# Technology Arts Sciences Cologne 

Faculty of Economics, Business and Law
Prof. Dr. Arrenberg
Room 221, Phone 3914
Office hours: Tue 9:00-10:00 am
jutta.arrenberg@th-koeln.de
Exercises Quantitative Methods Ss 2019
Worksheet: Measures of association
Example 2.1 (Human_Resources.sav)
A Human Resources Department has listed for two years the values of the four variables:
$X_{1}=$ number of the vacant positions (monthly)
$X_{2}=$ times absent (days per month)
$X_{3}=$ labor turnover per month
$X_{4}=$ long hours per month
Is there a relationship between two of these variables? Interpretation?
Correlations


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## Exercises Quantitative Methods Ss 2019

Worksheet: Measures of Association
Example 2.2 (Fiona Mathews, Paul J. Johnson, Andrew Neil)
You are what your mother eats: evidence for maternal preconception diet influencing foetal sex in humans (see Proceedings of the Royal Society, Series B, April 2008)

A total of 721 women with normal singleton pregnancies kept a prospective food diary of their diet in early pregnancy and gave a retrospective food diary of their usual diet in the year prior conception:

Went to test whether particular foods were associated with infant sex.

| cereal | female | male |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| low | 123 | 93 | 216 |
| moderate | 113 | 92 | 205 |
| high | 126 | 174 | 300 |
| 362 |  |  |  |
| 359 | 721 |  |  |
| Mï¿를sli_Geschlecht.sav |  |  |  |

Results: $p$-value of Pearson's Chi-Square Test $=0,0009185$ this means that the infant sex depends on the particular food.
$\gamma=0,215$; a weak trend that women producing male infants consumed more breakfast cereal than those who ate less than or equal to one bowlful per week.

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Example 2.3 (Module exam in Quantitative Methods, January 23 ${ }^{\text {rd }}$, 2006)
An observational study on gender bias in admissions was done by the Graduate Division at the University of California, Berkeley. Assuming that men and women are on the whole equally well qualified, the difference in admission rates looks like a strong piece of evidence to show that men and women are treated differently in the admission procedure. Does the university seem to prefer men?

Admissions data for the graduate programs in the two largest majors at the University of California, Berkeley:

| Major A |  |  |  | Major B |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Applicants not admitted | Applicants admitted | $\sum$ |  | Applicants not admitted | Applicants admitted | $\sum$ |
| female | 21 | 87 | 108 | female | 8 | 17 | 25 |
| male | 313 | 512 | 825 | male | 207 | 353 | 560 |
|  | 334 | 559 | 933 |  | 215 | 370 | 585 |

Open the file Applicants_UC.sav

1. Does the university seem to prefer women? Check it for
a) major A
b) major B
c) major A and B together
2. Find the direction of the association between the gender and admission:
a) major A
b) major B
c) major A and B together

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Worksheet: Correlation

Example 2.4 (sales_profits_2016.sav)
The following table is a list of the world-wide twenty-five leading public companies in the year 2016 (see: Forbes Global 2000). The ranking is based on a mix of four metrics: sales, profit, assets and market value. The revenue in billion US \$ (auf Deutsch: Milliarden US $\$$ ) and the profit in billion US $\$$ are listed:

| Rank | Corporation | Revenue | Profits |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | ICBC | 171.1 | 44.2 |
| 2 | China Construction Bank | 146.8 | 36.4 |
| 3 | Agricultural Bank of China | 131.9 | 28.8 |
| 4 | Berkshire Hathawy | 210.8 | 24.1 |
| 5 | JPMorgan Chase | 99.9 | 23.5 |
| 6 | Bank of China | 122.0 | 27.2 |
| 7 | Wells Fargo | 91.4 | 22.7 |
| 8 | Apple | 233.3 | 53.7 |
| 9 | Exxon Mobil | 236.8 | 16.2 |
| 10 | Toyota Motor | 235.8 | 19.3 |
| 11 | Bank of America | 91.5 | 15.8 |
| 12 | AT\&T | 146.8 | 13.2 |
| 13 | Citigroup | 85.9 | 15.8 |
| 14 | HSBC | 70.3 | 13.5 |
| 15 | Verizon Communications | 131.8 | 18.0 |
| 16 | Wal-Mart Stores | 482.1 | 14.7 |
| 17 | Petro China | 274.6 | 5.7 |
| 18 | China Mobile | 107.8 | 17.1 |
| 19 | Samsung Electronics | 177.3 | 16.5 |
| 20 | Ping An Insurance | 98.7 | 8.7 |
| 21 | Allianz SE | 115.4 | 7.3 |
| 22 | Volkswagen AG | 246.2 | 7.1 |
| 23 | Microsoft | 86.6 | 10.2 |
| 24 | BNP Paribas | 74.9 | 7.4 |
| 25 | Daimler | 165.7 | 9.3 |

a) Construct a scatter plot with sales as the $x$-axis and profits as the $y$-axis. The points in the scatter plot should have the case name of the corporation.
b) Compute and comment the correlation between the sales and the profits of the twenty corporations.
c) The company Apple is based in Ireland. In 2015 the corporation tax in Ireland on profits was 12.5 percent, but Apple paid only 0.005 percent. What is the difference in billion US-Dollar?
$53700000000 \cdot \frac{0.005}{100}=2685000$ paid tax
$53700000000 \cdot \frac{12.5}{100}=6712500000$ tax to be paid
difference $=2685000-6712500000=-6709815000 \approx-6.7$ billion US-Dollar

