

Chapter 2

Descriptive Statistics: Tabular and Graphical Displays

Learning Objectives

1. Learn how to construct and interpret summarization procedures for qualitative data such as: frequency and relative frequency distributions, bar graphs and pie charts.
2. Learn how to construct and interpret tabular summarization procedures for quantitative data such as: frequency and relative frequency distributions, cumulative frequency and cumulative relative frequency distributions.
3. Learn how to construct a dot plot and a histogram as graphical summaries of quantitative data.
4. Learn how the shape of a data distribution is revealed by a histogram. Learn how to recognize when a data distribution is negatively skewed, symmetric, and positively skewed.
5. Be able to use and interpret the exploratory data analysis technique of a stem-and-leaf display.
6. Learn how to construct and interpret cross tabulations, scatter diagrams, side-by-side and stacked bar charts.
7. Learn best practices for creating effective graphical displays and for choosing the appropriate type of display.

Solutions:

1.

| Class | Frequency | Relative Frequency |
|-------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| A | 60 | $60/120 = 0.50$ |
| B | 24 | $24/120 = 0.20$ |
| C | <u>36</u> | $36/120 = \underline{0.30}$ |
| | 120 | 1.00 |

2. a. $1 - (.22 + .18 + .40) = .20$

b. $.20(200) = 40$

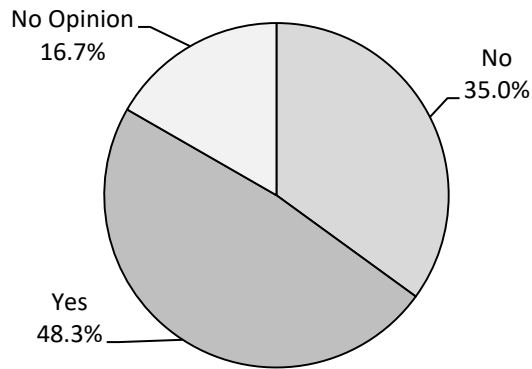
c/d.

| Class | Frequency | Percent Frequency |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| A | $.22(200) = 44$ | 22 |
| B | $.18(200) = 36$ | 18 |
| C | $.40(200) = 80$ | 40 |
| D | $.20(200) = \underline{40}$ | <u>20</u> |
| Total | 200 | 100 |

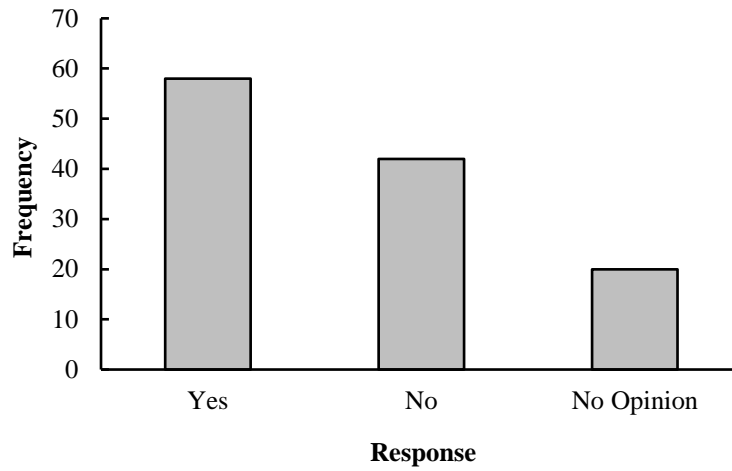
3. a. $360^\circ \times 58/120 = 174^\circ$

b. $360^\circ \times 42/120 = 126^\circ$

c.



d.

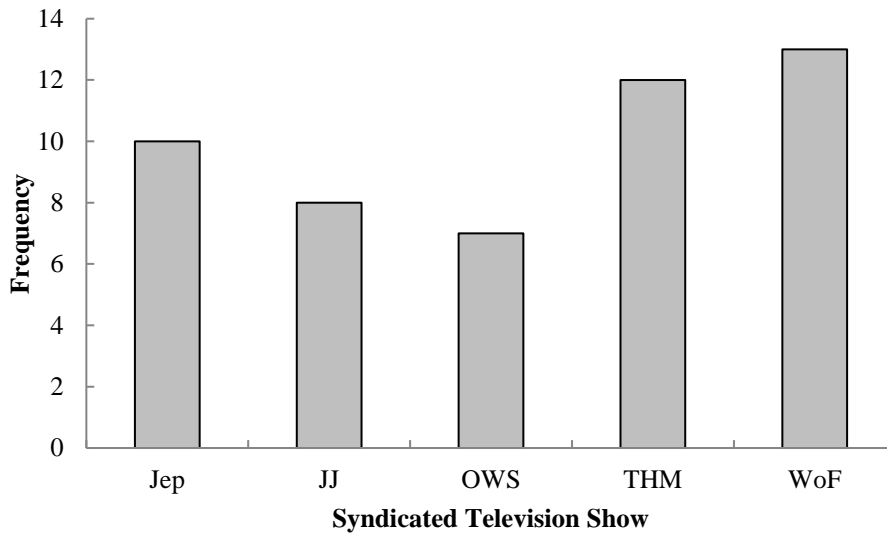


4. a. These data are categorical.

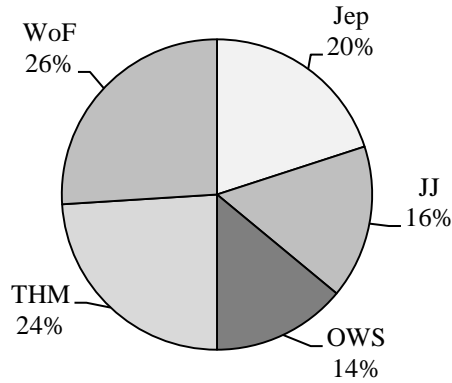
b.

| Show | Relative Frequency | % Frequency |
|-------|--------------------|-------------|
| Jep | 10 | 20 |
| JJ | 8 | 16 |
| OWS | 7 | 14 |
| THM | 12 | 24 |
| WoF | 13 | 26 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

c.



Syndicated Television Shows



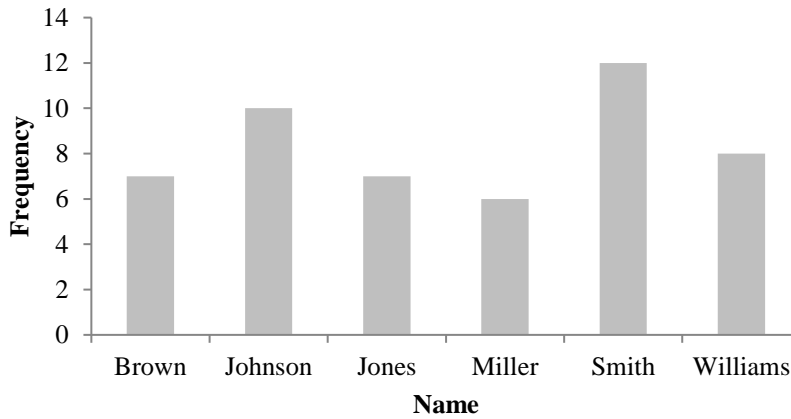
d. The largest viewing audience is for *Wheel of Fortune* and the second largest is for *Two and a Half Men*.

5. a.

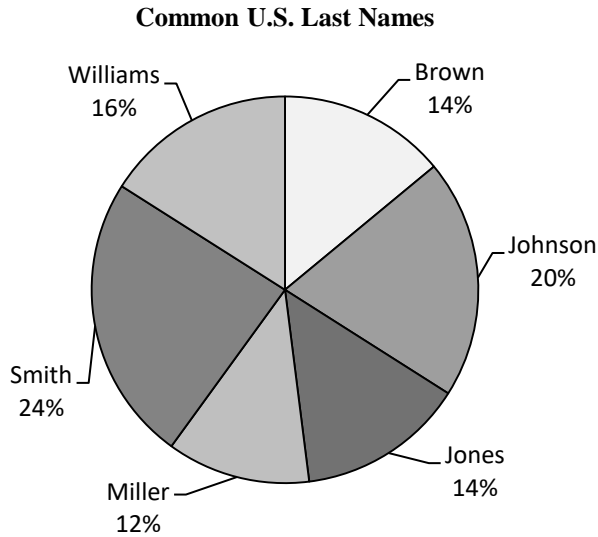
| Name | Frequency | Relative Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|--------------------|---------|
| Brown | 7 | 0.14 | 14% |
| Johnson | 10 | 0.20 | 20% |
| Jones | 7 | 0.14 | 14% |
| Miller | 6 | 0.12 | 12% |
| Smith | 12 | 0.24 | 24% |
| Williams | 8 | 0.16 | 16% |
| Total: | 50 | 1 | 100% |

b.

Common U.S. Last Names



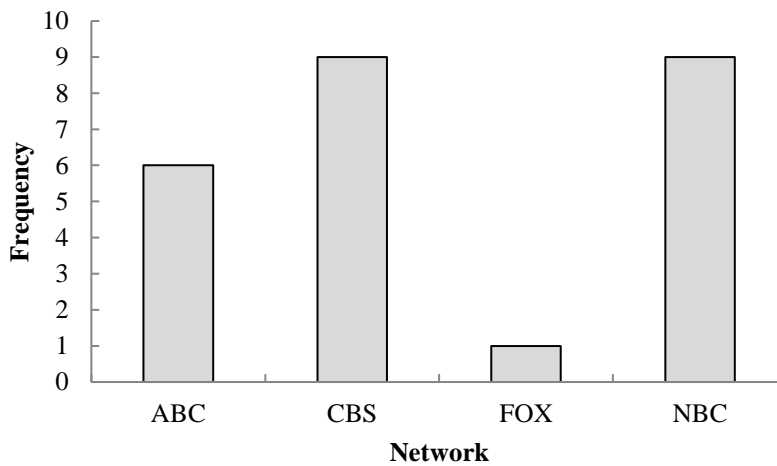
c.



d. The three most common last names are Smith (24%), Johnson (20%), Williams (16%)

6. a.

| Network | Relative Frequency | % Frequency |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------|
| ABC | 6 | 24 |
| CBS | 9 | 36 |
| FOX | 1 | 4 |
| NBC | 9 | 36 |
| Total: | 25 | 100 |



b. For these data, NBC and CBS tie for the number of top-rated shows. Each has 9 (36%) of the top 25. ABC is third with 6 (24%) and the much younger FOX network has 1(4%).

7. a.

| Rating | Frequency | Percent Frequency |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| Excellent | 20 | 40 |
| Very Good | 23 | 46 |
| Good | 4 | 8 |
| Fair | 1 | 2 |
| Poor | <u>2</u> | <u>4</u> |
| | 50 | 100 |



Management should be very pleased with the survey results. $40\% + 46\% = 86\%$ of the ratings are very good to excellent. 94% of the ratings are good or better. This does not look to be a Delta flight where significant changes are needed to improve the overall customer satisfaction ratings.

- b. While the overall ratings look fine, note that one customer (2%) rated the overall experience with the flight as Fair and two customers (4%) rated the overall experience with the flight as Poor. It might be insightful for the manager to review explanations from these customers as to how the flight failed to meet expectations. Perhaps, it was an experience with other passengers that Delta could do little to correct or perhaps it was an isolated incident that Delta could take steps to correct in the future.

8. a.

| Position | Frequency | Relative Frequency |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Pitcher | 17 | 0.309 |
| Catcher | 4 | 0.073 |
| 1st Base | 5 | 0.091 |
| 2nd Base | 4 | 0.073 |
| 3rd Base | 2 | 0.036 |
| Shortstop | 5 | 0.091 |
| Left Field | 6 | 0.109 |
| Center Field | 5 | 0.091 |
| Right Field | <u>7</u> | <u>0.127</u> |
| | 55 | 1.000 |

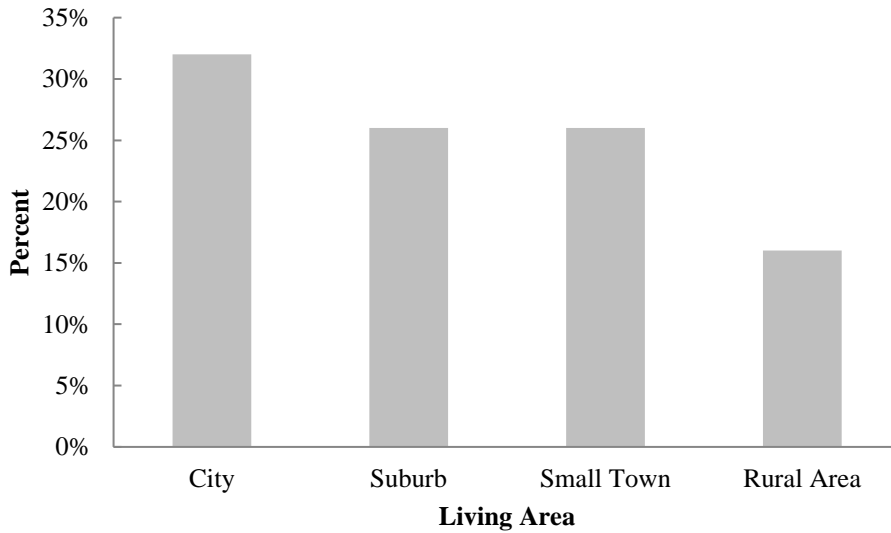
- b. Pitchers (Almost 31%)
- c. 3rd Base (3 – 4%)

- d. Right Field (Almost 13%)
- e. Infielders (16 or 29.1%) to Outfielders (18 or 32.7%)

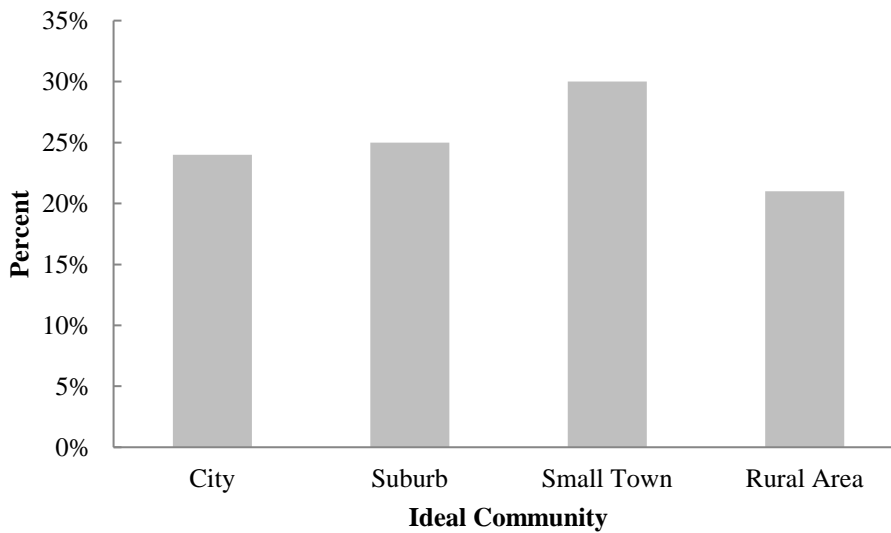
9. a.

| <u>Living Area</u> | <u>Live Now</u> | <u>Ideal Community</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| City | 32% | 24% |
| Suburb | 26% | 25% |
| Small Town | 26% | 30% |
| Rural Area | 16% | 21% |
| Total | 100% | 100% |

- b. Where do you live now?



