

Journal of the Week
January 8-12, 2018

1/9/18
Pd. 1

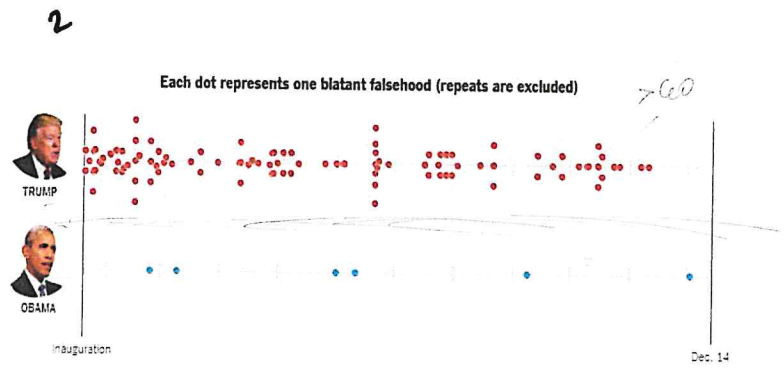
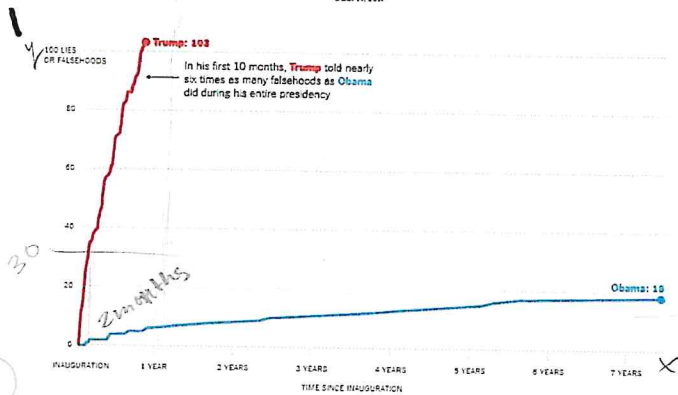
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- What is the topic of each graph? ✓
- What does the x-axis represent? What does the y-axis represent? ✓
- What are some observations that you can make based on the graph? ✓
- What do you foresee happening in the next 10 years? ✓

- Questions to ask when reading graphs:
- Is there an upward or downward trend?
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 - What is being compared in the graph?
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 - What inferences can I make about the graph?

Trump's Lies vs. Obama's

By DAVID LEONHARDT, IAN PRASAD PHILBRICK and STUART A. THOMPSON
DEC. 14, 2017



<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/12/14/opinion/sunday/trump-lies-obama-who-is-worse.html>

- 1) The topic of the graph is about the falsehoods of President Trump and ex-president Obama. The x-axis is the time since inauguration and the y-axis is the number of falsehoods. After 7 years of being president, Obama only said 18 falsehoods. However, it hasn't even been a year of Donald Trump's presidency, and he has already made over 100 lies/falsehoods which is already near to six times of Obama's entire presidency. In the next 10 years, I see Trump making at least 100 more lies for the next 3 years and then not win presidency again.
- 2) The topic of the graph is about the falsehoods of Obama and Trump being compared. The x-axis of the graph is the time being from inauguration and Dec. 14 and the y-axis is the number of falsehoods (per day). According to the graph, from the start of Obama's presidency to December 14, Obama only made 6 falsehoods. As to the amount of falsehoods Donald Trump made, he made at least 60 which was 10 times more than Obama. In the next 10 years, I see Trump having a lot more "red dots" (blatant falsehoods) because he likes to lie a lot so he will continue to do it.

