Randomization Analysis 13:46

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Friday 21st October, 2016

Sample Text Cell Contents ———————————-— — Count — — Row Percent — —

	V1
0	5392
1	4607

Column Percent — ———————————-—
==========Treatment Group
Engaged A B C Total ————————————- 0 1689 1854 1849 5392 31.350.7———
————————————- 1 1643 1480 1484 4607 35.749.3————————————- Total
3332 3334 3333 9999 33.3==========

	Engaged	A	B	C	Total
1	0	1689	1854	1849	5392
2		31.3%	34.4%	34.3%	53.9%
3		50.7%	55.6%	55.5%	
4	1	1643	1480	1484	4607
5		35.7%	32.1%	32.2%	46.1%
6		49.3%	44.4%	44.5%	
7	Total	3332	3334	3333	9999
8		33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	

2-sample test for equality of proportions without continuity correction

data: table(dat1$engaged, dat1$address_treat)[, c(1, 2)]X − squared = 16.191, df = 1, p − value = 5.726e−05alternativehypothesis : two.sided95percentconfidenceinterval : −0.07340595− 0.02535816sampleestimates : prop1prop20.47671460.5260967

2-sample test for equality of proportions without continuity correction

data: table(dat1$engaged, dat1$address_treat)[, c(2, 3)]X − squared = 0.011999, df = 1, p − value = 0.9128alternativehypothesis : two.sided95percentconfidenceinterval : −0.022802880.02550266sa prop1prop20.50067510.4993252

2-sample test for equality of proportions without continuity correction

data: table(dat1$engaged, dat1$address_treat)[, c(1, 3)]$X - squared = 15.32, df = 1, p - value = 9.074e-05$alternativehypothesis : two.sided95percentconfidenceinterval : -0.07206065 - 0.02401010$sampleestimates : prop1prop2$0.4773884$0.5254237

The difference between Group A (no lookup) and the other two groups is statistically significant. 2-sample test for equality of proportions without continuity correction

data: table(dat1$engaged, dat1$address_treat)[, c(1, 3)]$X - squared = 15.32, df = 1, p - value = 9.074e-05$alternativehypothesis : two.sided95percentconfidenceinterval : -0.07206065 - 0.02401010$sampleestimates : prop1prop2$0.4773884$0.5254237

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