What do you consider the ideal community?



- c. Most adults are now living in a city (32%).
- d. Most adults consider the ideal community a small town (30%).
- e. Percent changes by living area: City -8%, Suburb -1%, Small Town +4%, and Rural Area +5%. Suburb living is steady, but the trend would be that living in the city would decline while living in small towns and rural areas would increase.

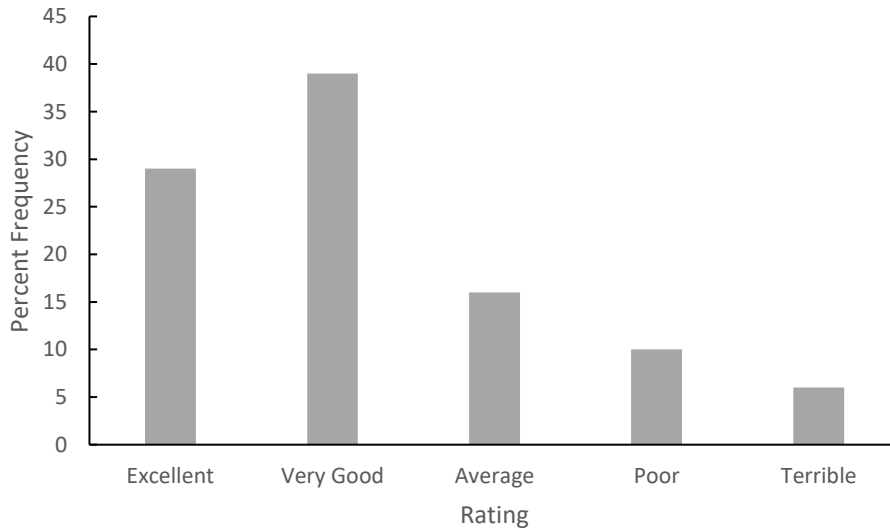
10. a.

| Rating | Frequency |
|-----------|-----------|
| Excellent | 187 |
| Very Good | 252 |
| Average | 107 |
| Poor | 62 |
| Terrible | 41 |
| Total | 649 |

b.

| Rating | Percent Frequency |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Excellent | 29 |
| Very Good | 39 |
| Average | 16 |
| Poor | 10 |
| Terrible | 6 |
| Total | 100 |

c.



- d. $29\% + 39\% = 68\%$ of the guests at the Sheraton Anaheim Hotel rated the hotel as Excellent or Very Good. But, $10\% + 6\% = 16\%$ of the guests rated the hotel as poor or terrible.

- e. The percent frequency distribution for Disney's Grand Californian follows:

| Rating | Percent Frequency |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Excellent | 48 |
| Very Good | 31 |
| Average | 12 |
| Poor | 6 |
| Terrible | 3 |
| Total | 100 |

48% + 31% = 79% of the guests at the Sheraton Anaheim Hotel rated the hotel as Excellent or Very Good. And, 6% + 3% = 9% of the guests rated the hotel as poor or terrible.

Compared to ratings of other hotels in the same region, both of these hotels received very favorable ratings. But, in comparing the two hotels, guests at Disney's Grand Californian provided somewhat better ratings than guests at the Sheraton Anaheim Hotel.

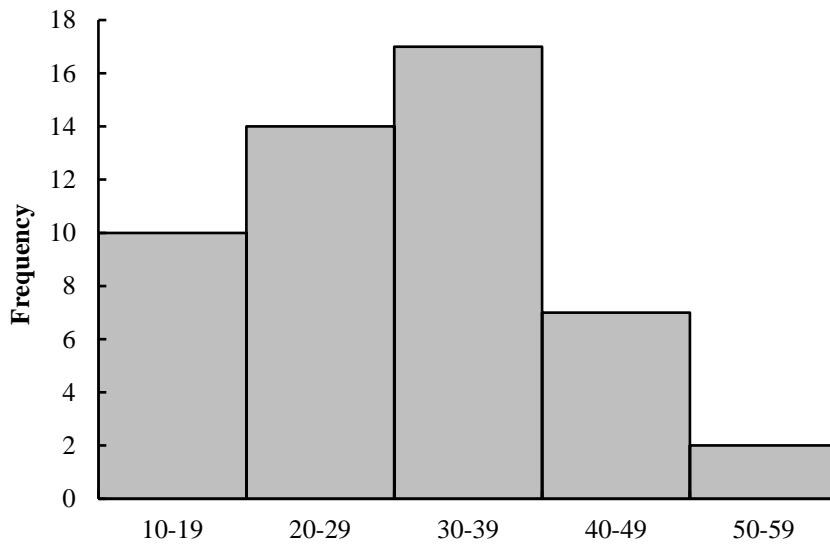
11.

| Class | Frequency | Relative Frequency | Percent Frequency |
|-------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 12-14 | 2 | 0.050 | 5.0 |
| 15-17 | 8 | 0.200 | 20.0 |
| 18-20 | 11 | 0.275 | 27.5 |
| 21-23 | 10 | 0.250 | 25.0 |
| 24-26 | <u>9</u> | <u>0.225</u> | <u>22.5</u> |
| Total | 40 | 1.000 | 100.0 |

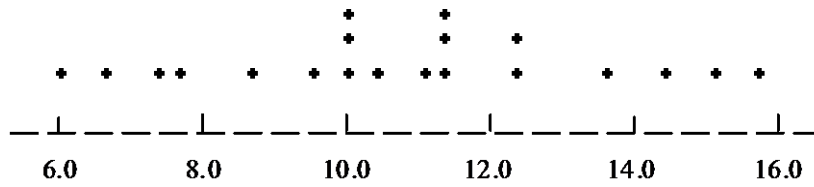
12.

| Class | Cumulative Frequency | Cumulative Relative Frequency |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| less than or equal to 19 | 10 | .20 |
| less than or equal to 29 | 24 | .48 |
| less than or equal to 39 | 41 | .82 |
| less than or equal to 49 | 48 | .96 |
| less than or equal to 59 | 50 | 1.00 |

13.



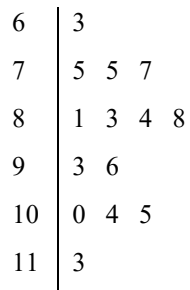
14. a.



b/c.

| Class | Frequency | Percent Frequency |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 6.0 – 7.9 | 4 | 20 |
| 8.0 – 9.9 | 2 | 10 |
| 10.0 – 11.9 | 8 | 40 |
| 12.0 – 13.9 | 3 | 15 |
| 14.0 – 15.9 | <u>3</u> | <u>15</u> |
| | 20 | 100 |

15. Leaf Unit = .1



16. Leaf Unit = 10

| | |
|----|-------|
| 11 | 6 |
| 12 | 0 2 |
| 13 | 0 6 7 |
| 14 | 2 2 7 |
| 15 | 5 |
| 16 | 0 2 8 |
| 17 | 0 2 3 |

17. a/b.

| Waiting Time | Frequency | Relative Frequency |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 0 – 4 | 4 | 0.20 |
| 5 – 9 | 8 | 0.40 |
| 10 – 14 | 5 | 0.25 |
| 15 – 19 | 2 | 0.10 |
| 20 – 24 | <u>1</u> | <u>0.05</u> |
| Totals | 20 | 1.00 |

c/d.

| Waiting Time | Cumulative Frequency | Cumulative Relative Frequency |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Less than or equal to 4 | 4 | 0.20 |
| Less than or equal to 9 | 12 | 0.60 |
| Less than or equal to 14 | 17 | 0.85 |
| Less than or equal to 19 | 19 | 0.95 |
| Less than or equal to 24 | 20 | 1.00 |

e. $12/20 = 0.60$

18. a.

| PPG | Frequency |
|--------------|-----------|
| 10-12 | 1 |
| 12-14 | 3 |
| 14-16 | 7 |
| 16-18 | 19 |
| 18-20 | 9 |
| 20-22 | 4 |
| 22-24 | 2 |
| 24-26 | 0 |
| 26-28 | 3 |
| 28-30 | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 50 |

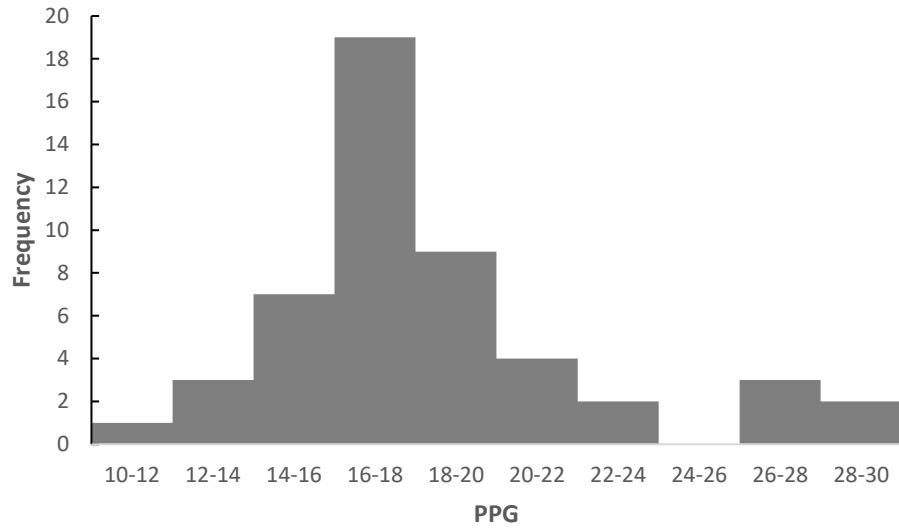
b.

| PPG | Relative Frequency |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 10-12 | 0.02 |
| 12-14 | 0.06 |
| 14-16 | 0.14 |
| 16-18 | 0.38 |
| 18-20 | 0.18 |
| 20-22 | 0.08 |
| 22-24 | 0.04 |
| 24-26 | 0.00 |
| 26-28 | 0.06 |
| 28-30 | 0.04 |
| Total | 1.00 |

c.

| PPG | Cumulative Percent Frequency |
|--------------|---|
| less than 12 | 2 |
| less than 14 | 8 |
| less than 16 | 22 |
| less than 18 | 60 |
| less than 20 | 78 |
| less than 22 | 86 |
| less than 24 | 90 |
| less than 26 | 90 |
| less than 28 | 96 |
| less than 30 | 100 |

d.



e. There is skewness to the right.

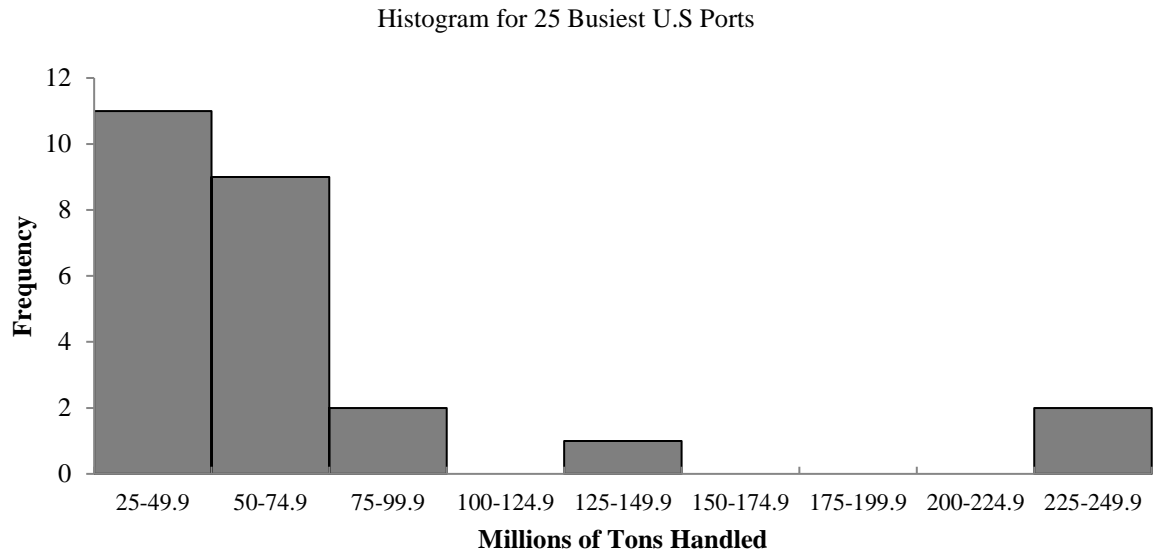
f. $(11/50)(100) = 22\%$

19. a. The largest number of tons is 236.3 million (South Louisiana). The smallest number of tons is 30.2 million (Port Arthur).

b.

| Millions Of Tons | Frequency |
|------------------|-----------|
| 25-50 | 11 |
| 50-75 | 9 |
| 75-100 | 2 |
| 100-125 | 0 |
| 125-150 | 1 |
| 150-175 | 0 |
| 175-200 | 0 |
| 200-225 | 0 |
| 225-250 | 2 |

c.



