# Chapter 2
# Descriptive Statistics: Tabular and Graphical Displays

**Learning Objectives**

1. Learn how to construct and interpret summarization procedures for qualitative data such as: frequency and relative frequency distributions, bar graphs and pie charts.

2. Learn how to construct and interpret tabular summarization procedures for quantitative data such as: frequency and relative frequency distributions, cumulative frequency and cumulative relative frequency distributions.

3. Learn how to construct a dot plot and a histogram as graphical summaries of quantitative data.

4. Learn how the shape of a data distribution is revealed by a histogram. Learn how to recognize when a data distribution is negatively skewed, symmetric, and positively skewed.

5. Be able to use and interpret the exploratory data analysis technique of a stem-and-leaf display.

6. Learn how to construct and interpret cross tabulations, scatter diagrams, side-by-side and stacked bar charts.

7. Learn best practices for creating effective graphical displays and for choosing the appropriate type of display.

**Solutions:**

1.

| Class | Frequency | Relative Frequency |
|---|---|---|
| A | 60 | 60/120 = 0.50 |
| B | 24 | 24/120 = 0.20 |
| C | 36 | 36/120 = 0.30 |
| | 120 | 1.00 |

2. a. 1 – (.22 + .18 + .40) = .20

   b. .20(200) = 40

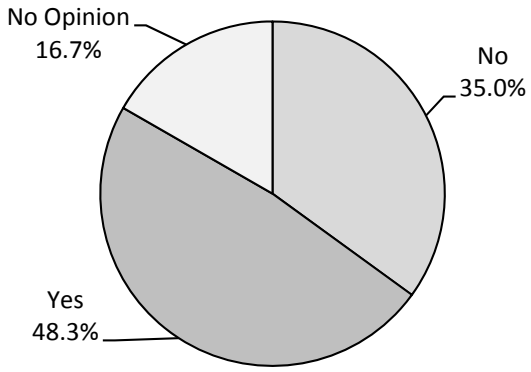
   c/d.

| Class | Frequency | Percent Frequency |
|---|---|---|
| A | .22(200) = 44 | 22 |
| B | .18(200) = 36 | 18 |
| C | .40(200) = 80 | 40 |
| D | .20(200) = 40 | 20 |
| Total | 200 | 100 |

3. a. 360° x 58/120 = 174°

   b. 360° x 42/120 = 126°

   c.



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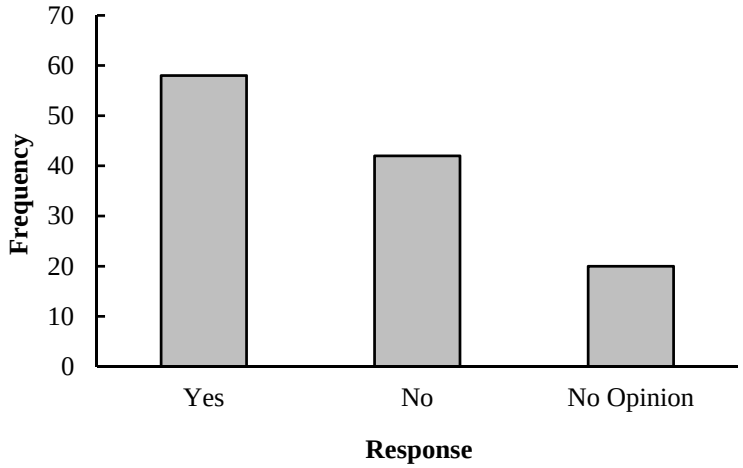
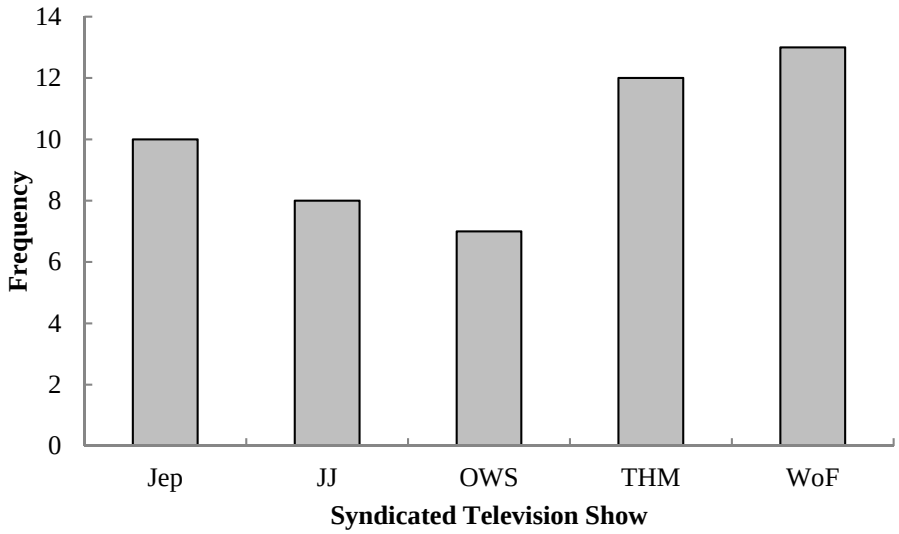


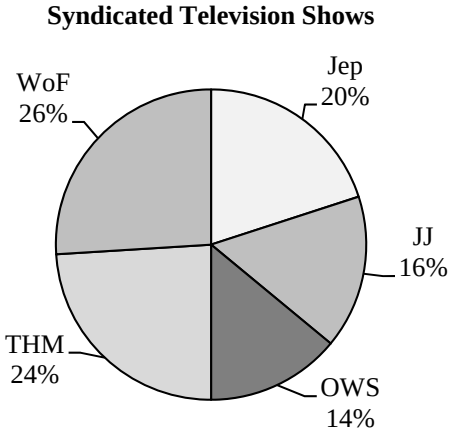

4. a. These data are categorical.

b.

| Show | Relative Frequency | % Frequency |
|---|---|---|
| Jep | 10 | 20 |
| JJ | 8 | 16 |
| OWS | 7 | 14 |
| THM | 12 | 24 |
| WoF | 13 | 26 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

c.



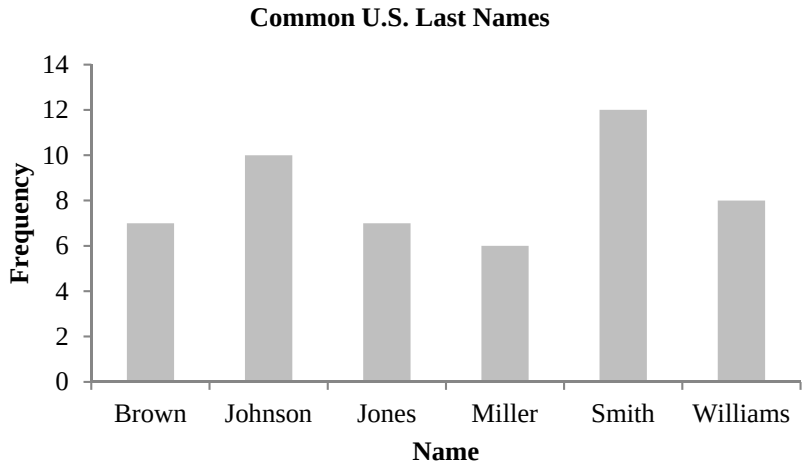



d. The largest viewing audience is for *Wheel of Fortune* and the second largest is for *Two and a Half Men*.

