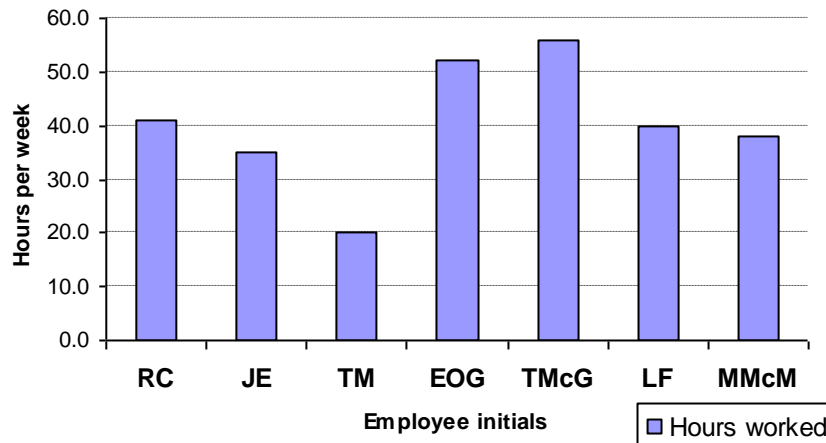


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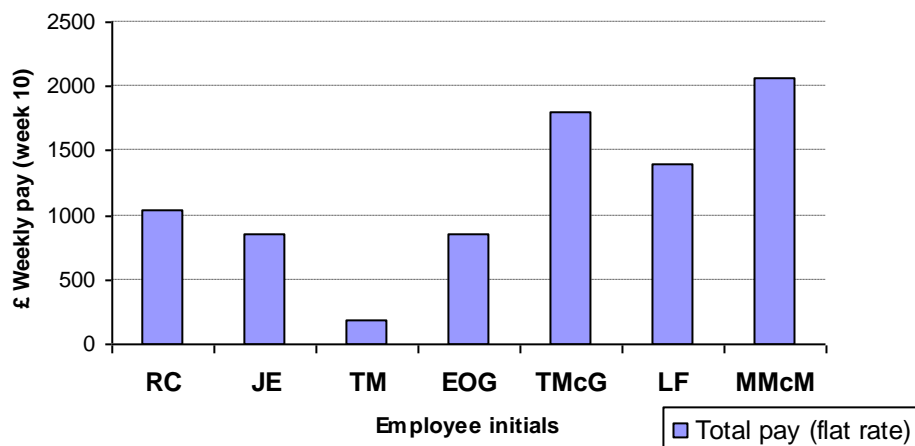
- Two employees work substantially more than 40 hours per week and one person. (TN) worked exactly twenty hours. The remainder worked less than 40 hours including TM who worked exactly 20 hours.

