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Is it possible that wages went up from 1950 to 1960, but went down for both men and women? Assume that the proportion of men to women can change. (This is not a historical example.)

Yes, it is possible

It's unclear

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Given a population of 1 man making \$100 and 2 women making \$1 (just as example), if it changes to 2 men making \$90 and 1 woman making \$0.50, did the average wages increase?

Yes

Probably, it's not entirely clear

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Is the overall change in wages an average of the change in wages for men and for women?

No, you have to calculate the change from the entire population

Yes

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Meta-debate: Given the questions and answers in this round, which is the better answer to the question?

Yes, it is possible

The answers draw

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Is the inequality $((1 * \$100) + (2 * \$1)) / 3 < ((2 * \$90) + (1 * \$0.50)) / 3$

True and a correct representation of the situation, showing that averages wages do increase?

Yes

Probably

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If men make orders of magnitude more than women, if they both lose 10% of their income but much more men exist in 1960, is it right to take the average of their change?

No

Maybe if you weight it correctly

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Is it true that in this inequality, the averages wages after (on the right) are greater than the average wages before (on the left), thus showing that average wages increase?

Yes

Probably, but it's easy to get left/right or greater/smaller mixed up

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Say one man makes \$1000 and 2 women make \$1 each. If this changes to 2 men making \$900 and 1 woman making \$0.90 (the change in both being -10%), is it right to say the total change is any positive weighting of -10%?

No (there is a net gain in wages)

Probably not, but there might be a correct weighting if you allow negative weights