5. a.

| Name | Frequency | Relative Frequency | Percent Frequency |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown | 7 | 0.14 | 14% |
| Johnson | 10 | 0.20 | 20% |
| Jones | 7 | 0.14 | 14% |
| Miller | 6 | 0.12 | 12% |
| Smith | 12 | 0.24 | 24% |
| Williams | 8 | 0.16 | 16% |
| Total: | 50 | 1 | 100% |

b.



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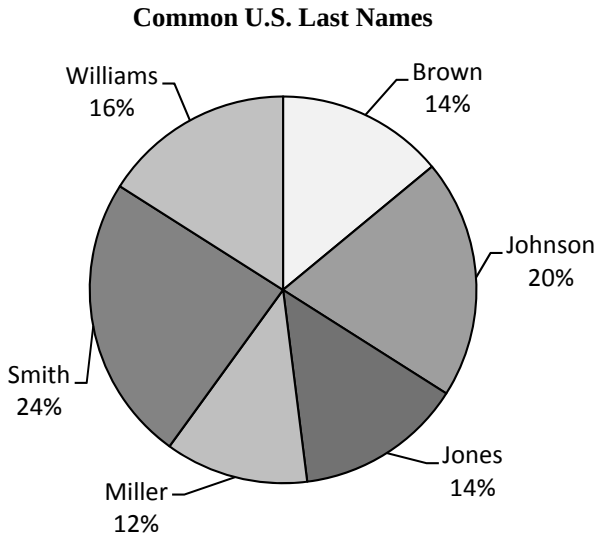
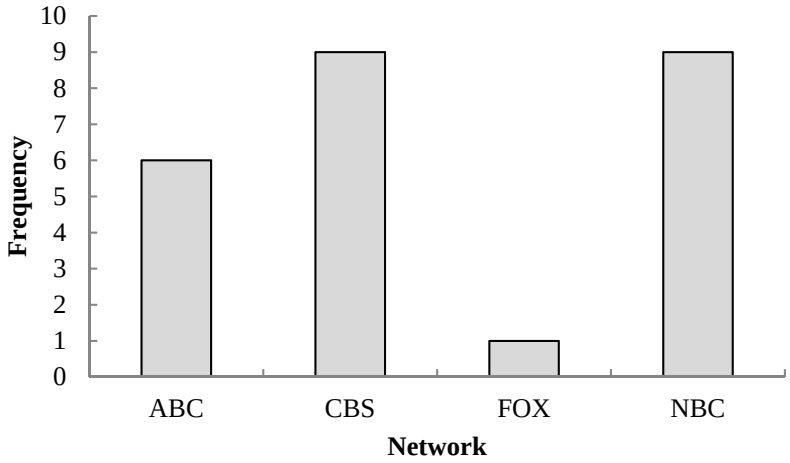



d. The three most common last names are Smith (24%), Johnson (20%), Williams (16%)

6. a.

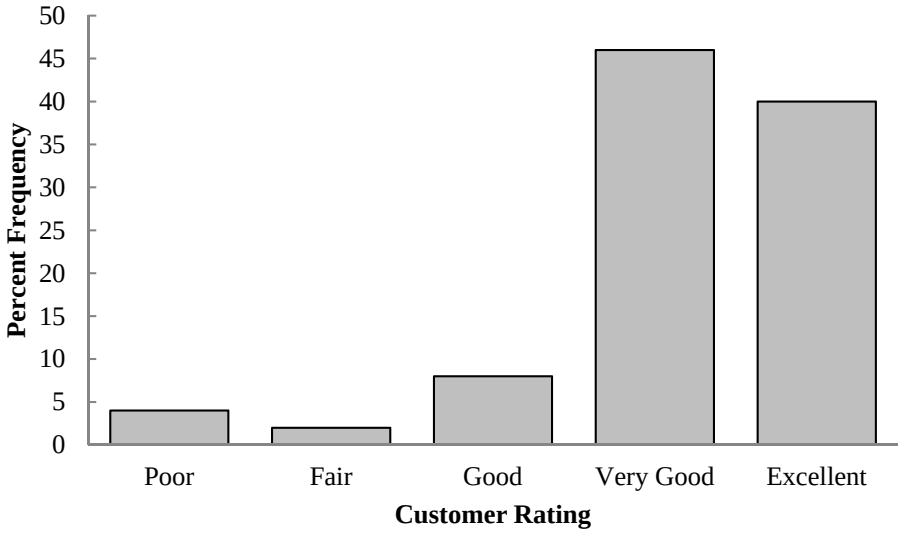
| Network | Relative Frequency | % Frequency |
|---|---|---|
| ABC | 6 | 24 |
| CBS | 9 | 36 |
| FOX | 1 | 4 |
| NBC | 9 | 36 |
| Total: | 25 | 100 |




b. For these data, NBC and CBS tie for the number of top-rated shows. Each has 9 (36%) of the top 25. ABC is third with 6 (24%) and the much younger FOX network has 1(4%).

7. a.

| Rating | Frequency | Percent Frequency |
|---|---|---|
| Excellent | 20 | 40 |
| Very Good | 23 | 46 |
| Good | 4 | 8 |
| Fair | 1 | 2 |
| Poor | 2 | 4 |
| | 50 | 100 |




Management should be very pleased with the survey results. 40% + 46% = 86% of the ratings are very good to excellent. 94% of the ratings are good or better. This does not look to be a Delta flight where significant changes are needed to improve the overall customer satisfaction ratings.

b. While the overall ratings look fine, note that one customer (2%) rated the overall experience with the flight as Fair and two customers (4%) rated the overall experience with the flight as Poor. It might be insightful for the manager to review explanations from these customers as to how the flight failed to meet expectations. Perhaps, it was an experience with other passengers that Delta could do little to correct or perhaps it was an isolated incident that Delta could take steps to correct in the future.

