Lara Haase Lhaase Assignment 1 Intermediate Statistics - 90-777

1.)

a.)

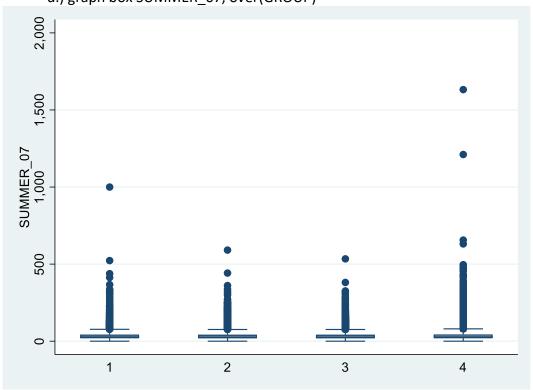
```
hw1 X
   set type double
    set more off
    clear all
    cd "C:\Users\Lara\Documents\Stats\Assignment 1"
    import excel "C:\Users\Lara\Documents\Stats\Assignment 1\Water_Conservation Data.xlsx"
    , sheet("Sheet1") firstrow clear
    summarize WATER_2006 SUMMER_07, detail
10
    total TREAT1 TREAT2 TREAT3
12
13
    count if GROUP==4
14
15
    graph box SUMMER_07, over(GROUP)
16
17
   sort GROUP
18 by GROUP: summarize SUMMER_07, detail
20 by GROUP: summarize WATER 2006, detail
graph twoway scatter SUMMER_07 WATER_2006, ytitle("Summer 2007 Usage ('000s)") xtitle(
     "2006 Usage ('000s))") title("Water Usage from 2006 to 2007")
   mean(SUMMER_07) if GROUP==4
mean(SUMMER_07) if GROUP==1
mean(SUMMER_07) if GROUP==2
mean(SUMMER_07) if GROUP==3
24
28
30 display binomial(135, 133, 0.9931)
```

. sum	. summarize WATER_2006 SUMMER_07, detail						
WATER_2006							
	 Percentiles	Smallest					
1%	23	20					
5%	25	20					
10%	27	20	0bs	106,669			
25%	33	20	Sum of Wgt.	106,669			
50%	46		Mean	58.31386			
		Largest	Std. Dev.	41.13629			
75%	69	1000					
90%	104	1000	Variance	1692.194			
95%	133	1048	Skewness	5.402207			
99%	211	2441	Kurtosis	139.449			
		CHAMED O	-				
		SUMMER_0	/				
	Percentiles	Smallest					
1%	3	0					
5%	11	0					
10%	14	0	0bs	106,669			
25%	20	0	Sum of Wgt.	106,669			
50%	28		Mean	36.16832			
		Largest	Std. Dev.	28.96305			
75%	43	656					
90%	68	1000	Variance	838.8581			
95%	88	1211	Skewness	5.811943			
99%	142	1632	Kurtosis	150.9183			

b.)

total TREAT1 TREAT2 TREAT3 Number of obs Total estimation 106,669 Std. Err. Total [95% Conf. Interval] TREAT1 11675 101.967 11475.15 11874.85 TREAT2 11675 101.967 11475.15 11874.85 TREAT3 11676 101.9708 11476.14 11875.86 count if GROUP==4 71,643





