



1.1: Comparative Statistics

Calories in Milk, Reduced Fat,
Fluid, 2% Milkfat
With Added Vitamin A

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 1 cup (244.0 g)	
Amount Per Serving	
Calories 122	Calories from Fat 43
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 4.8g	7%
Saturated Fat 3.1g	15%
Polyunsaturated Fat 0.2g	
Monounsaturated Fat 1.4g	
Cholesterol 20mg	7%
Sodium 100mg	4%
Total Carbohydrates 11.4g	4%
Sugars 12.3g	
Protein 8.1g	
Vitamin A 9%	Vitamin C 1%
Calcium 29%	Iron 0%

* Based on a [2000 calorie diet](#)

$$\frac{43}{122} =$$

Source: Calorie Counter, Calories in Milk, <http://caloriecount.about.com/calories-milk-reduced-fat-fluid-2-1079>, 2/27/2009

Look at Grams

$$\frac{4.8}{244} =$$

Look at Calories again

$$\frac{122}{2000} =$$



Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 2003, page 312

Table 3.133

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughters resulting from the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks

By sex and race of victim, and location

Race of victim	Total	Sex of victim		
		Male	Female	Unknown
All locations, total	3,047	2,303	739	5
White	2,435	1,908	527	0
Black	286	170	116	0
Other	187	127	60	0
Unknown	139	98	36	5
World Trade Center, total	2,823	2,175	648	0
White	2,279	1,811	468	X
Black	234	148	86	X
Other	184	124	60	X
Unknown	126	92	34	X
Pentagon, total	184	108	71	5
White	120	79	41	0
Black	49	11	28	0
Other	2	2	0	0
Unknown	13	6	2	5
Somerset County, PA, total	40	20	20	0
White	36	18	18	X
Black	3	1	2	X
Other	1	1	0	X

1. What percent of those killed in the September 11 terrorist attacks were killed in the World Trade Center?

2. What percent of those killed in the September 11 terrorist attacks that were killed at the Pentagon were women?

3. What percent of those killed in the September 11 terrorists attacks were listed as Black?



TABLE 1
Age, race, Hispanic origin, and marital status of head of households experiencing identity theft, 2005 and 2010

Head of household characteristic	2005		2010	
	Number	Percent in each category	Number	Percent in each category
Total	6,424,900	5.5%	8,571,900	7.0%
Age				
12-17	--!	--%!	15,700!	10.2%!
18-24	452,800	5.9	646,400	8.5
25-34	1,135,700	5.7	1,592,300	7.6
35-49	2,271,100	6.2	2,768,300	7.9
50-64	1,798,500	6.1	2,472,800	7.3
65 or older	766,800	3.3	1,076,500	4.3
Race/Hispanic origin				
White*	4,918,400	5.8%	6,361,400	7.3%
Black/African American*	677,700	4.9	814,500	5.2
Hispanic	526,500	4.3	807,800	5.8
American Indian/Alaska native*	38,700	7.7	39,400	6.1
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	200,900	4.6	421,800	8.5
Two or more races*	62,600	8.6	127,100	11.6
Marital status				
Married	3,639,800	5.9%	5,029,400	8.0%
Not married	2,755,300	5.1	3,505,200	6.0

Note: Numbers rounded to the nearest hundred. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.
 --Less than 0.5%.

There are three types of comparative statistics that are used to report data - Subtraction, Division, and Percent Change.

Let's look at the chart above. The chart lists the age, race, Hispanic origin, and marital status of head of households experiencing identity theft in the United States in 2005 and 2010. We will focus on the total number of identity theft cases (first row) as we look at comparative statistics.

What % of homes experienced identity theft in 2005?

What % of homes experienced identity theft in 2010?

Subtraction:

Division:

Percent Change:



Which statistic would you use if you were trying to make the argument that identify theft is a **growing problem** in the United States and everybody should be **very concerned**?

Which statistic would you use if you were trying to make the argument that identify theft is **growing, but not that quickly and its not a major concern** in the United States?

Write a sentence (as if it were to appear in a newspaper article) arguing each side of the argument.

Identity Theft is a huge problem:

Identity Theft is not a big problem: