Rapport package team

Homogeneity test of factor variables

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## Description

Test of homogeneity of a given factor variable split by another factor.

### Variable description

Analysing "gender" ("Gender") with *673* valid values whether frequency counts are distributed equally across different categories of "dwell" ("Dwelling").

"dwell" has *3* categories:

* city
* small town
* village

### Counts

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | male | female | Missing | Sum |
| **city** | 338 | 234 | 27 | 599 |
| **small town** | 28 | 3 | 2 | 33 |
| **village** | 19 | 9 | 2 | 30 |
| **Missing** | 25 | 17 | 5 | 47 |
| **Sum** | 410 | 263 | 36 | 709 |

Counted values: "dwell" and "gender"

### Chi-squared test

Our [null hypothetis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Null_hypothesis) says that the proportion of *gender* is indentical in each categories of *dwell*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Test statistic | df | P value |
| 16.18 | 6 | *0.01282* \* |

Pearson's Chi-squared test: table

The chi-squared test returned the value of *16.18* with a degree of freedom being *6*. Based on the returned [p value](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P-value) (*0.01282*) we could state that the null hypothesis is rejected.

This report was generated with [R](http://www.r-project.org/) (3.0.1) and [rapport](http://rapport-package.info/) (0.51) in *0.298* sec on x86\_64-unknown-linux-gnu platform.

