

Phi Coefficient for Two Binary Variables

Predictor variable: sex

Outcome variable: Pass_Status_G3_10

Contingency table:

	Pass	Fail
F	333	50
M	216	50

Phi analysis result:

predictor_variable	outcome_variable	predictor_positive_level	predictor_negative_level	outcome_positive_level	outcome_negative_level	n
sex	Pass_Status_G3_10	F	M	Pass	Fail	50 649
phi_coefficient	chi_square_dfl	p_value	cramers_v_for_2x2	odds_ratio	risk_positive_for_predictor_level_1	0.8694517
0.0782221	3.971035	0.04628932	0.0782221	1.541667		
risk_positive_for_predictor_level_2	risk_difference	risk_ratio	effect_size_label			
	0.8120301	0.05742162	1.070714	Negligible		
decision_alpha_0_05						

Reject H0: variables are associated

method_note

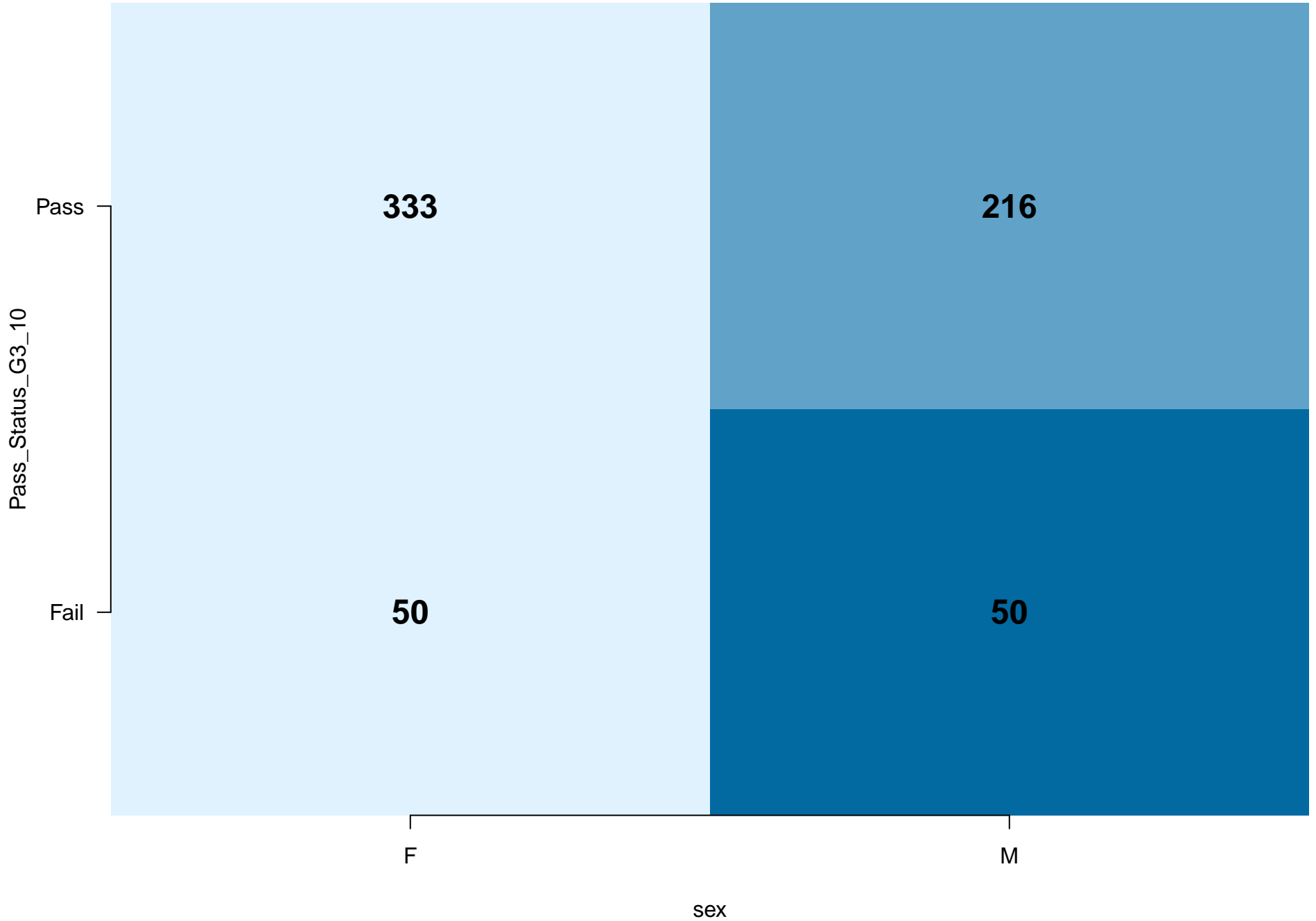
Phi = (ad - bc) / sqrt((a+b)(c+d)(a+c)(b+d)); for 2x2 tables, chi-square = n * phi^2.

