Party identification--The significance level is (<0.05) ,it shows that the data is not normal, therefore data transformation like log,SQRT or BC transformation can try and still there is no normality.

This non-normality could imply that parametric tests, which assume normal distribution of the data, might not be appropriate for analysis, and non-parametric tests should be considered instead.

Ethnic group--Kolmogorov-Smirnov: Statistic = 0.238, df = 11, Sig. = 0.081

Shapiro-Wilk: Statistic = 0.915, df = 11, Sig. = 0.278

According to Shapiro-wilk test sig is 0.0278 which shows data is normally distributed.

Descriptive analysis shows that

Labour party has 1661 votes

Conservative party has 232 vote

Liberal Democratic party has 253 votes

this indicates that most of the voters for labour party is from minority. Out of 2787 1661 supporter of labour party.

Chi- square test shows p-value is less than 0.01,which indicates that there is a strong association between Annual household income and political party identification.

Party Identification and Annual Household Income

Correlation Coefficient: -0.043

Significance (p-value): 0.022 (significant at the 0.05 level)

There is a very weak negative correlation between party identification and annual household income. They are independent.

#### Party Identification and Ethnicity

**Correlation Coefficient**: -0.101

**Significance (p-value):** 0.000 (significant at the 0.01 level)

There is a weak negative correlation between party identification and ethnicity.

The significant but weak correlation implies that while income may influence political affiliation, other factors likely play a more substantial role. Cultural, social, and historical contexts may also significantly impact minority party identification.

Annual household income does play a role in minority political party identification, as evidenced by the significant association found in the chi-square test. However, the influence of income on party identification is weak, suggesting that it is not the sole or primary factor driving political preferences among minority groups. Other variables, such as ethnicity, social influences, and historical contexts, are also likely to be significant determinants of political party identification.

Начало формы

Конец формы