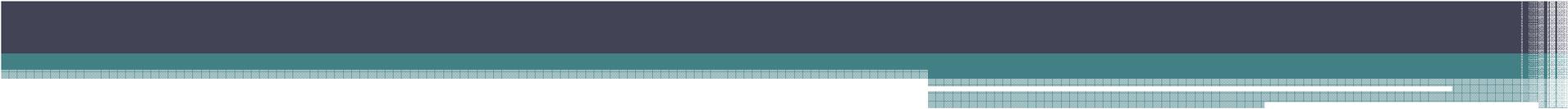




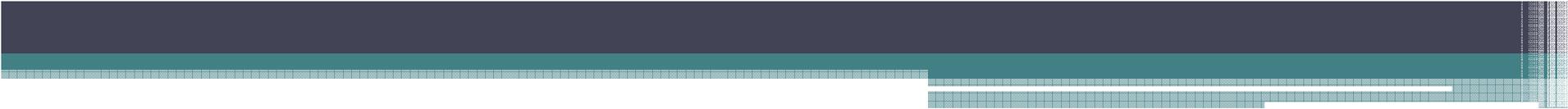
By: Emily Butler, Meg Hayes, Doug Heckmann,
Christopher Peter Makris, & Tommy Todd



Agenda

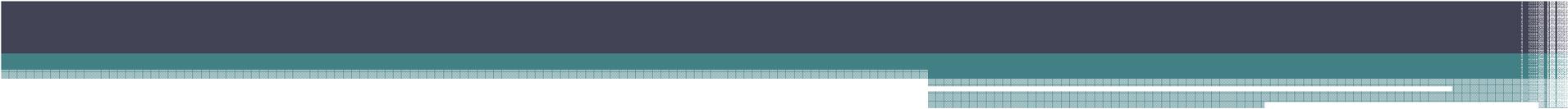
- Recapping our project.
- Sample size calculations.
- Exploratory data analysis.
- Tests.
- Problems, improvements, and conclusions.





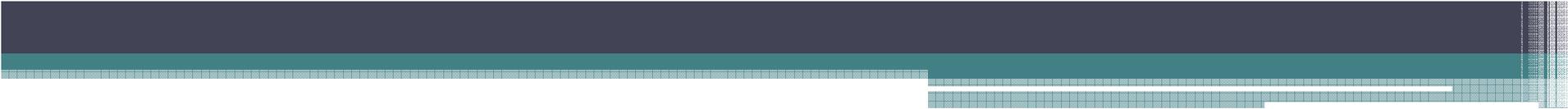
Survey Topic and Goals

- Survey about alcoholic energy drinks.
- Intent: Assess undergraduate students' attitudes towards and use of alcoholic energy drinks.



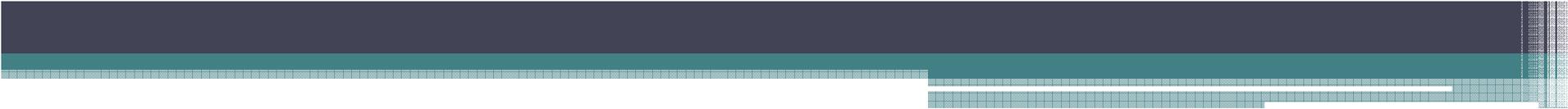
About Alcoholic Energy Drinks

- Any beverage that contains both caffeine and alcohol
- Recent concern over the safety of using alcohol and caffeine in combination
- FDA ban on manufacturing of beverages containing caffeine & alcohol



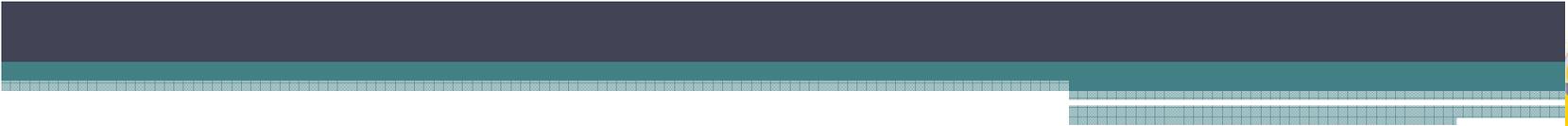
Methods

- “Man on the street” type survey.
- Strategic selection of sampling locations.
- Each group member spent between 15-20 hours sampling

