

1.8: Chapter 1 Homework

1.2 Definitions of Statistics, Probability, and Key Terms

For each of the following eight exercises, identify: a. the population, b. the sample, c. the parameter, d. the statistic, e. the variable, and f. the data. Give examples where appropriate.

1. A fitness center is interested in the mean amount of time a client exercises in the center each week.
2. Ski resorts are interested in the mean age that children take their first ski and snowboard lessons. They need this information to plan their ski classes optimally.
3. A cardiologist is interested in the mean recovery period of her patients who have had heart attacks.
4. Insurance companies are interested in the mean health costs each year of their clients, so that they can determine the costs of health insurance.
5. A politician is interested in the proportion of voters in his district who think he is doing a good job.
6. A marriage counselor is interested in the proportion of clients she counsels who stay married.
7. Political pollsters may be interested in the proportion of people who will vote for a particular cause.
8. A marketing company is interested in the proportion of people who will buy a particular product.

Use the following information to answer the next three exercises: A Lake Tahoe Community College instructor is interested in the mean number of days Lake Tahoe Community College math students are absent from class during a quarter.

9. What is the population she is interested in?
 - a. all Lake Tahoe Community College students
 - b. all Lake Tahoe Community College English students
 - c. all Lake Tahoe Community College students in her classes
 - d. all Lake Tahoe Community College math students

10. Consider the following:

X = number of days a Lake Tahoe Community College math student is absent

In this case, X is an example of a:

- a. variable.
 - b. population.
 - c. statistic.
 - d. data.
11. The instructor's sample produces a mean number of days absent of 3.5 days. This value is an example of a:
 - a. parameter.
 - b. data.
 - c. statistic.
 - d. variable.

1.3 Data, Sampling, and Variation in Data and Sampling

For the following exercises, identify the type of data that would be used to describe a response (quantitative discrete, quantitative continuous, or qualitative), identify the scale of measurement (NOIR) and give an example of the data.

12. number of tickets sold to a concert
13. percent of body fat
14. favorite baseball team
15. time in line to buy groceries
16. number of students enrolled at Evergreen Valley College

17. most-watched television show
18. brand of toothpaste
19. distance to the closest movie theater
20. age of executives in Fortune 500 companies
21. number of competing computer spreadsheet software packages

Use the following information to answer the next two exercises: A study was done to determine the age, number of times per week, and the duration (amount of time) of resident use of a local park in San Jose. The first house in the neighborhood around the park was selected randomly and then every 8th house in the neighborhood around the park was interviewed.

22. “Number of times per week” is what type of data?
 - a. qualitative (categorical)
 - b. quantitative discrete
 - c. quantitative continuous
23. “Duration (amount of time)” is what type of data?
 - a. qualitative (categorical)
 - b. quantitative discrete
 - c. quantitative continuous
24. Airline companies are interested in the consistency of the number of babies on each flight, so that they have adequate safety equipment. Suppose an airline conducts a survey. Over Thanksgiving weekend, it surveys six flights from Boston to Salt Lake City to determine the number of babies on the flights. It determines the amount of safety equipment needed by the result of that study.
 - a. Using complete sentences, list three things wrong with the way the survey was conducted.
 - b. Using complete sentences, list three ways that you would improve the survey if it were to be repeated.
25. Suppose you want to determine the mean number of students per statistics class in your state. Describe a possible sampling method in three to five complete sentences. Make the description detailed.
26. Suppose you want to determine the mean number of cans of soda drunk each month by students in their twenties at your school. Describe a possible sampling method in three to five complete sentences. Make the description detailed.
27. List some practical difficulties involved in getting accurate results from a telephone survey.
28. List some practical difficulties involved in getting accurate results from a mailed survey.
29. Brainstorm some ways you could overcome these problems if you needed to conduct a phone or mail survey.
30. The instructor takes her sample by gathering data on five randomly selected students from each Lake Tahoe Community College math class. The type of sampling she used is
 - a. cluster sampling
 - b. stratified sampling
 - c. simple random sampling
 - d. convenience sampling
31. A study was done to determine the age, number of times per week, and the duration (amount of time) of residents using a local park in San Jose. The first house in the neighborhood around the park was selected randomly and then every eighth house in the neighborhood around the park was interviewed. The sampling method was:
 - a. simple random
 - b. systematic
 - c. stratified
 - d. cluster
32. Name the sampling method used in each of the following situations:
 - a. A woman in the airport is handing out questionnaires to travelers asking them to evaluate the airport’s service. She does not ask travelers who are hurrying through the airport with their hands full of luggage, but instead asks all travelers who are sitting near