8. a.

| Position | Frequency | Relative Frequency |
|---|---|---|
| Pitcher | 17 | 0.309 |
| Catcher | 4 | 0.073 |
| 1st Base | 5 | 0.091 |
| 2nd Base | 4 | 0.073 |
| 3rd Base | 2 | 0.036 |
| Shortstop | 5 | 0.091 |
| Left Field | 6 | 0.109 |
| Center Field | 5 | 0.091 |
| Right Field | 7 | 0.127 |
| | 55 | 1.000 |

b. Pitchers (Almost 31%)

c. 3rd Base (3 – 4%)

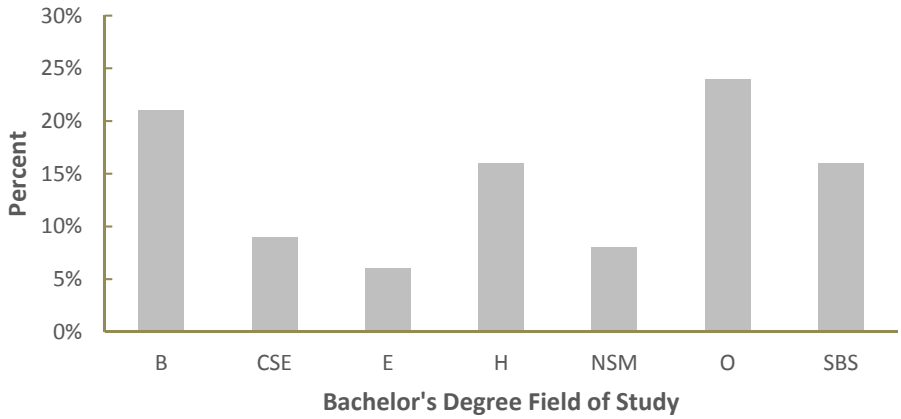
d. Right Field (Almost 13%)

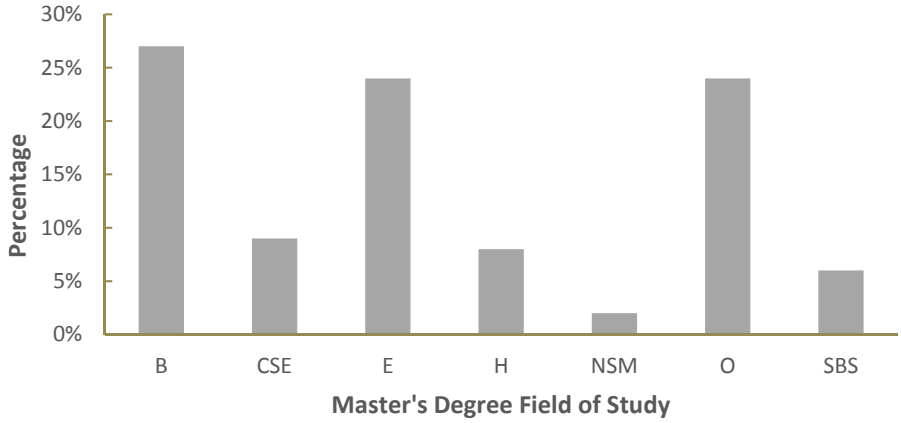
e. Infielders (16 or 29.1%) to Outfielders (18 or 32.7%)

9. a.

| | Bachelor's | Master's |
|---|---|---|
| B | 21% | 27% |
| CSE | 9% | 9% |
| E | 6% | 24% |
| H | 16% | 8% |
| NSM | 8% | 2% |
| SBS | 16% | 6% |
| O | 24% | 24% |
| Total | 100% | 100% |

b.




c. The lowest percentage for a Bachelor's is Education (6%) and for Master's Natural Sciences and Mathematics (2%).

d. The highest percentage for a Bachelor's is Other (24%) and for a Master's is Business (27%).

e.

| | Bachelor's | Master's | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| B | 21% | 27% | 6% |
| CSE | 9% | 9% | 0% |
| E | 6% | 24% | 18% |
| H | 16% | 8% | -8% |
| NSM | 8% | 2% | -6% |
| SBS | 16% | 6% | -10% |
| O | 24% | 24% | - 0% |

Education has the largest increase in percent: 18%

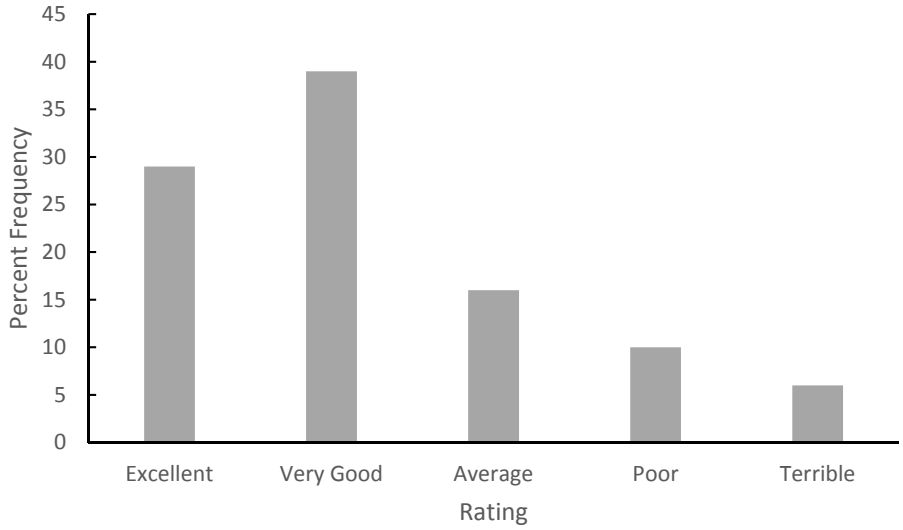
10. a.

| Rating | Frequency |
|---|---|
| Excellent | 187 |
| Very Good | 252 |
| Average | 107 |
| Poor | 62 |
| Terrible | 41 |
| Total | 649 |

b.

| Rating | Percent Frequency |
|---|---|
| Excellent | 29 |
| Very Good | 39 |
| Average | 16 |
| Poor | 10 |
| Terrible | 6 |
| Total | 100 |

c.



d. 29% + 39% = 68% of the guests at the Sheraton Anaheim Hotel rated the hotel as Excellent or Very Good. But, 10% + 6% = 16% of the guests rated the hotel as poor or terrible.

e. The percent frequency distribution for Disney's Grand Californian follows:

| Rating | Percent Frequency |
|---|---|
| Excellent | 48 |
| Very Good | 31 |
| Average | 12 |
| Poor | 6 |
| Terrible | 3 |
| Total | 100 |

48% + 31% = 79% of the guests at the Sheraton Anaheim Hotel rated the hotel as Excellent or Very Good. And, 6% + 3% = 9% of the guests rated the hotel as poor or terrible.

Compared to ratings of other hotels in the same region, both of these hotels received very favorable ratings. But, in comparing the two hotels, guests at Disney's Grand Californian provided somewhat better ratings than guests at the Sheraton Anaheim Hotel.

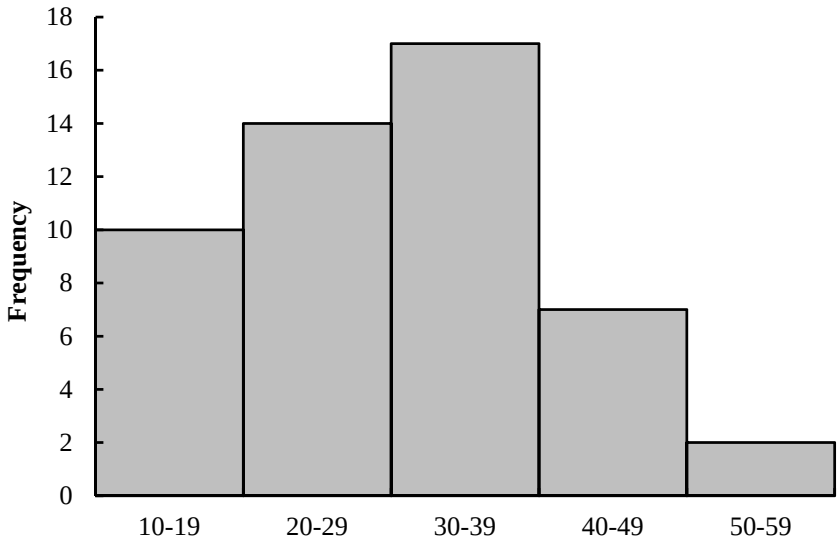
11.

