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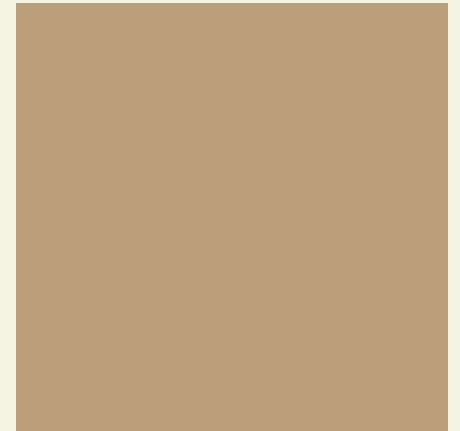
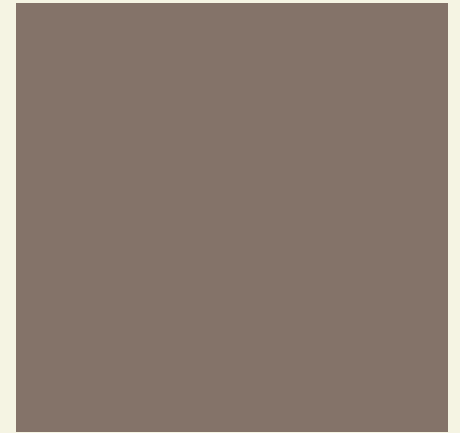
ICCPP-STATISTICS

- Fisher's Exact Test

Vishal Lohchab

*Scientific Assistant of
Prof. Dr. Hans-Werner Gessmann
Director ICCPP International*

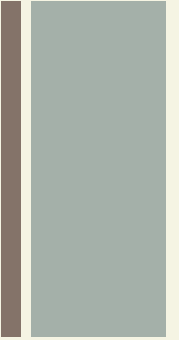




Ronald Fisher
(1890-1962)
Fisher's Exact Test

+ Definition

- Fisher's Exact Test of Independence is a statistical test used when you have two nominal variables and want to find out if proportions for one nominal variable are different among values of the other nominal variable.

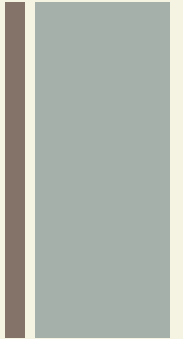


+ Formula

$$p = \frac{(a + b)!(c + d)!(a + c)!(b + d)!}{a!b!c!d!n!}$$

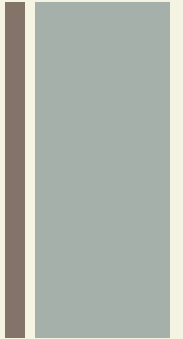
- P = P- value
- a,b,c,d = Values in a contingency table
- n = Total frequency

+ Use



- Use Fisher's exact test when you have two nominal variables.
- Fisher's exact test assesses the null hypothesis of independence applying hypergeometric distribution of the numbers in the cells of the table.

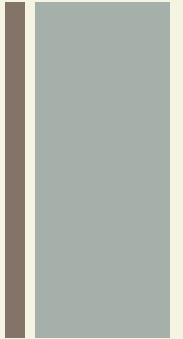
+ Use



- The Fisher Exact test is a test of significance that is used in the place of chi square test in 2 by 2 tables, especially in cases of small samples.



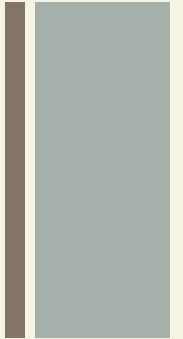
Assumptions



- The row and column totals are fixed, not random.
- Sampling or allocation are random and observations are mutually independent within the constraints of fixed marginal totals.



Assumptions



- Each observation is mutually exclusive - in other words each observation can only be classified in one cell.

+ Example

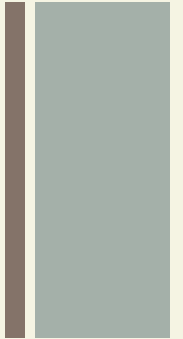
Question: A medical clinic has 30 patients, 20 women and 10 men. A random sample of 5 patients is drawn. What is the probability that there will be 2 men?

+ Solution

Step 1

A sample of 5 patients out of $\binom{30}{5}$ can be chosen in ways = 142,506 ways.

+ Solution



Step 2

A sample of 2 men and 3 women can be drawn in

$$\binom{10}{2} \times \binom{20}{3} \text{ ways} = 51,300 \text{ ways.}$$

+ Solution

Step 3

Therefore,

$$P(2 \text{ men, } 3 \text{ women}) = \frac{\binom{10}{2} \times \binom{20}{3}}{\binom{30}{5}}$$

$$= 51300/142506 = 0.359985.$$

+ Solution

Step 4

Alternatively,

	Women	Men	Total
In sample	3	2	5
Not in sample	17	8	25
	20	10	30

+ Solution

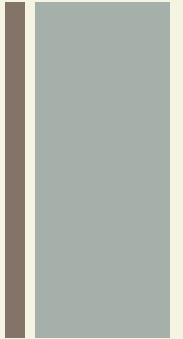
Step 5

The probability in Fisher's exact test is thus

$$\frac{20!10!5!25!}{3!2!17!8!30!} = 0.359985.$$



References



Fisher, R A (1954): *Statistical Methods for Research Workers*. Oliver and Boyd. ISBN 0-05-002170-2.

Fisher, Sir Ronald A (1956): [The Design of Experiments (1935)]. "Mathematics of a Lady Tasting Tea". In James Roy Newman (ed.). *The World of Mathematics*, volume 3. Courier Dover Publications. ISBN 978-0-486-41151-4.

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