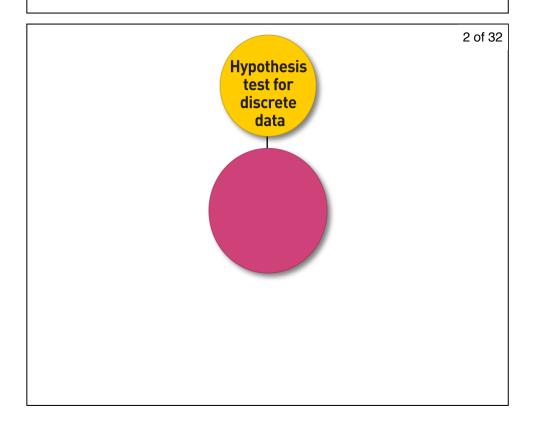
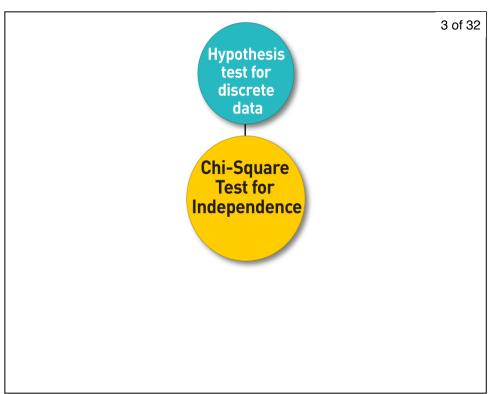
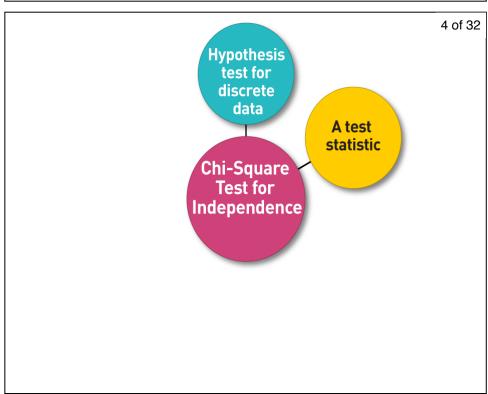
4.3 Chi-Square Test of Independence: What Is It?

