

Nothing Old, Something New, Freely Borrowed, No Longer Blue

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Abstract: Designing new application problems with true relevance to our students requires real data. A major impediment to the writing of these new applications is the time required to locate usable data. We have located some good sources of data on the internet to streamline the creation process for you. We hope something provided here will inspire you, either to write applications for this data or to search out data on another subject, or both.

Data Sources

Agriculture:

<http://www.fao.org/english/newsroom/factfile/>
http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/DOCREP/006/Y4956E/y4956e08.htm
<http://www.fao.org/english/newsroom/news/2003/26919-en.html>
<http://www.ncagr.com/stats/latest.htm>
<http://www.flcitrusmutual.com/content>

AIDs:

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/2004report/figure1.htm>
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/2004report/table14.htm>

Animal Populations:

Nene (Hawaiian goose):

<http://biology.usgs.gov/s+t/noframe/t018.htm#27342>
http://www.nps.gov/havo/resource/nene_facts.htm
http://www.nps.gov/havo/resource/nene_scholarly.htm

Manatee:

<http://www.savethemanatee.org/population4a.htm>

Armed Forces/Military/Iraq:

<http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Jun2003/basestructure2003.pdf>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casualties_of_the_conflict_in_Iraq_since_2003#Detailed_statistics
<http://icasualties.org/oif/>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suicide_bombings_in_Iraq_since_2003

Boating Fatalities:

http://www.americanboating.org/boating_fatality.asp

<http://boating.ncf.ca/stats.html>
<http://www.alcoholstats.com/mm/docs/2029.pdf>
<http://www.lifesavingsociety.com/PDF/98OntarioBoatingFatalities2003edition.pdf>
<http://dbw.ca.gov/Ar/98/sec6b.htm>
<http://dbw.ca.gov/Ar/98/sec6.htm>
http://www.nasbla.org/documents/Fatality_Rates_1960-2004.xls

Business – Sales:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_commerce/PRA-20040/PRA30020_20040.pdf
<http://www.census.gov/const/www/constpriceindex.html>
<http://www.census.gov/const/newressales.pdf>
<http://www.census.gov/mrts/www/nmrtshist.html>
<http://www.webterrace.com/fast/arbys.htm>

Criminal Activity/Prison Data:

<http://www.hrw.org/background/usa/incarceration/>
http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/forum/12/4winter1996/b_bjspris.html
<http://www.csg.org/NR/rdonlyres/e6vخالjg6scxywtygzeudjbanj2qeuzy4nxmvtfu4tshu3s5h4lxm2k3awumzntllbcb2jtdsfjyd7xuy4fpqheabg/Table+9.8.pdf>
http://encarta.msn.com/media_701500656/Prison_Population_in_the_United_States.html
<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/documents/05tbl08.xls>

Disease data web sites:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statab/hist290a_0039.pdf
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs/hist-tabs.htm>
<http://www.cdc.gov/epo/shp/pdf/SHP2003.pdf>
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/Default.htm>

Economics:

<http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/twip/twip.asp>
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/brochure/heatoil04/Chapter1.htm>
http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/special/eia1_katrina.html
<http://www.americanresearchgroup.com/economy/>
http://www.ou.edu/education/csar/credit_card/credit_card_report.pdf

Education:

www.uis.unesco.org/en/stats/statistics/literacy2000.htm
http://www.uis.unesco.org/ev.php?URL_ID=5187&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201
<http://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/Publication.asp?UID=204> then click on PDF icon at bottom of page
<http://www.nytimes.com/imagepages/2006/04/23/education/edlife/transfer.graphic.html>

Entertainment:

<http://www.the-numbers.com/movies/2002/MBFGW.html>

<http://www.cbs.com/primetime/numb3rs/ti/activities.shtml>

Environment:

http://waterdata.usgs.gov/oh/nwis/uv?format=gif&period=31&site_no=03255000
<http://data.giss.nasa.gov/>
<http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/hrd/tcfaq/D5.html>

Global Warming:

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/1605/ggccebro/chapter1.html>
[http://yosemite.epa.gov/OAR/globalwarming.nsf/UniqueKeyLookup/SHSU5BUM9T/\\$File/ghg_gwp.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/OAR/globalwarming.nsf/UniqueKeyLookup/SHSU5BUM9T/$File/ghg_gwp.pdf) (especially pages 13 – 15)
[http://yosemite.epa.gov/OAR/globalwarming.nsf/UniqueKeyLookup/RAMR5CZKVE/\\$File/ghgbrochure.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/OAR/globalwarming.nsf/UniqueKeyLookup/RAMR5CZKVE/$File/ghgbrochure.pdf)
<http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/>

Government supplied data:

Transportation:

http://www.bts.gov/press_releases/2005/bts058_05/html/bts058_05.html

Drugs and Drug Abuse:

www.dea.gov/pubs/states/northcarolinap.html
<http://oas.samhsa.gov/>

Labor:

<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecopro.nr0.htm>
<http://www.bls.gov/emp/empocc1.htm>
<http://www.bls.gov/opub/ooq/ooqhome.htm>
<http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost>
<http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm#top>

Housing (Census):

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/census/histcensushsg.html>

United Nations:

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/inter-natlinks/sd_natstat.htm
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/>

State information:

http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en

Math Across the Curriculum:

<http://www.unr.edu/mathcenter/mac/disciplines>

Misleading Graphs, Uses of Data:

<http://ink.news.com.au/mercury/mathguys/articles/1998/980509a2.htm>
<http://mediamatters.org/items/200503220005>

North Carolina data:

<http://www.library.appstate.edu/reference/subjectguides/northcarolina.html>
http://www.fairus.org/site/PageServer?pagename=research_researchf633
<http://cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/profile.cfm>

Personal finance:

<http://www.edmunds.com/new>

Politics:

<http://www.americanresearchgroup.com/economy/>

<http://www.cnn.com/2006/POLITICS/04/24/bush.poll/index.html>

<http://i.a.cnn.net/cnn/2006/images/04/24/re111a.pdf>

You will find ordering information for the Statistical Abstract at the following Census web page:

<http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/order.html>

An Orange a Day
Problem Solving with Units

Name _____

1. Florida citrus groves cover approximately 750,000 acres. There are approximately 98 million citrus trees. What is the “population” density of the citrus trees?

2. These citrus trees produced about 292 million boxes of citrus during the 2003 – 2004 season. How many boxes of citrus were produced per tree, on average?

3. The 2003–2004 citrus crop was worth about \$746 million. Determine the value of a box of citrus.

4. In Florida, oranges are packed in boxes equal to $1\frac{3}{5}$ bushels. How many cubic inches are in an orange box?

5. A box of oranges weighs about 90 pounds. What would be the weight of a peck of oranges?

6. Once harvested (98% are harvested by hand using ladders and canvas sacks) the oranges are dumped into large plastic tubs that can hold about 900 pounds of citrus. How many orange boxes would it take to fill one of these tubs?

7. A special truck called a “goat” picks up the tubs with a hydraulic boom and dumps the citrus into its specially designed body. The goat dumps its load into an open tractor-trailer that holds about 45,000 pounds of citrus destined for juice. How many orange boxes would it take to fill the tractor-trailer?

8. During the 2003 – 2004 season, almost 20 million gallons of frozen concentrate orange juice was shipped outside the U.S.. How many liters were shipped out of the country?

