STAT 356 Case Study: Restaurant Tipping

1 Description

Foodserver's tips in restaurants may be influenced by many factors including the nature of the restaurant, size of the party, table locations in the restaurant, ... To make appropriate assignments (which tables the food server waits on) for the foodservers, restaurant managers need to know what these factors are. For the sake of staff morale they must avoid either the substance or appearance of unfair treatment of the foodservers, for whom tips are a major component of tay. In one restaurant, a foodserver recorded the following data on all customers they had served during a interval of two and a half months in early 1990. The restaurant, located in a suburban shopping mall, was one of a national chain and served a varied menu. In observance of local law the restaurant offered seating in a non-smoking sections to patrons who requested it. The data was assigned to those days and during those times when the foodserver was routinely assigned to work.

Luc data available ale.

TOTBILL Total bill, including tax, in dollars

TIP Tip in dollars

SEX Sex of person paying bill (0=male, 1=female)

SMOKER S.moker in party? (0=No, 1=Yes)

DAY 3=Thur, 4=Fri, 5=Sat, 6=Sun

TIME 0=day, 1=night

SIZE Size of the party

This is a great data set in many ways because it is clearly a pilot study. There should be no temptation to make inference from the data, and emphasis should be on poking around the data to formulate hypotheses, and design a careful study.

2 Suggested Approaches

Approach	Reason	Type of questions			
		addressed			
Data					
Restructuring					
Make new vari-	Tip is usually referred to by				
able Tip Rate from	percentage points, or as a rate.	*.			
Tip/Total	This also 'calibrates' the vari-				
	able according to the bill total				
	and allows us to compare values				
	across the other variables such				
	as size of 'he party.				
Make dummy vari-	This is a categorical variable so				
able for day of the	it is not appropriate to treat it				
week	as an ordinal value. This is es-				
	pecially important for a regres-				
	sion analysis.				
Summary	extract location/scale	"What is the average tip rate			
statistics (marginal	information	at the restaurant?", "Are tips			
and conditional)		higher on Saturdays than on			
		Thursdays?", "What is the av-			
		erage party size?"			

different bin widths)	explore universale distr.	the tipping behavior?" (
Pairwise Scatter- plots (marginal and conditional)	explore bivariate distribution and correlation structure	"Are there unusual patterns in the tipping behavior?"		
Regression	Determining the most important factors to tip rate	"Which factors contribute to higher tips?"		

We don't have to do Laything really sophisticated with this data. It is almost entirely categorical except for tip and total bill. So we will make extensive use of conditional plots.

3 Actual Approaches

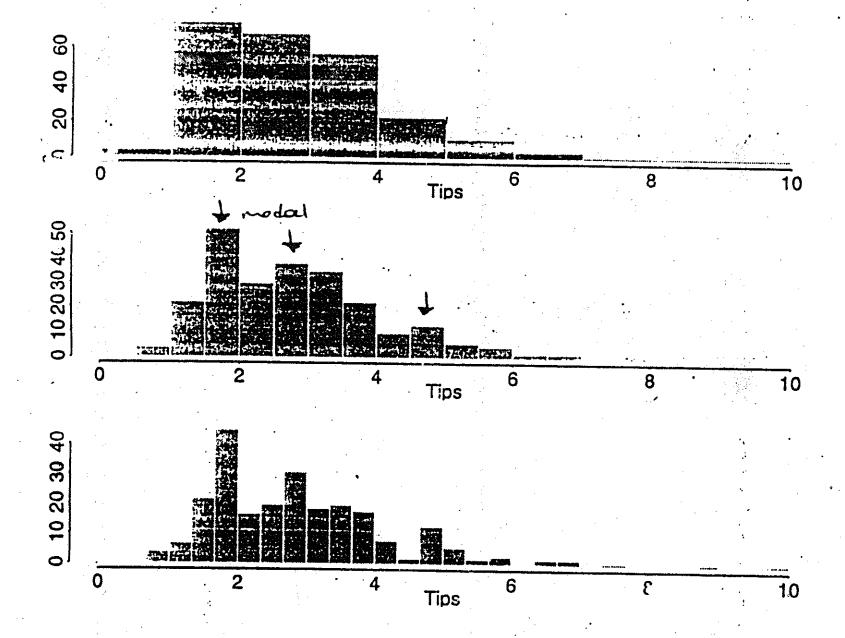
3.1 Summary Statistics

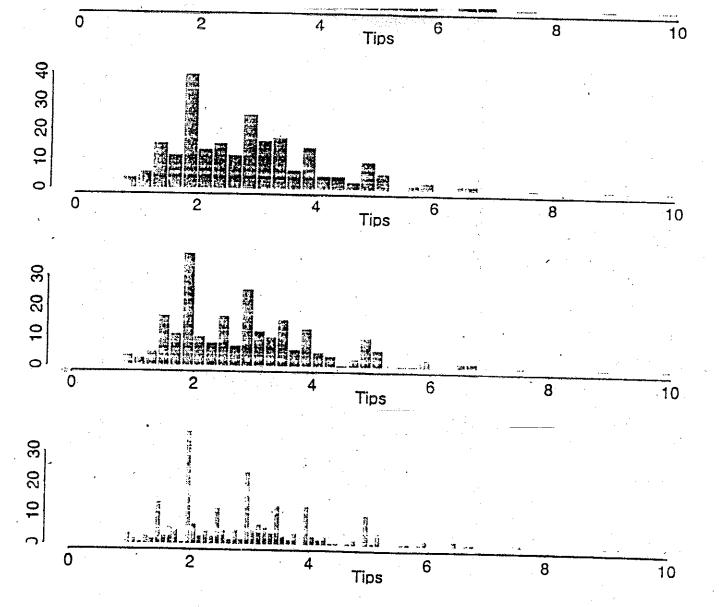
Number of Observations = 244, Number of Variables = 7.

