Team 7 – Final Project

T-shirt wearer tends to get more free hugs than the sign holder

INST 627: Data Analytics for Information Professionals | Fall 2017

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Introduction

Have you ever wondered if you will get free hugs from strangers? There have been “Free Hugs” campaigns around the world, with different results. For this project, we will be analyzing the myth “T-shirt wearer tends to get more free hugs than the sign holder”.

Study Method

Our method of study is going to be observational. We will be observing the number of hugs received while wearing Free Hugs T-shirt versus holding the Free Hugs signboard at different locations at the University of Maryland campus.

Hypothesis: Wearing a T-shirt with “Free Hugs” quote written on it will get you more free hugs from public in comparison to the hugs received by “Free Hugs” sign holder.

Operationalized Hypothesis: If you stand at the University of Maryland campus wearing a Free Hugs t-shirt, you will get more number of hugs when compared to standing with the free hugs signboard.

Null Hypothesis, Ho = The number of hugs received from strangers while wearing a Free Hugs t-shirt will be equal to the number of hugs received while standing with a free hugs signboard.

Alternate Hypothesis, Ha = The number of hugs received from strangers while wearing a Free Hugs t-shirt will not be equal to the number of hugs received while standing with a free hugs signboard.

Independent Variables

1. Free hugs mode, i.e. wearing Free Hugs T-shirt or using Free Hugs signboard - nominal scale with two levels
2. Sex of person standing for free hugs - nominal scale with two levels
3. Location of the campus - nominal scale

Dependent variable

The number of hugs received in each mode - Ratio scale

Data Collection

The myth-busters will stand at different places at the University of Maryland campus, initially holding a Free Hugs signboard and the next day by wearing a Free Hugs t-shirt.

Limitation and Bias

Following factors could bias the data collection:
External factors which possibly could have affected the mood of the public prior to sample collection- for instance exam day, quiz day or family problems.
The location where the sample is being collected - for instance a popular public place on the campus will have more people that could be a part of sample collection in comparison to a less popular place.
Possibility of convenient sampling via hugs received from friends and classmates.

Results

We expect to find that the number of hugs received by myth-busters while wearing Free Hugs t-shirt will be more than that received by them while holding Free Hugs signboard.
If we collect a large enough sample, then we can draw conclusions about the population based on our statistics.