Statistics for Research and Life 1st edition Lewandowski Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Appendix A – Multiple Choice

1. Equation: 3 – (–5) is =
   a. –15.
   b. –2.
   c. 15.
   d. 2.

ANSWER: d

2. Equation √64 is =
   a. 4.
   b. 8.
   c. 16.
   d. 32.

ANSWER: b

3. Solve for X. X in equation $X \div 4 = 12$ is:
   a. 8.
   b. 24.
   c. 48.
   d. 64.

ANSWER: c

4. The symbol that denotes that 4 is less than 6 is:
   a. <.
   b. >.
   c. ≥.
   d. ≤.

ANSWER: a

5. When two negative numbers are subtracted the resulting number is:
   a. negative.
   b. positive.
   c. zero.
   d. negative or positive.

ANSWER: d

6. When a negative number is divided or multiplied by a positive number, the resulting number is:
   a. zero.
   b. improbable.
   c. positive.
   d. negative.

ANSWER: d

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Appendix A – Multiple Choice

7. When the base number is negative and its exponent is odd, the resulting number is:
   a. negative.
   b. positive.
   c. negative or positive.
   d. a false negative.

ANSWER: a

8. The summation notation is denoted by the symbol:
   a. ß.
   b. ∞.
   c. Σ.
   d. λ.

ANSWER: c

9. When performing mathematical operations using PEMDAS, under which step are square roots done?
   a. parentheses
   b. exponents
   c. multiplication
   d. division

ANSWER: b

10. When performing mathematical operations using PEMDAS, Σ is done as a(n):
   a. addition.
   b. subtraction.
   c. exponent.
   d. multiplication.

ANSWER: a

11. The first order of operations to perform in equation $(8 – 4)^3 + 3 \times 2$ is:
   a. addition.
   b. multiplication.
   c. parentheses.
   d. exponents.

ANSWER: c

12. The last order of operations to perform in equation $(7 – 5)^2 + 4 \times 3$ is:
   a. addition.
   b. multiplication.
   c. parentheses.
   d. exponents.

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Appendix A – Multiple Choice

ANSWER: a

13. When an operation needs to be removed from one side of an equation, the opposite operation is performed to:
    a. the side before =.
    b. the side after =.
    c. both sides.
    d. either side, depending on the operation.

ANSWER: c

14. In equation $X \div 4 = 4$, X can be isolated from the equation by:
    a. adding 4 to the first side.
    b. adding 4 to the second side.
    c. multiplying the first side by 4.
    d. multiplying both sides by 4.

ANSWER: d

15. In equation $z = (X - M) \div SD$, where M is mean and SD is standard deviation, what is done to the SD?
    a. Divide each side by SD.
    b. Multiply each side by SD.
    c. Divide the M by SD.
    d. Multiply the M with SD.

ANSWER: b

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 – Essay

1. Differentiate between heuristic and algorithm strategies of problem-solving.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Heuristics are mental shortcuts and are quick solutions used to solve problems. They are often practical but imperfect, and may also be haphazard. An algorithm relies on following a clearly planned and logical sequence of rules to solve problems. Algorithms are more logical, and a less haphazard way to solve problems.

2. Compile the statistics "rules" to live by that will help you utilize statistics in successful research and in life.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
The seven "rules" listed in the text that will help you utilize statistics in successful research and in life are: (1) Confidence is key. (2) Everything is difficult at first. (3) You can grow and improve. (4) Mistakes are inevitable and essential. (5) The math isn't hard. (6) Following directions is key. (7) Always understand the "why".

3. Differentiate between descriptive and inferential statistics. Identify when each of these statistical methods is used.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Descriptive statistics is used to summarize the basic or essential characteristics of a sample dataset drawn from a population of interest to researchers. Conclusions on characteristics of the sample reflect characteristics of the population from which the sample is drawn. Inferential statistics is used to draw conclusions about a population using information gathered from the sample.

4. Differentiate between independent and dependent variables and elaborate on their importance in experiments.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Independent variables are the variables in studies that experimenters either manipulate or measure to examine their impact on some outcome. Dependent variables, in contrast, are the outcome variables in studies that are measured to see whether they have changed in response to the independent variable(s). Independent variables are the presumed cause, whereas dependent variables are the presumed effect.

