

An Uncertain Future: How Prediction Intervals Help Researchers Express the Unknown

CAIR Conference 2017

Erika Jackson and Brendan Livingston

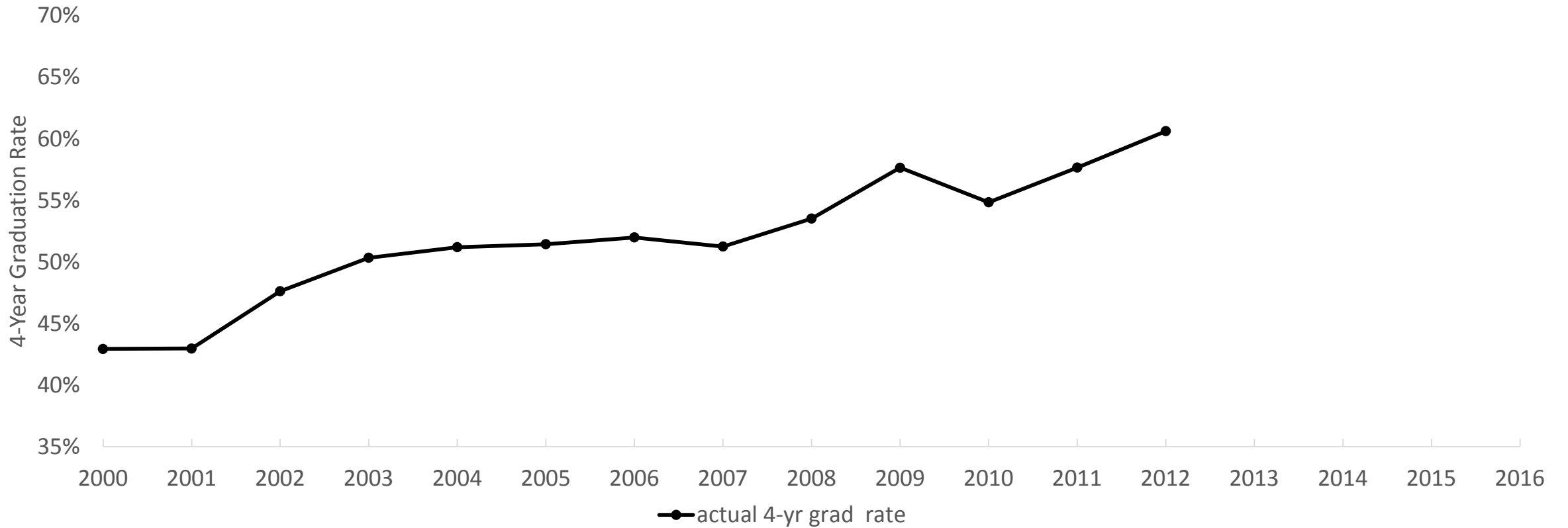
Two Examples

Usage	Input	Method	Interval Captures
Enrollment Projection	Applicant Characteristics	Historical Error	Observed + Historical Unobserved
Graduation Rate Projection	Student Characteristics	Korn and Graubard	Observed

