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## WGU VPC2Data-Driven Decision MakingC207 Sample Questions (Q112-Q117):

### NEW QUESTION # 112

What is true about outliers?

Choose 2 answers.

- A. All outliers are statistically significant when using a normal distribution.
- **B. Outliers detected in a study are useful in determining if something does not belong in the study.**
- C. All observed outliers should be eliminated from a study prior to analysis.
- **D. Outliers that are miskeyed can be corrected prior to analysis.**

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

Outliers are observations that differ substantially from the rest of the data, but they are not automatically errors and should not be removed without investigation. One correct statement is that miskeyed outliers can be corrected before analysis. For example, if a value of 500 is entered instead of 50, this is a data-entry error, not a meaningful observation, and it should be fixed using source verification. Another correct statement is that outliers can help determine whether something does not belong in the study. They may reveal invalid records, unusual conditions, a different population, process breakdowns, or rare but important events. The incorrect choices are too absolute. Not all outliers are statistically significant, even under a normal distribution, because significance depends on context, sample size, and method. Likewise, not all observed outliers should be eliminated. Some outliers contain valuable information and can indicate real variation that deserves attention. In quality control, fraud detection, medical screening, and operational monitoring, outliers may be among the most important data points. Therefore, the correct answers are the ones that recognize both correction of miskeyed values and the analytical value of identifying unusual observations.

#### NEW QUESTION # 113

What is the primary goal of Six Sigma?

- A. Demonstrating strong management leadership
- B. Fostering a commitment to continuous improvement
- C. Providing collaborative planning, forecasting, and replenishment
- D. Furthering a commitment to the SIPOC process

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The primary goal of Six Sigma is to foster a commitment to continuous improvement by systematically reducing defects and process variation. In data-driven decision making, Six Sigma uses statistical methods to improve quality, efficiency, and consistency across organizational processes.

Six Sigma emphasizes disciplined problem-solving through data analysis, root-cause identification, and process control. While reducing defects to 3.4 per million opportunities is a hallmark metric, the broader objective is embedding continuous improvement into organizational culture.

SIPOC is a supporting tool, leadership is a contributing factor, and collaborative planning forecasting and replenishment relates to supply chain management, not Six Sigma's core purpose.

Therefore, the correct answer is D.

#### NEW QUESTION # 114

According to quality management principles, which two continuous improvement commitments should every individual in an organization make?

Choose 2 answers.

- A. Increasing one's independent work process
- B. Increasing expert-level performance objectives
- C. Increasing one's skills
- D. Increasing one's effectiveness

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Quality management emphasizes continuous improvement at the individual level as a foundation for organizational excellence. In data-driven decision making, this involves a commitment by every individual to enhance both their skills and effectiveness over time.

Increasing one's skills ensures that employees remain competent, adaptable, and capable of using analytical tools and data effectively. Improving effectiveness focuses on applying those skills efficiently to produce better outcomes, reduce errors, and add value to organizational processes.

Independent work processes and expert-level objectives are not universal expectations for all employees and may not align with collaborative quality frameworks. Continuous improvement is incremental and inclusive, encouraging consistent growth rather than elite specialization.

Therefore, the correct answers are A and B.

#### NEW QUESTION # 115

When researchers are studying the effect of new drug treatments on patients, bias can be introduced by patients if they are aware of who receives the placebo.

Which type of research design eliminates this type of bias?

- A. Prospective cohort study
- B. Observational study
- C. Time series study
- **D. Blind study**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Blind study is specifically designed to eliminate bias that occurs when participants are aware of treatment assignments. In data-driven decision making and experimental research, patient awareness of receiving a placebo or treatment can influence reported symptoms, perceived effectiveness, and behavior, thereby biasing results.

In a blind study, participants do not know whether they are receiving the treatment or the placebo. This prevents expectations or beliefs from influencing outcomes and ensures that observed effects are attributable to the treatment itself rather than psychological or behavioral factors.

Observational studies and prospective cohort studies do not involve controlled assignment of treatments and therefore cannot eliminate this type of bias. Time series studies analyze data over time but do not address participant awareness of treatment allocation.

By preventing patients from knowing their treatment group, blind studies improve internal validity and support more accurate causal inference. Therefore, the correct answer is D, blind study.

#### NEW QUESTION # 116

Which type of analysis determines whether there was a significant difference in the average donor solicitation amount between three nonprofit hospital events?

- A. Cluster
- B. Time series
- **C. ANOVA**
- D. Logistic regression

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is used to compare the means of three or more groups to determine whether statistically significant differences exist. In data-driven decision making, ANOVA is appropriate when evaluating differences across multiple categories.

In this scenario, the analyst is comparing average donor solicitation amounts across three separate events.

ANOVA tests whether at least one group mean differs from the others.

Cluster analysis groups data, time series examines trends over time, and logistic regression predicts categorical outcomes. Therefore, the correct answer is D, ANOVA.

#### NEW QUESTION # 117

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