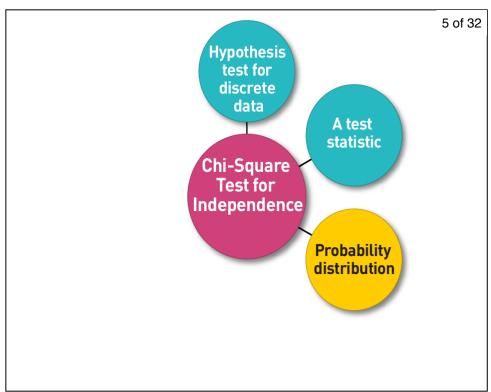
MBC 638

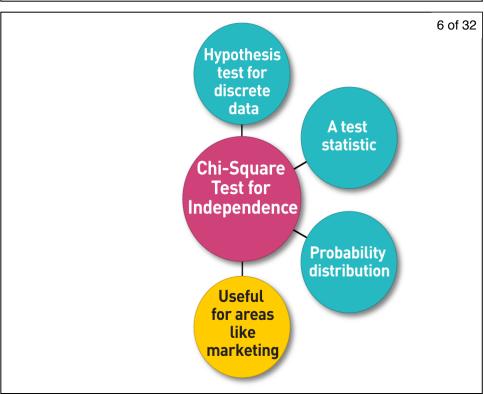
Data Analysis and Decision Making

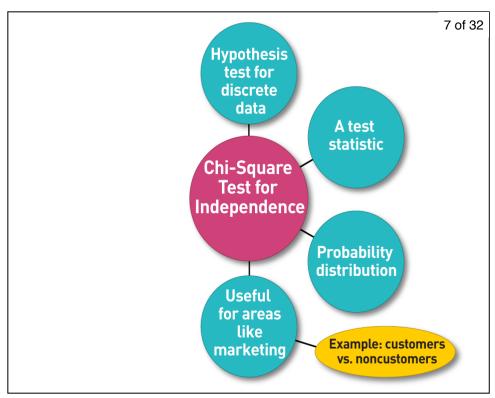






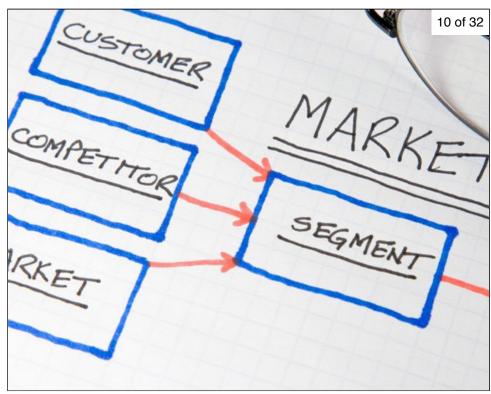


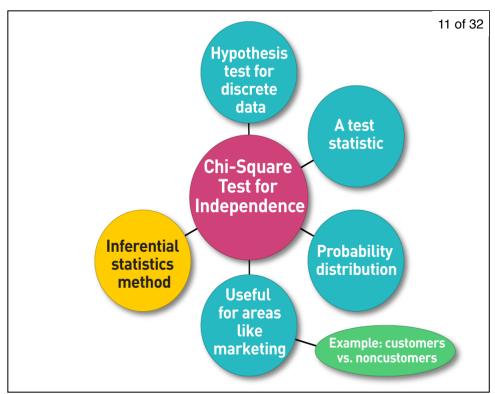


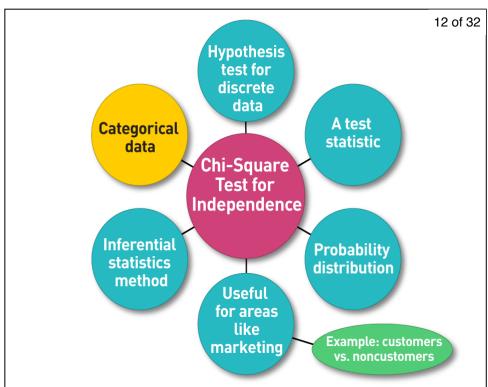












13 of 32

Chi-Square Test for Independence

 χ² test for independence: a procedure used to determine if two variables are related or are statistically independent

Chi-Square Test for Independence

- x² test for independence: a procedure used to determine if two variables are related or are statistically independent
- Convention:
 - ∘ *H*₀:
 - ∘ *H*a:

15 of 32

Chi-Square Test for Independence

- x² test for independence: a procedure used to determine if two variables are related or are statistically independent
- Convention:
 - ∘ *H*₀:
 - H_a: Categorical Variable 1 and Categorical Variable 2 are not independent (i.e., there is a relationship).

16 of 32

Chi-Square Test for Independence

- x² test for independence: a procedure used to determine if two variables are related or are statistically independent
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- How it works:

18 of 32

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Chi-Square Test for Independence

 x² test for independence: a procedure used to determine if two variables are related or are statistically independent

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- How it works:
 - Compares "observed" counts and "expected" counts or frequencies
 - Does not give kind (positive/negative) or intensity of relationship

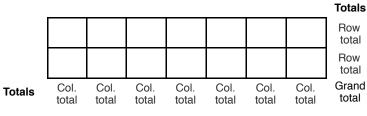


 H_0 : Categorical Variable 1 and Categorical Variable 2 are independent.

 H_a : Categorical Variable 1 and Categorical Variable 2 are not independent.

Variable 2

Variable 1



22 of 32

Row

total Row total Grand

total

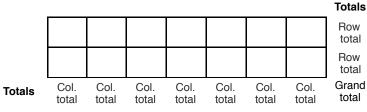
Setup for Analysis of Two-Way Tables

 H_0 : Categorical Variable 1 and Categorical Variable 2 are independent.

 H_a : Categorical Variable 1 and Categorical Variable 2 are not independent.

Variable 2

Variable 1



Put your data in a two-way table.

 H_0 : Categorical Variable 1 and Categorical Variable 2 are independent. H_a : Categorical Variable 1 and Categorical Variable 2 are not independent.

Variable 2 **Totals** Row Variable 1 total Row total Grand Col. Col. Col. Col. Col. Col. Col. **Totals** total total total total total total total total

- Put your data in a two-way table.
- Depending on the variables, use two or more columns or rows.

24 of 32

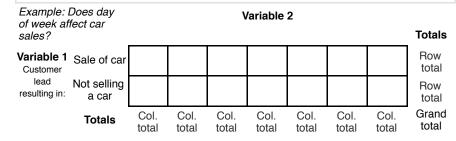
Setup for Analysis of Two-Way Tables

 H_0 : Categorical Variable 1 and Categorical Variable 2 are independent. H_a : Categorical Variable 1 and Categorical Variable 2 are not independent.

Example: Does day Variable 2 of week affect car sales? **Totals** Row Variable 1 total Row total Grand Col. Col. Col. Col. Col. Col. Col. Totals total total total total total total total total

- Put your data in a two-way table.
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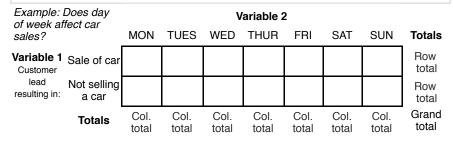
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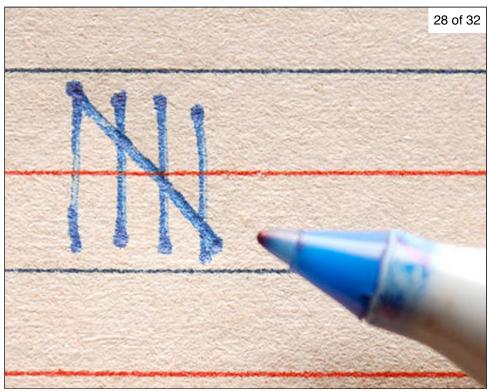
26 of 32

Setup for Analysis of Two-Way Tables



- Put your data in a two-way table.
- Depending on the variables, use two or more columns or rows.





 H_0 : Categorical Variable 1 and Categorical Variable 2 are independent. H_a : Categorical Variable 1 and Categorical Variable 2 are not independent.

	Example: Does day of week affect car sales?		Variable 2							
			MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	Totals
	Variable 1 Customer	Sale of car	Count data	Row total						
	lead resulting in:	Not selling a car	Count data	Row total						
		Totals	Col. total	Grand total						

- Put your data in a two-way table.
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30 of 32

Setup for Analysis of Two-Way Tables

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 - Discrete data: need a lot of data (> 5 counts per cell)

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- In each cell, count the frequency of simultaneous occurrence.
 - Discrete data: need a lot of data (> 5 counts per cell)
 - No exact sample size specified