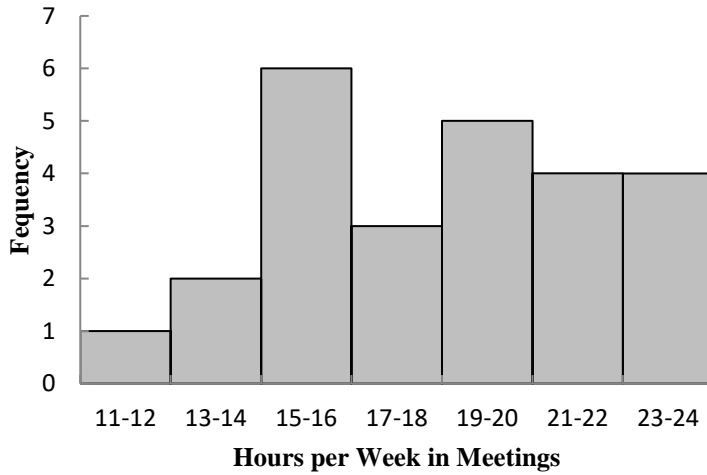
Most of the top 25 ports handle less than 75 million tons. Only five of the 25 ports handle above 75 million tons.

20. a. Lowest = 12, Highest = 23

b.

| Hours in Meetings per Week | Percent | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Frequency | Frequency |
| 11-12 | 1 | 4% |
| 13-14 | 2 | 8% |
| 15-16 | 6 | 24% |
| 17-18 | 3 | 12% |
| 19-20 | 5 | 20% |
| 21-22 | 4 | 16% |
| 23-24 | 4 | 16% |
| | 25 | 100% |

c.



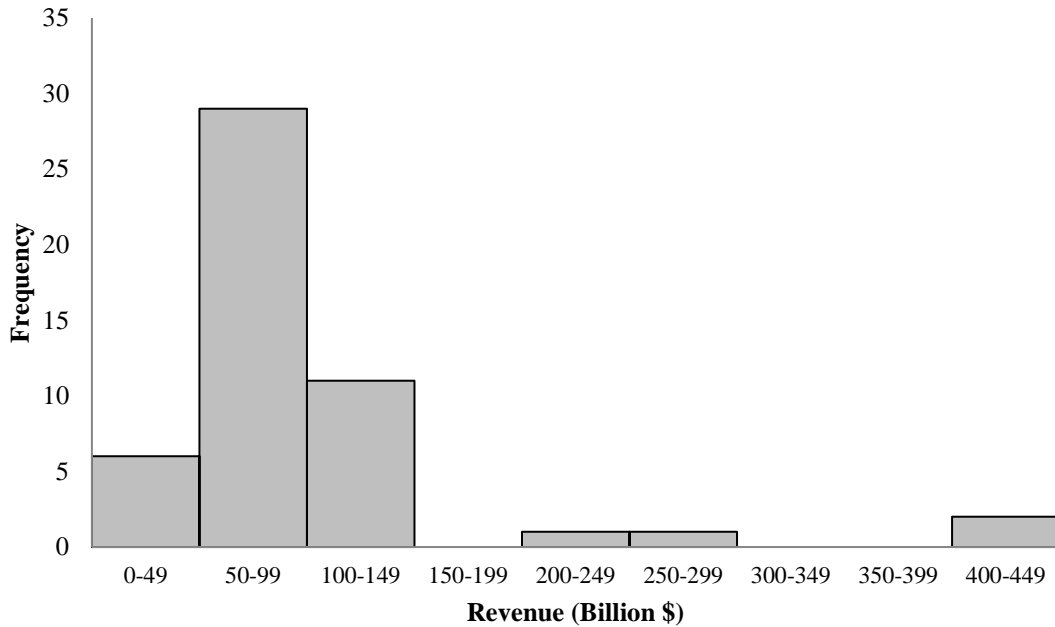
The distribution is slightly skewed to the left.

21. a/b/c/d.

| Revenue | Frequency | Relative Frequency | Cumulative Frequency | Cumulative Relative Frequency |
|---------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 0-49 | 6 | .12 | 6 | .12 |
| 50-99 | 29 | .58 | 35 | .70 |
| 100-149 | 11 | .22 | 46 | .92 |
| 150-199 | 0 | .00 | 46 | .92 |
| 200-249 | 1 | .02 | 47 | .94 |
| 250-299 | 1 | .02 | 48 | .96 |
| 300-349 | 0 | .00 | 48 | .96 |
| 350-399 | 0 | .00 | 48 | .96 |
| 400-449 | 2 | .04 | 50 | 1.00 |
| Total | 50 | 1.00 | | |

e. The majority of the large corporations (40) have revenues in the \$50 billion to \$149 billion range. Only 4 corporations have revenues of over \$200 billion and only 2 corporations have revenues over \$400 billion. .70, or 70%, of the corporations have revenues under \$100 billion. .30, or 30%, of the corporations have revenues of \$100 billion or more.

f.



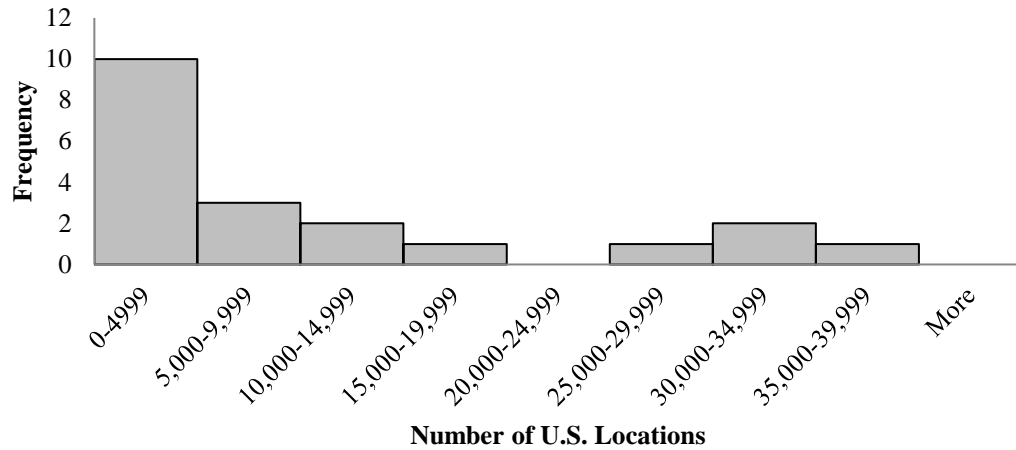
The histogram shows the distribution is skewed to the right with four corporations in the \$200 to \$449 billion range.

- g. Exxon-Mobil is America's largest corporation with an annual revenue of \$443 billion. Walmart is the second largest corporation with an annual revenue of \$406 billion. All other corporations have annual revenues less than \$300 billion. Most (92%) have annual revenues less than \$150 billion.

22. a.

| # U.S. Locations | Frequency | Percent Frequency |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 0-4999 | 10 | 50 |
| 5000-9999 | 3 | 15 |
| 10000-14999 | 2 | 10 |
| 15000-19999 | 1 | 5 |
| 20000-24999 | 0 | 0 |
| 25000-29999 | 1 | 5 |
| 30000-34999 | 2 | 10 |
| 35000-39999 | 1 | 5 |
| Total: | 20 | 100 |

b.



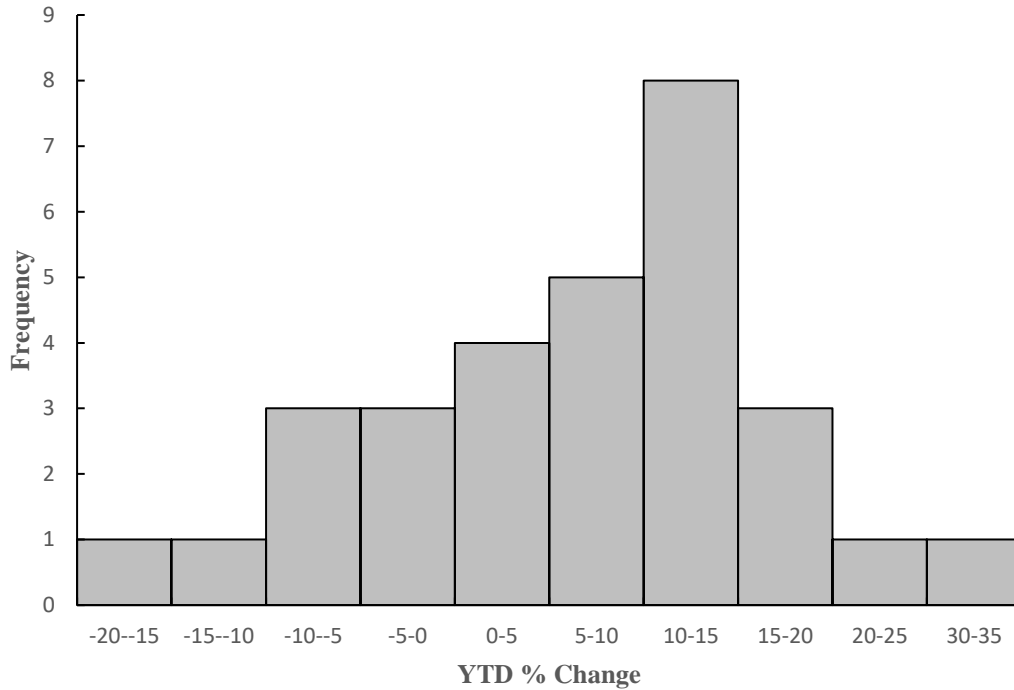
c. The distribution is skewed to the right. The majority of the franchises in this list have fewer than 20,000 locations ($50\% + 15\% + 15\% = 80\%$). McDonald's, Subway and 7-Eleven have the highest number of locations.

23. a. The highest positive YTD % Change for Japan's Nikkei index with a YTD % Change of 31.4%.

b. A class size of 10 results in 10 classes.

| <u>YTD % Change</u> | <u>Frequency</u> |
|---------------------|------------------|
| -20--15 | 1 |
| -15--10 | 1 |
| -10--5 | 3 |
| -5-0 | 3 |
| 0-5 | 4 |
| 5-10 | 5 |
| 10-15 | 8 |
| 15-20 | 3 |
| 20-25 | 1 |
| 30-35 | 1 |

c.



The general shape of the distribution is skewed to the right. Twenty two of the 30 indexes have a positive YTD % Change and 13 have a YTD % Change of 10% or more. Eight of the indexes had a negative YTD % Change.

d. A variety of comparisons are possible depending upon when the study is done.

24. Median Pay

| | |
|----|---------------|
| 6 | 6 7 7 |
| 7 | 2 4 6 7 7 8 9 |
| 8 | 0 0 1 3 7 |
| 9 | 9 |
| 10 | 0 6 |
| 11 | 0 |
| 12 | 1 |

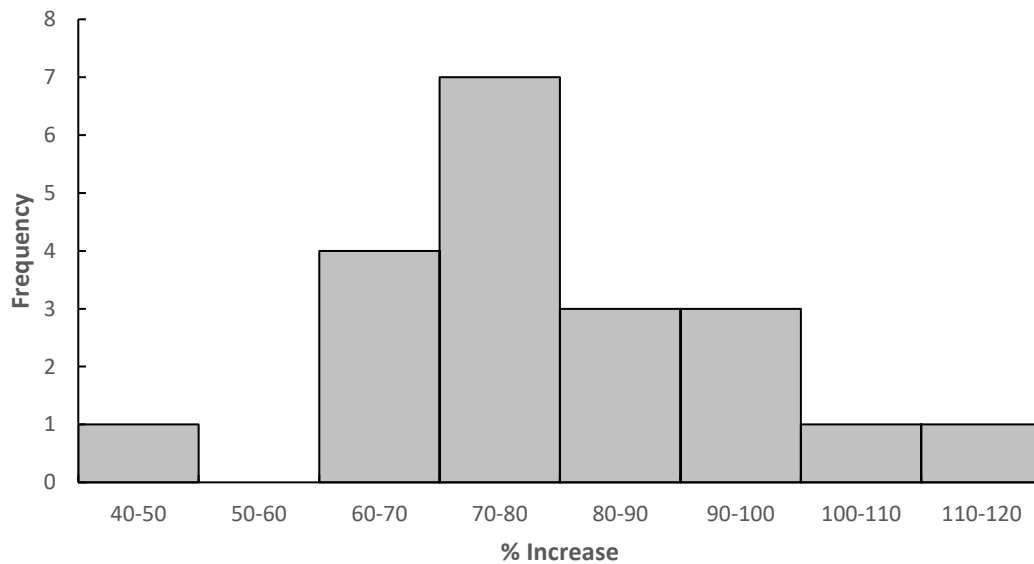
The median pay for these careers is generally in the \$70 and \$80 thousands. Only four careers have a median pay of \$100 thousand or more. The highest median pay is \$121 thousand for a finance director.