1. Hours worked in given week



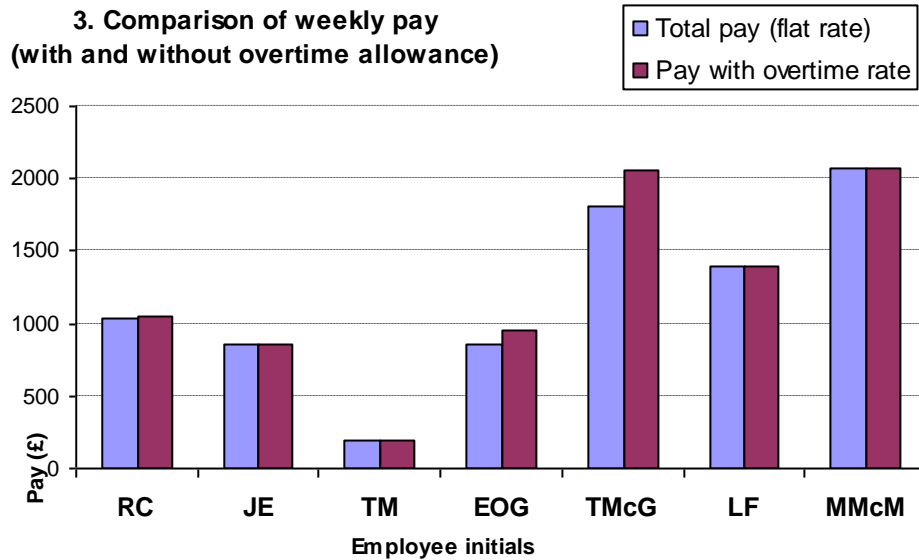
-

2. Total weekly pay (flat rate) per employee



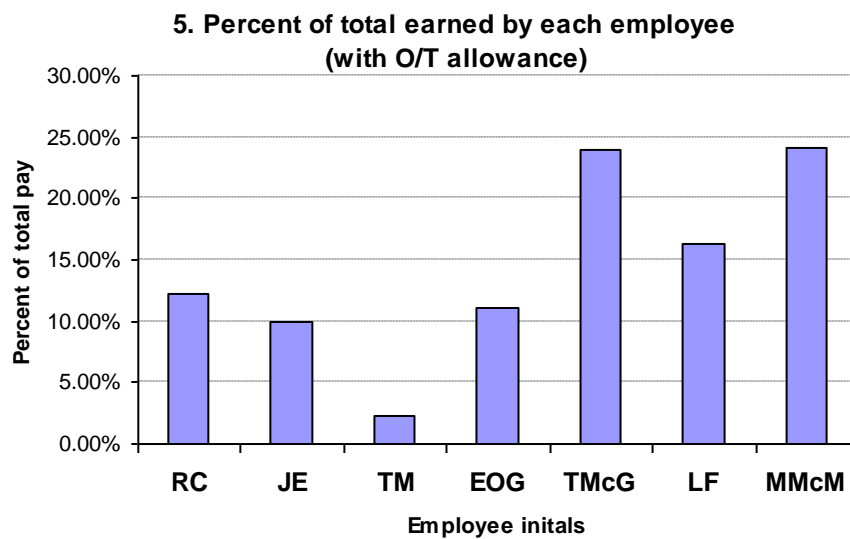
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3. From question 1, only 3 people (RC, EOG, TMcG) work in excess of 40 hours hence these are the only employees that benefit when the overtime rate is applied.



4. 4.4954%

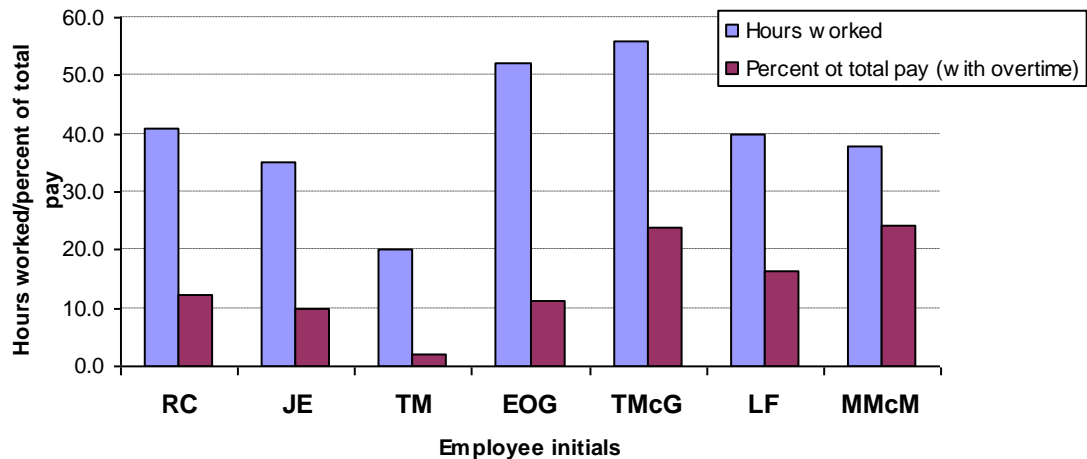
5.



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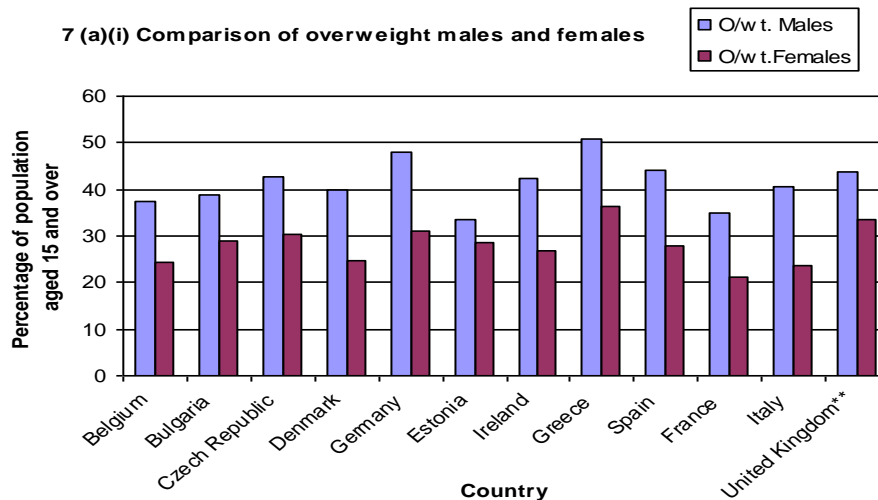
6. The percentage of total pay depends on the hourly rate of pay as well as the hours worked. From the graph, the percentage of total pay earned compared to hours worked is highest for MMcM (reflecting the fact that MMcM is paid the highest hourly rate) and very small for TM and EOG (who are paid the lowest and second lowest hourly rates respectively)

