



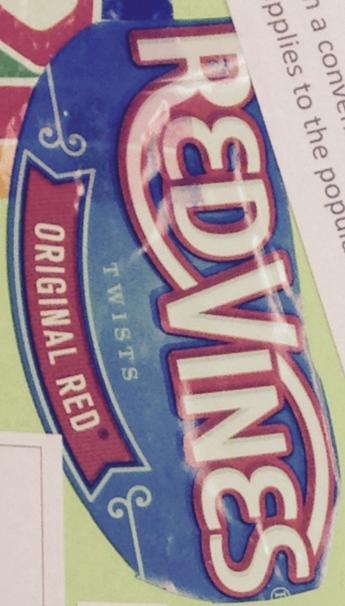
Data Collection Methods:
Census of Math 140 Students : 26 responses

- Census is a good sampling method
- Not enough quantity to meet assumptions
- Convenience Sample by email survey of friends and family: 38 more responses
- Convenience Sample with voluntary response is a poor sampling method
- Bias will be present in sampling method



Checking Assumptions:
No, some convenience sampling

- Random sample
 - ≥ 10 successes
 - ≥ 10 failures
 - Independent
- Because of possible bias resulting from a convenience sample, I will not be able to say that my data applies to the population.



Do You Prefer Your Snacks to be Sweet? Or Salty?

I hoped to discover whether the percent of people that preferred sweet snacks was greater than those that preferred salty snacks.

Population 1: people that prefer sweet snacks
Population 2: people that prefer salty snacks

Ho: $p_1 = p_2$ There is no difference between preferences for sweet vs salty snacks.
Ha: $p_1 > p_2$ More people prefer sweet snacks.; there is a difference



$Z = 1.767767$
Sample percent is 1.77 standard errors above the population percentage.

NOT SIGNIFICANT compared to sample percentage



P-value: 0.0385
If the null is true and the percent of individuals that prefer sweet to salty snacks is less than or equal to the percentage of those who prefer salty snacks to sweet ones, then there is a 3.85% chance of getting the sample data or more extreme.

NOT LIKELY to be affected by random chance!

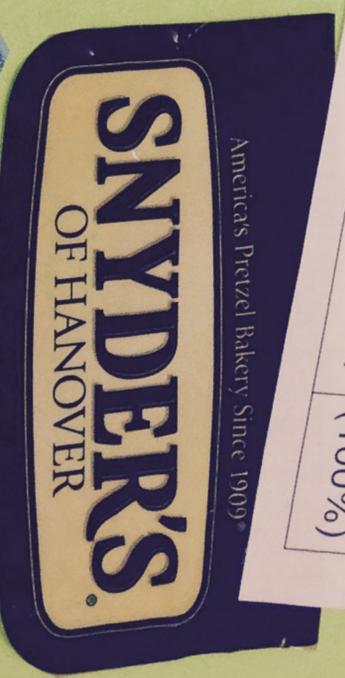
P-value: 0.0385 < α : 0.005 \rightarrow Reject Ho

Conclusion:
There is significant sample evidence to support the claim that the percentage of people that prefer sweet snacks is greater than those who prefer salty snacks.

Are you sure?
We are 90% confident that the percentage of people that prefer sweet snacks to salty snacks is between 1.27% and 2.3% greater than those that prefer salty snacks to sweet snacks.



Sweet	Salty	Total
37 (57.8%)	27 (42.2%)	64 (100%)



Tracy Staples