Advanced Statistics

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Textbooks

- **Probability & Statistics for Engineers & Scientists**, Ninth Edition, Ronald E. Walpole, Raymond H. Myer

- **Elementary Statistics: Picturing the World,** 6th Edition, Ron Larson and Betsy Farber

- **Elementary Statistics**, 13th Edition, Mario F. Triola

Reference books

- **Probability and Statistical Inference, Ninth Edition,** Robert V. Hogg, Elliot A. Tanis, Dale L. Zimmerman

- **Probability Demystified**, Allan G. Bluman

- **Practical Statistics for Data Scientists: 50 Essential Concepts,** Peter Bruce and Andrew Bruce

- **Schaum's Outline of Probability,** Second Edition, Seymour Lipschutz, Marc Lipson

- **Python for Probability, Statistics, and Machine Learning,** José Unpingco

References

- **Elementary Statistics**, 13th Edition, Mario F. Triola

These notes contain material from the above resource.

Wilcoxon signed-ranks test

DEFINITION

The **Wilcoxon signed-ranks test** is a nonparametric test that uses ranks for these applications:

1. Testing a claim that a **population of matched pairs** has the property that the **matched pairs have differences** with a **median equal to zero.**

2. Testing a claim that a **single population of individual** values has a **median equal** to some **claimed value.**

Wilcoxon Signed-Ranks Test

Objective: Use the Wilcoxon signed-ranks test for the following tests:

Matched Pairs: Test the claim that a population of matched pairs has the property that the matched pairs have differences with a **median equal to zero**.

One Population of Individual Values: Test the claim that a population has a **median equal to some claimed value**. (By pairing each sample value with the claimed median, we again work with matched pairs.)

Wilcoxon Signed-Ranks Test

Notation

***T* =** the smaller of the following two sums:

1. The sum of the positive ranks of the nonzero differences *d*

2. The absolute value of the sum of the negative ranks of the nonzero differences *d*

Requirements

1. The data are a **simple random sample**.

2. The population of **differences has a distribution that is approximately *symmetric*,** meaning that the **left half of its histogram** is roughly a **mirror image of its right half**. (For a sample of matched pairs, obtain differences by subtracting the second value from the first value in each pair; for a sample of individual values, obtain differences by subtracting the value of the claimed median from each sample value.)

Note: There is *no* requirement that the data have a normal distribution.

Test Statistic

If ***n*** $\leq$ **30:** Test statistic is ***x* = the number of times the less frequent sign occurs**.

If $n > 30$, the test statistic is

$$Z = \frac{T - \frac{n(n+1)}{4}}{\sqrt{\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{24}}}$$

P-Values

P-values are often provided by technology, or *P*-values can be found using the *z* test statistic and Table A-2.

Critical Values

1. If ***n*** $\leq$ **30**, the critical *T* value is found in **Table A-8.**

2. If $n > 30$, the critical *z* values are found in **Table A-2.**

TABLE A-8 Critical Values of T for the Wilcoxon Signed-Ranks Test

n	α = .005 (one tail) .01 (two tails)	.01 (one tail) .02 (two tails)	.025 (one tail) .05 (two tails)	.05 (one tail) .10 (two tails)
5	*	*	*	1
6	*	*	1	2
7	*	0	2	4
8	0	2	4	6
9	2	3	6	8
10	3	5	8	11
11	5	7	11	14
12	7	10	14	17
13	10	13	17	21
14	13	16	21	26
15	16	20	25	30
16	19	24	30	36
17	23	28	35	41
18	28	33	40	47
19	32	38	46	54
20	37	43	52	60
21	43	49	59	68
22	49	56	66	75
23	55	62	73	83
24	61	69	81	92
25	68	77	90	101
26	76	85	98	110
27	84	93	107	120
28	92	102	117	130
29	100	111	127	141
30	109	120	137	152

Table A-8

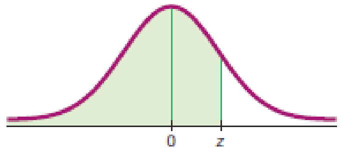
NOTES:

**1. ***indicates that it is not possible to get a value in the critical region, so fail to reject the null hypothesis.

2. Conclusions:

Reject the null hypothesis if the **test statistic *T* is less than or equal to the critical value** found in this table.

Fail to reject the null hypothesis if the test statistic *T* is greater than the critical value found in the table.



POSITIVE *z* Scores

TABLE A-2 *(continued)* Cumulative Area from the LEFT

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495 *	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949 *	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998
3.50 and up	.9999									

NOTE: For values of *z* above 3.49, use 0.9999 for the area.

