Compare Groups: Eye by Hair

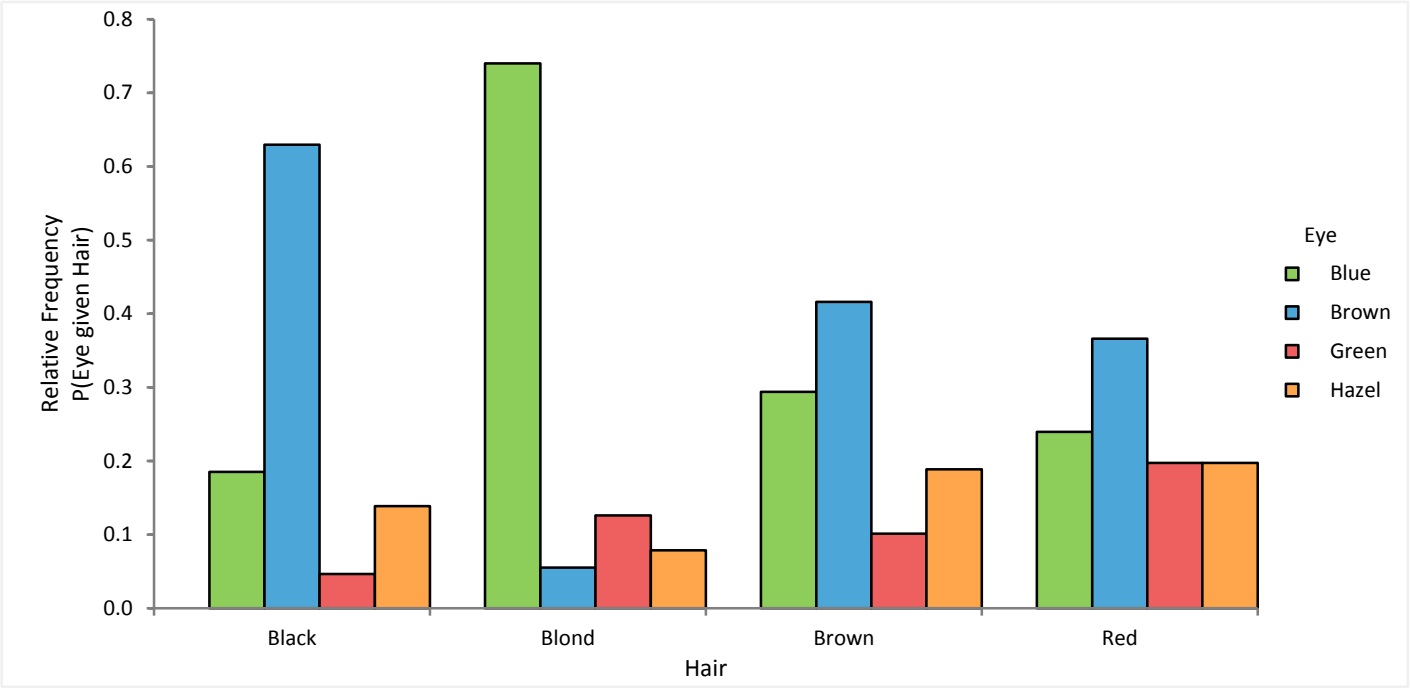
Analyse-it v4.80.2

Hair-Eye Color

http://www.datavis.ca/papers/asa92.html

Last updated 9 February 2017 at 9:35 by Analyse-it Software, Ltd.

Frequencies



N	592

Hair	Eye: Blue	Brown	Green	Hazel	Total
Black	20	68	5	15	108
Blond	94	7	16	10	127
Brown	84	119	29	54	286
Red	17	26	14	14	71
Total	215	220	64	93	592

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Proportions / Odds

Pearson chi-squared test

X^2 statistic	138.29
DF	9
Asymptotic p-value	<0.0001 [1]

H0: $\pi_{ij} = \pi_{i+}\pi_{+j}$ for all i,j

The variables are independent.

H1: $\pi_{ij} \neq \pi_{i+}\pi_{+j}$ for some pair i,j

The variables are not independent.

[1] Reject the null hypothesis in favour of the alternative hypothesis at the 5% significance level.

