

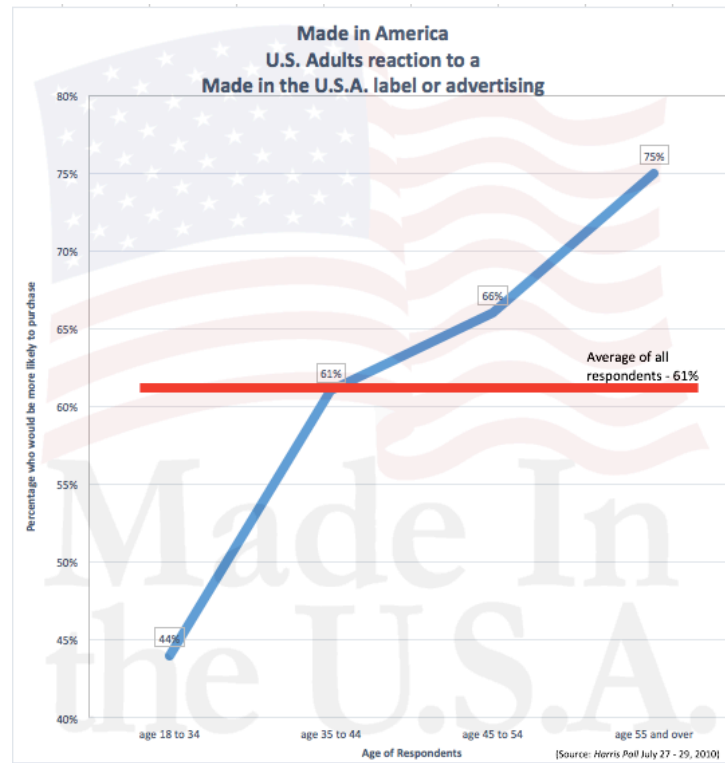
Presenting Data Visually

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### Made in America

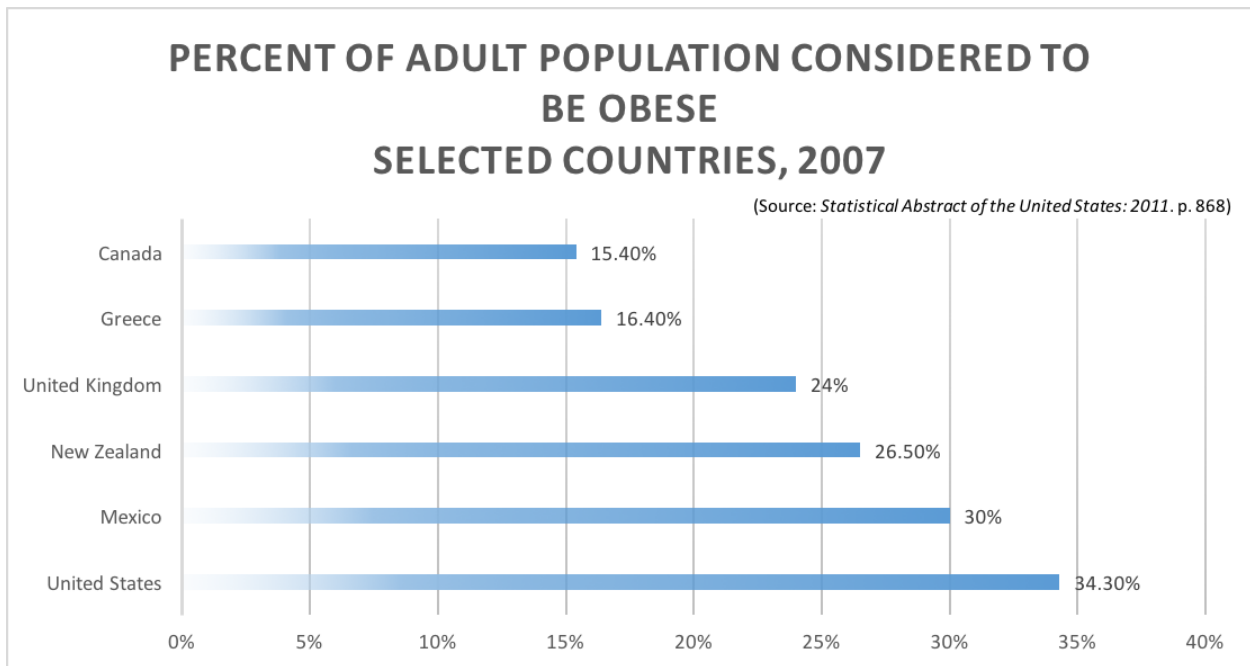
“Buy American!” “Proudly Made in the U.S.A!” These are familiar phrases to anyone who views advertising on television, in print, or online. How effective are these campaigns? The chart below details which Americans are most likely to choose goods which are “Made in America”:



Clearly, older Americans are more likely to prefer products made in America. A recent Gallup poll identifies patriotism and a desire to keep jobs in America as the motivation (Jones, 2013). Younger people are more likely to want to purchase trendy items, and don't worry as much about quality, as they will buy something else when the fashion changes (Cauterucci, 2015). A recent Chicago Tribune article noted that most Americans prefer low prices to paying a premium for American-made items (Tribune News Service, 2016).

### Obesity in Selected Countries

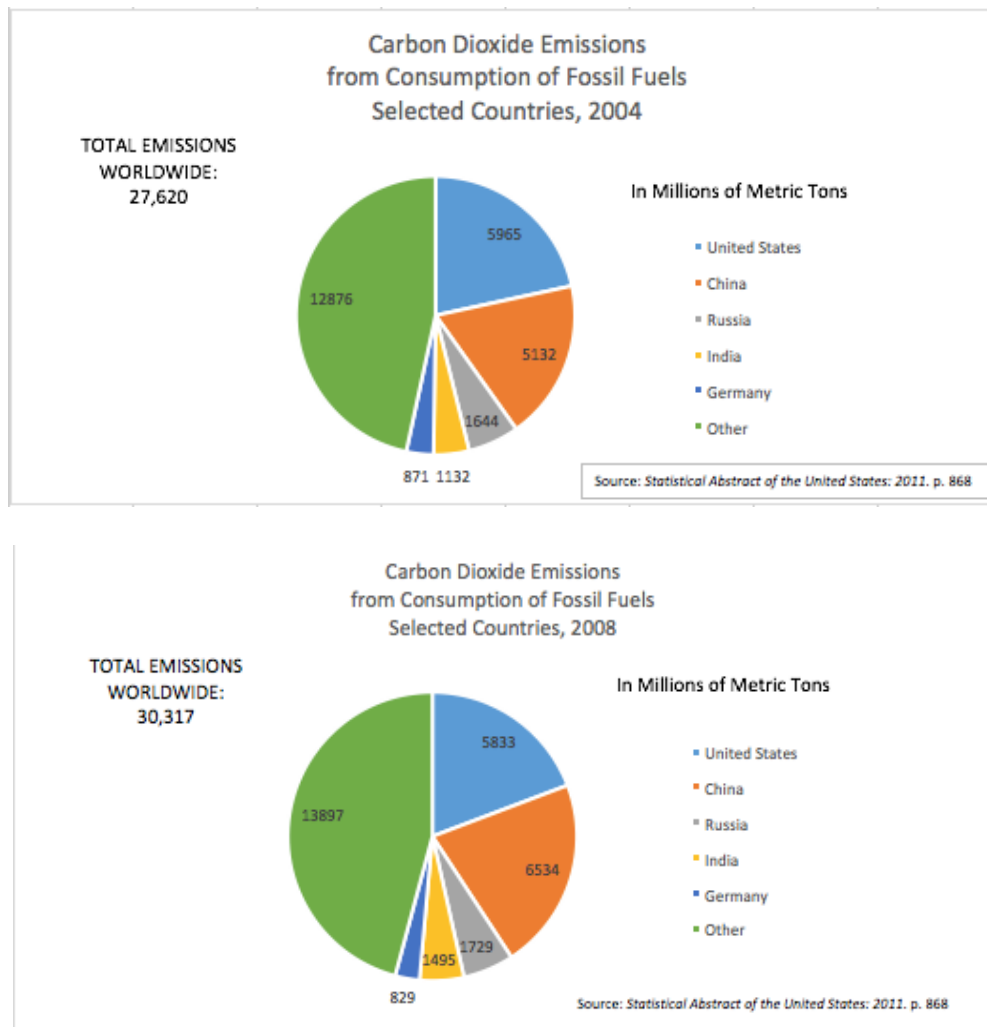
Obesity is a serious health issue throughout the world. Several health conditions and ailments are related to being obese. At present, it is estimated that there are one billion obese people globally. The graph below depicts the rates of obesity in selected countries:



The United States leads the way with over one-third of its citizens categorized as obese. It was once thought that economic factors aligned with the rate of obesity, that rich and developed countries were more likely to have a highly obese population. However, the presence of Mexico in the second position on the chart would contradict that assumption. According to the World Atlas (2016), the availability of high caloric processed foods, as well as a lack of education about nutrition, in Mexico and many other developing countries has contributed to the high rates of obesity found there. Other factors include exercise levels, food scarcity, and the rising prices of fresh, healthy alternatives (World Atlas, 2016).

### Carbon Dioxide Emissions by Country

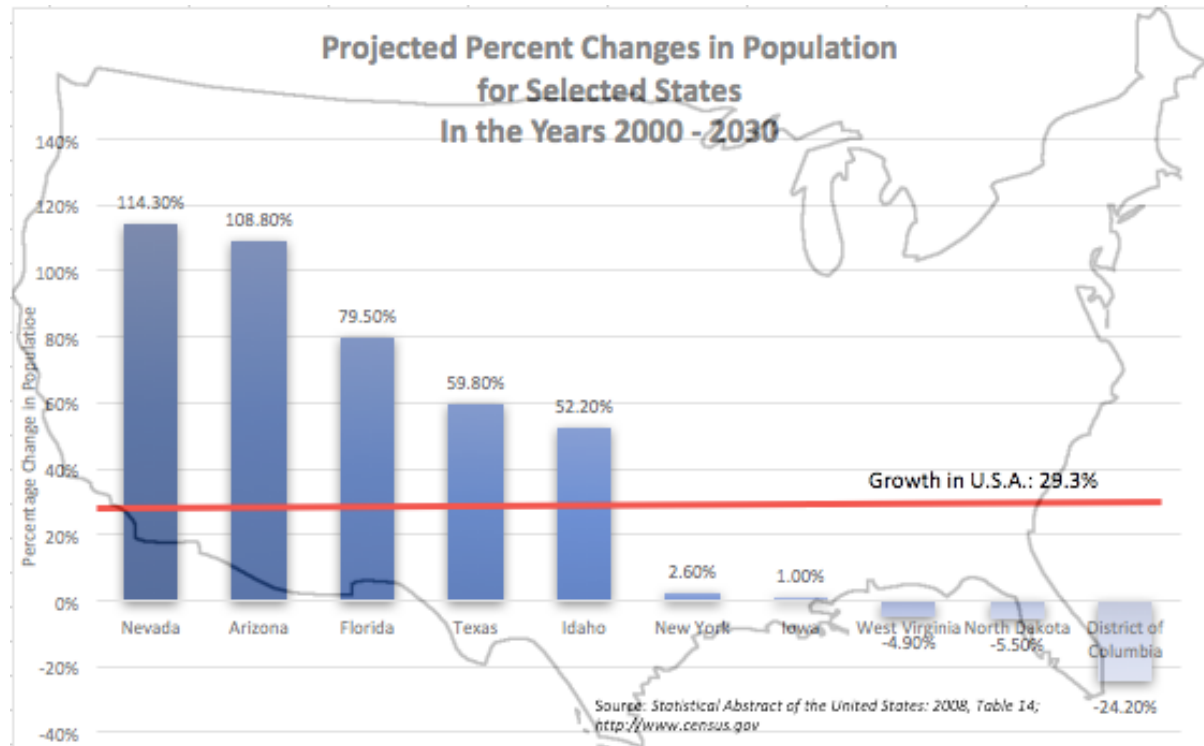
Carbon dioxide is emitted as a by-product of burning fossil fuels. This buildup is a major contributor to global warming (Union of Concerned Scientists, 2014). The charts below detail the major CO<sub>2</sub> emitting countries from 2004 to 2008:



Despite efforts from environmental scientists to shed light on this issue, total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions continue to rise. Developed nations, such as the United States and Germany, have high levels of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Developing nations, such as China and India, show significant growth in emissions between the two periods (Union of Concerned Scientists, 2014).