*Use these common values that result from interpolation:

z Score	Area
1.645	0.9500
2.575	0.9950

Common Critical Values

Confidence Level	Critical Value
0.90	1.645
0.95	1.96
0.99	2.575

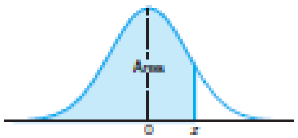


Table A.3 Areas under the Normal Curve

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
−3.4	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002
−3.3	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003
−3.2	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
−3.1	0.0010	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007
−3.0	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010
−2.9	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014
−2.8	0.0026	0.0025	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0020	0.0019
−2.7	0.0035	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0027	0.0026
−2.6	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0043	0.0041	0.0040	0.0039	0.0038	0.0037	0.0036
−2.5	0.0062	0.0060	0.0059	0.0057	0.0055	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0048
−2.4	0.0082	0.0080	0.0078	0.0075	0.0073	0.0071	0.0069	0.0068	0.0066	0.0064
−2.3	0.0107	0.0104	0.0102	0.0099	0.0096	0.0094	0.0091	0.0089	0.0087	0.0084
−2.2	0.0139	0.0136	0.0132	0.0129	0.0125	0.0122	0.0119	0.0116	0.0113	0.0110
−2.1	0.0179	0.0174	0.0170	0.0166	0.0162	0.0158	0.0154	0.0150	0.0146	0.0143
−2.0	0.0228	0.0222	0.0217	0.0212	0.0207	0.0202	0.0197	0.0192	0.0188	0.0183
−1.9	0.0287	0.0281	0.0274	0.0268	0.0262	0.0256	0.0250	0.0244	0.0239	0.0233
−1.8	0.0359	0.0351	0.0344	0.0336	0.0329	0.0322	0.0314	0.0307	0.0301	0.0294
−1.7	0.0446	0.0436	0.0427	0.0418	0.0409	0.0401	0.0392	0.0384	0.0375	0.0367
−1.6	0.0548	0.0537	0.0526	0.0516	0.0505	0.0495	0.0485	0.0475	0.0465	0.0455
−1.5	0.0668	0.0655	0.0643	0.0630	0.0618	0.0606	0.0594	0.0582	0.0571	0.0559
−1.4	0.0808	0.0793	0.0778	0.0764	0.0749	0.0735	0.0721	0.0708	0.0694	0.0681
−1.3	0.0968	0.0951	0.0934	0.0918	0.0901	0.0885	0.0869	0.0853	0.0838	0.0823
−1.2	0.1151	0.1131	0.1112	0.1093	0.1075	0.1056	0.1038	0.1020	0.1003	0.0985
−1.1	0.1357	0.1335	0.1314	0.1292	0.1271	0.1251	0.1230	0.1210	0.1190	0.1170
−1.0	0.1587	0.1562	0.1539	0.1515	0.1492	0.1469	0.1446	0.1423	0.1401	0.1379
−0.9	0.1841	0.1814	0.1788	0.1762	0.1736	0.1711	0.1685	0.1660	0.1635	0.1611
−0.8	0.2119	0.2090	0.2061	0.2033	0.2005	0.1977	0.1949	0.1922	0.1894	0.1867
−0.7	0.2420	0.2389	0.2358	0.2327	0.2296	0.2266	0.2236	0.2206	0.2177	0.2148
−0.6	0.2743	0.2709	0.2676	0.2643	0.2611	0.2578	0.2546	0.2514	0.2483	0.2451
−0.5	0.3085	0.3050	0.3015	0.2981	0.2946	0.2912	0.2877	0.2843	0.2810	0.2776
−0.4	0.3446	0.3409	0.3372	0.3336	0.3300	0.3264	0.3228	0.3192	0.3156	0.3121
−0.3	0.3821	0.3783	0.3745	0.3707	0.3669	0.3632	0.3594	0.3557	0.3520	0.3483
−0.2	0.4207	0.4168	0.4129	0.4090	0.4052	0.4013	0.3974	0.3936	0.3897	0.3859
−0.1	0.4602	0.4562	0.4522	0.4483	0.4443	0.4404	0.4364	0.4325	0.4286	0.4247
−0.0	0.5000	0.4960	0.4920	0.4880	0.4840	0.4801	0.4761	0.4721	0.4681	0.4641

