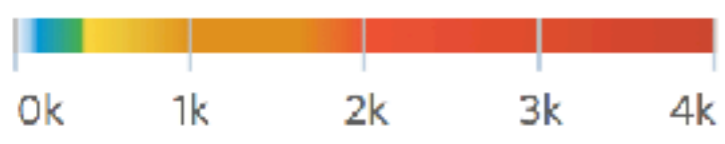
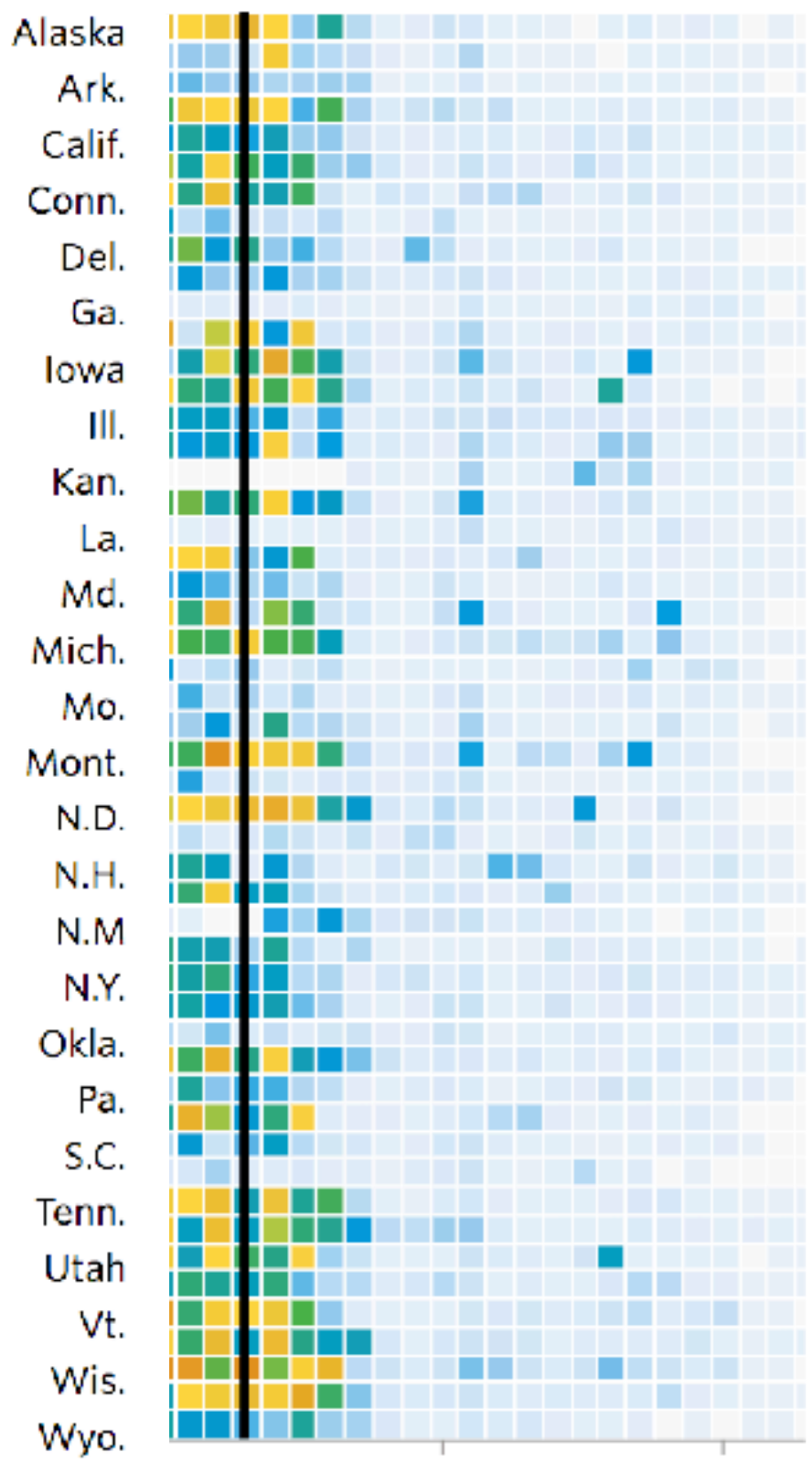
