

# Biost 517

## Applied Biostatistics I

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### Lecture 14: Two Sample Inference About Independent Proportions

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### Comparing Independent Proportions

#### ..... Large Samples (Uncensored)

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### Lecture Outline

- Comparing Independent Proportions
  - Large Samples (Uncensored)
    - Chi Squared Test
  - Small Samples (Uncensored)
    - Fisher's Exact Test
    - Adjusted Chi Squared or Fisher's Exact Test

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### Summary Measures

- Comparing distributions of binary variables across two groups
  - Difference of proportions (most common)
    - Most common
    - Inference based on difference of estimated proportions
  - Ratio of proportions
    - Of most relevance with low probabilities
    - Often actually use odds ratio

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## Data: Contingency Tables

- The cross classified counts

		Response		Tot
		Yes	No	
Group	0	a	b	n <sub>0</sub>
	1	c	d	n <sub>1</sub>
Total		m <sub>0</sub>	m <sub>1</sub>	N

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## Large Sample Distribution

- With totally independent data, we use the Central Limit Theorem
  - Proportions are means
    - Sample proportions are sample means
  - Standard error estimates for each group's estimated proportion based on the mean – variance relationship

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## Asymptotic Sampling Distrn

- Comparing two binomial proportions

Suppose independent  $X_i \sim B(1, p_0)$   $\sum_{i=1}^{n_0} X_i = X \sim B(n_0, p_0)$

and  $Y_i \sim B(1, p_1)$   $\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} Y_i = Y \sim B(n_1, p_1)$

We want to make inference about  $\Delta = p_1 - p_0$

$$\hat{p}_0 = \frac{X}{n_0} \sim N\left(p_0, \frac{p_0(1-p_0)}{n_0}\right) \quad \hat{p}_1 = \frac{Y}{n_1} \sim N\left(p_1, \frac{p_1(1-p_1)}{n_1}\right)$$

$$\hat{\Delta} = \hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_0 \sim N\left(p_1 - p_0, \frac{p_1(1-p_1)}{n_1} + \frac{p_0(1-p_0)}{n_0}\right)$$

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## Asymptotic Confidence Intervals

- Confidence interval for difference between two binomial proportions

We want to make inference about  $\Delta = p_1 - p_0$

100(1- $\alpha$ )% confidence interval is

$$(\hat{\Delta} - z_{1-\alpha/2} \times se(\hat{\Delta}), \hat{\Delta} + z_{1-\alpha/2} \times se(\hat{\Delta}))$$

$$\hat{\Delta} = \hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_0$$

$$\text{Estimate } se(\hat{\Delta}) = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_0(1-\hat{p}_0)}{n_0}}$$

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## Asymptotic Hypothesis Tests

- Test statistic for difference between two binomial proportions

Suppose we want to test  $H_0 : \Delta = p_1 - p_0 = 0$

Under the null hypothesis,  $Z = \frac{\hat{\Delta}}{se(\hat{\Delta})} \sim N(0,1)$

Under  $H_0$  the entire distributions are equal so

$$\text{Estimate } se(\hat{\Delta}) = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n_0}} \quad \text{with } \hat{p} = \frac{X+Y}{n_0+n_1}$$

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## Goodness of Fit Test

- An alternative derivation of the asymptotic test of binomial proportions as a special case of the “goodness of fit test”

- For contingency tables of arbitrary size

- “R by C” table
- E.g., tumor grade by bone scan score in PSA data set

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## Goodness of Fit Test

- Given categorical random variables, we often have scientific questions that relate to the frequency distribution for the measurements

– Examples:

- Checking for Poisson, normal, etc.
- Distribution of phenotypes to agree with genetic theory
- Comparing distributions of categorical data across populations
- Independence of random variables