Table A.3 (continued) Areas under the Normal Curve

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5160	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549
0.7	0.7580	0.7611	0.7642	0.7673	0.7704	0.7734	0.7764	0.7794	0.7823	0.7852
0.8	0.7881	0.7910	0.7939	0.7967	0.7995	0.8023	0.8051	0.8078	0.8106	0.8133
0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177
1.4	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319
1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633
1.8	0.9641	0.9649	0.9656	0.9664	0.9671	0.9678	0.9686	0.9693	0.9699	0.9706
1.9	0.9713	0.9719	0.9726	0.9732	0.9738	0.9744	0.9750	0.9756	0.9761	0.9767
2.0	0.9772	0.9778	0.9783	0.9788	0.9793	0.9798	0.9803	0.9808	0.9812	0.9817
2.1	0.9821	0.9826	0.9830	0.9834	0.9838	0.9842	0.9846	0.9850	0.9854	0.9857
2.2	0.9861	0.9864	0.9868	0.9871	0.9875	0.9878	0.9881	0.9884	0.9887	0.9890
2.3	0.9893	0.9896	0.9898	0.9901	0.9904	0.9906	0.9909	0.9911	0.9913	0.9916
2.4	0.9918	0.9920	0.9922	0.9925	0.9927	0.9929	0.9931	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936
2.5	0.9938	0.9940	0.9941	0.9943	0.9945	0.9946	0.9948	0.9949	0.9951	0.9952
2.6	0.9953	0.9955	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960	0.9961	0.9962	0.9963	0.9964
2.7	0.9965	0.9966	0.9967	0.9968	0.9969	0.9970	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974
2.8	0.9974	0.9975	0.9976	0.9977	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9979	0.9980	0.9981
2.9	0.9981	0.9982	0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.9984	0.9985	0.9985	0.9986	0.9986
3.0	0.9987	0.9987	0.9987	0.9988	0.9988	0.9989	0.9989	0.9989	0.9990	0.9990
3.1	0.9990	0.9991	0.9991	0.9991	0.9992	0.9992	0.9992	0.9992	0.9993	0.9993
3.2	0.9993	0.9993	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995
3.3	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9997
3.4	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9998

Wilcoxon Signed-Ranks Procedure

- The following example includes the **eight steps of the Wilcoxon signed-ranks procedure**. This procedure requires that you **sort data, then assign ranks**. When working with larger **data sets, sorting and ranking become tedious**, but technology can be used to **automate that process**.

- **Stemplots** can also be very helpful in sorting data.

Data Set 4: Measured and Reported

Measured weights and heights matched with the weights and heights that were reported when 5755 subjects (first five rows shown here) aged 16 and over were asked for those values. Values are given in both Imperial and metric systems. Weights are given in pounds and kilograms. Heights are given in inches and centimeters. Data are from the National Center for Health Statistics.

TI-83/84 list names (MESREPT)*: MRGND, MWTLB, RWLB, MHTIN, RHTIN, MWTKG, RWKG, MHTCM, RHTCM

**NOTE: TI lists are limited to 500 rows due to calculator memory constraints.*

GENDER (1 = M)	MEASURED WEIGHT (LB)	REPORTED WEIGHT (LB)	MEASURED HEIGHT (IN)	REPORTED HEIGHT (IN)	MEASURED WEIGHT (KG)	REPORTED WEIGHT (KG)	MEASURED HEIGHT (CM)	REPORTED HEIGHT (CM)
1	209.0	212	72.6	74	94.8	96.2	184.5	188.0
1	199.3	193	67.5	68	90.4	87.5	171.4	172.7
1	183.9	182	67.0	69	83.4	82.6	170.1	175.3
0	242.1	220	63.3	64	109.8	99.8	160.9	162.6
0	121.7	125	64.9	64	55.2	56.7	164.9	162.6

TABLE A-8 Critical Values of *T* for the Wilcoxon Signed-Ranks Test

	α			
n	.005 (one tail) .01 (two tails)	.01 (one tail) .02 (two tails)	.025 (one tail) .05 (two tails)	.05 (one tail) .10 (two tails)
5	*	*	*	1
6	*	*	1	2
7	*	0	2	4
8	0	2	4	6
9	2	3	6	8
10	3	5	8	11
11	5	7	11	14
12	7	10	14	17
13	10	13	17	21
14	13	16	21	26
15	16	20	25	30
16	19	24	30	36
17	23	28	35	41
18	28	33	40	47
19	32	38	46	54
20	37	43	52	60
21	43	49	59	68
22	49	56	66	75
23	55	62	73	83
24	61	69	81	92
25	68	77	90	101
26	76	85	98	110
27	84	93	107	120
28	92	102	117	130
29	100	111	127	141
30	109	120	137	152

Table A-8

NOTES:

**1. ***indicates that it is not possible to get a value in the critical region, so fail to reject the null hypothesis.

2. Conclusions:

Reject the null hypothesis if the **test statistic *T* is less than or equal to the critical value** found in this table.