. by GROUP: summarize SUMMER_07, detail										
-> GR(OUP = 1				-> G	ROUP = 2				
SUMMER_07				SUMMER 07						
1% 5% 10%	Percentiles 3 11 14	Smallest 0 0 0 Ob		11,675	1% 5% 10%	Percentiles 3 11 14	Smalle	est 0 0 0	Obs	11,675
25% 50% 75% 90% 95% 99%	20 28 43 69 88 147	Me. Largest St 413 438 Va 523 Sk	m of Wgt. an d. Dev. riance ewness rtosis	11,675 36.35281 30.4252 925.693 5.991404 112.3092	25% 50% 75% 90% 95% 99%	19 27 42 66 85 145		0 est 337 861 142 591	Sum of Wgt. Mean Std. Dev. Variance Skewness Kurtosis	11,675 35.42741 28.13309 791.4707 3.702768 33.43722
' -> Gl	ROUP = 3									
		SUMM	ER_07							
1%	Percentiles 4		0							
5% 10%	11 14		0 0	0bs		11,676				
25%	19			Sum of Wgt		11,676				
						,				
50%	27	Larges	t	Mean Std. Dev.		34.858 26.33525				
75%	42	32								
90%	65	32		Variance		693.5454				
95% 99%	84 132	38 53		Skewness Kurtosis		3.506011 30.59214				
99/0	132	J 5:	4	Kurtosis		30.39214				
-> G	ROUP = 4									
		SUMMI	ER_07							
	Percentiles	Smallest	t							
1%	3	(9							
5%	11		9							
10%	15			0bs		71,643				
25%	20	(9 !	Sum of Wgt	,	71,643				
50%	28			Mean		36.47254				
		Largest		Std. Dev.		29.25198				
75%	44	633								
90%	68	656		Variance		855.6785				
95%	89	1213		Skewness		6.342103				
99%	142	1632	<u>)</u>	Kurtosis		186.4384				

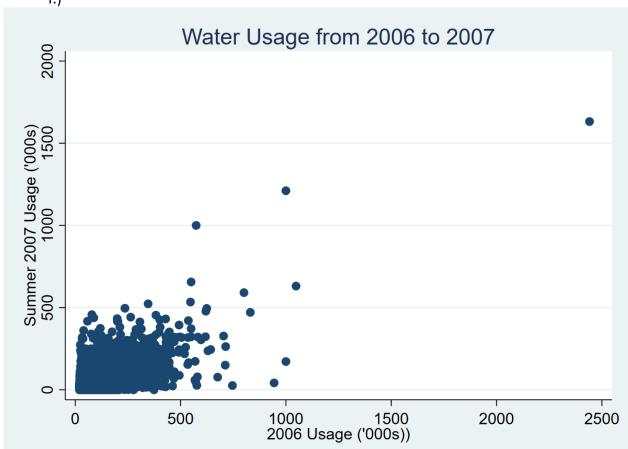
All of the treatment groups are positively(right) skewed because the means are greater than the medians.

-> GROUP = 1							
WATER_2006							
	Percentiles	Smallest					
1%	23	20					
5%	25	20					
10%	27	20	0bs	11,675			
25%	33	20	Sum of Wgt.	11,675			
50%	46		Mean	58.42647			
		Largest	Std. Dev.	39.95928			
75%	69	475					
90%	104	574	Variance	1596.744			
95%	131	580	Skewness	3.30767			
99%	215	676	Kurtosis	24.37675			
-> GR	OUP = 2						
		WATER_2006	j				
	Percentiles	Smallest					
1%	23	20					
5%	25	20					
10%	27	20	0bs	11,675			
25%	33	20	Sum of Wgt.	11,675			
50%	45		Mean	58.17559			
		Largest	Std. Dev.	41.24874			
75%	68	462					
90%	103	550	Variance	1701.459			
95%	134	714	Skewness	3.723298			
99%	214	801	Kurtosis	31.86967			

-> GR	OUP = 3				
		WATER 2006	5		
4.0/	Percentiles	Smallest			
1%	23	20			
5%	25	20	Ol	44 676	
10%	27	20	Obs 5 H	11,676	
25%	34	20	Sum of Wgt.	11,676	
50%	46		Mean	58.43559	
		Largest	Std. Dev.	40.66821	
75%	69	547			
90%	104	597	Variance	1653.903	
95%	132	746	Skewness	4.176852	
99%	210	1000	Kurtosis	48.74561	
-> GROUP = 4					
		WATER_2006	5		
	Percentiles	Smallest			
1%	23	20			
1% 5%	23 25				
5%		20	0bs	71,643	
5% 10%	25	20 20	Obs Sum of Wgt.		
5% 10%	25 27	20 20 20			
5% 10% 25%	25 27	20 20 20			
5% 10% 25%	25 27 33	20 20 20	Sum of Wgt.	71,643	
5% 10% 25% 50%	25 27 33	20 20 20 20	Sum of Wgt. Mean	71,643 58.2982	
5% 10% 25% 50%	25 27 33 46	20 20 20 20 20 Largest	Sum of Wgt. Mean	71,643 58.2982	
5% 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%	25 27 33 46 69	20 20 20 20 20 Largest 944	Sum of Wgt. Mean Std. Dev.	71,643 58.2982 41.38286	
	25 27 33 46 69 104	20 20 20 20 20 Largest 944 1000	Sum of Wgt. Mean Std. Dev. Variance	71,643 58.2982 41.38286 1712.541	