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. tabulate grade bss, row col cell						
grade	bss					Total
	1	2	3	4		
1	1	3	6	1	10	
	10.00	30.00	60.00	1	100.00	
	20.00	27.27	25.00	1	25.00	
	2.50	7.50	15.00	1	25.00	
2	2	4	9	1	15	
	13.33	26.67	60.00	1	100.00	
	40.00	36.36	37.50	1	37.50	
	5.00	10.00	22.50	1	37.50	
3	2	4	9	1	15	
	13.33	26.67	60.00	1	100.00	
	40.00	36.36	37.50	1	37.50	
	5.00	10.00	22.50	1	37.50	
Total	5	11	24	1	40	
	12.50	27.50	60.00	1	100.00	
	100.00	100.00	100.00	1	100.00	
	12.50	27.50	60.00	1	100.00	

## Aside: Sampling Nomenclature

- We often characterize the sampling scheme according to the total counts that were fixed by design
  - Poisson sampling: none
  - Multinomial sampling: total counts
  - Binomial sampling: either row or column totals
  - Hypergeometric sampling: both row and column totals

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## Basic Idea

- We compare the observed counts in each cell to the number we might have expected
  - “Observed – Expected”
  - Counts, NOT proportions

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## Sampling Distribution

- The test to see whether the data fits the hypotheses (hence “goodness of fit”)
  - Observed counts in each cell are assumed to be Poisson random variables
    - Standard error is the square root of the mean
  - Test statistic based on sum of Z scores for each cell
    - Actually done as squared Z scores
    - Sum of squared normals has a chi squared distn

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## Test Statistic

- Pearson’s chi-square goodness of fit statistic in the general case
  - Assuming only one “constraint” on the cells

Given  $K$  categories, and for the  $i$ th cell

$O_i$  the observed count and

$E_i$  the expected count (typically  $E_i = p_i N$ )

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^K \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} \stackrel{H_0}{\sim} \chi^2_{K-1}$$

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## Determining the “Expected”

- The scientific null hypothesis usually specifies the probability that a random observation would belong in each cell
  - Most often:
    - Testing independence of variables
      - Probabilities in each cell are expected to be the product of the marginal distributions
  - Other uses
    - Testing “goodness of fit” to distributions
    - Testing agreement with genetic hypotheses

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## Test for Independence

- Chi-square test for independence (or association)

$R \times C$  table for two categorical variables, in the  $(r, c)$ th cell

$O_{rc}$  the observed count and

$E_{rc} = \hat{p}_r \hat{p}_c N$  the expected count

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^R \sum_{j=1}^C \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}} \stackrel{H_0}{\sim} \chi^2_{(R-1) \times (C-1)}$$

where  $\hat{p}_r$  and  $\hat{p}_c$  are the estimated proportions  
are for the row and column margins, respectively

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		bss			
		1	2	3	Total
grade					
1	1	1	3	6	10
	10.00	30.00	60.00	100.00	
	20.00	27.27	25.00	25.00	
	2.50	7.50	15.00	25.00	
2	2	4	9	1	15
	13.33	26.67	60.00	100.00	
	40.00	36.36	37.50	1	37.50
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	12.50	27.50	60.00	1	100.00
	100.00	100.00	100.00	1	100.00
	12.50	27.50	60.00	1	100.00

		bss			
		1	2	3	Total
grade					
1	1	1	3	6	10
	1.3	2.8	6.0	1	10.0
	10.00	30.00	60.00	1	100.00
	20.00	27.27	25.00	1	25.00
2	2	4	9	1	15
	1.9	4.1	9.0	1	15.0
	13.33	26.67	60.00	1	100.00
	40.00	36.36	37.50	1	37.50
3	2	4	9	1	15
	1.9	4.1	9.0	1	15.0
	13.33	26.67	60.00	1	100.00
	40.00	36.36	37.50	1	37.50
Total	5	11	24	1	40
	5.0	11.0	24.0	1	40.0
	12.50	27.50	60.00	1	100.00
	100.00	100.00	100.00	1	100.00

## In 2 x 2 Contingency Tables

- The chi squared test and the Z test comparing binomial proportions are exactly the same test
  - The chi squared statistic is just the square of the Z statistic
  - The chi squared test P value will be the same as the two-sided P value for the Z test
  - Most software packages have a tendency to tell you the value of the chi squared statistic

