

Jennifer Seward  
10/16/16  
Period 4

**Graph of the Week**  
**October 3-7, 2016**

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.

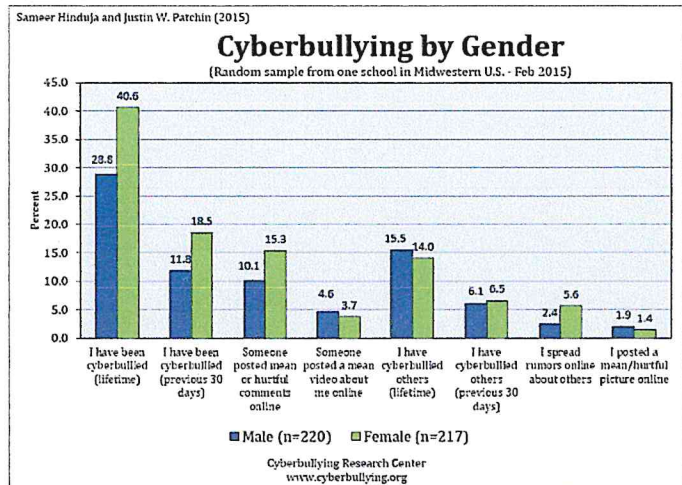
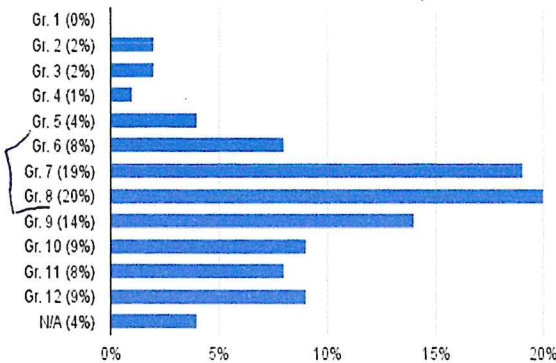
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**STOP A BULLY**  
SAFE & ANONYMOUS

**BULLY REPORT GRADE LEVEL**  
(StopABully School Reports from Sept 2011 - April 2012)



The first graph shows the percentage of students who have been bullied from 1st grade to 12th grade. I noticed that bullying reaches its peak in 8th grade, but slowly begins to decrease in later years. It is constantly oscillating, but remains low in the first couple of elementary years. From the graph, I can infer that students tend to judge/criticize others during their early teen years. This continues throughout high school but decreases as some people grow out of it. The second graph shows cyberbullying statistics by gender. According to the graph, females tend to experience cyberbullying more and males are usually the same of cyberbullying in general. Despite taking the lead for spreading rumors, females are 1.5 percent behind males for cyberbullying others in their lifetime. I assume that females lead the percent for those who have been cyberbullied within their lifetime (40.6%) because there is a double standard present in our society, which results in heavy criticism towards females.



### Graph of the Week October 24-28, 2016

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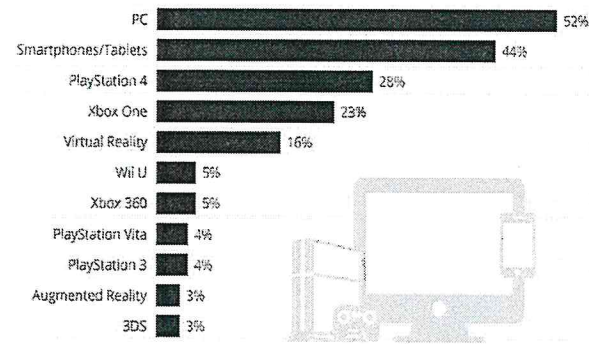
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#### The Most Important Gaming Platforms in 2016

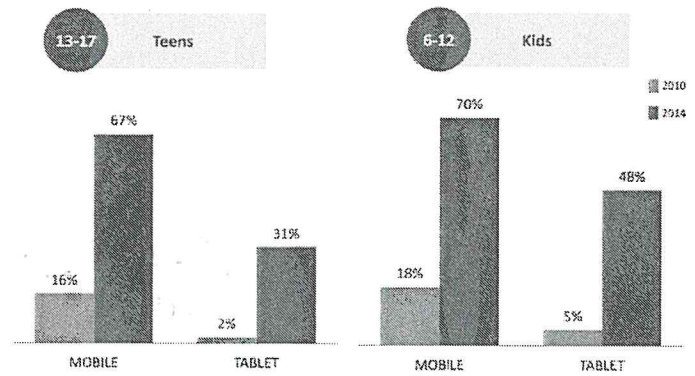
% of developers who are working on a game for the following platforms



based on a survey of 2,000 game developers  
Source: Game Developers Conference  
statista

