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PROGRAM: MASTER'S IN BUSINESS ANALYTICS (MBAN)

COURSE:

Business Analysis with Structured Data - DAT-7470 - FMBANDD

ASSIGNMENT:

A1: SQL Analysis Assessment (Individual)
Do dietary preferences effect price?

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After a detailed research and analytical exercise for the creation and data engineering of the Whole Foods Soma database. Several fundamental problems were discovered but the main problem that has instigated the analysis of this database is association of dietary preferences of the customers and the price of products given. This problem has led Whole Foods to an abyss of uncertainty as to whether the dietary preference of a product has a possible effect on the price of the



product, and whether the category and/or subcategory of this product also has a role to play in this question. The impact of pricing on food choices is tied to many earlier findings in the process of resolving dietary preference difficulties. However, the examination of the data from the wholefoods Soma branch provided some useful information about how dietary habits are influenced by pricing. According to the investigation, not all nutritional parameters have an impact on pricing because they depend more on the product subcategory, and other nutritional factors have no relationship or a negative relationship with price.

The World Health Organization describes a diet as healthy when it helps to protect against malnutrition in all its forms as well as noncommunicable diseases.

Dietary preferences in this case cover several viable options available to consumers when deciding the next product to purchase from Whole foods. These options include the following.

- Vegan
- Gluten-free
- Keto friendly
- Vegetarian
- Organic
- Dairy-free
- Sugarcon
- Paleo friendly
- Whole foods diets
- Low sodium
- Kosher
- Low-fat
- Engine 2

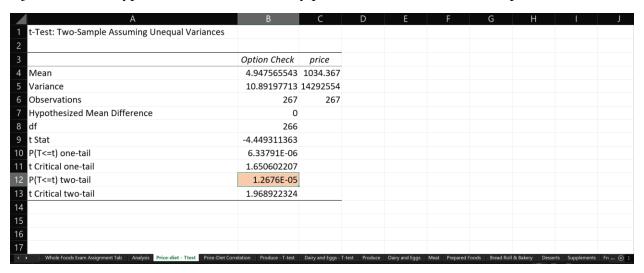
The variety of products that were entered into the whole foods database were either in one way or the other associated with these options or they were not.

Do dietary preferences affect price?

From the in-depth analysis of the database given, the major answer to the most important question; "Do dietary preferences affect price?" is YES. The statistical measures taken to prove this answer will be expatiated in more details below.

The database as shown on excel was able to ease the process of using statistical tools in analyzing and getting specific findings that helped answer the question.

Firstly, hypothesis testing was conducted using t-test: Two sample Assuming Unequal Variances where the variables where price and the sum of all diet options for each product. It was learnt that the p value $-P(T \le t)$ two tail gave a result of 1.2676E-05, meaning that it is less than the set alpha benchmark of 0.05. In the case where P-value is less than the alpha, the null hypothesis is to be rejected. The null hypothesis here is "Dietary preferences do not affect price". The rejection of this hypothesis means that Dietary preferences does indeed affect price.



Another tool used was a correlation analysis between price and each of the dietary preference for each subcategory where majority of results showed a high level of correlation with price.