6. Comparison of percentage of total pay per employee and hours worked

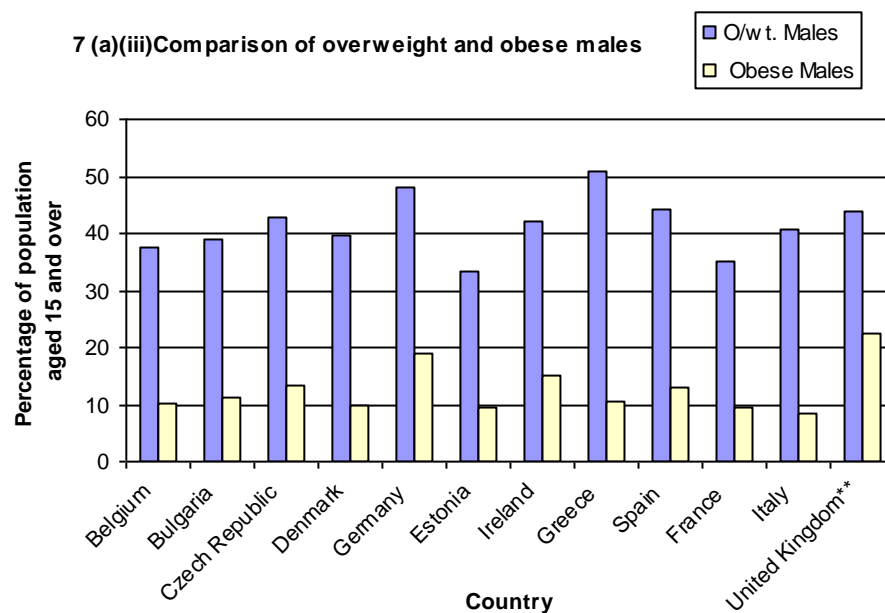
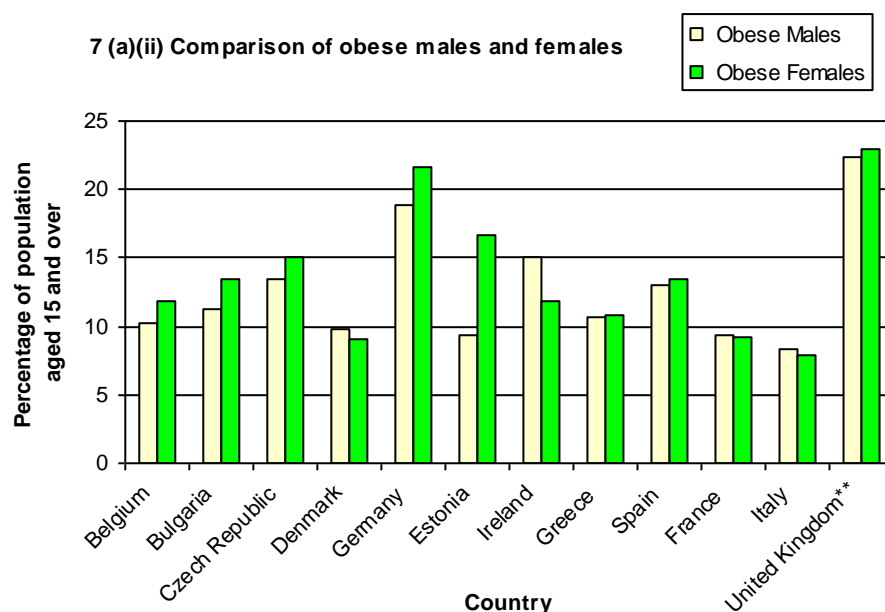


7. (a)

