

Graph of the Week

October 19th, 2018

Questions to ask when reading graphs:

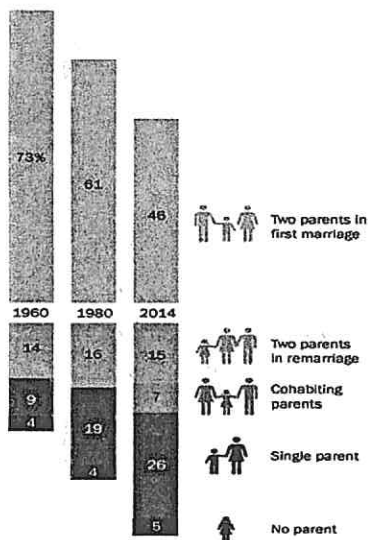
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- What do you foresee happening in the next 10 years?

For children, growing diversity in family living arrangements

% of children living with ...

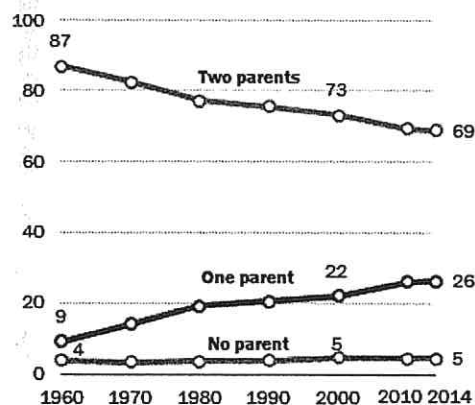


Note: Based on children under 18. Data regarding cohabitation are not available for 1960 and 1980; in those years, children with cohabiting parents are included in "one parent." For 2014, the total share of children living with two married parents is 62% after rounding. Figures do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 1960 and 1980 decennial census and 2014 American Community Survey (IPUMS)
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The two-parent household in decline

% of children living with ...



Note: Based on children under 18. From 1990-2014, a child living with cohabiting parents is counted as living with two parents. Prior to 1990 cohabiting parents are included in "one parent."

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 1960-2000 Decennial Census and 2010 and 2014 American Community Survey (IPUMS)

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The topic of the first graph covers the many ways families can exist, in terms of parents. The second graph shows the development of two parent households over time in America. The first graph is more of an infographic that organizes its information through bars/rectangles that are proportionately representative of the data it presents. The second graph follows a traditional graphing style with an x-axis depicting

time and a y-axis depicting the percentage of children living with two parents, one parent, or no parent. I can observe that the # of parents that are still in their first marriage is declining from 1960 to 2014, showing that more and more kids will grow up with either two parents in remarriage, cohabitating parents, or a single parent, or no parents. The second graph shows similar findings that two parents in a family are in the decline. Based on this information, and on what I am seeing while studying demographics in government, I can predict that in the next 10 years, this pattern will continue because the population is increasingly becoming more feminist and the roles of parents are changing with these new beliefs.

Graph of the Week

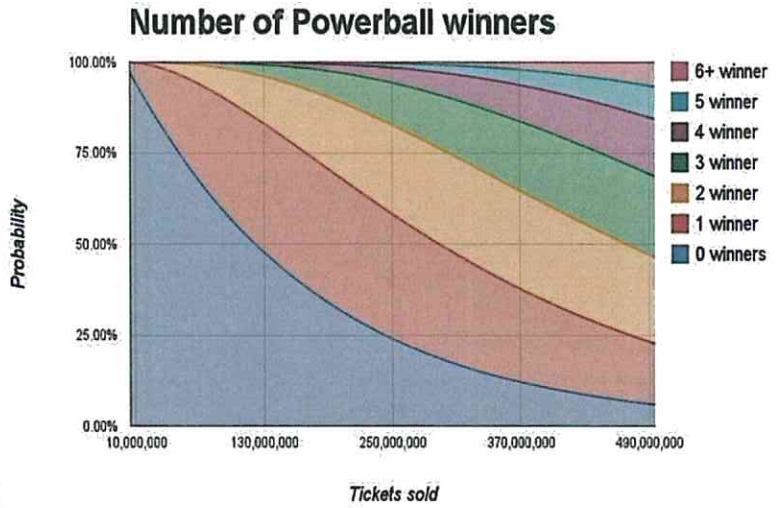
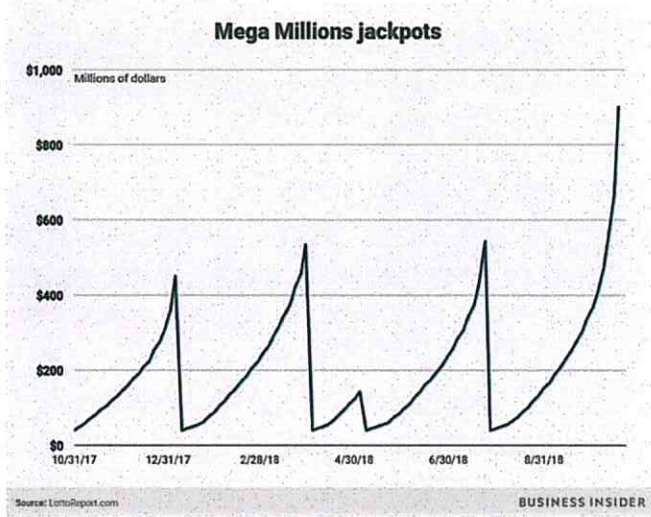
October 23, 2018