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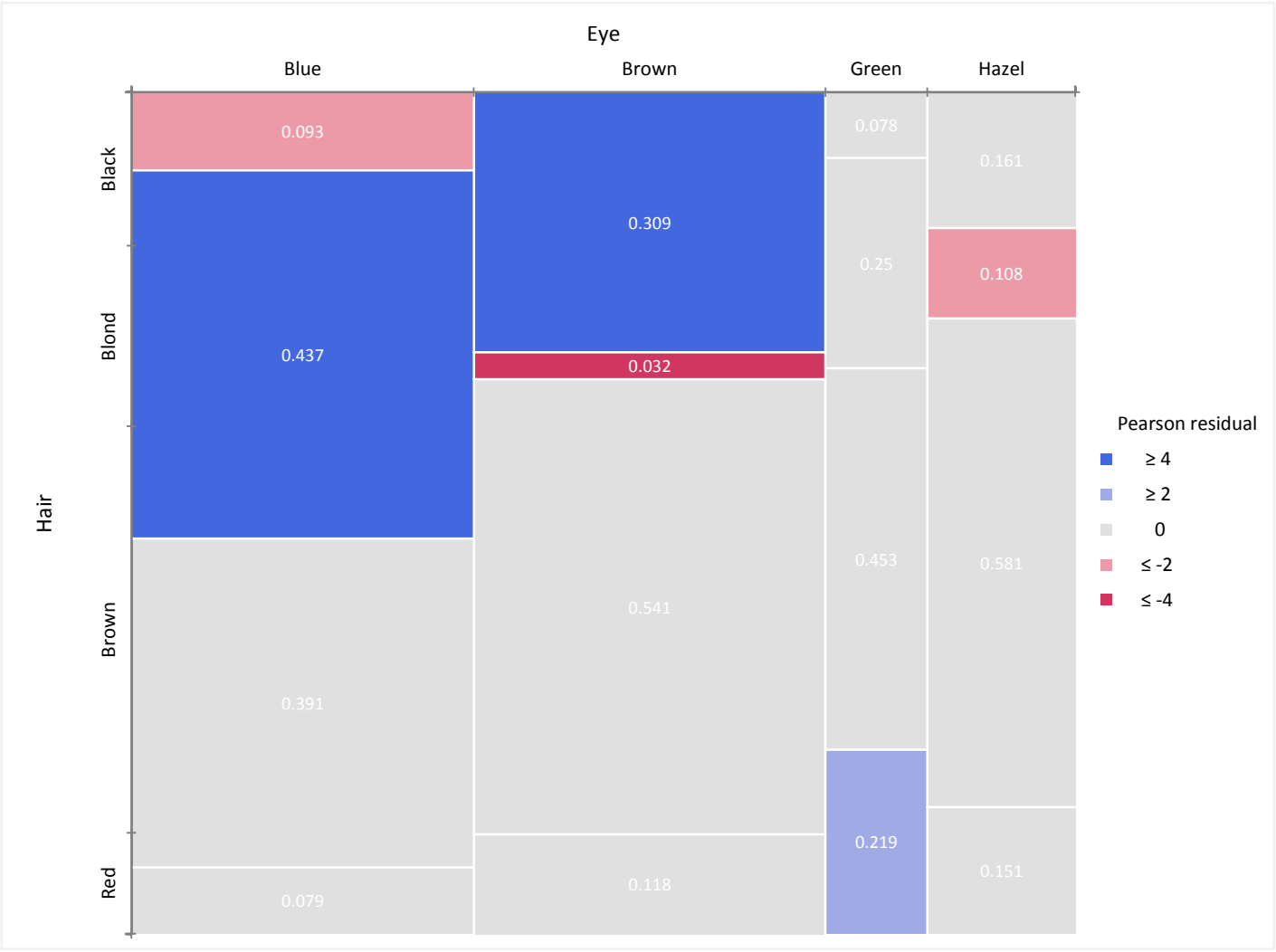
Mosaic plot



