Lab 1: Question 1

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```r
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(tidyverse) # if you want more, but still core, toolkit
library(haven)
```

Importance and Context

For this research question, we're interested in if Democratic voters are older or younger than Republican voters in 2020.

Description of Data

We're using the ANES 2020 Time Series Study. Looking through the CodeBook, it looks like the variables that are useful for this question are: - `V201018`: PARTY OF REGISTRATION - `V201507x`: SUMMARY: RESPONDENT AGE

We removed the people who refused to answer the age question, and only left people who are registered as either Democratic or Republican for the test because we're not interested in other party affiliations.

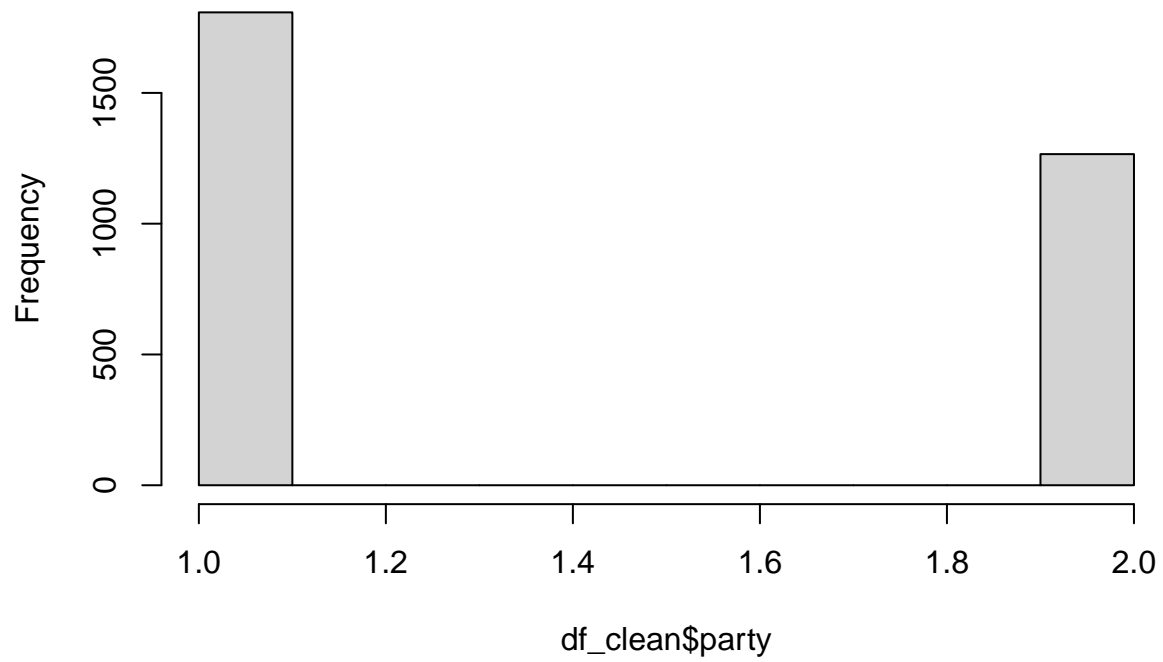We should probably talk about the fact that the maximum is cut off at 80 in the survey.

Looking at the summary of the data:

```r
summary(df_clean)
```
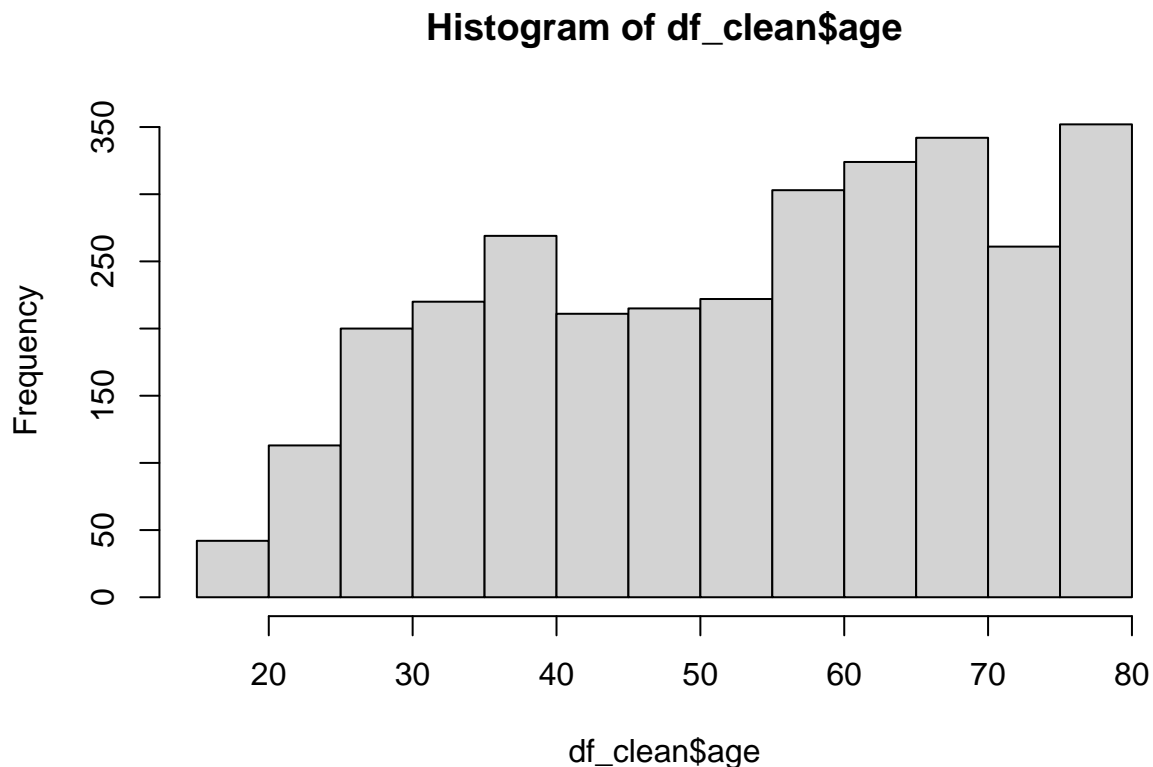
```
##      party          age
##  Min.   :1.000   Min.   :18.00
##  1st Qu.:1.000   1st Qu.:39.00
##  Median :1.000   Median :56.00
##  Mean   :1.412   Mean   :53.91
##  3rd Qu.:2.000   3rd Qu.:68.00
##  Max.   :2.000   Max.   :80.00
```

