

5

Types of Quantitative Comparisons

PROBLEM SET

1. Identify the type of quantitative comparison used in each of the following statements:
 - a. “Yesterday, New York City received 5.5 inches of snow.”
 - b. “Ian Thorpe’s margin of victory in the 400-meter freestyle was 0.74 seconds.”
 - c. “A panel of independent tasters preferred new Wheat Whistles 3 to 1 over their regular snack.”
 - d. “The Dow Jones Industrial Average dropped 0.6% since this morning’s opening.”
 - e. “On sale, the scanner cost \$10 less than the suggested list price.”
 - f. “Cornstarch has twice the thickening power of flour; for each teaspoon of flour called for in a recipe, substitute one half teaspoon of cornstarch.”
 - g. “Median income for the metro region was \$31,750.”
 - h. “At 6’3”, Joe is two standard deviations taller than the average adult man.”
 - i. “Sixty-eight percent of registered voters turned out for the primary election.”
 - j. “State U was seeded first in the tournament.”
2. In the 2000 presidential election, Al Gore received 50,996,116 votes while George W. Bush received 50,456,169 votes.
 - a. Write a sentence to describe the ranks of the two candidates.
 - b. Calculate the absolute difference between the number of votes each candidate received. What impression does that information alone convey?
 - c. Calculate the percentage difference between the number of votes each candidate received. What impression does that information give?
3. Indicate whether each of the following statements is correct. If not, rewrite the second part of the sentence to agree with the first.
 - a. “Brand X lasts longer than Brand T, with an average lifetime 60% as long as Brand T’s.”
 - b. “Mean attendance at Root4 U increased 25% since last year, from 4,000 to 5,000 fans per game.”
 - c. “The ratio of flour to butter in shortbread is 2 : 1; it uses twice as much butter as flour.”
 - d. “At this time of year, reservoirs are usually 90% full. Currently, with reservoirs at 49% of capacity, water levels are only about 54% of normal.”

- e. "Nadia's test score was higher than 68% of students nationwide ($Z = 1.0$).
 - f. "A panel of 200 consumers rated ISP A four to one over ISP B. In other words, four more panelists preferred Company A as their Internet service provider."
 - g. "Matt is in the 91st percentile for height. He is among the tallest 10% of boys his age."
 - h. "Valueland is advertising 15% off everything in the store. That \$200 camera will cost only \$170."
 - i. "The value of mutual fund ABCD tripled since last year, going from 100 to 33."
4. In the 1999 Diallo case in New York City, 41 bullets hit the victim. Write down the criteria that you would intuitively use to interpret that number: against what are you comparing the number of bullets?
 5. Each of the following statements correctly describes part of table 5A, but each description is incomplete. Fill in the missing information.

Table 5A. Median income by race and Hispanic origin, United States, 1999

Race/Hispanic origin	Median income
White	\$42,504
Black	\$27,910
Asian/Pacific Islander	\$51,205
Hispanic (can be of any race)	\$30,735

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 2001, table 662.

- a. "Asians make about twice as much."
 - b. "Hispanics earn \$2,825 more."
 - c. "Whites rank second."
 - d. "The percentage difference for Asians was 20%."
6. Use table 5B to perform the tasks listed below.

Table 5B. Price per gallon for regular unleaded gasoline at selected gas stations, June 2000 and June 2001

Gas station	June 2000	June 2001
AAA	\$1.45	\$1.71
Bosco	\$1.37	\$1.75
Cargo	\$1.48	\$1.68
Dart	\$1.30	\$1.66
Essow	\$1.46	\$1.74

- a. Rank the stations from highest to lowest gas price for each of the two dates.
 - b. Write a description of the distribution of prices in each year. Use absolute and relative difference in your description to convey the differences between the two distributions.
 - c. Describe how you might use rank in conjunction with absolute or relative difference in deciding where to buy gas.
7. For each of the phrases listed below, identify other phrases on the list that have the same meaning; write the equivalent dollar value, assuming comparison against a price of \$200; and write the corresponding ratio. For statement a, for example, the equivalent dollar value would be \$50 and the corresponding ratio would be 0.25.
 - a. "25% of the original price"
 - b. "Costs 25% less than . . ."
 - c. "Costs 25% more than . . ."
 - d. "Priced 25% off"
 - e. "125% of the original price"
 - f. "Marked down 75%"
 - g. "75% of the original price"
 - h. "Costs 75% as much as . . ."
 8. The homicide rate in Texas dropped from 16 homicides per 100,000 persons in 1990 to 10 per 100,000 in 1995. Calculate and write sentences to describe
 - a. the absolute differences between the homicide rates in the two periods;
 - b. the relative differences between the homicide rates in the two periods;
 - c. the percentage change between the two periods using
 - i. the 1990 rate as the denominator;
 - ii. the average of the two rates as the denominator.
 9. In table 5C, fill in the z-score for height for each boy in the sample.

Table 5C. Heights of a sample of six-year-old boys (standard population: mean = 115.12 cm; SD = 4.78 cm)

Name	Height (cm)	Z-score
David	117.51	
Jamal	113.90	
Ryan	124.81	
Luis	115.45	
JC	112.73	

SD = standard deviation

- a. Describe how Ryan’s, Luis’s and JC’s heights compare to the national norms for boys their age based on their z-scores. (See table 5.3 in *Writing about Numbers*, 93, for how to avoid using “z-scores” as you write).
 - b. Two boys have heights about equidistant from the mean—one above and one below average. Who are they and about how far are their heights from those of average six-year-old boys? Report the differences in terms of standard deviation units.
 - c. A new boy, Mike, joins the class. He is one standard deviation taller than the average six-year-old boy. How tall is Mike?
10. One thousand people lived in Peopleland in 2000 and the population was growing at an annual rate (r) of 2.0% per year.

Table 5D. Population of Peopleland, 2000–2010

Year	Population	Absolute increase from previous year	Cumulative increase since 2000	Percentage change since 2000
2000	1,000			
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				

- a. Use the formula $P_t = P_0 \times e^{rt}$ to fill the population for each year into table 5D. The year 2000 is year 0, t is the number of years since 2000, r (the annual growth rate, expressed as a proportion) is 0.02 and e is the base of the natural logarithms (2.718).
- b. For each year, calculate the absolute increase in population from the preceding year. Write a sentence explaining the pattern of absolute population increase across the 10-year period.
- c. The cumulative increase is the total number of people added to the population since 2000. How many more people live in Peopleland in 2010 than in 2000?
- d. Calculate the percentage change relative to 2000 for each year. Write a sentence to describe the percentage change in population between 2000 and 2010.
- e. What is the ratio of the population size for 2010 compared to 2000? How does that ratio relate to the percentage change over that 10-year period?
- f. How do the annual rate of growth and the percentage change between 2000 and 2010 relate?