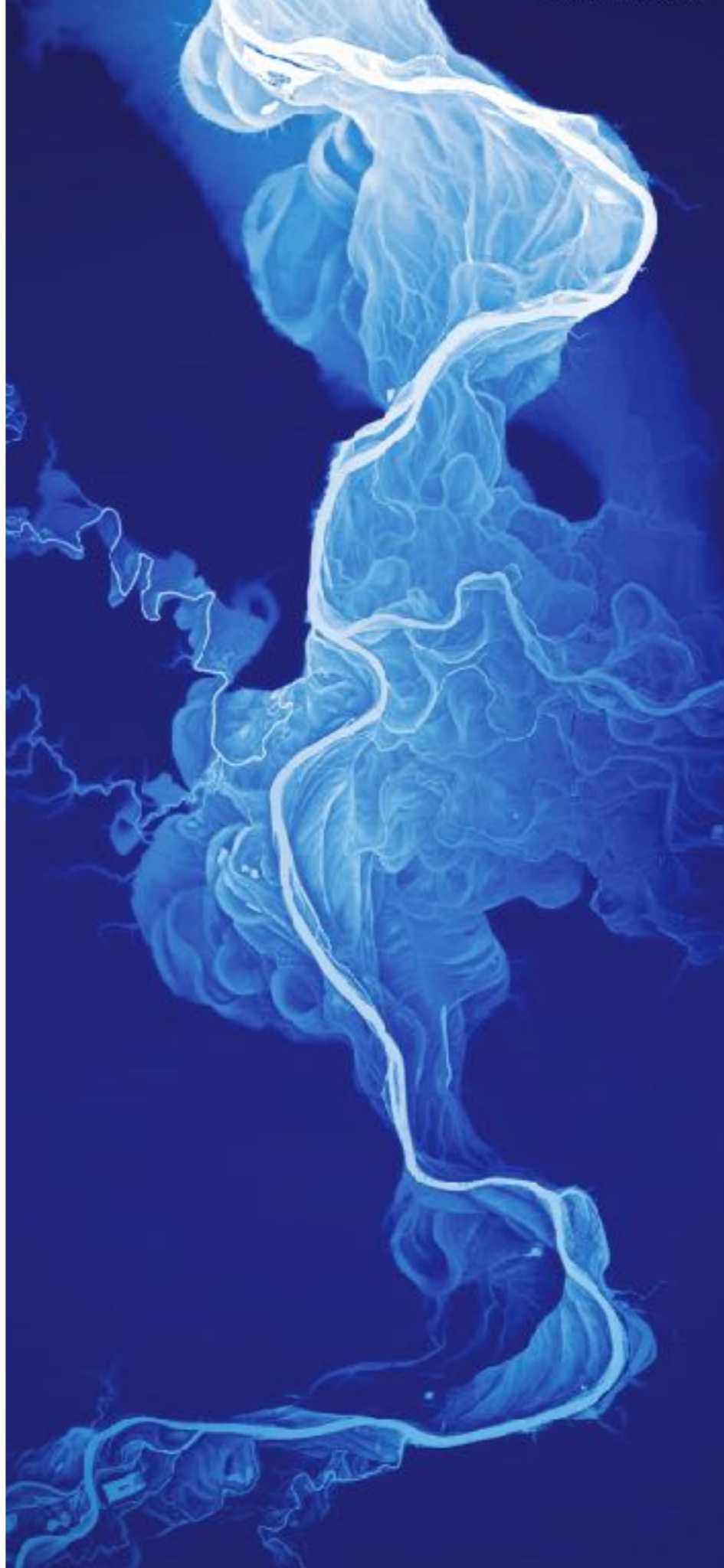
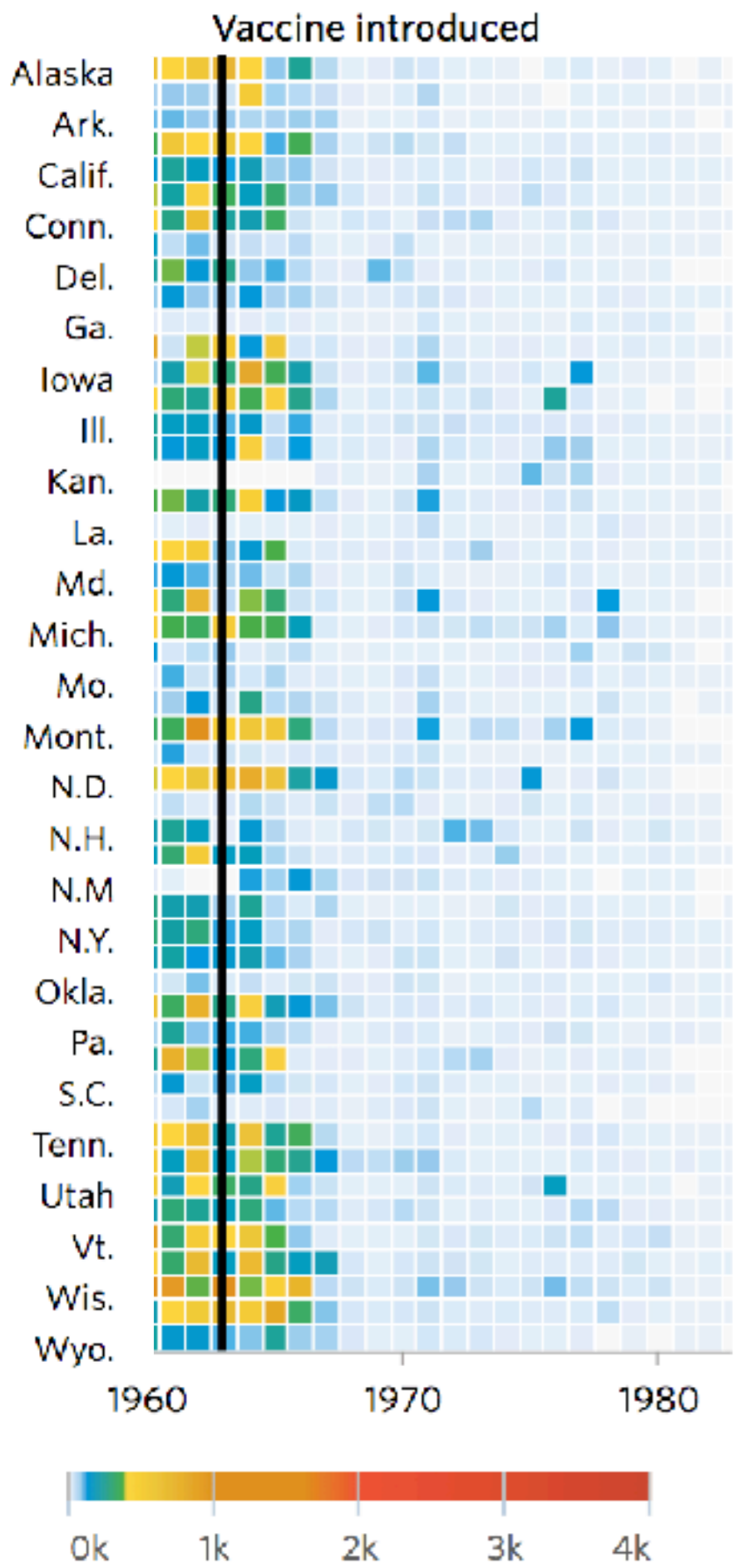