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## Elevator Statistics

- Well, nearly elevator statistics

	+	-	
0	a	b	
1	c	d	
	$m_0$	$m_1$	$ N$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(ad - bc)^2 N}{n_0 n_1 m_0 m_1} \quad Z = (ad - bc) \sqrt{\frac{N}{n_0 n_1 m_0 m_1}}$$

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## Need for Large Samples

- Note that because the goodness of fit test is relying on asymptotic properties, it is only valid in “large” samples
  - A commonly used rule of thumb is that the expected counts be greater than 5 in the vast majority of the cells

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## Other Large Sample Tests

- “Likelihood Ratio Test”
  - Also has chi squared distribution in large samples
    - But not the same statistic as “chi squared statistic”
  - Good large sample properties
    - Often most powerful
  - Less commonly used in 2 x 2 tables
    - We will use it more often in logistic regression

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## Stata Commands: CI

- "cs respvar groupvar, level (#)"
  - Both variables must be coded as 0 and 1
  - Response will be called "cases" and "noncases"
- CI can be found under "Risk difference"
- Chi squared statistic and two-sided P value
- "tabulate respvar groupvar, row col chi2 lr"
  - Row and column percentages
  - Chi squared and likelihood ratio P values

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## Ex: Stata Commands

- Example: Hepatomegaly by treatment group in PBC data set

```
. g tx= 2 - treatment
. cs hepmeg tx
| tx
| Exposed    Unexposed |      Total
Cases |      73        87 |      160
Noncases |      84        66 |      150
Total |      157       153 |      310
|          |          |
Risk | .4649682    .5686275 | .516129
```

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## Ex: Stata Commands (cont.)

- Example: Hepatomegaly by treatment group in PBC data set (cont.)

	Point		
	estimate	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Risk diff	-.1037	-.2143 .0070	
Risk ratio	.8177	.6580 1.0161	
Prev frac ex	.1823	-.0161 .3420	
Prev frac pop	.0923		

chi2(1) = 3.33 Pr>chi2 = 0.0679

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## Interpretation

- With 95% confidence, the true difference in the prevalence of hepatomegaly at baseline is between .007 higher in treatment group and .214 lower in treatment group.
  - (What are these populations? At baseline, we only have samples that are treated and control. Both groups were drawn from the same population.)
- Based on two sided P = .0679, we cannot reject the null hypothesis of equality

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## Caveat: Sad Fact of Life

- Different variance estimates are typically used for CI and hypothesis tests
  - We can see disagreement between the conclusion reached by CI and P value
    - The P value might be less than .05, but the CI contain 0
    - The P value might be greater than .05, but the CI exclude 0

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## Comparison to t Test

- Hepatomegaly by treatment group using two sample t test with unequal variances
  - Z test uses the standard normal distribution and does not use the sample variance

```
.ttest hepmeg, by(tx) unequal
Two-sample t test; unequal variances 0: N obs= 157
                                         1: N obs= 153
Variable | Mean   St Err   t     P>|t|   [95% CI]
          0 | .465   .0399   11.6   0.0000   .386   .544
          1 | .569   .0402   14.2   0.0000   .489   .648
diff   | -.104   .0566   -1.83   0.0682  -.215   .008
```

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## Comparison to t Test (cont)

```
Satterthwaite's degrees of freedom: 307.8897
Ho: mean(0) - mean(1) = diff = 0
Ha: diff < 0      Ha: diff ~= 0      Ha: diff > 0
t = -1.8300      t = -1.8300      t = -1.8300
P < t = 0.0341    P > |t| = 0.0682  P > t = 0.9659
```

- From “standard” analysis
  - CI: -0.2143, 0.0070; P= 0.0679
- From nonstandard t test based analysis
  - CI: -0.215, 0.008; P= 0.0682

