## Chi-square testing of homogeniety

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Is the distribution of gummy bear color the same for Haribo gummy bears and Meijer gummy bears? Belo is some data that was conducted. Does these data provide convincing evidence of a difference?

	Haribo	Meijer	Total
Red	20	31	51
Green	11	11	22
Yellow	8	17	25
Orange	11	26	37
White	13	19	32
Total	63	104	167

1. How many samples do we have? What population is each respective sample from? Explain.

**Solution:** 2 samples are drawn from 2 populations, the two candy manufacturers.

2. How many variables are we examining?

Solution: We are examining one variable: colour.

3. Write down the hypothesis for a significance test below:

## Solution:

 $H_0$ : There is no difference in the colour distribution for Haribo and Meijer gummy bears

 $H_a$ : There is a difference in the color distribution for Haribo and Meijer gummy bears.

4. We will use a chi-square test to see if there is a difference in the two populations. Complete the table for expected values under the null hypothesis below:

	Haribo	Meijer	Total
Red	$(51/167) \times (63)$		51
Green			22
Yellow			25
Orange			37
White			32
Total	63	104	167

5. Use your work from the previous page to complete a 4-step significance test.

**Solution:** State: (Hypothesis from previous page).  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

Plan: Carrying out a chi-square test for homogeneity

Conditions: Random  $\checkmark$ , 10% (independence)  $\checkmark$ , Large counts (expected counts greater than or equal to 5)  $\checkmark$ .

Do: Test Statistic:  $\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$ Write down your work here ....  $\chi^2 = 2.93$ . The degrees of freedom for the chi-square distribution is

(r-1)(c-1) = (5-1)(2-1) = 4. Draw the picture as well!

P-Value:  $P(\chi_4^2 > 2.93) = chisqcdf(2.93, 100000, 4) = 0.57$ 

Conclude: Because the p-value is greater than 0.05 ( $\alpha$ ) we fail to reject the null hypothesis and do not have convincing evidence that there is a difference in the colour distribution for Haribp and Meijer gummy bears.

6. Explain how this test is different from a chi-square test for goodness of fit?

**Solution:** We have 2 samples from 2 populations.  $\chi^2$  GOF testing has 1 sample from 1 population.