

TROGU

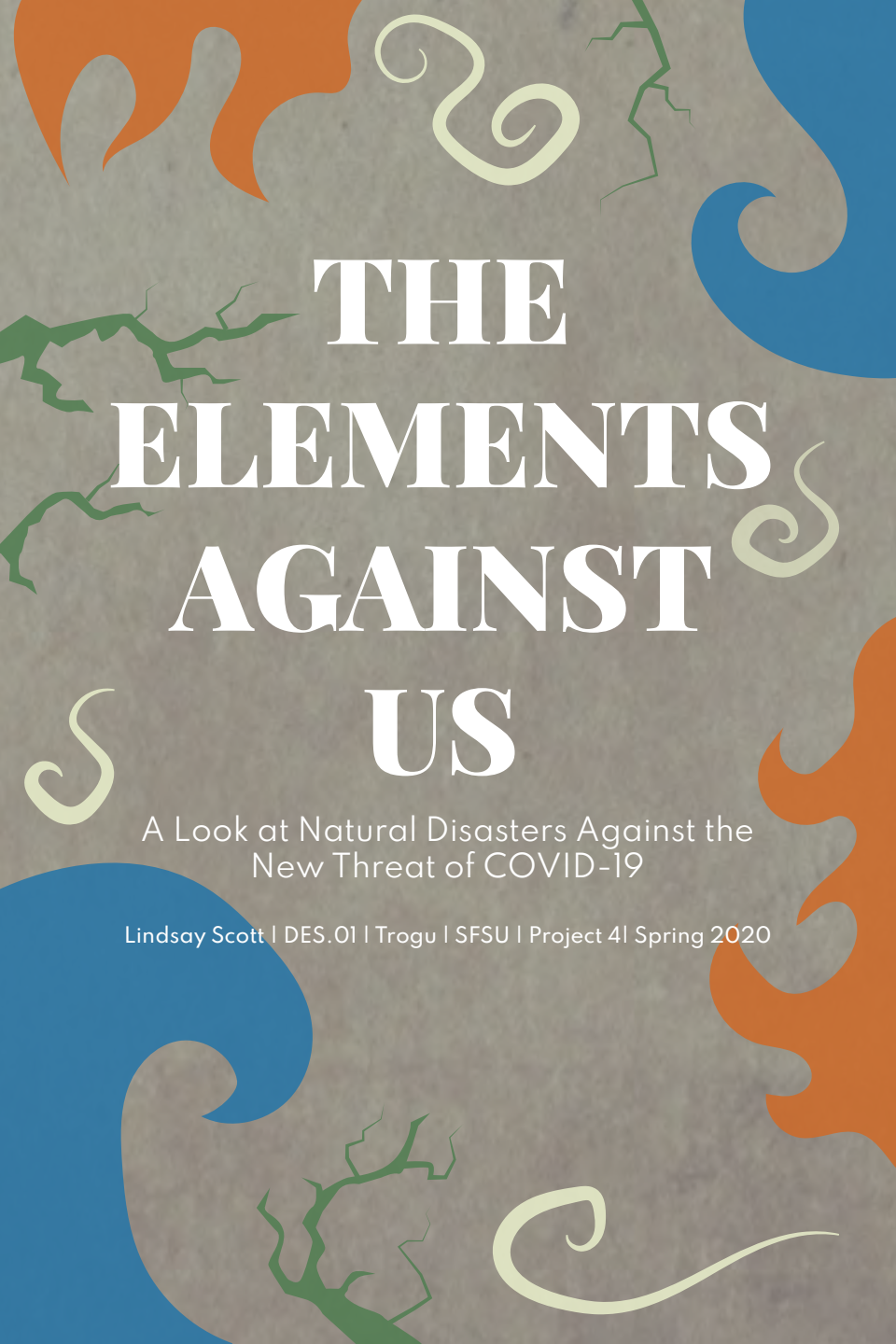
**SELECTED STUDENT
WORK**

FROM FALL 2009 TO SPRING 2020

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2020

DES 523 – INFO DESIGN: DATA VIZ

SFSU



THE ELEMENTS AGAINST US

A Look at Natural Disasters Against the
New Threat of COVID-19

Lindsay Scott | DES.01 | Trogu | SFSU | Project 4 | Spring 2020

Natural Disasters Divided by the Elements



Disasters in the
Earth Element

Earthquakes
Landslides



Disasters in the
Fire Element

Wildfires
Volcanoes



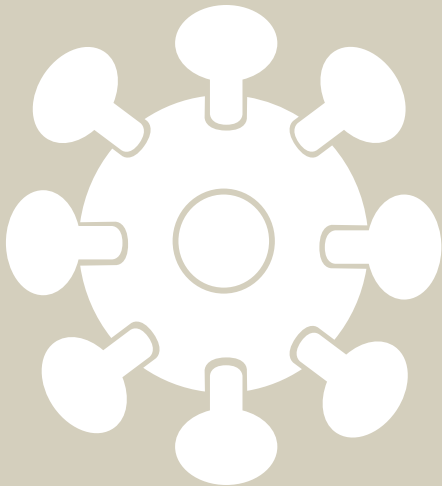
Disasters in the
Water Element

Tsunamis
Flash Floods



Disasters in the
Air Element

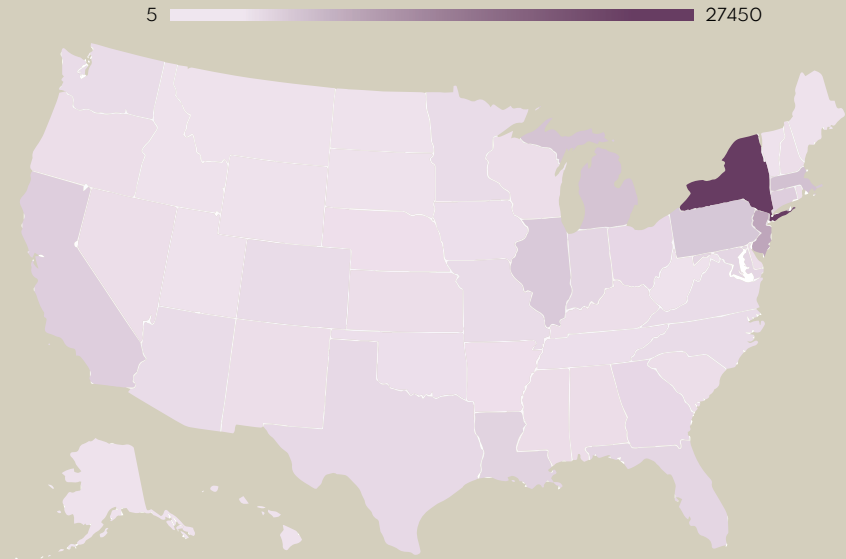
Tornadoes
Hurricanes



COVID-19

In the US, **1,387,662**
people have been
effected by the virus.
Of all the infected, **6%**
have died.

Deaths Caused by COVID-19 by State



Top 10 States with the Highest Cases

1. New York: 345,828
2. New Jersey: 141,560
3. Illinois: 84,874
4. Massachusetts: 80,497
5. California: 73,218
6. Pennsylvania: 62,194
7. Michigan: 48,307
8. Texas: 43,822
9. Florida: 42,394
10. Maryland: 34,927

Top 10 States with the Highest Death Counts

1. New York: 27,450
2. New Jersey: 9,702
3. Massachusetts: 5,315
4. Michigan: 4,714
5. Pennsylvania: 4,104
6. Illinois: 3,815
7. Connecticut: 3,125
8. California: 3,014
9. Louisiana: 2,315
10. Florida: 1,826

38



The bubble map displays the percentage of the population aged 65 and over in 2019 for each state. The size of the bubble represents the percentage, and the color of the bubble indicates the percentage range. The map shows that the highest percentages are in the West and Midwest, with California having the highest percentage at 15.03%.

State	Percentage (%)
California	15.03
Washington	10.0
Oregon	2.8
Idaho	14.8
Montana	0.2
Wyoming	1.0
Nebraska	1.0
South Dakota	1.0
North Dakota	0.2
Minnesota	0.2
Wisconsin	0.2
Illinois	1.3
Indiana	0.8
Michigan	0.3
Ohio	1.0
Pennsylvania	0.2
Delaware	0.2
Maryland	0.2
Virginia	0.2
North Carolina	0.5
South Carolina	0.5
Georgia	1.3
Alabama	0.5
Mississippi	0.2
Louisiana	0.2
Texas	13.8
New Mexico	6.3
Arizona	10.2
Nevada	11.5
Utah	9.3
Colorado	17.3
Wyoming	1.0
Montana	14.8
Idaho	10.0
Washington	10.0
Oregon	2.8
California	15.03
Alaska	0.5
Hawaii	33.3

FIRE



Average Deaths by
Fire per Year:

3,223



Threat Level of Active Volcanoes in the USA

161 total

Of the States with Very High Level Threats:

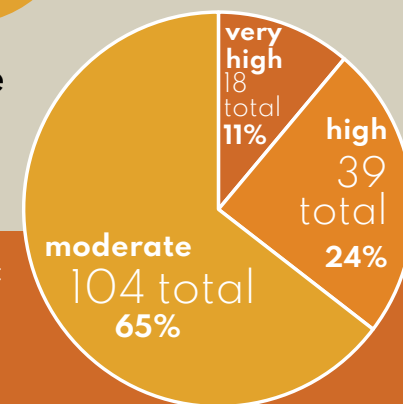
5 out of 86 are in **Alaska**

4 out of 14 are in **Oregon**

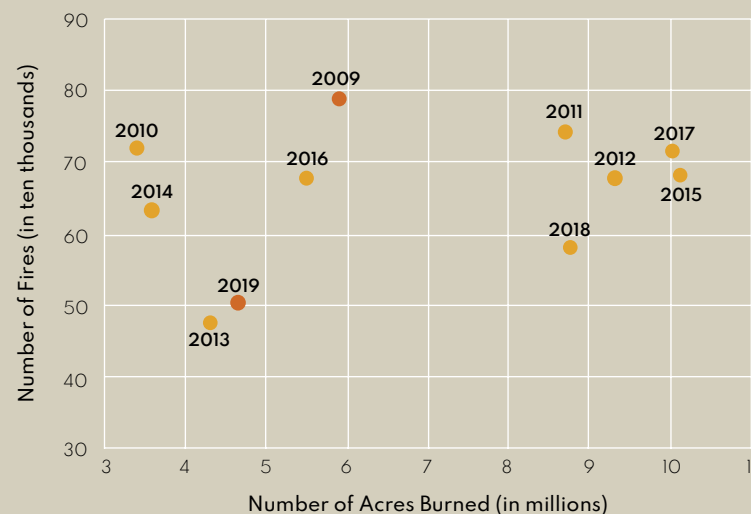
4 out of 7 are in **Washington**

3 out of 11 are in **California**

2 out of 6 are in **Hawaii**



Comparison of Total Wild land Fires and Acres Burned in the USA (2009-2019)

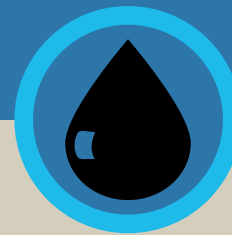


WATER

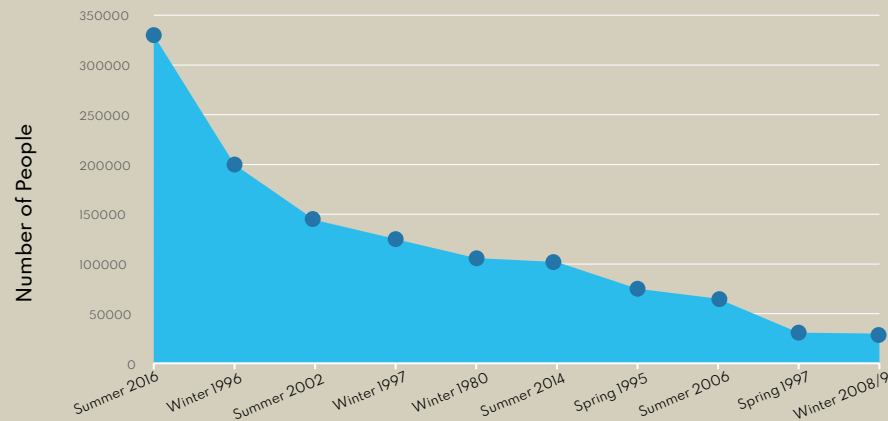


Average Deaths by
Flooding per Year:

114



Number of People Affected by Major Flooding in the US (Between 1900-2016)



All the People Affected by the Major Flooding
Listed Above Compared to the Number People
Affected by the Worst Major Flooding in the US

1,208,000 Affected

Summer 2008
11,000,148 Affected

Causes of the Largest Tsunamis in US History (Between 1788-2019)



AIR



Average Deaths by
Hurricanes per Year:

131



Worst Hurricanes in US History

Size Representative of Death Count

Labor Day Hurricane
1935
250 Killed

New England Hurricane
1938
9000 Killed

Hurricane Katrina
2005
1833 Killed

Hurricane Maria
2017
4600 Killed

Maximum Wind Speed of Each Hurricane:

New England: 121mph

Galveston: 135mph

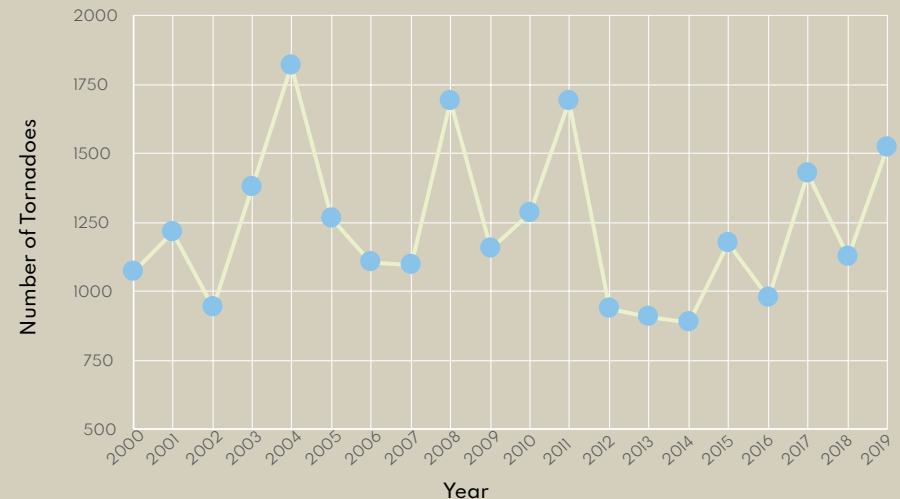
Katrina: 175mph

Maria: 175mph

Labor Day: 200mph

Galveston Hurricane
1900
9000 Killed

Amount of Tornadoes in the US (Between 2010-2015)

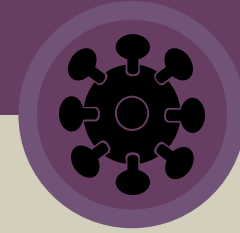


VIRUS



Average Deaths by
Fire per Year:

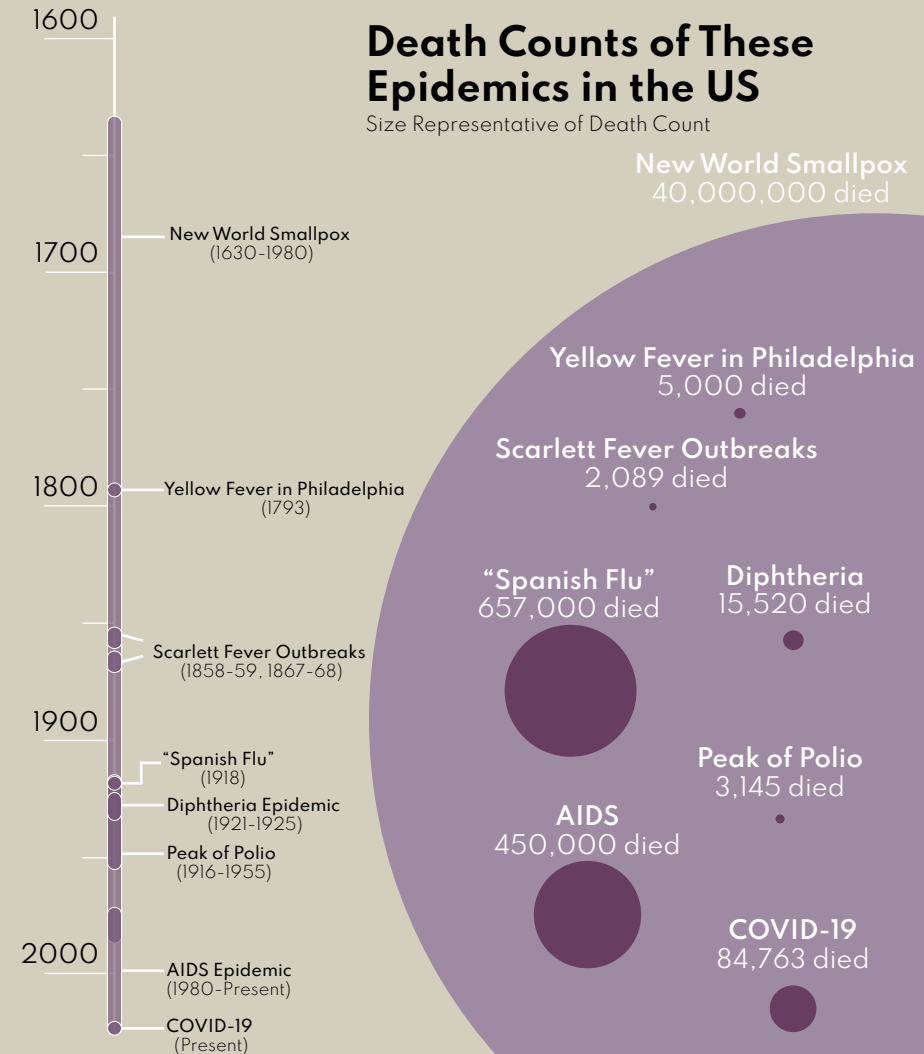
37,462



Time-line of Epidemics in US History

Death Counts of These Epidemics in the US

Size Representative of Death Count



Worst of the Worst



9,000



Galveston
Hurricane
1900



3,000



San Fran.
Earthquake
1906



1,200



Peshtigo
Fire
1871



695



Tri-State
Tornado
1925



164



Aleutians
Tsunami
1946



82



Flash
Flood
2008



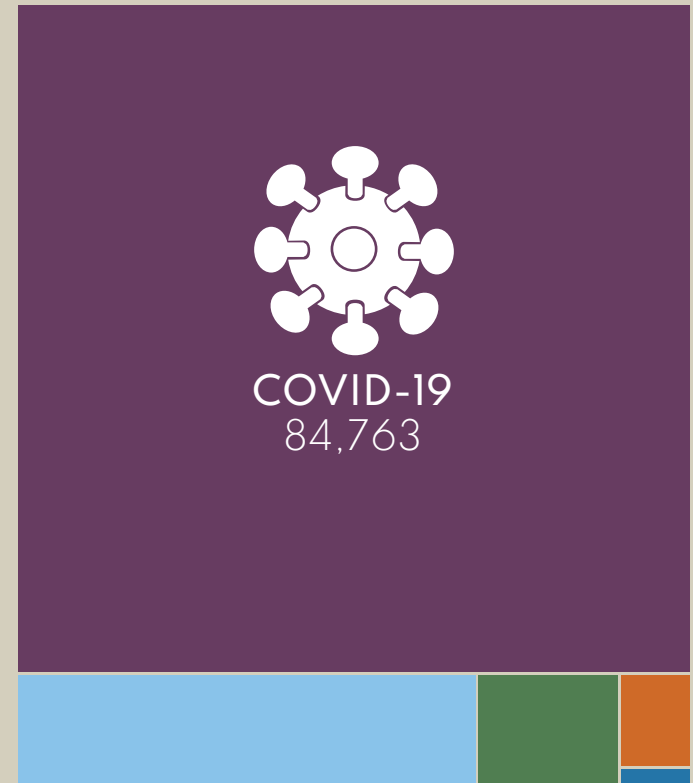
57



Mount St.
Helen's
1980

Death Counts of the
Worst Disasters in
US History

US COVID-19 Deaths vs US Deaths
of the The Worst Disasters by Type



Air
9,695



Earth
3,000



Fire
1257



Water
246



<https://www.usgs.gov/natural-hazards/earthquake-hazards/lists-maps-and-statistics>
https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/how-many-deaths-result-landslides-each-year?qt-news_science_products=0#qt-news_science_products
<https://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2014/03/28/295823075/in-u-s-mudslides-common-but-usually-few-deaths>
<https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/events/1906calif/18april/casualties.php>



<https://volcanoes.usgs.gov/index.html>
<https://gizmodo.com/the-18-most-dangerous-volcanoes-in-the-united-states-1830029556>
https://www.nifc.gov/fireInfo/fireInfo_stats_totalFires.html
<https://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/>
<https://www.weather.gov/grb/peshtigofire>
<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2005-may-15-adna-helensvic15-story.html>



<https://www.worlddata.info/america/usa/tsunamis.php>
<https://weather.com/safety/floods/news/2018-11-08-flood-related-deaths-increasing-in-united-states>
<https://www.statista.com/statistics/237575/major-floods-in-the-us-by-number-of-affected-people/>
<https://www.weather.gov/media/hazstat/flood08.pdf>



<https://www.statista.com/statistics/203682/number-of-tornadoes-in-the-us-since-1995/>
<https://www.history.com/topics/natural-disasters-and-environment/deadliest-hurricanes-in-u-s-history-video>
<https://www.weather.gov/okx/1938HurricaneHome>
<https://www.livescience.com/22522-hurricane-katrina-facts.html>
<https://www.worldvision.org/disaster-relief-news-stories/2017-hurricane-maria-facts>
<https://www.iii.org/fact-statistic/facts-statistics-hurricanes>
<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/the-tri-state-tornado>



<https://nmhum.org/pdfs/TheEffectofSmallpoxontheNewWorld.pdf>
<https://www.healthline.com/health/worst-disease-outbreaks-history#1>
<https://people.umass.edu/swedlund/ScarletFever.pdf>
<https://aidsinfo.nih.gov/news/560/20-years-of-aids--450-000-americans-dead--over-1-million-have-been-infected>
<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/burden/index.html>

A Pandemic Comparison: COVID-19 and The 1918 Flu

This Is the Future of the Pandemic

Covid-19 isn't going away soon. Two recent studies mapped out the possible shapes of its trajectory.

By Siobhan Roberts, New York Times
May 8, 2020

By now we know — contrary to false predictions — that the novel coronavirus will be with us for a rather long time.

“Exactly how long remains to be seen,” said Marc Lipsitch, an infectious disease epidemiologist at Harvard’s T.H. Chan School of Public Health. “It’s going to be a matter of managing it over months to a couple of years. It’s not a matter of getting past the peak, as some people seem to believe.”

A single round of social distancing — closing schools and workplaces, limiting the sizes of gatherings, lockdowns of varying intensities and durations — will not be sufficient in the long term.

In the interest of managing our expectations and governing ourselves accordingly, it might be helpful, for our pandemic state of mind, to envision this predicament — existentially, at least — as a soliton wave: a wave that just keeps rolling and rolling, carrying on under its own power for a great distance.

The Scottish engineer and naval architect John Scott Russell first spotted a soliton in 1834 as it traveled along the Union Canal. He followed on horseback and, as he wrote in his “Report on Waves,” overtook it rolling along at about eight miles an hour, at thirty feet long and a foot or so in height. “Its height gradually diminished, and after a chase of one or two miles I lost it in the windings of the channel.”

The pandemic wave, similarly, will be with us for the foreseeable future before it diminishes. But, depending on one’s geographic location and the policies in place, it will exhibit variegated dimensions and dynamics traveling through time and space.

“There is an analogy between weather forecasting and disease modeling,” Dr. Lipsitch said. Both, he noted, are simple mathematical descriptions of how a system works: drawing upon physics and chemistry in the case of meteorology; and on behavior, virology and epidemiology in the case of infectious-disease modeling. Of course, he said, “we can’t change the weather.” But we can change the course of the pandemic — with our behavior, by balancing and coordinating psychological, sociological, economic and political factors.

Dr. Lipsitch is a co-author of two recent analyses — one from the Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy at the University of Minnesota, the other from the Chan School published in Science — that describe a variety of shapes the pandemic wave might take in the coming months.

Scenario No. 1 depicts an initial wave of cases — the current one — followed by a consistently bumpy ride of “peaks and valleys” that will gradually diminish over a year or two.

Scenario No. 2 supposes that the current wave will be followed by a larger “fall peak,” or perhaps a winter peak, with subsequent smaller waves thereafter, similar to what transpired during the 1918-1919 flu pandemic.

Scenario No. 3 shows an intense spring peak followed by a “slow burn” with less-pronounced ups and downs.

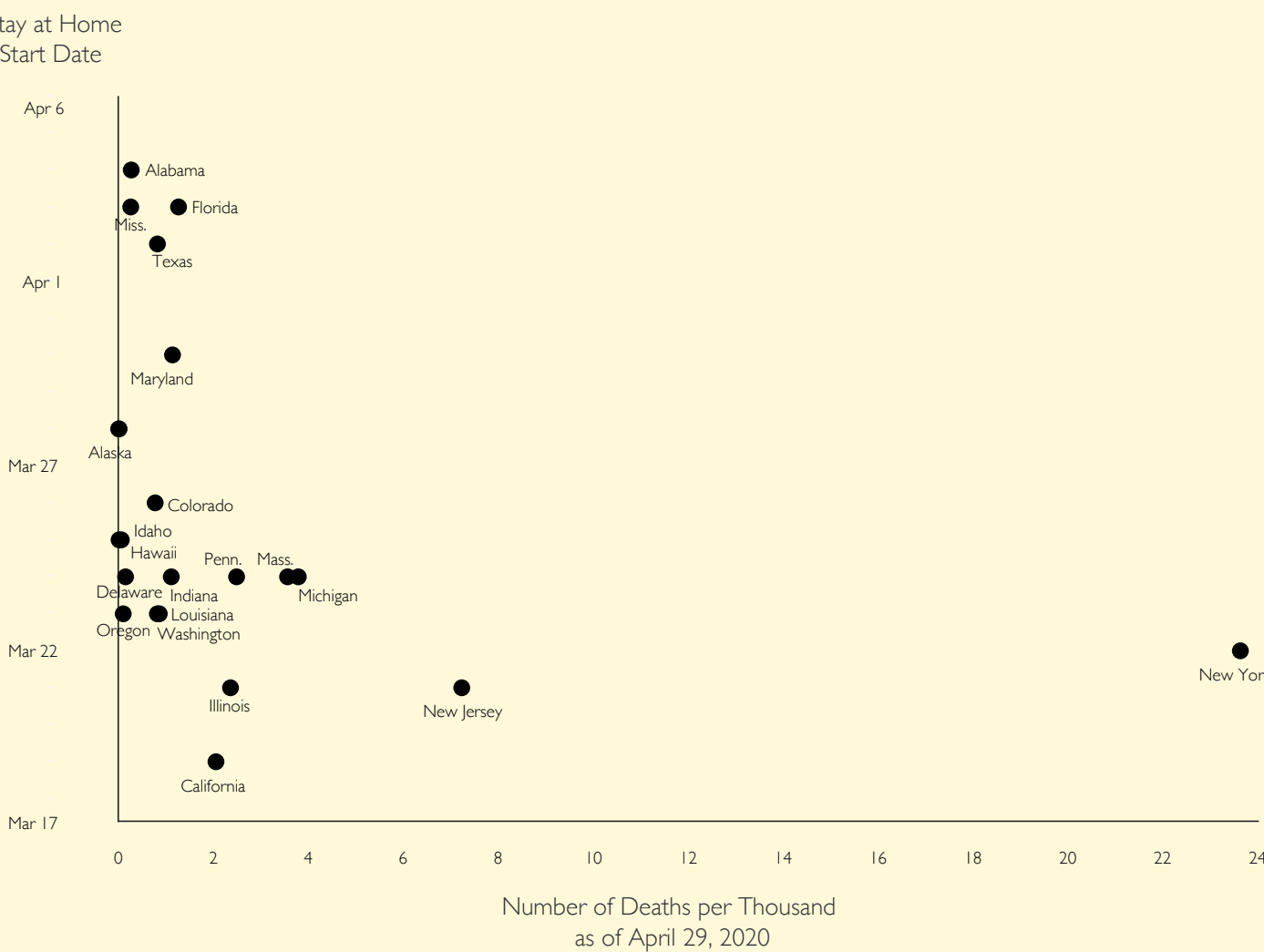
The authors conclude that whichever reality materializes (assuming ongoing mitigation measures, as we await a vaccine), “we must be prepared for at least another 18 to 24 months of significant Covid-19 activity, with hot spots popping up periodically in diverse geographic areas.”

What is clear overall is that a one-time social distancing effort will not be sufficient to control the epidemic in the long term, and that it will take a long time to reach herd immunity.

309,696
Covid-19
cases
in NY

By late-February, it became increasingly clear that sustained community transmission of coronavirus had taken hold in parts of the United States, particularly on the West Coast and, soon after, the New York City region. With little testing available and no significant federal response beyond instituting international travel restrictions at the time (the President downplayed the threat of COVID-19 well into March), some jurisdictions took matters into their own hands and began implementing social distancing measures.

Source: cdc.gov



Number of Cases, as of April 28.

125K

Connecting the dots between population density and viral transmission seems simple logic. New York, with a population of 8.6 million, is the only American megacity. It is also the U.S. center of the pandemic.

But everything we know so far about the coronavirus tells us that blaming density for disease is misguided.

New York City Health Department data indicate that Manhattan, the borough with the highest population density, was not the hardest hit. Deaths are concentrated in the less dense, more diverse outer boroughs. Citywide, black and Latino residents are experiencing mortality rates that are twice those of white city dwellers.

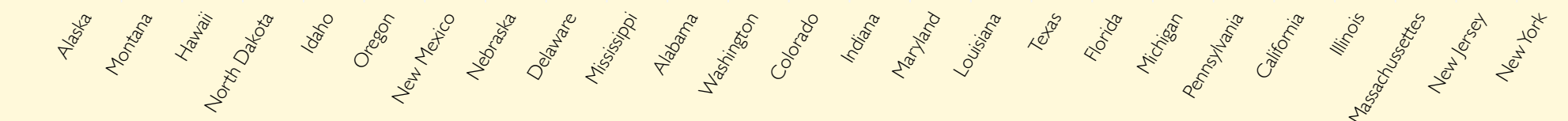
Source: KFF.org

75K

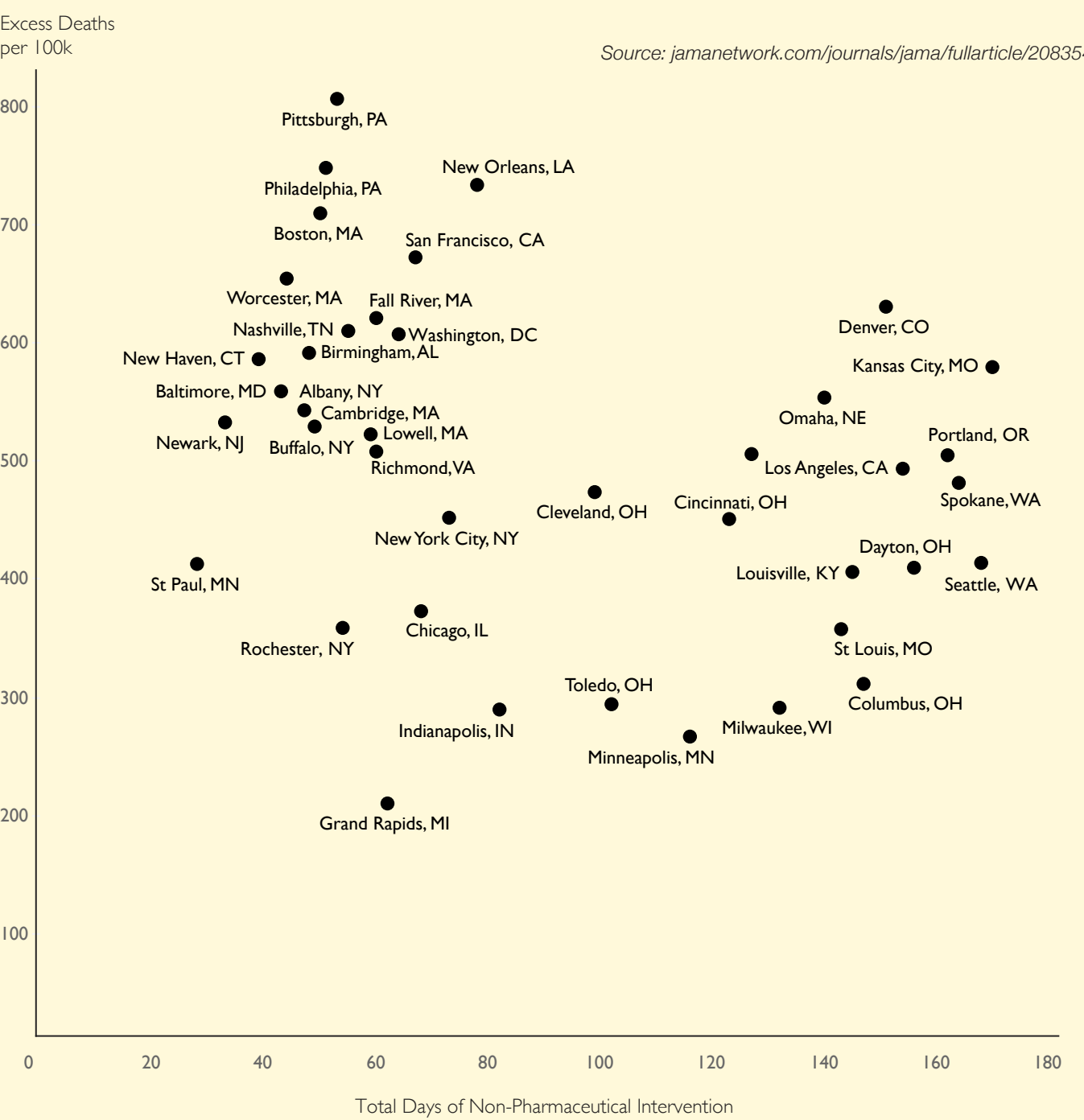
50K

25K

0K



The graph below explores numbers of excess pneumonia and influenza deaths and the total number of days pharmaceutical interventions in 43 US cities between September 8, 1918 and February 22, 1919. During the 1918-1919 influenza pandemic, all 43 cities eventually implemented nonpharmaceutical interventions but the time of activation, duration, and choice or combination of these nonpharmaceutical interventions appear to have been key factors in their success or failure. In 1918, decisions to activate nonpharmaceutical interventions were typically triggered by excess morbidity, mortality, or both, as well as situational awareness of other communities near and far.



Cities That Went All In on Social Distancing in 1918 Emerged Stronger for It

By Emily Badger and Quoctrung Bui, New York Times
April 3, 2020

St. Paul remained largely open into November, with its leaders confident they had the epidemic under control. Fully three weeks after Minneapolis — with The St. Paul Pioneer Press pleading “In Heaven’s Name Do Something!” — St. Paul ordered sweeping closures, too.

Both cities, relative to the worst-hit parts of the country, escaped steep death tolls. But the mortality rate in Minneapolis was considerably lower than in St. Paul. And as researchers today look back on those interventions, it appears the economy in Minneapolis emerged stronger, too.

The comparison between the Twin Cities is instructive today not just for what it tells us about the health benefits of social distancing, but also for what it says about any economic costs that come with it.

In 1918, cities that committed earlier and longer to interventions like banning public gatherings and closing schools didn’t fare worse for disrupting their economies for longer. Many of those cities actually had relatively larger gains in manufacturing employment, manufacturing output and bank assets in 1919 and into the next few years, according to a new study from researchers at the Federal Reserve and M.I.T. This is particularly clear among Western cities that had more time to prepare for a pandemic that hit the East Coast first.

For cities with the most aggressive interventions, there’s no trade-off apparent in this data between saving lives and hurting the economy.

“If anything, these places do better,” said Emil Verner, an economist at M.I.T., who wrote the paper with Sergio Correia and Stephan Luck of the Fed.

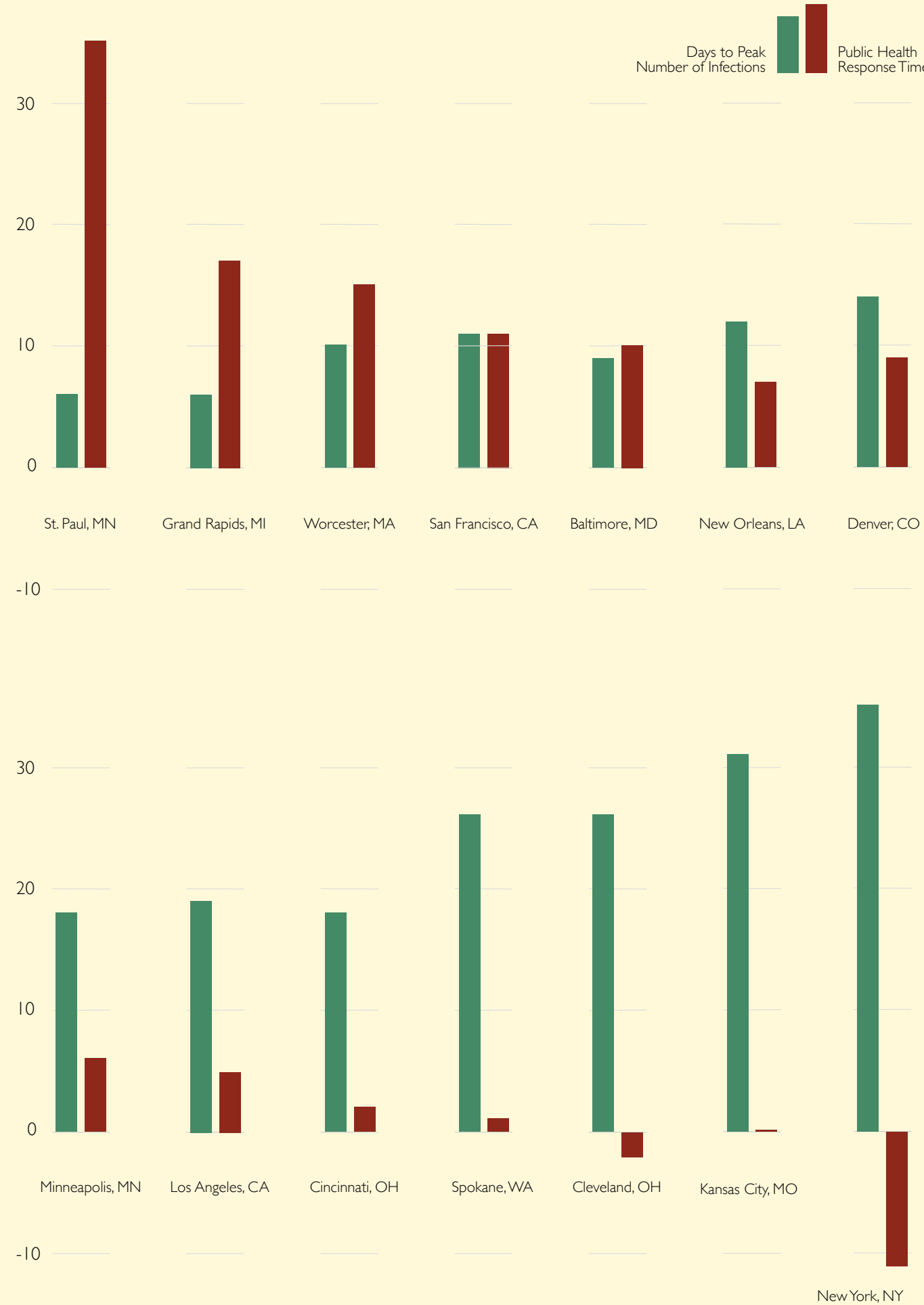
The reasons this would be true aren’t particularly hard to understand. But the same logic has been questioned today by elected officials and commentators who fear that social distancing in response to the coronavirus may not be worth the costs in shuttered businesses and unprecedented unemployment rolls.

“The pandemic itself is just so destructive to the economy, so any policy that you can use that directly mitigates the severity of the pandemic can actually be beneficial for the economy,” Mr. Verner said. Stricter interventions “actually make it safer for economic activity to resume, and they mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic itself on mortality.”

This second point was particularly important in 1918, because that pandemic devastated prime-working-age adults.

“It was a very gendered economy where the breadwinners were almost exclusively men,” said Howard Markel, who directs the Center for the History of Medicine at the University of Michigan. “The fewer men that died who could then go and pursue their work once it ended meant that those families were better off than those that lost that breadwinner, who would then become potentially destitute.”

Source: jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/208354



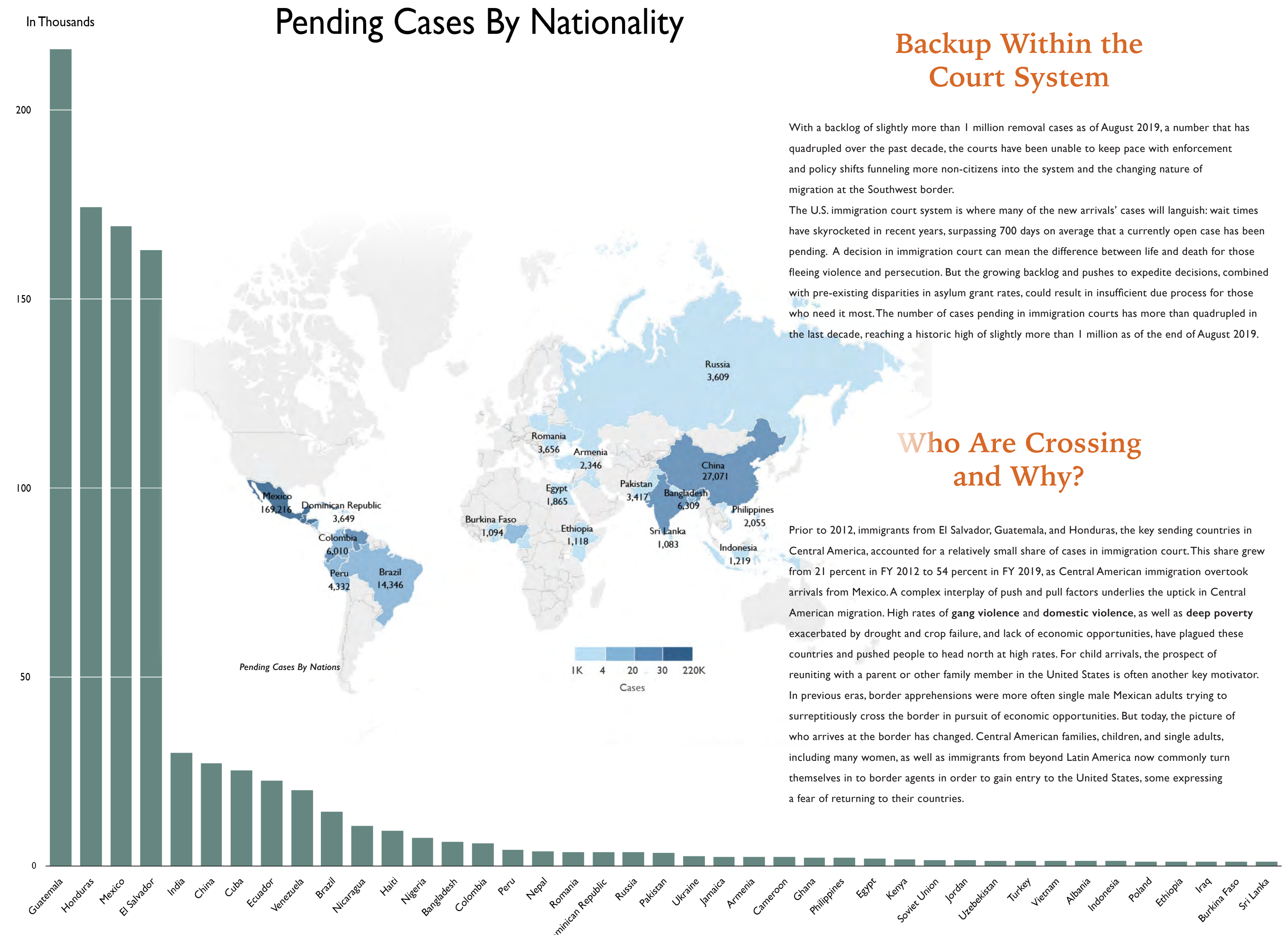
Given the exponential growth of an unmitigated influenza pandemic, it is reasonable to expect that the timing of interventions will be among the most critical factors. Such expectations and biological realities are consistent with observations of the 1918 pandemic, when rapid public health response time was a critical factor in the successful application of nonpharmaceutical interventions.

US Immigration Court Backlog

The backlog in the immigration courts has been growing for the past decade, and pending cases have increased by nearly 50 percent since Trump took office in 2017. The backlog is made up of all kinds of immigration cases. Most involve people waiting for a judge to determine whether they should be allowed to stay in the United States or should be deported.

About one in every 40 cases is criminal or related to national security or terrorism. The rest are civil immigration cases. They can include migrants arrested for crossing the border illegally, people who overstayed their visas and many asylum seekers. Asylum seekers tend to come from the Central American countries known as the Northern Triangle, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and they make up a growing share of the backlog.

Pending Cases By Nationality



Backup Within the Court System

With a backlog of slightly more than 1 million removal cases as of August 2019, a number that has quadrupled over the past decade, the courts have been unable to keep pace with enforcement and policy shifts funneling more non-citizens into the system and the changing nature of migration at the Southwest border.

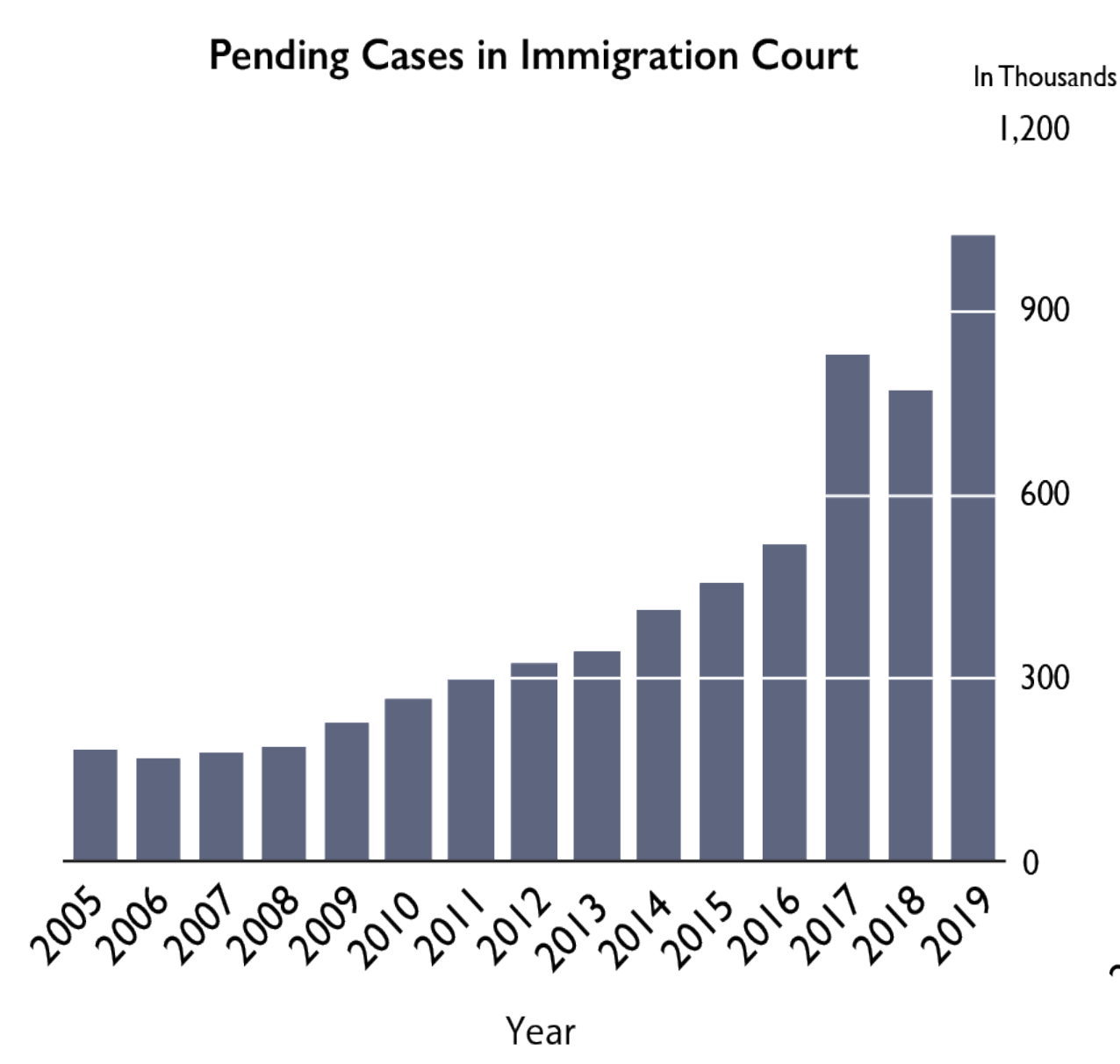
The U.S. immigration court system is where many of the new arrivals' cases will languish: wait times have skyrocketed in recent years, surpassing 700 days on average that a currently open case has been pending. A decision in immigration court can mean the difference between life and death for those fleeing violence and persecution. But the growing backlog and pushes to expedite decisions, combined with pre-existing disparities in asylum grant rates, could result in insufficient due process for those who need it most. The number of cases pending in immigration courts has more than quadrupled in the last decade, reaching a historic high of slightly more than 1 million as of the end of August 2019.

Who Are Crossing and Why?

Prior to 2012, immigrants from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, the key sending countries in Central America, accounted for a relatively small share of cases in immigration court. This share grew from 21 percent in FY 2012 to 54 percent in FY 2019, as Central American immigration overtook arrivals from Mexico. A complex interplay of push and pull factors underlies the uptick in Central American migration. High rates of **gang violence** and **domestic violence**, as well as **deep poverty** exacerbated by drought and crop failure, and lack of economic opportunities, have plagued these countries and pushed people to head north at high rates. For child arrivals, the prospect of reuniting with a parent or other family member in the United States is often another key motivator.

In previous eras, border apprehensions were more often single male Mexican adults trying to surreptitiously cross the border in pursuit of economic opportunities. But today, the picture of who arrives at the border has changed. Central American families, children, and single adults, including many women, as well as immigrants from beyond Latin America now commonly turn themselves in to border agents in order to gain entry to the United States, some expressing a fear of returning to their countries.

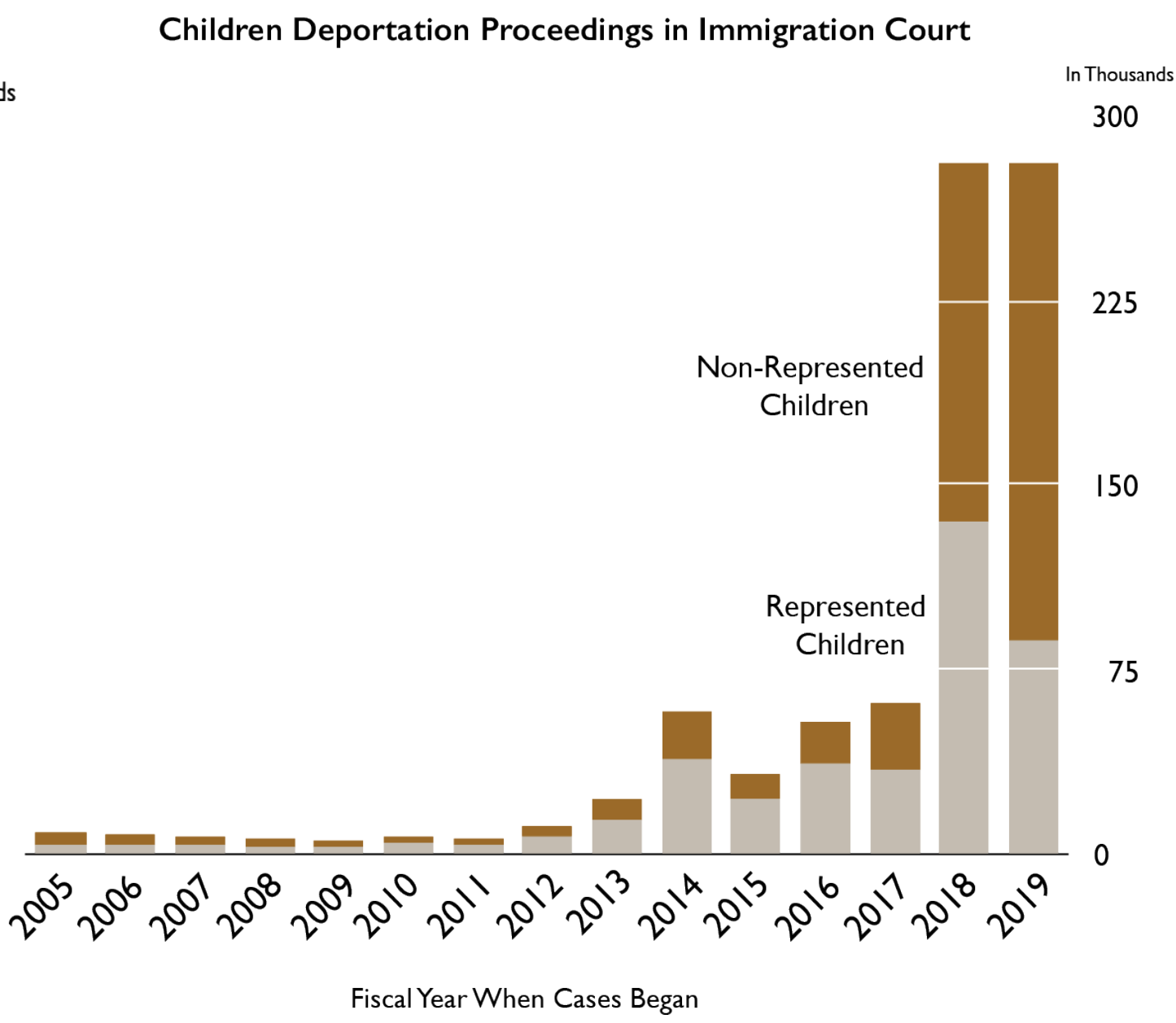
Ongoing Cases



The Immigration Court's active backlog of cases just passed the million case mark. During the first eleven months of fiscal year, 2019, court records reveal a total of 384,977 new cases reached the court. If the pace of filings continues through the final month of this fiscal year, fiscal year, 2019 will also mark a new filing record.

While much in the news, new cases where individuals have been required to "Remain in Mexico" during their court processing currently make up just under 10 percent (9.9%) of these new filings. These MPP cases comprise an even smaller share, only 3.3 percent, of the court's active backlog.

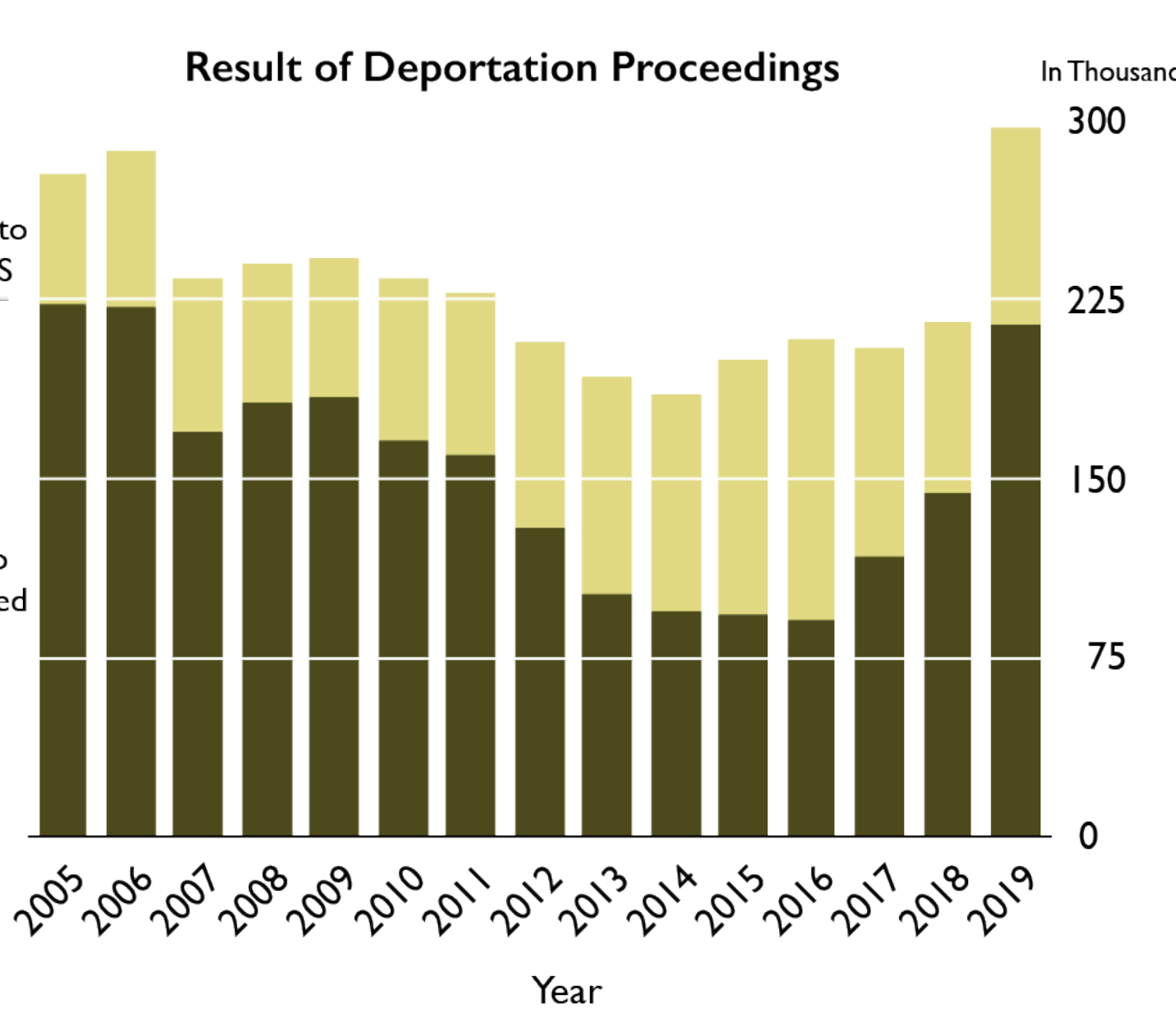
Children in Court



Unaccompanied children are represented by an attorney in only about one-third (32%) of 63,721 cases pending in Immigration Court as of 2014. Some 43,030 juveniles have not as yet been able to hire an attorney to assist them or to find pro bono representation. For the 21,588 children's cases filed and already decided since the surge of unaccompanied minors from Central America began three years ago, only 41 percent had representation. In almost three out of four (73%) of the cases in which the child was represented, the court allowed the child to remain in the United States.

The child was ordered removed in slightly more than one in ten (12%) of these cases. And in the remaining 15 percent the judge entered a "voluntary departure" order. When the child appears alone without representation, only 15 percent were allowed to remain in the country. About 80 percent through the entry of a removal order, and 5 percent with a voluntary departure order.

Asylum Seekers



The surge in asylum seekers has added more cases to the overall backlog. A month into his presidency, Trump rescinded an Obama-era policy that relaxed prosecution for some immigrants who were in the country illegally. Since the end of 2016, the backlog has grown by more than 293,000 cases.

Asylum seekers account for about half of new immigration cases last year, at a record 159,590 cases. While asylum seekers wait, they can remain in the country but are in legal limbo. A long wait can hurt asylum seekers in particular. Cases may be harder to prove years down the line if conditions change at home or if witnesses become unavailable. A person's chance of being granted asylum can depend not only on the court he or she has been assigned to, but also the individual judge hearing the case. Even though cases are assigned randomly to judges within courts, grant rates at the judge level vary widely in some courts.



YouTube

REVENUE AND USAGE AS OF 2018

Top 10 Celebrities

	PewDiePie ✓ 95,169,862 subscribers • 3,822 videos I make videos.
	HolaSoyGerman. ✓ 39,106,392 subscribers • 137 videos Los Hombres De Verdad Usan Pantuflas De Perrito.
	whinderssonnunes ✓ 35,564,578 subscribers • 363 videos Lampião do Youtube Publicidade:
	elrubiusOMG ✓ 34,611,181 subscribers • 802 videos Bienvenidos a mi canal! Esto es una descripción. Y en la
	Fernanfloo ✓ 32,778,244 subscribers • 537 videos Algunos dicen que soy un "CRACK" y otros dicen que soy
	VEGETTA777 ✓ 26,524,389 subscribers • 5,190 videos CODIGO CREADOR FORTNITE - VEGETTA777
	VanossGaming ✓ 24,470,705 subscribers • 982 videos Official Vanoss Gaming YouTube Channel.
	Smosh ✓ 24,321,037 subscribers • 1,046 videos New video every week!
	Yuya ✓ 23,676,139 subscribers • 597 videos VIDEOS NUEVOS, TODOS LOS MIERCOLES Y VIERNES. ♥
	nigahiga ✓ 21,351,535 subscribers • 370 videos Send me stuff herel PO BOX 232355 Las Vegas, NV 89105

Top 10 Subscribers

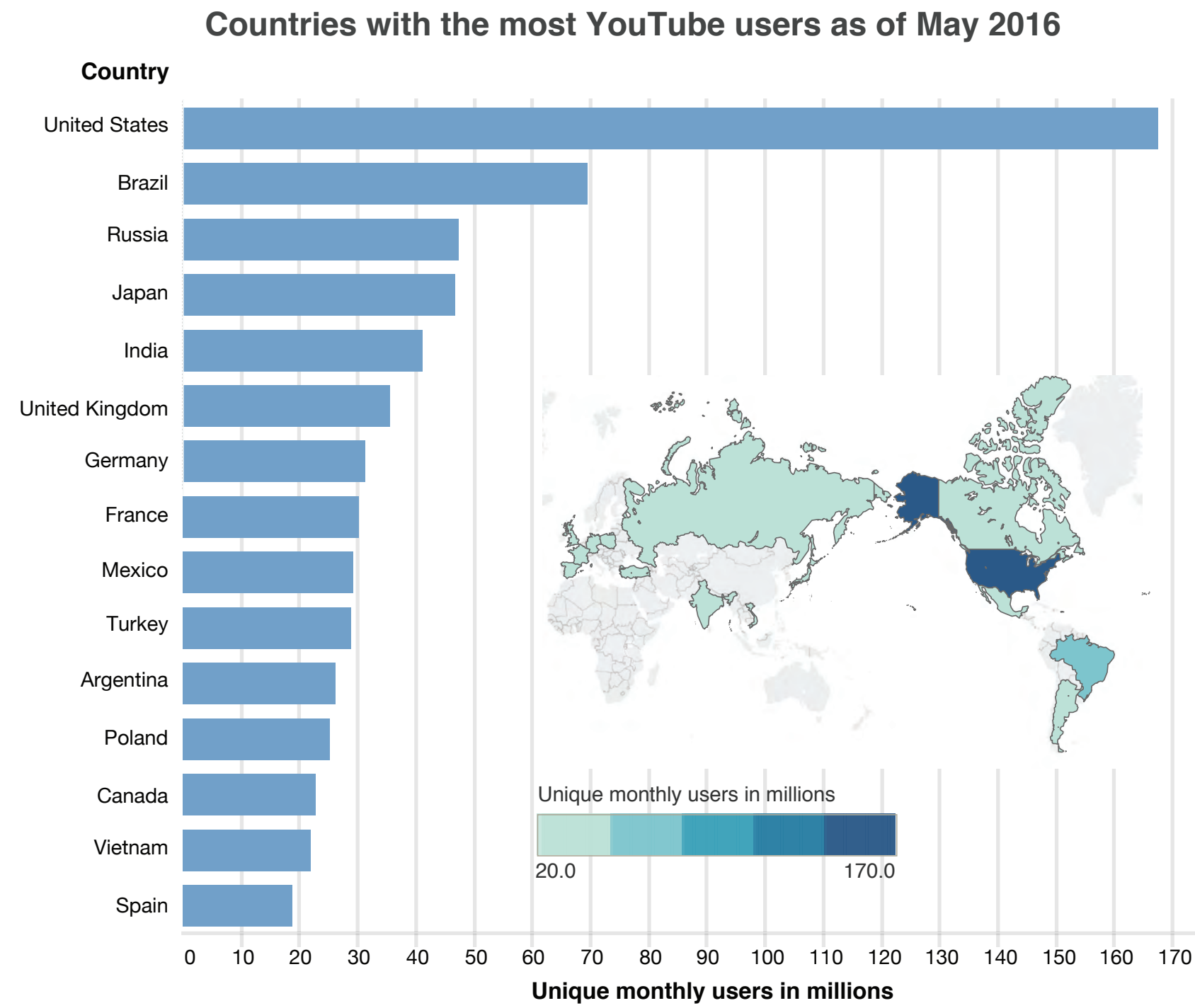
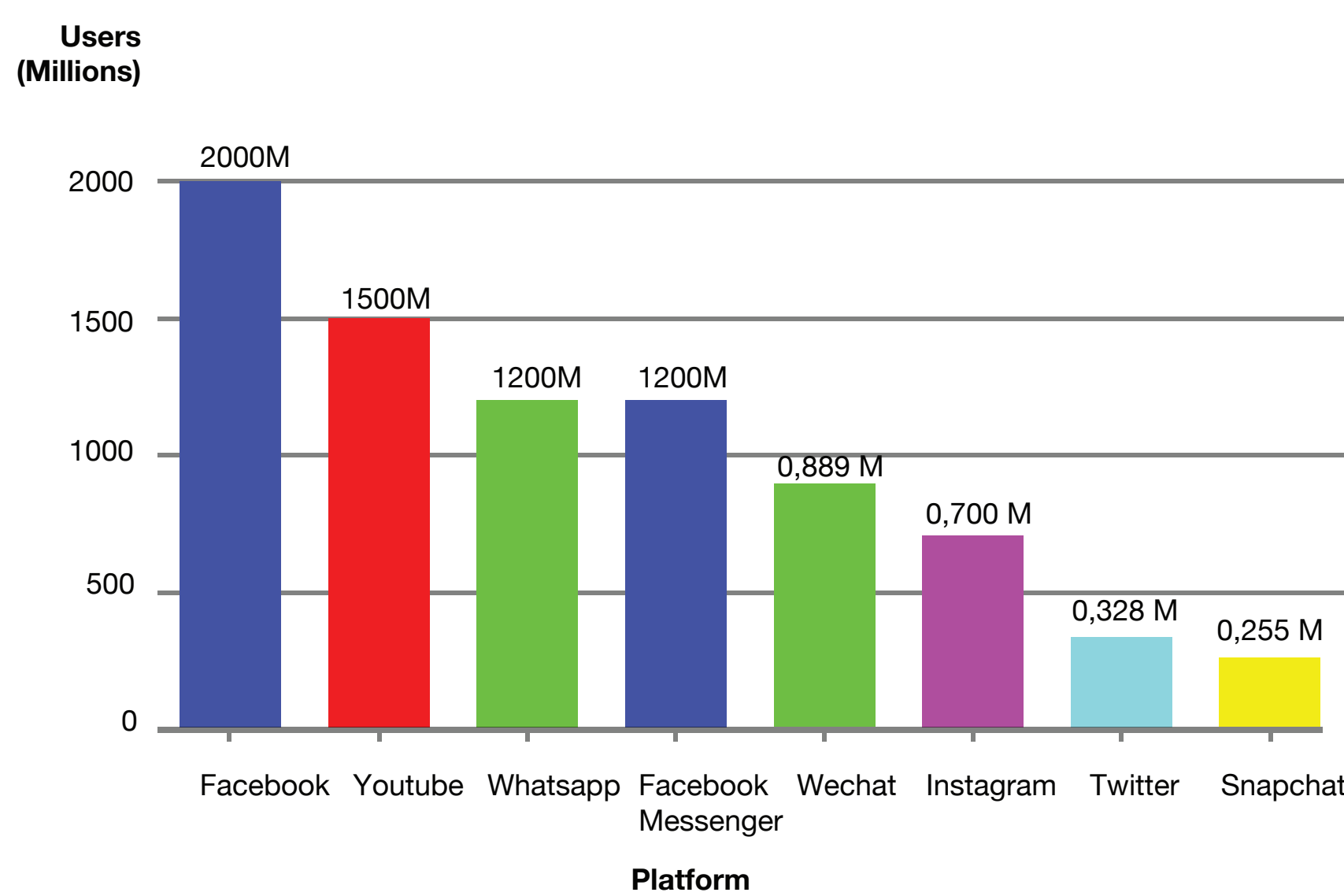
	T-Series ✓ 97,381,518 subscribers • 13,342 videos "Music can change the world". T-Series is India's largest Music & Movie Studio,
	PewDiePie ✓ 95,169,862 subscribers • 3,822 videos I make videos.
	5-Minute Crafts ✓ 55,062,182 subscribers • 3,080 videos Fun diy-projects, crafts, experience the joy of doing it yourself! OFFICIAL CHANNEL.
	Canal KondZilla ✓ 49,081,019 subscribers • 1,027 videos Canal da KONDZILLA FILMES, a maior produtora de conteúdo audio visual de
	SET India ✓ 47,319,136 subscribers • 30,664 videos Sony Entertainment Television is a 24 hour Hindi General Entertainment Channel that
	Cocomelon - Nursery Rhymes ✓ 46,994,801 subscribers • 428 videos At Cocomelon(formerly "ABCKidTV"), our goal is to make learning a fun and enjoyable
	Justin Bieber ✓ 44,649,460 subscribers • 254 videos Help change the world. OUR album out now http://smarturl.it/JB4Purpose .
	WWE ✓ 43,074,166 subscribers • 41,158 videos WWE on YouTube is your number one spot to catch WWE original shows and exclusives!
	Dude Perfect ✓ 41,805,654 subscribers • 204 videos 5 Best Friends and a Panda. If you like Sports + Comedy, come join the Dude Perfect team!
	Badabun ✓ 39,083,555 subscribers • 4,047 videos Contacto: contacto@vuntu.com .

YouTube Usage

First up in the multi-facet picture of YouTube usage stats is the platform's number of monthly active users – one of the core metrics any social media or content platform is measured. According to the following graph from TechCrunch, the only major platform, that is above YouTube, is Facebook with 1.5 billion and 2 billion MAU respectively. If we focus only on video content platforms, (the ones that provide free content, meaning we are not factoring in companies like Netflix and Hulu), we see that Facebook and Snapchat (255 million monthly active users) are the only real competitors that YouTube needs to be worry about. With Facebook, even though its video content

feature got a great start, is in beta and it is yet to be placed front and featured to be in a position to rival YouTube that has a decade of a head-start. As to Snapchat, it appeals to more narrow demographics – Gen Z and hence YouTube simply can't have both – a great appeal to Generation Z and to Millennials and Generation X.

YouTube monthly worldwide active users vs. top social platforms, in millions



Being launched initially in US, YouTube have gone worldwide long time ago and by 2016 it got a significant foothold among internet users in countries all over the world. On the following graph we see in millions number of people watching YouTube, with US holding the leading position 167 million (note: the following graph and the previous one present data for different time periods and taken from data sources, hence the discrepancy). About 70 million of Brazilians open YouTube on their smartphone, tablets and computers at least several times a month to be the platform monthly active users. Russia comes on the third place with only 47 millions, Japan is number four with

about 47 million MAU and India has 41 million people watching YouTube monthly.

Top 10 Videos

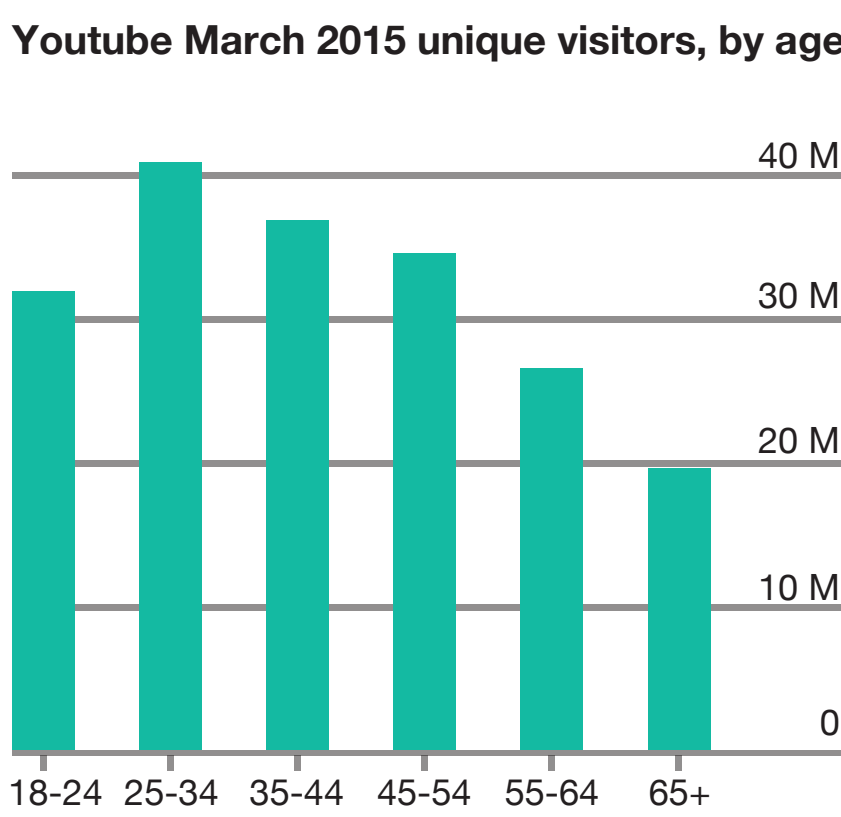
	Luis Fonsi - Despacito ft. Daddy Yankee Luis Fonsi ✓ 6.1B views • 2 years ago Despacito "disponible ya en todas las plataformas digitales: https://iUMLE.link.to/000z2Fp " "Impossible" disponible ya en todas las ...
	Wiz Khalifa - See You Again ft. Charlie Puth[Official Video] Furious 7 Soundtrack Wiz Khalifa ✓ 4.1B views • 4 years ago The Fate of the Furious: The Album available now https://atlantic.link.to/ff Download the new Furious 7 Soundtrack
	Ed Sheeran - Shape of You [Official Video] Ed Sheeran ✓ 4.1B views • 2 years ago Tickets for the Divide tour here - http://www.edsheeran.com/tour Stream or Download Shape of You: https://atlantic.cr/zangies ...
	Маша и Медведь (Masha and The Bear) - Маша плюс каша (17 Серия) Get Movies ✓ 3.5B views • 7 years ago "Popovs" available via Masy & the Bear: http://instagram.com/mashaandthebear/
	Mark Ronson - Uptown Funk ft. Bruno MarsBruno Mars Mark Ronson ✓ 3.5B views • 4 years ago Mark Ronson - Uptown Funk ft. Bruno Mars [Official Video] Follow on Spotify: http://smarturl.it/Spotify_MarkRonson Listen on
	PSY - GANGNAM STYLE(강남스타일) official MV PSY - 1 LUV IT M/V ✓ 3.5B views • 6 years ago https://youtu.be/KyJng6G0U PSY - "New Face" M/V [Official Video] Follow on Spotify: http://smarturl.it/PSY 8TH ALBUM ...
	Justin Bieber - Sorry (PURPOSE: The Movement) Justin Bieber ✓ 3.1B views • 3 years ago "Purpose" Available Everywhere Now! iTunes: http://smarturl.it/PurposeBX7Gid VEVO1113 Stream & Add To Your
	Maroon 5 - Sugar Maroon 5 ✓ 2.9B views • 4 years ago Buy Sugar on iTunes: http://smarturl.it/MSV Sign up for updates: http://smarturl.it/Maroon5 News Catch Maroon 5 on tour all year ...
	Katy Perry - Roar (Official) Katy Perry ✓ 2.8B views • 5 years ago Get "Roar" from Katy Perry's "PRISM". http://katy.com/PRISM WITNESS: The Tour tickets available now!
	Taylor Swift - Shake It Off Taylor Swift ✓ 2.7B views • 4 years ago Music video by Taylor Swift performing Shake It Off. (C) 2014 Big Machine Records, LLC. New single M/E (feat. Brendon Urie of ...

Top 10 Dislike Videos

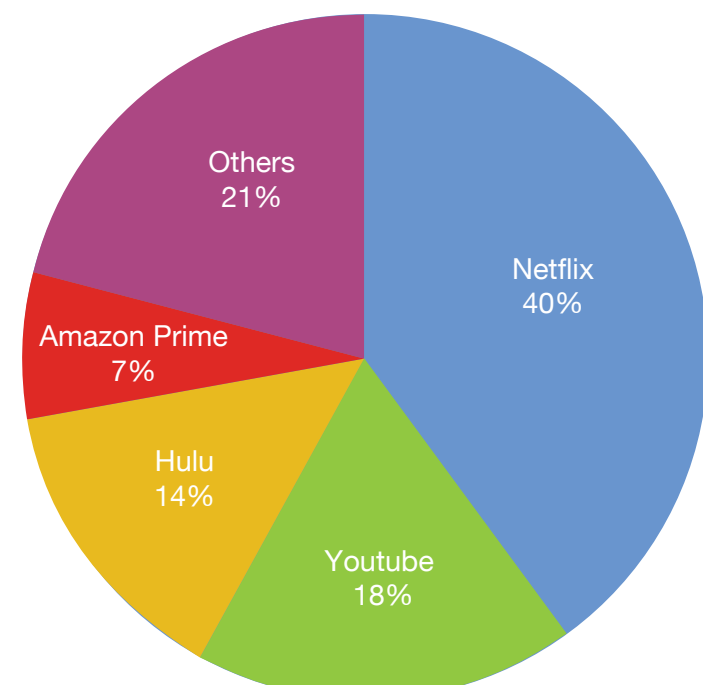
	YouTube Rewind 2018: Everyone Controls Rewind! YouTube ✓ 172M views • 6 months ago YouTube Rewind 2018. Celebrating the videos, people, music and moments that defined 2018. #YouLovedItWeDontBe ... 2.5M 16M
	Justin Bieber - Baby ft. Ludacris (Official Music Video) Justin Bieber ✓ 2.1B views • 9 years ago Music video by Justin Bieber performing Baby ft. Ludacris#VVOVCertified on April 25, 2010. 11M 10M
	Jake Paul - It's Everyday Bro (Song) feat. Team10 (Official Music Video) Jake Paul ✓ 240M views • 1 year ago GET THE TRACK ON ITUNES HERE: https://itunes.apple.com/gb/album/its-everyday-bro-feat-team-10-10 2.7M 4.2M
	Can this video get 1 million dislikes? PewDiePie ✓ 1.5M views • 2 years ago Please can we 10 000 000 dislikes? [Ad] Check out my current Giveaway w/ G2A: http://www.g2a.com/lopedestoftheyear 261K 4M
	Luis Fonsi - Despacito ft. Daddy Yankee Luis Fonsi ✓ 5.1B views • 2 years ago Despacito "disponible ya en todas las plataformas digitales: https://iUMLE.link.to/000z2Fp " "Impossible" disponible ya en todas las ... 33M 4M
	Official Call of Duty®: Infinite Warfare Reveal Trailer Call of Duty ✓ 42M views • 3 years ago Call of Duty®: Infinite Warfare returns to the roots of the franchise where large-scale war cinematic, immersive military ... 600K 3.8M
	Rebecca Black - Friday rebecca ✓ 132M views • 7 years ago This is the one and only official version of Rebecca Black's "Friday" music video http://instagram.com/rebeccablack ... 949K 3.4M
	Bibi H - How it is (wap bab ...) [Official Video] BibiHBeautyPalace ✓ 57M views • 2 years ago "How it is (wap bab)" AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE NOW! http://www.djBibiH-HowItIsAY • STORES Germany - Amazon - ... 503K 2.9M
	CORTANDO O BOTÃO DO YOUTUBE: Anual Felix Anual Felix ✓ 12M views • 3 years ago Twitter: https://twitter.com/anualfelix Instagram: https://instagram.com/anualfelix E-mail: anualfelix@gmail.com 860K 2.5M
	BabyShark Dance! Sing and Dance! I Animal Songs PINKFONG Songs for Children Pinkfong! Kids' Songs & Stories ✓ 2.7B views • 2 years ago Music video by Taylor Swift performing Shake It Off. (C) 2014 Big Machine Records, LLC. New single M/E (feat. Brendon Urie of ... 7.1M 2.5M

YouTube User Statistics

Now what about demographics of the YouTube audience, what do we know about these people? Let's look at the numbers for US, according to comScore data, the biggest age group YouTube viewers belong to is 25-34 years old – 400k viewers, with following 35-44 – about 350k viewers, 45-54 – about the same number and the youngest age group (given their known preference to Snapchat it's not a surprise) – only 300k.



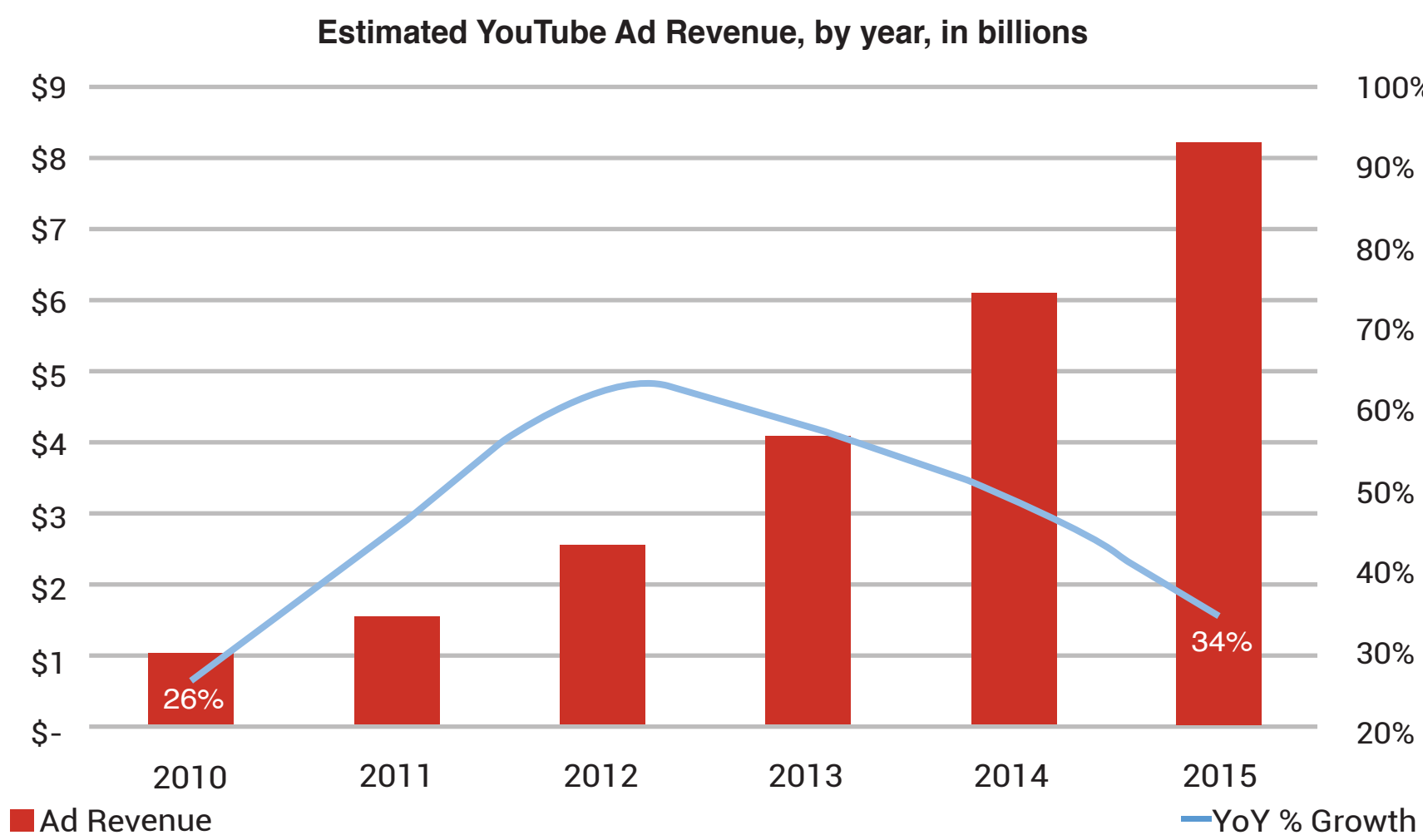
Share in percent of total over-the-top of video content streaming



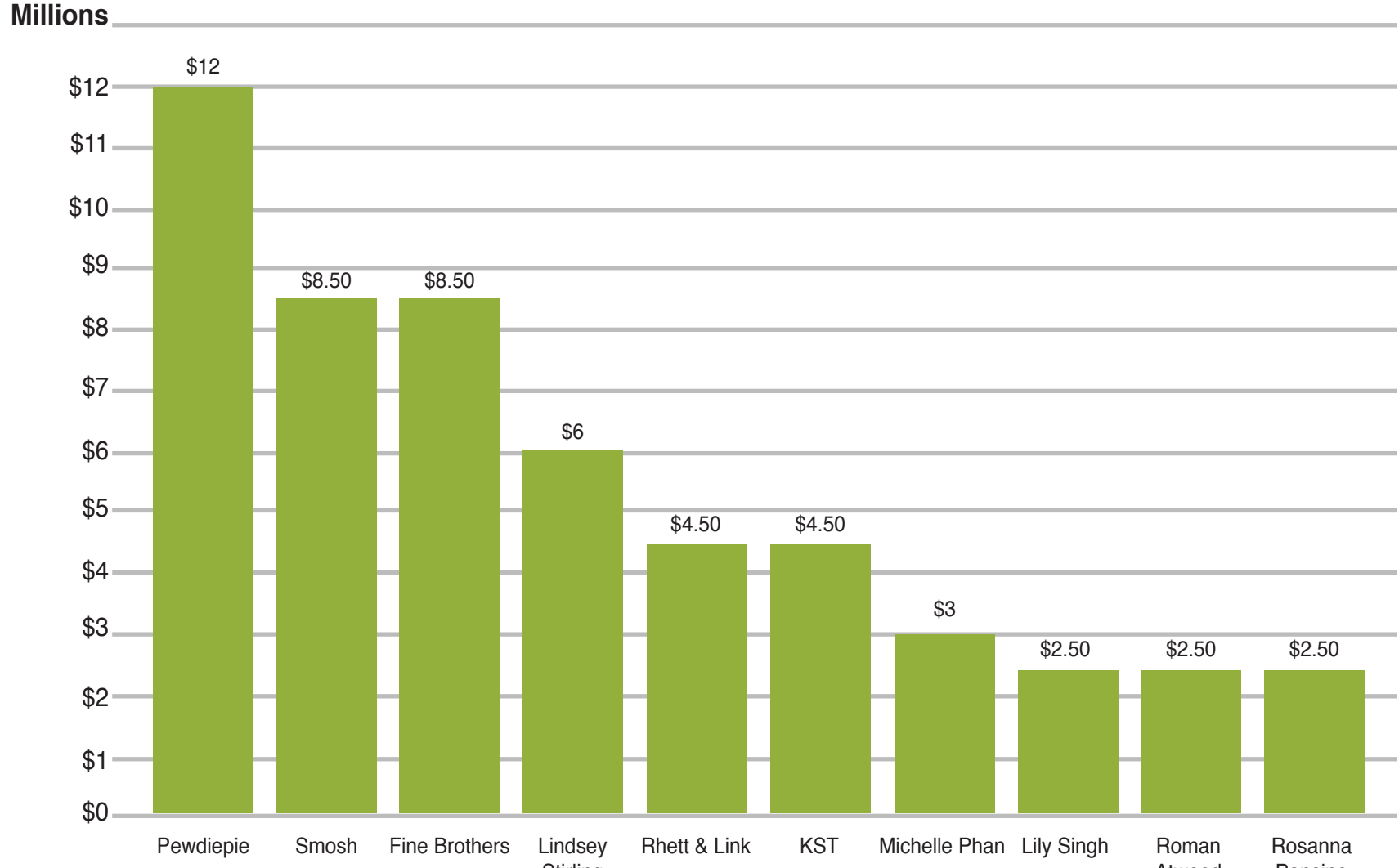
Today we live in the age when content streaming has become the norm, people in millions prefer not to buy video content on any physical / electronic medium but to stream. The major YouTube rivals in this space are Netflix with 40% of the market and Hulu with 14%. YouTube has 18% of the video streaming market. But it's actually hard to compare these companies, given the difference in types of content.

YouTube Revenue

YouTube is owned by Alphabet, the Google's parent company, which doesn't reveal advertising revenue that it's been generating with advertising YouTube. But according to third party estimates like this one you can see below from Business Insider, as of 2015 YouTube was generating \$8 billion, 8x jump from 2010 when the company's annual advertising revenue estimate was only \$1 billion.



YouTube top-earning stars, revenue in millions \$ in 2015



Cost per view and view rates on Youtube

Age Range	Cost Per View	View Rate
18-24	\$0.042	27.0%
25-34	\$0.046	27.1%
35-44	\$0.046	27.3%
45-54	\$0.050	28.8%
55-64	\$0.051	30.0%
65+	\$0.049	28.8%
Unknown	\$0.034	29.5%

The Xicana Chronicles

VOL 1 No.1

chikaxicana

NEWS FOR TODAY

chikaxicana

50¢

NOT ONE MORE!

FEMICIDE, THE KILLING OF WOMEN BY MEN BECAUSE THEY ARE WOMEN, A GLOBAL PROBLEM!

Published by: Academic Council on the United Nations System, Vienna Liaison Office

Femicide is the ultimate form of violence against women and girls and takes multiple forms. Its many causes are rooted in the historically unequal power relations between men and women and in systemic gender-based discrimination. For a case to be considered femicide there must be an implied intention to carry out the murder and a demonstrated connection between the crime and the female gender of the victim. So far, data on femicide have been highly unreliable and the estimated numbers of women who have been victims of femicides vary accordingly. Femicides take place in every country of the world. The greatest concern related to femicide is that these murders continue to be accepted, tolerated or justified - with impunity as the norm. To end femicide we need to end impunity, bring perpetrators to justice, and every individual has to change his/her attitude towards women.