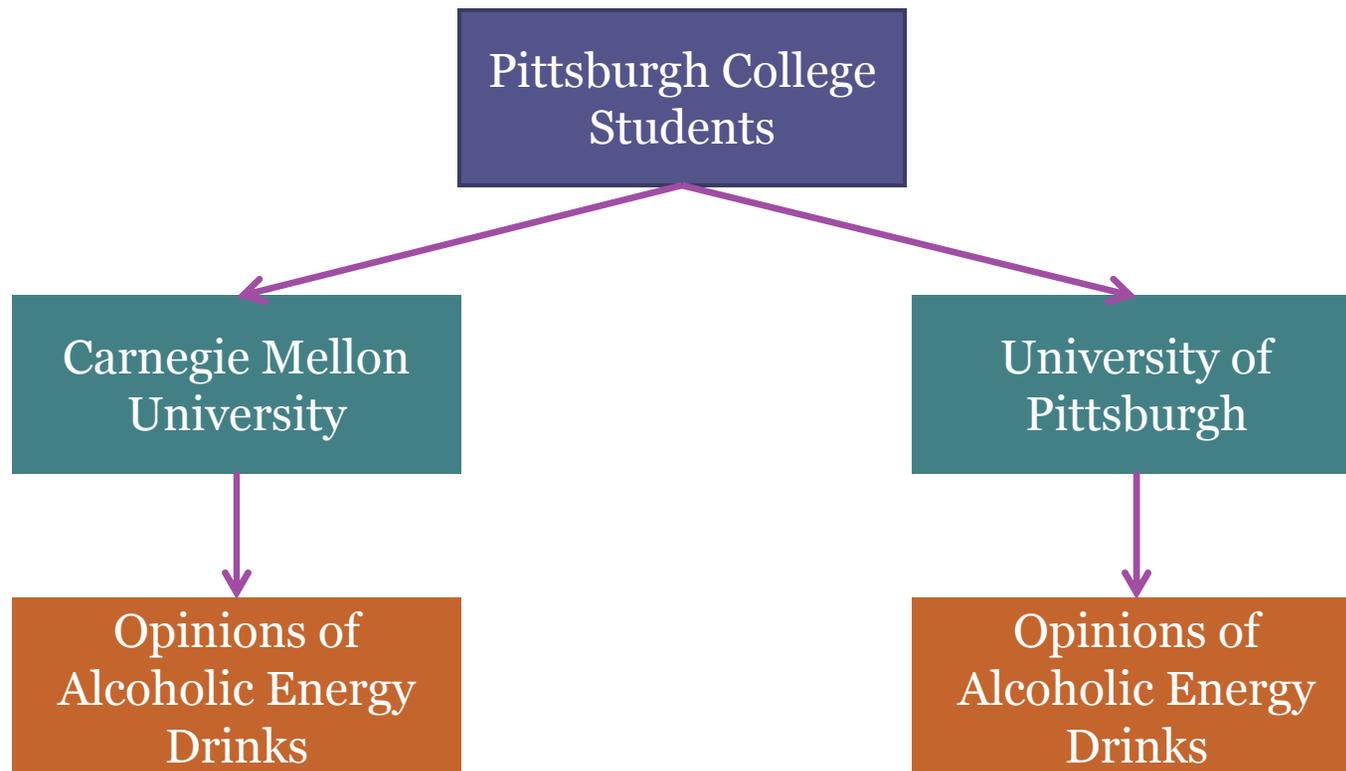


Motivation

- No prior research about safety or usage for products like Four Loko, or Joose
- Products like Redbull/Vodkas are still legal for consumption
- Did widespread concern/ban have an affect on their opinions?

