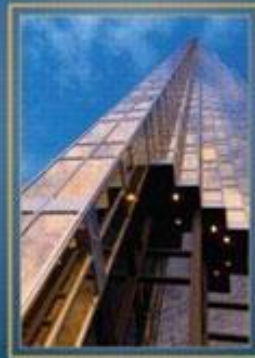


TEST BANK

**BUSINESS
STATISTICS**

A First Course



SHARPE DE VEAUX VELLEMAN

Business Statistics: Chapter 2: Data – Quiz A Name _____

1. The mission of the *Pew Internet & Life Project* is to “explore the impact of the Internet on families, communities, work, home, and daily life.” In August – September 2007 they conducted telephone interviews with a sample of American adults aged 18 and older about online shopping. Describe the W’s for the information given.

- Who:
- What:
- When:
- Where:
- How:
- Why:

2. The following table displays some of the data collected in the *Pew Internet & Life Project* about online shopping. List the variables in the data set. Indicate whether each variable is categorical or quantitative. If the variable is quantitative, give the units.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Household Income</i>	<i>Participated in online auction?</i>	<i>Monthly amount spent online</i>	<i>Time (hours) per week browsing online retailers</i>
25	Male	\$55,000	Yes	\$250	6
47	Female	\$60,000	No	\$50	4
38	Female	\$110,000	No	\$120	10
30	Male	\$62,000	No	\$75	4

3. In addition to the variables listed above, data were also collected on the variables listed below. Indicate whether each is nominal or ordinal.

- *Region* (Urban, Suburban, Rural)
- *Education* (Less than High School, High School, Some College, College +)
- *Marital Status* (Single, Widowed, Divorced, Married)

4. For each of the following, indicate whether the data are cross-sectional or time series:

- *Weekly receipts at a clothing boutique*
- *Monthly demand for an automotive part*
- *Percentage of adults who bank online*

Business Statistics: Chapter 2: Data – Quiz A – Key

1. The mission of the *Pew Internet & Life Project* is to “explore the impact of the Internet on families, communities, work, home, and daily life.” In August – September 2007 they conducted telephone interviews with a sample of American adults aged 18 and older about online shopping. Describe the W’s for the information given.

- Who:
American adults aged 18 and older
- What:
online shopping
- When:
August – September 2007
- Where:
United States
- How:
telephone interviews
- Why:
to explore the impact of the Internet on daily life, specifically shopping

2. The following table displays some of the data collected in the *Pew Internet & Life Project* about online shopping. List the variables in the data set. Indicate whether each variable is categorical or quantitative. If the variable is quantitative, give the units.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Household Income</i>	<i>Participated in online auction?</i>	<i>Monthly amount spent online</i>	<i>Time (hours) per week browsing online retailers</i>
25	Male	\$55,000	Yes	\$250	6
47	Female	\$60,000	No	\$50	4
38	Female	\$110,000	No	\$120	10
30	Male	\$62,000	No	\$75	4

Categorical: Gender, Participated in online auction?

Quantitative: Age (years), Household Income (\$), Monthly online spending (\$), Browsing time per week (hours).

3. In addition to the variables listed above, data were also collected on the variables listed below. Indicate whether each is nominal or ordinal.

- *Region* (Urban, Suburban, Rural)
Nominal

- *Education* (Less than High School, High School, Some College, College +)

Ordinal

- *Marital Status* (Single, Widowed, Divorced, Married)

Nominal

4. For each of the following, indicate whether the data are cross-sectional or time series:

- *Weekly receipts at a clothing boutique*

Time Series

- *Monthly demand for an automotive part*

Time Series

- *Percentage of adults who bank online*

Cross-Sectional

Business Statistics: Chapter 2: Data – Quiz B Name _____

1. *Consumer Reports Health* routinely compares drugs in terms of effectiveness and safety. In summer 2008 they reviewed drugs used to treat arthritis. Information was reported on convenience of use (how many pills required each day), possible side effects (e.g., dizziness, stomach upset), cost, and ratings of effectiveness in relieving symptoms (very effective, somewhat effective, not effective). Describe the W's for the information given.

- Who:
- What:
- When:
- Where:
- How:
- Why:

2. List the variables reported in the *Consumer Reports Health* article on drugs used to treat arthritis. If the variable is quantitative, give the units. If the variable is categorical, indicate whether it is nominal or ordinal.

3. The Human Resources Department of a large corporation maintains records on its employees. The table displays some of these data. List the variables in the data set. Indicate whether each variable is categorical or quantitative. If the variable is quantitative, give the units. If the variable is categorical, indicate whether it is nominal or ordinal.

Age	Employment Category	Education	Participates in Wellness Program?	Paycheck Benefit Deductions
32	Clerical	High School	Yes	\$250
52	Professional	College	No	\$120
60	Professional	Junior College	Yes	\$0
28	Clerical	High School	No	\$120

4. For each of the following, indicate whether the data are cross-sectional or time series:

- *Company quarterly profits*
- *Percentage of American adults who work full time*
- *Historical closing stock prices*

Business Statistics: Chapter 2: Data – Quiz B – Key

1. *Consumer Reports Health* routinely compares drugs in terms of effectiveness and safety. In summer 2008 they reviewed drugs used to treat arthritis. Information was reported on convenience of use (how many pills required each day), possible side effects (e.g., dizziness, stomach upset), cost, and ratings of effectiveness in relieving symptoms (very effective, somewhat effective, not effective). Describe the W's for the information given.

- Who:
drugs to treat arthritis currently on the market
- What:
convenience of use, side effects, cost, effectiveness ratings
- When:
summer 2008
- Where:
not specified, probably United States
- How:
testing on drugs
- Why:
information for potential consumers/patients

2. List the variables reported in the *Consumer Reports Health* article on drugs used to treat arthritis. If the variable is quantitative, give the units. If the variable is categorical, indicate whether it is nominal or ordinal.

Categorical: Side effect (nominal), effectiveness rating (ordinal)

Quantitative: Convenience of use (number of pills), Cost (\$)

3. The Human Resources Department of a large corporation maintains records on its employees. The table displays some of these data. List the variables in the data set. Indicate whether each variable is categorical or quantitative. If the variable is quantitative, give the units. If the variable is categorical, indicate whether it is nominal or ordinal.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Employment Category</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Participates in Wellness Program?</i>	<i>Paycheck Benefit Deductions</i>
32	Clerical	High School	Yes	\$250
52	Professional	College	No	\$120
60	Professional	Junior College	Yes	\$0
28	Clerical	High School	No	\$120

Categorical: Employment Category (nominal), Education (ordinal), Participation in Wellness Program? (nominal)

Quantitative: Age (years), Paycheck Benefit Deductions (\$)

4. For each of the following, indicate whether the data are cross-sectional or time series:

- *Company quarterly profits*

Time Series

- *Percentage of American adults who work full time*

Cross-Sectional

- *Historical closing stock prices*

Time Series