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## The Contingency Table



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MAHOMETA, Ph.D.

We know how to look  
at a the relationship  
between two

numerical or  
quantitative variables.

But what about  
categorical or  
qualitative variables?

Can we examine the

▶ 0:00 / 8:02

▶ 1.0x



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## Comprehension Check

Here is data from a research study on the relationship  
between sex and fear of heights.

	Men	Women
<b>Expressed a Fear of Heights</b>	68	109
<b>Did Not Express a Fear of Heights</b>	94	89


**R Tutorial Videos****Pre-Lab**

Pre-Lab due Mar 15,  
2016 at 18:00 UTC 

**Lab**

Lab due Mar 15, 2016  
at 18:00 UTC 

**Problem Set**


Problem Set due Mar  
15, 2016 at 18:00 UTC 

► Week 5: Linear  
Functions

(6/6 points)

1) What fraction represents the proportion of people in the study that were afraid of heights?

☐ 162/360

☒ 177/360 

☐ 183/360

☐ 198/360

2) How many simple events (outcomes) were possible for participants in this study?

☐ 0

☐ 2

☐ 3

☒ 4 

3) **Of those participants that were afraid of heights**, what percentage were men? (Round to 1 decimal place with no % sign.)

38.4

 Answer: 38.4

38.4

4) What percentage of **women** were afraid of heights? (Round to 1 decimal place with no % sign.)

55.1

 Answer: 55.1

55.1

5) What percentage of **all participants** were not afraid of heights? (Round to 1 decimal place with no % sign.)

50.8

 Answer: 50.8

50.8

6) A contingency table is used to simultaneously display counts of

- ☒ two categorical variables. ✓
- ☐ two continuous variables.
- ☐ two quantitative variables.
- ☐ two variables that cannot be graphed.

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