To date, the United Nations has not adopted a resolution directly addressing gender-related killings. According to the declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, violence against women "means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological

harm or suffering to women and girls, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life". This definition fails to include explicitly violence that can lead to death and consequently misses an important component of violence against women. Recognizing that femicide is the killing of women and girls because of their gender, which can take the form of inter alia: 1) the murder of women as a result of domestic violence/intimate partner violence; 2) the torture and misogynist slaying of women; 3) killing of women and girls in the name of "honour"; 4) targeted killing of women and girls in the context of armed conflict; 5) dowry-related killings of women and girls; 6) killing of women and girls because of their sexual orientation and gender identity; 7) the killing of aboriginal and indigenous women and girls because of their gender; 8) female infanticide and gender-based sex selection foeticide; 9) genital mutilation related femicide; 10) accusations of witchcraft and 11) other femicides connected with gangs, organized crime, drug dealers, human trafficking, and the proliferation of small arms.

Femicide as a Result of Domestic Violence

Femicide as a result of domestic violence is most commonly referred to as 'intimate partner homicide'. Intimate partner femicide can collectively be defined as the killing of women, in a domestic situation, because they are women. This includes the killing of women by former, or current, spouses or boyfriends, but does not exclude the killing of women by other male family members such as sons and fathers. Intimate partner femicide is an international issue that has gained attention from the United Nations, non-governmental and other international organizations. Domestic violence is an 'invisible' crime in which 90 percent of domestic violence abuse goes unreported.

On an international scale, women are far more likely than men to be assaulted, raped, or killed by their former or current intimate partners. Domestic violence has a higher rate of "REPEAT VICTIMIZATION" than any other type of crime. Since 2005, the World Health Organization (WHO) has stated that, "the number of intimate partner violence prevalence studies increased fourfold, from 80 to more than 300, in 2008."

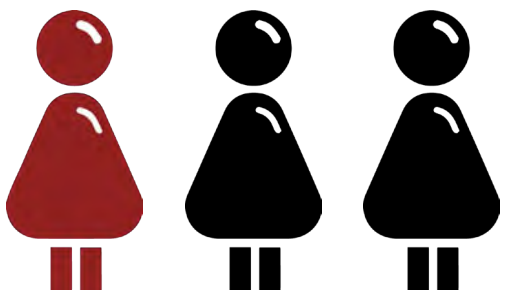
In Europe, Ms. Rashida Manjoo, the United Nations' Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its causes and consequences, has stated at the European Parliament in Brussels on October 9th 2012, that intimate partner violence and femicide are significantly underreported in the region, and throughout the world. Ms. Manjoo also stated that in Italy the number of women murdered by men has increased. In 2010, 127 women were killed by men. Of those female victims, 70 percent were Italian, while 76 percent of male perpetrators were Italian. Of all female homicide victims in Italy, 54 percent were committed by a former or present partner, and only 4 percent were committed by complete strangers. According to UN Women, Italian intimate partner femicides have increased from 15.3 percent from 1992 to 1994, to 23.4 percent from 2007 to 2008. From January 2012 to November 2012, roughly 105 Italian women were killed via intimate partner violence.

In the cases of Spain and Finland, intimate partner homicide has increased, while Cyprus' intimate partner homicide rate have increased substantially. Meanwhile in England, Wales, Norway, Hungary, and Ireland, these rates have decreased over time. Overall, in the region, intimate partner homicide rates have remained constant over the last 70 years. In the United Kingdom, in 2001 and 2002, 46 percent of female femicide victims were killed by a former or current partner, while 5 percent of men were killed by an intimate partner. Roughly two women per week in the UK are killed by an intimate partner. Specifically in the country of Ireland, 188 women have been murdered since 1996. 115 (61%) of those women were killed in their own homes, 73 women, or 53 percent, were killed by a former or current partner, with 48 (35%) killed by someone they knew (brother, son) in resolved cases since 1996. Of the resolved cases in 1996, 99 percent of women were killed by men, while only one percent were killed by another female.64 Further, according to the University of Tübing, Victimology Institute, "12,000 women are killed annually in Russia, in domestic

violence disputes, - one every 45 minutes." In Australia, Canada, Israel, South Africa, and the United States, 40 to 70 percent of females were killed by their former or current partners. In Guatemala roughly two women are killed per day. In Mexico, men are most frequently killed by firearms, whereas women are killed in more violent means via suffocation, strangulation, by drowning, being poisoned, burned, raped, and mutilated.

In the United States in 2007, 45 percent of women were killed by a current or former partner, compared to 5 percent of men.67 Further, more femicide is the leading cause of death in African-American women aged 15-45 years of age and the seventh leading cause of death of all U.S. women. Intimate partner violence is responsible for 40 to 50 percent of femicides, increasing from 54 percent in 1976 to 72 percent in 1996. 67 to 80 percent of intimate partner femicides involved physical abuse prior to death.68 The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) classifies these killings as intimate homicides. From 1976 to 2004, 40,823 women have been killed, with an average of over 1,500 women killed per year in the United States.

The killing of women in intimate femicides



1 in 3 women worldwide experience physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetimes.

is almost double to the 23.56 million women killed by an intimate partner during the same time period. Overall, one-fifth of murder victims were killed by an intimate partner, and two out of five female murder victims were killed by an intimate partner. The percentage of male victims has decreased, while female victim rates have fluctuated decreasing from 43 percent in 1980 to 38 percent in 1995 only to reach 44 percent in 2008. The study conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice shows a direct correlation between intimate partner homicide and age. As the age of the female increases, so does the chance for intimate partner femicides.

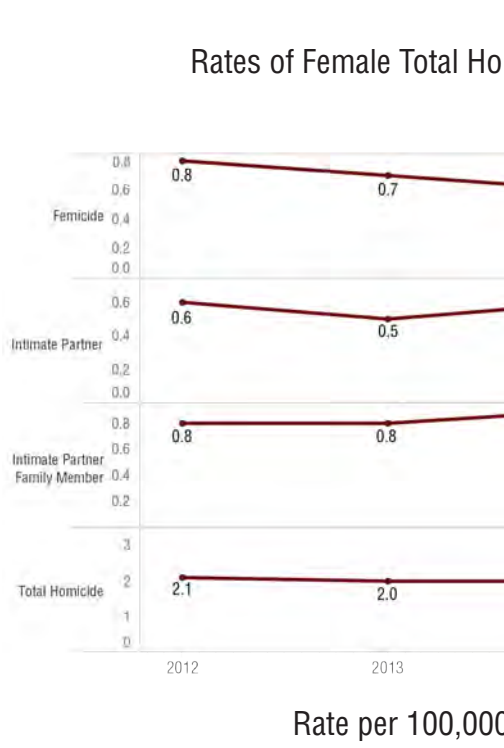
Over the span of 1980 to 2008, spousal femicide has decreased while boyfriend/girlfriend femicide rates have increased. In 1980, 69.1 percent of intimate partner homicide was spousal, while only 25 percent were by boyfriend/girlfriend. In 2008, 46.7 percent was spousal, while 48.6 percent were boyfriend/girlfriend. The means by which intimate partner femicide is conducted also contains a gender-gap over this time period. In 1980, 68.9 percent of men were killed with firearms and 30.5 percent by other means (knives, blunt objects, personal weapons), similarly 69.5 percent of women were killed with firearms and 28.9 percent by other weapons. However, in 2008, 53 percent women were killed with firearms, and 41 percent by other means. Overall, two-thirds of



"We can no longer stand by as women are murdered for one reason and one reason only, because they are women. The crime of femicide is growing all over the world and often remains unpunished. It is a human rights violation that is characterised by misunderstanding and impunity." - Michelle Bachelet Executive Director, UN Women

Female Genital Mutilation Femicide

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a DESTRUCTIVE OPERATION, during which the female genitalia are partly or entirely removed or injured for non-medical reasons. Most often the mutilation is performed before puberty, often on young girls between infancy and age fifteen. FGM is prevalent in Africa, Asia and the Middle East and also among immigrants in Australia, Europe and the USA. About 140 million girls and women worldwide are currently living with the consequences of FGM. In Africa, an estimated 92 million girls, 10 years old and above, have undergone FGM. In the UK, it is estimated that up to 24,000 girls under the age of 15 are at risk of FGM.



Rate per 100,000 Female Population

until the woman is killed." The New York City Department of Health has stated that "battered women increase their chances of being killed when they try to escape a domestic violence situation".

According to Dr. Kevin Fallin of the American Medical Association, "one-third of all women's injuries coming into our emergency rooms are no accident. Most are the result of deliberate premeditated acts of violence. And frequently they occur over and over

Female Genital Mutilation Femicide

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a DESTRUCTIVE OPERATION, during which the female genitalia are partly or entirely removed or injured for non-medical reasons. Most often the mutilation is performed before puberty, often on young girls between infancy and age fifteen. FGM is prevalent in Africa, Asia and the Middle East and also among immigrants in Australia, Europe and the USA. About 140 million girls and women worldwide are currently living with the consequences of FGM. In Africa, an estimated 92 million girls, 10 years old and above, have undergone FGM. In the UK, it is estimated that up to 24,000 girls under the age of 15 are at risk of FGM. According to the UNFPA, infant mortality rates are higher in countries where FGM is practiced. Furthermore, "death rates among babies during and immediately after birth are also higher for those born to mothers who have undergone FGM/C. It is estimated that an additional one to two babies per 100 deliveries die as a result of FGM/C. The consequences of FGM/C for most women who deliver outside the hospital setting are expected to be even more severe, especially in places where health services are weak or women cannot easily access them". Additionally, according to a WHO study on Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sudan, where the practice of FGM is common, "deliveries to women who

have undergone FGM are significantly more likely to be complicated by caesarean section, postpartum haemorrhage, episiotomy, extended maternal hospital stay, retention of the infant, and infant perinatal death, than deliveries to women who have not had FGM." "Overall, 1760 (6%) women were delivered by caesarean section, and 1970 (7%) deliveries were complicated by postpartum blood loss of 500ml or more. Women with FGM II [removal of clitoris and labia minor] and FGM III [removal of part or all of the external genitalia with stitching or narrowing of the vaginal opening.] were significantly more likely to have a caesarean section and postpartum blood loss of 500ml or greater than were women who had not had FGM."



Killing Women in the Name of Honour

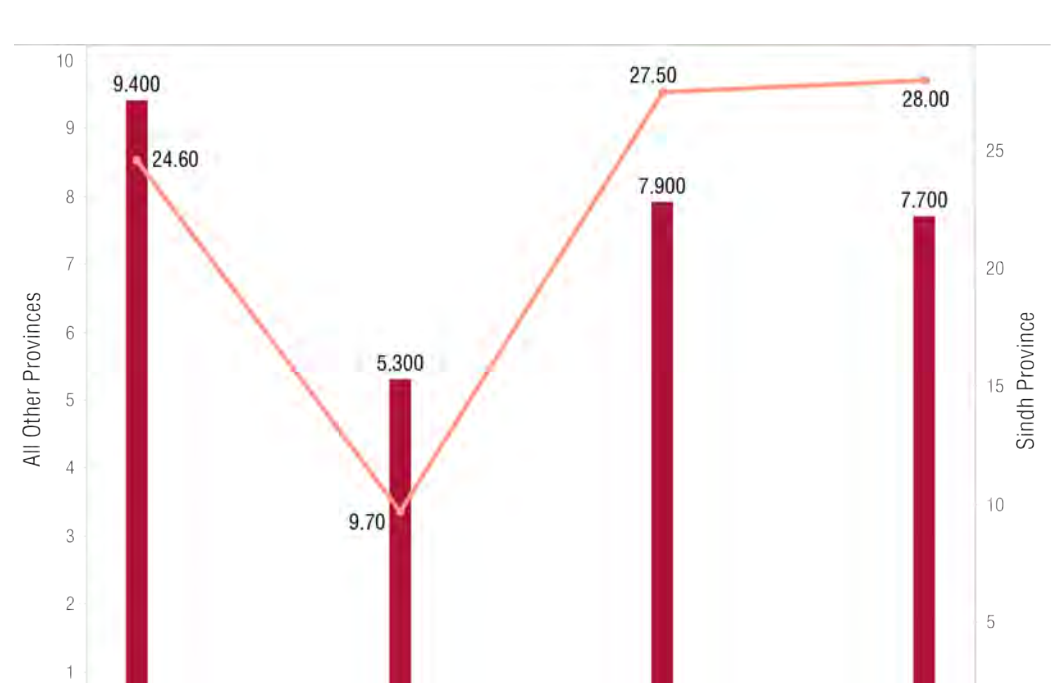
Honour killing is the most extreme form of the now recognized body of honour-based crimes, which attempt to control female behavior. Victims are almost always females in their late teens to early twenties. Familial collusion is frequent, and, in some cases, a family council is set up to decide whether a woman should be killed and, if so, how. Killings are generally also perpetrated by members of the victim's family, particularly young boys in order to mitigate the severity of the sentence, or by a hired killer. An honour killing is usually the last resort following other forms of honour-based violence including forced marriage, threats and harassment.

The "crime" committed by the victim is typically related to their choice of sexual or marital partner, education and employment, mode of dress, behaviour and contact in relation to the opposite sex, sexuality or a general failure to respect the familial and community STANDARDS OF FEMININE BEHAVIOUR. Tragically, victims of rape are also frequently killed to restore their family's honour. Their behaviour is viewed as casting shame upon the victim's relatives and only with their death can honour be restored to the "fallen" family. Should the family refuse to act, they may be subjected to harassment and exclusion by their community, as well as pressure to commit the crime.

Stoning, stabbing, beating, burning, beheading, hanging, throat slashing, lethal acid attacks, shooting and strangulation are all common methods for executing honour killings. Killings are also frequently PUBLICLY PERFORMED in order to influence the behaviour of other women within the community. Furthermore, perpetrators are often executed or receive reduced sentences, with many governments indirectly supporting the practice through their own inaction or the defense of killings as customary practice.

There is no definitive list of what is considered honourable, with the standard varying between communities and cultures. Honour killings have been practiced by a myriad of societies throughout different periods of history. A common misconception is that honour killings find their support within the scriptures of major religions. Instead, the origin of such crimes may be traced back to Roman law,

medieval Albania, Calvin's control of Geneva, the Ching dynasty in China, the Italian Penal Code until 1980 and the Penal Codes of the Neapolitan Empire.



Organized Crime Related Femicide

In the last decades, a new tendency has occurred in drug cartels. An increase in the amount of drugs being trafficked has gone hand in hand with a rise in the killing of women. Many articles relate this to the 'Macho' culture of drug trafficking that appears mostly in Latin-American countries. Femicide in the drug trade has a meaning, it is SEMI-ORGANIZED. Killing the woman of your enemy means that you can hurt him and that your power extends by hurting his 'belongings'. Within the MAS-CULINITY OF THE DRUG CULTURE, hurting a woman symbolizes the cohesion of the gang, demonstrates masculinity and diminishes the enemy's morale. Drug-related femicides occur not only with respect to the femicide, but also to the government. Killing a woman is used, in a sense, to send a message to the government, for example to warn them about drug policies.

Concluding, in the world of drug trafficking, women are viewed as objects, as means to fulfill a goal, and are considered as belongings of enemies that you can hurt. The fact that women are used as "DRUG MULES" to carry drugs on their person (in their body cavities) without concern for their health or being caught reinforces their disposable value. In the last decades, drug sales in Latin America have grown enormously. In the three countries of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, also called the 'Primary Drug Corridor', a tendency has appeared where a strong rise in drug trafficking coincides with an equally strong rise in female killings. In Honduras, the number of women killed per man has grown for 1 woman per 10 men to 4 women per 10 men. These murders follow other types of violence against women, such as sexual savagery,

Dowry Related Killings: A Global Problem

Femicide or gender-related killing of women and girls is regarded as an alternative to the gender-neutral term of homicide, which overlooks the realities of inequality, oppression and systematic violence against women. According to Deepka Puri dowry represents the property given to the daughter by her family to take with when she gets married. The term 'dowry deaths' refers to a particular type of femicide, which involves the killing of a woman, usually by immolation in the household. Since the parents are unable to provide any more dowry and the daughter cannot be a source of income for the family any longer, the husband starts considering her an unsuitable wife.

Gangrade and Chandler contend that the dowry system, as practiced today, has become an instrument of oppression and torture for the bride and her parents. The dowry tradition has undergone changes in the past centuries: what was supposed to represent a gift from the bride's family to that of the groom's has now come to imply a substantial payment of money or a transaction of jewelry, household items, appliances and even vehicles. The practice of the dowry system has deep cultural roots in all parts of the world, going back to the ancient Greek city-states and Roman times; hence it is based on old traditions and customs. Anderson conducted a study in which he argues that two basic factors are responsible for the prevalence of marriage payments, which then vary across communities, depending on the social, political and economic structures existing there. The arranged marriage represents the foundation of the dowry system, where money or goods can be transferred from the family of the bride to the groom, in which case the dowry applies or vice versa, where the bride price is applied.

There are relatively few comparative studies on marriage transfers in the rest of Southeast Asia, yet some indicate that dowry payments occur frequently in Nepal, and have started to spread to Bangladesh and Sri Lanka as well. Existing research points out that bride price is more common in Africa, and other Southeast Asian countries such as Indonesia, Thailand and Burma, while dowry is almost a universal practice in India and Pakistan. Traditional Chinese and Taiwanese practice/traditions include both bride price and dowry.

In India, the dowry practice has spread to different castes, provinces, economic classes, and religions. The Indian government has taken several measures in order to tackle this problem, including criminalizing dowry and dowry related violence against women. The INDIAN PENAL CODE amended in 1983

outlawed dowry-related cruelty carried out by the husband and his relatives, and the 1986 Amendment introduced stronger punishments for dowry deaths. Nevertheless, in reality, legal measures have proved to be rather inefficient. Investigation and prosecution have been hampered by corruption, insensitive police personnel, a sense of social and cultural apprehension towards this type of murder, and a general tendency on behalf of investigators to dismiss dowry deaths as 'suicides', 'kitchen accidents' or merely as events related to family disputes. Another flaw can be traced in the vague statutory language in the law's definition, since it does not specify which items are included in the dowry before and after the wedding takes place. According to the Indian National Crime Record Bureau, dowry deaths are on the rise in India. In 1982, 392 cases were registered, and in 2006, 7,618 cases were recorded, in 2009, 8,383 and in 2011 8,618. The Crime in India Report of 1999 acknowledges that records of REGISTERED dowry deaths should be reviewed with caution, since a considerable number of crimes against women go unreported due to the social stigma attached and the lengthy court procedures.

A study conducted by Nigam in 2002 reports that dowry-related killings follow two patterns: first, the young brides are either murdered or forced to commit suicide (18.4%) when their parents refused to concede to continuing dowry demands or second, the murders are committed on the pretext of complex family relations or extra-marital relations (52.6%). Following a decade of sustained advocacy and activism by the women's movement in India, the passage on the PROTECTION OF WOMEN IN THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT OF 2005, rec-

ognizing women's needs for emergency relief, improved the situation of victims significantly. Drafted by the Lawyers Collective Women's Rights Initiative through a consultative process and with support from the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, the law built on the past EXPERIENCES OF WOMEN. It sought to do this, responding to the need to protect women and to enable them to negotiate a life free from violence. It also brought the issue into the public sphere, overcoming the traditional private-public divide and highlighting that any form of violence against women is an infringement of their human rights. The dowry practice is may also be found in Pakistan, even though it was banned by an anti-dowry law in 1976. Statistics on the number of casualties resulting from dowry deaths are unclear, so that the term 'bride burnings' is often used. According to the findings of the Progressive Women's Association, a Pakistani NGO, in 1999 bride burning resulted in the violent deaths of at least 300 women, the perpetrators being most often the victim's husbands or the husband's family. An article by Anderson, which analyzes the prevalence of dowry practice in contemporary societies, points out that in Pakistan, during the 1970s and 1990s, in both rural and urban areas, dowry had been paid for almost 90% of the marriages included in the study's sample.

According to the Asia Legal Resource Center (ALRC), dowry-related violence in Bangladesh where femicides occur, if a family fails to pay the full dowry claim. According to a statement released by the ALRC in 2004, quoting Odhikar, a human rights organization in Bangladesh, "267 women including one child were victimized due to dowry-related

matters. Among them, 165 were killed, 77 tortured by acid violence, one was divorced and 11 committed suicide due to incessant dowry demands". There have been some legal measures taken to control such violence against women, an example being the Acid Control Act and the Dowry Prohibition Act from 1980. However, the level of violence, which continues unabated, demonstrates that such laws do not have the capacity to bring this situation to an end. While such laws are passed under pressure from women's groups and international lobbies, the state often fails to put in place implementation mechanisms to enforce them.

In Nepal, dowry is closely related to social prestige. There, the 'SOCIAL CUSTOMS AND PRACTICES ACT' (2009) prohibits the dowry system. However, not a single case has been registered in which somebody had been punished. Dr. Banshidhar Mishra argues that dowry deaths are a serious problem in Nepal, particularly in the Terai belt, a region on the border of India. There, many girls marry Indian men because of the open border, and their marriages follow the dowry-related traditions of India. Here most death incidents are obscured and labeled as private family affairs.

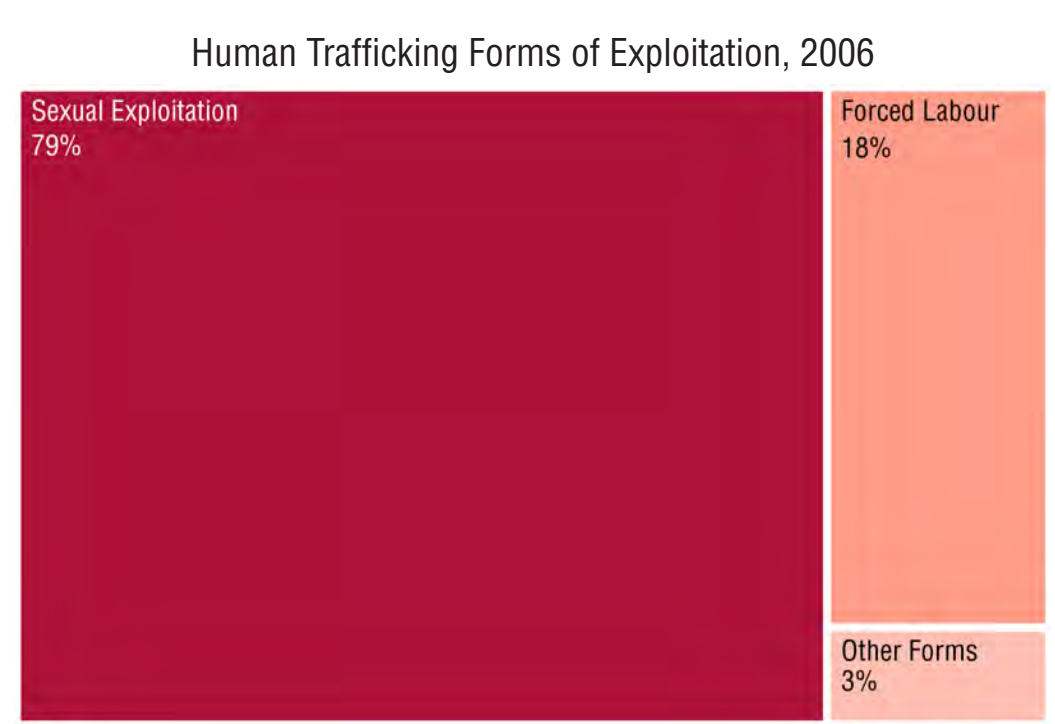
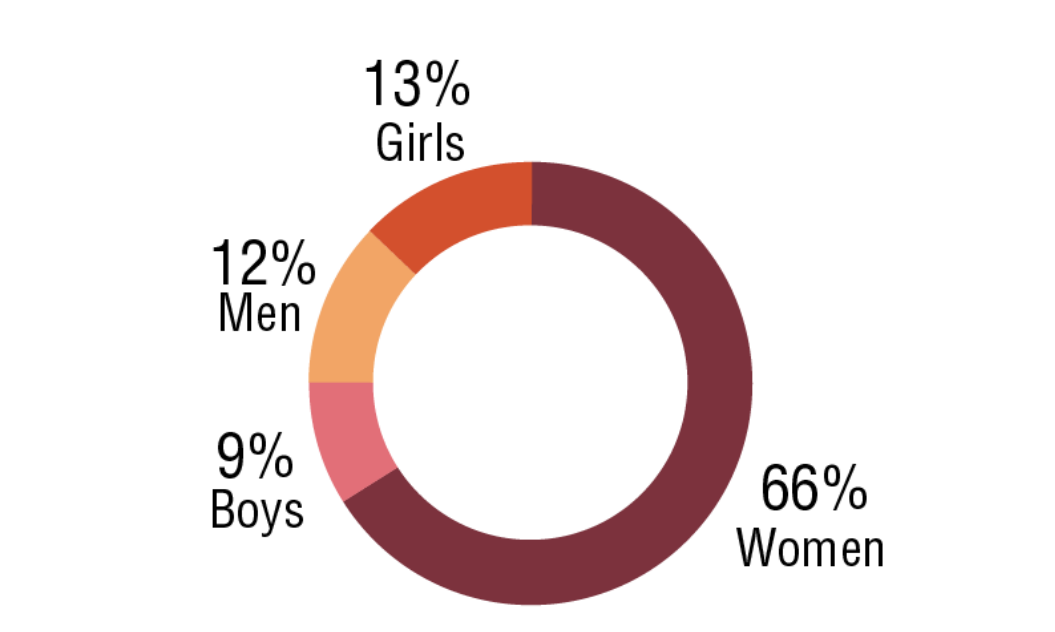


"Papier-mâché masks and flowers from the Invisibles Somos Visibles performance in Colonia Ostor, Ecatepec" - Nidia Bautista

Source: Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS) Vienna Liaison Office, Small Arms Survey, European Journal of Public Health, UNICEF For Every Child, GBV 2011 femicide database, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Global Study on Homicide (UNODC), UNODC Homicide Statistics, Fiscalía Nacional ELAC, Registro de Femicidios del Ministerio Público, World Health Organization, Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation: An Emergency Statement, OHRG, UNWIDS, UNDP, UNDESA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIFEM, WHO (Geneva, 2018), NGBR (2014), NACLA, New Statements America (Sarah Dittus).

KORINA MORENO | DES 523.01 | TROGU | SFSU | SPRING 2019

Human Trafficking Profiles of Victims Identified in 61 countries, 2006





THE EXPANDING ANIME INDUSTRY

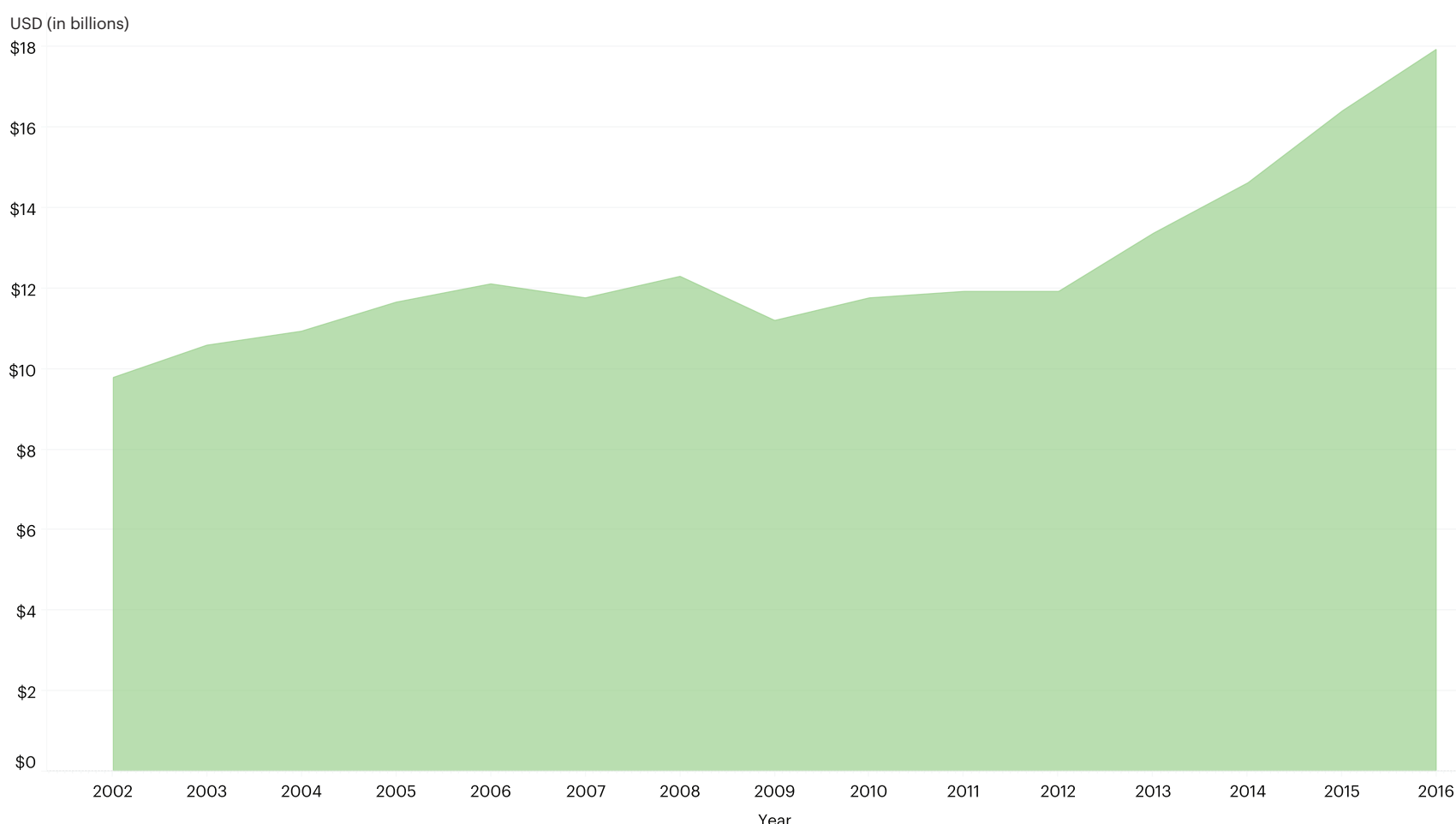
Expanding the Japanese Animation Market and Overseas Sales

The Japanese animation industry has been expanding - not just in Japan, but across the globe. In 2016, this industry, which recorded positive growth for four consecutive years, crossed the 2 trillion yen (or about \$18 billion \$306 million) mark when it recorded sales of 2 trillion 900 million yen (or about \$18 billion \$320 million) (109.9% on a year-by-year basis). Looking at each genre within the industry, five of the genres (Movie, Internet Distribution, Music, Overseas and Live Entertainment) increased while four genres (TV, Videogram, Merchandising and Pachinko) decreased. The number of increased genres and that of decreased genres are almost the same. The main factors of the growth were Movie, which recorded the highest box office in the animation genre (66.3 billion yen, 141.4% yr/yr), Internet Distribution, which records the highest sales every year (47.8 billion yen, 109.4% yr/yr), and Overseas, which recorded a significant increase (767.6 billion yen, 131.6% yr/yr). Overseas, which took 1st place in the previous year, further expanded, leaving Merchandising, the 2nd by a narrow margin in the previous year. It could be said that the overseas sales supported the overall growth of the industry. Although a recent report of the animation industry has not yet been released, we can conclude or estimate that from the revenues and its upward growth since 2012 that there will be positive results leading up to current year. Important to mention, the animation industry entered the 4th anime boom in terms of sales. As shown in the figure below, the sales amount hit bottom in 2009, picked up in 2010, and has accelerated since 2013. Focusing on the domestic sales trend for the past four years, the annual sales



remained mostly level, increasing by 3.8% from 2013. Meanwhile, the overseas sales trend showed a dramatic increase, increasing by 171.9% from 2013. Like previously mentioned, the growth of the industry was attributed to the overseas market. This was also the reason the industry felt little benefit though the growth reached the level of the 4th animation boom. The stagnation of the domestic market was due to unsuccessful transition of distribution channels; the switch from existing channels shrinking (TV, Videogram, Pachinko, and Merchandising) to new channels growing (Movie, Internet Distribution, and Live Entertainment) did not go well. The growth of those new channels was not enough to make up for the decline of the existing channels.

Revenues of the Japanese Animation Industry



“The market has continued to expand, recording the highest sales for four consecutive years while the size crossed the 2 trillion yen (\$18 billion) mark which was helped and driven by overseas sales.”

Production Minutes of Japanese TV Animation



What Production Minutes Indicated: The Main Audience are Adults

Eventually, the share of late-night animations took over that of day-time animations in 2015, and the difference increased in 2016 (refer to the figure above). This, which had been reported before, was quite unique in Japan and was not seen in any other countries where animations aimed at children dominated (or where no animations other than animations for children existed). In 2018, the first OTAKU generation (such as Mr. Toshio Okada) will reach the age of sixty, which means a wide range of generations, ranging from babies less than one year old to adults aged sixty, watch animations in Japan. In other words, Japan, the leading country in animation, enjoys a monopoly over the adult animation market which can develop much further, especially considering the fact that there is an interest for Japanese animation overseas. Another factor that came in to play was the rise of short animations. The number of short animation works increased from 275 to 356 in the last four years while the production minutes remained almost the same (110,000 min-plus. per year in the last four years). This was because the number of short animation works within ten minutes of runtime had increased. This phenomenon, generated thanks to the speeding up of daily life, the quick passage of time, and the growth of individual digital creators, is expected to continue along with the effect of Internet media, which requires no fixed time frames. Despite being animations, there exist a large variety of genres targeted toward a broad audience, including adults.

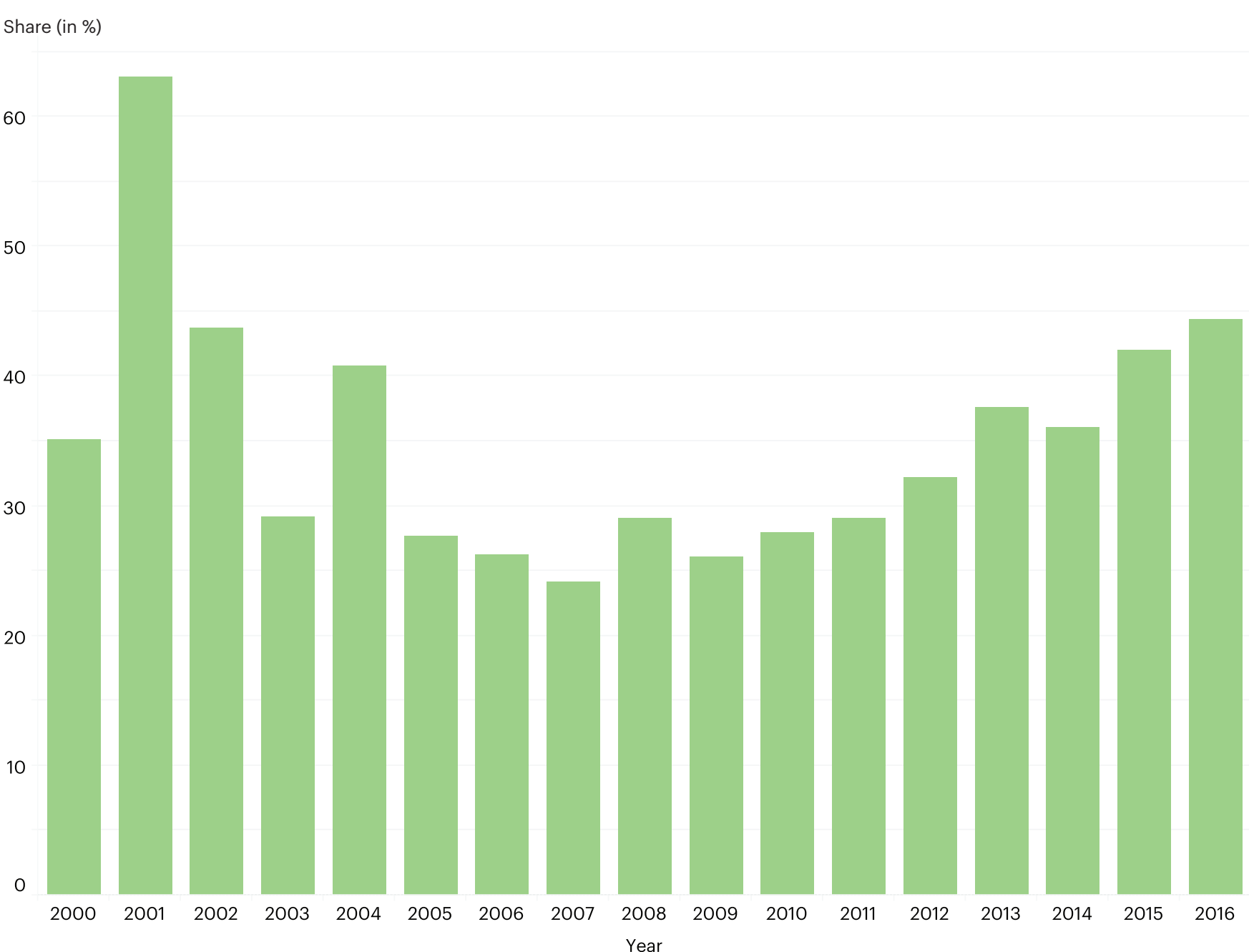


Change in Theatrical Animation Trends

The year 2016 will be remembered as the year movies changed. Thanks to the success of “Shin Godzilla”, “Your Name.”, and “In This Corner of the World”, manga, anime and special effects, the genres which used to be categorized as “subculture”, can now be seen as recognizable and no longer a “subculture”. As seen in the figure below, it can be concluded that theatrical animations have increased their presence since the 2000s; however, the phenomenon was more prominent in 2016. The year 2001 stood out due to the release of “Spirited Away” by Studio Ghibli. Theatrical animations and special effects movies, which were sometimes considered less important, came to be acclaimed. The three works mentioned above received 91% of the major domestic film awards: the Japan Academy Awards, Kinema Junpo Best 10, Blue Ribbon Awards and Mainichi Film Awards for Best Picture, Best Director and Best Screenplay. The works also occupied 80% of the awards for staff. It is indeed a notable feat. Animation and special effects, which used to be considered “subculture”, became recognized as mainstream in film culture in 2016 and hopefully will continue to.

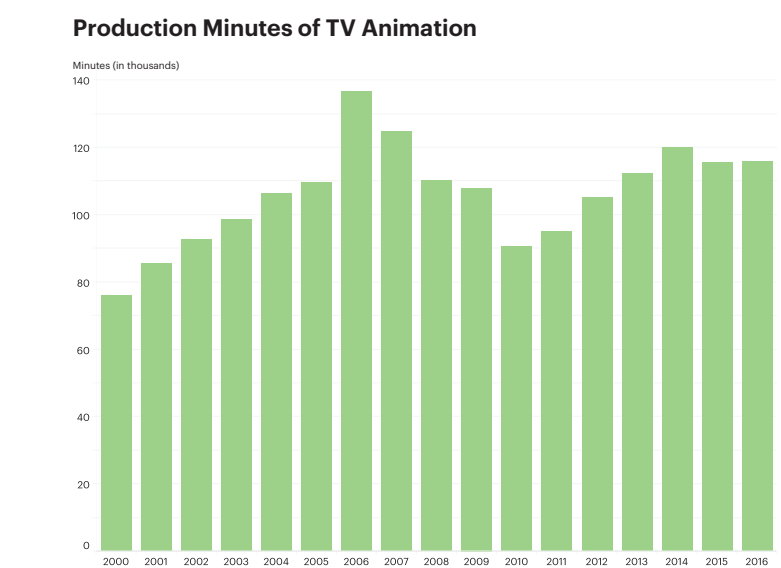


Share of Anime Box Office in Overall Japanese Film Box Office

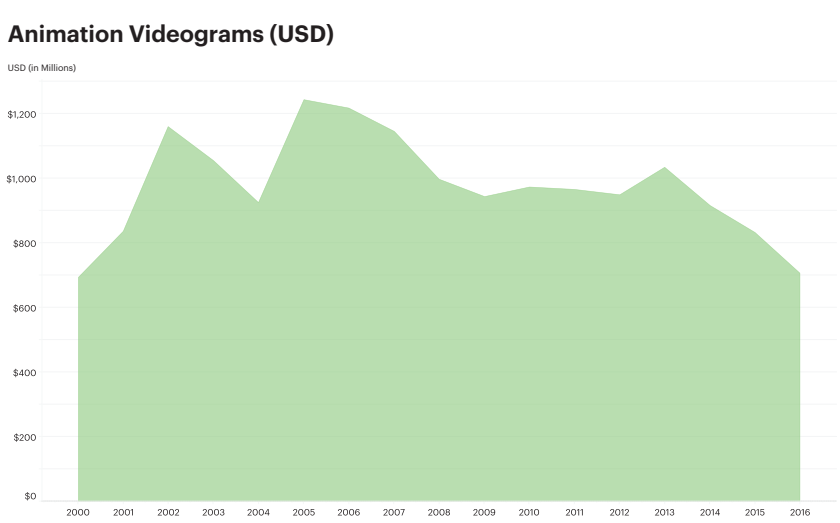


“It had been thought that the box office records established by Hayao Miyazaki were unbreakable but “Your Name.” recorded the 2nd largest box office records among all Japanese movies. ”

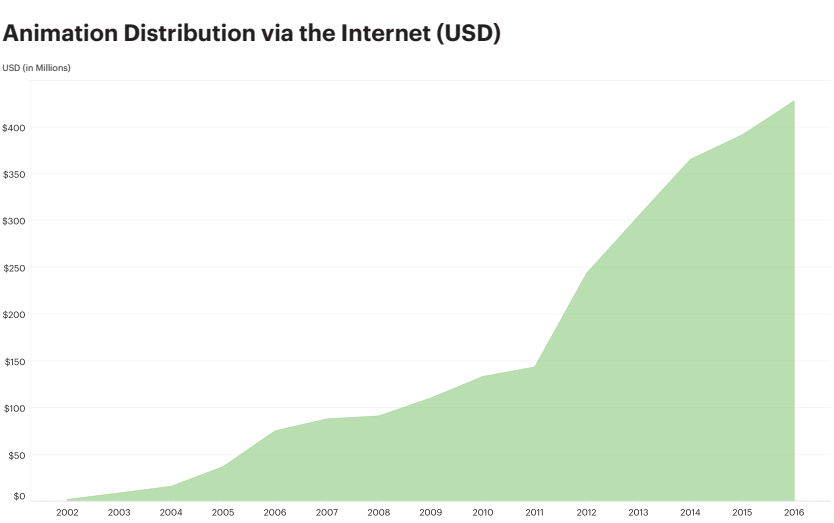
Trends in the Japanese Animation Market (2017)



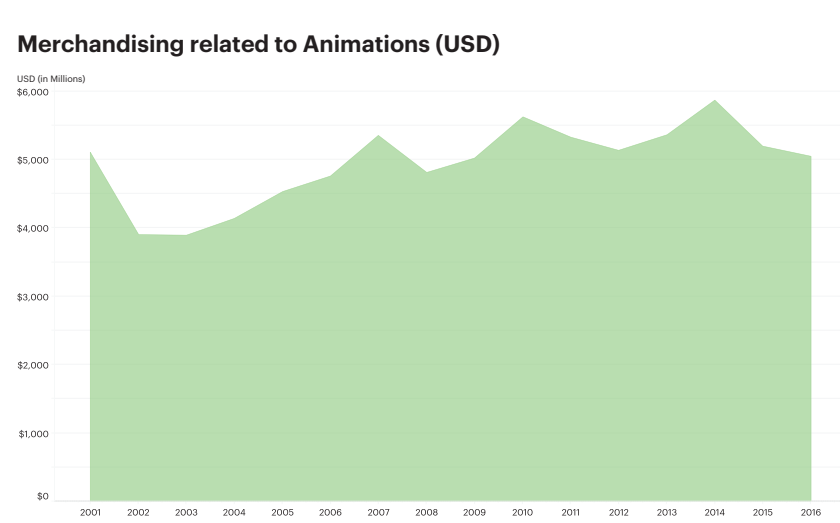
Production minutes of TV animation remained high. Production minutes of TV animation broadcasts in 2016 was 115,805 minutes, surpassing 115,533 minutes in 2015. The production minutes have remained high since 2015 thanks to an increase in animation investments from newcomers as well as from existing studios which have positive investment policies. While animation production boomed, problems such as delays or suspensions in production have occurred. This was because the development of staff did not catch up with the demand on-site. Although the demand for new animation works is still high in the market, the current production minutes might be the maximum for Japanese animation studios mainly relying on traditional hand-drawn anime.



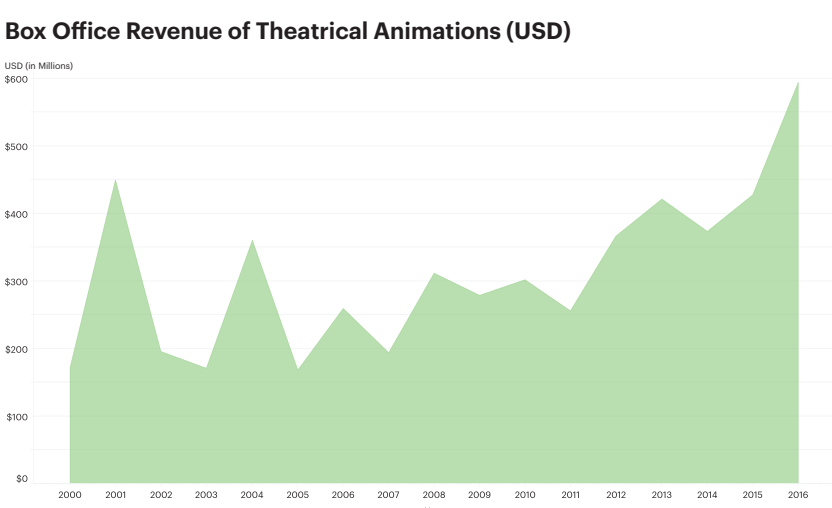
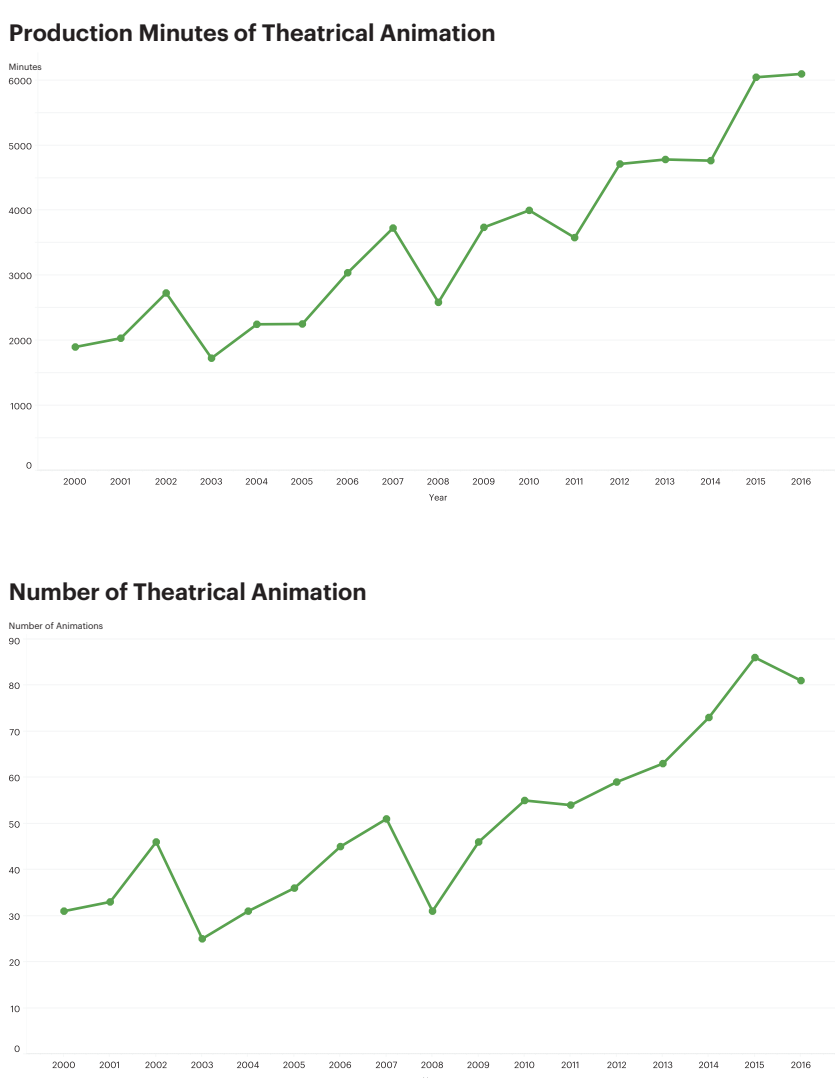
The animation videogram market deteriorated into a full-scale, downward fall. The size of the animation videogram market in 2016 was 78.3 billion yen (or about \$706 million), which had been decreasing for three consecutive years, by 15.1% from the previous year. Many of the industry participants mentioned the market slowdown in recent years, as confirmed by the data here indicating that the animation videograms market has reached a big turning point and has become an urgent issue for the industry. Considering the rise of the internet and the popularization of online streaming services, the need to purchase animation videograms, which can be pricey, is becoming less desirable.



The animation distribution market grew continuously in positive, upward rise. In 2016, the size of the Japanese animation distribution market via the Internet was 47.6 billion yen (or about \$434 million), increasing by 9% over the previous year. Some thought the market, growing continuously through the 2000s, would take over the animation videograms market; however, the videograms market remains parallel with the distribution market. Animation works via Internet distribution are mainly targeted to a general audience while those in the videograms market are targeted to more dedicated anime fan communities even though the market shrinkage is unavoidable.



The market size shrunk due to a shift from physical products to digital products. The size of the Japanese merchandising market related to animation characters shrunk to 562.7 billion yen (or about \$5 billion), which was 97.1% of its size in the previous year. This was because digital products (especially video and mobile games) were not included in the data. Actually, the overall market size (i.e. the revenues of animation studios) increased significantly. Surely consumers are losing their appetites for physical products along with the shift to digital products. From now on, it is essential for character merchandising businesses to build a new business scheme incorporating digital products.

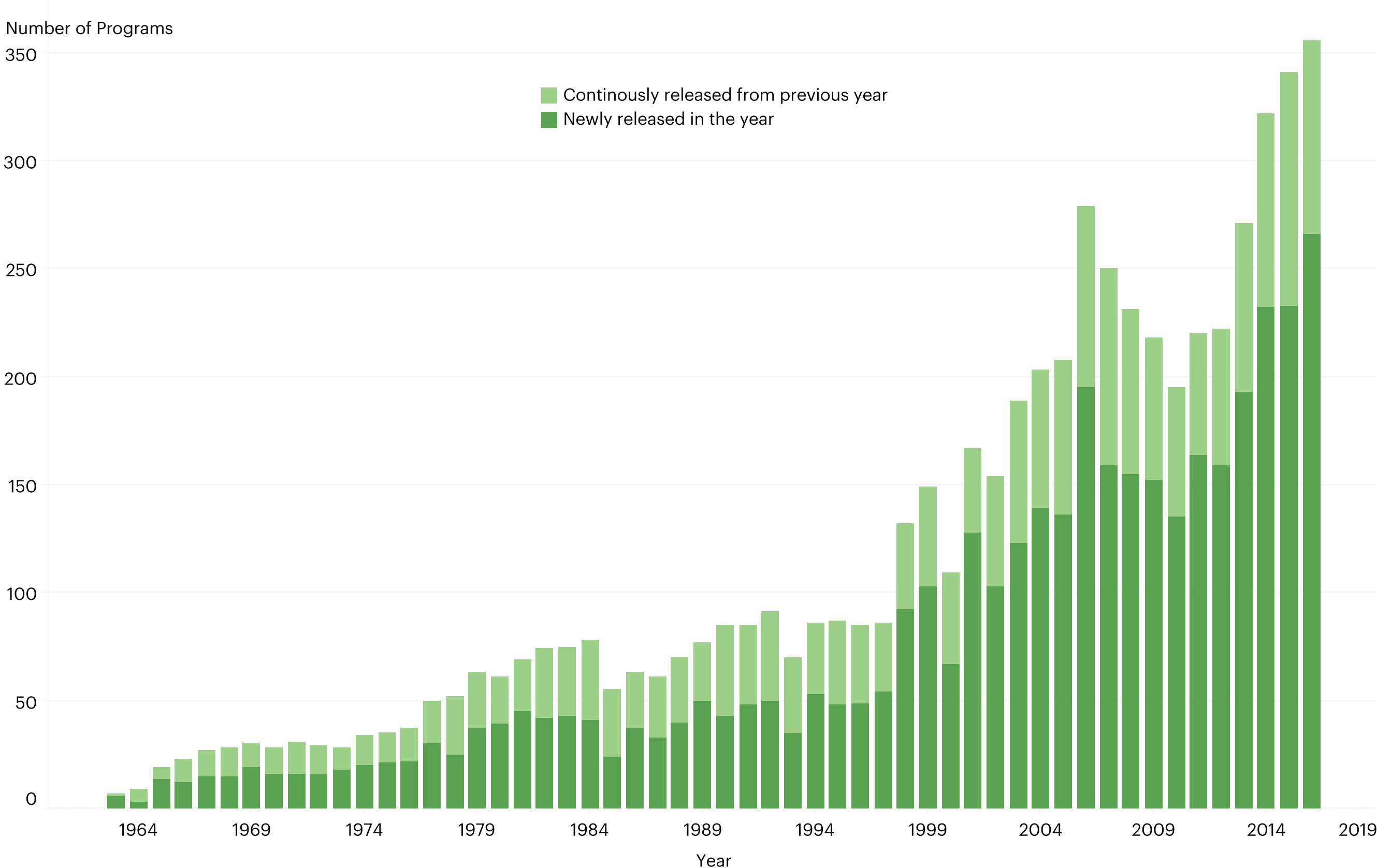


“Your Name.” exceeded 25 billion yen (or \$228 million). Theatrical animations made a big leap. Since the mid-90s, the box office for theatrical animations was pushed up by Ghibli works. However, in 2015, the box office recorded 47.7 billion yen (or about \$426 million) without the release of any works by Ghibli, which gave the animation industry an optimistic outlook that it could do well without Ghibli. Eventually, the thing no one ever expected happened: the theatrical animation “Your Name.” released. It had been thought that the box office records established by Hayao Miyazaki were unbreakable but “Your Name.” recorded the 2nd largest box office records among all Japanese movies. The hit absolutely drew attention to theatrical animation businesses, and the box office for it showed great potential.

The number of theatrical animation works continuously increased thanks to an active market. In 2016, 81 theatrical animation works were released. This was a slight decrease compared to 86 in 2015, but was the second-most in history. On the other hand, the production minutes in 2016 slightly increased (6,097 minutes in 2015 when the production minutes first exceeded 6,000 minutes). This was because of the continuous success of regular animation series such as “Detective Conan” and “Doraemon” as well as the boom of small- and mid-sized movies; and eventually the mega-hit success that “Your Name.” brought. It is not hard to imagine the success of that work stimulating creative desires in the industry. The theatrical animation market seems like it will be active from now on considering the growing interest.

New entries from China and the Game Industry increased. In 2016, a total of 356 TV animation programs were broadcast (90 continuing, 266 new), which increased from 2015. New programs increased significantly by 33 while programs broadcast/serialized continuously decreased by 18. This was because late-night animation programs broadcast mainly for one season increased while daytime animation programs decreased. There was a swarm of new entries, especially from companies engaged in mobile games for smart phones, to animation businesses. The number of animation programs based on such mobile games was on an increasing trend, reflecting increasing interest in animation businesses. It could be said that those game application companies had an appetite for business expansion by means of diversification including character merchandising. Regarding China, an increasing demand for Japanese animations whose distribution officially started on a full scale in China pushed up license fees in the market. Under such circumstances, some of the Chinese Internet distributors participated in production as investors in order to secure the license in China.

Number of TV Animation Programs



The San Francisco Rent Crisis

By Neighborhood

Zachary Bizzarro DES 523

Average Rent Prices 2017-2018

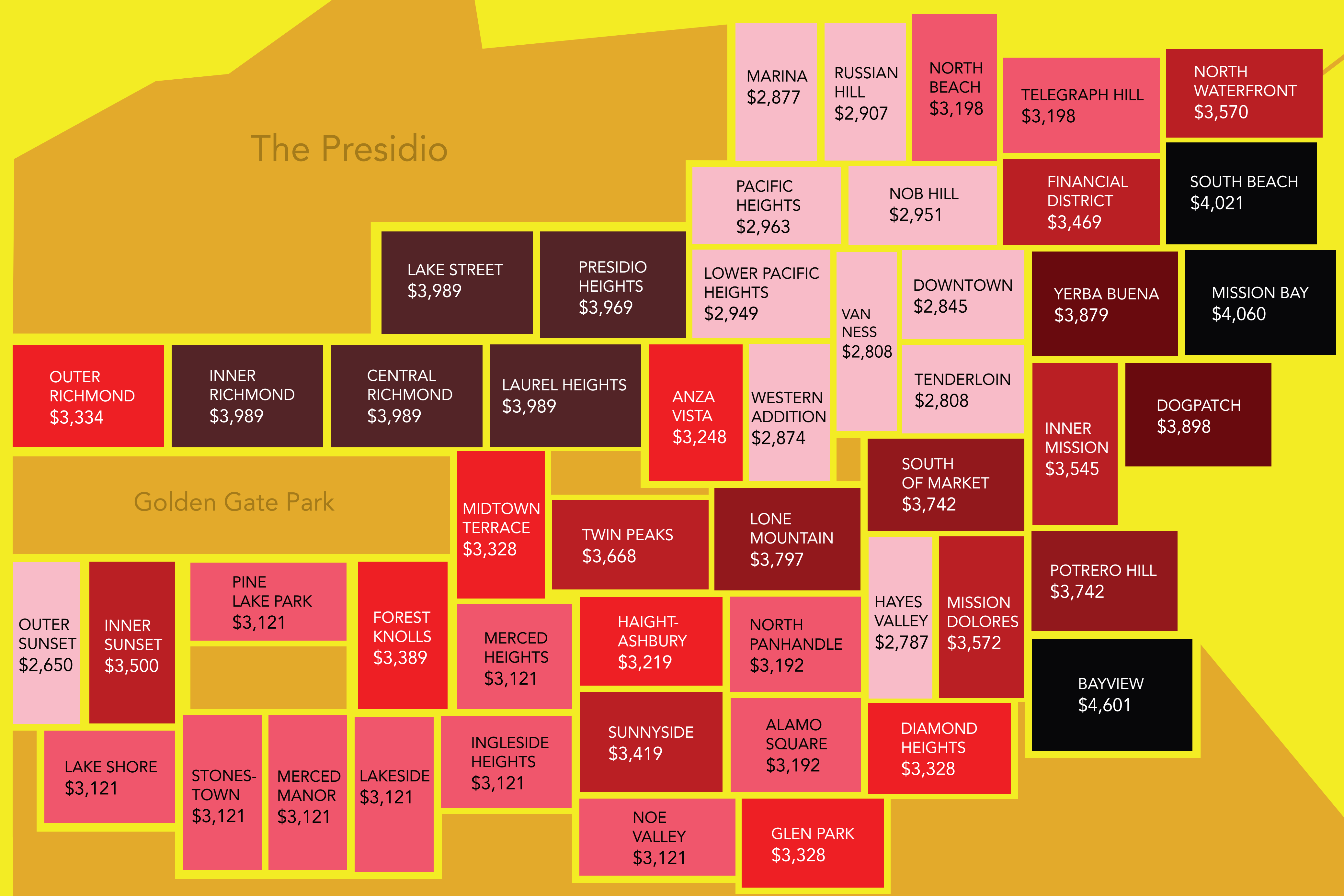
Sources:
rentjungle.com/average-rent-in-san-francisco-rent-trends
rentcafe.com/average-rent-market-trends/us/ca/san-francisco
hoodline.com/2018/01/the-cheapest-apartment-rentals-in-the-outer-sunset-right-now



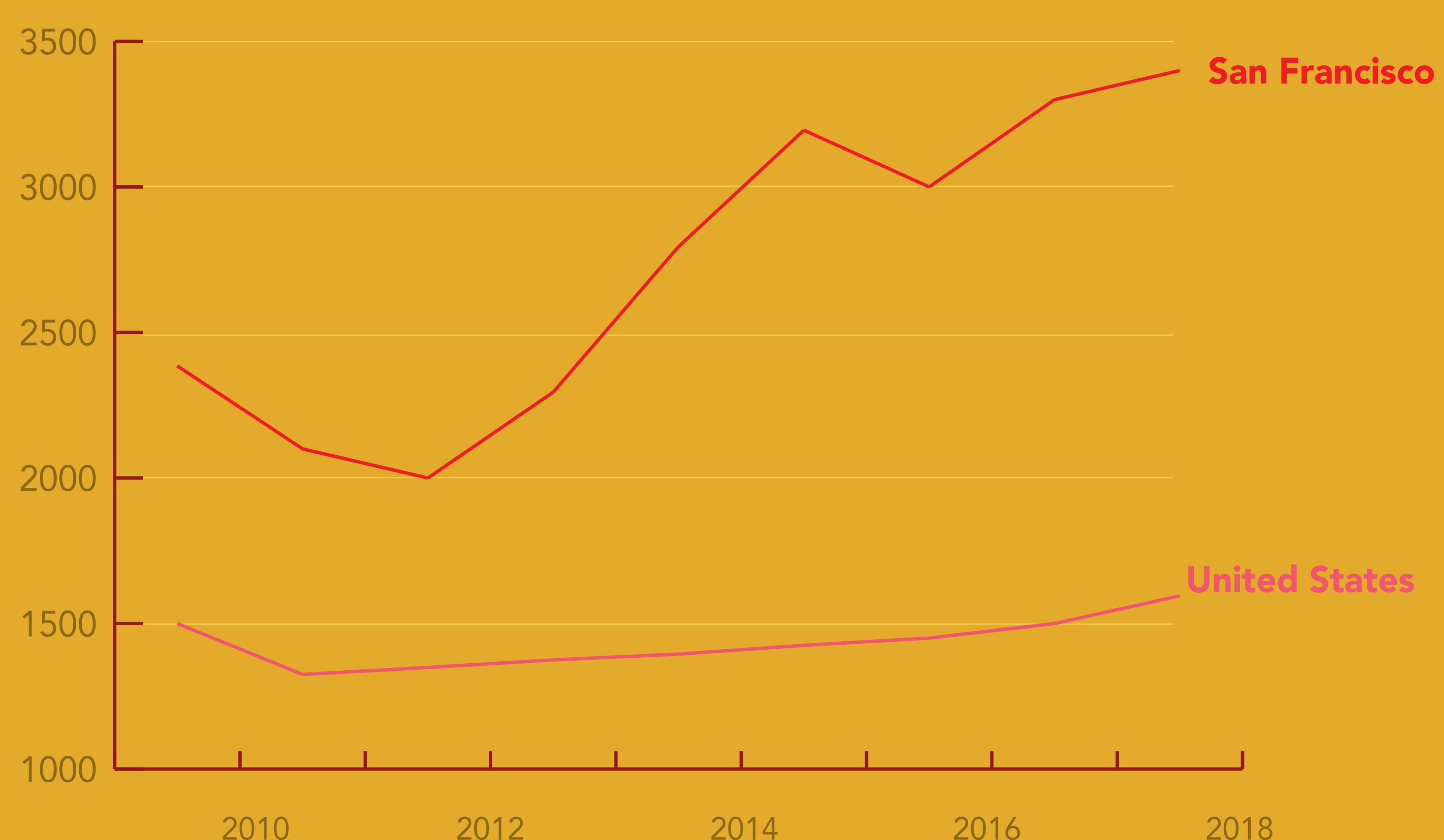
San Francisco, one of the most densely populated cities in the US (second only to New York), has a population of more than 870,000 within a 47 square mile area and constantly rising. And the rent has risen along with it jumping from a median of roughly \$2900 in 2012 to \$4000 in 2017.

The reasons vary, but among them are the startup boom of the early 2010s which saw many young professionals relocating to the city, driving up demand. Another is restrictive zoning laws which have kept the local character of the city at the expense of denser housing units. Whatever the causes, SF has an increasing lead among the highest median rents in the country with no sign of slowing down.

[businessinsider.com/san-francisco-housing-crisis-history-2017-7](https://www.businessinsider.com/san-francisco-housing-crisis-history-2017-7)



Median Rent Prices: San Francisco vs. National Average



10 Most Expensive US Cities to Rent (1 bedroom)

1. San Francisco, CA - \$2,464
2. New York, NY - \$2,127
3. San Jose, CA - \$2,095
4. Oakland, CA - \$1,770
5. Boston, MA - \$1,689
6. Anaheim, CA - \$1,640
7. Jersey City, NJ - \$1,595
8. San Diego, CA - \$1,562
9. Santa Ana, CA - \$1,444
10. Vancouver, WA - \$1,398

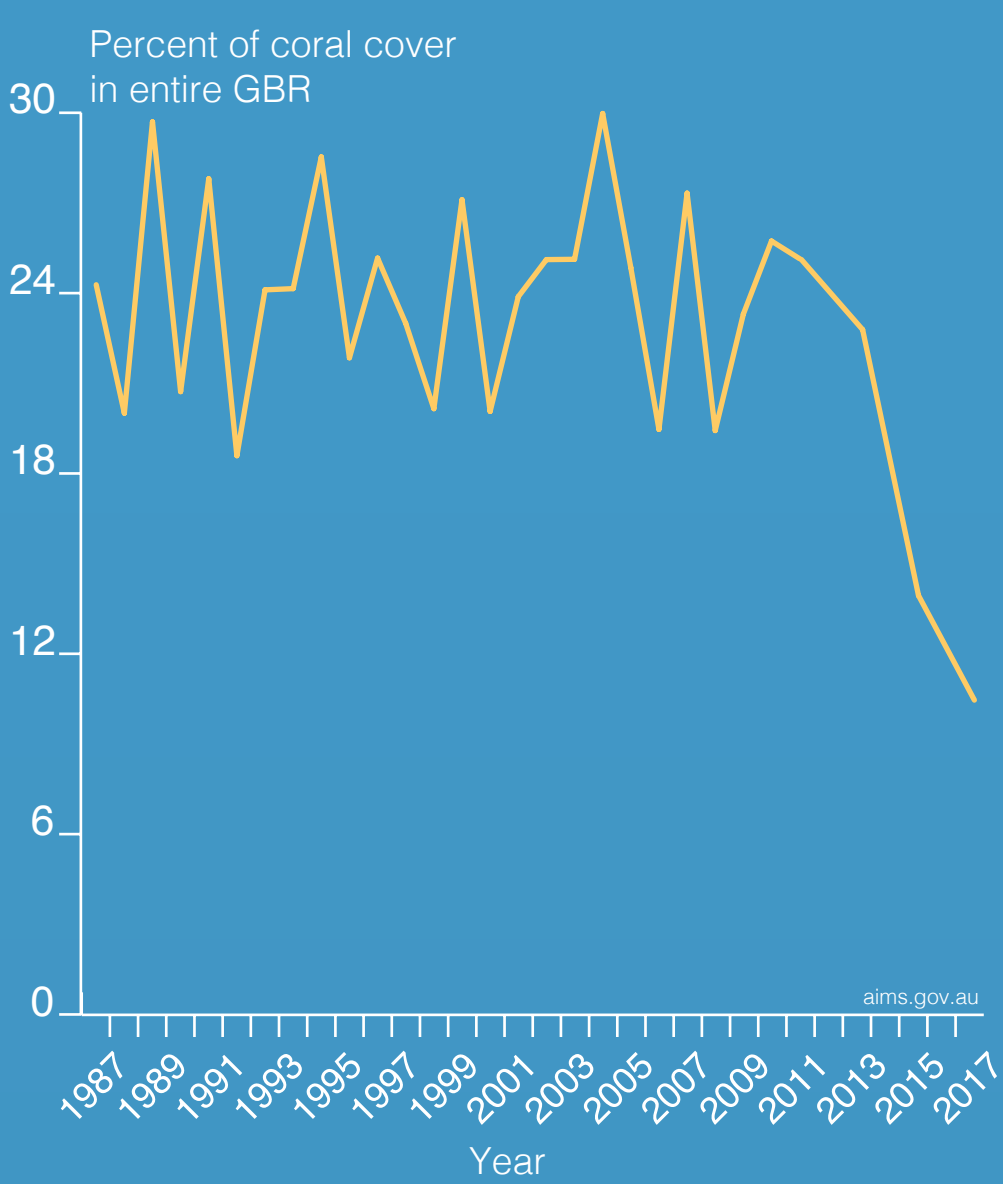
[apartmentlist.com/rentonomics/national-rent-data/](https://www.apartmentlist.com/rentonomics/national-rent-data/)

Zillow Research ([zillow.com/research/data/](https://www.zillow.com/research/data/))

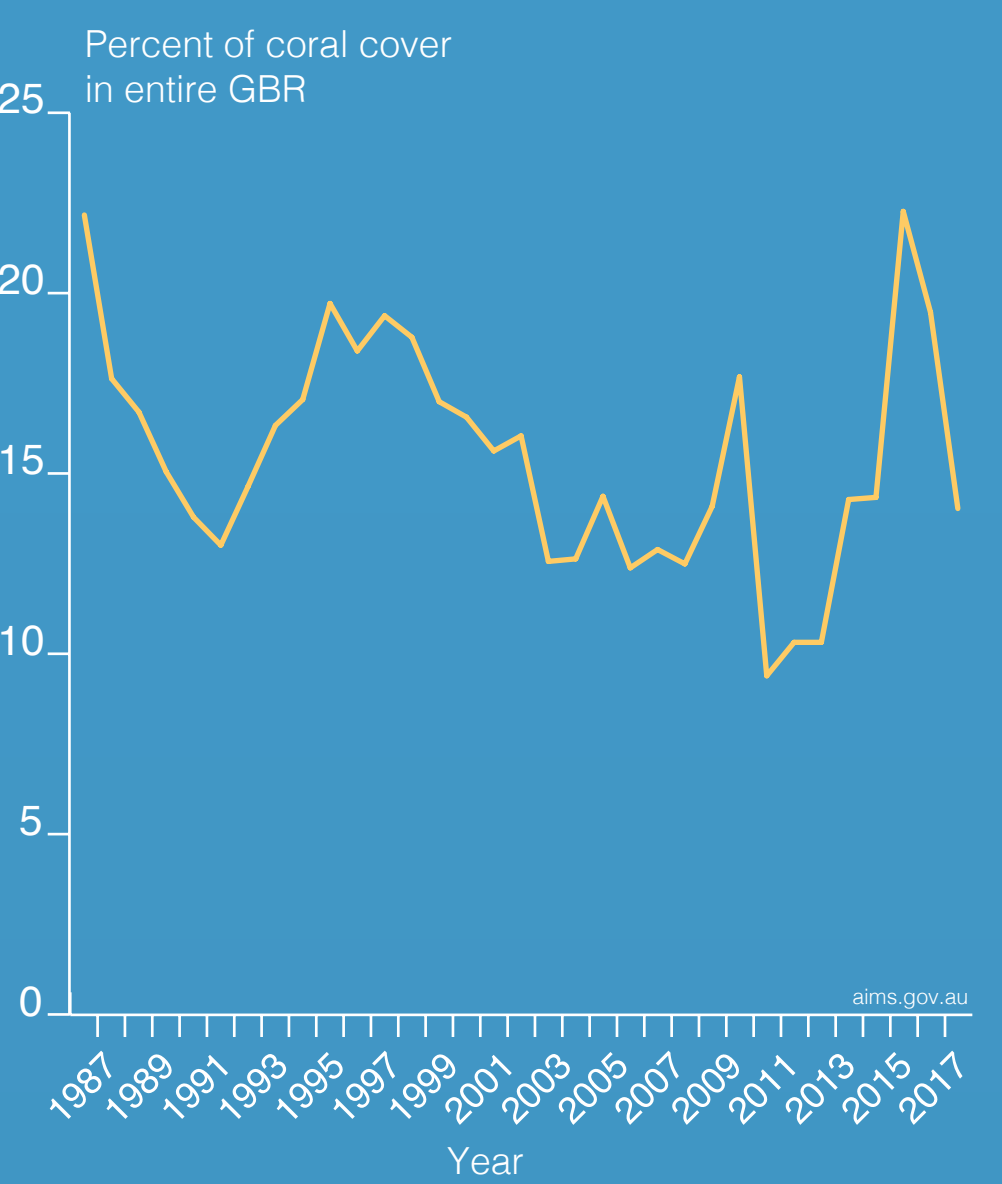
WHAT HAPPENED TO THE GREAT BARRIER REEF?

The Great Barrier Reef located in the northeast corner of Australia is the world's largest coral reef. It is over 2,300km, made of over 2,900 individual reefs and home to thousands of animals. However, thanks to both human and environmental factors, the Great Barrier Reef is slowly shrinking in size. This shrink in size is mainly due to the coral dying off from the stress of these factors. Corals are generally quite sensitive to a verity of environmental changes and because they typically grow quite slowly, it usually take some time to recover from any significant change that affects them. Because of the many stress-induced bleaching events that have occurred starting since around 1980, the Great Barrier Reef has not had the time to recover and has only been growing smaller since. There have been many efforts made by both the Australian Government and people to help protect and recover the Great Barrier Reef. Although the Great Barrier Reef is still on the decline, human intervention has helped it from becoming completely desolate.

Northern Region (1986–2017)



Central Region (1986–2018)

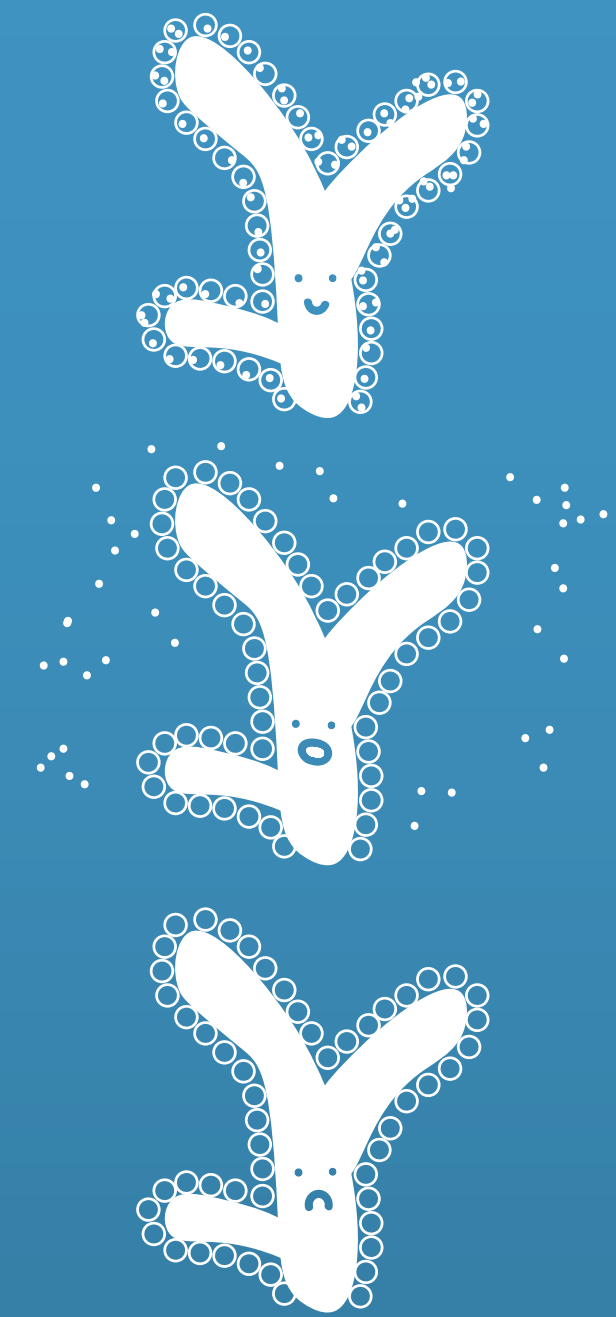


Southern Region (1986–2018)



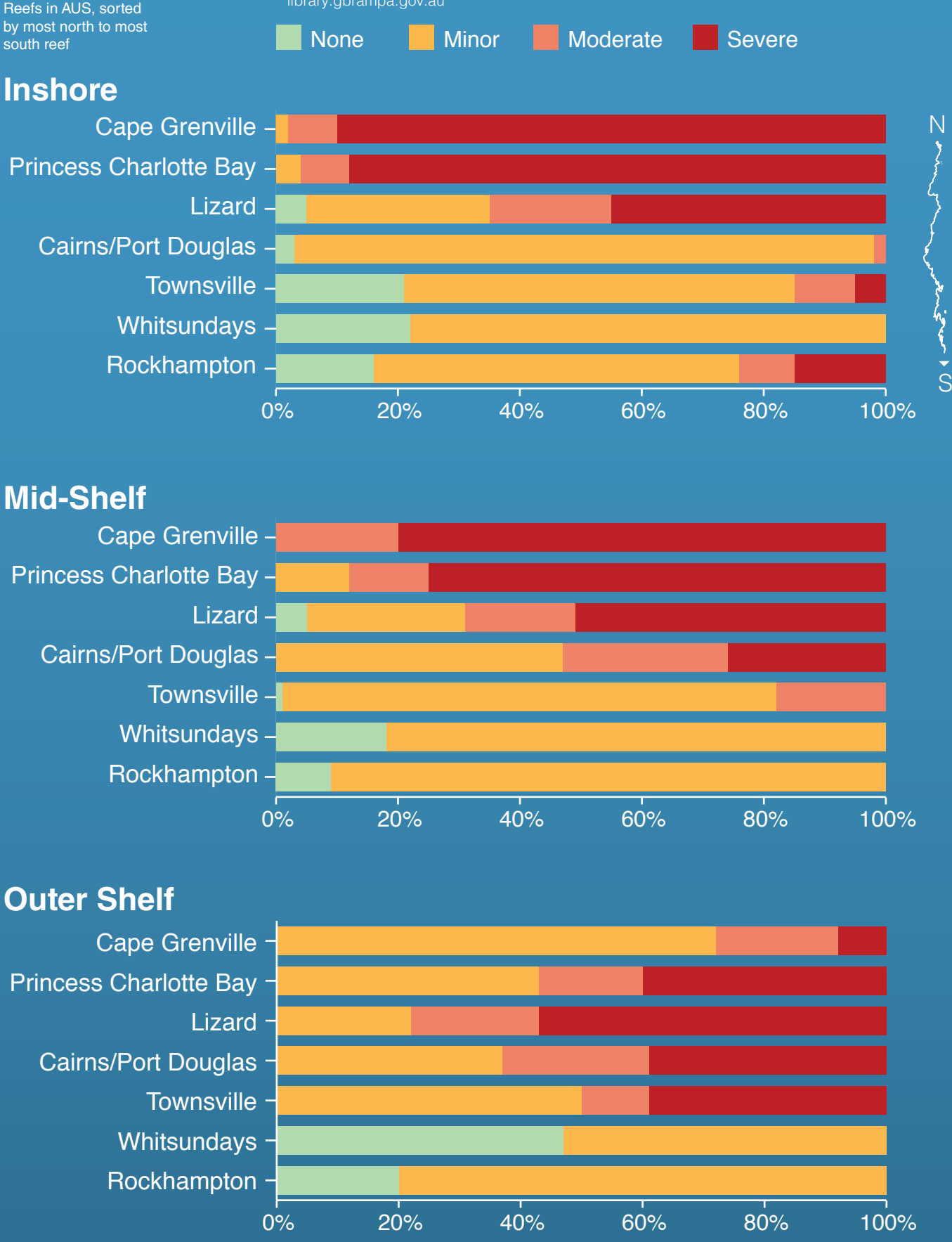
Bleaching

The 2016 Coral Bleaching Effects

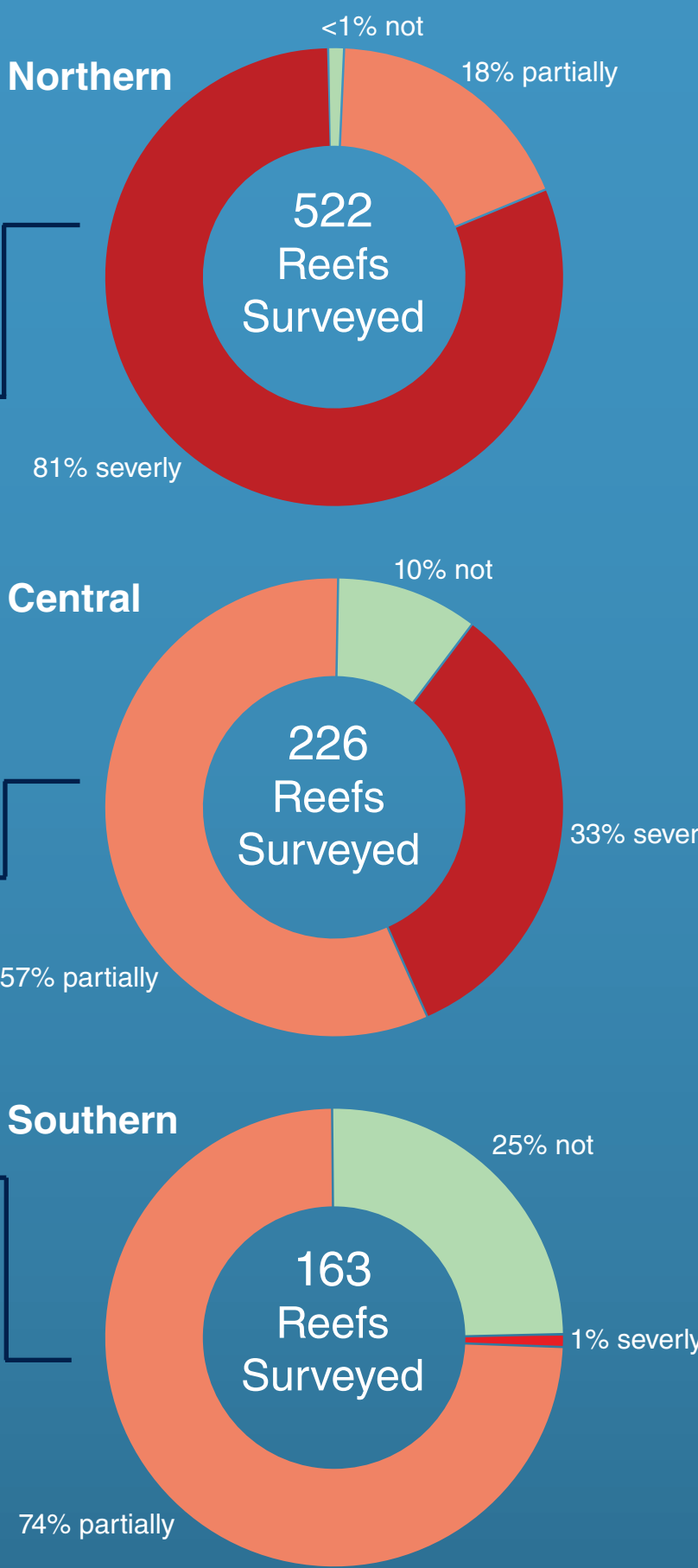
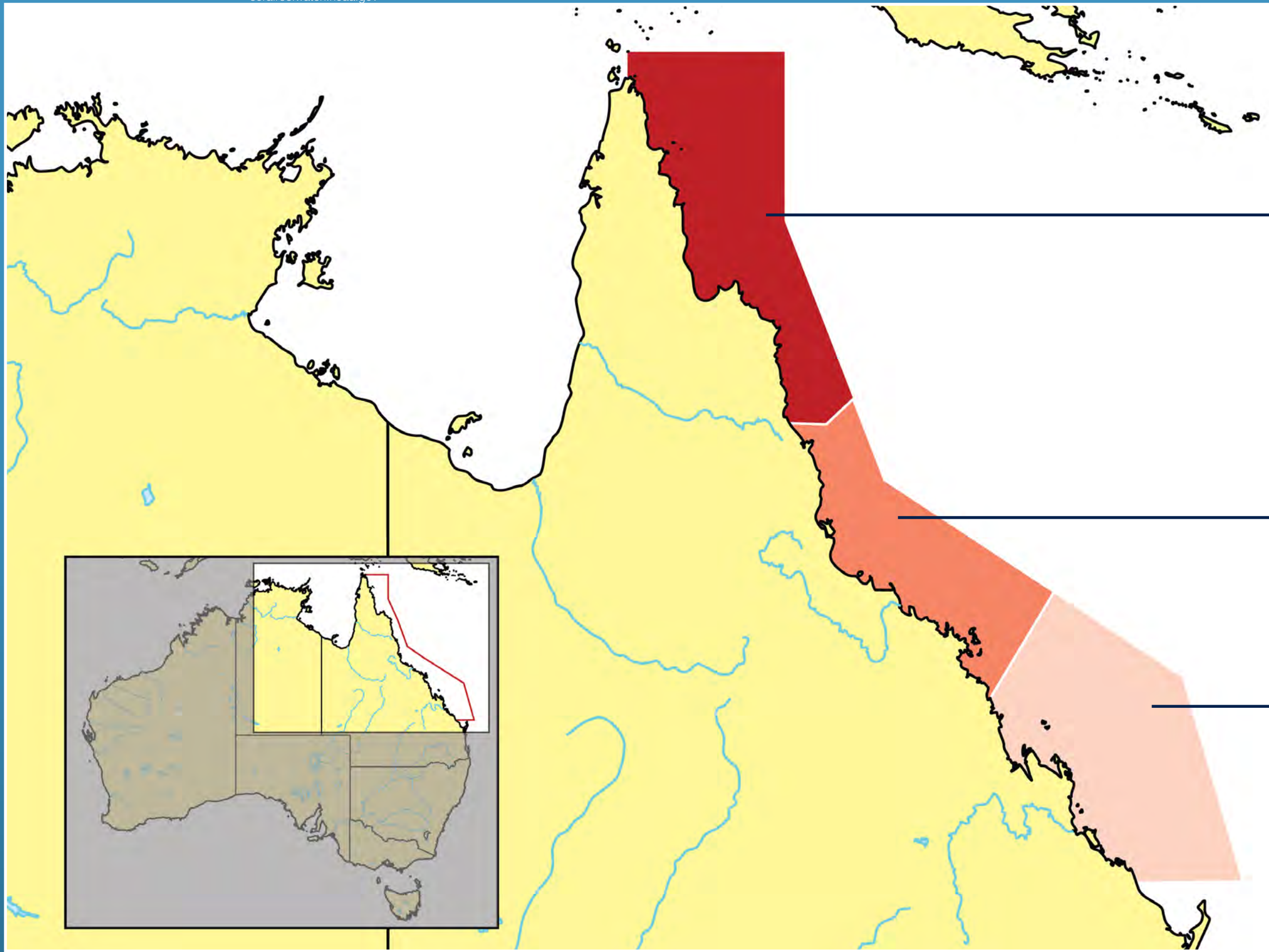


Bleaching is when corals experience stress and react by expelling all of their photosynthetic cells. As a result, the corals will begin to starve which can lead to death. One way corals can become stressed is when the temperature it lives in changes. In 2016, El Niño had brought in a flow of warm water in the Pacific Ocean, thus creating a world-wide coral bleaching event.

Severity of Bleaching, by Shelf



Severity of Bleaching, by Region

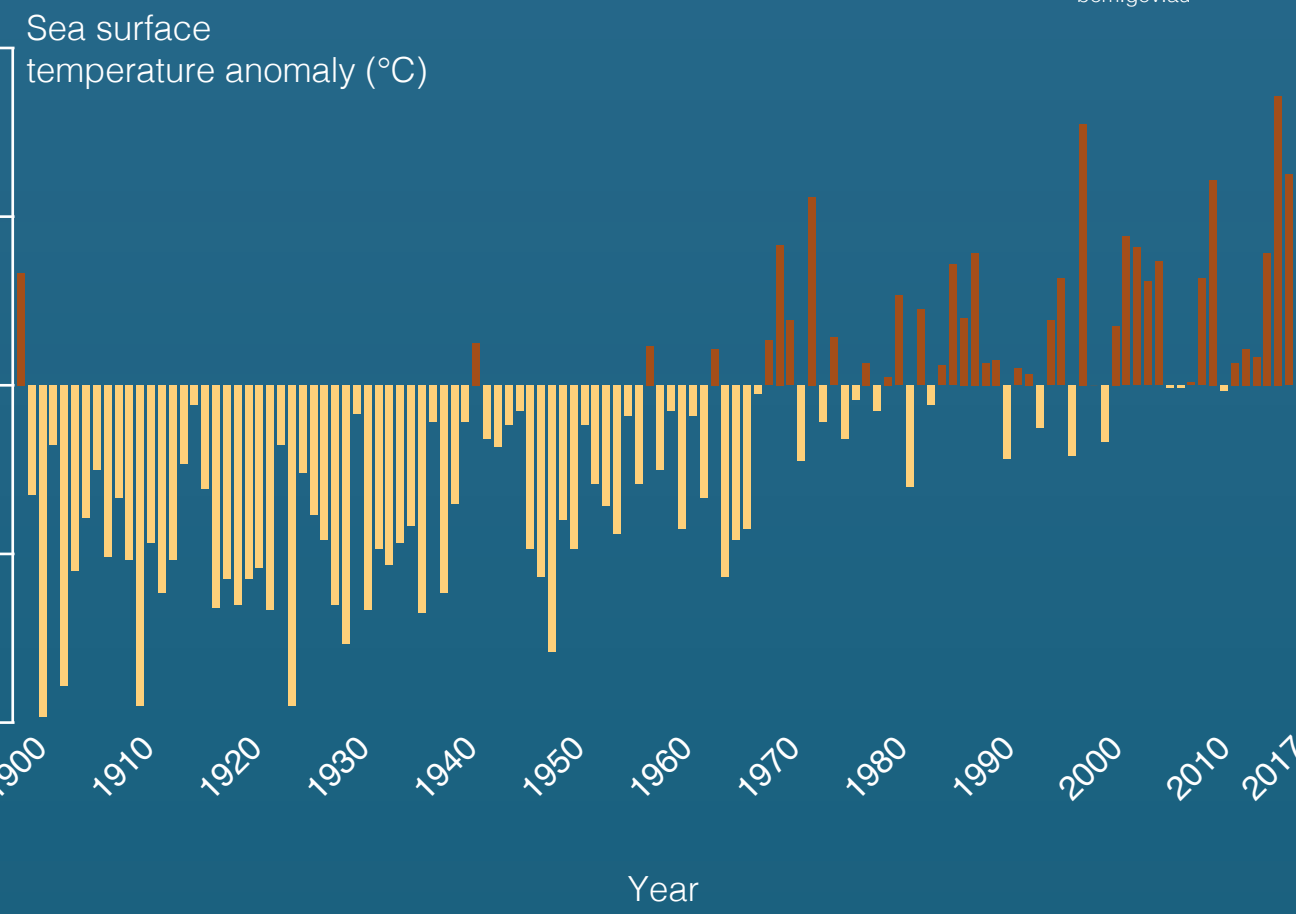


Climate Change

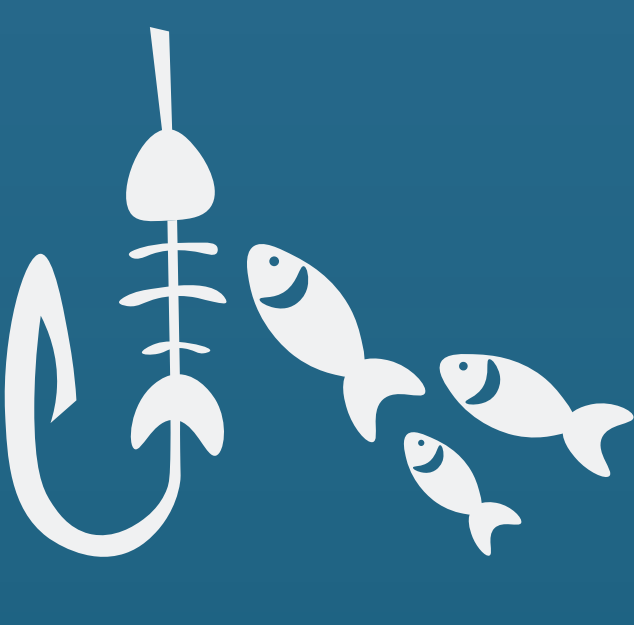


Climate change can change the temperature of ocean water. When water temperature rises, the coral ecosystem can be affected through bleaching or disease outbreaks.