#### MOBILE/TABLET ARE CHANGING HOW KIDS GAME

Mobile/Tablet Device Playership (% of General Population)



The graph on the left is about important gaming platforms in 2016. The x-axis represents the percentage and the y-axis represents different platforms (devices). Based on the graph I can see that PC is the highest percentage and the lowest is 3DS. I can also see that when smartphones/tablets have 44% the percentage decreases rapidly to 28%. In 10 years I can see an increase in the PC and smartphones/tablets than a huge gap between that and PlayStation 4. The graph on the right represents mobile/tablet changing how kids game. The x-axis represents mobile and tablet. The y-axis represents the percentage of teens and kids. Based on the graph I can see that teens from the ages 13-17 like mobile more than tablet. Kids from the ages 6-12 also like mobile more than tablet. In the next 10 years I foresee kids getting more involved with mobile and tablet because they have higher percentages than teens. Both graphs are being compared by devices and percentages. There is a upward trend on the right graph and a downward trend on the left graph. There is a big gap on the left graph.

### Graph of the Week October 17-21, 2016



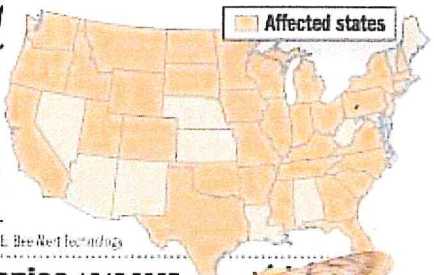
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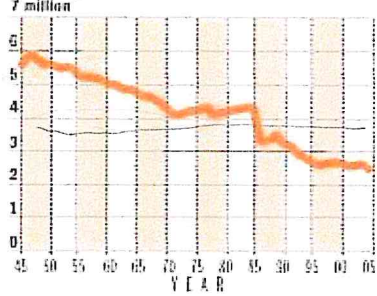
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### Honeybee colony collapse disorder

35 states have reported cases of bee colony collapse disorder. Beekeepers have reported an average bee population loss of 45 percent, with surviving colonies significantly weakened.



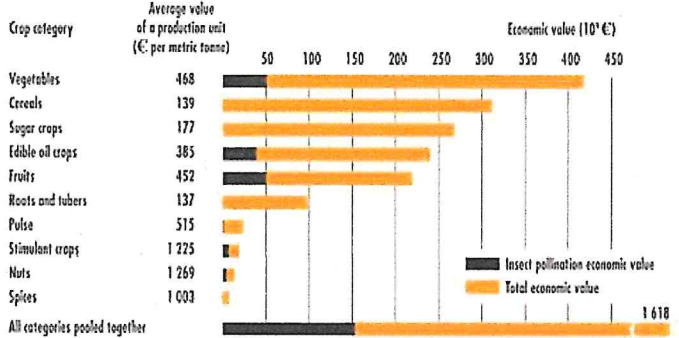
### Honeybee colonies 1945-2005



The number of managed honeybee colonies in the U.S. has declined from 5.9 million in 1947 to 2.4 million in 2005. The loss of those honeybees can be attributed to many factors, including bee pests, parasites, pathogens and disease.

SOURCE: USDA National Agriculture Statistics Service, Congressional Research Service

Figure 1: Economic impact of insect pollination on agricultural production used directly for human food worldwide



The contribution of pollinators to the production of crops used directly for human food has been estimated at 1.53 billion globally, which is about 9.5% of the total value of human food production worldwide.

Gallier N, et al., 2009 "Economic valuation of the vulnerability of world agriculture confronted with pollinator decline". Ecological Economics, 68: 810-821

The topic of the graph is about the population decline of honeybees in the U.S.  
 They X-axis represents the years in being examined (from 1945 to 2005), and the y-axis represents the amount of honeybee colonies there were over these years. The number is from 0 to 7 million colonies.