Fail to reject the null hypothesis if the test statistic *T* is greater than the critical value found in the table.

EXAMPLE Measured and Reported Weights

The first two rows of Table 1 include measured and reported weights from a simple random sample of eight different male subjects (from Data Set 4 “Measured and Reported”). The data are matched, so each measured weight is paired with the corresponding reported weight. Assume that we want to use the **Wilcoxon signed-ranks test** with a 0.05 significance level to test the claim that there is a **significant difference between measured weights and reported weights of males**. That is, assume that we want to test the null hypothesis that the matched pairs are from a population of matched pairs with differences having a **median equal to zero**.

Table Measured and Reported Weights (kg)

Measured Weights	152.6	149.3	174.8	119.5	194.9	180.3	215.4	239.6
Reported Weights	150	148	170	119	185	180	224	239

SOLUTION

REQUIREMENT CHECK

(1) The data are a **simple random sample**, as required.

(2) The second requirement is that **the population of differences has a distribution that is approximately *symmetric*,** meaning that the left half of its **histogram is roughly a mirror image of its right half**. A histogram of the differences in the third row of Table 1 shows that the difference between the **left and right sides is not too extreme**, so we will consider this requirement to be satisfied.

Step 1. We state our hypothesis as:

H_0: The median difference between measured and reported weights is zero

H_1: The median difference is not zero (Two tailed test)

Step 2. The level of significance is set $\alpha = 0.05$.

Step 3. Calculate Differences and Rank Absolute Differences

Measured Weights	152.6	149.3	174.8	119.5	194.9	180.3	215.4	239.6
Reported Weights	150	148	170	119	185	180	224	239
d (difference)	2.6	1.3	4.8	0.5	9.9	0.3	-8.6	0.6
Rank of |d|	5	4	6	2	8	1	7	3
Signed rank	5	4	6	2	8	1	-7	3

Step 4: Find the sum of the **ranks that are positive**. Also find the **absolute value of the sum of the negative ranks**.

Sum of positive ranks: 5 + 4 + 6 + 2 + 8 + 1 + 3 = **29**

Sum of negative ranks: **7**

Step 5: Let ***T*** **be the *smaller* of the two sums found** in Step 4.

T = 7 (smaller sum of signed ranks i.e., **min (7, 29) =7**).

Step 6: Let ***n*** be the **number of pairs of data for which the difference *d* is not 0**.

The data in Table in Step 3 have 8 differences that are not 0, **so *n* = 8.**

Step 7: Critical value

The **sample size is n = 8**, so the critical value is found in **Table A-8**. Using **a 0.05 significance level with a two-tailed test**, the critical value from Table A-8 is **4**.

Critical value = 4

Test-statistic $\leq$ Critical value

$7 \leq 4$ (False)

Step 8: Conclusion

We fail to reject H_0. It means there are insufficient evidence to conclude a significant difference between measured and reported weights.

TABLE A-8 Critical Values of T for the Wilcoxon Signed-Ranks Test

n	α = .005 (one tail) / .01 (two tails)	.01 (one tail) / .02 (two tails)	.025 (one tail) / .05 (two tails)	.05 (one tail) / .10 (two tails)
5	*	*	*	1
6	*	*	1	2
7	*	0	2	4
8	0	2	4	6
9	2	3	6	8
10	3	5	8	11
11	5	7	11	14
12	7	10	14	17
13	10	13	17	21
14	13	16	21	26
15	16	20	25	30
16	19	24	30	36
17	23	28	35	41
18	28	33	40	47
19	32	38	46	54
20	37	43	52	60
21	43	49	59	68
22	49	56	66	75
23	55	62	73	83
24	61	69	81	92
25	68	77	90	101
26	76	85	98	110
27	84	93	107	120
28	92	102	117	130
29	100	111	127	141
30	109	120	137	152

Wilcoxon rank-sum test

The **Wilcoxon rank-sum test** is a nonparametric test that uses ranks of sample data from **two independent populations** to test this null hypothesis:

H_0**:** Two independent samples come from populations with equal medians.

(The **alternative hypothesis *H_1*** can be any one of the following three possibilities:

The two populations have *different* medians, or **the first population has a median *greater than* the median of the second population**, or **the first population has a median *less than* the median of the second population**.)

Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test

Objective

Use the Wilcoxon rank-sum test **with samples from two independent populations** for the following null and alternative hypotheses:

H_0: The two samples come from populations with equal medians.