Sea Surface Temp. Anomaly (1900–2017)

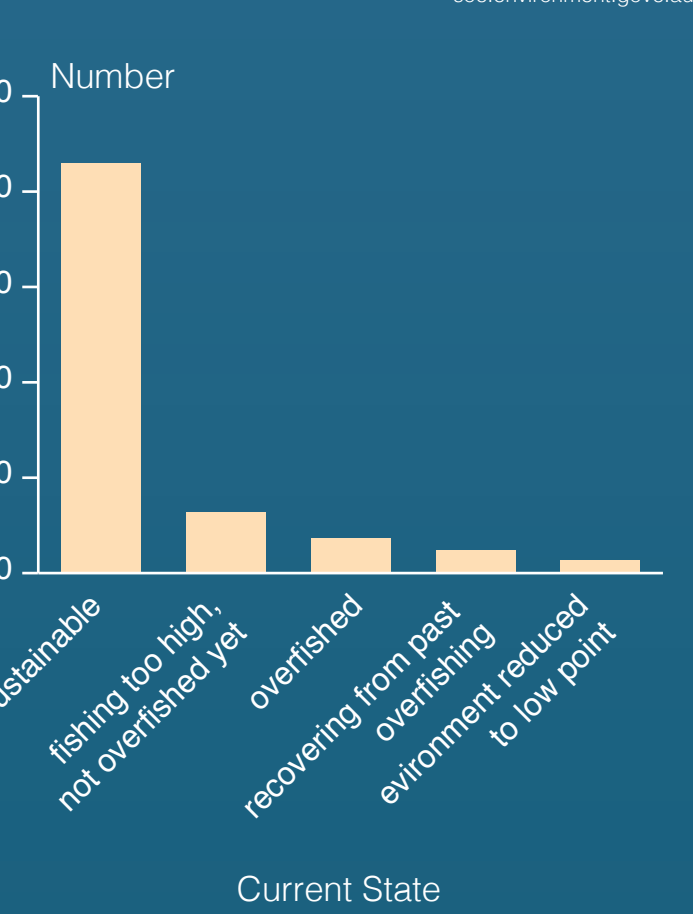


Overfishing

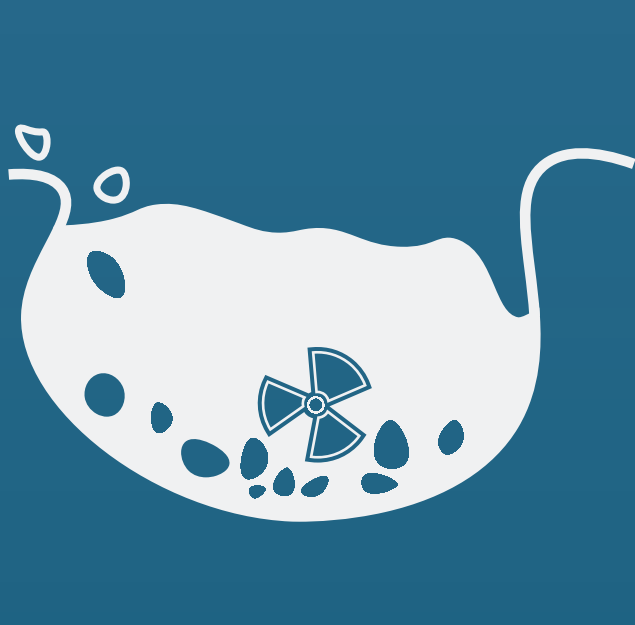


Overfishing can change the ecosystem of a reef, impacting what sea life lives and dies. Luckily, for the GBR, Australia implements many green zones where fishing is not allowed.

Fish Stock States (2016)

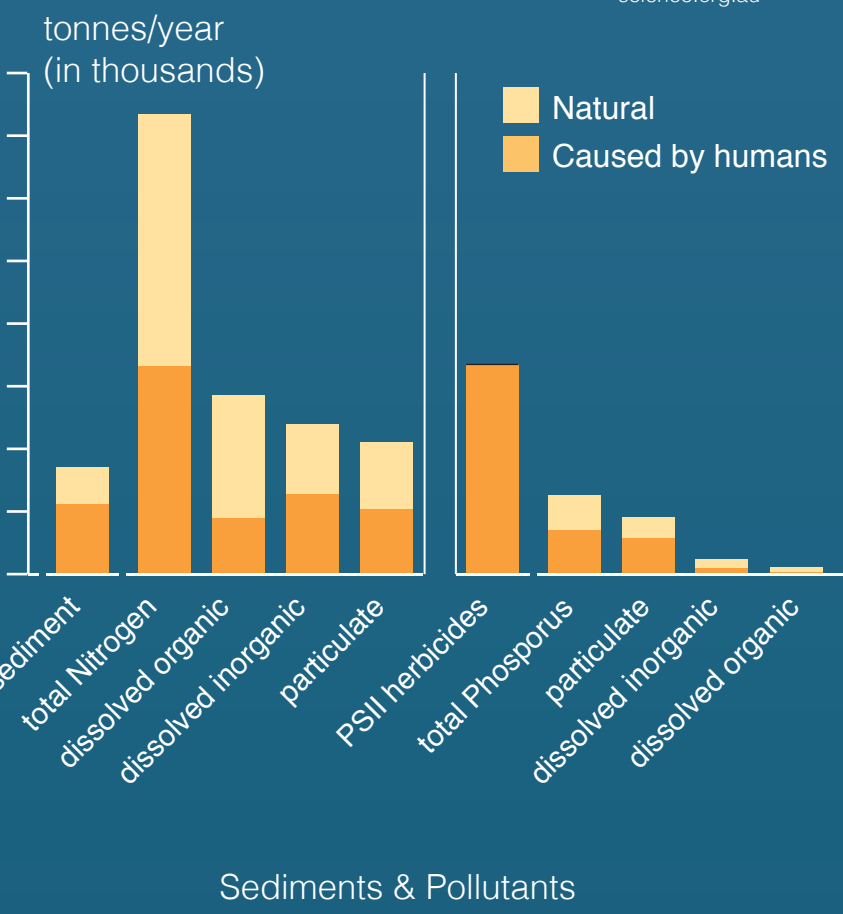


Sediments & Pollutants



Sediments can be naturally produced. But because much of the northeastern side of Australia is used for agriculture, the sediments and pollutants that are used to help plants but are harmful to sea life, leak into the reef.

Load Contributions (2013)

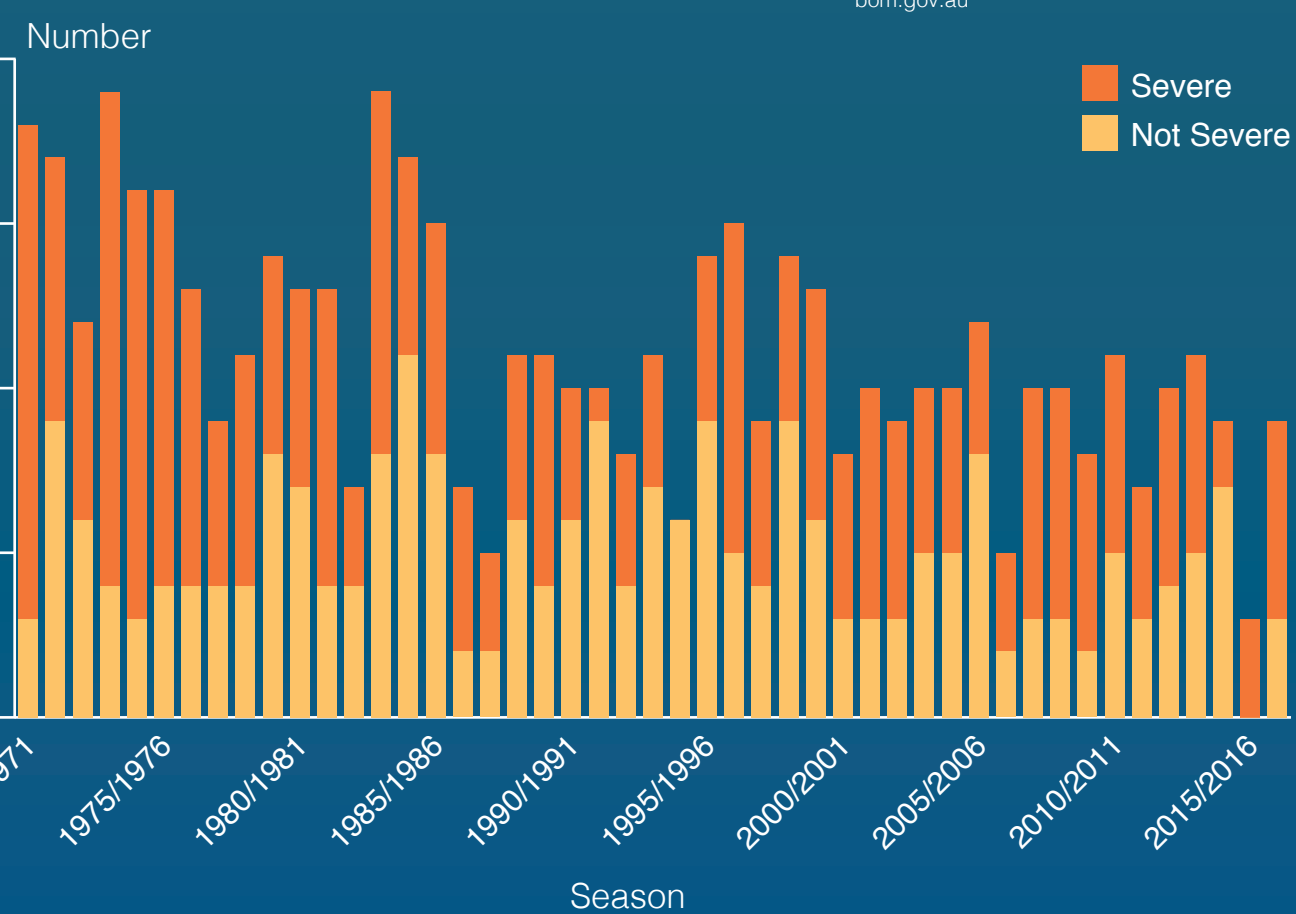


Cyclones



Cyclones are one of the most harmful things to coral reefs, as they can and will destroy anything in its way. Reefs can take a long time to recover from the damage.

Number of Cyclones (1970–2017)

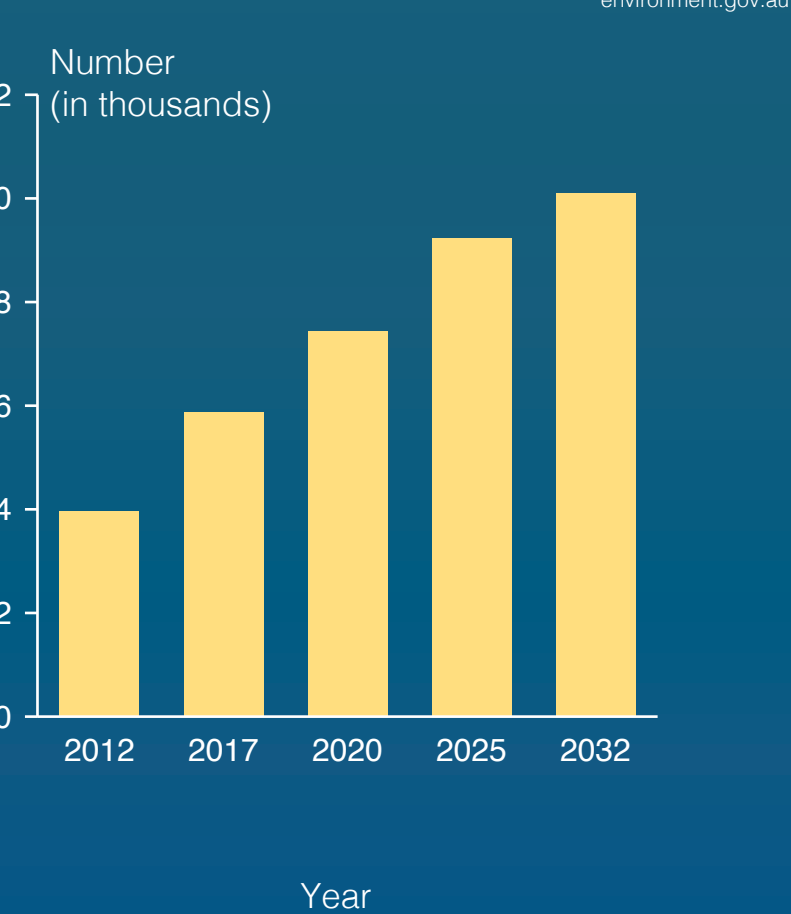


Shipping & Dredging

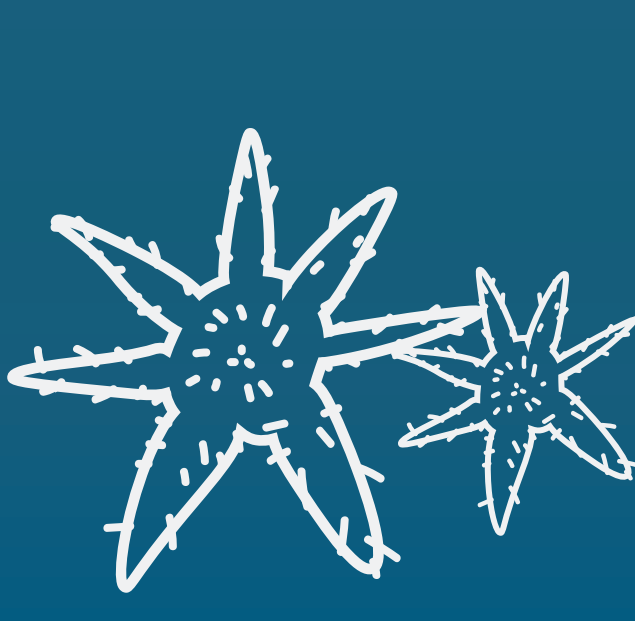


The GBR is a great area for seaports. But this also means there will be a lot of shipping and dredging occurring around these seaports. Shipping is damaging because of the pollution and chance of spills. Dredging kills coral ecosystems.

Projected Shipping Vessels

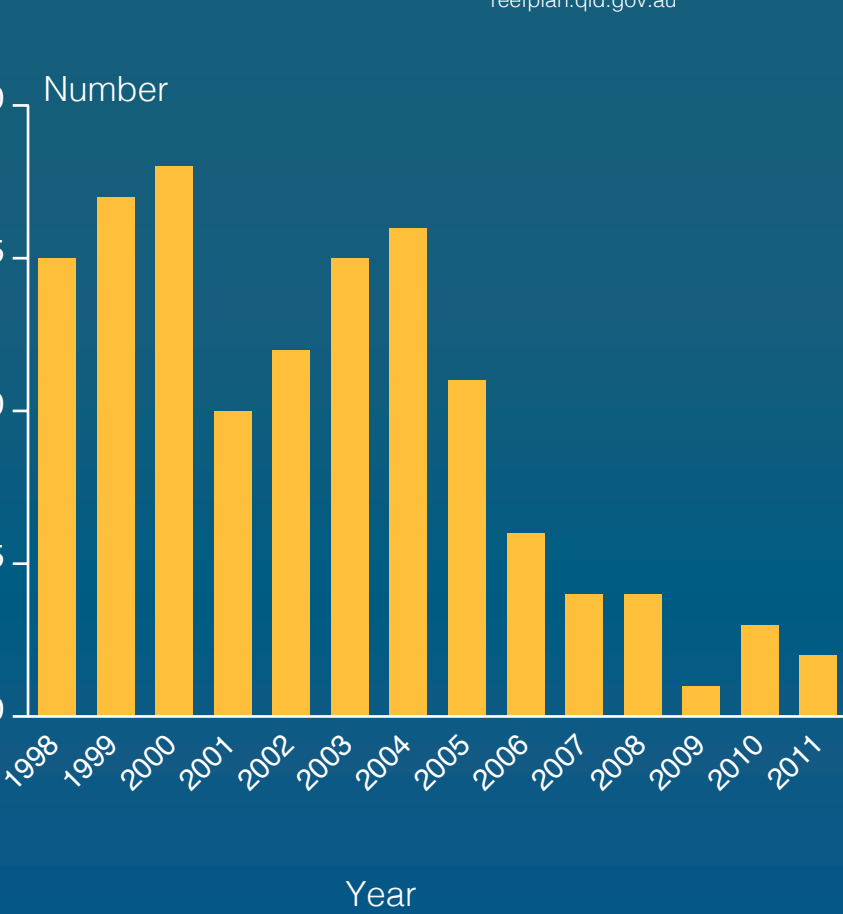


Crown-of-thorns Starfish



Crown-of-thorns Starfish are an invasive starfish species that heavily feed on coral. They thrive in areas that have high sediments and pollutants.

Outbreaks (1998–2011)



Tracking Camp Fire: California's Most Destructive Wildfire



At 6:29 in the morning, in Northern California's rural Butte County, wildfire broke out. Named Camp Fire for its place of origin near Camp Creek Road, the blaze was quickly noted by first responders as being extremely fast moving, due to the low humidity and strong winds. Shortly after, the town of Paradise and several surrounding communities were ordered to evacuate.

Camp Fire proceeded to escalate into the single most destructive wildfire in California history. Over the course of its burn, over 153,000 acres went up in flames, 19,000 structures were destroyed, and 85 people

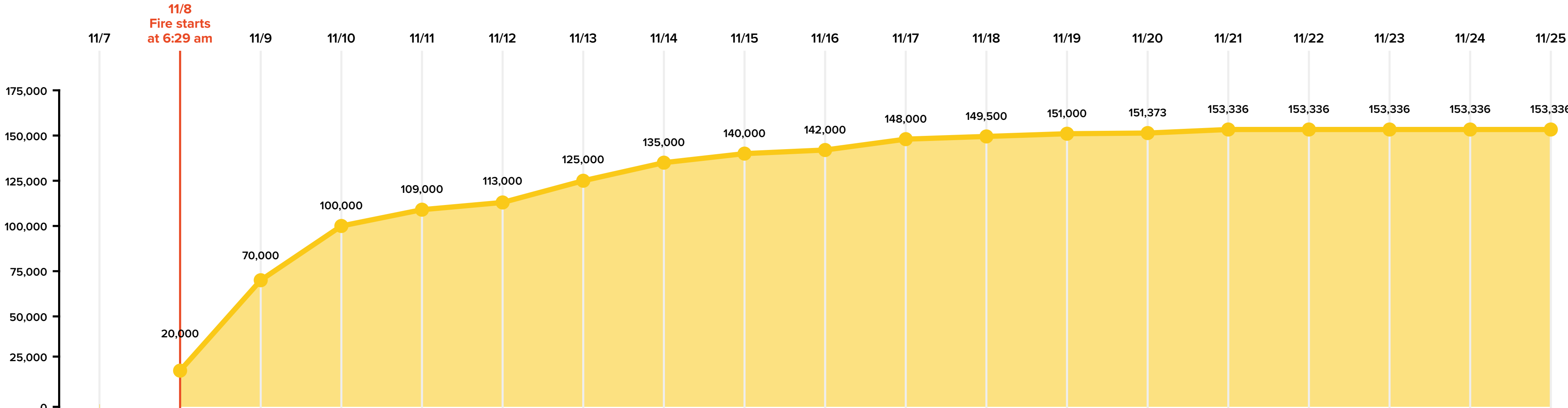
lost their lives. Paradise and neighboring the Concow community were both almost entirely demolished.

The effects of Camp Fire were widespread—by no means limited to Butte County. The populous San Francisco Bay Area to the south experienced highly polluted air

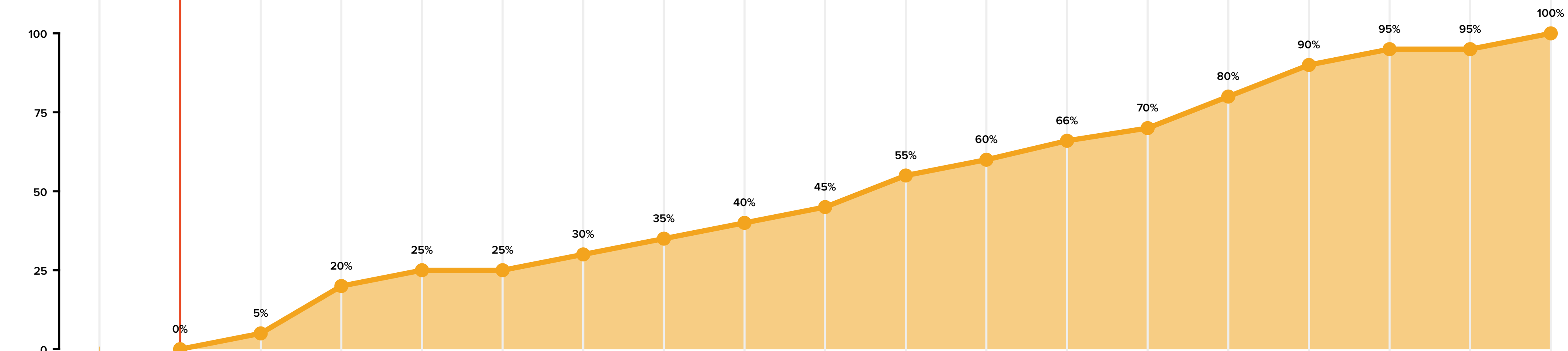
due to the smoke, at times yielding an Air Quality Index rating of "very unhealthy."

As of this poster's publication, the cause of the fire officially remains under investigation. However, current evidence points towards equipment failure on a Pacific Gas & Electric transmission tower.

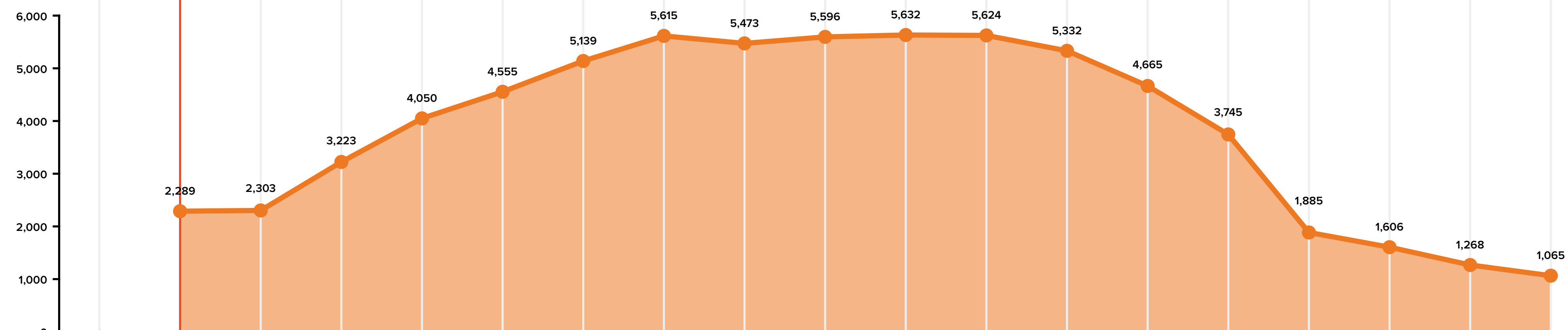
Total Acres Burned



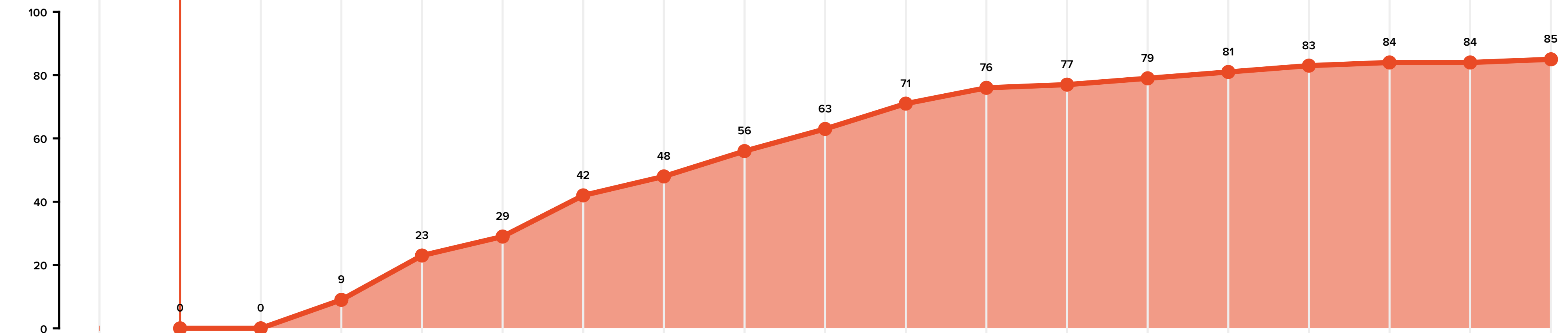
Percent Contained



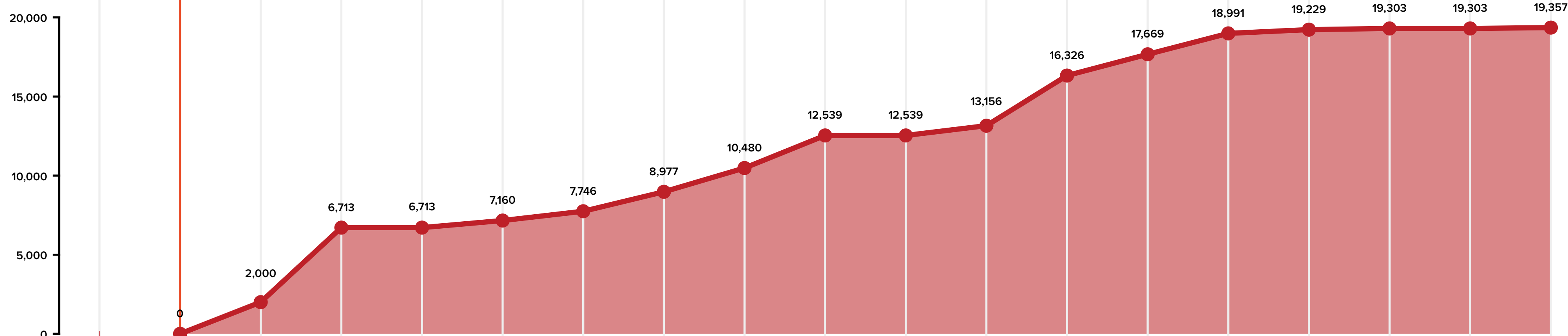
Emergency Personnel Dispatched



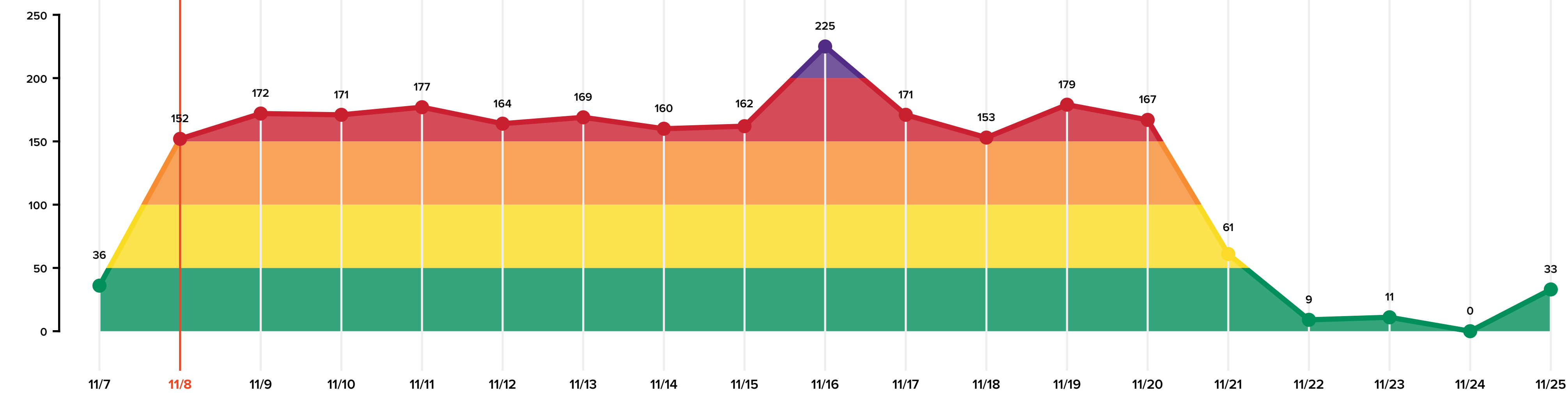
Total Civilian Fatalities



Total Structures Destroyed



San Francisco Air Quality Index (AQI)



153,336
Acres Burned

19,357
Structures Destroyed

85
Civilian Fatalities

#16
Largest Wildfire in California History

#1
Most Structures Destroyed in a California Wildfire

#1
Deadliest Wildfire in California History



Location of Camp Fire within California



Rows of burned down houses in Paradise



Evacuees set up tents outside of a Walmart in Chico

AQI Key

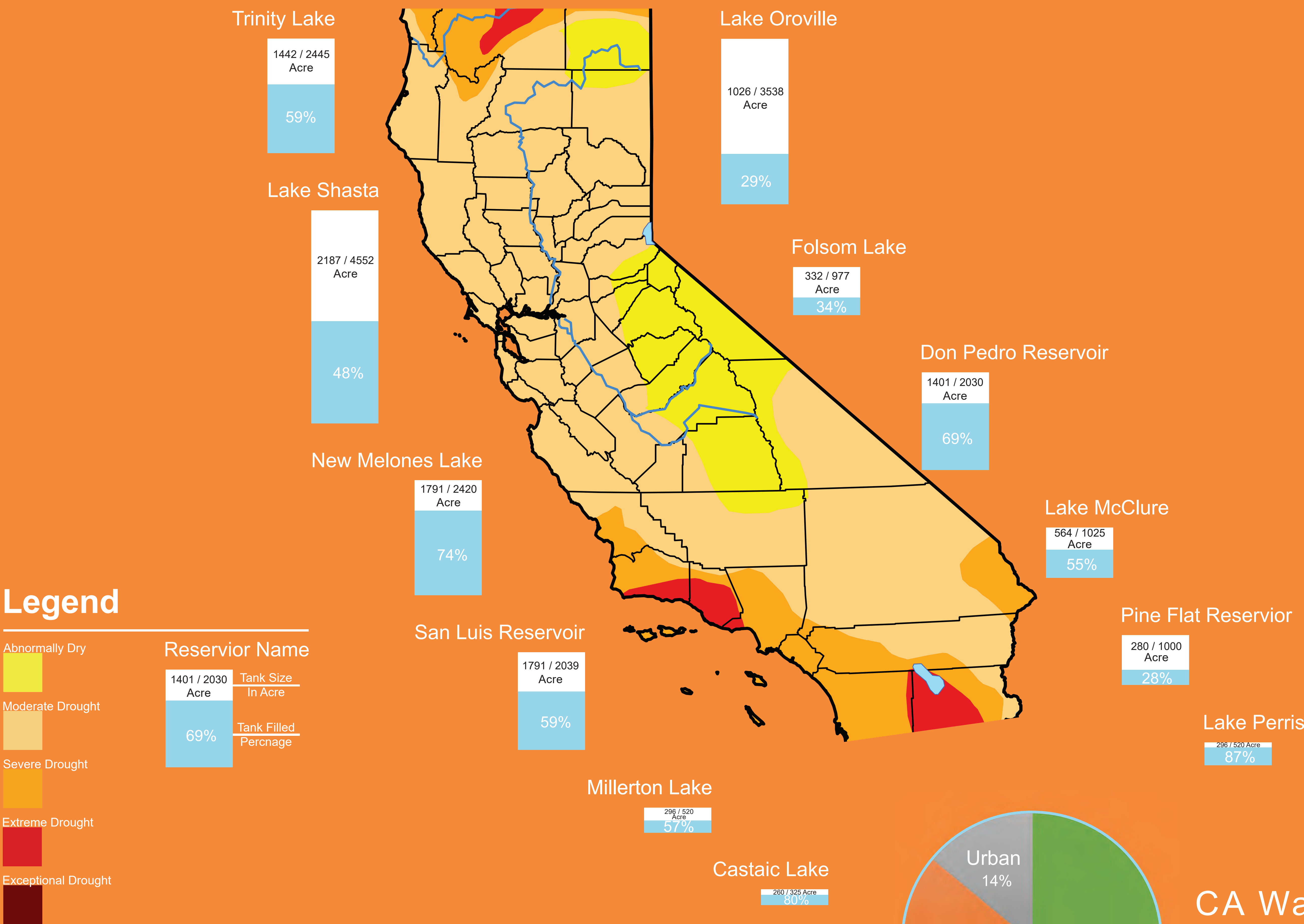
301–500	Hazardous
201–300	Very Unhealthy
151–200	Unhealthy
101–150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
51–100	Moderate
0–50	Good

California Drought

EVERY DROP COUNTS

2017 / 2018

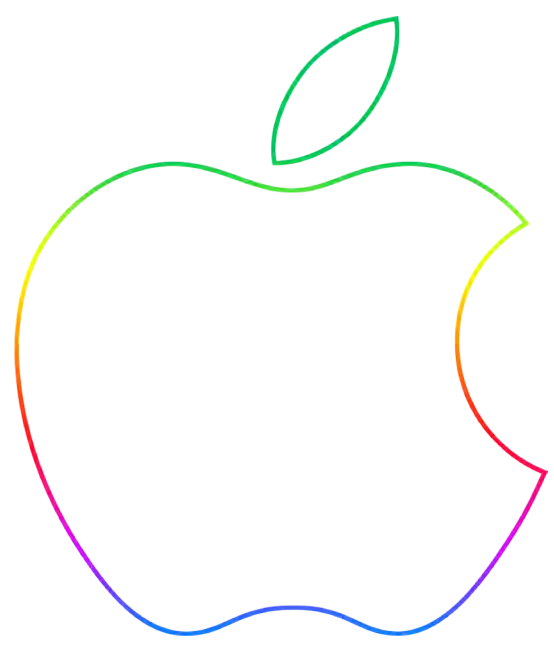
Drought Intensity And Reservior Level



CALIFORNIA USES 86 GALLONS
PER PERSON / PER DAY

SAN FRANCISCO USES
31 MILLION GALLONS
PER DAY

SAN FRANCISCO USES 41 GALLONS
PER PERSON / PER DAY



The Evolution of iPhone & Macintosh

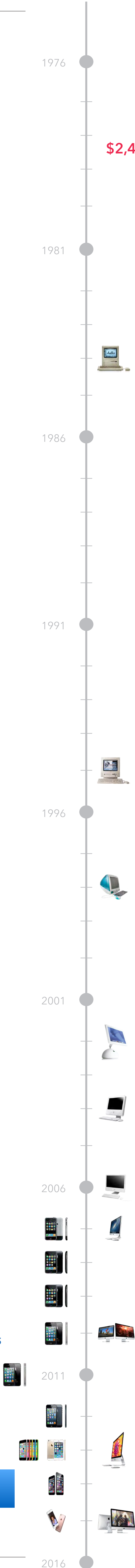
This infographic visualizes the year-on-year growth of Apple's iPhone business, from a "puny" 1.36 million units in 2007 to a whopping 231.22 million this year.

This year marks the 32th anniversary of the arrival of Apple's Macintosh computer - the Mac - which has evolved substantially, especially over the past decade. From only 128KB of memory in the first Mac to 16GB in the current Mac Pro, Apple has continually redefined it's products from design and aesthetics to functionality and productivity. Here we take a look at the Mac's evolution throughout the past three decades, with a focus on the rapid changes of the last decade or so.

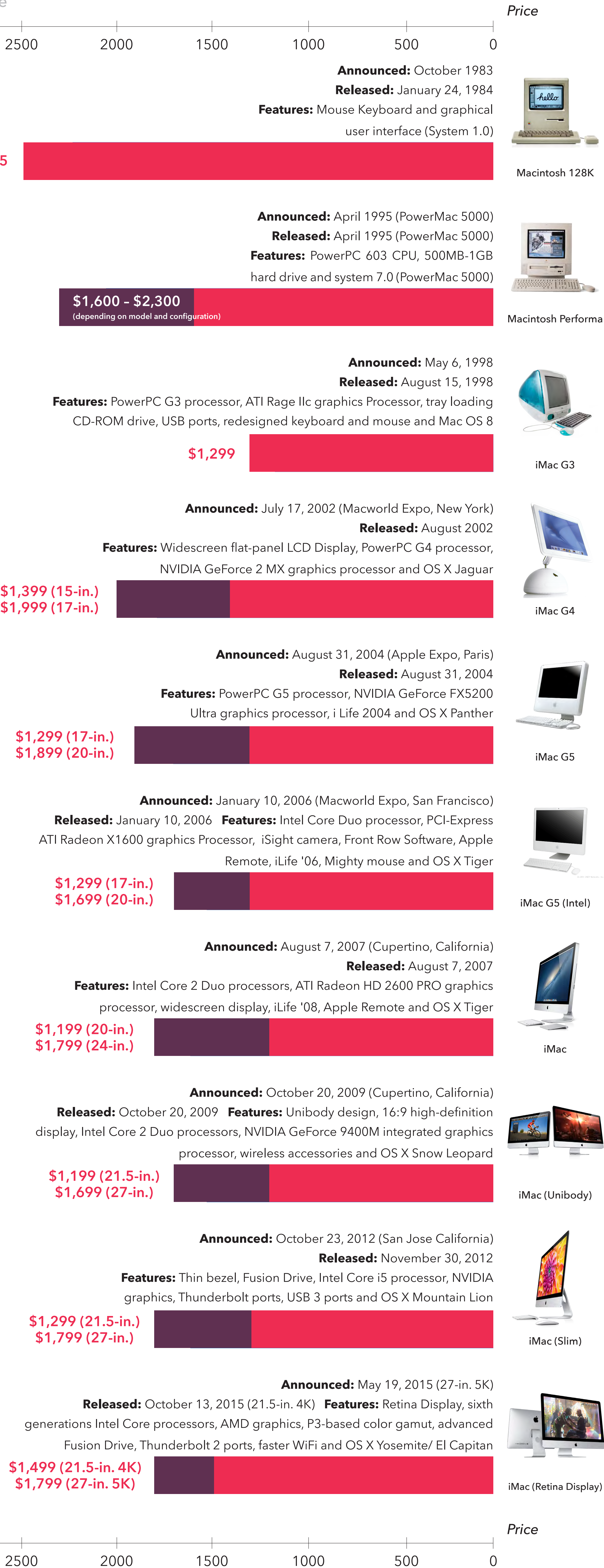
iPhone



40 Years of Apple

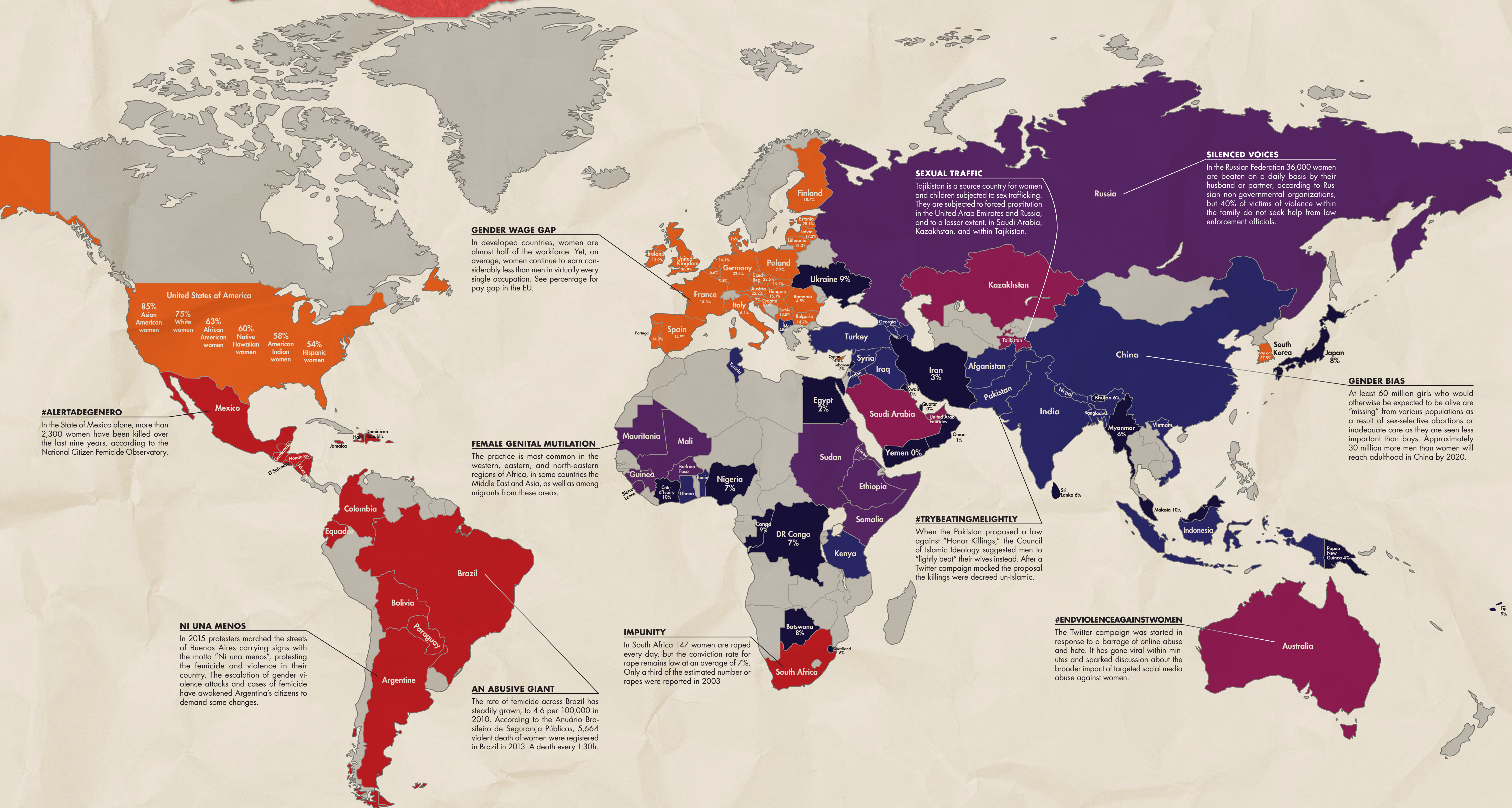


Macintosh



violence against women

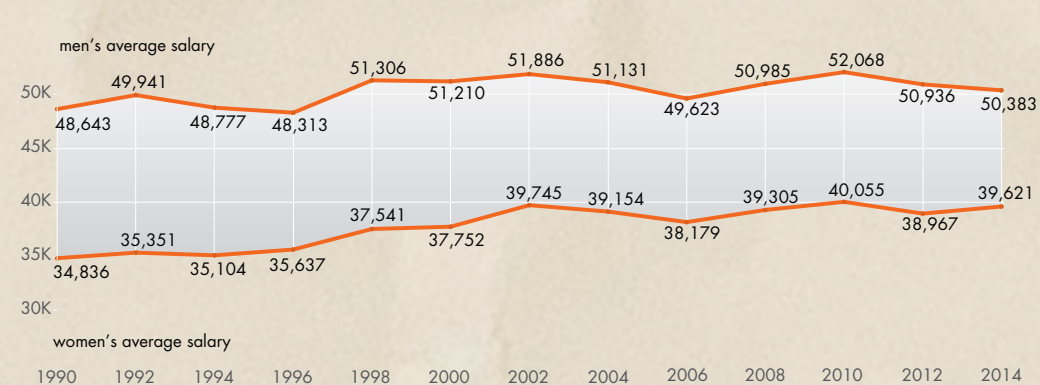
Gender violence and abuse is present worldwide and it manifests itself in several and overlapping ways. No country is free of gender violence.



economic

In all parts of the world women are disproportionately disadvantaged and face unique challenges because of their gender. In many respects women lag far behind men when it comes to enjoyment of economic and social rights, and in this way it can be said that women are marginalized.

AVERAGE SALARY FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN THE U.S. FROM 1990 TO 2012



PAY GAP IN THE U.S.

The graphic above shows the difference in salary between men and women between 1990 and 2012.

WAGE GAP

In 2015, women working full time in the U.S. typically were paid just 80 percent of what men were paid. When adding racial profile, the difference become even more disproportionate.

OTHER FORMS OF ABUSE

Preventing access to funds

when the abuser stops victim from accessing their own money or funds.

Coerced debt

when an abuser forces non-consensual, credit-related transactions.

Employment related

when the abuser prevents victim from earning money and/or finding work.

ECONOMIC ABUSE

Is when an abuser takes control of or limits access to shared or individual assets or limits the current or future earning potential of the victim as a strategy of power and control.

- Between 94-99% of domestic violence survivors have also experienced economic abuse.
- Between 21-60% of victims of domestic violence lose their jobs due to reasons stemming from the abuse.
- Between 2005 and 2006, 130k stalking victims were asked to leave their jobs as a result of their victimization.

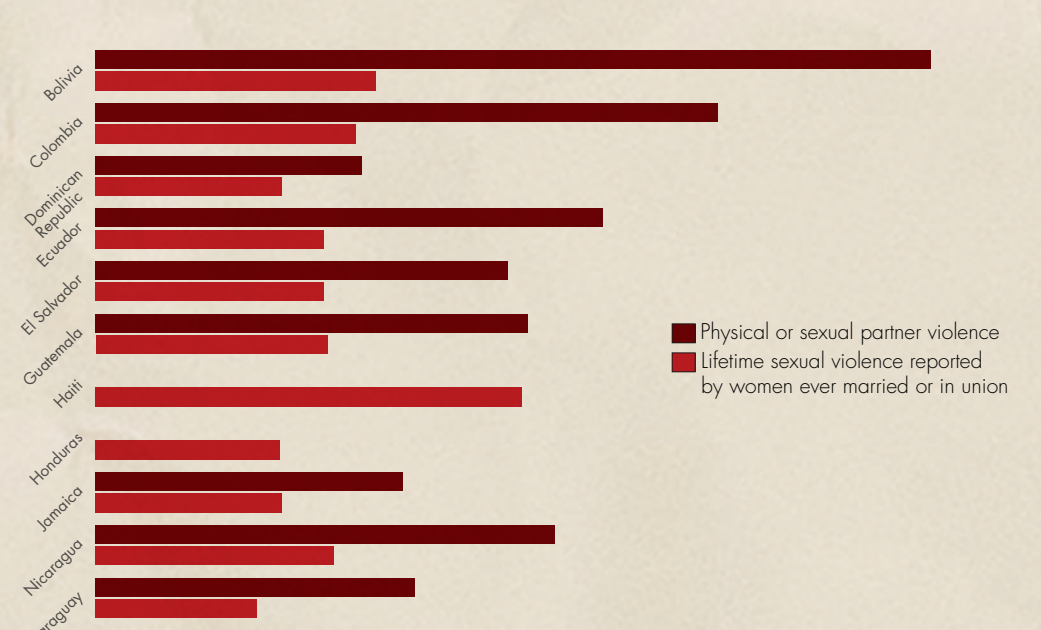
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31					

8,000,000 work days are lost yearly because of domestic violence

sexual

Perpetrators who are physically violent are often sexually abusive as well. Victims who are both physically and sexually abused are more likely to be injured or killed than victims who experience one form of abuse. Women who are disabled, pregnant, or attempting to leave their abusers are at greatest risk for intimate partner rape.

LATIN AND CARIBBEAN WOMEN | PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL PARTNER VIOLENCE 2008



VIOLENCE IN LAC REGION

The surveys asked women whether they had experienced specific acts of violence by a partner, including being slapped, kicked or choked, and sexual acts, such as forced sexual intercourse.

VIOLENCE BY PARTNER

In 12 Latin American and Caribbean countries studied, between 17% and 53% of women interviewed reported having suffered physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner.

MARITAL RAPE

18% of female victims of spousal rape say their children witnessed the crime.

Until 1976, state laws specifically exempted spousal rape from general rape laws. Many Americans do not believe marital rape is actually rape.

IMPORTANT FACTS

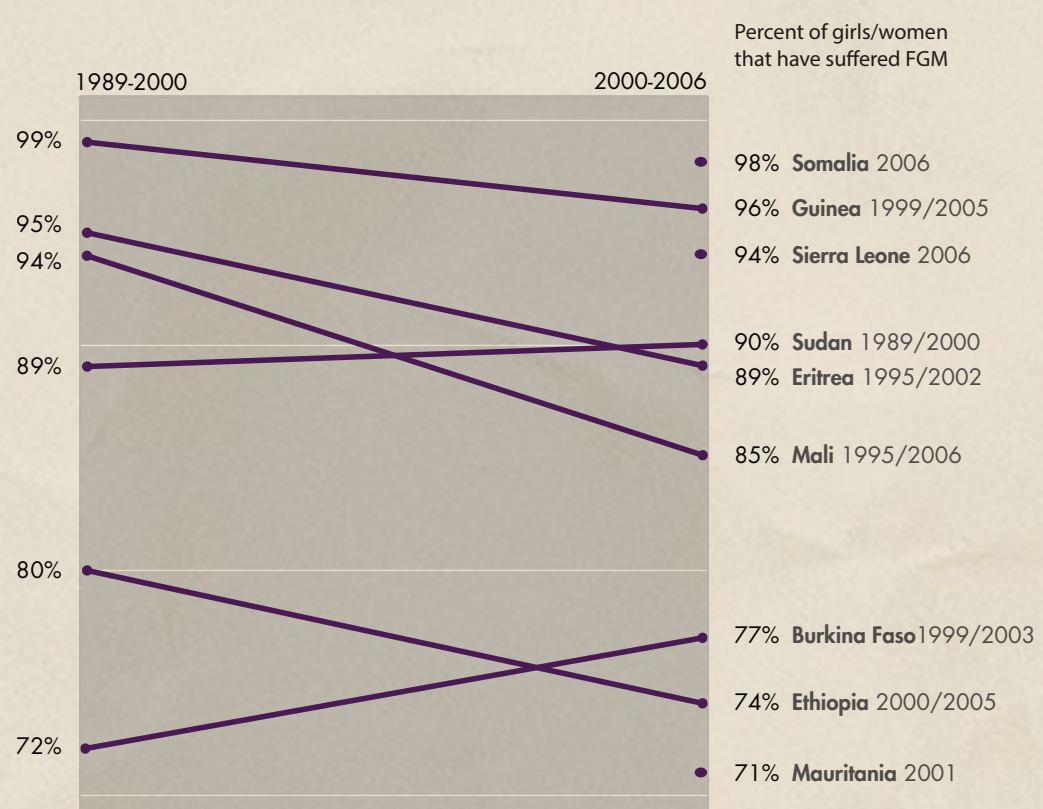
- Intimate partner sexual assault and rape are used to intimidate, control, and demean victims of domestic violence.
- Intimate partner sexual assault is more likely than stranger or acquaintance assault to cause physical injury.
- Women who are sexually abused by intimate partners suffer severe and long-lasting physical and mental health problems, similar to those of other rape victims. They have higher rates of depression and anxiety than women who were either raped.

1 in 5 women will be raped in her lifetime

physical

Physical assault includes, battery, and sexual assault used as part of a systematic pattern of power and control perpetrated by one intimate partner against another. Physical abuse can cause severe injury and even death. It often co-occurs with other forms of abuse, including psychological abuse, economic abuse, and stalking.

GENITAL MUTILATION STATISTICS, PERCENTAGE, 1989/2006



GENITAL MUTILATION IN AFRICA

More than 200 million girls and women alive today have been cut in 32 countries in Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

FGM is recognized internationally as a violation of the human rights. It reflects deep-rooted inequality between the sexes, and constitutes an extreme form of discrimination against women.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

1 in 3 women is a victim of physical violence by a partner during their lifetime

NOT AN ACCIDENT

Domestic Violence is the willful intimidation, physical assault, battery, sexual assault, and/or other abusive behavior as part of a systematic pattern of power and control perpetrated by one intimate partner against another. It is not simply a maladjusted person's occasional expression of frustration or anger, nor typically an isolated incident, but rather a tool of control and oppression.

every 9sec. in the U.S. a woman is assaulted or beaten

psychological

Psychological abuse involves trauma to the victim caused by verbal abuse, acts, threats of acts, or coercive tactics. Perpetrators use psychological abuse to control, terrorize, and denigrate their victims. It frequently occurs prior to or concurrently with physical or sexual abuse.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN NUMBERS



ASIA AND PACIFIC REGIONS

More than half of human trafficking happens in Asia and the Pacific Region. Most of human trafficking is related to the sex industry, where virtually all of the victims are women.

THREATS AND INTIMIDATION

48.4% of women have experienced at least one psychologically aggressive behavior by their partner.

18.7% of women have experienced threats of physical harm by an intimate partner.

4 in 10 women have experienced at least one form of coercive control by an intimate partner in their lifetime.

STALKING

Stalking is when an abuser acts to intentionally create a fear of harm or death for the victim. Abusers who use stalking to terrorize and threaten create substantial emotional distress for their victims, family members and third parties.

MEANS OF OPPRESSION

- Humiliating the victim
- Controlling victim's actions
- Diminishing or embarrassing the victim
- Isolating the victim from friends/family
- Denying the victim access to money or other basic resources
- Stalking
- Convincing the victim (s)he is crazy

12.5% of women have experienced a situation where an intimate partner tried to keep them from family/friends.

1 in 8 stalking victims have lost work because of the stalking

social

Social discrimination intersects across all stages of women's life, restricting their access to justice, rights and empowerment, undermining their agency and decision-making. It perpetuates gender gaps in education, employment and health, and hinder progress towards rights-based social transformation.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND GENDER | SON BIAS, INDEX, 2014



BIAS TOWARDS BOYS

In some cultures, women seem to be socially, culturally and economically dependent on their husbands. Whereas, sons are perceived to have economic, social and religious utility, daughters are often treated as if they are an economic burden to their parents.

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

As of June 2016, 46 single or lower houses were composed of more than 30 per cent women, but several States have up to no women in politics. Use maps for reference in percentage of participating women in some of those nations.

38 States in which women account for **>10%** of parliamentarians in single or lower houses, as of June 2016, including 4 chambers with **0% women**

Globally, there are **38 States** in which women account for **>10%** of parliamentarians in single or lower houses, as of June 2016, including 4 chambers with **0% women**

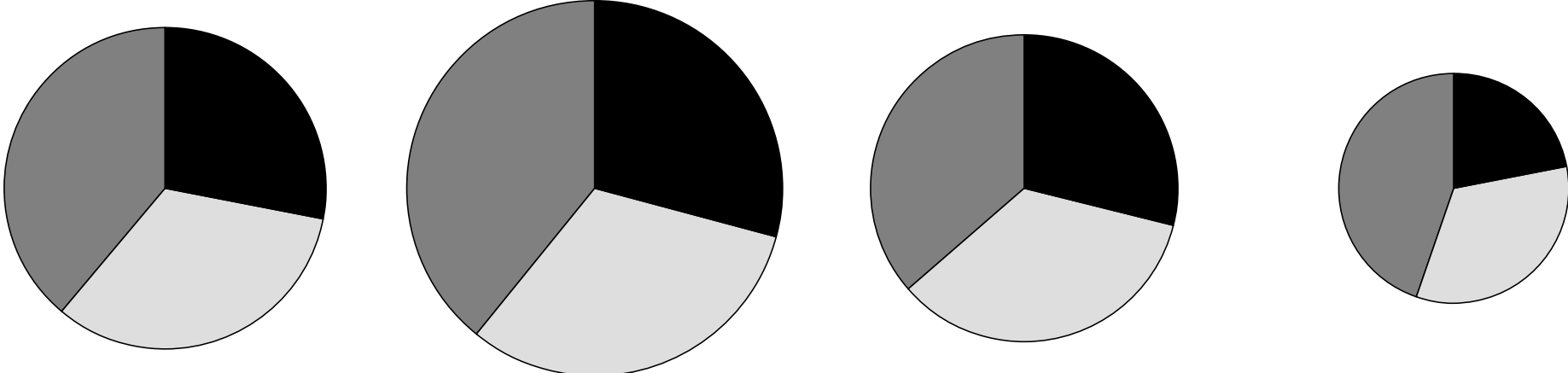
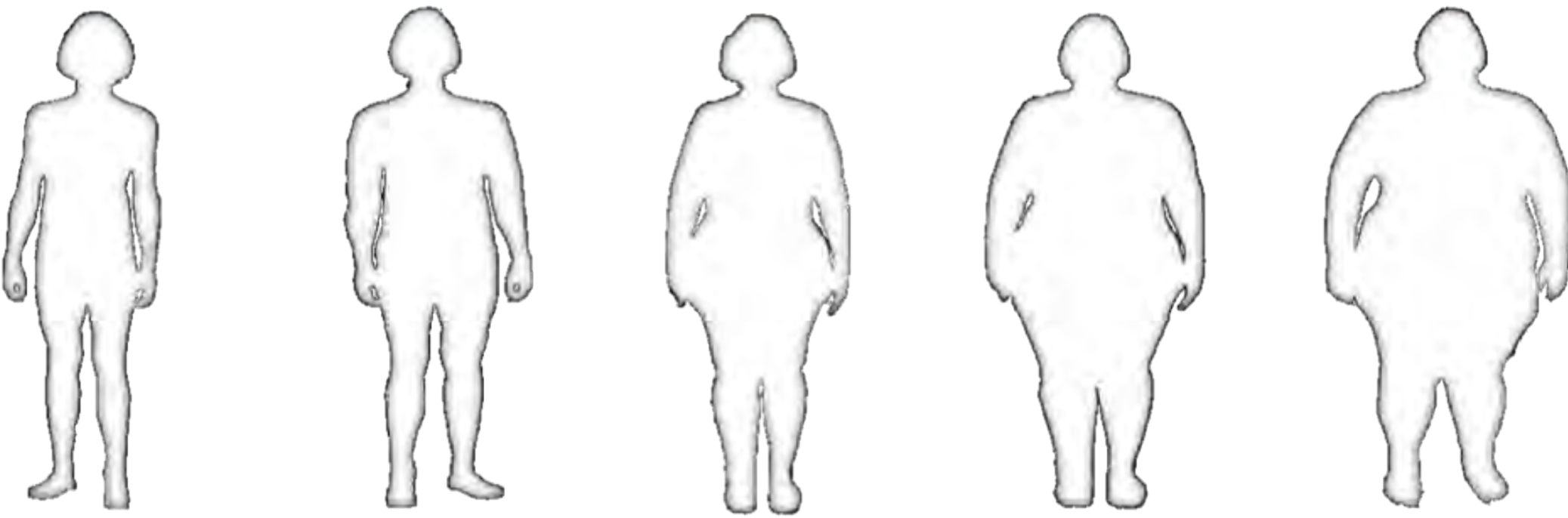
ADULT OBESITY

IN AMERICA

Why Are Americans Obese?

To understand the true size of the American obesity epidemic, we first need to understand what it really means to be overweight. Generally, doctors and nutritionists classify people as either underweight, healthy weight, overweight, or obese. These different classifications are determined by body mass index (BMI), or a measure of body fat based on your height and weight. To get a basic idea, this chart from the CDC approximates what that means for someone who is 5'9" tall. As for what is driving America's chronic weight problem, there are no definite answers. Scientific studies often reach conflicting conclusions, meaning many theories are out there, but the preponderance of evidence points to the two causes most people already suspect: too much food and too little exercise.

Healthy Weight (BMI 18.5 to 24.9) Overweight (BMI 25 to 29.9) Obese Class I (BMI 30 to 34.9) Obese Class II (BMI 35 to 39.9) Obese Class III (BMI 40 or more)



Total 20-39 40-59 60+

Normal Over Weight Obese

Who Is Affected?

While rates of obesity are rising across all demographics, certain demographic groups are more affected than others. The greatest disparity is racial, with Asian adults far less likely to be obese, and black and Hispanic adults slightly heavier on average than white adults. Reasons behind these disparities are subject to debate and often controversial, but diet, exercise, and environment likely play a role, as evidenced by disparities in habits like fast food consumption. One CDC report shows African Americans consume up to 33% more fast food than Caucasians.

In general, however, the poor are more likely to be overweight or obese than the rich. Again, nobody is certain why, but studies suggest lower-income individuals consume higher amounts of calories through fast foods and sodas that are high in sugar, fat, and calories. Quite simply, in the United States today, eating healthy food can cost more than eating junk.

The greatest disparity is racial, with Asian adults far less likely to be obese, and black and Hispanic adults slightly heavier on average than white adults. Reasons behind these disparities are subject to debate and often controversial, but diet, exercise, and environment likely play a role, as evidenced by disparities in habits like fast food consumption. One CDC report shows African Americans consume up to 33% more fast food than Caucasians.

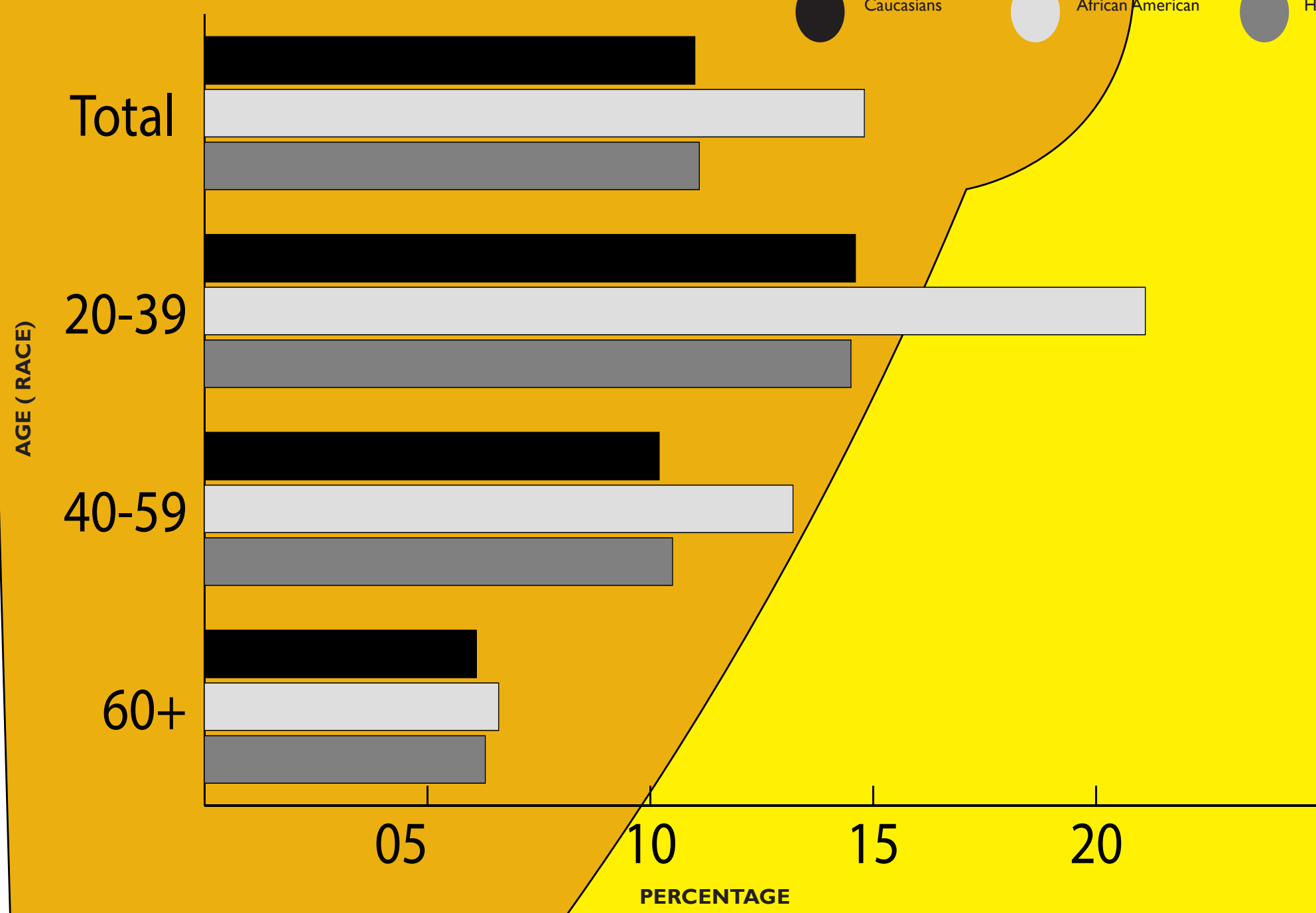
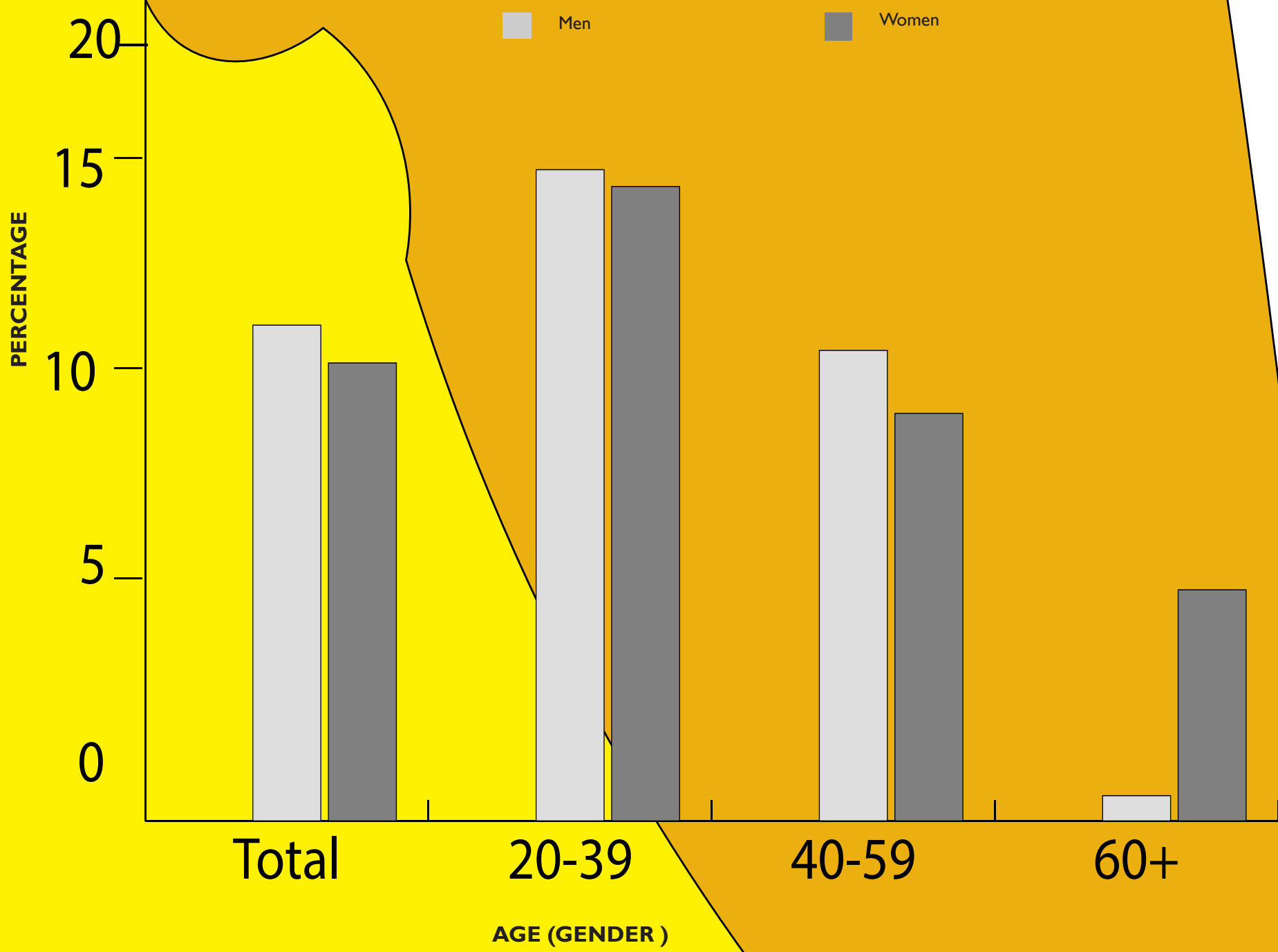
In general, however, the poor are more likely to be overweight or obese than the rich. Again, nobody is certain why, but studies suggest lower-income individuals consume higher amounts of calories through fast foods and sodas that are high in sugar, fat, and calories. Quite simply, in the United States today, eating healthy food can cost more than eating junk.

Other demographic research has focused on actual access to healthy food, most notably, the "food desert" hypothesis, which suggests poor, urban areas don't have enough nearby restaurants and grocery stores that sell healthy food. The theory is popular, but there is some skepticism surrounding it. Recent research found no correlation between the type of food sold in neighborhoods and obesity rates.

As of now, the forces driving higher obesity rates in certain demographics aren't fully understood. It's easy to say that weight control is a choice, but it's also a choice that's easier to make when you have the time and money to make it. One the community level, the obesity problem is a complex function of a community's level of access to affordable, nutritious food, healthcare and healthcare education, and recreational and fitness facilities.

	Obese Class 1 (BMI 30 - <35)	Obese Class 2 (BMI 35 - <40)	Obese Class 3 (BMI 40+)
All Adults	16.9%	6.0%	3.5%
Black	20.8%	8.8%	6.0%
Hispanic	17.9%	6.3%	3.4%
White	16.4%	5.6%	3.1%
Asian	7.6%	2.1%	1.0%

Caucasians African American Hispanic



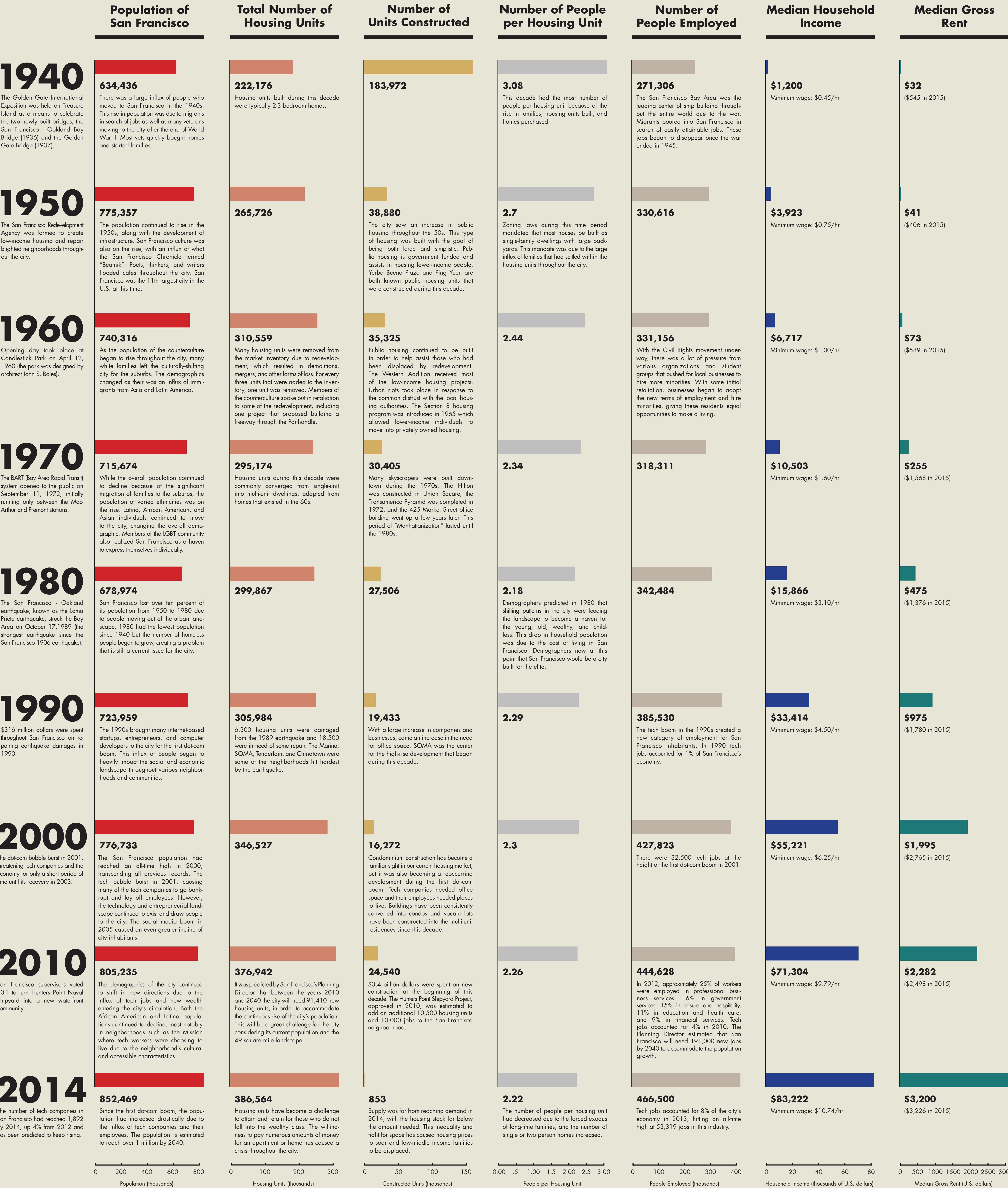
THE UPS & DOWNS OF SAN FRANCISCO LIVING

San Francisco housing statistics over time: the causes and effects of changing prices

Census Tract: San Francisco County

Census Content: Housing Statistics

Years: 1940 - 2014



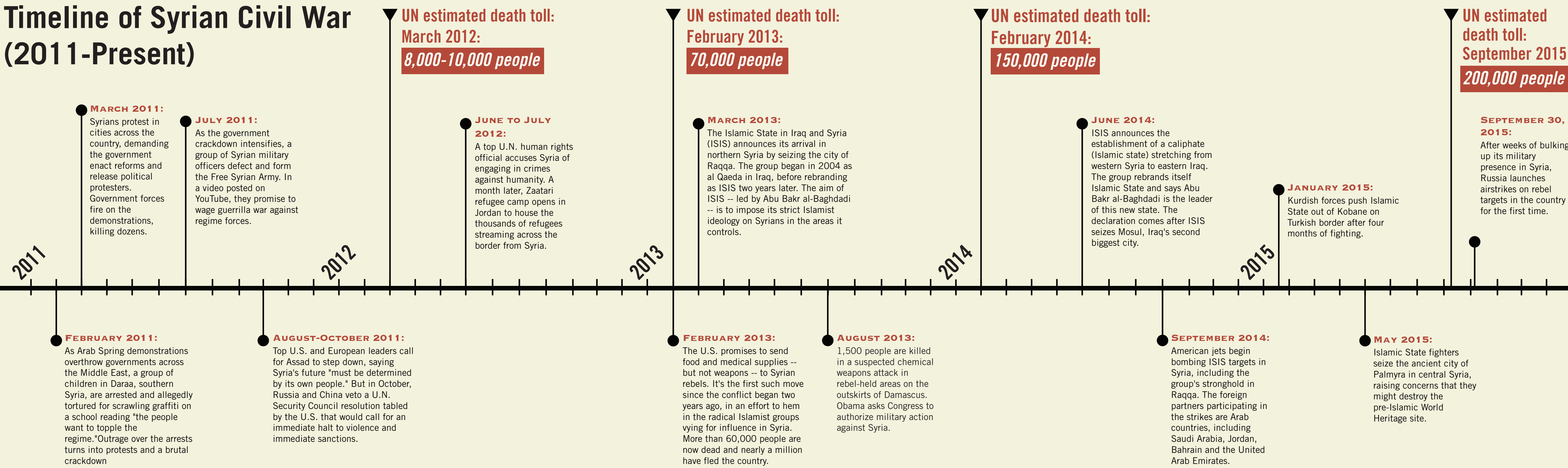
The Scale of the Syrian Migrant Crisis

With at least 7.6 million Syrians estimated to be displaced within their country at year end, global forced displacement levels were heavily impacted by this one country. Globally, one in every five displaced persons worldwide was Syrian. The country also became the world's largest source country of refugees during 2014, overtaking Afghanistan, which had held this position for more than 30 years. The escalating crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic resulted in Turkey becoming the world's largest refugee hosting country, a ranking that had been occupied by Pakistan for more than a decade. In addition, Syrians lodged some 175,000 individual asylum applications worldwide during the year, most of them in Europe.

(UNHCR)

Picture Source: Al Jazeera

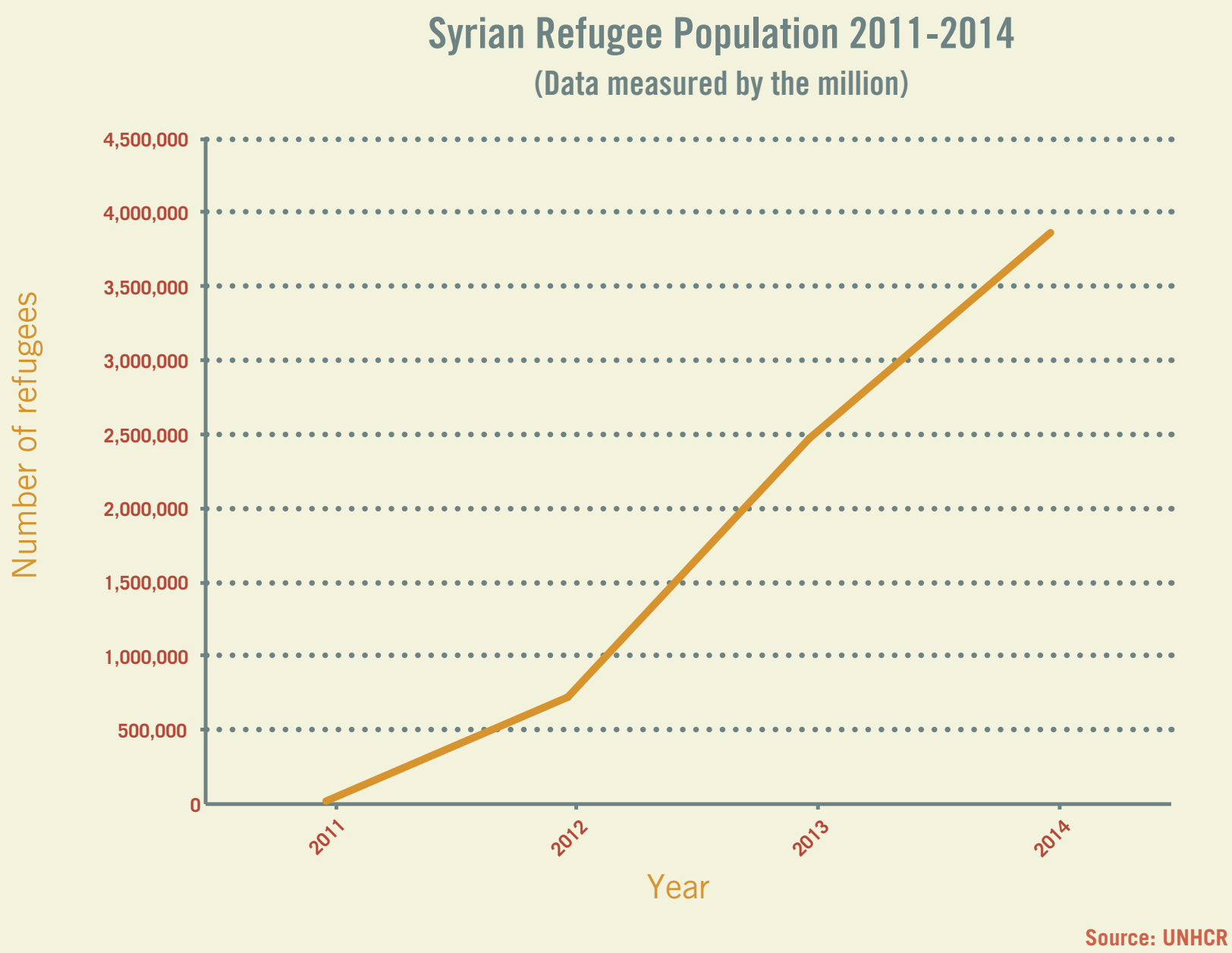
Timeline of Syrian Civil War (2011-Present)



A Disappearing Population

Since the start of the Syrian Civil war in 2011, more than 4 million Syrians have fled their home country in seek of a safer environment. Furthermore, at least an additional 7.6 million people are displaced inside Syria - many of them in difficult circumstances and in locations that are difficult to reach.

"This is the biggest refugee population from a single conflict in a generation. It is a population that needs the support of the world but is instead living in dire conditions and sinking deeper into poverty," said UN High Commissioner for Refugees Antonio Guterres.



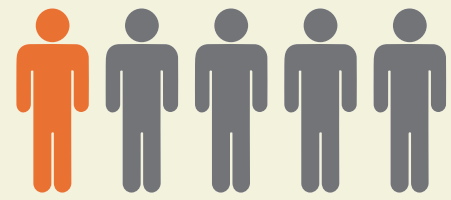
Where are they going?

Syria's Neighboring countries shoulder the majority:

As of November 20, 2015 there are a total of **4,290,161** people displaced from their home country of Syria as a result of the Syrian Arab Republic conflict. (UNHCR)

Turkey is host to 2.1 million Syrian refugee, the largest single concentration. In other words, Turkey has taken in far more refugees in the past few years than all of Europe combined. Iraq hosts close to 250,000 Syrian refugees, and Egypt has almost 129,000 Syrian refugees.

Lebanon now has 1.15 million, which means that 1 in 5 people in Lebanon is a Syrian refugee.



Jordan is home to 633, 100 Syrian refugees, which means that 1 in 11 people is a Syrian Refugee

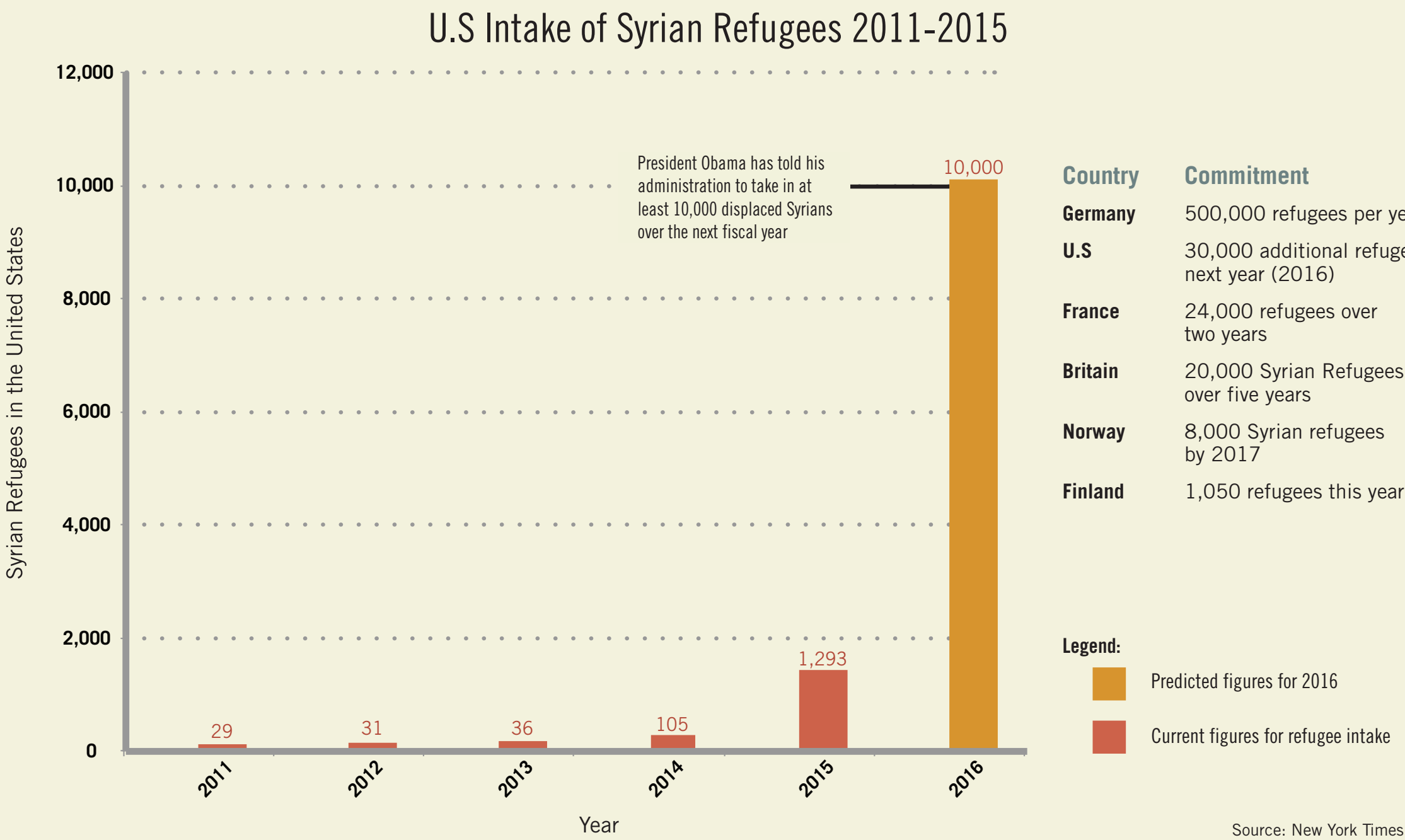


Country of origin for refugees
Country of asylum for refugees.

Source: UNHCR

How does the U.S compare with the rest of the world?

Since the beginning of the conflict in Syria in 2011, the U.S has taken in less than 1,500 Syrian refugees, the vast majority this year. Officials have said that the U.S may accept an additional 30,000 refugees from across the world next year, from the current figure of 70,000.

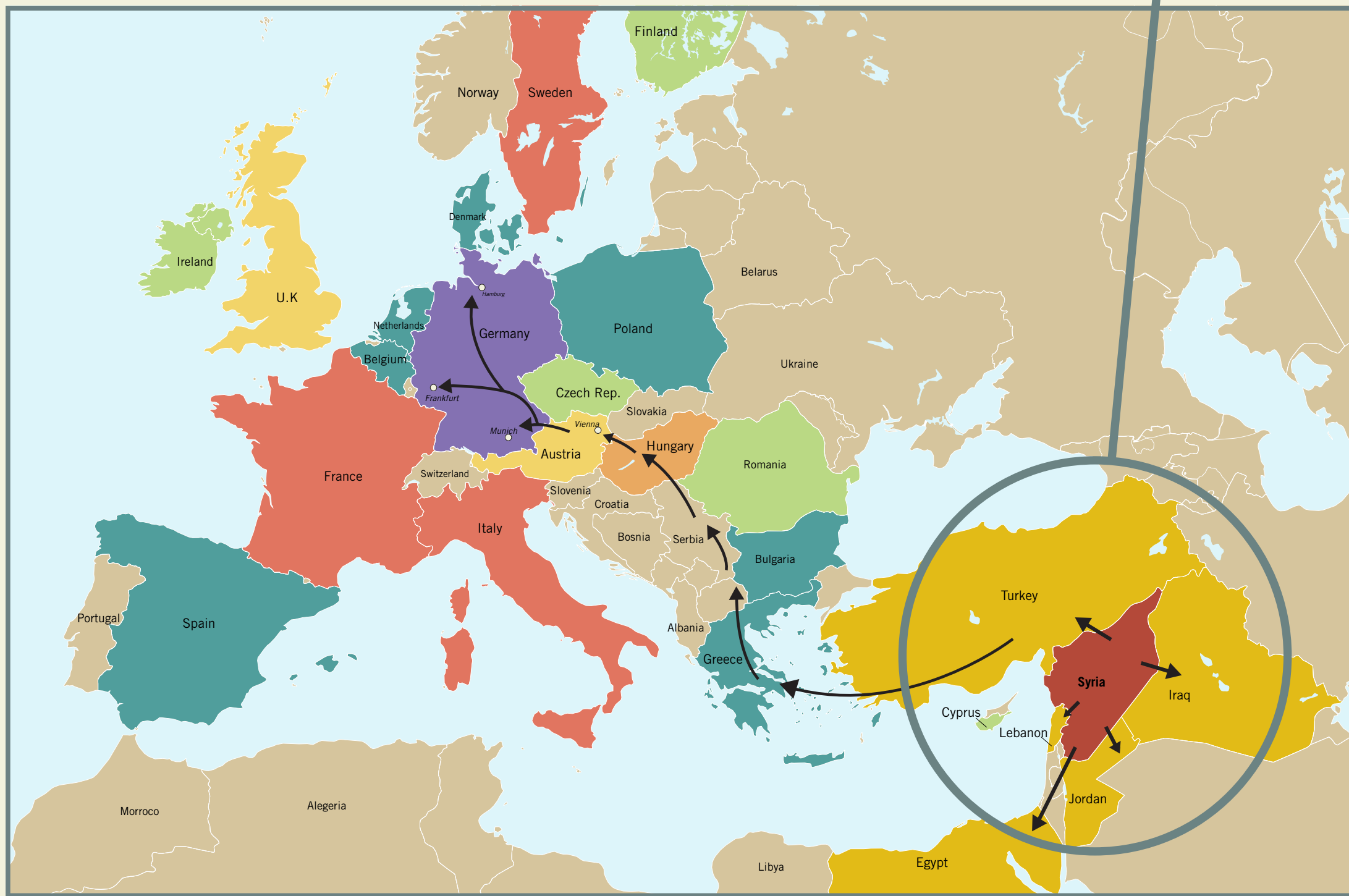


Kate Albee
DAI 523.01 Fall 2015
Pino Trogu

Sources:
CNN: "Syrian Civil War Fast Facts" (<http://www.cnn.com/2013/08/27/world/meast/syria-civil-war-fast-facts/>)
UNHCR: Global Trends Report (<http://www.unhcr.org/55672569.html>)
NPR: "The Migrant Crisis, By The Numbers" (<http://www.npr.org/sections/parallels/2015/09/08/438539779/the-migrant-crisis-by-the-numbers>)
Independent UK: "http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/refugee-crisis-six-charts-that-show-where-refugees-are-coming-from-where-they-are-going-and-how-they-10482415.html"

European Countries with the most asylum applications:

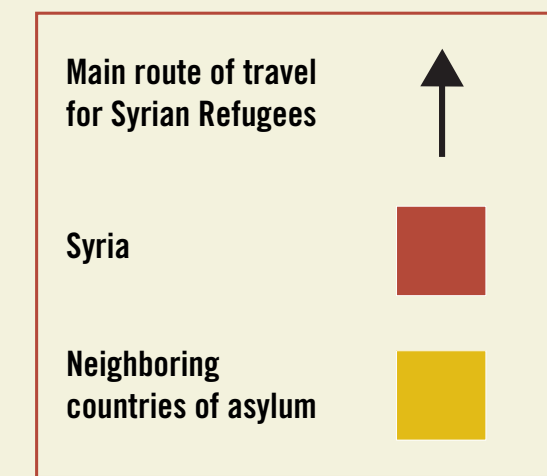
The reason so many migrants are getting stuck in Greece, Hungary, and Italy centers around the EU's 1990 Dublin Rules, which mandate that migrants register for asylum in the first European Union country they reach but offer little guidance about who should qualify for asylum and refugee status in the EU generally.