Top Pay

| | |
|----|---------|
| 10 | 0 6 9 |
| 11 | 1 6 9 |
| 12 | 2 5 6 |
| 13 | 0 5 8 8 |
| 14 | 0 6 |
| 15 | 2 5 7 |
| 16 | |
| 17 | |
| 18 | |
| 19 | |
| 20 | |
| 21 | 4 |
| 22 | 1 |

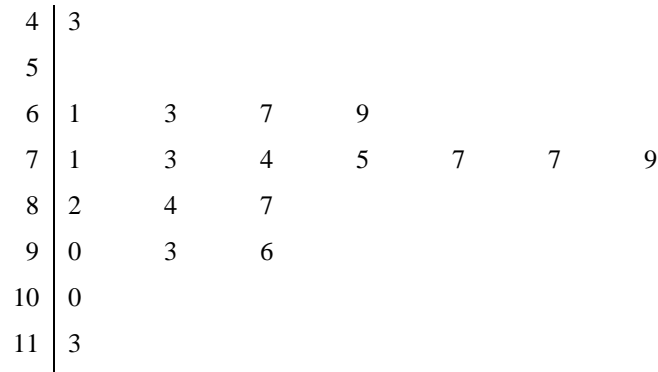
The most frequent top pay is in the \$130 thousand range. However, the top pay is rather evenly distributed between \$100 and \$160 thousand. Two unusually high top pay values occur at \$214 thousand for a finance director and \$221 thousand for an investment banker. Also, note that the top pay has more variability than the median pay.

25. a.



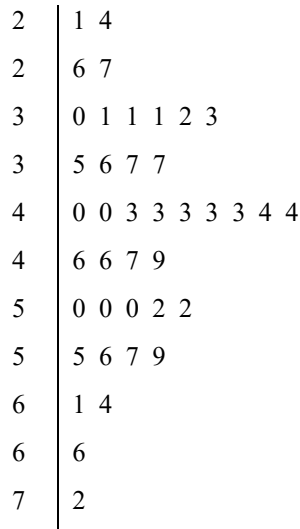
b. The histogram is skewed to the right.

c.



d. Rotating the stem-and-leaf display counterclockwise onto its side provides a picture of the data that is similar to the histogram in shown in part (a). Although the stem-and-leaf display may appear to offer the same information as a histogram, it has two primary advantages: the stem-and-leaf display is easier to construct by hand; and the stem-and-leaf display provides more information than the histogram because the stem-and-leaf shows the actual data.

26. a.



b. Most frequent age group: 40-44 with 9 runners

c. 43 was the most frequent age with 5 runners

27. a.

| | | <i>y</i> | | Total |
|----------|-------|----------|----|-------|
| | | 1 | 2 | |
| <i>x</i> | A | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| | B | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| | C | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| | Total | 18 | 12 | 30 |

b.

| | | <i>y</i> | | Total |
|----------|---|----------|------|-------|
| | | 1 | 2 | |
| <i>x</i> | A | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| | B | 84.6 | 15.4 | 100.0 |
| | C | 16.7 | 83.3 | 100.0 |

c.

| | | <i>y</i> | |
|----------|---|----------|-------|
| | | 1 | 2 |
| <i>x</i> | A | 27.8 | 0.0 |
| | B | 61.1 | 16.7 |
| | C | 11.1 | 83.3 |
| Total | | 100.0 | 100.0 |

d. Category A values for *x* are always associated with category 1 values for *y*. Category B values for *x* are usually associated with category 1 values for *y*. Category C values for *x* are usually associated with category 2 values for *y*.

28. a.

Chapter 2

| | | y | | | | Grand Total |
|---|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------------|
| | | 20-39 | 40-59 | 60-79 | 80-100 | |
| x | 10-29 | | | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| | 30-49 | 2 | | 4 | | 6 |
| | 50-69 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 5 |
| | 70-90 | 4 | | | | 4 |
| | Grand Total | 7 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 20 |

b.

| | | y | | | | Grand Total |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------------|
| | | 20-39 | 40-59 | 60-79 | 80-100 | |
| x | 10-29 | | | 20.0 | 80.0 | 100 |
| | 30-49 | 33.3 | | 66.7 | | 100 |
| | 50-69 | 20.0 | 60.0 | 20.0 | | 100 |
| | 70-90 | 100.0 | | | | 100 |

c.

| | | y | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | 20-39 | 40-59 | 60-79 | 80-100 |
| x | 10-29 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 100.0 |
| | 30-49 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 66.7 | 0.0 |
| | 50-69 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 0.0 |
| | 70-90 | 57.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Grand Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

d. Higher values of x are associated with lower values of y and vice versa

29. a.

| Make | Average Miles per Hour | | | | | Total |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | 130-139.9 | 140-149.9 | 150-159.9 | 160-169.9 | 170-179.9 | |
| Buick | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| Chevrolet | 18.75 | 31.25 | 25.00 | 18.75 | 6.25 | 100.00 |
| Dodge | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| Ford | 33.33 | 16.67 | 33.33 | 16.67 | 0.00 | 100.00 |

b. $25.00 + 18.75 + 6.25 = 50$ percent

c.

| Make | Average Miles per Hour | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 130-139.9 | 140-149.9 | 150-159.9 | 160-169.9 | 170-179.9 |
| Buick | 16.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chevrolet | 50.00 | 62.50 | 66.67 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| Dodge | 0.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Ford | 33.33 | 12.50 | 33.33 | 25.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

d. 75%

30. a.

| Average Speed | Year | | | | | Total |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | 1988-1992 | 1993-1997 | 1998-2002 | 2003-2007 | 2008-2012 | |
| 130-139.9 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 50.0 | 100 |
| 140-149.9 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 12.5 | 25.0 | 12.5 | 100 |
| 150-159.9 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 100 |
| 160-169.9 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 170-179.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |

b. It appears that most of the faster average winning times occur before 2003. This could be due to new regulations that take into account driver safety, fan safety, the environmental impact, and fuel consumption during races.

31. a. The crosstabulation of condition of the greens by gender is below.

| Gender | Green Condition | | Total |
|--------|-----------------|------|-------|
| | Too Fast | Fine | |
| Male | 35 | 65 | 100 |
| Female | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| Total | 75 | 125 | 200 |

The female golfers have the highest percentage saying the greens are too fast: $40/100 = 40\%$. Male golfers have $35/100 = 35\%$ saying the greens are too fast.

- b. Among low handicap golfers, $1/10 = 10\%$ of the women think the greens are too fast and $10/50 = 20\%$ of the men think the greens are too fast. So, for the low handicappers, the men show a higher percentage who think the greens are too fast.
- c. Among the higher handicap golfers, $39/51 = 43\%$ of the woman think the greens are too fast and $25/50 = 50\%$ of the men think the greens are too fast. So, for the higher handicap golfers, the men show a higher percentage who think the greens are too fast.
- d. This is an example of Simpson's Paradox. At each handicap level a smaller percentage of the women think the greens are too fast. But, when the crosstabulations are aggregated, the result is reversed and we find a higher percentage of women who think the greens are too fast.

The hidden variable explaining the reversal is handicap level. Fewer people with low handicaps think the greens are too fast, and there are more men with low handicaps than women.

32. a. Row percentages are shown below.

| Region | Under | \$15,000 | \$25,000 | \$35,000 | \$50,000 | \$75,000 | \$100,000 | Total |
|-----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| | \$15,000 | to \$24,999 | to \$34,999 | to \$49,999 | to \$74,999 | to \$99,999 | and over | |
| Northeast | 12.72 | 10.45 | 10.54 | 13.07 | 17.22 | 11.57 | 24.42 | 100.00 |
| Midwest | 12.40 | 12.60 | 11.58 | 14.27 | 19.11 | 12.06 | 17.97 | 100.00 |
| South | 14.30 | 12.97 | 11.55 | 14.85 | 17.73 | 11.04 | 17.57 | 100.00 |
| West | 11.84 | 10.73 | 10.15 | 13.65 | 18.44 | 11.77 | 23.43 | 100.00 |

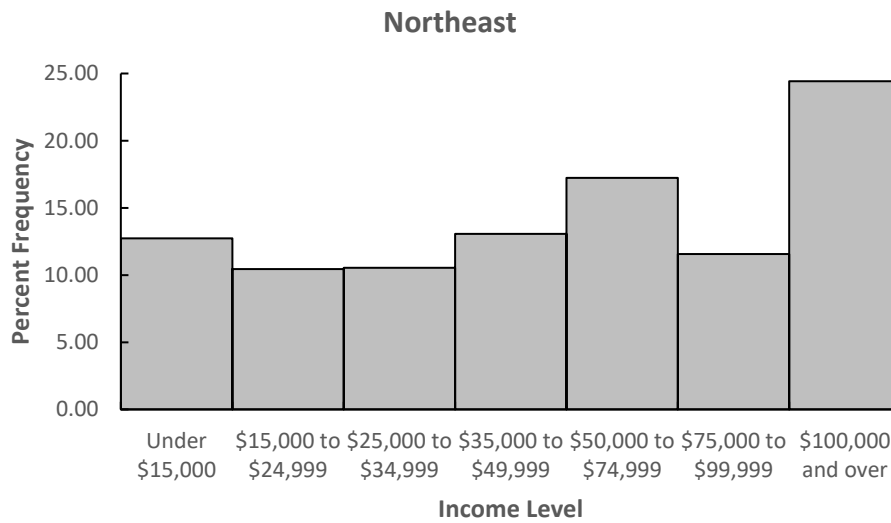
The percent frequency distributions for each region now appear in each row of the table. For example, the percent frequency distribution of the West region is as follows:

| Income Level | Percent Frequency |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Under \$15,000 | 11.84 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 10.73 |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999 | 10.15 |
| \$35,000 to \$49,999 | 13.65 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 18.44 |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 11.77 |
| \$100,000 and over | 23.43 |
| Total | 100.00 |

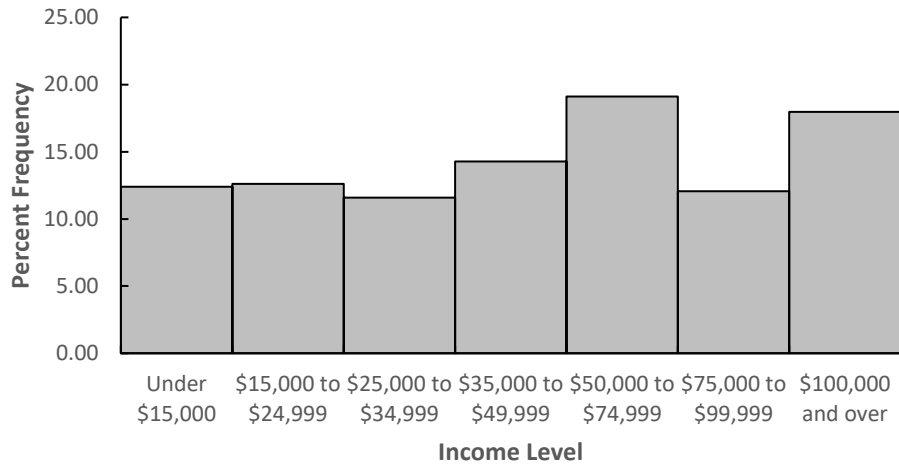
b. West: $18.44 + 11.77 + 23.43 = 53.64\%$

South: $17.73 + 11.04 + 17.57 = 46.34\%$

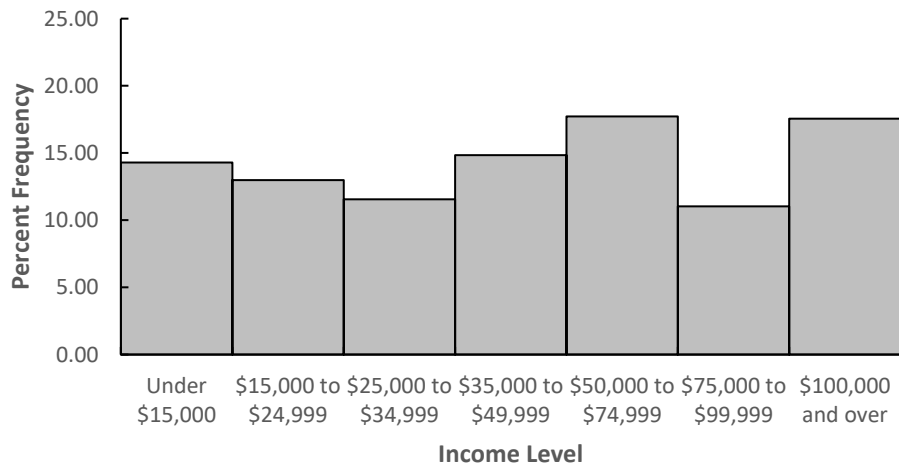
c.