Expected counts and residuals:

predictor_level	outcome_level	observed_count	expected_count	residual	standardized_residual
F	Pass	333	323.98613	9.013867	0.5007811
F	Fail	50	59.01387	-9.013867	-1.1733677
M	Pass	216	225.01387	-9.013867	-0.6009060
M	Fail	50	40.98613	9.013867	1.4079677
chi_square_contribution					
		0.2507817			
		1.3767918			
		0.3610880			
		1.9823731			

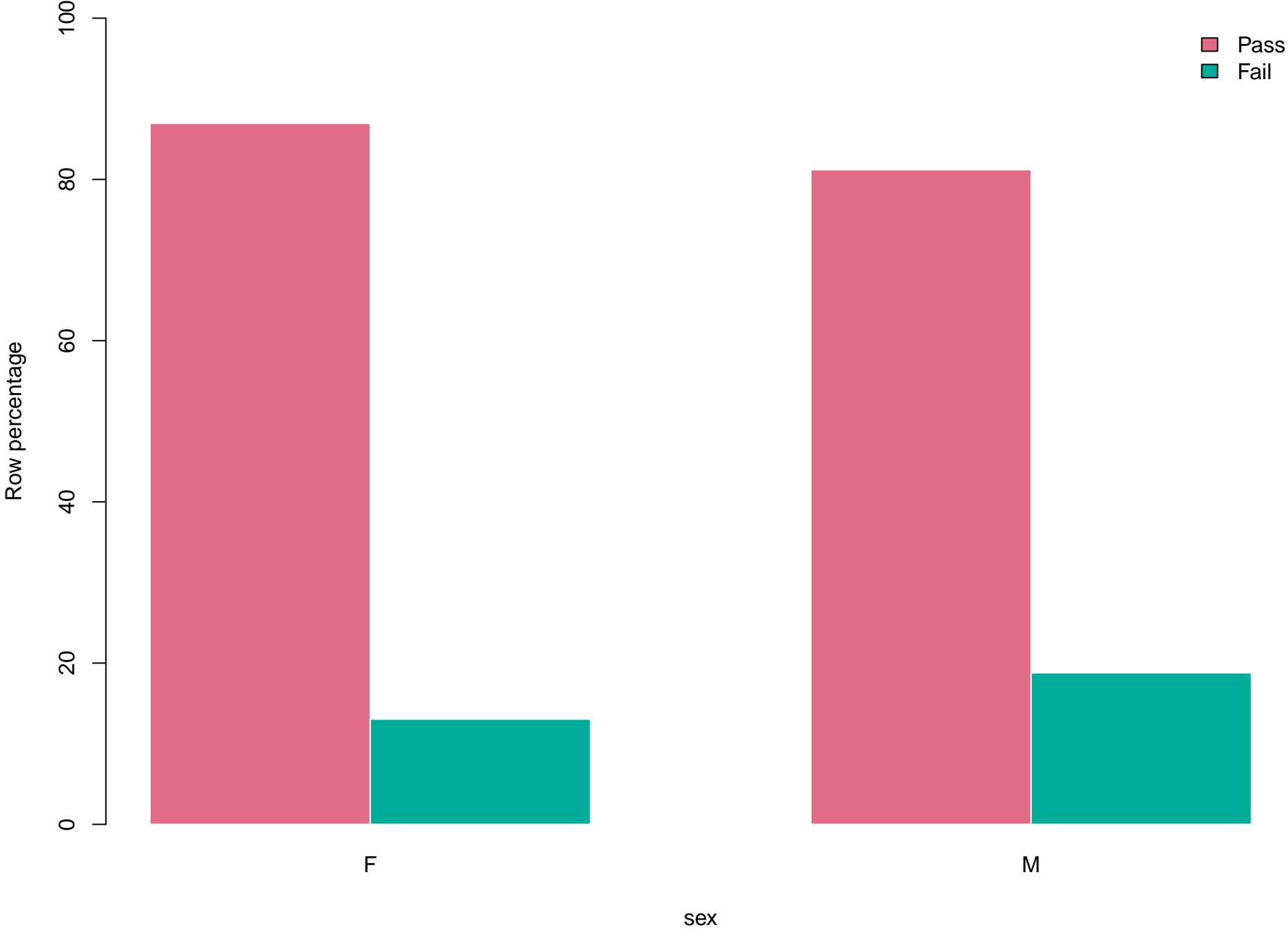
Phi Coefficient: Colorful 2x2 Contingency Table

Observed counts used in the phi coefficient formula.