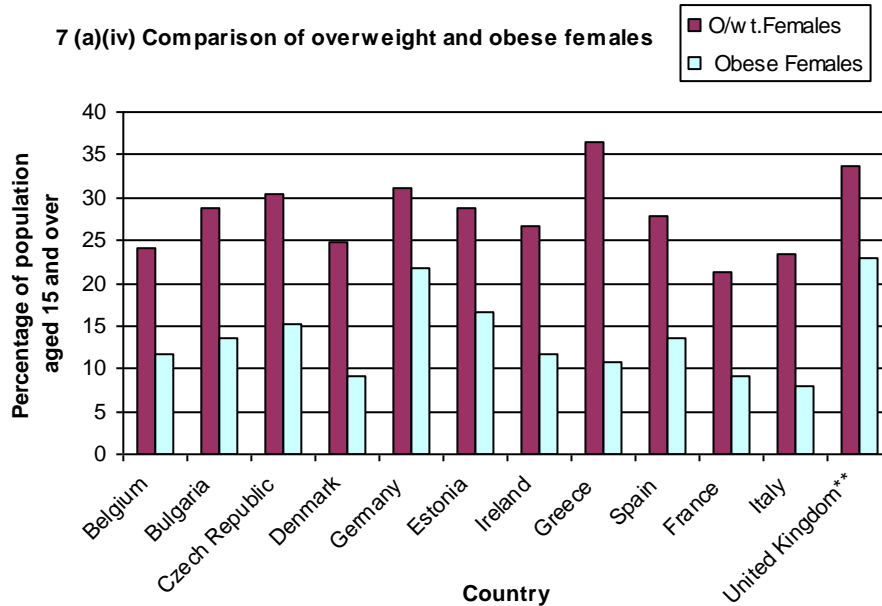
7 (a)(i) Comparison of overweight males and females



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7. (b) Comments should include the following:
- From 7(a)(i) for each country there is a higher percentage of males overweight than females. Considering all the countries, the percentage of overweight males and females is relatively high in Greece and UK
- From 7(a)(ii) most countries (except for Ireland, France, Italy and Denmark), the percentage of obese females is higher than the percentage of obese males. Considering all the countries, the percentage of obese males and females is relatively high in Germany and UK
- In 7(a)(iii) the percentage of overweight males is much higher than the percentage of obese males in all countries except the UK.
- In 7(a)(iv) The percentage of overweight females is higher than the percentage of obese females in all countries except the UK and Germany. But the difference between overweight and obese females is not as great as the difference between overweight and obese males)

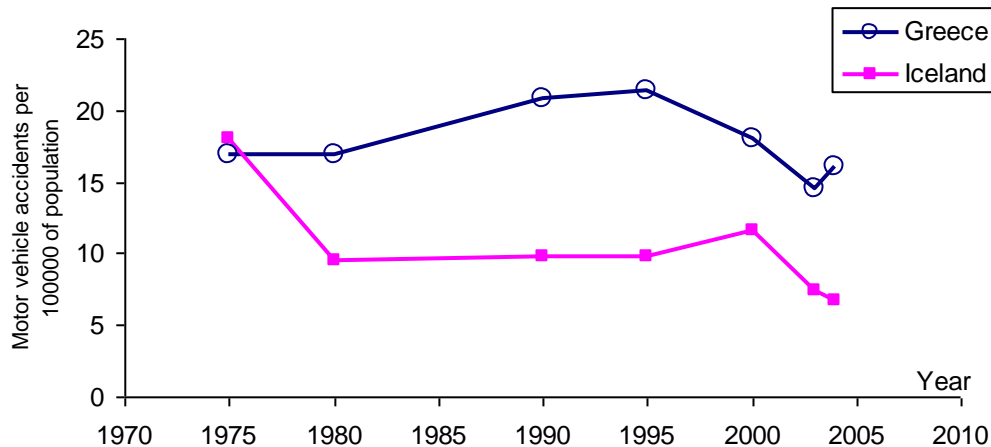
8. Number of overweight and obese males and females in the Irish population

O/wt. Males	O/wt. Females	Obese Males	Obese Females
642,334.6	418, 563.9	229, 840.1	184, 983.3

Hence the number of (i) obese males = 229,840 (ii) overweight or obese males = 872,175 (iii) overweight females = 418,564

9. (a)

9. Motor vehicle accidents per 100000 of population



The information in Table 1.9E gives the accident rates per 100000 for the given years only. The line graph assumes that the rates change linearly between data points.

