

13.4 Chi-Squared Independence Test

Study Ch. 13.4, # 65 - 71, 75, 76

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13.4 Chi-Squared Independence Test

At the 1% s.l., does an association exist between educational level and diabetic state?

Educ	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Total
< HS	33	218	251
HS	25	389	414
< C	20	393	413
C	17	178	195
TOTAL	95	1178	1273

$$\chi^2 = \sum \left[\frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \right]$$

OBSERVED values in Red
TOTALS in Green

How can we find the EXPECTED values?

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χ^2

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OBSERVED values in Red
TOTALS in Green

Educ	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Total
< HS	33	218	251
HS	25	389	414
< C	20	393	413
C	17	178	195
TOTAL	95	1178	1273

How many HS graduates would we EXPECT to be diabetic?

Start:
> Proportion of total that have HS education?

$$414 / 1273$$

> Find this proportion of the total number that are diabetic.

ie: Multiply by number with Diabetes:

$$95 (414 / 1273) = 30.896$$

30.896

$$\chi^2 = \sum \left[\frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \right]$$

= 17.513

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x²

13.4 Chi-Squared Independence Test

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TOTALS in Green

Educ	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Total
< HS	33	218	251
HS	25	389	414
< C	20	393	413
C	17	178	195
TOTAL	95	1178	1273

How many C graduates would we EXPECT to be diabetic?

Start:
> Proportion of total that have HS education?

$$195 / 1273$$

> Find this proportion of the total number that are diabetic.

ie: Multiply by number with Diabetes:

$$95 (195 / 1273) = 14.552$$

14.552

$$\chi^2 = \sum \left[\frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \right]$$

= 17.513

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x²

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< HS	33	218	251
HS	25 30.896	389	414
< C	20	393	413
C	17 14.552	178	195
TOTAL	95	1178	1273

How many C graduates would we EXPECT to be diabetic?

Start:
> Proportion of total that have HS education?

$$195 / 1273$$

> Find this proportion of the total number that are diabetic.

ie: Multiply by number with Diabetes:

$$95 (195 / 1273) = 14.552$$

Therefore:

$$E = \frac{RC}{n}$$

$$\chi^2 = \sum \left[\frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \right]$$

$$= 17.513$$

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x²

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OBSERVED values in Red
TOTALS in Green

Educ	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Total
< HS	33	218	251
HS	25 30.896	389	414
< C	20	393	413
C	17 14.552	178	195
TOTAL	95	1178	1273

Find:
> The remaining Expected Values, using

Therefore:

$$E = \frac{RC}{n}$$

$$\chi^2 = \sum \left[\frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \right]$$

$$= 17.513$$

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x²

13.4 Chi-Squared Independence Test

Educ	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Total
< HS	33 <i>18.731</i>	218 <i>232.269</i>	251
HS	25 <i>30.896</i>	389 <i>383.104</i>	414
< C	20 <i>30.821</i>	393 <i>382.179</i>	413
C	17 <i>14.552</i>	178 <i>180.448</i>	195
TOTAL	95	1178	1273

Therefore:
 $E = \frac{RC}{n}$

Now that have Expected Values, can proceed to do the χ^2 Hypothesis Test

χ^2

13.4 Chi-Squared Independence Test

Chi-Square Test for Independence

- Assumptions:
1. All expected frequencies ≥ 1
 2. At most 20% of the expected frequencies are less than 5
 3. SRS
- Step 2: Decide α

Step 1: H_0 : The 2 variables are not associated. *indep.*
 H_a : The 2 variables are associated. *dependent*

Step 3: Calculate the expected frequencies, $E = RC/n$
 where n = sample size, R = row total, C = column total

Step 4: Compare values for E to assumptions to determine if can use this procedure.

Step 5: Compute the test statistic, using a table of values:

$$\chi^2_{\tau} = \sum \left[\frac{(O - E)^2}{E} \right]$$

Step 6: Find CV(s) using $df = (r - 1)(c - 1)$ and Table VII.

Step 7: Decide: reject H_0 or not?
 Reject if test statistic is in rejection region (tail).

Step 5: p-value from calculator
 $p = 1 - \chi^2cdf(0, \chi^2_{\tau}, df)$
 Step 6: Decide: reject H_0 or not?
 Reject if $p < \alpha$

Step 8: Verbal interpretation

13.4 Chi-Squared Independence Test

At the 1% s.l., does an association exist between educational level and diabetic state?

Educ	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Total
< HS	33 <i>19.570</i> <i>18.731</i>	218 <i>0.877</i> <i>232.269</i>	251
HS	25 <i>7.125</i> <i>30.876</i>	389 <i>0.091</i> <i>383.104</i>	414
< C	20 <i>3.799</i> <i>30.821</i>	393 <i>0.306</i> <i>382.179</i>	413
C	17 <i>0.418</i> <i>14.552</i>	178 <i>0.033</i> <i>180.448</i>	195
TOTAL	95	1178	1273

χ^2 Hypothesis Test

- All E > 1 and > 5, srs assumptions met
- $\alpha = 0.01, df = (r-1)(c-1) = 3(1) = 3$

3 $\chi^2_{\tau} = \sum \left[\frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \right] = 17.5118$

$\frac{(33 - 18.731)^2}{18.731}$

- $p = 1 - \chi^2_{cdf}(0, 17.5118, 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- $p ? \alpha$ Reject H_0 ???
- Conclude?

Therefore:
 $E = \frac{RC}{n}$

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χ^2

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Educ	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Total
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TOTAL	95	1178	1273

Therefore:
 $E = \frac{RC}{n}$

Calculator:

- 2nd Matrix/ Edit / [A]
- Enter # of rows, # columns
- Enter observations - the red numbers in the table
- STAT/ TESTS/ χ^2 -Test
- Hit Enter for [A] and for [B]
- Select Calculate

Answer will include test statistic, p-value, and df.

For expected values:
2nd Matrix/ Edit / [B]

$\chi^2_{\tau} = \sum \left[\frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \right]$

$\chi^2 = 17.5118$

$p = 5.545 \times 10^{-4}$
 $= 0.0005545$

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13.4 Chi-Squared Independence Test

Com	Male	Female	Total
Mail	58	26	
email	151	86	
Both	72	40	
N/A	76	50	
TOTAL			

Therefore:
 $E = \frac{RC}{n}$

On-line χ^2 Computation
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13.4 Chi-Squared Independence Test

Com	Male	Female	Total
Mail	58 53.6 0.361	26 30.4 0.637	84
email	151 151.4 0.001	86 85.6 0.002	237
Both	72 71.5 0.003	40 40.5 0.006	112
N/A	76 80.5 0.252	50 45.5 0.445	126
TOTAL	357	202	559

H_0 : gender + how indep.
 H_a : gender & how depend.
 $\alpha = 0.05$

$$\chi^2 = \sum \left[\frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \right] \quad df = (r-1)(c-1)$$

$\chi^2 = 1.6757$
 $P = 1 - \chi^2 cdf(0, 1.707, 3)$
 $= 0.635 > \alpha$ do not reject H_0

Therefore:
 $E = \frac{RC}{n}$

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