How far is the Journey?

From Istanbul, Turkey to Munich, Germany through the most commonly used route, it is roughly 1,800 miles (2,833 km)

- Map shows the main travel routes for Syrian Refugees
- Countries that are colored show the number of first time asylum applicants for 2015 from Syrians



Source: UNHCR

E-WASTE

Recycling Rate of
E-Waste in 2010
BY THE TON

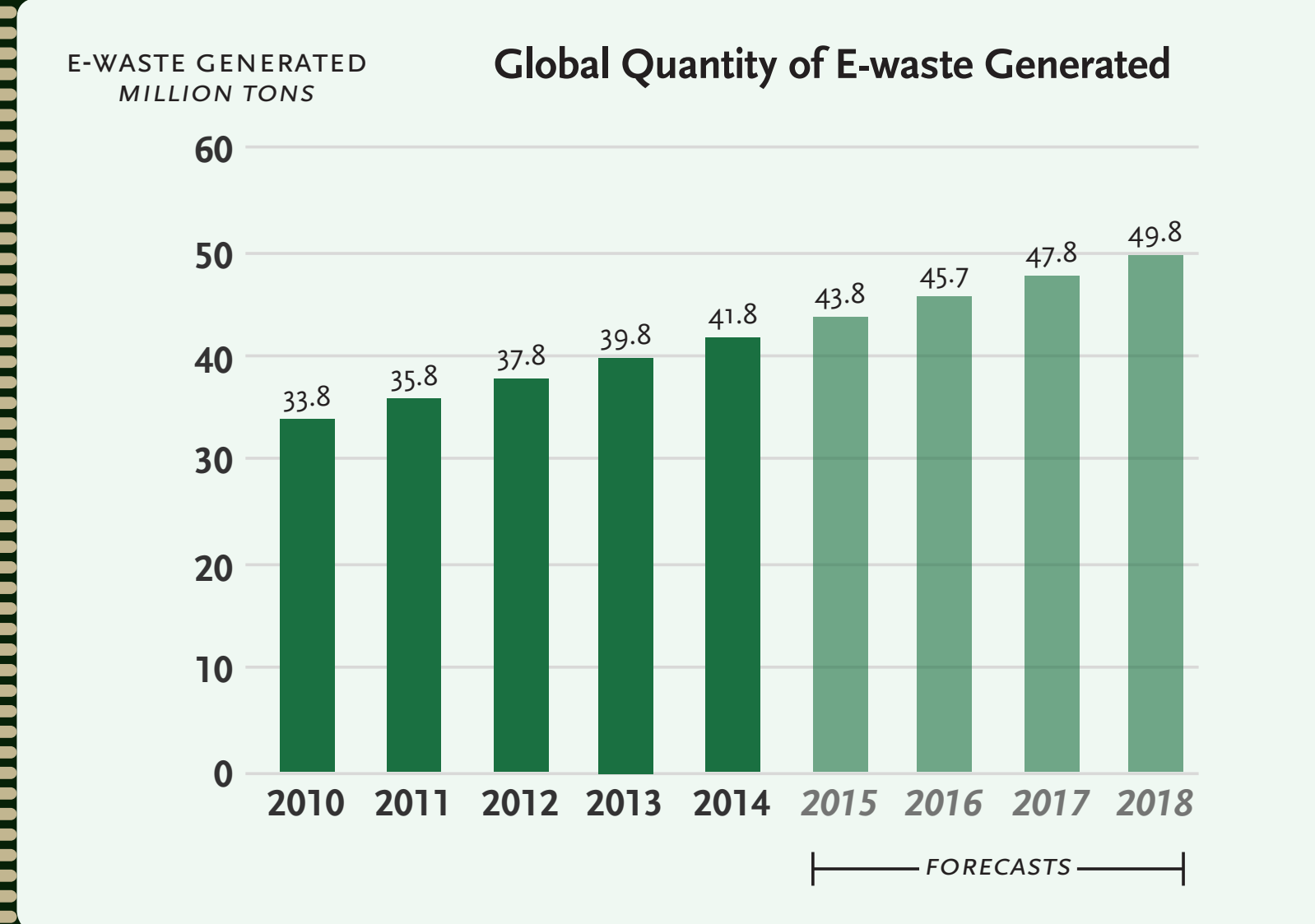
COMPUTERS
40%

MONITORS
33%

What is E-Waste?

E-waste is a popular, informal name for electronic products nearing the end of their "useful life." Computers, televisions, VCRs, stereos, copiers, and fax machines are common electronic products. Many of these products can be reused, refurbished, or recycled.

The graph to the right shows the steady increase of e-waste we have been generating globally since 2010 and shows forecasts of global e-waste for years 2015-2018.



20 million

TELEVISIONS ARE
TRASHED IN THE US
EVERY YEAR

87%

OF ELECTRONICS
ARE NOT RECY-
CLED PROPERLY

Harmful Toxins

LEAD

Lead is distributed in the brain, liver, and kidneys. It is particularly harmful to children, contributing to about 600,000 new cases of intellectual disabilities every year.

BARIUM

Barium produces brain swelling after a short exposure. It has also been found to potentially cause gastrointestinal disturbances and muscular weakness.

CADMIUM

Cadmium is primarily toxic to the kidneys. Once entered, it accumulates throughout life. Toxicity can cause bone demineralization and can increase chance of lung cancer.

MERCURY

Mercury is particularly harmful to the lungs. High levels of methylmercury in the bloodstream of young children may harm the developing nervous system.

EXPORTS

E-waste is routinely exported by developed countries to developing ones, often in violation of the international law. Inspections of 18 European seaports in 2005 found as much as 47 percent of waste destined for export, including e-waste, was illegal. In the UK alone, at least 23,000 metric tonnes of undeclared or 'grey' market electronic waste was illegally shipped in 2003 to the Far East, India, Africa and China. In the US, it is estimated that 50-80 percent of the waste collected for recycling is being exported in this way. This practice is legal because the US has not ratified the Basel Convention.

Where Does E-Waste Go?



Nowhere is the environmental impact of e-waste as apparent as in Guiyu, Guangdong province. Here the water is black and acidic, children have lead poisoning and the fumes of chemicals hang heavy in the air. Guiyu's soil, water, air and people are paying a high price. Over 80% of children are suffering from lead poisoning. The highest concentrations of lead were found in the children of parents whose workshop dealt with circuit boards.

There is a thriving grey market in the outskirts of Delhi where kabbadiwallahs burn E-Waste for the metals and it poses a danger not only for the environment but also the persons themselves indulging in it. With some corporate organisations corporates and others – who pass on the work of disposing E-Waste to their administration departments who are willing to dispose off their E-Waste in the grey market where it fetches more money – the dangers it poses are much higher.

E-waste is being exported, often illegally, to Ghana from Europe and the US. In the e-waste yards, unprotected workers, many of them children, dismantle, computers and TVs with little more than stones in search of metals that can be sold. The remaining plastic, cables and casing is either burnt or simply dumped.

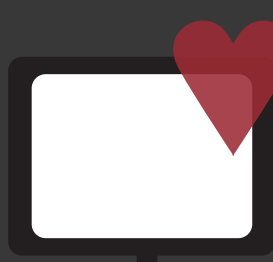
In an undercover operation, Green Peace exposed how electronic waste intended for recycling is being illegally exported from the UK to Nigeria disguised as second-hand goods, one of many destinations for the developed world's toxic e-waste.

E-waste in Pakistan is yet another major health concern to individuals and the environment. In the Karachi district of Lyari, hundreds of workers, including teenage children, earn their livelihoods by dismantling the electronic scrap and extracting valuable components such as copper to sell.

How to Help



Buy durable electronics that will last you a long time.



Take good care of the electronics you already own so they can last as long as possible.



Donate what you don't use or need to charities.



Recycle broken or obsolete electronics responsibly to companies in your area.

Sources:
lunitedu,
greenpeace.org
techmonitor.net
electronicstakeback.com

osha.gov
astdr.cdc.gov
dosomething.org
causesinternational.com

Designer: Alisha Brink
DAJ23 | Information Design | Fall 2015

HARD COPY
DEVICES
33%

KEYBOARDS
AND MICE
10%

11%
MOBILE
DEVICES

17%
TELEVISIONS



SFTKTS

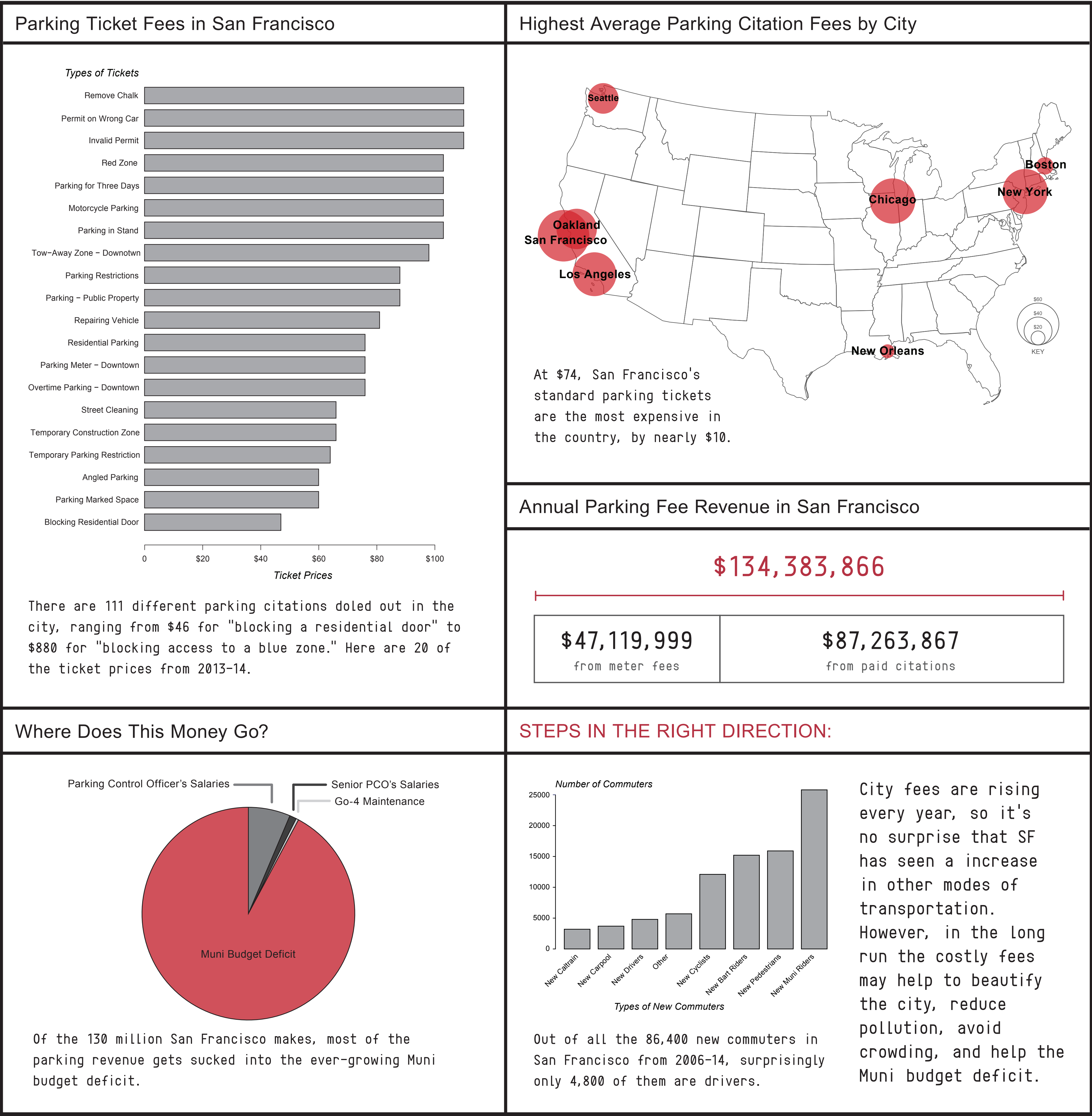
San Francisco's Parking Fees

SFMTA'S \$130 MILLION INDUSTRY

If you're a car owner in San Francisco, you've likely been brought to tears at least once by a dreaded white envelope under your wiper, or towering hourly parking meter rates. If so, you've probably wondered: exactly how much money does the city of San Francisco rake in from these revenue streams every year? For many, the cost of parking in this city seems unreasonably high, but how does it compare to other cities?

Here's the answer: San Francisco has the most **expensive** parking tickets in the entire United States.

INFOGRAPHIC # 20151216



CREDITS:

DESIGN by Lauren Holmes

INFORMATION from "San Francisco Parking Meters: A \$130MM Industry" by Priceconomics and "Change in Number of Commuters by Mode" by Jamie Parks

20151216 5230107

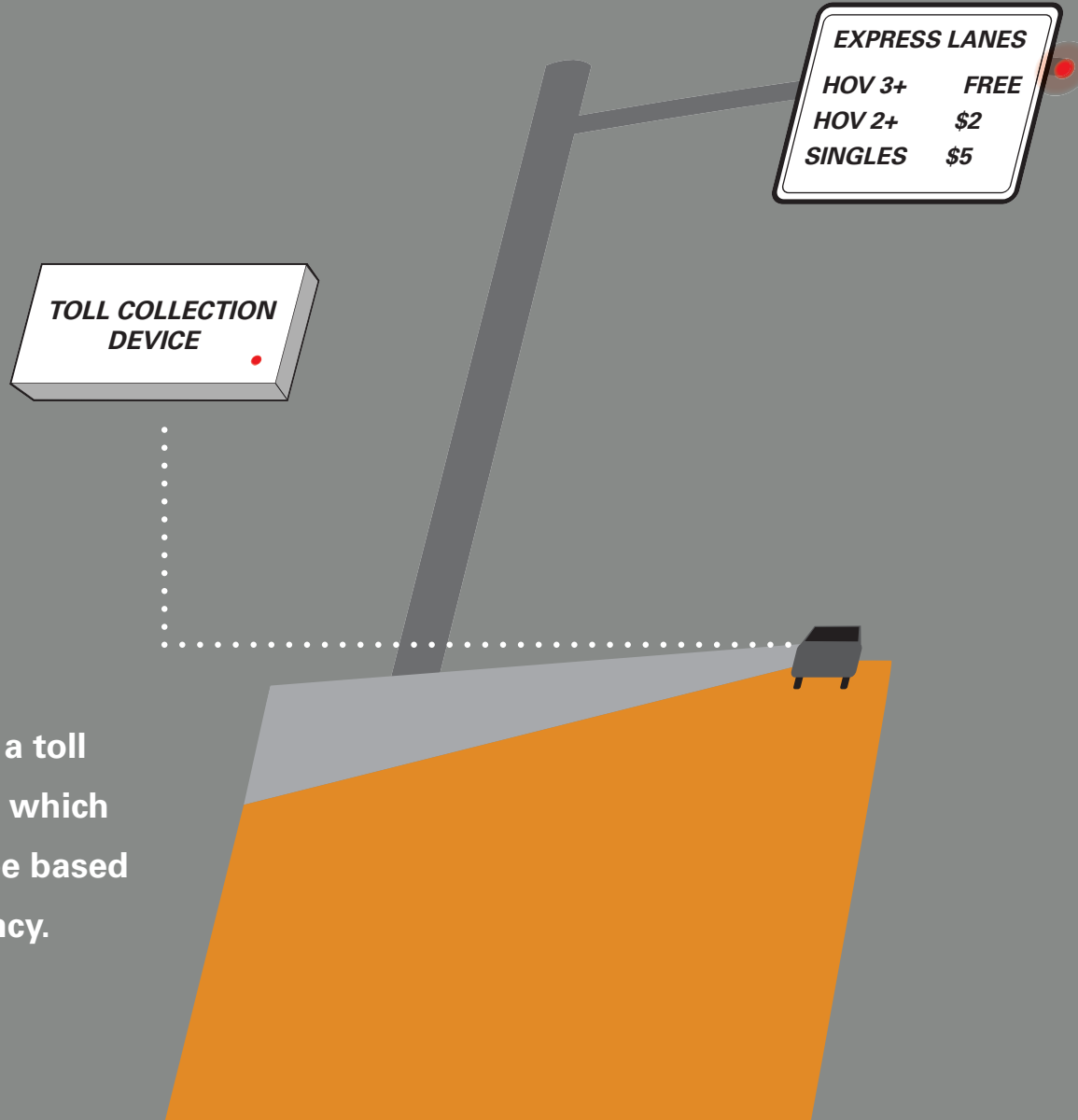
EXPRESS

I-580

EXPRESS LANES
EFFECTIVENESS
AND IMPACTS

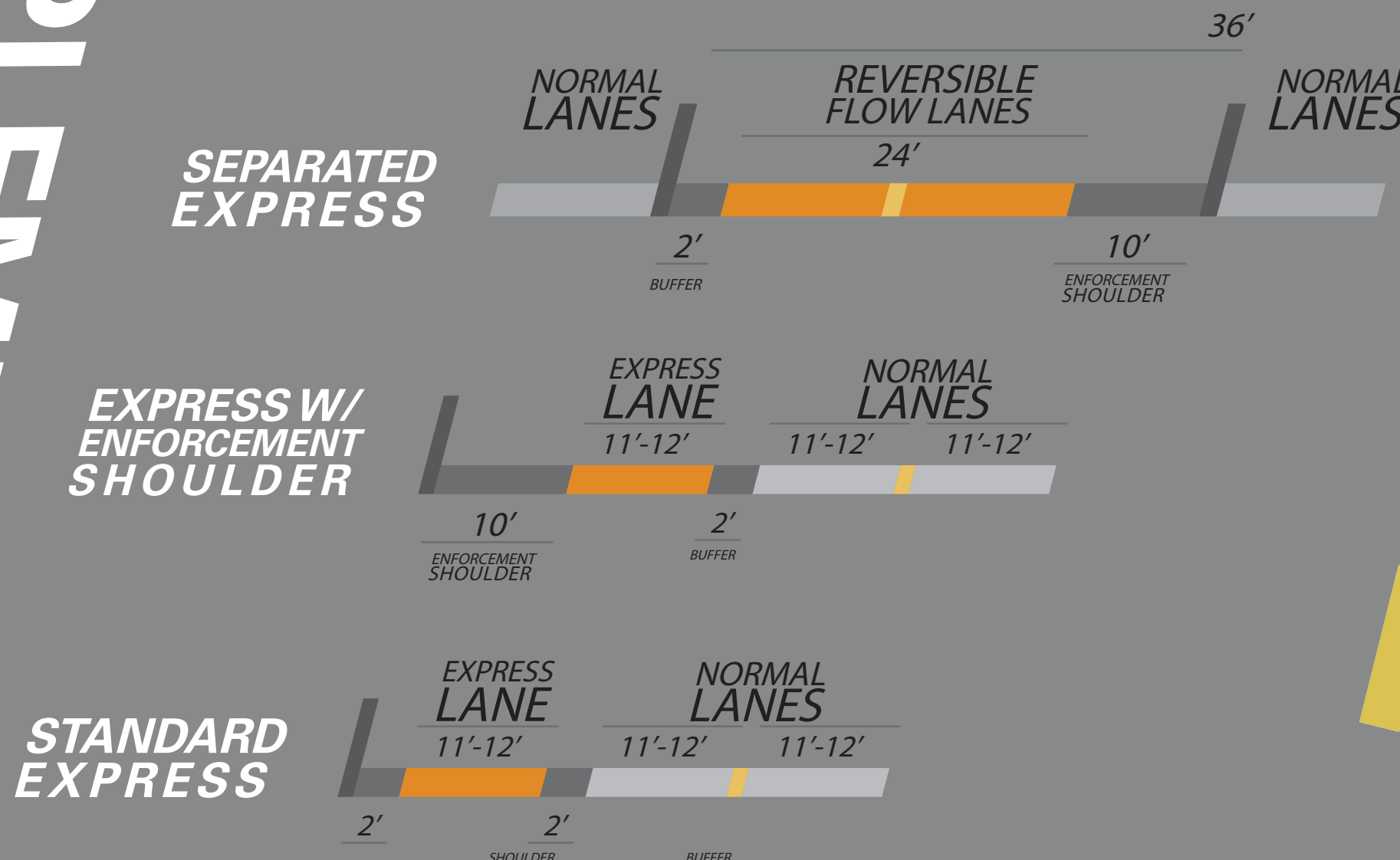
HOW IT WORKS

In 2016, a new traffic management system will be introduced on the I-580 highway corridor in the East Bay region of the San Francisco Bay Area, called the I-580 Express Lanes. The I-580 Express Lanes use a system of traffic management called High Occupancy Toll (HOT) lanes which uses occupancy and price restrictions to limit access, which ideally creates a free-flowing lane of traffic even on during periods where the highway is otherwise congested. Typically, use is restricted to paying single motorists, High Occupancy Vehicles (HOVs), and public transportation vehicles. HOVs are categorized into vehicles carrying two or more passengers (HOV 2+) and vehicles carrying three or more passengers (HOV 3+). In most cases, HOT lanes offer free or reduced-rate access for HOV users; however, HOV 2+ users have never been allowed free access to date.



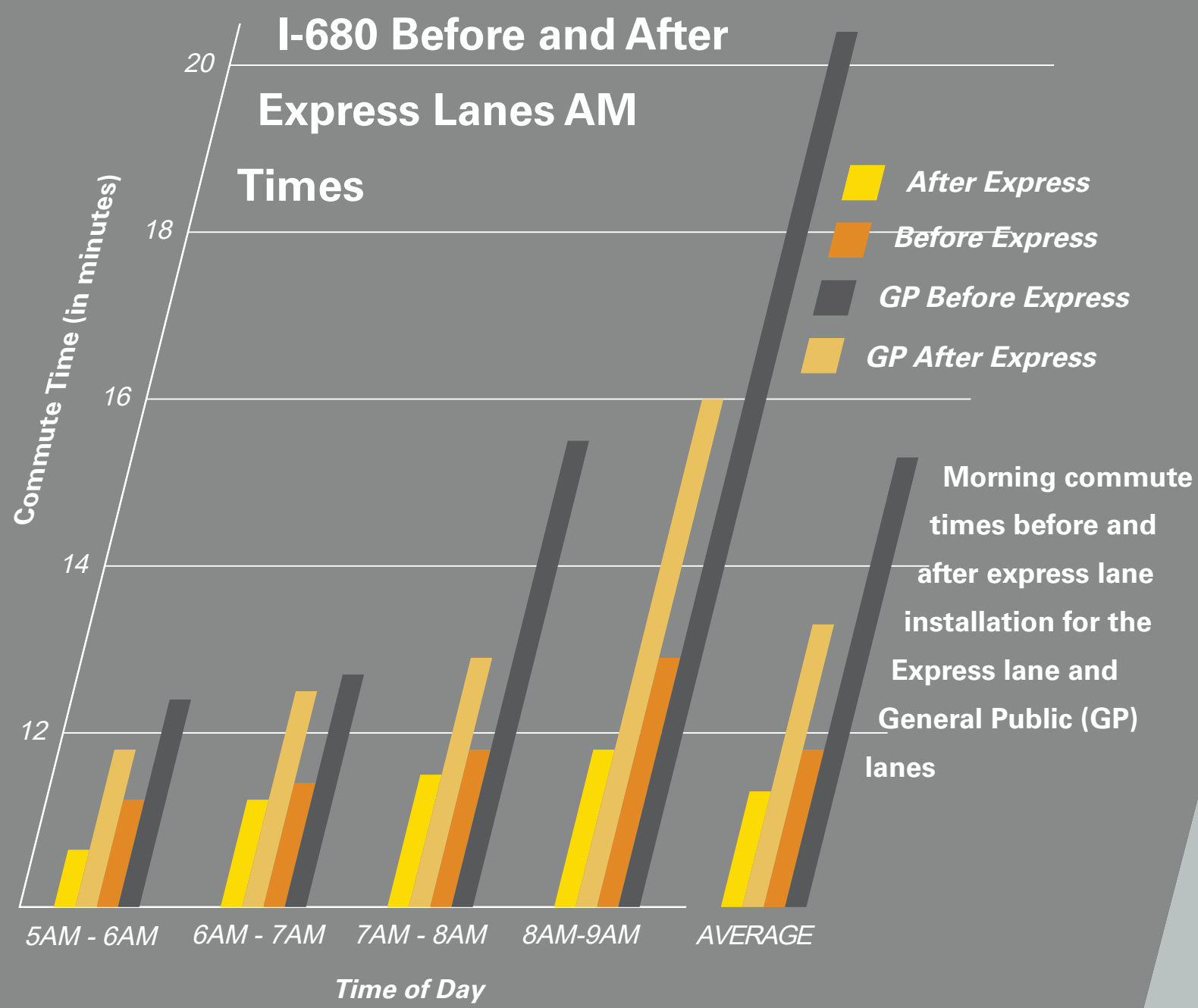
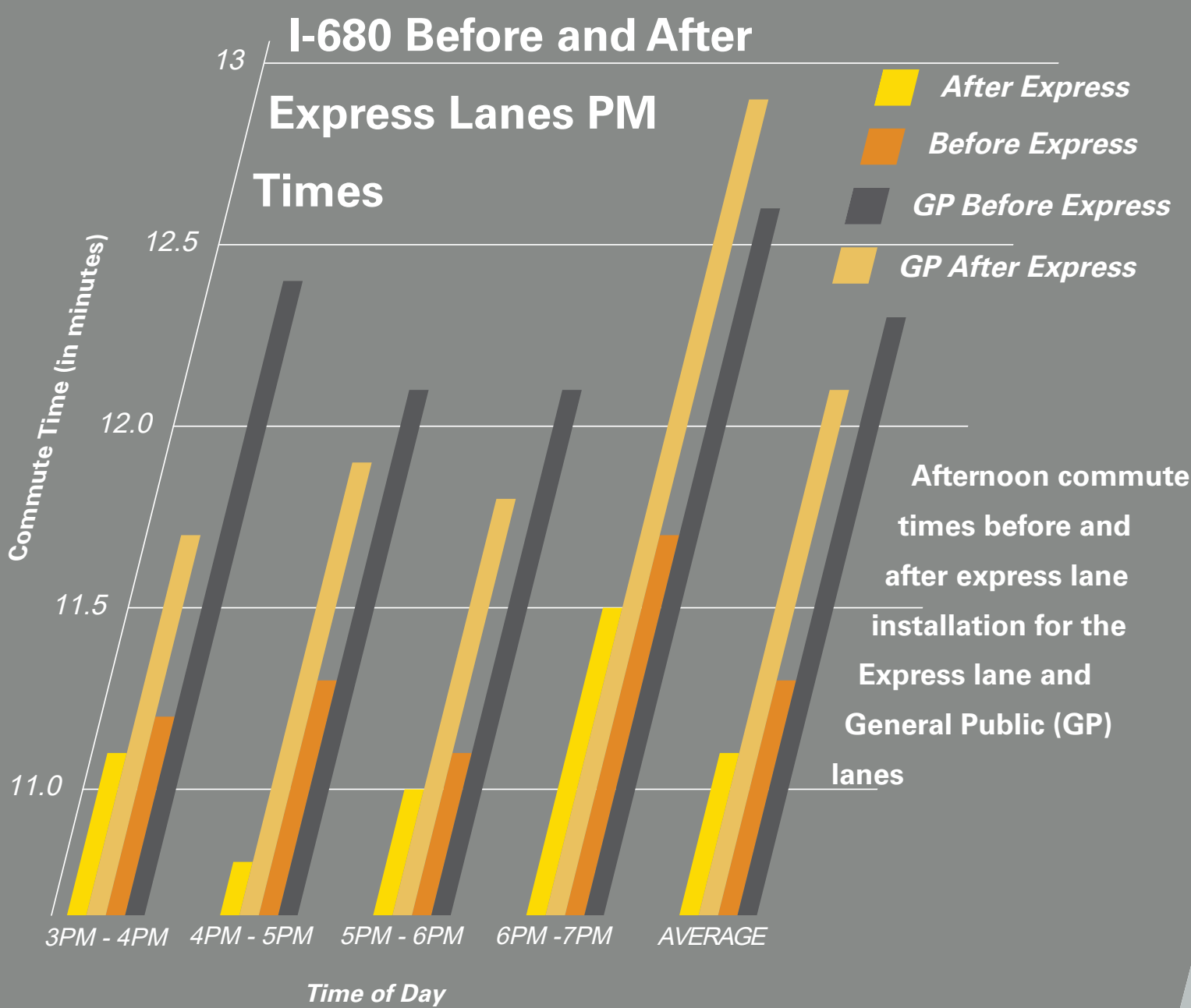
Toll collection is generally performed using Electronic Toll Collectors (ETC), as seen above. Some highways use Congestion Pricing, while some charge flat fare, and others use a per-mile or distance system. In the case of the new I-580 lanes, a congestion system will be in place, and FasTrak, the Bay Area's ETC system, will handle the tolls with a new responder which allows users to mark vehicle occupancy.

IMPLEMENTATION



Above are the three most common types of HOT lanes. Separated express lanes are more difficult to implement and the least common; an example is the Seattle I-5 express lane. A standard express lane is particularly cost effective to implement as existing lane space can be repurposed; however, express lanes with enforcement shoulders are easier to enforce.

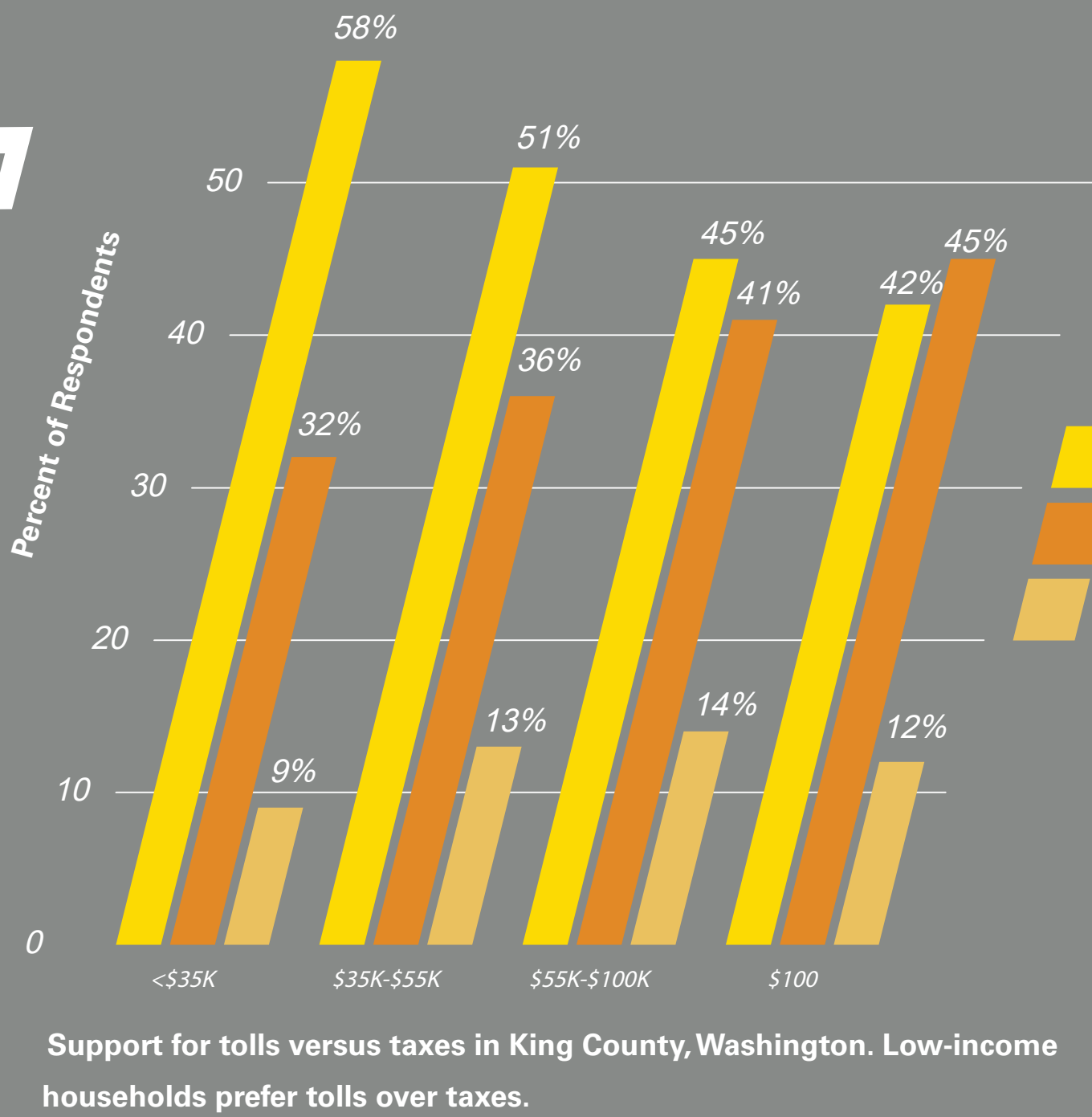
CONGESTION



The charts above show improvement in most times and lanes during the AM and PM peak commute hours. During the 8AM - 9AM travel times, a 22% improvement is shown, while the average AM peak period travel time shows 13% reduction. PM peak travel times for general purpose lanes show only modest improvement. It can be assumed that these improvements are a relatively good predictor for the I-580 corridor's success due to the two highways' proximity.

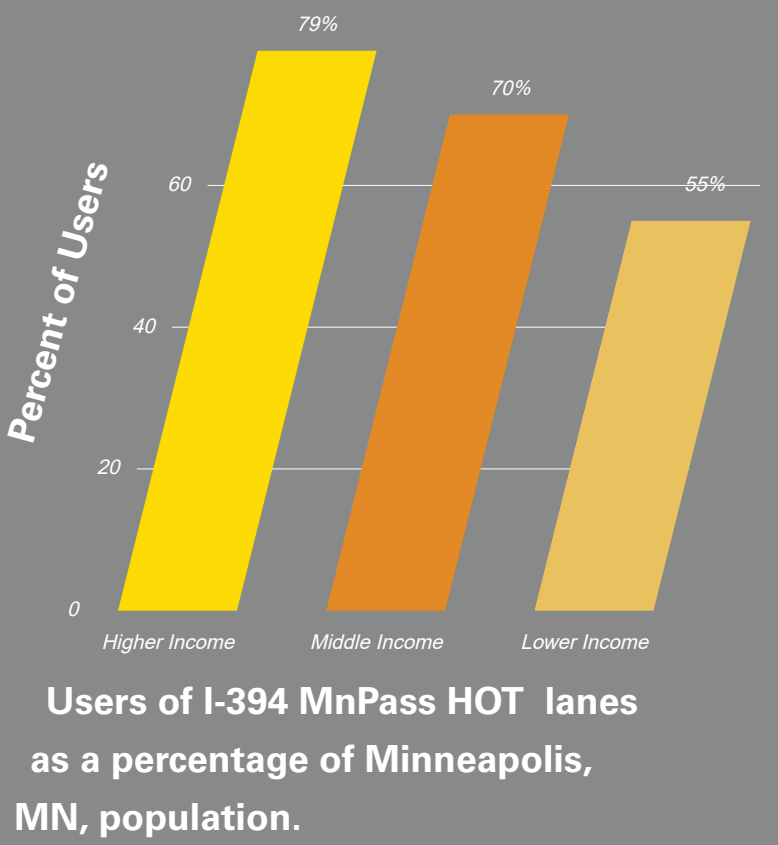
EQUITY AND ECONOMICS

Tolls vs. Taxes Public Preference Poll

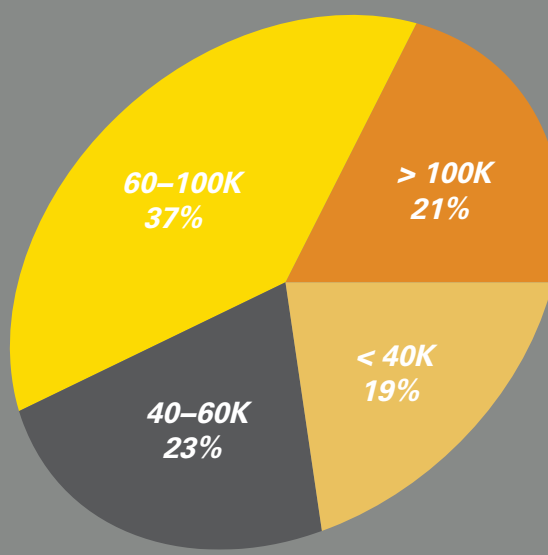


Support for tolls versus taxes in King County, Washington. Low-income households prefer tolls over taxes.

Minn. HOT Lane Usage



SR-91 Use by Income



Annual household income of peak-period travellers on Orange County's highway SR-91 in 1999.

While it initially appears that HOT lanes are socioeconomically imbalanced, closer inspection reveals that they are relatively fair. Above, graphs show a relatively even spread of use and higher rates of approval among those of lower economic standing. HOT lanes remove traffic from the rest of the highway system and allow users a choice to either carpool, pay more for speed, or wait in traffic. For hourly workers who can't afford to lose pay or employees whose timeliness keeps them employed, HOT lanes offer the choice to pay a small fee in order to avoid losing more money. Additionally, money from HOT lane systems goes to local governments who use it to develop further infrastructure.

52301 #12 Taylor Ridgway 5.3 Final
Taylor D. Ridgway DAI 523 - Trogu
12/15/15

Data for all graphs and information found from links below:
http://www.alamedactc.org/files/managed/Document/11591/AlamedaCTC_I-680_After_Study_20130712.pdf
http://www.dot.ca.gov/newtech/researchreports/preliminary_investigations/docs/HOV_and_HOT_Lanes_Preliminary_Investigation_03-25-13.pdf
<http://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/fhwahop08040/fhwahop08040.pdf>
<http://www.ops.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/fhwahop13007/fhwahop13007.pdf>
<https://www.volpe.dot.gov/policy-planning-and-environment/economic-analysis/how-does-congestion-pricing-affect-household>

GENERAL George Patton

WWII Tank Commander

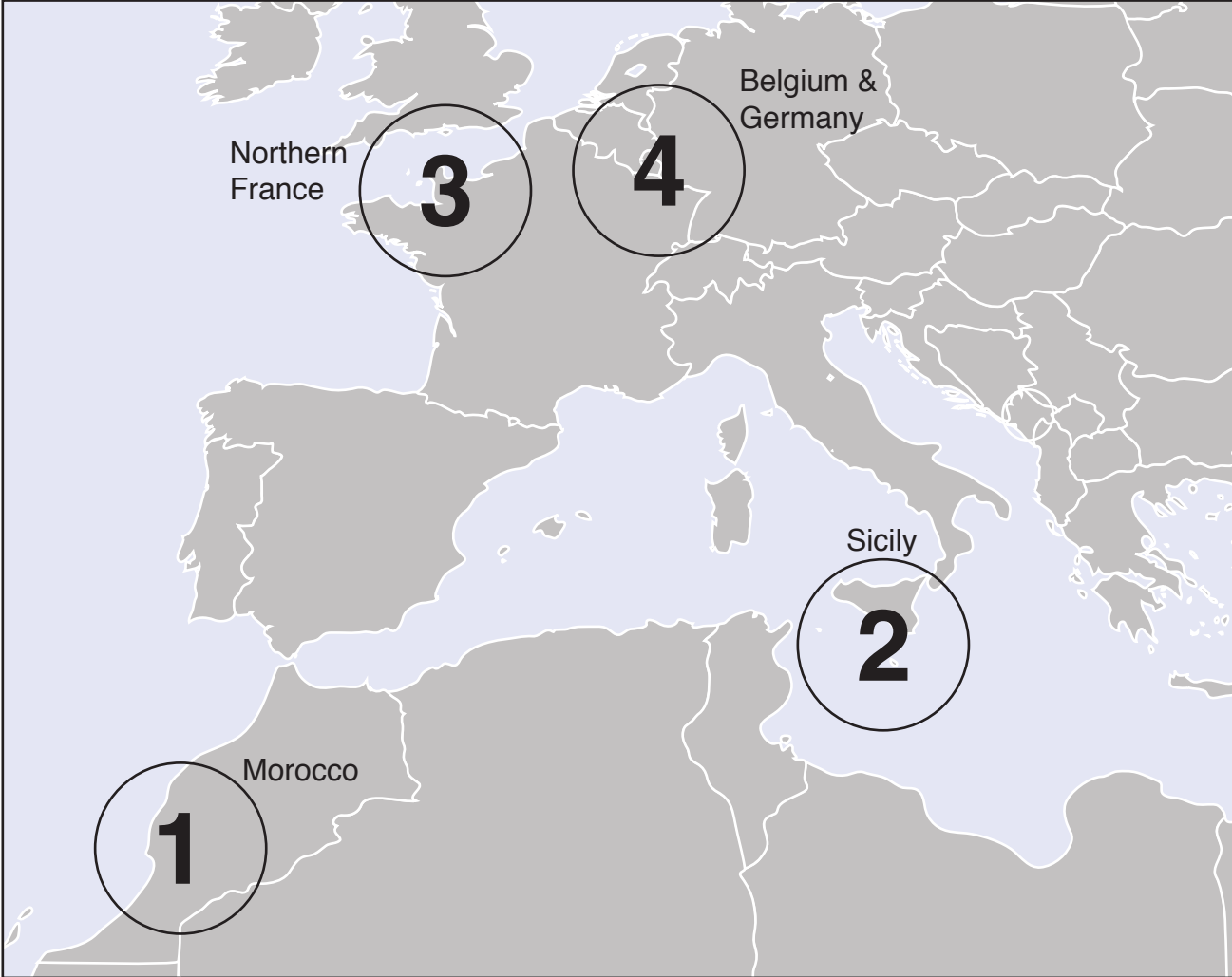


Initially I had thought to create a time line of major events for the U.S. during World War II, but then realized that would be far too much information for this poster. Instead I am focusing on General George S. Patton and four of the roughly six major battles he participated during the war. I will try to include data concerning losses to both sides for each battle, however post battle data for the Axis is hard to come by and consists largely of post battle estimates made by the Allied commanders. In addition to the time line for Patton, I will be creating custom maps to create an overview of each of the major engagements.

I also plan on including some of the “Fun Facts” about General Patton as he has had a varied and quite interesting career. For example, he created the modern Pentathlon for and participated in the 1912 Olympics. The five events included shooting, swimming, equestrian, fencing and cross country running. Other interesting facts, though somewhat less fun, include his participation in clearing out the so called the Bonus Army’s Hooverville encampment on the U.S. Capital building’s lawn, visible from the White House during Herbert Hoover’s Presidency in 1932. This even occurred under the direction of President Hoover and was under the command of General Douglas MacArthur.

Map of Engagements

General George S. Patton was Involved in 6 major engagements during World War II in the European theater of operations. This map displays his engagements in the order, in which they occurred.

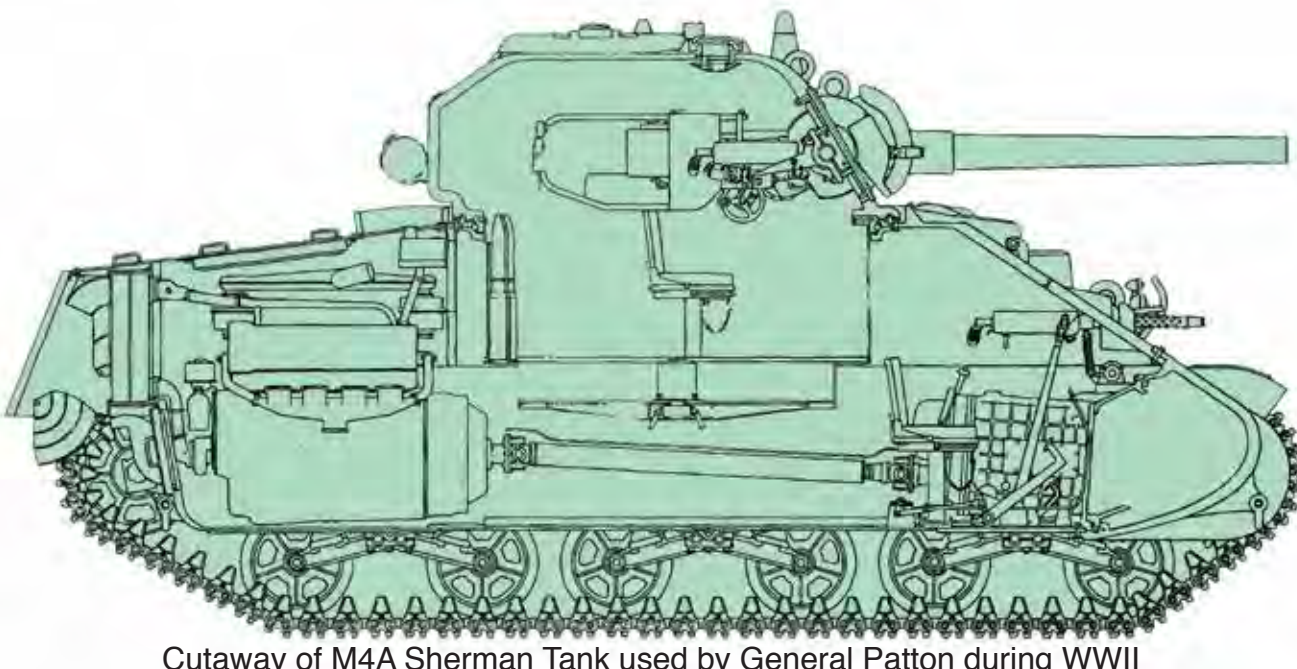


The major engagements covered by this poster include the ❶ North Africa Operation Torch. This marks the introduction of American forces in WWII, establishes a supply port and drives Axis forces out of Africa. ❷ Sicily Operation Husky. Allied forces engage Axis forces in an attempt to capture a majority of their military supplies and equipment. However poor planning and underestimating Axis preparation allows the majority of Axis troops and supplies to be ferried to the Italian mainland. ❸ Northern France Normandy Breakout Offensive. Patton lands at Normandy 100 days into the offensive in the extreme west. He simultaneously and successfully attacks in four directions and helps to trap hundreds of thousands of German soldiers in the Falaise Pocket between Falaise and Argentan. ❹ Officially known as the Ardennes Counter offensive, the Battle of the Bulge and the final push into Germany. Under direct order from Hitler, German Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt launches a last ditch attempt to retake the port at Belgium, Luxembourg with 29 divisions of 250,000 men in total, by attacking a weak point in Allied lines. Consequently trapping thousands of Allied troops in Bastogne. Patton, anticipating a request for assistance from Allied command, makes plans to disengage six division from his current engagement at Saarbrücken, and drive them over 100 miles north during winter in 48 hours. Patton breaks enemy lines and establishes a supply line to relieve Allied forces. Historians note this to be one of his most remarkable feats.

Andrew Steinmetz

DAI 523 Info Graphics • Project 4 - Poster
Fall 2014 • Pino Trogu

Sources:
http://www.20th.com/person_bio.php?person_id=55
<http://www.librarything.com/profile/GeorgeSPatton>
<http://www.patton.org.com/memo.htm>
<http://www.history.com/world-war-ii-general-george-s-patton-rose-to-capture-messina.htm>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pancho_Villa_Expedition
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Torch
<http://www.history.com/world-war-ii-campaign>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Kasserine_Pass
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allied_invasion_of_Sicily
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_S._Patton_slapping_incident
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Normandy
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Bulge



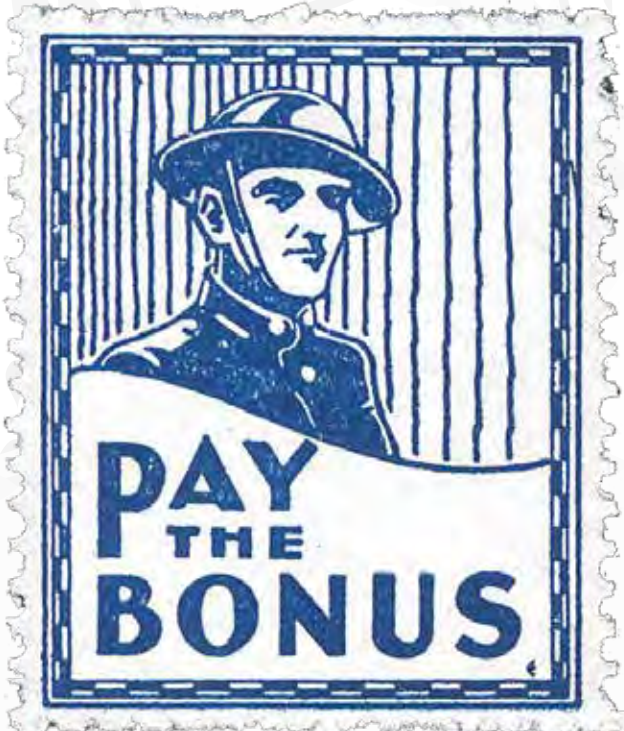
Cutaway of M4A Sherman Tank used by General Patton during WWII



1912 Summer Olympics poster
Patton both created the modern Pentathlon for the 1912 Olympics and participated in them.

Nov 1940
George Patton served as acting division Commander of 2nd Armored Division

11 Apr 1941
Gen. Patton made the commanding officer of the 2nd Armored Division.



1933 Bonus Army Stamp
Veterans of WWI were promised a pay bonus for their time served in WWI. However, in 1933 then Major Patton supported General Douglas MacArthur with his 3rd Tank Cavalry Regiment in driving Veterans of WWI out of their encampment on the lawn of the U.S. Capital building.



1918 France
Patton with a Renault FT light tank

❶ 8 Nov 1942
Leads Operation Torch to retake Casablanca, Morocco

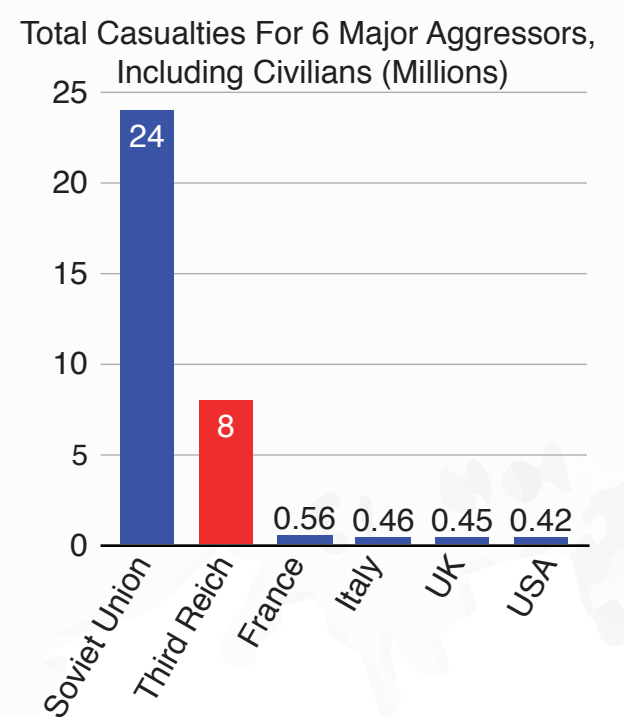
3 Feb 1943
Eisenhower informs Patton he has been chosen to help plan the invasion of Sicily, Italy.

1 April 1943
Patton's aide Captain Richard Jensen is killed in German air attack and blames his death on lacking RAF support

4 April 1943
Patton has Omar Bradley fire Orlando Ward for his failures at Kasserine Pass, Tunisia.

❷ 10 July 1943
Patton told to land at Gela Bay on Sicily.

3 - 23 Aug 1943
The Slapping Incidents
3 Aug Charles Kuhl,
10 Aug Paul G. Bennett
Accusing both men of cowardice, eventually apologizes to everyone and is eventually relieved of command of 7th Army and transferred to England to lead fictitious 15th Army.



16 Aug 1944
Promoted to permanent rank of Major General.

31 Aug 1944
3rd Army runs out of fuel just outside of Metz, France.

27 Sept 1944
Battle of Metz begins

13 Dec 1944
Battle of Metz, ends in U.S. Victory

❹ 16 Dec 1944
Ardennes Counteroffensive (Battle of the Bulge)

22 - 26 Dec 1944
Patton begins campaign to relieve 101st Airborne trapped in Bastogne

1940

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

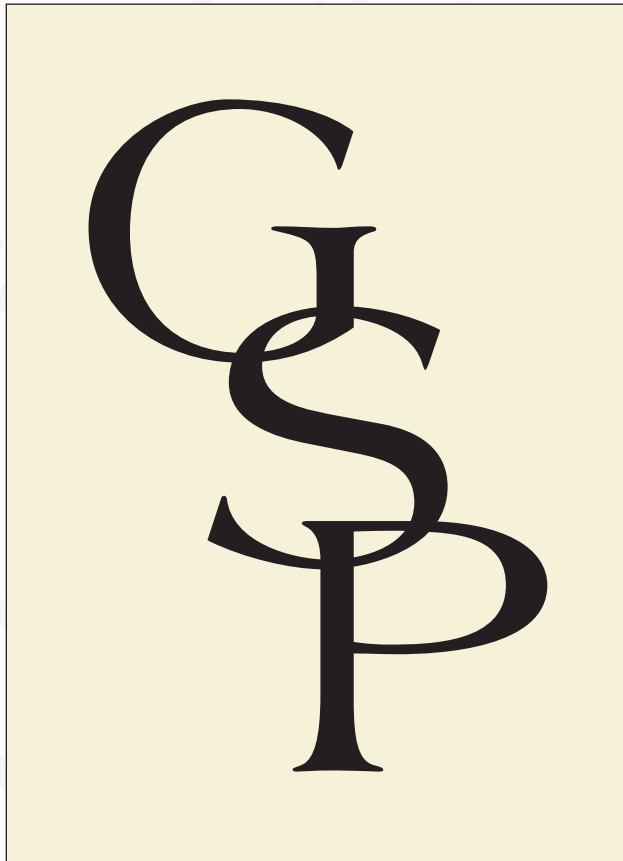


The “Patton Saber”
Following the 1912 Olympics Patton trains saber fencing in Saumur, France. He returns to the U.S. and redesigns the Cavalry Saber.

2 Oct 1940
Promoted to the temporary rank of Brigadier general.

1941

J
F
M
A
M
J
J
A
S
O
N
D



A replica of General George S Patton's logo



Patton's Ivory-Handled Colt .45 Single Action Army Revolver

1942

J
F
M
A
M
J
J
A
S
O
N
D

11 Nov 1942
Casablanca falls and is turned into a Military port

1943

J
F
M
A
M
J
J
A
S
O
N
D

19 - 24 Feb 1943
Kasserine Pass begins and ends in failure for US Troops.

6 Mar 1943
Temporarily named the commanding Officer of the US II Corps. Tasked with Replacing the failed leadership that led to The failure at Kasserine Pass and reforming II Corp.

21 July 1943
George Patton and 7th army take Palermo

8-16 Aug 1943
Siege of Messina, Patton beats Montgomery's forces and proves battle worthiness of American troops.

21 Nov 1943
Journalist Drew Pearson publicized Patton's "slapping incident" of 3 Aug 1943, stirring controversy.

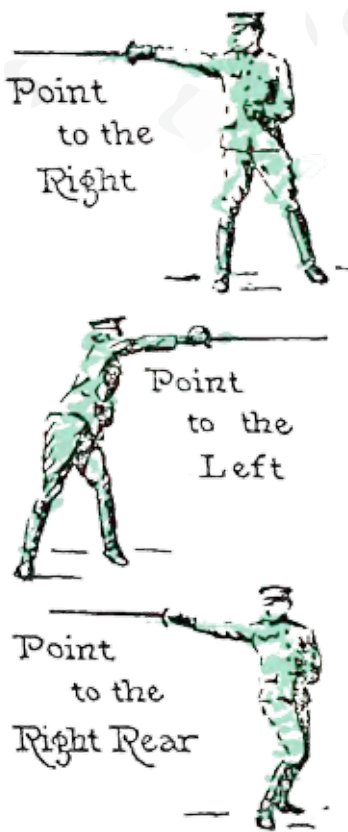
25 Apr 1944
Patton speaks freely of post WWII world with shared responsibility between US, UK & USSR. A journalist's misquote excludes USSR stirring more controversy.

6 June 1944
D-Day, invasion of Normandy, amphibious troops begin assault.

1 Aug 1944 ❸
Normandy Breakout Offensive
Patton lands to the extreme west of Normandy landings and begins simultaneous four-way Breakout Offensive

1944

J
F
M
A
M
J
J
A
S
O
N
D



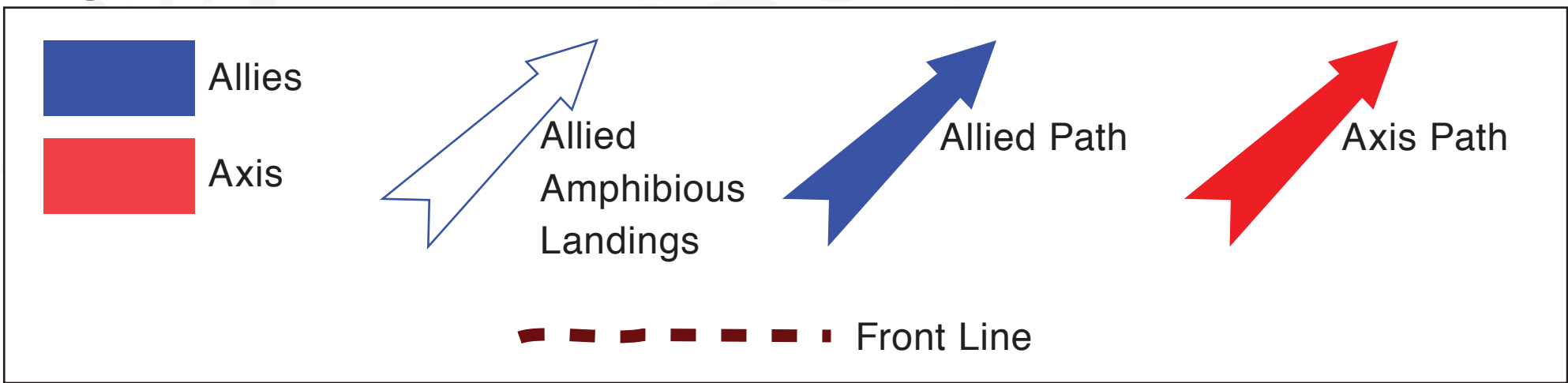
Excerpts taken from the 1914 U.S. Military Saber Exercise training manual written by George Patton

21 Dec 1945
George Patton passed away from pulmonary embolism at the US Army hospital in Heidelberg, Germany as the result of an automobile accident.

1946

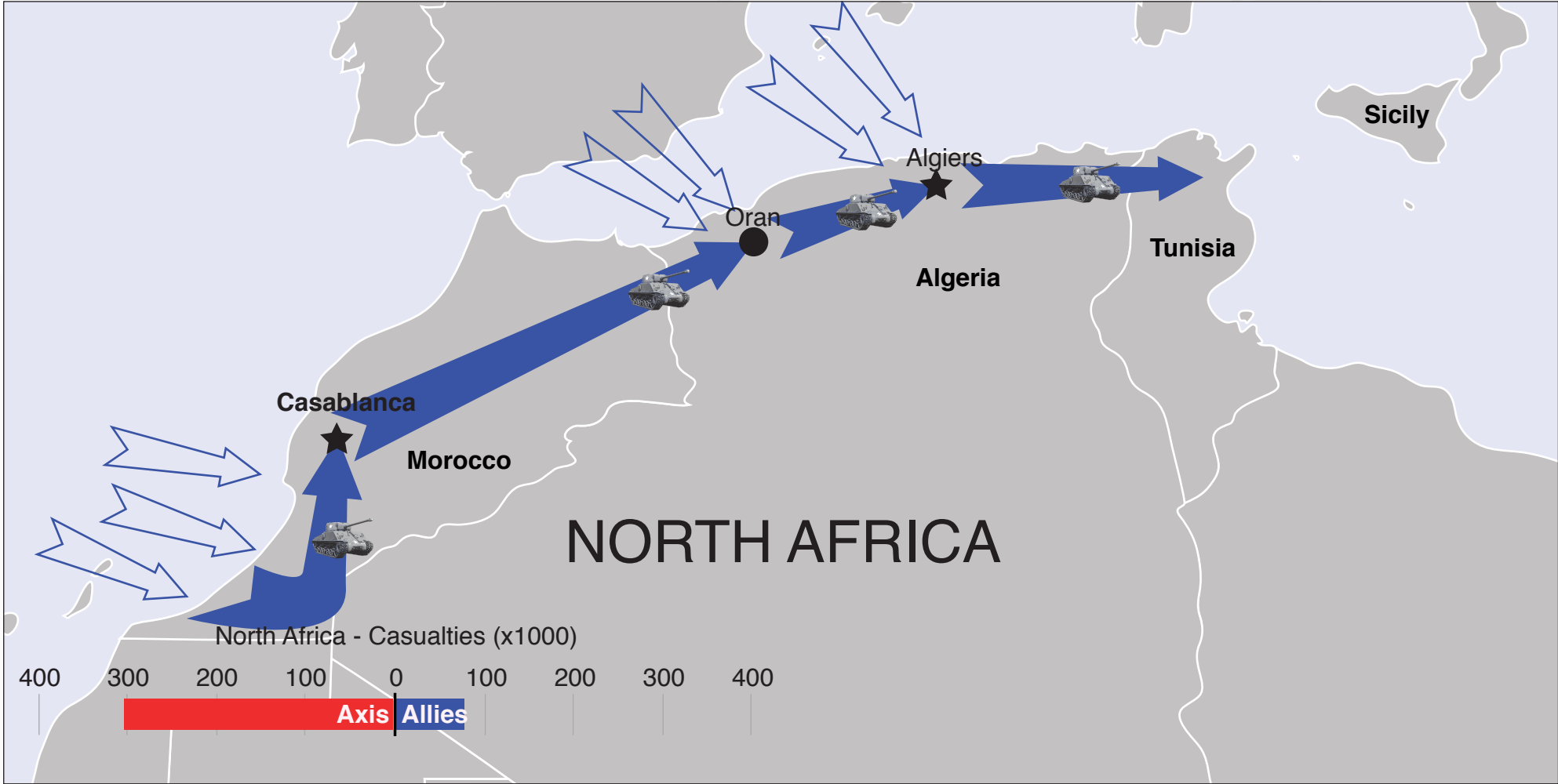
J

Legend



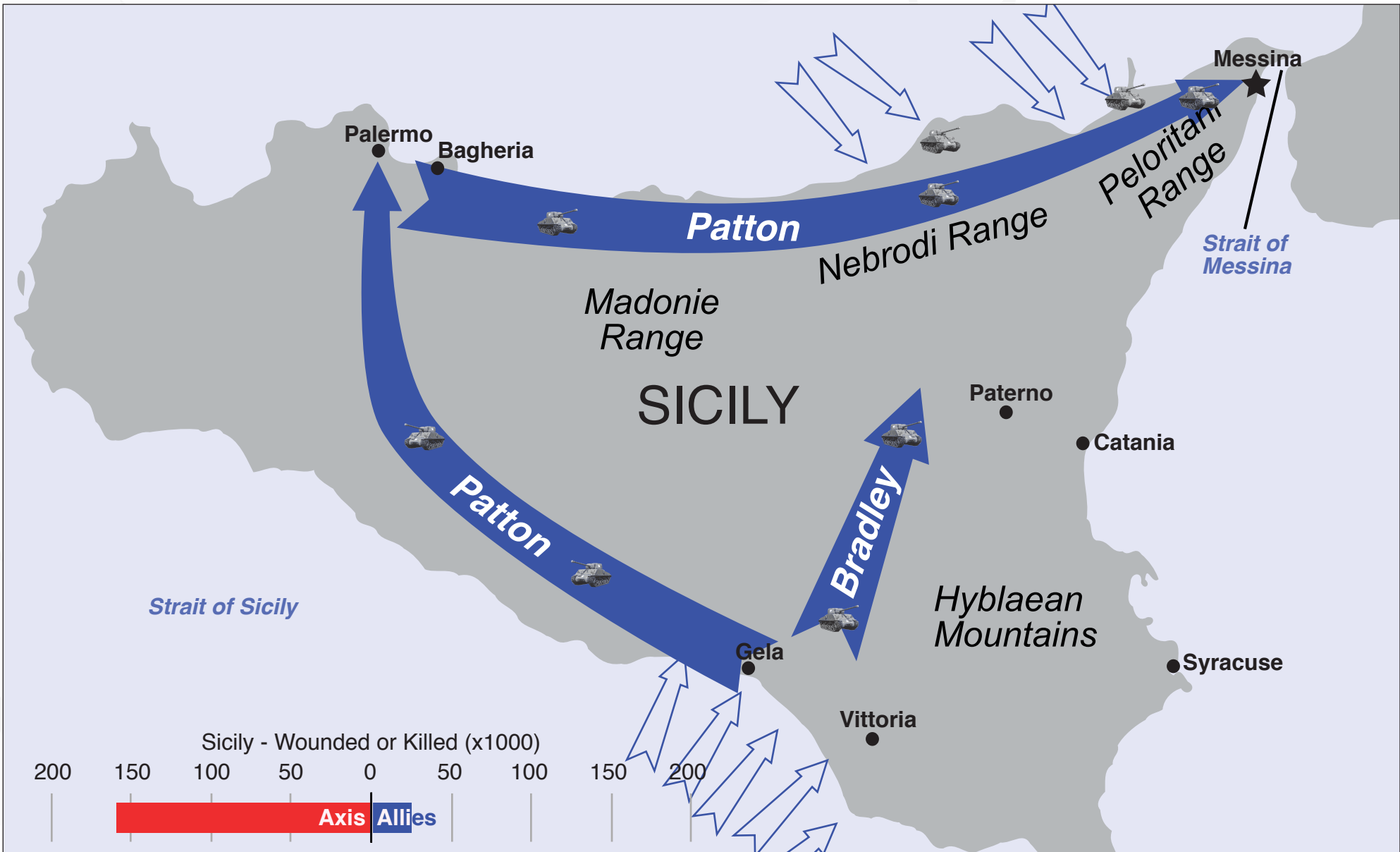
1 North Africa Operation Torch

8 – 16 Nov. 1942
Simultaneous invasion of Casablanca, Oran and Algiers. Patton takes Casablanca with little issue. Commanders charged with taking Oran and Algiers failed spectacularly Patton replaces them and smashes remaining German and Italian forces and drives Allied Forces toward Tunisia. Tunisia is key for taking Sicily.



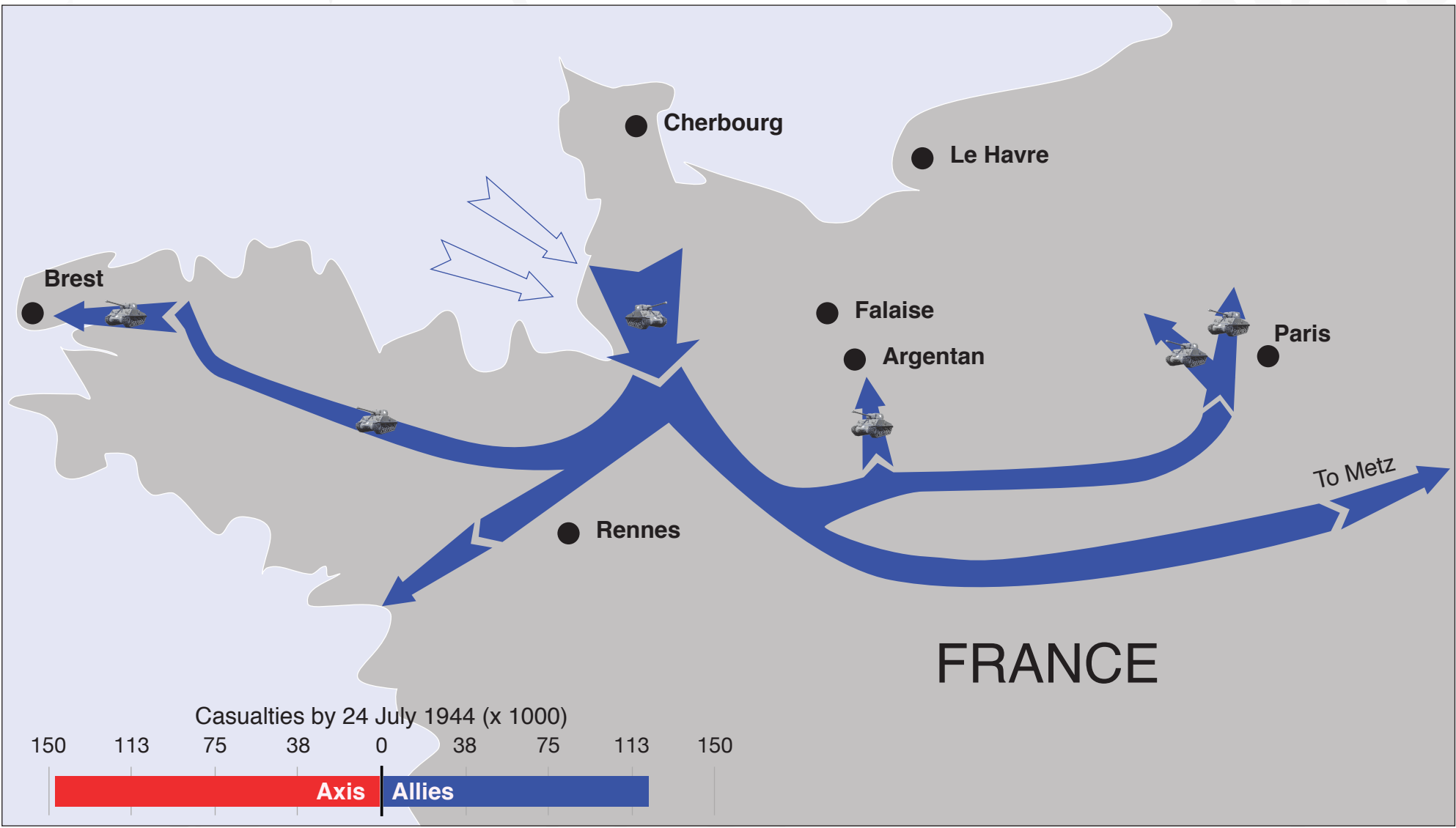
2 Sicily Campaign Operation Husky

9 July – 17 Aug. 1943
Having smashed German and Italian forces in North Africa and successfully taking Tunisia, Generals Patton and Montgomery invade Sicily. While Montgomery's forces are mired in battle at Catania, Patton takes Palermo and turns his troops toward the Allies ultimate goal of Messina in an attempt to capture German vehicles and personnel



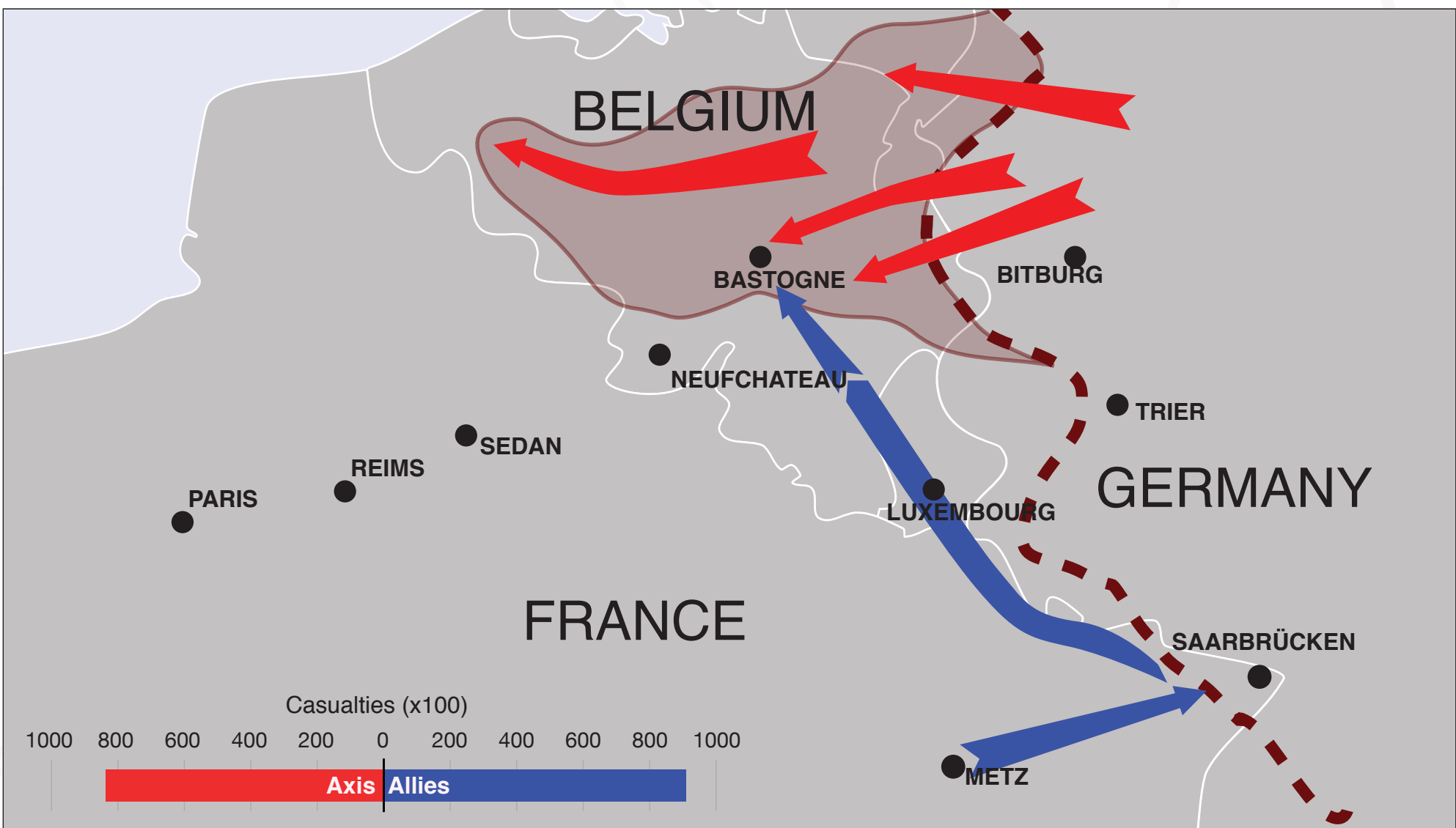
3 Northern France Normandy Breakout Offensive

1 August 1943
Having smashed German and Italian forces in North Africa and successfully taking Tunisia, Generals Patton and Montgomery invade Sicily. While Montgomery's forces are mired in battle at Catania, Patton takes Palermo and turns his troops toward the Allies ultimate goal of Messina in an attempt to capture German vehicles and personnel



4 GERMANY ARDENNES COUNTER OFFENSIVE

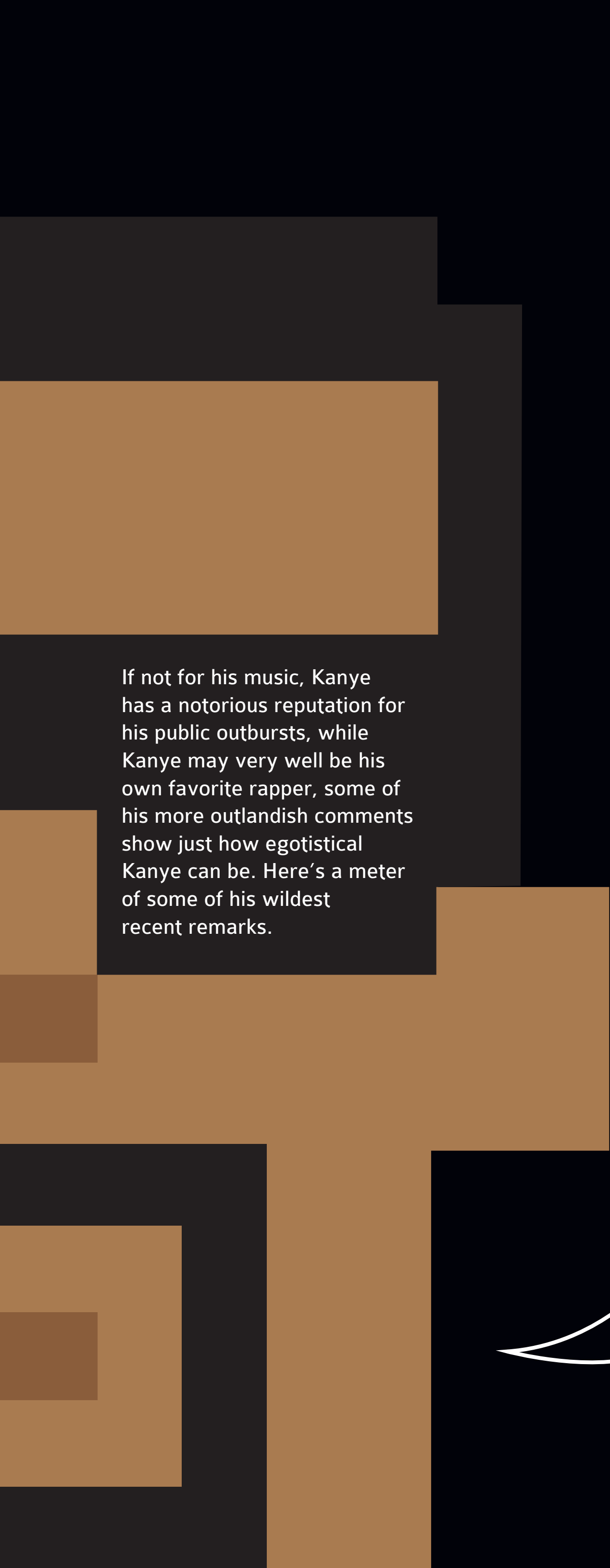
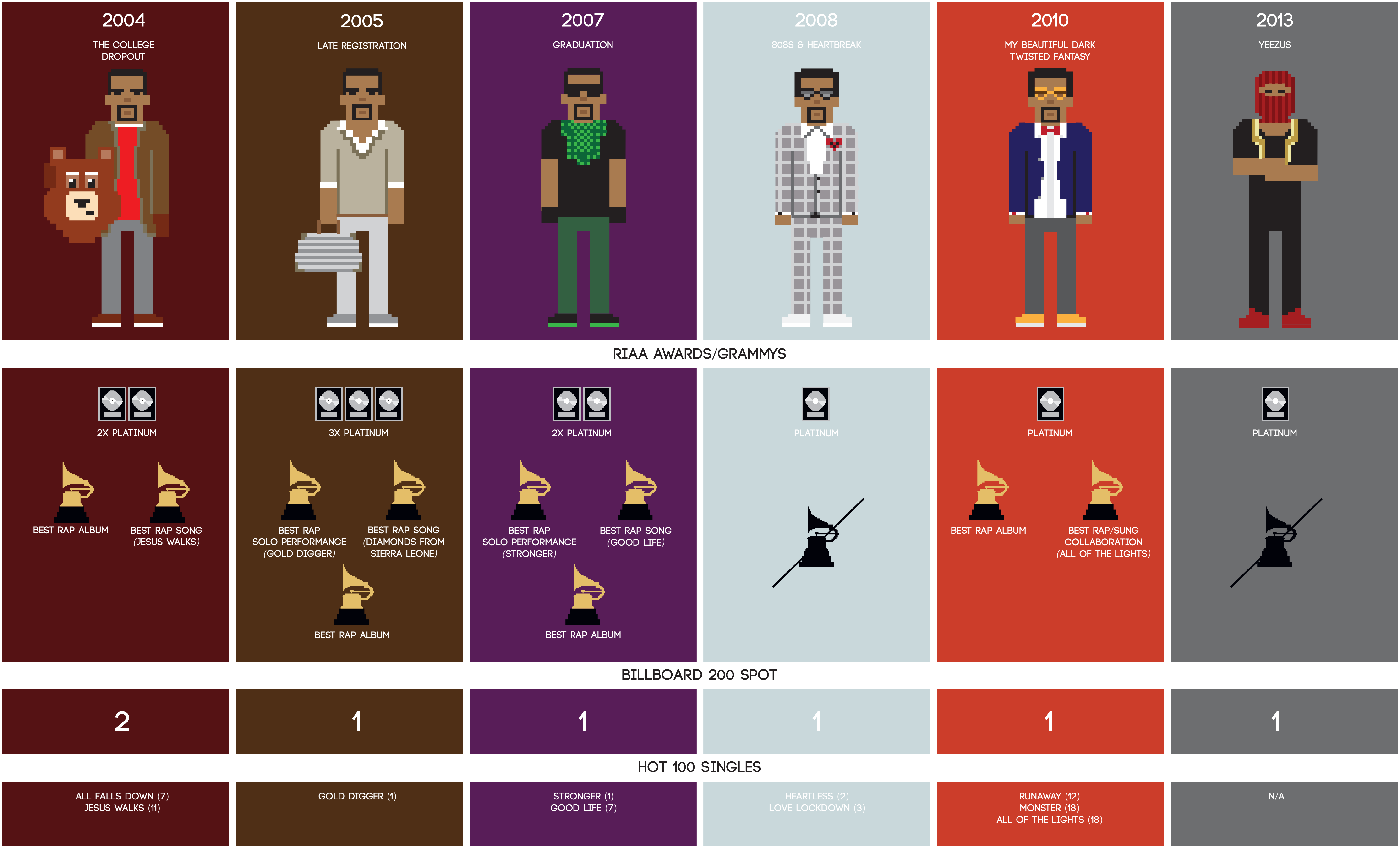
16 DECEMBER 1944
THIS CAMPAIGN IS KNOWN TO AMERICANS AS THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE. PATTON, ANTICIPATING A REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE FROM ALLIED COMMAND, MAKES PLANS TO DISENGAGE SIX DIVISION FROM HIS CURRENT ENGAGEMENT AT SAARBRÜCKEN, AND DRIVE THEM OVER 100 MILES NORTH DURING WINTER IN 48 HOURS. PATTON BREAKS ENEMY LINES AND ESTABLISHES A SUPPLY



KANYE WEST



THE MAN & THE EGO:
Love him or hate him, you know who Kanye West is. You might've bought every album, or maybe only listened to a few of his songs, or surely you've heard some of his public outbursts...Either way, Yeezy is quite an accomplished artist.



YEEZY EGO-METER

"I AM A GOD. NOW WHAT?"

"I AM WARHOL. I AM THE NO. 1 MOST IMPACTFUL ARTIST OF OUR GENERATION. I AM SHAKESPEARE IN THE FLESH."

"I'M LIKE A VESSEL, AND GOD HAS CHOSEN ME TO BE THE VOICE AND THE CONNECTOR."

"I'M LIKE HOWARD HUGHES. I'M LIKE DAVID STERN. I'M LIKE STEVE JOBS. IF ANYTHING, THAT'S A COMPLIMENT TO THEM."

"FOR ME TO SAY I WASN'T A GENIUS, I WOULD JUST BE LYING TO YOU AND TO MYSELF."

"I'M 10 YEARS AHEAD OF YOUR MENTALITY."

"BUT MY EGO IS MY DRUG. MY DRUG. I'M BETTER THAN ALL YOU OTHER MOTHERF*CKERS. KISS MY ASS!"

"IS IT SUPER LONELY AND MISERABLE TO BUY YOURSELF A CARTIER LOVE BRACELET... WELL I GUESS I DO LOVE MY SELF LOL!!!"

"MY GREATEST PAIN IN LIFE IS THAT I WILL NEVER BE ABLE TO SEE MYSELF PERFORM LIVE"

"I'M MY FAVORITE RAPPER."

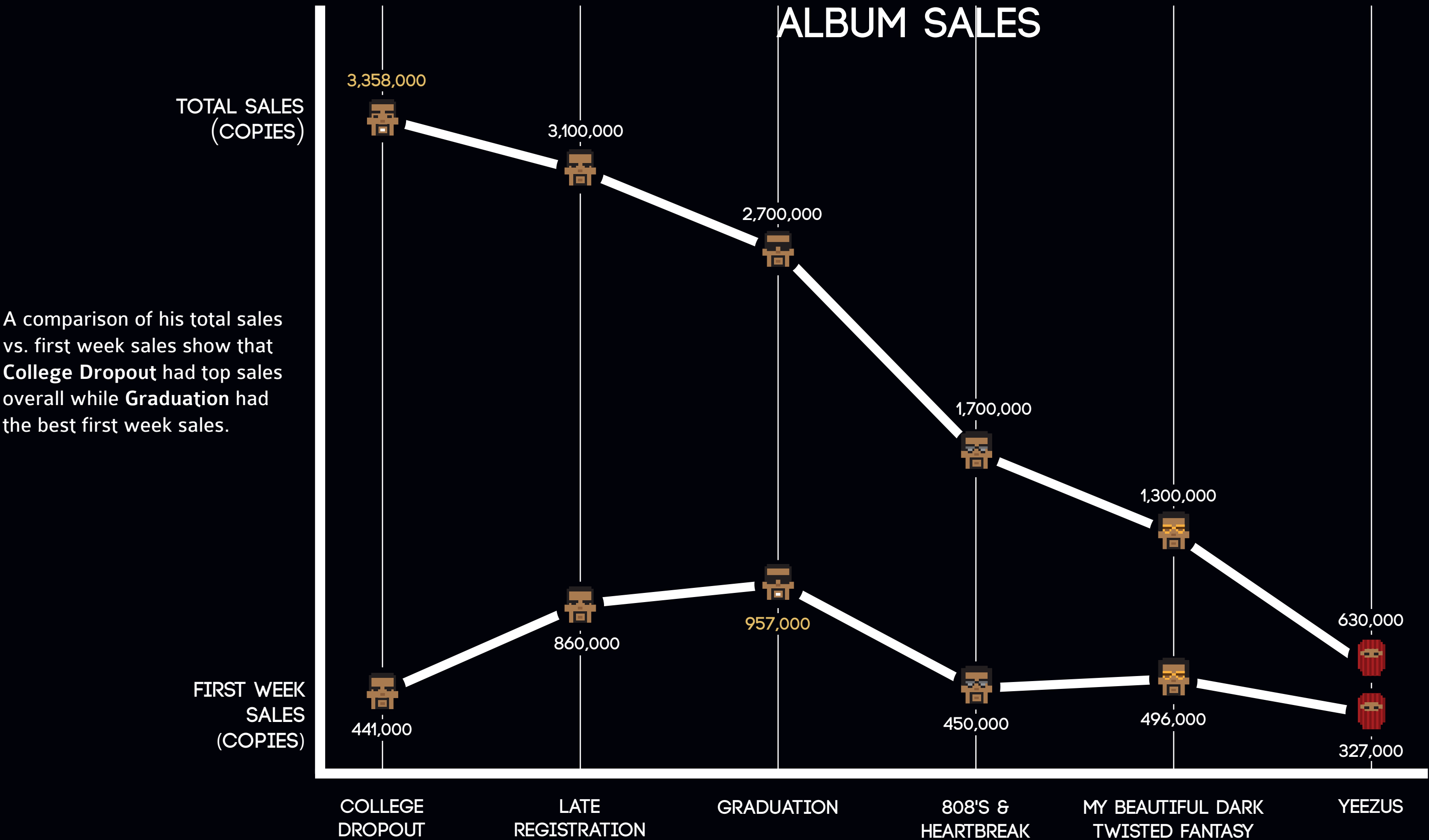
This is an analysis of the top 50 songs Kanye has performed on his tours; 185 concerts in total. The colors correspond to the album each song is from.

Jesus Walks took the crown as the top performed song with 119 Plays.

- COLLEGE DROPOUT
- LATE REGISTRATION
- GRADUATION
- 808'S & HEARTBREAK
- MY BEAUTIFUL DARK TWISTED FANTASY
- YEEZUS
- NO ALBUM



ALBUM SALES



SOURCES: <http://www.setlist.fm/>
<http://wikipedia.org/>
<http://riaa.com/>
<http://thedailybeast.com/>

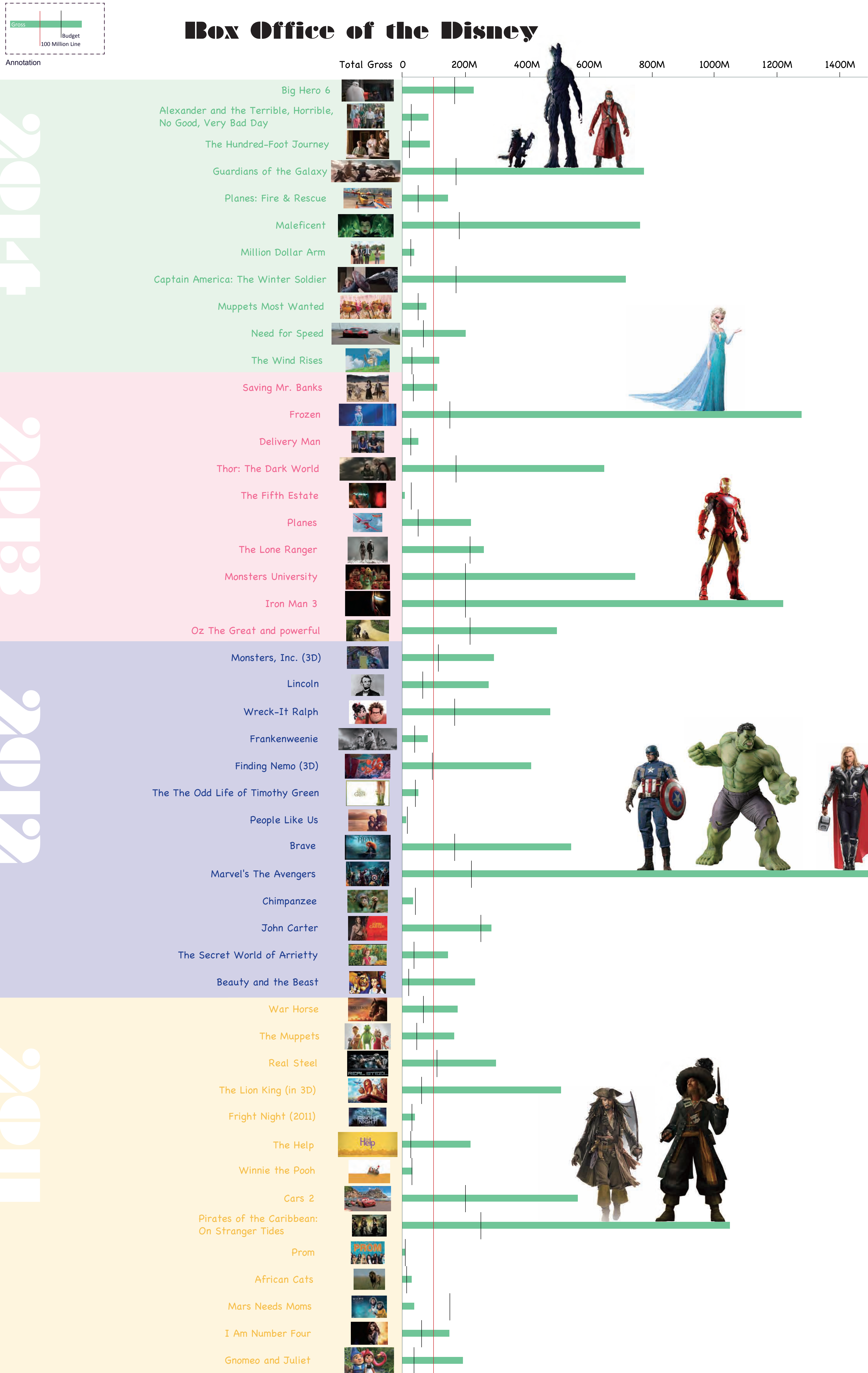
Disney

THE LAND OF MOVIE

The Walt Disney Company is a leading media and entertainment conglomerate. The company is divided into five major business segments: Media Networks (including the ABC network), Parks and Resorts, Studio Entertainment (including Pixar and Marvel), Consumer Products and Interactive Media. Under the leadership of its new CEO, Bob Iger, Disney has renewed its emphasis on its core strategy of creating and distributing attractive content for children and syndicating this content through its various entertainment channels. For example, when Disney produces a new movie, it continues to capitalize on the characters in the movie long after it has left the box office. Before the movie leaves theaters, the company will have already released a line of complementary toys and action figures. This is followed by the release of the movie on DVD and - depending on its popularity - a presence in Disney's theme parks or its own television show.

Film syndication and merchandising is more volatile than Disney's other sources of revenue. Success in this segment is determined by Disney's ability to produce hit movies--a difficult task with unpredictable results. A blockbuster movie can significantly boost revenues for years to come, but a pricey flop can also lead to extended lower sales. Disney has added to its movie-making assets through a series of acquisitions, including the \$7.4 billion purchase of Pixar, maker of Cars and Toy Story in 2006. It added Marvel in 2009 at a cost of \$4.2 billion and last year it added Lucasfilm, maker of the Star Wars films, in a deal valued at \$4.1 billion. These purchases bring immeasurable benefits to Disney's Studio Entertainment, making it the land of movie.

Box Office of the Disney



The Walt Disney Studios

Walt Disney Animation Studios

P X A R

Pixar Animation Studios



Touchstone Pictures

Touchstone Pictures

MARVEL

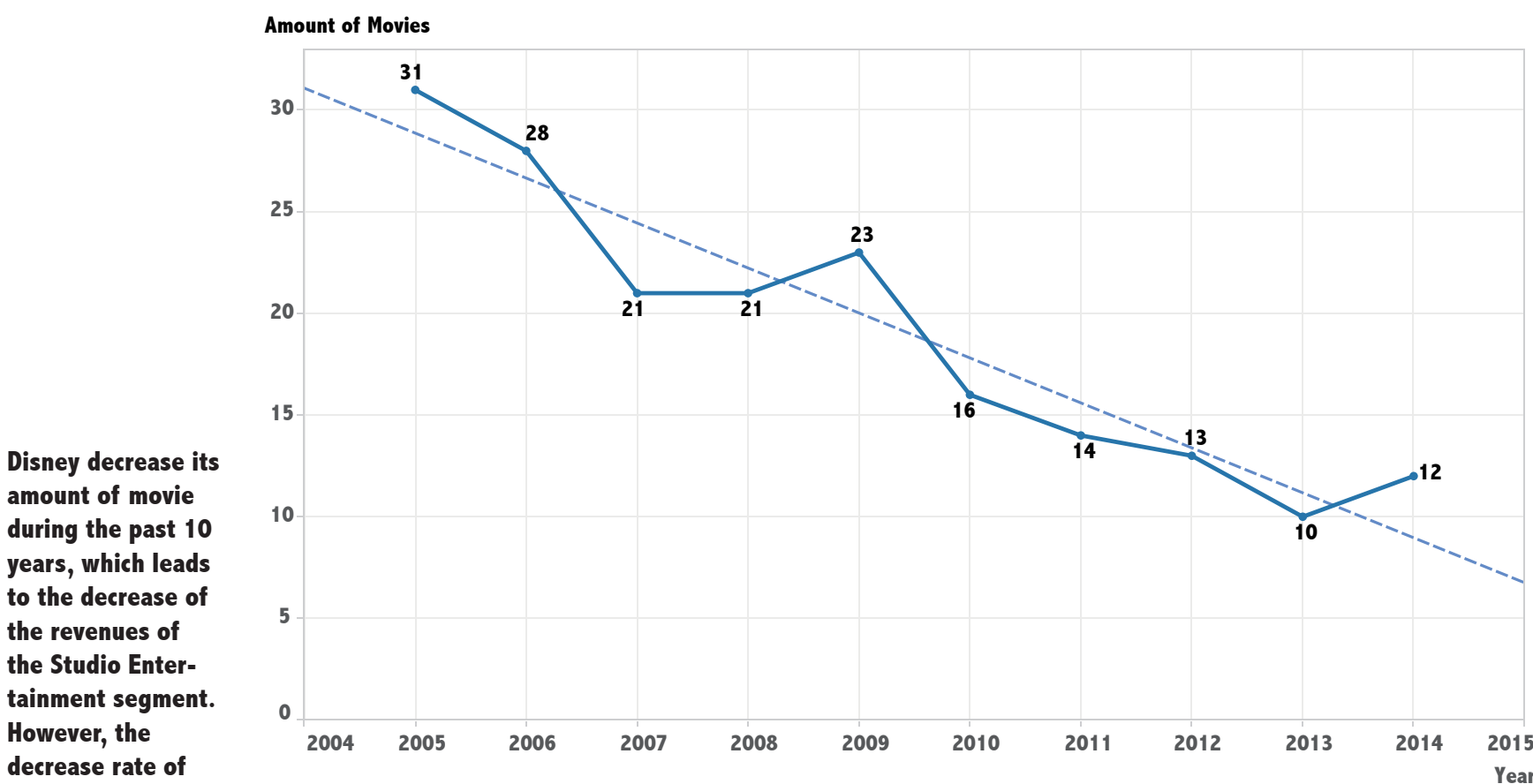
Marvel Studios

Distribution of Genre

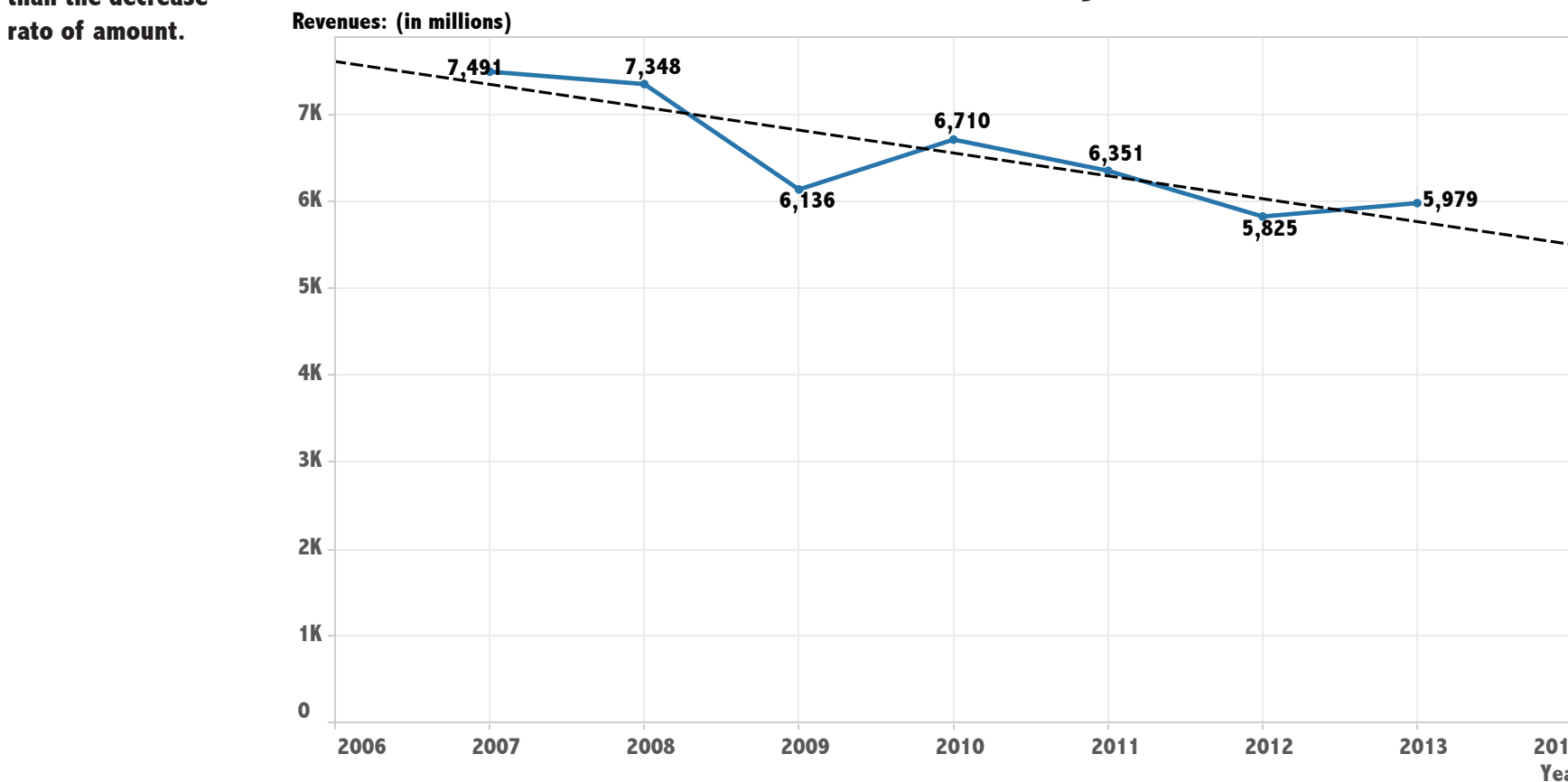
During the last 4 years, Disney has released 48 movies, which can be divided into 19 genres. Among all of them, animation takes part more than one third of them.



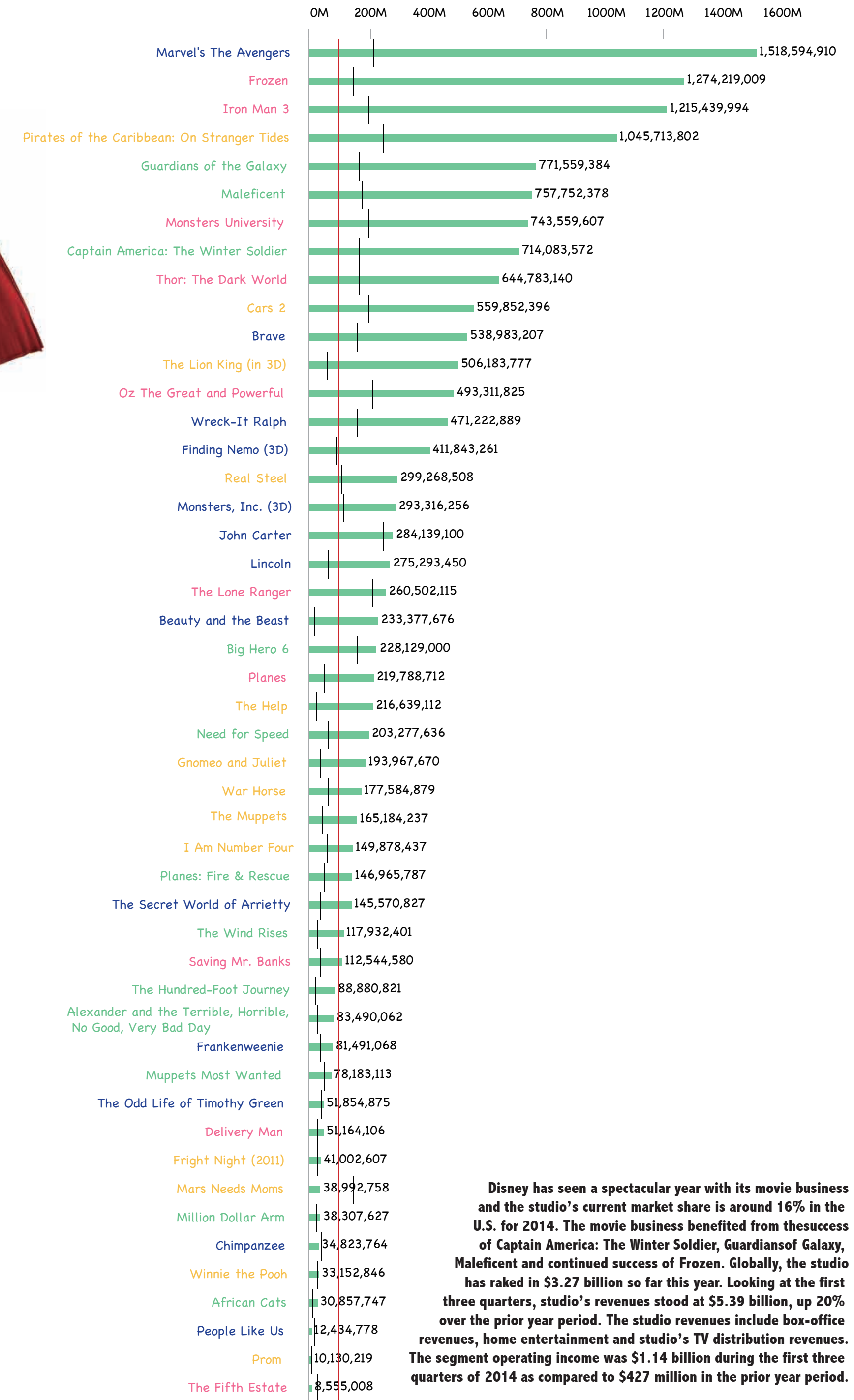
Release Amount



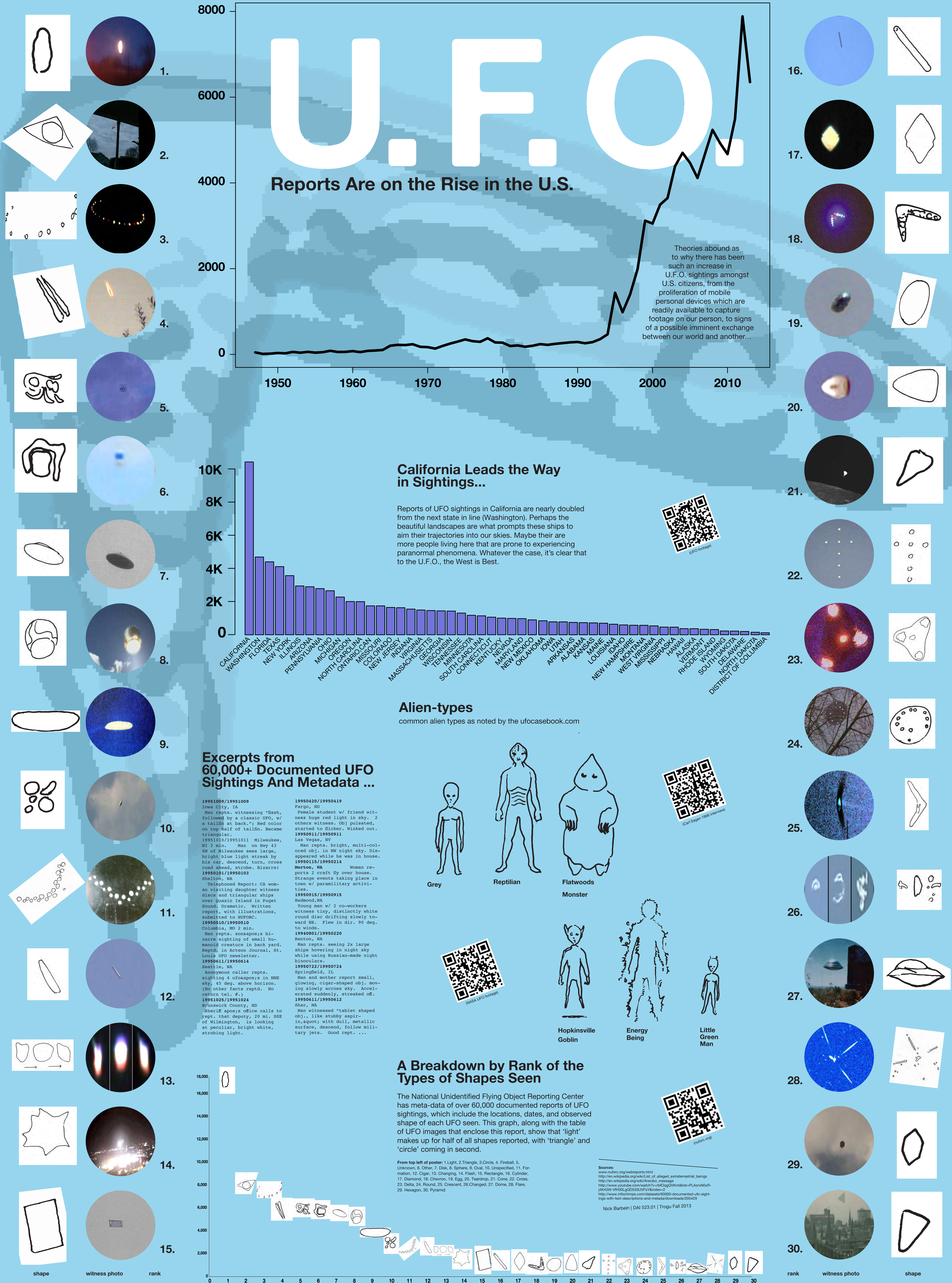
Revenues Change of Year



Rank by Gross



Disney has seen a spectacular year with its movie business and the studio's current market share is around 16% in the U.S. for 2014. The movie business benefited from the success of Captain America: The Winter Soldier, Guardians of Galaxy, Maleficent and continued success of Frozen. Globally, the studio has raked in \$3.27 billion so far this year. Looking at the first three quarters, studio's revenues stood at \$5.39 billion, up 20% over the prior year period. The studio revenues include box-office revenues, home entertainment and studio's TV distribution revenues. The segment operating income was \$1.14 billion during the first three quarters of 2014 as compared to \$427 million in the prior year period.



GERHARD RICHTER

Hammer
Price

\$40M

\$30M

\$20M

\$10M

\$5M

\$10M

\$15M

\$20M

\$25M

\$30M

Expected Price

Paint by Numbers: A Look at Richter’s Most Lucrative Sales at Auction

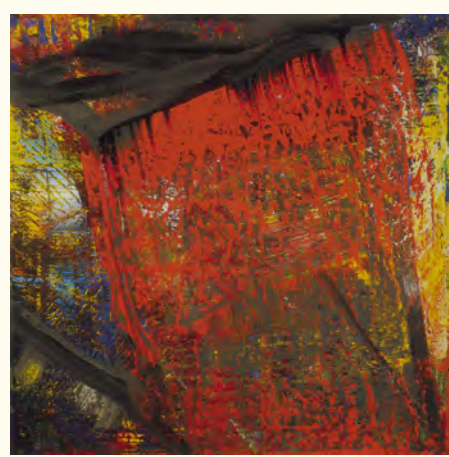
Who is the greatest living artist? This provocative, perhaps unanswerable question is worth asking for what it reveals about the cultural arena in which money and fame often seem to be paramount obsessions. Surveying the results from Vanity Fair’s December 2013 poll of top artists, academics, and curators, VF was able to develop a portrait of



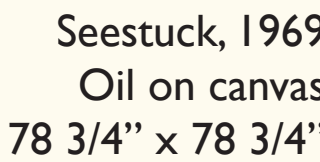
the art world today and identify the values that really preoccupy the best and the brightest. To conduct this straw poll, VF asked 100 art-world professionals, artists and professors of art (but not art dealers), to name who they would consider to be the most important living artists. Drum roll please..... German painter, Gerhard Richter, who received 24 votes, has been dubbed the most important living artist. As such, an interesting dialogue is revealed when looking into trends between the expected price and the hammer price of Richter’s most lucrative painting sales, at auction.



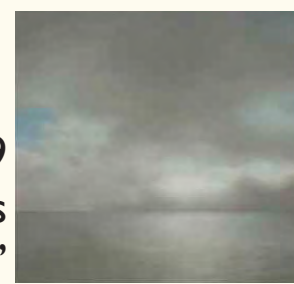
Diplomatz Mailand
(Cathedral Square, Milan), 1968
Oil on canvas
108" x 114"



Gudrun, 1987
Oil on canvas
98" x 98"



Seestuck, 1969
Oil on canvas
78 3/4" x 78 3/4"



Kerze (Candle), 1982
Oil on canvas
32 3/4" x 24 1/2"



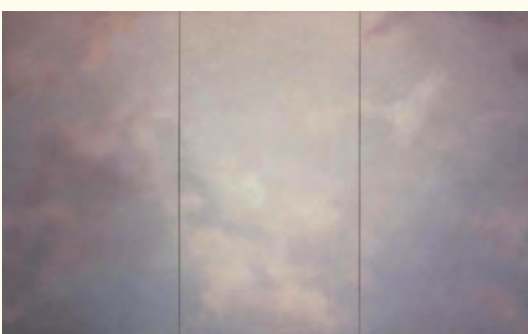
Abstraktes Bild (625), 1987
Oil on canvas
98 3/8" x 157 1/2"



Awui Liebespaare
(Two Couples), 1966
Oil on canvas
45 1/4" x 63"



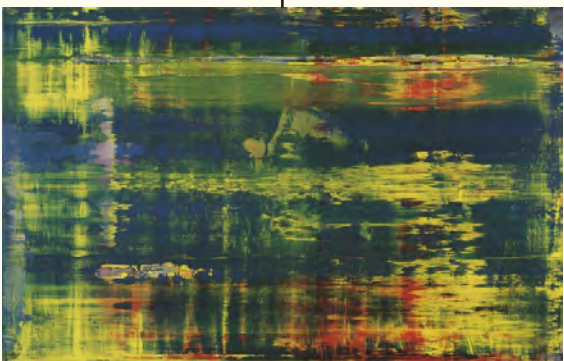
Struktur (1), 1989
Oil on canvas
88.6" x 78.7"
(Auction date: 2/2008)



Wolken (Rosa), 1970
Triptych, Oil on canvas
78 3/4" x 118 1/8"



Mohre (Carrot), 1984
Oil on canvas
78.5" x 63"



The River, 1995
Oil on canvas
80" x 120"



Abstraktes Bild (798-3), 1993
Oil on canvas
94 1/2" x 94 1/2"



Abstraktes Bild Dunkel (613-2), 1986
Oil on canvas
102 3/8" x 78 3/4"



Struktur (2), 1989
Oil on canvas
88.6" x 78.7"
(Auction date: 6/2012)



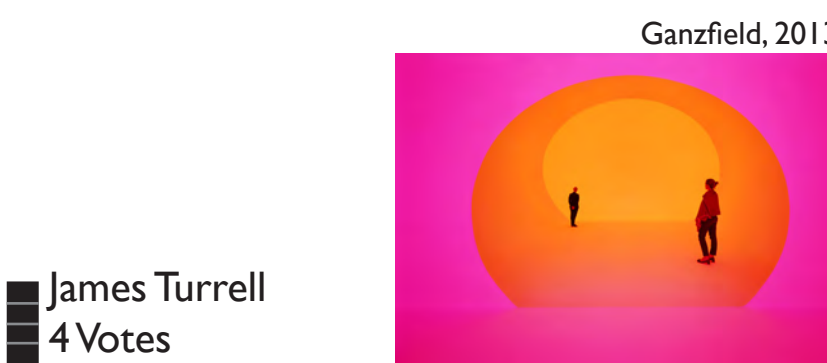
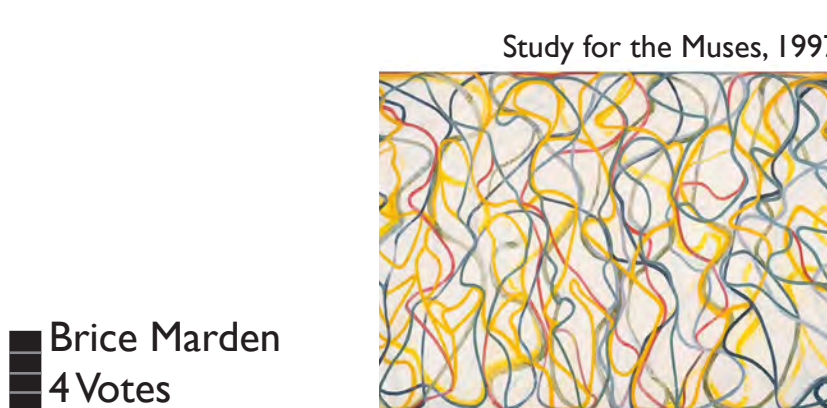
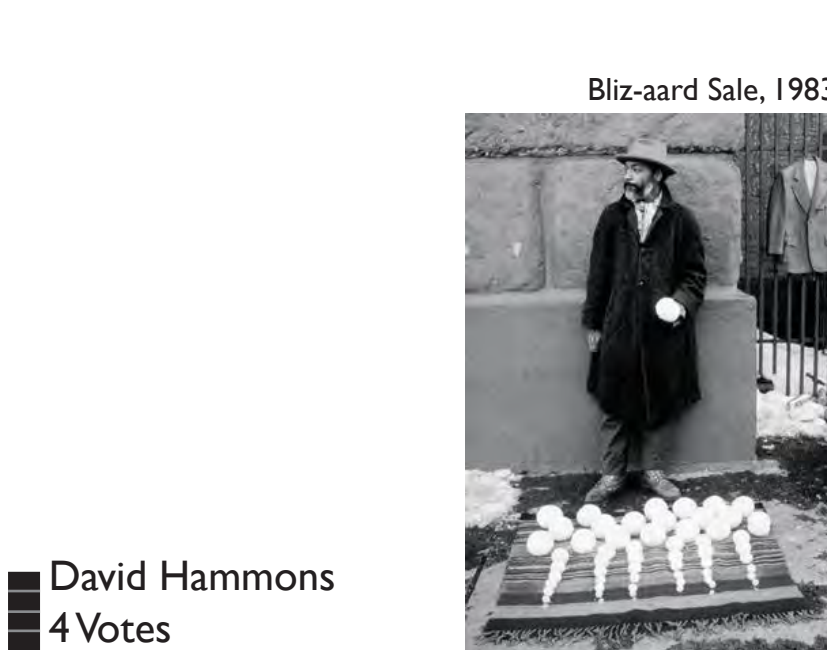
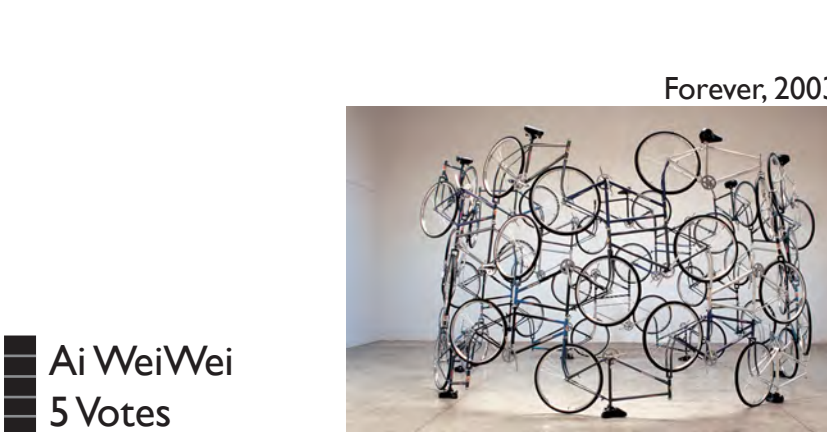
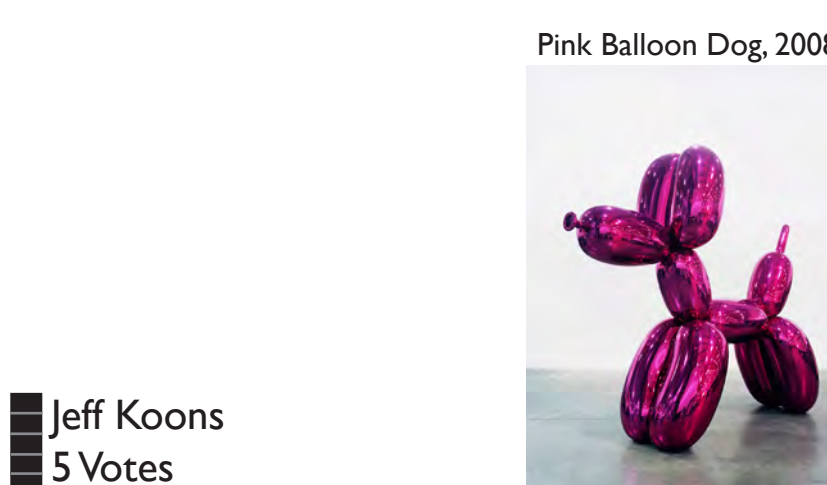
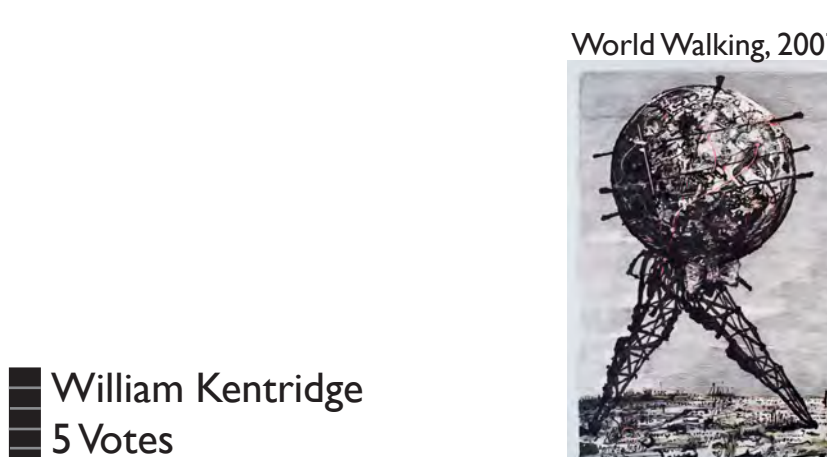
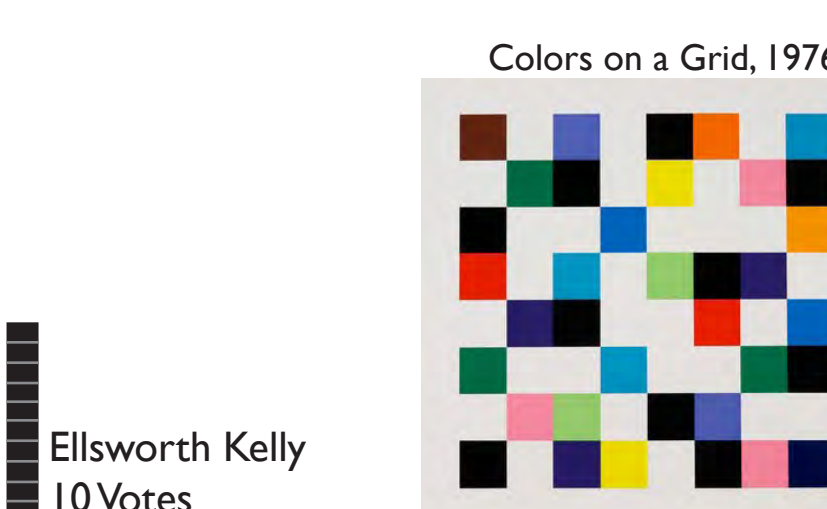
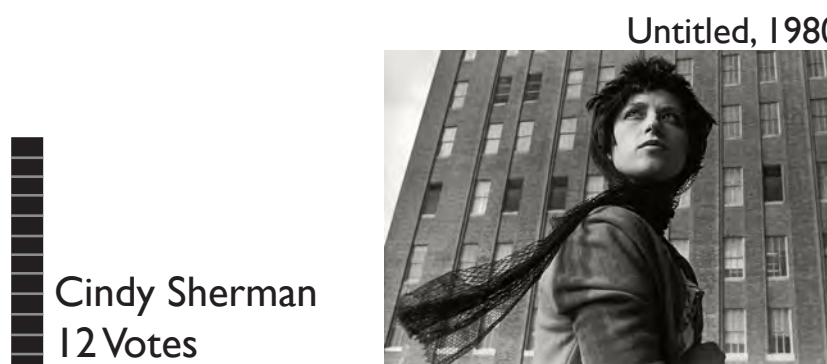
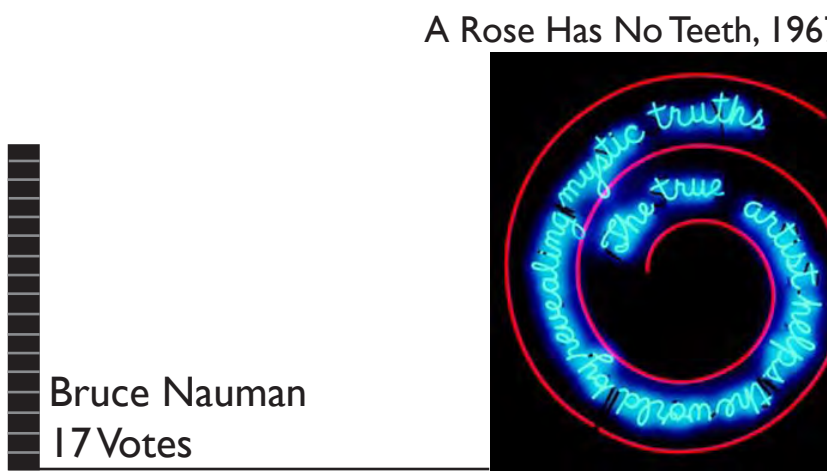
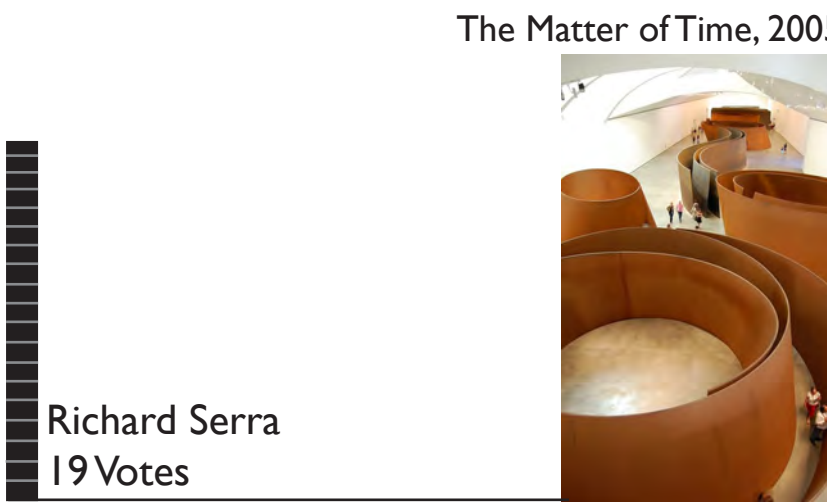
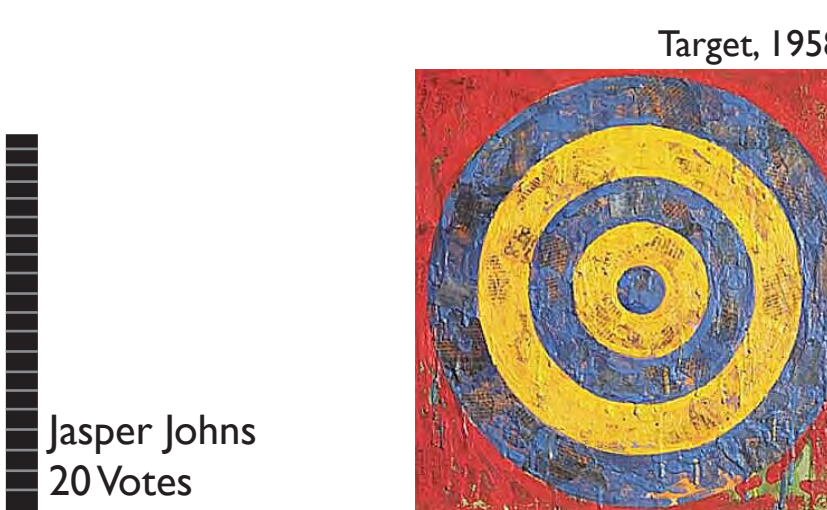
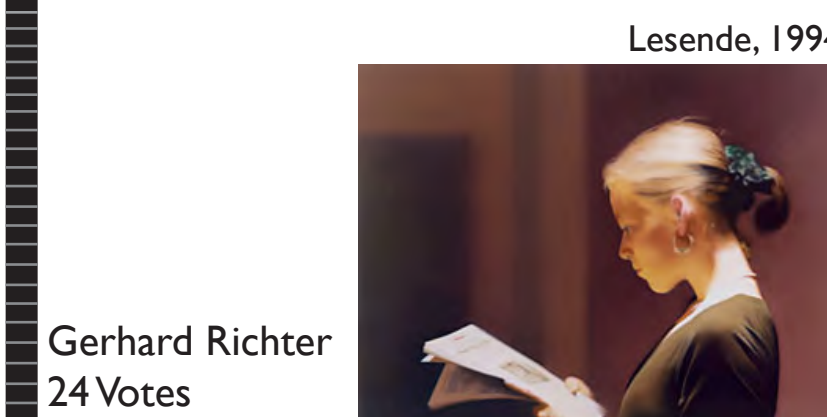
Abstraktes Bild (779-2), 1992
Oil on canvas
78 3/4" x 70 3/4"



Kegel (Cone), 1985
Oil on canvas
102 3/8" x 70 3/4"

Gerhard Richter is today, our most admired living artist. The German painter, born in 1932, originally trained in a realist style. He later developed an appreciation for the more progressive work of his American and European contemporaries. Richter increasingly employed his own painting as a means of exploring how images that appear to capture “truth” often prove, upon extended viewing, to be far less objective than originally assumed. The other common themes in his work are the elements of change, and the play between realism and abstraction. Richter worked alongside, but never fully adopted, a succession of late 20th century art movements such as, Abstract Expressionism, Pop art, Minimalism, and Conceptual-ism. Richter has indeed absorbed many of their ideas, but continued to remain skeptical of all the grand artistic, philosophical beliefs.

The Votes:



BREAKING DOWN THE BART STRIKE

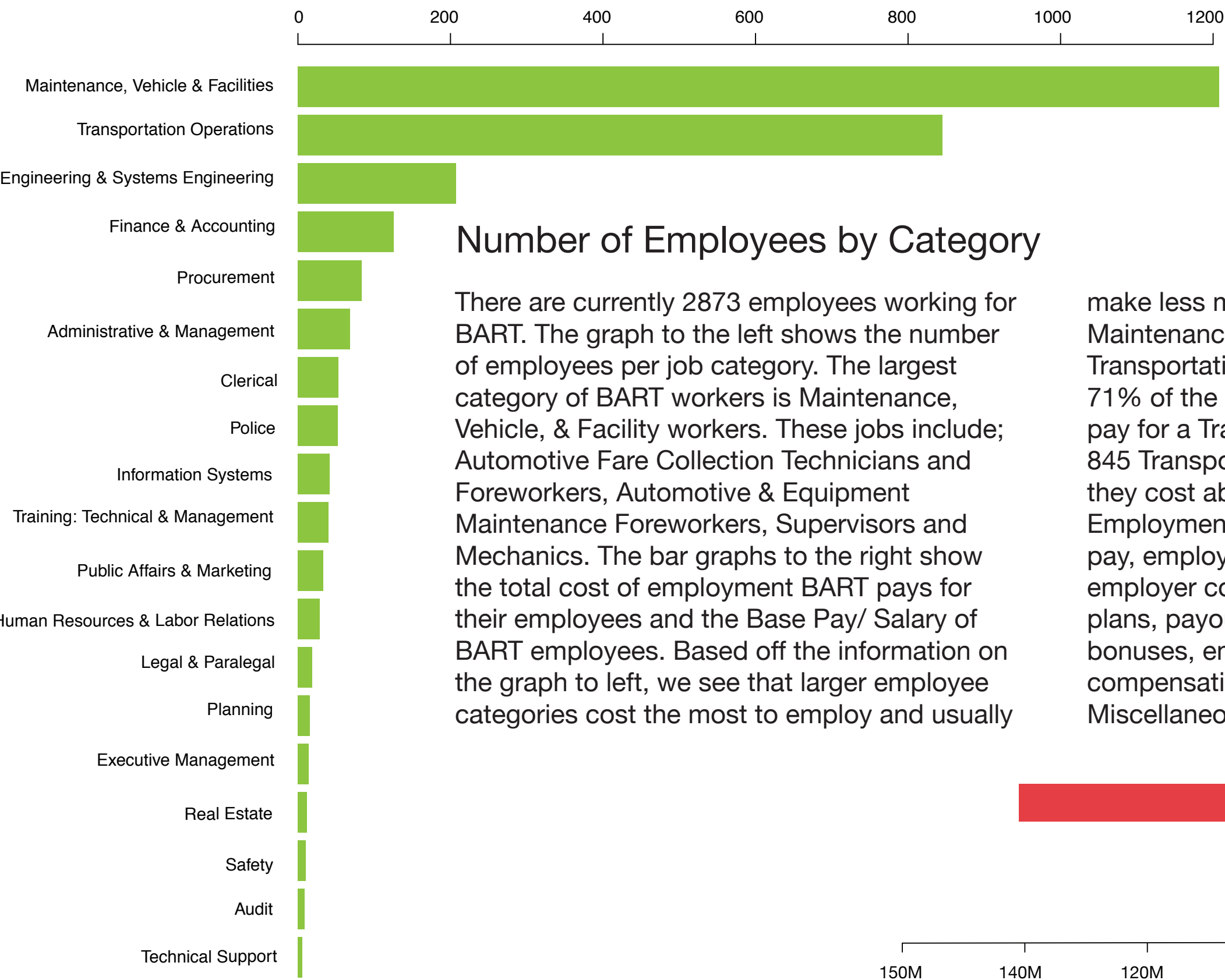
Fed up with not receiving a raise within the past 4 years, BART Employees went on strike Friday October 18th. They demanded better medical benefits, reduced contribution to pension and job security. After striking for 9 days they were heard. The new contract gives workers a 12 percent total raise start;

(two raises of 3.7% and a final one of 4%), a 4 percent pension contribution, and an increase in medical premiums by about \$50 a month. The BART strike has drawn a lot of media attention and has left many Bay Area residents asking themselves, 'Are the BART strikes really necessary?'

By Christine Haynes

COST

How Much Do Employees Cost



Number of Employees by Category

There are currently 2873 employees working for BART. The graph to the left shows the number of employees per job category. The largest category of BART workers is Maintenance, Vehicle, & Facility workers. These jobs include; Automotive Fare Collection Technicians and Foreworkers, Automotive & Equipment Maintenance Foreworkers, Supervisors and Mechanics. The bar graphs to the right show the total cost of employment BART pays for their employees and the Base Pay/ Salary of BART employees. Based off the information on the graph to left, we see that larger employee categories cost the most to employ and usually

make less money than other job categories. Maintenance, Vehicle, and Facility workers and Transportation and Operation workers make up 71% of the overall workforce. The average base pay for a Train Operator is \$62,467. There are 845 Transportation & Operation workers and they cost about 100 Million Dollars to Employ. Employment costs include base pay, overtime pay, employer contribution to pension, employer contribution to medical/ dental/vision plans, payouts for vacation, sick leave, bonuses, employer contribution to deferred compensation (ie. 401k), and other Miscellaneous Costs.

Total Cost of Employees

Includes: Base Pay, Overtime, Medical, Employer Contribution to Pension, Payouts for vacation, sick leave bonuses etc



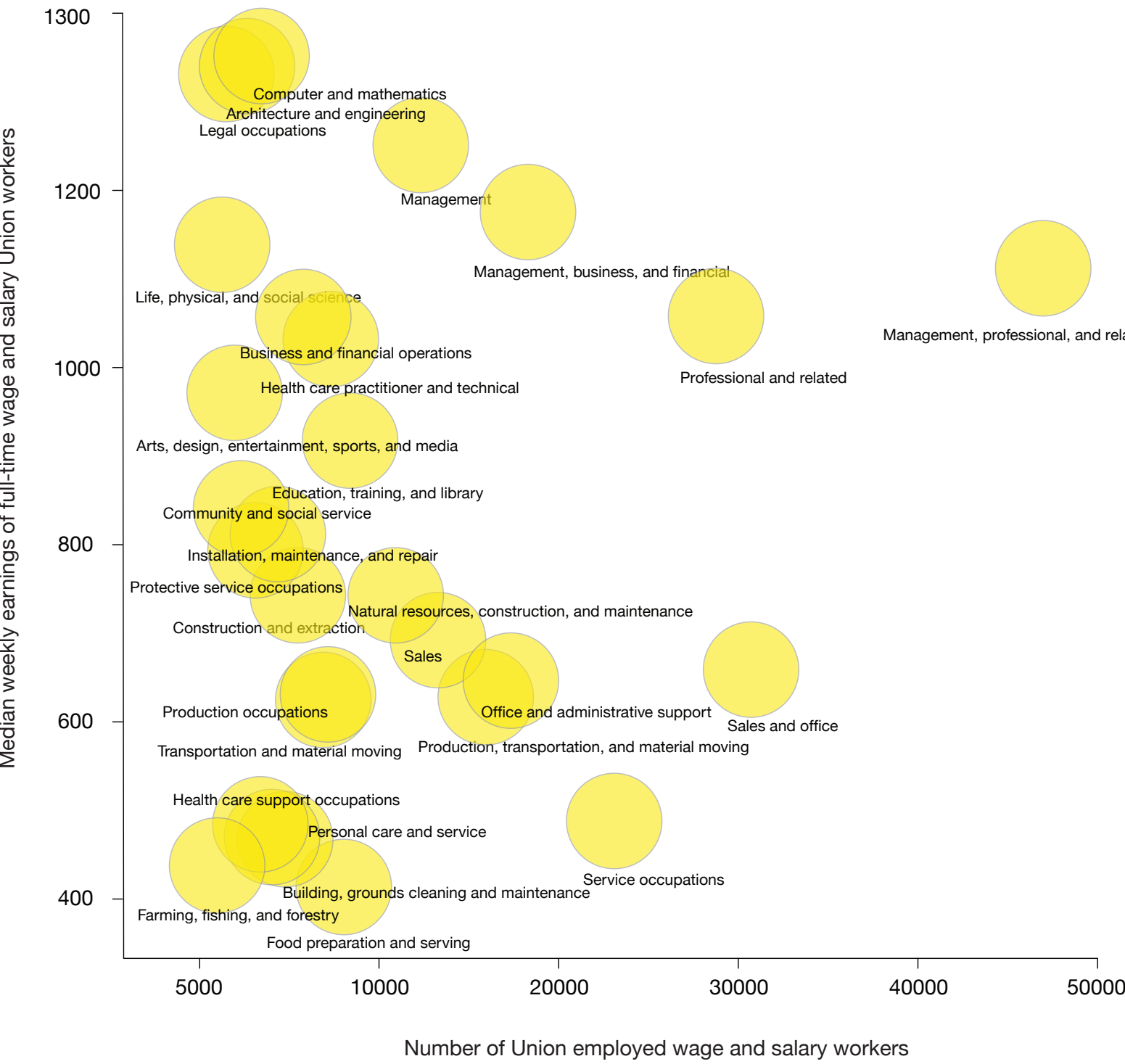
Base Pay

Yearly; Without Overtime, Benefits, Bonuses, etc

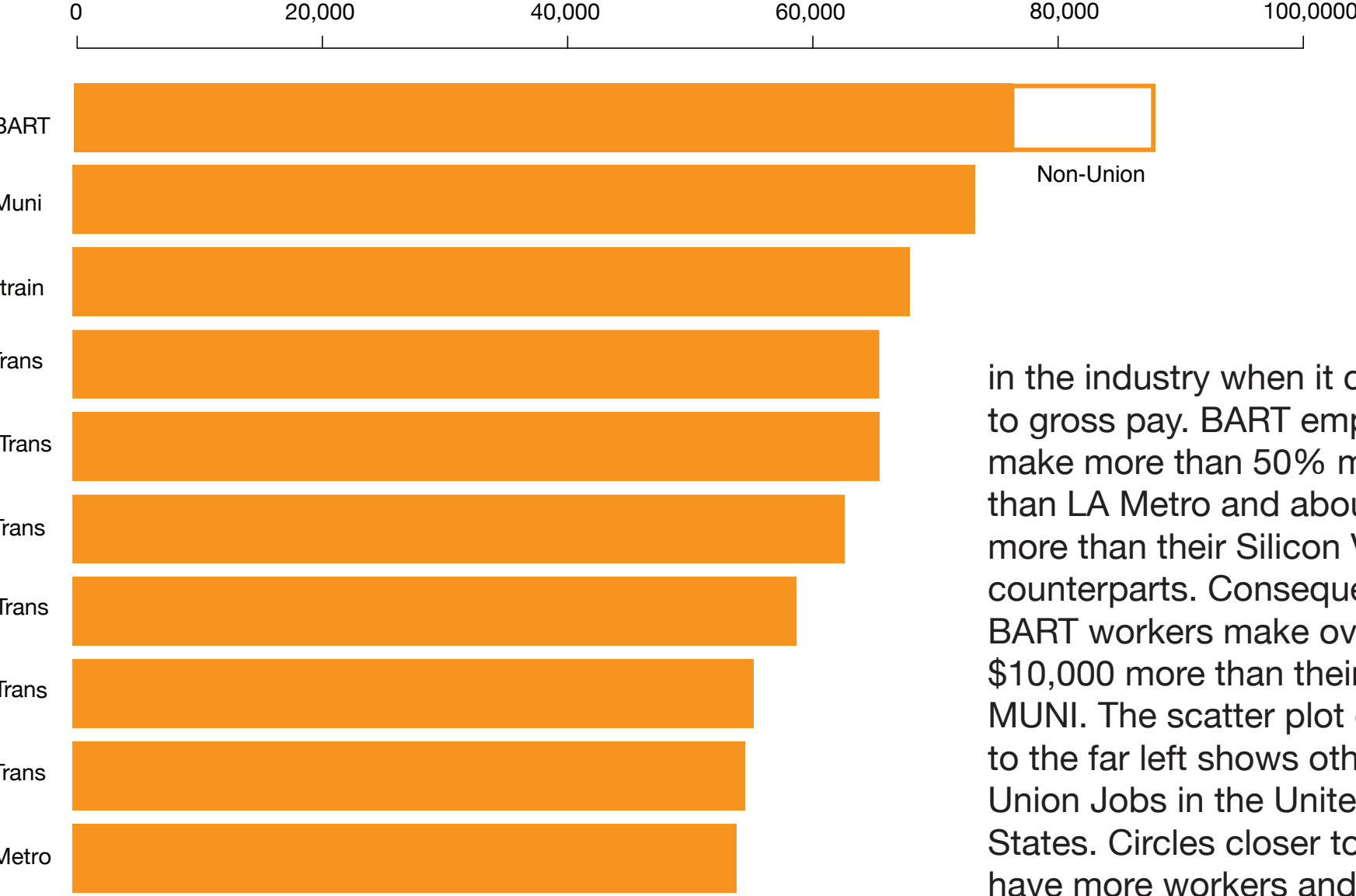
UNION

How Does BART Compare to Other Union Jobs

Union Jobs by Occupation



Top Grossing Cal Transit Agencies



The Averaged Salary of a Union Bart Employee is \$76,551. Train Operators and Station Agents earn about \$30.58 an hour. The bar graph above in Orange shows Average BART salary compared with other California Transit

Agencies. shows the small amount of Non-Union BART workers salaries including executives, lawyers, etc who's salaries throw off the ratio. Even without the new salary raise, BART workers exceed their peers

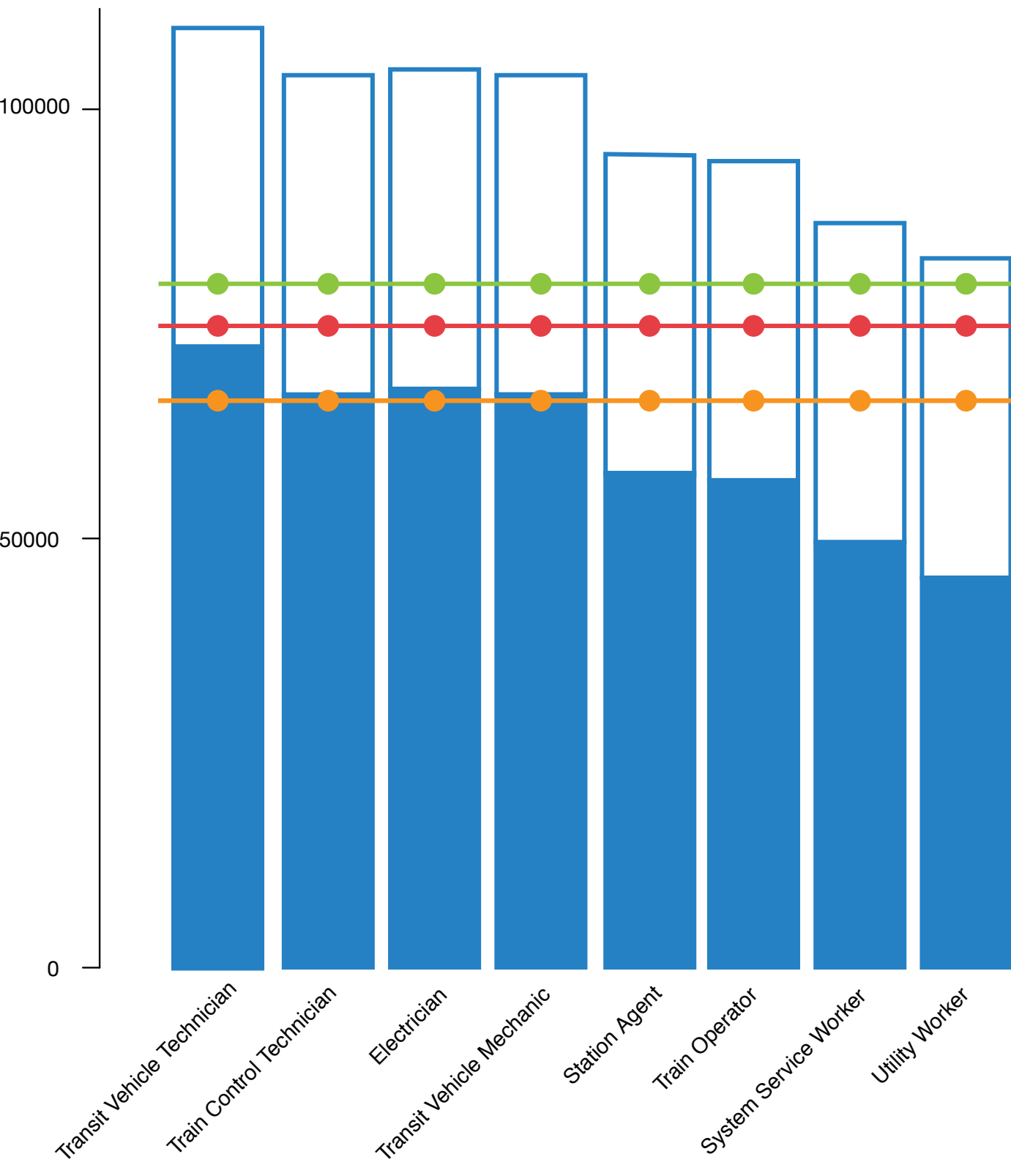
in the industry when it comes to gross pay. BART employees make more than 50% more than LA Metro and about 33% more than their Silicon Valley counterparts. Consequently, BART workers make over \$10,000 more than their SF MUNI. The scatter plot graph to the far left shows other Union Jobs in the United States. Circles closer to the top have more workers and circles closer to the right have higher salaries. Overall, transportation and service industries do not exceed above other occupations on the chart. From both these charts we can see that BART workers make more than their peers in the industry.

BART Map



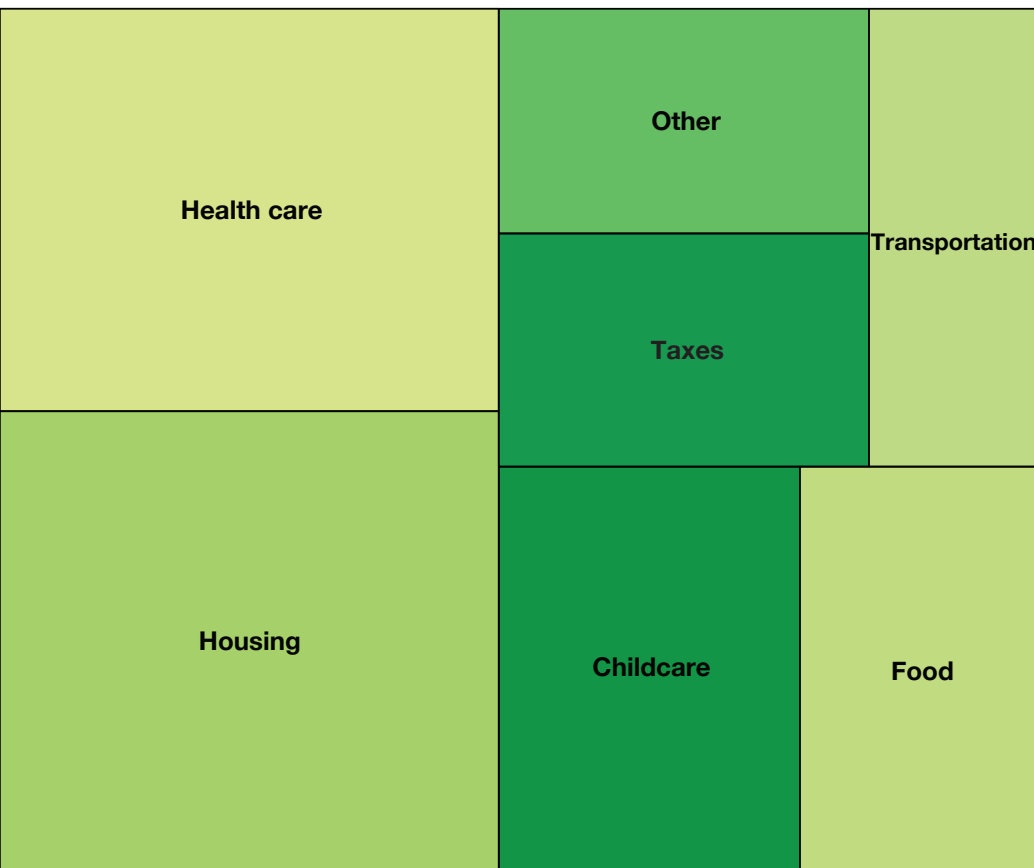
COST OF LIVING

Putting It Into Perspective



The cost of living in the Bay Area is very expensive. 70K is a very good salary if you are only supporting yourself, but for most this is not the case. The graph to the left represents BART employees that are married with two children. The graph visualizes how their salaries stack up to the cost of living in the Bay Area. The employee positions shown are the most common SEIU and ATU Union jobs. shows spouse income added on top of the BART worker's income. Spouse income, (\$37,215), was calculated by averaging the median per capita income in San Francisco, Alameda, Solano, and Santa Clara counties. The three colored line plots show cost of living in each city/area. The tree-graphs to the right break down cost of living per area per year. The cost of living data was gathered from Economic Policy Institute's Family Budget Calculator.

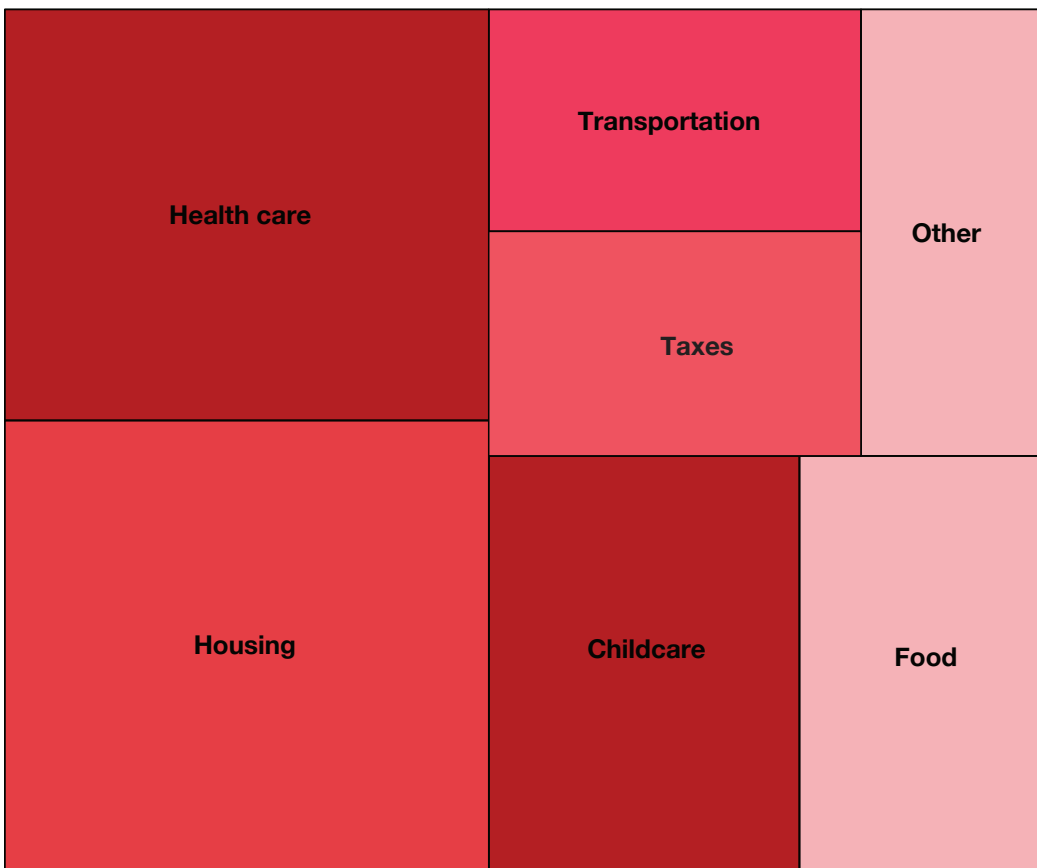
San Francisco



Housing :	\$1,795
Food :	\$754
Child care :	\$953
Transportation :	\$607
Health care :	\$1,574
Other Necessities :	\$652
Taxes :	\$676
Monthly Total :	\$7,011

Annual Total : \$84,132

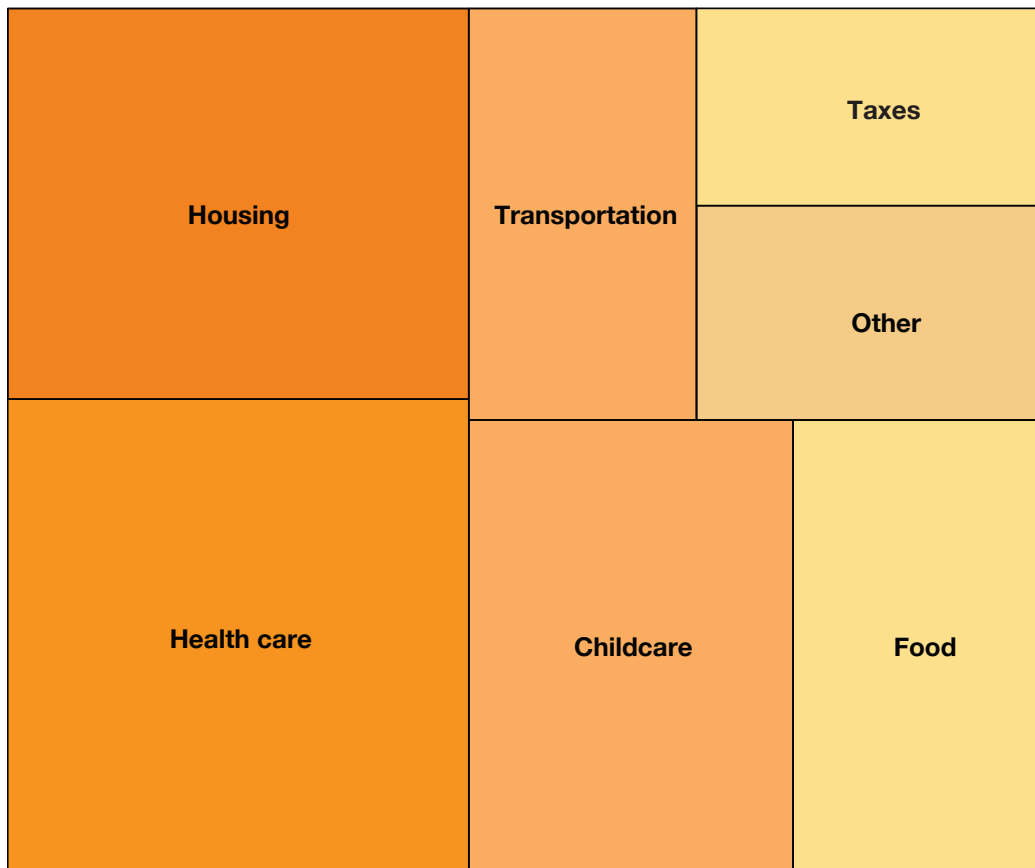
San Jose, Sunnyvale & Santa Clara



Housing :	\$1,610
Food :	\$754
Child care :	\$953
Transportation :	\$607
Health care :	\$1,462
Other Necessities :	\$605
Taxes :	\$614
Monthly Total :	\$6,605

Annual Total : \$79,260

Vallejo to Fairfield Area



Housing :	\$1,166
Food :	\$754
Child care :	\$953
Transportation :	\$607
Health care :	\$1,416
Other Necessities :	\$491
Taxes :	\$451
Monthly Total :	\$5,838

Annual Total : \$70,056

<http://www.bis.gov/news.release/union2.t03.htm>
<http://www.bis.gov/news.release/union2.t04.htm>
http://www.bis.gov/images/system_map.png
<http://enrplot.github.io/bart>
<http://www.epi.org/resources/budget/>
<https://github.com/enrplot/bart/blob/master/data/README.md>
<http://enrplot.github.io/bart/#content>
http://www.mercurynews.com/bart/G_24356883_bart_strike-update-possible-deal/article



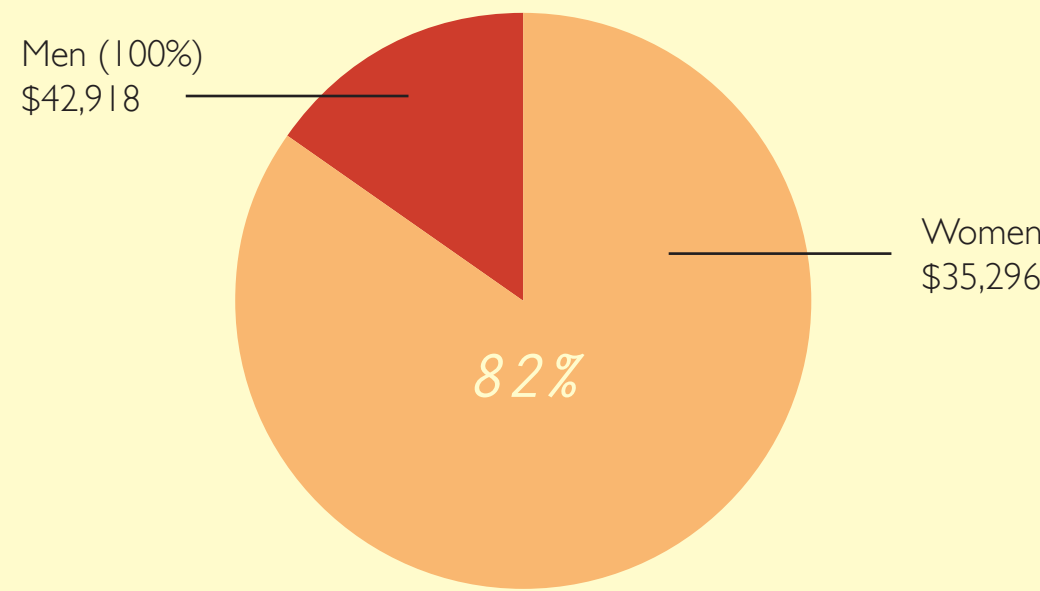
DIPLOMA IN HAND, WAGE GAP IN FUTURE

EXPLORING THE DISPARITY IN PAY AMONG YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

"One year after college graduation, men and women have much in common. In 2009, most women and men who had earned bachelor's degrees the year before were young, single, childless, relatively in-experienced in the workplace, and working full time. We might expect to find little or no gender gap among this group of workers at the start of their careers. Yet just one year after college graduation, with their newly printed degrees in hand, men already earn more than women do."

Corbett and Hill
"Graduating to a Pay Gap"

WOMEN'S EARNINGS AS A PERCENT OF MEN'S ONE YEAR AFTER GRADUATING COLLEGE (2009)

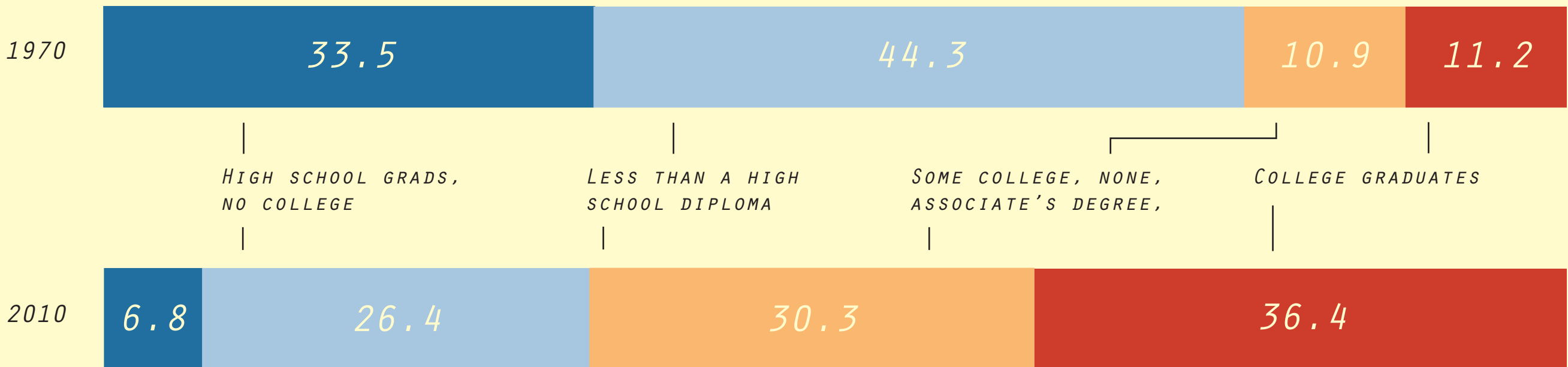


THE WAGE GAP BETWEEN MEN & WOMEN HAS ALWAYS EXISTED, AND IT SPANS ALL AGE GROUPS.

Women are paid less than men as soon as they start work, and the gap between wages only increases as they become more experienced.

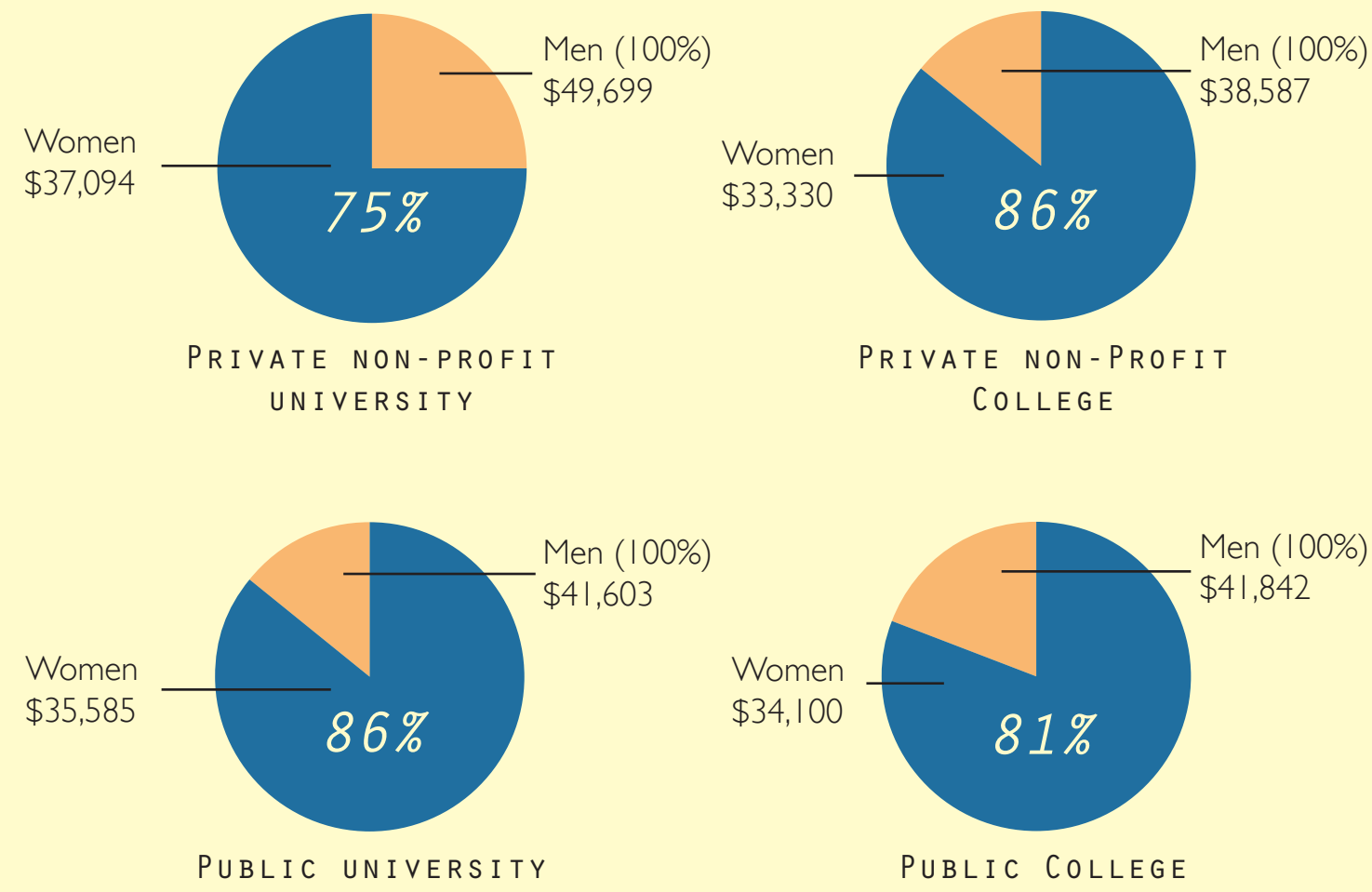
HOW IS THIS GAP POSSIBLE WHEN MORE WOMEN ARE ATTENDING COLLEGE THAN EVER?

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, AGED 25-64 YEARS, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



THEY GRADUATE FROM THE SAME SCHOOLS...

WOMEN'S EARNINGS AS A PERCENT OF MENS ONE YEAR AFTER COLLEGE, BY INSTITUTION (2009)

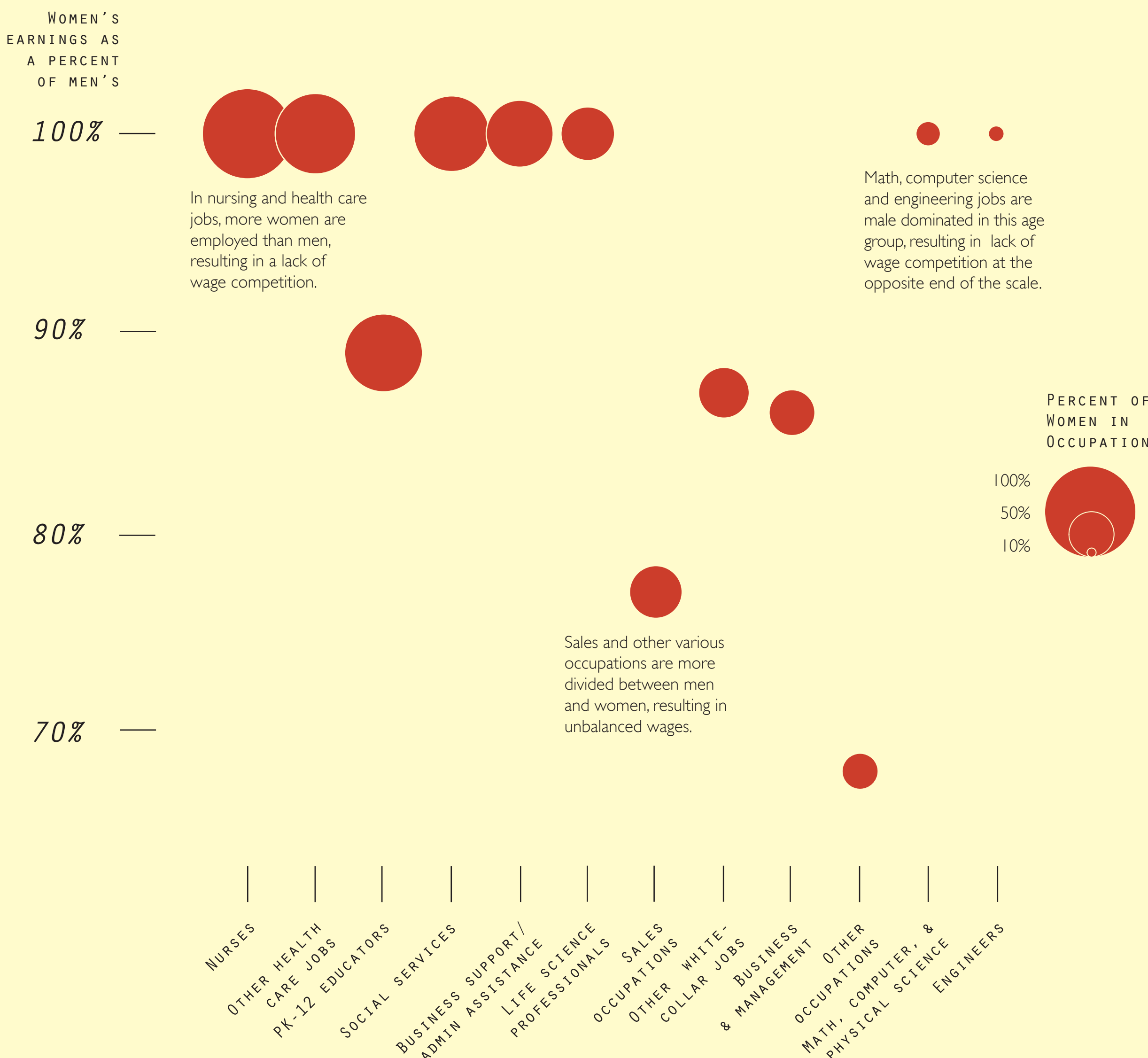


...AND EARN SIMILAR GRADES.

19% OF WOMEN & 15% OF MEN

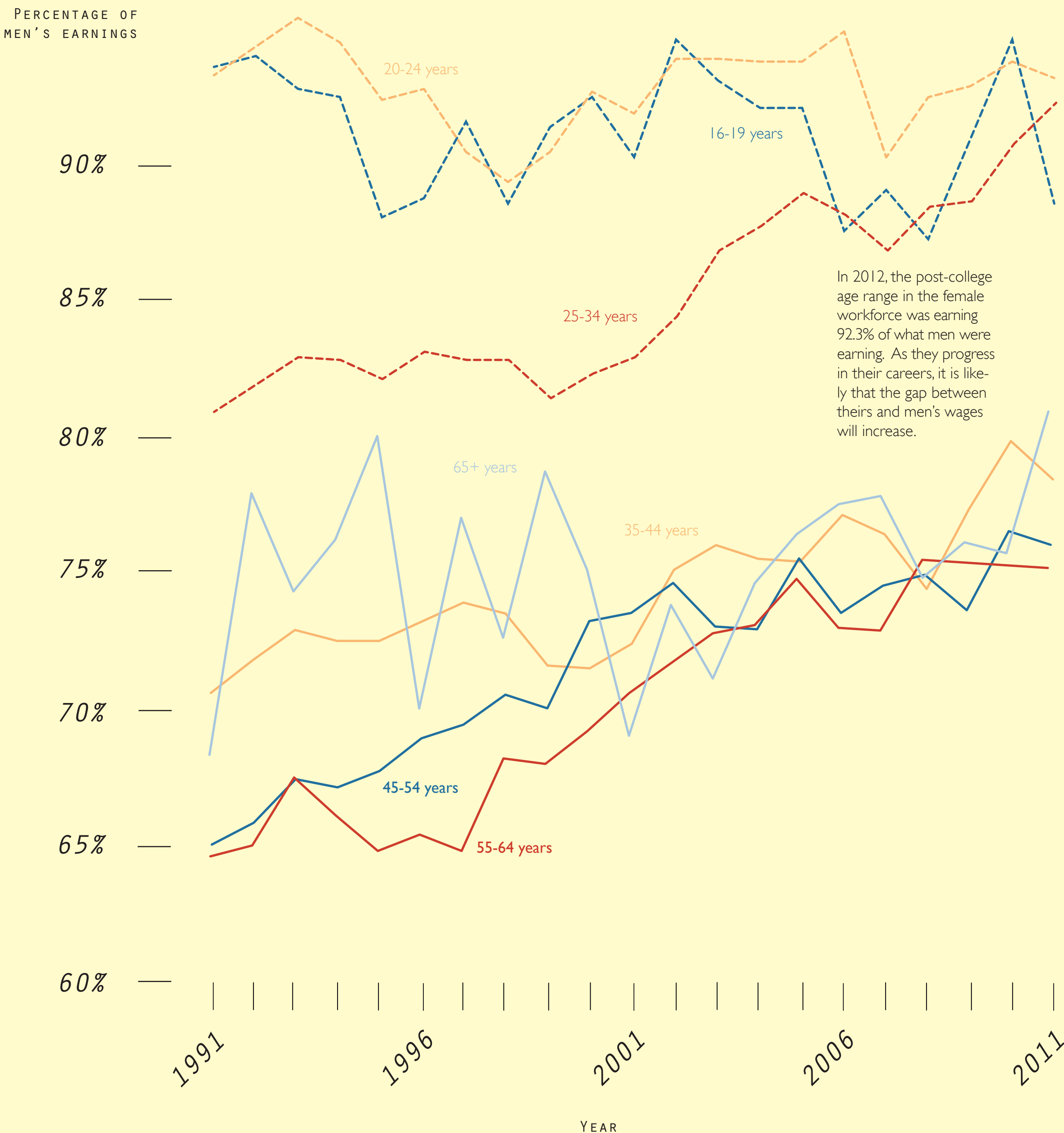
GRADUATED WITH AT LEAST A 3.75 GPA IN 2009, YET THESE MEN STILL HAD A HIGHER ENTRY-LEVEL WAGE

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS ONE YEAR AFTER COLLEGE GRADUATION, BY OCCUPATION AND GENDER (2009)



Sources
http://www.bls.gov
http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/b&b/
"Graduating to a Pay Gap: The Earnings of Women and Men One Year After College Graduation" by Corbett and Hill
"The Myth of the Male Decline" by Stephanie Coontz
Alexandra Soiseth / DAI 523.01 / Trogue / Fall 2013

WOMEN'S EARNINGS AS A PERCENT OF MEN'S, MEDIAN USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, IN CURRENT DOLLARS, BY AGE (1991-2011)



In 2012, the post-college age range in the female workforce was earning 92.3% of what men were earning. As they progress in their careers, it is likely that the gap between theirs and men's wages will increase.

HOWEVER, CHOICE IN COLLEGE MAJOR MAY DETERMINE HOW MUCH WOMEN ARE PAID AFTER GRADUATION.

"Gender appropriation and cultural norms are pushing women into lower paying jobs and intensifying the gap between male-dominated and female-dominated careers.

According to the N.Y.U. sociologist Paula England, a senior fellow at the Council on Contemporary Families, most women, despite earning higher grades, seem to be educating themselves for occupations that systematically pay less. Even women's greater educational achievement stems partly from continuing gender inequities.

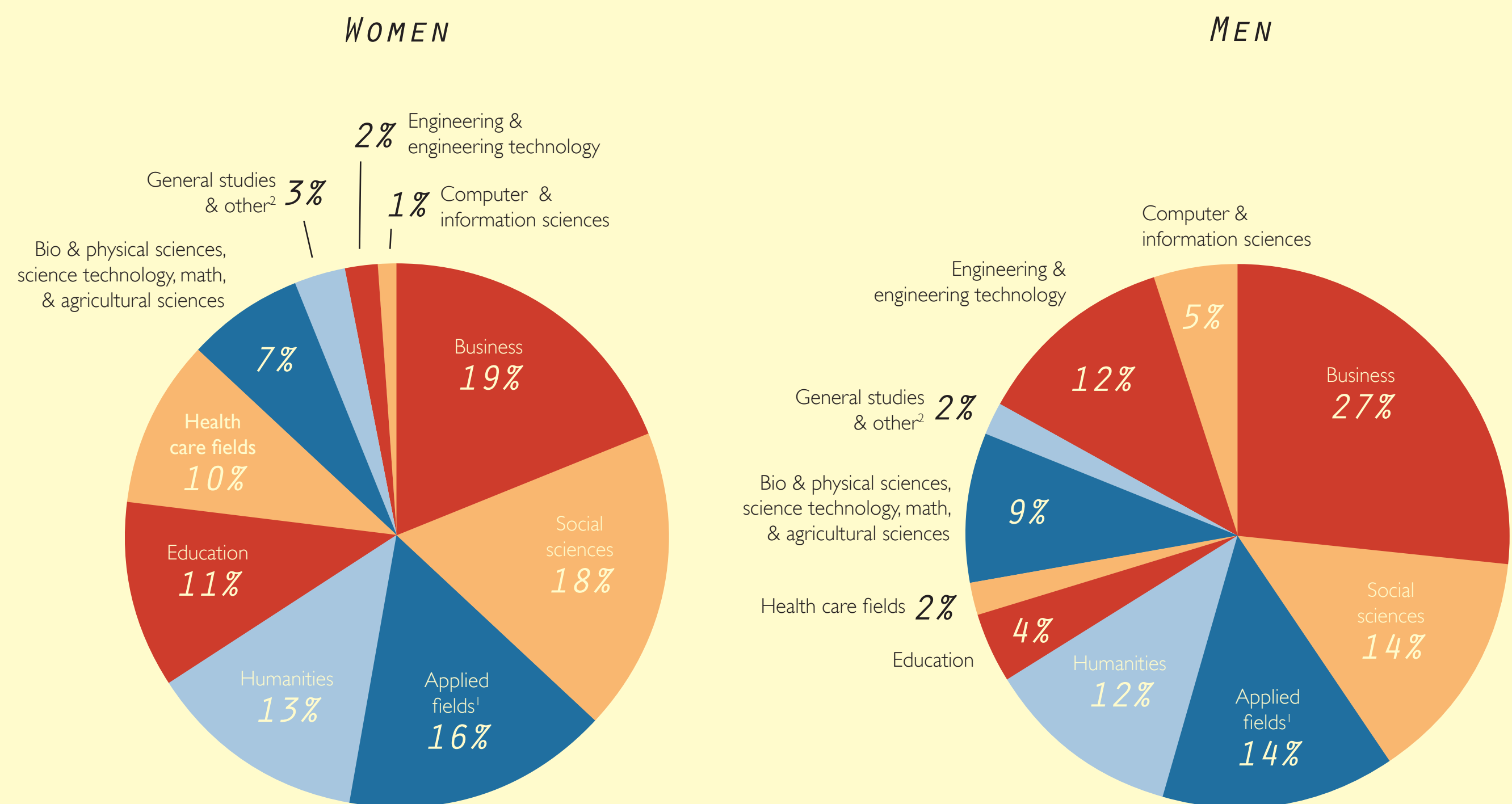
Women get a smaller payoff than men for earning a high school degree, but a bigger payoff for completing college. This is not because of their higher grade point averages, the economist Christopher Dougherty concludes, but because women seem to need more education simply to counteract the impact of traditional job discrimination and traditional career choices.

According to a 2011 poll by the Pew Research Center, 77 percent of Americans now believe that a college education is necessary for a

woman to get ahead in life today, but only 68 percent think that is true for men. And just as the feminine mystique exposed girls to ridicule and harassment if they excelled at "unladylike" activities like math or sports, the masculine mystique leads to bullying and ostracism of boys who engage in "girly" activities like studying hard and behaving well in school."

Stephanie Coontz
"The Myth of Male Decline"

COLLEGE MAJOR CHOICE, BY GENDER (2009)



¹includes architecture, communications, public administration and human services, design and applied arts, law and legal studies, library sciences, and theology and religious vocations
²includes general studies, community and citizenship studies, humanistic studies, multi- and interdisciplinary studies, developmental and remedial education

THE MEXICAN DRUG WAR

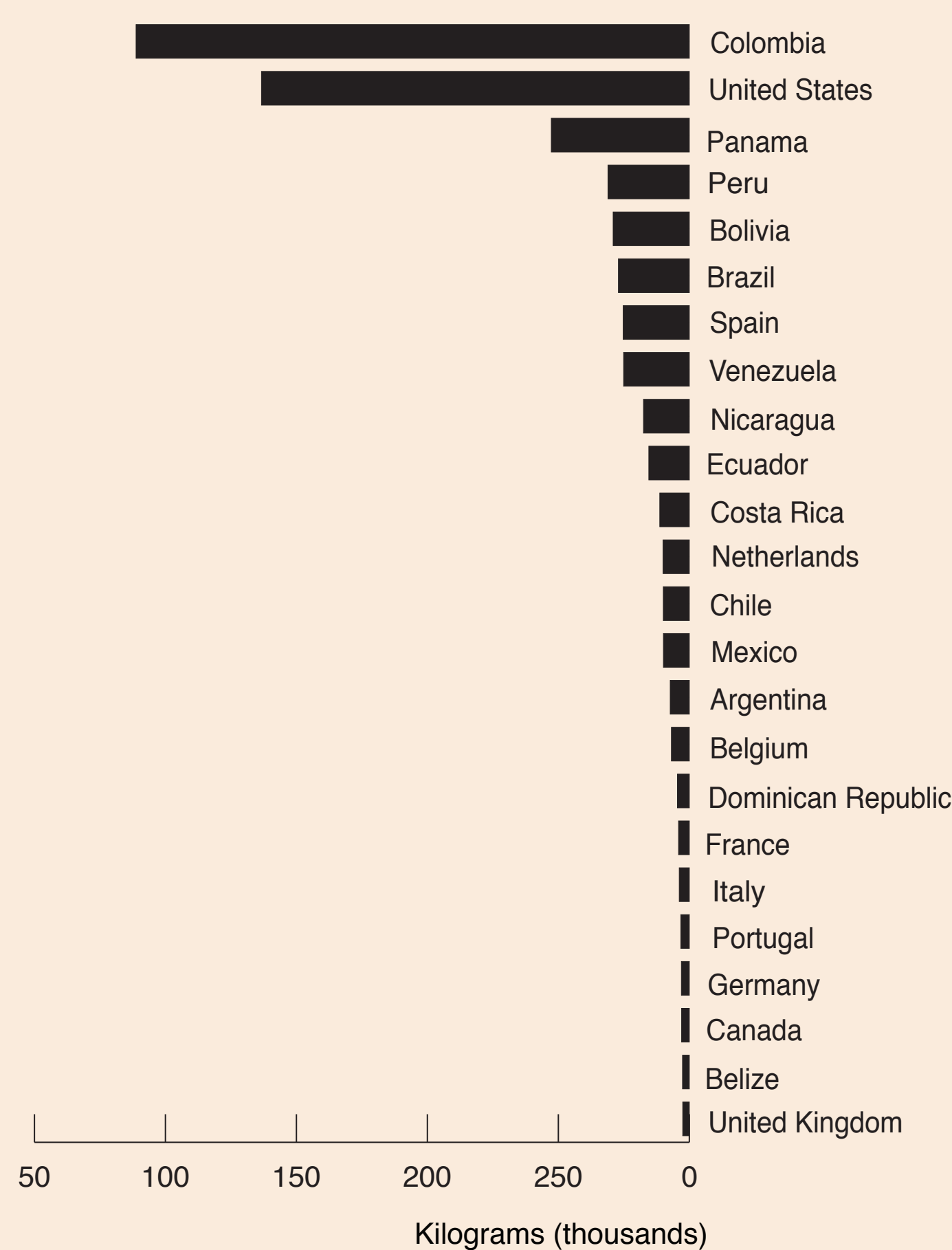
The production and trafficking of popular illicit drugs generates a multi-billion dollar black market in which Latin American criminal and terrorist organizations thrive. Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) largely control the United States illicit drug market. Drug trafficking-related violence has surged in Mexico since late 2006, when Mexican President Felipe Calderón began to increase security pressure against DTOs. The brutality of the Mexican DTOs has escalated as an

increasing number of groups have battled each other and the Calderón government for control of lucrative drug trafficking routes into the United States. The Latin America and the Caribbean region has among the highest crime rates of any region in the world. In 2010, the UNODC found that homicides in Latin America and the Caribbean had, on average, increased from 19.9 per 100,000 people in 2003 to 32.6 per 100,000 people in 2008.

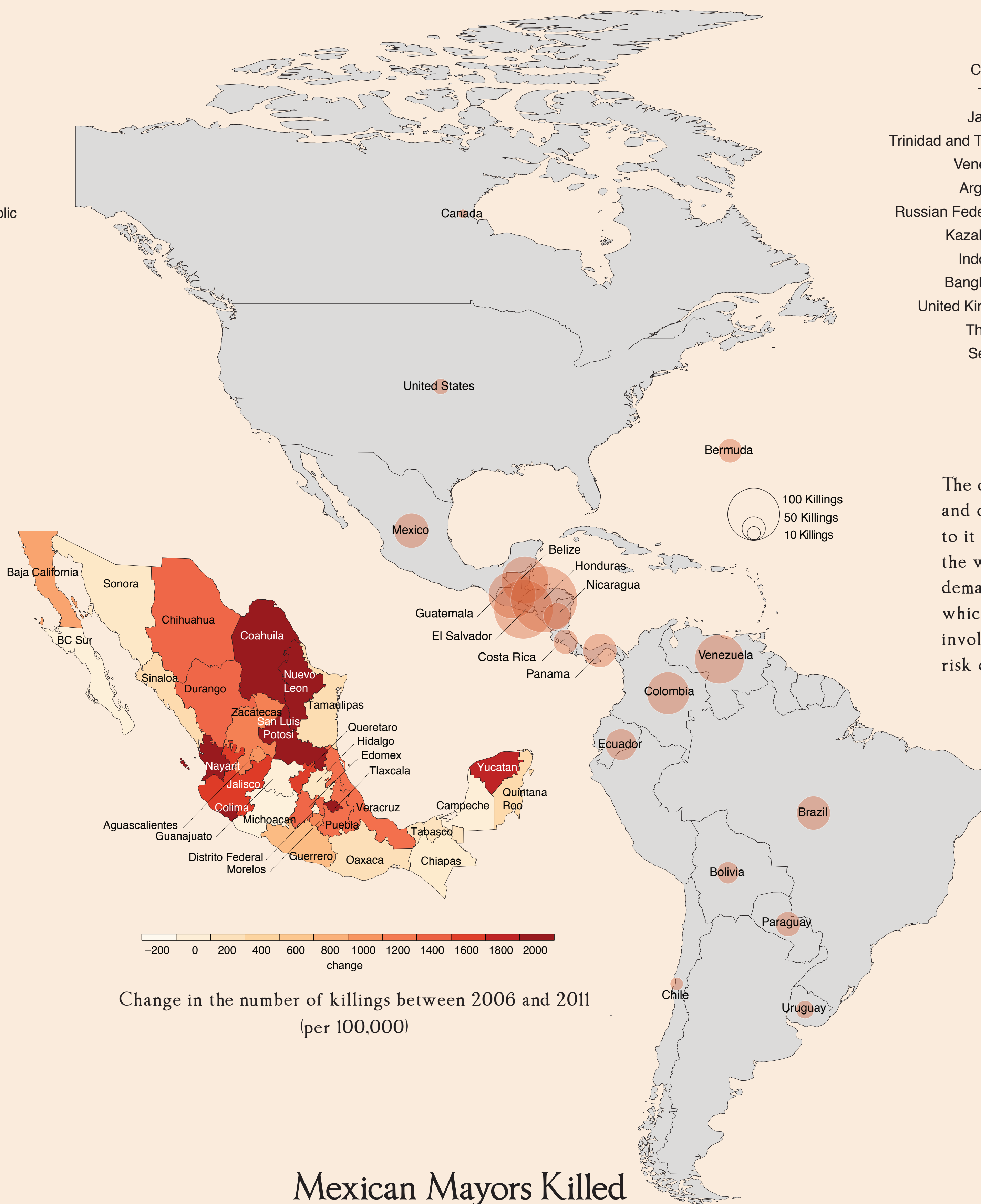


Seizures of Cocaine, 2010

Highest Ranking Countries

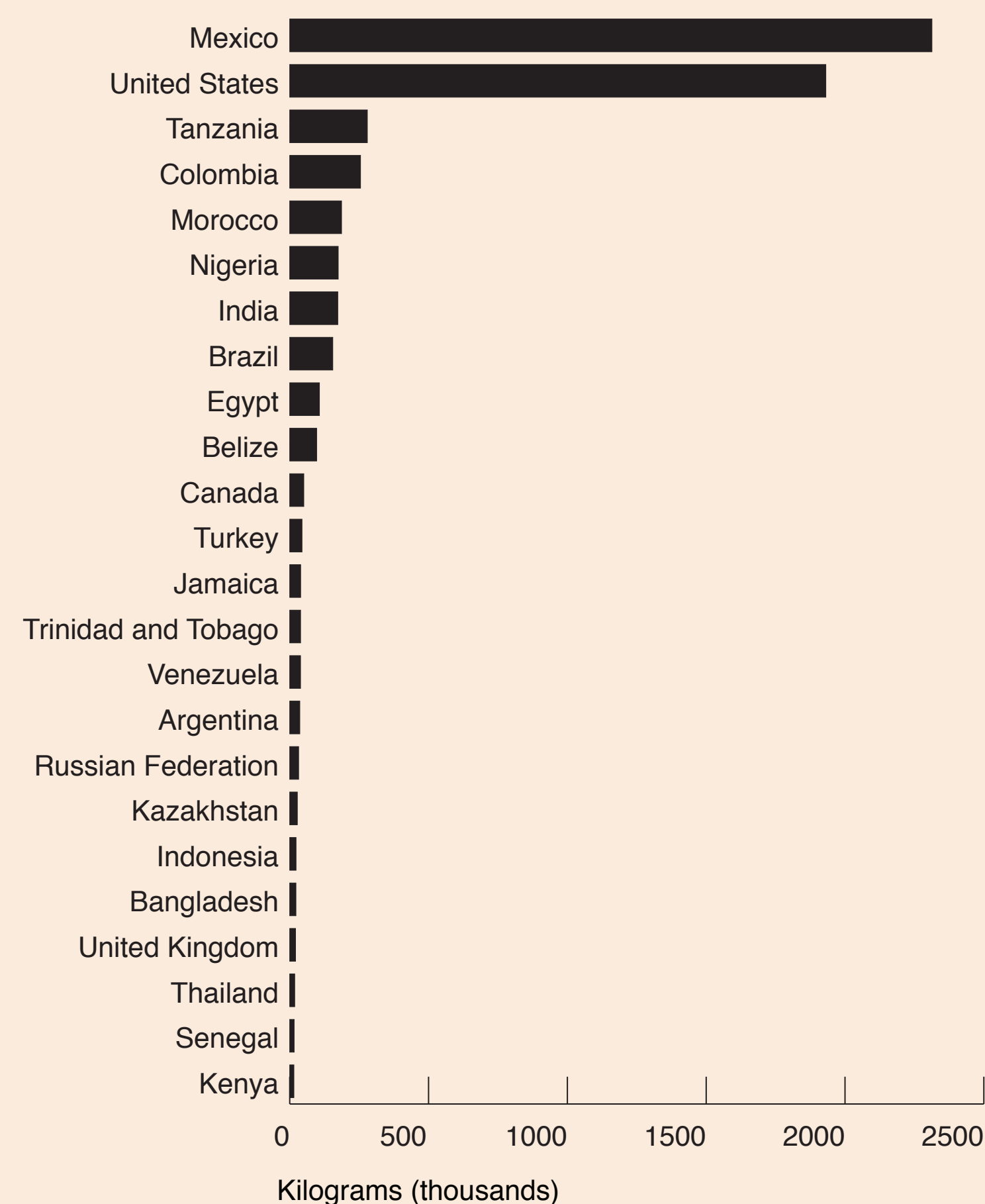


Intentional Homicide Rates in the Americas, 2010



Seizures of Cannabis Herb, 2010

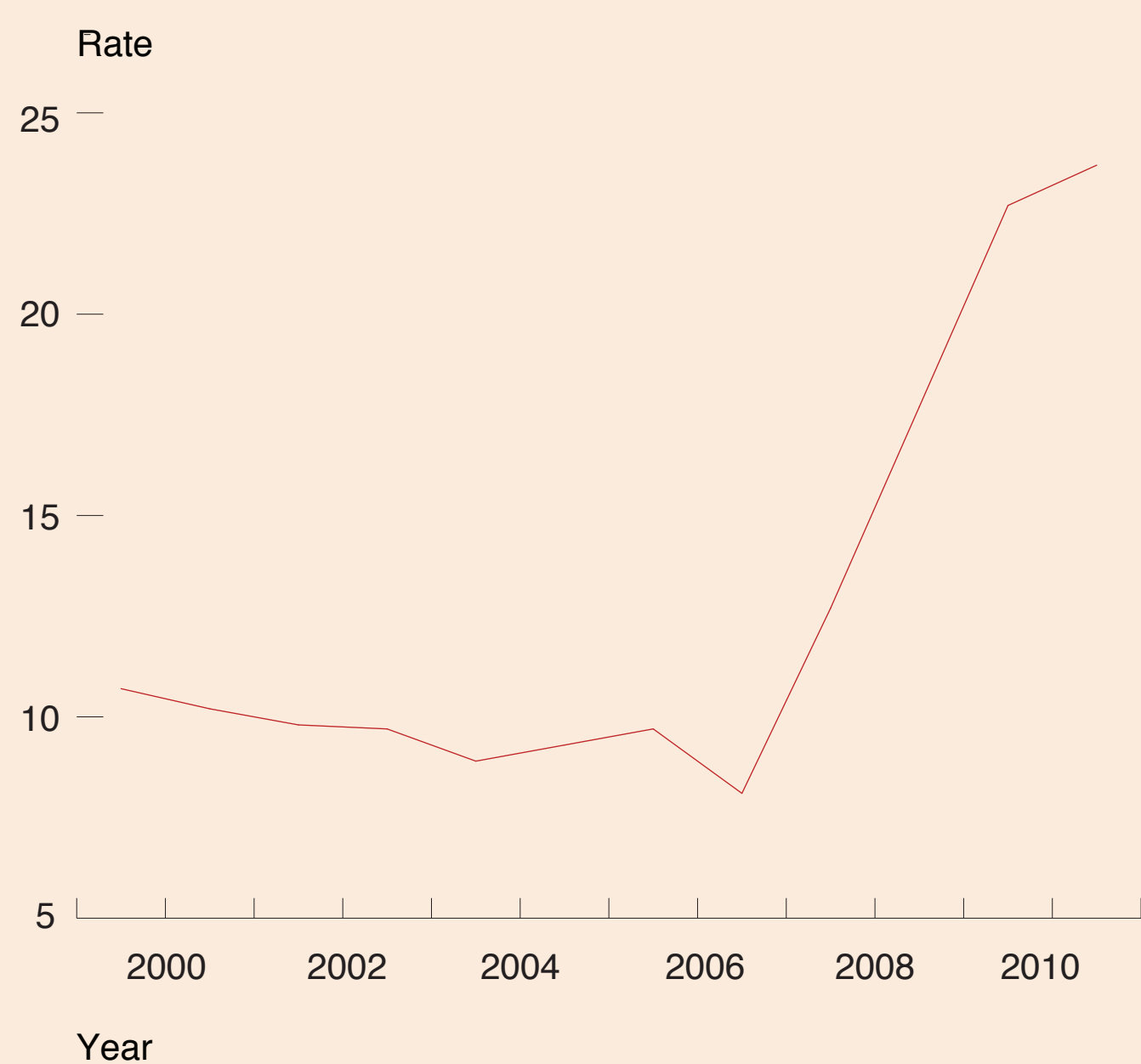
Highest Ranking Countries



Forensic analyses of cocaine seized or purchased in the United States have repeatedly shown that nearly 90% of the samples originate in Colombia. Cocaine is typically transported from Colombia to Mexico or Central America by sea (usually by Colombian traffickers), and then onwards by land to the United States and Canada (usually by Mexican traffickers).

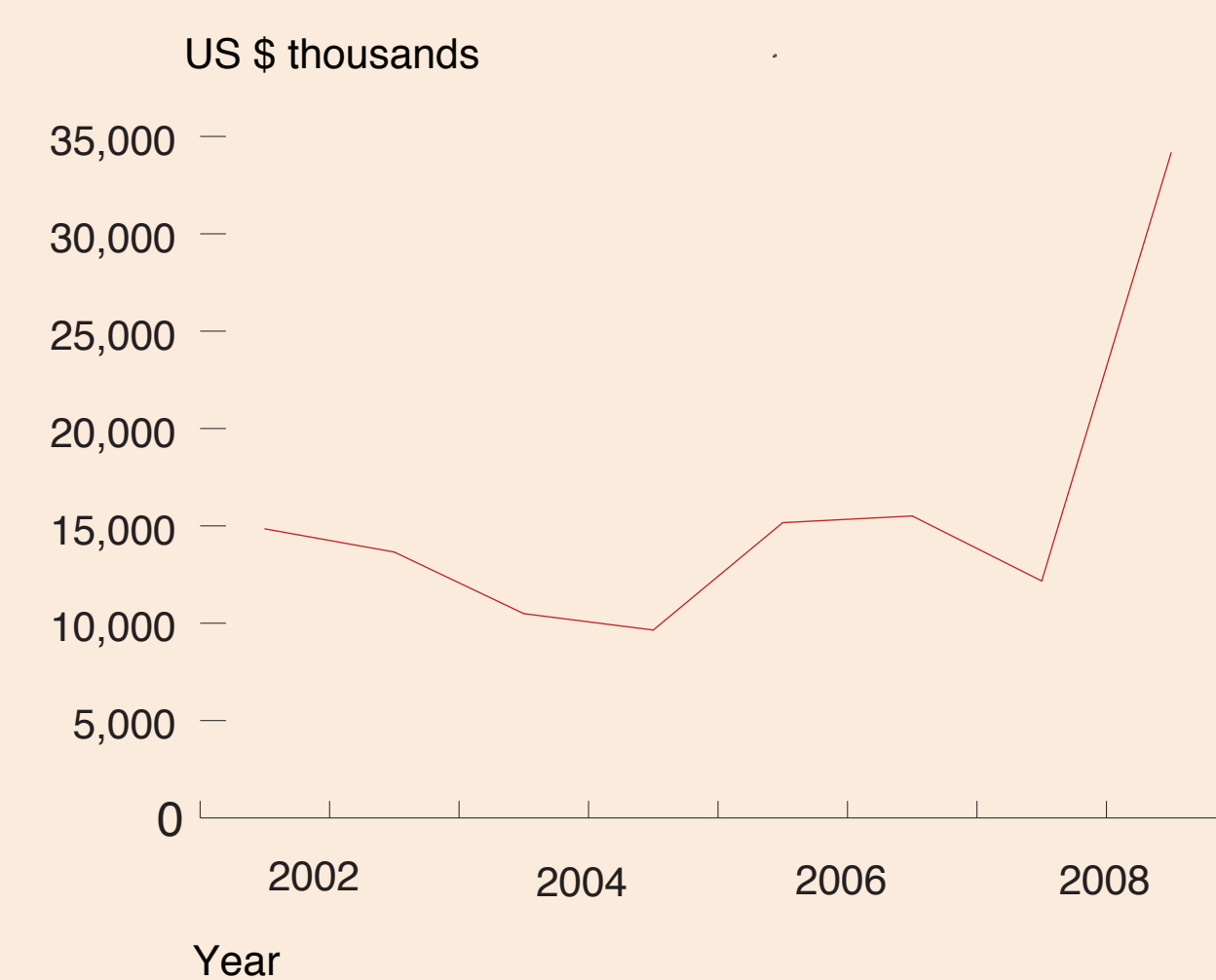
The cannabis plant can be easily cultivated both indoors and outdoors, and its relatively simple production has led to it being produced and traded almost everywhere in the world, often in local markets. In this way, much of the demand for cannabis can be covered by local production, which producers may also consider to be safer since it involves less trafficking and subsequently reduces the risk of seizure.

Mexico Homicide Rates



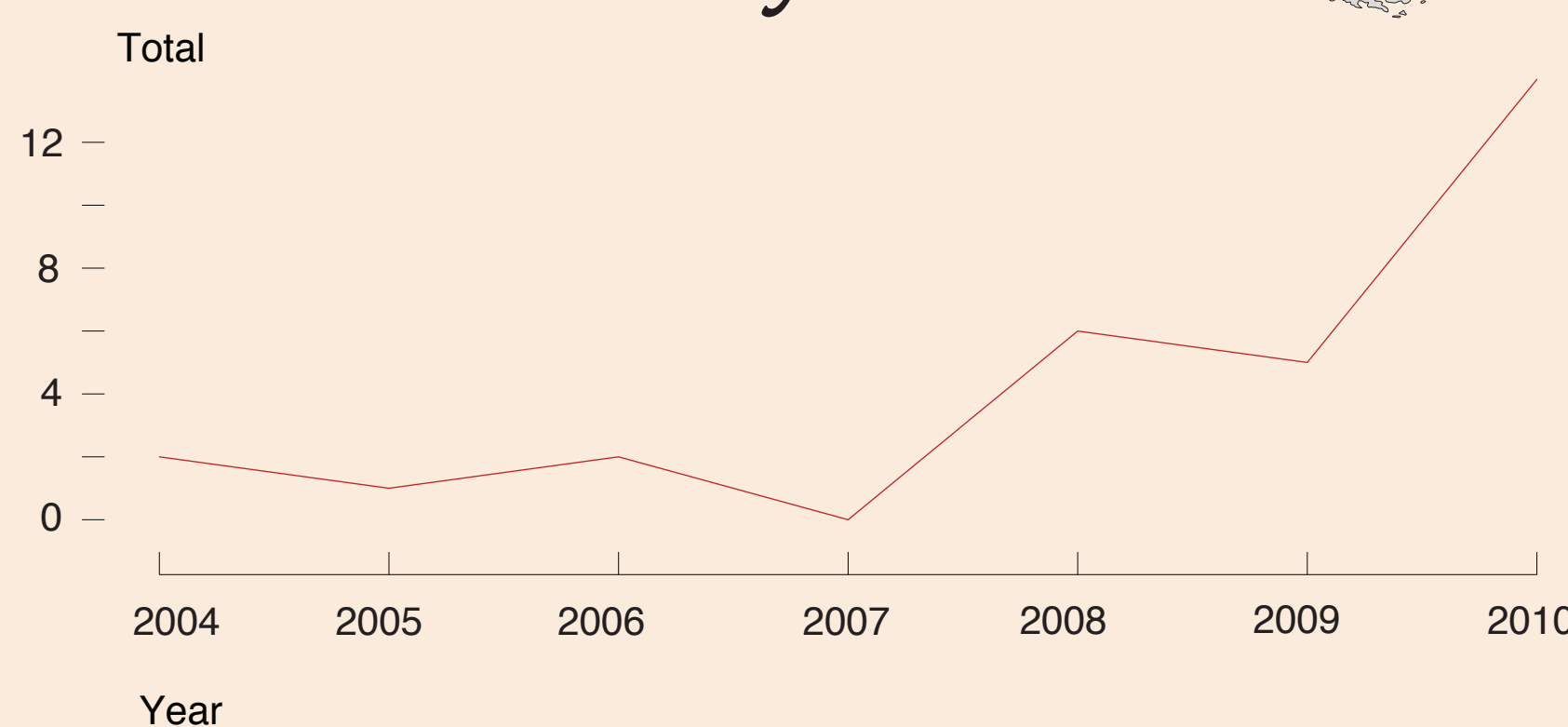
The result of Mexican organized crime groups' increasing dominance of cocaine trafficking between South America and the United States has been a notable increase in lethal violence that not only affects members of drug trafficking groups but also members of the security forces and innocent bystanders. In Mexico, homicides are concentrated in a small number of states: Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Guerrero and Baja California, which account for some 11 per cent of the population but recorded 41 per cent of the country's total intentional homicides in 2010.

DOD Counternarcotics Support to Mexico



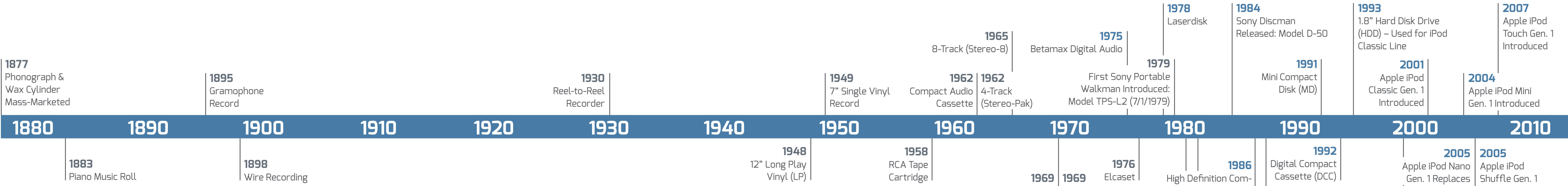
Since Latin America has been the source of most illicit drugs arriving into the U.S., The Department of Defense's role in the hemisphere has been long standing. In 1990, Congress mandated that Department of Defense be the lead federal agency for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs into the U.S. The U.S. government reports have characterized Mexican drug trafficking organizations as representing the "greatest organized crime threat" to the United States today.

Mexican Mayors Killed



AUDIO FORMATS & THE IPOD

EVOLUTION OF AUDIO STORAGE



AUDIO & MP3 CAPACITY VS. PHYSICAL SIZE

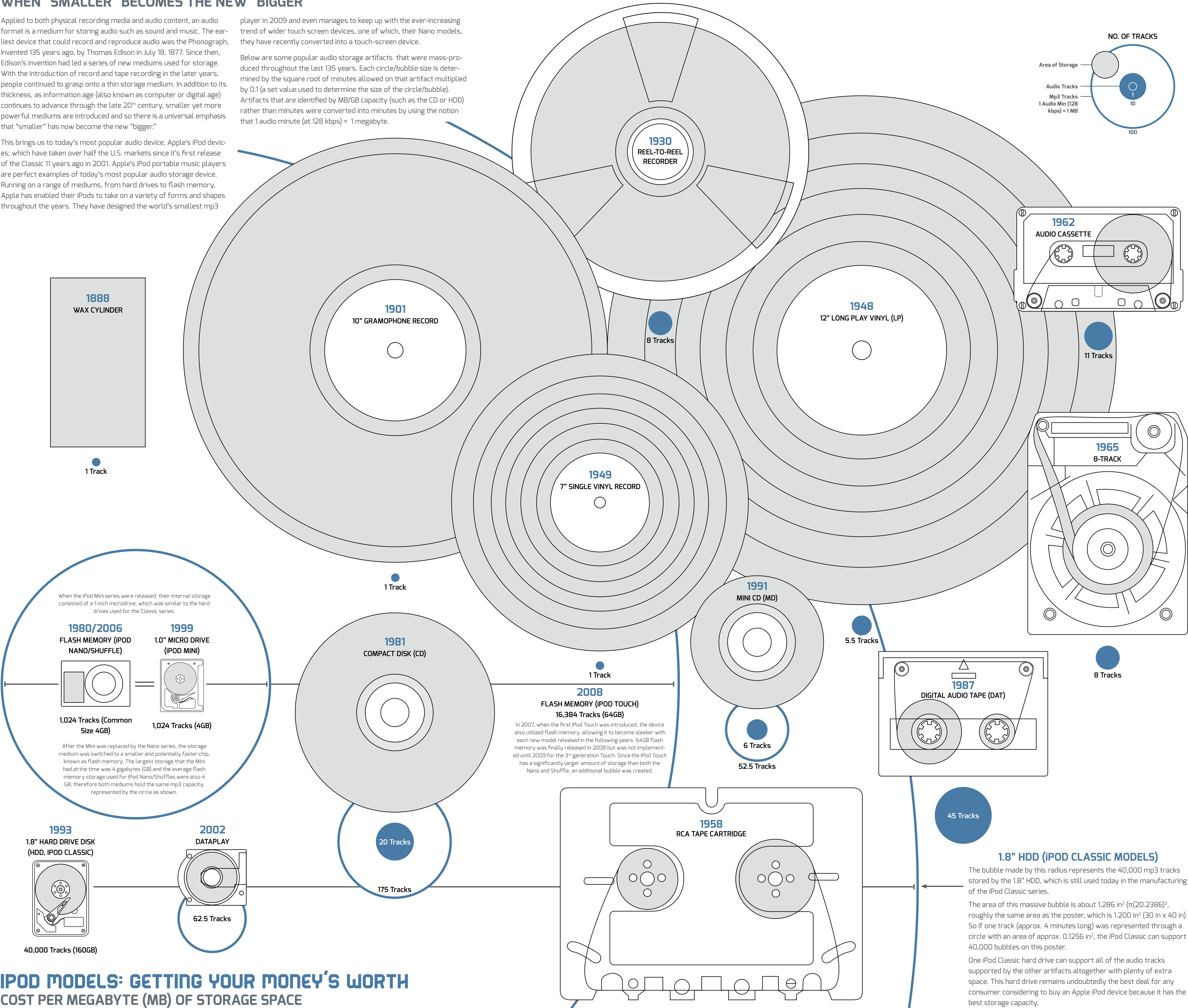
WHEN "SMALLER" BECOMES THE NEW "BIGGER"

Applied to both physical recording media and audio content, an audio format is a medium for storing audio such as sound and music. The earliest device that could record and reproduce audio was the Phonograph, invented 135 years ago, by Thomas Edison in July 18, 1877. Since then, Edison's invention had led a series of new mediums used for storage. With the introduction of record and tape recording in the later years, people continued to grasp onto a thin storage medium. In addition to its thickness, as information age (also known as computer or digital age) continues to advance through the late 20th century, smaller yet more powerful mediums are introduced and so there is a universal emphasis that "smaller" has now become the new "bigger."

This brings us to today's most popular audio device, Apple's iPod devices; which have taken over half the U.S. markets since it's first release of the Classic 11 years ago in 2001. Apple's iPod portable music players are perfect examples of today's most popular audio storage device. Running on a range of mediums, from hard drives to flash memory, Apple has enabled their iPods to take on a variety of forms and shapes throughout the years. They have designed the world's smallest mp3

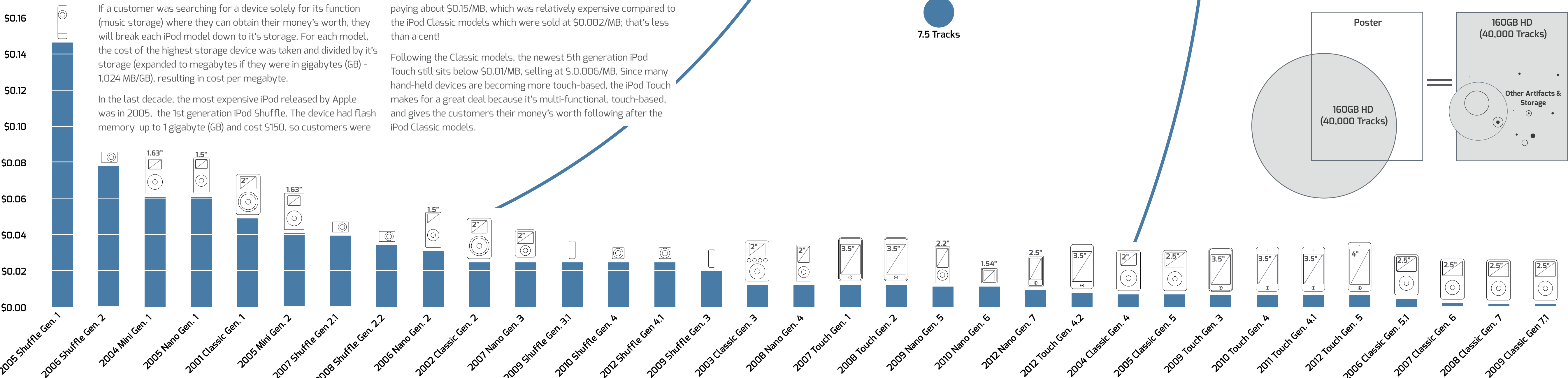
player in 2009 and even manages to keep up with the ever-increasing trend of wider touch screen devices, one of which, their Nano models, they have recently converted into a touch-screen device.

Below are some popular audio storage artifacts that were mass-produced throughout the last 135 years. Each circle/bubble size is determined by the square root of minutes allowed on that artifact multiplied by 0.1 (a set value used to determine the size of the circle/bubble). Artifacts that are identified by MB/GB capacity (such as the CD or HDD) rather than minutes were converted into minutes by using the notion that 1 audio minute (at 128 kbps) = 1 megabyte.



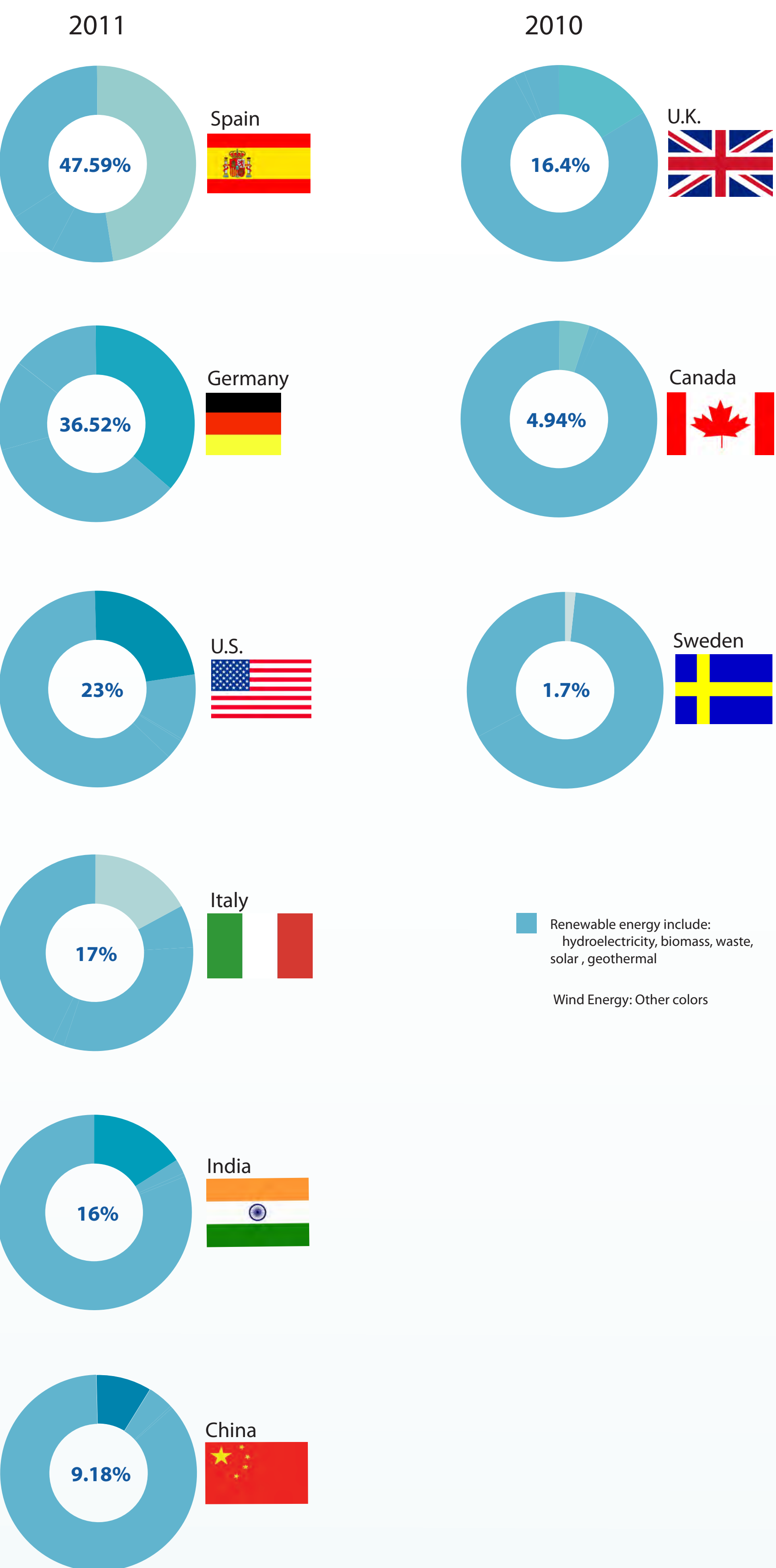
IPOD MODELS: GETTING YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

COST PER MEGABYTE (MB) OF STORAGE SPACE

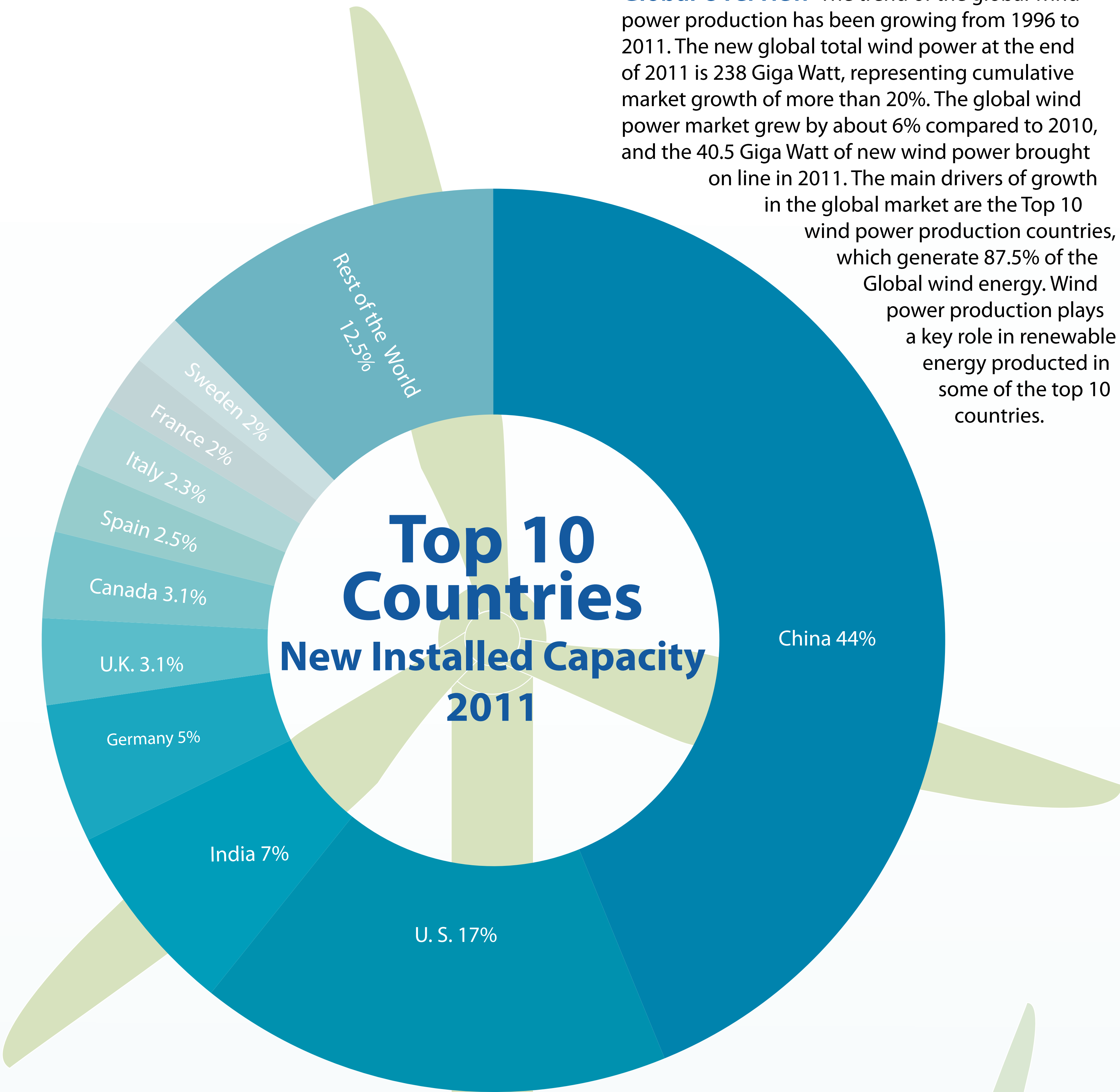


Global Wind Energy 2011

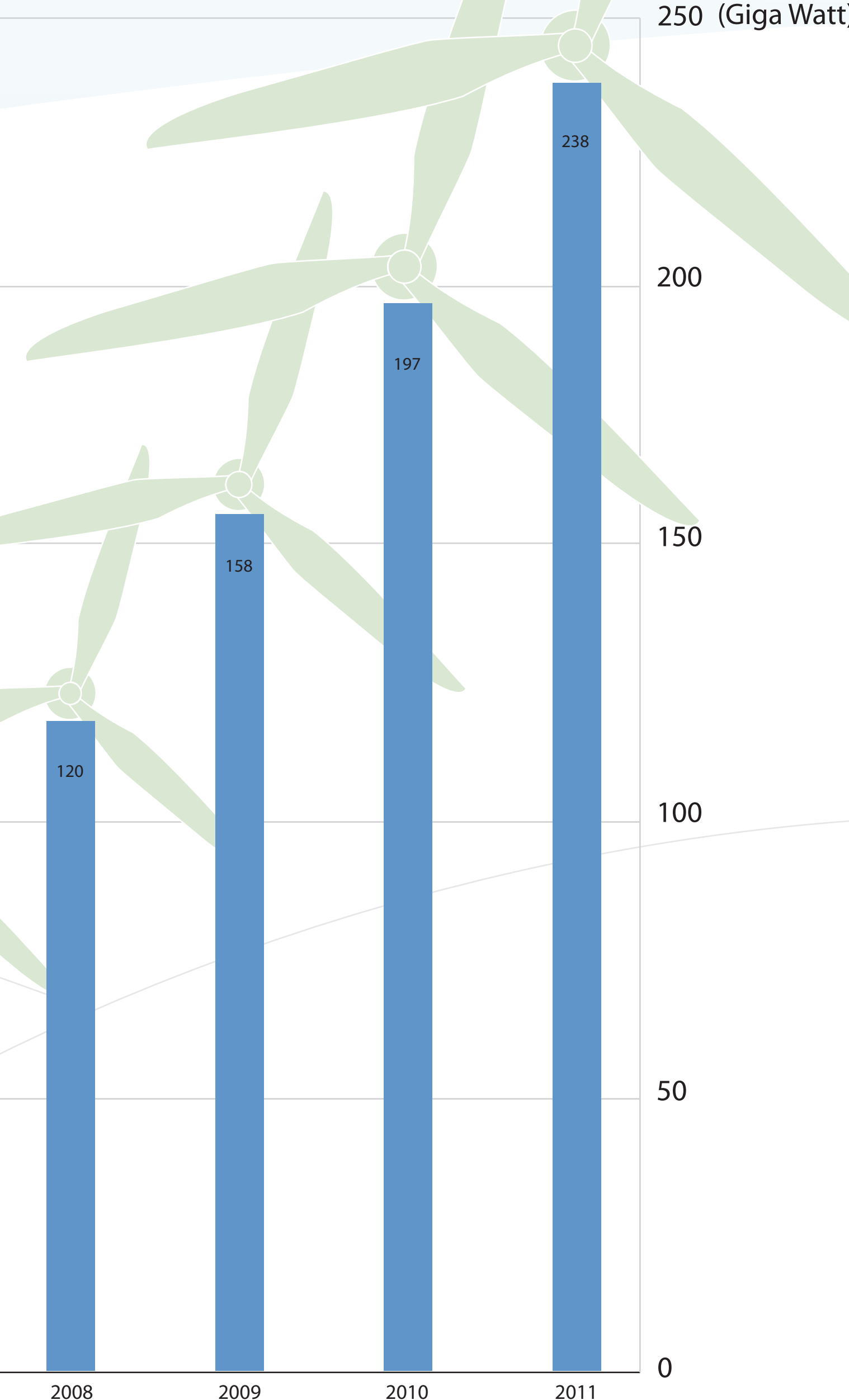
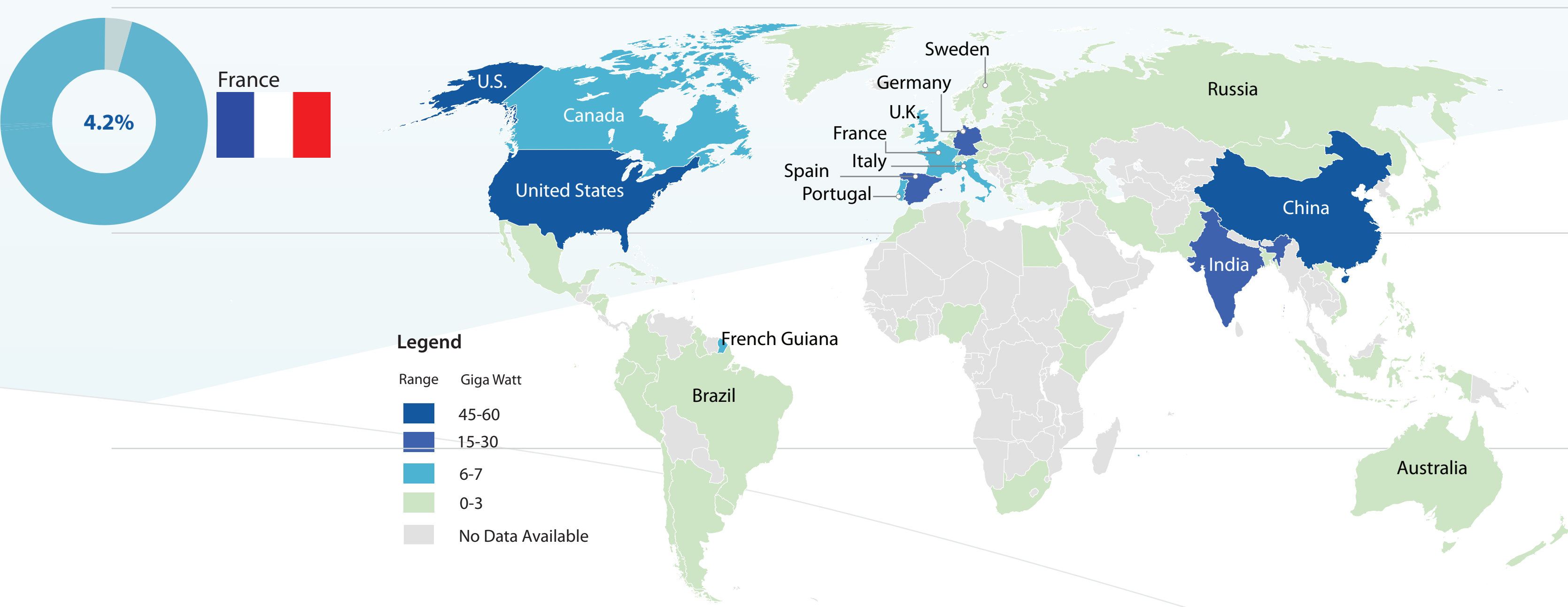
Top 10 Wind Energy Countries: Renewable Electricity Percentage



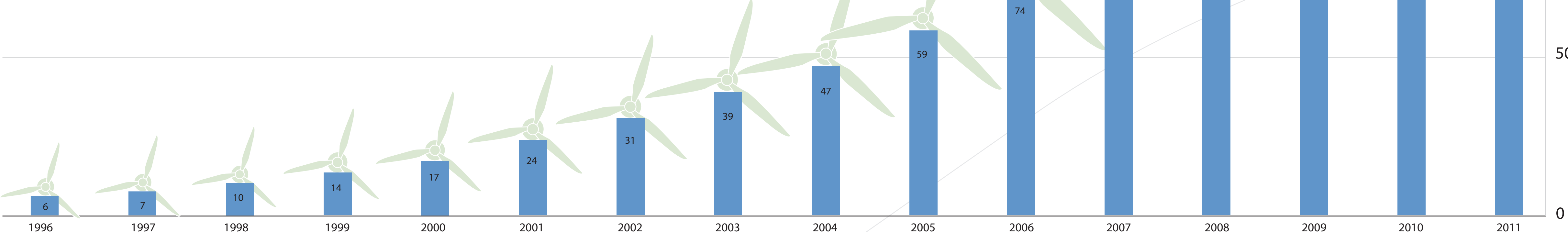
Global Overview The trend of the global wind power production has been growing from 1996 to 2011. The new global total wind power at the end of 2011 is 238 Giga Watt, representing cumulative market growth of more than 20%. The global wind power market grew by about 6% compared to 2010, and the 40.5 Giga Watt of new wind power brought on line in 2011. The main drivers of growth in the global market are the Top 10 wind power production countries, which generate 87.5% of the Global wind energy. Wind power production plays a key role in renewable energy produced in some of the top 10 countries.



Global Installed Wind Power Capacity 2011-Regional Distribution



Global Cumulative Installed Wind Capacity 1996-2011

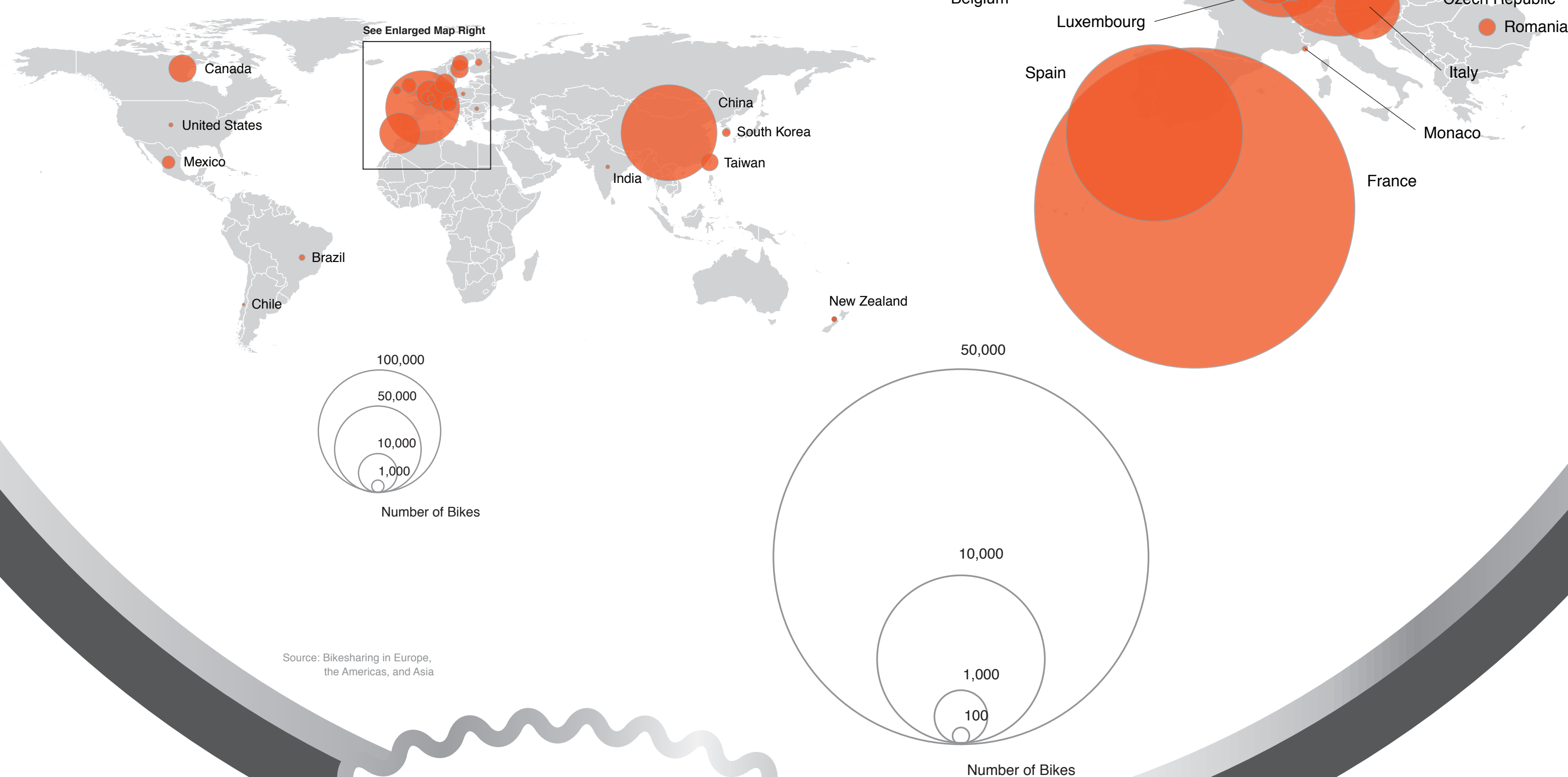


BIKE SHARE

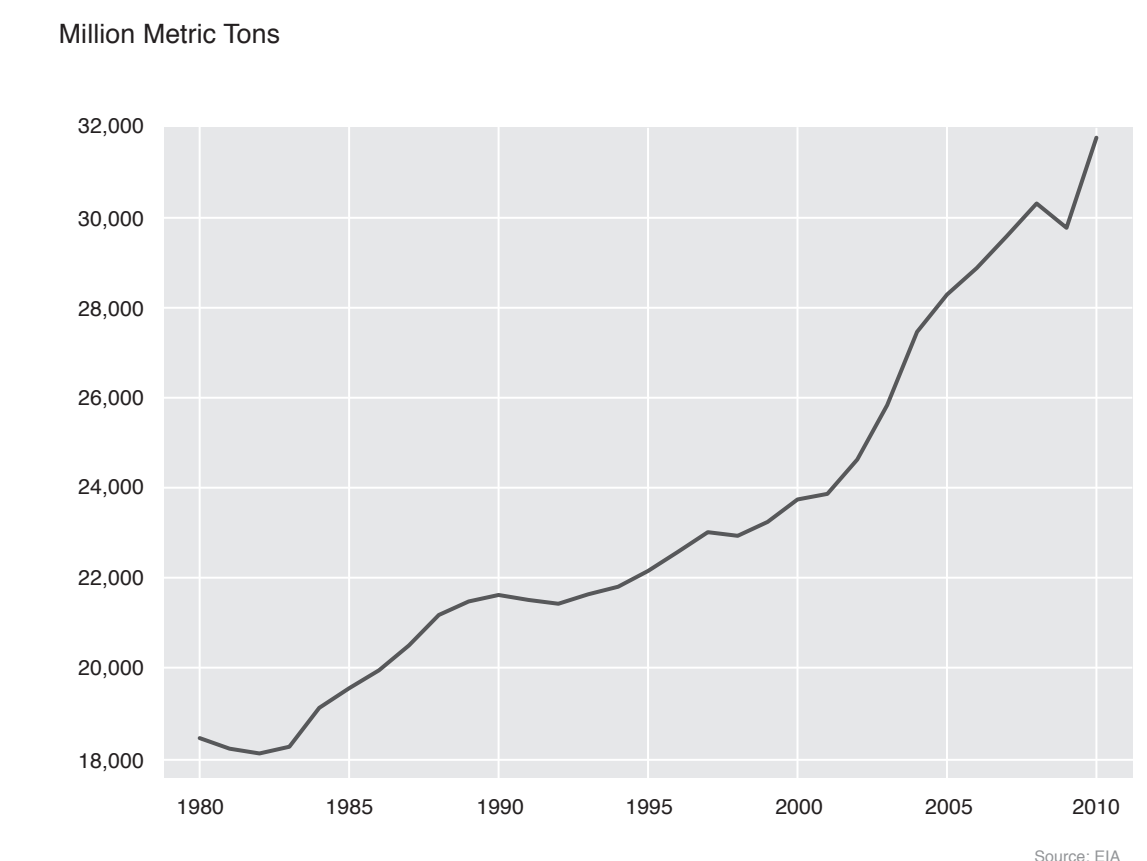
Bike Share is globally considered as a sustainable transportation solution. It has high possibility to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by replacing its transportation mode from automobiles

As we know, we are facing global warming that is caused by the emission of greenhouse gases by human activity. According to the data from EPA, carbon dioxide from fossil fuel use has more than 50 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions in the world in 2007. Transportation is a very important sector to address as a solution for reducing carbon dioxide. EPA shows that transportation is the second largest source of carbon dioxide emission, following electricity generation in United States. We need considering alternative sustainable transportation by bicycle.

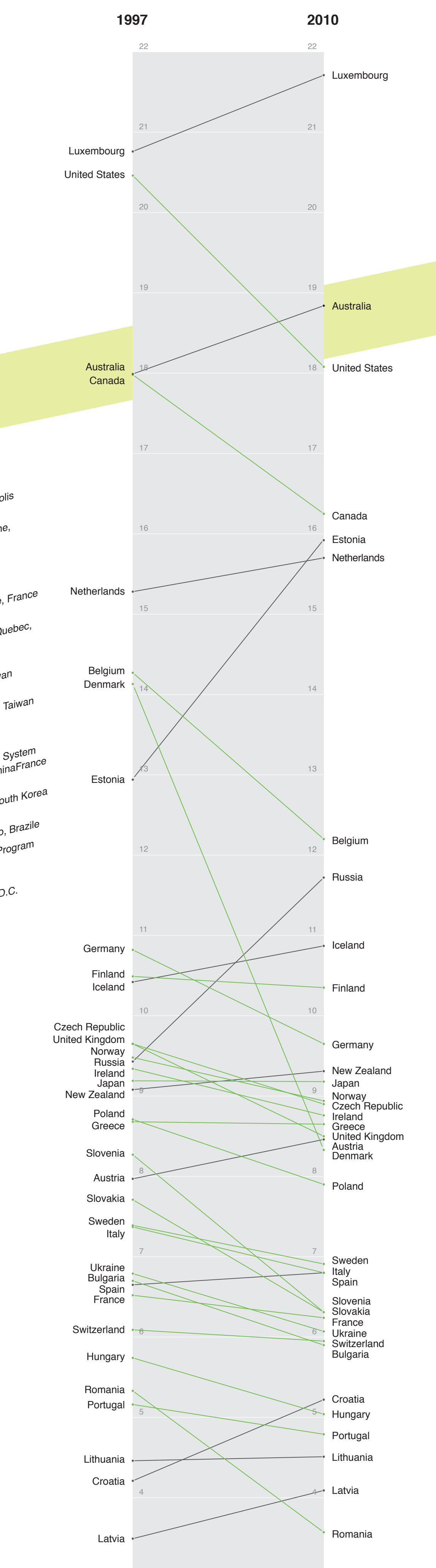
Bike Share Programs in the World (2010)



The Trend of Global Carbon Dioxide Emission from the Consumption of Energy



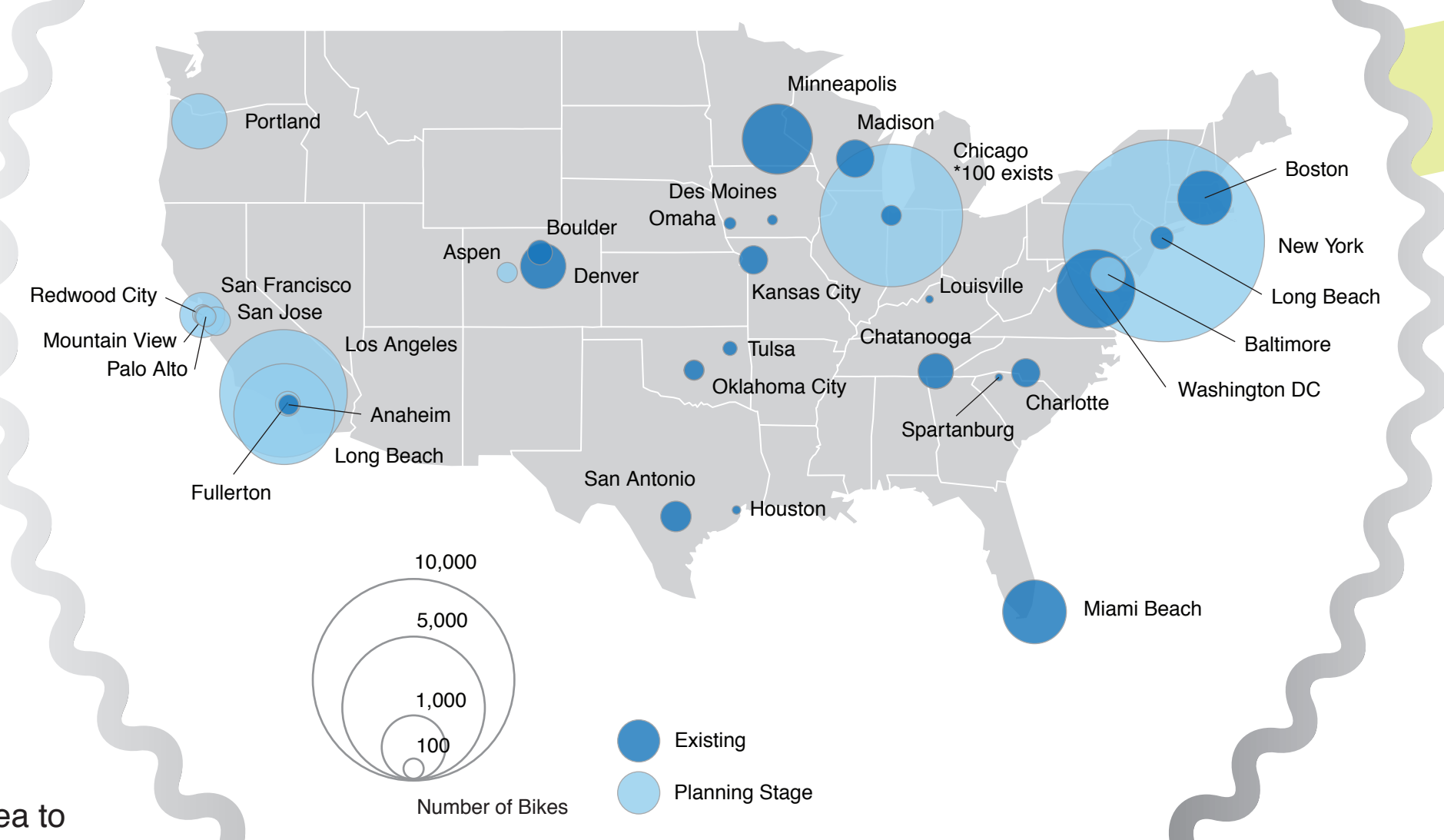
Per Capita Carbon Dioxide Emission from the Consumption of Energy among countries signed in Kyoto Protocol (Metric Tons)



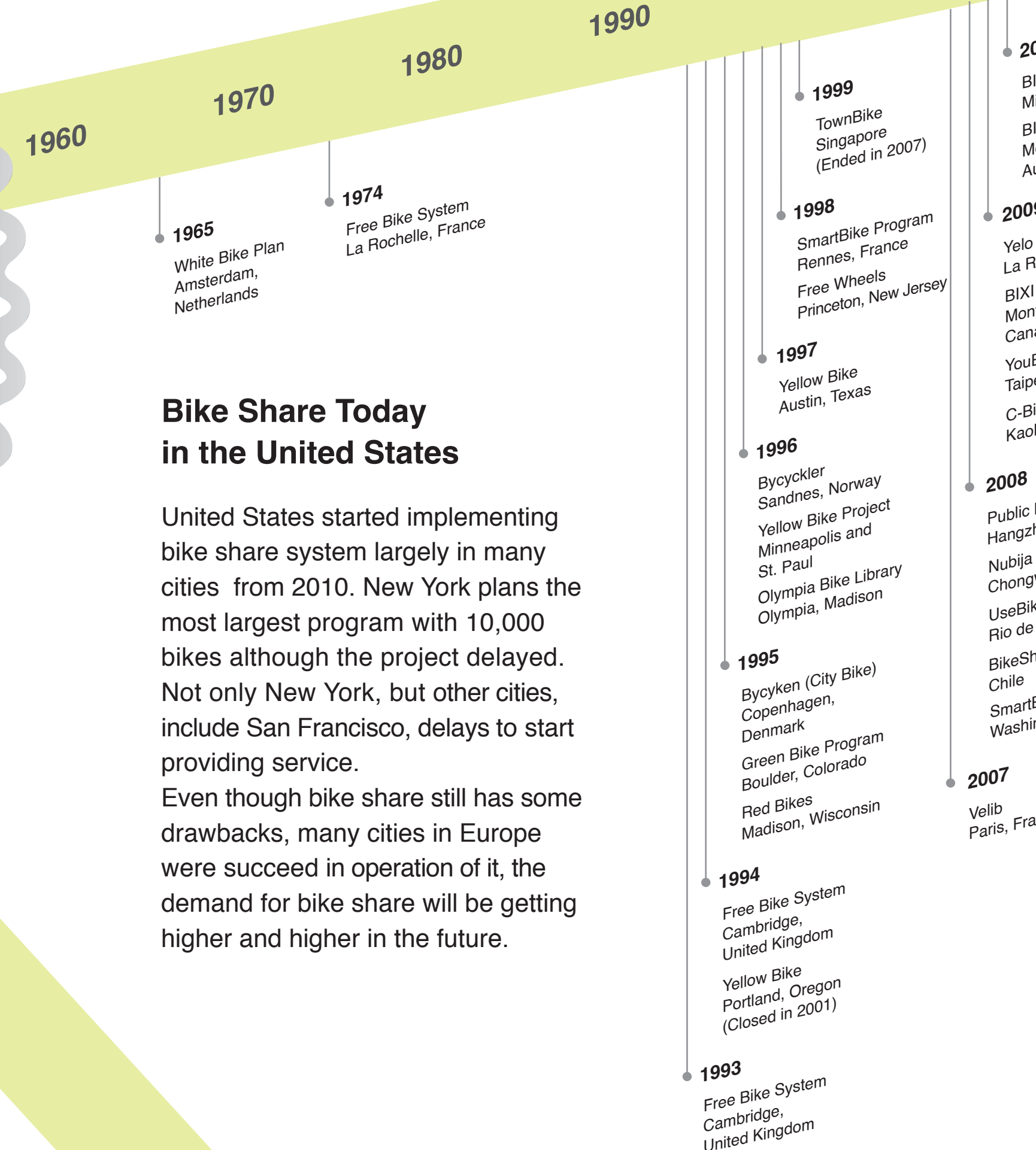
Increase of Bike Share in the World

Bike Share is growing rapidly and we have more than 300 bike share system in the world. In United States, Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center reported 41 places that include cities and schools have bike share program. Bike share programs are developed especially Europe by questing about global climate change, energy security and unstable fuel prices. In addition, riding bikes itself bring benefits for individuals such as progressing their health, saving money and increasing social interactions. As a transportation mode, the system has high possibility to reduce congestion in urban area to help last mile trip from other transit.

Bike Share Programs in the United States (2012)



Bike Share History Timeline



Bike Share Today in the United States

United States started implementing bike share system largely in many cities from 2010. New York plans the most largest program with 10,000 bikes although the project delayed. Not only New York, but other cities, include San Francisco, delays to start providing service. Even though bike share still has some drawbacks, many cities in Europe were succeed in operation of it, the demand for bike share will be getting higher and higher in the future.

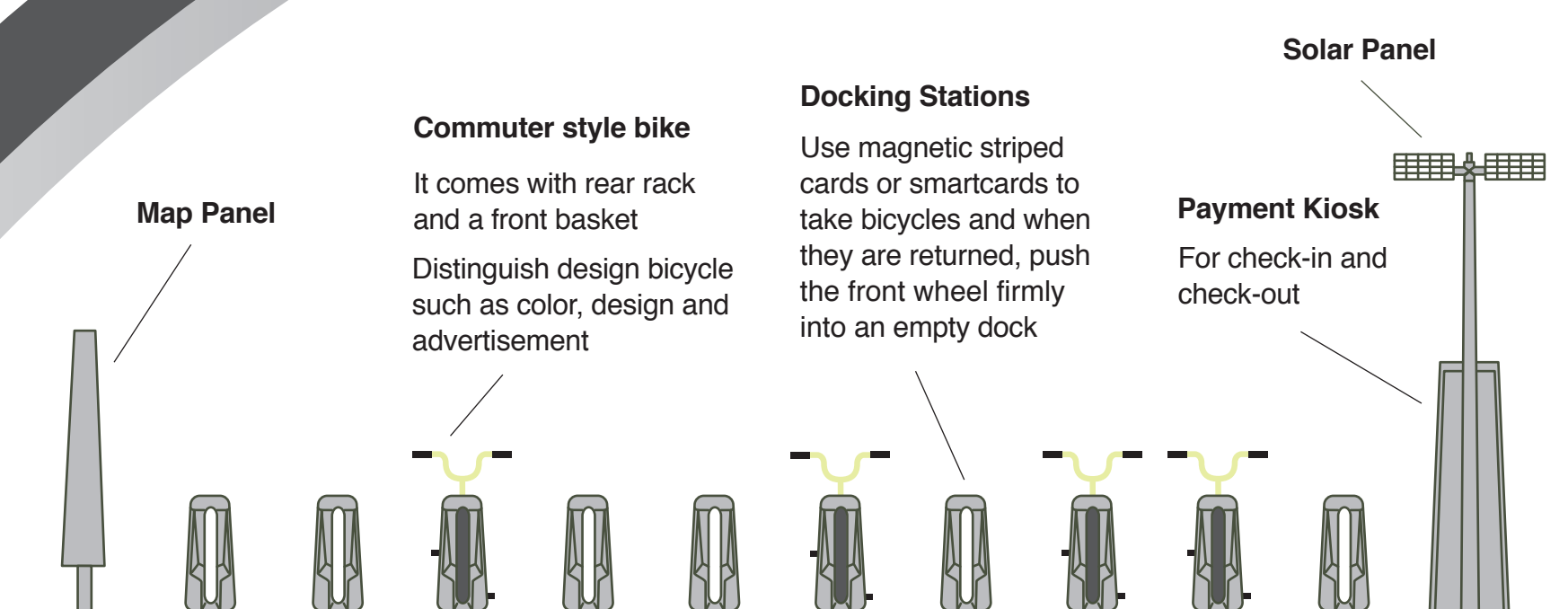
Bike Share System

Bike Share was started with free system, which is recognized as first generation. With this system, there was no clear controls on bikes. The system ended up with loss of bikes by thief. Next, coin-deposit system

came to that was much organized one comparing with the first generation. The most of bike share system we see today is third generation that use IT

based technology to control bikes and providing services to users. We will see four generation near future that is undergoing now.

PBSC Urban Solutions, Bixi Station



How Bike Share System Works?

Most popular bike share program today is third-generation program which uses IT based technology. It allows user to search bicycle availability in each station and reserve them online. It is also recognized as station-based system, which users pick up and return bicycles anywhere convenient wherever bike stations are. Using high technology to track each bicycle with GPS and it also preventing theft.

27 CLUB

Over the years there has been a curiously high frequency at which musicians die at age 27, a Rock and Roll controversy that has brought upon the notion of The Forever 27 Club.

The notion of a "27 Club" arose after the deaths of Brian Jones of the Rolling stones, Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin, and Jim Morrison of The Doors. Later added were Kurt Cobain of Nirvana who died in 1994 and Amy Winehouse who died in 2011. With the exception of Joplin, there is controversy surrounding their deaths.

Amy Winehouse
Bryan Ottoson
Jeremy Ward
Sean Patrick McCabe
Jean-Michel Basquiat
Kristen Pfaff
Ron McKernan
Gary Thain
Rudy Lewis
Nat Jaffe
D. Boon
Jacob Miller
Alan "Blind Owl" Wilson
Maria Serrano
Rodrigo Bueno
Pete de Freitas
Freaky Tah
Felix Val
Robert Johnson
Valentin Elizalde
Felix Val
Mia Zapata
Wallace Yohn
Jesse Belvin
Jesse Belvin

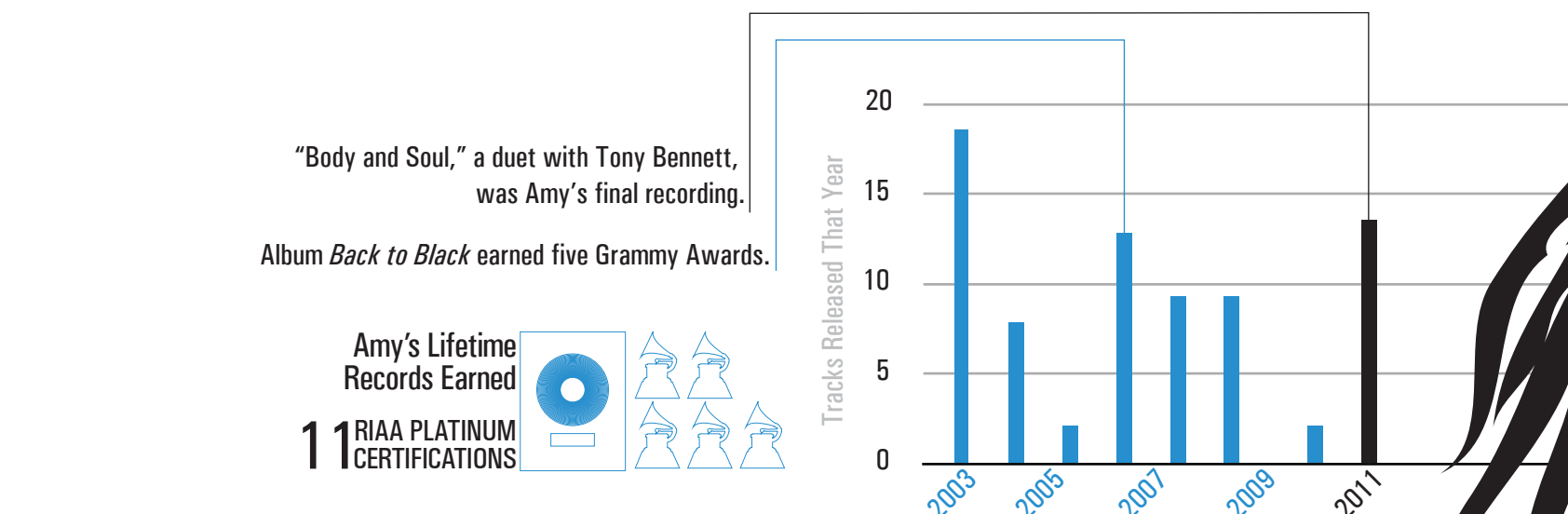
DRUG/ALCOHOL OVERDOSE 27%
VEHICULAR ACCIDENT 20%
MURDERED 14%
HEART FAILURE/ILLNESS 14%
SUICIDE 11%
FREAK ACCIDENT 9%
UNKNOWN/DISPUTED 5%

Club Members' Cause of Death Distribution

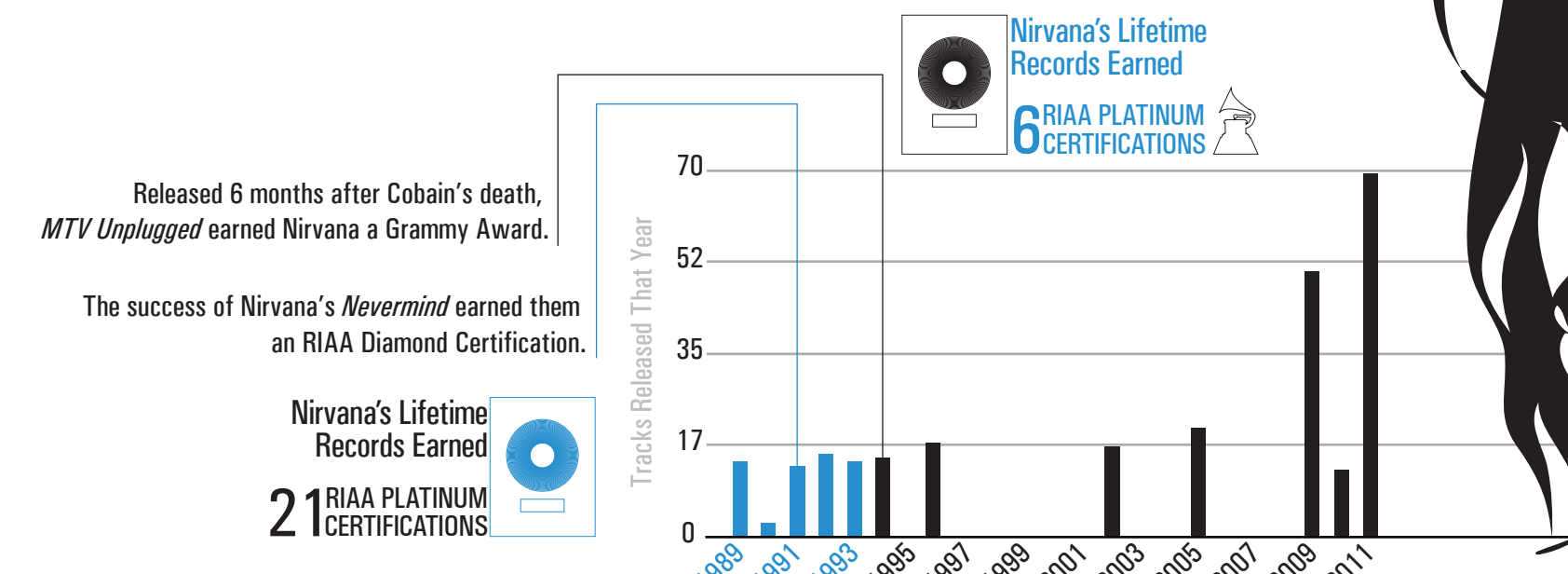
The Club's Most Infamous Members

Lifetime and Posthumous Track Releases

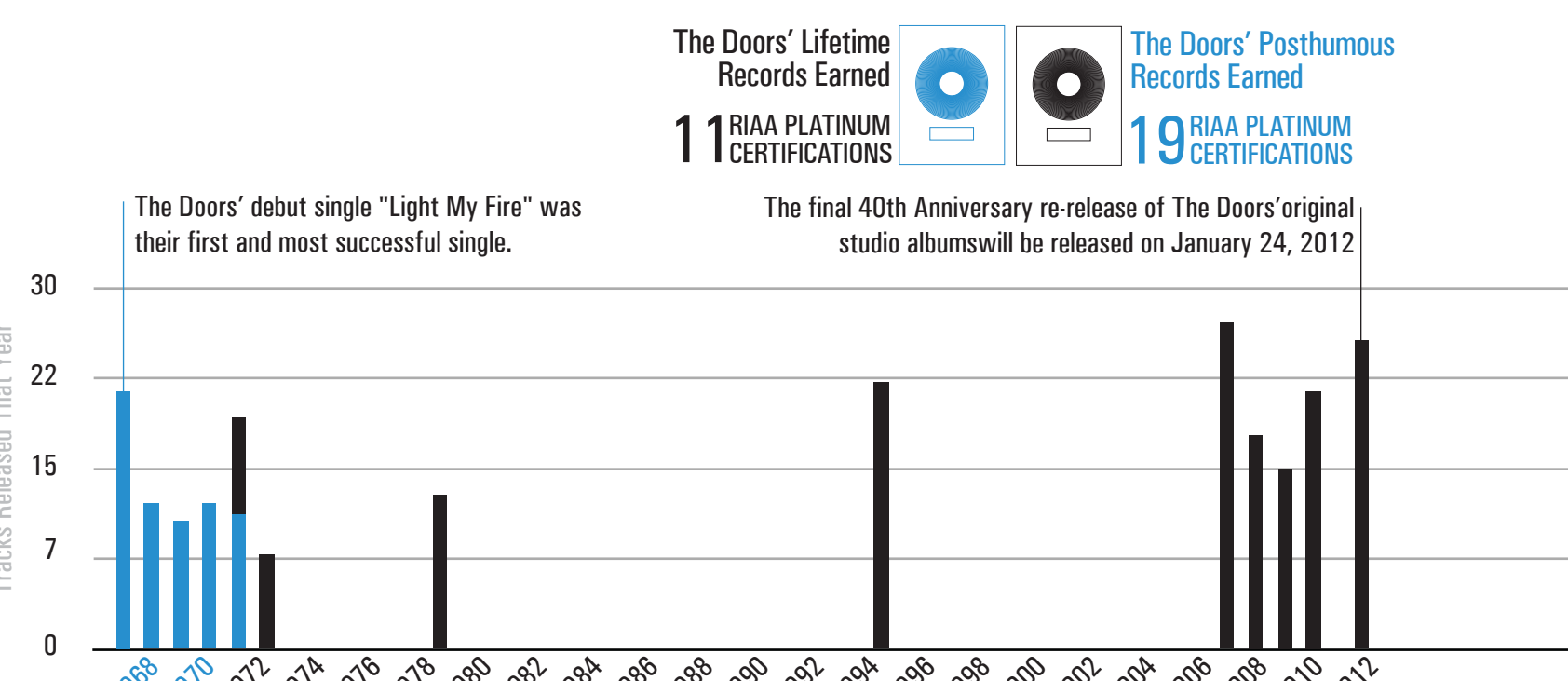
■ Posthumous Release
■ Released During Lifetime



1983–2011 Amy Winehouse
Cause of Death: Alcohol Poisoning



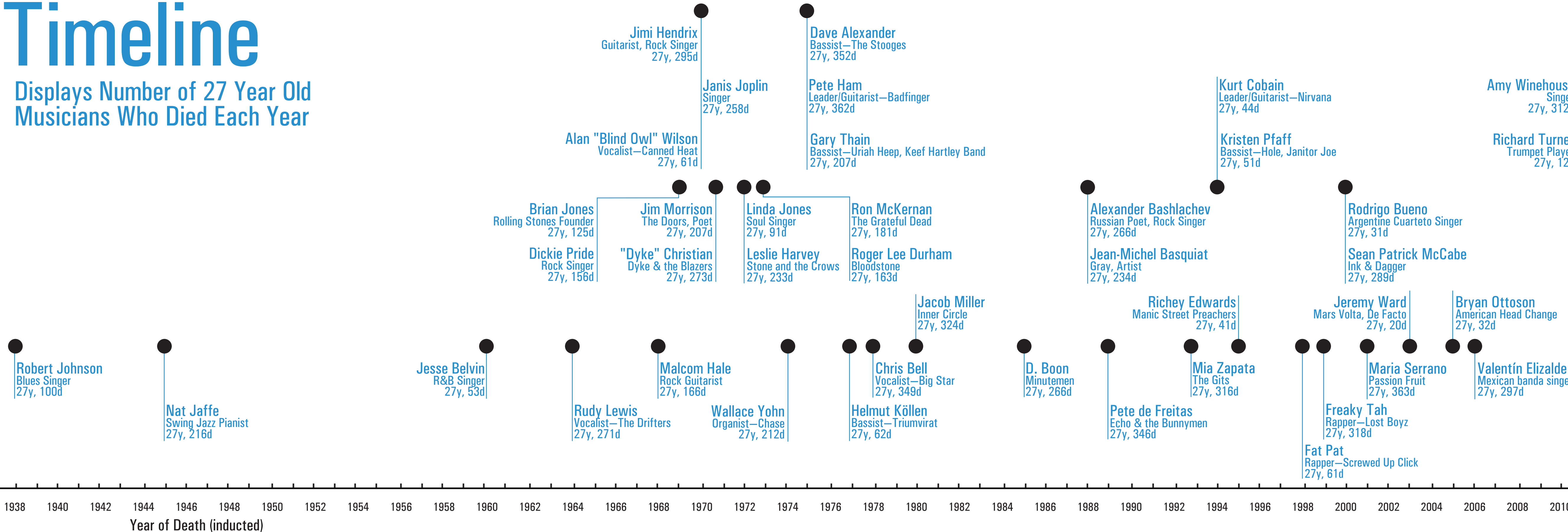
1967–1994 Kurt Cobain
Cause of Death: Suicide (Disputed)



1943–1971 Jim Morrison
Cause of Death: Heart Failure (Disputed)

27 Club Member Timeline

Displays Number of 27 Year Old Musicians Who Died Each Year





WHAT’S THE DEAL IN AMERICA?

The leading health related issues that attribute to **70% of the nation’s healthcare expenditures** are chronic diseases, one of which is **diabetes**. The direct and indirect costs of diabetic treatment is **\$174 billion** and it is the **7th leading cause of death in the United States**.

WHAT’S DIABETES?

Diabetes is a group of diseases marked by high levels of blood glucose resulting from defects in insulin production, insulin action, or both. Diabetes is the leading cause of kidney failure, non-traumatic lower-limb amputations, and new cases of blindness among adults in the United States. It is also a major cause of heart disease, stroke and many more health

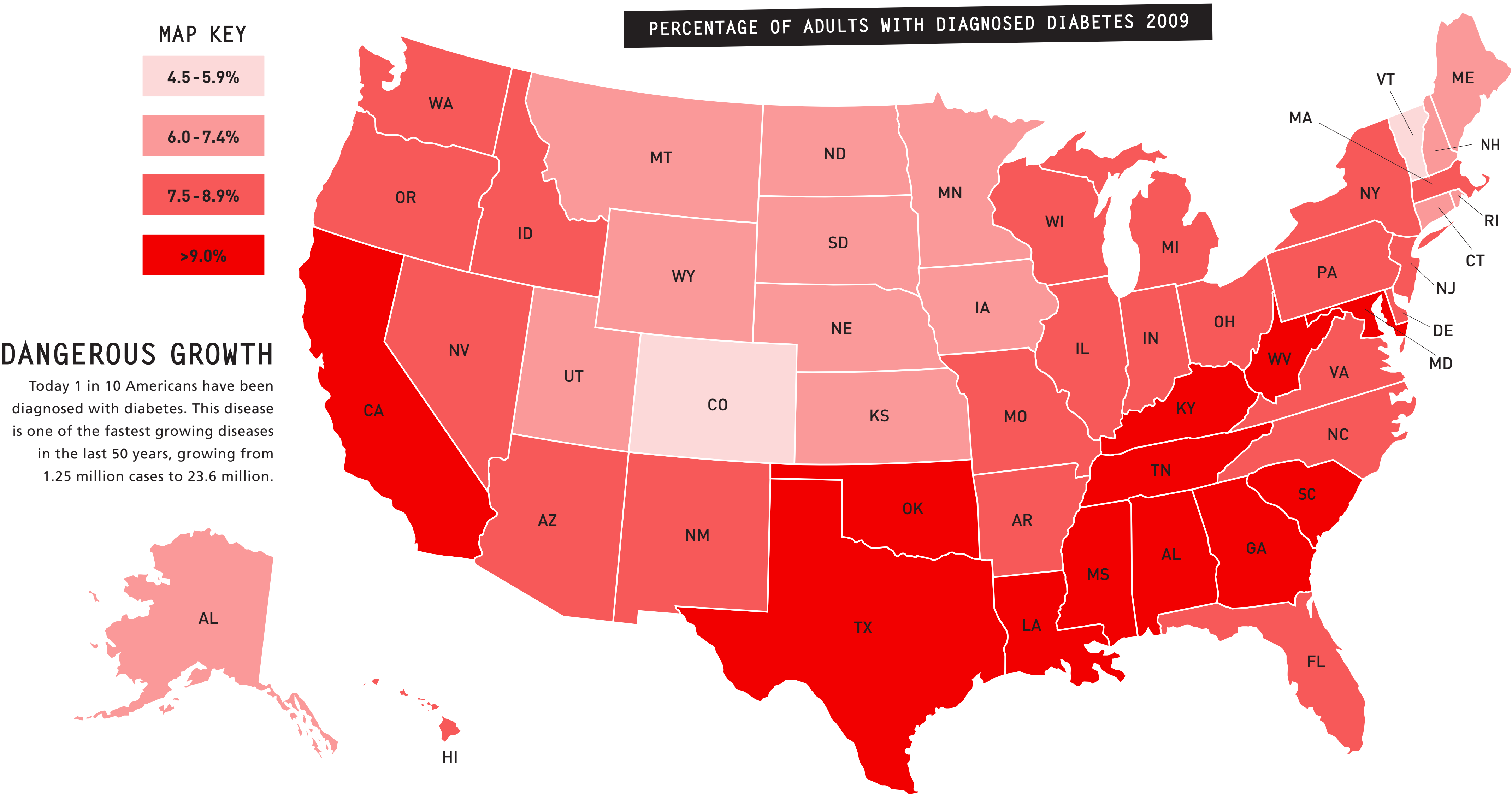
complications. There are many forms of diabetes, the main form is type 2 diabetes, which accounts for 90-95% of all documented diabetes cases today. It is associated with a condition known as insulin resistance. When toxic levels of glucose occur (when blood sugars are constantly very high), the major defect is the body’s inability to respond properly to insulin.

WHAT CAUSES DIABETES?

Unhealthy eating habits, and a sedentary lifestyle are the top contributors to developing type 2 diabetes. Young adults who eat frequently at fast-food restaurants gain more weight and have a greater increase in insulin resistance in early middle age. After a 15 year study conducted by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, those who ate at fast-food restaurants more than

twice each week compared to less than once a week had gained an extra ten pounds and had a twofold greater increase in insulin resistance, a risk factor for type 2 diabetes. A single meal from one of these restaurants often contains enough calories to satisfy a person’s caloric requirement for an entire day.

The risk varies depending on where you live. This is in part due to the environment you live in, and in part due to the genetic makeup of your family. In the United States, the lifetime risk of developing diabetes is estimated at 33% for males and 39% for females for people born in the year 2000. It has also been calculated that for those diagnosed before the age of 40, the average life expectancy is reduced by 12 years for men, and 19 years for women.



