Chi Square Problems

Problem 1:

In consumer marketing, a common problem that any marketing manager faces is the selection of appropriate colors for package design. Assume that a marketing manager wishes to compare five different colors of package design. He is interested in knowing which of the five is the most preferred so that it can be introduced in the market. However, there were two versions of the brand and the researcher wanted to find out whether color preferences of the consumers vary across the two versions. A random sample of 400 consumers each was carried out in two versions of the brand which reveal the following:

| Package Color | Preference by Consumers | Preference by Consumers |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | (version1) | (version 2) |
| Red | 70 | 85 |
| Blue | 106 | 90 |
| Green | 80 | 80 |
| Pink | 70 | 80 |
| Orange | 74 | 65 |

Does the version of the brand influence consumer preferences for package colors?

Problem 2:

A marketing firm producing detergents is interested in studying the consumer behavior in the context of purchase decision of detergents in a specific market. It would like to know in particular whether the income level of the consumers influence their choice of the brand. Currently there are two brands in the market. Brand 1 is the premium brand while Brand 2 is the economy brand.

Income level was classified as Lower, Middle, Upper Middle and High and random sampling procedure was adopted covering the entire market. A sample of 300 consumers participated in this study. The following data emerged from the study. Analyze the data using chi-square test and draw your conclusions.

| Income level | Brand 1 | Brand 2 |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Lower | 25 | 65 |
| Middle | 30 | 30 |
| Upper Middle | 50 | 22 |
| High | 60 | 18 |

Chi Square Problem Solutions

Problem 1:

 H_0 = The brand version does not influence consumers preferences for package colors

| Package Color | Preference by Consumers (version1) | Preference by Consumers (version 2) | Column total |
|---------------|--|--|-----------------|
| Red | 70 | 85 | 155 |
| Blue | 106 | 90 | 196 |
| Green | 80 | 80 | 160 |
| Pink | 70 | 80 | 150 |
| Orange | 74 | 65 | 139 |
| Row total | 400 | 400 | 800 |

| (Row, column) | EV(row,column) | X ² (row,column) |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 11 | 77.5 | 0.73 |
| 21 | 98 | 0.65 |
| 31 | 80 | 0 |
| 41 | 75 | 0.33 |
| 51 | 69.5 | 0.29 |
| 12 | 77.5 | 0.73 |
| 22 | 98 | 0.65 |
| 32 | 80 | 0 |
| 42 | 75 | 0.33 |
| 52 | 69.5 | 0.29 |

 $\begin{aligned} X^2 \ (calculated) &= 4 \\ Df &= 4*1 = 4 \\ X^2 \ (table) &= 9.49 \end{aligned}$

As X^2 (calculated) $< X^2$ (table), therefore we accept the H₀, i.e. the brand version does not influence the consumers preferences for package colors.

Problem 2:

 H_0 = The income level of the consumers does not affect their choice of the brand when buying detergents.

| Income level | Brand 1 | Brand 2 | Column total |
|--------------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| Lower | 25 | 65 | 90 |
| Middle | 30 | 30 | 60 |
| Upper Middle | 50 | 22 | 72 |
| High | 60 | 18 | 78 |
| Row total | 165 | 135 | 300 |

| (Row, column) | EV _(row,column) | X ² (row,column) |
|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11 | 49.5 | 12.13 |
| 21 | 33 | 0.27 |
| 31 | 39.6 | 2.73 |
| 41 | 42.9 | 6.82 |
| 12 | 40.5 | 14.82 |
| 22 | 27 | 0.33 |
| 32 | 32.4 | 3.34 |
| 42 | 35.1 | 8.33 |

 X^{2} (calculated) = 48.77 Df = 3*1 =3 X^{2} (table) = 7.82

As X^2 (calculated) > X^2 (table), therefore we reject the H₀, i.e. the income level of the consumers affect their choice of the brand when buying detergents.