4 variables in the datafile:

Sex: 0 for man, 1 for women

Age :

* 1: 20 or younger
* 2: between 21 and 30
* 3: between 31 and 40
* 4: between 41 and 50
* 5: 50 and older

Shopping: respondent attitude towards using cell phone for online shopping

Banking: respondent attitude towards using cellphone for online banking

Both shopping and banking variables were each constructed by averaging three items from the questionnaire. Items were measured on a 5-point scale (1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 neither agree nor disagree, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree).

**Statistical description of sex and age variables:**

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**Comparison men and women:**

**A picture containing table, parked, stop, clock

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The plot box above as well as below table shows that the average of shopping score is different between men and women. In order to prove that this saying is scientifically true we do the Levene test as men and women are two independent samples.

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The result of the Levene test shows that the variance of two groups are not equal (p-value = 0.273 > 5%).

The P-value of the non-equal variances is 0.21 which is smaller than 5%. So, by a confidence level of 95%, we estimate that the behaviours of the women towards using cellphone for online shopping is significantly different than that of men.

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Based on the plot box and case summary table for banking, the average of banking score for men and women is different. Just like shopping, we do Levene test to find out the truth.

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With a p-value of 0.073, we conclude that by 95% level of confidence, the variance of banking score is different between men and women. On the other hand, the p-value of banking score mean comparison between men and women (0.142 < 5%) shows that by 95% confidence we estimate that there is no significant difference between men and women in terms of their behaviour towards using cellphone for online banking.

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**Comparing shopping score and banking score:**

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The boxplot if difference of shopping scores and banking scores (shop\_bank) shows that this difference has extreme values.

Here shopping score and banking score are two dependent samples as each respondent has one shopping and one banking score. I subtract these two scores for each respondent, and I created a paired sample. The p-value of paired sample t-test is zero. This proves that by 95% chance, the average score of banking and shopping for all respondent, regardless of their sex, is significantly different.

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Since this difference has some extreme values, I test the results with non-parametric sign test to ensure the liability of the aforementioned estimation. The p-value of sign test is 0. So, here again by a confidence level of 95% I estimate that the average banking and shopping scores are significantly different.

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**Comparison of the attitude if different age group towards using cellphone for online shopping:**

Here I use ANOVA test to know if there is any difference between the 5 age groups in their attitude towards using cellphone for shopping.

I start the analysis by plotting the boxplot to have a general idea about the average and variance of shopping score of each age group.

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= the mean score of attitudes towards using cellphone for online shopping of each age category *i.*

I use Levene test to check the variance homogeneity:

at least two variances are different

P-value of the homogeneity test 0.828 which is greater than 5%. So, I do no reject H0 and I estimate that by 95% chance, the variances of the five age groups are similar in the population.

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Since the size of the population is greater than 30, variances amongst 5 age groups are equal and age group samples are independent, the 3 conditions of Fisher test are satisfied, and I can use Fisher T-test for comparing the average of shopping score of each age group.

Fisher test hypothesis:

At least two averages are different

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The p-value pf ANOVA test is 0.00 < 0.05. So, is not rejeted and i can estimate by 95% of confidence level that the average attitude towards using cellphone for shopping id different for each age group.

Since the boxplot shoe a few extreme cases, I verify this conclusion through Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric test:

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The p-value of Kruskal-Wallis test is 0.00 < 0.05. I do not reject and the D\Fisher test result is confirmed.

I continue the analysis by comparing each age group to each of the others (multiple comparisons) to find out where the differences lie. Since there are several tests to do, I use Tukey method that controls the overall level.

A close up of a piece of paper

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I interpret the attitude of using cellphone for shopping for the following groups ages as an example:

* : By 95% confidence, I estimate that the average score of using cellphone for shopping for users of 20 years and younger is between 0.1245 to 0.9938 greater than that of users who are between 41 and 50 years old
* : By 95% confidence, I estimate that the average score of using cellphone for shopping for users of 20 years and younger is between 0.1089 and 0.9884 greater than that of users who are 51 years and older.

**Comparison of the attitude if different age group towards using cellphone for online banking:**

I repute the analysis above but this time to investigate the attitude of these 5 different age groups toward using cellphone for online banking. Just like the previous section, I start with homogeneity test to see if the variance of banking score of different age groups are equal or not.

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According to the case summary table, the average of the banking score of these 5 different age groups are different. Same is evident in the boxplot as well. Moreover, boxplot shows a few extreme values for age groups 4 and 5.

I go ahead and do the homogeneity Levene test and investigate the Fisher test conditions. The p-value of the Levene test is 0.081 > 0.05. So, the H0 is not rejected and by a confidence level of 95%, I can say that the banking score variances of 5 age groups are equal.

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On the other hand, the size of the population (154) is greater than 30 and all age group samples are independent. So, the Fisher test conditions are satisfied, and I can use Fisher test to decide if the banking score average of these group ages are equal or not.

Fisher test hypothesis:

At least two averages are different

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The p-value of Fisher test is 0.25 > 0.05. Therefore, I cannot reject H0 and I can estimate that by a 95% chance, the banking average does not vary amongst different age groups.

Since there are some extreme value sin the dataset, I validate the result of Fisher test by Kruscal-Wallis test.

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As seen, the p-value of this test is greater than 5% (0.8087 > 0.05) and the results confirm the conclusion of Fisher test.