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- What do you foresee happening in the next _____?



<https://www.businessinsider.com/heres-when-math-says-you-should-start-to-care-about-powerball-2013-9>

<http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-sh-powerball-jackpot-400-million-20140218-story.html>

With the most recent mega million lotto, we can see that there are different amounts on where the jackpot has been won. In the graph to the left, the x-axis represents that date between 10/31 and around 8/31/2018 current dates. In the previous years the people who won the jackpot won around \$500 million. The lowest win was at around 4/30/2018 with under \$200 million. Currently still going, the unknown winner could win up to over \$800 million.

In the second graph it showed the percentage that there could be a winner to the amount of tickets sold. We can see that with more tickets the amount of winners chances increase. The shade for blue which is 0 winner is really high when there's less people still buying tickets. We can see that ticket sales can reach up to 490 million tickets. Tonight is the night that they will roll out the new 6 balls for the Mega Million that hasn't won yet as seen in the graph to the left. The fastest graph is still increasing since no body has won it yet. We'll see if there will be a winner because with such a high amount of money, the # number of tickets increased allowing people to have a higher chance of winning.



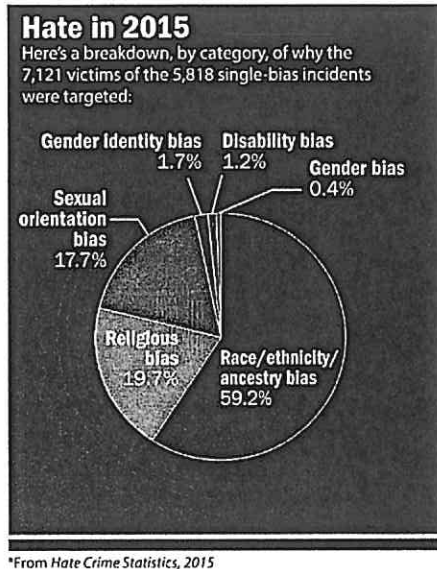
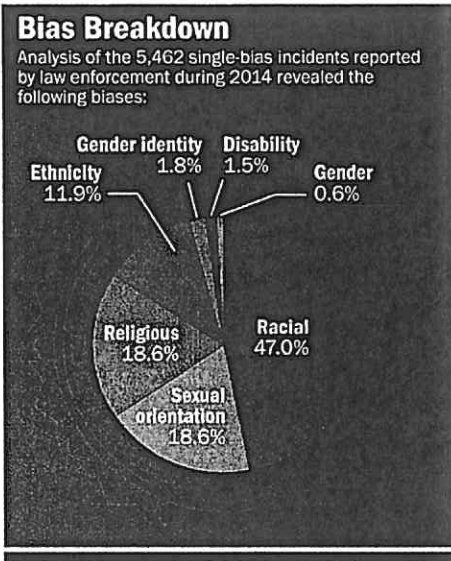
Graph of the Week 3-Part Analysis (GOW 3PA)

Date 10/29/16 - 11/02

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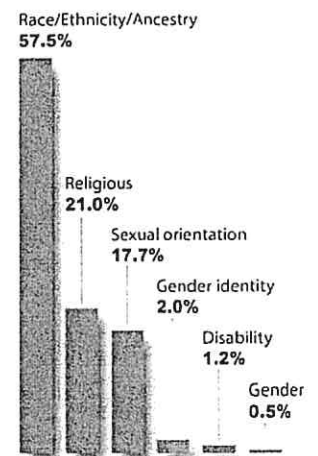
- What is the topic of each graph?
- What does the x-axis represent? What does the y-axis represent?
- What are some observations that you can make based on the graph?
- What do you foresee happening in the next 5 years?



