社会统计学及SPSS软件应用 STATISTICS WITH SPSS

Instructor:王荣欣

Email: rxwang@qq.com

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THE BASIC OF HYPOTHESIS TESTING

- Null Hypothesis Significance Testing (显著度检验)
 - 零假设(null hypothesis), null隐含了nullify(放弃), 提出零假设的目的就是为了放弃它。
 - 零假设的内容通常是:在总体中,两个变量之间的关系是0或与0没有值得关注的(显著的)差异。
- Neyman-Pearson Lemma

Null Hypothesis Significance Testing(1)

- The goal is to find a decision rule about whether the null hypothesis should be ruled out based on the available data.
- When the null hypothesis is rejected, this means you decide that the corresponding alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Null Hypothesis Significance Testing(2)

- 一组平均数与所有可能平均数的比较,抽到这一组在 所有可能性中的概率。
- 计算test statistic(例如t值),看test statistic所对应的概率。这个概率是以零假设为前提推出来的。
- Statistical significance: if P-value is small enough, then we say the results are statistically significant.

Null Hypothesis Significance Testing(3)

- 假设检验是在假设"待检验的假设为真"的前提下, 计算观测结果发生的概率。
- 当观测结果发生的概率很低时,可以得出原假设不成立的结论。
- 对某个待检验假设,统计分析用significant(显著的) 这个词来表示结果发生的概率很低。

- 1 在假定 H_0 成立的条件下, 计算某个统计量的值, 并确定它的概率分布。
- 2 计算由样本得到的统计量的值所发生的概率,又称之为显著性水平(significance level),一般用 α 表示。
- 3 若统计量的值所发生的概率低于我们事先设定的概率标准(如0.10、0.05和0.01),就说明统计显著,于是倾向于拒绝或否定原假设。(通过统计的显著性检验,推翻原假设)

DECISION RULE

- A natural strategy is to try to determine how small the sample mean must be in order to reject the hypothesis that μ is greater than or equal to 24.
- But rather than work with \bar{y} , it is more convenient to work with

$$Z = \frac{\bar{y}-24}{\frac{\sigma_Y}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

 The issue of whether the sample mean is sufficiently small to reject the null hypothesis is the same as whether Z is sufficiently small. (距离 | Z | 越大, 越不可能)

- 1 z test: Z检验法,又称正态分布检验
 - 为什么是Z分布?
 如果样本均值组成的sampling distribution (抽样分布)
 是正态分布,那么将该正态分布标准化后可得到Z分布。
- 2 t test: 若不知道总体标准差,用样本标准差s代替总体方差,此时样本均值的sampling distribution是t分布,即t检验。
 - 当自由度超过20时,t值(T-value)的分布近似正态分布,平均值是0,标准差是1。自由度越大,t值的分布就越接近正态分布。

Z值的计算假定总体平均值与标准差是已知的, t值假定样本的标准差已知。

社会统计学及SPSS软件应用 Lypothesis Testing

否定域的含义是什么?

否定域与显著性水平(1)

- 否定域在整个抽样分布中所占的比例,叫做显著性水平 α (或显著度 α),代表样本的统计值落在否定域的可能性。
 - 显著度(level of significance)是指我们承担了多大的 犯一类错误的风险。
- The p-value is just the smallest α value for which the null hypothesis is rejected.
- Alternatively, the p-value is the probability of a Type I error if the observed value of Z is used as a critical value.

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假设检验的两类错误

- Type I error or α error (弃真):零假设 H_o 实际上是正确的,却被否定了。
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假设检验的两类错误(2)

- 1 A Type I error is made when we reject a null hypothesis when it is true, and Type II error is made when we do not reject a null hypothesis when in fact the alternative hypothesis holds.
- 2 A Type I legal error is to falsely convict an innocent person (冤枉好人), and a Type II error is find someone "not guilty" when in fact they did commit the crime (放过坏人).

这两种说法是否一致?

- 1 "在95%水平上显著"
- 2 "冒了5%犯一类错误的风险"

否定域与显著性水平(2)

- A critical value is the value used to determine whether the null hypothesis should be rejected.
- If you want the probability of a Type I error to be α =0.025, the critical value is -1.96.
- If α =0.005, then the critical value is -2.58. ¹

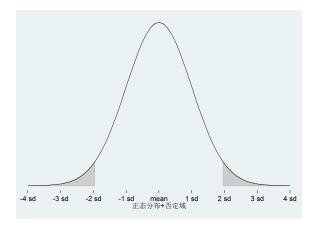


Figure 2.1: 否定域

否定域与显著性水平(3)

- 1 Decision rule 1: Reject the null hypothesis H_o : $\mu \ge \mu_0$ if $Z \le c$, where c is the α quantile of a standard normal distribution.
- 2 Decision rule 2: Reject the null hypothesis H_o : $\mu \leq \mu_0$ if $Z \geq c$
- 3 Decision rule 3: Reject the null hypothesis H_o : $\mu=\mu_0$ if $\mathbf{Z} \leq -c$ or $\mathbf{Z} \geq c$
 - eg: Compare $z=rac{ar{y}-\mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}},$ if Z is outside the range of -1.96 and 1.96, the hypothesis is rejected.