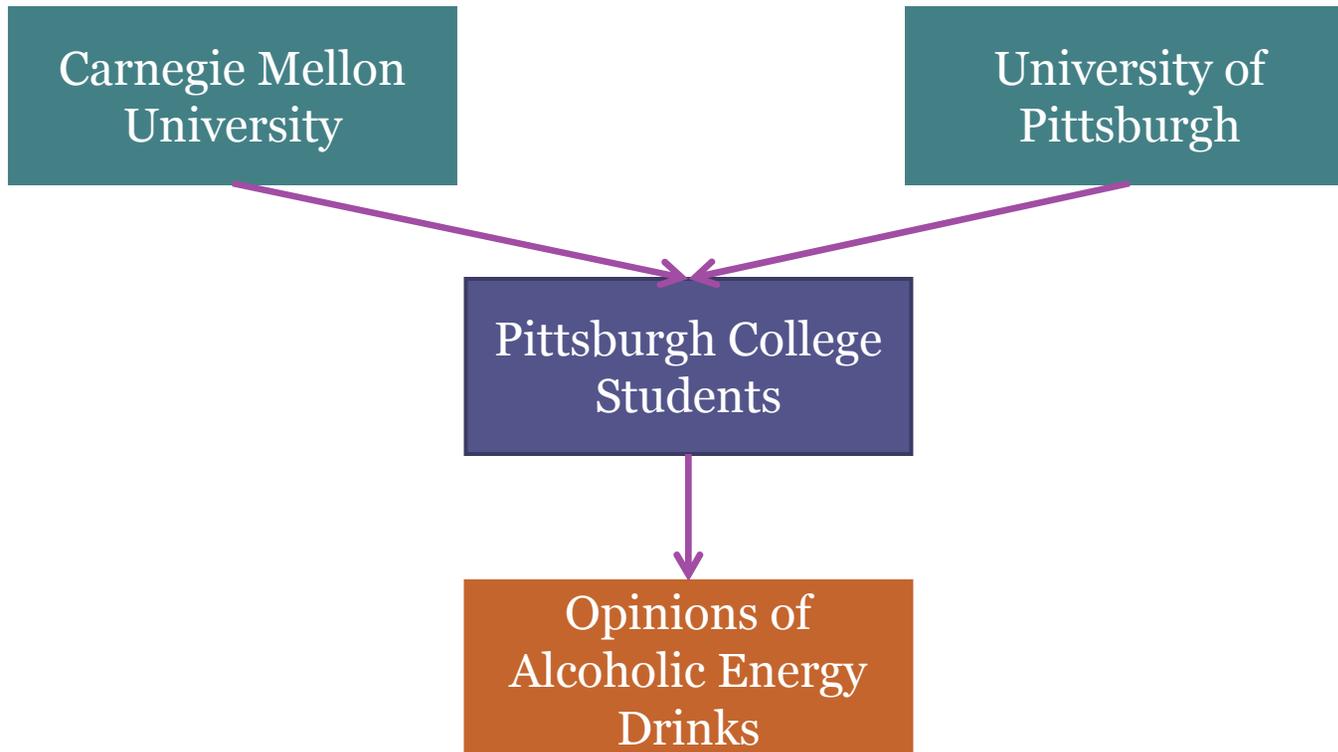


Our Population



Two distinct surveys $\frac{n}{2}$

Our Population



Initial Sample Size Calculation

- Conservative approach
 - 90% Confidence Interval
 - .05 Margin of Error
 - Bernoulli Distributions

$$SD_{\text{Worst Case Scenario}} = \sqrt{(.5)(1 - .5)} = .5$$

- SRS Without Replacement: $n \geq 270$
- First wave of surveys: 261, of which 215 were “Yes” observations

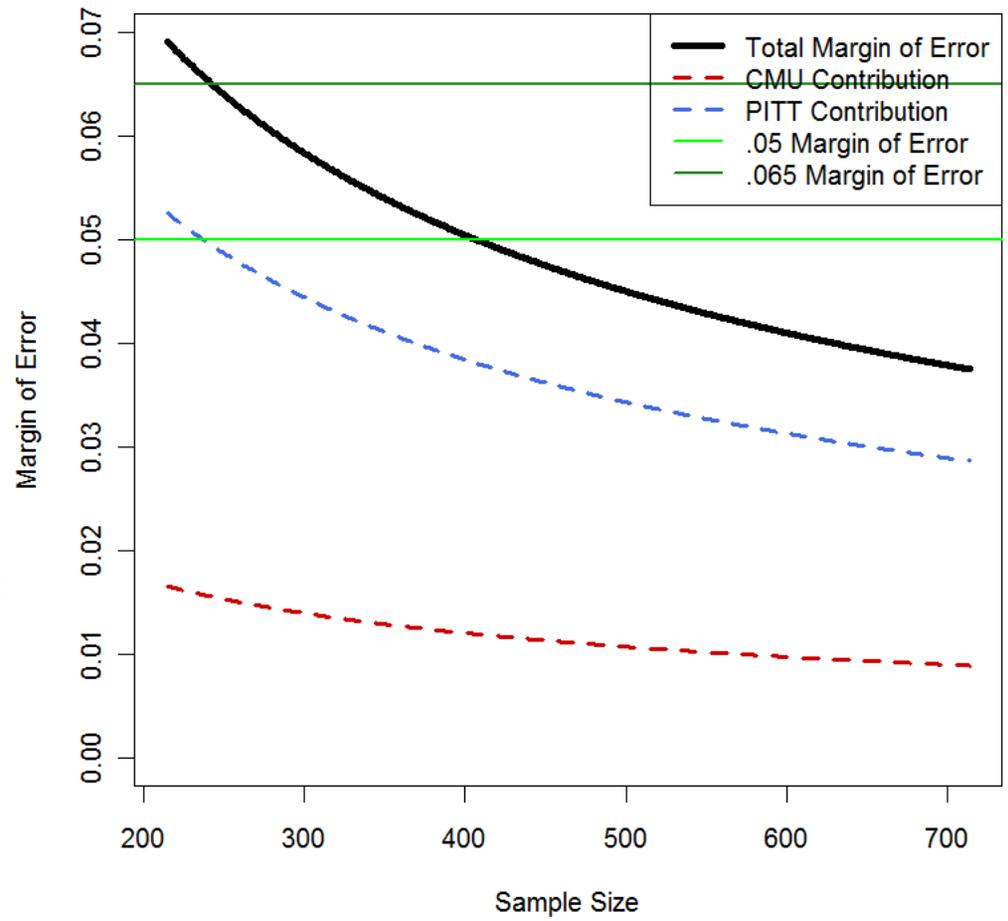
Stratified Sample Size Calculation

- Two main strata: CMU & Pitt.
- Use Margin.Of.Error function
 - Balance confidence levels/margin of error with n
 - Need population variances
 - Estimate using our surveys & inflate result

```
Margin.Of.Error = function(N, Z) {  
  
  CMU=Z*sqrt(((5705/23736)^2)*(1-((N/2)/5705))*(.25/(N/2)))  
  PITT=Z*sqrt(((18031/23736)^2)*(1-((N/2)/18031))*(.25/(N/2)))  
  MOE=CMU+PITT  
  return(MOE)  
  
}
```

How Many More Surveys?