H_1: The median of the first population is different from (or greater than, or less than) the median from the second population.

Notation

n_1 = size of Sample 1

n_2 = size of Sample 2

R_1 = sum of ranks for Sample 1

R_2 = sum of ranks for Sample 2

R = same as R_1 (sum of ranks for Sample 1)

μ_R = mean of the sample R values that is expected **when the two populations have equal medians**

σ_R = standard deviation of the sample R values that is expected **with two populations having equal medians**

Requirements

1. There are two independent simple random samples.

2. Each of the two samples has **more than 10 values**.

(For samples with 10 or fewer values, special tables are available in special reference books, such as *CRC Standard Probability and Statistics Tables and Formulae,* published by CRC Press.)

Note: There is *no* requirement that the two populations have a normal distribution or any other particular distribution.

Test Statistic

$$z = \frac{R - \mu_R}{\sigma_R}$$

Where

$$\mu_R = \frac{n_1(n_1 + n_2 + 1)}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_R = \sqrt{\frac{n_1\, n_2(n_1 + n_2 + 1)}{12}}$$

n_1 = size of the sample from which the rank sum R is found

n_2 = size of the other sample

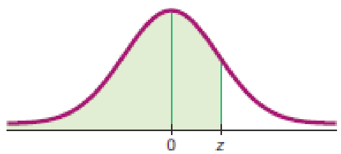
R = sum of ranks of the sample with size n_1

P-Values

P-values can be found from technology or by using the z test statistic and Table A-2.

Critical Values

Critical values can be found in Table A-2 (because the test statistic is based on the normal distribution).



POSITIVE *z* Scores

TABLE A-2 *(continued)* Cumulative Area from the LEFT

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495 *	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949 *	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998
3.50 and up	.9999									

NOTE: For values of *z* above 3.49, use 0.9999 for the area.

*Use these common values that result from interpolation:

z Score	Area
1.645	0.9500
2.575	0.9950

Common Critical Values

Confidence Level	Critical Value
0.90	1.645
0.95	1.96
0.99	2.575

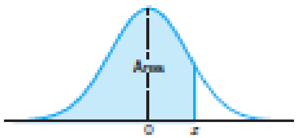


Table A.3 Areas under the Normal Curve

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
−3.4	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002
−3.3	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003
−3.2	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
−3.1	0.0010	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007
−3.0	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010
−2.9	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014
−2.8	0.0026	0.0025	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0020	0.0019
−2.7	0.0035	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0027	0.0026
−2.6	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0043	0.0041	0.0040	0.0039	0.0038	0.0037	0.0036
−2.5	0.0062	0.0060	0.0059	0.0057	0.0055	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0048
−2.4	0.0082	0.0080	0.0078	0.0075	0.0073	0.0071	0.0069	0.0068	0.0066	0.0064
−2.3	0.0107	0.0104	0.0102	0.0099	0.0096	0.0094	0.0091	0.0089	0.0087	0.0084
−2.2	0.0139	0.0136	0.0132	0.0129	0.0125	0.0122	0.0119	0.0116	0.0113	0.0110
−2.1	0.0179	0.0174	0.0170	0.0166	0.0162	0.0158	0.0154	0.0150	0.0146	0.0143
−2.0	0.0228	0.0222	0.0217	0.0212	0.0207	0.0202	0.0197	0.0192	0.0188	0.0183
−1.9	0.0287	0.0281	0.0274	0.0268	0.0262	0.0256	0.0250	0.0244	0.0239	0.0233
−1.8	0.0359	0.0351	0.0344	0.0336	0.0329	0.0322	0.0314	0.0307	0.0301	0.0294
−1.7	0.0446	0.0436	0.0427	0.0418	0.0409	0.0401	0.0392	0.0384	0.0375	0.0367
−1.6	0.0548	0.0537	0.0526	0.0516	0.0505	0.0495	0.0485	0.0475	0.0465	0.0455
−1.5	0.0668	0.0655	0.0643	0.0630	0.0618	0.0606	0.0594	0.0582	0.0571	0.0559
−1.4	0.0808	0.0793	0.0778	0.0764	0.0749	0.0735	0.0721	0.0708	0.0694	0.0681
−1.3	0.0968	0.0951	0.0934	0.0918	0.0901	0.0885	0.0869	0.0853	0.0838	0.0823
−1.2	0.1151	0.1131	0.1112	0.1093	0.1075	0.1056	0.1038	0.1020	0.1003	0.0985
−1.1	0.1357	0.1335	0.1314	0.1292	0.1271	0.1251	0.1230	0.1210	0.1190	0.1170
−1.0	0.1587	0.1562	0.1539	0.1515	0.1492	0.1469	0.1446	0.1423	0.1401	0.1379
−0.9	0.1841	0.1814	0.1788	0.1762	0.1736	0.1711	0.1685	0.1660	0.1635	0.1611
−0.8	0.2119	0.2090	0.2061	0.2033	0.2005	0.1977	0.1949	0.1922	0.1894	0.1867
−0.7	0.2420	0.2389	0.2358	0.2327	0.2296	0.2266	0.2236	0.2206	0.2177	0.2148
−0.6	0.2743	0.2709	0.2676	0.2643	0.2611	0.2578	0.2546	0.2514	0.2483	0.2451
−0.5	0.3085	0.3050	0.3015	0.2981	0.2946	0.2912	0.2877	0.2843	0.2810	0.2776
−0.4	0.3446	0.3409	0.3372	0.3336	0.3300	0.3264	0.3228	0.3192	0.3156	0.3121
−0.3	0.3821	0.3783	0.3745	0.3707	0.3669	0.3632	0.3594	0.3557	0.3520	0.3483
−0.2	0.4207	0.4168	0.4129	0.4090	0.4052	0.4013	0.3974	0.3936	0.3897	0.3859
−0.1	0.4602	0.4562	0.4522	0.4483	0.4443	0.4404	0.4364	0.4325	0.4286	0.4247
−0.0	0.5000	0.4960	0.4920	0.4880	0.4840	0.4801	0.4761	0.4721	0.4681	0.4641