| Class | Frequency | Relative Frequency | Percent Frequency |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12–14 | 2 | 0.050 | 5.0 |
| 15–17 | 8 | 0.200 | 20.0 |
| 18–20 | 11 | 0.275 | 27.5 |
| 21–23 | 10 | 0.250 | 25.0 |
| 24–26 | 9 | 0.225 | 22.5 |
| Total | 40 | 1.000 | 100.0 |

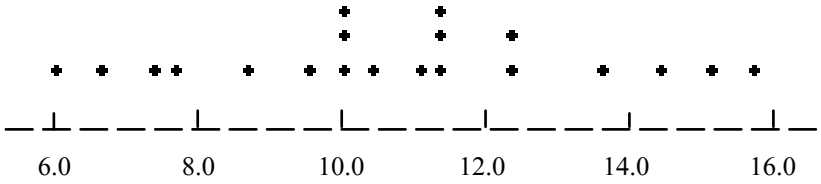
12.

| Class | Cumulative Frequency | Cumulative Relative Frequency |
|---|---|---|
| less than or equal to 19 | 10 | .20 |
| less than or equal to 29 | 24 | .48 |
| less than or equal to 39 | 41 | .82 |
| less than or equal to 49 | 48 | .96 |
| less than or equal to 59 | 50 | 1.00 |

13.




14. a.




b/c.

| Class | Frequency | Percent Frequency |
|---|---|---|
| 6.0 – 7.9 | 4 | 20 |
| 8.0 – 9.9 | 2 | 10 |
| 10.0 – 11.9 | 8 | 40 |
| 12.0 – 13.9 | 3 | 15 |
| 14.0 – 15.9 | 3 | 15 |
| | 20 | 100 |

15. Leaf Unit = .1

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 | 3 |
| 7 | 5 5 7 |
| 8 | 1 3 4 8 |
| 9 | 3 6 |
| 10 | 0 4 5 |
| 11 | 3 |

16. Leaf Unit = 10

| | |
|---|---|
| 11 | 6 |
| 12 | 0 2 |
| 13 | 0 6 7 |
| 14 | 2 2 7 |
| 15 | 5 |
| 16 | 0 2 8 |
| 17 | 0 2 3 |

17. a/b.

| Waiting Time | Frequency | Relative Frequency |
|---|---|---|
| 0 – 4 | 4 | 0.20 |
| 5 – 9 | 8 | 0.40 |
| 10 – 14 | 5 | 0.25 |
| 15 – 19 | 2 | 0.10 |
| 20 – 24 | 1 | 0.05 |
| Totals | 20 | 1.00 |

c/d.

| Waiting Time | Cumulative Frequency | Cumulative Relative Frequency |
|---|---|---|
| Less than or equal to 4 | 4 | 0.20 |
| Less than or equal to 9 | 12 | 0.60 |
| Less than or equal to 14 | 17 | 0.85 |
| Less than or equal to 19 | 19 | 0.95 |
| Less than or equal to 24 | 20 | 1.00 |

e. 12/20 = 0.60

18. a.

| **PPG** | **Frequency** |
|---|---|
| 10-12 | 1 |
| 12-14 | 3 |
| 14-16 | 7 |
| 16-18 | 19 |
| 18-20 | 9 |
| 20-22 | 4 |
| 22-24 | 2 |
| 24-26 | 0 |
| 26-28 | 3 |
| 28-30 | 2 |
| **Total** | 50 |

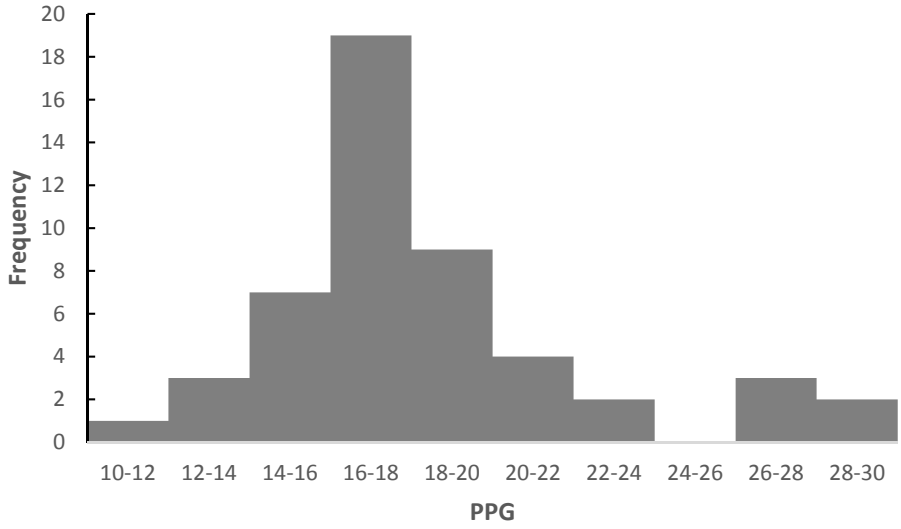
b.

| PPG | Relative Frequency |
|---|---|
| 10-12 | 0.02 |
| 12-14 | 0.06 |
| 14-16 | 0.14 |
| 16-18 | 0.38 |
| 18-20 | 0.18 |
| 20-22 | 0.08 |
| 22-24 | 0.04 |
| 24-26 | 0.00 |
| 26-28 | 0.06 |
| 28-30 | 0.04 |
| **Total** | 1.00 |

c.

| PPG | Cumulative Percent Frequency |
|---|---|
| less than 12 | 2 |
| less than 14 | 8 |
| less than 16 | 22 |
| less than 18 | 60 |
| less than 20 | 78 |
| less than 22 | 86 |
| less than 24 | 90 |
| less than 26 | 90 |
| less than 28 | 96 |
| less than 30 | 100 |

d.




e. There is skewness to the right.