5. What are ordinal scales, and what is a drawback of ordinal scales?

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Ordinal scales are levels of measurement in which scores can be rank ordered. Ordinal scale variables can be rank ordered by magnitude but without knowing exactly how much of the variable is present. A drawback of ordinal scales is that we may know one score is greater than another score but are unable to quantify by exactly how much, because the distance between values can differ.

6. What are continuous variables? What are the advantages of continuous variables?

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Continuous variables are variables whose values are obtained by measuring and, as a result, can include fractions or decimals; often interval or ratio scale data. Continuous variables can take on any value and can include fractions or decimals (e.g., 1.7, 2.33, 5.72, 10.10012). For example, we could measure the variances in characteristics that are under study. With continuous variables, we can create a measure that uses several different factors to gauge characteristics. As such, continuous variables have the ability to capture much more information.

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Chapter 1 – Essay

7. What is open science, and what is its mission?

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Open science is a series of key practices, including preregistration, sharing study methods, and sharing datasets, designed to encourage greater collaboration among researchers in the research process. The mission of open science is to encourage greater transparency in the research process so that researchers use only the highest-quality research practices and do not violate ethical guidelines.

8. Discuss the purpose of the preregistration process.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Preregistration is a process used by researchers where they declare a study's purpose and hypotheses before data collection. Researchers may also publish all study materials and analyses on the Internet, so that other scientists can corroborate and reproduce their results.

9. What questions are important to ask when determining the data of a study?

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Questions important to ask before determining the data of a study are: (1) Who did the researchers study? Try to determine whether the researchers have any special interest in the results. (2) How did the researchers measure or manipulate key variables? Did they use high-quality materials that have been used in other studies? If not, are the questions clear and specific enough? Are the questions leading? (3) What was the study sample like? Was it large enough? Was it representative? Who do they claim the results apply to? (4) Did their conclusions stick to the data, or were the findings exaggerated or misstated?

10. Compile a list of the top 5 skills employers desire and the percentages of employers who consider it very important for college graduates to have the skills you list.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
The top 5 skills employers look for in college graduates in order of importance and percentages are: (1) oral communication (85%); (2) working effectively with others (83%); (3) written communication (82%); (4) ethical judgment and decision-making (81%); and (5) critical/analytical thinking (81%) (Hart Research Associates, 2015).

11. List the statistical concepts that already exist in our lives. Refer to the statistical statements that we hear regularly and are mentioned in the text.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Examples of statistical concepts that already exist in our lives include weather (average temperatures, rain, snow; speed limits on roads and highways; wages; average age of social media users; average hours of sleep necessary; average daily glasses of water consumption (food intake, and physical activity) for good health; etc.. Statistical statements that we hear (and use) regularly mentioned in the text include Google's search algorithm; terms like "cool", variability, random, sample, and representative. We use these terms without operationalizing them.

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 – Fill-in-the-Blank

1. Solving a puzzle in a sequential and logical way involves thinking like a(n) _____.
ANSWER: algorithm

2. Mapping measurement of variables into a numbering system is called level of _____.
ANSWER: measurement

3. A series of key practices, including preregistration, sharing study methods, and sharing data sets, designed to encourage greater collaboration and transparency in the research process is known as _____.
ANSWER: open science

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

1. The text defines statistics as:
   a. the science of gathering, organizing, summarizing, analyzing, and interpreting numerical information to draw conclusions about psychological research.
   b. the science of identifying, gathering, organizing, summarizing, analyzing, and interpreting numerical information to draw conclusions about the world.
   c. a simpler form of mathematics and algebra.
   d. a simpler form of logic and mathematics.

ANSWER: b

2. What helps us make sense of the results of psychological research?
   a. logic
   b. data analysis
   c. critical-thinking skills
   d. statistics

ANSWER: d

3. What is an advantage of an understanding of statistics?
   a. You get a better overall GPA.
   b. You become a better problem-solver.
   c. You feel smarter.
   d. Your employment prospects are bright.

