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Exercises Quantitative Methods Ss 2020

Worksheet: Pearson Chi-Square Test

Example 1.1 (Anderson et. al., page 415)

One of the questions on the *Business Week* Subscriber Study was, "In the past 12 months, when travelling for business, what type of airline ticket did you purchase most often?". The data obtained are shown in the following contingency table:

	Type of flight			
Type of ticket	Domestic flight	International flight		
First class	29	22		
Business class	95	121		
Economy class	518	135		

 $Ticket_Flight.sav$

Use $\alpha = 0.05$ and test for the independence of type of flight and type of ticket. What is your conclusion?

Reference: Anderson, Sweeney, Williams, Freeman, Shoesmith: Statistics for Business and Economics, Thompson Learning, London, 2007

Solution:

Rule of thumb is fulfilled with:

- 1. df=2
- 2. minimum expected count = 15.41
- 3. Zero cells have expected count less than five

p-value Chi-Square-Test = $1.6 \cdot 10^{-22} < 0.05$; this means the type of ticket depends on the type of flight.

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Example 1.2

Do young women and men strive for the same jobs?

Give an answer to this question by help of the following sample. In the year 1999 about 1 497 young persons have the following kinds of practical training:

Kind of	female	male
Training		
Industry and Trade	362	471
Handicraft	131	485
Public Service	30	18

 $Geschlecht_Ausbildungsbereich.sav$

The abbreviations are as follows:

- i=Industry and Trade
- h=Handicraft
- ö=Public Service
- w=female
- m=male

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Example 1.3 (Status_Father_Son.sav)

Cross-classification of father's and his son's occupational status category (Source: Advanced in Statistical Analysis, Volume 91, Number 3, 2007, page 271):

Father's status	Sons's status category				
category	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	64	51	26	30	6
(2)	18	102	51	18	6
(3)	6	48	138	24	11
(4)	35	82	107	112	13
(5)	30	140	279	106	306

- (1) is Capitalist
- (2) is New-Middle
- (3) is Labor
- (4) is Self-Support
- (5) is Peasantry

Is there a relationship between a father's status and the son's status?

Example 1.4 (Edu_Mother_Father.sav)

Cross-classification of mother's and father's education for a sample of Afro-Americans (Source: Advanced in Statistical Analysis, Volume 91, Number 3, 2007, page 271):

Mother's	Father's education					
education	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
(1)	81	3	9	11		
(2)	14	8	9	6		
(3)	43	7	43	18		
(4)	21	6	24	87		

- (1) is 8th grade or less
- (2) is Part high school
- (3) is High school
- (4) is College

Is there a relationship between the degree of education of the mother and the father?

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Exercise 1.5:

Please open the file 1991 U.S. General Society Survey.sav of the SPSS-Tutorial. This is a poll of 1517 US-Americans of age 18 up to 89.

- a) Use the sample data to test at level $\alpha=0.05$ for the independence of the two variables "leben" and "zufried".
 - 1. What is the name of the test?
 - 2. Which assumptions of the test must be checked to get an accurate result? Please verify these assumptions.
 - 3. Consider the p-value. What is your conclusion?
- b) Does there appear to be a relationship between Live and General Happiness? Please check it with a measure of association.

Solution of exercise 1.5

X=General Happiness (1=very satisfied, moderately satisfied, not very satisfied) Y=Live (1=exciting, 2=routine, 3=boring)

X and Y are ordinal leveled variables

- a) 1. Perason Chi-Square-Test
 - 2. If the degree of freedom is one, i.e. df=1, the *p*-value is listed in the row Continuity Correction. But here the *p*-value equals four, i.e. df=4.

Up to twenty percent of of cells may have expected counts less than five. Here 11.1% of oll cells have expected counts less than five.

The minimum expected count must be equal to or greater than one. Here the minimum expected is 4.45.

Therefore the rule of thumb of the Pearson Chi-Square test is fulfilled.

3. The p-value is a probability larger than zero. A double click left mouse button onto 0,000 shows this value.

p-value = $2.6903 \cdot 10^{-41} \approx 0 \le 0.05$

rejection of H_0 i.e. general happiness and live are dependent.

b) Gamma $\gamma=0.561$ medium strong positive relationship, i.e. there is a medium trend that very satisfied people have an exciting live and not very satisfied people have a boring live.