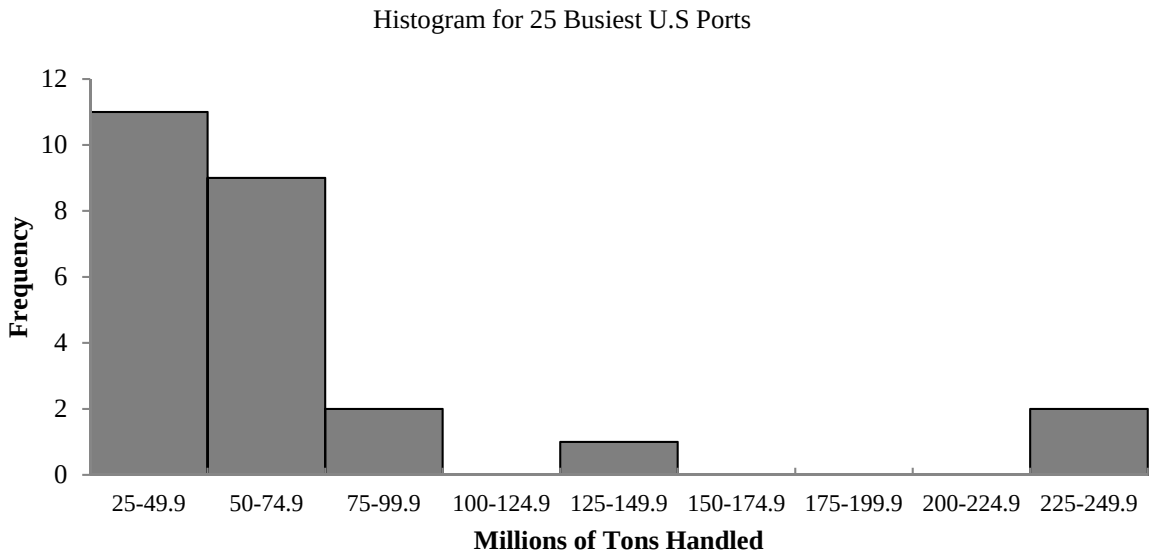
f. (11/50)(100) = 22%

19. a. The largest number of tons is 236.3 million (South Louisiana). The smallest number of tons is 30.2 million (Port Arthur).

b.

| Millions Of Tons | Frequency |
|---|---|
| 25-50 | 11 |
| 50-75 | 9 |
| 75-100 | 2 |
| 100-125 | 0 |
| 125-150 | 1 |
| 150-175 | 0 |
| 175-200 | 0 |
| 200-225 | 0 |
| 225-250 | 2 |

c.



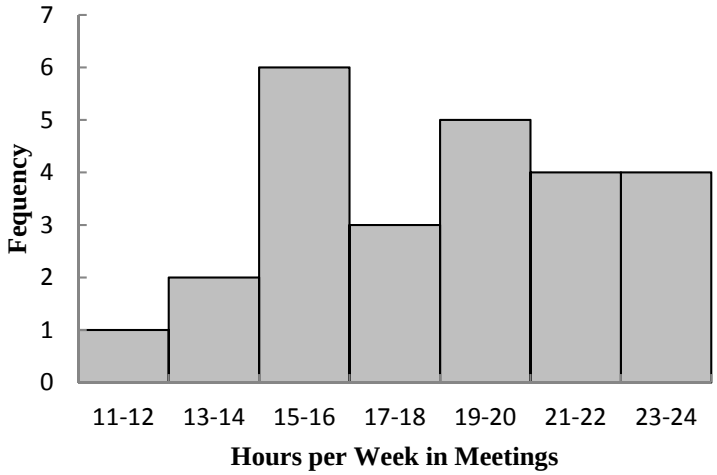

Most of the top 25 ports handle less than 75 million tons. Only five of the 25 ports handle above 75 million tons.

20. a. Lowest = 12, Highest = 23

b.

| Hours in Meetings per Week | Frequency | Percent Frequency |
|---|---|---|
| 11-12 | 1 | 4% |
| 13-14 | 2 | 8% |
| 15-16 | 6 | 24% |
| 17-18 | 3 | 12% |
| 19-20 | 5 | 20% |
| 21-22 | 4 | 16% |
| 23-24 | 4 | 16% |
| | 25 | 100% |

c.



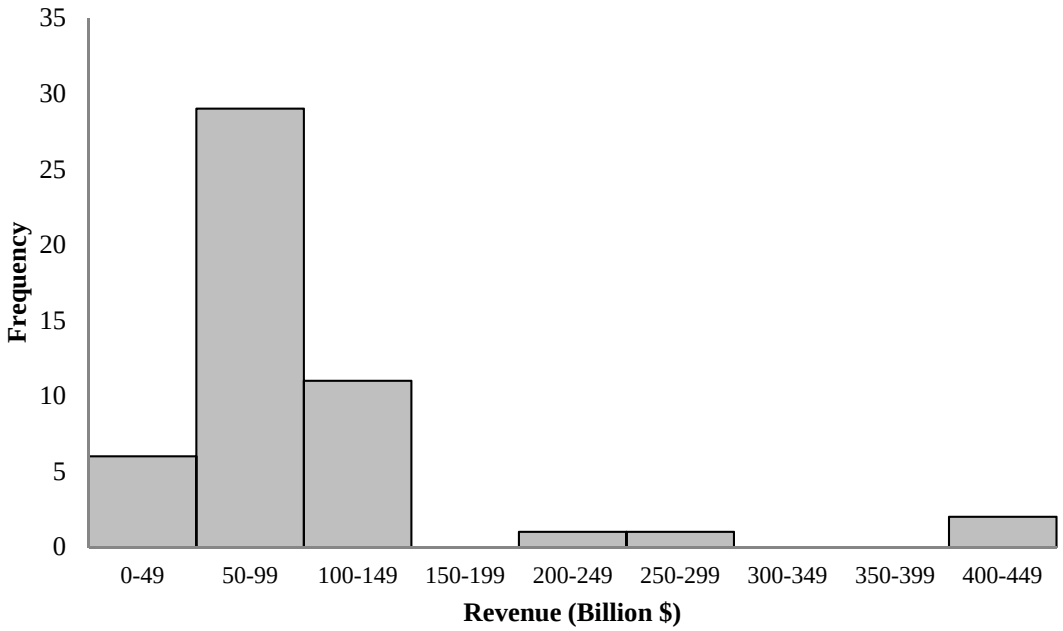

The distribution is slightly skewed to the left.

21. a/b/c/d.

| Revenue | Frequency | Relative Frequency | Cumulative Frequency | Cumulative Relative Frequency |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-49 | 6 | .12 | 6 | .12 |
| 50-99 | 29 | .58 | 35 | .70 |
| 100-149 | 11 | .22 | 46 | .92 |
| 150-199 | 0 | .00 | 46 | .92 |
| 200-249 | 1 | .02 | 47 | .94 |
| 250-299 | 1 | .02 | 48 | .96 |
| 300-349 | 0 | .00 | 48 | .96 |
| 350-399 | 0 | .00 | 48 | .96 |
| 400-449 | 2 | .04 | 50 | 1.00 |
| Total | 50 | 1.00 | | |

e. The majority of the large corporations (40) have revenues in the $50 billion to $149 billion range. Only 4 corporations have revenues of over $200 billion and only 2 corporations have revenues over $400 billion. .70, or 70%, of the corporations have revenues under $100 billion. .30, or 30%, of the corporations have revenues of $100 billion or more.

f.