ANSWER: b

4. The level of mathematics required in a statistics course is more:
   a. basic than what you encountered in middle school.
   b. advanced than what you encountered in middle school.
   c. basic than what you encountered in high school.
   d. advanced than what you encountered in high school.

ANSWER: c

5. What is the correct answer to the following operation 63/9? Do not use a calculator.
   a. 3
   b. 7
   c. 9
   d. 13

ANSWER: b

6. What is the correct order of mathematical operations?
   a. parentheses, exponents, multiplication, division, addition, subtraction
   b. parentheses, addition, subtraction, exponents, multiplication, division
   c. parentheses, multiplication, division, addition, subtraction, exponents

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

d. parentheses, exponents, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division

ANSWER: a

7. According to Boaler (2013), what type of mindset does Anita have when she is intimidated by statistics and thinks "I can't do it; I am not good at math"?

a. growth
b. stable
c. fixed
d. flexible

ANSWER: c

8. What do the authors of the textbook emphasize to be a process important for learning statistics?

a. being perfect
b. making mistakes
c. relying on calculators
d. being intuitive

ANSWER: b

9. Errors in calculation indicate that you should:

a. pay attention in class.
b. follow instructions carefully.
c. expect to be perfect.
d. understand that you are human.

ANSWER: d

10. What suggestion is given by the textbook authors as you work on building your skills and solving problems in this course?

a. Do whatever it takes to get the right answer.
b. Think through the process of getting to the right answer.
c. Think of shortcuts that get you to the right answer.
d. Getting the right answer is of no importance.

ANSWER: b

11. What is essential in making fewer mistakes and being more likely to catch errors along the way?

a. Practice a lot.
b. Go over your work at least twice.
c. Aim only to get the right answers.
d. Understand each step.

ANSWER: d

12. The MOST important skills required in a statistics course are:

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

a. skills of crunching numbers.
b. skills of following directions carefully.
c. good mathematical skills.
d. good algebra skills.

ANSWER: b

13. Determine the equation that summarizes the substance of statistics.
a. Statistics = Math + Logic – Intuition
b. Statistics = Math + Logic + Intuition
c. Statistics = Logic + Personal beliefs + Intuition
d. Statistics = Math + Assumptions – Personal experiences

ANSWER: a

14. What type of thinking does a statistics course require you to adopt?
a. nonscientific and abstract thinking
b. creative and diverse thinking
c. critical and logical thinking
d. abstract and diverse thinking

ANSWER: c

15. Which term describes a problem-solving strategy that offers quick solutions that are often practical but imperfect?
a. trial and error
b. heuristics
c. algorithms
d. insight

ANSWER: b

16. Which term describes a problem-solving strategy that relies on following a clearly planned and logical sequence of rules?
a. heuristics
b. algorithms
c. insight
d. trial and error

ANSWER: b

17. A course in statistics can be useful to:
a. understand research.
b. bump up grades.
c. understand ethics in psychology.
d. pursue as a career.

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

ANSWER: a

18. What percentage of undergraduate psychology programs require students to take a statistics course?
    a. 47%
    b. 57%
    c. 67%
    d. 77%

ANSWER: d

19. What is the benefit of taking courses in statistics and research methodology?
    a. You become a statistician.
    b. You become a mathematician.
    c. Helps you prepare for life.
    d. Helps you manage your finances well.

ANSWER: c

20. How should you treat "research-based" claims that may be true or untrue?
    a. Ignore the claims.
    b. Conduct Internet research on these claims.
    c. Validate the claims with your friends.
    d. Critically evaluate any questions about the claims.

ANSWER: d

21. An understanding of which concepts is NOT of critical importance in a data-reliant world?
    a. randomness
    b. probability
    c. chance
    d. uncertainty

ANSWER: c

22. According to the text, what skills are sought after by employers?
    a. The ability to present information convincingly and confidently.
    b. The ability to write and speak well.
    c. The ability to be a team-player and work with others.
    d. The ability to conduct, analyze, and evaluate research.

