

Lecture 8:
Hypothesis Testing for a Proportion
STAT 310, Spring 2023

Hypothesis Test for a Proportion

Key components:

- ▶ Null hypothesis:

$$H_0 : p = p_0$$

- ▶ Alternative hypothesis (use one of these):

$$H_A : p > p_0 \text{ (one-sided, upper-tail)}$$

$$H_A : p < p_0 \text{ (one-sided, lower-tail)}$$

$$H_A : p \neq p_0 \text{ (two-sided)}$$

- ▶ Test statistic:

$$z = \frac{\text{observed value} - \text{null value}}{\text{SE}} = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0(1-p_0)}{n}}}$$

- ▶ A rule to either reject or not reject H_0

Hypothesis Testing Concept

The approach to hypothesis testing is as follows:

1. Assume that H_0 is true. H_0 usually represents a skeptical position, or a perspective of no difference or change in the parameter of interest.
2. Reject H_0 only if the data provide strong evidence in support of the alternative claim in H_A .

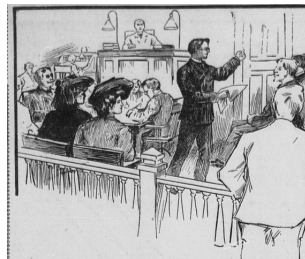
Hypothesis Testing Concept

The hypothesis testing framework can be found in the US court system, where innocence is assumed until proven guilty.¹

H_0 : The defendant is innocent.

H_A : The defendant is guilty.

The jurors consider whether the evidence is convincing enough to convict the defendant (reject H_0).



¹ [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Trial_of_Edward_Ellis_\(courtroom_sketch\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Trial_of_Edward_Ellis_(courtroom_sketch).jpg)

p -value

A **p -value** is the probability of obtaining a test statistic as extreme, or more extreme (in the direction of the alternative), than the observed value of the test statistic, assuming that H_0 is true.

p -value

Decision rule using the p -value:

- ▶ If $p\text{-value} < \alpha$, then reject H_0 .
- ▶ If $p\text{-value} > \alpha$, then do not reject H_0 .

α is called the **significance level**. The most common value for $\alpha = 0.05$, but other values are also sometimes used such as $\alpha = 0.01$.

p -value

- ▶ When the p -value $< \alpha$ (we reject H_0) the result is said to be **statistically significant**.
- ▶ In other words, a result is statistically significant when it is unlikely to of occurred by random chance, assuming that the null hypothesis is true.
- ▶ The smaller the p -value, the stronger the data favor H_A over H_0 .

Computing p -values

One-sided test (upper-tail):

$$H_0 : p = p_0$$

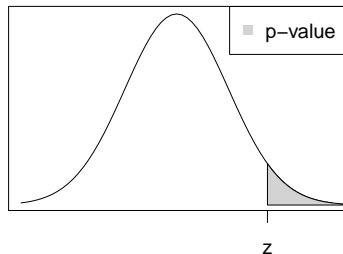
$$H_A : p > p_0$$

Test statistic:

$$z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0(1-p_0)}{n}}}$$

$$p\text{-value} = 1 - \text{pnorm}(z)$$

Reject H_0 if $p\text{-value} < \alpha$



Computing p -values

One-sided test (lower-tail):

$$H_0 : p = p_0$$

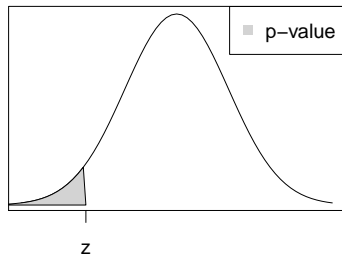
$$H_A : p < p_0$$

Test statistic:

$$z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0(1-p_0)}{n}}}$$

$$p\text{-value} = \text{pnorm}(z)$$

Reject H_0 if $p\text{-value} < \alpha$



Computing p -values

Two-sided test:

$$H_0 : p = p_0$$

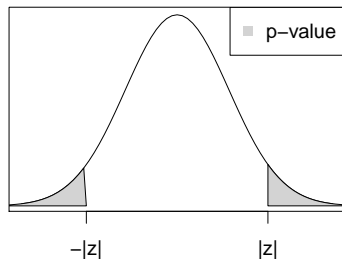
$$H_A : p \neq p_0$$

Test statistic:

$$z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0(1-p_0)}{n}}}$$

$$p\text{-value} = 2 * \text{pnorm}(-\text{abs}(z))$$

Reject H_0 if $p\text{-value} < \alpha$



Conditions

A hypothesis test for a proportion is valid if the following conditions are satisfied:

- ▶ The data were collected using simple random sampling
- ▶ $np_0 \geq 10$ and $n(1 - p_0) \geq 10$

These conditions ensure that the Central Limit Theorem holds. So, assuming that H_0 is true, the sampling distribution for \hat{p} is approximately normal with mean p_0 and standard error $\sqrt{p_0(1 - p_0)/n}$.

Example

A simple random sample of 1,028 US adults in March 2013 found that 56% support nuclear arms reduction. Does this provide convincing evidence that a majority of Americans support nuclear arms reduction?

(a) Write the null and alternative hypothesis for a one-sided test.

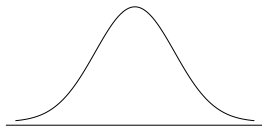
(b) Check the conditions for the hypothesis test.

(c) Calculate the test statistic.

Example

A simple random sample of 1,028 US adults in March 2013 found that 56% support nuclear arms reduction. Does this provide convincing evidence that a majority of Americans support nuclear arms reduction?

- (d) Calculate the p -value and make a decision using $\alpha = 0.05$ significance level.



- (e) What is the conclusion of the test in the context of the data?

Decision Errors

	Do not reject H_0	Reject H_0
H_0 true		
H_A true		

The significance level of the test, α , is the probability of a type I error (probability of rejecting H_0 when H_0 is true).

Decision Errors

In a US court, the defendant is either innocent (H_0) or guilty (H_A).
What does a type I error represent in this context? What does a type II error represent?