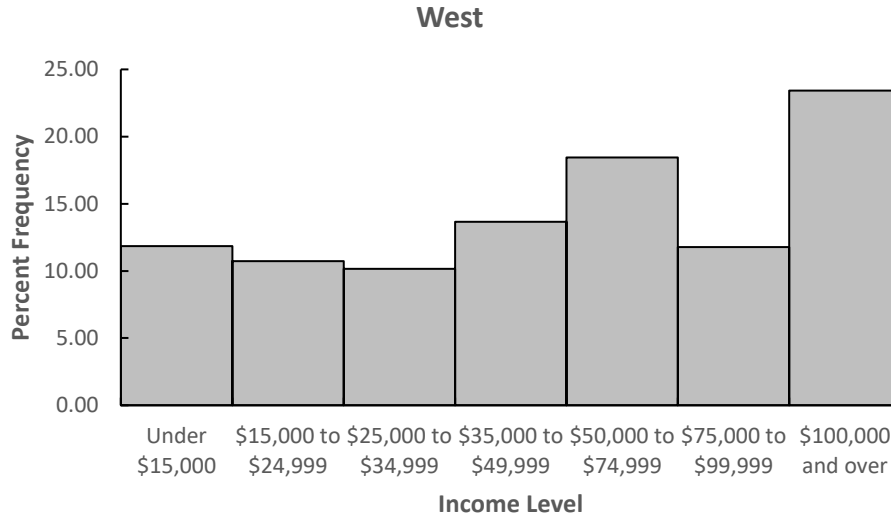


Midwest



South





The largest difference appears to be a higher percentage of household incomes of \$100,000 and over for the Northeast and West regions.

d. Column percentages are shown below.

| Region | Under \$15,000 | \$15,000 to \$24,999 | \$25,000 to \$34,999 | \$35,000 to \$49,999 | \$50,000 to \$74,999 | \$75,000 to \$99,999 | \$100,000 and over |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Northeast | 17.83 | 16.00 | 17.41 | 16.90 | 17.38 | 18.35 | 22.09 |
| Midwest | 21.35 | 23.72 | 23.50 | 22.68 | 23.71 | 23.49 | 19.96 |
| South | 40.68 | 40.34 | 38.75 | 39.00 | 36.33 | 35.53 | 32.25 |
| West | 20.13 | 19.94 | 20.34 | 21.42 | 22.58 | 22.63 | 25.70 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Each column is a percent frequency distribution of the region variable for one of the household income categories. For example, for an income level of \$35,000 to \$49,999 the percent frequency distribution for the region variable is as follows:

| Region | Percent Frequency |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| Northeast | 16.90 |
| Midwest | 22.68 |
| South | 39.00 |
| West | 21.42 |
| Total | 100.00 |

33. a.

| Industry | Brand Value (\$ billions) | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| | 0-10 | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60 | |
| Automotive & Luxury | 10 | 4 | 1 | | | | 15 |
| Consumer Packaged Goods | 7 | 5 | | | | | 12 |
| Financial Services | 11 | 3 | | | | | 14 |
| Other | 14 | 10 | | 2 | | | 26 |
| Technology | 7 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| Total | 49 | 26 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 82 |

b.

| Industry | Total |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Automotive & Luxury | 15 |
| Consumer Packaged Goods | 12 |
| Financial Services | 14 |
| Other | 26 |
| Technology | 15 |
| Total | 82 |

c.

| Brand Value (\$ billions) | Frequency |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 0-10 | 49 |
| 10-20 | 26 |
| 20-30 | 1 |
| 30-40 | 3 |
| 40-50 | 1 |
| 50-60 | 2 |
| Total | 82 |

- d. The right margin shows the frequency distribution for the fund type variable and the bottom margin shows the frequency distribution for the brand value.
- e. Higher brand values are associated with the technology brands. For instance, the crosstabulation shows that 4 of the 15 technology brands (approximately 27%) had a brand value of \$30 billion or higher.

34. a.

| Industry | Brand Revenue (\$ billions) | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------------|
| | 0-25 | 25-50 | 50-75 | 75-100 | 100-125 | 125-150 | |
| Automotive & Luxury | 10 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| Consumer Packaged Goods | 12 | | | | | | 12 |
| Financial Services | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 14 |
| Other | 13 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 26 |
| Technology | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | 15 |
| Total | 41 | 14 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 82 |

b.

| Brand Revenue (\$ billions) | Frequency |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 0-25 | 41 |
| 25-50 | 14 |
| 50-75 | 10 |
| 75-100 | 5 |
| 100-125 | 7 |
| 125-150 | 5 |
| Total | 82 |

c. Consumer packaged goods have the lowest brand revenues; each of the 12 consumer packaged goods brands in the sample data had a brand revenue of less than \$25 billion. Approximately 57% of the financial services brands (8 out of 14) had a brand revenue of \$50 billion or greater, and 47% of the technology brands (7 out of 15) had a brand revenue of at least \$50 billion.

d.

| Industry | 1-Yr Value Change (%) | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------|--------|------|-------|-------|--------------|
| | -60--41 | -40--21 | -20--1 | 0-19 | 20-39 | 40-60 | |
| Automotive & Luxury | | | | 11 | 4 | | 15 |
| Consumer Packaged Goods | | | 2 | 10 | | | 12 |
| Financial Services | | 1 | 6 | 7 | | | 14 |
| Other | | | 2 | 20 | 4 | | 26 |
| Technology | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| Total | 1 | 4 | 14 | 52 | 10 | 1 | 82 |

e.

| 1-Yr Value Change (%) | Frequency |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| -60--41 | 1 |
| -40--21 | 4 |
| -20--1 | 14 |
| 0-19 | 52 |
| 20-39 | 10 |
| 40-60 | 1 |
| Total | 82 |

f. The automotive & luxury brands all had a positive 1-year value change (%). The technology brands had the greatest variability.

35. a.

| Size | Hwy MPG | | | | | | Total |
|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | |
| Compact | 3 | 4 | 17 | 22 | 5 | 5 | 56 |
| Large | 2 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 2 | | 24 |
| Midsize | 3 | 4 | 30 | 20 | 9 | 3 | 69 |
| Total | 8 | 18 | 54 | 45 | 16 | 8 | 149 |

b. Midsize and Compact seem to be more fuel efficient than Large.

c.

| Drive | City MPG | | | | | | Total |
|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 40-44 | |
| A | 7 | 18 | 3 | | | | 28 |
| F | | 17 | 49 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 90 |
| R | 10 | 20 | | 1 | | | 31 |
| Total | 17 | 55 | 52 | 20 | 2 | 3 | 149 |

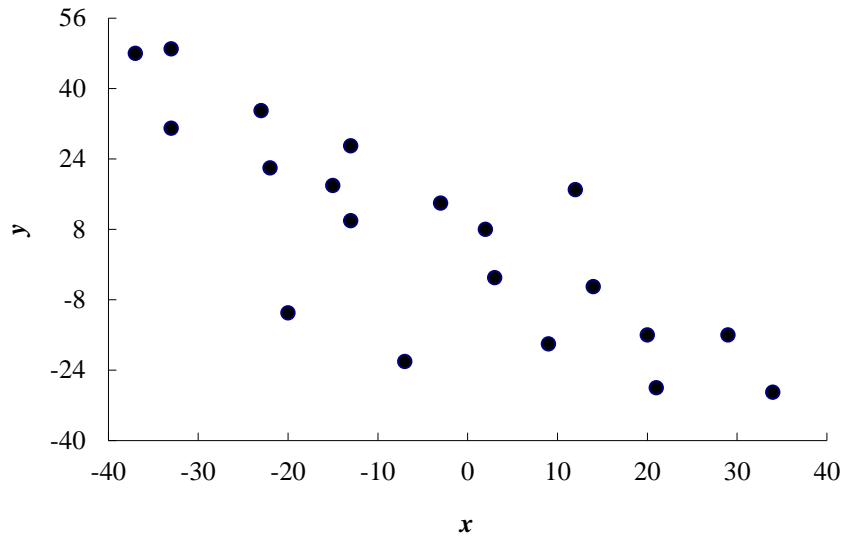
d. Higher fuel efficiencies are associated with front wheel drive cars.

e.

| Fuel Type | City MPG | | | | | | Total |
|-----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | |
| P | 8 | 16 | 20 | 12 | | | 56 |
| R | | 2 | 34 | 33 | 16 | 8 | 93 |
| Total | 8 | 18 | 54 | 45 | 16 | 8 | 149 |

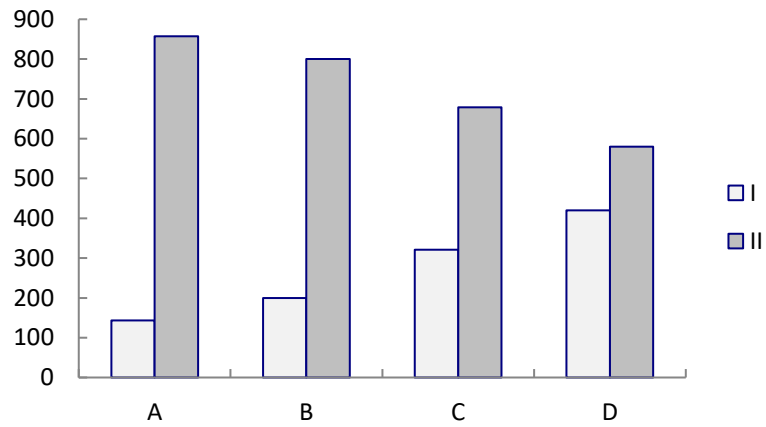
f. Higher fuel efficiencies are associated with cars that use regular gas.

36. a.



b. There is a negative relationship between x and y ; y decreases as x increases.

37. a.

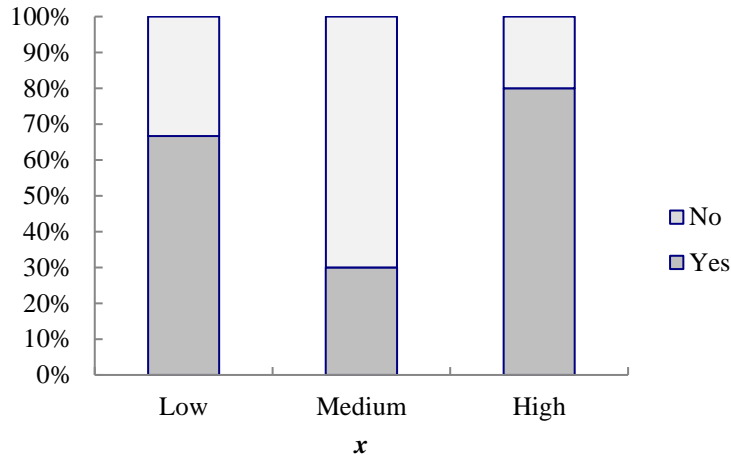


b. As X goes from A to D the frequency for I increases and the frequency of II decreases.

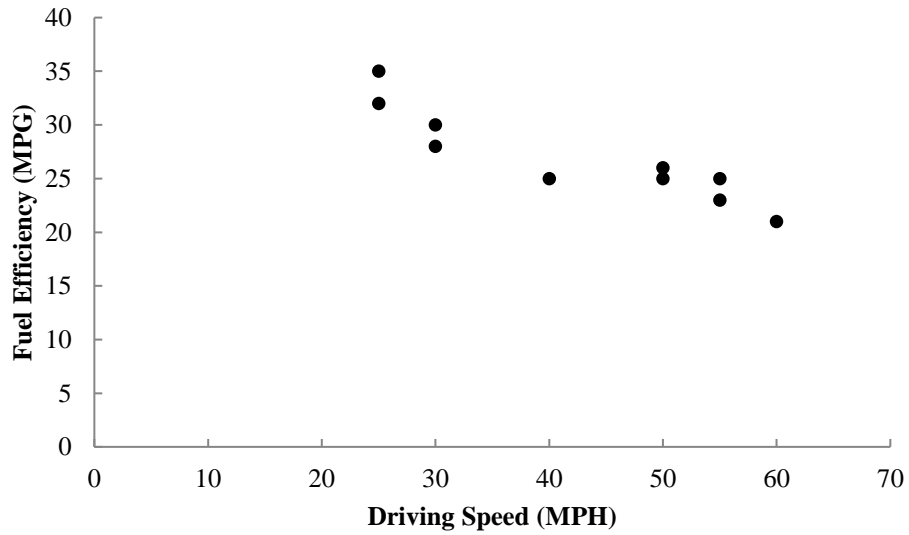
38. a.

| | | y | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| | | Yes | No | |
| x | Low | 66.667 | 33.333 | 100 |
| | Medium | 30.000 | 70.000 | 100 |
| | High | 80.000 | 20.000 | 100 |

b.

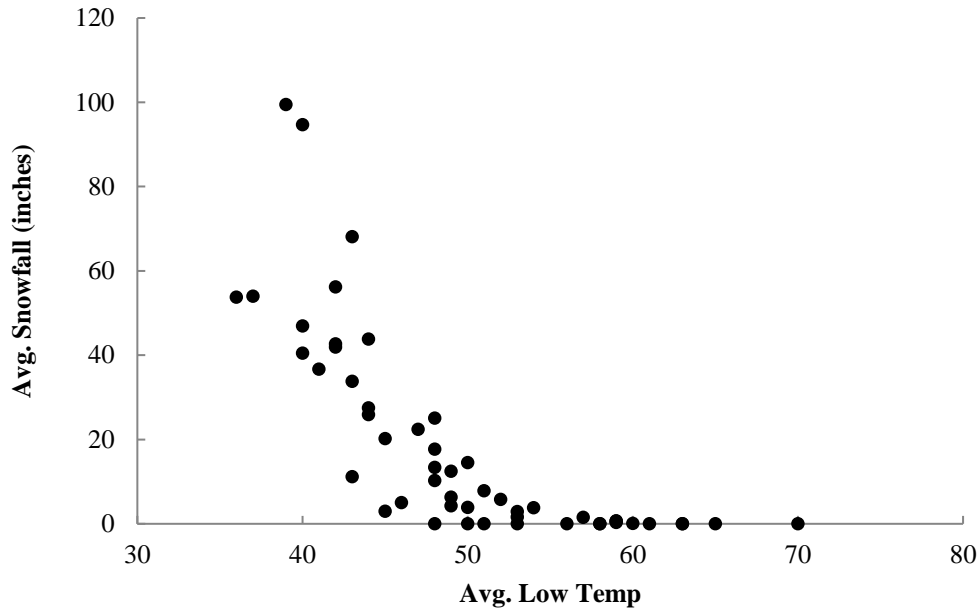


39. a.



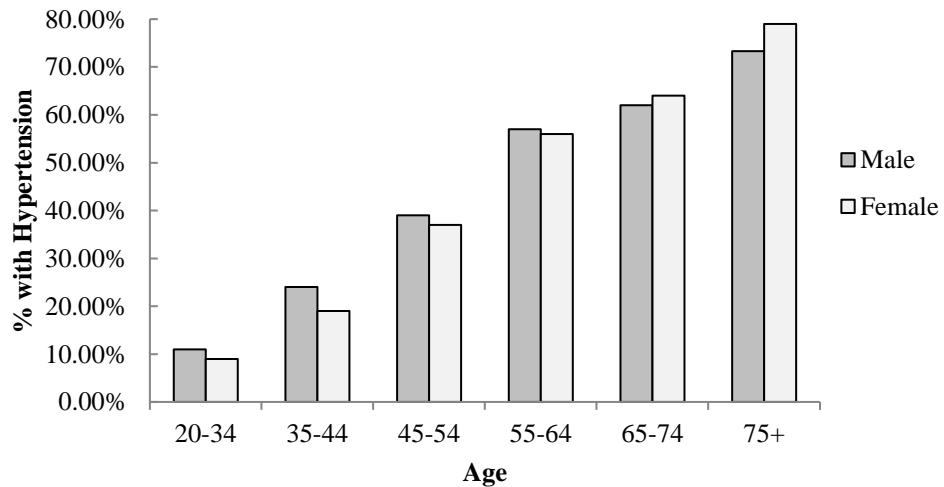
b. For midsize cars, lower driving speeds seem to yield higher miles per gallon.

