Esmeralda Lopez
P.2 12/6/17

Graph of the Week

December 4 - 8, 2017

Questions to ask when reading graphs:

- Is there an upward or downward trend?
- Are there any sudden spikes in the graph?
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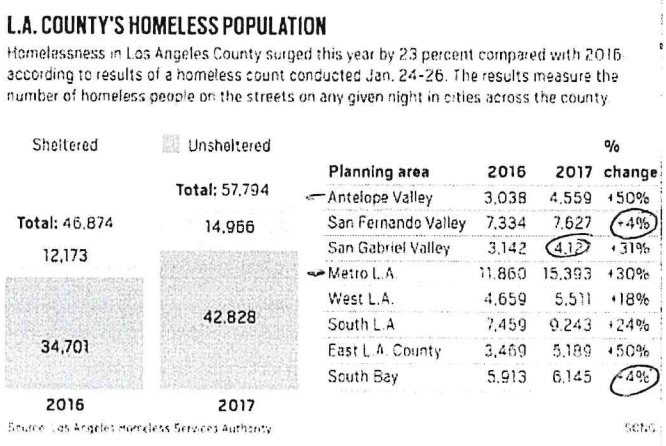
- What prediction can I make for the future?
- What inferences can I make about the graph?

Analyze the graphs below and write a reflection on what you think the graphs are communicating to you. To guide you with your response, start with some observations.

- What is the topic of each graph?
- What does the x-axis represent? What does the y-axis represent?
- What are some observations that you can make based on the graph?
- What do you foresee happening in the next 5 years?



The topic of each graph talk about the homeless population. The 1st graph is about the homeless population in U.S cities and the 2nd graph talks about the L.A county's homeless population. In the first graph the X-axis represents the number of homeless people in each city. And the Y axis represents the cities in the U.S. The X axis in the 2nd graph represents the year & city & the Y axis represents the homeless population. Some observations I can make based on the graphs is that the city with the highest population of homeless people is New York City, with a number of 73,523. The city with the lowest population number on homeless people is philadelphia with a number of 6,112. I can also tell based on the graph that there is way more unsheltered homeless than sheltered, about 3 times more than the sheltered. In Metro LA there is the most homeless population & in Antelope Valley there is the least number of homeless. Although in South Bay & in San Fernando valley they had the smallest change being at +4%.

Kassandra Cornejo
November 8 2017
period 5

Graph of the Week
November 8, 2017

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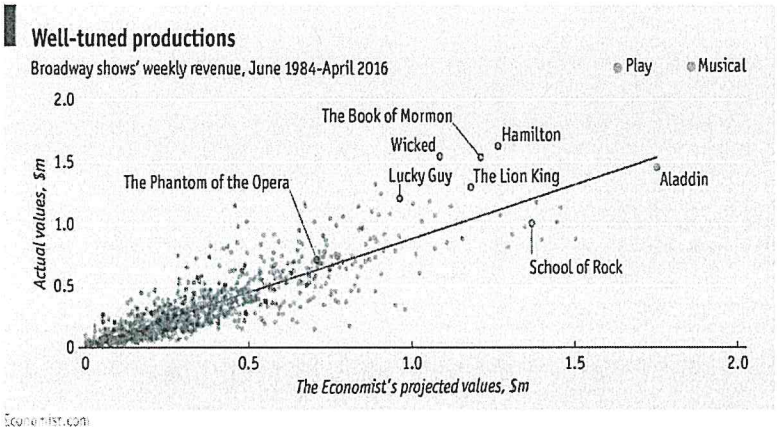

