# SOC 4930/5050: PS-06 - Difference of Means Tests Christopher Prener, Ph.D. October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2017

#### Directions

Please complete all steps below. Your well-formatted R Notebook source (the .Rmd file) and html output along with your LATEX pdf output should be uploaded to your GitHub assignment repository by 4:15pm on Monday, October 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017. You will need to have the package gapminder installed to access the data for this assignment.

### Part 1: Data Preparation

- 1. Using the data table gapminder in the gapminder package, create a new data frame that has the following characteristics:
  - (a) contains a binary variable that is TRUE for Asian countries
  - (b) contains a binary variable that is TRUE for countries in Oceania
  - (c) contains only data for the year 2007
  - (d) contains only the the variables country, continent, and lifeExp in addition to the two new binary variables created above
- 2. Using the same source data as above, create a new data frame that has the following characteristics:
  - (a) contains only data for the years 1957 and 2007
  - (b) contains only the the variables country, year, and lifeExp
- 3. Reshape the data created in the previous question and store those reshapred data in a new data frame.

## Part 2: Independent T Test

Using the life expectancy data created above in Part 1, question 1, answer the following questions.

- 4. Calculate the appropriate descriptive statistics for the life expectancy variable.
- 5. Calculate the appropriate descriptive statistics for the binary variable you created representing Asian countries.

- 6. Test these data (the life expectancy variable and the Asian countries variable) to see whether they meet the assumptions for the independent t test. Make sure to include a narrative in your .Rmd file that evaluates each of the assumptions and makes a concluding statement about how valid our t test results may be given the assumptions testing.
- 7. Create two plots of the relationship between Asian countries and life expectancy. One of these plots should be ideal for exploratory data analysis and one should be ideal for communicating our findings with an audience that includes members without statistical training.
- 8. Create a ridge plot using the life expectancy and continent variables. Why do you think no data appears for Oceania?<sup>1</sup>
- 9. Calculate and interpret a difference of means test of the variation in life expectancy between Asian and non-Asian countries. Include an interpretation of the effect size of this relationship in addition to assessing its statistical significance.

<sup>1</sup> Hint: Use the Oceania binary variable you created to help answer this question.

### Part 3: Dependent T Test

Using the life expectancy data created above in Part 1, questions 2 and 3, answer the following questions.

- 10. Calculate the appropriate descriptive statistics for the 1957 life expectancy data.2
- 11. Calculate the appropriate descriptive statistics for the 2007 life expectancy data.
- 12. Create a LATEX-formatted descriptive statistics table and place it in a well laid-out LATEX document that summarizes the descriptive statistics for these data.
- 13. Test these data (the variation in life expectancy between 1957 and 2007) to see whether they meet the assumptions for the dependent t test. Make sure to include a narrative in your .Rmd file that evaluates each of the assumptions and makes a concluding statement about how valid our t test results may be given the assumptions testing.
- 14. Create two plots showing the variation in life expectancy between 1957 and 2007. One of these plots should be ideal for exploratory

<sup>2</sup> Hint: See this week's page on the website for tips on using variables that have fully numeric names, like 1957.

- data analysis and one should be ideal for communicating our findings with an audience that includes members without statistical training.
- 15. Calculate and interpret a difference of means test of the variation in life expectancy between 1957 and 2007. Include an interpretation of the effect size of this relationship in addition to assessing its statistical significance.