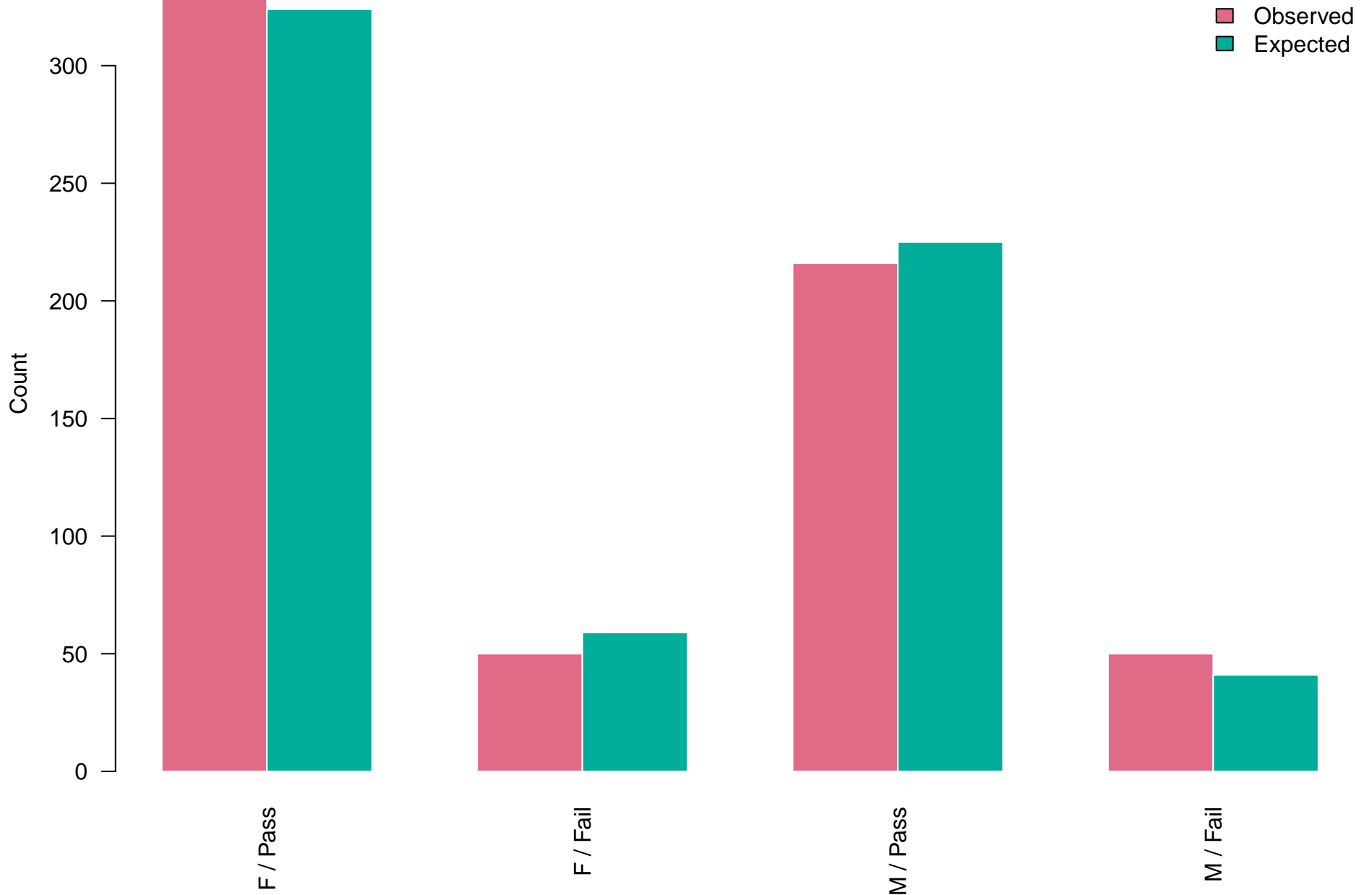
Phi Coefficient: Colorful Row Percent Comparison

The row percentages show practical direction of the binary association.



