Multi category chi-squared tests: Takeaways

Syntax

- Calculating the chi-squared value:

```
observed = [6662, 1179, 15128, 9592]
expected = [5249.8, 2597.4, 16533.5, 8180.3]
values = []
for i, obs in enumerate(observed):
    exp = expected[i]
    value = (obs - exp) ** 2 / exp
    values.append(value)
chisq_gender_income = sum(values)
```

- Finding the chi-squared value and p-value using scipy.stats.chisquare:

```
import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import chisquare
observed = np.array([6662, 1179, 15128, 9592])
expected = np.array([5249.8, 2597.4, 16533.5, 8180.3])
chisq_value, pvalue_gender_income = chisquare(observed, expected)
```

- Using the pandas.crosstab function to print a table that shows frequency counts:

```
import pandas
table = pandas.crosstab(income["sex"], [income["high_income"]])
print(table)
```

- Using the scipy.stats.chi2_contingency function to generate the expected values:

```
import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import chi2_contingency
observed = np.array([[5, 5], [10, 10]])
chisq_value, pvalue, df, expected = chi2_contingency(observed)
```

Concepts

- In a multiple category chi-squared test, we calculate expected values across our whole dataset.
- We can calculate the chi-squared value by using the following steps:
    - Subtract the expected value from the observed value.
    - Subtract the difference.
    - Divide the squared difference by the expected value.
    - Repeat for all observed and expected values and add up all the values.
- Formula for chi-squared:

- Finding that a result isn't significant doesn't mean that no association between the columns exists. Finding a statistically significant result doesn't imply anything about what the correlation is.
- Chi-squared tests can only be applied in the case where each possibility within a category is independent.

Resources

- Chi-squared test of association
- Documentation for scipy.stats.chi2_contingency function
- Documentation for pandas.crosstab function