Information found in FLORIDA news for alumni and friends of the University of Florida, vol. 5, number 1, summer 2005
Their information was “*Courtesy of Florida Citrus Mutual, www.flcitrusmutual.com/content*”
Written by N Rivers, WTCC, Fall 2005

Probability Questions

- 1) In its 2005 FBI Uniform Crime Report, the FBI published the crime statistics in the table below:

City	Population (approx.)	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes
Birmingham, AL	234,571	3,449	18,923
Anchorage, AK	276,109	2,031	11,365
San Francisco, CA	749,172	5,985	34,269
Tallahassee, FL	160,147	1,646	8,519
Raleigh, NC	332,084	2,051	12,528
Total	1,752,083	15,162	85,604

- What is the probability that a person selected at random from this sample space is a resident of San Francisco, CA and a victim of violent crime.
 - What is the probability that a person selected at random from this sample space is a victim of a property crime given the reside in Tallahassee, FL.
 - Suppose the event E is “the person is a resident of Raleigh, NC” and the event F is “the person is a victim of violent crime”. Are E and F independent events?
- 2) Steve Nash of the Phoenix Suns is a good free throw shooter and makes 92.115% of his free throws. If Steve is given three free throws, find the probability that he will miss the first shot and make the next two. You may assume that each shot is an independent event.
- 3) In a survey of 100 moviegoers it was found that 33 persons liked films by Bergman and 25 liked films by Fellini. 18 of these persons liked both directors’ films. If a moviegoer is selected at random from those surveyed, what is the probability the person liked films by Bergman but NOT by Fellini?
- 4) Student ID numbers at Wake Tech have 7 digits. What is the probability that an ID number has at least one repeated digit?
- 5) Let us return to Steve Nash of the Phoenix Suns. Recall that he makes 92.115% of his free throws. Suppose he has entered a competition in which he is to attempt 10 free throws. Find the probability of:
- his making exactly 9 of the 10 free throws.
 - his making at most 8 of the 10 free throws.

Created by Nancy J Rivers, Fall 2006, Wake Technical Community College, Systems of Equations Lab, MAT 070

While working for Wisconsin Fuel & Heating, Inc a customer called and requested a delivery of 7,500 gallons of a diesel fuel blend with a specific gravity of 35.5. They needed this blend of fuel for testing purposes on the truck engines they manufactured. When I called the terminal where we would get the fuel, they informed me that #2 diesel fuel has a specific gravity around 31 and #1 diesel fuel has a specific gravity around 39.5.

- 1) You need to find out how many gallons of each of the #2 and #1 diesel fuels to haul in order to deliver 7,500 gallons of the 35.5 specific gravity blend.
 - a) Define your variables.
 - b) Write a linear equation showing the number of gallons that needs to be hauled.
 - c) Write a second linear equation by multiplying each of the values in (b) by its specific gravity.
 - d) Solve the system of equations from (b) and (c). (Round your values to the nearest whole number.)
 - e) Describe what the values in d represent.
- 2) Rework this problem using percentages in place of the gallons (let x represent the percent of #2 diesel and y represent the percent of #1 diesel fuel).

What advantages/disadvantages does this have compared to #1.

Created by Nancy J Rivers, Fall 2006, Wake Technical Community College

Can You Accurately Predict the Box Office Revenue for *My Big Fat Greek Wedding?*

The following table lists the actual gross receipts from the movie, *My Big Fat Greek Wedding* every two weeks from its debut on April 19, 2002 til August 9, 2002.

- a. Create a scatter graph of the data.
- b. Using the trend-lines and your best guess, determine which function would best model the box office gross for week-ends for *My Big Fat Greek Wedding*.
- c. Use that model to predict the box office gross for the movie September 6, 2002.

My Big Fat Greek Wedding Box Office Gross for Week-ends.			
Date	Number of Weeks Since Release	Gross	Predicted Gross
4/19/2002	0	\$597,362	
5/3/2002	2	\$666,304	
5/17/2002	4	\$1,135,207	
5/31/2002	6	\$910,901	
6/14/2002	8	\$1,755,197	
6/28/2002	10	\$2,002,184	
7/12/2002	12	\$2,230,158	
7/26/2002	14	\$3,004,597	
8/9/2002	16	\$3,133,316	
9/6/2002	20		

Created by Jo-Ann G. Williams, Spring, 2005 Wake Tech CC

Now we see the box office gross up to the end of the year.

- d. How accurate was your prediction?
- e. Using a scatter plot, graph all of the data to see the trend through the end of the year.
- f. Go to <http://www.the-numbers.com/charts/thisweek.html> to find another movie whose box office gross decreased in the first 20 weeks instead of increasing.

Date	Numbers of Weeks Since the Release	Gross
4/19/2002	0	\$597,362
5/3/2002	2	\$666,304
5/17/2002	4	\$1,135,207
5/31/2002	6	\$910,901
6/14/2002	8	\$1,755,197
6/28/2002	10	\$2,002,184
7/12/2002	12	\$2,230,158
7/26/2002	14	\$3,004,597
8/9/2002	16	\$3,133,316
8/23/2002	18	\$7,261,842
9/6/2002	20	\$10,372,316
9/20/2002	22	\$9,748,969
10/4/2002	24	\$8,223,801
10/18/2002	26	\$7,145,309
11/1/2002	28	\$5,623,149
11/15/2002	30	\$4,713,464
11/29/2002	32	\$3,985,057
12/13/2002	34	\$1,704,285
12/27/2002	36	\$2,760,697

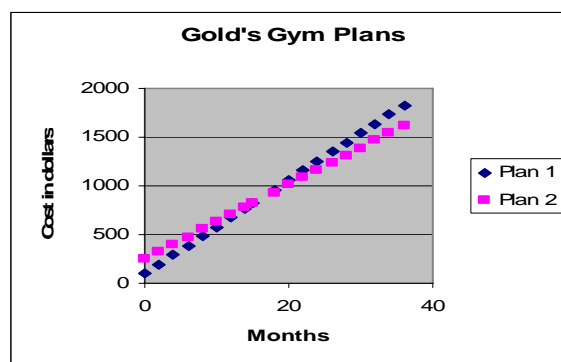
Created by Jo-Ann G. Williams, Spring, 2005 Wake Tech CC
<http://www.the-numbers.com/movies/2002/MBFGW.htm>

Gold's Gym – Which Plan Should I Choose? College Algebra

A membership at gold's Gym has two options to choose from. The first plan has an initial investment of \$99.00 and \$47.99 per month payment. The second plan has an initial investment of \$249.00 and \$34 per month payment.

- a. After a year, which plan is cheaper?
- b. After two years, which plan is cheaper?
- c. How many months does it take for both plans to cost the same amount of money?
- d. Which plan would you choose? Support your decision.

Months	Plan 1	Plan 2	Diff
0	\$99.00	\$249.00	\$150.00
2	\$194.98	\$324.98	\$130.00
4	\$290.96	\$400.96	\$110.00
6	\$386.94	\$476.94	\$90.00
8	\$482.92	\$552.92	\$70.00
10	\$578.90	\$628.90	\$50.00
12	\$674.88	\$704.88	\$30.00
14	\$770.86	\$780.86	\$10.00
15	\$818.85	\$818.85	\$0.00
18	\$962.82	\$932.82	-\$30.00



Created by Jo-Ann G. Williams, Spring, 2005 Wake Tech CC, Taken from Gold's Gym flyer

Test Question on College Algebra Test

Morris wanted Road Runner access and found an ad enticing him with \$29.95 a month for the first six months. His wife read the whole ad and created the following piecewise function where T is the **total accumulated cost of the service** and m is the **number of months they have used the service**. They decided to try it for a year.

$$T(m) = \begin{cases} 29.95 m & \text{for } 0 \leq m \leq 6 \\ 44.95(m - 6) + 179.70 & \text{for } 6 < m \leq 12 \end{cases}$$

- Calculate and interpret $T(5)$ in this situation.
- How much more will they have paid for the second six months than they did for the first six months?
- Morris thought that the service would only cost them about \$360 for the whole year. In which month will their total accumulated cost to the nearest dollar be \$360?

Created by Jo-Ann G. Williams, Spring, 2005 Wake Tech CC, Taken from Goldsboro Argus

Test Question Used on a College Algebra Test

According to Hewitt Associates, a human resources consulting firm, the percentage of large employers offering defined-benefit plans in the United States from 1985 to 2005 are as follows.

Year	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2004	2005
The percent of large employers offering defined-benefit plans.	90	82	80	78	71	65	60

- a. Find the regression line for the function of large employers offering defined-benefit plans, P , in terms of t , the years since 1985.
- b. Using the model you found in part (a), predict the percent of large employers who will be offering defined-benefit plans in the US in 2010.
- c. What is the slope in this function?
- d. What is the practical meaning of the slope for this problem?