Compare Pairs: Intervention

Analyse-it v4.80.2

Data A1:C6

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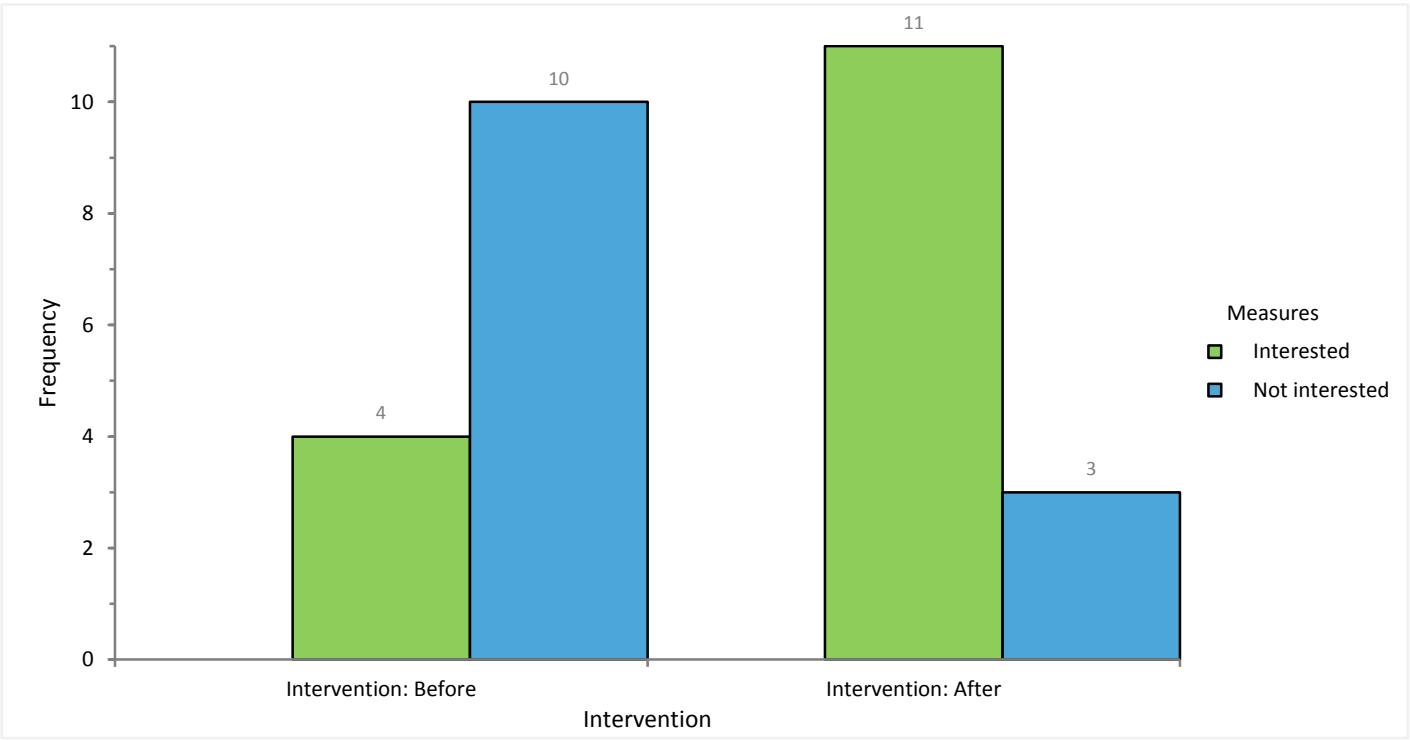
Frequencies



N	14

	Intervention: After		
Intervention: Before	Interested	Not interested	Total
Interested	3 0.214	1 0.071	4 0.286
Not interested	8 0.571	2 0.143	10 0.714
Total	11 0.786	3 0.214	14

Compare Pairs: Intervention

Analyse-it v4.80.2

Data A1:C6

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Proportions / Odds

Proportion difference	0.500
Tango score 95% CI	0.090 to 0.754

$\delta = \pi_{\text{Interested}|\text{Intervention: After}} - \pi_{\text{Interested}|\text{Intervention: Before}}$

McNemar test

X^2 statistic	5.44
DF	1
Asymptotic p-value	0.0196[1]

H0: $\delta = 0$

The difference between proportions of occurrences of the event of interest in the populations is equal to 0.

H1: $\delta \neq 0$

The difference between proportions of occurrences of the event of interest in the populations is not equal to 0.

[1] Reject the null hypothesis in favour of the alternative hypothesis at the 5% significance level.