# LAB SESSION 11 – CATEGORICAL DATA ANALYSIS

**Analytics Primer** 

## TESTS AND MEASURES OF ASSOCIATION

A drug manufacturer wants to determine if there is a
difference between the effectiveness of their new cough
medicine (called A) and the current best selling cough
medicine (called B). To do this they sampled people who
took both cough medicines regularly and counted how
many still had a cough after 3 days. Use the following
table to answer the next eight questions.

	Cough after 3 Days	No Cough after 3 Days	Total
Medicine A	16	84	100
Medicine B	29	71	100
Total	45	155	200

1. What is the expected cell value for people who took medicine A and still had a cough after 3 days?

OBSERVED	Cough after 3 Days	No Cough after 3 Days	Total
Medicine A	16	84	100
Medicine B	29	71	100
Total	45	155	200
		N 0 1 6	
EXPECTED	Cough after 3 Days	No Cough after 3 Days	Total
EXPECTED  Medicine A		3 Days $\frac{155}{200} \times 100 = 77.5$	Total 100
	Days	3 Days	

2. What is the Pearson Chi-squared test statistic for this problem?

$$\frac{(16-22.5)^2}{22.5} + \frac{(29-22.5)^2}{22.5} + \frac{(84-77.5)^2}{77.5} + \frac{(71-77.5)^2}{77.5} = 4.846$$

3. What is the value of the Likelihood Ratio Chi-squared test statistic for this problem?

$$2 \times \left(16 \times \log\left(\frac{16}{22.5}\right) + 29 \times \log\left(\frac{29}{22.5}\right) + 84 \times \log\left(\frac{84}{77.5}\right) + 71 \times \log\left(\frac{71}{77.5}\right)\right) = 4.901$$

4. What is the probability that a randomly selected person in this study who took medicine A had no cough?

$$\frac{84}{100} = 0.84$$

5. What are the odds that someone who took medicine A does not have a cough?

$$\frac{0.84}{0.16} = 5.25$$

6. What is the odds ratio of people not having a cough between people who took medicine A compared to B?

$$\frac{\left(\frac{0.84}{0.16}\right)}{\left(\frac{0.71}{0.29}\right)} = 2.144$$

7. Calculate Cramer's V for this problem.

$$\sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{4.846}{200}\right)}{1}} = 0.156$$