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## Yates Correction

- Historically, a “continuity correction” to the chi squared test to try to avoid its anti-conservatism in small samples
  - All that was achieved was getting a test that behaves as poorly as the Fisher’s exact test
  - I heartily recommend use of the continuity correction when comparing two samples
    - (There is a continuity correction used in one sample Z tests that is useful, but exact distributions are even better)

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## Comparing Independent Proportions

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Small Samples (Uncensored)

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## Small Sample Distribution

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- The exact distribution for the difference in two proportions can not be determined in general, because of the mean – variance relationship
  - We need to know the value of the two proportions being compared in order to find the exact distribution of the difference

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## Small Sample CI

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- We have no way of obtaining exact CI for the difference in proportions
  - We could consider all possible values of the two proportions, and see whether a test would reject each combination
  - But the resulting joint confidence interval would not always give the same decision for equal differences
    - E.g. it might reject .10 and .20, but not .40 and .50

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## Small Sample Tests

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- We can, however, describe the exact distribution of the data under the null hypothesis conditional on all the “margins” of a contingency table
  - A “permutation” distribution
    - We imagine randomly assigning observations between the groups

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## Permutation Idea

- Randomly permute  $m_0$  positives and  $m_1$  negatives
- Call the first  $n_0$  “group 0” and the last  $n_1$  “group 1”
- Repeat many times and see how often “group 0” has  $a$  or more positives

		Response		
		+	-	
Group	0	$a$	$b$	$n_0$
	1	$c$	$d$	$n_1$
		$m_0$	$m_1$	$ N$

Condition on values of  $m_0, m_1, n_0, n_1$

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## Permutation with Binary Data

- However, with binary data, distributions are different if and only if the proportions are different
  - Hence permutation tests are okay for testing
  - But still, we have no confidence intervals because we have not quantified alternatives

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## Permutation Tests

- I usually object to permutation distributions except as a last resort
  - They test equality of distributions, not just equality of the population parameter
    - Usually they are not, however, guaranteed to detect arbitrary differences between distributions even in infinite samples

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## Small Sample Tests

- Conditioning on the margins
  - Often one margin is fixed by design
    - Cohort studies sample by exposure
    - Case-control studies sample by disease
  - In any case, it can be shown that none of the margin totals contribute information about the difference in proportions

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## Fisher's Exact Test

- Probability of more extreme contingency tables with the same marginal totals
  - Probabilities by hypergeometric distribution
  - (Use a comp

		Response		
		+	-	
Group	0	$a - k$	$b + k$	$n_0$
	1	$c + k$	$d - k$	$n_1$
		$m_0$	$m_1$	$ N$

Consider all possible values of  $k$

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## Stata Commands

- The Fisher's exact test P values are given by several commands
  - “cs respvar groupvar, exact”
  - “tabulate respvar groupvar, exact”
    - One-sided and two-sided P values are provided

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## Stata Example

- Example: Hepatomegaly by treatment group (cont.)

	Pt. Est.	[95% CI]
Risk diff	.1036593	-.007 .214
Risk ratio	1.222938	.984 1.520
Attr fr ex	.1822974	-.016 .342
Attr fr po	.0991242	

1-sided Fisher's exact P = 0.0433  
2-sided Fisher's exact P = 0.0704

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## Comments

- Fisher's exact test does not turn out to be an exact test in practice
  - A problem is posed by the discrete nature of the data
    - To achieve the desired level .05 two-sided test, we would sometimes have to reject the null when both groups had 0 successes
      - With some results flip a biased coin to decide whether significant
      - Few people are willing to do this

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## Problem

- We then face a dilemma
  - The chi squared test (Z test for proportions) may be anti-conservative in small samples
    - Generally so long as all cell counts in the contingency table are expected to be greater than 5 under the null hypothesis, we are OK
  - The Fisher's exact test is too conservative

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## Alternatives

- Great improvements in statistical power obtained by modifying either of those tests to achieve as close to the nominal type I error without exceeding
  - Several statistical packages provide such modified tests (e.g., StatExact)
  - Stata does not

