

# Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

## Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

In past lessons we introduced calculation for a confidence interval for the **population mean**



## Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

In past lessons we introduced calculation for a confidence interval for the **population mean**

$$1) \quad \bar{x} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$2) \quad \bar{x} - |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$



## Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

In past lessons we introduced calculation for a confidence interval for the **population mean**

$$1) \quad \bar{x} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

↑

$$2) \quad \bar{x} - |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$



## Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

In past lessons we introduced calculation for a confidence interval for the **population mean**

$$1) \quad \bar{x} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$2) \quad \bar{x} - |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

↑



## Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

In past lessons we introduced calculation for a confidence interval for the **population mean**

$$1) \quad \bar{x} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$2) \quad \bar{x} - |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

↑

## Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

### Example

A Consultancy firm surveyed a randomly selected set of 210 CEOs of 'fast growing small companies' in the US and Europe. Only 51% of these executives had a management succession plan in place, the remaining did not have one

## Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

### Example

A Consultancy firm surveyed a randomly selected set of 210 CEOs of 'fast growing small companies' in the US and Europe. Only 51% of these executives had a management succession plan in place, the remaining did not have one

*Use this information to compute a 90% confidence interval to estimate the proportion of all 'fast growing small companies' that have a management succession plan.*



## Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

### Example

A Consultancy firm surveyed a randomly selected set of **210** CEOs of 'fast growing small companies' in the US and Europe. Only 51% of these executives had a management succession plan in place, the remaining did not have one

*Use this information to compute a 90% confidence interval to estimate the proportion of all 'fast growing small companies' that have a management succession plan.*

## Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

### Example

A Consultancy firm surveyed a randomly selected set of **210** CEOs of 'fast growing small companies' in the US and Europe. Only **51%** of these executives had a management succession plan in place, the remaining did not have one

*Use this information to compute a 90% confidence interval to estimate the proportion of all 'fast growing small companies' that have a management succession plan.*

## Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

### Example

A Consultancy firm surveyed a randomly selected set of 210 CEOs of 'fast growing small companies' in the US and Europe. Only 51% of these executives had a management succession plan in place, the remaining did not have one

*Use this information to compute a 90% confidence interval to estimate the proportion of all 'fast growing small companies' that have a management succession plan.*

$$\hat{p} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} < p < \hat{p} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$

## Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

### Example

A Consultancy firm surveyed a randomly selected set of 210 CEOs of 'fast growing small companies' in the US and Europe. Only 51% of these executives had a management succession plan in place, the remaining did not have one

*Use this information to compute a 90% confidence interval to estimate the proportion of all 'fast growing small companies' that have a management succession plan.*


$$\hat{p} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} < \underset{\uparrow}{p} < \hat{p} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$

## Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

### Example

A Consultancy firm surveyed a randomly selected set of 210 CEOs of 'fast growing small companies' in the US and Europe. Only 51% of these executives had a management succession plan in place, the remaining did not have one

*Use this information to compute a 90% confidence interval to estimate the proportion of all 'fast growing small companies' that have a management succession plan.*


$$\hat{p} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} < p < \hat{p} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$


## Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

### Example

A Consultancy firm surveyed a randomly selected set of 210 CEOs of 'fast growing small companies' in the US and Europe. Only 51% of these executives had a management succession plan in place, the remaining did not have one

*Use this information to compute a 90% confidence interval to estimate the proportion of all 'fast growing small companies' that have a management succession plan.*


$$\hat{p} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} < p < \hat{p} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$


## Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

### Example

A Consultancy firm surveyed a randomly selected set of 210 CEOs of 'fast growing small companies' in the US and Europe. Only 51% of these executives had a management succession plan in place, the remaining did not have one

*Use this information to compute a 90% confidence interval to estimate the proportion of all 'fast growing small companies' that have a management succession plan.*

$$\hat{p} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} < p < \hat{p} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$


## Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

### Example

A Consultancy firm surveyed a randomly selected set of 210 CEOs of 'fast growing small companies' in the US and Europe. Only 51% of these executives had a management succession plan in place, the remaining did not have one

*Use this information to compute a 90% confidence interval to estimate the proportion of all 'fast growing small companies' that have a management succession plan.*

$$\hat{p} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} < p < \hat{p} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$

-----  
↑  
margin of error



## Confidence Interval *for the population proportion*

### Example

A Consultancy firm surveyed a randomly selected set of 210 CEOs of 'fast growing small companies' in the US and Europe. Only 51% of these executives had a management succession plan in place, the remaining did not have one

*Use this information to compute a 90% confidence interval to estimate the proportion of all 'fast growing small companies' that have a management succession plan.*

**Answer:**

**The 90% confidence interval is...**

**[0.453, 0.567]    or    [45.3%, 56.7%]**



## Confidence Interval

*for the unknown Population Mean*

$$1) \quad \bar{x} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$2) \quad \bar{x} - |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

*for the unknown Population Proportion*

$$3) \quad \hat{p} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} < p < \hat{p} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$



## Confidence Interval

*for the unknown Population Mean*

$$1) \quad \bar{x} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$2) \quad \bar{x} - |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

*for the unknown Population Proportion*

$$3) \quad \hat{p} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} < p < \hat{p} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$



## Confidence Interval

*for the unknown Population Mean*

$$1) \quad \bar{x} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$2) \quad \bar{x} - |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

*for the unknown Population Proportion*

$$3) \quad \hat{p} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} < p < \hat{p} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$



## Confidence Interval

for the unknown Population Mean

$$1) \quad \bar{x} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

↑

$$2) \quad \bar{x} - |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

for the unknown Population Proportion

$$3) \quad \hat{p} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} < p < \hat{p} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$



## Confidence Interval

for the unknown Population Mean

$$1) \quad \bar{x} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$



$$2) \quad \bar{x} - |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$



for the unknown Population Proportion

$$3) \quad \hat{p} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} < p < \hat{p} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$



## Confidence Interval

for the unknown Population Mean

$$1) \quad \bar{x} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$2) \quad \bar{x} - |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + |t_{\alpha/2}| \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

for the unknown Population Proportion

$$3) \quad \hat{p} - |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} < p < \hat{p} + |z_{\alpha/2}| \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$