gates and not taking naps while they wait.

- b. A teacher wants to know if her students are doing homework, so she randomly selects rows two and five and then calls on all students in row two and all students in row five to present the solutions to homework problems to the class.
- c. The marketing manager for an electronics chain store wants information about the ages of its customers. Over the next two weeks, at each store location, 100 randomly selected customers are given questionnaires to fill out asking for information about age, as well as about other variables of interest.
- d. The librarian at a public library wants to determine what proportion of the library users are children. The librarian has a tally sheet on which she marks whether books are checked out by an adult or a child. She records this data for every fourth patron who checks out books.
- e. A political party wants to know the reaction of voters to a debate between the candidates. The day after the debate, the party's polling staff calls 1,200 randomly selected phone numbers. If a registered voter answers the phone or is available to come to the phone, that registered voter is asked whom he or she intends to vote for and whether the debate changed his or her opinion of the candidates.

33. A "random survey" was conducted of 3,274 people of the "microprocessor generation" (people born since 1971, the year the microprocessor was invented). It was reported that 48% of those individuals surveyed stated that if they had \$2,000 to spend, they would use it for computer equipment. Also, 66% of those surveyed considered themselves relatively savvy computer users.

- a. Do you consider the sample size large enough for a study of this type? Why or why not?
- b. Based on your "gut feeling," do you believe the percents accurately reflect the U.S. population for those individuals born since 1971? If not, do you think the percents of the population are actually higher or lower than the sample statistics? Why?
Additional information: The survey, reported by Intel Corporation, was filled out by individuals who visited the Los Angeles Convention Center to see the Smithsonian Institute's road show called "America's Smithsonian."
- c. With this additional information, do you feel that all demographic and ethnic groups were equally represented at the event? Why or why not?
- d. With the additional information, comment on how accurately you think the sample statistics reflect the population parameters.

34. The Well-Being Index is a survey that follows trends of U.S. residents on a regular basis. There are six areas of health and wellness covered in the survey: Life Evaluation, Emotional Health, Physical Health, Healthy Behavior, Work Environment, and Basic Access. Some of the questions used to measure the Index are listed below.

Identify the type of data obtained from each question used in this survey: qualitative(categorical), quantitative discrete, or quantitative continuous.

- a. Do you have any health problems that prevent you from doing any of the things people your age can normally do?
- b. During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor health keep you from doing your usual activities?
- c. In the last seven days, on how many days did you exercise for 30 minutes or more?
- d. Do you have health insurance coverage?

35. In advance of the 1936 Presidential Election, a magazine titled Literary Digest released the results of an opinion poll predicting that the republican candidate Alf Landon would win by a large margin. The magazine sent post cards to approximately 10,000,000 prospective voters. These prospective voters were selected from the subscription list of the magazine, from automobile registration lists, from phone lists, and from club membership lists. Approximately 2,300,000 people returned the postcards.

- a. Think about the state of the United States in 1936. Explain why a sample chosen from magazine subscription lists, automobile registration lists, phone books, and club membership lists was not representative of the population of the United States at that time.
- b. What effect does the low response rate have on the reliability of the sample?
- c. Are these problems examples of sampling error or nonsampling error?
- d. During the same year, George Gallup conducted his own poll of 30,000 prospective voters. These researchers used a method they called "quota sampling" to obtain survey answers from specific subsets of the population. Quota sampling is an example of which sampling method described in this module?

