



The cost of using exact confidence intervals for a binomial proportion

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When computing a confidence interval for a binomial proportion p one must choose between using an exact interval, which has a coverage probability of at least $1-\alpha$ for all values of p , and a shorter approximate interval, which may have lower coverage for some p but that on average has coverage equal to $1-\alpha$. We investigate the cost of using the exact one and two-sided Clopper-Pearson confidence intervals rather than shorter approximate intervals, first in terms of increased expected length and then in terms of the increase in sample size required to obtain a desired expected length. Using asymptotic expansions, we also give a closed-form formula for determining the sample size for the exact Clopper-Pearson methods. For two-sided intervals, our investigation reveals an interesting connection between the frequentist Clopper-Pearson interval and Bayesian intervals based on noninformative priors.

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