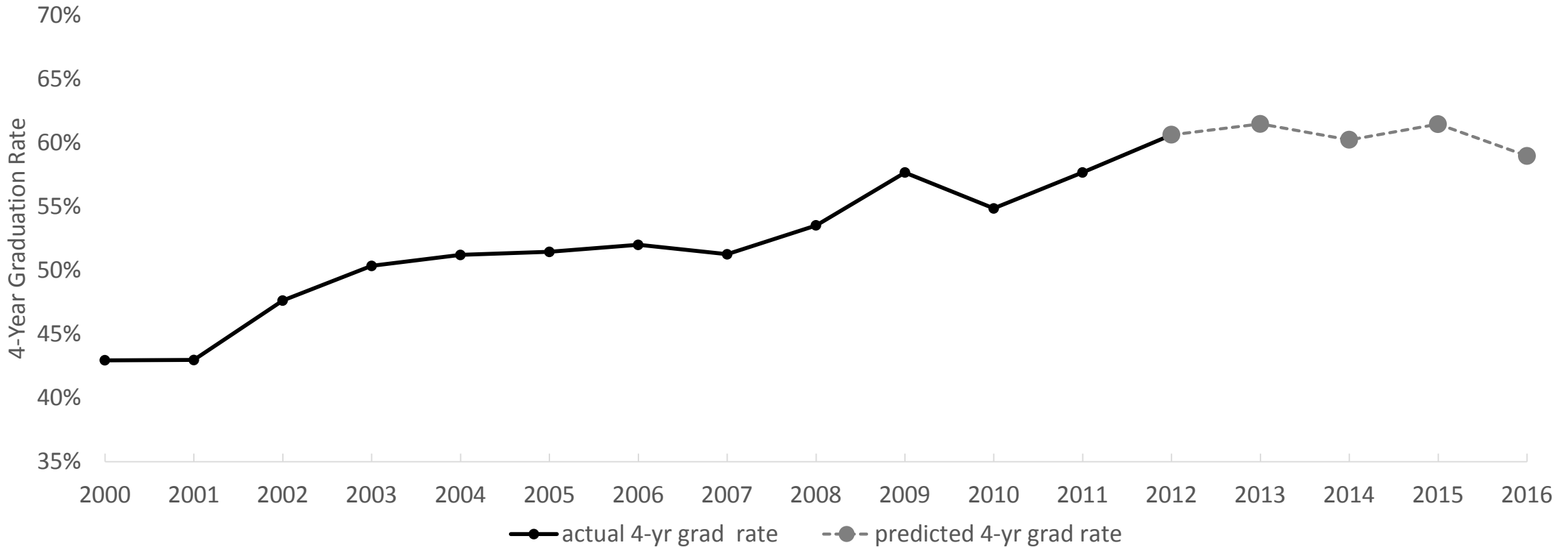
Predicting Graduation Rates



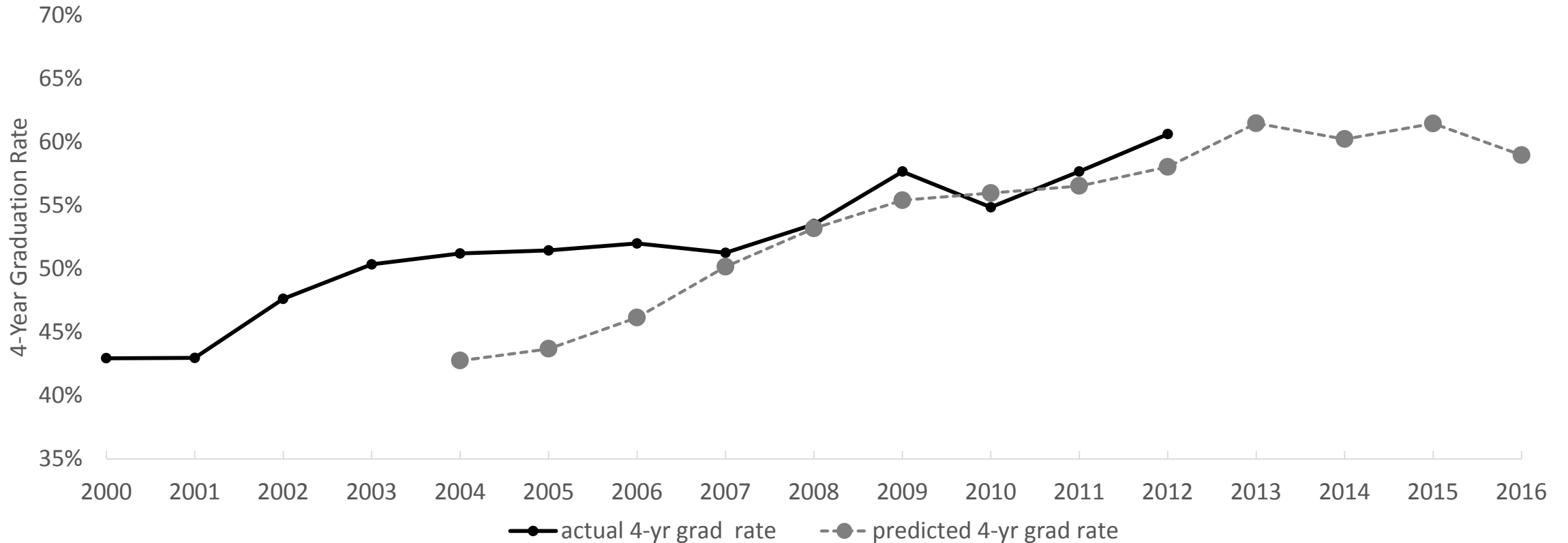
Actual 4 Year Graduation Rates at UC Davis