- Observations:
1. I see that the overall trend of the amount of honeybee colonies there are ranges from 6 million and gradually declines to just 2.5 million (less than half of the way of the graph).
  2. I see increase years in about 1947, and 1970 to 1985.
  3. What's very noticeable is after 1985, the honeybee colony amount had a huge & sudden dip in honeybee colony amount. It pretty much hasn't recovered since.
  4. 1995 to 2005 is a pretty constant amount, hovering around the 2.5 million range.
  5. I see that over the 50 years, the average amount of honeybee colonies is not below 4 million, but the rates seem to get worse over time.

Inference: 1. Sadly, I predict the honeybee to become endangered very soon. Based on the trend, I predict this will happen within the next 2 centuries, maybe even less than one.

## Graph of the Week September 12-16, 2016

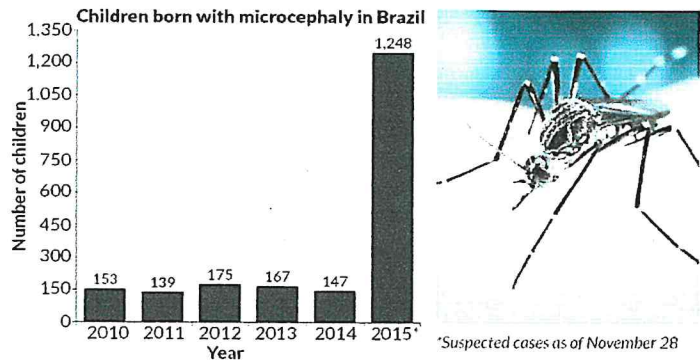
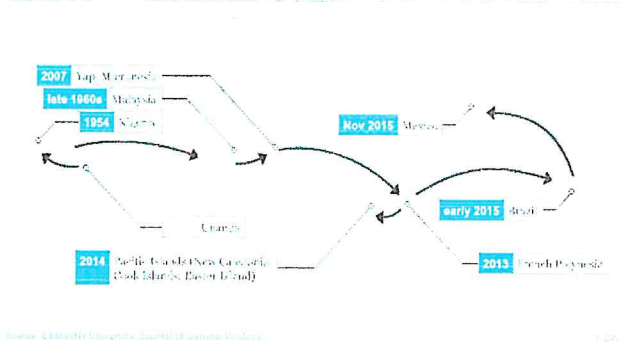
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How the Zika virus spread around the world



The infographic on the left shows the path the Zika virus took as it spread across the world. The chart shows the virus originating in Uganda. From Uganda the virus spread to Nigeria in 1954. The virus then spread from Nigeria to Malaysia in the late 1960s. After a 50 year period of not spreading, the virus spread from Malaysia to Yap, Micronesia in 2007. Then 6 years later the virus traveled from Micronesia to French Polynesia in 2013. From here the virus took two routes, the first came a year later in 2014 as it spread to the Pacific Islands. The other route Zika spread from from French Polynesia was to go to Brazil 2 years later in early 2015. Later that year in November 2015 the Zika virus spread from Brazil to Mexico. This visual on the spread of the Zika virus shows that before it reached Micronesia in 2007, it was slowly spreading. But, after 2007 the time it took Zika to be carried from one place to the next lessened. I also see that it seems to have originated in Africa, specifically in Uganda. I was only aware of this virus since 2015 when it reached Brazil. I know that it is carried by infected mosquitoes and passed onto children. I also knew that it came to North America when it reached Mexico. Based on its fast spread in the past 3 years, I predict the virus will continue to reach new places. Although, eventually it will be contained like Ebola, and the swine flu were. These trends are supported by the graph on the right which shows a spike in children born with this virus in Brazil in 2015.

