# Chapter 1. Statistics and Data Solutions 

1. 

a. The population is all iPhone 4 users.
b. Sample statistics
2.

The value 35 is the estimated average age of the population. It is both costly and time consuming (likely impossible) to take a census of all video game players and compute the actual average age.
3.
a. The population is all students enrolled in the accounting class.
b. The value 3.29 represents the population parameter since we are not choosing a sample but drawing results from the actual population.
4.
a. The population is all marketing managers.
b. No, the average salary is a sample statistic computed from a sample, not the population.
5.
a. The population is all elderly people. The sample consists of 949 elderly people.
b. $22 \%$ and $17 \%$ represent the sample statistics.
6.

| Date | Adj. Close Price |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 / 4 / 2016$ | 27.99 |
| $2 / 1 / 2016$ | 28.26 |
| $3 / 1 / 2016$ | 30.83 |
| $4 / 1 / 2016$ | 29.82 |
| $5 / 2 / 2016$ | 29.31 |
| $6 / 1 / 2016$ | 30.76 |
| $7 / 1 / 2016$ | 30.43 |
| $8 / 1 / 2016$ | 30.52 |
| $9 / 1 / 2016$ | 29.17 |
| $10 / 3 / 2016$ | 28.65 |
| $11 / 1 / 2016$ | 30.29 |
| $12 / 1 / 2016$ | 31.35 |

Source: Monthly Adj Close Price in 2016 from http://www.finance.yahoo.com. Retrieved March 19, 2017.

These numbers represent time series data. The adjusted close price of the stock grew over this 12 -month period, ranging from a low of $\$ 27.99$ in January and increasing to $\$ 31.35$ by December.
7.

Note: Individual answers will vary. This is an example of what an answer may look like.

| Accommodation | Monthly <br> Expenses |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dorm | $\$ 435$ |
| Dorm | $\$ 480$ |
| Rental | $\$ 505$ |
| Other | $\$ 50$ |
| Rental | $\$ 600$ |
| Dorm | $\$ 425$ |
| Rental | $\$ 525$ |
| Other | $\$ 550$ |
| Other | $\$ 325$ |
| Dorm | $\$ 385$ |
| Rental | $\$ 475$ |
| Dorm | $\$ 400$ |
| Dorm | $\$ 485$ |
| Rental | $\$ 485$ |
| Other | $\$ 475$ |
| Dorm | $\$ 425$ |
| Rental | $\$ 500$ |
| Dorm | $\$ 375$ |
| Rental | $\$ 625$ |
| Other | $\$ 350$ |

This data is cross-sectional data because it can be assumed to be taken at the same point in time. The monthly lodging expenses ranges from a low of $\$ 50$ to a high of $\$ 625$. The average expense is $\$ 443.75$.
8. Note: The data for this website changes regularly. Therefore, individual answers will differ depending on the date the data is retrieved. This is an example of what the table may look like:

| Homes | Price | Number of <br> Beds | Square Feet | Built |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\$ 374,900.00$ | 3 | 3073 | 2004 |
| 2 | $\$ 112,000.00$ | 4 | 1788 | 2005 |
| 3 | $\$ 190,000.00$ | 3 | 1467 | 2009 |
| 4 | $\$ 160,000.00$ | 4 | 1891 | 2000 |
| 5 | $\$ 30,000.00$ | 3 | 1026 | 1977 |
| 6 | $\$ 317,000.00$ | 4 | 3465 | 2004 |
| 7 | $\$ 62,000.00$ | 3 | 1362 | 1973 |
| 8 | $\$ 120,000.00$ | 3 | 2005 | 2002 |
| 9 | $\$ 289,324.00$ | 3 | 1705 | 2008 |
| 10 | $\$ 355,000.00$ | 4 | 3648 | 2001 |
| 11 | $\$ 65,000.00$ | 2 | 1296 | 1976 |
| 12 | $\$ 33,000.00$ | 4 | 1696 | 1987 |
| 13 | $\$ 110,000.00$ | 3 | 1376 | 2000 |
| 14 | $\$ 310,000.00$ | 5 | 3716 | 2001 |
| 15 | $\$ 75,000.00$ | 3 | 1230 | 2004 |
| 16 | $\$ 60,000.00$ | 3 | 1285 | 2004 |
| 17 | $\$ 140,000.00$ | 4 | 2217 | 2003 |
| 18 | $\$ 178,000.00$ | 4 | 1967 | 1998 |
| 19 | $\$ 226,000.00$ | 1 | 533 | 2006 |
| 20 | $\$ 128,000.00$ | 3 | 1483 | 2006 |

