# **Inference for Two Proportions**

**Stat 120** 

May 08 2023

You want to...

- ... compare the proportion of students who use a Windowsbased PC to the proportion who use a Mac.
- a) Inference for one proportion
- b) Inference for two proportions

You want to...

- ... compare the proportion of students who study abroad between those attending public universities and those at private universities.
- a) Inference for one proportion
- b) Inference for two proportions

You want to...

- ... compare the proportion of in-state students at a university to the proportion from outside the state.
- a) Inference for one proportion
- b) Inference for two proportions

You want to...

... compare the proportion of in-state students who get financial aid to the proportion of out-of-state students who get financial aid

This is...

- a) Inference for one proportion
- b) Inference for two proportions

Are metal tags detrimental to penguins? A study looked at the 10 year survival rate of penguins tagged either with a metal tag or an electronic tag. 20% of the 167 metal tagged penguins survived, compared to 36% of the 189 electronic tagged penguins.

Is there a statistically significant difference in survival rates?

$$H_0: p_M = p_E \quad H_A: p_M 
eq p_E$$

p =true survival rate

Source: Saraux, et. al. (2011). "Reliability of flipper-banded penguins as

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20% of the 167 metal tagged penguins survived, compared to 36% of the 189 electronic tagged penguins.

	Survived	Died	Total
Metal Tag	33	134	[167]
[Electronic Tag]	68	[121]	[189]
Total	[ 101	255	356

Are the conditions met for using the normal distribution for inference?

- a). Yes
- b). No

# **Pooled Proportion**

We don't know  $\mathbf{p}_{M}$  or  $\mathbf{p}_{E}\text{,}$  so how do we compute the SE for our hypothesis test?

- Assume the two proportions are equal and use one proportion for both groups.
- Our best guess of this one proportion comes from combining data from both groups and computing the overall proportion, called the pooled proportion p.
- Hint: the pooled proportion will always be somewhere in between the two sample proportions.

# Inference Using N(0, 1)

If the distribution of the sample statistic is normal: A confidence interval can be calculated by

sample statistic  $\pm z^* \times SE$ 

where  $z^*$  is a N(0,1) percentile depending on the level of confidence. A p-value is the area in the tail(s) of a N(0,1) beyond

$$z = \frac{\text{sample statistic } - \text{ null value}}{\text{SE}}$$

# **Test for a Difference in Proportions**

$$egin{aligned} H_0: p_1 &= p_2 \ H_a: p_1 
eq p_2 \end{aligned} \qquad \qquad \hat{p}_{pooled} = rac{33 + 68}{167 + 189} = 0.2837 \ z &= rac{(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) - 0}{\sqrt{rac{\hat{p}_{pooled}(1 - \hat{p}_{pooled})}{n_1} + rac{\hat{p}_{pooled}(1 - \hat{p}_{pooled})}{n_2}}} \end{aligned}$$

If observed counts in the two-way table are at least 10, then the p-value can be computed as the area in the tail(s) of a standard normal beyond z. Always use pooled proportion for the SE.

20% of the 167 metal tagged penguins survived, compared to 36% of the 189 electronic tagged penguins.

33 survived with metal tags and 68 with electronic The pooled proportion is:

$$\hat{p}_{pooled} = rac{33 + 68}{167 + 189} = 0.2837$$

SE for our test:

$$SE = \sqrt{rac{0.284(1-.284)}{167} + rac{0.284(1-.284)}{189}} = 0.048$$

20% of the 167 metal tagged penguins survived, compared to 36% of the 189 electronic tagged penguins. The pooled SE is 0.048.

Standardized test stat: 
$$z = \frac{(0.2 - 0.36) - 0}{0.048} = -3.34$$

```
# Standardized test statistic
((0.2 - 0.36) - 0)/(0.048)
[1] -3.3333333
```

```
# P-value
2*pnorm(-3.34,0,1)
[1] 0.0008377839
```

# Reject the null

A difference in survival rates as extreme, or more extreme, than 16% would occur by chance only about 0.08% of the time. There is a statistically significant difference

(z = -3.34, p = 0.0008)

How much do the rates differ?

Compute a 95% CI for the difference...

How do we compute the SE?

• We can't use the pooled version since we've concluded the proportions differ!

# **Confidence Interval for** $p_1 - p_2$

For large enough  ${
m n}_1$  and  ${
m n}_2$  : statistic  $\pm \ z^* imes SE$ 

$$({\hat p}_1 - {\hat p}_2) \pm z^* \sqrt{rac{{\hat p}_1 \left( 1 - {\hat p}_1 
ight)}{n_1} + rac{{\hat p}_2 \left( 1 - {\hat p}_2 
ight)}{n_2}}$$

## **Metal Tags and Penguins**

20% of the 167 metal tagged penguins survived, compared to 36% of the 189 electronic tagged penguins. Give a 90% confidence interval for the difference in proportions (metal - electronic).

What is z\* for the confidence interval?

- a) 1.280
- b) 1.645
- c) 1.960
- d) 2.575
- e) 0.90

# Tagging Penguins: 90% C.I

20% of the 167 metal tagged penguins survived, compared to 36% of the 189 electronic tagged penguins. Give a 90% confidence interval for the difference in proportions (metal - electronic).

90%CI for  $\mathbf{p}_M - \mathbf{p}_E$  :

$$egin{aligned} (0.2-0.36) \pm 1.645 \cdot \sqrt{rac{0.2(1-0.2)}{167} + rac{0.36(1-0.36)}{189}} \ &= -0.16 \pm 1.645 imes 0.047 \ &= (-0.237, -0.09) \end{aligned}$$

We are 90% confident that the survival rate is between 9 and 23.7 lower for metal tagged penguins, as opposed to electronically tagged.

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# Tagging Penguins: 95% C.I

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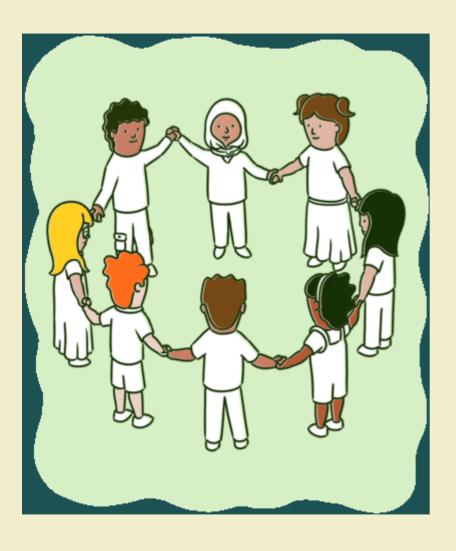
95%CI for  $\mathbf{p}_M - \mathbf{p}_E$  :

$$egin{aligned} (0.20-0.36) \pm 1.96 \sqrt{rac{0.20 imes 0.80}{167} + rac{0.36 imes 0.64}{189}} \ &= -0.16 \pm 1.96 imes 0.047 \ &= (-0.251, -0.069) \end{aligned}$$

We are 95% confident that between 6.9% to 25.1% fewer penguins survive when metal tags are used compared to electronic tags.

# 图 YOUR TURN1

10:00



Let's go over to the class activity .Rmd file and complete the tasks for today.