**Graph of the Week**

**September 19-23, 2016**

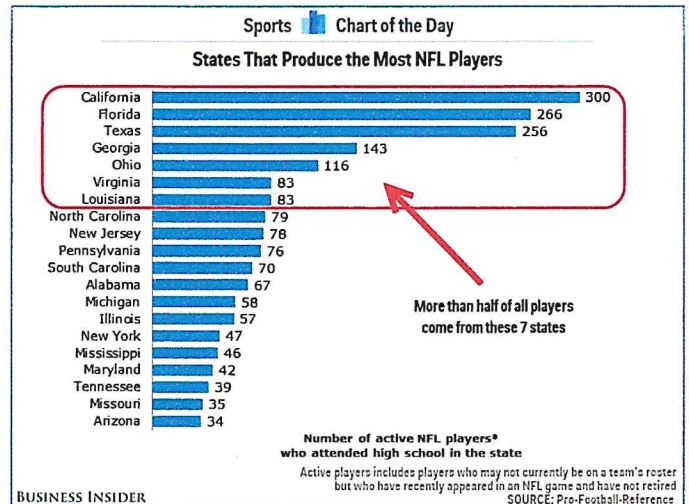
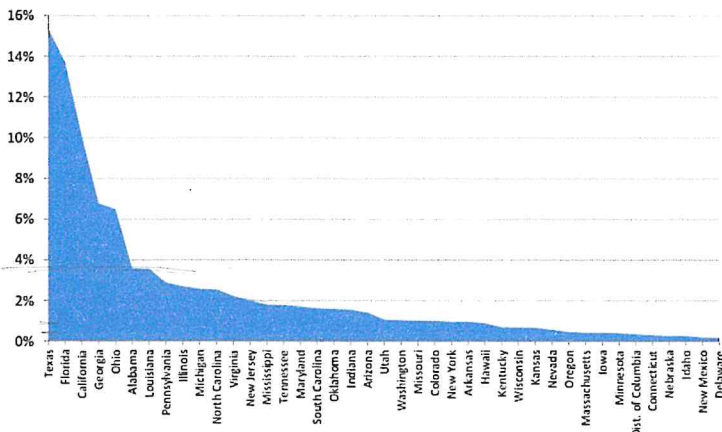
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**Distribution of Recruits (2008-2013)**



THE GRAPHS ABOVE SHOW THE DIFFERENCES OF RECRUITS BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT STATES. IN THE LEFT GRAPH, TEXAS AND FLORIDA SEEM TO OFFER THE MOST RECRUITS. BETWEEN 2008 AND 2013, TEXAS HAS OFFERED APPROXIMATELY 15% OF RECRUITS. ON THE OTHER HAND, DELAWARE IS AT A 0.25%. MOST STATES ARE AT A NUMBER BELOW FOUR PERCENT. THE SECOND GRAPH PROVIDES THE NUMBER OF NFL PLAYERS THAT ATTENDED HIGH SCHOOL IN A US STATE. THE TOP STATES THAT PRODUCED THE MOST NFL PLAYERS WAS CALIFORNIA AND FLORIDA. CALIFORNIA HAS 300 PLAYERS AND FLORIDA HAS A NUMBER OF 266 PLAYERS. IT IS FUNNY THAT TEXAS IS IN THIRD PLACE FOR THE SECOND GRAPH BUT IN FIRST PLACE FOR THE SECOND GRAPH. I BELIEVE TEXAS HAS THE MOST RECRUITS BECAUSE THEY ARE VERY NATIONALIST PEOPLE. ALSO, SOUTHERNERS ARE KNOWN FOR BEING "BIGGER AND STRONGER". CALIFORNIA IS KNOWN TO HAVE THE BEST SCHOOLS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION SO IT DOESN'T SURPRISE ME THAT THEY HAVE THE MOST PLAYERS WHO WENT TO HIGH SCHOOL.

**Graph of the Week**  
**August 22-26, 2016**

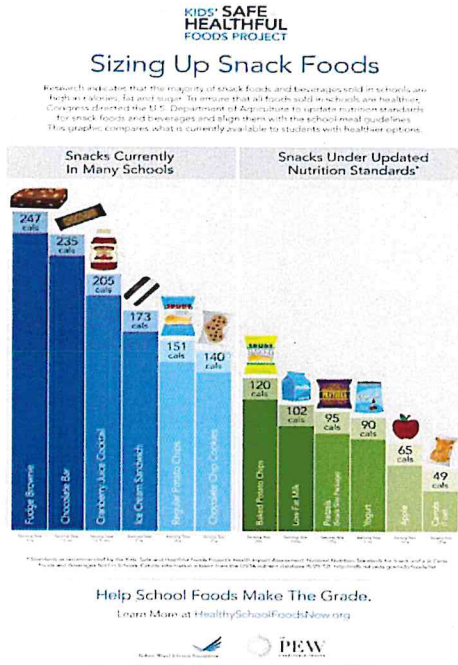
Yessenia Bolanos  
 per. 6 8/23/16

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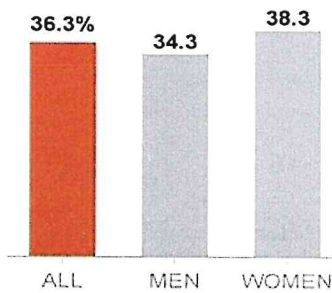
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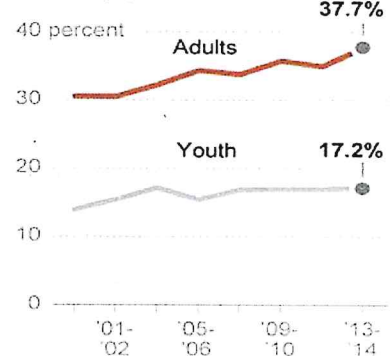
**Trends in obesity**

There was a significant increase in the adult obesity rate between the periods 2003-2004 and 2013-2014. And now a higher percentage of women than men are obese.

