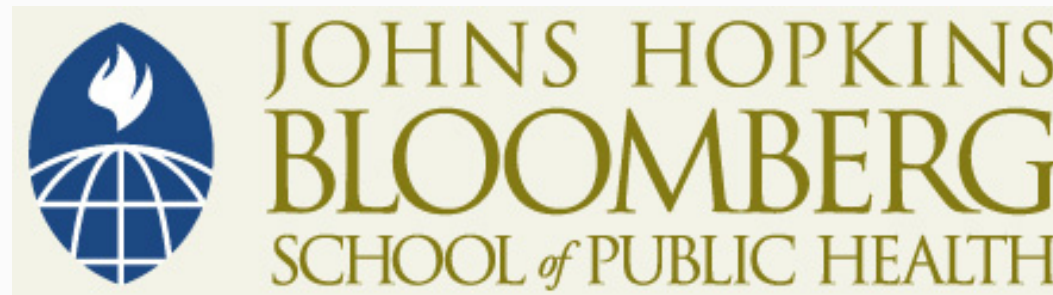


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Section H

Small Sample Considerations for Confidence Intervals for
Population Proportions

The Central Limit Theorem (CLT)

- The Central Limit Theorem (CLT) is a powerful mathematical tool that gives several useful statistics including:

- The sampling distribution of sample proportions based on all samples of same size n is *approximately* normal
- Mother/infant transmission example, placebo group:

- CLT 95% CI:
(can be done by hand)

$$(.158, .282) \approx (.16, .28)$$

→ 16% to 28%

- Exact 95% CI:
(requires computer,
always correct)

```
From òcii 183 400 command
```

```
[95% Conf. Interval]
```

```
-----
```

```
.160984      .2855248
```

Notes on 95% Confidence Interval for Proportion

- The CLT based formula for a 95% CI is only *approximate*; it works very well if you have enough data in your sample
- The approximation works better the bigger $n \times \hat{p} \times (1 - \hat{p})$
- “Large sample” for binary outcomes is not only a function of total sample size n , but the split between “yes” and “no” outcomes

Mother/Infant Transmission: AZT Group

- Mother/infant transmission example, AZT group:

- $(n = 180, \hat{p} = \frac{13}{180} = .07)$

- CLT 95% CI:
(can be done by hand)

$(.032, .108) \approx (.03, .11)$
 $\rightarrow 3\% \text{ to } 11\%$

- Exact 95% CI:
(requires computer,
always correct)

From `òcii 180 13ó` command

[95% Conf. Interval]

.0390137 .1203358

Mother/Infant Transmission CIs

- In the placebo sample

$$n \times \hat{p}_{plac} \times (1 - \hat{p}_{plac}) =$$
$$183 * .22 * .78 \approx 31$$

- In the AZT sample

$$n \times \hat{p}_{AZT} (1 - \hat{p}_{AZT}) =$$
$$180 * .07 * .93 \approx 12$$

Notes on 95% Confidence Interval for Proportion

- You do not use the t-correction for small sample sizes like we did for sample means
 - We use exact binomial calculations
- Interpretation of 95% CIs exactly the same with either method
 - In real life, using computer will always give valid result
 - CLT only breaks down with “small” sample sizes
 - In testing situations you will not be required to do exact CIs!

Really Small Sample Example for Illustration

- Random sample of 16 patients on drug A: two of sixteen patients experience drug failure in first month

— CLT 95% CI: $\hat{p} \pm 2 \times SE(\hat{p}) \rightarrow$

$$\frac{2}{16} \pm 2 \times \sqrt{\frac{(2/16) \times (1 - 2/16)}{16}} \rightarrow$$

(-0.05, 0.28)

— Exact 95% CI: (0.02, 0.38)

```
. cii 16 2
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	-- Binomial Exact -- [95% Conf. Interval]	
	16	.125	.0826797	.0155136	.3834762