ANSWER: d

23. Which of the skills is NOT developed by taking a course in statistics?
    a. database management
    b. data visualization
    c. data programming

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

d. data analysis

ANSWER: c

24. Determine which of these leads to a research study?
a. A researcher's educated guess.
b. A researcher's schedule that allows for research.
c. A researcher has students that need to be kept busy.
d. A researcher needs a promotion.

ANSWER: a

25. For which disciplines is statistics absolutely essential?
a. physics and chemistry
b. visual and performing arts
c. psychology and behavioral sciences
d. history and geography

ANSWER: c

26. What must psychologists struggle with when they conduct research on human behavior?
a. predictability and prophecies
b. variability and uncertainty
c. stability and firmness
d. fact and fiction

ANSWER: b

27. What claims does the text make about human behavior?
a. It is stable.
b. It is predictable.
c. It is consistent.
d. It is inconsistent.

ANSWER: d

28. What factor makes it difficult for researchers to see patterns in behavior?
a. stability
b. variability
c. "sameness"
d. similarity

ANSWER: b

29. When drawing conclusions regarding the effects of a particular treatment on research participants, what may be challenging to the researchers?
a. the amount of data

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

b. the calculations of data
c. the consistent outcomes
d. the inconsistent outcomes

ANSWER: d

30. Seeing fixed or meaningful patterns (in the data) is referred to as:
a. noise.
b. deviation.
c. signal.
d. gesture.

ANSWER: c

31. Seeing variability and inconsistency (in the data) is referred to as:
a. noise.
b. deviation.
c. signal.
d. gesture.

ANSWER: a

32. What term describes every single person, animal, or object that a researcher would be interested in studying?
a. variable
b. population
c. construct
d. sample

ANSWER: b

33. Professor Chay needs to send a questionnaire to all of his 240 Introductory Psychology students from the fall semester. What is every student to whom the questionnaire applies a part of?
a. sample
b. population
c. construct
d. variable

ANSWER: b

34. What term is used by researchers to describe a subset of the population they intend to study?
a. grouping
b. portion
c. sample
d. segment

ANSWER: c

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

35. The branch of statistics that summarizes the basic characteristics of a sample data set under study is:
    a. simple statistics.
    b. descriptive statistics.
    c. inferential statistics.
    d. mathematical statistics.

ANSWER: b

36. Which type of statistics would a researcher rely on if they wanted to draw conclusions about a pattern of behavior of all high school students using information of a sample of high school students?
    a. simple statistics
    b. descriptive statistics
    c. inferential statistics
    d. mathematical statistics

ANSWER: c

37. What causes concern for researchers when they draw conclusions of their research?
    a. Many variables in psychology are concrete.
    b. Many variables in psychology are abstractions.
    c. Psychologists do not agree on definitions of variables.
    d. Psychologists do not agree on methods of measuring variables.

ANSWER: b

38. What abstraction can be conceptualized by measuring recall of information of research participants?
    a. intelligence
    b. creativity
    c. mnemonics
    d. memory

ANSWER: d

39. What term describes a variable that is not directly observable but elaborates a collection of traits, behaviors, or cognitions related to the same idea or concept?
    a. sample
    b. inference
    c. construct
    d. explanation

ANSWER: c

40. What term is used to describe a construct in terms of concrete, observable, and measurable characteristics?
    a. operational definition
    b. measurable definition

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

c. concrete definition
d. observable definition

ANSWER: a

41. To make constructs measurable, they need to be:
a. evaluated.
b. operationally defined.
c. approved by the APA for measuring constructs.
d. approved by the ethics committee for studying constructs.

ANSWER: b

42. Jon is recruiting handymen for his business. Which would be a good construct for Jon to use when screening individuals for their motor skills?
a. the speed with which screws of different sizes can be sorted
b. the speed with which screws can be drilled
c. the speed with which screws can be drilled into the right slots
d. the speed with which screws can be drilled into the right slots without dropping any screws

ANSWER: d

43. When they study behavior, psychologists explain:
a. similarities in behavior.
b. variabilities in behavior.
c. similarities in people's circumstances.
d. differences in people's circumstances.