The mean of the Control group is 58.3, while the mean of treatment groups 1, 2 and 3 are 58.43, 58.18, and 58.44 respectively. The differences between groups are very close. The median of the Control group is 46, while the medians of groups 1, 2, and 3 are 46, 45 and 46. There are almost no differences here. This means that randomization was successful in balancing the mean and median water consumption between the treatment groups in 2006.





There appears to be a slightly positive relationship between the water usage in 2006 vs 2007. This may be supportive of the idea that the treatments have an affect on usage. I would expect usage from one year to be predictive of the next year's usage, which would create a strong positive correlation. However the lack of strength in the correlation may have been disturbed by the treatments. This can only be teased out if the correlation is examined between groups.

g.) If high water using household were assigned to the control group, it would dampen the possible positive outcomes on the treatments, because household that are already more conservative in their water usage would be the ones receiving the treatment, leaving less room for water usage reduction.

11.)									
. mean(SUMMER_07) if GROUP==4									
Mean estimatio	on	Numbe	r of obs =	71,643					
	Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf.	Interval]					
SUMMER_07	36.47254	.109287	36.25834	36.68674					
. mean(SUMMER_	. mean(SUMMER_07) if GROUP==1								
Mean estimatio	on	Numbe	r of obs =	11,675					
	Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf.	Interval]					
SUMMER_07	36.35281	.2815821	35.80086	36.90475					
. mean(SUMMER_	. mean(SUMMER_07) if GROUP==2								
Mean estimatio	on	Numbe	r of obs =	11,675					
	Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf.	Interval]					
SUMMER_07	35.42741	.2603688	34.91704	35.93778					
. mean(SUMMER_07) if GROUP==3									
Mean estimatio	on	Numbe	r of obs =	11,676					
	Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf.	Interval]					
SUMMER_07	34.858	.2437196	34.38027	35.33573					

Treatment 1 difference= (control) 36.47 - 36.35 = 0.12 >> about 120 gallons less Treatment 2 difference = (control) 36.47 - 35.43 = 1.04 >> about 1040 gallons less Treatment 3 difference = (control) 36.47 - 34.86 = 1.61 >> about 1610 gallons less

Treatment 1 % difference = (0.12/36.47)*100 = 0.329% Treatment 2 % difference = (1.04/36.47)*100 = 2.852 % Treatment 3 % difference = (1.61/36.47)*100 = 4.415%

Treatment 3 appears to have the strongest effect, though Treatment 2 also appears to have some effect. The statistical significance of these differences would have to be calculated to determine if these differences are not simply due to chance.

```
2.)
a.) p^x*q^(n-x)
= (144/145)^135
= 0.393
or 39.3%
```

b.) Yes, I believe the independence assumption is reasonable in this circumstance. Each launch of the shuttle requires a set of rigorous checks and tests to assure that the equipment is prepared for the extreme conditions of the launches. Theses test should allow for the technicians to correct for any errors or flaws, so that the equipment is at the same standards of condition at the beginning of each launch, making the chances of each launch success independent of the previous launches.

```
end of do-file

. do "C:\Users\Lara\AppData\Local\Temp\STDd68_000000.tmp"

. display binomial(135, 133, 0.9931)
   .23897302

. end of do-file

.
```