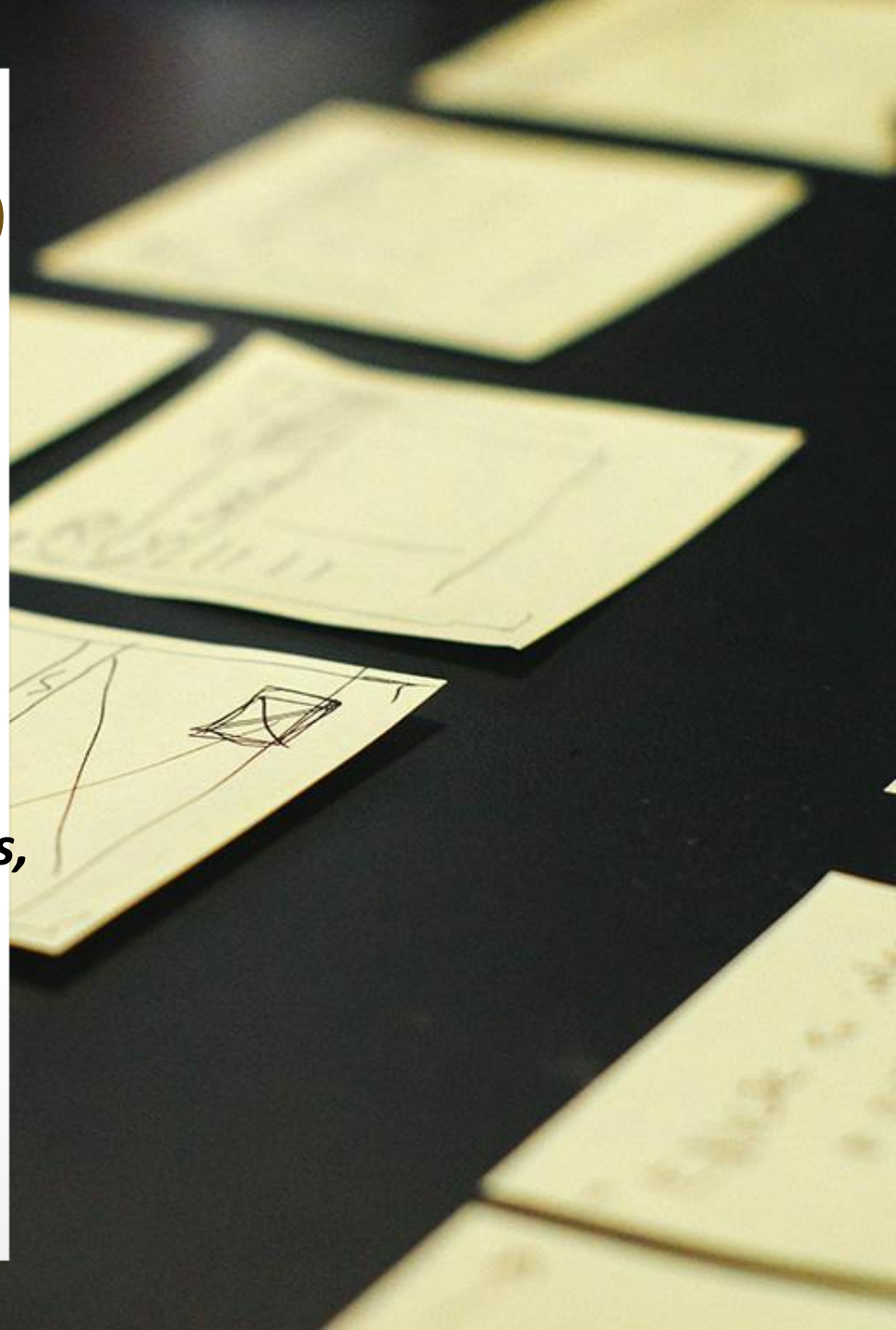


9. CHI SQUARED TESTS [IT2110]

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- Chi-squared tests are used for,
 - ***Discrete data***
 - ***Categorical data***

Chi Squared Tests

```
graph TD; A[Chi Squared Tests] --> B[Goodness of Fit Test]; A --> C[Test for Association];
```

Goodness
of Fit Test

Test for
Association



Test for Association

1

“

*Used to find
whether **two**
factors are
independent.*

- The hypothesis for the test is,
 H_0 : The factors are independent.
 H_1 : The factors are not independent.

- Test Statistic,
Under H_0 ,

$$X^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}} \sim X_{d.f.}^2$$

- O_{ij} - Observed frequency for cell ij
- E_{ij} - Expected frequency for cell ij
- $df = (No\ of\ rows - 1)(No\ of\ columns - 1)$

- ***Reject H_0 , if $X_{cal}^2 > X_{df, \alpha\%}^2$ (critical value)***
- **Test:**
 - *Find the **expected frequencies** for each cell.*
 - *Calculate **test statistic value**.*
- **Conclusion:**

Compare calculated ***test statistic value*** with ***critical value*** and give the conclusion.

Important

Rule 01

- *All expected counts* should be ***greater than 5***.

Rule 02

- *All expected counts* should be ***greater than 1 & at least 80% of the cells*** should have ***expected count*** which is ***greater than or equal to 5***.
- If not, categories can be joined.

Example

The following table gives a classification according to religious affiliation and marital status for 500 randomly selected individuals. For $\alpha = 1\%$, test the null hypothesis that marital status and religious affiliation are independent.

		Religious Affiliation				
		A	B	C	D	None
Marital Status	Single	39	19	12	28	18
	Married	172	61	44	70	37



Goodness of Fit Test

2

“ *Used to find whether a set of discrete or categorical data follows a specified distribution.*

- The hypothesis for the test is,
 H_0 : The data are consistent with the specified distribution.
 H_1 : At least one category deviates from the specified distribution.

- Test Statistic,

Under H_0 ,

$$X^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} \sim X^2_{d.f.}$$

- O_i - Observed frequency for cell i
- E_i - Expected frequency for cell i

- ***d.f.*** = No of classes – No of parameters estimated - 1
- ***Reject H_0 , if $X_{cal}^2 > X_{df, \alpha\%}^2$*** (critical value)
- Test:
 - Find the ***expected frequencies*** for each category.
 - Calculate ***test statistic value***.
- Conclusion:

Compare calculated ***test statistic value*** with ***critical value*** and give the conclusion.

Example

- 1) A die is rolled 60 times and the face values are recorded. The results are as follows.

Up Face	1	2	3	4	5	6
Frequency	8	11	5	12	15	9

Is the die balanced? Test using $\alpha = 0.05$.

Example

- 2) The number of accidents in a month observed over a period of 10 years is given below.

No of accidents	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	≥ 7
Frequency	41	40	22	10	6	0	1	0

Is the data following a Poisson distribution?
Test using $\alpha = 0.05$.

Example

- 3) The grades of students in a class of 51 are given in the following table. Test the hypothesis that the grades are normally distributed with a mean of 75 and a standard deviation of 8. Use $\alpha = 0.05$.

Range	0-59.5	59.5-69.5	69.5-79.5	79.5-89.5	89.5-100
No of students	8	11	5	12	15

Thanks!

Any questions?