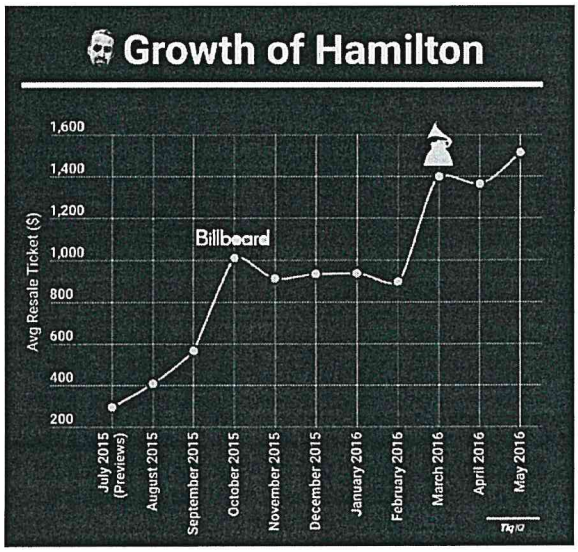

The scatterplot and line of best fit on the left shows Broadway show's weekly revenue from June 1984 to April 2016 and the actual value of revenue along with the projected values. The y-axis is the actual weekly revenue, in millions. The x-axis is projected weekly revenue, in millions, as predicted by The Economist. There is a correlation, a positive one, between what revenue is predicted and the actual revenue. The line of best fit is more accurate with lesser values and as values increase, they get further away from the line of best fit. The Broadway shows plotted are both plays and musicals. The line graph on the right shows the price of a resale ticket for Hamilton all the way back to the previews in July 2015 to May 2016. It also notes that of the spike of retail prices were 2 major events, Billboard music Awards and the Grammy's. Generally the resale tickets have increased in value since the previews of the show. There were increases from July 2015 to September 2015 and from April to May of 2016. There were steep increases from September 2015 to October 2015 and from February to March of 2016. From November 2015 to February 2016, the prices were more or less constant.

Nayna Chand
6-2

Graph of the Week

September 25-29, 2017

Analyze the graphs below and write a reflection on what you think the graphs are communicating to you. To guide you with your response, start with some observations.

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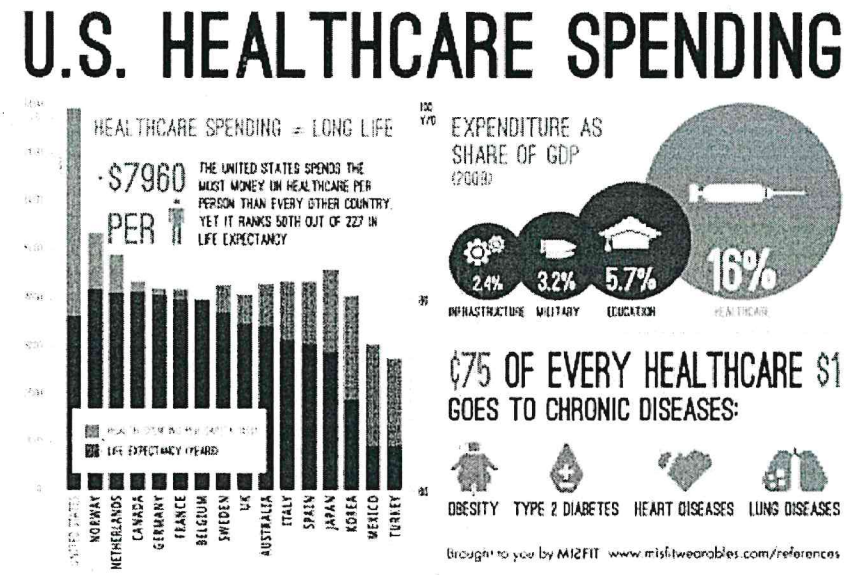

The first graph is about U.S. Healthcare spending. The bar graph compares U.S. healthcare spending with life expectancy to other countries. The U.S. spends the most money on a person's healthcare than other countries, yet American's life expectancy is still less than other countries. The second chart shows how much money is spent on infrastructure, military, education, and healthcare. Most money is spent on healthcare with 16%. 5.7% of money is spent on education. 3.2% is spent on the military, and 2.4% is spent on infrastructure. Out of $1, ¢75 goes to chronic diseases and yet we have so many deaths. The second graph discusses the improvement of life-expectancy in the U.S., but in 2015, there was a dip. In 1990, life expectancy was abut 75 years old. In 2015, life expectancy increase to abut 80 years old. I wonder how other countries have longer life expectancy the the U.S.

TuVu
P2.

Gr[illegible] of the Week

October 30, 2017

Analyze the graphs below and write a reflection on what you think the graphs are communicating to you. To guide you with your response, start with some observations.