85% Confidence Interval, Var=0.25



sample size
}

Cons

, nmore) {

500

Manipulating Margin of Error

- Number of responses $n = 290$
 - Not all questions were answered by respondents
 - Not all questions were applicable to respondents
 - Sample size varies $n \leq 290$ given each question
- Variances are different among each question
 - Confidence levels will vary for each parameter

Sample Construction & Interpretation of Confidence Intervals

- Q: Have you ever heard of Four Loko?
 - Yes: 256, No: 20
 - $p \approx .928$, variance $\approx .067$

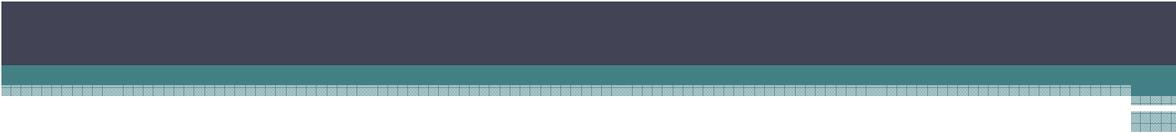
```
> Margin.Of.Error(276, conf.level[1], var.heard.4)$TOTAL.MOE  
[1] 0.06511325  
>
```

Revisiting: Problems With Sample Size

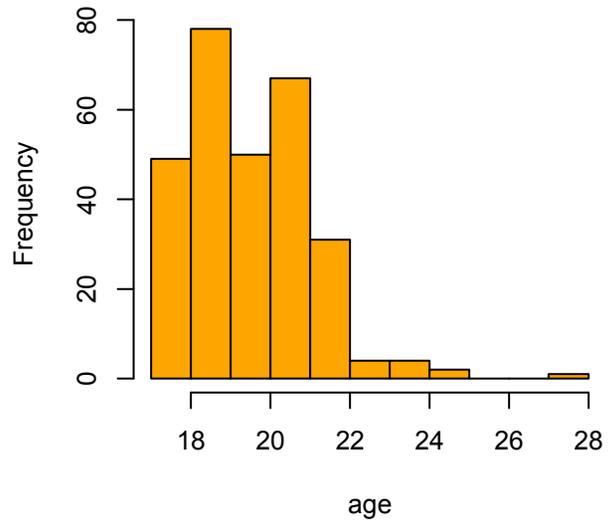
- ✓ • No pilot study
 - Worst case scenario assumptions
 - Use survey variances, inflate final margin of error

- ✓ • Response rate
 - Penalty to determine how many extra people to ask
 - Extremely high response rate, sometimes 100%

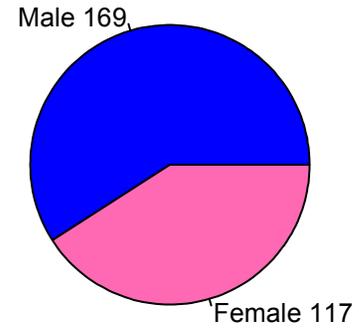
- ✓ • Cumbersome trial & error
 - Determining confidence levels & margin of error in respect to sample size
 - Use Margin.Of.Error within sample.size.graph



