

Chapter
8**ANALYZING AND
INTERPRETING DATA**

A. Refer to the figure, American Class Structure, in Section 3.

1. What is a typical income for an upper-middle-class worker?
2. What percentage of workers are considered middle-middle class?
3. What types of occupations are considered middle-middle class?
4. About how much money per year can a lower-level manager expect to earn?
5. Which two classes of occupations represent the largest number of workers?
6. The data in the figure could be represented by a circle graph. In a circle graph, the size of each section is determined by converting the percentage for that section into degrees of a circle. The middle class would be calculated by the following formula:

$$\frac{30}{100} = \frac{n}{360}$$

Cross-multiplying gives the equation $100n = 10,800$. Dividing both sides of the equation by 100 results in the answer of 108.

Tell how many degrees of a circle would be needed to represent the other classes shown in the figure. (Hint: The total number of degrees, including the middle class, should be 360.)

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B. Refer to Snapshot of America for questions 1–5 and the figure “The Distribution of Poverty in the U.S.” for questions 6–11.

1. Which four states have the highest numbers of people living in poverty?
2. Which two states have the fewest people living in poverty, as a percentage of the population?
3. Where does your state fit into the data on percentage of population in poverty?
4. Choose four states that neighbor yours. Are they similarly ranked?
5. Are the levels of poverty in neighboring states higher or lower than in your state?
6. Which ethnic group has the highest percentage of people living below the poverty level?
7. Which ethnic group has the lowest percentage of people below the poverty level?
8. Which ethnic group represents the smallest percentage of the total population?
9. Which ethnic group represents the highest percentage of the total population?
10. What conclusions can you reach from the data in this graph?