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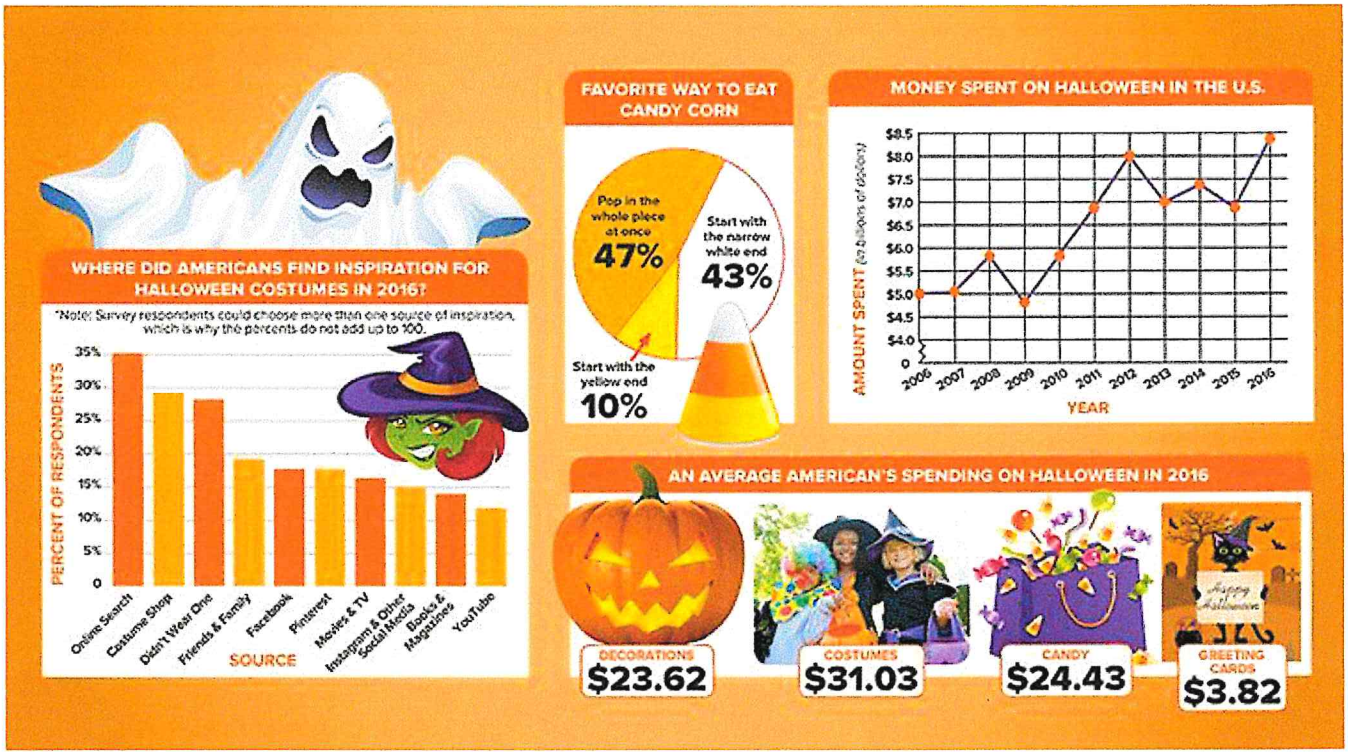

The graphs have the common theme of Halloween statistics. The first graph displays data on the source Americans use to get costume inspirations. The dependent factor of the graph is the % of people who used that source where the independent factor is the type of costume. From this graph, the reader can assume that a simple online search will yield the most costume ideas. This makes sense because that's how one would search for anything. The trend will continue to show that online shopping will result more in the future. The next graph shows a pie chart of how candy corn should be eaten. The most unpopular way was to eat it with the yellow end first. The most popular choice was to eat the entire thing whole. This makes sense because candy corn should just be eaten whole due to its small size. The next graph shows the money spent by the US on Halloween in general. The independent factor is the year that the data was taken, while the dependent graph is the amount of money spent on Halloween. The graph has grown in average, though there are many fluctuations. 2016 was the highest amount of money spent, 8.5 billion dollars. A possible decrease from 2012 to 2013 may be the crash of the economy? Many could not afford decorations or cards. Thus they did not spend money at all. The final graph shows the average spendings on Halloween in distinct sections. The average american will spend more on costumes than they would on candy. This makes since because more people want to dress up rather than eat sugar. The average American would spend $ on decorations as the same as candy because both are equally appealing

Esly Valle
P. 1

Graph of the Week

December 11-15, 2017

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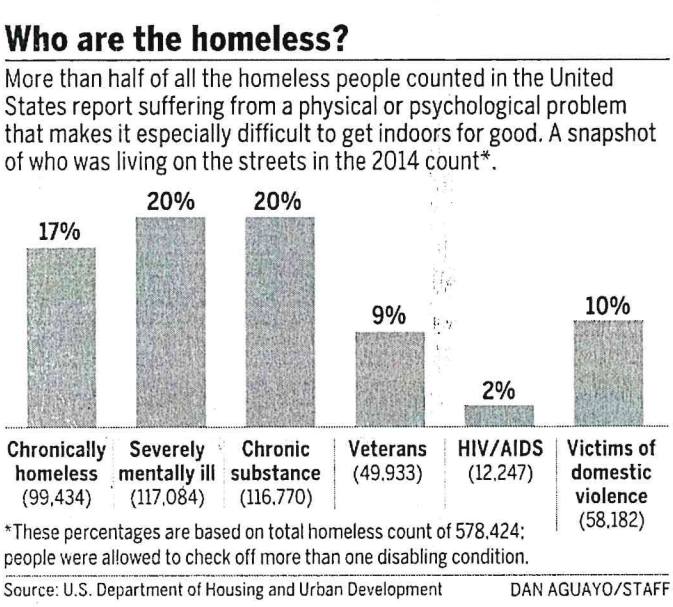

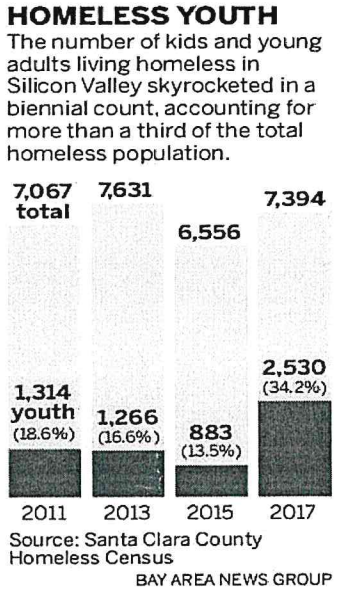

The graph shown are bar graphs that display the percentage in homeless. The first graph helps us identify who the homeless are. The 2% of homeless have HIV / AIDS which I found highly surprising (no offense). A typical homeless on the street is seen as a junky or just mentally ill since they are talking to themselves. This graph proves the correlation to that. 20% of the homeless are mentally ill and use chronic substances. The second graph shows the number of children that have been homeless throughout 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017. In 2013, there was a high number of children / youths without a home. It makes me think if some of these children come from broken homes and often run away. Another thing that is sad, 9% of the homeless population are veterans. It upsets me because they sacrificed time from their life for the country they belong to and when they come home, they have no home.

Graph of the Week

October 23, 2017

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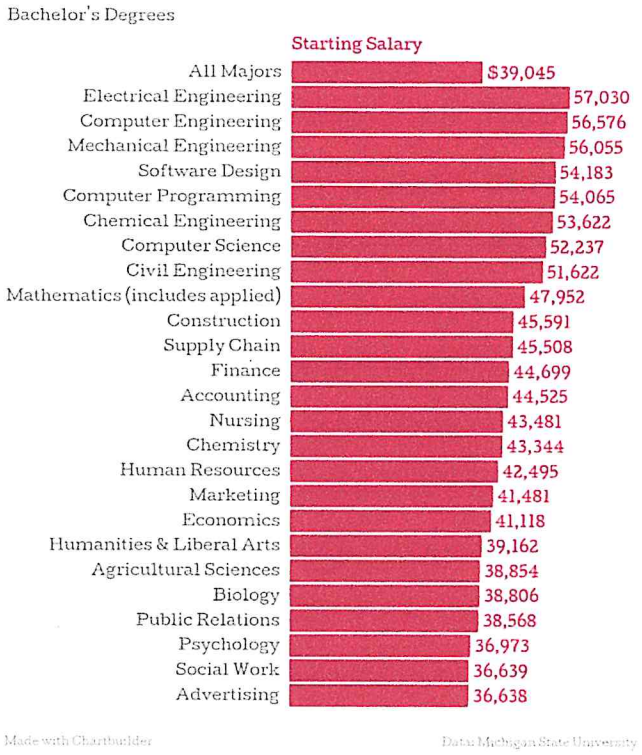

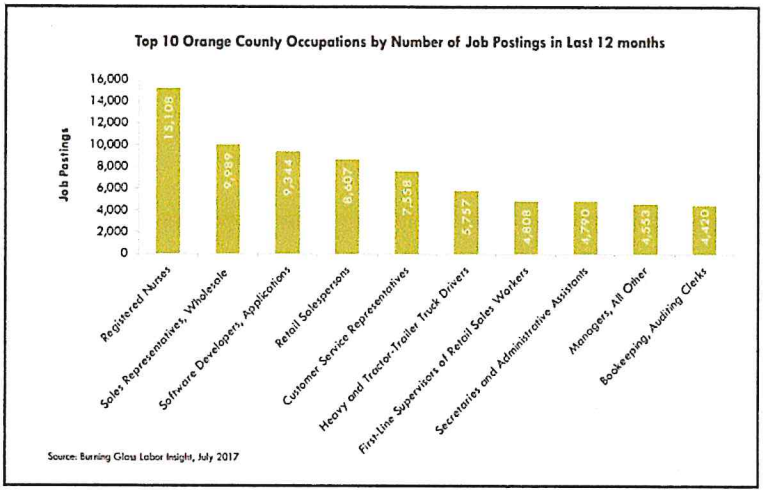

The graph on the left is about starting salary for various jobs with a bachelor's degree. The x-axis shows the starting salary for each respective major on the y-axis. The first one appears to be an average of all the others listed. After the first one, the next one is the highest starting salary of the list. It goes on the pattern of the salary decreasing, order. It continues less and less. At the bottom is the starting salary for Advertising. This has the lowest starting salary. The majors that earn the most involve engineering in the middle math and science and the least involve human communicating. The second graph shows occupation numbers in the past year. The x-axis is occupation, y is number of times listed. It, too, goes in order of decreasing from most demand to least. The highest is Registered Nurses, reflecting high spending of healthcare in America, the least demanding is book keepers / clerks, shows that technology can take over these simple tasks.

Jenny Nguyen
P2

Graph of the Week

October 2-6, 2017

Analyze the graphs below and write a reflection on what you think the graphs are communicating to you. To guide you with your response, start with some observations.

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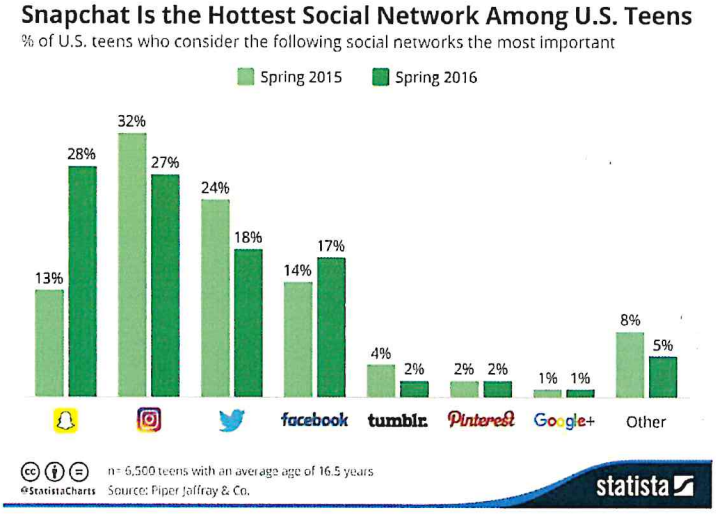

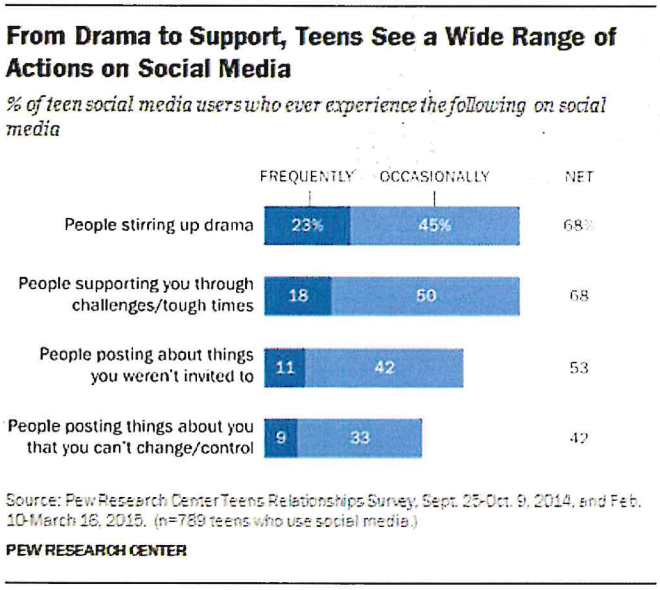

The topic of the graphs is the popularity of snapchat among the U.S teens. The x-axis represents the different social media apps that are commonly used by the U.S teens, while the y-axis represents the percentage of numbers of teens who use these apps. This is a bar graph so it has 2 different colors, light green for the spring 2015, and dark green for spring 2016. There was a sudden outbreak of the popularity of Snapchat in 2016 as the percentage when up to 28%. However, before that, in 2015, it was only 13%. Within a year, the percent increased by 15. In the second graph, it shows how teens use the app snapchat. The highest percentage out of the 4 types, the "people stirring up drama" has 68%, where 23% goes to the frequency and 45% goes to the less frequency one. According to the graph, teens use snapchat to achieve their personal purposes, such as to stirring up drama. In 10 years, I predict that snapchat will be replaced with another new social media app that has all the features from each of the current app.

Shyla Castanon
Pd. 1

Graph of the Week

August 31, 2017

Analyze the graphs below and write a reflection on what you think the graphs are communicating to you. To guide you with your response, start with some observations.

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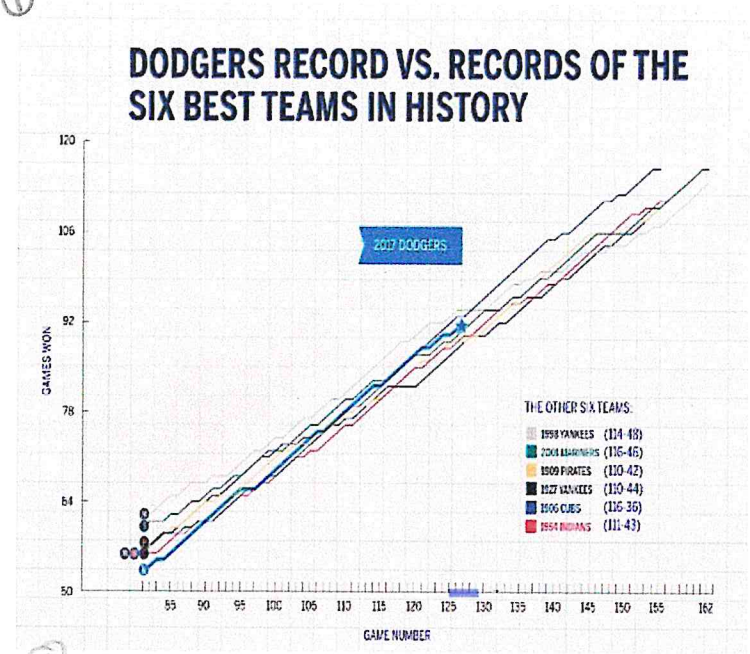
①



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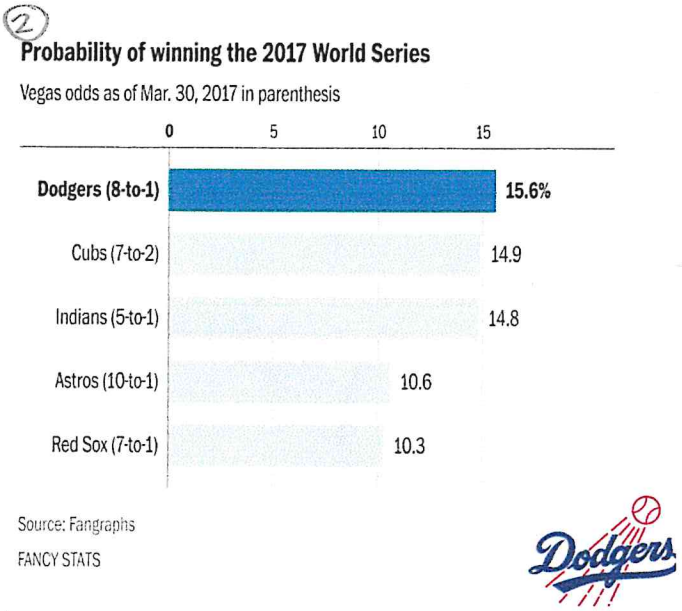

