Title

prtest — Tests of proportions

Syntax

One-sample test of proportion

`prtest` *varname* `==` $\#_p$ [*if*] [*in*] [`,` `level(#)`]

Two-sample test of proportions using groups

`prtest` *varname* [*if*] [*in*] `,` `by(`*groupvar*`)` [`level(#)`]

Two-sample test of proportions using variables

`prtest` $varname_1$ `==` $varname_2$ [*if*] [*in*] [`,` `level(#)`]

Immediate form of one-sample test of proportion

`prtesti` $\#_{\text{obs1}}$ $\#_{p1}$ $\#_{p2}$ [`,` `level(#)` `count`]

Immediate form of two-sample test of proportions

`prtesti` $\#_{\text{obs1}}$ $\#_{p1}$ $\#_{\text{obs2}}$ $\#_{p2}$ [`,` `level(#)` `count`]

`by` is allowed with `prtest`; see [D] **by**.

Menu

prtest

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prtesti

Statistics > Summaries, tables, and tests > Classical tests of hypotheses > Proportion test calculator

Description

`prtest` performs tests on the equality of proportions using large-sample statistics.

In the first form, `prtest` tests that *varname* has a proportion of $\#_p$. In the second form, `prtest` tests that *varname* has the same proportion within the two groups defined by *groupvar*. In the third form, `prtest` tests that $varname_1$ and $varname_2$ have the same proportion.

`prtesti` is the immediate form of `prtest`; see [U] **19 Immediate commands**.

The `bitest` command is a better version of the first form of `prtest` in that it gives exact p-values. Researchers should use `bitest` when possible, especially for small samples; see [R] **bitest**.

Options

Main

`by(`*groupvar*`)` specifies a numeric variable that contains the group information for a given observation. This variable must have only two values. Do not confuse the `by()` option with the `by` prefix; both may be specified.

`level(#)` specifies the confidence level, as a percentage, for confidence intervals. The default is `level(95)` or as set by `set level`; see [U] **20.7 Specifying the width of confidence intervals**.

`count` specifies that integer counts instead of proportions be used in the immediate forms of `prtest`. In the first syntax, `prtesti` expects that $\#_{\text{obs1}}$ and $\#_{p1}$ are counts—$\#_{p1} \leq \#_{\text{obs1}}$—and $\#_{p2}$ is a proportion. In the second syntax, `prtesti` expects that all four numbers are integer counts, that $\#_{\text{obs1}} \geq \#_{p1}$, and that $\#_{\text{obs2}} \geq \#_{p2}$.

Remarks and examples

stata.com

The `prtest` output follows the output of `ttest` in providing a lot of information. Each proportion is presented along with a confidence interval. The appropriate one- or two-sample test is performed, and the two-sided and both one-sided results are included at the bottom of the output. For a two-sample test, the calculated difference is also presented with its confidence interval. This command may be used for both large-sample testing and large-sample interval estimation.

▷ Example 1: One-sample test of proportion

In the first form, `prtest` tests whether the mean of the sample is equal to a known constant. Assume that we have a sample of 74 automobiles. We wish to test whether the proportion of automobiles that are foreign is different from 40%.

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r13/auto
(1978 Automobile Data)
. prtest foreign == .4
One-sample test of proportion                  foreign: Number of obs =       74
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    Variable |       Mean   Std. Err.                     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
     foreign |   .2972973   .0531331                      .1931583    .4014363
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    p = proportion(foreign)                                       z =  -1.8034
Ho: p = 0.4
     Ha: p < 0.4                 Ha: p != 0.4                 Ha: p > 0.4
 Pr(Z < z) = 0.0357         Pr(|Z| > |z|) = 0.0713          Pr(Z > z) = 0.9643
```

The test indicates that we cannot reject the hypothesis that the proportion of foreign automobiles is 0.40 at the 5% significance level.

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▷ Example 2: Two-sample test of proportions

We have two headache remedies that we give to patients. Each remedy's effect is recorded as 0 for failing to relieve the headache and 1 for relieving the headache. We wish to test the equality of the proportion of people relieved by the two treatments.

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r13/cure
. prtest cure1 == cure2
Two-sample test of proportions                 cure1: Number of obs =       50
                                               cure2: Number of obs =       59
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    Variable |       Mean   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
       cure1 |        .52   .0706541                      .3815205    .6584795
       cure2 |   .7118644   .0589618                      .5963013    .8274275
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
        diff |  -.1918644   .0920245                      -.372229   -.0114998
             |  under Ho:   .0931155   -2.06   0.039
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
        diff = prop(cure1) - prop(cure2)                          z =  -2.0605
    Ho: diff = 0

    Ha: diff < 0                 Ha: diff != 0                 Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(Z < z) = 0.0197         Pr(|Z| < |z|) = 0.0394          Pr(Z > z) = 0.9803
```

We find that the proportions are statistically different from each other at any level greater than 3.9%.

