Quantitative Research Methods: history 3

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Contents

1 history 3 for QRM

1.1 import data and attach

use Demographics.xls

```
#somA=read.table("clipboard",header=TRUE)
somA=read.csv("/Users/sn0wfree/Dropbox/PhD(1st)/BST 215Quantitative Research Methods term 1/r code/Demog
#head(soma) # WRONG. Capital A.
head(somA)
```

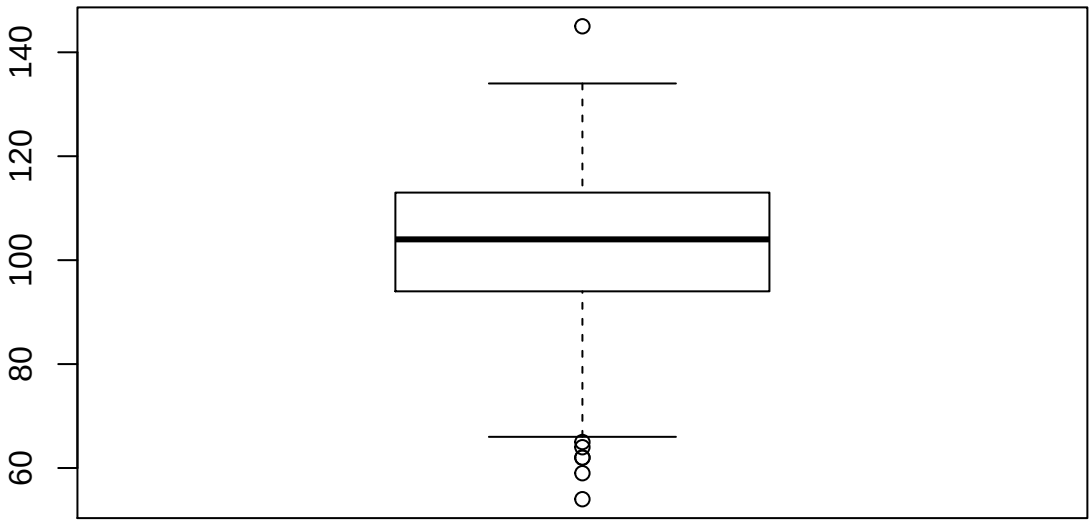
```
##   wage hours  IQ educ exper tenure age married south urban sibs brthord
## 1  866    40  85   12    11     12  30       1     1     0    8       5
## 2  926    55  64   12    18      0  38       1     0     1    4       5
## 3 1400    40  92   12    15      5  36       1     1     1    2       1
## 4  400    50  68   12     4      9  31       1     1     1    6       1
## 5  950    40  96   12    14      2  35       1     0     1    1       1
## 6  560    49 112   16    13      2  32       1     1     0    3       1
##   meduc feduc
## 1     6     0
## 2     0     2
## 3     6     2
## 4     6     2
## 5     8     2
## 6     8     2
```

```
attach(somA)
```

