

Source: Calorie Counter, Calories in Milk, <http://caloriecount.about.com/calories-milk-reduced-fat-fluid-2-11079>, 2/27/2009

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

<b>Nutrition Facts</b>	
Serving Size	
1 cup (244.0 g)	
Amount Per Serving	
<b>Calories 122</b>	<b>Calories from Fat 43</b>
% Daily Value*	
<b>Total Fat 4.8g</b>	<b>7%</b>
Saturated Fat 3.1g	<b>15%</b>
Polyunsaturated Fat 0.2g	
Monounsaturated Fat 1.4g	
<b>Cholesterol 20mg</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Sodium 100mg</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Total Carbohydrates 11.4g</b>	<b>4%</b>
Sugars 12.3g	
<b>Protein 8.1g</b>	
Vitamin A 9%	Vitamin C 1%
Calcium 29%	Iron 0%
* Based on a 2000 calorie diet	

Think about this: What does it really mean when you buy 2% milk?

Fat from calories?

Fat in grams?

Calories from fat for a 2000 calorie diet?

1. What percent of those killed in the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks were killed in the World Trade Center?

2. What percent of those killed in September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks that were killed at the Pentagon were women?

3. What percent of those killed in the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks were listed as black?

**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

Remember statistics can be \_\_\_\_\_ depending on how we want the data to look.

**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
<b>Total</b>	6,424,900	5.5%	8,571,900	7.0%
<b>Age</b>				
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
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>				
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
<b>Marital status</b>				
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:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

What percent of homes experienced identity theft in 2005?

What percent of homes experienced identity theft in 2010?

Type of Comparative Statistic	Formula	Work & Meaning
Subtraction		
Division		
Percent Change		

Which statistic would you use if you were trying to make the argument that identity 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 identity theft is **growing, but not that quickly and it's 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:**