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▷ Example 3: Immediate form of one-sample test of proportion

`prtesti` is like `prtest`, except that you specify summary statistics rather than variables as arguments. For instance, we are reading an article that reports the proportion of registered voters among 50 randomly selected eligible voters as 0.52. We wish to test whether the proportion is 0.7:

```
. prtesti 50 .52 .70
One-sample test of proportion                      x: Number of obs =       50
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    Variable |       Mean   Std. Err.                     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
           x |        .52   .0706541                      .3815205    .6584795
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    p = proportion(x)                                             z =  -2.7775
Ho: p = 0.7

     Ha: p < 0.7                 Ha: p != 0.7                   Ha: p > 0.7
 Pr(Z < z) = 0.0027         Pr(|Z| > |z|) = 0.0055          Pr(Z > z) = 0.9973
```

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▷ Example 4: Immediate form of two-sample test of proportions

To judge teacher effectiveness, we wish to test whether the same proportion of people from two classes will answer an advanced question correctly. In the first classroom of 30 students, 40% answered the question correctly, whereas in the second classroom of 45 students, 67% answered the question correctly.

```
. prtesti 30 .4 45 .67
Two-sample test of proportions                  x: Number of obs =        30
                                                y: Number of obs =        45

    Variable        Mean   Std. Err.       z     P>|z|      [95% Conf. Interval]

           x          .4    .0894427                         .2246955    .5753045
           y         .67    .0700952                          .532616     .807384

        diff        -.27    .1136368                        -.4927241   -.0472759
               under Ho:    .1169416    -2.31   0.021

        diff = prop(x) - prop(y)                                  z =  -2.3088
    Ho: diff = 0

    Ha: diff < 0                 Ha: diff != 0                 Ha: diff > 0
 Pr(Z < z) = 0.0105         Pr(|Z| < |z|) = 0.0210          Pr(Z > z) = 0.9895
```

Stored results

prtest and prtesti store the following in r():

Scalars
- r(z) — z statistic
- r(P_#) — proportion for variable #
- r(N_#) — number of observations for variable #

Methods and formulas

See Acock (2014, 155–161) for additional examples of tests of proportions using Stata.

A large-sample $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for a proportion p is

$$\widehat{p} \pm z_{1-\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{\widehat{p}\,\widehat{q}}{n}}$$

and a $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for the difference of two proportions is given by

$$(\widehat{p}_1 - \widehat{p}_2) \pm z_{1-\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{\widehat{p}_1\widehat{q}_1}{n_1} + \frac{\widehat{p}_2\widehat{q}_2}{n_2}}$$

where $\widehat{q} = 1 - \widehat{p}$ and z is calculated from the inverse cumulative standard normal distribution.

The one-tailed and two-tailed tests of a population proportion use a normally distributed test statistic calculated as

$$z = \frac{\widehat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{p_0 q_0 / n}}$$

where p_0 is the hypothesized proportion. A test of the difference of two proportions also uses a normally distributed test statistic calculated as

$$z = \frac{\widehat{p}_1 - \widehat{p}_2}{\sqrt{\widehat{p}_p \widehat{q}_p (1/n_1 + 1/n_2)}}$$

where

$$\widehat{p}_p = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

and x_1 and x_2 are the total number of successes in the two populations.

References

Acock, A. C. 2014. *A Gentle Introduction to Stata*. 4th ed. College Station, TX: Stata Press.

Wang, D. 2000. sg154: Confidence intervals for the ratio of two binomial proportions by Koopman's method. *Stata Technical Bulletin* 58: 16–19. Reprinted in *Stata Technical Bulletin Reprints*, vol. 10, pp. 244–247. College Station, TX: Stata Press.

Also see

[R] **bitest** — Binomial probability test

[R] **proportion** — Estimate proportions

[R] **ttest** — t tests (mean-comparison tests)

[MV] **hotelling** — Hotelling's T-squared generalized means test