## Practice Quiz 10

Statistics 1000 Dr. Nancy Pfenning

> 1. (10 pts.) Is there a significant difference in mean ages of students who identify themselves as vegetarians, non-vegetarians, or sometimes-vegetarians? Analysis of variance was carried out on survey data from several hundred Pitt students:

Analysis of Variance for Age							
Source	DF	SS	MS	F	Р		
Veg?	2	14.23	7.11	0.84	0.434		
Error	440	3742.07	8.50				
Total	442	3756.30					
				Individual 95% CIs For Mean			
				Based on Pooled StDev			
Level	N	Mean	StDev	+	+	+	+
no	383	20.312	2.872	(	*)		
some	35	20.548	2.908	(	*	)	
yes	25	21.058	3.554	(	*-		)
				+	+	+	+
Pooled StDev = 2.916		20.00	20.80	21.60	22.40		

- (a) What are the total sample size N and the number of groups I?
- (b) As far as the sample means are concerned, \_\_\_\_\_\_were the youngest and \_\_\_\_\_\_were the oldest.
- (c) Sample standard deviations are
  - i. close enough that it is reasonable to assume population standard deviations to be equal.
  - ii. different enough to suggest that population standard deviations are not equal.
- (d) Two of these express the correct conclusions to draw, given the size of the p-value; which two are they?
  - i. There is a relationship between students' age and their being vegetarian, non-vegetarian, or sometimes-vegetarian.
  - ii. There is no evidence of a relationship between students' age and their being vegetarian, non-vegetarian, or sometimes-vegetarian.
  - iii. Mean age may be equal for populations of students in the three categories (vegetarian, non-vegetarian, sometimes-vegetarian).
  - iv. Mean age differs for populations of students in all three categories (vegetarian, non-vegetarian, sometimes-vegetarian).
  - v. Mean age differs for populations of students in at least two of the three categories (vegetarian, non-vegetarian, sometimes-vegetarian).

- (e) The F statistic can be considered (i) large (ii) not large (iii) borderline
- (f) Explain why it is not a problem that the distributions of ages are somewhat skewed.