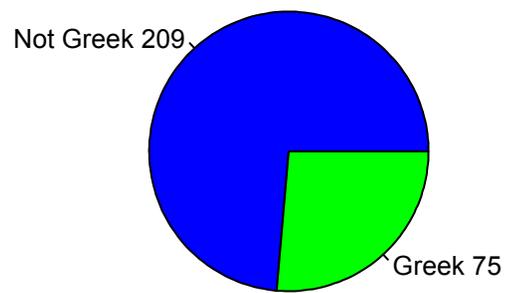
Distribution of Age



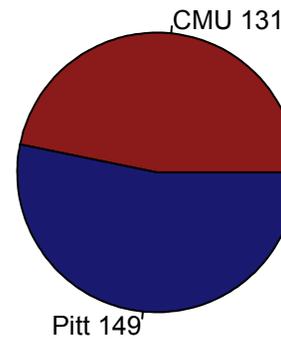
Gender



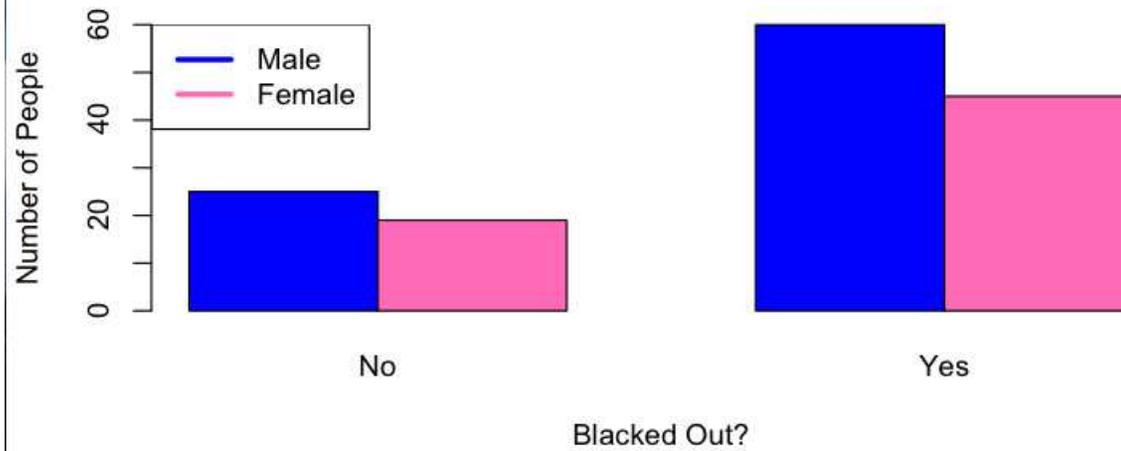
Greek Affiliation



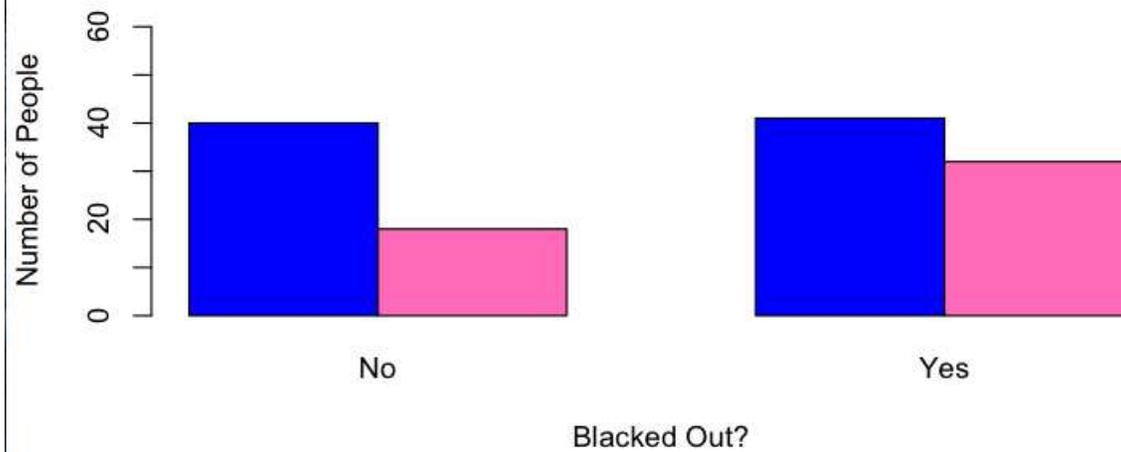
School



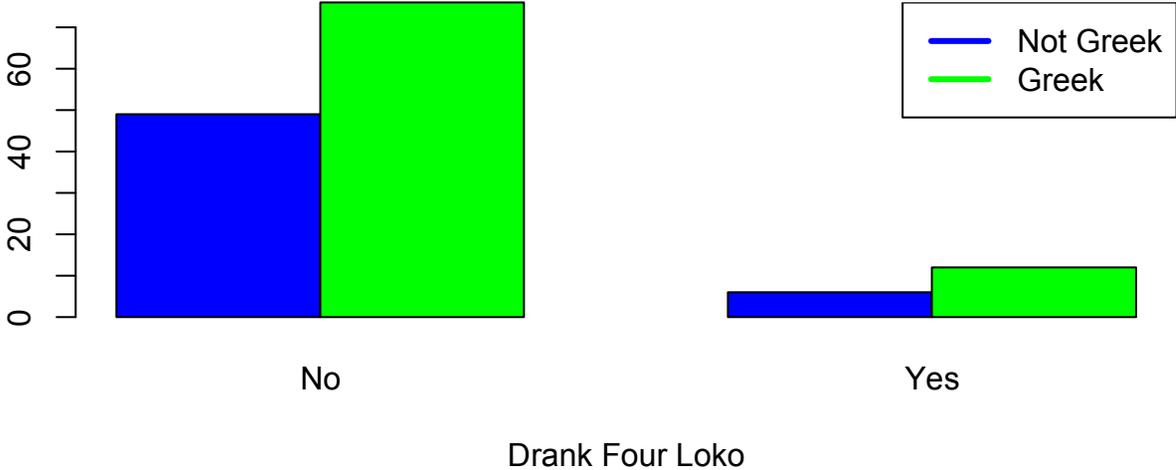