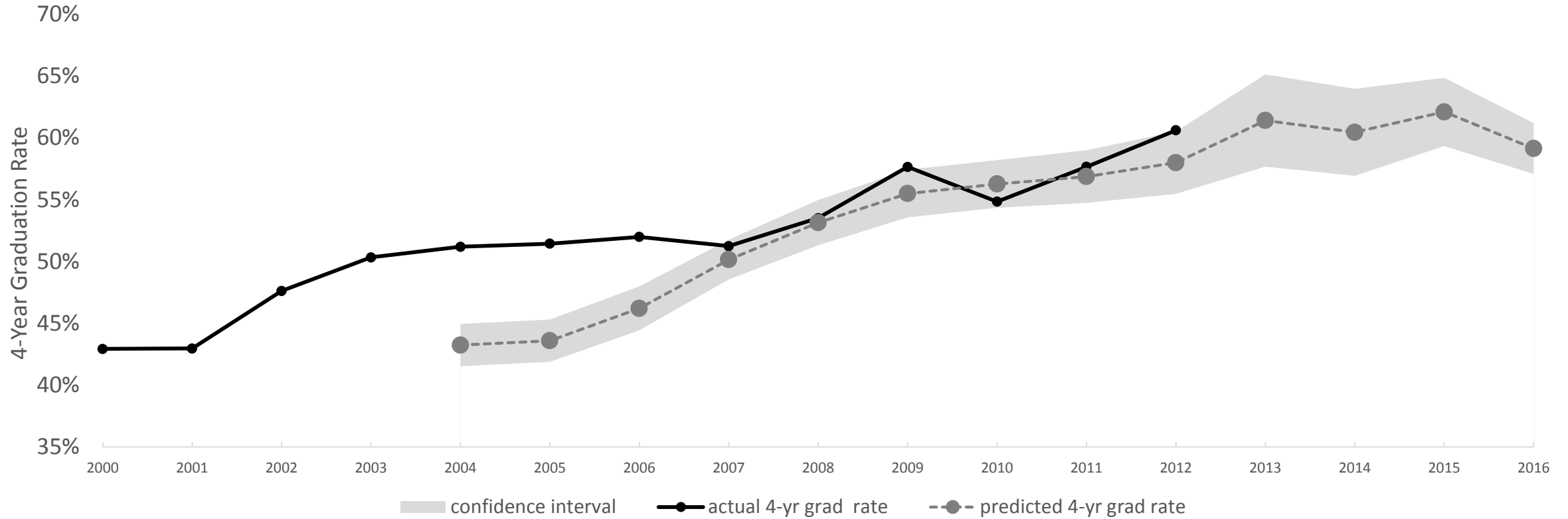
Actual versus Predicted Graduation Rates



Actual versus Predicted Graduation Rates



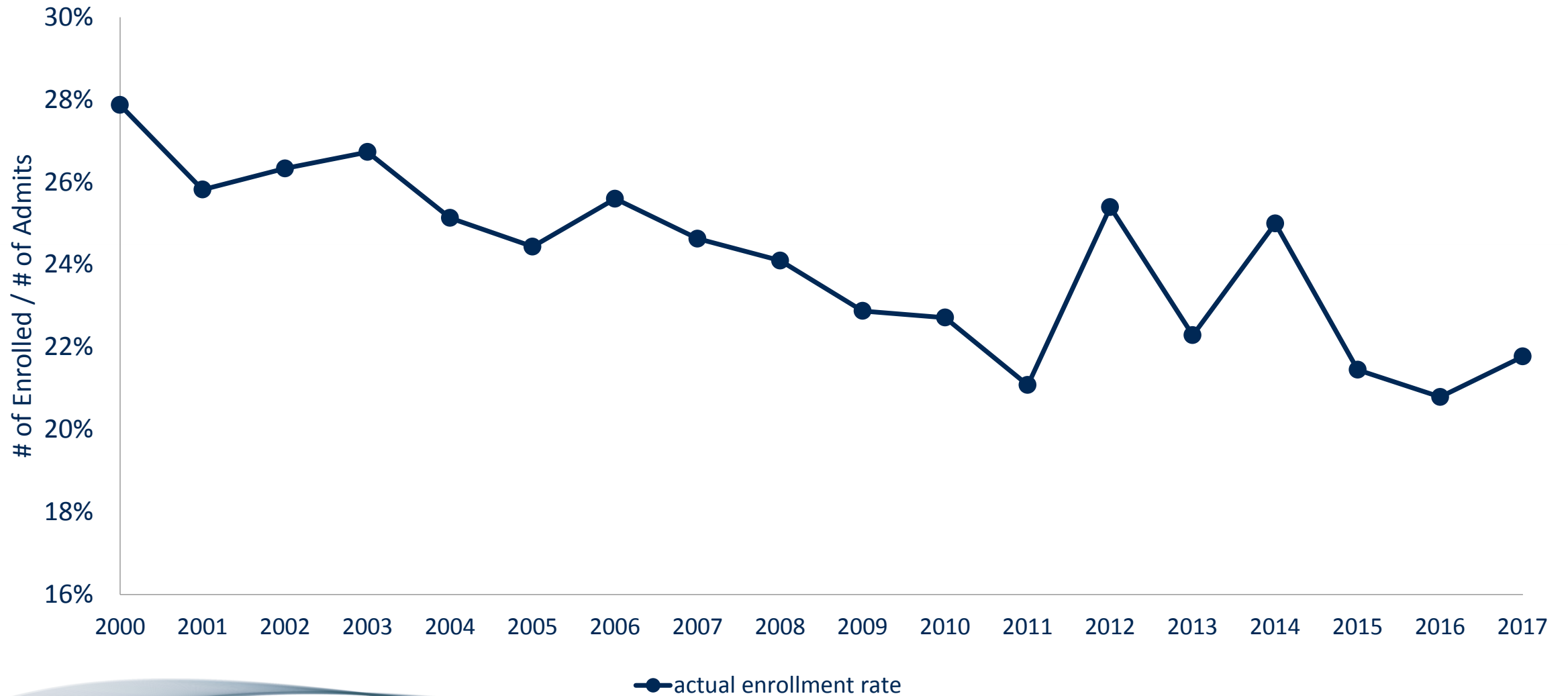
Korn and Graubard Method Predicted Interval