Graph of the Week March 19-23, 2018

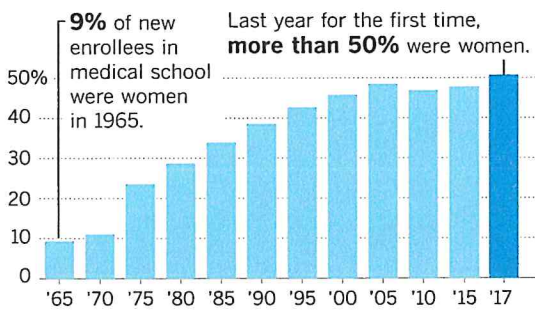
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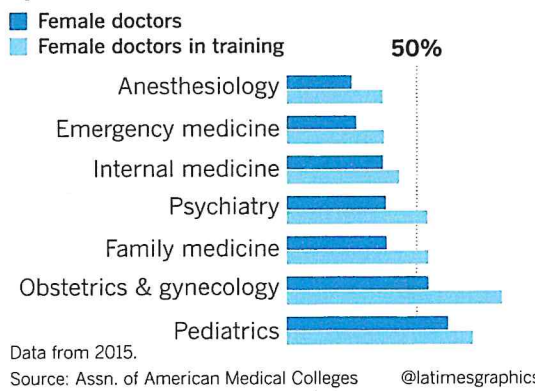
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More women in medical school now



The top bar graph is about more women in medical school over time. Enrollees in medical school grew from 9% to over 50% in 2017. In about 50 years, the percentage of women enrolling in medical school grew 40%. This information made me proud because women's progression in anything means more steps to equality. I want to pursue a career in the medical field and it's cool knowing that people are learning to be more and more comfortable with a greater amount of professional women on the job. I'm not surprised that today, more than 50% of medical school enrollees are women because I'm surrounded by friends and family who are in the medical field or who wants to be in the medical field. More males I know are looking to be engineers rather than nurses or doctors. The bottom bar graph is about how many female doctors are in the biggest medical

Female doctors in biggest medical specialties



specialties. The specialties where more than 50% of women are either working or training are psychiatry, family medicine, gynecology, and pediatrics. I've been interested in anesthesiology and pediatrics. The data suggests that more women are training to specialize in these fields, and I may be one of them in the future. Right now, most female doctors are pediatric doctors. This didn't surprise me because women tend to be more nurturing and willing to care for children. I also love working with children, which is why I would want to be a pediatrician one day.

summary 11/1/2018
P.2

Graph of the Week March 26-30, 2018

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.

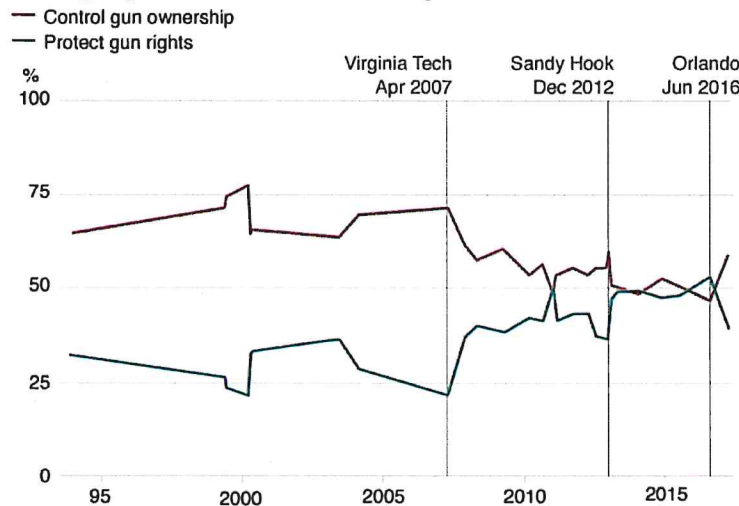
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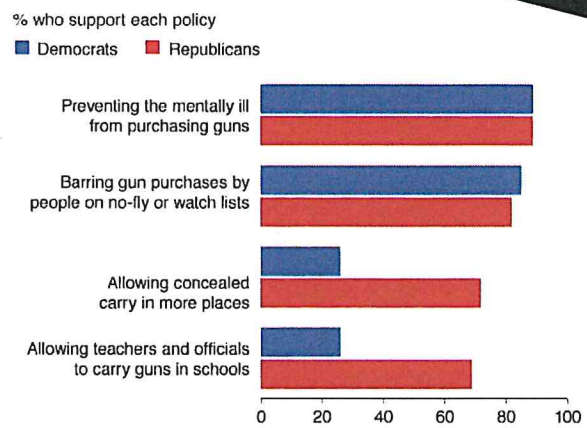
Changing attitudes of 18 to 29-year-olds in the US



