

Application Exercise 5: Relaxing after work - KEY

Your name: _____

Write your responses in the spaces provided below. WRITE LEGIBLY and SHOW ALL WORK! Concise and coherent are best!

The General Social Survey (GSS) is a sociological survey used to collect data on demographic characteristics and attitudes of residents of the United States. In 2010, the survey collected responses from 1,154 US residents. The survey is conducted face-to-face with an in-person interview of a randomly-selected sample of adults. One of the questions on the survey is “After an average work day, about how many hours do you have to relax or pursue activities that you enjoy?”. The average time spent relaxing was 3.68 hours, with a standard deviation of 2.6 hours.

1. Is the distribution of number of hours spent relaxing after work for Americans nearly normal? How can you tell?

Right skewed since the mean is too close to the natural boundary at 0 for how large the standard deviation is.

2. If your answer to the previous question is no, can we still use CLT based methods to estimate the true average number of hours spent relaxing after work for Americans using these data? Why, or why not?

Yes, because the following conditions check out:

- *Independence: Since the sample is random and less than 10% of the population, we can assume that the sampled individuals are independent of each other with respect to how much they relax after work.*
- *Sample size / skew: While the distribution of the sample (and hence the population) is right skewed, we have a large enough sample for the sampling distribution of the sample mean to be nearly normal.*

3. Construct a 95% confidence interval for the true average number of hours spent relaxing after work for Americans.

$$3.68 \pm 1.96 \times \frac{2.6}{\sqrt{1,154}} = 3.68 \pm 0.15 = (3.53, 3.83)$$

4. Interpret this interval in context of the data.

We are 95% confident that Americans relax on average 3.53 to 3.83 hours after work.

5. What does “95% confident” mean in your interpretation?

95% of random samples of size 1,154 from this population will yield confidence intervals that contain the true population mean of number of hours Americans spend relaxing after work.

6. Would you expect a 90% confidence interval to be wider or narrower than the 95% confidence interval you reported in the previous question? Why?

We would expect the 90% interval to be narrower. Since we don't have to be as accurate, we can be more precise. Also the z^ for the 90% confidence interval is smaller, 1.65 vs. 1.96.*

7. Calculate the sample size necessary to obtain a 90% confidence interval with a margin of error of 0.06 hours.

At least 5,113 people.

$$0.06 \leq 1.65 \times \frac{2.6}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow n \geq \left(\frac{1.65 \times 2.6}{0.06} \right)^2 \rightarrow n \geq 5112.25$$