```r
hist(df_clean$party)
```

Histogram of df_clean$party


```r
hist(df_clean$age)
```

Histogram of df_clean$age

Most appropriate test

We have large sample, i.i.d. data, age is an interval variable so we can do t-test. Because people are not registered as Democrat and Republican at the same time, there doesn't seem to be a natural pairing going on. So we should do unpaired t-test.

Test, results and interpretation

Null hypothesis is the average age of Democrats and Republicans are the same. The alternative hypothesis is that they're not. So this should be a two tailed test.

```
t.test(df_clean$age ~ df_clean$party)
```

```
##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  df_clean$age by df_clean$party
## t = -5.3376, df = 2781.1, p-value = 1.017e-07
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -4.531263 -2.096511
## sample estimates:
## mean in group 1 mean in group 2
##        52.54867        55.86256
```

We have very small p-value, we can reject the null and say the average ages are indeed different.

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Distribution of ages across political parties
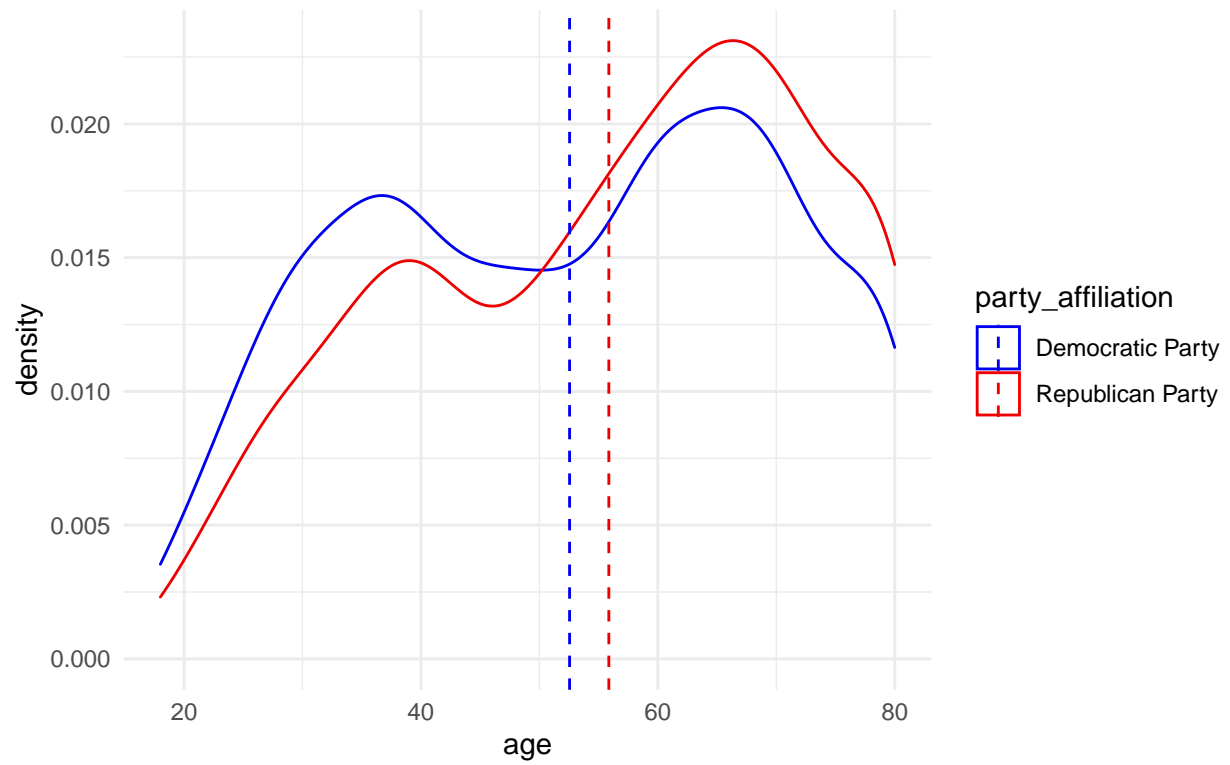
The dotted lines represent the average age in each respective political party.