Source: Pew Research Center



Public opinion is most divided over 'concealed carry' policy



Source: Pew Research Center



The topic of the left graph is about the changing attitudes of 18-29-year-olds in the U.S. about gun-related matters. The x-axis of the graph represents the years ranging from 1995-2015. Within it, there are 3 categories, including Virginia Tech (2007), Sandy Hook (2012), and Orlando (2016). These appear to be the past mass shootings that happened in the United States. The y-axis of the graph represents the percent of young adults. According to the graph, the percent of control gun ownership was at its lowest in 2016, while the percent of protect gun rights was at its highest in 2016 after the Orlando shooting. The topic of the right graph is about the public opinion is most divided over "concealed carry" policy. The x-axis represents the percentage of who support each policy, while the y-axis represents the different policies of 2 parties, Democrats (blue) and Republicans (red). According to the graph, both Democrats and Republicans support the prevention of mentally ill individuals from purchasing guns, about 90%. On the other hand, about 70% of Republicans who support the allowance of concealed carry in more places and of teachers + officials to carry guns in schools, whereas there are about 25% of Democrats who support the same policies. Based on the two graphs' trend, I predict that there will be more mass shootings in the next 10 years and the # people who support guns restriction will increase as people come to aware that gun ownership will lead to more # of deaths.

Graph of the Week

April 9-13, 2018

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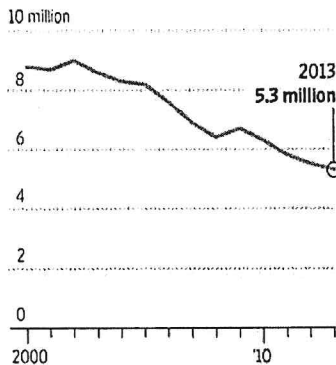
- What is the topic of each graph?
- What does the x-axis represent? What does the y-axis represent?
- What are some observations that you can make based on the graph?
- What do you foresee happening in the next 5 years?

Questions to ask when reading graphs:

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Losing Interest

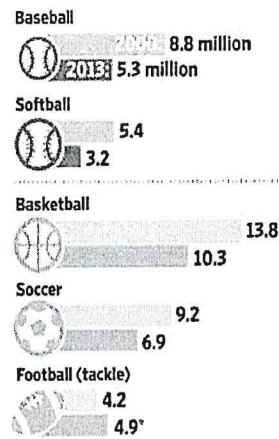
U.S. youth baseball participation ages 7 to 17, in millions:



*Football participation is down from 5.4M in 2006
 †Note: all figures cover both male and female participation in each sport

Source: National Sporting Goods Association

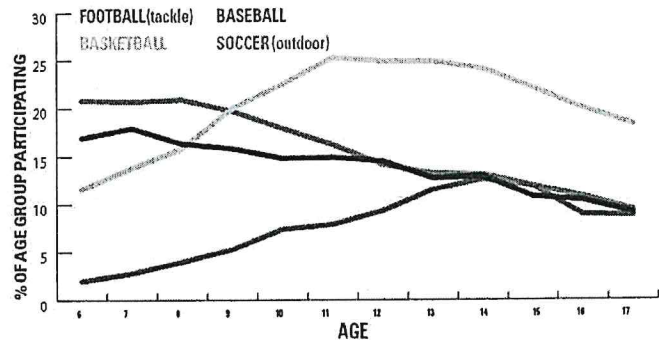
U.S. youth sport participation ages 7 to 17 change from 2000 to 2013:



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

► Sports participation rates by youths (ages 6-17)

Many youth start playing soccer at an earlier age when compared to other sports, but participation levels fall off quickly in future years. Nearly 21% of 6-year-olds play soccer in some form, compared with 14% of all 12-year-olds and about 9% of 17-year-olds.