Created by Jo-Ann G. Williams, Spring, Wake Technical Community College 2005, Taken from Raleigh News & Observer

Appendix: Data sets for creating problems

Table 126. Retail Prescription Drug Sales: 1995 to 2004 Statistical Abstract – 2006 www.census.gov									
Year	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of prescriptions (in millions)	2,125	2,316	2,481	2,707	2,865	3,009	3,139	3,215	3,274

Northwest Fleet (Source: <i>World Traveler</i> , July 2002)			
Airplane	Seating Capacity	Range (in miles)	Cruising Speed (in mph)
747-400	403	7650	565
747-200	349-446	5,775-7,150	558
DC 10	273-298	4,700-5,750	550
757	180-184	2,875	530
727	149	1,550	530
A320	148	2,700	525
A319	124	2,700	525
RJ-85	69	1,200	460
CRJ	30-40	920	290

Table 705. Purchasing Power of the Dollar: 1983 to 2004
 Statistical Abstract – 2006(www.census.gov)

Year	Years since 1982	Producer Prices (in dollars)	Consumer Prices (in dollars)
1983	1	0.984	1.003
1984	2	0.964	0.961
1985	3	0.955	0.928
1986	4	0.969	0.913
1987	5	0.949	0.880
1988	6	0.926	0.846
1989	7	0.880	0.807
1990	8	0.839	0.766
1991	9	0.822	0.734
1992	10	0.812	0.713
1993	11	0.802	0.692
1994	12	0.797	0.675
1995	13	0.782	0.656
1996	14	0.762	0.638
1997	15	0.759	0.623
1998	16	0.765	0.614
1999	17	0.752	0.600
2000	18	0.725	0.581
2001	19	0.711	0.565
2002	20	0.720	0.556
2003	21	0.698	0.544
2004	22	0.673	0.530

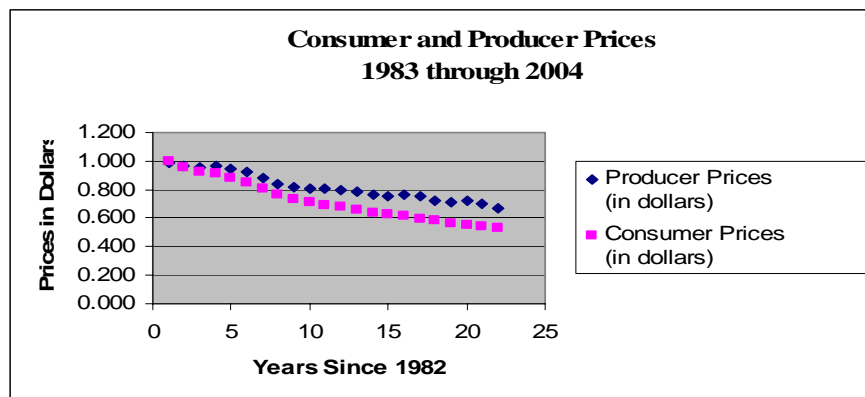


Table 190. Current Cigarette Smoking by Sex, Race, and Age: 1990 to 2003				
www.census.gov				
Sex, age, and race	1990	1995	2000	2003
Total smokers, age-adjusted	25.3	24.6	23.1	21.5
Male	28.0	26.5	25.2	23.7
Female	22.9	22.7	21.1	19.4

In percent.

Prior to 1995, a current smoker is a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who now smokes.

Beginning 1995, definition includes persons who smoke only "some days".

Excludes unknown smoking status.

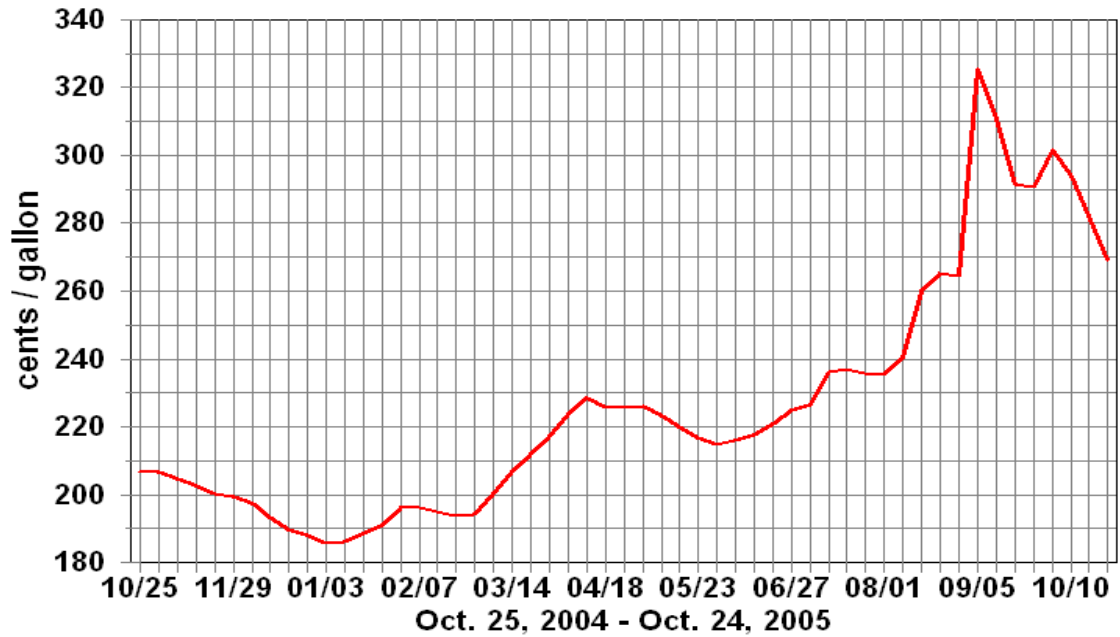
Based on the National Health Interview Survey; for details, see Appendix III

The Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest

<http://www.the-numbers.com/movies>

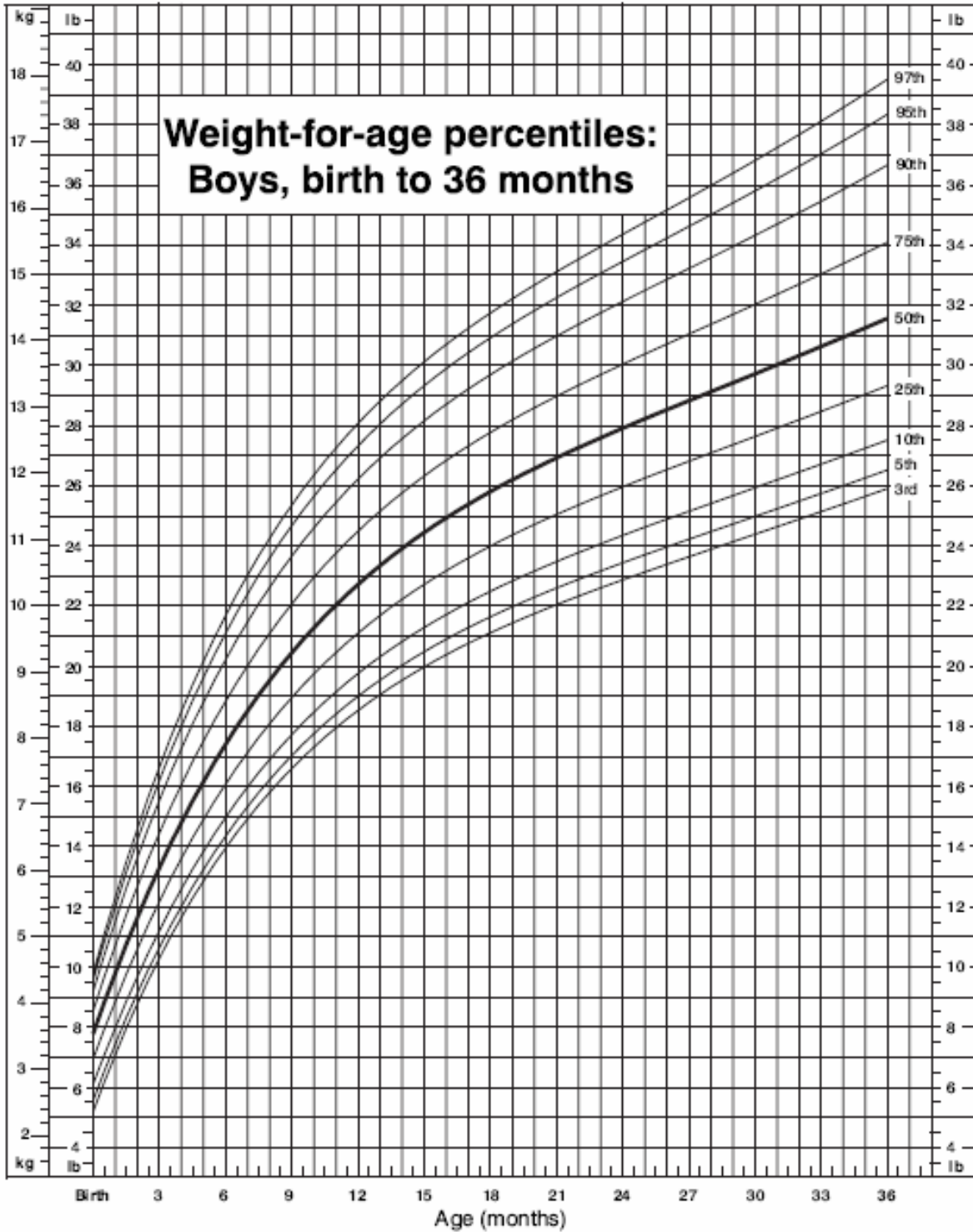
Week End	Number of Weekends in the Theater	Amount of Revenue
7-Jul	1	\$135,634,554
14-Jul	2	\$62,345,264
28-Jul	3	\$35,215,201
4-Aug	4	\$20,606,578
11-Aug	5	\$1,001,686
18-Aug	6	\$7,237,927
25-Aug	7	\$5,212,351
1-Sep	8	\$3,785,298
8-Sep	9	\$1,994,611
15-Sep	10	\$1,282,394
22-Sep	11	\$868,255
29-Sep	12	\$464,719
6-Oct	13	\$288,531