36. Crime-related and demographic statistics for 47 US states in 1960 were collected from government agencies, including the FBI's *Uniform Crime Report*. One analysis of this data found a strong connection between education and crime indicating that higher levels of education in a community correspond to higher crime rates.

Which of the potential problems with samples discussed in this chapter could explain this connection?

37. YouPolls is a website that allows anyone to create and respond to polls. One question posted April 15 asks: “Do you feel happy paying your taxes when members of the Obama administration are allowed to ignore their tax liabilities?”

As of April 25, 11 people responded to this question. Each participant answered “NO!”

Which of the potential problems with samples discussed in this module could explain this connection?

38. A scholarly article about response rates begins with the following quote:

“Declining contact and cooperation rates in random digit dial (RDD) national telephone surveys raise serious concerns about the validity of estimates drawn from such research.”

The Pew Research Center for People and the Press admits:

“The percentage of people we interview – out of all we try to interview – has been declining over the past decade or more.”

- What are some reasons for the decline in response rate over the past decade?
- Explain why researchers are concerned with the impact of the declining response rate on public opinion polls.

1.4 Levels of Measurement

39. Fifty part-time students were asked how many courses they were taking this term. The (incomplete) results are shown below:

# of courses	Frequency	Relative frequency	Cumulative relative frequency
1	30	0.6	
2	15		
3			

Table 1.8.1 Part-time Student Course Loads

- Fill in the blanks in Table 1.8.1.
- What percent of students take exactly two courses?
- What percent of students take one or two courses?

40. Sixty adults with gum disease were asked the number of times per week they used to floss before their diagnosis. The (incomplete) results are shown in Table 1.8.2.

# flossing per week	Frequency	Relative frequency	Cumulative relative frequency
0	27	0.4500	
1	18		
3			0.9333
6	3	0.0500	
7	1	0.0167	

Table 1.8.2 Flossing Frequency for Adults with Gum Disease

- Fill in the blanks in Table 1.8.2.
- What percent of adults flossed six times per week?
- What percent flossed at most three times per week?

41. Nineteen immigrants to the U.S were asked how many years, to the nearest year, they have lived in the U.S. The data are as follows: 2; 5; 7; 2; 2; 10; 20; 15; 0; 7; 0; 20; 5; 12; 15; 12; 4; 5; 10 .

Table 1.8.3 was produced.

Table 1.8.3 Frequency of Immigrant Survey Responses

Data	Frequency	Relative frequency	Cumulative relative frequency
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Data	Frequency	Relative frequency	Cumulative relative frequency
0	2	.1053	0.1053
2	3	.1579	0.2632
4	1	.0526	0.3158
5	3	.1579	0.4737
7	2	.1053	0.5789
10	2	.1053	0.6842
12	2	.1053	0.7895
15	1	.0526	0.8421
20	1	.0526	1.0000

- Fix the errors in Table 1.8.3. Also, explain how someone might have arrived at the incorrect number(s).
- Explain what is wrong with this statement: “47 percent of the people surveyed have lived in the U.S. for 5 years.”
- Fix the statement in **b** to make it correct.
- What fraction of the people surveyed have lived in the U.S. five or seven years?
- What fraction of the people surveyed have lived in the U.S. at most 12 years?
- What fraction of the people surveyed have lived in the U.S. fewer than 12 years?
- What fraction of the people surveyed have lived in the U.S. from five to 20 years, inclusive?

42. How much time does it take to travel to work? Table 1.8.4 shows the mean commute time by state for workers at least 16 years old who are not working at home. Find the mean travel time, and round off the answer properly.

Table 1.8.4

24.0	24.3	25.9	18.9	27.5	17.9	21.8	20.9	16.7	27.3
18.2	24.7	20.0	22.6	23.9	18.0	31.4	22.3	24.0	25.5
24.7	24.6	28.1	24.9	22.6	23.6	23.4	25.7	24.8	25.5
21.2	25.7	23.1	23.0	23.9	26.0	16.3	23.1	21.4	21.5
27.0	27.0	18.6	31.7	23.3	30.1	22.9	23.3	21.7	18.6

43. *Forbes* magazine published data on the best small firms in 2012. These were firms which had been publicly traded for at least a year, have a stock price of at least \$5 per share, and have reported annual revenue between \$5 million and \$1 billion. Table 1.8.5 shows the ages of the chief executive officers for the first 60 ranked firms.

Table 1.8.5

Age	Frequency	Relative frequency	Cumulative relative frequency
40–44	3		
45–49	11		
50–54	13		
55–59	16		
60–64	10		
65–69	6		
70–74	1		

- What is the frequency for CEO ages between 55 and 64?
- What percentage of CEOs are 65 years or older?
- What is the relative frequency of ages under 50?
- What is the cumulative relative frequency for CEOs younger than 55?
- Which graph shows the relative frequency and which shows the cumulative relative frequency?

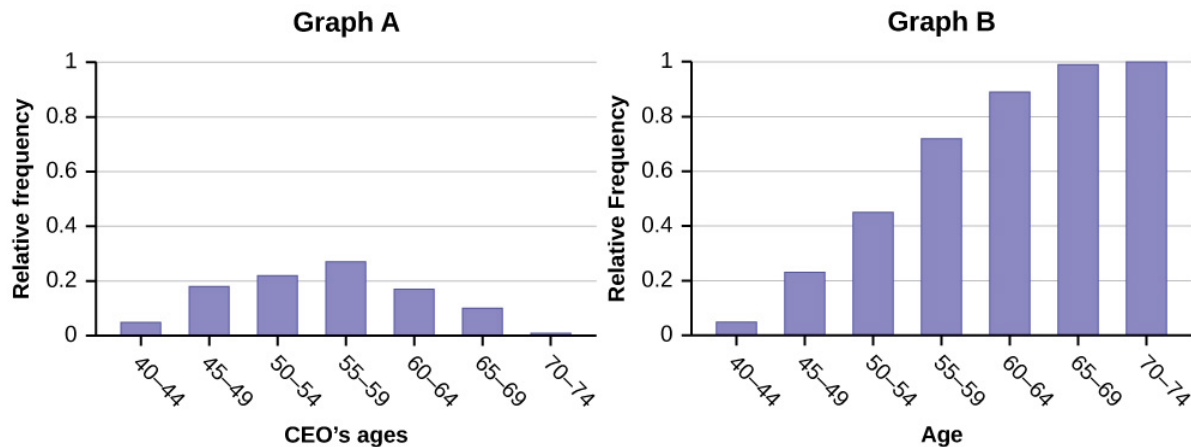


Figure 1.8.1

Use the following information to answer the next two exercises: Table 1.8.6 contains data on hurricanes that have made direct hits on the U.S. Between 1851 and 2004. A hurricane is given a strength category rating based on the minimum wind speed generated by the storm.

Category	Number of direct hits	Relative frequency	Cumulative frequency
1	109	0.3993	0.3993
2	72	0.2637	0.6630
3	71	0.2601	
4	18		0.9890
5	3	0.0110	1.0000
	Total = 273		

Table 1.8.6 Frequency of Hurricane Direct Hits

- What is the relative frequency of direct hits that were category 4 hurricanes?
 - 0.0768
 - 0.0659
 - 0.2601
 - Not enough information to calculate
- What is the relative frequency of direct hits that were AT MOST a category 3 storm?
 - 0.3480
 - 0.9231
 - 0.2601
 - 0.3370

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