*From Hate Crime Statistics, 2015

Bias Motivations

Analysis of the 6,063 single-bias incidents reported in 2016 revealed the following biases:



Hate Crime Statistics, 2016

A. Analysis

Each graph is the percentage of hate crimes based on the type of bias, i.e. race, religion, sexual orientation, etc. There are three graphs, and moving left to right, each graph is a year: 2014, 2015, and 2016. The first two graphs are pie charts, while the last chart is organized in a bar graph. The majority of hate crimes in all three years seem to be based on race or ethnicity. Furthermore, one can see that the percentage of religious-based hate crimes has increased around 3% from 2014 - 2016. The largest percentage of hate crimes are racially motivated.

Graph of the Week

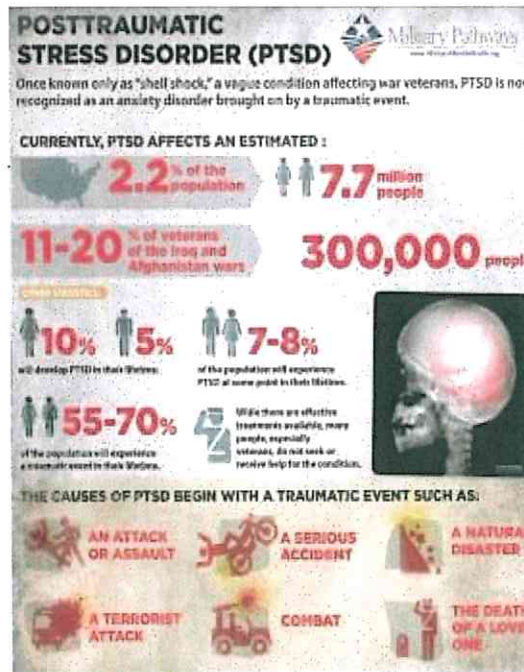
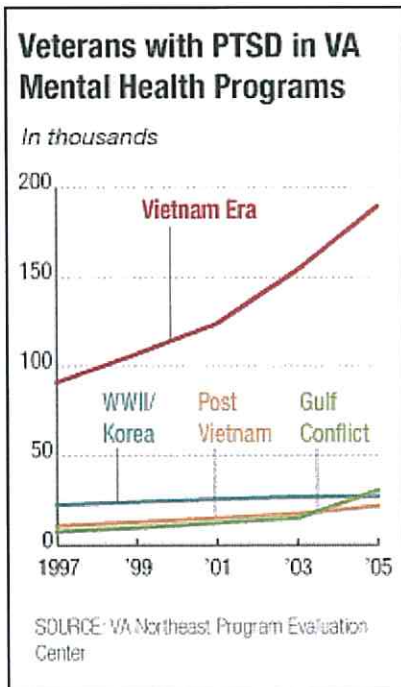
November 16, 2018

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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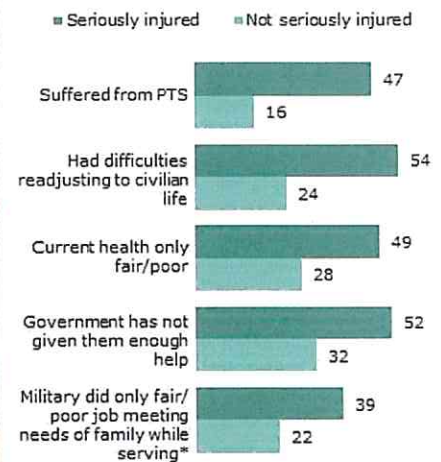
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The Impact of Military Injuries

% who say ...



