

UNIVERSITY

KABARAK

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2008/2009 ACADEMIC YEAR

FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF COMMERCE

COURSE CODE: BMGT 210

COURSE TITLE: BUSINESS STATISTICS I

STREAM: Y2S1

DAY: WEDNESDAY

TIME: 11.00 – 1.00 P.M.

DATE: 13/8/2008

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Answer questions **ONE** and any other two questions.
- 2. Question **ONE** carries **30 marks** while the rest carry **20marks** each.
- 3. Illustrate where possible

PLEASE TURN OVER

QUESTION 1

(a) Distinguish between the following pairs of concepts:

| (i) | Indexation and deflation. | (3mks) |
|-------|--|--------|
| (ii) | Validity and reliability | (3mks) |
| (iii) | A statistic and a parameter | (3mks) |
| (iv) | Deductive statistics and inductive statistics | (3mks) |
| (v) | Sampling unit and sampling frame | (3mks) |
| (i) | what is sampling error? | (2mks) |
| (ii) | Explain the causes of sampling error | (5mks) |
| (i) | Explain clearly what is simple random sampling | (3mks) |

(ii) The mean amount of the 812 mortgages taken out in Nakuru town in the past year needs to be estimated. Based on the previous experience, a real estate broker knows that the population standard deviation is likely to be about Ksh 20,000. If a 95% confidence interval for the population mean is to extend Ksh 2000 on each side of the sample mean, how many sample observations are needed if a simple random sample if taken?

(5mks)

QUESTION 2

(b)

(c)

(a) Explain why sample survey is preferred to complete enumeration

(5mks)

- (b) (i) What is stratified sampling? Explain the circumstances under which this technique is used. (5mks)
 - (ii) Suppose we wish to take a stratified random sample to estimate the mean number of orders per restaurant of a new food item when the numbers of restaurants in the three estates are; $N_1 = 60$, $N_2 = 50$ and $N_3 = 45$. If the experience of the restaurant chain suggests that the population standard deviations for the three estates are approximately: $\sigma_1 = 13$, $\sigma_2 = 11$ and $\sigma_3 = 9$. If we require a 95% confidence interval for the population mean extending an amount three orders per restaurant on each side of the sample point estimate, how many sample observations in total are needed? (7mks)
- (c) A random sample of workers in a firm may be obtained by taking every tenth name in the firm's payroll list. Do you agree? Explain. (3mks)

QUESTION 3

| (a) | Explain the reasons why mail questionnaire is at times preferred to interview | | |
|-----|---|--|--------|
| (b) | (i) | What do you understand by measurement? | (2mks) |
| | (ii) | Explain the levels of measurement | (8mks) |
| (c) | What is an expected value? | | (2mks) |
| (d) | Distinguish between a Histogram and a Par diagram and explain the | | |

(d) Distinguish between a Histogram and a Bar diagram and explain the circumstances under which each is used. (4mks)

OUESTION 4

(a) The data below represents the distribution of daily wages of workers at the Menengai distillers:

| Wages (Ksh) | Number of workers |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 500 - 599 | 8 |
| 600 - 699 | 10 |
| 700 – 799 | 16 |
| 800 - 899 | 14 |
| 900 - 999 | 10 |
| 1000 - 1099 | 5 |
| 1100 – 1199 | 2 |

- (i) Calculate the mean, median and mode of the wage distribution given above. (11mks)
- (ii) From your knowledge of statistics, what measure of central tendency is more appropriate in explaining the distribution above? (2mks)
- (b) (i) Explain the weaknesses of variance as a measure of dispersion (4mks)
 - (ii) Under what circumstances is the coefficient of variation applicable? (3mks)

QUESTION 5

- (a) What are the uses of index numbers? (8mks)
- (b) Given the following data on the consumer price index (CPI) for Kenya between 1977 and 2002 as:

| YEAR | CPI |
|------|-------|
| 1977 | 98 |
| 1998 | 100.8 |
| 1999 | 101.5 |
| 2000 | 103.1 |
| 2001 | 104.2 |
| 2002 | 105.4 |

| (i) | Generate CPI series with 2000 as the base year. | (3mks) |
|-----|---|--------|
|-----|---|--------|

- (ii) Generate CPI series with the average of 1999 2001 data as the base year.(3mks)
- (c) (i) If E_1 is the event "drawing an ace from a deck of cards" and E_2 is the event "drawing a king" determine the probability of drawing either an ace or a king in a simple draw. (3mks)
 - (ii) If E_1 is the event "drawing an ace from a deck of cards" and E_2 is the event "drawing a spade", determine the probability of drawing either an ace or a spade. (3mks)