40. a.



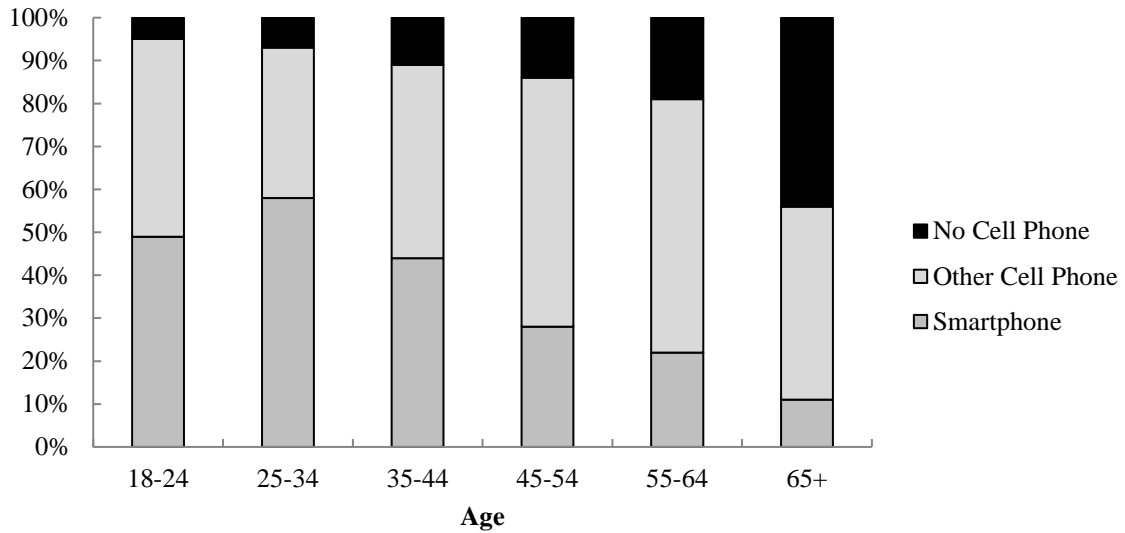
- b. Colder average low temperature seems to lead to higher amounts of snowfall.
- c. Two cities have an average snowfall of nearly 100 inches of snowfall: Buffalo, N.Y and Rochester, NY. Both are located near large lakes in New York.

41. a.



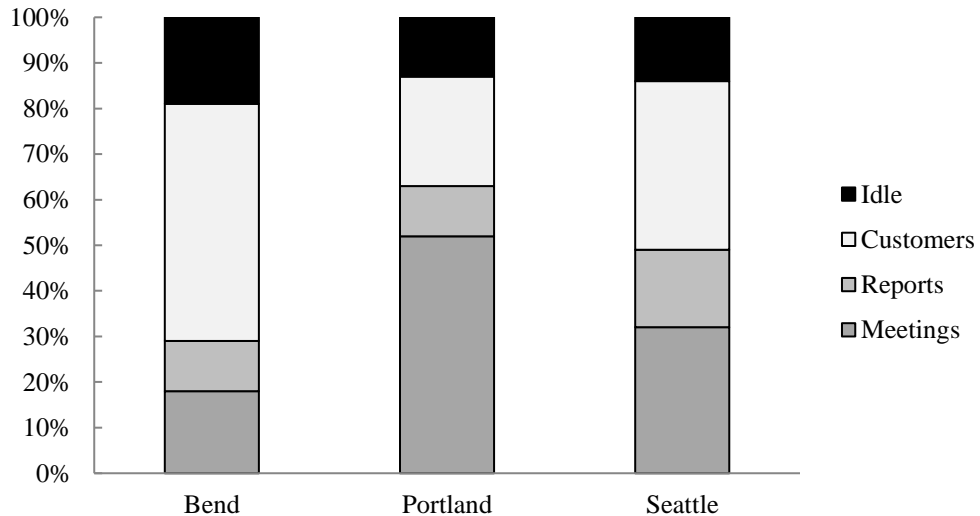
- b. The percentage of people with hypertension increases with age.
- c. For ages earlier than 65, the percentage of males with hypertension is higher than that for females. After age 65, the percentage of females with hypertension is higher than that for males.

42. a.

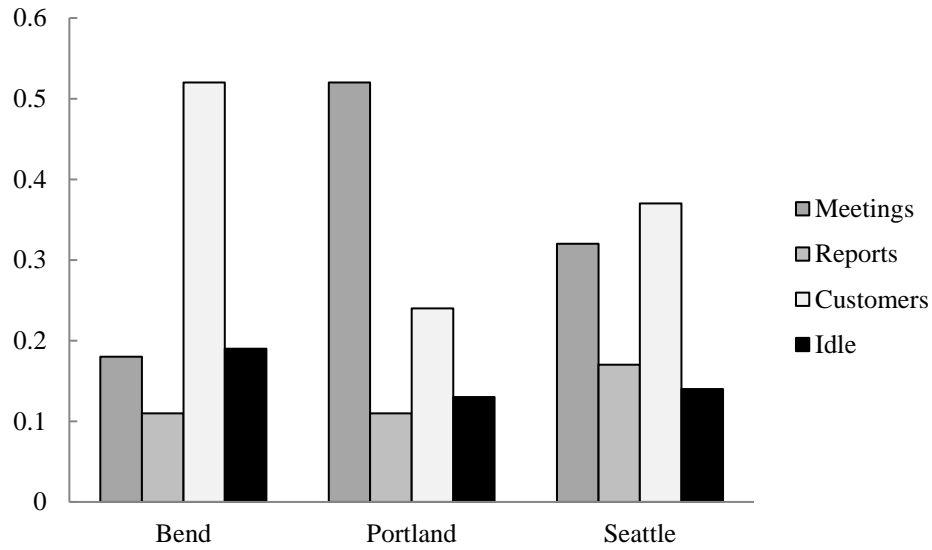


- b. After an increase in age 25-34, smartphone ownership decreases as age increases. The percentage of people with no cell phone increases with age. There is less variation across age groups in the percentage who own other cell phones.
- c. Unless a newer device replaces the smartphone, we would expect smartphone ownership would become less sensitive to age. This would be true because current users will become older and because the device will become to be seen more as a necessity than a luxury.

43. a.



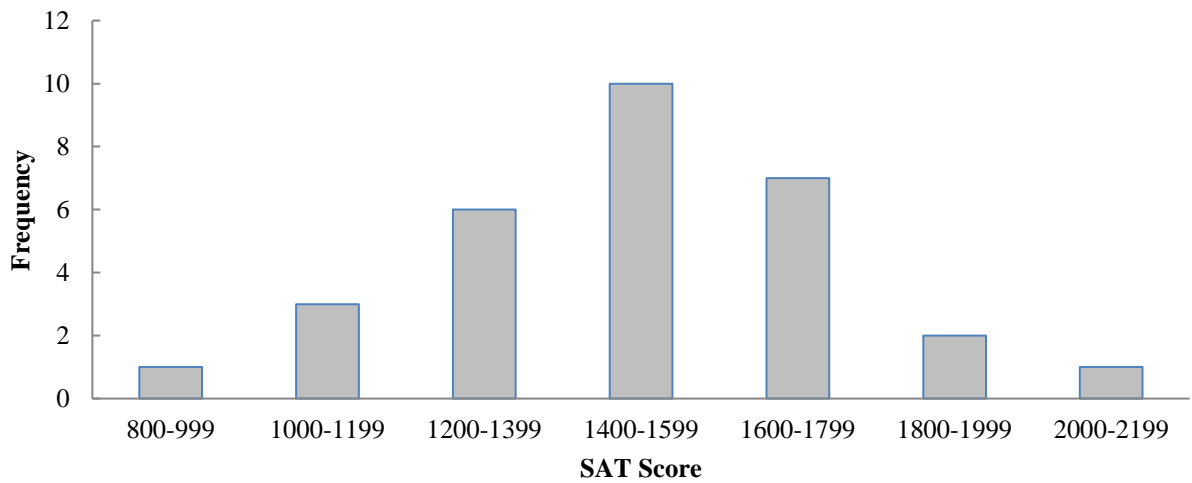
b.



c. The stacked bar chart seems simpler than the side-by-side bar chart and more easily conveys the differences in store managers' use of time.

44. a.

| Class | Frequency |
|-----------|-----------|
| 800-999 | 1 |
| 1000-1199 | 3 |
| 1200-1399 | 6 |
| 1400-1599 | 10 |
| 1600-1799 | 7 |
| 1800-1999 | 2 |
| 2000-2199 | 1 |
| Total | 30 |

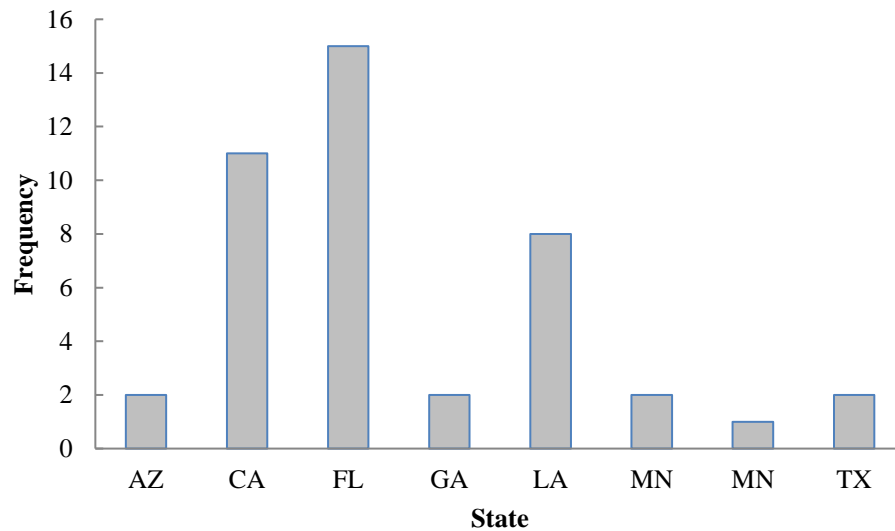


b. The distribution is nearly symmetrical. It could be approximated by a bell-shaped curve.

- c. 10 of 30 or 33% of the scores are between 1400 and 1599. The average SAT score looks to be a little over 1500. Scores below 800 or above 2200 are unusual.

45. a.

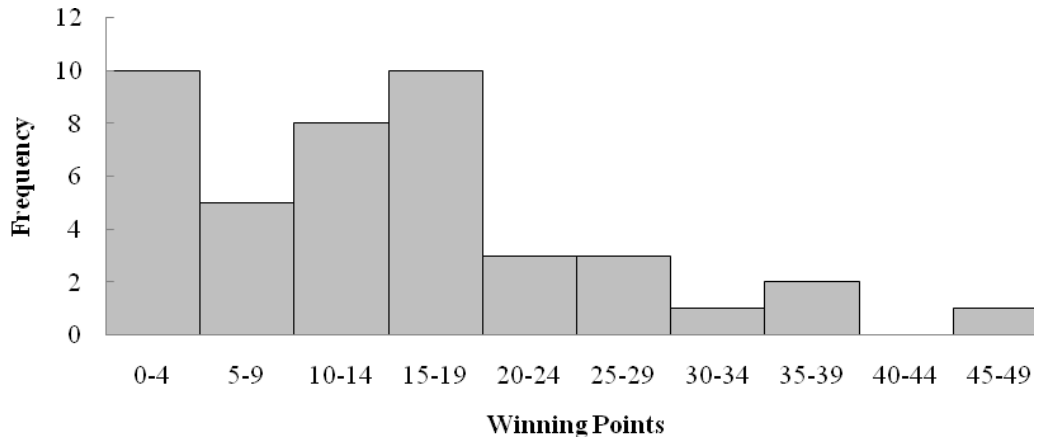
| State | Frequency |
|------------|-----------|
| Arizona | 2 |
| California | 11 |
| Florida | 15 |
| Georgia | 2 |
| Louisiana | 8 |
| Michigan | 2 |
| Minnesota | 1 |
| Texas | 2 |
| Total | 43 |



- b. Florida has had the most Super Bowl with 15, or $15/43(100) = 35\%$. Florida and California have been the states with the most Super Bowls. A total of $15 + 11 = 26$, or $26/43(100) = 60\%$. Only 3 Super Bowls, or $3/43(100) = 7\%$, have been played in the cold weather states of Michigan and Minnesota.

c.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| 0 | 1 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 |
| 0 | 5 7 7 7 9 |
| 1 | 0 0 0 1 2 2 3 4 |
| 1 | 5 6 7 7 7 7 8 9 9 9 |
| 2 | 1 2 3 |
| 2 | 5 7 7 |
| 3 | 2 |
| 3 | 5 6 |
| 4 | |
| 4 | 5 |



- d. The most frequent winning points have been 0 to 4 points and 15 to 19 points. Both occurred in 10 Super Bowls. There were 10 close games with a margin of victory less than 5 points, $10/43(100) = 23\%$ of the Super Bowls. There have also be 10 games, 23%, with a margin of victory more than 20 points.
- e. The closest games was the 25th Super Bowl with a 1 point margin. It was played in Florida. The largest margin of victory occurred one year earlier in the 24th Super Bowl. It had a 45 point margin and was played in Louisiana. More detailed information not available from the text information.