Source: Sports & Fitness Industry Association, 2013 Participation Study

The graph of the week is based on the data collected from lost of interest in sports and the participation of sports by age. The U.S. youth baseball participation ages 7 to 17 has tremendously dropped. In the early 2000's, there was close to 9 million kids and teens playing baseball. Those numbers continued to drop over the next few years and by 2010, there were only about 6 million kids/teens ages 7 to 17. Sports in general decreased in participation in 2000 to 2013. Football was one of many sports that increased, in 2000, 4.2 million people participated, but grew to 4.9 million by 2013. Out of basketball, football, baseball, and soccer, basketball has the largest amount of kids ages 6-17 with the highest percent of %25 at age 11 to 14. The participation levels quickly declined and will most likely in the future. Tackle Football has decreased in participation as age goes up. About %21 percent ages 6 to 8 play but continuously decrease and by age 16 to 17, only about %11 people play.

aranzazu miguel p.2

Graph of the Week April 16-20, 2018

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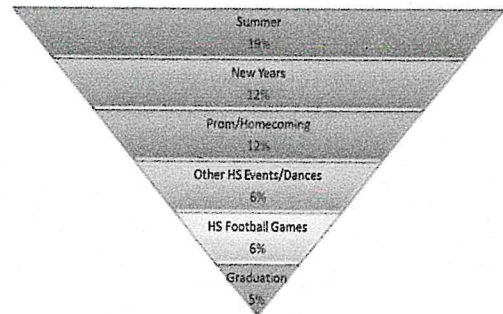
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Number of Drinks		BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT (BAC) Table for Male (M) / Female (F)							Driving Condition	
		Body Weight in Pounds								
		100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	
0	M	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	Only Safe Driving Limit
	F	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
1	M	.06	.05	.04	.04	.03	.03	.03	.02	Driving Skills Impaired
	F	.07	.06	.05	.04	.04	.03	.03	.03	
2	M	.12	.10	.09	.07	.07	.06	.05	.05	
	F	.13	.11	.09	.08	.07	.07	.06	.06	
3	M	.18	.15	.13	.11	.10	.09	.08	.07	Legally Intoxicated
	F	.20	.17	.14	.12	.11	.10	.09	.08	
4	M	.24	.20	.17	.15	.13	.12	.11	.10	
	F	.26	.22	.19	.17	.15	.13	.12	.11	
5	M	.30	.25	.21	.19	.17	.15	.14	.12	
	F	.33	.28	.24	.21	.18	.17	.15	.14	

Subtract .01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.
1 drink = 1.5 oz. 80 proof liquor, 12 oz. 5% beer, or 5 oz. 12% wine.
Fewer than 5 persons out of 100 will exceed these values.

Teens Driving Under the Influence



<http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2013/04/25/teens-drunken-driving-impaired-survey/2106325/>

The graphs show how many teens drive under the influence. There is a higher percentage of teens that drive under the influence during the summer, about 19%. The percentages are also high during other major school events such as new years, prom and homecoming. Surprisingly during graduation, there is the less amount of teens driving under the influence around 5%. The first graph shows how students by just having one drink they may already have their driving skills impaired and by having a couple more they could become legally intoxicated, especially if they are from a small deminer. The only face driving limit is when they are at .00 or 0 drinks. As soon as the number starts increasing past 1 for people under 160 pounds their amount of blood alcohol content increases drastically whereas for people greater than 160 pounds their amount of blood alcohol content increasing slowly. The first table also shows how overall females blood alcohol content increases faster compared to a man showing how they may not drink ask much before they are considered to be legally intoxicated. The table shows how many teens have their driving skills impaired as most of them are still young and somewhat tiny or small making them increase faster compared to a grown adult. Although the table states that fewer than 5 persons out of 100 will exceed those values shown but that means that many will have 4-5 drinks and will still drive. The times that teenagers drink the most according to the second graph is during summer but some even drink through other school events such as other dances or even high school football games although those are a bit less common. Graduation has the least amount of people/teens drinking maybe because many of them leave with their families and spend time with them throughout the rest of the day. In my opinion, this is really scary as I believe that a person doesn't need to be intoxicated to have fun, it may be cool to have a drink or two but not when you are driving as you may endanger others on the road. I also believe that when a person learns to have fun without alcohol, they really won't really on it in the future so these teens are just becoming reliant meanwhile making the roads unsafe.

