Dataset used is *“tii03-passenger-journeys-by-luas”.* We want to estimate the range of potential values for the parameter *“LUAS average passenger number”.*Here we have the descriptive statistics total LUAS passenger numbers (green and red lines) for years 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022:

We will be looking at the mean values to stablish the confidence intervals.  
Interesting to note that both lines are quite balanced in terms of usage:

In section *3.2. Confidence Interval,* an in-depth analysis will conducted, for this dataset.

In this section we are comparing Ireland with some of the European countries, we formulate hypothesis to assess if there are statistic significance differences for the *“percentage average passenger-kilometres based on type of transport (Bus, Car and Train”.* As we will be using Ireland mean against other countries mean, this plot will be helping us constructing the hypothesis:

Dataset used *“Modal split of inland passenger transport”* Eurostat code: *“TRAN\_HV\_PSMOD”.*

Having Irish airports as a reference, ANOVA will be carried out test whether there are any statistically significant differences in the means with other European airports.  
Dataset used *“Air passenger transport by main airports in each reporting country”* Eurostat code *“AVIA\_PAOA”.*

First scenario Dublin Airport, below a graph of subset airports selected for this case:

Second scenario Shannon Airport, below a graph of subset airports selected for this case:

This test will be performed to examine the association between *“Motor\_energy\_type”* categorical variables for Ireland and Austria. Dataset used *“New passenger cars by type of motor energy”*, Eurostat code *“road\_eqr\_carpda”.*

This model is very sensitive to the frequency of the variables, I stated two cases, one where we reject H0 and the second one where I manually changed values to accept H0. I am going to show how the categorical variable number will look like for each case, more analysis to follow in *“3.3.1.3. Chi-squared test”.*

Scenario 1 rejecting H0:

Scenario 2 accepting H0:

For this test I used the same dataset as ANOVA, some of the airports were violating the assumptions of normality required for ANOVA, good think is Kruskal-Wallis do not require normality to perform the test. I am going to have two scenarios one to accept H0 and one to reject H0.

Scenario 1 accepting H0:

Scenario 2 rejecting H0:

New dataset for this test, *“Passengers transported (Railway transport)”,* Eurostat code *“rail\_pa\_total”*. I choose this dataset because data was not following normal distribution and that helped me to demonstrate that this can handle non normally distributed data.

Scenario 1, accepting H0:

Scenario 1, rejecting H0:

The task to accomplish is, to find out the weekly LUAS average for the total number of passengers in years 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. Please note we have both LUAS lines in scope, red and green. We will use 90% confidence, here are the results:

E.g. At a 90% confidence level, for 2019 the weekly LUAS number of passengers average is between 453K and 472K. Subsequently the same formulation for the rest of the years.

Plotting the confidence intervals:

Having performed confidence intervals, the next natural step is to verify if the weekly average is the same for red and green LUAS lines. We will use a t test:

Hypothesis:

H0: μ green line = μ red line.  
H1: μ green line != μ red line.

Results:

At a 5% significance level we accept the Null Hypothesis, there not enough evidence to state that weekly mean values for LUAS green line is different from the red one.

To perform this test, we will compare Ireland with three different countries also having three different ways of transportation method. First scenario Ireland against Slovenia for car, second Ireland Denmark for bus and third Ireland and Slovenia for train.

Hypothesis:

H0: μ Ireland = μ EU Country.

H1: μ Ireland != μ EU Country.

Results:

As p\_value > alpha, then we accept H0, there is not enough evidence to state that there is a significant difference between the percentage average on passenger-kilometres for Vehicle BUS in Ireland and Slovenia.

As p\_value < alpha, then we reject H0, there is not enough evidence to state that there is a significant difference between the percentage average on passenger-kilometres for Vehicle Car in Ireland and Denmark.

As p\_value < alpha, then we reject H0, there is not enough evidence to state that there is a significant difference between the percentage average on passenger-kilometres for Vehicle Train in Ireland and Slovenia.

First scenario Dublin, Zurich and Copenhagen airports, we want to verify if yearly average passenger numbers for the period 2003 and 2022 are the same or not.

To perform ANOVA we need to have Shapiro-Wilk and Levene tests with a p-value greater than 5% alpha:

Now we can perform ANOVA:

H0: μ IE\_EIDW = μ CH\_LSZH = μ DK\_EKCH.

H1: there are at least 2 μ that are different one to another.

Result p-value = 0.889

There is no reason to reject the Null Hypothesis; therefore, we can state that with a 5% alpha the mean of annual passengers carried (2003-2022) for Dublin, Zurich and Copenhagen airports is the same.

Second scenario Shannon, Billund and Treviso airports, we want to verify if yearly average passenger numbers for the period 2003 and 2022 are the same or not.

Shapiro-Wilk and Levene tests:

ANOVA hypothesis:

H0: μ IE\_EINN= μ IT\_LIPH= μ DK\_EKBI.

H1: there are at least 2 μ that are different one to another.

Result p-value = 0.04

We fail to accept the Null Hypothesis; therefore, we can state that with a 5% alpha the mean of annual passengers carried (2003-2022) for Shannon, Treviso-Sant'Angelo and Billund airports is different.

First Scenario:

Hypothesis:

H0: There is no significant difference between the observed and expected frequencies. Ireland and Austria are independent and there is no association or relationship between them.

H1: There is a significant difference between the observed and expected frequencies. Ireland and Austria are not independent and there is association or relationship between them.

Result p-value = 1.64e-14, we fail to accept H0.

Second scenario, I manually changed values for Austria to approximate frequencies to Ireland, this model is very sensitive to big differences between categorical variables:

After applying Chi-Square, we have a p-value of 0.59, we can accept H0:

Scenario 1:

We don’t have normality for our samples:

Hypothesis:

H0: μ IE\_EIKN= μ FR\_LFBP= μ SE\_ESGP.

H1: there are at least 2 μ that are different one to another.

Result, p-value = 0.23511.

We accept H0, the mean of annual passengers carried (2003-2022) for Ireland West Knock, Pau Pyrenees and Goteborg airports is the same.

Scenario 2:

We don’t have normality for our samples:

Hypothesis:

H0: μ IE\_EIKY= μ DE\_EDSB= μ PL\_EPRZ.

H1: there are at least 2 μ that are different one to another.

Result, p-value = 8.48e-08

We fail to accept H0, the mean of annual passengers carried (2003-2022) for Kerry, Karlsruhe/Baden and Rzeszow-Jasionka airports is different.

Scenario 1:

Checking normality:

Hypothesis:

H0: μ Ireland = μ Croatia.

H1: μ Ireland != μ Croatia.

Result p-value = 0.3068

We accept H0 as p-value is greater than alpha, there is no difference between the average number of train passengers between Ireland and Croatia.

Scenario 2:

Checking normality:

Hypothesis:

H0: μ Ireland = μ Slovakia.

H1: μ Ireland != μ Slovakia.

Result p-value = 3.45e-06

We reject H0 as p-value is lower than alpha, there is a significant difference between the average number of train passengers between Ireland and Slovakia.