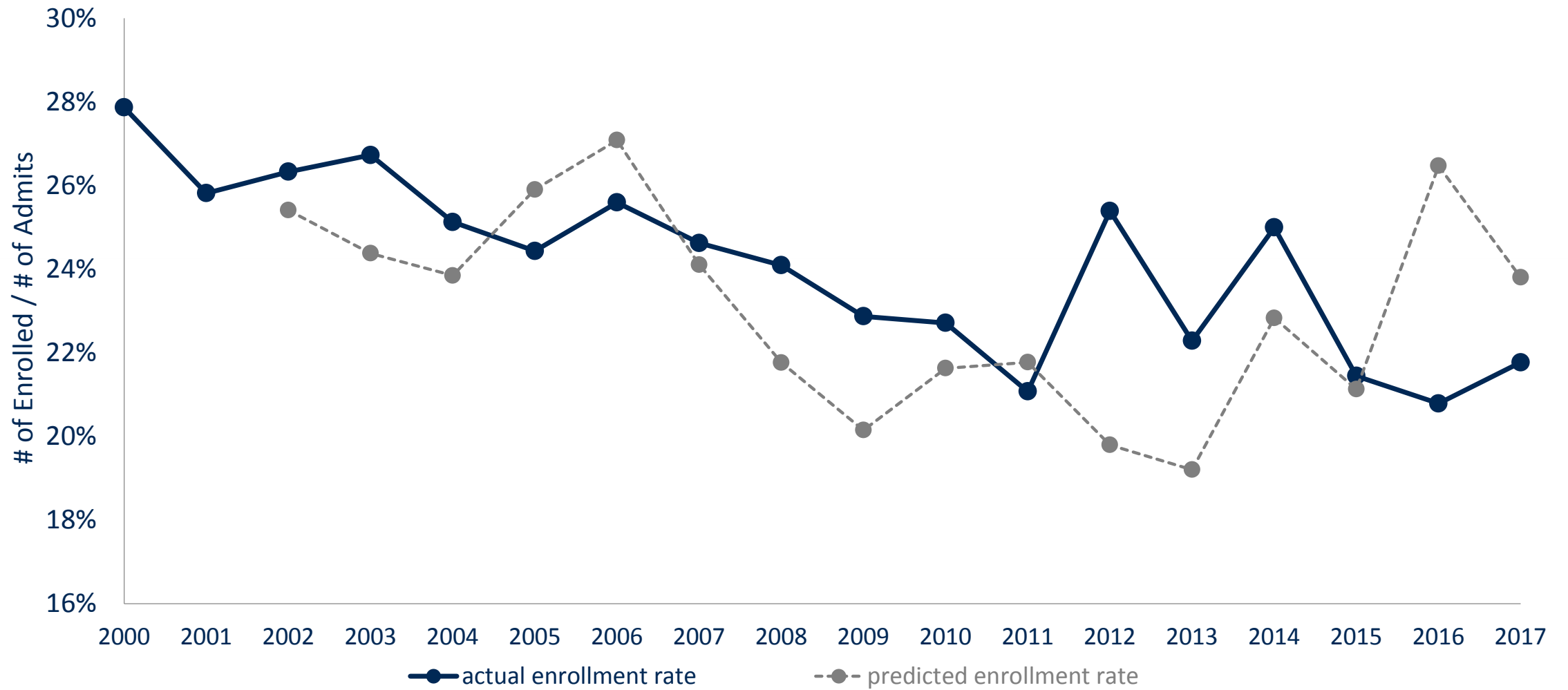
Predicting Enrollment Rates



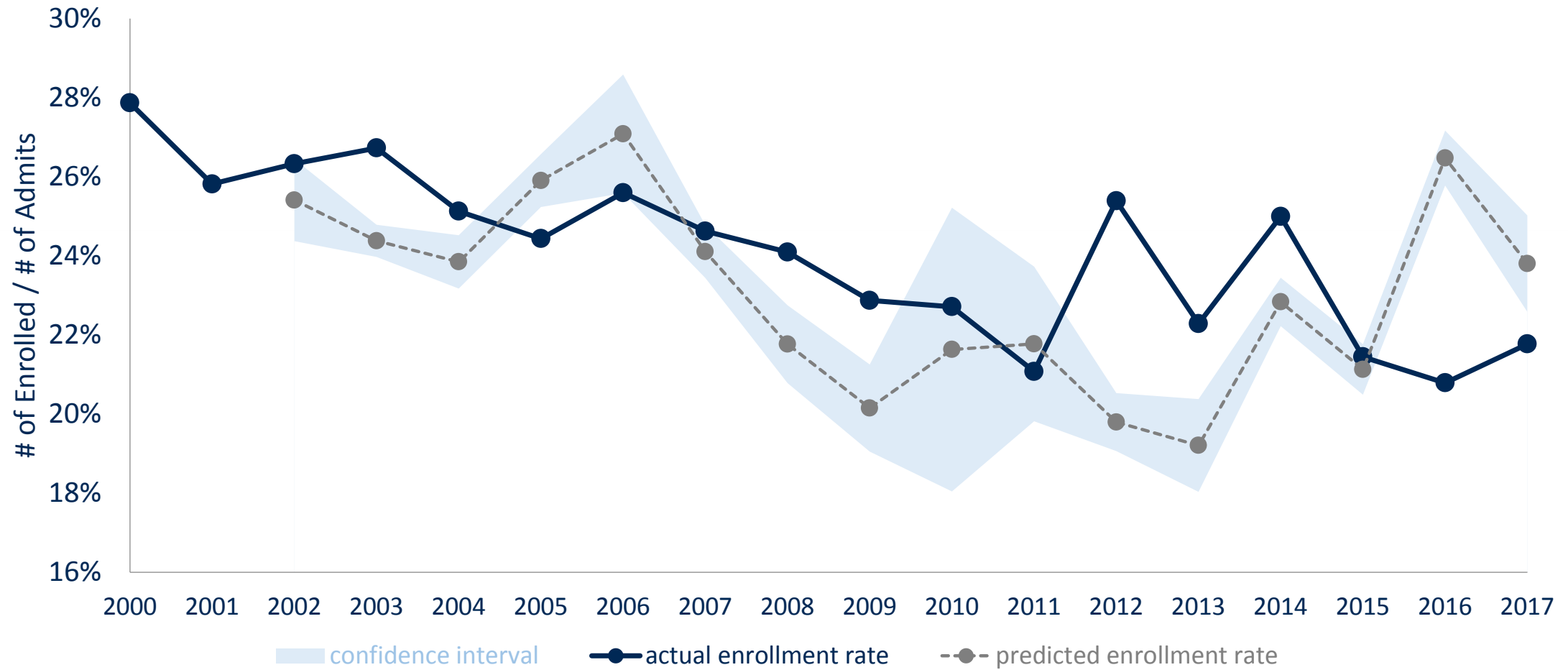
