# Answer

The most accurate description of a valid conclusion based on the given information is:

\*\*(C) That there is insufficient evidence that the size of the assortment caused consumer participants to change their variety seeking behavior\*\*

## Explanation

The study conducted a hypothesis test with:

- Null hypothesis (H₀): The mean variety of candy types selected is the same in both treatment groups

- Alternative hypothesis (H₁): The mean variety differs between the two groups

- The p-value obtained was 0.21

Since the p-value (0.21) exceeds the conventional significance level of 0.05, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. This doesn't prove the null hypothesis is true; it only indicates that we don't have sufficient evidence to conclude that there's a difference in the mean variety of candy selected between the small and large assortment groups.

Option (A) is incorrect because failing to reject the null doesn't prove there is no effect. It only indicates insufficient evidence for an effect.

Option (B) is incorrect because it makes a definitive claim about the population parameter being exactly equal, which we cannot conclude from a failure to reject the null.

Option (D) is incorrect because it states the opposite of what the p-value suggests. A p-value of 0.21 does not provide evidence to reject the null hypothesis.

Therefore, option (C) correctly describes the valid conclusion based on the statistical results.