Graph of the Week
April 23-27, 2018

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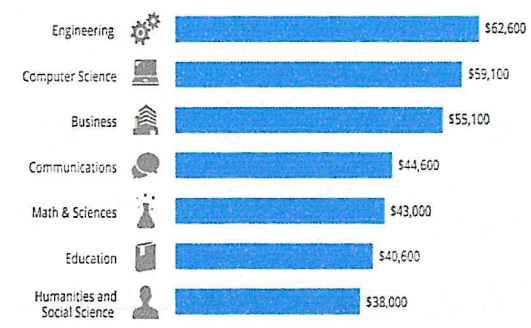
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15 top-earning degrees

1	Petroleum engineering	\$83,121
2	Chemical engineering	\$64,902
3	Mining engineering	\$64,404
4	Computer engineering	\$61,738
5	Computer science	\$61,407
6	Electrical engineering	\$60,125
7	Mechanical engineering	\$58,766
8	Industrial engineering	\$58,358
9	Systems engineering	\$57,438
10	Engineering technology	\$56,447
11	Actuarial science	\$56,320
12	Aeronautical engineering	\$56,311
13	Agricultural engineering	\$54,352
14	Biomedical engineering	\$54,158
15	Construction management	\$53,199

Engineering is America's Highest-Earning Major

The college degrees with the highest starting salaries in the United States in 2013



Source: National Association of Colleges and Employers
statista

How Pay Stacks Up

Median annual earnings for select liberal-arts and other degrees, based on years of experience.

LIBERAL-ARTS MAJORS	0-5 yrs	10-20 yrs	20+ yrs
English lang. & literature	\$39,000	\$69,000	\$73,000
History	41,000	72,000	81,000
International relations	44,000	74,000	119,000
Philosophy	42,000	82,000	97,000
Political science	43,000	77,000	89,000
Psychology	38,000	60,000	69,000

OTHER MAJORS	0-5 yrs	10-20 yrs	20+ yrs
Accounting	\$47,000	\$73,000	\$84,000
Business management	45,000	69,000	81,000
Civil engineering	56,000	89,000	108,000
Computer science	63,000	103,000	116,000
Hospitality management	39,000	60,000	70,000
Nursing	57,000	73,000	75,000

Note: Data is for bachelor's degree Source: PayScale
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

The first graph lists the top-earning degrees. First on the list is petroleum engineering with \$83,121. The second one earns about \$20,000 less than the first. From electrical engineering and up, degree holders earn within the \$60,000 range. From mechanical and down, the earnings are that is below \$60,000. Construction management earns the least with \$53,199. The second graph is about college degrees with the highest starting salaries in the U.S. in 2013. Engineering is at the top with \$62,600 followed by computer science with about \$59,100. Not a huge difference. Humanities and social science earn the least with about \$38,000. That is a little over \$20,000 less than engineers. The third graph is about the increase in annual earnings as degree holders gain more experience. Out of the liberal-arts majors, International relations can earn up to \$119,000 after 20 years. From the other majors section, Computer science degree holders can earn up to \$116,000 after 20 years. More experience allows for an increase in pay.

