## Practice Quiz 10

Statistics 200 Spring 2008

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1. (4 pts.) Some shoppers were observed in supermarket bakery departments that provided tongs and others were observed in departments that provided tissues. A researcher recorded how many people used their hands to withdraw baked goods instead of the tongs or tissues provided:

		Hands	No Hands	Total
	Tongs	97	11	108
	Tissues	83	49	132
	Total	180	60	240

- (a) Which two of these are correct formulations of the null hypothesis?
  - i. Use of hands, and whether tongs or tissues are provided, are not related.
  - ii. Use of hands, and whether tongs or tissues are provided, are related.
  - iii. Proportions who use their hands are the same for all shoppers in stores that provide tongs and stores that provide tissues.
  - iv. Proportions who use their hands are different for all shoppers in stores that provide tongs and stores that provide tissues.
- (b) Explain how the study's results may be biased if observations were made in the morning for stores with tongs and in the evening for stores with tissues.
- (c) Explain how the study's results may be biased if stores with tongs tended to be located in areas with a large student population.
- (d) If proportions using their hands were actually equal for shoppers in stores providing tongs and tissues, then the proportions would both be \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) Complete this table of counts expected under the null hypothesis.

	Hands	No Hands	Total
Tongs			108
Tissues			132
Total	180	60	240

- (f) Calculate the chi-square statistic; its size is
  - (i) large (ii) not large (iii) borderline
- (g) The p-value is (i) small (ii) not small (iii) borderline
- (h) Draw your conclusions, first in terms of a relationship, then in terms of population proportions using their hands.

2. (6 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 Var	iance 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					
				Individua	1 95% CIs Fo	r Mean	
			Based on 3	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 St	tDev =	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.