## 2-PROPORTION Z TEST

This test is used to compare proportions from 2 independent samples.

In s study done in Michigan, it was determined 38 (out of 62) poor children who attended preschool needed social services later in life compared to 49 (out of 61 ) poor children who did not attend preschool.

Does this study provide significant evidence that preschool reduces the need for social services later in life?

## P) IDENTIFY POPULATION PARAMETERS:

$\mathrm{p}_{1}=$ proportion of preschooled children requiring social services
$\mathrm{p}_{2}=$ proportion of children not preschooled requiring social services

## H) STATE HYPOTHESES:

$$
\mathrm{H}_{0}: \mathrm{p}_{1}=\mathrm{p}_{2} \quad \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}}: \mathrm{p}_{1}<\mathrm{p}_{2}
$$

## A) VERIFY CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR TEST:

a) SRS

This is not known so we must be cautious with our conclusions.
b) Normal Sampling Distribution:
$\mathrm{n}_{1} \hat{p}_{1} \geq 5$
$\mathrm{n}_{1}\left(1-\hat{p}_{1}\right) \geq 5$
$\mathrm{n}_{2} \hat{p}_{2} \geq 5$
$\mathrm{n}_{2}\left(1-\hat{p}_{2}\right) \geq 5$
$(62)(.63) \geq 5$ ?
$(62)(.37) \geq 5$ ?
$(61)(.80) \geq 5$ ?
$(61)(.20) \geq 5$ ?
$38 \geq 5 \checkmark$
$23 \geq 5 \checkmark$
$49 \geq 5 \checkmark$
$12 \geq 5 \checkmark$
$\mathrm{N}_{1}>10 \mathrm{n}_{1}>10(62)>620 \ldots$ probably?
$\mathrm{N}_{2}>10 \mathrm{n}_{2}>10(61)>610 \ldots$ probably?
c) $\quad \mathrm{N}>10 \mathrm{n}$

## T) PERFORM TEST USING

a) TABLE C

Calculate z-statistic and compare to critical value from Table C:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \hat{p}_{1}=38 / 62=.6129 \quad \hat{p}_{2}=49 / 61=.8033 \\
& \hat{p}=\frac{\text { total number of success in both samples }}{\text { total number of observations in both samples }}=\frac{87}{123}=.7073 \\
& \mathrm{z}=\frac{\hat{p}_{1}-\hat{p}_{2}}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})\left(\frac{1}{n_{1}}+\frac{1}{n_{2}}\right)}}=\frac{.6129-.8033}{\sqrt{.7073(.2927)(1 / 62+1 / 61)}}=-2.32 \\
& \text { P-value }<.02
\end{aligned}
$$

## b) CALCULATOR:

STAT ---> TESTS ---> 6: 2-Prop Z Test ---> P-value = . 0102

## S) STATE CONCLUSION:

There is strong (but not overwhelming evidence) that preschool reduces the future need for social services. We can reject $\mathrm{H}_{0}$ at $\alpha=.05$ but not at $\alpha=.01$.

## CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (Use PAIS):

Construct a $95 \%$ confidence interval for the difference in proportions of people needing social services after attending preschool:
STAT ---> TESTS ---> B: 2-Prop Z Int = (-.35, -.03)

We are 95\% confident that the percentage of people needing social service after attending preschool was between $3 \%$ and $35 \%$ less than those who did not attend preschool. (The interval is wide because the samples are quite small.)

