EDU Stats: Descriptive & Comparative: Assignment #4

Complete the following tasks:

• Using the dataset of your choice, do the following

• Import the data using code

• Create a subset of your dataset with only the variables you want to use for this assignment

1. Run a statistical test for means between two-groups.

* Be sure to discuss the variables you are using (i.e. create a descriptive table with central tendency and variance indicators).
* Be sure to discuss the test you are using and mention why you used this test.
* Discuss what these results mean. For instance, you could say, “The results of the t-test show there is a statistically significant difference in level of education between men and women. This aligns with former research (CITE).”

1. Run a statistical test for means between more than two-groups.

* Be sure to discuss the variables you are using (i.e. create a descriptive table with central tendency and variance indicators). This can be combined with the table from above, but you will still have to mention the variables you are using. For instance, “Table 1 above displays the means and standard deviations for income and the political party identification categories.”
* Once again, discuss the test you are using and mention why you use this test.
* Discuss the results of the test.
* If a significant finding is determined, then where are the differences between
* the categories? (Hint: Post-hoc)
  + This should be done in narrative format. Start writing these assignments like you would a paper with a healthy discussion of the variables, their central tendencies, their variation, any statistical test that you run on them and give the reader some idea of the importance of these results – break it down for those uninitiated with your work.

**RESULTS:**



1. A t-test was used to analyze the independent variable of sex with the dependent variable of sexual orientation. This test was selected because the variable sex only had two categories.

The results indicate females reported higher rates of homosexuality or bisexuality than their male counterparts. Standard deviation and variance are not reported in the Table 1. Despite running these descriptive analyses, both descriptions came back “NA”.

1. Additionally, in Table 1, the results of an analysis of variance was ran to determine potential significant differences between race (three variables of white, black, or other race). The results of the ANOVA suggest evidence of significance between whites reporting lesbian and gay, bisexual, or heterosexual and other races reporting on the same topic. Furthermore, additional significance was suggested between blacks and other races reporting on sexual orientation. Overall, other races report homosexuality or bisexuality at greater numbers than their white and black counterparts. This information is important because it identifies an intersectionality to minority statuses.