Lecture 31

Inference for Proportions II

STAT 8010 Statistical Methods I
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Notes

Last Time: Inference for p

- Point estimate:
$$\hat{p} = \frac{X}{n}$$
where X is the number of "successes" in the sample with sample size n, and the probability of success, p, is the parameter of interest

- $100(1-\alpha)\%$ Wald CI (when $\hat{p}$ is not too close to 0 or 1):
$$\hat{p} \pm z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{(\hat{p})(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$

- Hypothesis Testing:
$H_0: p = p_0$ vs. $H_a: p >$ or $\neq$ or $< p_0$
$$z_{obs} = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0(1-p_0)}{n}}}$$

Notes

Another CI for p: Wilson Score Confidence Interval

- The actual coverage probability of $100(1-\alpha)\%$ CI $\hat{p} \pm z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{(\hat{p})(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$ is usually falls below $(1-\alpha)$ ☹

- E.B. Wilson proposed one solution in 1927
Idea: Solving $\frac{p-\hat{p}}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}} = \pm z_{\alpha/2}$ for p
$$\Rightarrow (p-\hat{p})^2 = z^2_{\alpha/2}\frac{p(1-p)}{n}$$

$100(1-\alpha)\%$ Wilson Score Confidence Interval:
$$\frac{X + \frac{z^2_{\alpha/2}}{2}}{n + z^2_{\alpha/2}} \pm \frac{z_{\alpha/2}}{n + z^2_{\alpha/2}}\sqrt{\frac{X(n-X)}{n} + \frac{z^2_{\alpha/2}}{4}}$$

Notes

Example

Suppose we would like to estimate p, the probability of being vegetarian (for all the CU student). We take a sample with sample size $n = 20$ and none of them are vegetarian. Construct a 95% CI for p.

Notes

Rule of Three: An Approximate 95% CI for p When $\hat{p} = 0$ or 1

When $\hat{p} = 0$, we have

$$\hat{p} \pm z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{(\hat{p})(1-\hat{p})}{n}} = 0 \pm z_{\alpha/2} \times 0 = (0, 0)$$

Similarly, when $\hat{p} = 1$, we have

$$\hat{p} \pm z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{(\hat{p})(1-\hat{p})}{n}} = 1 \pm z_{\alpha/2} \times 0 = (1, 1)$$

These Wald CIs degenerate to a point , which do not reflect the estimation uncertainty. Here we could apply the rule of three to approximate 95% CI:

$$\begin{array}{ll} (0, 3/n), & \text{if } \hat{p} = 0 \\ (1 - 3/n, 1), & \text{if } \hat{p} = 1 \end{array}$$

Notes

Comparing Two Population Proportions p_1 and p_2

- We often interested in comparing two groups, e.g., does a particular treatment increase the survival probability for cancer patients ?
- We would like to infer $p_1 - p_2$, the difference between two population proportions $\Rightarrow$ point estimate, interval estimate, hypothesis testing

Notes

Notation

- Parameters
  - p_1, p_2: population proportions
  - $p_1 - p_2$: the difference between two population proportions
- Sample Statistics
  - n_1, n_2: sample sizes
  - $\hat{p}_1 = \frac{X_1}{n_1}, \hat{p}_2 = \frac{X_2}{n_2}$: sample proportions

Notes

Point/Interval Estimation for $p_1 - p_2$

- Point estimate:

$$\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2 = \frac{X_1}{n_1} - \frac{X_2}{n_2}$$

- $100(1-\alpha)\%$ CI based on CLT:

$$\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2 \pm z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{(\hat{p}_1)(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_2} + \frac{(\hat{p}_2)(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}}$$

Notes

Hypothesis Testing for $p_1 - p_2$

1. State the null and alternative hypotheses:

$$H_0 : p_1 - p_2 = 0 \text{ vs. } H_a : p_1 - p_2 > \text{ or } \neq \text{ or } < 0$$

2. Compute the test statistic:

$$z_{obs} = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}{n_1} + \frac{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}{n_2}}},$$

where $\bar{p} = \frac{X_1+X_2}{n_1+n_2}$

3. Make the decision of the test:

Rejection Region/ P-Value Methods

4. Draw the conclusion of the test:
We (do/do not) have enough statistical evidence to conclude that (H_a in words) at α% significant level.

Notes

Example

A Simple Random Simple of 100 CU graduate students is taken and it is found that 79 “strongly agree” that they would recommend their current graduate program. A Simple Random Simple of 85 USC graduate students is taken and it is found that 52 “strongly agree” that they would recommend their current graduate program. At 5 % level, can we conclude that the proportion of “strongly agree” is higher at CU?

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