Test Questions

# About These Test Questions

This file contains draft questions for the chapters in *Essential Statistics for Public Managers and Policy Analysts.* They are in true/false format and can be given to students as part of their studying or exam preparation. Instructors are apt to prefer their own testing formats and hence may develop these items in ways that they believe are best suited for their own courses. I hope these questions help. They were developed based on the text rather than the Q&A in the workbook, *Exercising Essential Statistics*. We would like to hear from you regarding your testing methods.

—Evan Berman and XiaoHu Wang

# Chapter 1: Why Statistics for Public Managers and Policy Analysts?

1. Data are used for describing and analyzing problems.

Ans: T

1. Data are used for describing policies and programs.

Ans: T

1. Data are used for monitoring fraud and preventing progress.

Ans: F

1. Data are used to improve program operations.

Ans: T

1. Data are used for evaluating outcomes.

Ans: T

1. Accreditation bodies such as the Network of Schools in Public Policy, Affairs, and Administration, recognizes the role of quantitative skills in ensuring students required competencies.

Ans: T

1. The textbook discusses three competencies for data analysis.

Ans: F

1. Managers do not need to know how to collect their own data.

Ans: F

1. Managers and analysts will have to be familiar with data sources in their lines of business.

Ans: T

1. Managers and analysts need to be able to analyze data and present the findings of their analysis.

Ans: T

1. Technical skills are sufficient and essential to ensuring soundness of analysis.

Ans: F

1. Statistics is the careful, systematic process of inquiry that leads to the discovery or interpretation of facts, behaviors, and theories.

Ans: F

1. The textbook discusses four stages of proficiency.

Ans: T

1. People at the “know nothing” stage of proficiency need to find useful examples of analysis that can help them.

Ans: T

1. Sophisticated expertshave found the right balance between the development of policies and programs and the use of objective data and analysis to further decision-making.

Ans: T

1. There are three areas of ethical concern: (1) the integrity of purpose, (2) the integrity of the process of analysis and communication, and (3) the integrity of dealing with human subjects.

Ans: T

1. *Dual purposes* means that analysts have hidden facts or changed data.

Ans: F

1. Each year cases of scientific misconduct and fraud make headlines.

Ans: T

1. Key ethical principles in research involving people are that their participation should be voluntary and based on informed consent.

Ans: T

1. Institutional Review Boards oversee and regulate the quality of research.

Ans: F

**Test Bank has total 21 pages and average 15-30 questions per chapter.**

