

Graph of the Week January 22-26, 2018

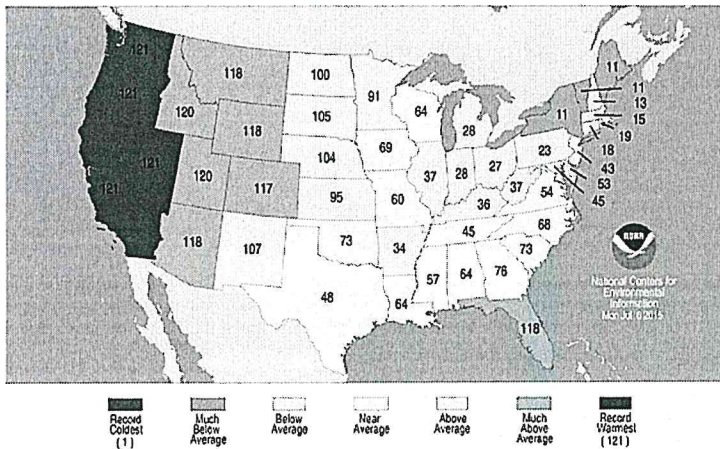
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Statewide Average Temperature Ranks
January-June 2015
Period: 1895-2015

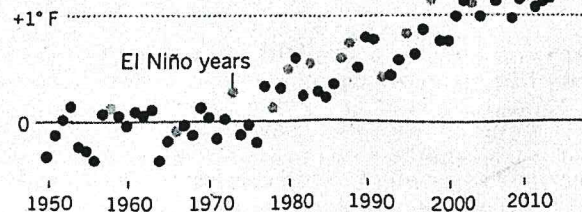


Change in global temperatures

The average global temperature in 2017 was the highest among years that did not include an El Niño.

Compared with average baseline temperature for 1951 to 1980

2017: +1.62°
(non-El Niño)



Sources: NASA, NOAA

Los Angeles Times

The graph on the left shows the average temperature in each state from January to June of 2015. It shows that the West Coast has 4 states with a record for warmest weather. Also, 7 states were recorded as having much above average temperature and 6 more as above average temperature. There were more states with higher temperatures than lower temperatures. This means that the temperature in the United States has increased.

The graph on the right shows time from 1950 to 2010 on the x-axis with degrees from 0 to +1.62 on the y-axis. The graph is the change in global temperature of el Niño throughout the years. From 1980 till 2010, the temperature of el Niño was over 0° while, from 1950 till 1970, the temperature was on or below 0°. I can infer that the temperature of el Niño will continue to increase over the coming years. The graph seems valid because its source is NASA and they are specialized in observing the outside temperature.

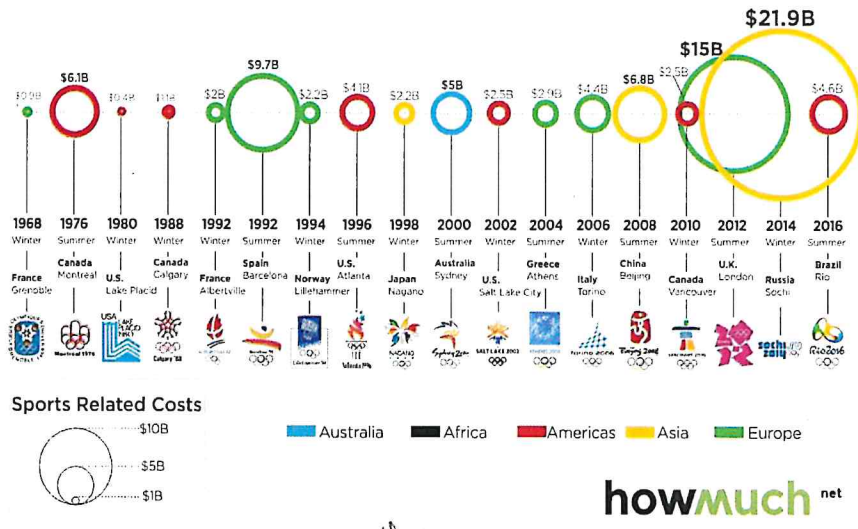
Graph of the Week
February 16, 2018

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Costs of Olympic Games 1968-2016



