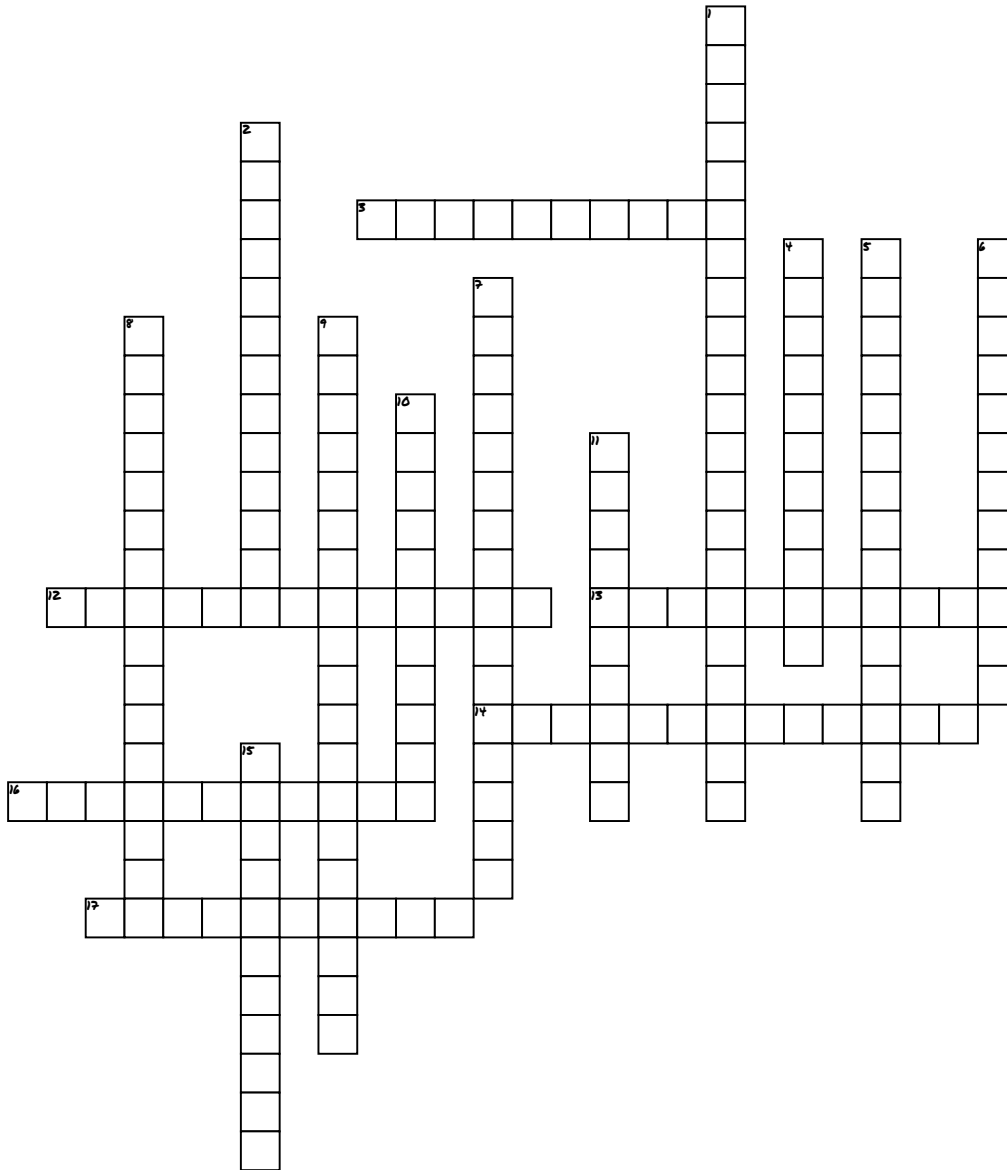


CLASSISM



ACROSS

3. _____ IS THE EXPENDITURE OF CAPITAL IN EXPECTATION OF DERIVING INCOME OR PROFIT FROM ITS USE.
12. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST SOCIOECONOMIC BRACKET IN THE SOCIAL HIERARCHY AND HAS GREAT POWER?
13. _____ IS AN INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF A CAPITAL ASSET, SUCH AS STOCK OR REAL ESTATE.
14. _____ CONSISTS OF THOSE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SOCIOECONOMIC HIERARCHY WHO HAVE LOW EDUCATION, LOW INCOME, LOW STATUS JOBS.
16. _____ DESCRIBES A PERSON WHO PERFORMS PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL, OR ADMINISTRATIVE WORK FOR A SALARY.
17. _____ IS THE POOREST CLASS OF PEOPLE IN A GIVEN SOCIETY.

DOWN

1. _____ IS A TERM COMMONLY USED BY STATISTICIANS TO REFER TO THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF EDUCATION AN INDIVIDUAL HAS COMPLETED.
2. _____ THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE EARNINGS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF MALE EARNINGS
4. _____ IS WHITE-COLLAR EMPLOYEES WHOSE WORK IS LARGELY SELF-DIRECTED AND IS COMPENSATED WITH AN ANNUAL SALARY, RATHER THAN AN HOURLY WAGE.
5. _____ CONSISTS OF INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS WITH LOW EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS, AND BELOW AVERAGE INCOMES.
6. _____ IS A PERSON WHOSE OCCUPATION IS HIGHLY SKILLED, SALARIED, AND REQUIRES HIGH EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT.
7. _____ IS THE VARIOUS FORMS OF MATERIAL AID PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO THOSE WHO ARE IN NEED.

8. _____ IS A CERTAIN TYPE OF EDUCATION THAT IS BEYOND SECONDARY SCHOOL, USUALLY CULMINATING IN A BACHELOR'S DEGREE AND SERVING AS A NECESSARY CREDENTIAL FOR THE MIDDLE CLASS OCCUPATIONS.
9. _____ IS A PART OF THE MIDDLE CLASS THAT HAS SOME EDUCATION AND COMFORTABLE SALARIES, BUT WITH SOCIOECONOMIC STATUSES BELOW THE UPPER-MIDDLE CLASS.
10. _____ ANY WORK DONE BY HAND; USUALLY IMPLYING IT IS UNSKILLED OR PHYSICALLY DEMANDING.
11. _____ DESCRIBES WORKING-CLASS OCCUPATIONS, ESPECIALLY THOSE INVOLVING MANUAL LABOR.
15. _____ IS THE THRESHOLD OF POVERTY USED BY THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU TO DEFINE THE MINIMUM INCOME ONE MUST EARN TO MEET BASIC MATERIAL NEEDS.