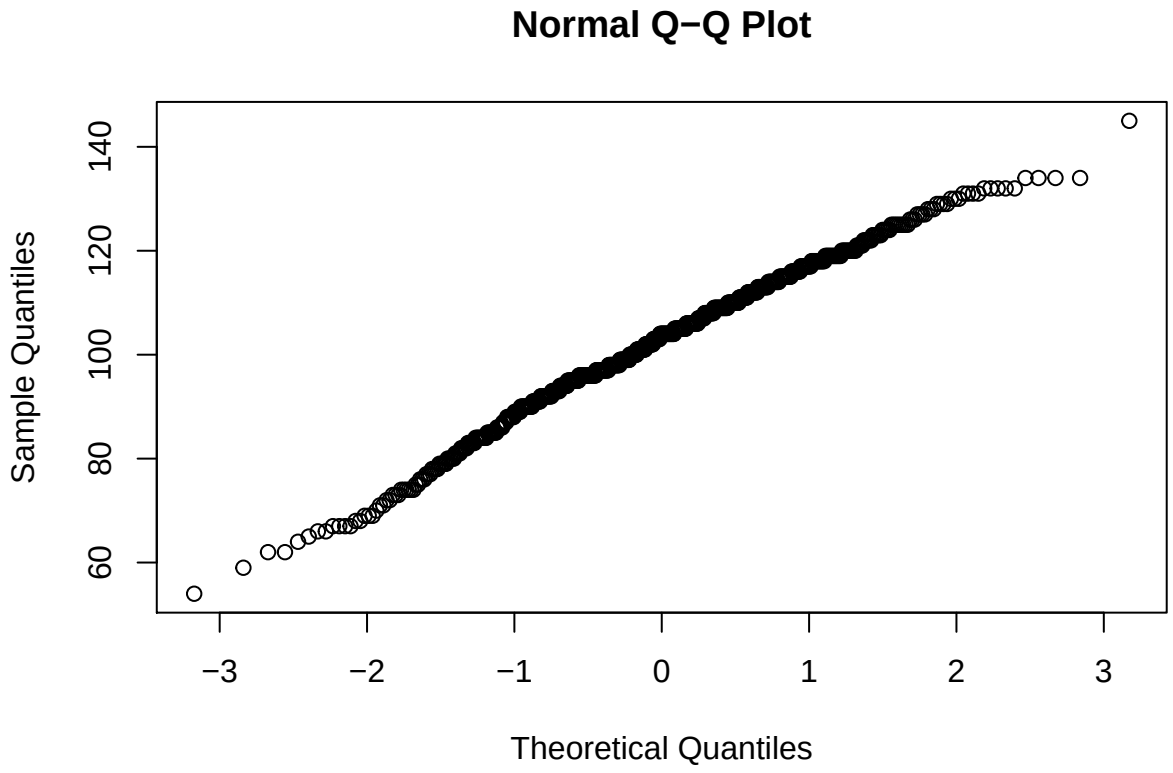
1.2 plot

- boxplot and qqnorm for IQ &educ

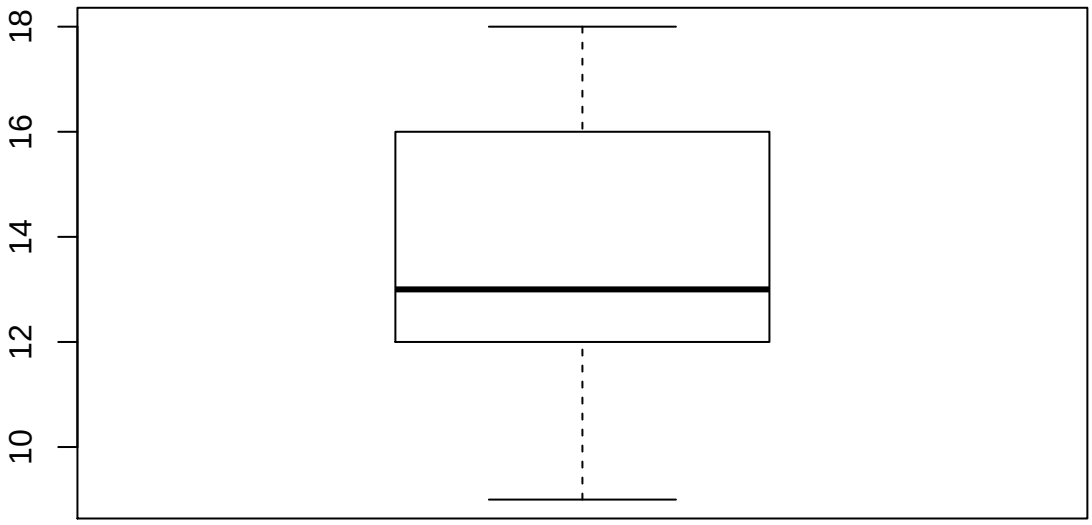
```
boxplot(IQ)
```



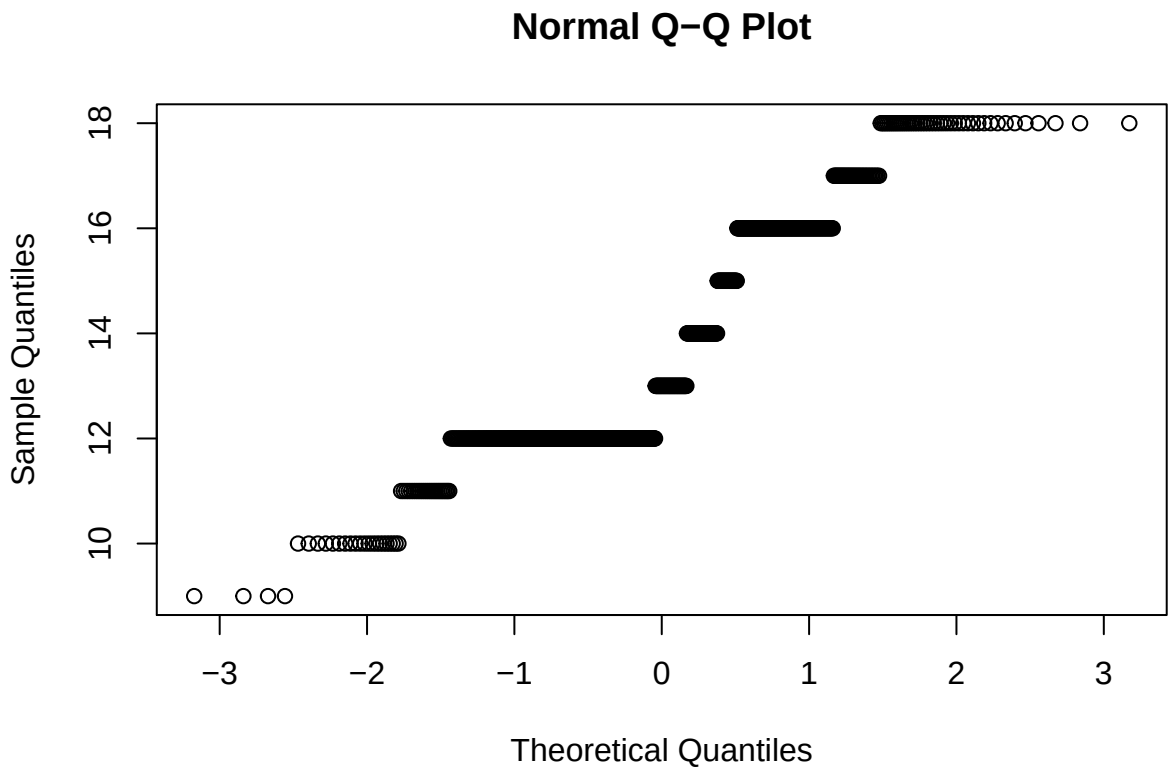

```
qqnorm(IQ)
```