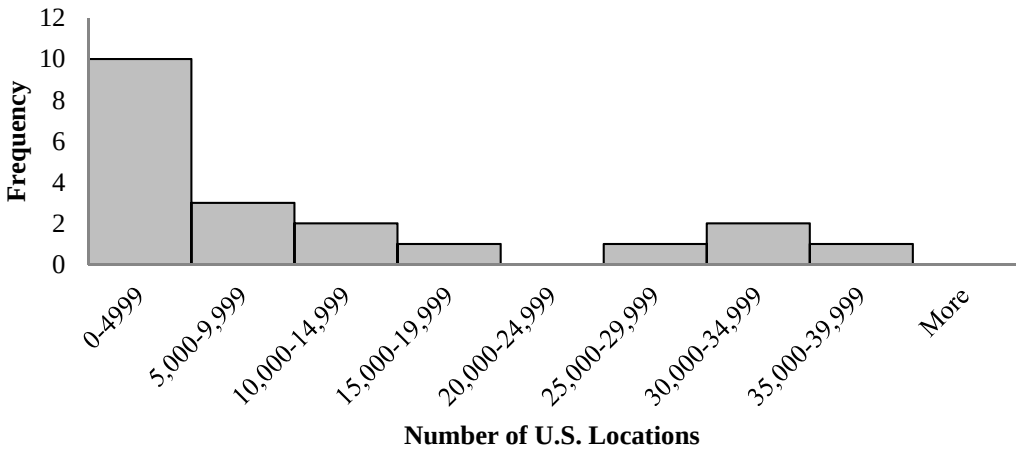

The histogram shows the distribution is skewed to the right with four corporations in the $200 to $449 billion range.

g. Exxon-Mobil is America's largest corporation with an annual revenue of $443 billion. Walmart is the second largest corporation with an annual revenue of $406 billion. All other corporations have annual revenues less than $300 billion. Most (92%) have annual revenues less than $150 billion.

22. a.

| # U.S. Locations | Frequency | Percent Frequency |
|---|---|---|
| 0-4999 | 10 | 50 |
| 5000-9999 | 3 | 15 |
| 10000-14999 | 2 | 10 |
| 15000-19999 | 1 | 5 |
| 20000-24999 | 0 | 0 |
| 25000-29999 | 1 | 5 |
| 30000-34999 | 2 | 10 |
| 35000-39999 | 1 | 5 |
| Total: | 20 | 100 |

b.



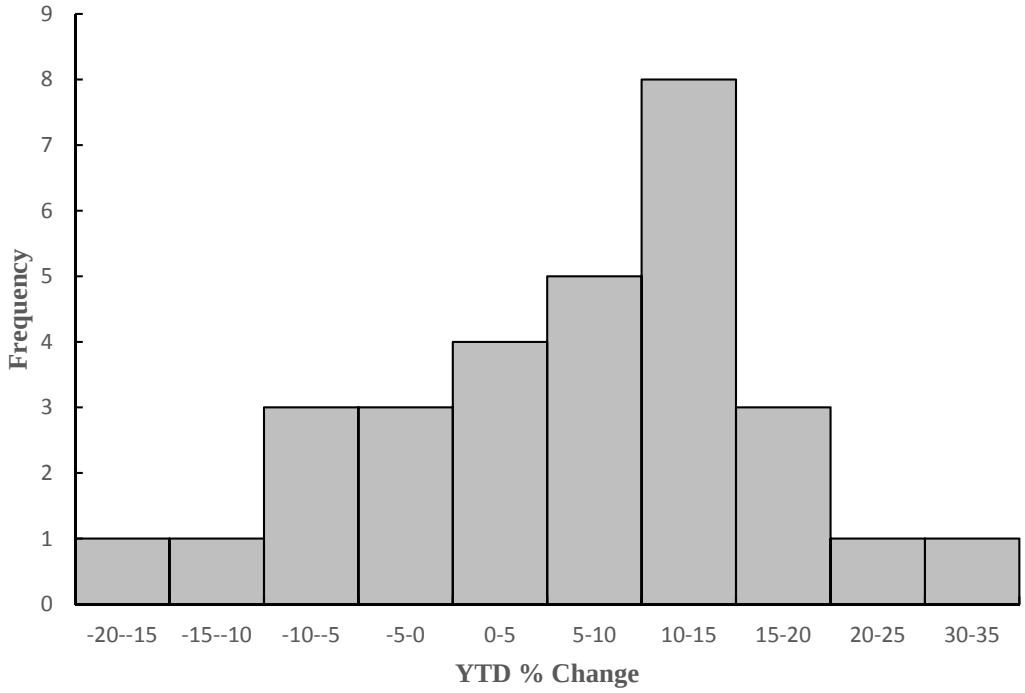

c. The distribution is skewed to the right. The majority of the franchises in this list have fewer than 20,000 locations (50% + 15% + 15% = 80%). McDonald's, Subway and 7-Eleven have the highest number of locations.

23. a. The highest positive YTD % Change for Japan's Nikkei index with a YTD % Change of 31.4%.

b. A class size of 10 results in 10 classes.

| YTD % Change | Frequency |
|---|---|
| -20--15 | 1 |
| -15--10 | 1 |
| -10--5 | 3 |
| -5-0 | 3 |
| 0-5 | 4 |
| 5-10 | 5 |
| 10-15 | 8 |
| 15-20 | 3 |
| 20-25 | 1 |
| 30-35 | 1 |

c.




The general shape of the distribution is skewed to the left. Twenty two of the 30 indexes have a positive YTD % Change and 13 have a YTD % Change of 10% or more. Eight of the indexes had a negative YTD % Change.

d. A variety of comparisons are possible depending upon when the study is done.

24.

Starting Median Salary

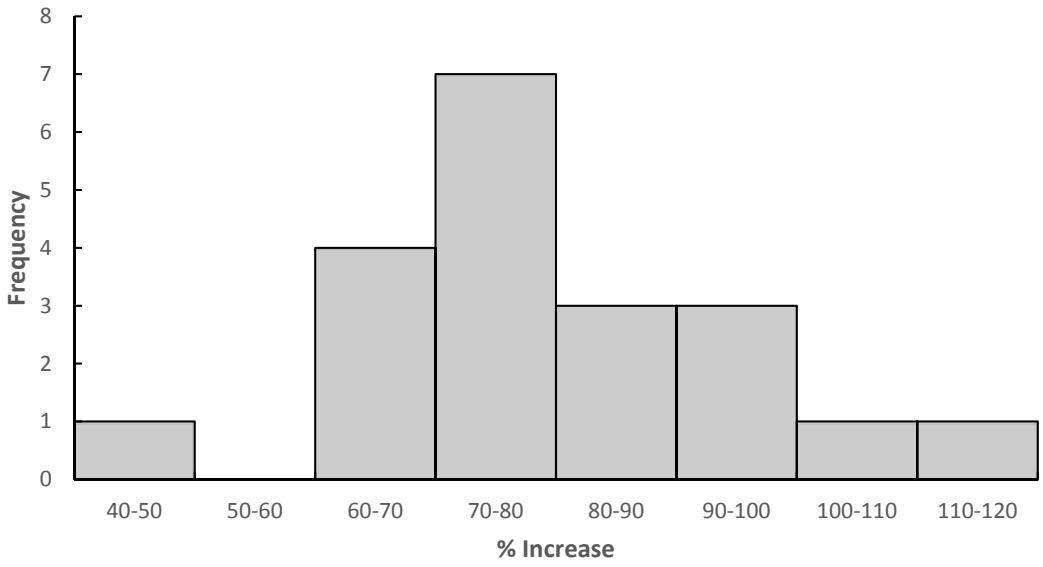
| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 6 | 8 | | | | | | |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | | | |

Mid-Career Median Salary

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 4 | | |
| 9 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 10 | 5 | 6 | 6 | | |
| 11 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 12 | 2 | 3 | 6 | | |

There is a wider spread in the mid-career median salaries than in the starting median salaries. Also, as expected, the mid-career median salaries are higher that the starting median salaries. The mid-career median salaries were mostly in the $93,000 to $114,000 range while the starting median salaries were mostly in the $51,000 to $62,000 range.

