

Project 1 - creation and analysis of a data set research paper sample

[Sociology](#), [Women](#)



Objective of the study

The focus of this study will include five variables, one dependent and four independent variables. The study will also review statistics from 1823, is a yearly event that takes place in March/April each year to coincide with the Easter festive and holiday period. The primary independent variable is reason and the other three independent variables are gender, party, and believe. In this study, these variables will be explored, and various descriptive statistics will be explored between the dependent variables and the independent variables. In this study, these variables will be explored and the correlation between the dependent variable, age, which is determined by the independent variables, will be studied.

Definitions of Variables

The dependent variable in the case is the age. The age is taken in terms of years and will be used to explore various descriptive statistics with the dependent variables.

The primary independent variable is reason for attending the show. This is because different age member has a different reason for attending the show. The next independent variable is the gender. Every gender has different taste for attending the show, and investigated on the basis of male and female. The other independent variable is the party. Different parties have their own agenda for their members to attend the show at different times of the year, and for different days. The last independent variable is believe each and every person of different age group will have different believe as pertaining to the show and the activities taking place there.

Descriptive statistics

In statistical analysis, descriptive statistic is usually used to describe the requisite features of any data. They help in obtaining a summary of a sample and the measures. Once combined with simple graphical analysis, they are able to virtualize quantitative analysis of data. The measures of central tendency like the mean, median, mode that will be discussed in this essay and the descriptive statistics are very useful in summarizing any collected data and help to come up with detailed and correct conclusions. The aim of this essay is to analyze the measures of central tendency and descriptive statistics used and their importance. The comparison of dispersion in any study is more accurate when the standard deviation is used. This is because the standard deviation can have the ability to accommodate the extremes of any given data. However, that large disparity between the lowest and the highest value within a very small sample size will give wrong statistics (Alexander, Franklin & Duane, 2001).

In the case of such a study, the statistics obtained should be invalidated, and another study conducted with large sample size being used. There is a need to incorporate other measures of central tendency such as mode and median in the analysis since they give more precise information about the statistics under consideration (Alexander, Franklin & Duane, 2001; Plichta & Kelvin, 2001).

Measure of central tendency

It usually helps to estimate the center of the distribution of values. The estimates of central tendency include; mean, median and mode.

Mean

The mean is the most used measure of central tendency. It usually obtained by adding the values and dividing by the number of values. For the age of the respondent, the mean is 39 years.

The male gender has a mean of 40year while that of the female is 37years.

The standard deviation of the male is 16. 8941 while that of the female is 18.

6051. Therefore, there is indication that the male has low variability in age

than the female. The overall standard deviation is 17. 5133. . From the

above pie chart, the male respondent has the largest proportion than the

female respondents. In this case, the total male respondents interviewed in

the survey are more than the female respondent. Thus, the male are more in

the survey than the female respondent.

The party

The respondents who are an affiliate of democrat has a mean of 37. 2051,

the respondent who is affiliate of independent is 43. 700, while the

respondent of republican is 33. 5909. The standard deviation of the

respondent who is an affiliate of democrat is 14. 20559; the respondents

who are affiliate of the independent have a standard deviation of 19. 83418,

while the standard deviation of respondent who is affiliate of republican is

17. 53543. From the analysis below the respondent who is of democrat has

the lowest variability, while the respondents who are affiliate of independent

have the highest variability.

Reasons

The respondents whose believe is yes has a mean of 37. 7246, the respondent whose believe no is 40. 0741, while the respondent whose believe do not know is 47. 5714. The standard deviation of the respondents whose believes is yes is 17. 89913, while the respondents whose believe is no have a standard deviation of 16. 2408, and finally the standard deviation of respondent who does not know the're believe is 18. 18293. From the analysis below the respondent whose believe is no have the lowest variability, while the respondents who do not know there believe have the highest variability. From the above pie chart, the respondents affiliated to the independent party have the highest proportions followed by the respondents affiliated to the democrat's party, and lastly those affiliated to the Republican Party. Therefore, there is indication that the affiliates of the independent party are more than all the other parties.

Conclusion

References

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