PITT Experienced Blackouts by Gender



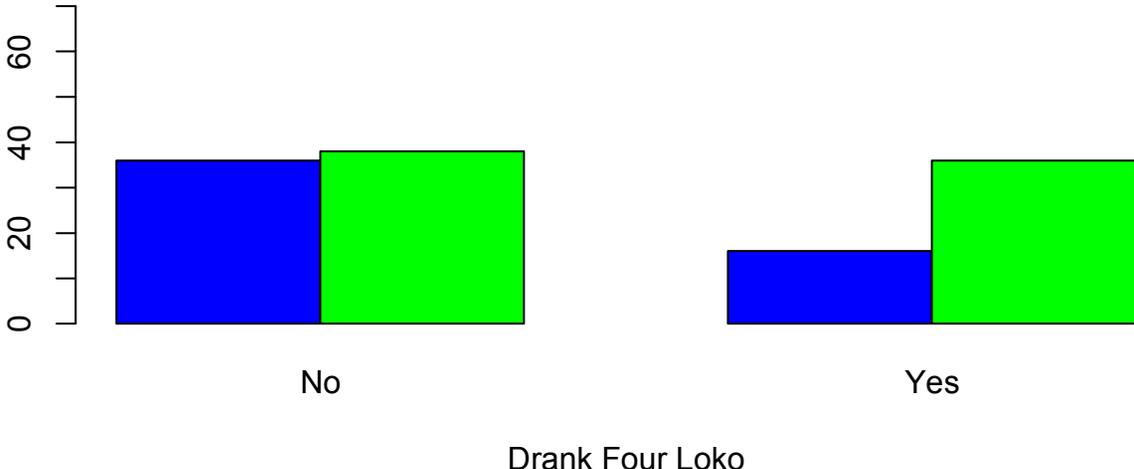
CMU Experienced Blackouts by Gender



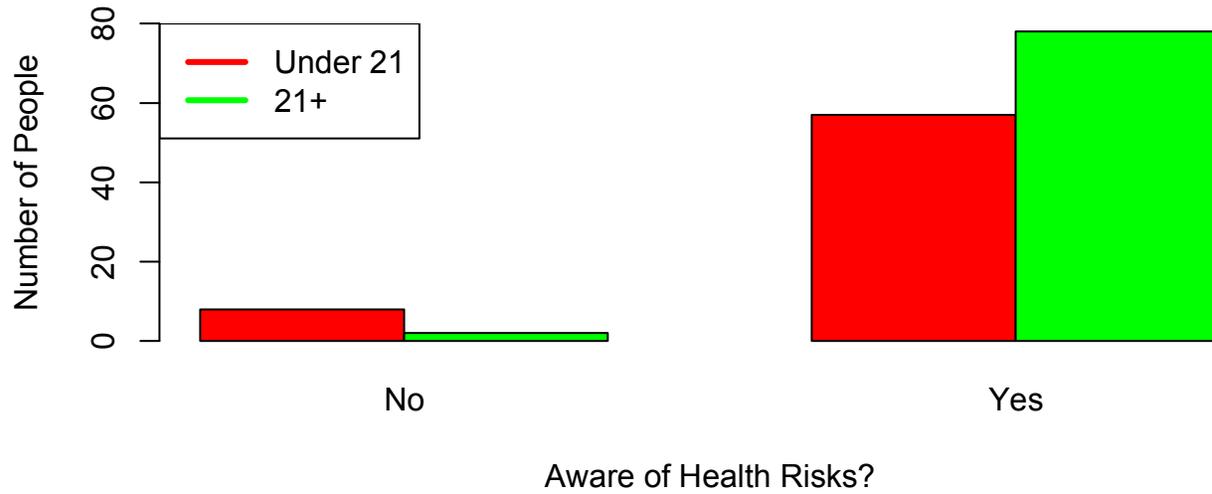
PITT Drank Four Loko by Greek Affiliation



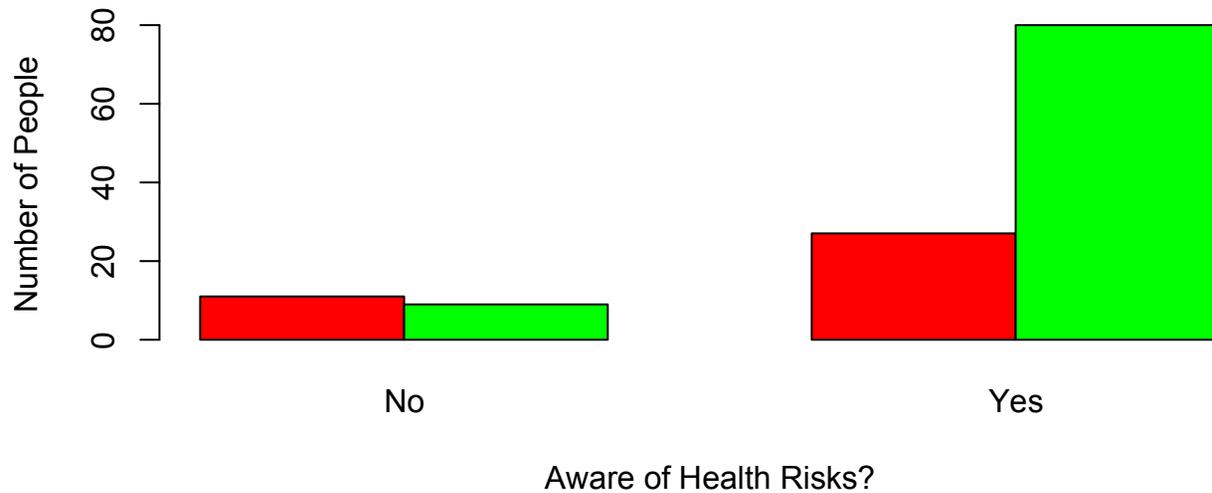
CMU Drank Four Loko by Greek Affiliation