25. a.




b. The histogram is skewed to the right.

c.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 3 | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | | | |
| 7 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| 8 | 2 | 4 | 7 | | | | |
| 9 | 0 | 3 | 6 | | | | |
| 10 | 0 | | | | | | |
| 11 | 3 | | | | | | |

d. Rotating the stem-and-leaf display counterclockwise onto its side provides a picture of the data that is similar to the histogram as shown in part (a). Although the stem-and-leaf display may appear to offer the same information as a histogram, it has two primary advantages: the stem-and-leaf display is easier to construct by hand; and the stem-and-leaf display provides more information than the histogram because the stem-and-leaf shows the actual data.

26. a.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 | 1 4 |
| 2 | 6 7 |
| 3 | 0 1 1 1 2 3 |
| 3 | 5 6 7 7 |
| 4 | 0 0 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 |
| 4 | 6 6 7 9 |
| 5 | 0 0 0 2 2 |
| 5 | 5 6 7 9 |
| 6 | 1 4 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 2 |

b. Most frequent age group: 40-44 with 9 runners

c. 43 was the most frequent age with 5 runners

27. a.

| | | ***y*** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | Total |
| ***x*** | A | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| | B | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| | C | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| | Total | 18 | 12 | 30 |

b.

| | | ***y*** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | Total |
| ***x*** | A | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| | B | 84.6 | 15.4 | 100.0 |
| | C | 16.7 | 83.3 | 100.0 |

c.

| | | *y* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 |
| | A | 27.8 | 0.0 |
| ***x*** | B | 61.1 | 16.7 |
| | C | 11.1 | 83.3 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |

d. Category A values for *x* are always associated with category 1 values for *y*. Category B values for *x* are usually associated with category 1 values for y. Category C values for *x* are usually associated with category 2 values for *y*.

28. a.

| | | y | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 20-39 | 40-59 | 60-79 | 80-100 | Grand Total |
| | 10-29 | | | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| x | 30-49 | 2 | | 4 | | 6 |
| | 50-69 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 5 |
| | 70-90 | 4 | | | | 4 |
| | Grand Total | 7 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 20 |

b.

| | | y | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 20-39 | 40-59 | 60-79 | 80-100 | Grand Total |
| | 10-29 | | | 20.0 | 80.0 | 100 |
| x | 30-49 | 33.3 | | 66.7 | | 100 |
| | 50-69 | 20.0 | 60.0 | 20.0 | | 100 |
| | 70-90 | 100.0 | | | | 100 |

c.

| | | y | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 20-39 | 40-59 | 60-79 | 80-100 |
| | 10-29 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 100.0 |
| x | 30-49 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 66.7 | 0.0 |
| | 50-69 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 0.0 |
| | 70-90 | 57.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Grand Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

d. Higher values of x are associated with lower values of y and vice versa

29. a.

| | Average Miles per Hour | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Make | 130-139.9 | 140-149.9 | 150-159.9 | 160-169.9 | 170-179.9 | Total |
| Buick | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| Chevrolet | 18.75 | 31.25 | 25.00 | 18.75 | 6.25 | 100.00 |
| Dodge | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| Ford | 33.33 | 16.67 | 33.33 | 16.67 | 0.00 | 100.00 |

b. 25.00 + 18.75 + 6.25 = 50 percent

c.

| | Average Miles per Hour | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Make | 130-139.9 | 140-149.9 | 150-159.9 | 160-169.9 | 170-179.9 |
| Buick | 16.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chevrolet | 50.00 | 62.50 | 66.67 | 75.00 | 100.00 |
| Dodge | 0.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Ford | 33.33 | 12.50 | 33.33 | 25.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

d. 75%

30. a.

| | Year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average Speed | 1988-1992 | 1993-1997 | 1998-2002 | 2003-2007 | 2008-2012 | Total |
| 130-139.9 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 50.0 | 100 |
| 140-149.9 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 12.5 | 25.0 | 12.5 | 100 |
| 150-159.9 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 100 |
| 160-169.9 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 170-179.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |

b. It appears that most of the faster average winning times occur before 2003. This could be due to new regulations that take into account driver safety, fan safety, the environmental impact, and fuel consumption during races.

31. a. The crosstabulation of condition of the greens by gender is below.

| | Green Condition | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gender | Too Fast | Fine | Total |
| Male | 35 | 65 | 100 |
| Female | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| Total | 75 | 125 | 200 |

The female golfers have the highest percentage saying the greens are too fast: 40/100 = 40%. Male golfers have 35/100 = 35% saying the greens are too fast.

b. Among low handicap golfers, 1/10 = 10% of the women think the greens are too fast and 10/50 = 20% of the men think the greens are too fast. So, for the low handicappers, the men show a higher percentage who think the greens are too fast.

c. Among the higher handicap golfers, 39/51 = 43% of the woman think the greens are too fast and 25/50 = 50% of the men think the greens are too fast. So, for the higher handicap golfers, the men show a higher percentage who think the greens are too fast.

d. This is an example of Simpson's Paradox. At each handicap level a smaller percentage of the women think the greens are too fast. But, when the crosstabulations are aggregated, the result is reversed and we find a higher percentage of women who think the greens are too fast.

The hidden variable explaining the reversal is handicap level. Fewer people with low handicaps think the greens are too fast, and there are more men with low handicaps than women.

32. a. Row percentages are shown below.

| Region | Under $15,000 | $15,000 to $24,999 | $25,000 to $34,999 | $35,000 to $49,999 | $50,000 to $74,999 | $75,000 to $99,999 | $100,000 and over | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northeast | 12.72 | 10.45 | 10.54 | 13.07 | 17.22 | 11.57 | 24.42 | 100.00 |
| Midwest | 12.40 | 12.60 | 11.58 | 14.27 | 19.11 | 12.06 | 17.97 | 100.00 |
| South | 14.30 | 12.97 | 11.55 | 14.85 | 17.73 | 11.04 | 17.57 | 100.00 |
| West | 11.84 | 10.73 | 10.15 | 13.65 | 18.44 | 11.77 | 23.43 | 100.00 |