<Profiles of the Host Cities of Recent Winter Olympic Games>

| Number of Olympiad | Year | Host city (Country) | Dates | Number of participating countries | Number of participating athletes | Population of host city (10,000 persons) |
|--------------------|------|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 18 | 1998 | Nagano (Japan) | Feb. 7-22 | 72 | 2,177 | 36.0 |
| 19 | 2002 | Salt Lake City (U.S.) | Feb. 8-24 | 77 | 2,399 | 16,0(130) |
| 20 | 2006 | Turin (Italy) | Feb. 10-26 | 80 | 2,508 | 90.8(170) |
| 21 | 2010 | Vancouver (Canada) | Feb. 12-28 | 82 | 2,566 | 57.8(220) |
| 22 | 2014 | Sochi (Russia) | Feb. 7-23 | 88 | 2,800 | 32.8 |
| 23 | 2018 | Pyeongchang (South Korea) | Feb. 9-25 | - | - | 4.4 |

Source: Organizing committees of the Winter Olympic Games in Pyeongchang and Sochi
Note: The numbers within the parentheses indicate metropolitan population.

The topic of ~~the~~ ^{the} graph is Costs of Olympic Games from 1968 to 2016. Blue represents for Australia, black for Africa, red for America, ~~and~~ yellow for Asia and green for Europe. Costs ~~of this~~ are represented by circles. Largest circle for about \$10 Billion, medium for \$5B and small one for \$1B. It were the costs of both winter and summer Olympics. Based on the graph the most expensive Olympic Games was for Russia 2014, Asia cost about \$21.9 Billion for this season of Olympic. I think Pyeongchang Winter Olympic this year will cost approximately like the one in 2014. The topic of the other graph on the right is Profiles of the Host Cities of Recent Winter Olympics Games. The most popular host city is Turin (Italy) which 20th Olympic was set. 2010 Olympic in Vancouver (Canada) has the most participate athletes, about 2,800 people, it ^{was} also the most cost Olympic from 1968 to 2016, also in that season of Olympics there were 88 countries that participate the Olympics. There were very competitive at that time. In the next 10 years, Olympics will cost least or more based on where they set and also the season.

Larry H
P. 5 2/9/18

Graph of the Week
February 5-9, 2018

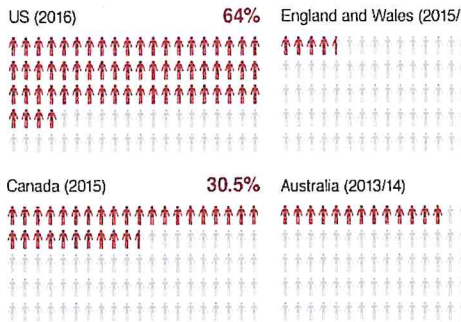
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An international comparison of gun-related killings of all homicides



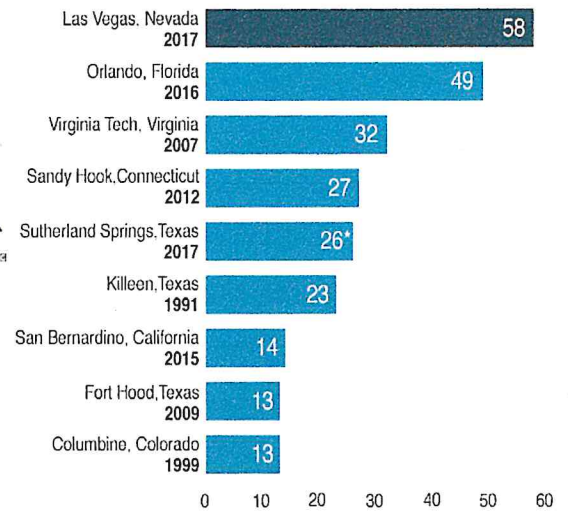
Source: FBI, Homicide Index Home Office, Statistics Canada, Australia Crime Statistics

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-41488081>

The two graphs are describing events related to guns. The first graph compares the percentage of gun-related killings between the US, England/Wales, Canada, and Australia. Without a doubt, the U.S. has the most gun-related killings, with 64% of the international number. The second graph describes the worst mass shootings in the U.S. since 1991. In general, mass shootings have gotten worse as the years go on. Only 13 killed in 1999, and a total of 84 in 2017. If the same rule are applied, this number could increase further. The middle graph compares the price of guns to computers. One could easily buy an assault rifle for the price of a decent laptop. A handgun is only a measly \$200. There needs to be better execution of laws to stop people who would do wrong from getting guns.