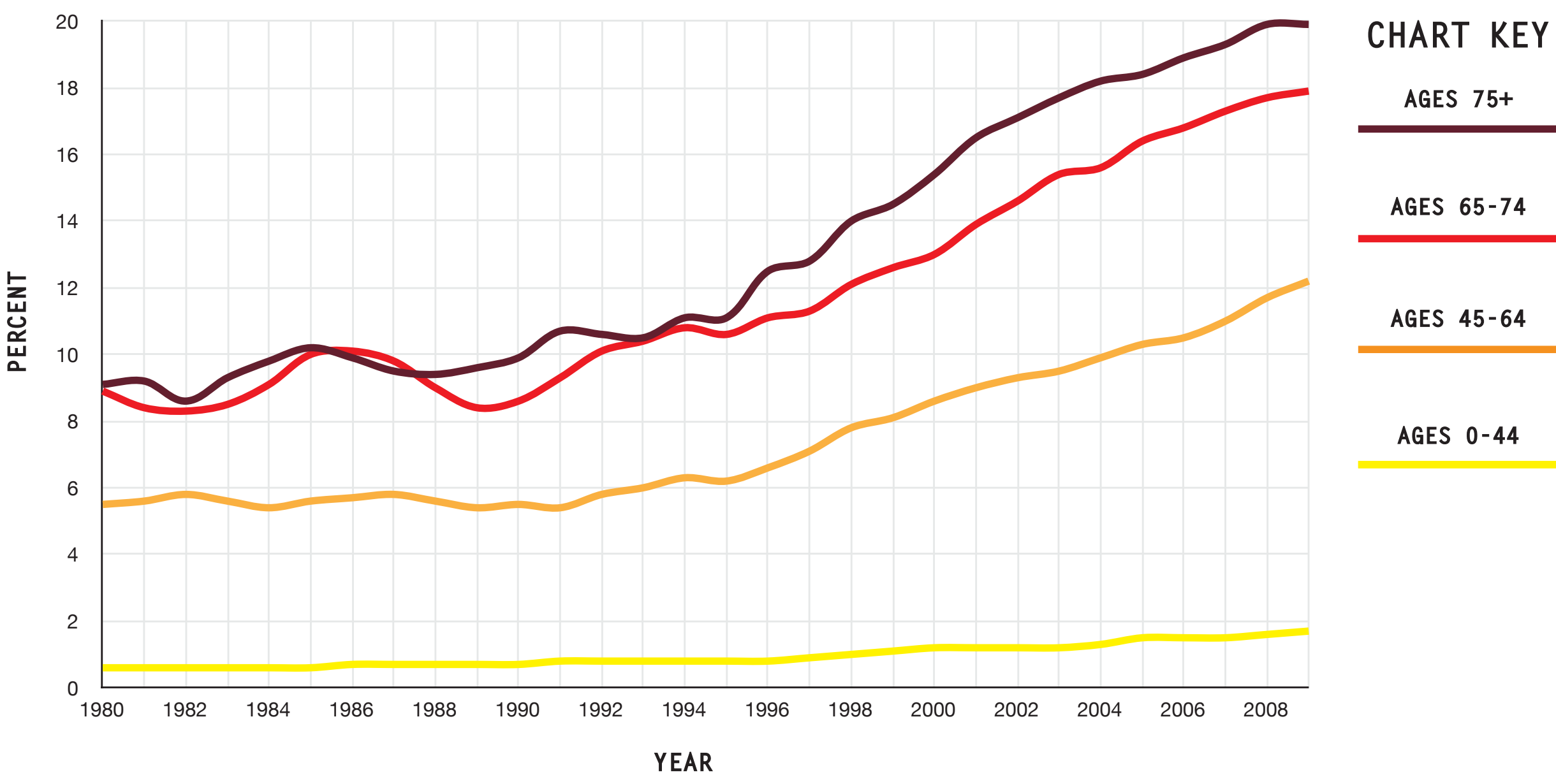
DANGEROUS GROWTH

Today 1 in 10 Americans have been diagnosed with diabetes. This disease is one of the fastest growing diseases in the last 50 years, growing from 1.25 million cases to 23.6 million.

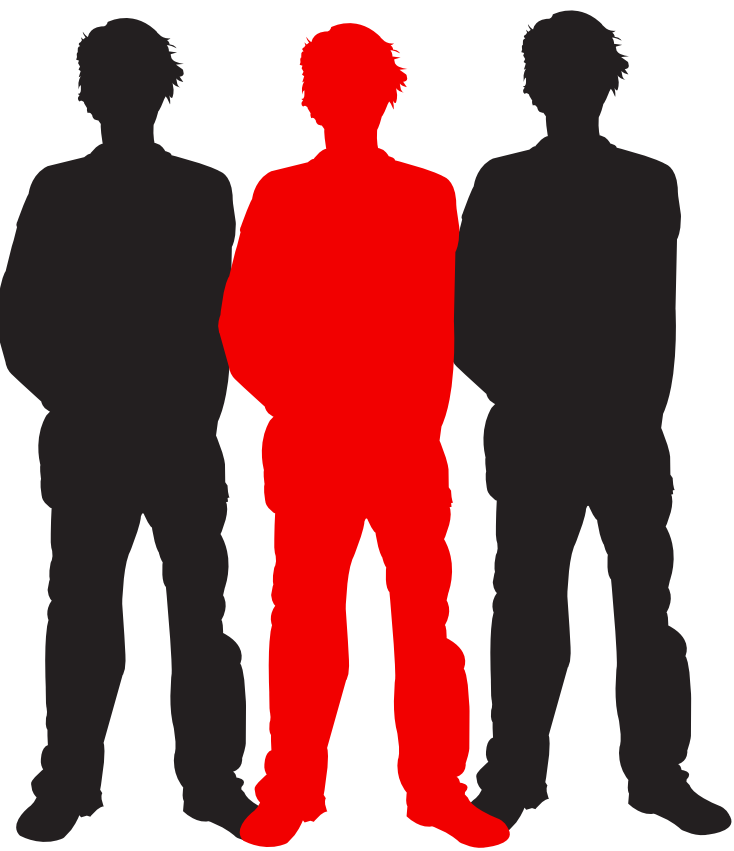
WHAT ABOUT THE REST OF THE WORLD?

In some of the world’s poorest nations, the disease is a quick death sentence. While Americans can live for many years with the disease, a person in Mozambique who requires injections of insulin can expect to live just a year; in Mali, such people survive about 30 months. China and India currently have the highest number of diabetes cases. There are many factors driving the growth in diabetes worldwide, but most experts agree that changes in lifestyle and diet are the chief culprits, in addition to genetic predisposition. As developing countries industrialize, people tend to do work involving less physical activity and eat food that is cheap but high in calories.

GROWTH RATE OF DIABETES IN U.S FROM 1980-2009



2050
CDC PREDICTION IN U.S



US: 1 IN 3 PEOPLE
WILL HAVE DIABETES

CAN WE STOP THIS?

The Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP), showed that lifestyle intervention to lose weight and increase physical activity reduced the development of type 2 diabetes by 58% during a 3-year period. Exercise is thought to be a major determinant of insulin sensitivity in muscle tissue. By increasing exercise, the body uses insulin more efficiently

for up to 70 hours after the exercise period has occurred. Thus exercising 3-4 times per week would be beneficial in most people. It could be as easy as doing 30 minutes of physical activity a day, and making healthier food choices. Research has found that lifestyle interventions are more cost-effective than medications.

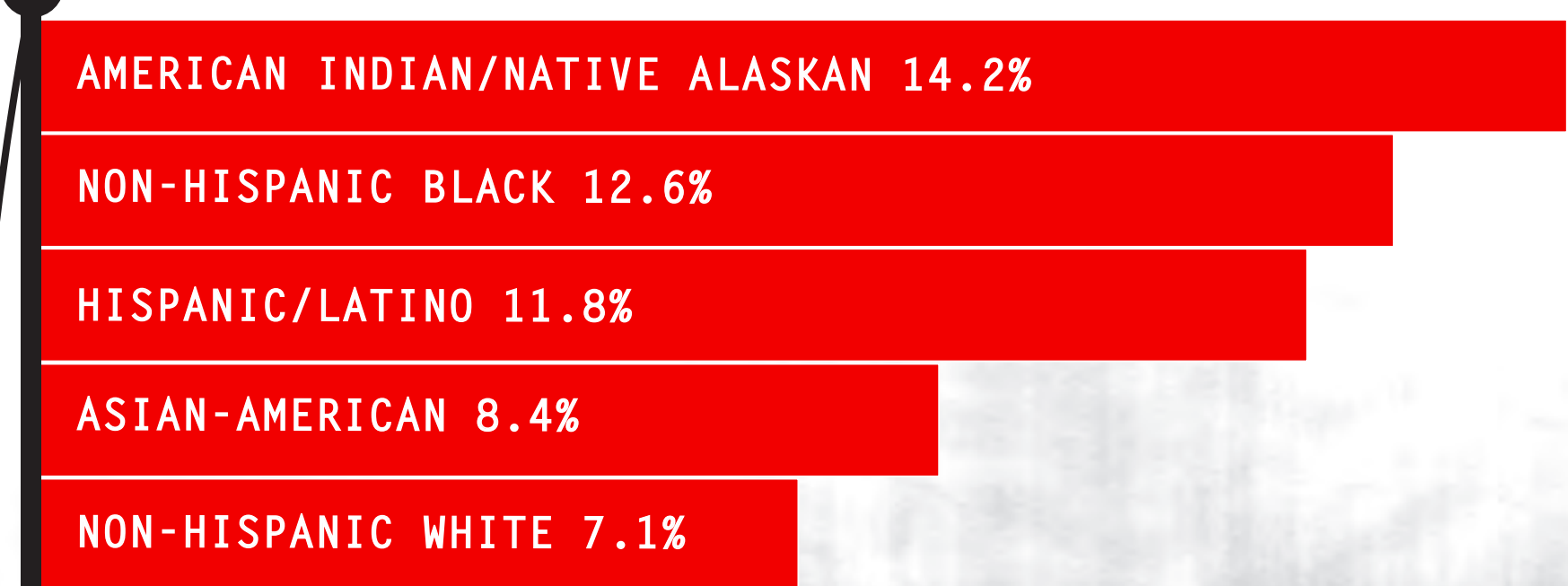
RAISING A RED FLAG! MINORITES AT HIGH RISK!

Key to the increasing prevalence of diabetes is the rapid growth of the disease in high-risk populations such as African Americans, Native Americans, Latinos, and Asian Americans. Compared with non-Hispanic white adults, the risk of diagnosed diabetes was 18 percent higher among Asian Americans, 66 percent higher among Hispanics/Latinos, and 77 percent higher among non-Hispanic blacks. Among

Hispanics/Latinos compared with non-Hispanic white adults, the risk of diagnosed diabetes was about the same for Cuban Americans and for Central and South Americans, 87 percent higher for Mexican Americans, and 94 percent higher for Puerto Ricans. In studies when comparing migrant populations with native non-migrant populations, a

consistent linkage of type 2 diabetes with the American lifestyle was found. This lifestyle includes a diet higher in total calories and fat but lower in fiber, as well as the tendency to expend less energy because of laborsaving devices. All minorities in the United States for which data exist have a higher prevalence of diabetes than do residents of their countries of origin.

ETHNIC BREAKDOWN OF DIABETES FOR 2010



AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

1861-1865

The American Civil War was a civil war in the United States of America. Eleven Southern slave states declared their secession from the United States and formed the Confederate States of America, also known as "the Confederacy." Led by Jefferson Davis, the Confederacy fought against the United States

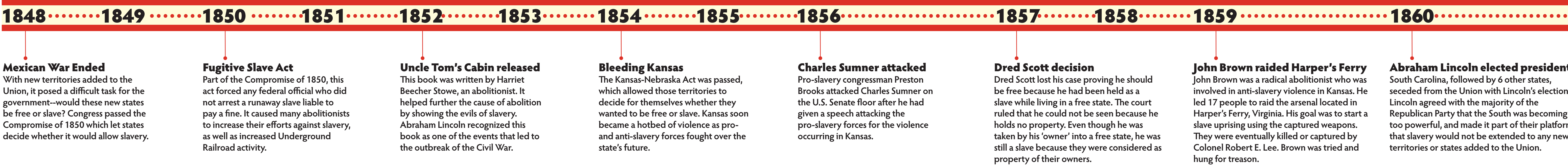
(the Union), which was supported by all the free states (where slavery had been abolished) and by five slave states that became known as the border states.

The American Civil War was one of the earliest true industrial wars. Railroads, the telegraph and mass-produced weapons were employed

extensively. The practices of total war and of trench warfare around Petersburg foreshadowed World War I in Europe. It remains the deadliest war in American history, resulting in the deaths of thousands of soldiers and an undetermined number of civilian casualties. Victory for the North meant the end of the

Confederacy and of slavery in the United States, and strengthened the role of the federal government. The social, political, economic and racial issues of the war decisively shaped the reconstruction era that lasted to 1877.

MAJOR EVENTS LEADING TO THE CIVIL WAR

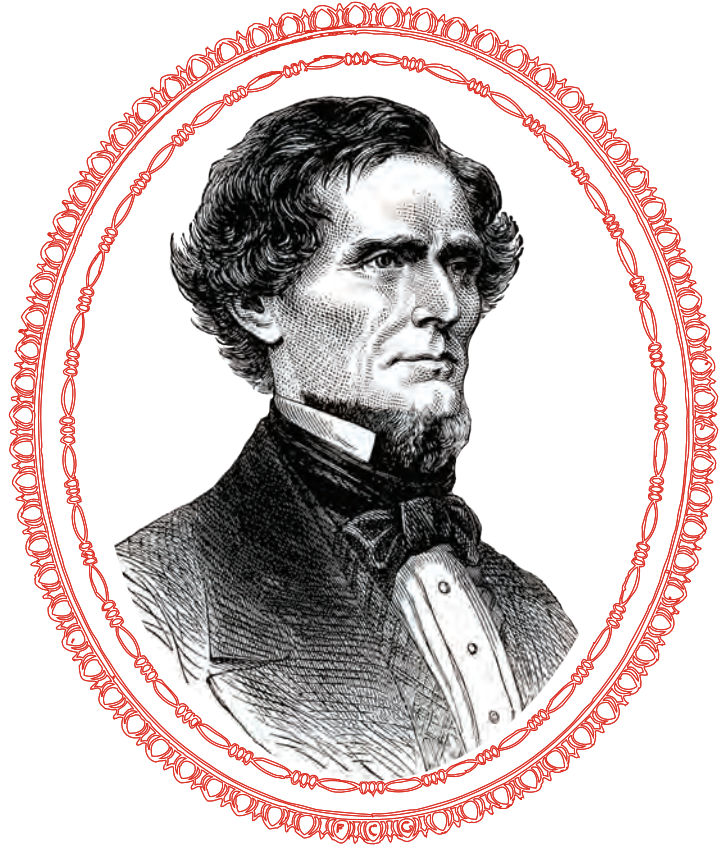


PEOPLE OF IMPORTANCE



Abraham Lincoln

served as the 16th president of the United States from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865. He issued his Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, and promoted the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery. Reared in a poor family on the western frontier, he was mostly self-educated. He became a country lawyer, an Illinois state legislator, and a one-term member of the United States House of Representatives, but failed in two attempts at a seat in the United States Senate.



Jefferson Davis

was an American statesman and leader of the Confederacy during the American Civil War, serving as the President for its entire history. A West Point graduate, Davis fought in the Mexican-American War as a colonel of a volunteer regiment, and was the United States Secretary of War under President Franklin Pierce. He served as a U.S. Senator representing the state of Mississippi. As a senator, he argued against secession, but did agree that each state was sovereign and had an unquestionable right to secede from the Union.



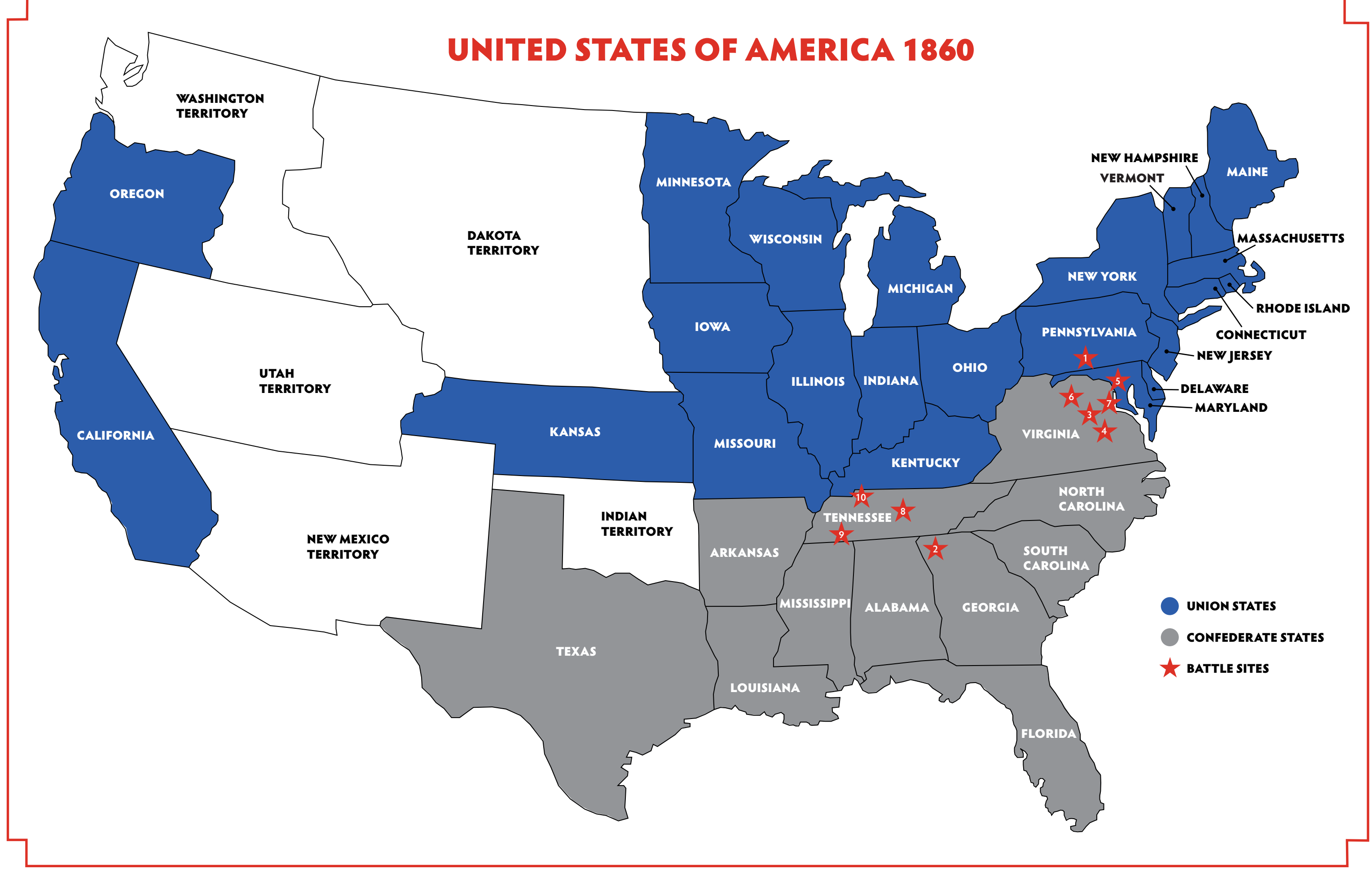
Ulysses S. Grant

was the 18th President of the United States as well as military commander during the Civil War and post-war Reconstruction periods. Under command, the Union Army defeated the Confederate military and ended the Confederate States of America. After the war, on July 25, 1866, Congress promoted Grant to the newly created rank of General of the Army of the United States, a form of the rank General of the Armies of the United States.



Robert E. Lee

was a career United States Army officer and combat engineer. He became the commanding general of the Confederate Army in the American Civil War and a postwar icon of the South's "lost cause." Lee's numerous victories against superior forces won him enduring fame as a crafty and daring battlefield tactician, but some of his strategic decisions, such as invading the North in 1862 and 1863, have been criticized by many military historians.



The Confederate States of America (also called the Confederacy, the Confederate States, and the C.S.A.) was an unrecognized state set up from 1861 to 1865 by eleven southern slave states of the United States of America that had declared their secession from the U.S. The Confederacy's control over its claimed territory shrank steadily during the course of the war, as the Union took control of much of the seacoast and inland waterways.

Secessionists argued that the United States Constitution was a compact among states that could be abandoned at any time without consultation and that each state had a right to secede. After intense debates and statewide votes, seven Deep South cotton states passed secession ordinances by February 1861 (before Abraham Lincoln took office as president), while secession efforts failed in the other eight slave states. Delegates from the seven formed the

C.S.A. in February 1861, selecting Jefferson Davis as temporary president until elections could be held in 1862. Talk of reunion and compromise went nowhere, because the Confederates insisted on independence which the Union strongly rejected.

Between 1861 and 1865, Americans made war on each other and killed each other in great numbers — if only to become the kind of country that could no longer conceive of how that was possible. What began as a bitter dispute over Union and States' Rights, ended as a struggle over the meaning of freedom in America. At Gettysburg in 1863, Abraham Lincoln said perhaps more than he knew. The war was about a "new birth of freedom."

DAI 523 Information Design I
Instructor: Pina Trogo
Design and Industry Department
College of Creative Arts
San Francisco State University
California, USA – December 2010

Case Study No. 9
Designed by Mary Kay Hickox

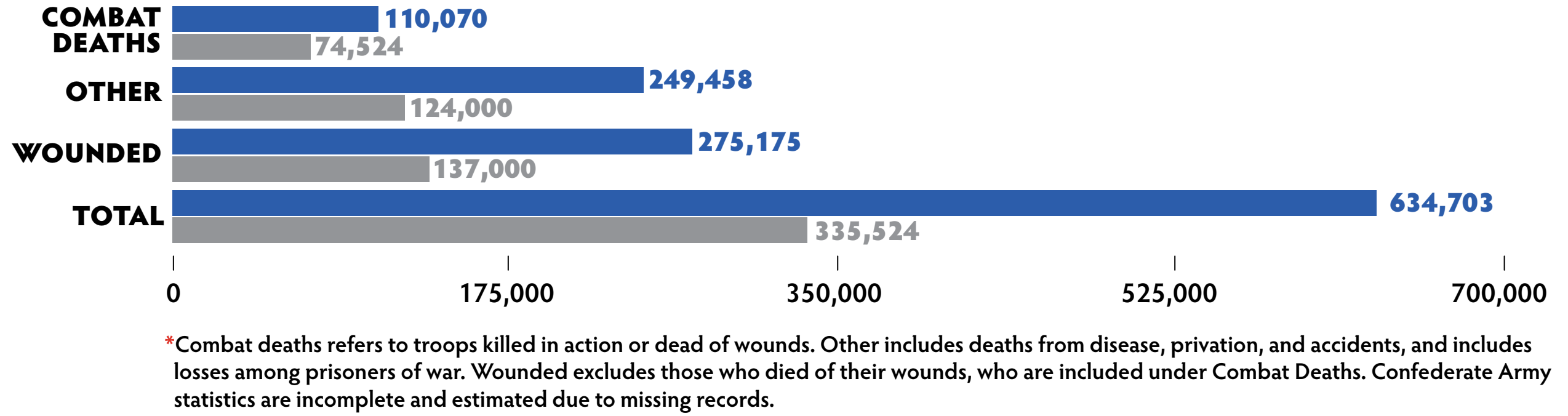
The 34x44 poster can be folded down to 8.5x11 as shown on the grid.



WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

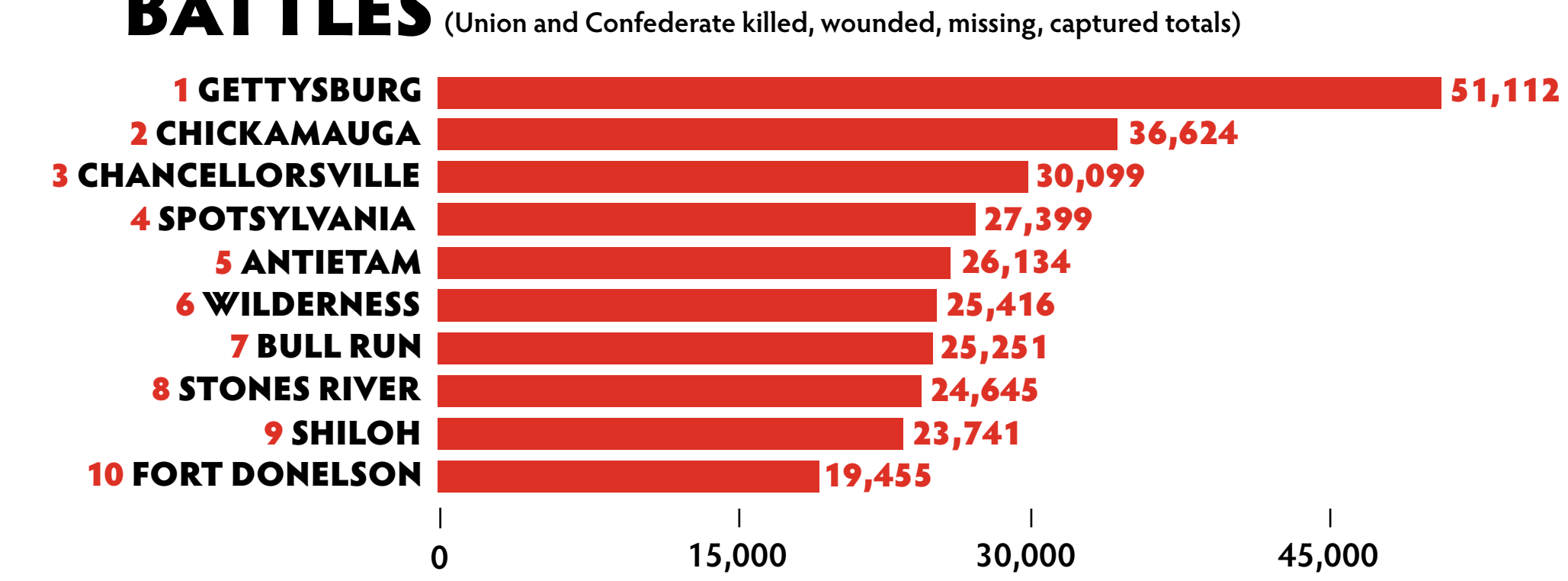
A COUNTRY DIVIDED

CASUALTIES



*Combat deaths refers to troops killed in action or dead of wounds. Other includes deaths from disease, privation, and accidents, and includes losses among prisoners of war. Wounded excludes those who died of their wounds, who are included under Combat Deaths. Confederate Army statistics are incomplete and estimated due to missing records.

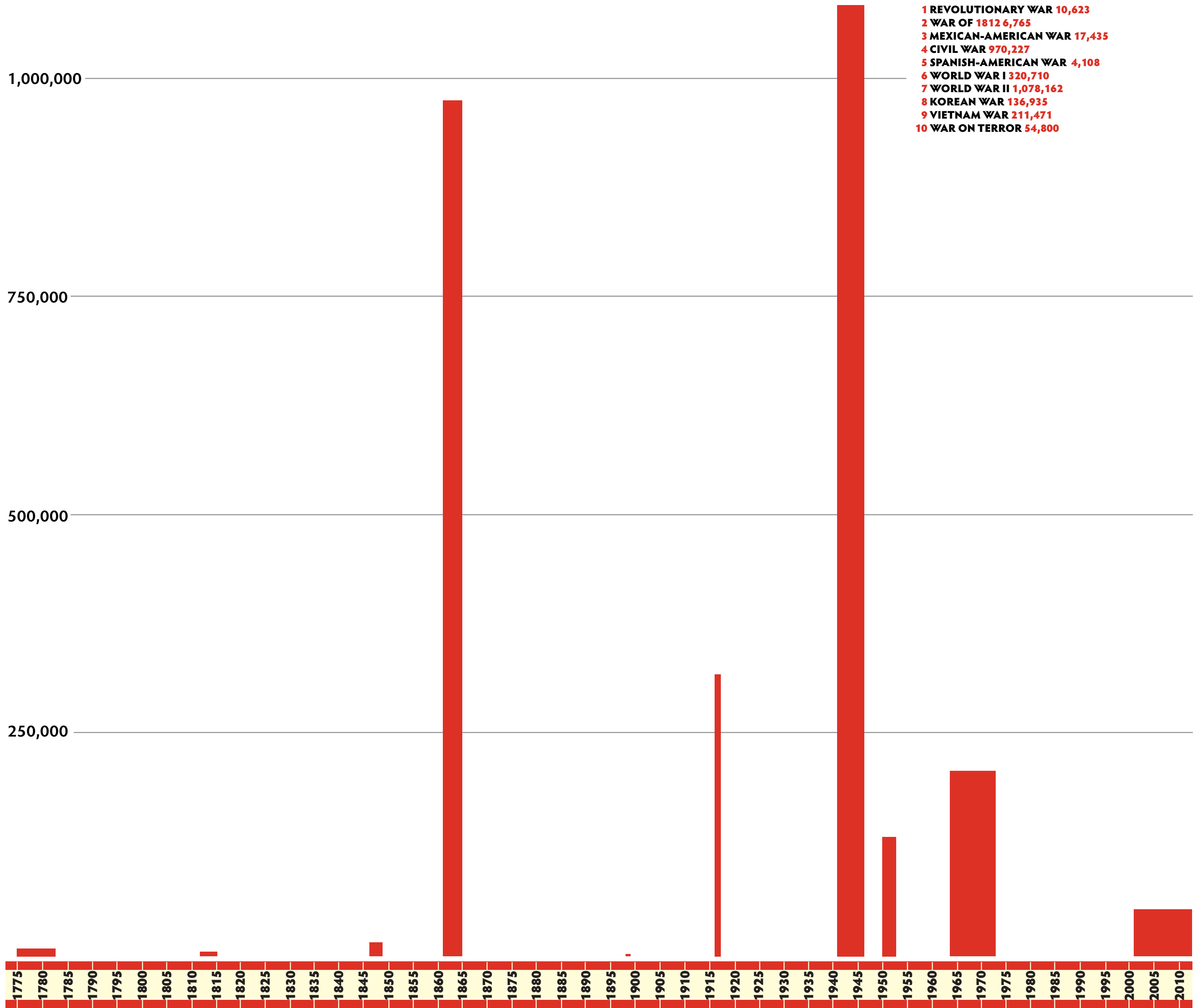
DEADLIEST BATTLES



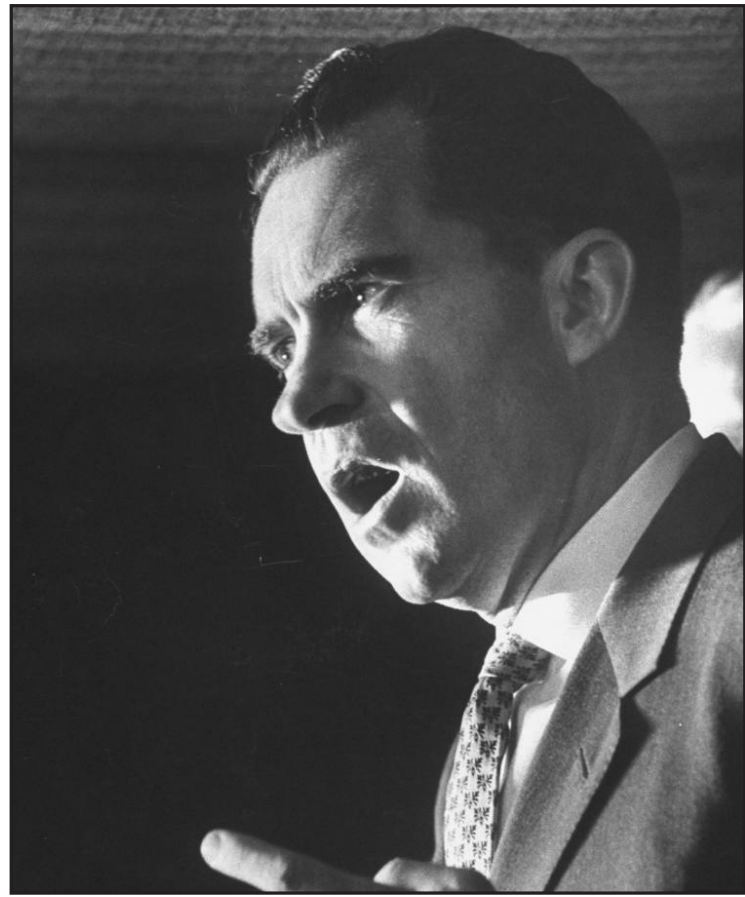
Two percent of the US population died in the Civil War. Only World War II claimed the lives of more Americans. The proportion of casualties to the total number of soldiers who fought was extremely high by military standards. This was in large part due to the weapons used (small arms fire accounted for more than three-quarters of the deaths) and to the high rate of disease.

One out of every ten able-bodied northern males was killed or injured by the war; one out of every four southern males (including blacks) was killed or injured. Blacks counted for twenty percent of the Union death toll. Of the 21,000 Cherokee, most of whom fought for the Confederacy, a third died.

HOW DOES THIS WAR COMPARE TO OTHER AMERICAN WARS?

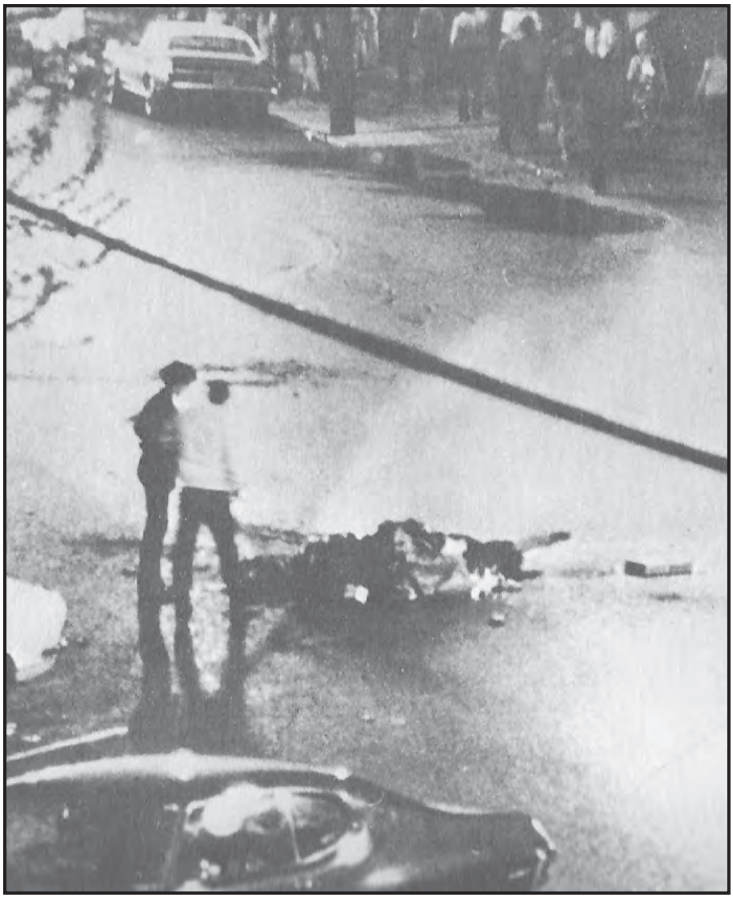


Kent State Shootings: May 4, 1970



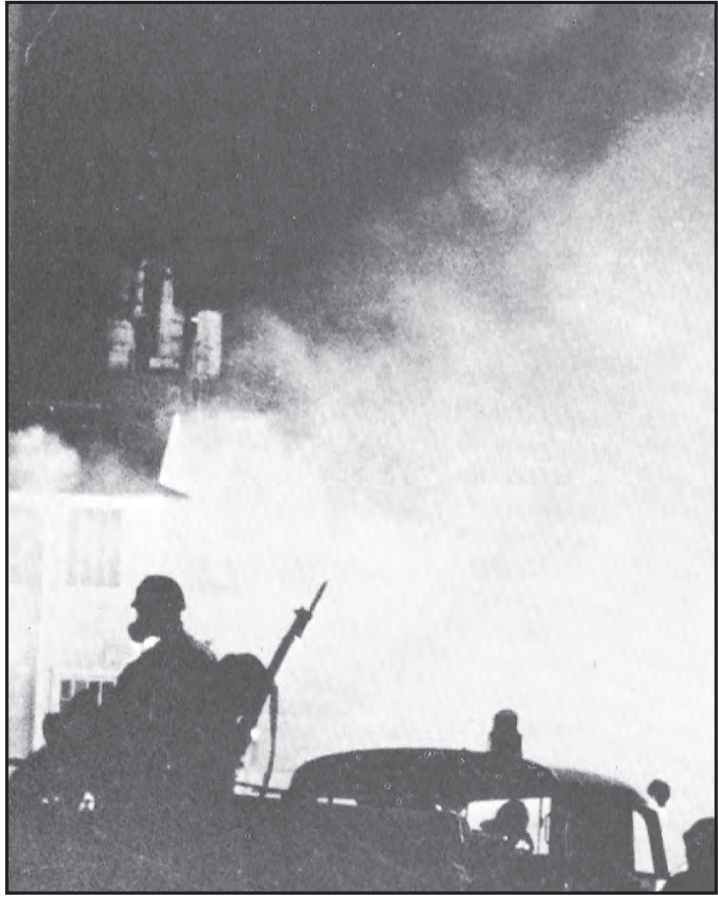
APRIL 30

President Richard Nixon announced to the nation that an incursion into Cambodia had been launched by United States combat forces.



MAY 1

At Kent State in Ohio a demonstration with about 500 students was held. There was widespread anger, and many protesters issued a call to "bring the war home."



MAY 2

Kent's Mayor Leroy Satrom declares a state of emergency and asks Ohio Governor James A. Rhodes to send the National Guard to Kent to help maintain order.



MAY 3

As protests continue, Governor Rhodes calls the protesters un-American and refers to the protesters as revolutionaries set on destroying higher education in Ohio.



MAY 4

The shootings killed four students and wounded nine. Two of the four students killed, Allison Krause and Jeffrey Miller, had participated in the protest, and the other two, Sandra Scheuer and William Knox Schroeder, had been walking from one class to the next at the time of their deaths.

There was a significant national response to the shootings: hundreds of universities, colleges, and high schools closed throughout the United States due to a student strike of four million students, and the event further divided the country, at this already socially contentious time, along political lines.

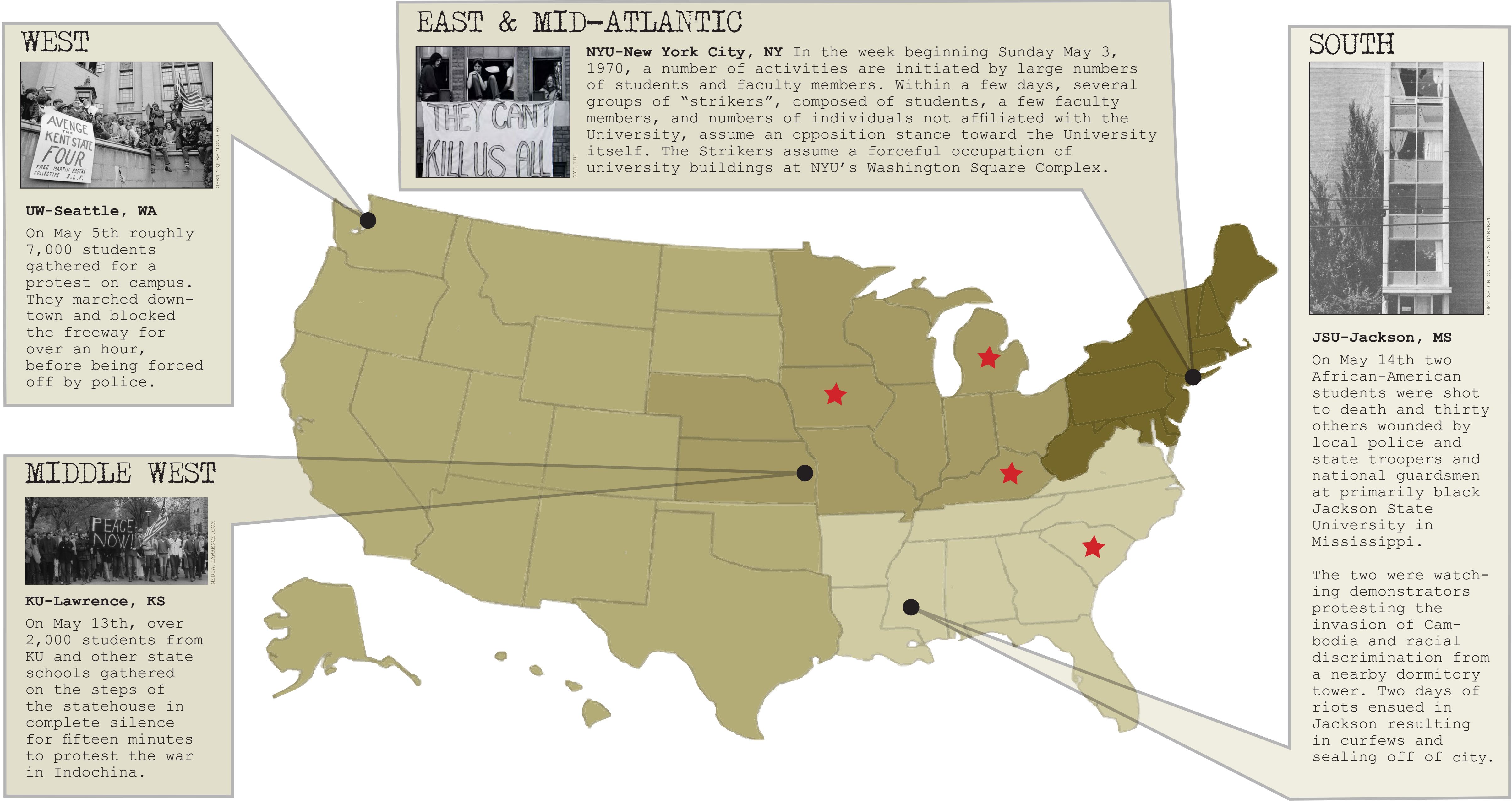
TIMELINE OF EVENTS: APRIL 30-MAY 4

National Student Strike: May 1-15, 1970

Nationwide, students turned their anger on what was often the nearest military facility: college and university Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) offices. All told, 30 ROTC buildings went up in flames or were bombed.

There were violent clashes between students and police at 26 schools and National Guard units were mobilized on 21 campuses in 16 states.

The protests and strikes had a dramatic impact, and convinced many Americans, particularly within the administration of President Richard Nixon, that the nation was on the verge of insurrection.



SCHOOL PARTICIPATION BY REGION

SOUTH: 75 CAMPUSES
WEST: 160 CAMPUSES
MIDDLE WEST: 195 CAMPUSES
EAST & MID-ATLANTIC: 330 CAMPUSES

- One campus in each region is highlighted and annotated on the map to give an idea of the scope and mood of the national student strike.
- ★ Red stars indicate states where the governor declared campuses in a state of emergency.

"This is a nation at war with itself."

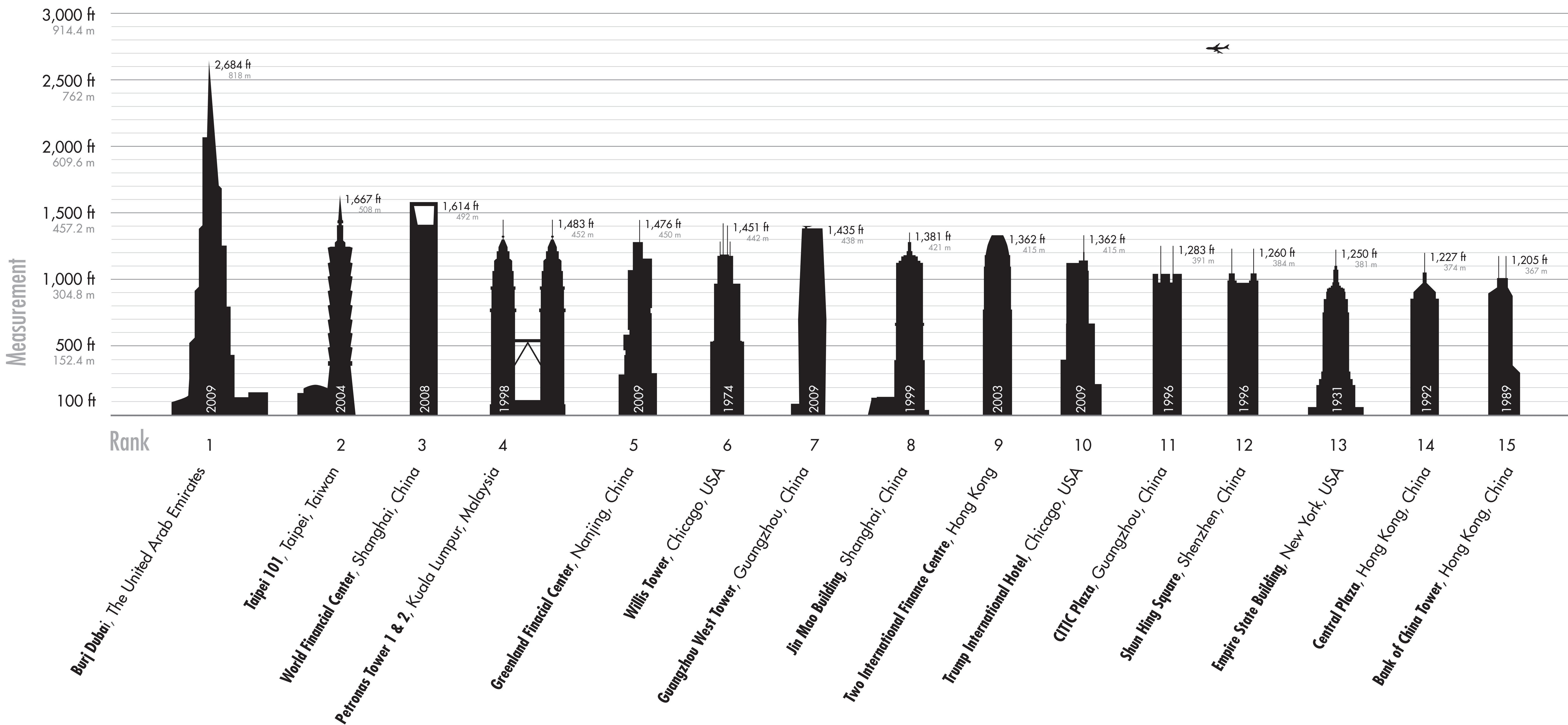
-Charles Colson, May 1970



"At least 760 campuses, or 30% of all the colleges and universities in the country participated in the national student strike."

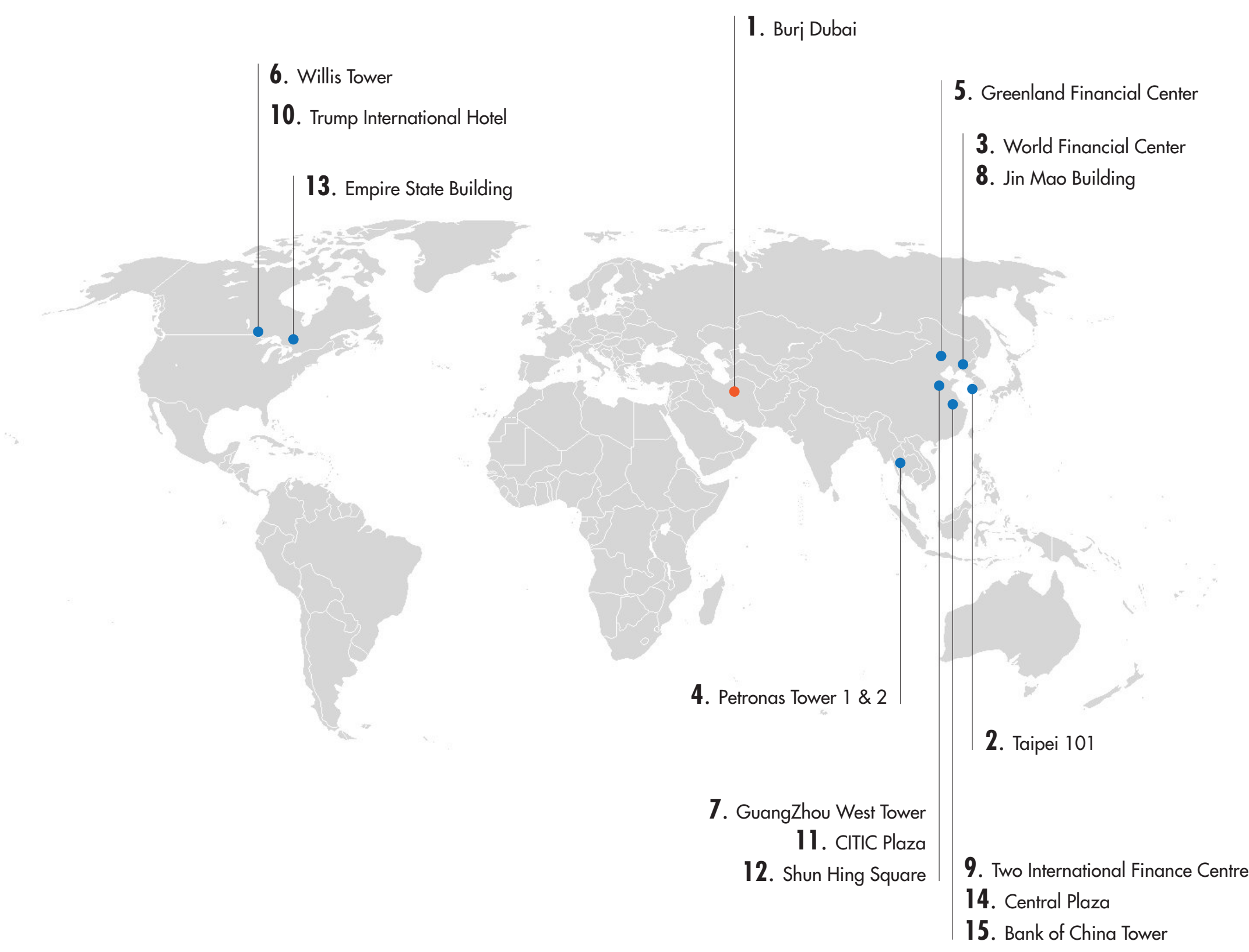
-Urban Research Corporation, 1970

World's Tallest Buildings 2010



Location Map

World Map: wikimedia.org



World's Tallest Building Criteria

Reference: infoplease.com

Criteria for Inclusion on the List of 100 Tallest Buildings by the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat

This data was gathered and/or supplied by members and representatives of the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat who represent world leaders in the field of the built environment, including research, industry, and education.

What defines a building (as opposed to a tower)?

A "building" is considered to be a structure that is designed for residential, business, or manufacturing purposes. An essential characteristic of a building is that it has floors. Note that towers are NOT included in the list. Although a number of tall buildings on this list have "Tower" in their name—the famous Petronas Towers, for example—none are technically towers.

When does a building appear on the list?

When a building is "topped out"—the point of construction when the structure has met its proposed structural top (see height definition below)—the building is officially ranked and is placed on the list.

Height

The height of a building is measured from the sidewalk level of the main entrance to the structural top of the building. This includes spires, but does not include television antennas, radio antennas, or flag poles. Height is listed in both meters and feet and is rounded to the nearest integer. This is the official criterion used by the Council in determining ranking. In many cases, the height of a building is supplied to the Council using only one unit of measure (either feet or meters). Based on the exact value of the unit supplied, the other unit's value is mathematically calculated, then rounded to the nearest integer. The final determinant in ranking a building's height is the footage—not meters—because of footage's smaller (and therefore more precise) incremental value.

Rank

Ranking is determined by height to the structural top of the building (see above). If there is a tie, the building with the larger number of stories is ranked higher. If a tie still remains, the building that was completed first is ranked higher. If a tie would still remain, the buildings would be ranked alphabetically.

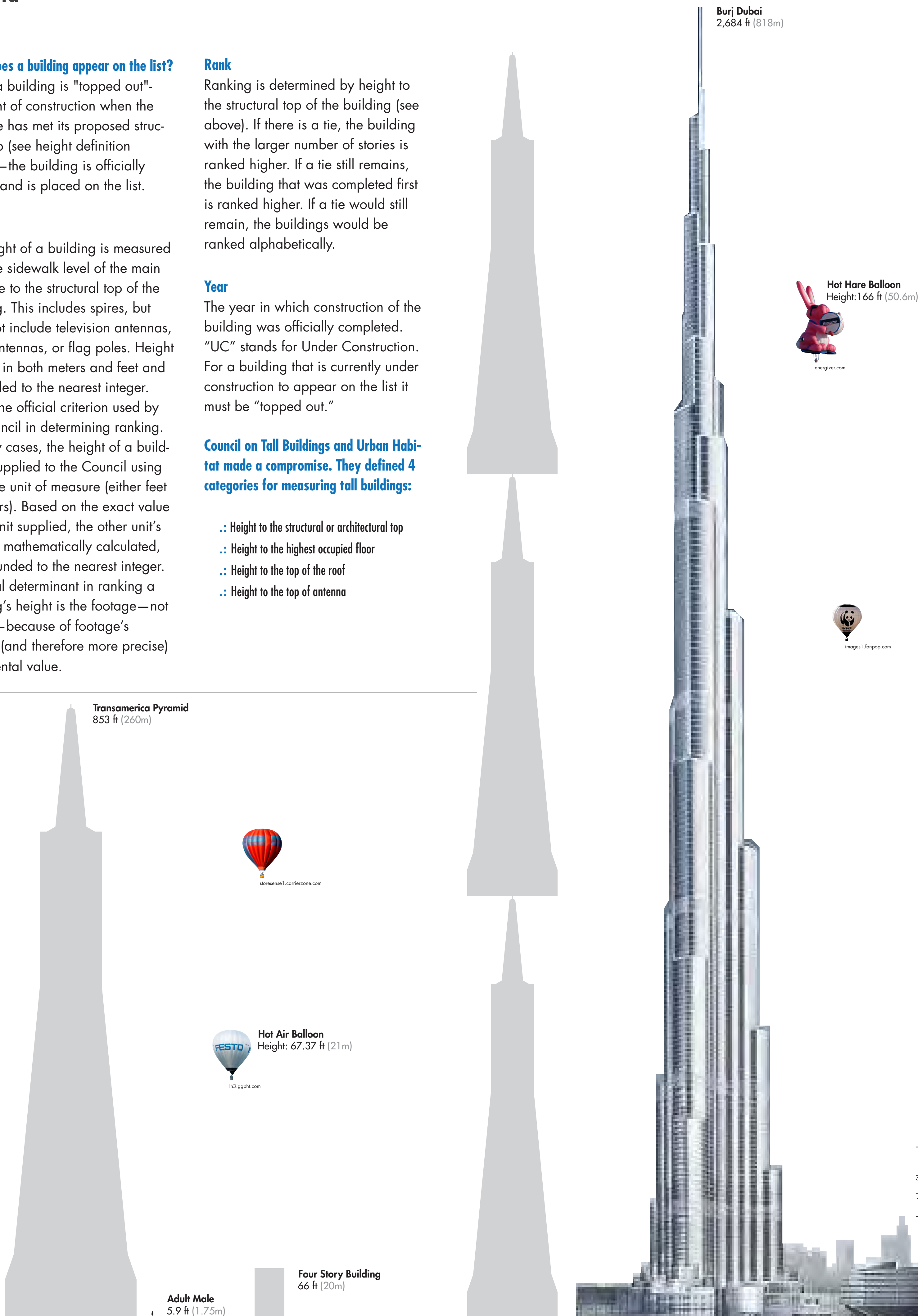
Year

The year in which construction of the building was officially completed. "UC" stands for Under Construction. For a building that is currently under construction to appear on the list it must be "topped out."

Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat made a compromise. They defined 4 categories for measuring tall buildings:

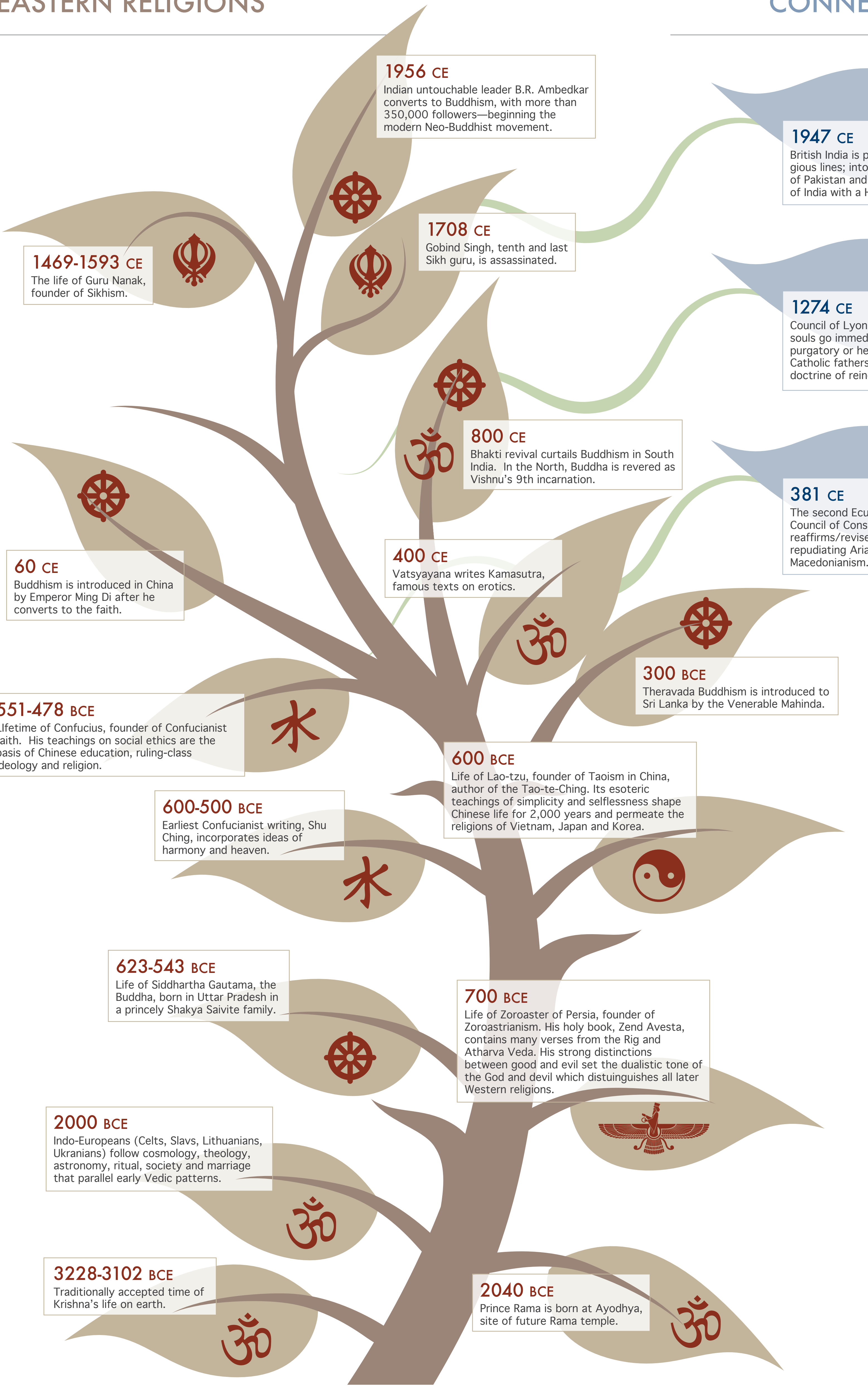
- Height to the structural or architectural top
- Height to the highest occupied floor
- Height to the top of the roof
- Height to the top of antenna

World's Tallest Buildings 2010

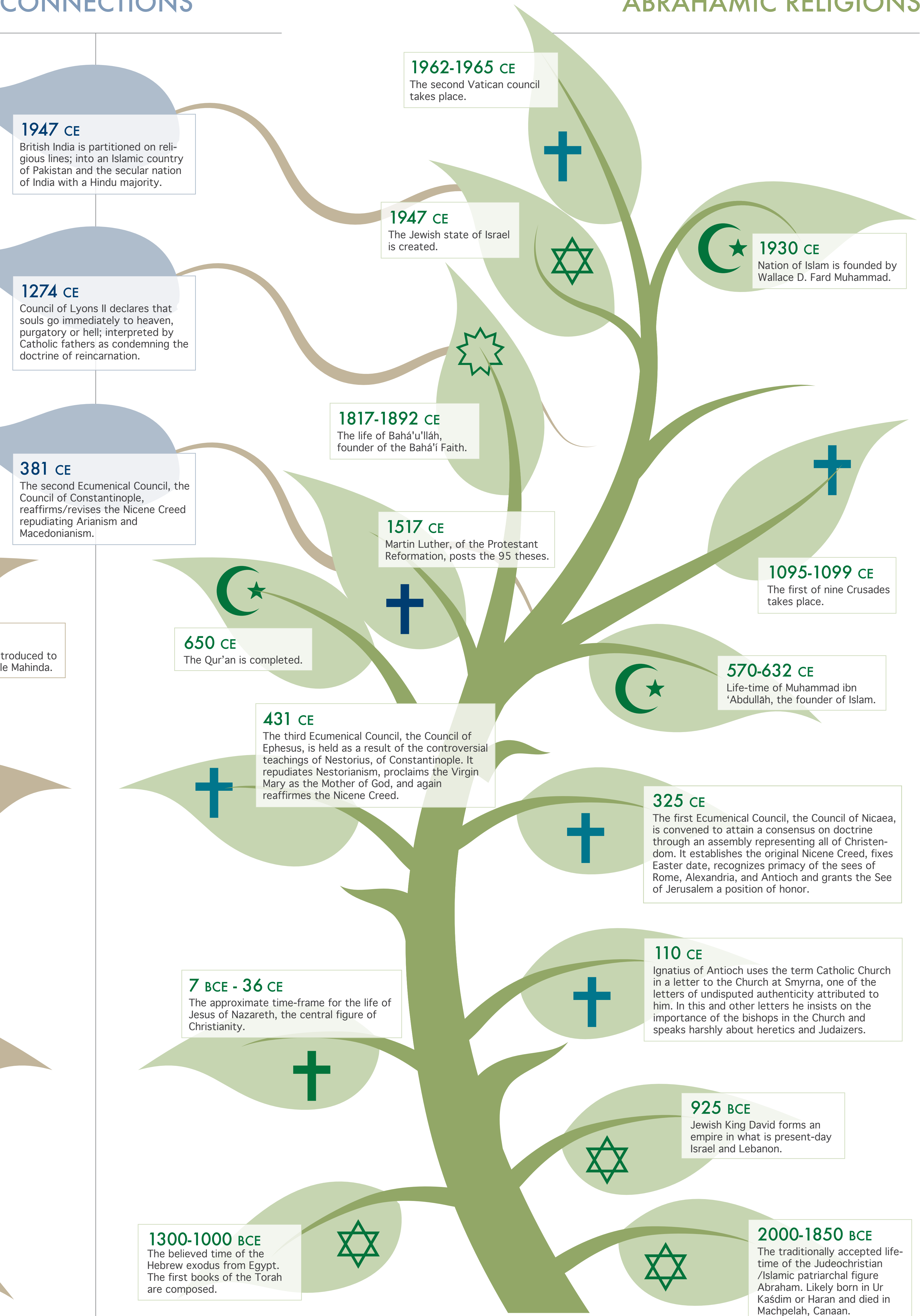


MAJOR WORLD RELIGIONS

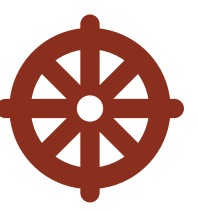
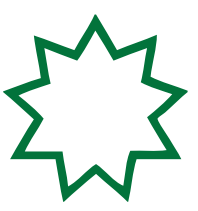
EASTERN RELIGIONS

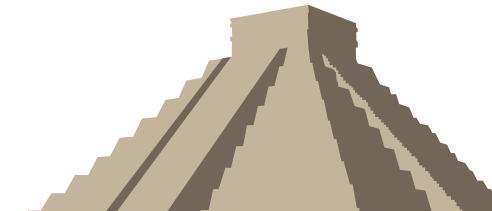


CONNECTIONS



ABRAHAMIC RELIGIONS

 HINDUISM	 ZOROASTRIANISM	 BUDDHISM	 CONFUCIANISM	 TOAISM	 SIKHISM	 JUDAISM	 CHRISTIANITY	 CATHOLICISM	 ISLAM	 PROTESTANTISM	 BAHA'ISM
Date of Origin 1900 BCE Place of Origin Indus Valley / India Founder Aryans Deity Poly Scripture Vedas, esp. Upanishads Fate Rebirth Followers Today 793 Million	Date of Origin 700 BCE Place of Origin Persia Founder Zoroaster Deity Ahura Mazda Scripture Avesta Fate Judged Followers Today 200,000	Date of Origin 500 BCE Place of Origin India / Southeast Asia Founder Buddha Deity Pan Scripture Tipitaka Fate Rebirth Followers Today 325 Million	Date of Origin 500 BCE Place of Origin China Founder Confucius Deity None Scripture Analects, I Ching Fate Death Followers Today 221 Million *	Date of Origin 550 BCE Place of Origin China Founder Lao Tzu Deity Poly Scripture Tao-te-Ching Fate Immortal Followers Today 221 Million *	Date of Origin 1550 CE Place of Origin Punjab Founder Guru Nanak Deity Sat-Kartar Scripture Guru Granth Sahib Fate Rebirth Followers Today 19 Million	Date of Origin 1900 BCE Place of Origin Israel Founder Abraham Deity Yahweh Scripture Old Testament Fate Death Followers Today 14 Million	Date of Origin 30 CE Place of Origin Israel / Palestine Founder Jesus Deity Poly Scripture New Testament Fate Judged Followers Today 1.9 Billion *	Date of Origin 110 CE Place of Origin Rome / Jerusalem Founder Peter, Paul Deity God Scripture New Testament Fate Judged Followers Today 981 Million	Date of Origin 600 CE Place of Origin Middle East Founder Muhammad Deity Allah Scripture Qur'an Fate Judged Followers Today 1.1 Billion	Date of Origin 1517 CE Place of Origin Germany Founder Martin Luther Deity God Scripture 95 Theses Fate Judged Followers Today 404 Million	Date of Origin 1850 CE Place of Origin Persia / Iraq Founder Baha Ullah Deity God Scripture Kitabi Ikan Fate Spiritual Journey Followers Today 6 Million

 STONEHENGE / PAGANISM	 EGYPTIAN / PHARAONIC	 MESOAMERICAN	 GREEK
3100 BCE The initial form of Stonehenge is completed. The circular bank and ditch enclosure, about 360 feet across, may be complete with a timber circle.	3000 BCE Egyptians begin to measure time through a calendar based on the three natural cycles (the solar day, the lunar month and the solar year).	700-500 BCE The Xochitecatl Pyramid of Flowers, Building of the Serpent, Building of the Spiral and Platform of the Volcano built in Tlaxcala, Mexico.	900-700 BCE Geometric Period. First Olympic Games in 776 BCE.
2600 BCE Stonehenge begins to take on the form of its final phase. The wooden posts are replaced with that of bluestone.	2575 BCE Sneferu founds the 4th dynasty (Old Kingdom) and builds in Dahshur the first pyramid with straight sides (Red Pyramid).	300 BCE - 100 CE The Mayans built the La Danta and El Tigre pyramids at El Mirador, Guatemala. La Danta is one of the largest pyramids in the world.	730 BCE First Messenian War, Sparta invades Messenia (730-710). Naxos founded (734), Syracuse founded (733).
1905 CE Becoming a place of pilgrimage for neo-druids and other pagans, the Ancient Order of Druids organized the first reconstructionist ceremony in Stonehenge.	2495 BCE The first of the oldest surviving religious texts, the Pyramid Texts, are composed in Ancient Egypt.	100-600 CE The Mayan High Temple, Jaguar Temple and Mask Temple built in Lamanai, Belize.	594 BCE Solon replaces the Draconian law in Athens and lays the foundation for Democracy. He introduced the first coinage and weights and measures.
3000 BCE The second phase of Stonehenge is completed and appears to function as the first enclosed cremation cemetery in the British Isles.	2635 BCE Imhotep, high priest of Ptah at Memphis and founder of Medicine, erects a pyramid made of stone at Saqqara for pharaoh Djoser (Step Pyramid).	500 BCE The Great Pyramid was built by the Olmecs in La Venta, Mexico. The pyramid itself has never been excavated.	750-700 BCE Late Geometric Period. Greek colonies established in Southern Italy & Sicily, invention of Greek alphabet, Homeric poems recorded in writing.
1600 BCE The ancient development of Stonehenge comes to an end.	2560 BCE The approximate time accepted as the completion of the Great Pyramid of Giza, the oldest pyramid of the Giza Plateau.	100 CE Teotihuacan Sun and Moon pyramids built. The influence of the Teotihuacan empire stretched from Guatemala to Texas.	640 BCE Second Messenian War, Sparta invades Messenia (640-630), Cyrene founded (630).
1960s CE Various Neopagan and New Age movements gain momentum.	30 BCE Cleopatra VII and Mark Antony are defeated by Augustus, Egypt becomes a province of the Roman Empire.	700-900 CE The Xochicalco Temple of the Feathered Serpent built near Mexico City. It includes apparent influences of Teotihuacan and Maya art.	510 BCE Alcmaeonid family and Spartans free Athens from tyranny. Introduction of Democracy in Athens.

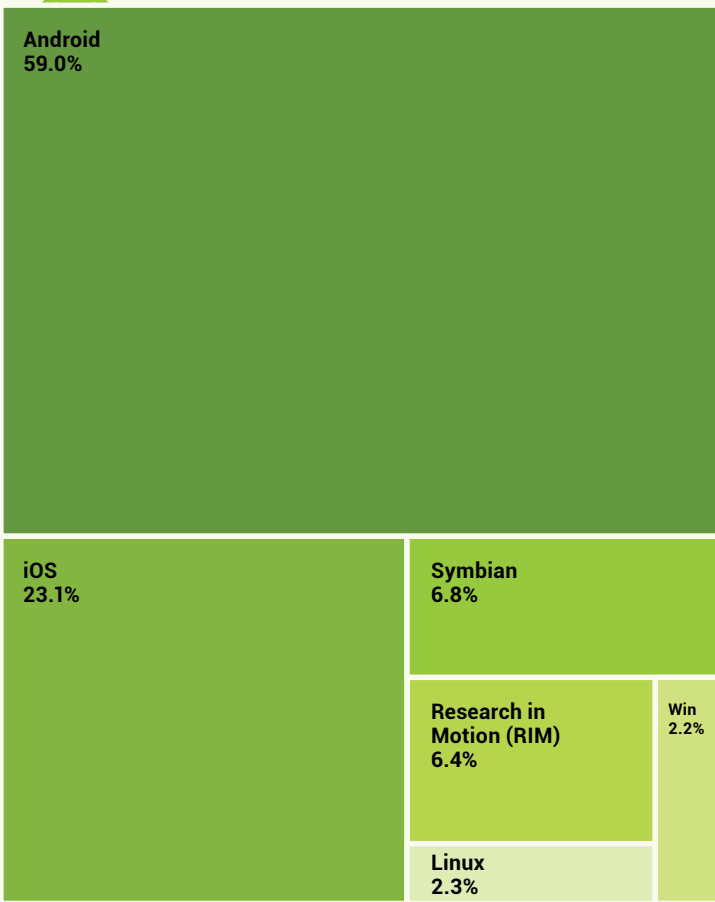
Google

Android

2012

1ST QUARTER

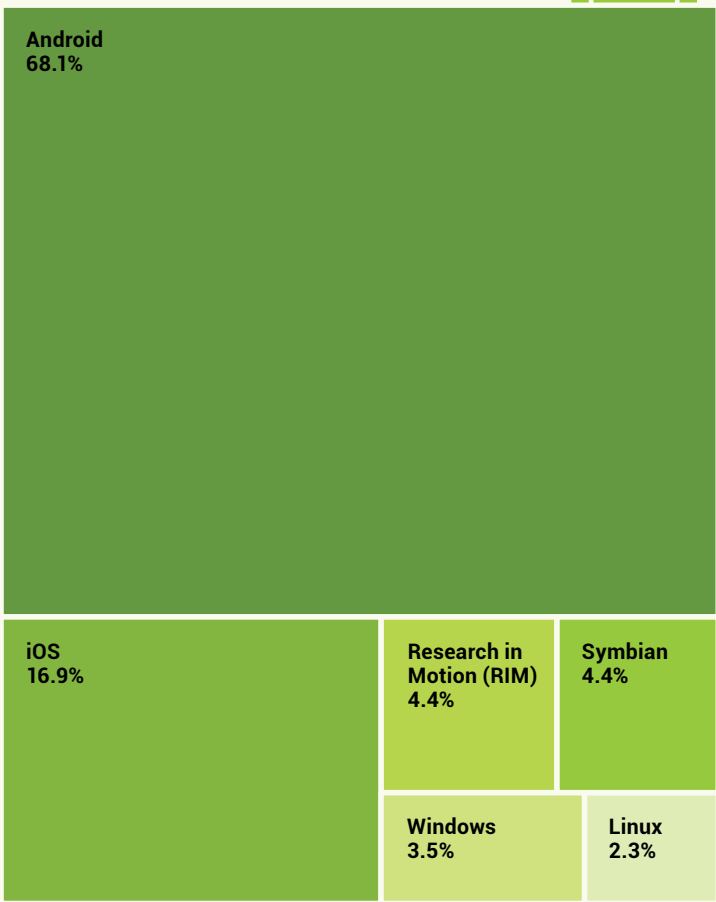
INTERNATIONAL SMARTPHONE OS MARKET SHARE



Back in August of 2011, Android-powered smartphone devices have reached almost 50% of the worldwide market share, climbing at a rapid rate since it's first release five years ago on November of 2007. At at end of Q1 in 2012, Android has more than double the amount of Apple's iOS market shares in the world, manufacturing and shipping out various devices supporting the Android platform.

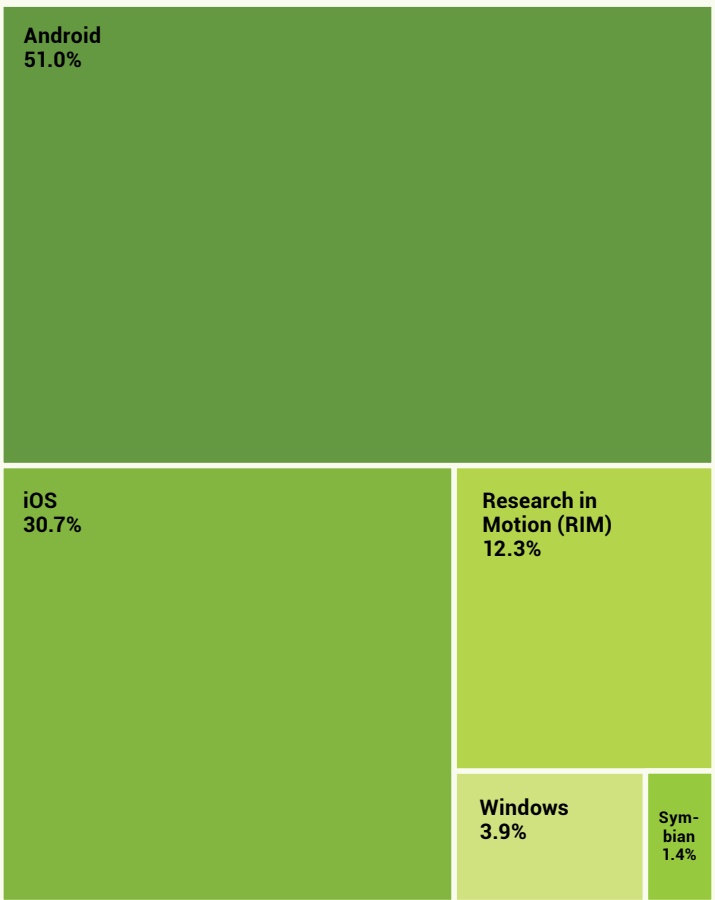
2ND QUARTER

INTERNATIONAL SMARTPHONE OS MARKET SHARE

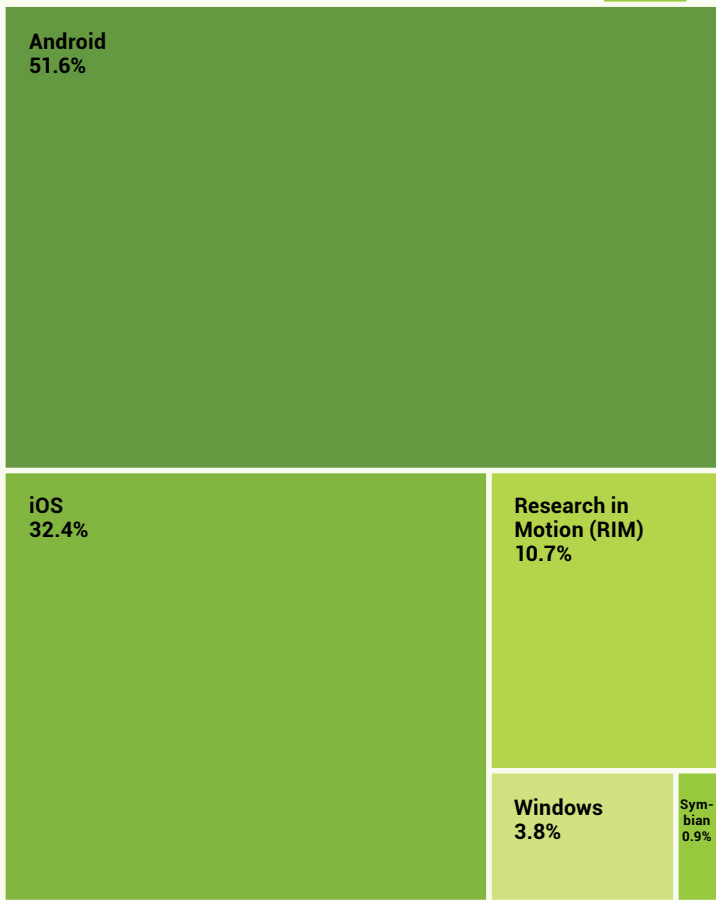


Closing off Q2 of 2012, Android continues to dominate the world market, grabbing 15% more of the market shares than in Q1. Although most of the big platforms shown above are losing their world shares, Windows have significantly increased their market shares by half since Q1, closing the gap with Nokia's Symbian and BlackBerry's RIM. After the release of the iPhone 5 late of September, how will the international market share fare?

UNITED STATES SMARTPHONE OS MARKET SHARE



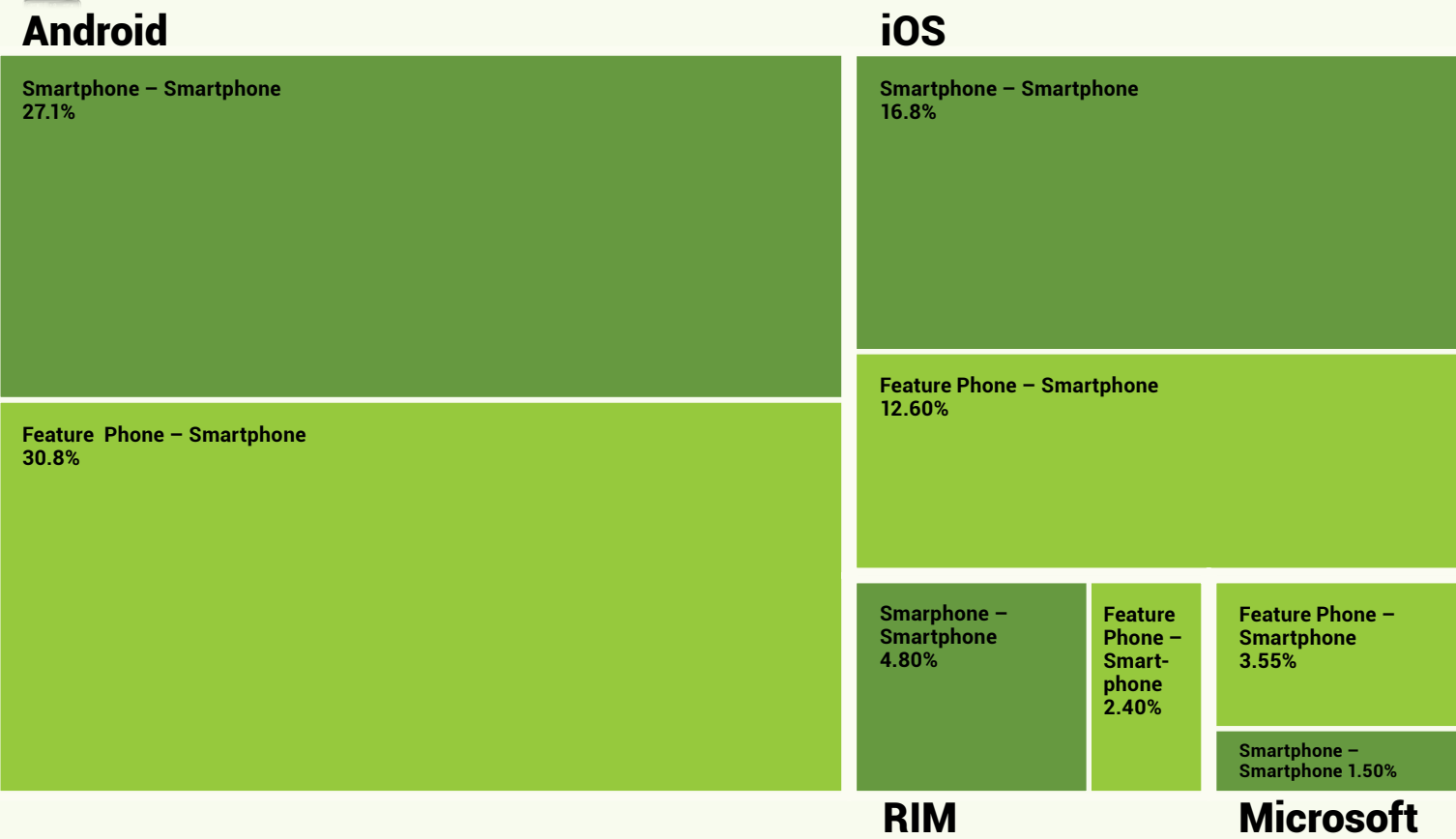
In the United States, Linux-powered smartphone devices are rare and uncommon, thus not included in the domestic market share. Symbian-powered devices, mainly Nokia, announced its migration from Symbian to Windows early of 2011, causing the Symbian market to diminish with each quarter since, as seen in Q2 of the United States smartphone OS market share.



In Q2 of 2012, users of BlackBerry's RIM devices are shifting towards either Android or iOS. Android and iOS market share increased by about 1% and 5% respectively since Q1. Android has been able to hold on to more than half the domestic market share since the beginning of the year with the help of popular Samsung devices such as the S2 and the S3, however there may be significant changes Q3 with the release of the iPhone 5.

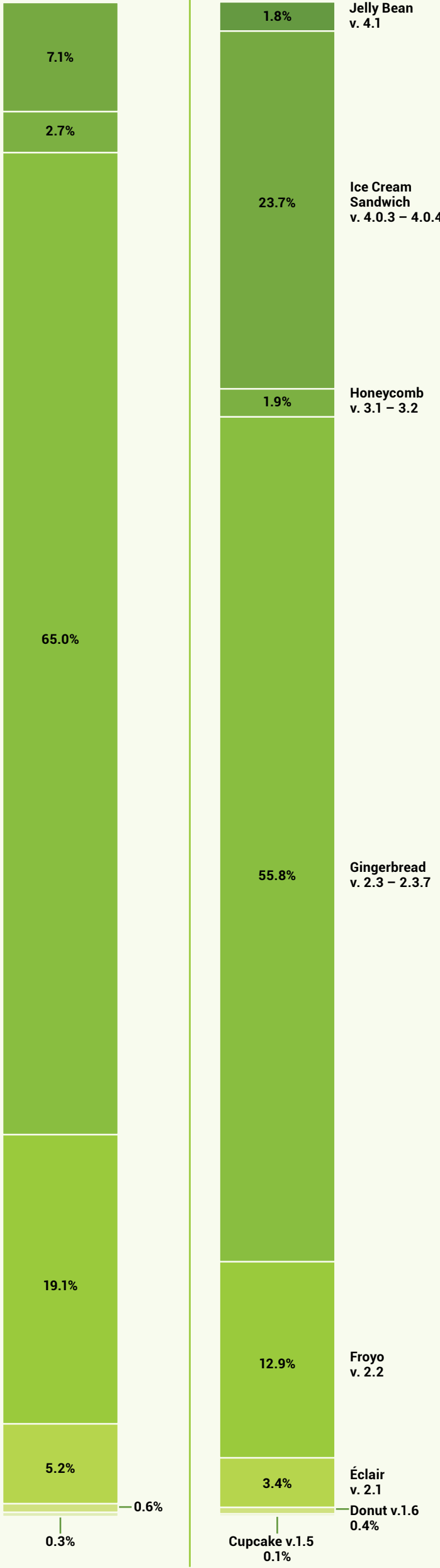
UNITED STATES SMARTPHONE ADOPTIONS

Operating system market share: 3-month average ending April 30, 2012



3RD QUARTER

ANDROID PLATFORM VERSIONS



IN THE END

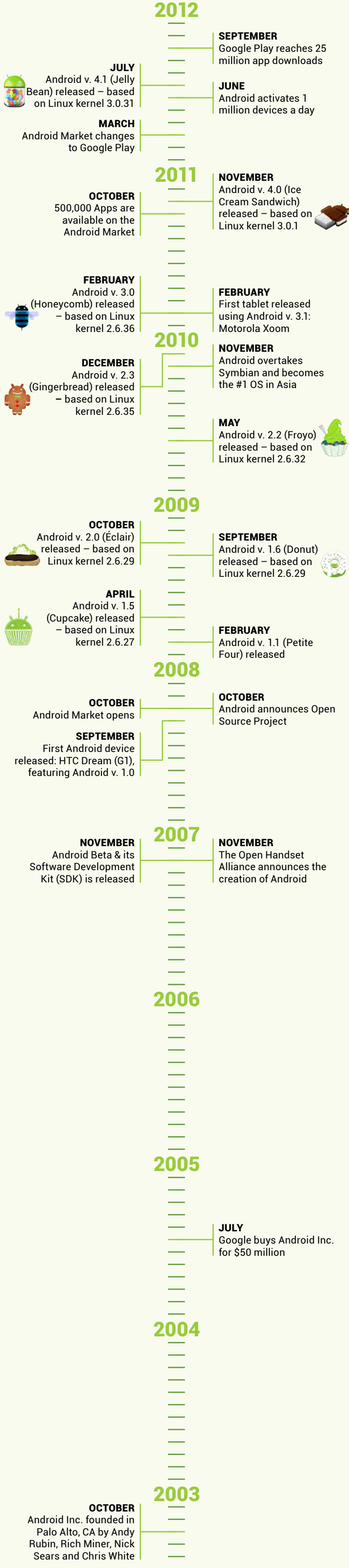
Smartphone adoptions and Android platform versions

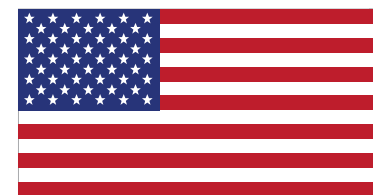
As the technical era continues to advance throughout the upcoming years, mobile phone subscribers have put a halt to the manufacturing of feature phones and increase the manufacturing of smartphones at a rapid paste. Adoption rates from feature to smartphones have increased significantly from 38% to 47.5% since April of 2011. According to comScore, 3 out of 5 first time smartphone subscribers chose an Android device while 1 out of 4 chose an iOS device.

Despite taking about 4-5 years before gaining momentum, Android has been consistently making new releases to their software, averaging about two version releases a year starting in 2009. A charming featuer about Android is that Android names their software alphabetically and by desert. The codenames started at Cupcake (C) after releasing two previous versions, 1.0 (beta) and 1.1 (known as Petite Four). By naming their software in this manner, it will be more likely for its customers to remember the Android brand.

EVOLUTION

ANDROID HISTORY





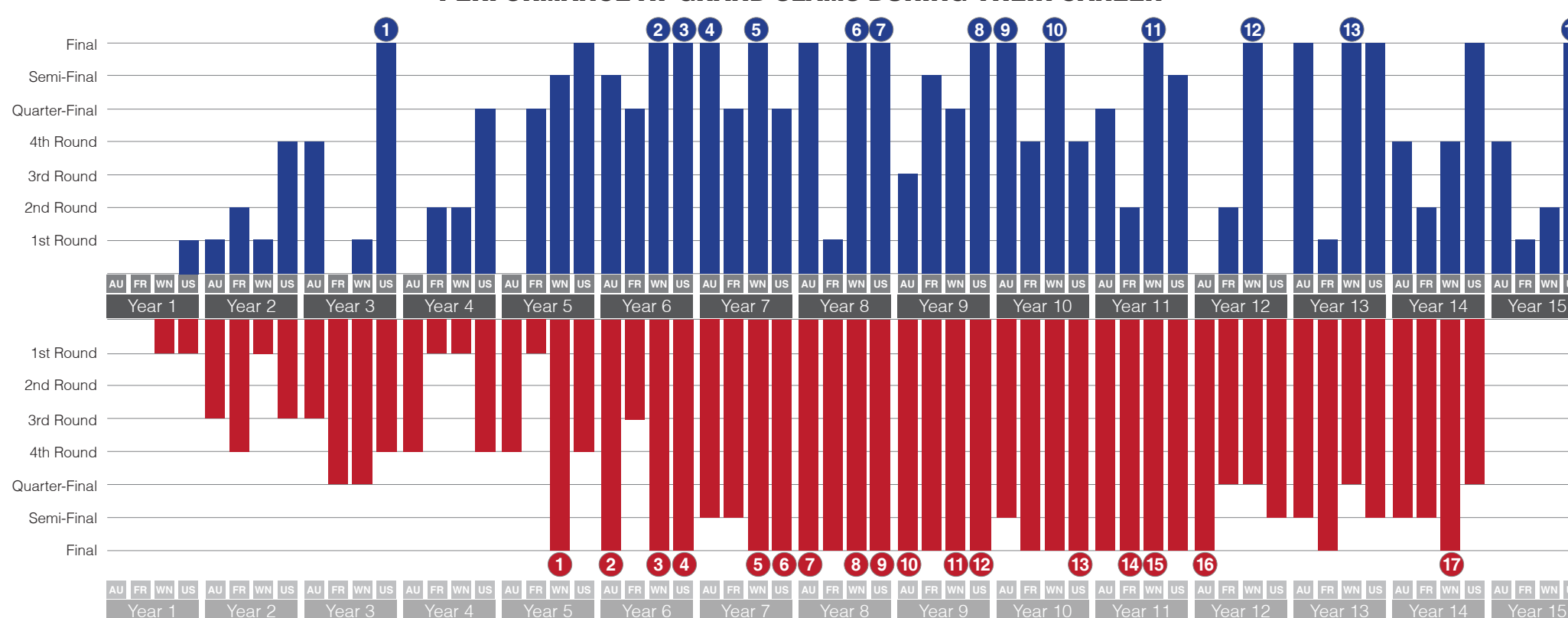
Both men have the honor of taking the top two spots of individuals with the most Grand Slam titles earned. Having been born 10 years apart with their careers exhibiting so many similarities, a comparison between the two is a startling one. With a 10 year gap between their rather similar careers, each man can claim to be the best of his era, however, who is the greatest of all time and on what basis?