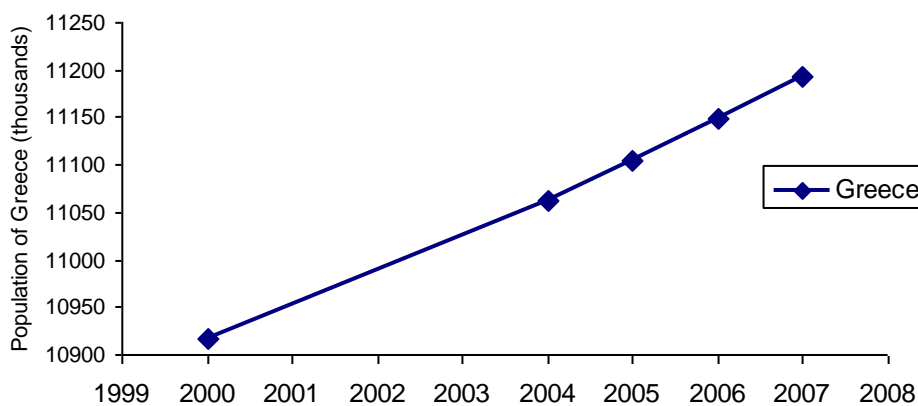
With the exception of 1975, the motor vehicle accident rate is higher in Greece than Iceland. The rate for Greece increased between 1980 and 1995 then decreased sharply until 2004. The rate for Iceland increased slightly between 1980 and 2000 a sharper increase between 2000 and 2005. After 2005 the rate declined rapidly. The difference in the accident rate is greatest for years 1990 to 1995 and 2004.

9. (b)

		2000	2004
Iceland	Number of accidents	32	20
Greece	Number of accidents	1972	1779

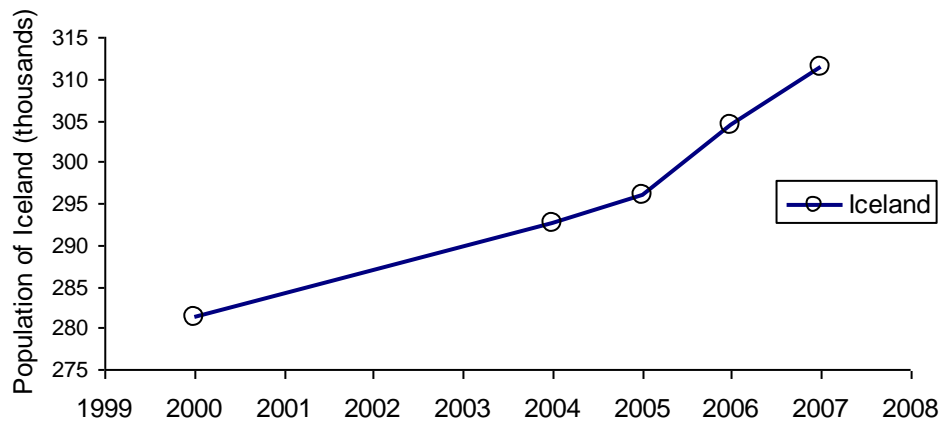
- 10 (a)** Two separate diagrams are necessary since the population of Iceland is so small compared to Greece that it is impossible to see it in any detail.

10 (a)(i). Population of Greece (thousands)



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10 (a)(ii). Population of Iceland (thousands)

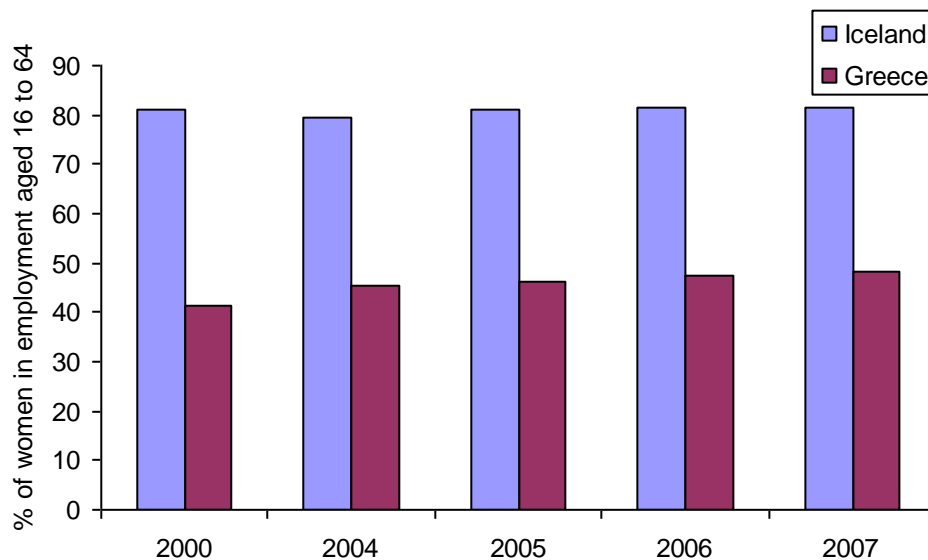


The population increased in each country: the increase in the Iceland was particularly sharp between 2005 and 2007.