① The topic of the 1st graph is the record that the dodgers currently have (in the year of 2017) compared to the six best team's best record in history. The x-axis represents the number of games the teams played, and the y-axis represents the number of games each team won. Based on the graph, you can predict that the Dodgers might get a better record than most of the other teams except for the 1906 Cubs, unless they get a better record than them too. The line of the dodgers is going at a faster (bigger) pace (rate/slope) than the other teams' lines (whereas they) ~~vs~~. In the next 5 years, I see the line of the dodgers not being as high or increasing as much.

② The topic of this graph is the probability of teams winning the 2017 World Series. These teams are: Dodgers, Cubs, Indians, Astros, and Red Sox. The x-axis could be represented by all the teams and the y-axis could be the win probability as a percentage. By looking at the graph you can see that the dodgers have the highest percentage of winning the 2017 world series (15.6%) along with the cubs shortly behind with a 14.9%, the Red Sox have the smallest chance of winning the world series with a 10.3%. In 5 years, you can predict that the dodgers by then would win a world series and that the cubs probably did as well.

Esly Valle
P.1

Graph of the Week

September 21, 2017

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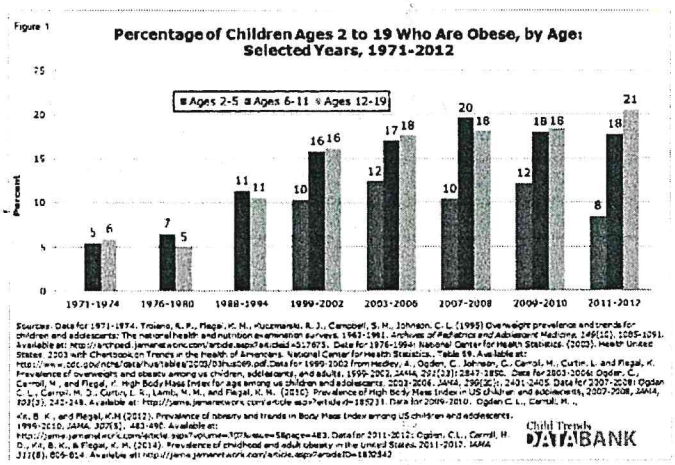

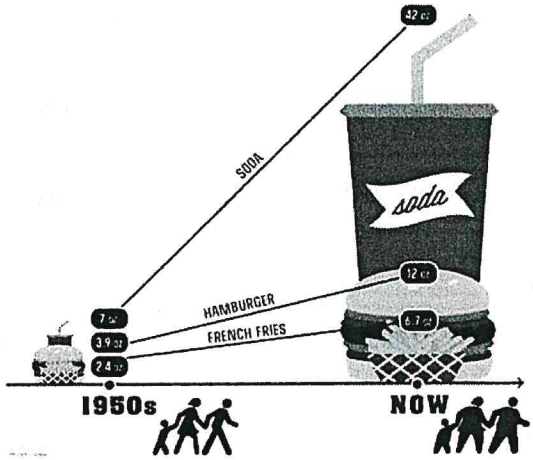

The graph talks about the percentage of children ages 2 to 19 who are obese. The graph seems to be moving upward. The factor that seems to put the percentage high is soda. Soda does contain a lot of calories and sugar. People often drink more soda than water. Between 2007 and 2008, children from ages 6-11 were the most obese. In 2011 and 2012, 21% of the teenagers were obesed. In the graph, children from ages 2-5, 6-11 and 12-19 are being compared to each other. Children between the ages 2-5 were always below ages 6-11 and 12-19. If children from ages 2-5 were obesed, that would be a sad story for America. I think children from the ages 2-5 get obesed from their parents over feeding them. I always thought that hamburgers were the leading factor of obesity, but soda make complete sense. Throughout the years, ages 6-11 and 12-19 were always neck to neck. In the next 10 years I forsee that people and children will get obese and it will get on the same level. Children are eating hamburgers instead of fruit and veges. Some children even drink sodas. The United States will become Wall-E by the year 2005. Food will get better and the people will get fatter.