1	v i X	√ fx	category																							
-	l R		D									М	N				R			т			w			
category	subcatego	organi		lowsodi	unlowsodiur		Corvegan cor	lowfat C	o lowfat co	ketofrie	nd ketofriend				en paleofrien				pe calo							
Produce			.38 Low Corre		9 Low Inver			NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL		NULL		NULL	NULL			Inver: NUI						orrelation
Produce			.94 High Corre	NULL	NULL	NULL		NULL		NULL		NULL		NULL		NULL	NULL	0.	69 High	Corre NUI						orrelation
Dairy and			NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NUL							r correlation
Dairy and	Cheese		0.3 Low Inver	-0.2	7 Low Inver	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	-0.3	31 Low Inver	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	-0.	57 High	Inver NUI	LL N	IULL	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Dairy and	Eggs		1 Perfect Co	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL		0 No Correla		1 Perfect Inv	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULI	NUL	LL N	IULL	Insufficie	nt data	points for	r correlation
Dairy and	Yogurt	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	(0.65 High Corre	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	-0.2	1 Low Inver	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL		.8 High	Corre	0.21 L	ow Corre	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Dairy and	Dairy alter	0	.75 High Corre	-0.8	3 High Inver		0.2 Low Corre	NULL	NULL	0.1	15 Low Corre	0.7	5 High Corre	-0.1	9 Low Inver	NULL	NULL	-(0.3 Low	Inver: NUI	LL N	IULL	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Dairy and	Milk & cre	-	0.3 Low Inver-	0.0	4 Low Corre	NULL	NULL	0.	3 Low Corre	-0.1	18 Low Inver	0.9	1 High Corre	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	0.	75 High	Corre NUI	LL N	IULL	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Meat	Turkey	0	.59 High Corre	0.4	6 Low Corre	NULL	NULL	-0.4	6 Low Inver	0.3	33 Low Corre	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL		0 No C	orrel: NUI	LL N	IULL	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Meat	Chicken	-0	.83 High Inver	0.0	8 Low Corre	NULL	NULL	0.2	5 Low Corre	0.0	04 Low Corre	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	-0.	28 Low	Inver: NUI	LL N	IULL	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Meat	Bacon	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NUL	NUL	LL N	IULL	Insufficie	nt data	points for	r correlation
Meat	Hotdogs 8	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NUL	NUL	LL N	IULL	Insufficie	nt data	points for	r correlation
Meat	Meat alter	-0	.57 High Inver	-0.6	7 High Inver	NULL	NULL	-0.0	1 Low Inver	-0.1	19 Low Inver	-0.2	5 Low Invers	-0.1	1 Low Invers	-0.66	High Inver	(.7 High	Corre NUI	LL N	IULL	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Meat	Pork	NULL	NULL	-0.4	9 Low Inver	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	-0.1	11 Low Inver	NULL	NULL	0.1	9 Low Corre	NULL	NULL	0.	22 Low	Corre NUI	LL N	IULL	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Prepared I	Prepared	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	-(0.59 High Inver	-0.5	3 High Inver	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	0.	46 Low	Corre	0.53 H	ligh Corre	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Prepared I	Prepared:	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	-(0.12 Low Inver	-0.1	2 Low Inver	-0.1	12 Low Inver	NULL	NULL	-0.1	2 Low Inver	NULL	NULL	0.	17 Low	Corre	0.32 L	ow Corre	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Bread Roll	Breads	0	.28 Low Corre	-0.4	7 Low Inver		-0.4 Low Inver-	-0.2	7 Low Inver	-0.5	7 High Inver	-0.3	9 Low Inver	NULL	NULL	0.01	Low Corre	0.	13 Low	Corre	-0.36 L	ow Inver	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Bread Roll	Breakfast	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL		-1 Perfe	ect Inv	-1 P	erfect Inv	Insufficie	nt data	points for	r correlation
Bread Roll	Rolls & Bu	0	.96 High Corre	NULL	NULL	-(0.55 High Inver	-0.3	2 Low Inver	NULL	NULL	0.5	5 High Corre	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	0.	91 High	Corre NUI	LL N	IULL	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Bread Roll	Tortillas &	-0	.94 High Inver	-0.9	4 High Inver	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	0.1	9 Low Corre	0.7	6 High Corre	-0.94	High Inver	-0.	76 High	Inver NUI	LL N	IULL	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Desserts	Ice cream	-0	.06 Low Inver	-0.8	3 High Inver	r (0.18 Low Corre	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	0.2	2 Low Corre	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	-0.	04 Low	Inver:	0.18 L	ow Corre	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Desserts	Cookies	NULL	NULL	-0.2	6 Low Inver	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	0.1	6 Low Corre	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	(.6 High	Corre	-0.99 H	ligh Inver	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Desserts	Muffins &	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	-(0.19 Low Inver	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	-0.	53 High	Inver	-0.19 L	ow Inver	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Desserts	Pastries B	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	0.	97 High	Corre	-1 P	erfect Inv	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
Desserts	Donuts	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NUL	NUL	LL N	IULL	Insufficie	nt data	points for	r correlation
Desserts	Cakes & C	NULL	NULL	0.6	66 High Corre	(0.49 Low Corre	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	-0.9	9 High Inver	0.4	9 Low Corre	NULL	NULL	0.	57 High	Corre	0.49 L	ow Corre	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
suppleme	herb-hom	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NUL	NUI	LL N	IULL	Insufficie	nt data	points for	r correlation
suppleme	specialty	-0	.62 High Inver	-0.	.5 High Inver	r -C	0.35 Low Inver	-0.0	7 Low Inver	0.0	9 Low Corre	0.1	.6 Low Corre	-0.1	6 Low Inver	NULL	NULL	-0.	15 Low	Inver	0.07 L	ow Corre	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
suppleme	functional	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL		0 No Correla	-0.9	8 High Inver	NULL	NULL	-0.98	High Inver	-0.	98 High	Inver NUI	LL N	IULL	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
suppleme	sports-nut	-0	.04 Low Inver	-0.1	2 Low Inver	-0	0.47 Low Inver	0.2	8 Low Corre	0.3	39 Low Corre	0.2	3 Low Corre	0.1	3 Low Corre	NULL	NULL	0.	79 High	Corre	-0.44 L	ow Inver	Optimal (ata po	ints for co	orrelation
	uitamin.m		MILIT	MILIT	MILIT	MILIT	MIIII	NULL	MILIE	MILIT	MILIT		1 Perfect Co		1 Perfect Inv		NULL	NULL	MIIII	NILII						r.correlation

Actionable Insights

From the primary data, some factors need to be considered to meet the standard food acceptance in the society. Consumers are now becoming more aware of the consciousness of their health and are greatly concerned about the quality of their food supply. Generally, the ideal consumption of low sodium is 2,300mg limit and 1,500 mg per day for most adults which is recommended by the American heart Association. The business should educate its clients about the advantages of eating healthy foods and dispel the myth that doing so is pricey. Finally, the business needs to market and promote healthier foods more. This should be done after identifying the best marketing plan for increasing the purchase of healthy foods.

A gluten-free diet is followed by 11% of American families, and 25% of American consumers believe that it is healthy for everyone to eat this way. With a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.2%, the worldwide gluten-free food industry increased from \$5.6 billion in 2021 to \$5.84 billion in 2022. However, the analysis of the wholefoods Soma branch shows that even if there has already been investment in gluten-free goods, more investments might be done in the goods in this branch and other wholefoods branches (es).

Consumers are willing to purchase organic food, according to study. The fastest-growing sector of the American food market is organic food. Organic food sales in the US climbed at an astoundingly high rate, from \$3.6 billion in 1997 to \$26.7 billion in 2010. Organic food sales in the United States reached over \$31 billion by 2011 and reached \$450 million in exports in 2012. In the United States alone, there are currently over 17,750 USDA-certified organic food growers and processors, and there are over 25,000 in the entire world. Although the wholefoods Soma division has goods that contain organic nutrients, primary data indicates that greater investments might be made in organic products if they were already in stock due to a clear rise in sales.

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