Worst mass shootings in the US since 1991

Victims killed



Graph of the Week

January 29-February 2, 2018

Roger Escobido

Period 2

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The #MeToo Movement

Gender split | Global breakdown of people tweeting

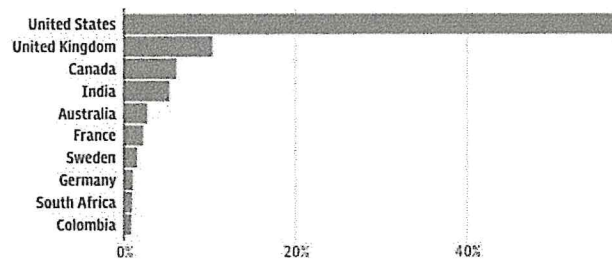


The US lead the way in the campaign

Which is unsurprising given the campaign began there, and the UK followed behind in second place.

Where is the #MeToo hashtag most used?

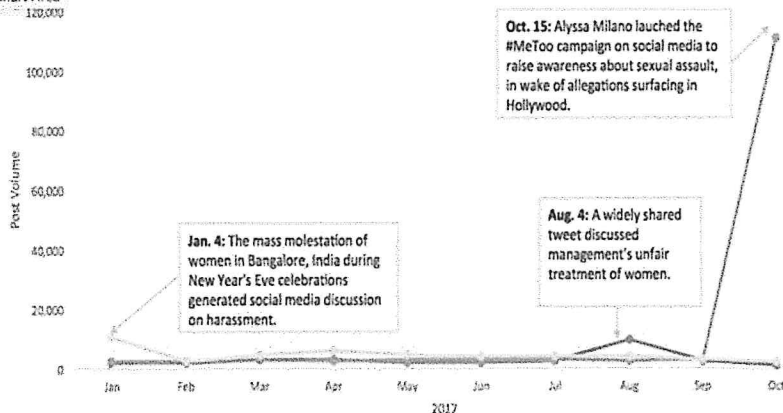
The US leads the conversation



PRCO/TWITTER

Hashtags Discussion Trend

Chart Area



Jan. 4: The mass molestation of women in Bangalore, India during New Year's Eve celebrations generated social media discussion on harassment.

Aug. 4: A widely shared tweet discussed management's unfair treatment of women.

Oct. 15: Alyssa Milano launched the #MeToo campaign on social media to raise awareness about sexual assault, in wake of allegations surfacing in Hollywood.

The topic of each graph revolves around the #MeToo movement, and other, similar movements. The top graph is about the demographics of campaigners, as well as the countries where the MeToo hashtag is used the most. The bottom graph is about the post volume of three movements: #EverydaySexism, #MeToo, and #YesAllWomen. The x-axis of the top graph is percentage, and the y-axis is the list of countries, for the second section at least. The x-axis of the bottom graph is 2017 blocked out in months. The y-axis is the post volume of each movement. The top graph says that 30.1% of campaigners of the #MeToo movement are male. I did not expect that the male demographic would be that large. The bottom graph indicates that all three movements had moderate changes in post volume

from month to month. However, between September and October, the post volume of the #MeToo movement spiked. That makes sense because it's around that time that Harvey Weinstein was exposed, I believe. The exposure of his actions is the main catalyst for the rise of these movements. I foresee sexual harassment and/or assault will decrease, in the industry at least, because potential sexual harassers will be too scared from public exposure to act. It is a horrible thing that that's the thing that will prevent

future sexual harassment in the industry; the fear of being caught and exposed. Outside of the industry and on a national level, I don't think it will decrease that much because bad people will still remain.

jenny nguyen
PO

Graph of the Week

February 26-March 2, 2018

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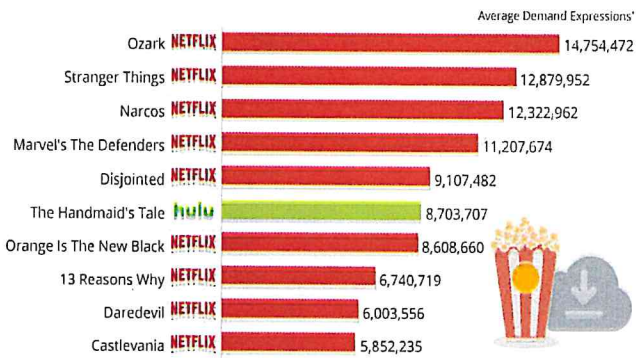
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Netflix Originals Create Most Buzz Online

Most popular digital original TV shows in the U.S. based on audience demand (08/27 - 09/02)