**Obesity 2011-2014, by gender**



**Obesity prevalence**



NOTE: Increase from '11-'12 to '13-'14 in not considered significant

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

AP

The bar graph on the left represents the sizing of snack foods along with the amount of calories per each snack. The bar graph on the right represents the trend in obesity from the years 2011-2014. From what I observe on the bar graph on the left, the calorie intake of original fattening snacks are much higher than the snacks that are updated in nutrition on the right. Based on the trends in obesity within four years, it seems as if the more nutritious snacks are helping the trend of obesity from increasing rapidly. I also observe that between men and woman, there is a higher percentage of obesity females than men. This is a new detail for me because from what I see around my hometown, I find that I see more obese men than women. Each year, the trend continues to have an upward trend, yet the trend never decreases. I believe that with the type of food our world creates whether it contains grease or artificial ingredients, the upward trend will continue but it will not have a sudden spike.

**Graph of the Week**

**January 30-February 3, 2017**

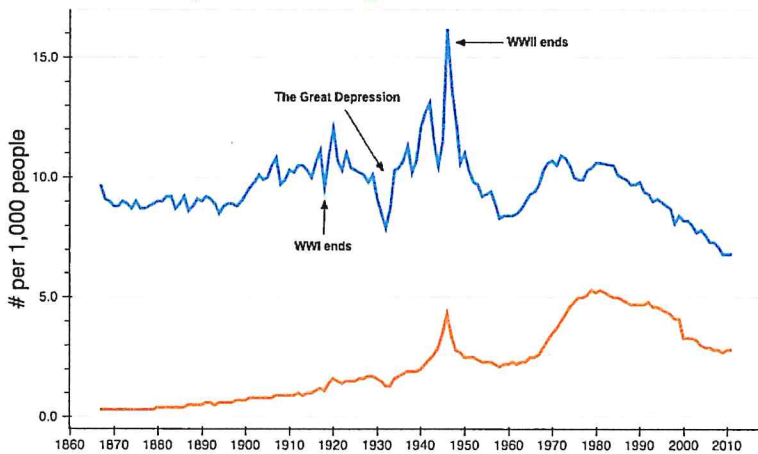
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**144 years of marriage and divorce in the U.S.**



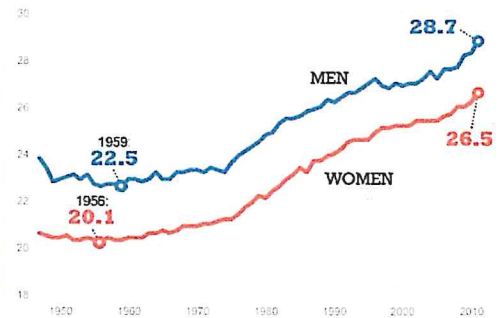
Data source: CDC NCHS  
Author: Randy Olson (@randial\_olson / randialolson.com)

**FACT:**

**Men and women are marrying later**

Since the 1960s, men and women have been increasingly marrying later. The median age at first marriage has risen to nearly 29 years for men and to more than 26 years for women.

**MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011.

familyfacts.org

The first graph shows the trend of marriage and divorce in the United States from 1860 to 2010. In general, the rate of marriage has constantly been oscillating throughout the 144-year-old time line. Divorce is different in that it has had a steady increase since 1860. I noticed that there was a drop in marriages during the first year of the Great Depression, but a slight spike in divorces. The graph reaches its maximum in 1945 with about 16 marriages per 1,000 people. During the same time, there is also a jump in divorce rates but the amount of divorces does not reach its peak until 1979. The second graph depicts the average age of men and women who get married from 1950 to 2010. Both men and women have gradually begun to get married later in life with men waiting 6.2 years more than compared to 1959 and women waiting 6.4 years more than in 1956.