*Asked only of those who were married or had children under 18 while serving, n=1,051.
Note: For injured veterans, n=227; for veterans who were not injured, n=1,626.
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The topic of the graphs revolves around the military PTSD rates and statistics! The x axis on the first graph represents the year of the war era and the y axis represents the # of veterans with PTSD! Some observations I can make based on the graph are the large # of veterans with long-term impacts of their mental and physical injuries! Those who are severely injured have a harder time adjusting and living normally after the war! In the first graph, the spike of PTSD occurred around the Vietnam war era! This was probably due to the traumatizing events that began in front of their eyes! I can predict that society will learn to cope with extreme injuries and later lead to less PTSD ratings! This reminds me of the Thousand Oaks shooting that happened recently! Apparently he had PTSD, and although that isn't a valid reason to do bad things, this appears justified in actions! Also he was white apparently with a mental illness on his # off the hook!

Graph of the Week

November 24, 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.

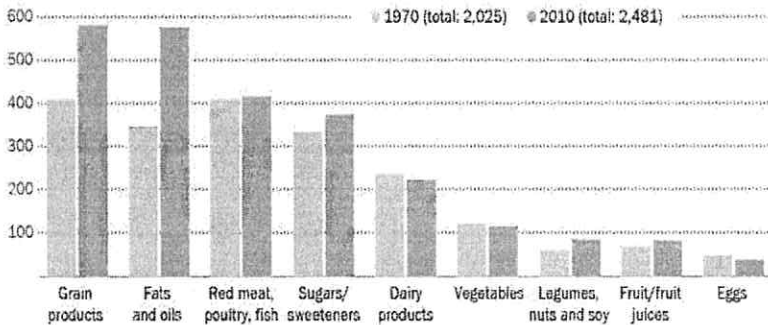
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Modern American diet has gotten bigger, heavier on grains and fat

Average daily per capita calories



Note: "Fats and oils" includes butter, cream and other dairy fats. Figures adjusted for spoilage and other losses. Source: USDA Economic Research Service; Pew Research Center analysis

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For both of the graphs the topic is on the American diet. While the topic of graph 1 focuses on the calorie levels, the topic of graph 2 focus on the types of food that changed. In graph 1 the x-axis represents the categories of foods and the y-axis highlights the amount of average daily per capita calories. The two different bars represents different years where the lighter one represents the diet in 1970 while the

2

How the American diet has changed since 1970

Average annual per capita availability, in pounds



Note: Figures adjusted for spoilage and other losses. Milk and yogurt are measured in gallons. Most recent available year for "cooking oils", "rice" and "margarine" is 2010. "Potatoes" includes fresh, frozen, dehydrated, canned, shoestring and chips. Source: USDA Economic Research Service; Pew Research Center analysis

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darkener color represents 2010s diet. In graph 2 the left side represents the foods we eat less while the right side represents the foods we eat more. For graph 1 I observe that grain products and fats and oil foods has been consumed alot more in 2010 than 1970 and mostly other goods have stayed around the same. In graph 2 I observe that foods such as potatoes, refined cane and beet sugar, and beef are foods that we dramatically consume less while foods such as chicken, cooking oils, corn sweeteners, corn products, cheese and rice has an increase. These foods do follow the trend of the first graph as grain products see an increase in consumption. Due to diets continue to increase I foresee something to occur that will revert these trends as they are an unhealthy life style.

✓ P2

Graph of the Week

Date 11/26

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.

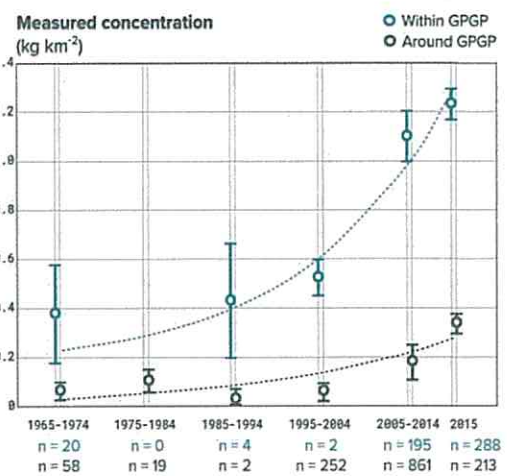
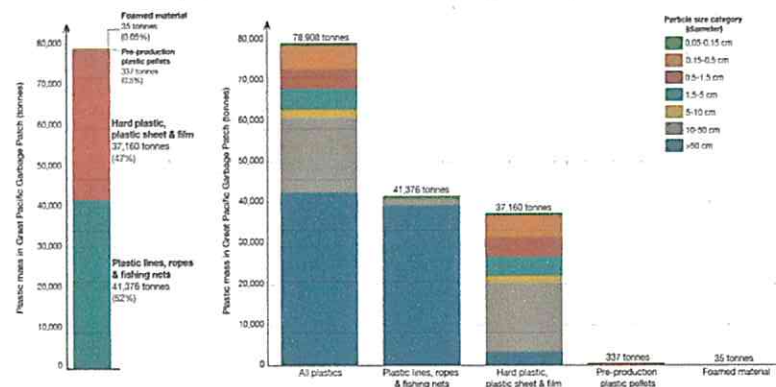
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Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPGP) plastic sources

