Public Policy 529
Quiz #2

Student ID number (8-digits): ____________________

1. Answer the following questions.

   (a) Examine the data on the table below. Name two tests that you could use to test the null hypothesis that gun control opinions are unrelated to type of residence. You do not have to perform them.

	Urban Resident	Rural Resident	Total (n)
Opposes gun control	423	400	823
Favors gun control	845	203	1,048
Total (n)	1,268	603	1,871

   (b) School attendance data have a skewed distribution; most students do not miss very many days but a few students miss a lot. If you are comparing mean attendance (number of days present) in two samples of students ($n_1 = 12$; n_2=18), the appropriate test is a difference of means test with a t-statistic. TRUE or FALSE? Explain your answer.

2. In a survey taken prior to the enactment of the Affordable Care Act (n=450), 18.0% of respondents reported that they had no health insurance. In a separate, random-sample survey taken two years after enactment (n=500), 13.8% reported that they had no health insurance.

(a) Calculate and interpret the 95% confidence interval for the difference.

(b) Perform the appropriate test of statistical significance versus the null hypothesis that the ACA made no difference in insurance coverage (α=.05).

3. The Health Department wants to know whether one of its two inspectors is faster than the other at performing restaurant inspections. In a random sample of 15 inspections performed by Inspector A, the mean inspection time was 80.4 minutes (s=8.2). In 12 randomly-selected inspections by Inspector B, the mean time was 73.2 minutes (s=7.4). Perform a test of statistical significance for the difference in mean times ($\alpha = .05$).

4. A political scientist who studies public opinion has strong reason to believe that the dispersion of positive/negative feelings about the Supreme Court is the same for Democrats and Republicans. Suppose she has samples of 13 Democrats and 79 Republicans. For the Democrats, the mean Supreme Court thermometer score is 57 with a standard deviation of 8. For Republicans, the mean thermometer score is 53 with a standard deviation of 6. Write out the formulas (with numbers) for the standard error of the difference of means and for the degrees of freedom. You do not have to solve them.

5. In data from a political survey, the mean feeling thermometer score for the "middle class" was 85.3 among Democrats (n=1,135; s=12.2). Among Republicans, the mean thermometer score was 82.1 (n=1,042; s=9.8).

   (a) Construct and interpret a 99% confidence interval for the difference of means.

   (b) Perform a significance test in which the null hypothesis is that the mean thermometer scores are the same ($\alpha = .01$)?

Public Policy 529 Formula Sheet

Descriptive and Distributional Statistics

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum y_i}{n}$$

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}{n-1}$$

$$Z = \frac{y - \mu_y}{\sigma}$$

$$IQR = Q_3 - Q_1$$

$$SS = \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{y}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Probability

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \text{ and } B)}{P(A)}$$

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \times P(B|A)$$

$$P(\sim A) = 1 - P(A)$$

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \times P(B)$$

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

$$P(x) = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} \pi^x (1-\pi)^{n-x}$$

Confidence Intervals and Significance Tests

$$t = \frac{\bar{y} - \mu_0}{\hat{\sigma}_{\bar{y}}}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{\hat{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\pi}(1-\hat{\pi})}{n}}$$

$$Z = \frac{\hat{\pi} - \pi_0}{\hat{\sigma}_{\pi_0}}$$

$$\text{c.i.} = \bar{y} \pm t \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{y}}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{\bar{y}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{c.i.} = \bar{y} \pm Z \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{y}}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{\pi_0} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi_0(1-\pi_0)}{n}}$$

$$\text{c.i.} = \hat{\pi} \pm Z \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{\hat{\pi}}$$

$$se_{\text{diff}} = \sqrt{(se_1)^2 + (se_2)^2}$$

$$z = \frac{(\hat{\pi}_2 - \hat{\pi}_1) - H_0}{se_0}, \text{ where } se_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\pi}(1-\hat{\pi})}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{\pi}(1-\hat{\pi})}{n_2}} \qquad c.i. = (\hat{\pi}_2 - \hat{\pi}_1) \pm z\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\pi}_1(1-\hat{\pi}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{\pi}_2(1-\hat{\pi}_2)}{n_2}}$$

$$\hat{\pi} = \frac{\hat{\pi}_1 n_1 + \hat{\pi}_2 n_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

$$t = \frac{(\bar{y}_2 - \bar{y}_1) - H_0}{se_{\text{diff}}} \qquad ci = (\bar{y}_2 - \bar{y}_1) \pm t \cdot se_{\text{diff}}$$

