

## 10.5: Difference of Two Means

In this section we consider a difference in two population means,  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ , under the condition that the data are not paired. The methods are similar in theory but different in the details. Just as with a single sample, we identify conditions to ensure a point estimate of the difference  $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$  is nearly normal. Next we introduce a formula for the standard error, which allows us to apply our general tools from Section 4.5.

We apply these methods to two examples: participants in the 2012 Cherry Blossom Run and newborn infants. This section is motivated by questions like "Is there convincing evidence that newborns from mothers who smoke have a different average birth weight than newborns from mothers who don't smoke?"

### Point Estimates and Standard Errors for Differences of Means

We would like to estimate the average difference in run times for men and women using the run10Samp data set, which was a simple random sample of 45 men and 55 women from all runners in the 2012 Cherry Blossom Run. Table 10.5.2 presents relevant summary statistics, and box plots of each sample are shown in Figure 5.6.

Table 10.5.2: Summary statistics for the run time of 100 participants in the 2009 Cherry Blossom Run.

	men	women
$\bar{x}$	87.65	102.13
$s$	12.5	15.2
$n$	45	55

The two samples are independent of one-another, so the data are not paired. Instead a point estimate of the difference in average 10 mile times for men and women,  $\mu_w - \mu_m$ , can be found using the two sample means:

$$\bar{x}_w - \bar{x}_m = 102.13 - 87.65 = 14.48 \quad (10.5.1)$$

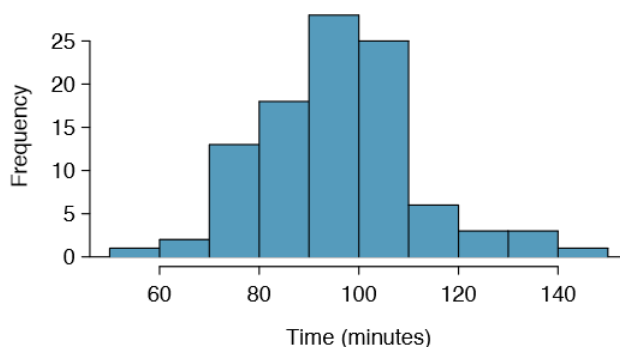


Figure 10.5.1: A histogram of time for the sample Cherry Blossom Race data.

Because we are examining two simple random samples from less than 10% of the population, each sample contains at least 30 observations, and neither distribution is strongly skewed, we can safely conclude the sampling distribution of each sample mean is nearly normal. Finally, because each sample is independent of the other (e.g. the data are not paired), we can conclude that the difference in sample means can be modeled using a normal distribution. (Probability theory guarantees that the difference of two independent normal random variables is also normal. Because each sample mean is nearly normal and observations in the samples are independent, we are assured the difference is also nearly normal.)

#### Conditions for normality of $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$

If the sample means,  $\bar{x}_1$  and  $\bar{x}_2$ , each meet the criteria for having nearly normal sampling distributions and the observations in the two samples are independent, then the difference in sample means,  $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$ , will have a sampling distribution that is nearly normal.

We can quantify the variability in the point estimate,  $\bar{x}_w - \bar{x}_m$ , using the following formula for its standard error:

$$SE_{\bar{x}_w - \bar{x}_m} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_w^2}{n_w} + \frac{\sigma_m^2}{n_m}} \quad (10.5.2)$$

We usually estimate this standard error using standard deviation estimates based on the samples:

$$SE_{\bar{x}_w - \bar{x}_m} \approx \sqrt{\frac{s_w^2}{n_w} + \frac{s_m^2}{n_m}} \quad (10.5.3)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{15.2^2}{55} + \frac{12.5^2}{45}} \quad (10.5.4)$$

$$= 2.77 \quad (10.5.5)$$

Because each sample has at least 30 observations ( $n_w = 55$  and  $n_m = 45$ ), this substitution using the sample standard deviation tends to be very good.

#### Distribution of a difference of sample means

The sample difference of two means,  $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$ , is nearly normal with mean  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  and estimated standard error

$$SE_{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2} = \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}} \quad (10.5.6)$$

when each sample mean is nearly normal and all observations are independent.

### Confidence Interval for the Difference

When the data indicate that the point estimate  $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$  comes from a nearly normal distribution, we can construct a confidence interval for the difference in two means from the framework built in Chapter 4. Here a point estimate,  $\bar{x}_w - \bar{x}_m = 14.48$ , is associated with a normal model with standard error  $SE = 2.77$ . Using this information, the general confidence interval formula may be applied in an attempt to capture the true difference in means, in this case using a 95% confidence level:

$$\text{point estimate} \pm z^* SE \rightarrow 14.48 \pm 1.96 \times 2.77 = (9.05, 19.91) \quad (10.5.7)$$

Based on the samples, we are 95% confident that men ran, on average, between 9.05 and 19.91 minutes faster than women in the 2012 Cherry Blossom Run.