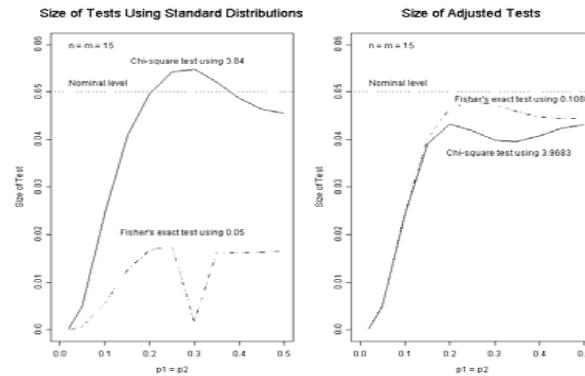
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## Modifications

- Basic idea
  - Use the statistic
  - Don't presume the classical distribution
    - Don't assume chi squared statistic has chi square distribution
    - Don't assume Fisher's Exact P value has uniform distribution
  - Consider all possible values of p common to both groups, and use exact distribution
    - Then take worst case

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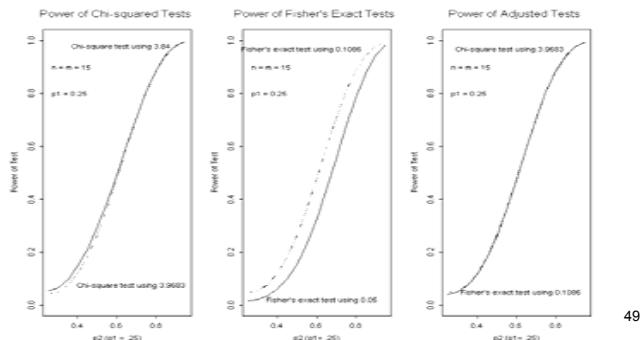
## True Type I Error by Common p



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## Gains in Power

- Power of unadjusted, adjusted level .05



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## General Comments

- It is generally immaterial whether the Fisher's exact test P value or the chi square statistic or likelihood ratio statistic is used as the basis for the exact test
- In any case, the critical value is dependent upon the sample sizes
- Using this approach, substantial improvement in power is obtained in low sample sizes
- I strongly recommend its use when confronted with small samples in real life

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## Inference About Odds Ratios

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## Odds of Exceeding a Threshold

- Previously: inference based on the probability of exceeding a threshold
  - Sometimes it is more convenient to discuss the odds of exceeding a threshold
    - odds = prob / (1 – prob)
  - In one and two sample problems, inference about the odds is easily obtained from inference about the probability (proportion)
    - And the proportion is more easily understood

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## Advantage of Using Odds

- Avoiding effect modification
  - When adjusting for confounders or precision variables, it is intuitively unlikely that differences in proportions will be the same across all subgroups
    - Proportions must be between 0 and 1
    - Odds can be between 0 and infinity
      - (log odds can be between negative infinity and infinity)
- Case – control studies

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## Case – Control Studies

- When outcome event is rare
  - Case – control sampling is efficient
  - Odds is very close to the probability (1 – prob is approximately equal to prob)
  - Hence, the odds ratio is approximately the risk ratio

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## Mathematics Based Logic

- The odds ratio is independent of the conditional probability being estimated
  - Cohort studies:  $\text{Pr}(\text{Disease} | \text{Exposed})$
  - Case-control studies:  $\text{Pr}(\text{Exposed} | \text{Disease})$
- Can consider Odds Ratio for exposure based on disease from case-control study
  - Equal to Odds Ratio for disease by exposure
  - For rare disease, this is approximately ratio of disease probability

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## Odds of Exceeding a Threshold

- Inference about the odds is usually made in the context of the chi squared test
  - In Stata, we can obtain estimates of the odds ratio using
    - `cc casevar expvar`
      - `cc` = case – control
      - Provides odds ratio and chi squared statistic

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## Looking to the Future

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- In two sample tests, I think using difference in proportions is best
- When multiple samples or adjusting for covariates we tend to use logistic regression
  - Summary measures based on odds ratio