Unequal Variance:

$$se_{\text{diff}} = \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}_2} = \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}} \qquad df = \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1}\right)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{\left(\frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{n_2 - 1}} \qquad \text{approx. } df = \min(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)$$

Equal Variance:

$$se_{\text{diff}} = \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}_2} = \sqrt{\frac{s_{pooled}^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_{pooled}^2}{n_2}} = s_{pooled}\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} \qquad s_{pooled} = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$$

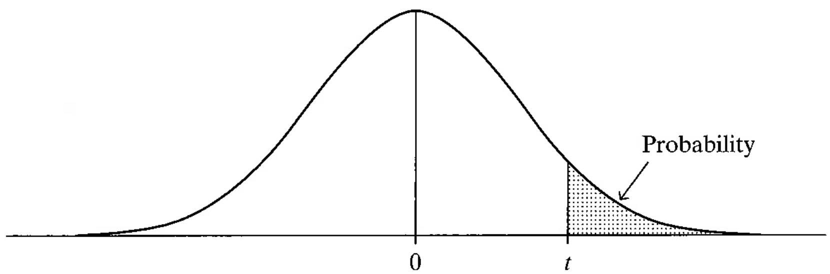
$$df = n_1 + n_2 - 2$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{y}_d - H_0}{\hat{\sigma}_{\bar{y}_d}} \qquad \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{y}_d} = \frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}}, \text{ where } s_d = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y_{di} - \bar{y}_d)^2}{n - 1}}$$

Measures of Association

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}, \text{ where } f_e = \frac{\text{(row total)(column total)}}{n}$$

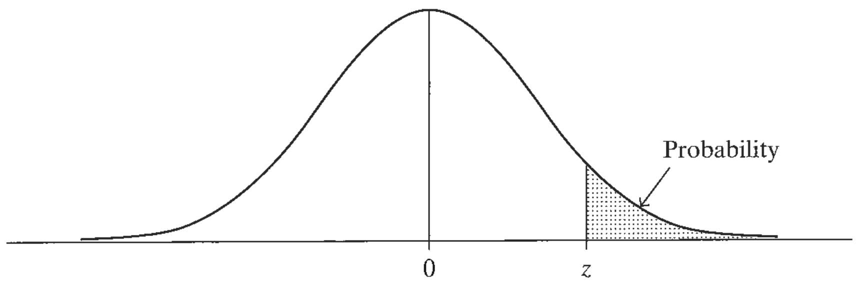
TABLE B: *t* **Distribution Critical Values**



	Confidence Level					
	80%	90%	95%	98%	99%	99.8%
	Right-Tail Probability					
df	$t_{.100}$	$t_{.050}$	$t_{.025}$	$t_{.010}$	$t_{.005}$	$t_{.001}$
1	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.656	318.289
2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	22.328
3	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	10.214
4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	7.173
5	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	5.894
6	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	5.208
7	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.785
8	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	4.501
9	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	4.297
10	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	4.144
11	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	4.025
12	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.930
13	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.852
14	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.787
15	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.733
16	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.686
17	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.646
18	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.611
19	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.579
20	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.552
21	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.527
22	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.505
23	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.485
24	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.467
25	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.450
26	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.435
27	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.421
28	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.408
29	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.396
30	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.385
40	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	3.307
50	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.403	2.678	3.261
60	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	3.232
80	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.374	2.639	3.195
100	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.364	2.626	3.174
∞	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	3.091

Source: "Table of Percentage Points of the *t*-Distribution." Computed by Maxine Merrington, Biometrika, 32 (1941): 300. Reproduced by permission of the Biometrika trustees.

TABLE A: Normal curve tail probabilities. Standard normal probability in right-hand tail (for negative values of z, probabilities are found by symmetry)



z	Second Decimal Place of z .00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641
0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0722	.0708	.0694	.0681
1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
1.8	.0359	.0352	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
2.9	.0019	.0018	.0017	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
3.0	.00135									
3.5	.000233									
4.0	.0000317									
4.5	.00000340									
5.0	.000000287									

Source: R. E. Walpole, *Introduction to Statistics* (New York: Macmillan, 1968).