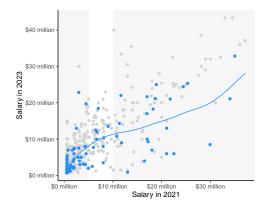
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Draw a sample



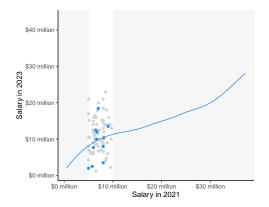
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Learn a model



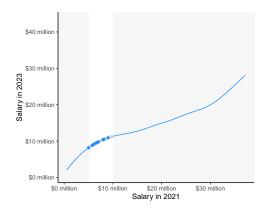
Method: Generalized Additive Model prediction

Focus on the target population



Method: Generalized Additive Model prediction

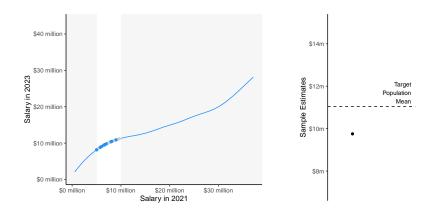
Predict



#### Goal: Estimate a target population mean from a sample Method: Generalized Additive Model prediction

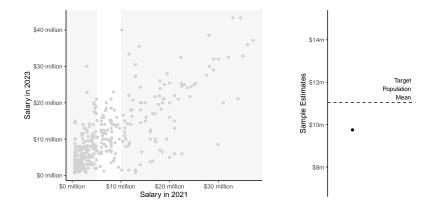
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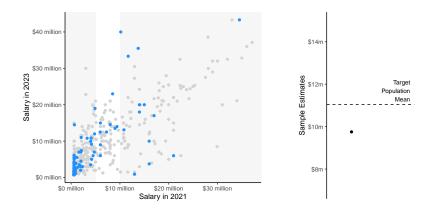
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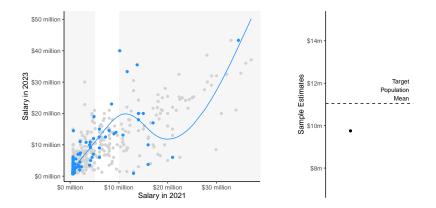
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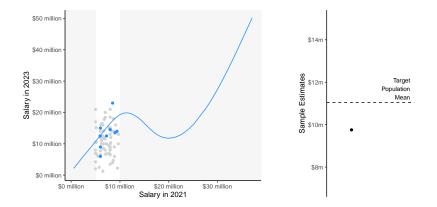
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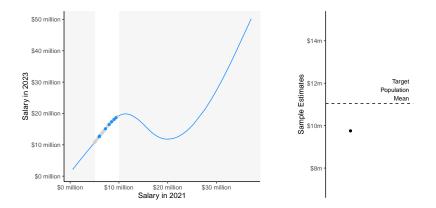
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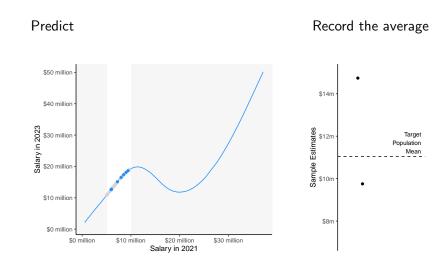


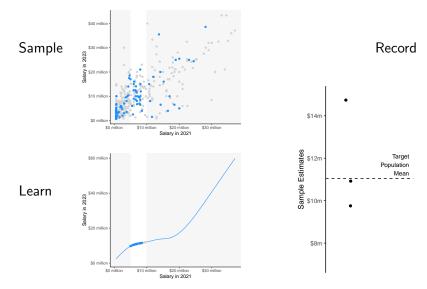
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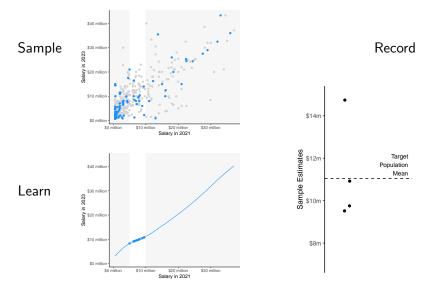
Predict

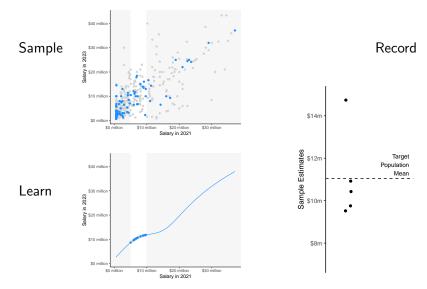


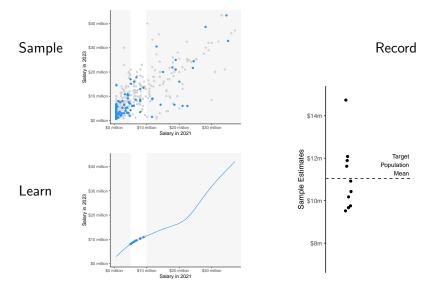
#### Goal: Estimate a target population mean from a sample Method: Generalized Additive Model prediction











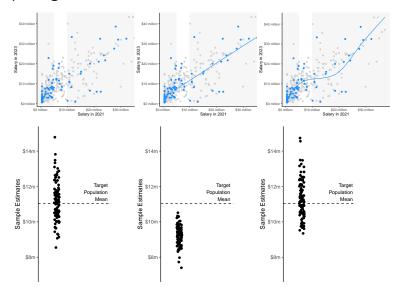
#### Goal: Estimate a target population mean from a sample Method: Generalized Additive Model prediction