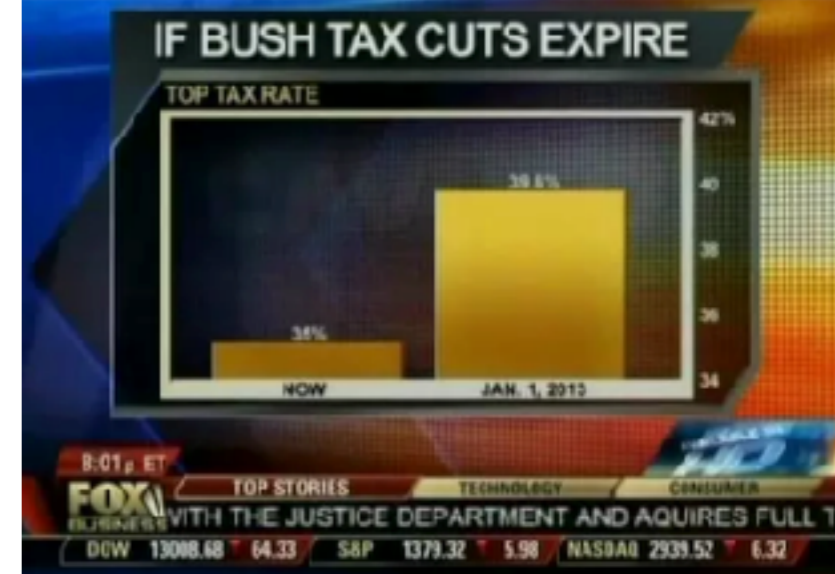
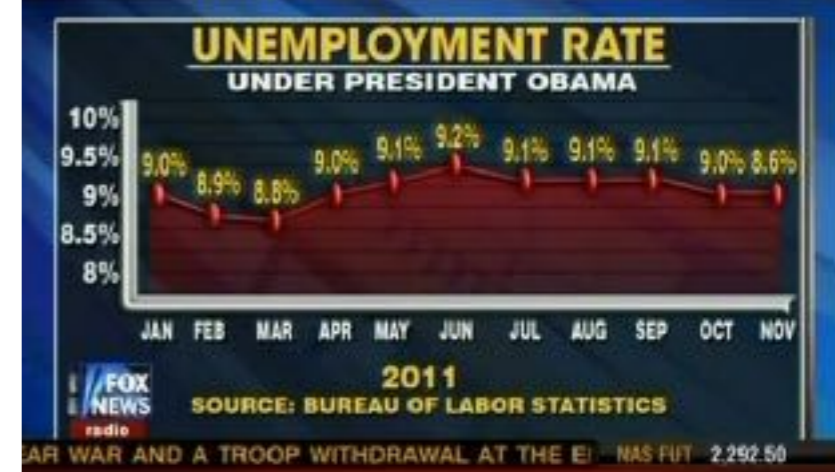
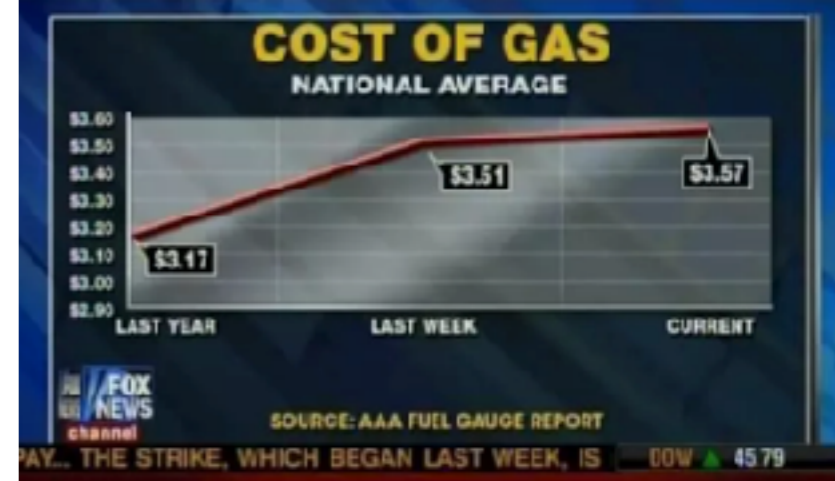
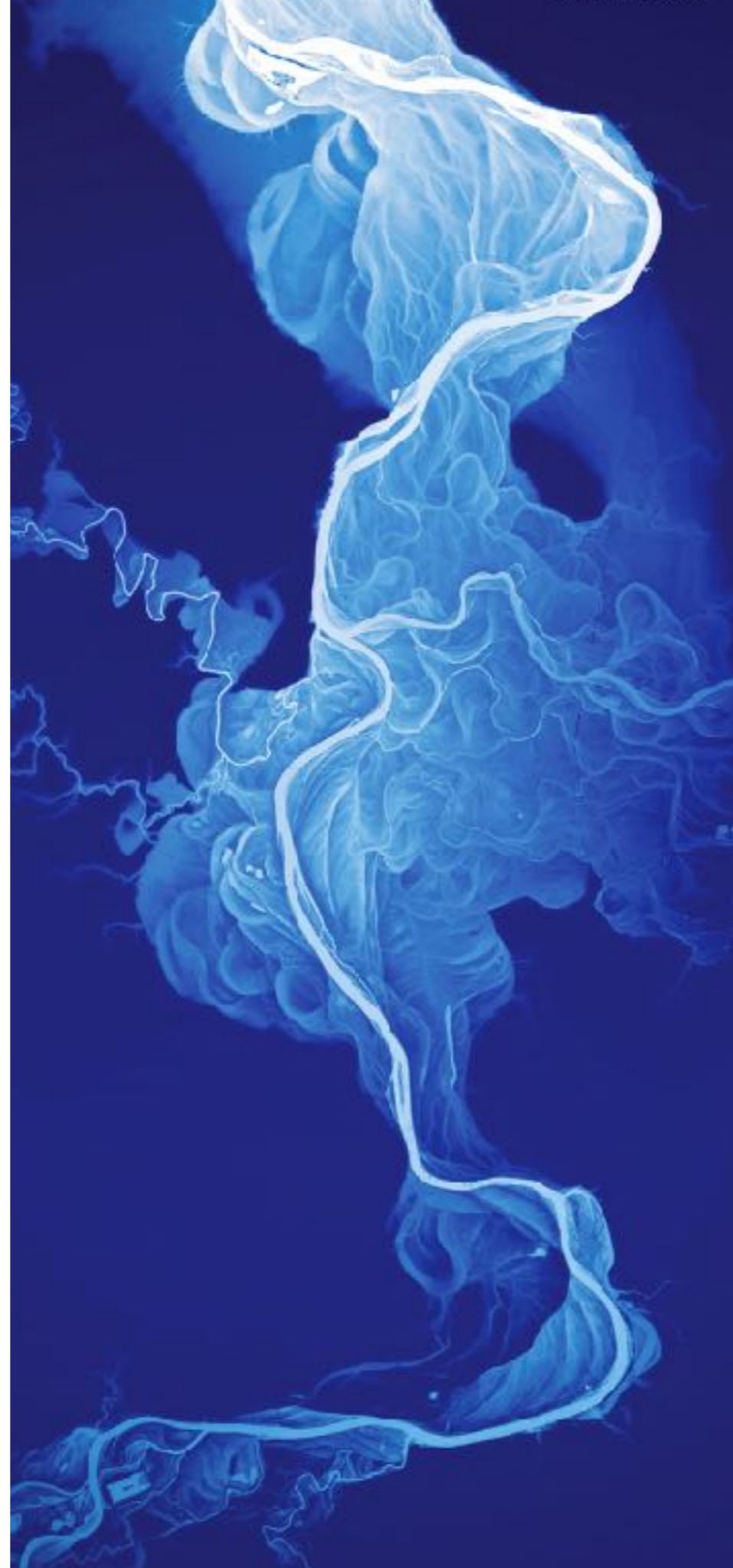
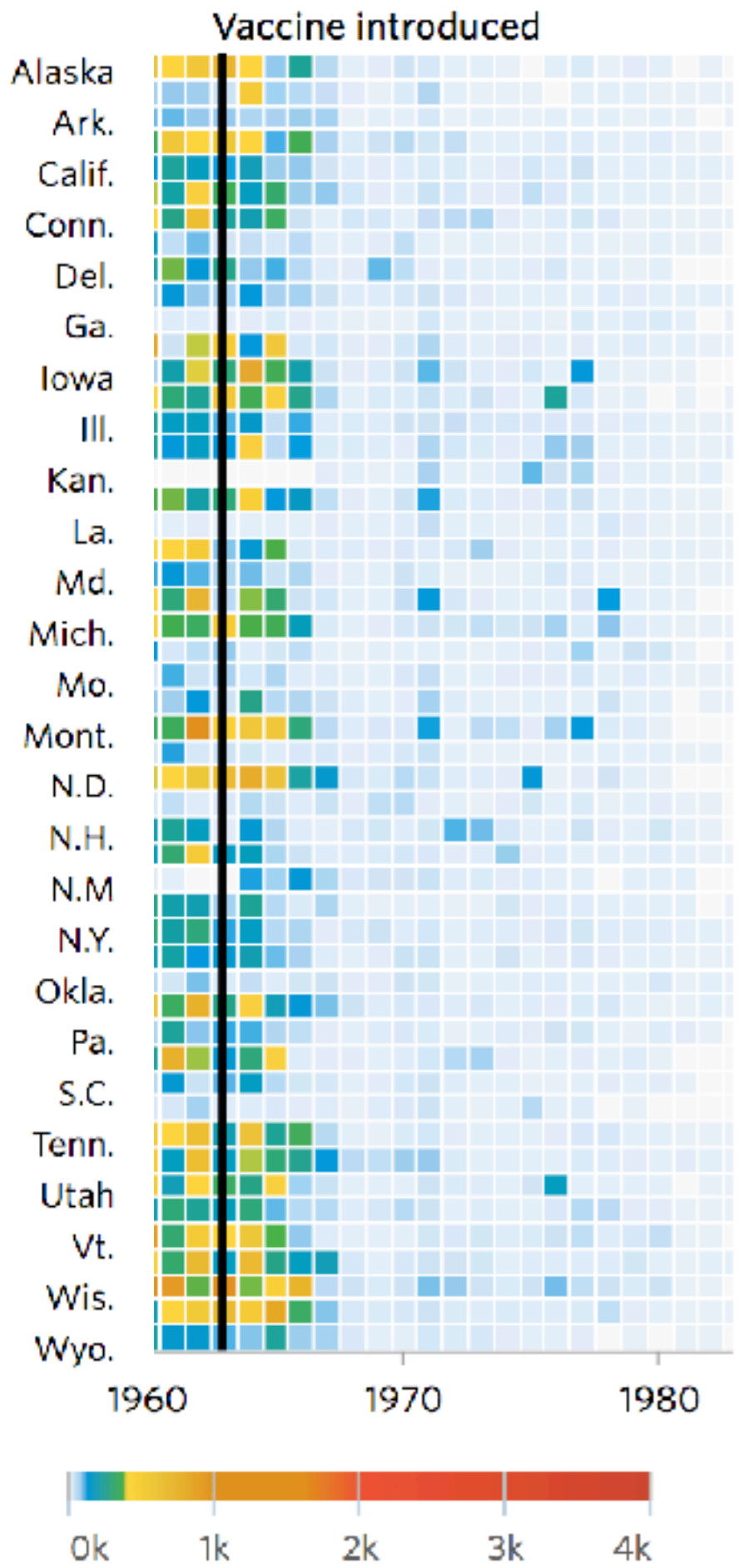
Data Literacy & Data Visualization for Community Resilience