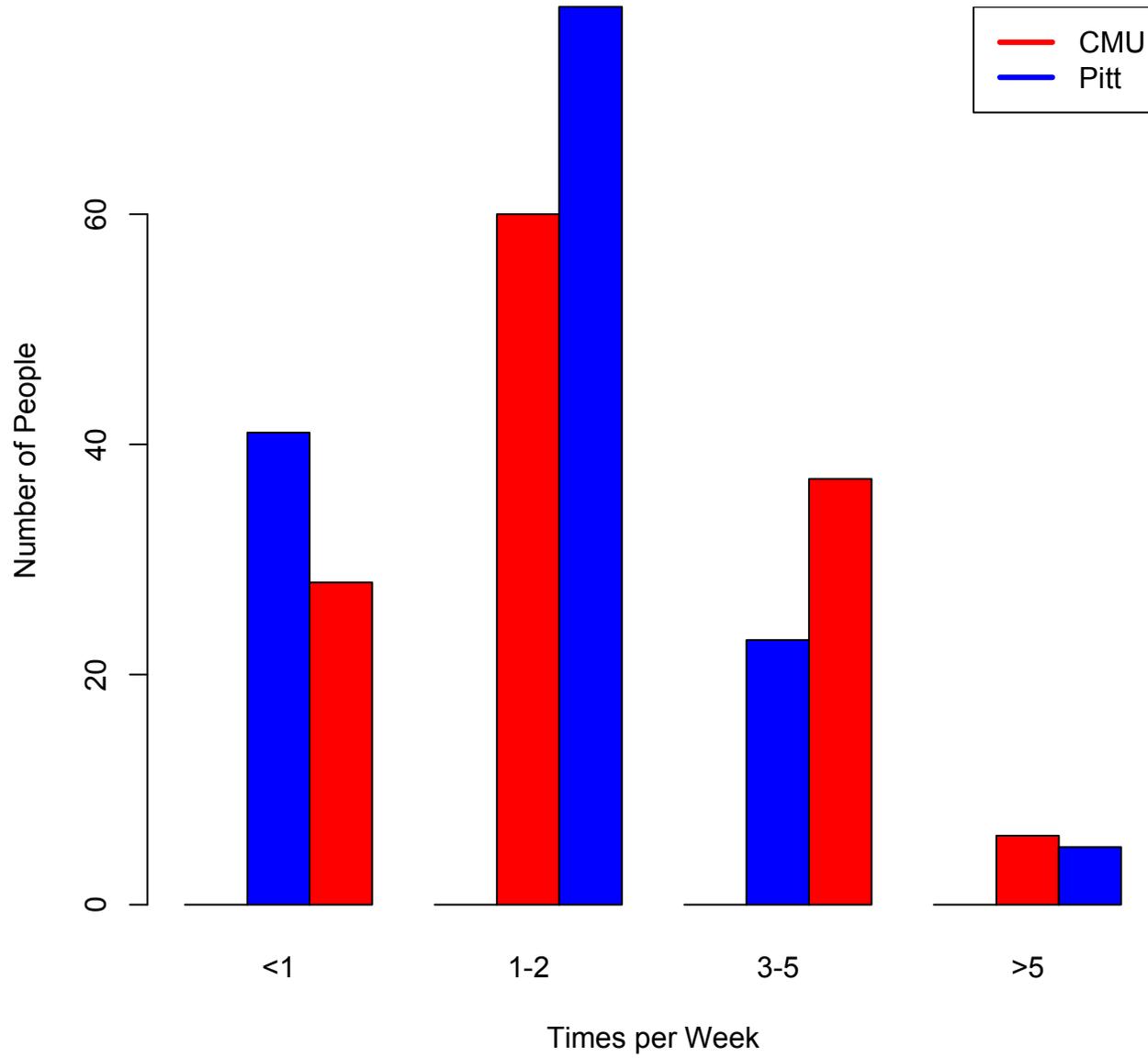
PITT Awareness of Health Risks by Age



CMU Awareness of Health Risks by Age

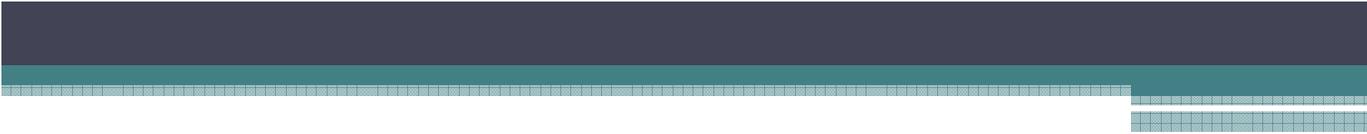


Frequency of Drinking by School



Why Drink Four Loko?





