9.8: Sampling Distribution of p

Learning Objectives

- State the relationship between the sampling distribution of p and the normal distribution

Assume that in an election race between Candidate A and Candidate B, 0.60 of the voters prefer Candidate A. If a random sample of 10 voters were polled, it is unlikely that exactly 60% of them (6) would prefer Candidate A. By chance the proportion in the sample preferring Candidate A could easily be a little lower than 0.60 or a little higher than 0.60. The sampling distribution of p is the distribution that would result if you repeatedly sampled 10 voters and determined the proportion (p) that favored Candidate A.

The sampling distribution of p is a special case of the sampling distribution of the mean. Table $9.8.1$ shows a hypothetical random sample of 10 voters. Those who prefer Candidate A are given scores of 1 and those who prefer Candidate B are given scores of 0. Note that seven of the voters prefer Candidate A so the sample proportion (p) is

$$p = \frac{7}{10} = 0.70 \tag{9.8.1}$$

As you can see, p is the mean of the 10 preference scores.

Table $9.8.1$: Sample of voters

Voter	Preference
1	1
2	0
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	0
7	1
8	0
9	1
10	1

The distribution of p is closely related to the binomial distribution. The binomial distribution is the distribution of the total number of successes (favoring Candidate A, for example) whereas the distribution of p is the distribution of the mean number of successes. The mean, of course, is the total divided by the sample size, N. Therefore, the sampling distribution of p and the binomial distribution differ in that p is the mean of the scores (0.70) and the binomial distribution is dealing with the total number of successes (7).

The binomial distribution has a mean of

$$\mu = N\pi \tag{9.8.2}$$

Dividing by N to adjust for the fact that the sampling distribution of p is dealing with means instead of totals, we find that the mean of the sampling distribution of p is:

$$\mu_p = \pi \tag{9.8.3}$$

The standard deviation of the binomial distribution is:

$$\sqrt{N\pi(1-\pi)} \tag{9.8.4}$$

Dividing by N because p is a mean not a total, we find the standard error of p:

$$\sigma_p = \frac{\sqrt{N\pi(1-\pi)}}{N} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi(1-\pi)}{N}} \tag{9.8.5}$$

Returning to the voter example, $\pi = 0.60$ and $N = 10$. (Don't confuse $\pi = 0.60$, the population proportion and $p = 0.70$, the sample proportion.) Therefore, the mean of the sampling distribution of p is 0.60. The standard error is

$$\sigma_p = \sqrt{\frac{0.60(1-0.60)}{10}} = 0.155 \tag{9.8.6}$$

The sampling distribution of p is a discrete rather than a continuous distribution. For example, with an N of 10, it is possible to have a p of 0.50 or a p of 0.60 but not a p of 0.55.

The sampling distribution of p is approximately normally distributed if N is fairly large and π is not close to 0 or 1. A rule of thumb is that the approximation is good if both $N\pi$ and $N(1-\pi)$ are greater than 10. The sampling distribution for the voter example is shown in Figure $9.8.1$. Note that even though $N(1-\pi)$ is only 4, the approximation is quite good.

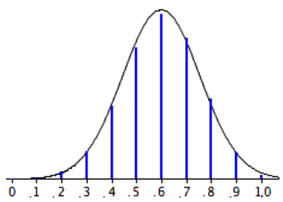

Figure $9.8.1$: The sampling distribution of p. Vertical bars are the probabilities; the smooth curve is the normal approximation