East Coast All Grades All Formulations Retail Gasoline Prices (C/gal)



Price	Change from last	
10/24/2005	Week	Year
269.3	-13.0	62.7

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 www.wtrg.com
 (479) 293-4081



<http://www.cdc.gov>

**Table 1137. Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications Carriers--
 Estimated Revenue and Expenses** Statistical Abstract - 2006

[In millions of dollars (87,521 represents \$87,521,000,000), except percent. For taxable and tax-exempt employer firms. For NAICS 513322. Estimates have been adjusted to the results of the 2002 Economic Census. Based on the North American Industry Classification System, 1997; see text, this section and Section 15, Business Enterprise. See Table 1136 for telecommunications total and wired carriers (NAICS 5133 and 51331). Minus sign (-) indicates decrease]

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Operating revenue	82,521	96,530	109,933	125,693
Mobile total	71,531	83,879	94,818	106,989
Mobile telephony services	70,903	83,319	94,260	106,232
Local access and use	52,349	62,489	72,830	80,624
Mobile long distance	5,127	6,073	5,402	6,972
Mobile all distance	8,669	10,158	10,799	12,078
Messaging services	441	351	386	217
Mobile dispatch services	187	209	(S)	(S)
Carrier services	2,868	2,738	2,415	2,340
Network access	1,149	1,197	1,334	1,029
Other telecommunications services	2,515	3,181	3,890	4,300
Other services revenue	5,607	6,733	8,810	12,064
Operating expenses	75,587	86,636	92,018	99,729
Annual payroll	11,164	10,440	11,967	13,513

www.census.gov

Table 1265. Advertising--Estimated Expenditures by Medium: 1990 to 2004
 Statistical Abstract www.census.gov
 In millions of dollars (129,968 represents \$129,968,000,000).

Year	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	129,968	165,147	206,697	222,308	247,472	231,287	236,875	245,477	263,699
National	73,638	96,933	122,271	132,170	151,664	141,797	145,429	152,482	165,994
Newspapers	32,281	36,317	44,292	46,648	49,050	44,255	44,031	44,843	46,935
National	3,867	3,996	5,402	6,358	7,229	6,615	6,806	7,357	7,762
Magazines	6,803	8,580	10,518	11,433	12,370	11,095	10,995	11,435	12,121
Broadcast TV	26,616	32,720	39,173	40,011	44,802	38,881	42,068	41,932	46,020
Four TV networks	9,863	11,600	13,736	13,961	15,888	14,300	15,000	15,030	16,458
Syndication	1,109	2,016	2,609	2,870	3,108	3,102	3,034	3,434	3,949
Cable TV	2,631	6,166	10,340	12,570	15,455	15,736	16,297	18,814	21,069
Cable TV networks	2,000	4,500	7,640	9,405	11,765	11,777	12,071	13,954	15,628
Spot (Local)	631	1,666	2,700	3,165	3,690	3,959	4,226	4,860	5,441
Radio	8,726	11,338	15,073	17,215	19,295	17,861	18,877	19,100	19,779
Network	482	480	622	684	780	711	775	798	852
Spot (National)	1,635	1,959	2,823	3,275	3,668	2,956	3,340	3,540	3,575
Local (Local)	6,609	8,899	11,628	13,256	14,847	14,194	14,762	14,762	15,352
Yellow Pages	8,926	10,236	11,990	12,652	13,228	13,592	13,776	13,896	14,035
National	1,132	1,410	1,870	1,986	2,093	2,087	2,087	2,114	2,135
Direct mail	23,370	32,866	39,620	41,403	44,591	44,725	46,067	48,370	52,240
Business papers	2,875	3,559	4,232	4,274	4,915	4,468	3,976	4,004	4,094
National	640	701	845	925	2,068	2,051	2,061	2,298	2,440
Internet	(NA)	(NA)	1,383	2,832	6,507	5,645	4,883	5,650	7,062
National	12,074	16,147	20,312	22,264	24,418	23,042	23,414	24,550	26,735

North Carolina 529 Plan

North Carolina's college savings fund has lagged behind other states but still has steadily increased since it started in 2001.

Raleigh News and Observer, October 29, 2006

Dates	NC College Savings Fund (in millions of dollars)
6/30/'02	43.4
6/30/'03	95.2
6/30/'04	155.6
6/30/'05	195.5
6/30/'06	238.7
9/30/'06	251.7

Source: College Foundation Inc.

Representative Cholesterol Point Drop Using Quaker Oats	
Week	Cholesterol Reading
1	208
2	205
3	201
4	198







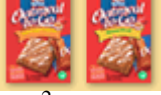
Source: www.quakeroatmeal.com

Heart Points Chart Make a point of losing cholesterol. The soluble fiber in oats acts like tiny sponges that soak up cholesterol from your body. Your goal while taking the Smart Heart Challenge™ is to eat 3 grams of oat soluble fiber each day. And, while 3 grams of oat soluble fiber is the goal, adding just 1 gram of oat soluble fiber a day can do your heart good!



1 heart point = 1 gram of oat soluble fiber

Eating a good-sized bowl of oatmeal is the easiest way to reach your daily goal of three heart points. You can also choose other delicious oatmeal cereals, (as seen on the chart) for an "out-of-body experience" your cholesterol level won't soon forget!

Quaker Choices	Serving Size	Heart Points
 Old-Fashioned and Quick Quaker® Oats	1 cup cooked 1-1/2 cups (3/4 cup uncooked)	2 hearts 3 hearts
 Quaker Instant Oatmeal ²	1 packet	1 heart
 Quaker Take Heart Instant Oatmeal	1 packet	1 heart + 1/2
 Quaker® Steel Cut Oats	1/4 cup uncooked 1/3 cup + 2 Tbsp. uncooked	2 hearts 3 hearts
 Quaker® Oatmeal Squares Cereal	1 cup	1 heart
 Quaker® Oat Bran Hot Cereal	1 cup cooked	3 hearts
 Quaker® Oatmeal To Go	1 bar	1 heart

² Instant Quaker® Oatmeal (only packages marked "helps lower cholesterol")

****Some Instant Oatmeal flavors won't earn you heart points: Raisin, Date and Walnut; Fruit & Cream; and Dinosaur Eggs Varieties***

1 The FDA has carefully reviewed 30 years of research and has concluded that eating oats may reduce the risk of heart disease. The FDA suggests that you need 60 grams of oatmeal.