ANSWER: b

44. What term is used in research to describe anything that can change?
a. score
b. value
c. characteristic
d. variable

ANSWER: d

45. Any possible outcome for a variable is known as a:
a. score.
b. value.
c. characteristic.
d. variance.

ANSWER: b

46. A participant's individual result on a variable is known as a:

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

a. score.
b. value.
c. characteristic.
d. variable.

ANSWER: a

47. What is manipulated by the experimenter to see if this change has an impact on the outcome?
a. confounding variable
b. independent variable
c. reliable variable
d. dependent variable

ANSWER: b

48. Which variable is an outcome of manipulated variables and is measured by experimenters?
a. confounding variable
b. independent variable
c. reliable variable
d. dependent variable

ANSWER: d

49. Professor Gupta divides the class into two groups and tests them. Group A received advanced notice of the test. Group B received no notice of the test. Professor Gupta then compares the scores of the two groups to determine whether giving an advance notice of a test has any effect on test scores. In this scenario, what is the dependent variable?
a. Group A
b. Group B
c. the test
d. the scores

ANSWER: d

50. What do experimenters do after independent and dependent variables of their study have been identified?
a. Notify APA.
b. Notify Institutional Review Board.
c. Measure the variables.
d. Finalize a scoring procedure.

ANSWER: c

51. Which term is sometimes used interchangeably with level of measurement?
a. degree of measurement
b. latitude of measurement
c. procedure of measurement

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

d. scale of measurement

ANSWER: d

52. Scores in which type of measurement scale reflect membership within a group or category, and not an amount of a variable?

a. ratio
b. interval
c. ordinal
d. nominal

ANSWER: d

53. An experimenter has a group of participants select a gift bag of a color of their choice: red, green, or blue. Which type of measurement scale would be used to score colors of gift bags selected by participants?

a. nominal
b. interval
c. ordinal
d. ratio

ANSWER: a

54. The arbitrary numbering of categories in nominal scales where the labels are not actual scores is called:

a. false coding.
b. false numbering.
c. dummy numbering.
d. dummy coding.

ANSWER: d

55. A type of measurement scale in which the scores be rank ordered is the:

a. ratio scale.
b. interval scale.
c. ordinal scale.
d. nominal scale.

ANSWER: c

56. In ordinal scales, why is it difficult to quantify by how much one score is greater than another?

a. The distance between values increases as the scores increase.
b. The distance between values decreases as the scores decrease.
c. The distance between values can vary.
d. The distance between values depends on the variables being measured.

ANSWER: c

57. In which level of measurement do scores reflect the actual amount of a variable and differences of one unit reflect the same amount across the number line?

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

a. ratio
b. interval
c. ordinal
d. nominal

ANSWER: b

58. In which level of measurement does a score of "zero" NOT reflect an absence of the variable?
a. ratio
b. ordinal
c. nominal
d. interval

ANSWER: d

59. The difference between the two lower units of scores and two higher units of scores in interval scales is:
a. lower scores have less difference between them.
b. higher scores have more difference between them.
c. that the difference between the units is the same.
d. that the difference between the units of score depends on the variable.

ANSWER: c

60. How are unit differences interpreted in interval scales?
a. The difference of one unit is the same amount of difference across the entire scale.
b. The difference of one unit varies across the entire scale.
c. The difference between units decreases across the entire scale.
d. The difference between units increases across the entire scale.

ANSWER: a

61. In which level of measurement do scores reflect the amount of a variable present, and a zero score indicates the absence of the variable?
a. ratio
b. ordinal
c. nominal
d. interval

ANSWER: a

62. Which level of measurement does a score of a zero equate to the absence of the variable?
a. interval
b. ordinal
c. nominal
d. ratio

ANSWER: d

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

63. In which type of measurement scale can the scores be interpreted in a meaningful way when comparing participants?
a. ratio
b. ordinal
c. nominal
d. interval
ANSWER: a

64. Which of these is a characteristic of values of discrete variables?
a. Discrete variables contain decimals.
b. Discrete variables contain fractions.
c. Discrete variables contain values less than 1.00.
d. Discrete variables contain whole numbers.
ANSWER: d

65. Which of these variables are discrete?
a. ratio and interval
b. interval and ordinal
c. nominal and ordinal
d. ratio and nominal
ANSWER: c

66. The value of which variables is obtained by counting and, as a result, can only take the form of a whole, positive integer?
a. ratio and interval
b. interval and ordinal
c. nominal and ordinal
d. ratio and nominal
ANSWER: c

67. Of which type of measurement scale would "handedness" be an example of?
a. interval
b. ordinal
c. nominal
d. ratio
ANSWER: c

68. In nominal scales of measurement, numbered categories:
a. represent the magnitude of the characteristic increasing with numbering.
b. represent the magnitude of a characteristic decreasing with numbering.