**Aleszu Bajak
School of Journalism
Northeastern University**

Vaccine introduced









A gas field in Wyoming. Bruce Gordon/EcoFlight

Abundant natural gas may do little to reduce U.S. emissions, study suggests

By Alesza Bajak | Sep. 24, 2014, 1:45 PM

Natural gas is being touted as the climate-friendlier fuel that the United States can use to wean itself off coal, which releases twice the amount of carbon dioxide as natural gas when burned. But the surge of cheap natural gas may not do much to reduce long-term U.S. emissions of carbon dioxide, a new study suggests, because it could delay the deployment of cleaner renewable energy sources such as solar and wind.

"If you have lots of cheap natural gas available, ultimately it's not fighting only against coal but renewables, too," says **Steven Davis**, an energy scientist at the University of California, Irvine, and co-author of the study, [published online today](#) in *Environmental Research Letters*.

For their analysis, the authors developed scenarios of what the future mix of energy sources might look like in the United States, based on factors including cost and technology availability. In part, they drew on forecasts of future U.S. natural gas supplies developed by 23 experts in academia, industry, and finance; the forecasts ran the gamut from bullish to bearish. The researchers next ran those numbers through an [optimization model](#) that produced a likely energy mix.

The results suggest that abundant natural gas will make little difference in lowering U.S. greenhouse gas emissions through 2055, because it will compete with and displace renewable energy sources. (This held true even if no methane were to escape from the natural gas infrastructure, an important issue because methane is a warming gas that is 120 times as potent as carbon dioxide.)