<http://www.quakeroatmeal.com>

Summary of Airline On-Time Performance Year-to-date through August 2006										
Year	Operations	Late Arrivals	Late Departures	Cancelled	Diverted	Percent On-Time Arrivals	Percent Late Arrivals	Percent Late Departures	Percent Cancelled	Percent Diverted
1995	3,580,865	691,591	542,223	63,056	7,375	78.72	19.31	15.14	1.76	0.21
1996	3,565,969	816,298	656,322	90,992	9,556	74.29	22.89	18.41	2.55	0.27
1997	3,624,536	751,217	591,770	68,933	8,692	77.13	20.73	16.33	1.90	0.24
1998	3,591,239	758,881	612,953	87,482	9,426	76.17	21.13	17.07	2.44	0.26
1999	3,664,445	818,182	663,726	113,525	10,500	74.29	22.33	18.11	3.10	0.29
2000	3,785,900	896,633	744,801	127,244	10,061	72.69	23.68	19.67	3.36	0.27
2001	4,186,031	847,729	716,266	116,194	9,508	76.75	20.25	17.11	2.78	0.23
2002	3,552,624	613,533	509,187	45,877	5,935	81.27	17.27	14.33	1.29	0.17
2003	4,324,790	704,179	560,520	69,648	8,079	81.92	16.28	12.96	1.61	0.19
2004	4,742,767	970,166	799,139	78,652	9,453	77.69	20.46	16.85	1.66	0.20
2005	4,835,150	1,018,293	888,139	95,386	10,454	76.75	21.06	18.37	1.97	0.22
2006	4,754,312	1,050,452	944,118	72,933	11,254	76.13	22.09	19.86	1.53	0.24

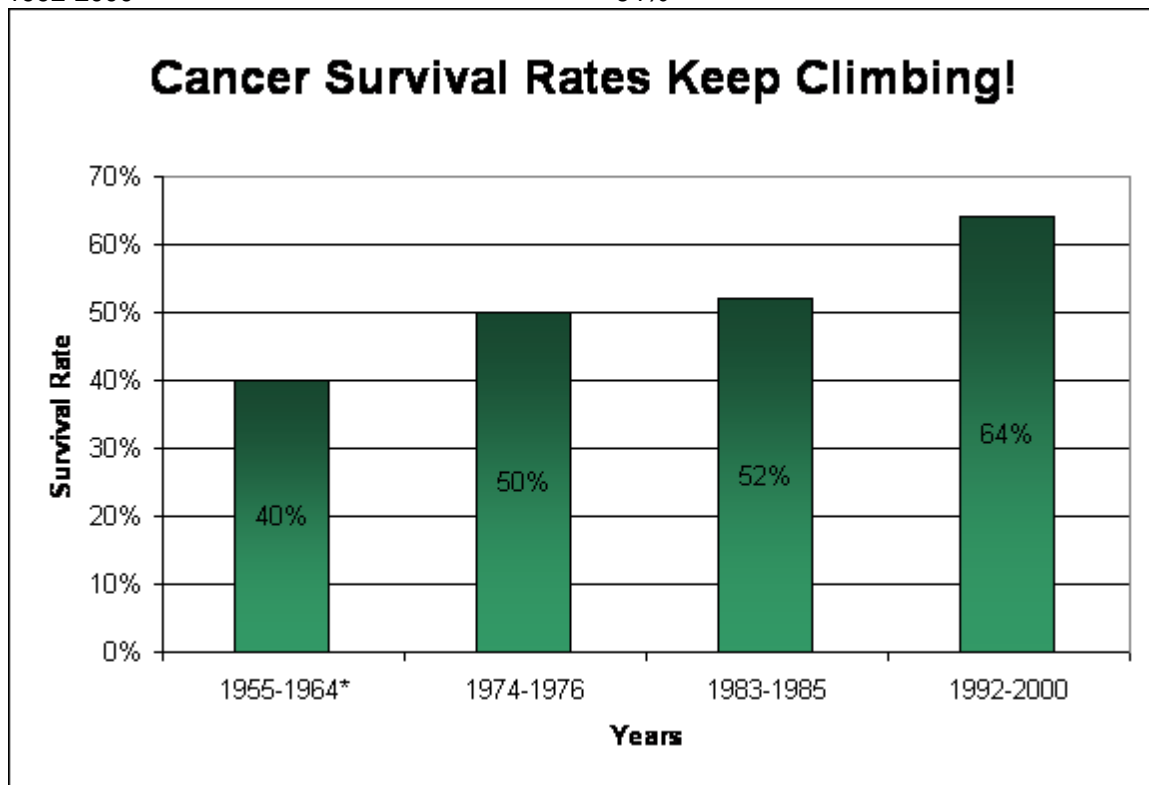
NOTE: The number of reporting carriers has varied as follows:
 1995 - 1999: 10
 2000: 11
 2001: 12
 2001: 10
 2003: 18
 2004: 19
 2005: 20
 2006: 20 (Aloha Airlines voluntarily submitted reports starting in April)

SOURCE: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Airline On-Time Data

<http://bts.gov/>

Yes, We Are Beating Cancer!

Years	Percent Survival Rates
1955-1964*	40%
1974-1976	50%
1983-1985	52%
1992-2000	64%



Data from the American Cancer Society

Cancer Survival, England, 1998-2003

One- and five-year survival of patients diagnosed in 1998-2001: 21 common cancers, sex and age, England

This report presents one- and five-year survival rates for adult patients (aged 15-99 years) diagnosed with one of 21 common cancers during 1998-2001 in England and followed up to the end of 2003 (see technical notes 1 and 2). These cancers constitute around 90% of all newly diagnosed cases.

Five-year age-standardised relative survival rates (see technical note 3) for these patients ranged from around 2% for cancer of the pancreas, through to 38% for ovarian cancer and 45% for kidney cancer, up to almost 97% for testicular cancer.

Five-year age-standardised relative survival rates for patients diagnosed with the four most common cancers in men and in women during 1998-2001 are given in the table below. These account for around 50 per cent of all cancers in adults.

Five-year relative survival (%) for adult patients diagnosed during 1998-2001, major cancers, England

Cancer		1996-99 England and Wales		1998-2001 England		Difference† (% points)
		Number of patients	Five-year relative survival* (%)	Number of patients	Five-year relative survival* (%)	
Breast	Women	125,093	77.5	132,292	79.9	+ 2.4
Colon	Men	31,977	46.9	33,368	49.4	+ 2.5
	Women	32,243	47.9	32,687	50.2	+ 2.3
Lung	Men	67,862	5.8	67,502	6.3	+ 0.5
	Women	39,455	6.4	41,774	7.5	+ 1.1
Prostate	Men	73,921	64.8	88,802	70.8	+ 6.0

Five-year age-standardised relative survival (%):1998-2001, England

	<u>Men</u>		<u>Women</u>
Testis	96.6	Melanoma of skin	88.2
Hodgkin's disease	80.0	Hodgkin's disease	82.1
Melanoma of skin	79.0	Breast	79.9
Prostate	70.8	Uterus	76.2
Larynx	62.4	Cervix	63.1
Bladder	60.3	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	54.7
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	50.9	Rectum	53.6
Rectum	50.0	Bladder	53.2
Colon	49.4	Colon	50.2
Kidney	44.9	Kidney	44.9
Leukemia	38.2	Leukemia	39.1
Myeloma	25.6	Ovary	38.3
Brain	13.3	Myeloma	25.6
Stomach	12.6	Brain	15.4
Esophagus	8.1	Stomach	15.4
Lung	6.3	Esophagus	10.7
Pancreas	2.5	Lung	7.5
		Pancreas	2.2

¹ As cancer survival varies with age at diagnosis, the crude and relative rates for all ages (15-99) have been age-standardized to control for changes in the age profile of cancer patients over time, thus making them comparable with previously published figures (see technical note 3) [2].