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

c. are not representative of any information.
d. have no numeric meaning.

ANSWER: d

69. The value of which type of variable is obtained by measuring the variable?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. discrete
d. continuous

ANSWER: d

70. Variables that are continuous are:
a. ratio and interval.
b. interval and ordinal.
c. nominal and ordinal.
d. ratio and nominal.

ANSWER: a

71. A term describing a set of moral guidelines that shape behavior and inform decisions is:
a. morality.
b. consciousness.
c. ethics.
d. truthfulness.

ANSWER: c

72. What should researchers do to protect participants in the event of a data breach?
a. Code participant information.
b. Backup all information.
c. Save all participant information in a secure facility.
d. Treat all information carefully.

ANSWER: d

73. Which of these in NOT an example of "fudging the numbers"?
a. data fabrication
b. making up data
c. double-counting the responses unknowingly
d. double-counting the responses knowingly

ANSWER: c

74. Regarding what did the physician Andrew Wakefield fake data?
a. Messy environments promote stereotyping.

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

b. Vaccination leads to autism.
c. Smoking does not cause health risks.
d. Polio vaccines are unnecessary.

ANSWER: b

75. What process openly and clearly states a study's purpose and hypotheses before any data is collected?
a. preresearch
b. preregistration
c. prestudy
d. pre-analysis

ANSWER: b

76. The aspirations of career professionals are to:
a. be the best in their field.
b. be the most influential in their field.
c. make the most money in their field.
d. have up-to-date research findings in their field.

ANSWER: d

77. In what areas of our lives does science help?
a. in our professional lives only
b. in our personal lives only
c. in our domestic lives only
d. in every area of our lives

ANSWER: d

78. When analyzing statistical data, what realization can help you identify false misleading information?
a. where the research was published
b. where the numbers come from
c. statistical tests performed on the data
d. methods of applying statistical tests on the data

ANSWER: b

79. What will enable a consumer to detect convincing results in the midst of misleading results?
a. a little knowledge of the research topic
b. a little experience with data analysis
c. when results are published in unknown magazines
d. when results are published in national magazines

ANSWER: b

80. What must a consumer of statistical information understand to interpret numbers correctly?

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

a. being aware of the researchers who put forth the numbers
b. being aware of the statistical methods used in creating the numbers
c. being curious about the topic studied
d. being curious about data creation

ANSWER: d

81. How do results of a poorly defined study differ from the results of a well-defined study?
a. Poorly designed studies have errors in the results.
b. Poorly designed studies have results that are hard to comprehend.
c. Results from both studies can look very similar.
d. Results from both studies will have some errors.

ANSWER: c

82. Which of these is NOT a question the text lists in asking about the data's origin?
a. Who did the researchers study?
b. How did the researchers measure or manipulate key variables?
c. What was the research sample like?
d. When was the study conducted?

ANSWER: d

83. The primary goal of college is to:
a. help you start a career.
b. help you pay bills.
c. gain knowledge and experience.
d. become smart and successful.

ANSWER: c

84. A secondary goal of college is to:
a. help you start a career.
b. network with others.
c. become successful.
d. gain knowledge.

ANSWER: a

85. In addition to becoming skillful in passing ethical judgments, decision-making, and critical/analytical thinking, what other skill would a statistics course help in developing?
a. writing skills
b. graphing skills
c. tabulating skills
d. working with others

ANSWER: d

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Chapter 1 – Multiple Choice

86. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, by how much will jobs for statisticians grow through 2030?

a. 5%
b. 15%
c. 25%
d. 35%

ANSWER: d

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