Enrollment Rates at UC Davis



Actual versus Predicted Enrollment Rates



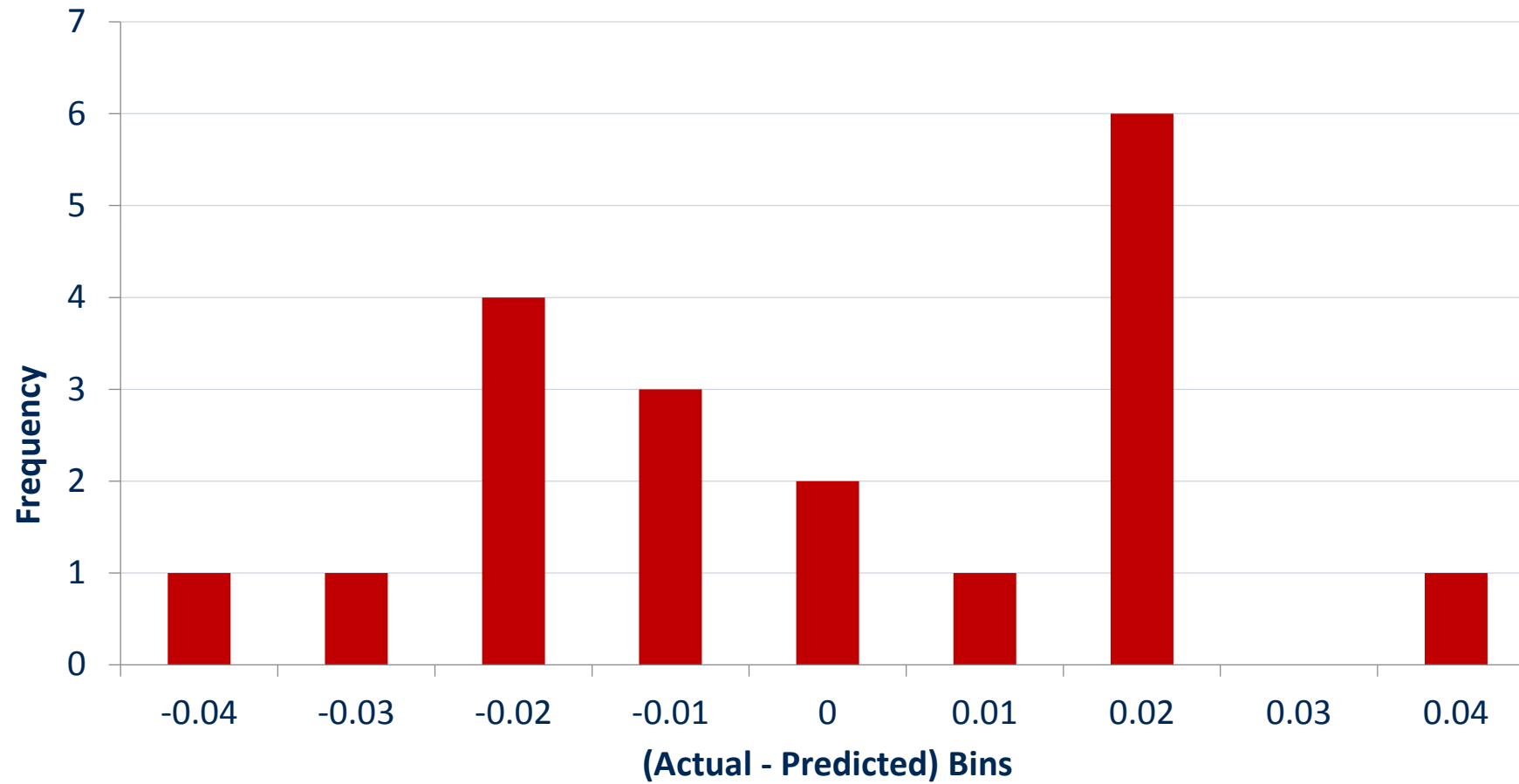
Korn and Graubard Method Predictive Interval



