**Group 1, Pages 48-49: What are gaps in access to health insurance according to gender? What are the biggest gaps according to race? Have the gaps become larger or smaller?**

Group 1: Dongzhu Li ,Mujie ,Yulin ,Andy

1. What are gaps in access to health insurance according to gender?

Males are less likely to have Health Insurance than females according to the percentage uninsured form.

2. What are the biggest gaps according to race?

 1. The Spanish speakers are the biggest gap to access health insurance and their uninsured rate is up to 28 percent during 2011-2012, because they are unlikely to find a job. --low income

 2.The people who speak English as second languages and the people have linguistic barriers.

3. Have the gaps become larger or smaller?

The gaps become larger and larger because of unemployment, racial problems, language barriers. In year 2011, 23 percent of Americans did not have health care. However, from 2011-2012, the increase of Latinos made the gaps up to 28 percent. We think that the gap will eventually become smaller in the future due to the ACA’s policy.

Ps: We can't find enough information on gaps in access to health insurance based on gender from the portrait of promise P48-49.

**Group 2, Page 49: Put the last sentence on the page in your own words. Do not copy and paste. You will need more than one sentence.**

Name: Christine Lam

 Nga Nguyen

 Yinjie Liu

 Hocheung Leong

Group 2 : Page 49. Put the last sentence on the page in your own words. Do not copy and paste. You will need more than one sentence

For example, the average hospitalization rate for short-term complications of diabetes was 134 per 100,000 for African Americans, compared with 44 for Latinos, 42 for Whites, and just 14 for Asian/Pacific Islanders.8

In the last sentence of page 49, we can tell that African Amercian has a highest hospitalization rate than Lationos, whites and Asian/ Pacific lslanders. Even though the government provided health insurance for low income peoples, most of them don’t really receive approprite or high-quality care at the right time. Therefore, the last sentence concluded that African Americans consistently had the highest hospitalization rates for short- term complications of diabetes than the othes.

**Group 3, Page 52: Explain the graph in your own words.**

Danny ahn 10/6/2016

Tiffany Liao

Yanping nian

Andy Lee

Group #3: Pg. 52

Describe the graph on page 52

-the lower income women not receive a mammogram or a pap test

- we can see the bar graph shows that $15000 income has the highest rate not receive the test because they lack of money to receive test.

**Group 4, Page 54: Explain the graph in your own words.**

Group 4:

Anqi Pan

Joanne Hong

Yaorong Tang

Chihchuan Chen(Jason)

Page 54: Explain the graph in your own words

This graph indicated different groups of women who went through the discrimination. In California, 12.6% percentage of women reported experience discrimination.

The most reported experiencing racial discrimination is African American.

Then, the less experiencing is Asian, Latino, American Indian and Alaska Native.

The least percentage of women who had the experience of discrimination is White, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

**Group 5, Page 55: Explain why the differences between the graphs on the left and the graphs on the right are important.**

Group 5: Heejae Lee, Runchen Tao, Vaibhav Sapra, Maolin Wang

The two graphs show that the proportion of the Marijuana use and the Marijuana arrests. It shows the sexual discrimination because there are 40.7% of girls and 59.3% of boys using Marijuana,but only 19.4% of girls and 80.6% of boys been arrested. The percentage of Marijuana arrests of boys is the double amount of Marijuana uses. Additionally, there are 5.2% of Marijuana uses of African American. However, there are 10.9% of African American Marijuana uses been arrest. Even though African American have a small amount of users, there are a big amount of people been arrest. These two graphs are very important because they show the discrimination between the gender and racial.

Sources: University of California Los Angeles, California Health Interview Survey, 2011-2012; and California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, 2011-2012. Note: Under California Health and Safety Code 11357b, possession of one ounce or less of marijuana for personal use is considered a misdemeanor.

**Group 6, Page 59: Explain what the graphs say.**

Name: Aaron, Ali, Dale, Quynh

Poor people don’t have time to volunteer, they rather work for money. For example, people in Oakland have started to join the (National Night Out), and it's helped to decrease the crime rate. Oakland (NNO) has grown substantially the past couple of years. Even though more people are joining Oakland (NNO), the poor tend not to, maybe because they're not motivated to help others in the community, when they have so many own personal problems.

**Group 7, Page 60: According to the map, what is the difference between Cupertino and San Jose? What is the difference between Cupertino and San Francisco? What is the difference between Cupertino and Oakland?**

Calvin Ng, Hanjun Lai, Hue Ma, Ziyue Zhang

According to the map, what is the difference between Cupertino and San Jose? What is the difference between Cupertino and San Francisco? What is the difference between Cupertino and Oakland?

According to the map, Cupertino and San Jose has the same ratio about crimes with violence, counting by every 1000 people in town during 2010. They are both having 0-4.4 (in blue color) which is meaning lower than California average.

According to the map, San Francisco has more violence crimes than Cupertino. San Francisco has 6.6-8.8 (in orange color) in the map. That's mean San Francisco violence crimes is above the California average in about 1.5 times to 2 times.

According to the map, Oakland is at 8.8-292.1 (in pink color). That is saying Oakland has 2 times or more violence crimes higher than the California average. Therefore, Oakland has more violence crimes than Cupertino.

**Group 8, Page 61: Explain what the graphs say.**

Group 8:

Frank Zeng

Maddie Dewing

Summer Dong

Fanchao Kong

Question: Explain what the graghs say? (pg61)

 Both of the graphs show the presentage of the California population and active physicians by race.The graph on the left side represents the Active Physicians and the right side reperesents the California Population.

 The most CA population and the physician’s enthnicity are white because they are stand for the most percentage.

 The difference between two graphs is the Latinos. In the CA population, it shows that Litino has 38%, but in the active physicians, it only has 4% .

 Another difference is that 13% of the active physicians did not respond.

The Active Physicians graph explains that Whites and Asians make up the majority of people who have earned a medical degree while there are much less Latino’s and African Americans with their MD’s. The California Population graph represents the races that make up the population. The graph states that there are much more Whites and Latinos living in California compared to Asians, African Americans, and other races. Since there are many more Latinos in California, and the graph on the left is showing that only four percent of Latinos have their MD and exactly half of the African American culture has their MD, the graph is provided with insiufficient and inadequate information.