Table A.3 (continued) Areas under the Normal Curve

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5160	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549
0.7	0.7580	0.7611	0.7642	0.7673	0.7704	0.7734	0.7764	0.7794	0.7823	0.7852
0.8	0.7881	0.7910	0.7939	0.7967	0.7995	0.8023	0.8051	0.8078	0.8106	0.8133
0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177
1.4	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319
1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633
1.8	0.9641	0.9649	0.9656	0.9664	0.9671	0.9678	0.9686	0.9693	0.9699	0.9706
1.9	0.9713	0.9719	0.9726	0.9732	0.9738	0.9744	0.9750	0.9756	0.9761	0.9767
2.0	0.9772	0.9778	0.9783	0.9788	0.9793	0.9798	0.9803	0.9808	0.9812	0.9817
2.1	0.9821	0.9826	0.9830	0.9834	0.9838	0.9842	0.9846	0.9850	0.9854	0.9857
2.2	0.9861	0.9864	0.9868	0.9871	0.9875	0.9878	0.9881	0.9884	0.9887	0.9890
2.3	0.9893	0.9896	0.9898	0.9901	0.9904	0.9906	0.9909	0.9911	0.9913	0.9916
2.4	0.9918	0.9920	0.9922	0.9925	0.9927	0.9929	0.9931	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936
2.5	0.9938	0.9940	0.9941	0.9943	0.9945	0.9946	0.9948	0.9949	0.9951	0.9952
2.6	0.9953	0.9955	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960	0.9961	0.9962	0.9963	0.9964
2.7	0.9965	0.9966	0.9967	0.9968	0.9969	0.9970	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974
2.8	0.9974	0.9975	0.9976	0.9977	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9979	0.9980	0.9981
2.9	0.9981	0.9982	0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.9984	0.9985	0.9985	0.9986	0.9986
3.0	0.9987	0.9987	0.9987	0.9988	0.9988	0.9989	0.9989	0.9989	0.9990	0.9990
3.1	0.9990	0.9991	0.9991	0.9991	0.9992	0.9992	0.9992	0.9992	0.9993	0.9993
3.2	0.9993	0.9993	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995
3.3	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9997
3.4	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9998

Data Set 2: ANSUR I 1988

ANSUR is an abbreviation of "anthropometric survey." The ANSUR I study was conducted in 1988. (See also the following ANSUR II data set.) This data set consists of body measurements from 3982 U.S. Army personnel (first five rows shown here, not all data columns shown). **AGE** is in years, **WEIGHT** is in kilograms (kg), for **GENDER** 1 = male and 0 = female, for **WRITING HAND** 1 = right and 2 = left and 3 = both, and the other body measurements are in millimeters (mm). Additional detail on body measurements in this data set can be found at TriolaStats.com/ansur. Data are from the U.S. Army.