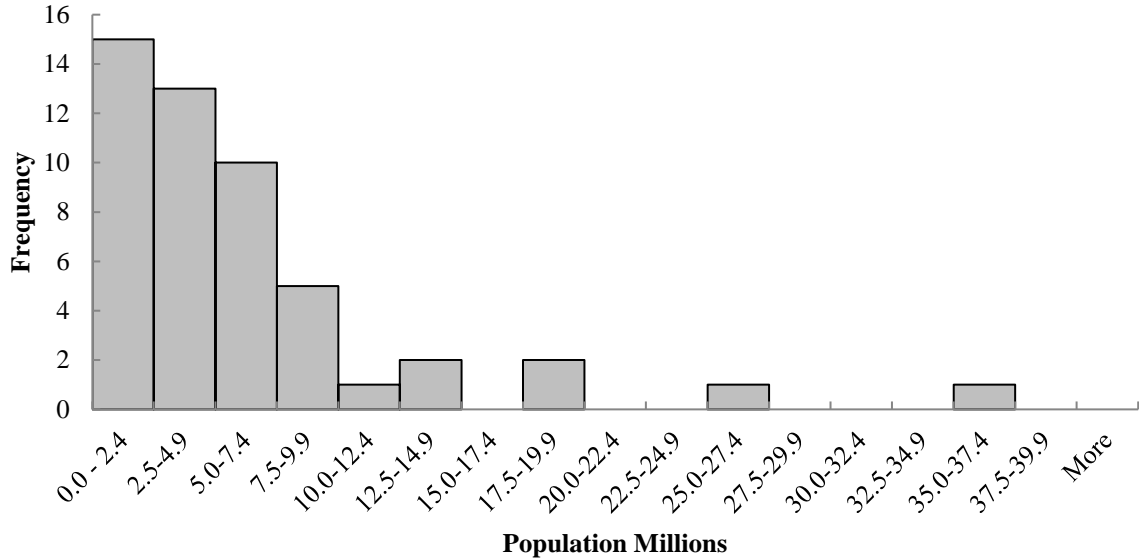
25th Super Bowl: 1991 New York Giants 20 Buffalo Bills 19, Tampa Stadium, Tampa, FL

24th Super Bowl: 1990 San Francisco 49ers 55 Denver Broncos 10, Superdome, New Orleans, LA

Note: The data set SuperBowl contains a list of the teams and the final scores of the 43 Super Bowls. This data set can be used in Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 to provide interesting data summaries about the points scored by the winning team and the points scored by the losing team in the Super Bowl. For example, using the median scores, the median Super Bowl score was 28 to 13.

46. a.

| Population in Millions | Frequency | % Frequency |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 0.0 - 2.4 | 15 | 30.0% |
| 2.5-4.9 | 13 | 26.0% |
| 5.0-7.4 | 10 | 20.0% |
| 7.5-9.9 | 5 | 10.0% |
| 10.0-12.4 | 1 | 2.0% |
| 12.5-14.9 | 2 | 4.0% |
| 15.0-17.4 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 17.5-19.9 | 2 | 4.0% |
| 20.0-22.4 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 22.5-24.9 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 25.0-27.4 | 1 | 2.0% |
| 27.5-29.9 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 30.0-32.4 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 32.5-34.9 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 35.0-37.4 | 1 | 2.0% |
| 37.5-39.9 | 0 | 0.0% |
| More | 0 | 0.0% |



b. The distribution is skewed to the right.

c. 15 states (30%) have a population less than 2.5 million. Over half of the states have population less than 5 million (28 states – 56%). Only seven states have a population greater than 10 million (California, Florida, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas). The largest state is California (37.3 million) and the smallest states are Vermont and Wyoming (600 thousand).

Chapter 2

47. a.

```

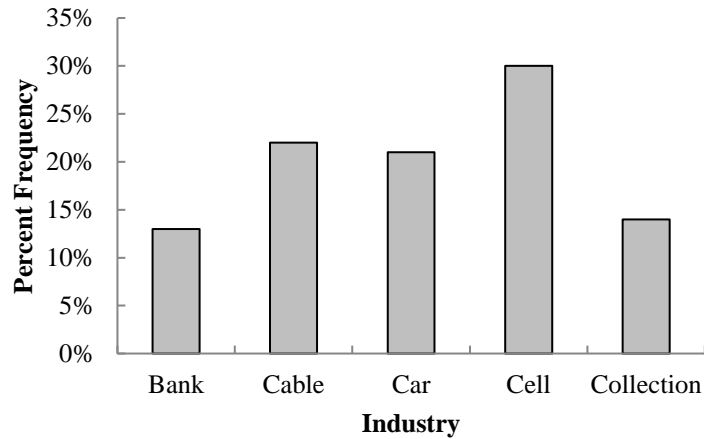
1      8
2     014
3     18
4    007899
5    012444578
6    00139
7    237888
8    011
9     1
10    3
11   0289
12    9
13   01
14
15   46
16   68
17
18
19    2
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27    2
    
```

b. The majority of the start-up companies in this set have less than \$90 million in venture capital. Only 6 of the 50 (12%) have more than \$150 million.

48. a.

| Industry | Frequency | % Frequency |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Bank | 26 | 13% |
| Cable | 44 | 22% |
| Car | 42 | 21% |
| Cell | 60 | 30% |
| Collection | 28 | 14% |
| Total | 200 | 100% |

b.

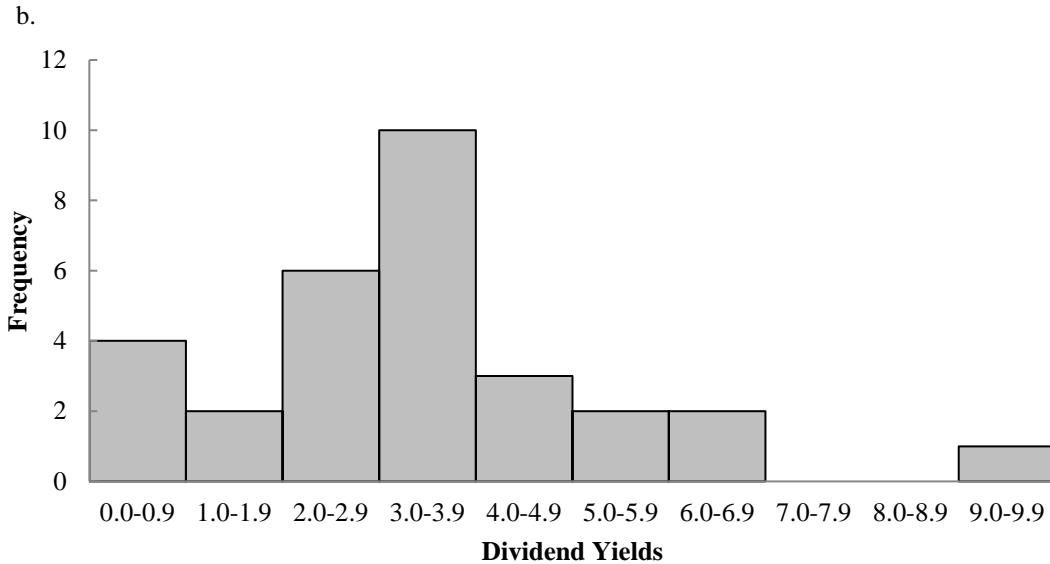


c. The cellular phone providers had the highest number of complaints.

d. The percentage frequency distribution shows that the two financial industries (banks and collection agencies) had about the same number of complaints. Also, new car dealers and cable and satellite television companies also had about the same number of complaints.

49. a.

| Yield% | Frequency | Percent Frequency |
|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| 0.0-0.9 | 4 | 13.3 |
| 1.0-1.9 | 2 | 6.7 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 6 | 20.0 |
| 3.0-3.9 | 10 | 33.3 |
| 4.0-4.9 | 3 | 10.0 |
| 5.0-5.9 | 2 | 6.7 |
| 6.0-6.9 | 2 | 6.7 |
| 7.0-7.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 8.0-8.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 9.0-9.9 | 1 | 3.3 |
| Total | 30 | 100.0 |



- c. The distribution is skewed to the right.
- d. Dividend yield ranges from 0% to over 9%. The most frequent range is 3.0% to 3.9%. Average dividend yields looks to be between 3% and 4%. Over 50% of the companies (16) pay from 2.0 % to 3.9%. Five companies (AT&T, DuPont, General Electric, Merck, and Verizon) pay 5.0% or more. Four companies (Bank of America, Cisco Systems, Hewlett-Packard, and J.P. Morgan Chase) pay less than 1%.
- e. General Electric had an unusually high dividend yield of 9.2%. 500 shares at \$14 per share is an investment of $500(\$14) = \$7,000$. A 9.2% dividend yield provides $.092(7,000) = \$644$ of dividend income per year.

50. a.

| Level of Education | Percent Frequency |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| High School graduate | $32,773/65,644(100) = 49.93$ |
| Bachelor's degree | $22,131/65,644(100) = 33.71$ |
| Master's degree | $9003/65,644(100) = 13.71$ |
| Doctoral degree | $1737/65,644(100) = 2.65$ |
| Total | 100.00 |

$13.71 + 2.65 = 16.36\%$ of heads of households have a master's or doctoral degree.

b.

| Household Income | Percent Frequency |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Under \$25,000 | $13,128/65,644(100) = 20.00$ |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | $15,499/65,644(100) = 23.61$ |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | $20,548/65,644(100) = 31.30$ |
| \$100,000 and over | $16,469/65,644(100) = 25.09$ |
| Total | 100.00 |

$31.30 + 25.09 = 56.39\%$ of households have an income of \$50,000 or more.

c.

| Level of Education | Household Income | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Under \$25,000 | \$25,000 to \$49,999 | \$50,000 to \$99,999 | \$100,000 and over |
| High School graduate | 75.26 | 64.33 | 45.95 | 21.14 |
| Bachelor's degree | 18.92 | 26.87 | 37.31 | 47.46 |
| Master's degree | 5.22 | 7.77 | 14.69 | 24.86 |
| Doctoral degree | 0.60 | 1.03 | 2.05 | 6.53 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

There is a large difference between the level of education for households with an income of under \$25,000 and households with an income of \$100,000 or more. For instance, 75.26% of households with an income of under \$25,000 are households in which the head of the household is a high school graduate. But, only 21.14% of households with an income level of \$100,000 or more are households in which the head of the household is a high school graduate. It is interesting to note, however, that 45.95% of households with an income of \$50,000 to \$99,999 are households in which the head of the household his a high school graduate.

51. a. The batting averages for the junior and senior years for each player are as follows:

Junior year:

Allison Fealey $15/40 = .375$
 Emily Janson $70/200 = .350$

Senior year:

Allison Fealey $75/250 = .300$
 Emily Janson $35/120 = .292$

Because Allison Fealey had the higher batting average in both her junior year and senior year, Allison Fealey should receive the scholarship offer.

b. The combined or aggregated two-year crosstabulation is as follows:

| Outcome | Combined 2-Year Batting | |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | A. Fealey | E. Jansen |
| Hit | 90 | 105 |
| No Hit | 200 | 215 |
| Total At Bats | 290 | 320 |

Based on this crosstabulation, the batting average for each player is as follows:

Combined Junior/Senior Years

Allison Fealey $90/290 = .310$
 Emily Janson $105/320 = .328$

Because Emily Janson has the higher batting average over the combined junior and senior years, Emily Janson should receive the scholarship offer.

- c. The recommendations in parts (a) and (b) are not consistent. This is an example of Simpson's Paradox. It shows that in interpreting the results based upon separate or un-aggregated crosstabulations, the conclusion can be reversed when the crosstabulations are grouped or aggregated. When Simpson's Paradox is present, the decision maker will have to decide whether the un-aggregated or the aggregated form of the crosstabulation is the most helpful in identifying the desired conclusion. Note: The authors prefer the recommendation to offer the scholarship to Emily Janson because it is based upon the aggregated performance for both players over a larger number of at-bats. But this is a judgment or personal preference decision. Others may prefer the conclusion based on using the un-aggregated approach in part (a).

52 a.

| Job Growth (%) | Size of Company | | | Total |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|-------|-------|
| | Small | Midsized | Large | |
| -10-0 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 12 |
| 0-10 | 18 | 13 | 29 | 60 |
| 10-20 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 13 |
| 20-30 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| 30-40 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 60-70 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 32 | 28 | 38 | 98 |

- b. Frequency distribution for growth rate.

| Job Growth (%) | Total |
|----------------|-------|
| -10-0 | 12 |
| 0-10 | 60 |
| 10-20 | 13 |
| 20-30 | 8 |
| 30-40 | 4 |
| 60-70 | 1 |
| Total | 98 |

Frequency distribution for size of company.

| Size | Total |
|--------------|-------|
| Small | 32 |
| Medium | 28 |
| Large | 38 |
| Total | 98 |

c. Crosstabulation showing column percentages.

| Job Growth (%) | Size of Company | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|-------|
| | Small | Midsized | Large |
| -10-0 | 13 | 21 | 5 |
| 0-10 | 56 | 46 | 76 |
| 10-20 | 22 | 7 | 11 |
| 20-30 | 9 | 11 | 5 |
| 30-40 | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| 60-70 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |

d. Crosstabulation showing row percentages.

| Job Growth (%) | Size of Company | | | Total |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|-------|-------|
| | Small | Midsized | Large | |
| -10-0 | 33 | 50 | 17 | 100 |
| 0-10 | 30 | 22 | 48 | 100 |
| 10-20 | 54 | 15 | 31 | 100 |
| 20-30 | 38 | 38 | 25 | 100 |
| 30-40 | 0 | 75 | 25 | 100 |
| 60-70 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 100 |

e. 12 companies had a negative job growth: 13% were small companies; 21% were midsized companies; and 5% were large companies. So, in terms of avoiding negative job growth, large companies were better off than small and midsized companies. But, although 95% of the large companies had a positive job growth, the growth rate was below 10% for 76% of these companies. In terms of better job growth rates, midsized companies performed better than either small or large companies. For instance, 26% of the midsized companies had a job growth of at least 20% as compared to 9% for small companies and 8% for large companies.