Sources of plastics to the Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPGP), differentiated by plastic use and particle size. Plastic sources are measured by mass in tonnes. Data is based on collections of GPGP plastics in the year 2015.



Sources: based on Estroff et al. (2018). Evidence that the Great Pacific Garbage Patch is rapidly accumulating plastic. This is a visualization from OurWorldInData.org, where you find data and research on how the world is changing. Licensed under CC BY-SA by Hannah Ritchie and Max Floor.

A. Analysis breaks plastic

The first graph breaks down the type of ~~mass~~ plastic in the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, and the mass of the plastic, and the size of it. The second graph is on the concentration of plastic in the Great Pacific Garbage Patch or around the GPGP. A majority of plastic in the GPGP, according to the first graph, comes from plastic lines, ropes, and fishing nets. Hard plastic, plastic sheet and film also makes up a large portion of the plastic with the GPGP as well. A majority of the plastic lines, ropes and fishing lines are greater than 50 cm in diameter. Foamed material makes up the least ~~the~~ type of plastic in the GPGP. A very small percentage / amount of the plastic in the GPGP is between 0.05 cm and 0.15 cm. Over the years, according to the second graph, the concentration of plastic in and around the GPGP has dramatically increased.

Graph of the Week 3PA

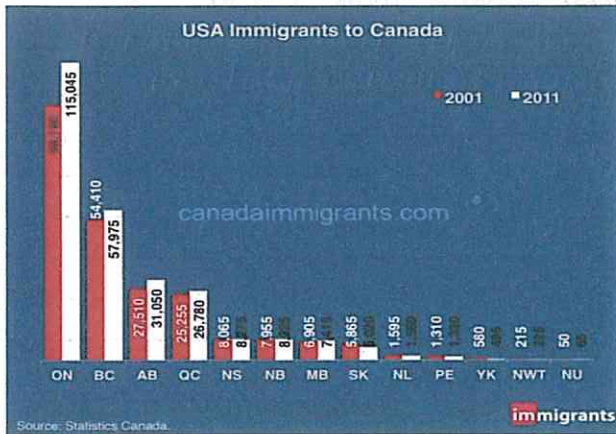
Date December 3rd

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- What are some observations that you can make based on the graph? ✓✓
- What do you foresee happening in the next 10 years? ✓✓



A. Analysis

The topic of the graph is about top locations in Canada where Americans tend to immigrate to. The x-axis represents the different locations in Canada, and the y-axis represents the number of U.S. immigrants; they compare 2001 to 2011. Based on the graph, most locations have increased (a decent amount) since 2001. Apparently, Ontario has increased over 10,000 immigrants since 2001, and it has the most Americans there. The second Canadian province with the most Americans is British Columbia. In the next 10 years, I see more Americans going to Ontario.

2) The topic of the graph(s) is about Canada vs. the United States. There is no x-axis or y-axis, because of all the things being compared. I first noticed how the unemployment rate for Canada is 5% less than the U.S. (7.6%). I also noticed how 51% of Canadians have post secondary education while only 42% of Americans do. I also noticed how the median of household income is nearly \$70,000 while the U.S.'s is just over \$50,000. In the next 10 years, I see the median household income for both countries increasing because (the cost) of living standards increasing.

B. What can you foresee happening in the near future?

In the near future, I see ^{even} more Americans immigrating to Ontario, Canada or British Columbia, since those provinces have the most Americans, and they seem to be urban areas. I also see more Americans being educated because 42% is too low.

CANADIANS ARE

2) **NEARBY**
80% of Canadians live within 100 Miles of the U.S. Border.