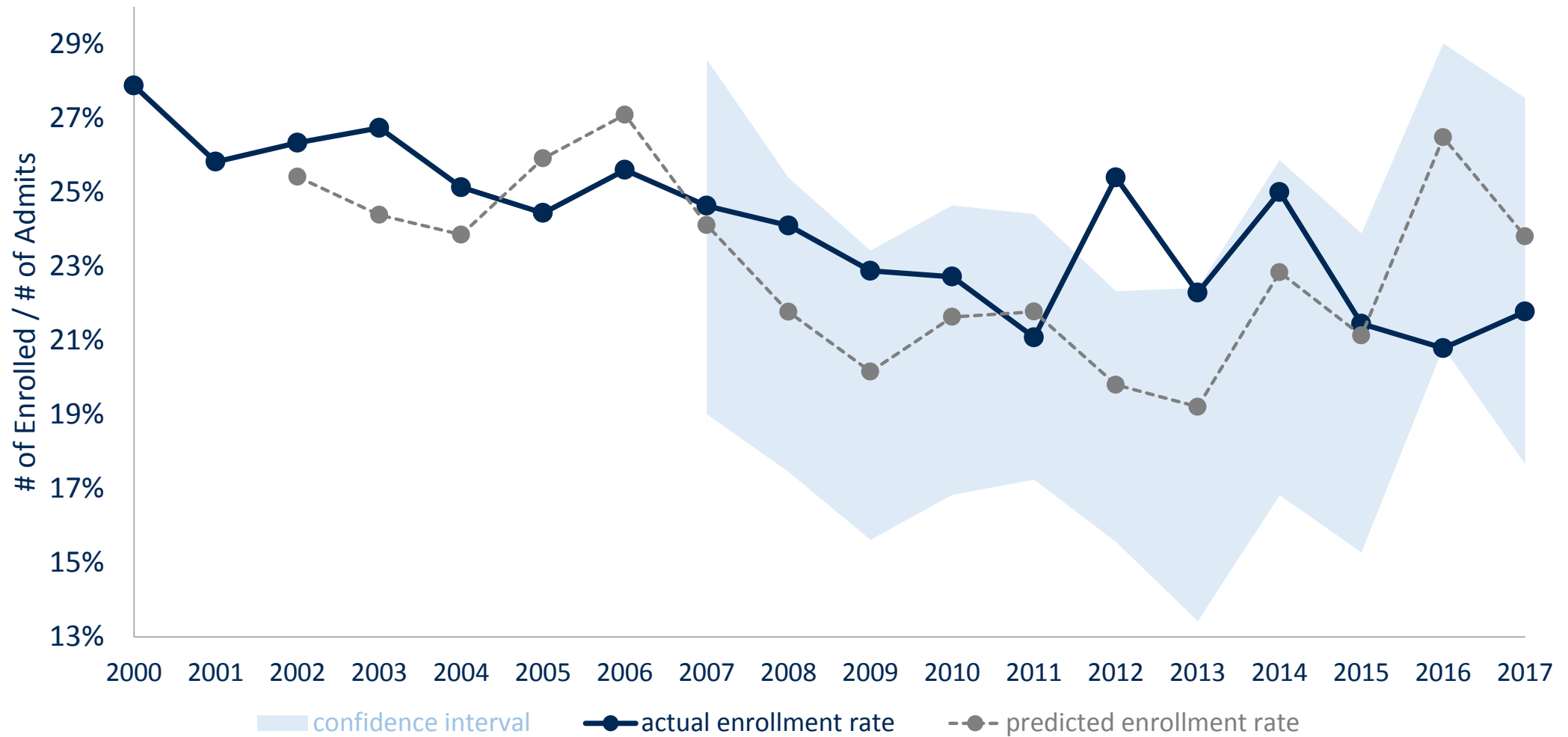
Historical Errors



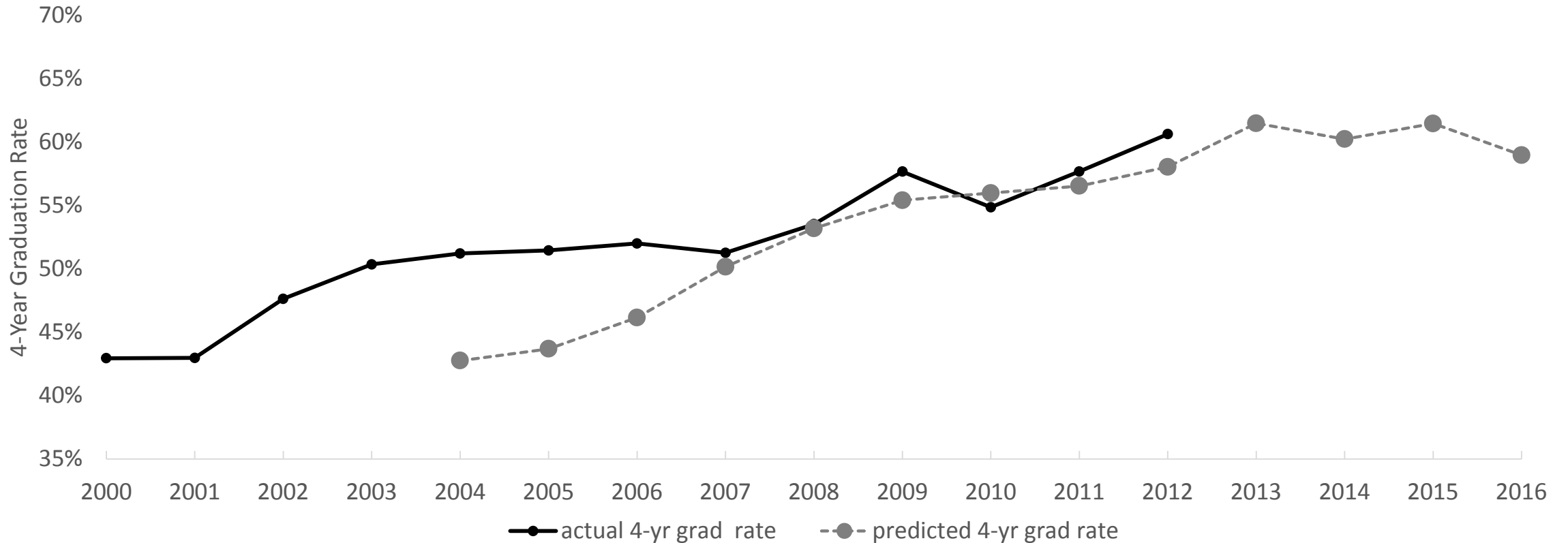
Histogram of Error



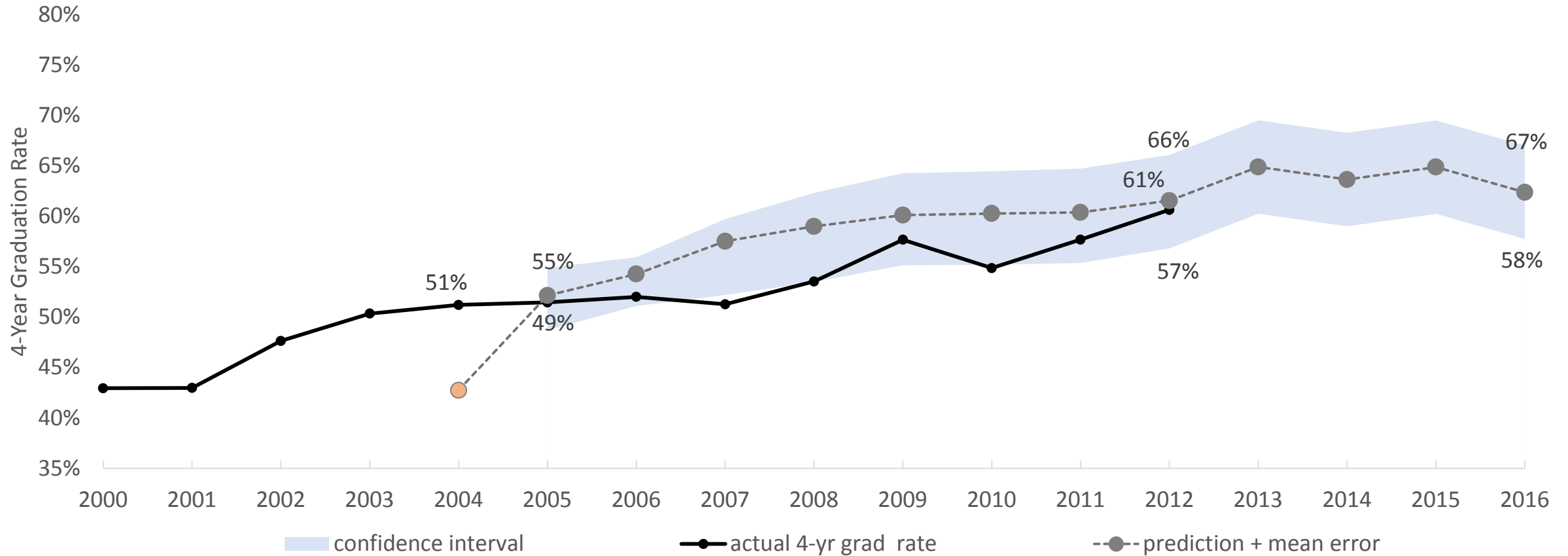
Historical Error Predicted Interval



Actual versus Predicted Graduation Rates



Historical Error Predicted Interval



Which method should I use?

- Use the **Korn and Graubard method** when the only error you want to capture is that which is from observed variability.
- Use the **historical method** when you want to incorporate all historical sources of error - both observed and historical.