

3.3. MEASURES OF RELATIVE STANDING

3. "I don't have bad days because I'm a man"

Vladimir Putin, might be willing to joke about things like climate change and meddling with US elections, but when it comes to his masculinity, he is dead serious. The 66 year old Russian President, who likes being photographed shirtless and holding big guns, recently told director Oliver Stone in The Putin Interviews, that he doesn't have any "bad days as President" because "he's not a woman"⁴⁵. And while gliding through the Kremlin's throne room, he offered this pseudoscientific explanation on why that was the case: "I am not trying to insult anyone. That's just the nature of things. There are certain natural cycles"⁴⁶.

Several Russian men and women were asked how many bad days they had on the job in the last year. Their responses are listed below.

Men

13 15 15 15 17 18 19 19 19 20 21 22
22 24 24 26 27 28 28 32 33 33 34 55

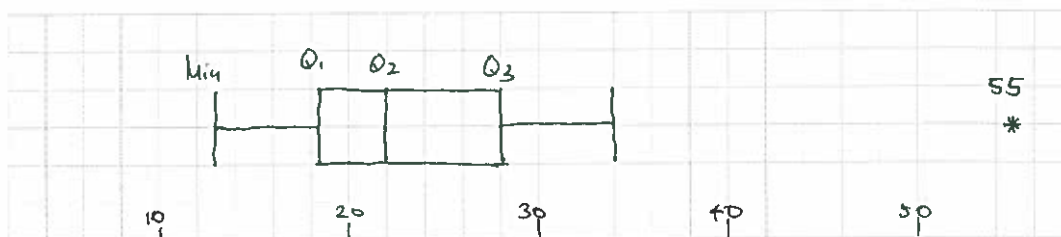
Women

2 6 7 10 12 12 12 13 14 17 17 18 19 20
20 21 23 23 26 28 29 29 30 31 34 39 54 59

(a) Create a box-plot for the men's data and identify all outliers if any.

$$Q_1: L = \frac{(24+1)}{100} \cdot 25 = 6.25; Q_1 = 18 + (19-18)(0.25) = 18.25; Q_2: L = \frac{(24+1)}{100} \cdot 50 = 12.5; Q_2 = 22$$

$$Q_3: L = \frac{(24+1)}{100} \cdot 75 = 18.75; Q_3 = 28; IQR = Q_3 - Q_1 = 28 - 18.25 = 9.75$$

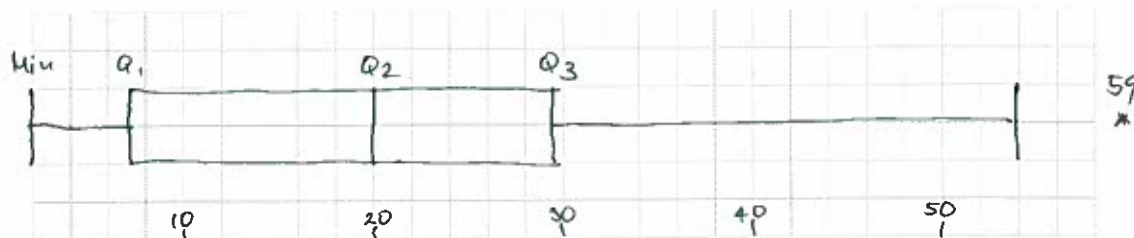


$$\text{Inner Fence} = Q_1 - 1.5(IQR) = 18.25 - 1.5(9.75) = 3.625; \text{Outer Fence} = Q_3 + 1.5(IQR) = 28 + 1.5(9.75) = 42.625$$

(b) Create a box-plot for the women's data and identify all outliers if any.

$$Q_1: L = \frac{(28+1)}{100} \cdot 25 = 7.25; Q_1 = 12 + 0.25(13-12) = 12.25; Q_2: L = \frac{(28+1)}{100} \cdot 50 = 14.5; Q_2 = 20$$

$$Q_3: L = \frac{(28+1)}{100} \cdot 75 = 21.75; Q_3 = 29 + 0.75(29-29) = 29; IQR = Q_3 - Q_1 = 29 - 12.25 = 16.75$$



$$\text{Inner Fence} = Q_1 - 1.5(IQR) = 12.25 - 1.5(16.75) = -17.875; \text{Outer Fence} = Q_3 + 1.5(IQR) = 29 + 1.5(16.75) = 54.125$$

(c) Comment on the similarities and differences found between both sets data.

The two datasets are similarly located but the women's data has a lot more variability.

⁴⁵<https://foreignpolicy.com/2017/06/07/oliver-stones-putin-interviews-will-teach-you-little-about-putin-and-even-less-about-russia/>

4. Clueless and in the Dark

Three in four husbands claim to know everything about their wives but the results from a OnePoll survey would beg to differ. Of the 2000 men who were surveyed (all of whom were in a relationship), 12% didn't know what their significant other's eye color was; 27% were stumped on questions about their partners clothing size, and 12% had trouble remembering what their better half's favourite flowers were⁴⁷.

- (a) The survey had 20 questions and for 35 men who answered the survey, the number of questions they answered correctly are shown below.

0	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	8	8	9	9	10	11
11	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	16	17	17	17	18	18
18	19	19	20	20										

Calculate the following

i. P_{10} $L = \frac{(35+1)}{100} \cdot 10 = 3.6$ $P_{10} = 2 + 0.6(2-2) = 2$

ii. P_{40} $L = \frac{(35+1)}{100} \cdot 40 = 14.4$ $P_{40} = 10 + 0.4(11-10) = 10.4$

iii. P_{53} $L = \frac{(35+1)}{100} \cdot 53 = 19.08$ $P_{53} = 14 + 0.08(14-14) = 14$

iv. IQR $Q_1: L = \frac{(35+1)}{100} \cdot 25 = 9, Q_1 = 5; Q_3: L = \frac{(35+1)}{100} \cdot 75 = 27, Q_3 = 17$

$IQR = Q_3 - Q_1 = 17 - 9 = 8$

- (b) The survey also revealed that while most men knew what perfume their girlfriends or wives wore, 22% have purchased the wrong one as a gift⁴⁸. Below is a table the number of men who accidentally purchased the incorrect perfume for their significant other and how much they spent.

Amount Spent (\$)	Number of Men	LTCF
$0 \leq x < 25$	2	2
$25 \leq x < 50$	8	10
$50 \leq x < 75$	17	27
$75 \leq x < 100$	14	41
$100 \leq x < 125$	15	56
$125 \leq x < 150$	3	59
$150 \leq x < 175$	1	60

Using the table, estimate into which class the following percentiles fall into

i. $P_{10}: \underline{25} \leq x < \underline{50}$

$P_{10}: L = \frac{(60+1)}{100} \cdot 10 = 6.1$ (second class)

ii. $Q_1: \underline{50} \leq x < \underline{75}$

$Q_1: L = \frac{(60+1)}{100} \cdot 25 = 15.25$ (Third class)

iii. $Q_3: \underline{100} \leq x < \underline{125}$

$Q_3: L = \frac{(60+1)}{100} \cdot 75 = 45.75$ (Fifth class)

iv. $P_{80}: \underline{100} \leq x < \underline{125}$

$P_{80}: L = \frac{(60+1)}{100} \cdot 80 = 48.8$ (Fifth class)

v. $P_{99}: \underline{\quad} \leq x < \underline{\quad}$

$P_{99}: L = \frac{(60+1)}{100} \cdot 99 = 60.39$ outside the dataset