,	TOTBILL	TIP	TIPRATE	SEX SM	OKER	TIME	SIZE
Mean	\$19.78	\$3.00	16.1%	$0.36 \ 0.3$	8	0.72	2.57
SD	\$8.90	\$1.38	6.1%	0.48/0.4	9	0.45	0.95
# of nales ># of females							
Tip.F	Rate (Total I	Number)	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	
Total			16.1 (62)	17.0 (19)	15.3 (87	16.7	$\overline{(76)}$
Day			16.1 (61)	18.9 (7)	0	0	

Tip Rate (Total Number)	Male	Female	Total
Non-Smoker	16.1 (97)	15.7 (54)	15.9 (151)
Smoker	15.3 (60)	18.2 (33)	16.3 (93)
Total	15.8 (157)	16.6 (87)	16.1 (244)

Size of Party	1	2	3	4	5 `	6
Tip Rate (Total Number)	21.7(4)	16.6 (153)	15.2 (38)	14.6 (37)	14.1 (5)	15.6 (4)





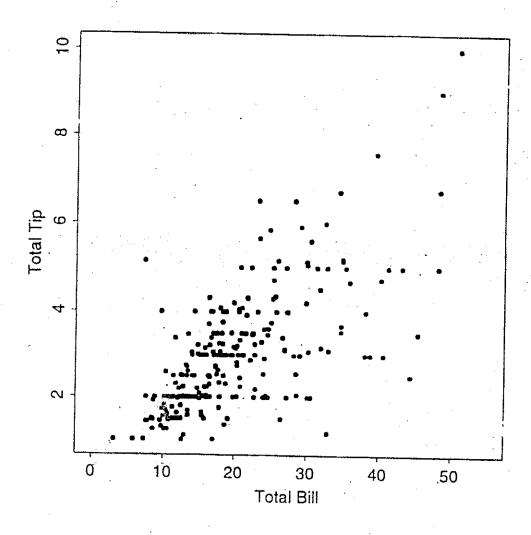


Figure 2: Scatterplot of Total Tip vs Total Bill. More points in the bottom right indicate more cheap tippers than generous tippers.

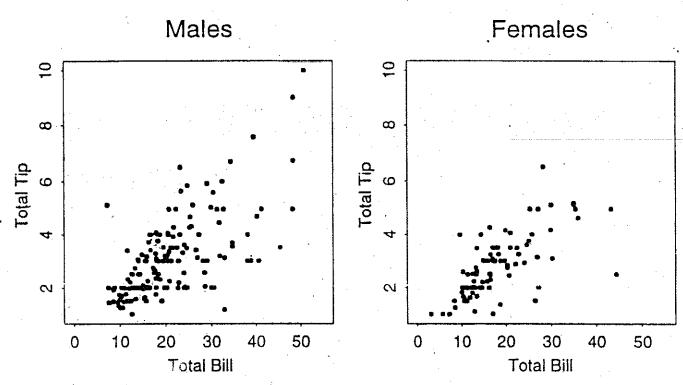


Figure 3: Scatterplot of Total Tip vs Total Bill by Sex.

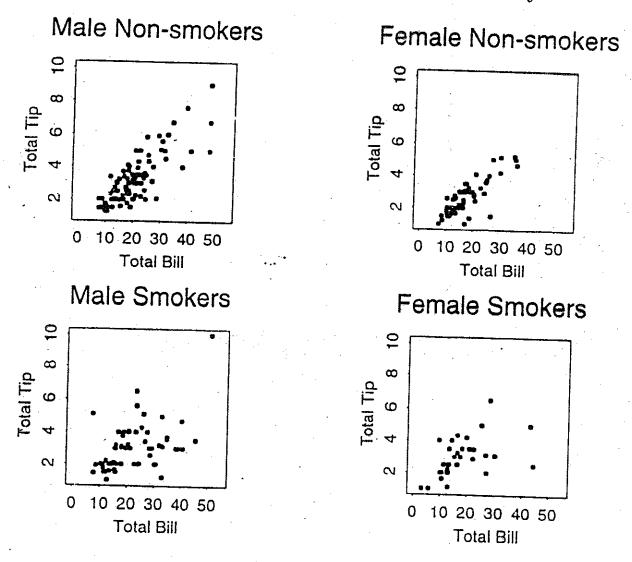


Figure 4: Scatterplot of Total Tip vs Total Bill by Sex and Smoker.