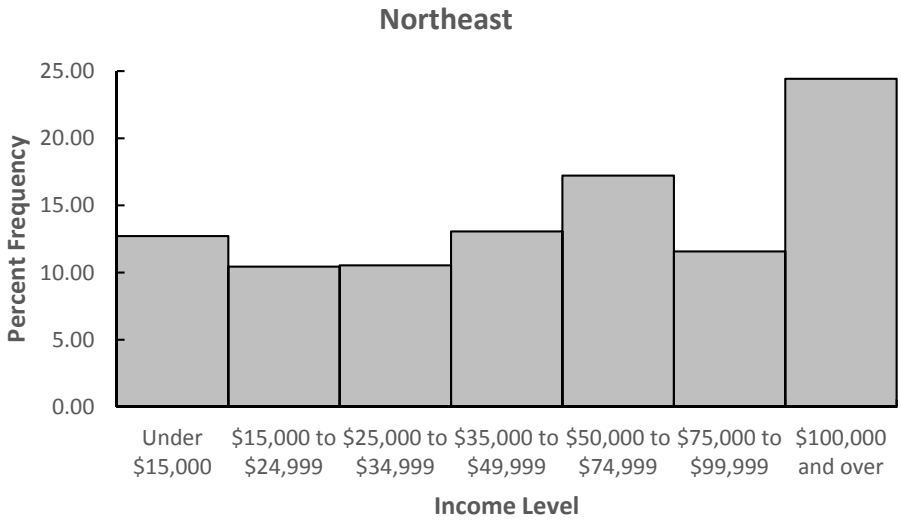
The percent frequency distributions for each region now appear in each row of the table. For example, the percent frequency distribution of the West region is as follows:

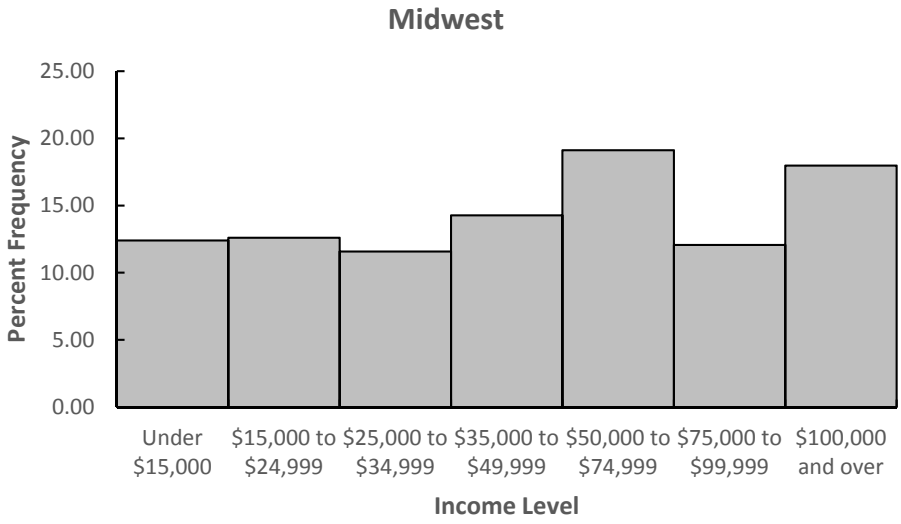
| Income Level | Percent Frequency |
|---|---|
| Under $15,000 | 11.84 |
| $15,000 to $24,999 | 10.73 |
| $25,000 to $34,999 | 10.15 |
| $35,000 to $49,999 | 13.65 |
| $50,000 to $74,999 | 18.44 |
| $75,000 to $99,999 | 11.77 |
| $100,000 and over | 23.43 |
| Total | 100.00 |

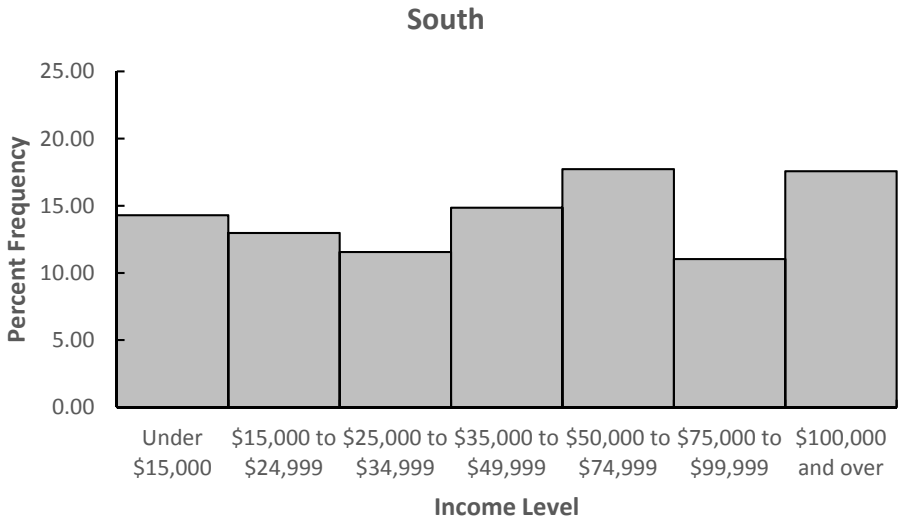
b. West: 18.44 + 11.77 + 23.43 = 53.64%

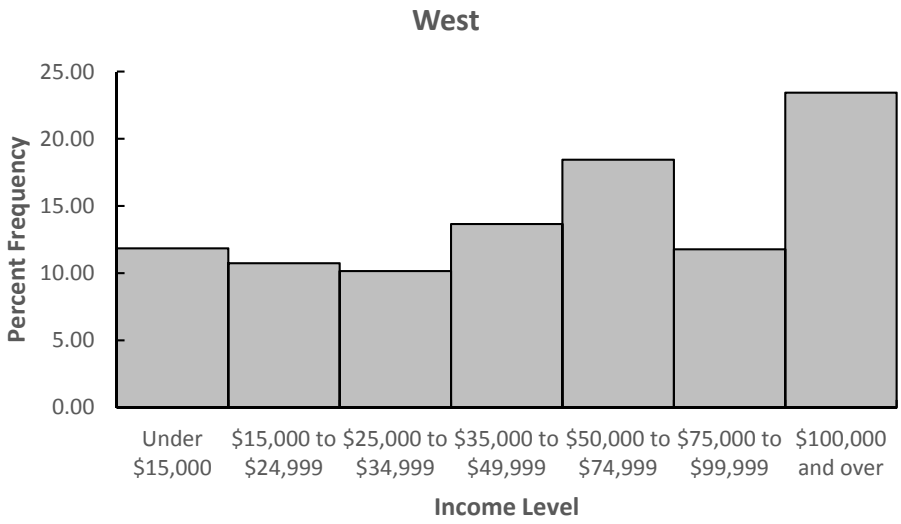
South: 17.73 + 11.04 + 17.57 = 46.34%

c.






The largest difference appears to be a higher percentage of household incomes of $100,000 and over for the Northeast and West regions.

d. Column percentages are shown below.

| Region | Under $15,000 | $15,000 to $24,999 | $25,000 to $34,999 | $35,000 to $49,999 | $50,000 to $74,999 | $75,000 to $99,999 | $100,000 and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northeast | 17.83 | 16.00 | 17.41 | 16.90 | 17.38 | 18.35 | 22.09 |
| Midwest | 21.35 | 23.72 | 23.50 | 22.68 | 23.71 | 23.49 | 19.96 |
| South | 40.68 | 40.34 | 38.75 | 39.00 | 36.33 | 35.53 | 32.25 |
| West | 20.13 | 19.94 | 20.34 | 21.42 | 22.58 | 22.63 | 25.70 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |