

CHI SQUARE TEST OF ASSOCIATION/INDEPENDENCE

*This test is used to determine whether there is a significant association between 2 categorical variables from the **same sample**.*

To determine if there was a relationship between smoking status and socioeconomic levels, researchers categorized 356 federal male employees:

ACTUAL COUNTS	Socioeconomic Level		
	High	Middle	Low
Current Smoker	51	22	43
Former Smoker	92	21	28
Never Smoked	68	9	22

DETERMINE EXPECTED COUNTS:

Expected Count = (Row Total)(Column Total)/ Sample Size

EXPECTED COUNTS	Socioeconomic Level		
	High	Middle	Low
Current Smoker	68.75	16.94	30.30
Former Smoker	83.57	20.60	36.83
Never Smoked	58.68	14.46	25.86

H STATE NULL AND ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESES

H_0 : There is no association between smoking status and SES in the population of federal male employees

H_a : There is an association between smoking status and SES in the population of federal male employees

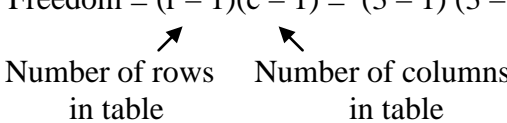
A DETERMINE THAT CONDITIONS FOR TEST ARE ACCEPTABLE:

- Random... yes (random samples used)
- Every expected count ≥ 5 ... yes (see above)
- Independent... yes (assuming responses were independent of each other and the number of federal male employees $> (10)(356) > 3560$)

T PERFORM TEST USING...

FORMULA/TABLE C:

a) Chi-Square Statistic: $X^2 = \sum (O_i - E_i)^2 / E_i$
 $= (51 - 68.75)^2 / 68.75 + (22 - 16.94)^2 / 16.94 + \dots + (22 - 25.86)^2 / 25.86$
 $= 18.51$

b) Degrees of Freedom = $(r - 1)(c - 1) = (3 - 1)(3 - 1) = 4$

Number of rows in table Number of columns in table

c) P-Value

i) Table C:

Any X^2 statistic > 18.51 (df = 4) has P-value $< .001$

ii) Calculator:

DISTR \rightarrow 7: X^2 cdf (18.51, 100, 4) \rightarrow p = .00098

CALCULATOR:

a) Store observed counts in a [R,C] matrix:

MATRIX \rightarrow EDIT \rightarrow 1: [A] \rightarrow 3 X 3 \rightarrow Enter Counts \rightarrow QUIT

b) Perform X^2 Test:

STAT \rightarrow TESTS \rightarrow C: X^2 - Test \rightarrow $X^2 = 18.51$, P-value = .0098

NOTE:

If MATRIX [A] = Observed Counts, MATRIX [B] = Expected Counts

S STATE CONCLUSION IN CONTEXT:

There is very strong evidence ($p < .001$) to reject H_0 and conclude an association exists between smoking status and SES in the population of federal male employees... to determine direction and nature of associations, use 2-way table techniques.