假设检验

参数检验

- 1 单样本的假设检验
 - 单样本Z检验
 - 单样本T检验
 - 单样本χ²检验(适用总体方差和标准差)
- 2 双样本的假设检验
 - Paired-samples test
 - Independent sample test
- 3 多样本的假设检验
 - One-way ANOVA
 - Two-way or Multi-way ANOVA

非参数检验 (eq. 卡方检验)

单样本的假设检验

研究问题:总体的平均年龄μ是否为24岁?

1 H₀: 总体参数是24。

2 H₁: 总体参数不是24 (可能大于24, 也有可能小于24)。

T TEST

Dependent variable is continuous, and independent variable is dichotomous(eg. 男性/女性、城市/农村).

- 1 One-sample T test
- 2 Paired-samples T test
- 3 Independent sample T test

Test the significance by $*p \le 0.1, **p \le 0.05, ***p \le 0.01$, and if it is significant, it means findings from a sample can be found in the population.

ONE-SAMPLE T TEST

The purpose of the t test for a single **sample mean** is to determine whether the mean for a random sample of participants differs significantly from a known value (**population mean**) or a hypothetical value (假定总体均值知道).

PAIRED-SAMPLES T TEST

A researcher drew a random sample from a population and administered a depression scale to the sample. This administration of the scale yielded **pre-test scores**, for which the researcher computed a mean. Then, the researcher administered a new antidepressant drug to the sample. Next, the researcher administered the depression scale again, which yielded **posttest scores**. As a result, for each pretest score earned by an individual, there is an associated posttest score for the same individual. These sets of scores are paired scores.

通过对比自变量两个平均数的差异,判断这种差异在总体中是否存在,即是否具有显著性,从而判断自变量和因变量之间是否有关系。

致吗?

ONE-SAMPLE T TEST

Example 2.1

假设有人提出1988年全国城市居民平均收入为3800元,而在1988年的CHIP数据中,我们发现居民的年收入均值为3687元,标准差为3489元。 那么在0.05的显著性水平下,这一样本结果与3800元的提法一

- 1 首先, 建立 $H_0: \mu = 3800 \ harpine H_1: \mu \neq 3800$
- 2 根据样本数据, 计算T检验统计量
- 3 stata 命令: ttest earn =3800
- 4 结论: 否定 H_0 , 即认为全国城市居民平均收入不是3800元。

. ttest earn=3800

One-sample t test

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
earn	20421	3687.005	24.4163	3489.139	3639.147	3734.862
mean = Ho: mean =	= mean(earn) = 3800			degrees	t of freedom	= -4.6279 = 20420
Ha: mean < 3800 Pr(T < t) = 0.0000		Ha: mean $!= 3800$ Pr(T > t) = 0.0000			Ha: mean > 3800 Pr(T > t) = 1.0000	

Figure 2.2: One-sample T Test

Example 2.2

在1988年的CHIP数据中,有女性9700人,其年收入均值为3329元,标准差为3197元;有男性10721人,其年收入均值为4011元,标准差为3704元。

那么在0.05的显著性水平下,是否存在收入的性别差异?

- 1 首先,建立 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$ 和 $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$
- 2 检验方差是否相等(F检验)
- 3 根据样本数据, 计算T检验统计量
- 4 stata 命令: ttest earn, by(sex) unequal
- 5 结论: 否定 H_0 , 即认为男性和女性的年收入均值是不相等

 N_1 =9700, $\bar{y_1}$ =3329元, s_1 =3197; N_2 =10721, $\bar{y_2}$ =4011元, s_2 =3704元 那么, 在0.05 的显著性水平下, 是否存在收入的性别差异?

- 1 首先, 建立 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$ 和 $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$
- 2 若满足H₀, 男性和女性所有可能样本平均收入的分布为同一分布, 这一分布的均值应该相等。
- 3 尽管从同一分布得到男性和女性样本平均收入可能不同, 但二者的距离不应该很远。若二者的距离太远,我们就认为 在H₀下是不可能的,即推翻H₀。那么,多远叫"远"?
- 4 若t值超过了设定的临界点(即p < 0.05),我们就认为二者的 距离已经足够远了,从而推翻 H_0 。

. ttest earn, by(sex) unequal

Two-sample t test with unequal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
male female	10721 9700	4010.848 3329.074	35.77724 32.45828	3704.456 3196.77	3940.718 3265.449	4080.978 3392.699
combined	20421	3687.005	24.4163	3489.139	3639.147	3734.862
diff		681.7748	48.30684		587.0895	776.4601
diff :	= mean(male) = 0	- mean(fer	ale) Satterthwaite's degrees		t = 14.1134 of freedom = 20373.8	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		

Pr(T < t) = 1.0000 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0000 Pr(T > t) = 0.0000

Figure 2.3: Two-sample T Test