Shreya Castaneri
4/1/18
Pg. 1

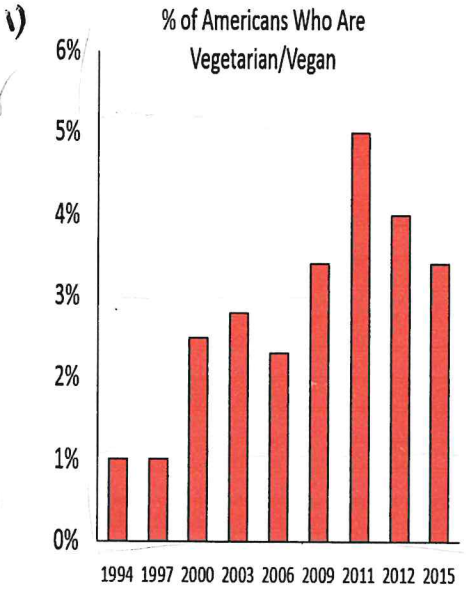
Graph of the Week

January 29-February 2, 2018

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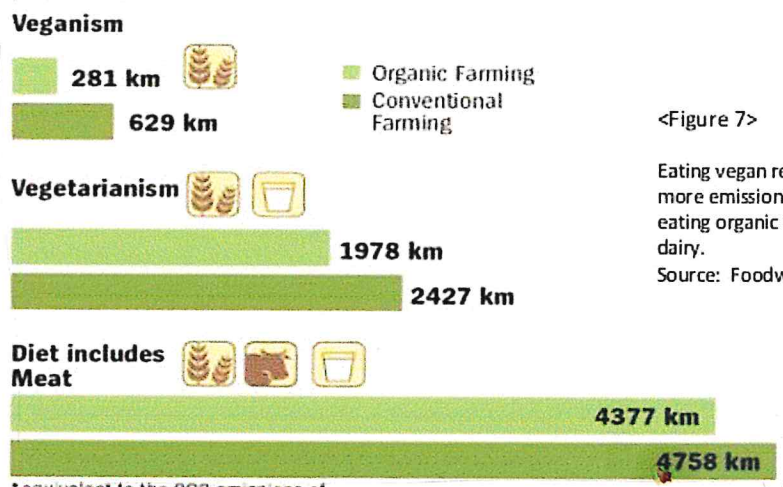
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2) Agriculture as Climate Killer

Greenhouse effect from different kinds of eating habits, per capita and per annum, presented in car kilometers*



<Figure 7>
Eating vegan reduces more emissions than eating organic meat and dairy.
Source: Foodwatch

*equivalent to the CO2 emissions of a BMW 118d with 119g CO₂/km

1) The topic of the graph is about the percentage of Americans who are vegan or vegetarian. The x-axis represents the time in years and the y-axis represents the percentage of all Americans that are vegan or vegetarian. The first thing I saw was that the highest percentage was in the year 2011, being just over 5%, and after that year it has been decreasing. I also noticed that the only times the percentage of Americans being vegan or vegetarian was at 1% or less was in 1994 and 1997 - before 2000. In the next 10 years, I see an increase in Americans who will be vegan and vegetarian.

2) The topic of the graph is about CO₂ emissions from different kinds of eating habits per capita and per annum in car kilometers. The x-axis could be the different kind of diets/eating habits. The y-axis could be the CO₂ emissions per capita and per annum in car kilometers. The first thing I noticed was that the smallest bars in the bar graph were veganism at 281 km of CO₂ emission for organic farming and 629 km of CO₂ emission for conventional farming. I also noticed that a diet/eating habit that includes meat emits over 15 times more CO₂ when compared with ^{from organic farming}veganism organic farming. In the next 10 years, I see no major change because of sustainability.

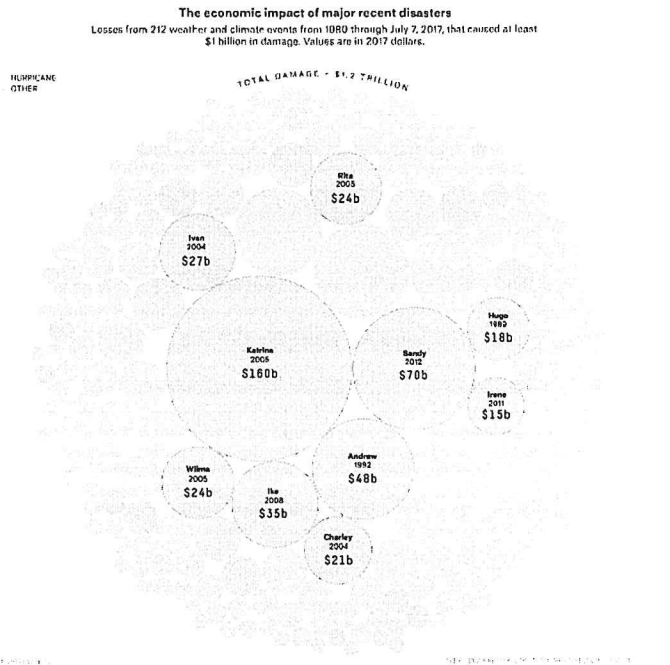
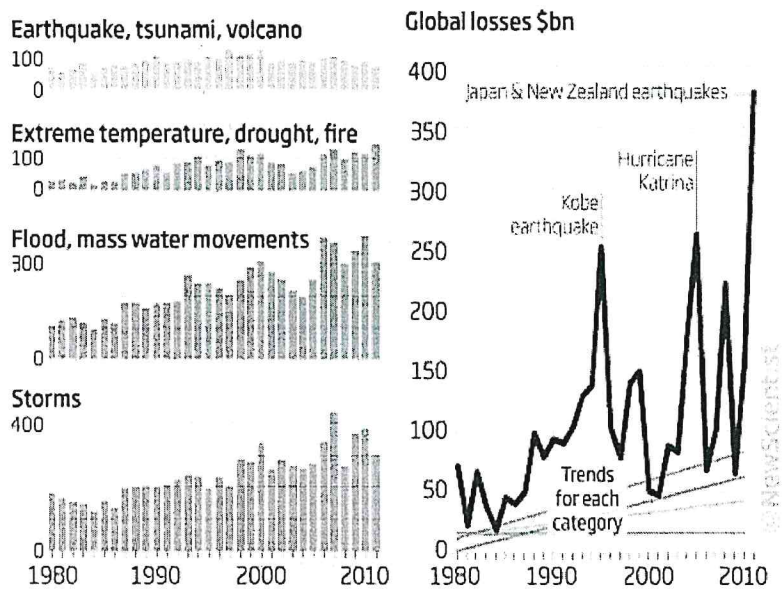
Graph of the Week September 11-15, 2017