"This is straightforward analysis that quantitatively shows what many have been very concerned about—that abundant natural gas will tend to suppress renewables," says Andrew Rosenberg, director of the [Center for Science and Democracy](#) at the Union of Concerned Scientists in Cambridge, Massachusetts, who was not involved in the study.

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SEARCH []

VARIABLES / News & Features

Oil and Water

The Dakota Access pipeline fight has once again put the nation's oil pipeline infrastructure in the spotlight. It's old, new, safe, and worrisome.

12.09.2016 / BY [Alesza Bajak](#)

3 COMMENTS

JOIN THE DISCUSSION [] SHARE [] [] [] []

IN WHAT HAS been described as one of the largest gatherings of tribal representatives in history, thousands of supporters have joined local members of the Standing Rock Sioux and hundreds of other Native American nations over the last several months in an attempt to block the Dakota Access Pipeline. The \$3.7 billion conduit would transport crude oil from North Dakota's booming Bakken shale-oil region, through South Dakota and Iowa, and onward to Illinois, where it would connect with existing pipelines.



The developing world is awash in pesticides. There may be a better way.

Updated by Alesza Bajak | Jul 3, 2016, 9:00am EDT

TWEET [] SHARE []

In today's globalized world, it is not inconceivable that one might drink coffee from Colombia in the morning, munch cashews from Vietnam for lunch, and gobble grains from Ethiopia for dinner. That we can enjoy these products is thanks, in large part, to expanded pesticide use across the developing world.

Every year, some **3.5 billion kilograms** (7.7 billion pounds) of pesticides — a catchall term for the herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides applied to crops from seed to harvest — are used to preserve the quality and quantity of fruits, vegetables, and grains. Herbicides, such as Monsanto's weed killer glyphosate, make up the bulk of the pesticides applied worldwide.

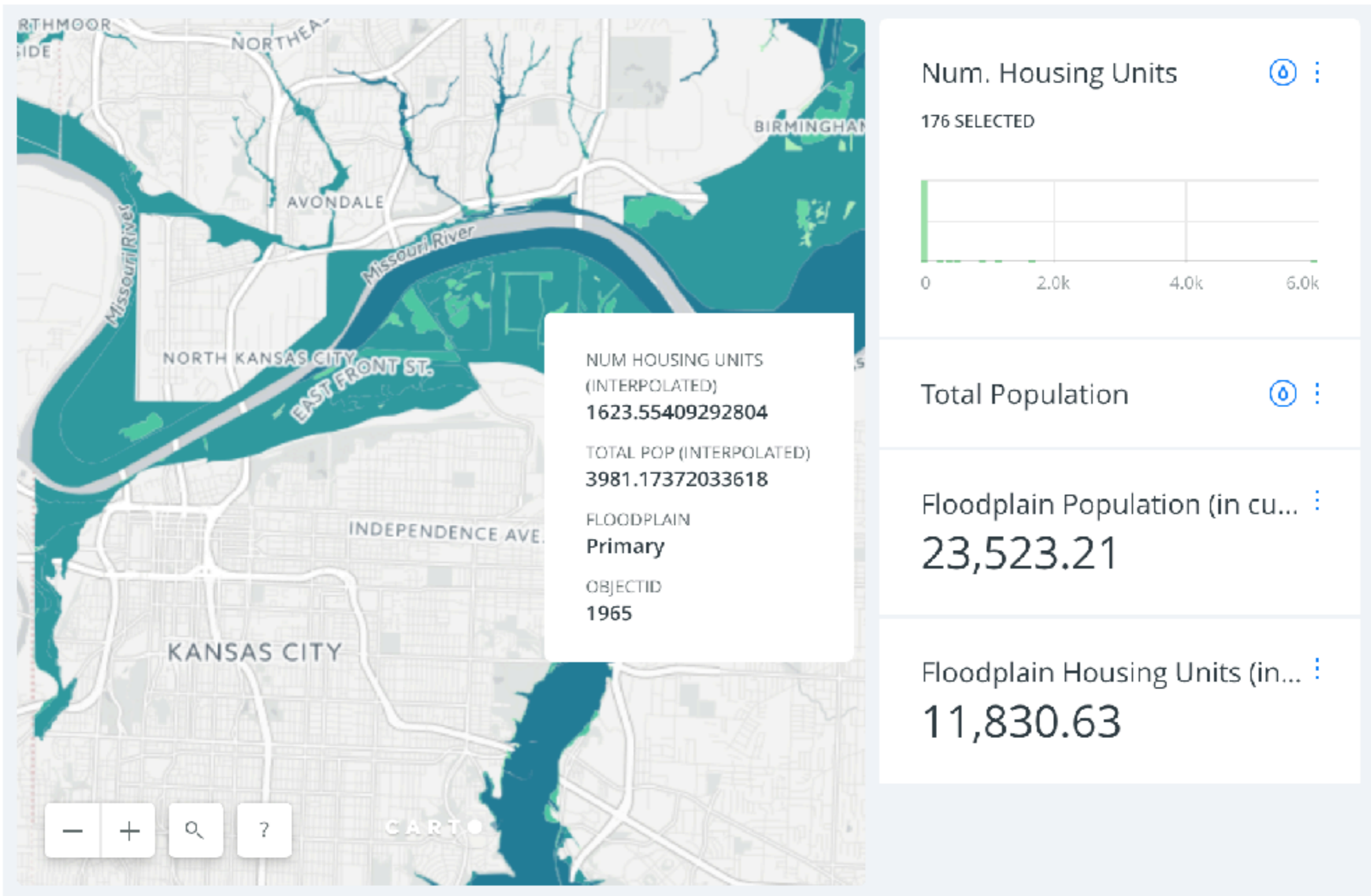
ANNUAL PESTICIDE CONSUMPTION WORLDWIDE LATEST DATA (2007-12)