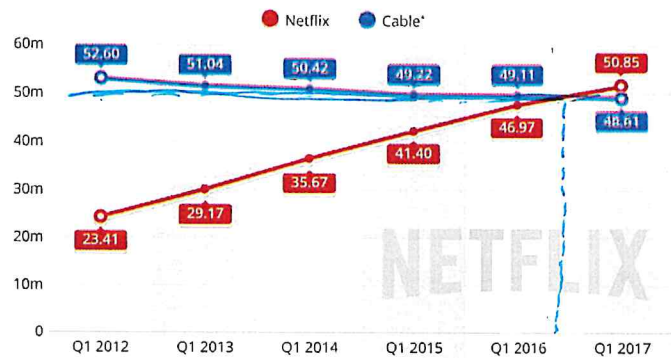


* Total audience demand being expressed for a title. Audience demand reflects the desire, engagement and consumption of content, weighted by importance, so a stream/download is a higher expression of demand than a "like/comment".
Source: Parrot Analytics



Netflix Surpasses Major Cable Providers in the U.S.

Number of Netflix subscribers vs. cable pay-TV subscribers in the U.S. (in millions)



* includes major cable providers accounting for roughly 95% of cable subscribers and slightly less than half of all multichannel pay-TV subscribers.
Sources: Netflix, Leichtman Research Group



The topics of the graphs is about Netflix and its growth as a leading factor in the entertainment industry. The x-axis represents the first quarters of 2012 to 2017, while the y-axis represents the number of subscribers. According to the graph, in 2012, cable providers in the U.S. had about 52.60 million subscribers, while Netflix had 23.41 million subscribers, making a 29.19 million subscribers in difference. Over the years, the number of subscribers of Netflix increased as the number of subscribers of cable providers decreases. The two eventually met at the same number of subscribers in between first quarter of 2016 and first quarter of 2017, with approximately 50 million subscribers. After that, Netflix surpassed the cable provider with more than 50 million subscribers, while cable provider had about 48 million subscribers. The reason for this significant growth and change is because Netflix provides some exclusive TV shows and movies that are well-liked by the viewers. In the next 10 years, I predict that Netflix will continue to grow exponentially because of the increasing growth of subscribers.

Graph of the Week
March 5-9, 2018

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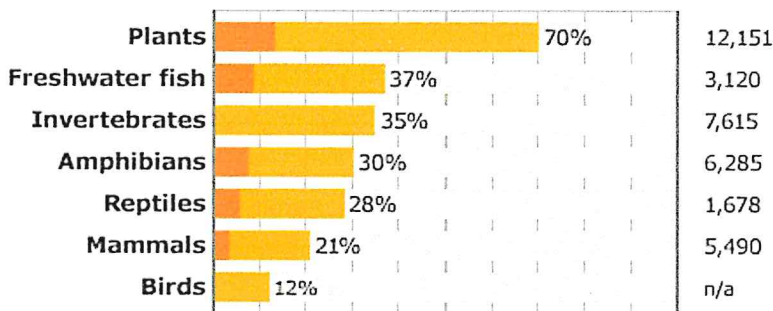
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Species under threat globally

% of species assessed so far that are threatened:

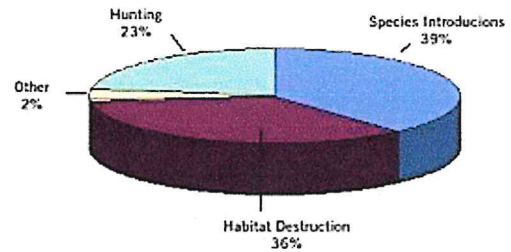
■ Critically endangered where known
 ■ Endangered or vulnerable

Number of species assessed



Source: IUCN

Known Causes of Animal Extinctions Since 1600



The first graph is about endangered species. The yellow represents the endangered/vulnerable species while the orange represents the critically endangered. As it turns out, plants are the most endangered/vulnerable species. Second on the graph is freshwater fish. Invertebrates and birds are the only two species that are not critically endangered. All of the species except plants are less than 50%. The data for plants is higher because more number of species were assessed for it. The second graph is about causes of animal extinctions. The timeline for this graph goes back to 1600. Species introductions takes up 39% and habitat destruction is 36%. Hunting is 23% and other is only 2%. Habitat destruction and species introductions and hunting are the main causes for extinction or endangered/vulnerable species. Some of the reasons for extinction are human's fault such as hunting or invading habitats. I did not know plants were endangered species; they are critical for life.