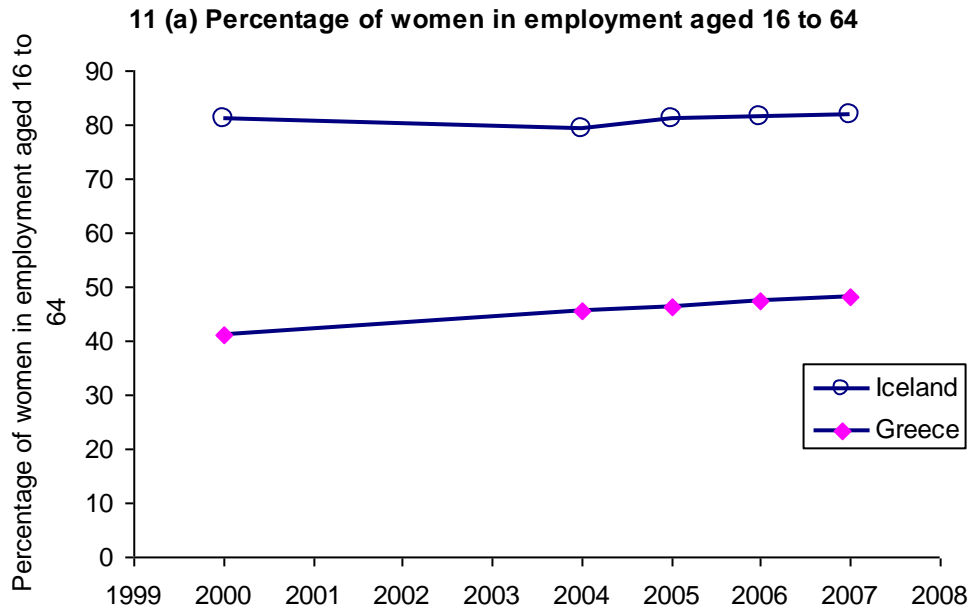
10(b) (i) 10.7542% (ii) 2.52249%

11.(a)

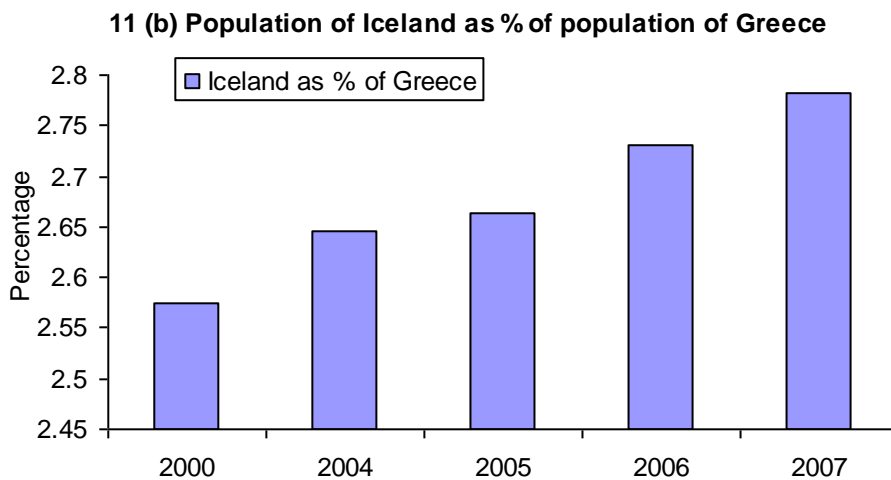
11 (a) Percentage of women in employment aged 16 to 64



OR using an XY scatter graph



Over the years 2000 to 2007, the percentage of women in paid employment is steady: approximately 80% of women aged 16 to 64 in Iceland are in paid employment compared to approximately 40% in Greece, although the percentage of women in paid employment in Greece increased very slightly between 2000 and 2004.



The population of Iceland is small compared to the population of Greece ranging from approximately 2.55% in 2002 approximately 2.75% in 2007. Hence the population of Iceland is increasing faster than the population of Greece.