HIGH EARNERS
Median Household Income
CANADA **\$69,860** U.S. **\$50,054**

46% live in 6 major metropolitan centers:

EMPLOYED
Unemployment rate (June 2013)
CANADA **7.1%** U.S. **7.6%**

- Vancouver 1
- Calgary 2
- Edmonton 3
- Toronto 4
- Ottawa-Gatineau 5
- Montreal 6

EDUCATED
Post secondary education (ages 25-64)



Canadians **51%**

Americans **42%**

AFFLUENT
64% of Canadians 50% of Americans have disposable income



Graph of the Week 3PA

Date 1/11/19

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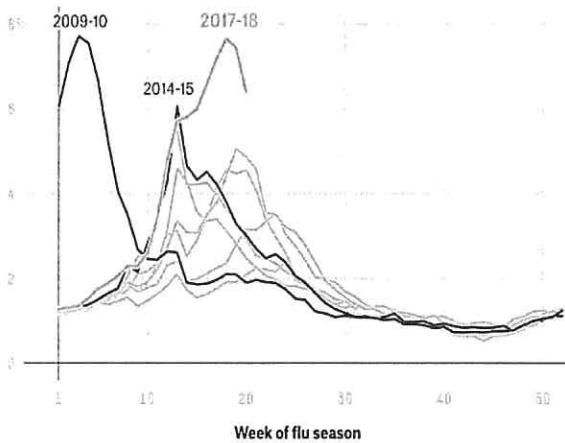
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This is the worst flu season since 2009-10

Share of visits reported by selected outpatient clinics that were for flu-like illnesses by week of flu season, since the 2009-10 season, through Feb. 17, 2018

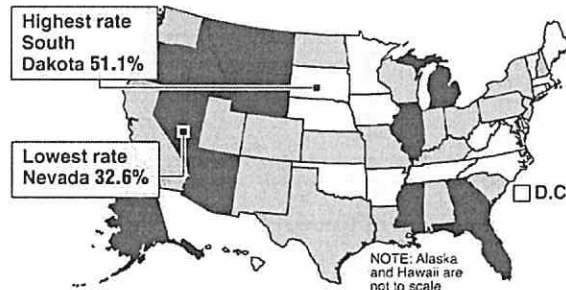


U.S. flu vaccination rates

For individuals 6 months of age and older, 2011-2012 flu season:

By state

■ Less than 40 percent □ 40-44.9 □ 45-49.9 □ 50 or more



By age group

6 months to 17 years	51.5%
18-49	28.6
50-64	42.7
65 years and older	64.9

By race, ethnicity

White, non-Hispanic	43.1%
Black, non-Hispanic	39.0
Hispanic	39.3
Other	40.0

Source: Trust for America's Health, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Graphic: Chicago Tribune © 2013 MCT

Figure 2
Over Half of Unvaccinated Adults Cited Negative Perceptions About Vaccines



A. Analysis

In the first graph, the data shows us how many people were hospitalized by the flu. It is a line graph where the x axis is the time into a flu season in weeks and the y axis is the percentage of visits to hospitals that had to do with flu and/or flu like symptoms. In 2009-10 flu season, the number of visits appears to reach a max very early into the flu season. There was another early spike in the 2014-15 flu season at just 10 weeks in. Finally, the latest max came in the 2017-18 flu season. All flu seasons decrease after about 20 weeks. In the infographic to the right of the graph, we are shown the vaccination rates across the country. The highest vaccination rate is in South Dakota, while the lowest is in Nevada. The elderly and minors and the most commonly vaccinated. Whites are also the most commonly vaccinated in terms of race. Young adult vaccination rates are the lowest of all categories. In an additional figure, a chart shows the reasons for not getting vaccinated. The most common reason people do not get vaccinated is because they don't need to or they forgot to. The least common reason is because there are no vaccines available or they were not recommended to by a healthcare professional.

B. What can you foresee happening in the near future?

In the near future, if vaccination rates decrease, then future flu season can be expected to be much harsher than the 2017-18 season. If vaccination rates increase instead, then we can expect less hospital visits due to flu like symptoms. I can also see fewer young adults and middle aged people getting vaccinated as we consider the flu as harmless because everything is so clean. Finally, more people may consider vaccines a waste of time and/or money. That may become a more prominent reason for people to not get vaccinated.