\$40 million Sample Record \$30 million s30 million Salari S20 million S20 million \$10 million \$14m \$0 million \$0 million \$10 million \$20 million \$30 million Salary in 2021 Sample Estimates 10m Target Population \$40 million Mean Learn \$30 million EZOZ Li Au \$20 million \$30 million \$10 million \$8m \$0 million \$0 million \$20 million \$30 million Salary in 2021

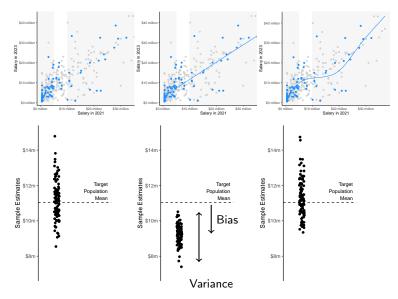
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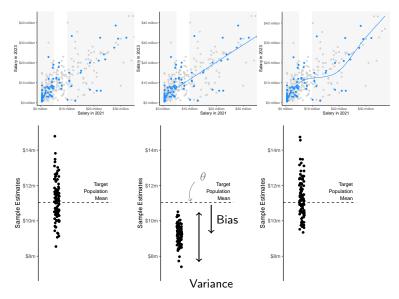
### Comparing the estimators

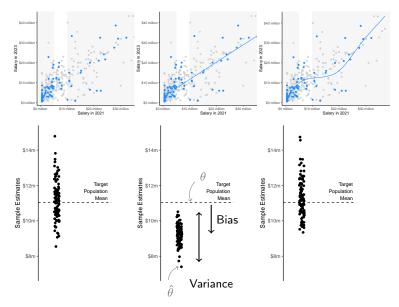


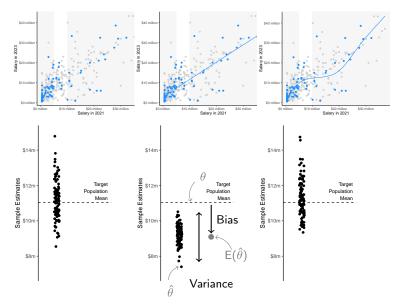
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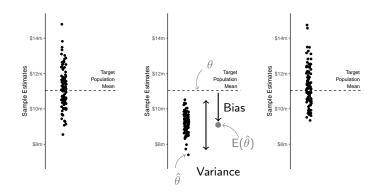
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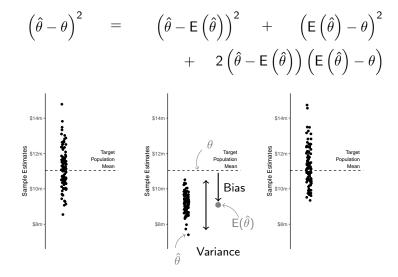


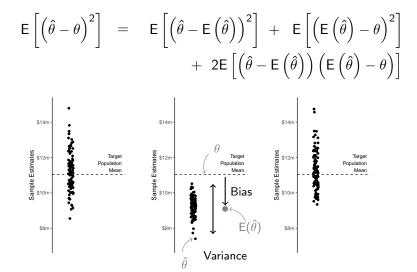


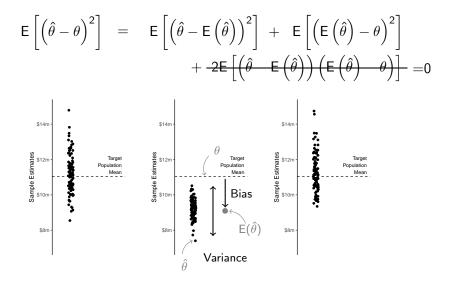


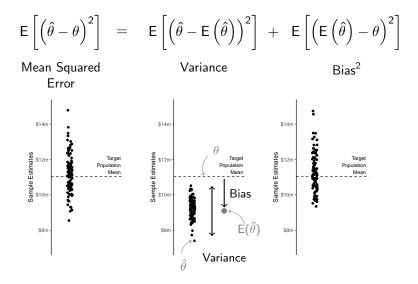
$$(\hat{\theta} - \theta) = (\hat{\theta} - \mathsf{E}(\hat{\theta})) + (\mathsf{E}(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)$$





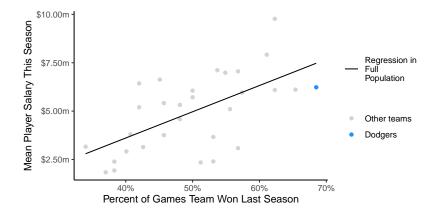


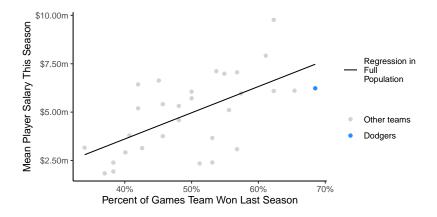




# working with imperfect models

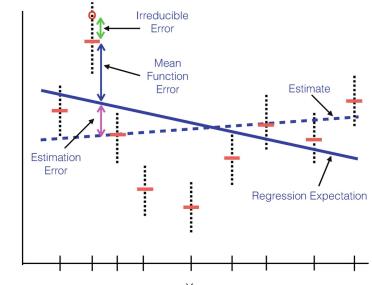
Drawing on Berk 2020. Statistical Learning from a Regression Perspective





The model is wrong. Why might we still use it?

Estimation Using a Linear Function



Y

Х

# Learning goals for today

By the end of class, you will be able to

- use statistical learning to estimate when data are sparse
- ▶ work with models that are "wrong"