Taylor Nguyen
P.5

Graph of the Week

August 21, 2017

✓

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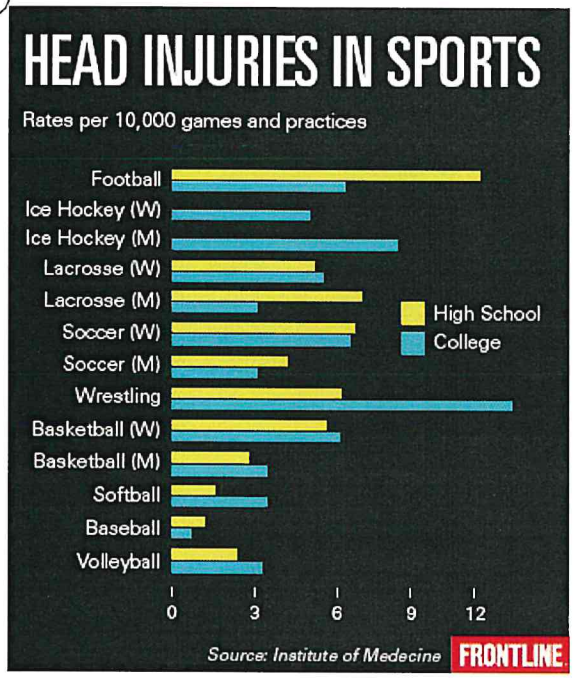

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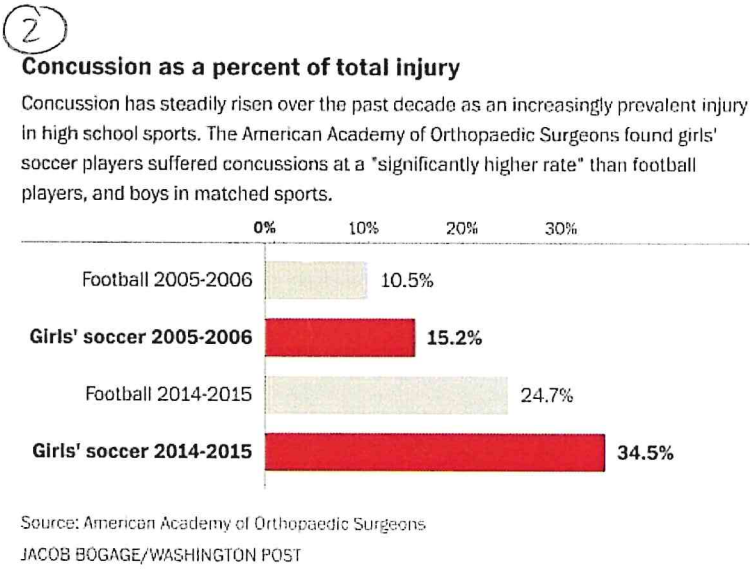

The first graph discusses head injuries in sports per ten thousand games and practices. The second discusses concussions as a percentage of total injury. The x-axis for 1 relates to the different sports while the y-axis represents the amounts of head injuries in ten thousands (30,000, 60,000, etc). For graph 2, the x-axis lists two sports from different years. The y-axis depicts the percentage of concussions. It's surprising to see that college wrestling and high school football causes a significant amount of head injuries. It also surprises me how the girls' soccer concussions percent has doubled since 2005-2006. The similarity between both graphs is that football causes head injuries, which often leads to concussions. I predict that wrestling and football will have an increase in injuries unless better helmets are designed. Both sports involve physical contact and a helmet should be better designed to handle the impact. For girls' soccer, the percentage may increase as well since injuries in this sport may not be treated well. For instance, it may be hard to recognize concussions without medical devices. It can also be hard to recognize them since players do not want to admit their injuries since it might result in them not getting to play.