

Chi-squared tests: Takeaways

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Syntax

- Calculating the chi-squared test statistic and creating a histogram of all the chi-squared values:

```
chi_squared_values = []  
from numpy.random import random  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
for i in range(1000):  
    sequence = random((32561,))  
    sequence[sequence < .5] = 0  
    sequence[sequence >= .5] = 1  
    male_count = len(sequence[sequence == 0])  
    female_count = len(sequence[sequence == 1])  
    male_diff = (male_count - 16280.5) ** 2 / 16280.5  
    female_diff = (female_count - 16280.5) ** 2 / 16280.5  
    chi_squared = male_diff + female_diff  
    chi_squared_values.append(chi_squared)  
plt.hist(chi_squared_values)
```

- Calculating a chi-squared sampling distribution with two degrees of freedom:

```
import numpy as np  
from scipy.stats import chisquare  
observed = np.array([5, 10, 15])  
expected = np.array([7, 11, 12])  
chisquare_value, pvalue = chisquare(observed, expected) # returns a list
```

Concepts

- The chi-squared test enables us to quantify the difference between sets of observed and expected categorical values to determine statistical significance.
- To calculate the chi-squared test statistic, we use the following formula:
$$\frac{\text{observed} - \text{expected}}{\text{expected}}^2$$
- A p-value allows us to determine whether the difference between two values is due to chance, or due to an underlying difference.
- Chi-squared values increase as sample size increases, but the chance of getting a high chi-squared value decreases as the sample gets larger.
- A degree of freedom is the number of values that can vary without the other values being "locked in."

Resources

- [Chi-Square Test](#)
- [Degrees of Freedom](#)
- [Scipy Chi-Square documentation](#)



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