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Natural disasters are more frequent than 30 years ago - and are costing us more



For more info, visit <http://www.anshumusing.co.in/key-facts-statistics/>

The topic of the first graph is the occurrence of natural disasters in the past 30 years. The x-axis represents the year, and the y-axis represents the amount of natural disasters. In 2004, the number of earthquakes, extreme temperature, storms, and floods started to decrease; however, the number of floods hit 300 and storms hit 400 in 2007. This shows that earth is unpredictable and the extreme weathers are always changing.

The topic of the second graph is the amount of damage recent disasters have caused. In 2005 Hurricane Katrina caused \$160 billion in damage. In the next 10 years I believe there will be an increase in natural disasters.

Graph of the Week

October 11, 2017

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[http://student-tutor.com/blog/csu-](http://student-tutor.com/blog/csu-admissions-requirements/)

[admissions-requirements/](http://student-tutor.com/blog/csu-admissions-requirements/)

	CSU	CRIT READING & MATH SAT/ACT	GPA	ELIGIBILITY INDEX SAT/ACT
ALL MAJORS/PROGRAMS IMPACTED	SAN LUIS OBISPO	1386/31	3.11	4578/1108
	SAN JOSE	1030/22	3.23	3529/846
	SAN DIEGO	1143/25	3.76	4181/1002
	LONG BEACH	1825/21	3.9	5745/840
	FULLERTON	1820/21	3.37	3716/889
CAMPUS IMPACTED	SONOMA	1020/22	3.2	3580/860
	SAN MARCOS	1000/23	3.28	3621/886
	SAN FRANCISCO	1010/21	3.1	3440/850
	SAN BERNARDINO	910/18	3.22	3486/821
	SACRAMENTO	955/20	3.2	3515/840
	POMONA	1060/21	3.36	3718/882
	NORTHRIDGE	926/19	3.09	3398/808
	LOS ANGELES	880/18	3.14	3342/808
	HUMBOLDT	1006/21	3.15	3510/856
	FRESNO	929/19	3.33	3543/856
MINIMUM ELIGIBILITY INDEX	CHICO	1038/22	3.2	3598/860
	STANISLAUS	919/20	3.2	3504/840
	MONTEREY BAY	960/20	3.2	3520/840
	MARITIME ACADEMY	1040/21	3.27	3706/841
	EAST BAY	920/18	3.1	3400/800
	DOMINGUEZ HILLS	840/18	3.25	3474/826
	CHANNEL ISLANDS	941/21	3.19	3516/848
	BAKERSFIELD	880/21	3.2	3440/850

This graph is an infographic or data table about the average scores of applicants to various cal-state universities. The x-axis categorizes the data table into different columns of the different universities, their average critical reading & Math SAT/ACT scores, the average gpa and the eligibility index based on SAT/ACT scores. The y-axis essentially ranks all these sections from greatest to lowest, and categorizes them into 3 sections; All majors/programs impacted, campus impacted, minimum eligibility index. The top universities tend to have all major/programs

impacted, most likely due to the change in the SAT one year ago. The universities that were the most affected tended to have the highest (average) GPA, while those that were less impacted tended to have lower (average) GPAs. The universities that were most affected, or affected their campus also tend to be popular and tend to be in larger cities, which makes the admission to them more popular, explaining the high SAT/ACT scores and GPA stats. Based on this graph, I predict that the SAT/ACT scores and GPAs will increase across all universities as information about the new SAT is becoming more available, and college/university admission is becoming more competitive as people seek degrees for higher wages.