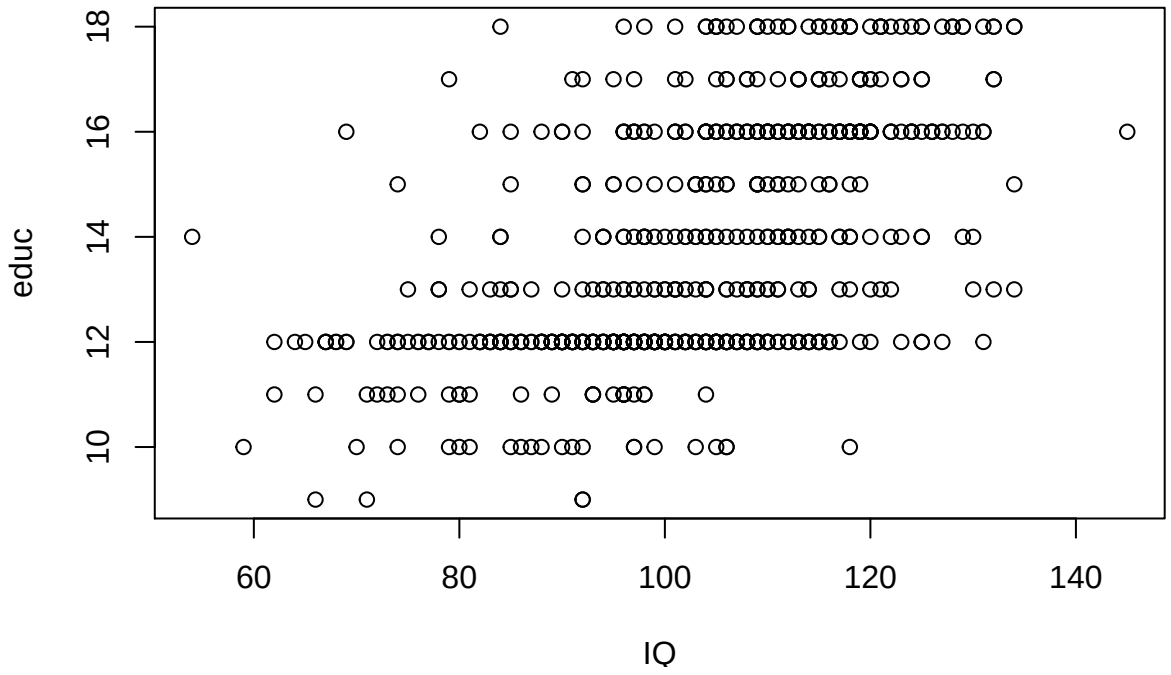

```
boxplot(educ)
```



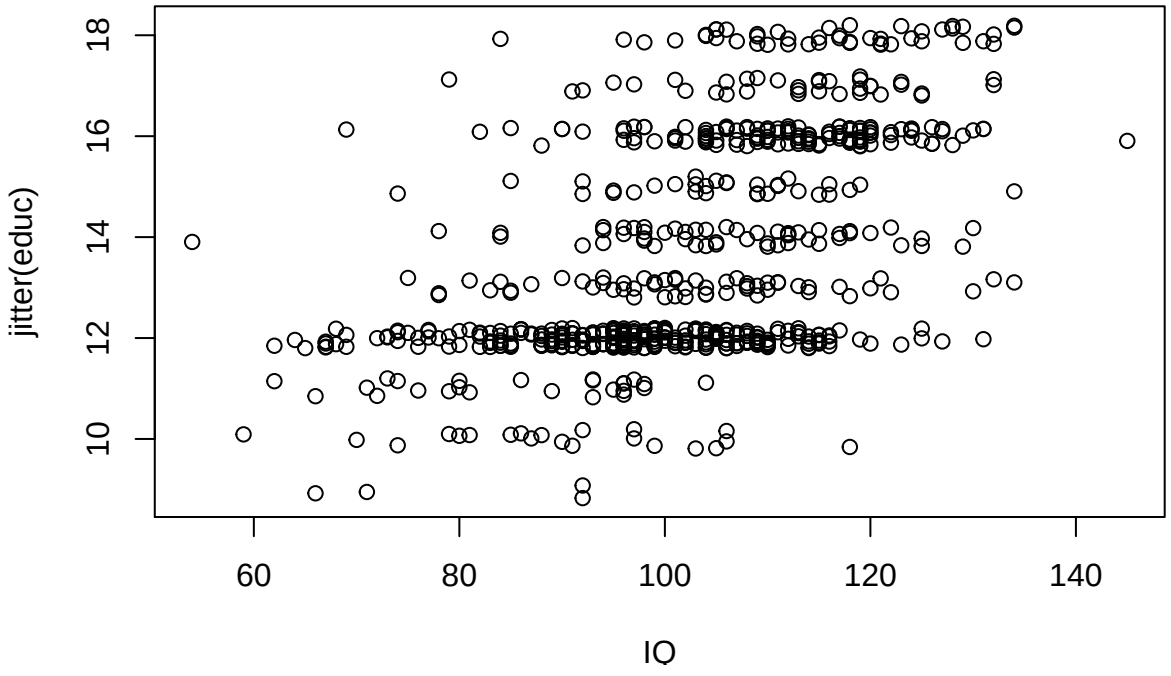

```
qqnorm(educ)
```



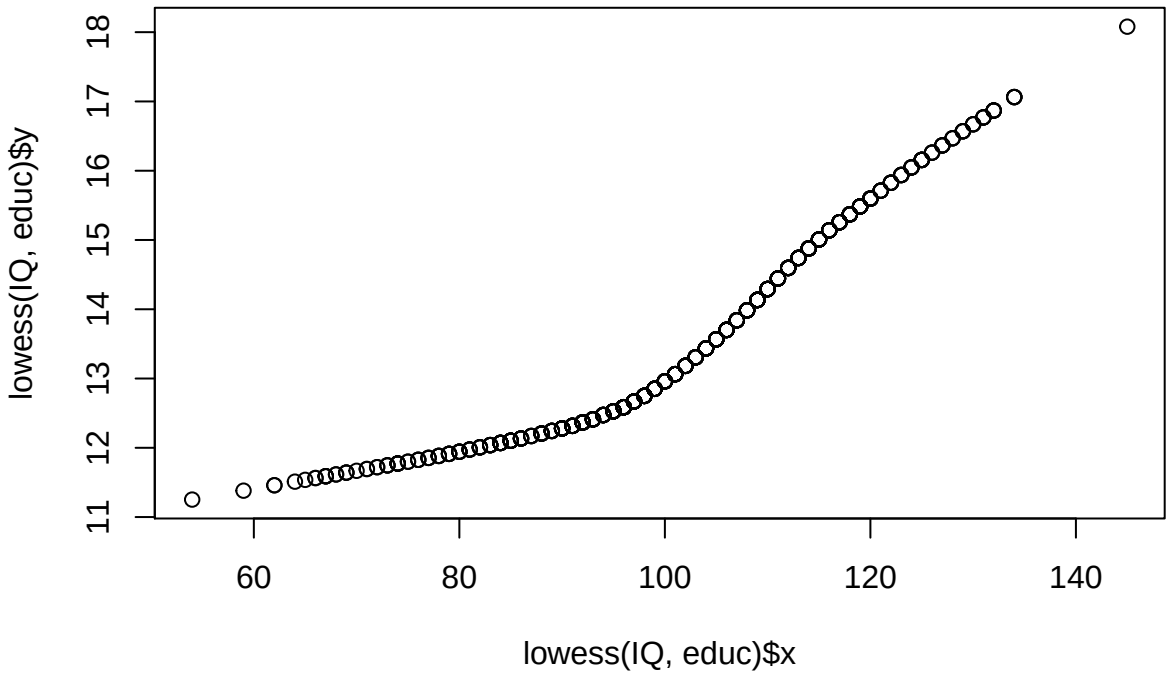

```
plot(IQ,educ)
```



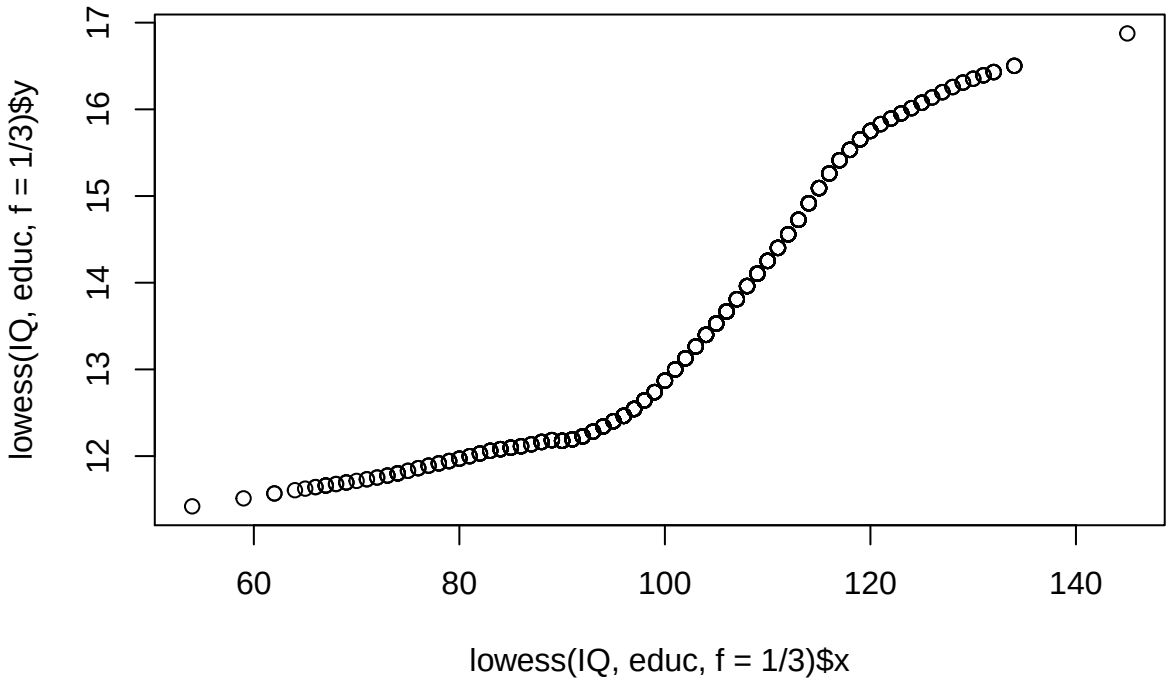

```
plot(IQ,jitter(educ))
```




```
plot(lowess(IQ,educ))
```




```
plot(lowess(IQ,educ,f=1/3)) # for a more fine-grained smooth
```



1.3 cor.test

```
cor.test(IQ,educ)
```

```
##
```

```
##  Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data:  IQ and educ
## t = 16.645, df = 661, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.4874928 0.5949860
## sample estimates:
##       cor
## 0.5434635
```