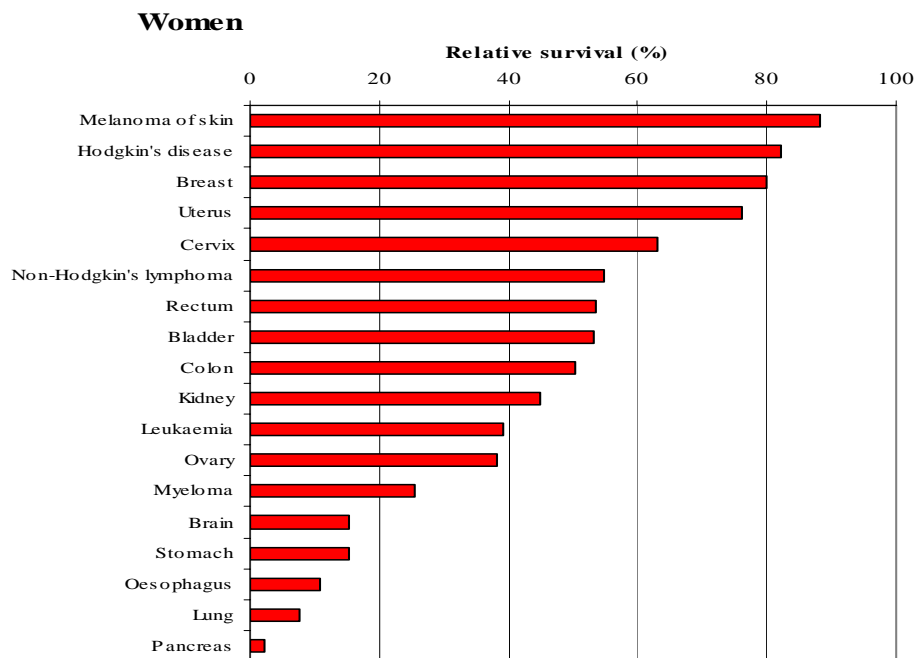
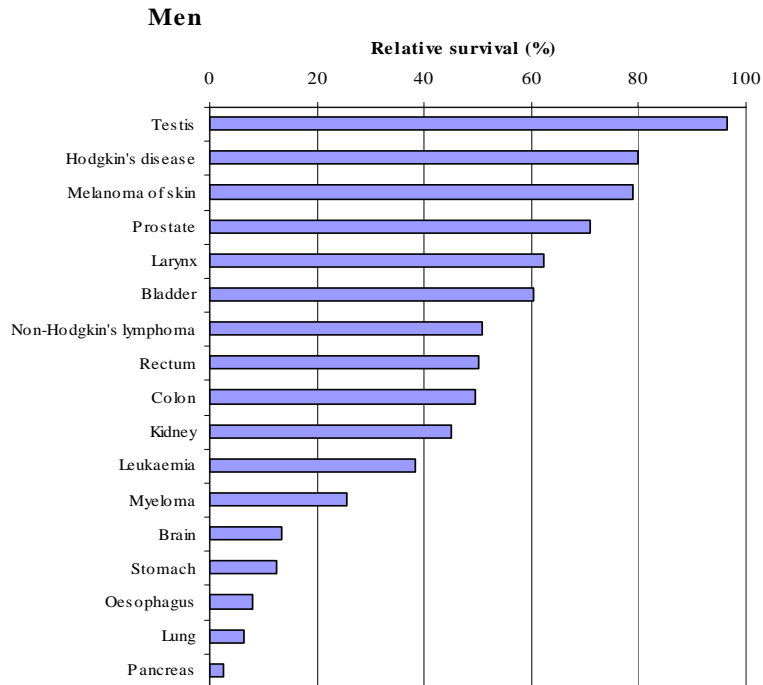
² Aged 15-99 years.

³ The records for some patients were not included in the survival analysis; for exclusion criteria see Health Statistics Quarterly 2000; 6: 71-80.

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_health/HSQ6Book.pdf

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/ssdataset.asp?vlnk=8982&More=Y>

Five-year age-standardised relative survival (%) for adult patients diagnosed during 1998-2001: 21 common cancers by sex, England



Breast Cancer Survival Rate by Stage

Health care professionals are able to be predicting a patient's survival rate based on the determined stage of breast cancer. The following chart is an approximate survival rate for each stage of breast cancer. Percentages will vary depending on individual medical situations, etc.

Stage	5-year Relative Survival Rate
0	100%
I	100%
IIA	92%
IIB	81%
IIIA	67%
IIIB	54%
IV	20%

A five-year survival rate refers to the average number of patients who are still alive five years after diagnosis with a specific stage of breast cancer. After seven years, the survival rate decreases for each stage. It is important to remember that these survival rates are based on averages. Some women with advanced breast cancer live significantly longer than seven years. <http://imagineis.com/breasthealth/staging3.asp#survival>

Year	Number of States	Total Number of Cases in Humans	Number of Human Fatalities from West Nile Virus	Percent of West Nile Virus Cases Resulting in Death	Number of Human West Nile Virus Cases in New York	Number of Human West Nile Cases in NC	Number of Equine Cases of West Nile Virus
1999	1	62	7	11.29%	62		25
2000	3	21	2	9.52%	14		60
2001	10	66	9	13.64%	15		738
2002	40	4156	284	6.83%	82	2	15,257
2003	46	9862	264	2.68%	71	24	5,181
2004	41	2539	100	3.94%	10	3	1,405
2005	42	2949	116	3.93%	38	4	1,075

First 7 columns from http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/esetnile/sur&controlCaseCount99_detailed.htm.

Last column from *America's Horse*, March/April 2006, page 41 (*America's Horse* is a magazine published by the American Quarter Horse Association for members.)

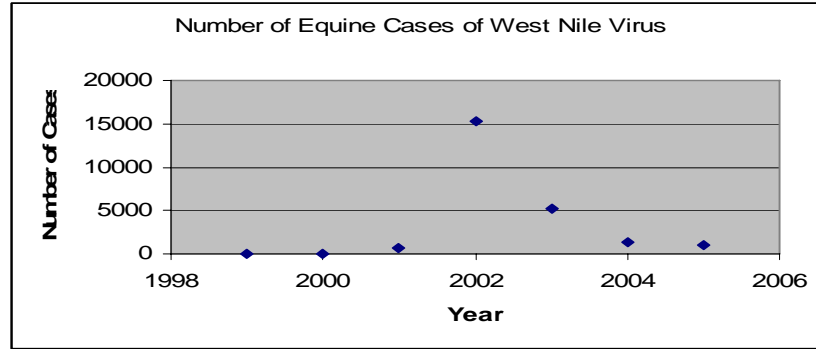


Table 2. New Houses Sold, by Sales Price

[Thousands of houses. Components may not add to total because of rounding. Percents computed from unrounded figures]