53. a.

| Year Founded | Tuition & Fees (\$) | | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | 1-5000 | 10001-15000 | 15001-20000 | 20001-25000 | 25001-30000 | 30001-35000 | 35001-40000 | 40001-45000 | |
| 1600-1649 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 1700-1749 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 1750-1799 | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| 1800-1849 | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 21 |
| 1850-1899 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 4 | 49 |
| 1900-1949 | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | | 18 |
| 1950-2000 | | | 2 | 4 | | 1 | | | 7 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 19 | 22 | 30 | 17 | 103 |

Chapter 2

b.

| Year Founded | Tuition & Fees (\$) | | | | | | | | Grand Total |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1-5000 | 10001-15000 | 15001-20000 | 20001-25000 | 25001-30000 | 30001-35000 | 35001-40000 | 40001-45000 | |
| 1600-1649 | | | | | | | 100.00 | | 100 |
| 1700-1749 | | | | | | | 66.67 | 33.33 | 100 |
| 1750-1799 | | | | | | | | 100.00 | 100 |
| 1800-1849 | | | | 4.76 | 14.29 | 14.29 | 28.57 | 38.10 | 100 |
| 1850-1899 | 2.04 | | 4.08 | 4.08 | 26.53 | 28.57 | 26.53 | 8.16 | 100 |
| 1900-1949 | | 5.56 | | | 11.11 | 16.67 | 22.22 | 44.44 | 100 |
| 1950-2000 | | | 28.57 | 57.14 | | 14.29 | | | 100 |

c. Colleges in this sample founded before 1800 tend to be expensive in terms of tuition.

54. a.

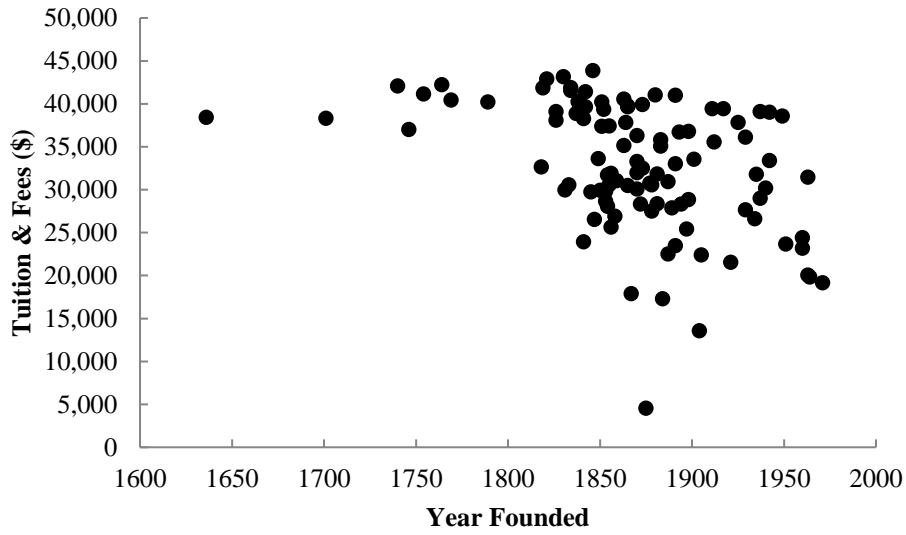
| Year Founded | % Graduate | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand Total |
|--------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------------|
| | 35-40 | 40-45 | 45-50 | 50-55 | 55-60 | 60-65 | 65-70 | 70-75 | 75-80 | 80-85 | 85-90 | 90-95 | 95-100 | |
| 1600-1649 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 1700-1749 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| 1750-1799 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 1800-1849 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 21 |
| 1850-1899 | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 49 |
| 1900-1949 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 18 |
| 1950-2000 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | | 2 | | | | | | | 7 |
| Grand Total | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 103 |

b.

| Year Founded | % Graduate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand Total |
|--------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|-------------|
| | 35-40 | 40-45 | 45-50 | 50-55 | 55-60 | 60-65 | 65-70 | 70-75 | 75-80 | 80-85 | 85-90 | 90-95 | 95-100 | | |
| 1600-1649 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 100.00 | 100 | |
| 1700-1749 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 100.00 | 100 | |
| 1750-1799 | | | | | | | | | | | | 25.00 | 75.00 | 100 | |
| 1800-1849 | | | | | | 4.76 | 9.52 | 19.05 | 9.52 | 14.29 | 19.05 | 14.29 | 9.52 | 100 | |
| 1850-1899 | | | 2.04 | 4.08 | 8.16 | 6.12 | 22.45 | 10.20 | 18.37 | 12.24 | 6.12 | 8.16 | 2.04 | 100 | |
| 1900-1949 | 5.56 | 5.56 | 5.56 | | 5.56 | 16.67 | | 16.67 | 11.11 | 22.22 | 5.56 | 5.56 | | 100 | |
| 1950-2000 | 14.29 | | 14.29 | 42.86 | | | 28.57 | | | | | | | 100 | |

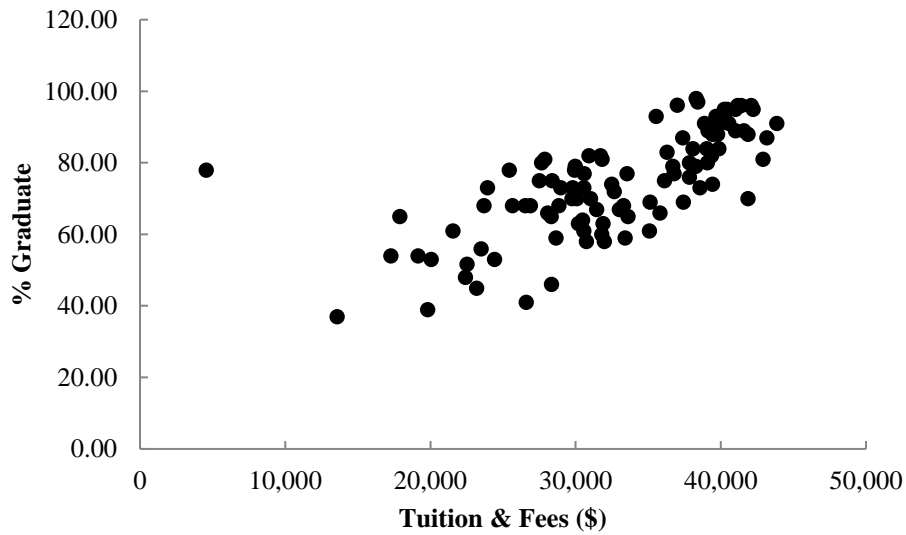
c. Older colleges and universities tend to have higher graduation rates.

55. a.



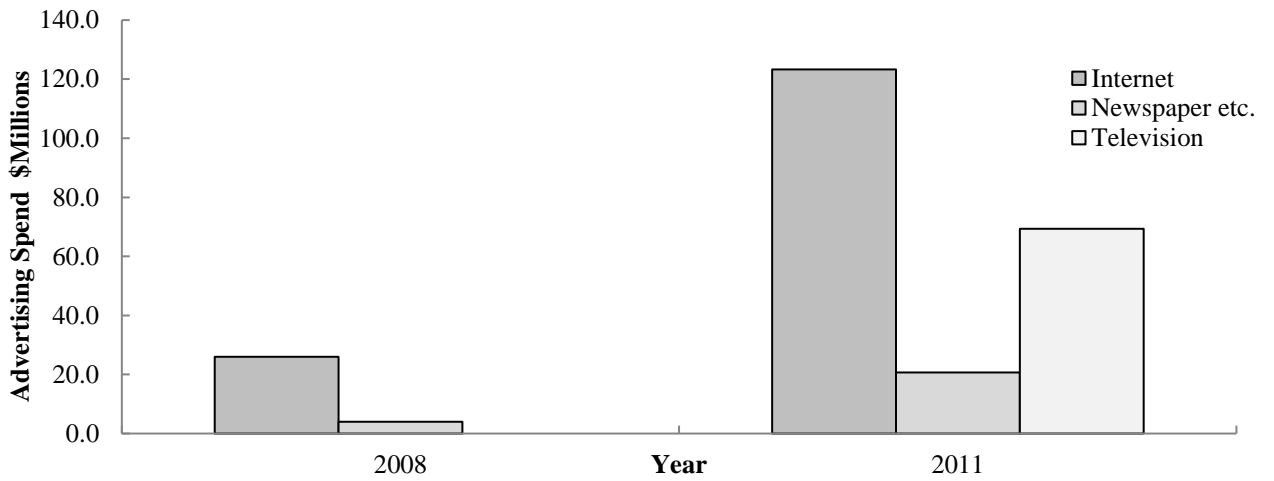
b. Older colleges and universities tend to be more expensive.

56. a.



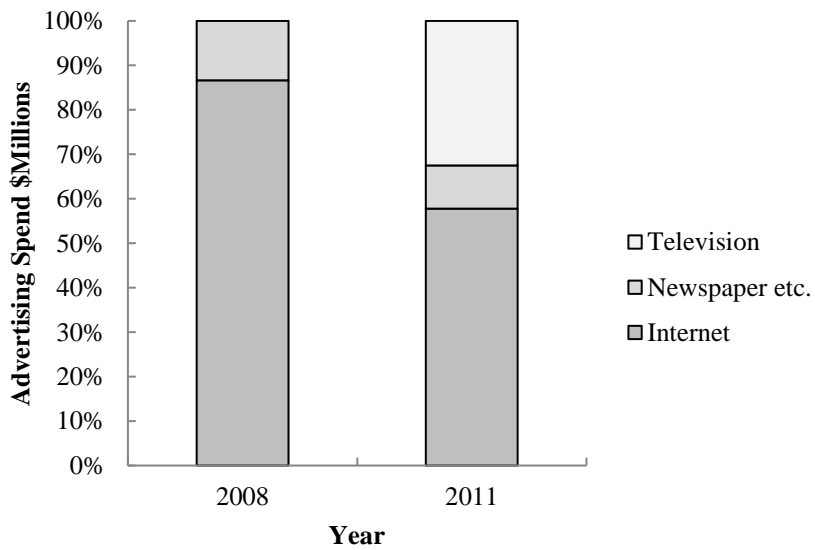
b. There appears to be a strong positive relationship between Tuition & Fees and % Graduation.

57. a.



b.

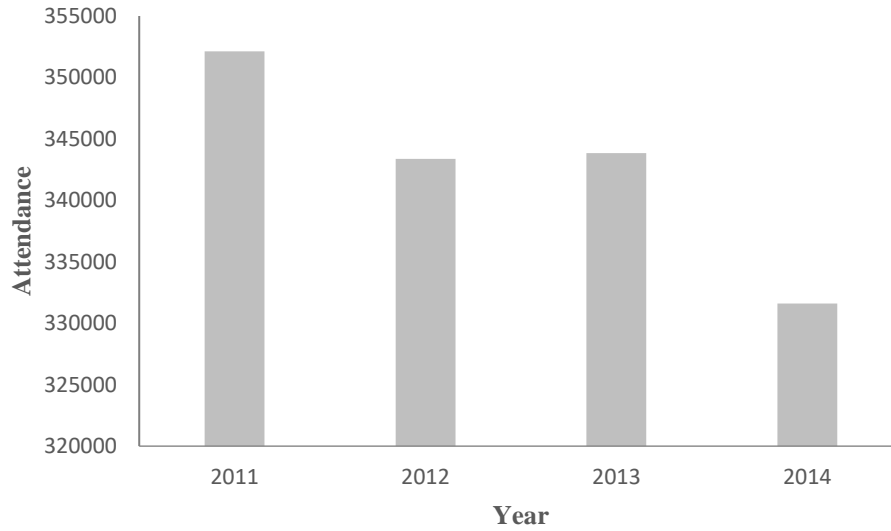
| | 2008 | 2011 |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| Internet | 86.7% | 57.8% |
| Newspaper etc. | 13.3% | 9.7% |
| Television | 0.0% | 32.5% |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% |



c. The graph in part a is more insightful because it shows the allocation of the budget across media, but also a dramatic increase in the size of the budget.

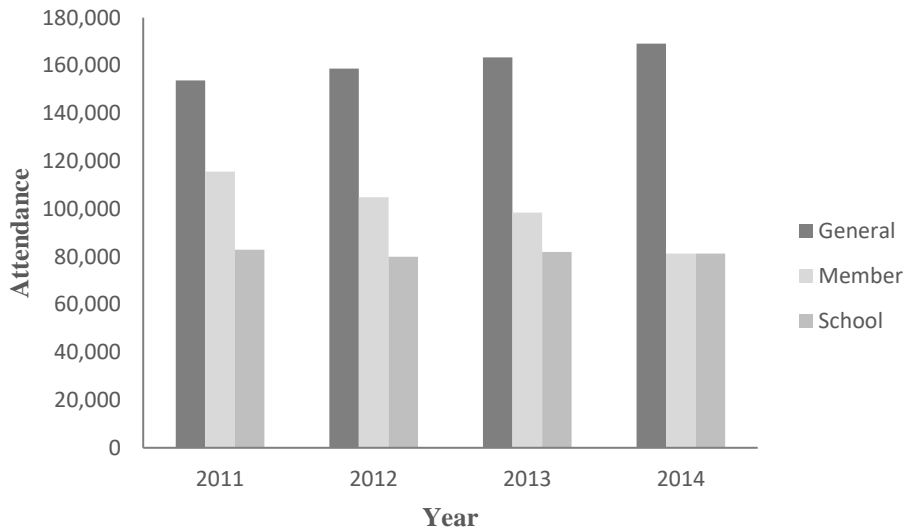
Descriptive Statistics: Tabular and Graphical Displays

58. a.



Zoo attendance appears to be dropping over time.

b.



c. General attendance is increasing, but not enough to offset the decrease in member attendance. School membership appears fairly stable.