TI-83/84 list names (ANSUR1)*: A1AGE, A1HT, A1WGT, A1FTL, A1HC, A1CC, A1NC, A1WC, A1SW, A1SH, A1SKH, A1SEH, A1NHT, A1PPD, A1ARM, A1WH, A1GND

**NOTE: TI lists are limited to 500 rows due to calculator memory constraints.*

AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	FOOT LENGTH	HEAD CIRC	CHEST CIRC	SHOULDER WIDTH	SITTING HT	ARM SPAN	WRITING HAND	GENDER (1 = M)
34	1735	88.3	260	572	1052	490	888	1813	1	1
37	1830	86.5	290	590	1029	485	905	1916	1	1
38	1726	71.3	254	572	995	500	907	1827	1	1
33	1783	81.6	271	593	966	484	948	1846	1	1
42	1669	75.6	240	546	1032	479	856	1712	1	1

Data Set 3: ANSUR II 2012

ANSUR is an abbreviation of "anthropometric survey." The ANSUR II study was conducted in 2012. (See also the preceding ANSUR I data set.) This data set consists of body measurements from 6068 U.S. Army personnel (first five rows shown here, not all data columns shown). **AGE** is in years, **WEIGHT** is in kilograms (kg), for **GENDER** 1 = male and 0 = female, for **WRITING HAND** 1 = right and 2 = left and 3 = both, and the other body measurements are in millimeters (mm). Additional detail on body measurements can be found at TriolaStats.com/ansur. Data are from the U.S. Army.

TI-83/84 list names (ANSUR2)*: A2AGE, A2HT, A2WGT, A2FTL, A2HC, A2CC, A2NC, A2WC, A2SW, A2SH, A2SKH, A2SEH, A2NHT, A2PPD, A2ARM, A2WH, A2GND

**NOTE: TI lists are limited to 500 rows due to calculator memory constraints.*

AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	FOOT LENGTH	HEAD CIRC	CHEST CIRC	SHOULDER WIDTH	SITTING HT	ARM SPAN	WRITING HAND	GENDER (1 = M)
41	1776	81.5	273	583	1074	493	928	1782	1	1
35	1702	72.6	263	568	1021	479	884	1745	2	1
42	1735	92.9	270	573	1120	544	917	1867	2	1
31	1655	79.4	267	576	1114	518	903	1708	1	1
21	1914	94.6	305	566	1048	524	919	2035	1	1

Example: Heights of Males from ANSUR I 1988 and ANSUR II 2012

The table in next slide lists samples of heights of males from the ANSUR I 1988 and ANSUR II 2012 data sets. Use a 0.05 significance level to test the claim that the two samples are **from populations with the same median**.

Heights (mm) of Males from ANSUR I and ANSUR II

ANSUR I 1988	ANSUR II 2012
1698	1810
1727	1850
1734	1777
1684	1811
1667	1780
1680	1733
1785	1814
1885	1861
1841	1709
1702	1740
1738	1694
1732	1766
	1748
	1794
	1780

SOLUTION

REQUIREMENT CHECK

(1) The sample data are **two independent simple random samples**.

(2) The **sample sizes are 12 and 15**, so both **sample sizes are greater than 10.**

The requirements are satisfied.

The null and alternative hypotheses are as follows:

H_0**:** The two samples are from populations with the same median.

H_1**:** The two samples are from populations with different medians.

Step 1. We state our hypothesis as:

***H*₀**: The two samples are from populations with the same median.

***H*₁**: The two samples are from populations with different medians. (Two tailed test)

Step 2. The level of significance is set α = 0.05.

Step 3. Test Statistic to be used is

$$z = \frac{R - \mu_R}{\sigma_R}$$

Where

$$\mu_R = \frac{n_1(n_1 + n_2 + 1)}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_R = \sqrt{\frac{n_1\, n_2(n_1 + n_2 + 1)}{12}}$$

n_1 = size of the sample from which the rank sum R is found

n_2 = size of the other sample

R = sum of ranks of the sample with size n_1

Step 4: Calculations

ANSUR I 1988	ANSUR II 2012
1698 **(5)**	1810 **(21)**
1727 **(8)**	1850 **(25)**
1734 **(11)**	1777 **(16)**
1684 **(3)**	1811 **(22)**
1667 **(1)**	1780 **(17.5)**
1680 **(2)**	1733 **(10)**
1785 **(19)**	1814 **(23)**
1885 **(27)**	1861 **(26)**
1841 **(24)**	1709 **(7)**
1702 **(6)**	1740 **(13)**
1738 **(12)**	1694 **(4)**
1732 **(9)**	1766 **(15)**
	1748 **(14)**
	1794 **(20)**
	1780 **(17.5)**
$n_1 = 12$	$n_2 = 15$
$R_1 = 127$	$R_2 = 251$