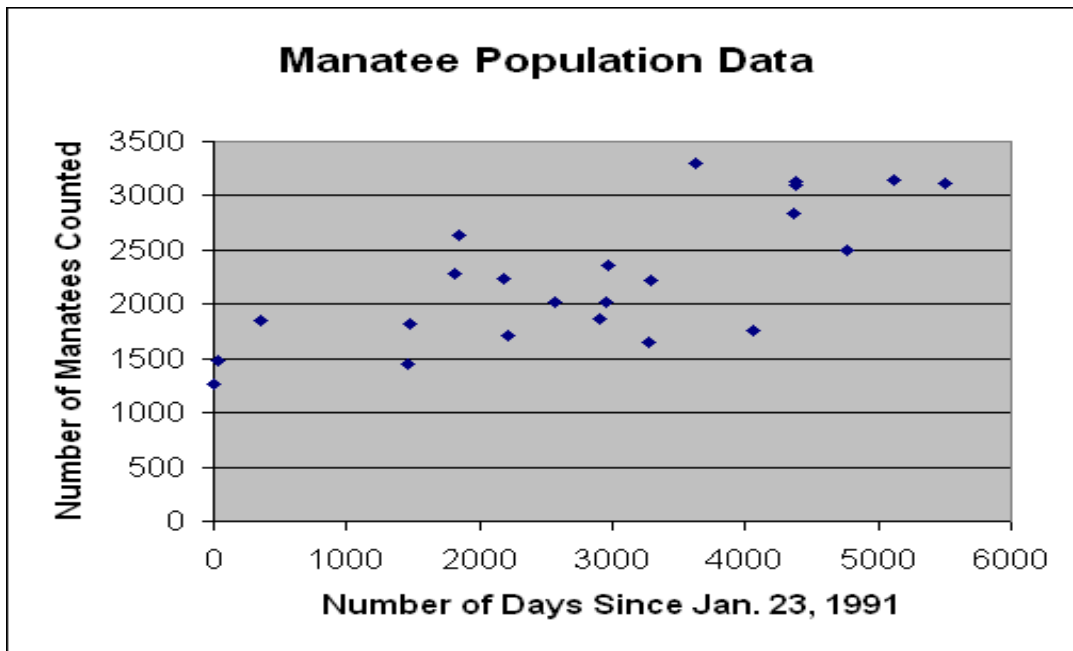
Period	Total	Under	\$150000 to	\$200000 to	\$300000 to	\$400000 to	\$500000 to	\$750,000	
		\$150,000	\$199,999	\$299,999	\$399,999	\$499,999	\$749,999	and over	
Total								over	
2004:00:00	1,203	269	254	313	165	90	82	31	
2005:	1,285	232	250	350	201	111	97	44	
RSE	(%)	3	10	5	5	5	6	9	12
2005:00:00	January	92	20	20	22	12	8	6	2
	February	109	21	21	30	15	10	9	3
	March	127	27	25	33	18	10	10	4
	April	116	20	23	32	18	10	9	3
	May	120	24	25	31	17	10	9	5
	June	115	21	25	32	17	9	7	3
	July	117	22	25	30	17	9	9	4
	August	110	21	21	27	22	6	10	4
	September	99	19	21	25	16	8	7	4
	October:	105	22	15	31	16	10	8	3
	November:	86	16	18	22	15	6	7	3
	December:	89	18	16	29	12	7	6	2
Number	of	houses:							

<http://www.census.gov/const/newressales.pdf>

Manatee Population Data

Date	Days since 1/23/91	Number of Manatees Counted
1/23/1991	0	1267
2/17/1991	25	1478
1/17/1992	359	1844
1/21/1995	1458	1456
2/6/1995	1474	1823
1/9/1996	1811	2277

2/19/1996	1851	2630
1/19/1997	2186	2241
2/13/1997	2211	1715
1/29/1998	2561	2018
1/6/1999	2903	1865
2/26/1999	2951	2023
3/6/1999	2962	2360
1/16/2000	3278	1646
1/26/2000	3288	2223
1/5/2001	3632	3300
3/1/2002	4052	1758
1/9/2003	4366	2843
1/21/2003	4378	3127
1/26/2003	4383	3106
2/20/2004	4772	2505
1/26/2005	5113	3143



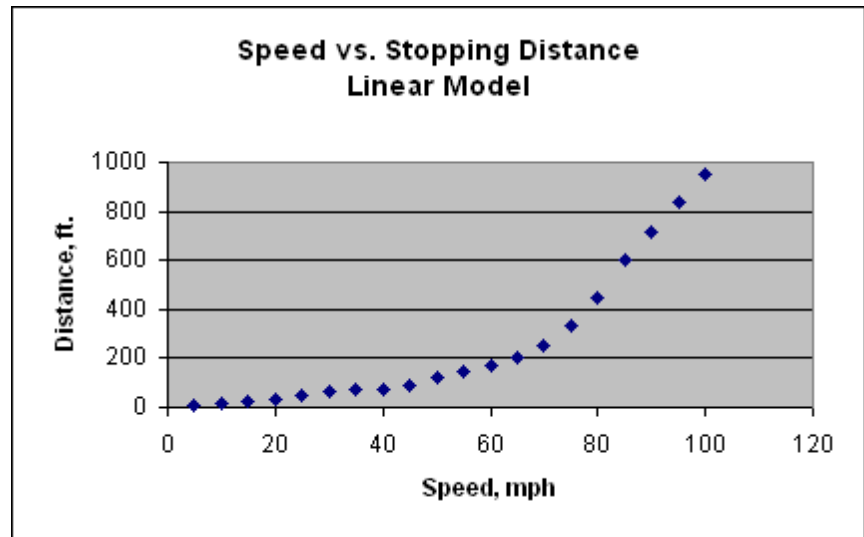
Speed Versus Stopping Distance

Data Collected by MAT 140, Survey of Mathematics students
 Wake Tech Community College

(Angel Bobadilla, Tiffany Cordova, John Maldonado, and Paul Singh)

Speed, mph	Distance, ft.
5	7
10	18
15	24
20	36
25	48
30	64
35	72
40	77
45	90
50	121
55	146
60	170
65	207
70	255
75	336
80	450
85	603
90	718
95	840
100	950

136.0973



First Taste of Exponentials

Exponential Growth		Exponential Decay	
Roll Number	Number of Candies	Roll Number	Number of Candies
1	7	1	211
2	10	2	112
3	14	3	75
4	20	4	46
5	33	5	27
6	54	6	15
7	83	7	9
8	120	8	3
9	192	9	2
10	293	10	1
11	323		
12	501		

U.S. Tuberculosis Mortality

**U.S. Tuberculosis Mortality
Numbers of Deaths**

Year	Years Since 1920	Actual # of Deaths
1920	0	97,366
1921	1	85,739
1922	2	88,385
1923	3	88,788
1924	4	87,346
1925	5	86,510
1926	6	88,740
1927	7	85,194
1928	8	89,007
1929	9	86,885
1930	10	83,352
1931	11	80,129
1932	12	74,267
1933	13	74,842
1934	14	71,609
1935	15	70,080
1936	16	71,527
1937	17	69,324
1938	18	63,735
1939	19	61,609
1940	20	60,428

**U.S. Tuberculosis Mortality
Deaths per 100,000**

Year	Years Since 1920	U.S. Population*	Actual Death Rate
1920	0	106,021,537	91.8
1921	1	105,615,700	81.2
1922	2	107,114,325	82.5
1923	3	108,630,844	81.7
1924	4	110,165,258	79.3
1925	5	111,717,567	77.4
1926	6	113,287,770	78.3
1927	7	114,875,868	74.2
1928	8	116,481,862	76.4
1929	9	118,105,749	73.6
1930	10	123,202,624	67.7
1931	11	121,407,210	66.0
1932	12	123,084,782	60.3
1933	13	124,780,249	60.0
1934	14	126,493,611	56.6
1935	15	128,224,867	54.7
1936	16	129,974,019	55.0
1937	17	131,741,065	52.6
1938	18	133,526,006	47.7
1939	19	135,328,842	45.5
1940	20	132,164,569	45.7

<http://www.cdc.gov/>

Hurricane Damage

Pielke and Landsea (1998) analyzed the damage caused by various categories of U.S. landfalling tropical storms and hurricanes after normalizing by the inflation rate, increases in wealth and coastal population changes. Tropical cyclones from 1925 through 1995 were tabulated in terms of 1995 U.S. dollars.

