## STAT 2593

Lecture 037 - Inferences Concerning a Difference Between Population Proportions

Dylan Spicker

# Inferences Concerning a Difference Between Population <br> Proportions 

## Learning Objectives

1. Construct hypothesis tests and confidence intervals for two sample tests of proportions.

## Two Sample Proportion Tests

- We have currently assumed sample means on continuous data from (approximately) normally distributed populations.


## Two Sample Proportion Tests

- We have currently assumed sample means on continuous data from (approximately) normally distributed populations.
- What if we have two samples from binomial distributions?


## Two Sample Proportion Tests

- We have currently assumed sample means on continuous data from (approximately) normally distributed populations.
- What if we have two samples from binomial distributions?
- $X$ comes from a $\operatorname{Bin}\left(n, p_{1}\right)$ distribution.


## Two Sample Proportion Tests

- We have currently assumed sample means on continuous data from (approximately) normally distributed populations.
- What if we have two samples from binomial distributions?
- $X$ comes from a $\operatorname{Bin}\left(n, p_{1}\right)$ distribution.
- $Y$ comes from a $\operatorname{Bin}\left(m, p_{2}\right)$ distribution.


## Two Sample Proportion Tests

- We have currently assumed sample means on continuous data from (approximately) normally distributed populations.
- What if we have two samples from binomial distributions?
- $X$ comes from a $\operatorname{Bin}\left(n, p_{1}\right)$ distribution.
- $Y$ comes from a $\operatorname{Bin}\left(m, p_{2}\right)$ distribution.
- $X$ and $Y$ are independent.


## Two Sample Proportion Tests

- We have currently assumed sample means on continuous data from (approximately) normally distributed populations.
- What if we have two samples from binomial distributions?
- $X$ comes from a $\operatorname{Bin}\left(n, p_{1}\right)$ distribution.
- $Y$ comes from a $\operatorname{Bin}\left(m, p_{2}\right)$ distribution.
- $X$ and $Y$ are independent.
- We are interested in the difference in proportions, $p_{1}-p_{2}$.


## Estimating the Difference in Proportions

- The estimator given by $\hat{p}_{1}-\hat{p}_{2}$ will be unbiased for $p_{1}-p_{2}$.


## Estimating the Difference in Proportions

- The estimator given by $\hat{p}_{1}-\hat{p}_{2}$ will be unbiased for $p_{1}-p_{2}$.
- This will have variance

$$
\frac{p_{1}\left(1-p_{1}\right)}{n}+\frac{p_{2}\left(1-p_{2}\right)}{m} .
$$

## Estimating the Difference in Proportions

- The estimator given by $\hat{p}_{1}-\hat{p}_{2}$ will be unbiased for $p_{1}-p_{2}$.
- This will have variance

$$
\frac{p_{1}\left(1-p_{1}\right)}{n}+\frac{p_{2}\left(1-p_{2}\right)}{m} .
$$

- As long as the normal approximation would apply for each sample individually, we can use the normal approximation here for confidence intervals and hypothesis tests.


## Estimating the Difference in Proportions

- The estimator given by $\hat{p}_{1}-\hat{p}_{2}$ will be unbiased for $p_{1}-p_{2}$.
- This will have variance

$$
\frac{p_{1}\left(1-p_{1}\right)}{n}+\frac{p_{2}\left(1-p_{2}\right)}{m} .
$$

- As long as the normal approximation would apply for each sample individually, we can use the normal approximation here for confidence intervals and hypothesis tests.
- Confidence intervals are constructed in exactly the expected way.


## Estimating the Difference in Proportions

- The estimator given by $\hat{p}_{1}-\hat{p}_{2}$ will be unbiased for $p_{1}-p_{2}$.
- This will have variance

$$
\frac{p_{1}\left(1-p_{1}\right)}{n}+\frac{p_{2}\left(1-p_{2}\right)}{m} .
$$

- As long as the normal approximation would apply for each sample individually, we can use the normal approximation here for confidence intervals and hypothesis tests.
- Confidence intervals are constructed in exactly the expected way.
- Hypothesis tests only work if we test $H_{0}: p_{1}=p_{2}$.


## Estimating the Difference in Proportions

- The estimator given by $\hat{p}_{1}-\hat{p}_{2}$ will be unbiased for $p_{1}-p_{2}$.
- This will have variance

$$
\frac{p_{1}\left(1-p_{1}\right)}{n}+\frac{p_{2}\left(1-p_{2}\right)}{m}
$$

- As long as the normal approximation would apply for each sample individually, we can use the normal approximation here for confidence intervals and hypothesis tests.
- Confidence intervals are constructed in exactly the expected way.
- Hypothesis tests only work if we test $H_{0}: p_{1}=p_{2}$.
- Under the assumption $p_{1}=p_{2}=p$, we have variance $p(1-p)\left(\frac{1}{m}+\frac{1}{n}\right)$


## Summary

- Two populations from independent binomial distributions can have their proportions tested through a difference in sample proportions, so long as we assume independence.
- The approximation is only valid enough for the null hypothesis of equality.

