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# Results

#### Click the titles of the chart for the related graphs!

## P-Value less than 1%

Ok, so what exactly do these charts mean. A p-value is the chance of these results occurring by random chance. To get the probability multiply the p-value by 100. So for this one the chance of getting the results we did is still less then 1%. This is really good.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Historical Figures vs. Gender (Observed)](http://docs.google.com/graphs/graph1.jpg) | | |
|  | Male Historical Figure | Female Historical Figure |
| Male | 104 | 2 |
| Female | 104 | 15 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Historical Figures vs. Gender (Expected)](http://docs.google.com/graphs/graph2.jpg) | | |
|  | Male Historical Figure | Female Historical Figure |
| Male | 98 | 8 |
| Female | 110 | 9 |

P-Value: .0024

Chi-Squared: 9.22

Here we see that it would be statistically expected for females to have picked far less female historical figures than they did. We would also have expected males to pick 4 times as many female historical figures then they did. After further statistical analysis of all the other factors in part A, none of which produced a p-value close to 10% it can be concluded that there is a correlation between gender and opinion of important historical figures.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Bully vs. Gender (Observed)](http://docs.google.com/graphs/graph3.jpg) | | | |
|  | A (Gates) | B (Xena) | C (Woods) |
| Male | 29 | 48 | 31 |
| Female | 18 | 84 | 49 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Bully vs. Gender (Expected)](http://docs.google.com/graphs/graph4.jpg) | | | |
|  | A (Gates) | B (Xena) | C (Woods) |
| Male | 20 | 55 | 33 |
| Female | 27 | 77 | 47 |

P-Value: .0084

Chi-Squared: 9.57

For this one there was a large difference between male and female choices of Xena, the choice we thought would be obvious. While we tried to make this a biased question, it appears that males were still almost split three ways. Female answered predominantly B. After further statistical analysis of all the other factors in part A, none of which produced a p-value close to 10% it can be concluded that there is a correlation between gender and choice of bully defender.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Favorite Teacher vs. Gender (Observed)](http://docs.google.com/graphs/graph5.jpg) | | |
|  | Male Teacher | Female Teacher |
| Male | 76 | 34 |
| Female | 64 | 71 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Favorite Teacher vs. Gender (Expected)](http://docs.google.com/graphs/graph6.jpg) | | |
|  | Male Teacher | Female Teacher |
| Male | 63 | 47 |
| Female | 77 | 58 |

P-Value: Basically 0 (6.47 • 10^-4)

Chi-Squared: 11.63

These results illustrate the fact that while females barely preferred female teachers, males greatly preferred male teachers. This could be significant in researching how males and females learn best. After further statistical analysis of all the other factors in part A, none of which produced a p-value close to 10% it can be concluded that there is a correlation between gender and sex of your favorite teacher.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Presidential Gender vs. Gender (Observed)](http://docs.google.com/graphs/graph7.jpg) | | |
|  | Male President | Female President |
| Male | 86 | 14 |
| Female | 43 | 70 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Presidential Gender vs. Gender (Expected)](http://docs.google.com/graphs/graph8.jpg) | | |
|  | Male President | Female President |
| Male | 61 | 39 |
| Female | 68 | 45 |

P-Value: Basically 0 (8.9 • 10^-13)

Chi-Squared: 51.06

THIS ONE ROCKS!!!!!!!! Note the incredibly small p-value. While statisticians never say that one thing influences another we will just say here that there is a VERY STRONG correlation between gender and preferred presidential gender. After further statistical analysis of all the other factors in part A, none of which produced a p-value close to 10% it can be concluded that there is a correlation between gender and gender of presidential pick.

## P-Value Less than 5%

OK, so what about this one? Same thing as before but the probability of getting these answers by random chance is less then 5%. This is still very good and conclusive evidence.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Draft vs. Gender (Observed)](http://docs.google.com/graphs/graph9.jpg) | | |
|  | Yes | No |
| Male | 90 | 29 |
| Female | 93 | 56 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Draft vs. Gender (Expected)](http://docs.google.com/graphs/graph10.jpg) | | |
|  | Yes | No |
| Male | 81 | 38 |
| Female | 101 | 47 |

P-Value: .021

Chi-Squared: 5.33

This test turned out different then expected. Judging by individual answers many females care more about not going to battle the equal right. Many men felt “they want equal rights they should have to do all the $#!%%¥ stuff guys have to!” So while there is a very small p-value it may be for different reasons then expected. However, after further statistical analysis of all the other factors in part A, none of which produced a p-value close to 10% it can be concluded that there is a correlation between gender and equality in the draft.

## P-Value Greater than 5%

OK, these are the bad ones. You’ll notice the p-values are exceptionally high. This means that these questions didn’t do so well and we should probably disregard their findings because the probability of getting these answers by random change is pretty big.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Parent vs. Gender (Observed)](http://docs.google.com/graphs/graph11.jpg) | | |
|  | Mom | Dad |
| Male | 35 | 58 |
| Female | 53 | 66 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Parent vs. Gender (Expected)](http://docs.google.com/graphs/graph12.jpg) | | |
|  | Mom | Dad |
| Male | 39 | 54 |
| Female | 49 | 70 |

P-Value: .021

Chi-Squared: 5.33

From these statistics it can be concluded that at least through this survey we cannot determine if there is a correlation between gender and safer parent pick.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Monument vs. Gender (Observed)](http://docs.google.com/graphs/graph13.jpg) | | |
|  | Phallic | Non-Phallic |
| Male | 11 | 102 |
| Female | 12 | 104 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Monument vs. Gender (Expected)](http://docs.google.com/graphs/graph14.jpg) | | |
|  | Phallic | Non-Phallic |
| Male | 11 | 102 |
| Female | 12 | 104 |

P-Value: .878

Chi-Squared: .02

From these statistics, well they are really bad. We may have to look into this Freud guy some more. I mean, what does he know anyway. Phallic obsession. Whatever.

# Conclusion

After detailed examination of the results from the Chi-Squared tests, we feel that or original hypothesis has been disproven. We came to this conclusion after four of the seven questions tested showed a statistically significant difference between male and female answers. Each of the four questions that we tested were tested again against the other factor variables to make sure that gender was the only influence in the results, which it was.

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