Statistics 305/605: Introduction to Biostatistical Methods for Health Sciences

R Demo for Chapter 14: Inference for Proportions

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2018-09-13

Test and CI

Can use prop.test() function to get p-value and CI.

```
prop.test(c(166,122),c(8506,8102),conf.level=0.95,correct=FALSE)
```

```
##
##
   2-sample test for equality of proportions without continuity
##
   correction
##
## data: c(166, 122) out of c(8506, 8102)
## X-squared = 4.8387, df = 1, p-value = 0.02783
## alternative hypothesis: two.sided
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.000498629 0.008416622
## sample estimates:
##
      prop 1
              prop 2
## 0.01951564 0.01505801
```

Arguments

```
prop.test(c(166,122),c(8506,8102),conf.level=0.95,correct=FALSE)
```

In the call above to prop.test():

- ► The first argument contains the numbers of "successes" (cancers) in the EP and placebo groups, respectively.
- ► The 2nd argument contains the numbers of "trials" (women) in the EP and placebo groups, respectively.
- conf.level is the level or coverage probability C of the interval (default = 0.95).
- correct specifies whether to apply a "continuity correction" that improves the statistical inference when the total size of the sample is small. The default is correct=TRUE, but I set correct=FALSE to re-create the results from using the formulas in the text.

Output

```
##
## 2-sample test for equality of proportions without continuity
## correction
##
## data: c(166, 122) out of c(8506, 8102)
## X-squared = 4.8387, df = 1, p-value = 0.02783
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## 95 percent confidence interval:
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## sample estimates:
## prop 1 prop 2
## 0.01951564 0.01505801
```

- Mostly like the output of t.test()
- ▶ X-squared is the square of the test statistic Z that we have discussed. This has a chi-squared (χ^2) distribution with one df.
- ▶ When the alternative hypothesis is two-sided, the p-value from the χ^2 test is equivalent to the p-value from the Z-test.