Mix and Blackout by School

Mantel Haenszel Test

CMU		
	Blackout	
Mix	0	1
0	42	30
1	15	44

Pitt		
	Blackout	
Mix	0	1
0	34	57
1	11	49

Pvalue = 1.63E-05, X-Square = 18.5849, Common Odds = 3.3133

Chi Square Test

Blackout		
Mix	0	1
0	76	87
1	26	93

School		
Blckt	CMU	PITT
0	72	91
1	74	106

School		
Mix	CMU	PITT
0	72	91
1	59	60

Pvalue = 3.31E-05,
X-Square = 17.2324

Pvalue = 0.02366,
X-Square = 5.1193

Pvalue = 0.4363,
X-Square = 0.606

Mix and Blackout by Greek

Mantel Haenszel Test

Non-Greek		
	Blackout	
Mix	0	1
0	61	69
1	18	61

Greek		
	Blackout	
Mix	0	1
0	15	18
1	8	32

Pvalue=5.20E-05, X-Square=16.3731, Common Odds=3.08005

Chi Square Test

Greek		
Blckt	0	1
0	79	25
1	130	50

Pvalue=0.583, X-Square=0.3014

Greek		
Mix	0	1
0	130	33
1	79	40

Pvalue=0.01699, X-Square=5.7291

Mix and Blackout by Gender

Mantel Haenszel Test

Female		
	Blackout	
Mix	0	1
0	50	53
1	14	49

Male		
	Blackout	
Mix	0	1
0	26	34
1	12	44

Pvalue=4.80E-05, X-Square=
16.5248, Common Odds=
3.082601

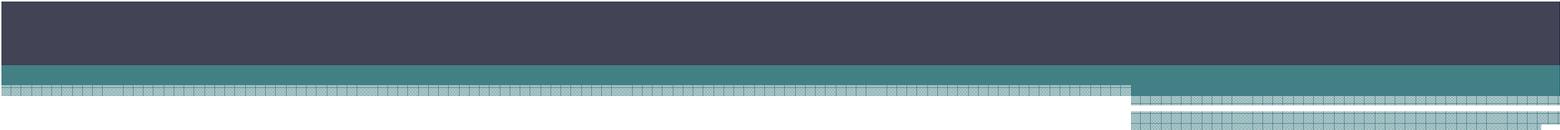
Chi Square Test

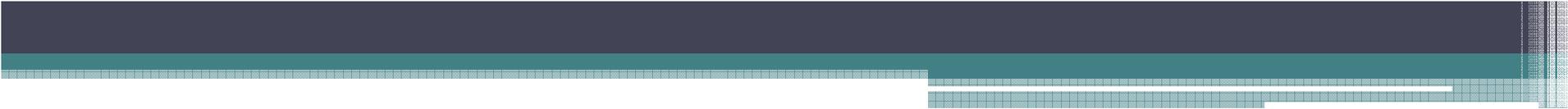
Gender		
Blckt	0	1
0	66	38
1	102	78

Pvalue=
0.3188,
X-
Square=
0.994

Gender		
Mix	0	1
0	103	60
1	63	56

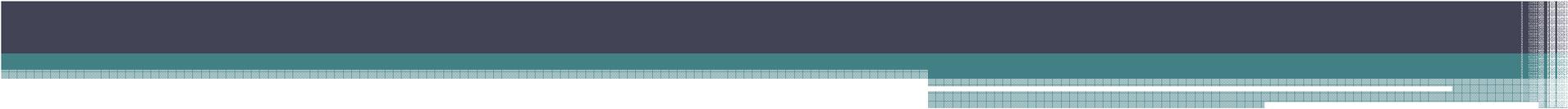
Pvalue=
0.1085,
X-
Square=
2.5756





Problems Encountered

- Informed Consent Form
- Question Dependency
- Formatting of some dependent questions unclear

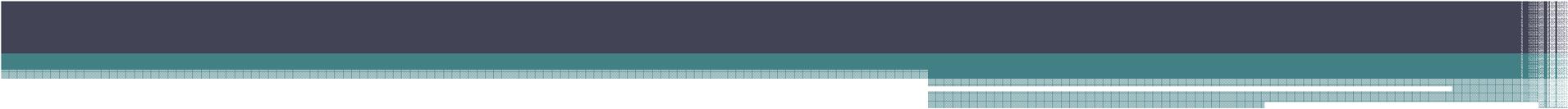


Ways to Improve our Survey

- More pre-testing to a broader audience
 - Asking friends for feedback did not reveal confusion points
- Improved formatting and clarification of dependent questions
 - i.e. adding NA as an option to a dependent question in case the previous answer was No or NA

General Conclusions

- Almost all college students have heard of Four Loko
- More Greek-Affiliated students drink Four Loko than non-Greeks.
- More under-21 year olds are unaware of the health risks associated with alcoholic energy drinks than over-21 year olds
- Greek-affiliated students are more likely to consider drinking alcoholic energy drinks in the future



Surprising Results

- More CMU students drink more frequently than 3 times per week than Pitt students
- More males have experienced a blackout than females
- At Pitt, more under-21 year olds drink 3-5 times per week than over-21 year olds