#### Exercise 10.5.1

What does 95% confidence mean?

##### Solution

If we were to collect many such samples and create 95% confidence intervals for each, then about 95% of these intervals would contain the population difference,  $\mu_w - \mu_m$ .

#### Exercise 10.5.2

We may be interested in a different confidence level. Construct the 99% confidence interval for the population difference in average run times based on the sample data.

##### Solution

The only thing that changes is  $z^*$ : we use  $z^* = 2.58$  for a 99% confidence level. (If the selection of  $z^*$  is confusing, see Section 4.2.4 for an explanation.) The 99% confidence interval:

$$14.48 \pm 2.58 \times 2.77 \rightarrow (7.33, 21.63). \quad (10.5.8)$$

We are 99% confident that the true difference in the average run times between men and women is between 7.33 and 21.63 minutes.

## Hypothesis tests Based on a Difference in Means

A data set called baby smoke represents a random sample of 150 cases of mothers and their newborns in North Carolina over a year. Four cases from this data set are represented in Table 10.5.2. We are particularly interested in two variables: weight and smoke. The weight variable represents the weights of the newborns and the smoke variable describes which mothers smoked during pregnancy. We would like to know if there is convincing evidence that newborns from mothers who smoke have a different average birth weight than newborns from mothers who don't smoke? We will use the North Carolina sample to try to answer this question. The smoking group includes 50 cases and the nonsmoking group contains 100 cases, represented in Figure 10.5.2.

Table 10.5.2: Four cases from the baby smoke data set. The value "NA", shown for the first two entries of the first variable, indicates that piece of data is missing.

	fAge	mAge	weeks	weight	sexBaby	smoke
1	NA	13	37	5.00	female	nonsmoker
2	NA	14	36	5.88	female	nonsmoker
3	19	15	41	8.13	male	smoker
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
150	45	50	36	9.25	female	nonsmoker

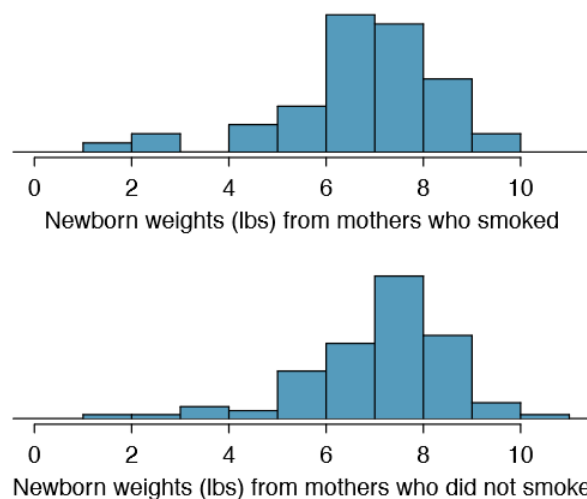


Figure 10.5.2: The top panel represents birth weights for infants whose mothers smoked. The bottom panel represents the birth weights for infants whose mothers who did not smoke. Both distributions exhibit strong skew.

### Example 10.5.1

Set up appropriate hypotheses to evaluate whether there is a relationship between a mother smoking and average birth weight.

#### Solution

The null hypothesis represents the case of no difference between the groups.

- $H_0$ : There is no difference in average birth weight for newborns from mothers who did and did not smoke. In statistical notation:  $\mu_n - \mu_s = 0$ , where  $\mu_n$  represents non-smoking mothers and  $\mu_s$  represents mothers who smoked.
- $H_A$ : There is some difference in average newborn weights from mothers who did and did not smoke ( $\mu_n - \mu_s \neq 0$ ).

Summary statistics are shown for each sample in Table 10.5.3. Because the data come from a simple random sample and consist of less than 10% of all such cases, the observations are independent. Additionally, each group's sample size is at least

30 and the skew in each sample distribution is strong (Figure 10.5.2). However, this skew is reasonable for these sample sizes of 50 and 100. Therefore, each sample mean is associated with a nearly normal distribution.

Table 10.5.3: Summary statistics for the baby smoke data set.

	smoker	nonsmoker
mean	6.78	7.18
st. dev.	1.43	1.60
samp. size	50	100

### Exercise 10.5.3

- What is the point estimate of the population difference,  $\mu_n - \mu_s$ ?
- Can we use a normal distribution to model this difference?
- Compute the standard error of the point estimate from part (a)

#### Solution

- The difference in sample means is an appropriate point estimate:  $\bar{x}_n - \bar{x}_s = 0.40$ .
- Because the samples are independent and each sample mean is nearly normal, their difference is also nearly normal.
- The standard error of the estimate can be estimated using Equation 10.5.6

$$SE = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_n^2}{n_n} + \frac{\sigma_s^2}{n_s}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{s_n^2}{n_n} + \frac{s_s^2}{n_s}} = \sqrt{\frac{1.60^2}{100} + \frac{1.43^2}{50}} = 0.26 \quad (10.5.9)$$

The standard error estimate should be sufficiently accurate since the conditions were reasonably satisfied.

