MQG 811 - Automne 2015 Devoir 1

À remettre seul ou en équipe de deux.

La base de données Devoir1_Cirque contient des données fictives à propos d'un cirque qui donnerait des spectacles un peu partout sur la planète. Ce contexte est inspiré des données réelles accumulées par le Cirque du Soleil, et qui sont utilisées afin de mieux comprendre tout ce qui concerne les ventes de billets de leurs spectacles.

Chaque ligne de la base de données représente une *run*, c'est-à-dire le passage du cirque dans une ville pour donner des représentations d'un spectacle pendant une certaine période de temps. Plusieurs informations ont été collectées à propos de chacune des *runs*, allant du nombre d'habitants de la ville où elle a lieu, à des informations un peu plus complexes concernant la culture du pays. Nous considérons que l'ensemble des ces *runs* constitue un **échantillon**, et non l'ensemble complet des *runs* de ce cirque.

La base de données contient les variables suivantes :

Continent	Le continent où a lieu la <i>run</i> .
Pays	Le pays où a lieu la <i>run</i> .
Ville	La ville où a lieu la <i>run</i> .
Show	Identification du show (5 shows différents).
NombreJoursVente	Indique pendant combien de jours les billets pour la <i>run</i> ont été en vente.
NbPerformances	Indique le nombre de représentations de la <i>run</i> .
Repetition	Indique combien de fois le show a déjà eu lieu auparavant dans cette
	ville (lors d'une autre <i>run</i>).
AppreciationShow	Moyenne de l'appréciation du show, sur 10 (appréciation donnée par les
	spectateurs, en ligne).
Population	Population métropolitaine.

Billets Nombre de billets vendus. CreativityIndex Indice de créativité global du pays selon Martin Prosperity Institute (2015) (document pdf). Dimensions de la culture selon Hofstede PowerDistance Power Distance Index du pays: This dimension expresses the degree to which the less powerful members of a society accept and expect that power is distributed unequally. The fundamental issue here is how a society handles inequalities among people. People in societies exhibiting a large degree of Power Distance accept a hierarchical order in which everybody has a place and which needs no further justification. In societies with low Power Distance, people strive to equalise the distribution of power and demand justification for inequalities of power. Individualism Individualism versus Collectivism: The high side of this dimension, called individualism, can be defined as a preference for a loosely-knit social framework in which individuals are expected to take care of only themselves and their immediate families. Its opposite, collectivism, represents a preference for a tightly-knit framework in society in which individuals can expect their relatives or members of a particular in-group to look after them in exchange for unquestioning loyalty. A society's position on this dimension is reflected in whether people's self-image is defined in terms of "I" or "we." Indulgence Indulgence versus Restraint: Indulgence stands for a society that allows relatively free gratification of basic and natural human drives related to enjoying life and having fun. Restraint stands for a society that suppresses gratification of needs and regulates it by means of strict social necree.			
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Masculinity versus Femininity: The Masculinity side of this dimension Masculinity represents a preference in society for achievement, heroism, assertiveness and material rewards for success. Society at large is more competitive. Its opposite, femininity, stands for a preference for cooperation, modesty, caring for the weak and quality of life. Society at large is more consensus-oriented. In the business context Masculinity versus Femininity is sometimes also related to as "tough versus tender" cultures. Uncertainty Avoidance Index: The Uncertainty Avoidance dimension UncertaintyAvoidance expresses the degree to which the members of a society feel uncomfortable with uncertainty and ambiguity. The fundamental issue here is how a society deals with the fact that the future can never be known : should we try to control the future or just let it happen? Countries exhibiting strong UAI maintain rigid codes of belief and behaviour and are intolerant of unorthodox behaviour and ideas. Weak UAI societies maintain a more relaxed attitude in which practice counts more than principles. LongTermOrientation Long Term Orientation versus Short Term Normative Orientation : *Every* society has to maintain some links with its own past while dealing with the challenges of the present and the future. Societies prioritize these two existential goals differently. Societies who score low on this dimension, for example, prefer to maintain time-honoured traditions and norms while viewing societal change with suspicion. Those with a culture which scores high, on the other hand, take a more pragmatic approach : they encourage thrift and efforts in modern education as a way to prepare for the future. In the business context this dimension is related to as "(short term) normative versus (long term) pragmatic" (PRA). In the academic environment the terminology Monumentalism versus Flexhumility is sometimes also used.

La variable d'intérêt est celle du nombre de billets vendus, et on espère que les autres informations recueillies aideront à prévoir combien de billets peuvent être vendus selon les caractéristiques de la run.

Ce premier devoir permettra de prendre connaissance de certaines de ces variables à l'aide d'analyses univariées. Répondez aux questions qui suivent :

- 1. Quelle est la proportion échantillonnale p des runs qui ont eu lieu aux États-Unis?
- 2. Donnez l'intervalle de confiance de niveau 90 % associé à la proportion échantillonnale trouvée en (1), et interprétez-le.
- 3. Quelle est la moyenne échantillonnale \bar{x} de l'appréciation par rapport aux shows ?
- 4. Donnez l'intervalle de confiance de niveau 95~% associé à la moyenne échantillonnale trouvée en (3), et interprétez-le.
- 5. On vous dit que plus de 40~% des *runs* ont lieu en Amérique du Nord. Soutenez-vous cette affirmation au seuil $\alpha=0,05$?
- 6. On vous dit qu'il y a en moyenne 59 représentations par run . Soutenez-vous cette affirmation au seuil $\alpha=0,10$?

Exigences de présentation du travail :

- Identifiez bien chaque partie du travail selon l'énumération de l'énoncé.
- Fournissez, en annexe, les sorties qui concernent les informations qui vous sont demandées. Numérotez-les, et faites référence à ces sorties dans votre rapport dès que vous utilisez une information contenue dans l'une d'elles.
- Pour copier-coller les sorties SPSS dans un document Word, cliquez avec le bouton droit de la souris sur la sortie (tableau ou graphique), sélectionnez Copier spécial..., et assurezvous que seul le format Image (JPG, PNG) est coché. Ensuite cliquez sur OK, puis copiez l'image dans votre document. Ce format permet de facilement changer la dimension de la sortie.
- Les sorties et tableaux ne doivent pas chevaucher deux pages.