Source: http://zillow.com/; Retrieved August 20, 2012.
The data above is cross-sectional data. The data represents characteristics of homes sold at approximately the same time of the year.
9.

| DATE | GPSAVE |
| :---: | :---: |
| Q1.2012 | 3631.8 |
| Q2.2012 | 3667.5 |
| Q3.2012 | 3653.8 |
| Q4.2012 | 3750.2 |
| Q1.2013 | 3417.8 |
| Q2.2013 | 3252.1 |


| Q3.2013 | 3480.8 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Q4.2013 | 3362.5 |
| Q1.2014 | 3418.6 |
| Q2.2014 | 3591.7 |
| Q3.2014 | 3680.7 |
| Q4.2014 | 3719.2 |
| Q1.2015 | 3635.9 |
| Q2.2015 | 3672.4 |
| Q3.2015 | 3707.8 |
| Q4.2015 | 3602.9 |

Source: http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/;
Retrieved: March 19, 2017


These numbers represent time series data. Savings are relatively flat over this time period.
10.

| State | Median Household <br> Income in 2010 (\$) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | 40,976 |
| Arizona | 47,279 |
| California | 54,459 |
| Florida | 44,243 |
| Georgia | 44,108 |
| Indiana | 46,322 |
| Iowa | 49,177 |
| Maine | 48,133 |
| Massachusetts | 61,333 |
| Minnesota | 52,544 |


| Mississippi | 37,985 |
| :---: | :---: |
| New Mexico | 45,098 |
| North Dakota | 51,380 |
| Washington | 56,253 |

Source: http://www.census.gov/; Retrieved August 20, 2012.

These data are estimates for 2010 - you may be able to obtain more recent estimates. These numbers represent cross-sectional data. They record the median income by family size for different states. In this particular group of states, Massachusetts has the highest median income by family size whereas Mississippi has the lowest median income. Also, states in the North such as Massachusetts, Minnesota and Washington have higher incomes than Southern states.
11.

The front page of the New York Times website is likely to be textual (written reports) with multimedia contents (photographs etc.). The resulting data is unstructured in that it does not conform to a predefined row-column format.
12.

Data on price and fuel economy of small hybrid vehicles can be specified in a predefined row-column format and, therefore, is structured.
13.

The resulting data about online social media usage has a well-defined rowcolumn format and is, therefore, structured. The data is cross-sectional since it is collected at the same point in time.
14.

The data for different car rental car companies in Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Oregon is structured since it is specified in a well-defined rowcolumn format. It represents time series since it covers car rental over several weeks in 2017.
15.
a. Quantitative; discrete
b. Qualitative
c. Quantitative; continuous
16.
a. Qualitative
b. Quantitative; continuous
c. Quantitative; discrete
17.
a. Nominal
b. Interval
c. Ordinal
18.
a. Ratio
b. Ordinal
c. Nominal
19.
a. Ratio
b. Interval
c. Ratio
20.
a. Nominal scale of measurement. The values differ in name.
b.

| Major | \# of Students |
| :---: | :---: |
| Accounting | 5 |
| Economics | 7 |
| Finance | 5 |
| Marketing | 3 |
| Management | 6 |
| Undecided | 4 |

c. An inspection of the data shows that Economics has the highest number of students whereas Marketing has the lowest.
21.
a. The Year data is measured on an interval scale. The values can be ranked, categorized and measured when using this kind of scale. However, there is no true zero point so we cannot calculate meaningful ratios between years.
b.

| Rating | Number of Companies |
| :--- | :--- |
| $*$ | 0 |
| $* *$ | 11 |
| $* * *$ | 14 |
| $* * * *$ | 5 |
| $* * * *$ | 0 |

The Morningstar's based rating system is measured on an ordinal scale. The values can be ranked and categorized but the differences between ranks are meaningless. The data shows that 25 of the 30 (approximately 83\%) of the companies have a two or three-star rating. Only 5 of the 30 companies have a four-star rating. None of the companies has a one-star or a five-star rating.
c. The Stock Price data is measured on a ratio scale. This type of scale is the strongest form of measurement. There is a true zero point which allows for the calculation of meaningful ratios between values.