### Example 10.5.2

If the null hypothesis from Exercise 5.8 was true, what would be the expected value of the point estimate? And the standard deviation associated with this estimate? Draw a picture to represent the p-value.

#### Solution

If the null hypothesis was true, then we expect to see a difference near 0. The standard error corresponds to the standard deviation of the point estimate: 0.26. To depict the p-value, we draw the distribution of the point estimate as though  $H_0$  was true and shade areas representing at least as much evidence against  $H_0$  as what was observed. Both tails are shaded because it is a two-sided test.

### Example 10.5.3

Compute the p-value of the hypothesis test using the figure in Example 5.9, and evaluate the hypotheses using a significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

#### Solution

Since the point estimate is nearly normal, we can find the upper tail using the Z score and normal probability table:

$$Z = \frac{0.40 - 0}{0.26} = 1.54 \rightarrow \text{upper tail} = 1 - 0.938 = 0.062 \quad (10.5.10)$$

Because this is a two-sided test and we want the area of both tails, we double this single tail to get the p-value: 0.124. This p-value is larger than the significance value, 0.05, so we fail to reject the null hypothesis. There is insufficient evidence to say there is a difference in average birth weight of newborns from North Carolina mothers who did smoke during pregnancy and newborns from North Carolina mothers who did not smoke during pregnancy.

#### Exercise 10.5.4

Does the conclusion to Example 5.10 mean that smoking and average birth weight are unrelated?

##### **Solution**

Absolutely not. It is possible that there is some difference but we did not detect it. If this is the case, we made a Type 2 Error.

#### Exercise 10.5.5

If we made a Type 2 Error and there is a difference, what could we have done differently in data collection to be more likely to detect such a difference?

##### **Solution**

We could have collected more data. If the sample sizes are larger, we tend to have a better shot at finding a difference if one exists.

### Summary for inference of the difference of two means

When considering the difference of two means, there are two common cases: the two samples are paired or they are independent. (There are instances where the data are neither paired nor independent.) The paired case was treated in Section 5.1, where the one-sample methods were applied to the differences from the paired observations. We examined the second and more complex scenario in this section.

When applying the normal model to the point estimate  $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$  (corresponding to unpaired data), it is important to verify conditions before applying the inference framework using the normal model. First, each sample mean must meet the conditions for normality; these conditions are described in Chapter 4 on page 168. Secondly, the samples must be collected independently (e.g. not paired data). When these conditions are satisfied, the general inference tools of Chapter 4 may be applied.

For example, a confidence interval may take the following form:

$$\text{point estimate} \pm z^* SE \quad (10.5.11)$$

When we compute the confidence interval for  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ , the point estimate is the difference in sample means, the value  $z^*$  corresponds to the confidence level, and the standard error is computed from Equation 10.5.6. While the point estimate and standard error formulas change a little, the framework for a confidence interval stays the same. This is also true in hypothesis tests for differences of means.

In a hypothesis test, we apply the standard framework and use the specific formulas for the point estimate and standard error of a difference in two means. The test statistic represented by the Z score may be computed as

$$Z = \frac{\text{point estimate} - \text{null value}}{SE} \quad (10.5.12)$$

When assessing the difference in two means, the point estimate takes the form  $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$ , and the standard error again takes the form of Equation 10.5.6. Finally, the null value is the difference in sample means under the null hypothesis. Just as in Chapter 4, the test statistic Z is used to identify the p-value.

### Examining the Standard Error Formula

The formula for the standard error of the difference in two means is similar to the formula for other standard errors. Recall that the standard error of a single mean,  $\bar{x}_1$ , can be approximated by

$$SE_{\bar{x}_1} = \frac{s_1}{\sqrt{n_1}} \quad (10.5.13)$$

where  $s_1$  and  $n_1$  represent the sample standard deviation and sample size.

The standard error of the difference of two sample means can be constructed from the standard errors of the separate sample means:

$$SE_{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2} = \sqrt{SE_{\bar{x}_1}^2 + SE_{\bar{x}_2}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}} \quad (10.5.14)$$

This special relationship follows from probability theory.

#### Exercise 10.5.6

Prerequisite: Section 2.4. We can rewrite Equation 10.5.14 in a different way:

$$SE_{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}^2 = SE_{\bar{x}_1}^2 + SE_{\bar{x}_2}^2 \quad (10.5.15)$$

Explain where this formula comes from using the ideas of probability theory.<sup>10</sup>

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