Data:

      For my analyses, I chose data that started from mid-season 1, Episode 13, of *The Owl House* until the second to last episode of the show. I gathered my data by watching a two to five minute scene that was approximately at the halfway mark of the episode. The unit of analysis was queer representation and there were thirty total observations. This type of sampling is convenience sampling as I chose a span of episodes that I knew queer representation would be.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics for Variables Used in the Analysis

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	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Description
Number of Queer Characters	2.7	1.5	0	6	Number of queer characters in a scene
Number of Portrayals of Queer Crush/Relationship	0.5	0.6	0	2	Number of portrayals of queer relationship/crush in a scene
Queer Person Present					Presence of queer characters in a scene
No	0.1				No presence of queer characters
Yes	0.9				Presence of queer characters
Mention of Queer Crush/Relationship					Mention of a queer relationship/crush in a scene
No	0.8				No mention of queer relationship/crush
Yes	0.2				Mention of a queer relationship/crush
n = 30					

      The first quantitative variable was the number of queer characters present in a scene. This variable was measured by counting the number of queer characters in a scene (eg. 0,1, 2, …). I only measured characters that were confirmed to be queer by the creators, and not any characters that were speculated or rumored to be queer. According to Table 1, the mean number of queer characters present in a scene was 2.7, with a standard deviation of 1.5. The minimum number of queer characters in a scene was 0, while the maximum was 6.

      The second quantitative variable was the number of portrayals of a queer relationship or crush in a scene. For this variable, I used the same technique of counting the number of portrayals in a scene (eg. 0, 1, 2, …). For this variable, I used characters blushing, being in a confirmed relationship, and kissing as a measure of showing a crush or relationship. According to Table 1, the mean number of a queer crush or relationship portrayed in a scene was 0.5, with a standard deviation of 0.6. The

minimum number of queer crushes or relationships depicted in a scene was 0, while the maximum was 2.

The first qualitative variable measured the presence of queer characters in a scene. I had two categories for the coding scheme, 0 representing no queer characters present in a scene, and 1 for queer characters present in a scene. I again only used characters that were confirmed to be queer by the creators. Table 1 illustrates that 90% of the data had the scenes with the presence of queer characters, and 10% did not have the presence of queer characters.

The second qualitative variable measured whether a queer crush or relationship was mentioned in a scene. I also had two categories for this variable, 0 signifying that there was no mention of a queer relationship or crush, or 1 meaning a queer relationship or crush was mentioned. According to Table 1, 80% of the scenes did not mention a queer relationship or crush, while 20% did mention a queer relationship or crush.

Methods:

The first test I conducted was a chi-squared test, which measures the relationship between two qualitative variables, in this case between the variables that measured the presence of queer characters in a scene and the mention of a queer relationship or crush within a scene. The assumptions of this test include that the variables have to be independent of each other, something that my variables violate, as the scenes that mention a queer relationship or character all are dependent on there being a queer character present in the scene in the first place.

The second test I conducted was an ANOVA, which measures the relationship between a quantitative and qualitative variable. For this test, I used my first quantitative variable, which measured the number of queer characters in a scene, and the first qualitative variable, which measured whether there were queer characters present in a scene. Some assumptions of this test are that the variables are independent of each other, that they have a normal distribution, and a normal variance. These two variables could violate the first assumption because they are both dependent on each other. If one doesn't exist, neither does the other.

The third test I conducted was a correlation analysis, which measures the relationship between quantitative variables, which were the variable measuring the number of queer characters in a scene and the variable that measured the number of portrayals of queer relationships and crushes in a scene. This test tries to determine the strength of linear correlation. Some assumptions of a correlation test are that the data follows a normal distribution, it has no outliers, and is from a random sample. My data violates the third assumption, as I had used convenience sampling while gathering my data, as I knew that I would not have as much to work with if I started collecting data from the beginning of the first season of the show.

The fourth test I used was a regression analysis, which measures the relationship between the quantitative variables, which are the variable that represents the number of queer people in a scene and the variable that signifies the number of portrayals of a queer relationship or crush in a scene. This test determines the slope of a linear relationship that is between the two variables. The assumptions for this test are that the observations and variables are independent of each other, that the observations

are normally distributed, that there is a linear relationship, and that the variance of the residual is the same for any value of X.