### United States Population Changes

The Census Bureau estimates that the population of the United States will grow almost 30% by 2030. The chart below details some of the expected shifts by state:

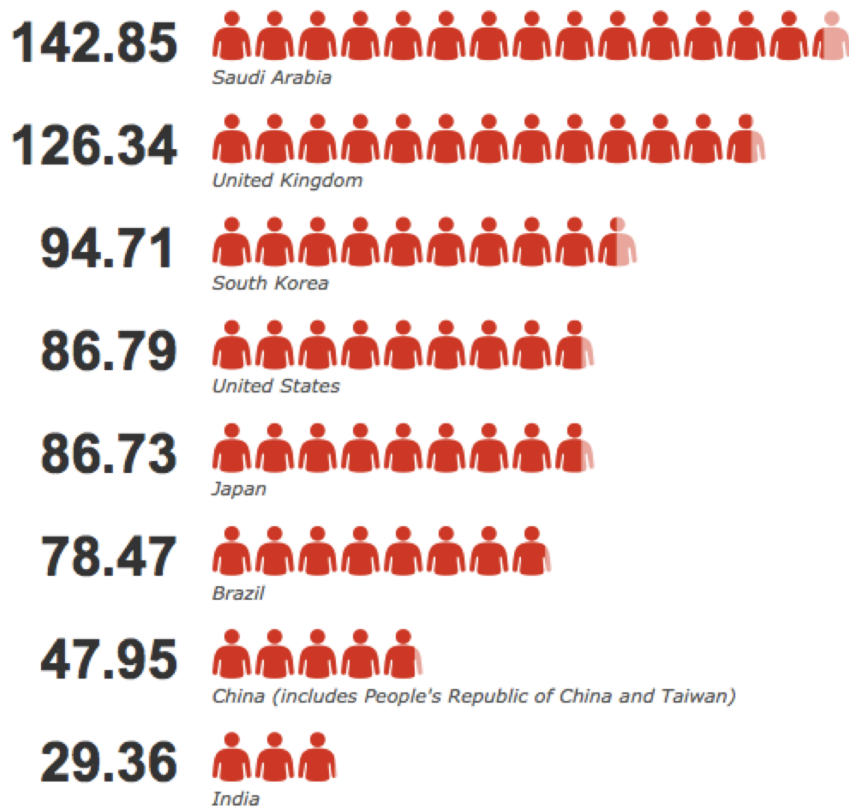


Aging baby boomers will continue to relocate to warm climates, such as Nevada, Arizona and Florida, according to Smithsonian Magazine (2010). The population of young workers will also increase, which will allow the population of major metropolitan centers like New York to remain stable. The rugged industrial states of West Virginia and North Dakota will be the losers in this population shift, with both states showing net population declines. The Washington Post offers gentrification as an explanation for the decline in the population of the District of Columbia (2011). As wealthy white people move into historically African-American areas, those residents are pushed out of the district. For the first time since the end of World War II, the African-American population in the District may now be less than 50% (Washington Post, 2011).

### Cell Phone Subscribers by Country

The following chart depicts the number of cell phone subscribers in various countries as of 2008:

## CELL PHONE SUBSCRIBERS 2008



(Source: *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011*, p. 869)

In the United States, everywhere you turn you see people using mobile cellular devices. It is difficult to imagine that there are countries that have a higher concentration of cell phone users than the United States. The table above indicates that many developed countries have more cell phone accounts than people. According to Bloomberg (2011), these countries are usually those which share borders with many other countries, as visitors need a different account for each country. As you might expect, the developing countries have lower usage rates, but it is expected that they will continue to grow in the future.

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