R **denotes the sum of the ranks** for the sample we choose as Sample 1. If we choose the **ANSUR I 1988 sample**, we get

$R = 5 + 8 + 11 + g + 9 = 127$

$$\mu_R = \frac{n_1(n_1 + n_2 + 1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{12(12 + 15 + 1)}{2}$$

$$= 168$$

$$\sigma_R = \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2(n_1 + n_2 + 1)}{12}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(12)(15)(12 + 15 + 1)}{12}}$$

$$= 20.4939$$

$$Z_{cal} = \frac{R - \mu_R}{\sigma_R}$$

$$= \frac{127 - 168}{20.4939}$$

$$= -2.00$$

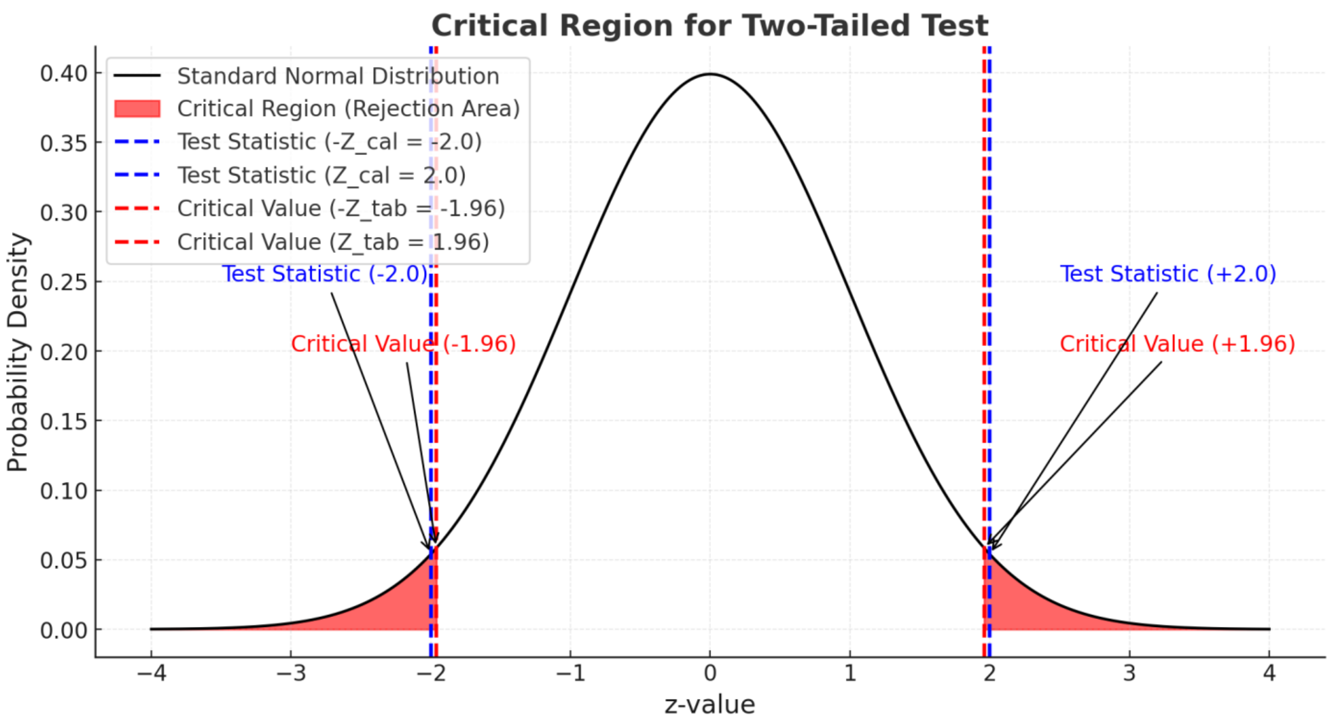
Step 5: Critical region

$$|Z_{cal}| > Z_{tab}$$

$$Z_{cal} > Z_{tab}$$

Where $Z_{tab} = Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1.96$

2.00 > 1.96 (TRUE)



Step 6: We reject the null hypothesis that the **two samples are from populations with the same median**

There is sufficient evidence to warrant rejection of the claim that the sample of male heights from ANSUR I 1988 and the sample of male heights from ANSUR II 2012 are from populations with the same median. **It appears that the medians are different**.

***P*-Value:** Using the unrounded z score, the P-value is 0.045, so we reject the null hypothesis that the two samples are from populations with the same median.