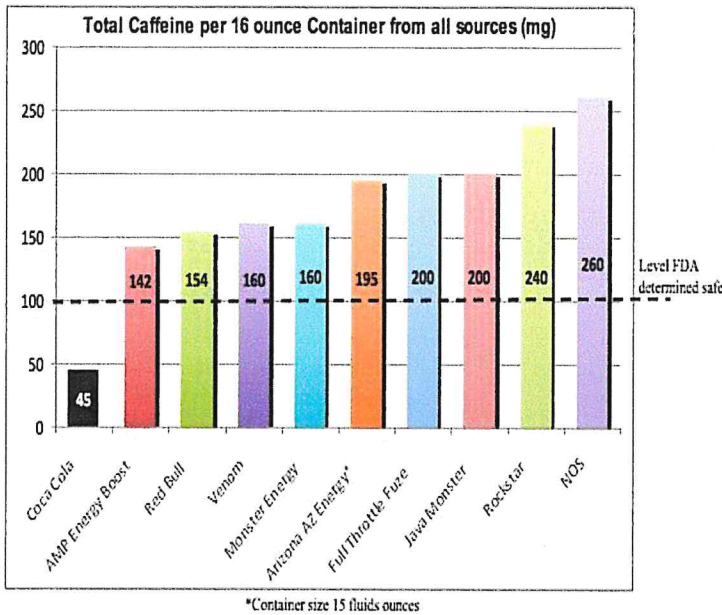
Graph of the Week
November 13, 2017

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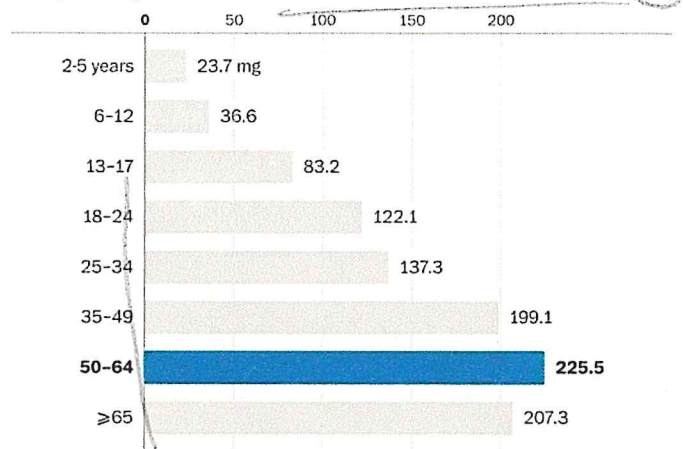
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2 Daily caffeine intake by age

Even preschoolers are ingesting it. On average, an eight ounce cup of regular brewed coffee has about 95 mg of caffeine, black tea 47 mg, a cola 25 mg, and chocolate milk up to 16 mg.



Source: Food and Chemical Toxicology, Jan. 2014
THE WASHINGTON POST

- The topic of this graph is about the total amount of caffeine per 16 ounces of a certain drink. The x-axis is the different drinks and the y-axis is the total caffeine (mg). As the graph goes to the right, I see an increasing trend of caffeine mg. The lowest amount of mg of caffeine is in coca cola which is 45 mg. A common energy drink aka Red Bull, has about 154 mg of caffeine. There is a dashed line on the 100 mg mark that is labeled as FDA determined safe, it is only fair to say that the rest of the drinks after coca cola do not contain a safe amount (mg) of caffeine. In the next 10 years, I see the mg of all drinks decreasing to be approved as safe.
- The topic of this graph is about the daily caffeine intake of all ages. The x-axis could be the ages and the y-axis could be the total caffeine (mg). As the graph goes to the right, I see an increasing trend of caffeine mg that is taken up daily. According to the graph, the highest daily consumption of caffeine (225.5 mg) is from people of the ages 50-64. The lowest daily consumption is by 2-5 year olds that is about 23.7 mg of caffeine. People from the ages 35-49 and over 65 average about 200 mg of caffeine per day. In the next 10 years, I see the daily mg of caffeine decrease a little because people might start to see caffeine as only something for older people.