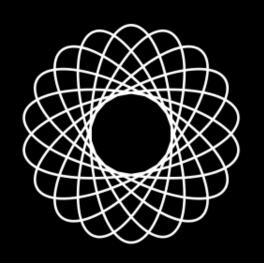
DATA SCIENCE



Agenda

Anova

- One Way
- Two Way
- Post Hoc Tests

Chi Square

- Association Tests
- Goodness-of-Fit Tests

Chi Square Parametric

Tests of Variance



The Chi Square tests reviewed so far have been non-parametric tests



- > The Chi Square tests reviewed so far have been non-parametric tests
- To apply these tests, we do not need the underlying population to follow any specific distribution



- > The Chi Square tests reviewed so far have been non-parametric tests
- To apply these tests, we do not need the underlying population to follow any specific distribution
- There are many kinds of non-parametric tests, an equivalent one for every parametric test



- > The Chi Square tests reviewed so far have been non-parametric tests
- > To apply these tests, we do not need the underlying population to follow any specific distribution
- There are many kinds of non-parametric tests, an equivalent one for every parametric test
- ➤ Which types of test are preferable? Non-parametric, or parametric?



- There are tests in statistics that do not require a specific distribution for your data non-parametric tests
- Non-parametric tests "better" than parametric tests because you are not bound to have a data distribution of a particular type

- There are tests in statistics that do not require a specific distribution for your data non-parametric tests
- Non-parametric tests "better" than parametric tests because you are not bound to have a data distribution of a particular type
- Why use parametric tests then?



- There are tests in statistics that do not require a specific distribution for your data – non-parametric tests
- Non-parametric tests "better" than parametric tests because you are not bound to have a data distribution of a particular type
- Why use parametric tests then?
 - Non-parametric tests are less powerful than parametric tests in the sense that they use more information and are sometimes less flexible in terms of testing different kinds of hypothesis

- There are tests in statistics that do not require a specific distribution for your data – non-parametric tests
- Non-parametric tests "better" than parametric tests because you are not bound to have a data distribution of a particular type
- Why use parametric tests then?
 - Non-parametric tests are less powerful than parametric tests in the sense that they use more information and are sometimes less flexible in terms of testing different kinds of hypothesis
 - Also, as sample size increases, it turns out that non-parametric test distributions approximate normal distributions



(Exact Chi Square Test)

A Parametric Test

This is a test of variance of sample tested against a population variance



(Exact Chi Square Test)

A Parametric Test

This is a test of variance of sample tested against a population variance

The CLT posits that the distribution of sample means will follow a normal distribution



(Exact Chi Square Test)

A Parametric Test

This is a test of variance of sample tested against a population variance

The CLT posits that the distribution of sample means will follow a normal distribution

What about the variance of the samples?



(Exact Chi Square Test)

A Parametric Test

This is a test of variance of sample tested against a population variance

The CLT posits that the distribution of sample means will follow a normal distribution

- What about the variance of the samples?
 - The variance of samples will follow a Chi Square distribution



The Chi Square distribution can also be used for testing variance and std deviation (so far all hypothesis testing we have reviewed was concerned with testing means)

The Chi Square distribution can also be used for testing variance and std deviation (so far all hypothesis testing we have reviewed was concerned with testing means)

- We cannot use the same tests to check for variance or std deviation (why not?)
- > Test Statistic is computed as $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2}$

The Chi Square distribution can also be used for testing variance and std deviation (so far all hypothesis testing we have reviewed was concerned with testing means)

We cannot use the same tests to check for variance or std deviation (why not?)

> Test Statistic is computed as $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2}$, where

N = sample size



The Chi Square distribution can also be used for testing variance and std deviation (so far all hypothesis testing we have reviewed was concerned with testing means)

We cannot use the same tests to check for variance or std deviation (why not?)

> Test Statistic is computed as $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2}$, where

N = sample size

S = sample std. deviation



The Chi Square distribution can also be used for testing variance and std deviation (so far all hypothesis testing we have reviewed was concerned with testing means)

We cannot use the same tests to check for variance or std deviation (why not?)

> Test Statistic is computed as $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2}$, where

N = sample size

S = sample std. deviation

 σ = population std deviation



Example:

A call center is experimenting with different approaches to improve customer experience, with the aim of consistent call resolution time.



Example:

A call center is experimenting with different approaches to improve customer experience, with the aim of consistent call resolution time.

Currently average resolution time is 6.5 minutes, with a variance of 4.5 minutes.



Example:

A call center is experimenting with different approaches to improve customer experience, with the aim of consistent call resolution time.

Currently average resolution time is 6.5 minutes, with a variance of 4.5 minutes.

A new approach has been tested resulting in an average resolution time of 6 minutes, and a variance of 3 minutes across 30 calls.



Example:

A call center is experimenting with different approaches to improve customer experience, with the aim of consistent call resolution time.

Currently average resolution time is 6.5 minutes, with a variance of 4.5 minutes.

- A new approach has been tested resulting in an average resolution time of 6 minutes, and a variance of 3 minutes across 30 calls.
 - Is the new approach sufficiently different from the standard to justify investment in it?



Example:

A call center is experimenting with different approaches to improve customer experience, with the aim of consistent call resolution time.

 If our aim is consistency, we check if there is significant reduction in variance of resolution time:

H0: Variance = 4.5 minutes

H1: Variance < 4.5 minutes



Example:

A call center is experimenting with different approaches to improve customer experience, with the aim of consistent call resolution time.

 If our aim is consistency, we check if there is significant reduction in variance of resolution time:

H0: Variance = 4.5 minutes

H1: Variance < 4.5 minutes

Chi Square Statistic = $29 * 3^2 / (4.5^2) = 12.88$



Example:

A call center is experimenting with different approaches to improve customer experience, with the aim of consistent call resolution time.

 If our aim is consistency, we check if there is significant reduction in variance of resolution time:

H0: Variance = 4.5 minutes

H1: Variance < 4.5 minutes

Chi Square Statistic =
$$29 * 3^2 / (4.5^2) = 12.88$$

DF = 29



Chi-Square Tests - SAS

We could use a table to compare calculated Test Stat against a critical Value

OR

Directly calculate p-values in Excel



Chi-Square Tests - SAS

We could use a table to compare calculated Test Stat against a critical Value

OR

Directly calculate p-values in Excel

```
=chisq.dist(12.88,29, True

CHISQ.DIST(x, deg_freedom, cumulative)

FALSE - probability
```



Chi-Square Tests - SAS

We could use a table to compare calculated Test Stat against a critical Value

OR

Directly calculate p-values in Excel

```
=chisq.dist(12.88,29, True

CHISQ.DIST(x, deg_freedom, cumulative)

FALSE - probability
```

p-value = 0.002, therefore reject the null and conclude variance of calls has reduced



THANK YOU