The following table summarizes the findings:

Intensity	Cases	Median Damage	Potential Damage *
Tropical/Subtropical Storm	118	less than \$1,000,000	0
Hurricane Category 1	45	\$33,000,000	1
Hurricane Category 2	29	\$336,000,000	10

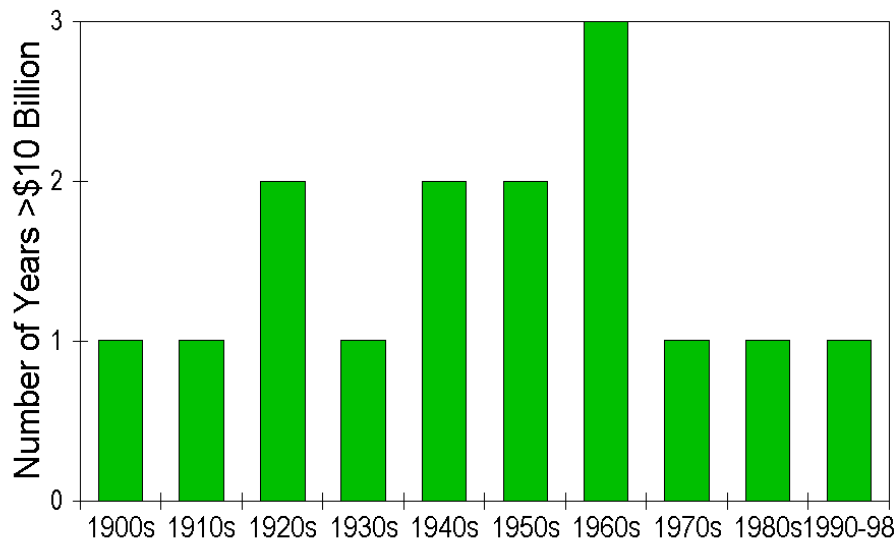
Hurricane Category 3	40	\$1,412,000,000	50
Hurricane Category 4	10	\$8,224,000,000	250
Hurricane Category 5	2	\$5,973,000,000	500

* The "Potential Damage" values just provide a reference value if one assigns the median damage caused by a category 1 hurricane to be "1". The rapid increase in damage as the categories go up is apparent. (The value for Category 5 hurricanes in brackets may not be representative of true amounts because of the very small sample [two] available.)

Cylinder Shift

Engine Size	2003	2006
4 cylinder	29.20%	31.50%
6 cylinder	44.60%	42.10%
8 cylinder	25.20%	23.90%

Extreme Hurricane Impacts by Decade Number per Decade



As gas prices rise, car buyers are turning to smaller-engine cars. Percentages of retail new vehicle sales: Data taken from an article by Chris Woodyard, USA TODAY

Growth of a gadget

Blackberry subscribers by fiscal year:

Fiscal Blackberry

Year	Subscribers
2000	25,000
2001	165,000
2002	321,000
2003	534,000
2004	1,070,000
2005	2,510,000

Source: Research in Motion

By David Stuckey and Adrienne Lewis, USA TODAY

TOP KILLER EARTHQUAKES SINCE 1906

Date	Epicenter	Intensity	Deaths
April 18, 1906	San Francisco	7.9	3,000
June 29, 1925	Santa Barbara	6.8	13
March 11, 1933	Long Beach	6.4	115
May 19, 1940	Imperial Valley	7.0	9
July 21, 1952	Kern County	7.3	12
Feb. 9, 1971	San Fernando	6.6	65
Oct. 1, 1987	Whittier Narrows	6.0	8
Oct. 17, 1989	Loma Prieta	6.9	63
Jan. 17, 1994	Northridge	6.7	57
Dec. 22, 2003	San Simeon	6.5	2

<http://www.uwgb.edu/dutchs/PLATETEC/TOPTEN.HTM>

Runaway Youth

Length of Time Away From Home	Percent of Callers Already on the Street
More than 6 months	5%
1 - 6 months	12%
1 - 4 weeks	13%
1 - 7 days	70%

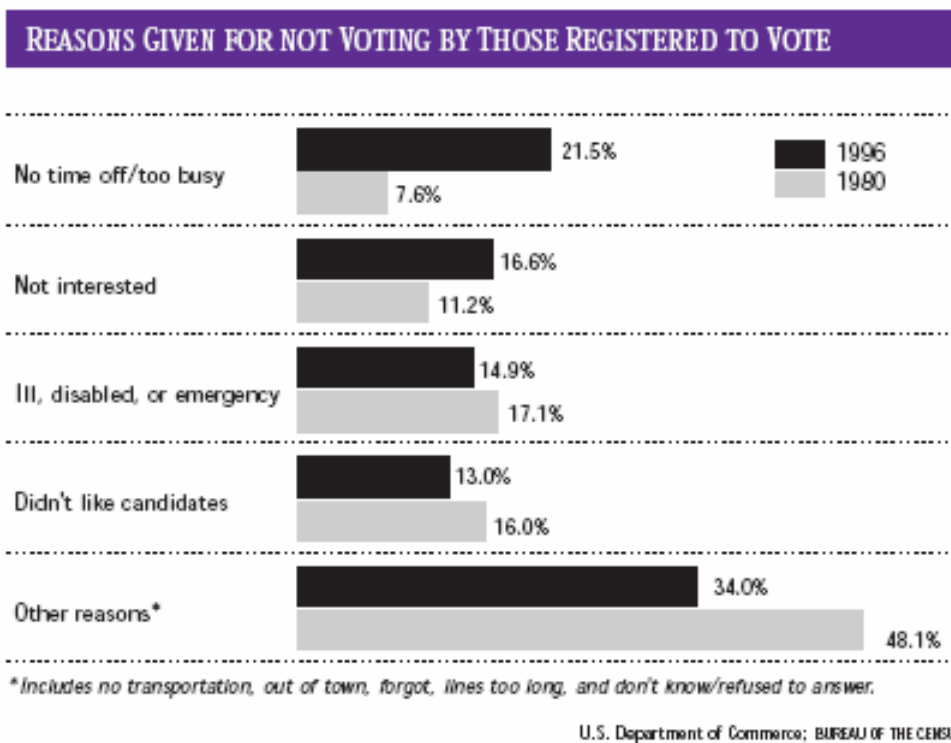
Data from USA Today

Election Commission of India

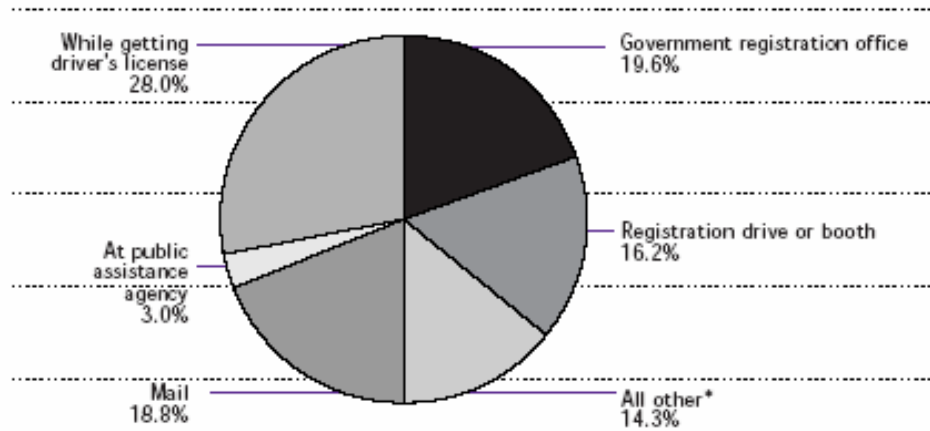
Election Statistics - Voting percentage in Lok Sabha Elections

General Election	Year	Male	Female	Total
1st	1952	-	-	61.2
2nd	1957	-	-	62.2
3rd	1962	63.31	46.63	55.42
4th	1967	66.73	55.48	61.33
5th	1971	60.90	49.11	55.29
6th	1977	65.63	54.91	60.49
7th	1980	62.16	51.22	56.92
8th	1984	68.18	58.60	63.56
9th	1989	66.13	57.32	61.95
10th	1991	61.58	51.35	56.93
11th	1996	62.06	53.41	57.94
12th	1998	65.72	57.88	61.97
13th	1999	63.97	55.64	59.99
14th	2004	52.65	44.65	48.74

<http://gov.ua.nic.in/election/home/turnout.htm>



METHOD OF REGISTRATION FOR THOSE WHO REGISTERED AFTER JANUARY 1, 1995



Total does not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

**Includes at school, hospital, campus; at polls on election day; other place/way; and don't know or refused to answer.*

U.S. Department of Commerce; BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

<http://www.census.gov/prod/3/98pubs/cenbr984.pdf>