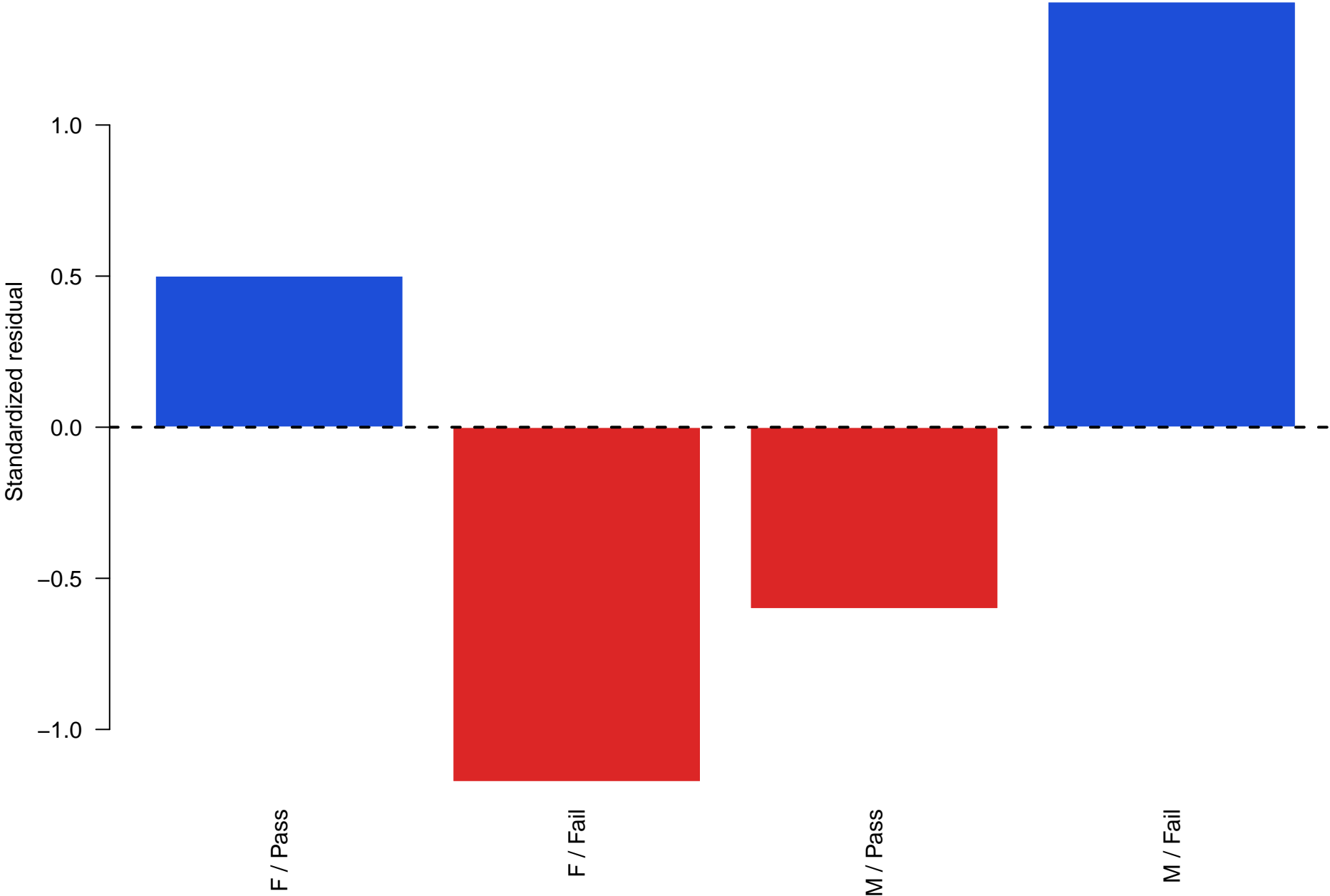
Phi Coefficient: Colorful Observed vs Expected Counts

Expected counts represent independence between the two binary variables.



Phi Coefficient: Colorful Standardized Residuals

Cells far from zero contribute more strongly to the chi-square association.



Phi Coefficient: Colorful Effect Size Summary

Phi keeps direction; Cramer's V is the absolute association strength for a 2x2 table.