TOTAL PRIZE MONEY

1-0

5 - 5

PERFORMANCE AT GRAND SLAMS DURING THEIR CAREER



QUICKEST RISE TO THE TOP

As shown, Federer leads Sampras in the number of Grand Slam titles earned which are considered the top achievements within the sport. Federer currently leads with 17 to Sampras' 14 titles equaling him at the 2009 French Open, a tournament neither man had previously won.

In addition to number of titles, it is also worth observing how long it took each player to earn their titles. Sampras took 12 years to earn his 14 titles as his wins were mostly spread out. Meanwhile, Federer has acquired his 17 titles in just 9 years, 3 whole years ahead of Sampras. Staggeringly, Federer had won 16 of those in 7 years which averages to more than two per year.

FINAL ENCOUNTERS

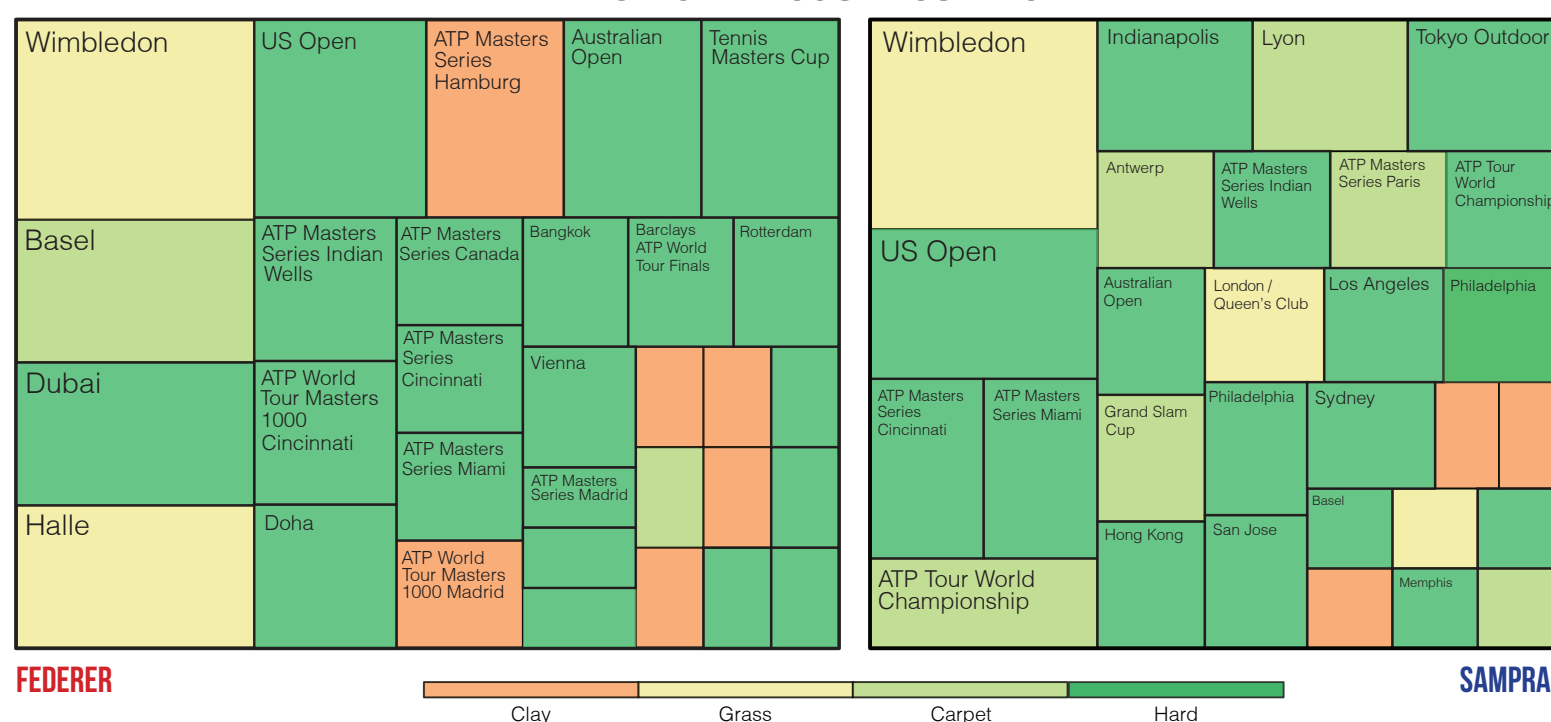
As can be seen to the right, on a tournament-by-tournament basis, it can be seen that Federer reached more finals and more consistently than Sampras. Both men won all but a few of the finals they participated in, but on the whole, Federer reached the later stages of tournaments on more occasions than Sampras did.

ONLY MATCH MEETING

2001 Wimbledon, England
Grass. Round 16

Federer	7(7)	5	6	6(0)	7
Sampras	6(5)	7	4	7(2)	5

TITLES WON BY COURT SURFACE



WHO IS THE GREATEST OF ALL TIME?

It is difficult to compare the two given both came from different eras as they only faced each other once in different peaks of their career and faced substantially different competitive environments from each other. However, on nearly every performance criteria, Federer has surpassed Sampras.

Ultimately, Federer holds more titles, reached his success in a far shorter timeframe and has consistently reached more finals than Sampras. He can also lay claim to achievements Sampras cannot such as winning the French Open. Clay is considered the ultimate test of a player's ability, something Sampras was not able to turn into Grand Slam glory.

There's no denying that Sampras was an exceptional player and is one of the games' greatest, however, Federer is more deserving of the title of the greatest of all time based on his performance against that of Sampras.

REFERENCES

ATP Profile Pete Sampras: <http://www.atpworldtour.com/Tennis/Players/Sa/P/Pete-Sampras.aspx>

ATP Profile Roger Federer: <http://www.atpworldtour.com/Tennis/Players/Top-Players/Roger-Federer.aspx>

Sampras & Federer Title Race: <http://thesis.armina.info/node/133>

Peter Sampras vs Roger Federer: http://www.tennis28.com/studies/Federer_Sampras.html

Tennis Records & Statistics: <http://www.tennis-x.com/stats/tennisrecords.php>

Federer Breaks Sampras Record: <http://www.nytimes.com/>

Federer & Sampras: 10 Years of Separation: <http://straightsets.blogs.nytimes.com/>

DAI 523 - Information Design 1

Pino Trogu

Assignment 03: Proportions

Luke Marsden

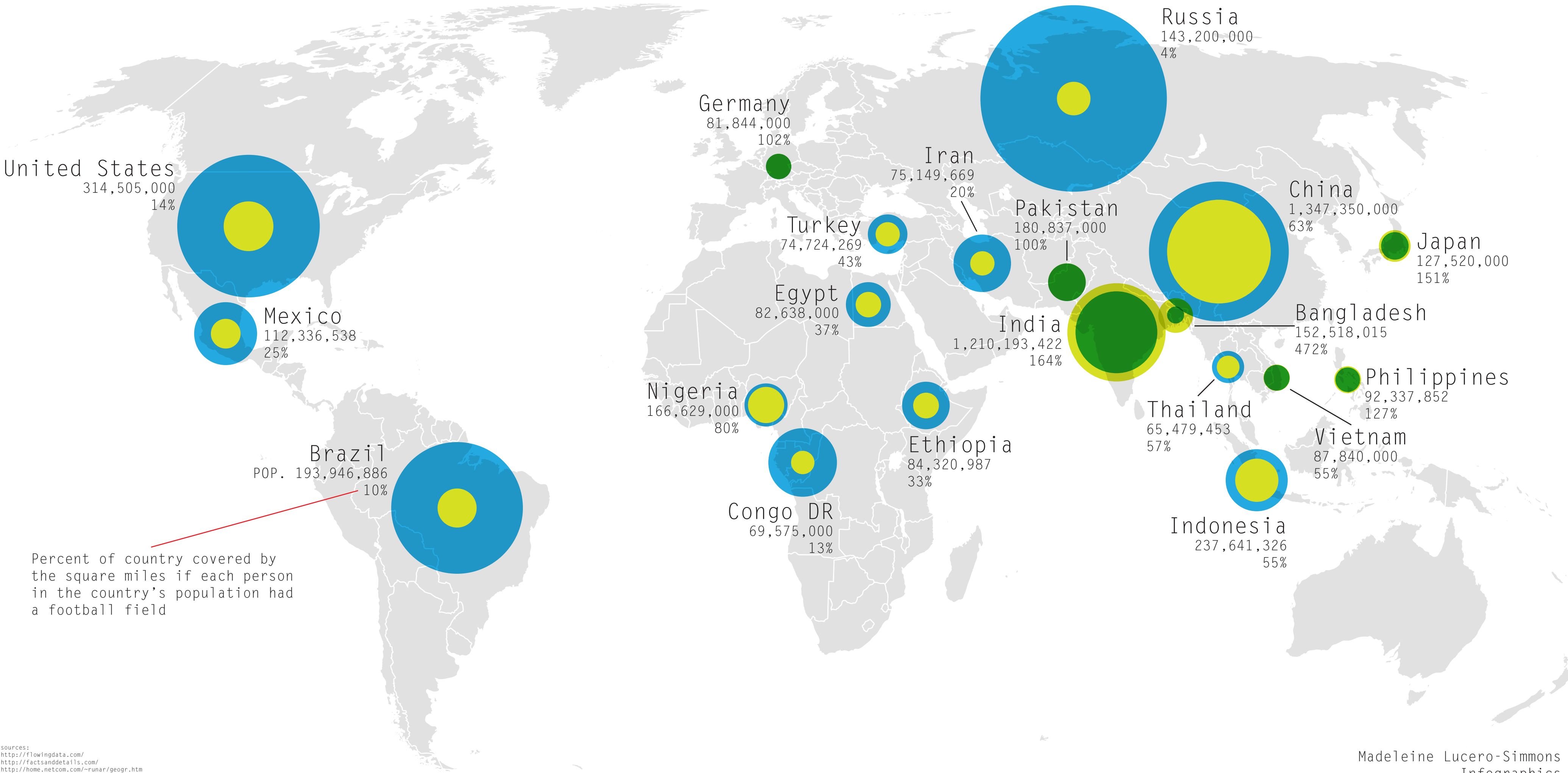
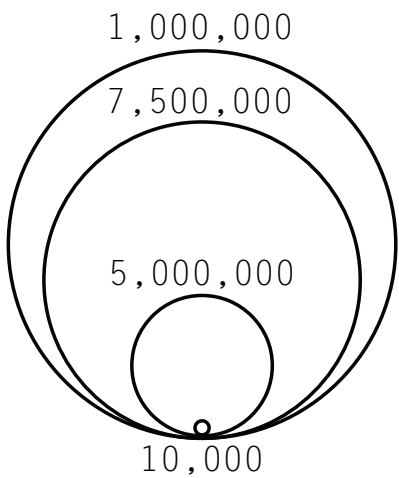
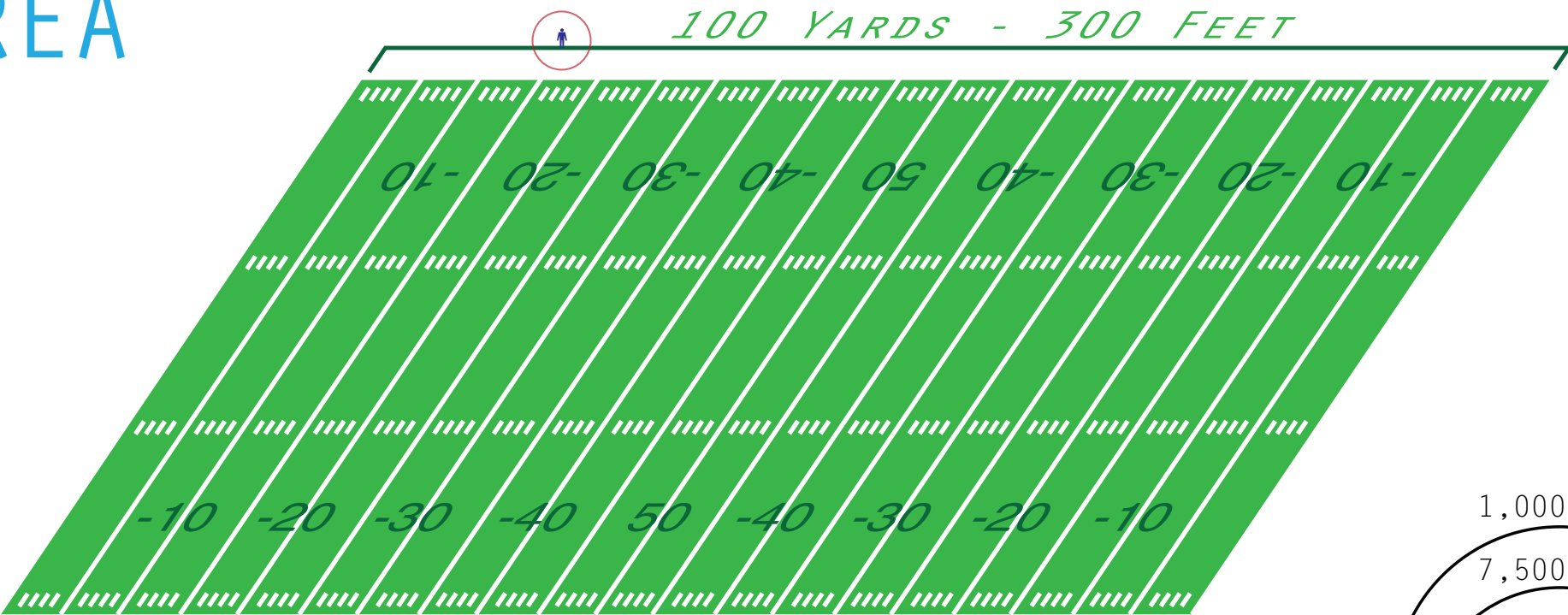
October 2012

A COUNTRY'S POPULATION VS. AREA

WHAT IF EVERY PERSON IN A COUNTRY'S POPULATION WAS GIVEN THE AREA OF A FOOTBALL FIELD?

When it comes to graphing a country's population, the size of the country is not always considered. By using a unit most people comprehend and can visualize, this project tries to display how much area of a country would be taken up if each person in the population had their own football field. The 20 countries with the highest populations were recorded along with the area in square miles of said country. Of those 20 countries, 7 wouldn't be able to house the entire population in this given situation.

One must also take into account the fact that not every single part of a country is habitable. For instance, two-thirds of Russia and half of China are uninhabitable. While this is shocking once first heard, those countries have large amounts of mountainous terrain and harsh weather conditions, that range from flooding to snow storms. With so many different variables affecting a persons living conditions, this project tries to show that if we were given the space, the world's population would have to reorganize itself.



Percent of country covered by the square miles if each person in the country's population had a football field

Sources:
<http://flowingdata.com/>
<http://factsanddetails.com/>
<http://home.netcom.com/~runar/geogr.htm>
<http://www.worldatlas.com/aatlas/populations/ctyareal.html>

THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

Thousands of migrants arrive in the United States every year seeking a more prosperous future. They come from all walks of life; from neighboring countries to continents oceans apart; everyone arrives with dreams and a common goal.

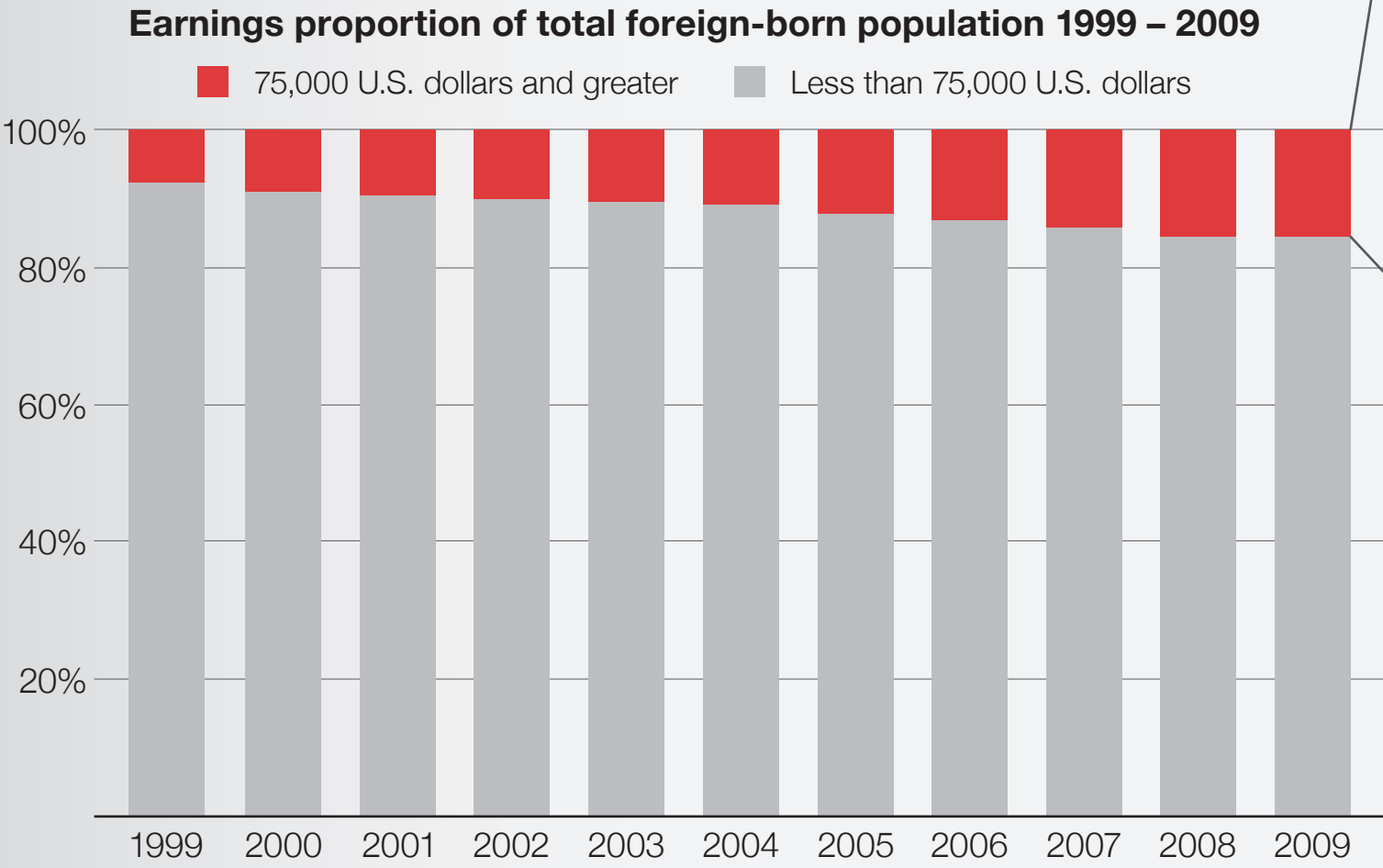
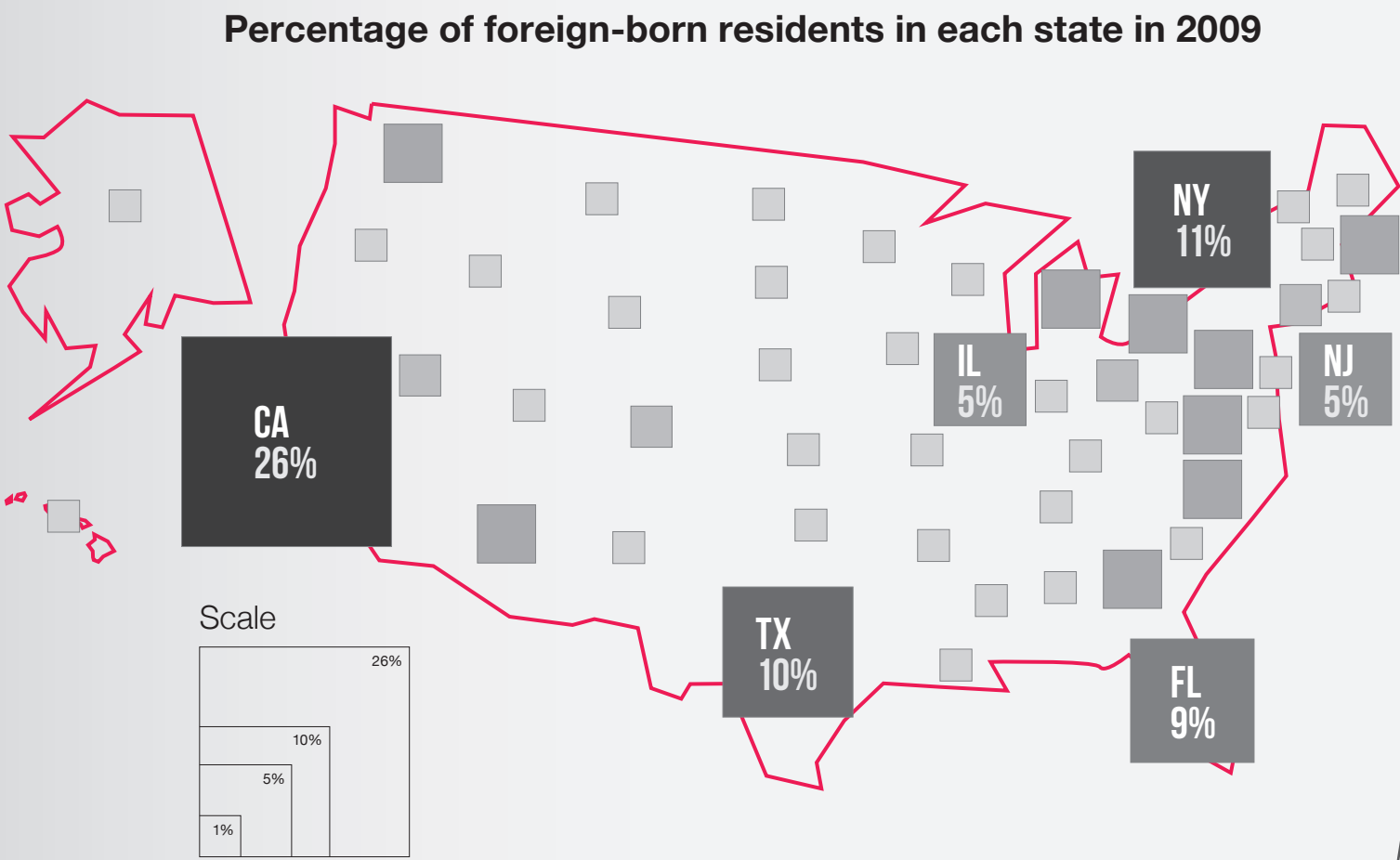
Some migrants who come to the United States are escaping hardship in their countries of origin, and some relocate for personal benefit. The majority of migrants come to find employment. 81 percent of migrants live above the poverty level earning a median personal income of 32,932 U.S. dollars.

With various business and technological industry booms, some people are migrating to the United States for higher income attainment. These people tend to be those from developed countries or at a high educational level. The United States Census

Bureau gathers foreign-born workers earning 75,000 U.S. dollars or more into one category and this will be the focus of the infographic.

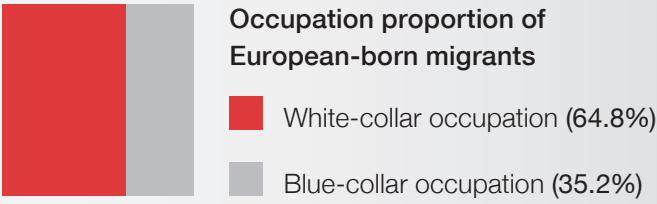
The United States Census Bureau also categorizes the occupations that foreign-born workers have, which will be further refined into *white-collar* (which includes: management, and sales and office occupations) and *blue-collar* (which includes: service occupations, primary industries, construction, production, and transportation).

Although the amount of foreign-born white collar and blue collar workers generally increases each year, it is shown that is it drastically affected by local and global economic situations. The majority of foreign-born workers earning 75,000 U.S. dollars or more are from Asia with 69.7 percent in white-collar jobs.



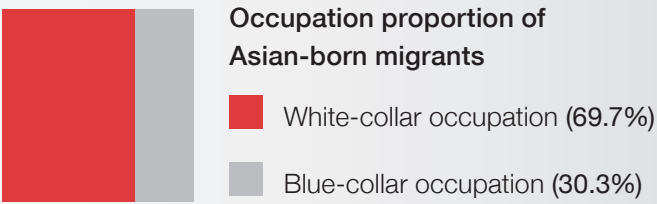
Europe

Migrants originating from Europe accounts for 18 percent of the foreign-born population that earns over 75,000 U.S. dollars per year. 64.8 percent are in a 'white-collar' occupation.



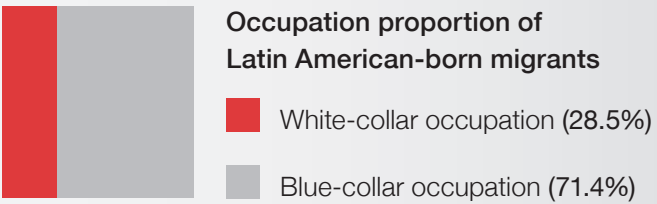
Asia

Migrants originating from Asia accounts for 51.4 percent of the foreign-born population that earns over 75,000 U.S. dollars per year. 69.7 percent are in a 'white-collar' occupation.



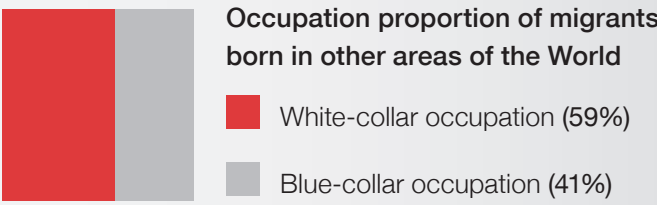
Latin America

Migrants originating from Latin America accounts for 20.9 percent of the foreign-born population that earns over 75,000 U.S. dollars per year. 28.5 percent are in a 'white-collar' occupation.



Other areas

Migrants originating from other areas of the World accounts for 9.7 percent of the foreign-born population that earns over 75,000 U.S. dollars per year. 59 percent are in a 'white-collar' occupation.



U.S. Census Bureau, 2012, Current Population Survey Data on Foreign-Born Population, Annual data tables 1999 to 2009, U.S. Department of Commerce. Accessed online: 8 October 2012. <http://1.usa.gov/SWxiZz>
U.S. Census Bureau, 2012, Population: Native and Foreign-born Populations 2009. Accessed online: 8 October 2012. <http://1.usa.gov/SSWV1L>
U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2011, The 2009 HHS Poverty Guidelines, published 23 January 2009. Accessed online: 8 October 2012. <http://1.usa.gov/RmSxEC>
Wikipedia contributors, 2012, Personal income in the United States, Wikipedia. Accessed online: 8 October 2012. <http://bit.ly/TpwVr2>

SEA LEVEL RISING



JAN 2015

77.4 mm

JAN 2010

56.4 mm

JAN 2005

42.4 mm

JAN 2000

25.8 mm

January 1995

8.1 mm

SEA LEVEL RISING



JAN 2015

77.4 mm

JAN 2010

56.4 mm

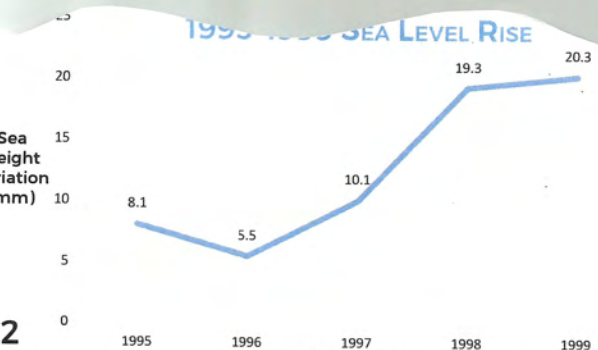
JAN 2005

42.4 mm

JAN 2000

25.8 mm

GLOBAL SEA LEVEL ROSE ABOUT 17 CENTIMETERS (6.7 INCHES) IN THE LAST CENTURY. THE RATE IN THE LAST DECADE, HOWEVER, IS NEARLY DOUBLE THAT OF THE LAST CENTURY.



RECORD:
April 1998
22mm

SEA LEVEL RISING



JAN 2015

77.4 mm

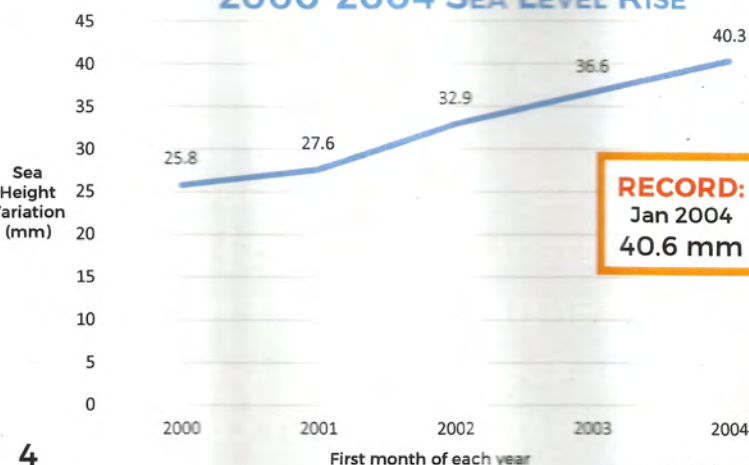
JAN 2010

56.4 mm

JAN 2005

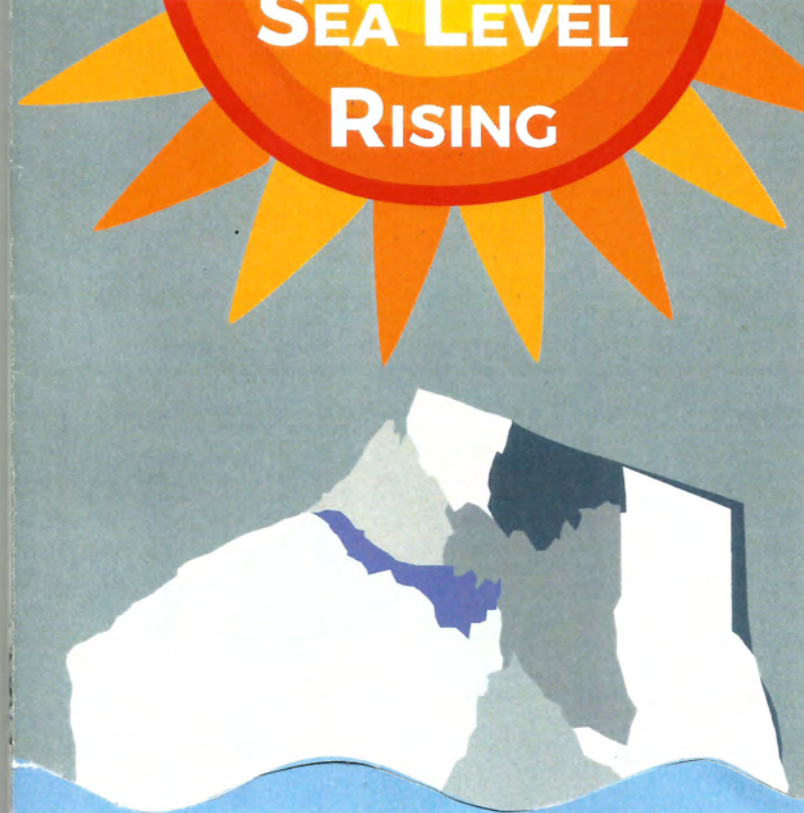
42.4 mm

2000-2004 SEA LEVEL RISE



THE CURRENT WARMING TREND IS OF PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE BECAUSE MOST OF IT IS VERY LIKELY HUMAN INDUCED AND PROCEEDING AT A RATE THAT IS UNPRECEDENTED IN THE PAST 1,300 YEARS.

SEA LEVEL RISING



JAN 2015

77.4 mm

JAN 2010

56.4 mm

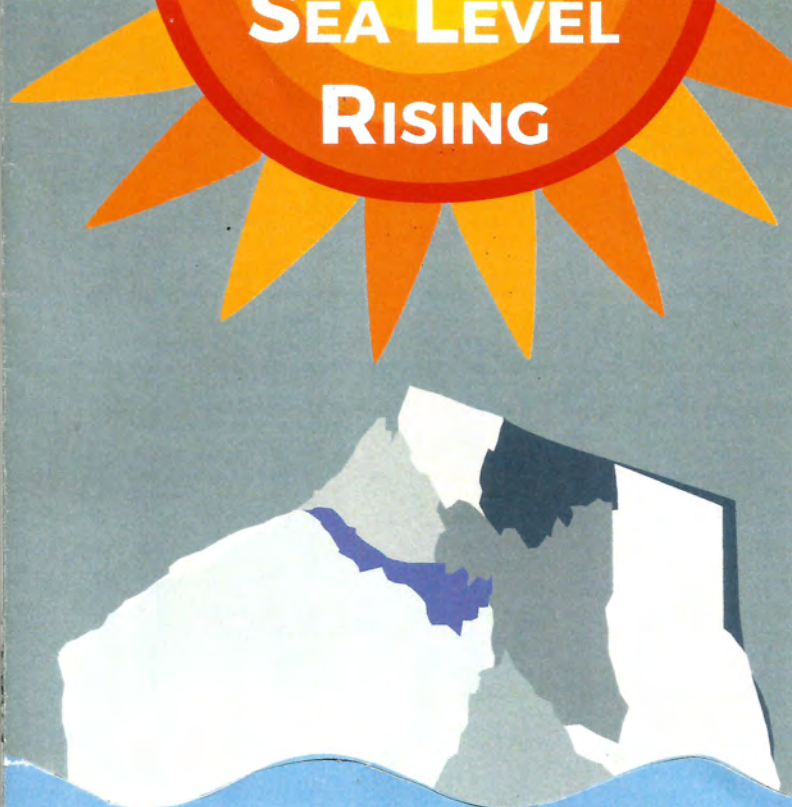
2005-2009 SEA LEVEL RISE



GREENLAND & ANTARTICA

Ice loss near the poles is one of the most critical changes pushing sea levels higher, a conclusion supported by data of increasing weight and accuracy. Greenland's contribution to global sea-level rise is the largest, and increases every decade. Studies suggest that its melt grew from 0.09 millimeters per year between 1992 and 2001, expressed as the global sea-level rise equivalent, to 0.59 millimeters per year between 2002 and 2011 [Velicogna et al, 2014].

SEA LEVEL RISING



JAN 2015

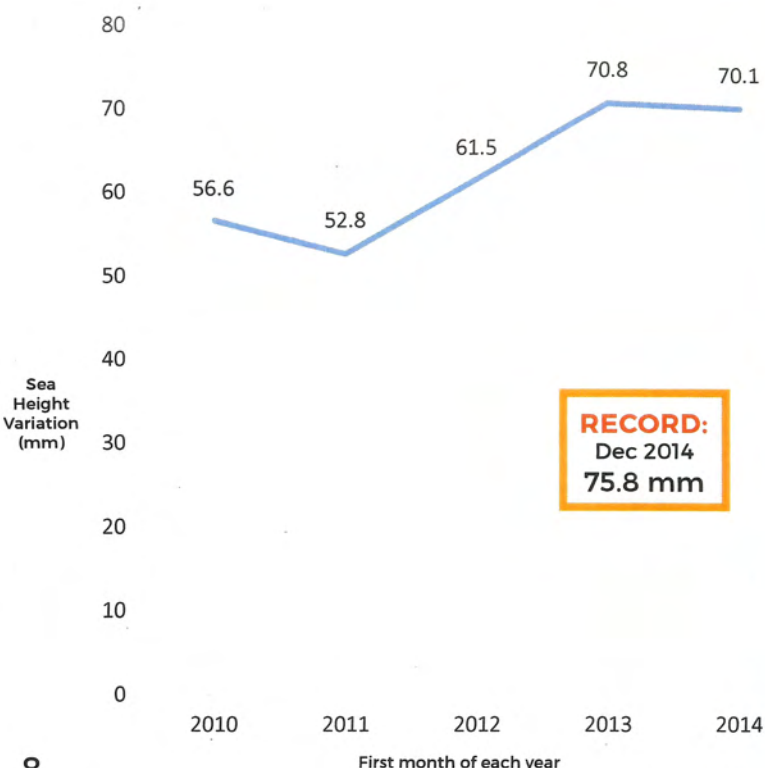
77.4 mm

GREENLAND & ANTARTICA CONTINUED...

Measurements by the twin GRACE satellites (Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment) show that most of the losses between 2003 and 2013 were coming from the southeast and northwest portions of the island, while the southwest is responsible for more than half of the acceleration of ice loss. The estimated total loss is in the range of more than 200 to more than 300 gigatons per year (1 gigaton is approximately 264 billion gallons of water).

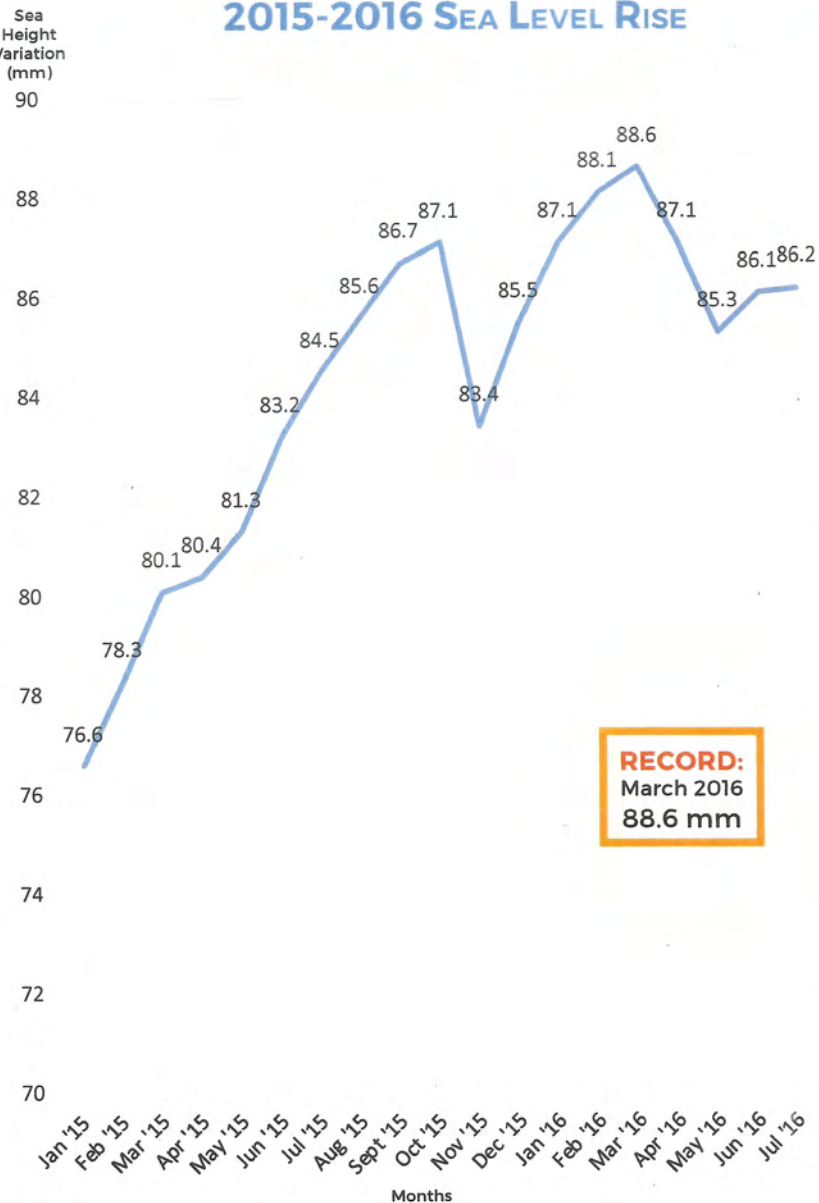
Antarctica's contribution to sea-level rise increased from 0.08 millimeters per year between 1992 and 2001 to 0.40 millimeters per year between 2002 and 2011 [Velicogna et al, 2014]. Together, Greenland and Antarctica contribute about one third of pres-

2010-2014 SEA LEVEL RISE



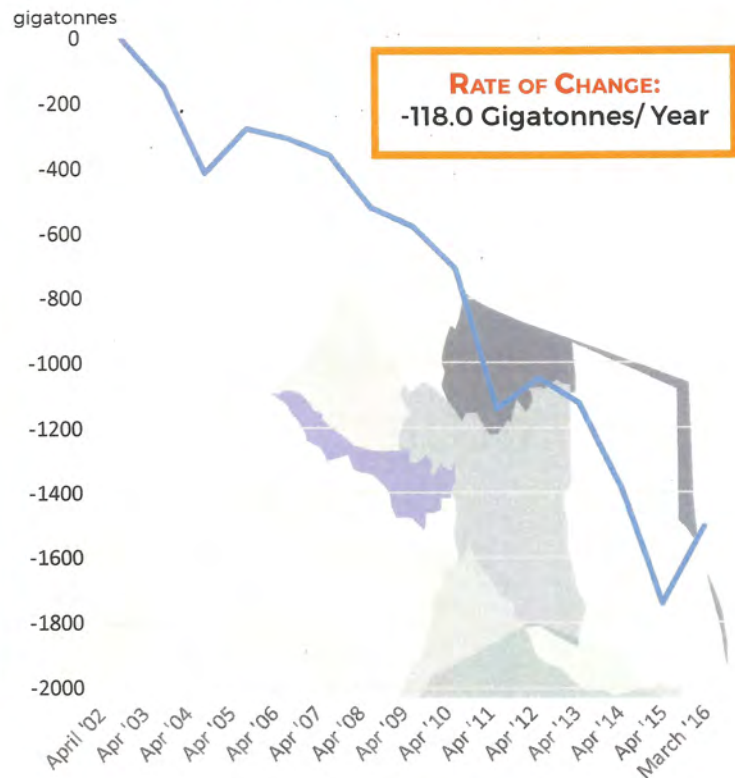
THE SEAS OF THE EARTH ARE RISING, A DIRECT RESULT OF A CHANGING CLIMATE. OCEAN TEMPERATURES ARE INCREASING, LEADING TO OCEAN EXPANSION, AND AS ICE SHEETS AND GLACIERS MELT, THEY ADD MORE WATER. AN ARMADA OF INCREASINGLY SOPHISTICATED INSTRUMENTS, DEPLOYED ACROSS THE OCEANS, ON POLAR ICE AND IN ORBIT, REVEALS SIGNIFICANT CHANGES AMONG GLOBALLY INTERLOCKING FACTORS THAT ARE DRIVING SEA LEVELS HIGHER.

2015-2016 SEA LEVEL RISE



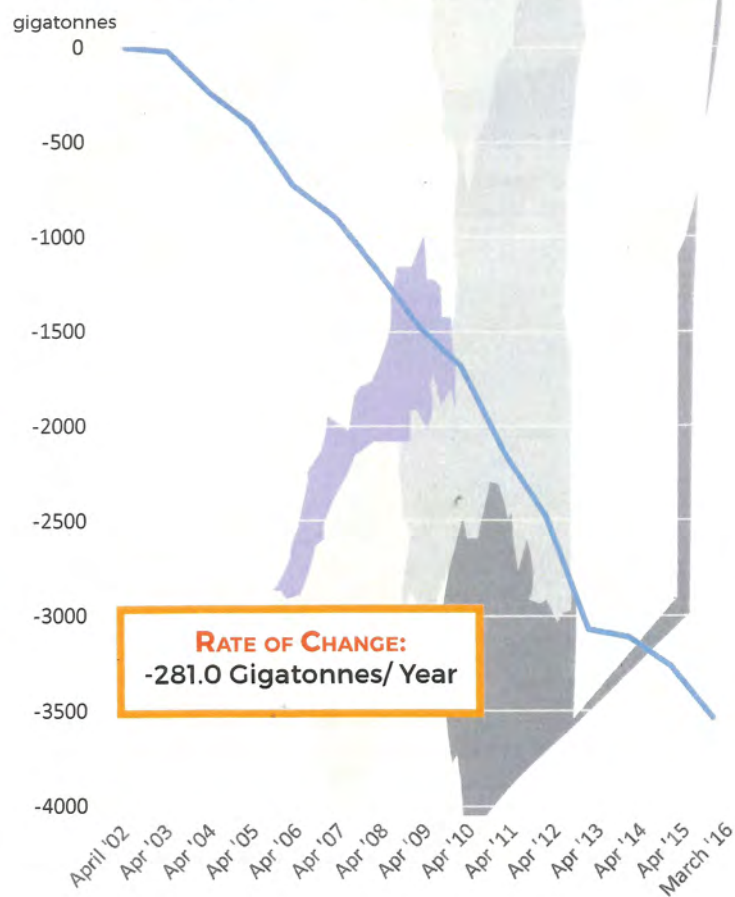
ANTARTICA MASS VARIATION SINCE 2002

Data source: Ice mass measurement by NASA's GRACE satellites.



GREENLAND MASS VARIATION SINCE 2002

Data source: Ice mass measurement by NASA's GRACE satellites.



(as observed by satellites)

CAUSES

Glaciers & Icecaps

Measurement of the Earth's many glaciers and ice caps—smaller ice masses that are not a part of the Greenland or Antarctic ice sheets—show accelerated retreat. Together, they also account for about a third of the present sea level rise planet-wide (between 2.6 and 2.9 millimeters per year over at least the past 20 years).

That places these smaller ice masses in the top three contributors to sea level rise, along with the warming of ocean water, which causes it to increase in volume, and the melting of the great ice sheets of Greenland and Antarctica.

The largest losses are from Arctic Canada, Alaska and coastal Greenland, but with significant contributions from other regions, such as the Andes in southern Chile, Argentina or the Himalayas.

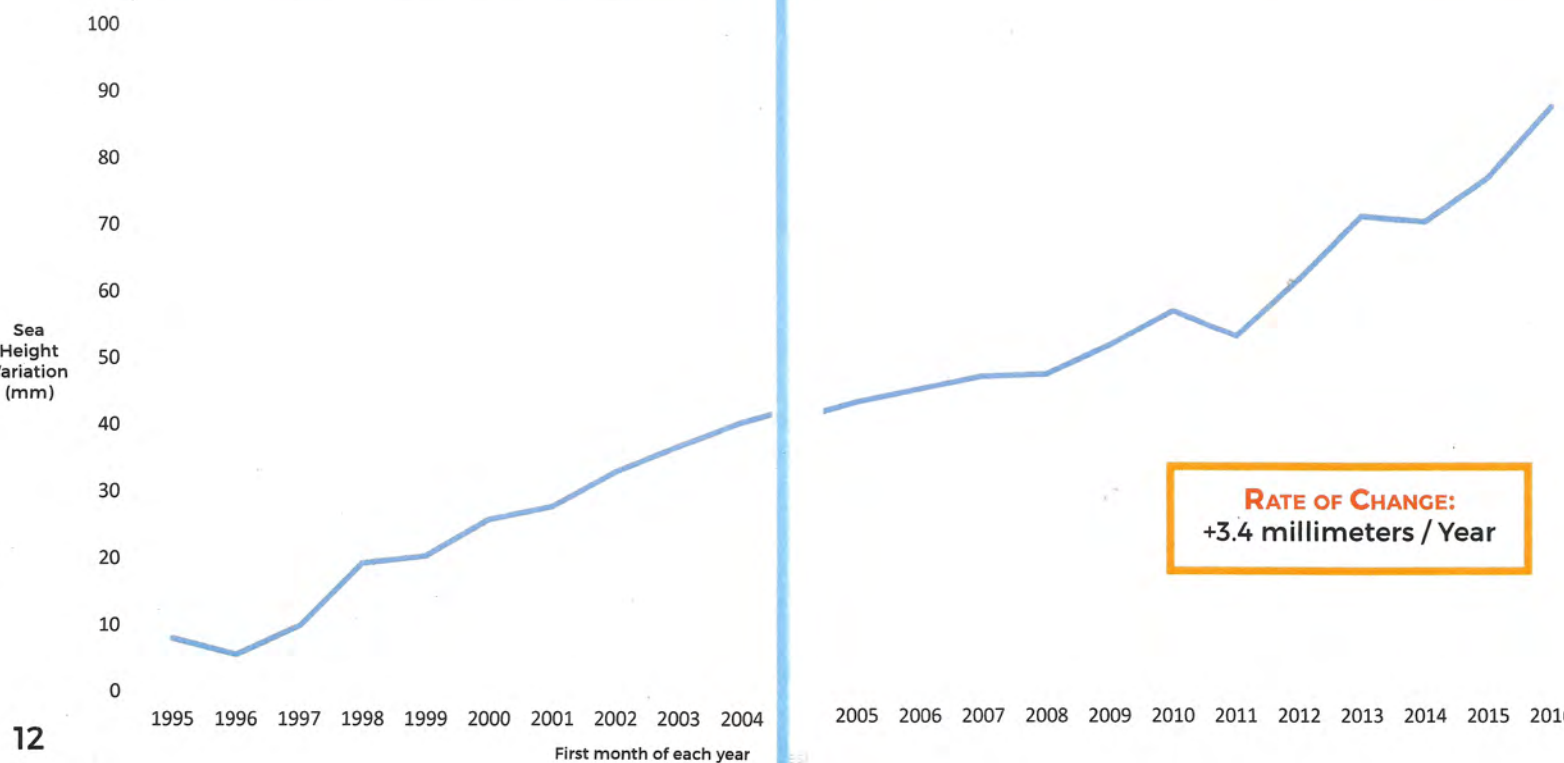
Yet here, too, we encounter unexpected nuance as we move from bigger to smaller scales. While these smaller ice masses will remain among the dominant contributors to sea level rise through the next two centuries, their contribution likely drops to insignificance beyond the 200-year mark.

Despite their outsized effects at present, glaciers and ice caps represent only about one percent of the Earth's ice total (about 0.7 millimeters of equivalent sea level rise per year). So, once they are depleted, the great ice sheets become the overwhelmingly dominant contributors to ice loss.



SATELLITE DATA: 1993 - 2016

Data Source: Satellite sea level observations



Thermal Expansion

Most climate scientists agree the main cause of the current global warming trend is human expansion of the "greenhouse effect"¹ — warming that results when the atmosphere traps heat radiating from Earth toward space.

Certain gases in the atmosphere block heat from escaping. Long-lived gases that remain semi-permanently in the atmosphere and do not respond physically or chemically to changes in temperature are described as "forcing" climate change. Gases, such as water vapor, which respond physically or chemically to changes in temperature are seen as "feedbacks."

Gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect include:

Water vapor: The most abundant greenhouse gas, but importantly, it acts as a feedback to the climate. Water vapor increases as the Earth's atmosphere warms, but so does the possibility of clouds and precipitation, making these some of the most important feedback mechanisms to the greenhouse effect.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂): A minor but very important component of the atmosphere, carbon dioxide is released through natural processes such as respiration and volcano eruptions and through human activities

such as deforestation, land use changes, and burning fossil fuels. Humans have increased atmospheric CO₂ concentration by more than a third since the Industrial Revolution began. This is the most important long-lived "forcing" of climate change.

Methane: A hydrocarbon gas produced both through natural sources and human activities, including the decomposition of wastes in landfills, agriculture, and especially rice cultivation, as well as ruminant digestion and manure management associated with domestic livestock. On a molecule-for-molecule basis, methane is a far more active greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide, but also one which is much less abundant in the atmosphere.

Nitrous oxide: A powerful greenhouse gas produced by soil cultivation practices, especially the use of commercial and organic fertilizers, fossil fuel combustion, nitric acid production, & biomass burning.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs): Synthetic compounds entirely of industrial origin used in a number of applications, but now largely regulated in production and release to the atmosphere by international agreement for their ability to contribute to destruction of the ozone layer. They are also greenhouse gases.

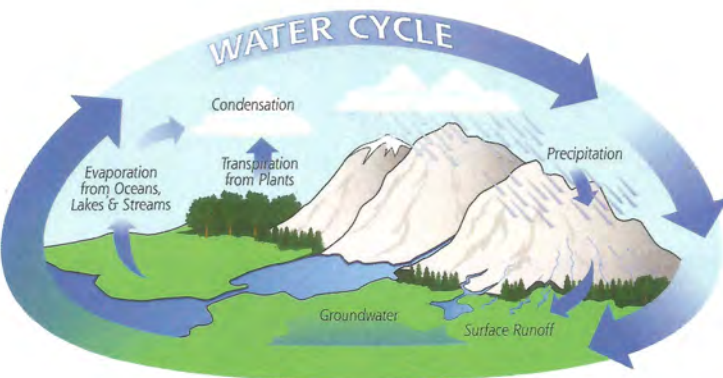


Land Hydrology

The Earth cycles water annually between land and ocean, in regional patterns of precipitation and evaporation, and this cycle also may be accelerating in response to climate change—with more variability, more flooding and more frequent drought.

Human manipulation of this water cycle, including increasingly high levels of groundwater withdrawal, contributes to sea level rise; the water withdrawn is ultimately reclaimed by the sea. And while the contribution is smaller than that of thermal expansion and melting ice, it is not insignificant.

Sharpening the accuracy of global sea-level rise estimates will require a clearer picture of other land-based influences on water storage and transfer. These include human engineering, such as the construction of reservoirs for water storage or dams to hold water back, which can tip the balance toward water storage on land.



As with so many other attempts to capture sea level data, firmly establishing input from the land will depend upon satellite measurements, including gravitational monitoring by the twin GRACE satellites.

LOCAL EFFECTS

Tides

Sea level changes near coastlines include tides, a kind of wave caused by the gravitational effects of the sun and moon, along with the Earth's rotation.

Tidal changes across various time scales, though cyclic, can be superimposed upon the background rise in global sea level; add regional rise driven by ocean circulation, and the highest tides can begin to cause flooding in coastal zones that were previously unaffected, or that experienced such flooding at lower frequencies.

Storm Surge

Storm surge is a higher-than-normal rise of coastal waters, above the astronomical high tide. Its main causes are strong winds within a tropical storm or hurricane, both literally pushing seawater and creating huge waves that travel to the coast and break there. Low atmospheric pressure also induces a dome of water near the storm center. Precipitation and the Coriolis effect may also play a role.

While making direct causal connections between globally averaged climate change and individual storms remains very difficult, improved modeling techniques offer a rare chance to forecast the potential imprint of the global climate signal on short-term, localized meteorological events as the next few decades unfold.



UNITED STATES REGIONAL EFFECTS

Below are some of the impacts that are currently visible throughout the U.S. and will continue to affect these regions, according to the Third National Climate Assessment Report², released by the U.S. Global Change Research Program:

Northeast. Heat waves, heavy downpours and sea level rise pose growing challenges to many aspects of life in the Northeast. Infrastructure, agriculture, fisheries and ecosystems will be increasingly compromised. Many states and cities are beginning to incorporate climate change into their planning.

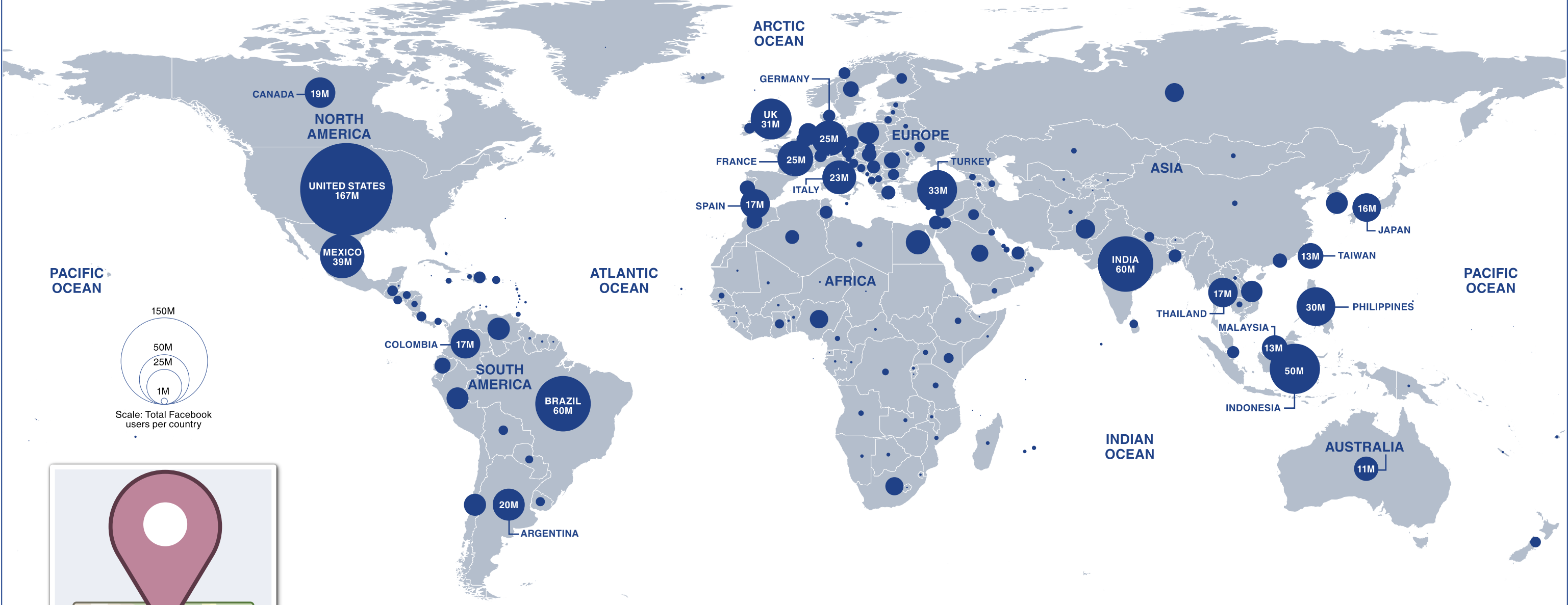
Northwest. Changes in the timing of streamflow reduce water supplies for competing demands. Sea level rise, erosion, inundation, risks to infrastructure and increasing ocean acidity pose major threats. Increasing wildfire, insect outbreaks and tree diseases are causing widespread tree die-off.

Southeast. Sea level rise poses widespread and continuing threats to the region's economy and environment. Extreme heat will affect health, energy, agriculture and more. Decreased water availability will have economic and environmental impacts.

Midwest. Extreme heat, heavy downpours and flooding will affect infrastructure, health, agriculture, forestry, transportation, air and water quality, and more. Climate change will also exacerbate a range of risks to the Great Lakes.

Southwest. Increased heat, drought and insect outbreaks, all linked to climate change, have increased wildfires. Declining water supplies, reduced agricultural yields, health impacts in cities due to heat, and flooding and erosion in coastal areas are additional concerns.





Facebook Census

Facebook's precursor, Facemash (2003) was a website scripted by Mark Zuckerberg for visitors to compare fellow Harvard students with each other. Intoxicated, he hacked into the Harvard's facebook and used the images for his first website in order to make his website more popular. Facemash was later sold to an unknown buyer in 2010 for roughly \$30,000.

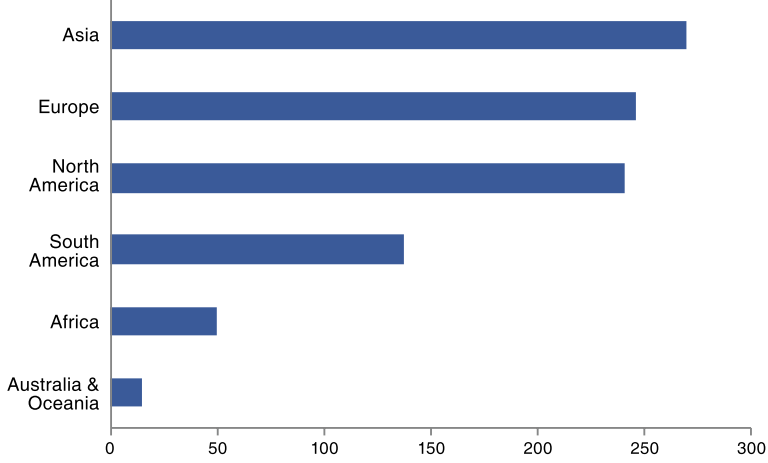
In 2004, Zuckerberg scripted codes for making another website known as Thefacebook, which was inspired by the hacking incident from Facemash. He wanted to create a universal face book within Harvard since they did not have a student directory with images and names at the time. Within the first 24 hours after launching the site, Thefacebook had 1,200–1,500 user registrations.

Initially, Thefacebook was restricted to Harvard university students, but later expanded to Stanford, Columbia, and Yale and all other Ivy League schools. In the summer of 2004, Facebook dropped the "The" from its name and relocated to Palo Alto, California after purchasing the domain name facebook.com in 2005 for \$200,000. While Facebook continued to expand, they opened their doors

to all universities as well as overseas, then to companies such as Apple Inc. and Microsoft. Facebook finally became public to anyone 13+ years old with a valid email address in 2006 and reached their first milestone of 100 million users in August, 2008. From there on for the next four years, Facebook has rapidly expanded exponentially from 100 million users to about 1 billion users to date.

Continental Breakdown

Facebook users from each continent (in millions) since Oct. 27, 2012.

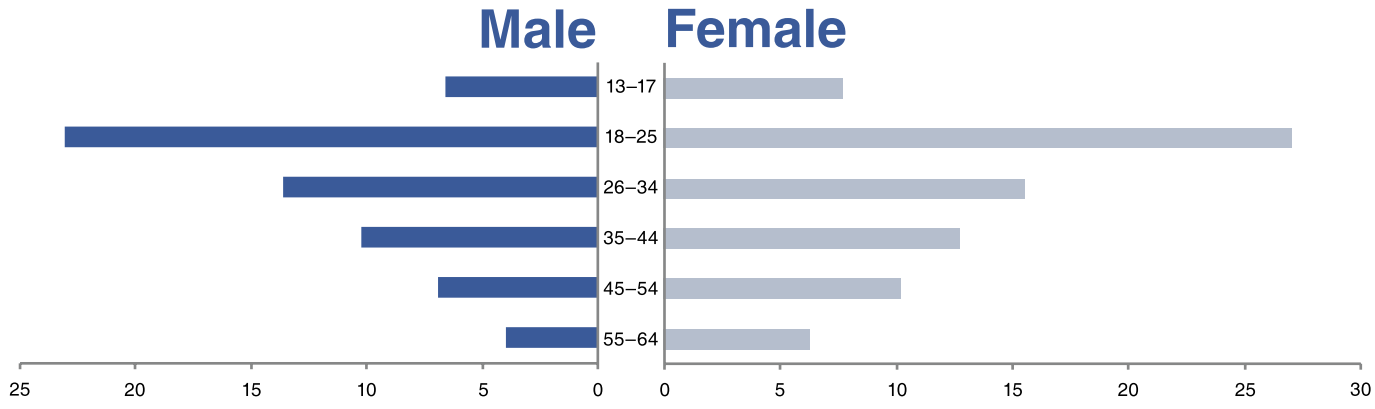


Despite having less countries using Facebook, Asia still takes the lead over Europe, which has over 20 countries using Facebook, including the United States, which Facebook originated from. Asian countries tend to have a denser population than any other continent in the world, therefore India, Indonesia and the Philippines became big contributors to Asia having the most Facebook users in the world. The continent with the most third-world countries, Africa, surprisingly, was not ranked last since their continent is larger than Australia & Oceania, with more countries.

Like · Comment · Share

US Facebook Community

Facebook age and gender breakdown (in millions) in the United States in 2011.



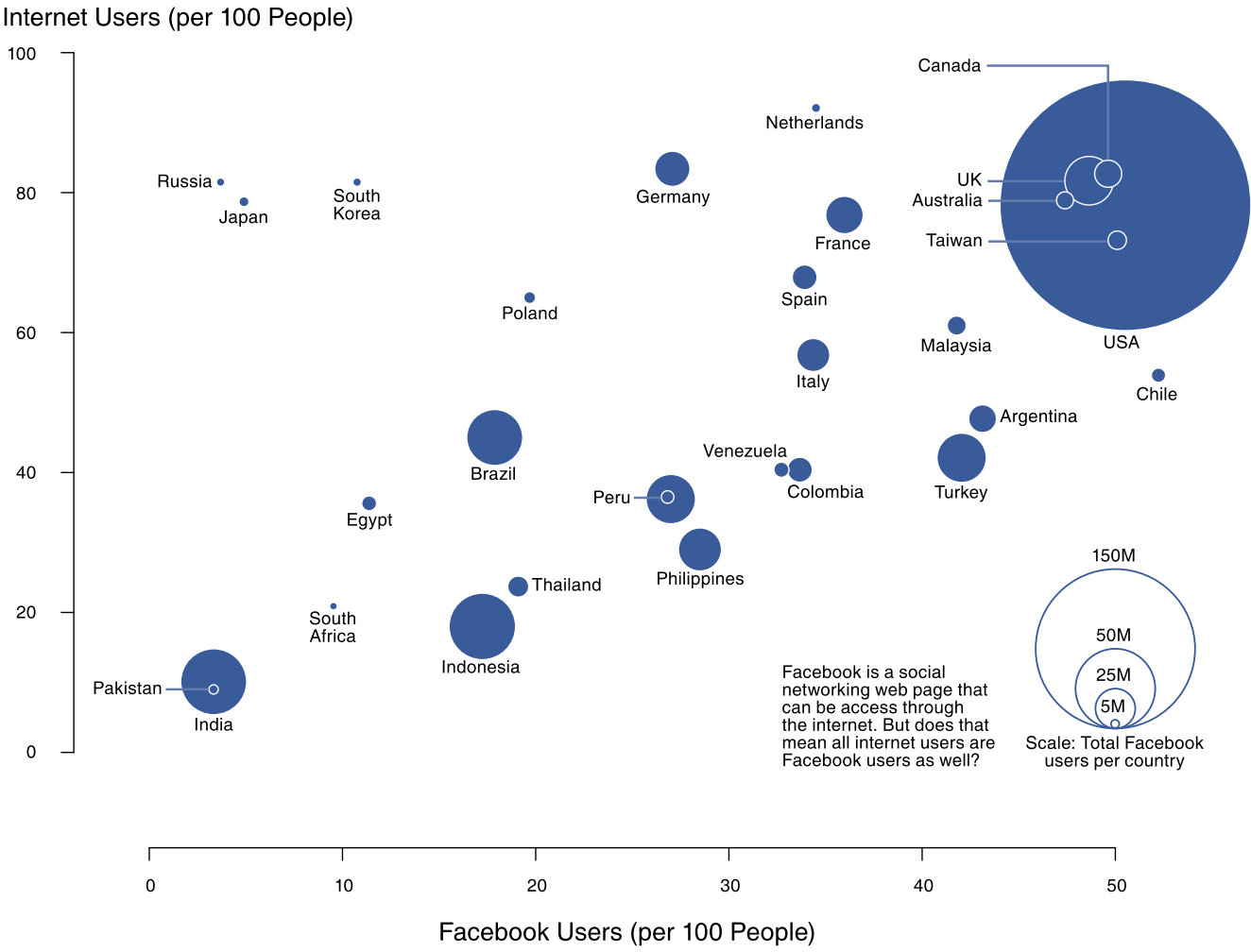
Like · Comment · Share

Is Facebook all there is to do?

Top 30 countries with the most Facebook users in 2011.

Facebook is a social networking site that can only be access through the internet. Right off the bat, one can conclude that the more internet access a country has, the more likely it would be to use Facebook. However, three countries stand out from the trend and they are Russia, Japan, and South Korea. Surprisingly, two of the fastest technologically-developing countries in the world, Japan and South Korea have a large portion of its population going online, but not on Facebook.

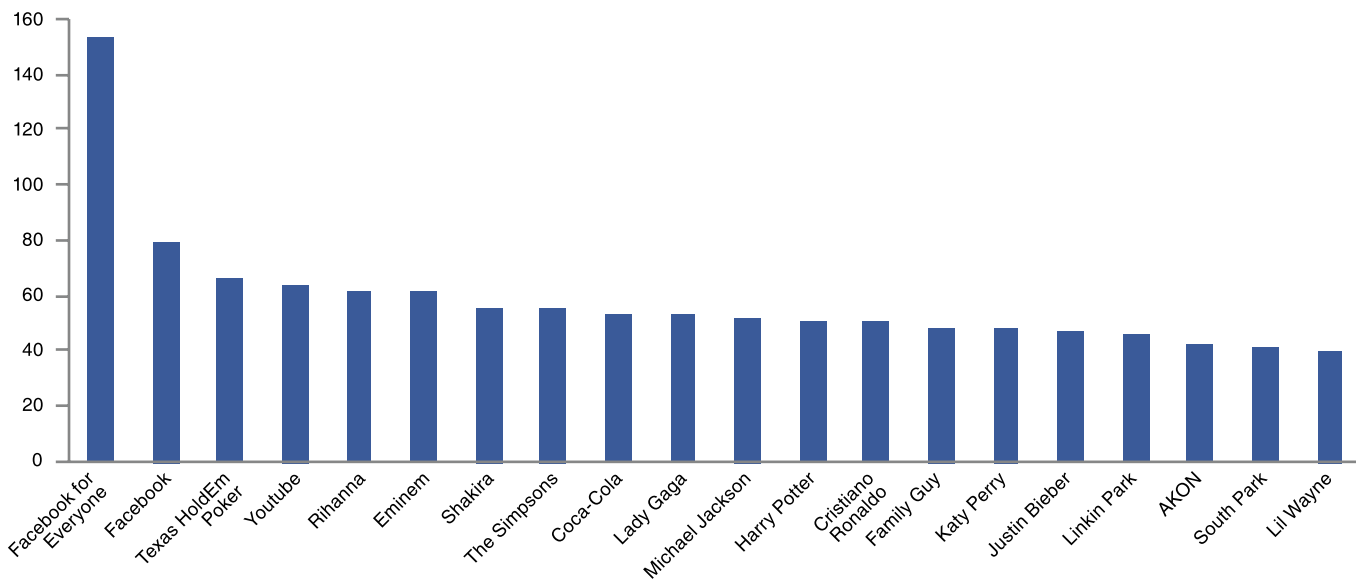
According to Alexa, a majority of Japan internet users go to other popular networking sites such as FC2, LiveDoor, Ameba or mixi, which originated in their country, just like Facebook has to the United States. South Korea has their own popular site known as Cy-world, also maintaining approximately 24 million users, nearly half of the total South Korean population. Large quantities of Russian internet users also preferred to use VK, another social networking site, over Facebook.



Like · Comment · Share

Likes

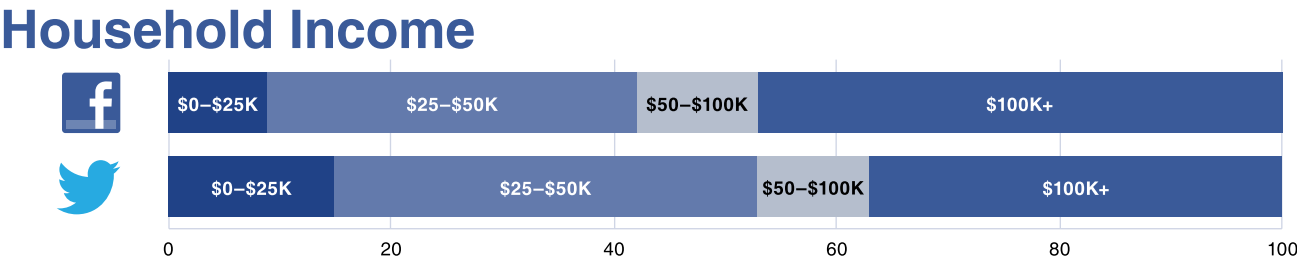
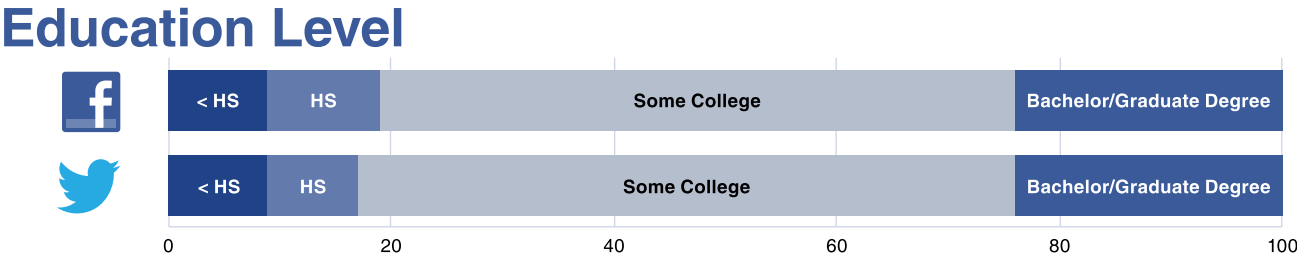
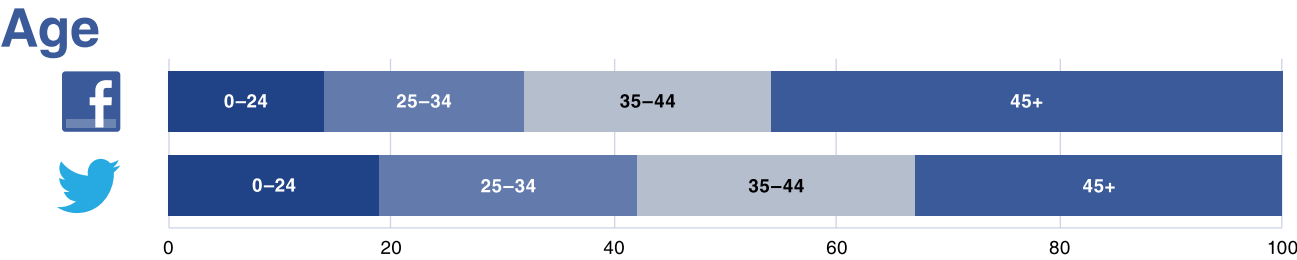
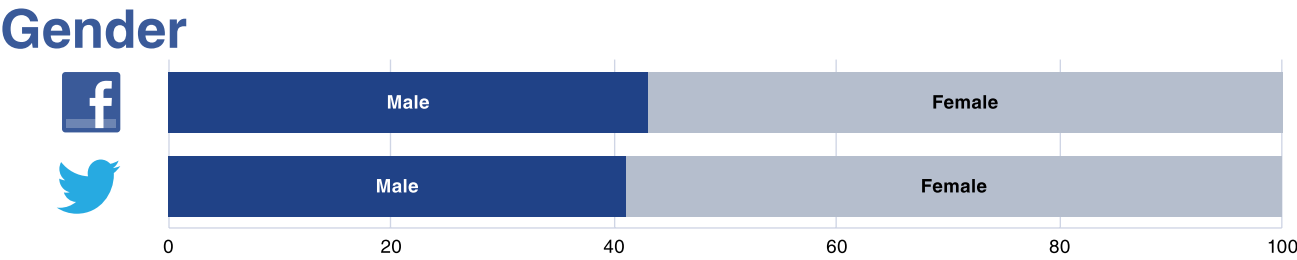
Top 20 Like pages (in millions) of all time since Oct. 27, 2012.



Like · Comment · Share

Facebook vs. Twitter

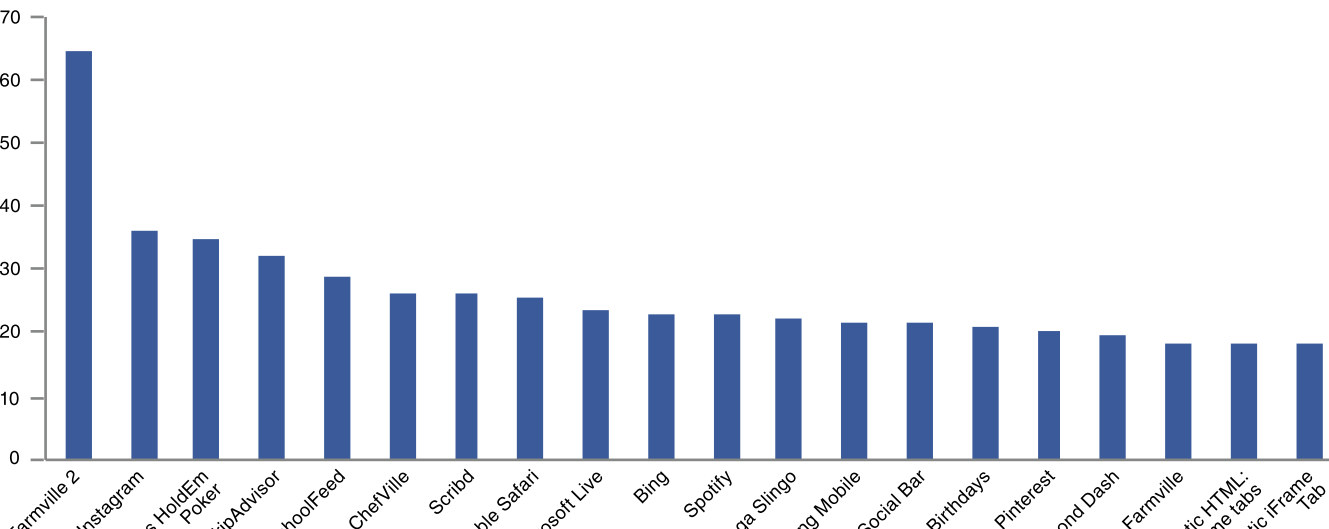
User community percentages compared with each other in 2011.



Like · Comment · Share

Apps Connected to Facebook

Top 20 Apps (in millions) used of all time since Oct. 27, 2012.



Like · Comment · Share

Sources

Afmarcom, Alexa, Appdata, Check Facebook, Facebook, Ken Burbaray, OnlineMBA, Pagedata, Appdata, Social Bakers, Twitter, Wikipedia, World Bank,

Chat (523)

05 - Judy Chu - DAI 523 Information Design I - Design and Industry College of Liberal & Creative Arts - San Francisco State University - California, USA - November 2012
Information Design: Relationships 17x29 Wild Card - Facebook Census

Search

DINOSAURS BIG & SMALL

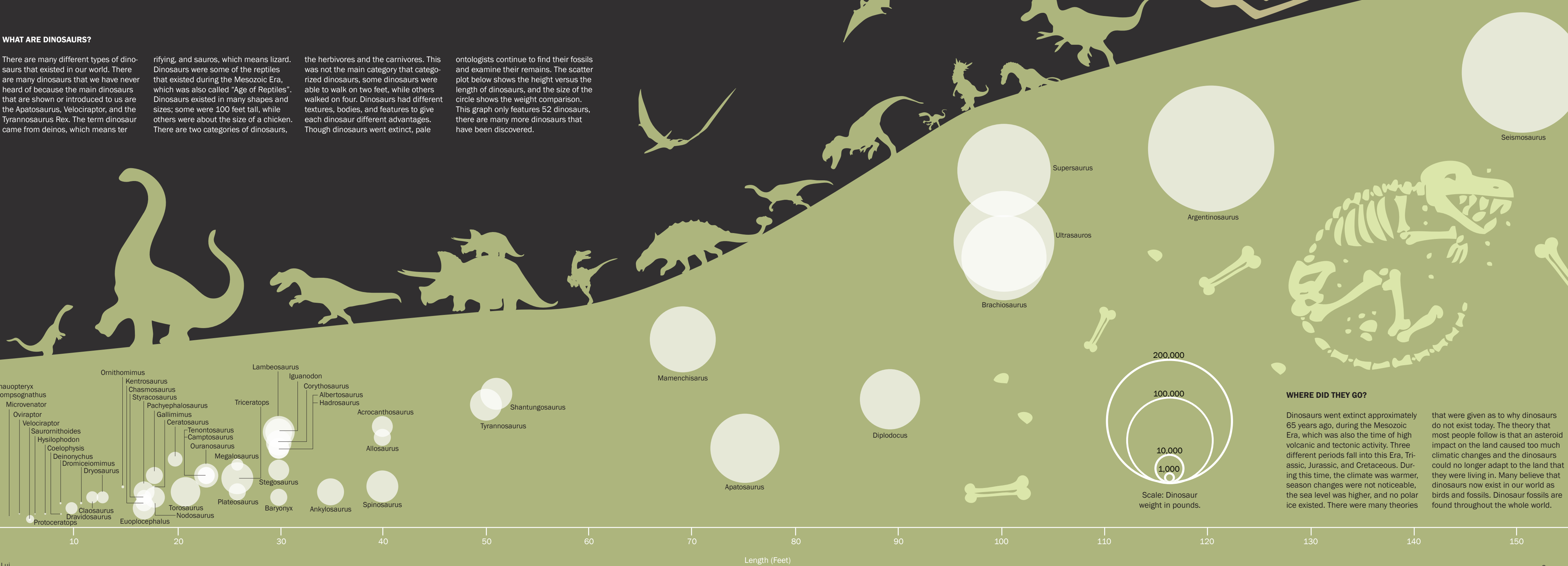
WHAT ARE DINOSAURS?

There are many different types of dinosaurs that existed in our world. There are many dinosaurs that we have never heard of because the main dinosaurs that are shown or introduced to us are the Apatosaurus, Velociraptor, and the Tyrannosaurus Rex. The term dinosaur came from deinosaurs, which means ter

rifying, and sauros, which means lizard. Dinosaurs were some of the reptiles that existed during the Mesozoic Era, which was also called "Age of Reptiles". Dinosaurs existed in many shapes and sizes; some were 100 feet tall, while others were about the size of a chicken. There are two categories of dinosaurs,

the herbivores and the carnivores. This was not the main category that categorized dinosaurs, some dinosaurs were able to walk on two feet, while others walked on four. Dinosaurs had different textures, bodies, and features to give each dinosaur different advantages. Though dinosaurs went extinct, pale

ontologists continue to find their fossils and examine their remains. The scatter plot below shows the height versus the length of dinosaurs, and the size of the circle shows the weight comparison. This graph only features 52 dinosaurs, there are many more dinosaurs that have been discovered.



WHERE DID THEY GO?

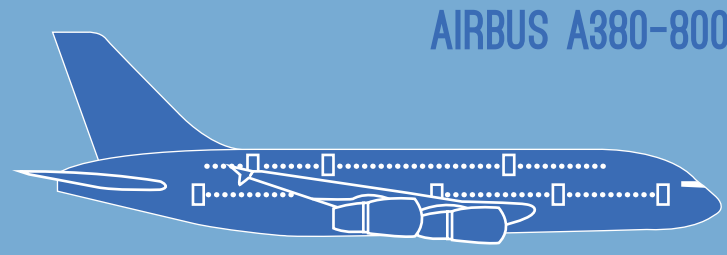
Dinosaurs went extinct approximately 65 years ago, during the Mesozoic Era, which was also the time of high volcanic and tectonic activity. Three different periods fall into this Era, Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous. During this time, the climate was warmer, season changes were not noticeable, the sea level was higher, and no polar ice existed. There were many theories

that were given as to why dinosaurs do not exist today. The theory that most people follow is that an asteroid impact on the land caused too much climatic changes and the dinosaurs could no longer adapt to the land that they were living in. Many believe that dinosaurs now exist in our world as birds and fossils. Dinosaur fossils are found throughout the whole world.

THE MAKING OF A GIANT AIRBUS A380

The A380, originally dubbed the A3XX, is the most radical change to the commercial airliner market since the Boeing 747-400 which first appeared in the 1970's and has dominated the large aircraft market ever since. As the world's largest commercial aircraft, the A380 stands out from the rest with its distinct feature of a double deck, an increase of 49% from of it's closest competitor - the 747-400. Boasting a near 80 meter wingspan, the A380's size is certainly impressive, however, over the course of the past 2 decades, the A380 has had a very storied history with many pitfalls amongst it's various triumphs.

With such a large aircraft, there are many inherent problems that have resulted in a project that, at times, was 20 months behind schedule and \$1.75 billion out of budget. The unique size of the aircraft also presented many logistical problems regarding what kind of infrastructure is needed from airport terminals to manufacturing factories located in places from France to Wales and how those parts are to be transferred. These many issues caused a series of delays, however, ultimately the A380 reached the sky and is quickly becoming the most popular aircraft yet.



72.7 METERS LONG

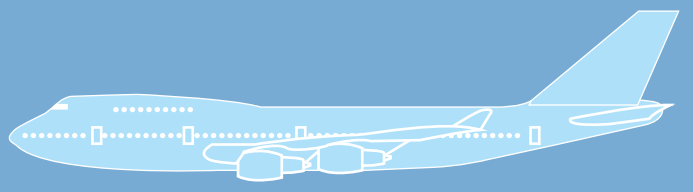
525-853 SEATING CAPACITY

47 CENTIMETER SEAT WIDTH

\$360-390M PURCHASE PRICE PER AIRCRAFT



BOEING 747-400

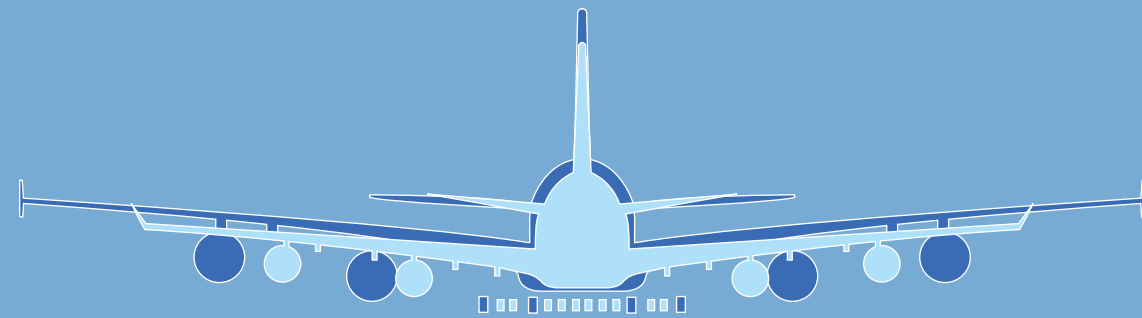
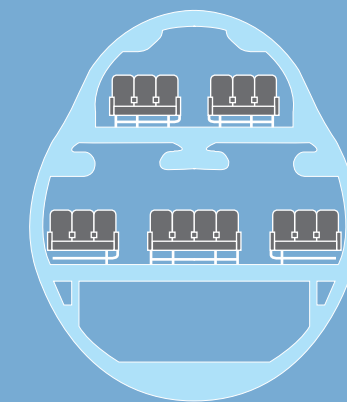


70.7 METERS LONG

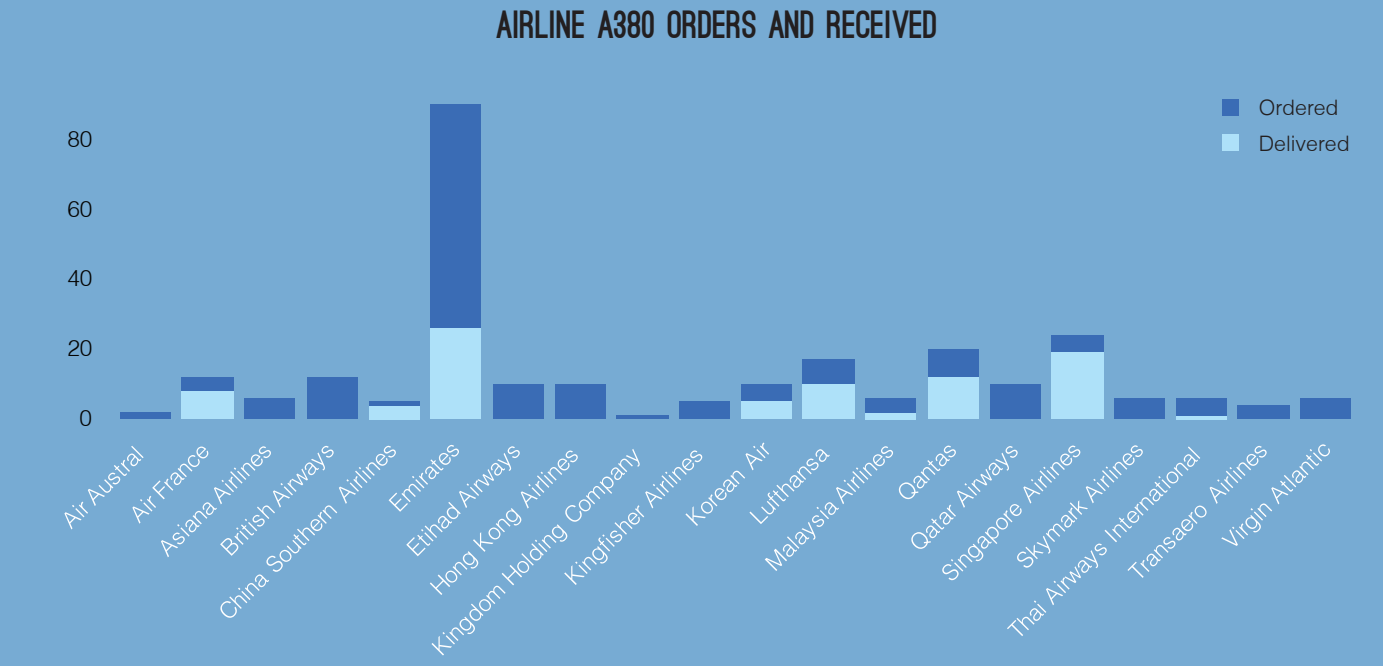
416-660 SEATING CAPACITY

43.6 CENTIMETER SEAT WIDTH

\$228-260M PURCHASE PRICE PER AIRCRAFT



79.8M WINGSPAN 64.4M WINGSPAN



The A380 project has been plagued by a series of setbacks particularly within production. The sheer size and enormity of not only the planes, but also the individual components, has led to greater difficulty in completing orders. New warehouses, factories and systems for transporting parts from different countries needed to be created as previous infrastructure was insufficient.

As a result, the project has seen numerous delays with setbacks totaling over 22 months. Less than 50% of the total orders have been fulfilled with some airlines yet to receive their first aircraft. Manufacturing levels have increased significantly but they are still fighting to keep up with demand for the aircraft so as to not lose business to the Boeing Dreamliner.

262 TOTAL ORDERS

87 DELIVERED