- **Numerical literacy**

- **Numerical literacy**
- **Ethical framework for analyzing data**

- **Numerical literacy**
- **Ethical framework for analyzing data**
- **Personal, properly-contextualized takeaways**



*Estimating the at-risk population and number of housing units in Kansas City's floodplains.
Credit: Carto, White House's Partnership for Resilience and Preparedness (PREP).*

Heroin Overdoses

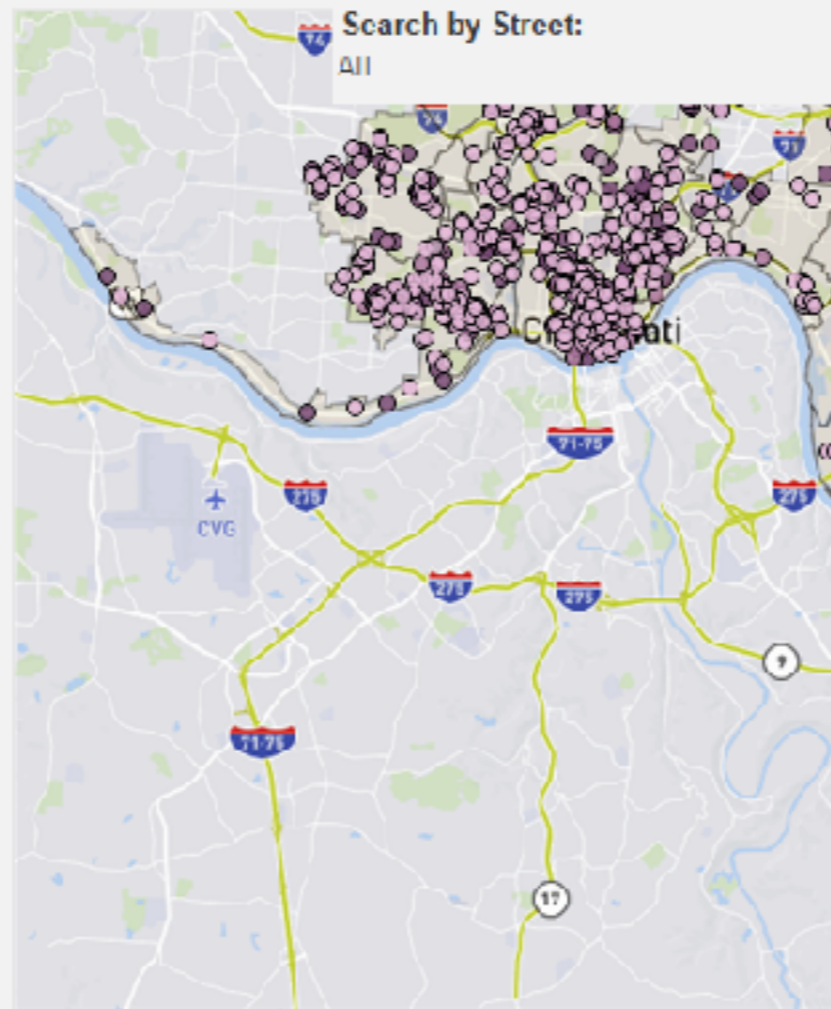
Total Heroin Overdoses:

827

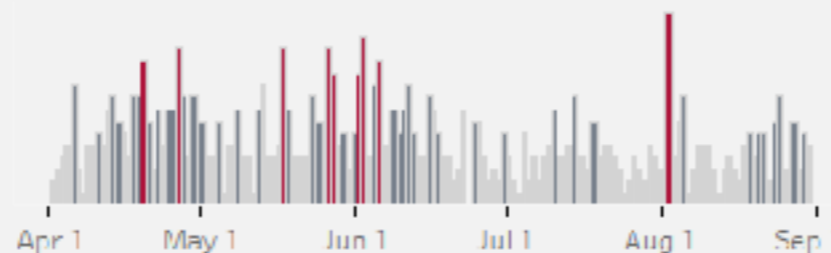
Number of Incidents per Neighborhood

AVONDALE	35
BOND HILL	9
CAMP WASHINGTON	27
CARTIAGE	25
CLIFTON	14
COLLEGE HILL	11
CORRYVILLE	8
CUF	18
DOWNTOWN	75
EAST END	8
EAST PRICE HILL	68
EAST WALNUT HILLS	4
EVANSTON	8
HARTWELL	19
HYDE PARK	5
KENNEDY HEIGHTS	2
LINWOOD	8

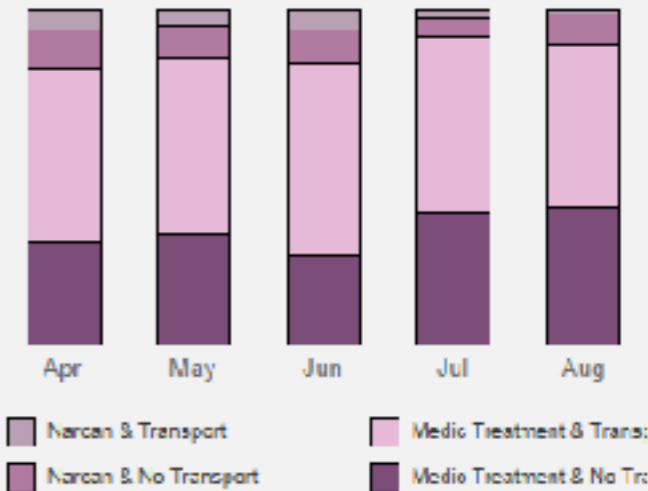
Number of Incidents by Month



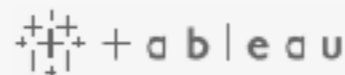
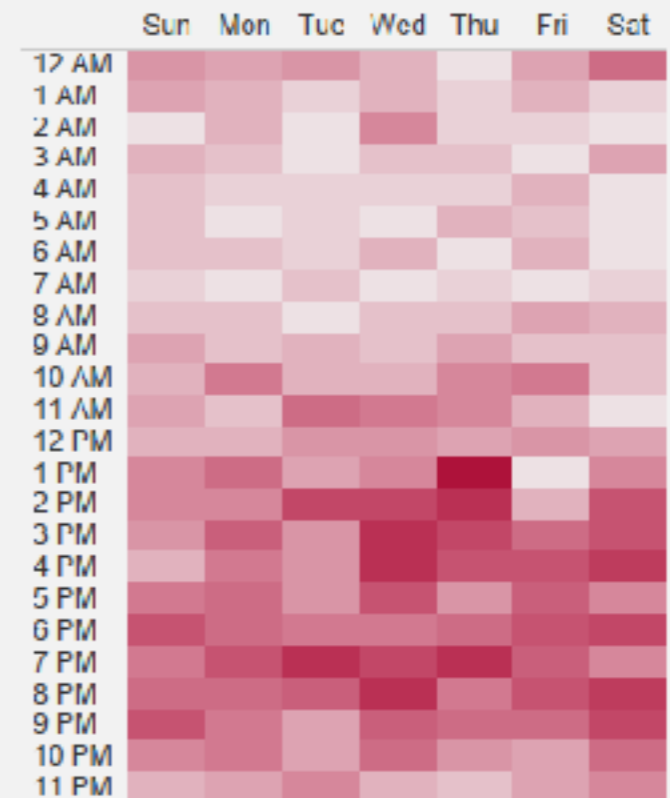
Number of Incidents by Day



Percentage of Total Medic Transports



Number of Incidents During the Day (by Hour)



Cincinnati's interactive dashboard visualizing temporal and geographical trends in overdose incidents. Credit: Cincy Insights.

Storybench

TOOLS, TIPS AND TAKEAWAYS ON DIGITAL STORYTELLING
FROM NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY'S SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

ABOUT

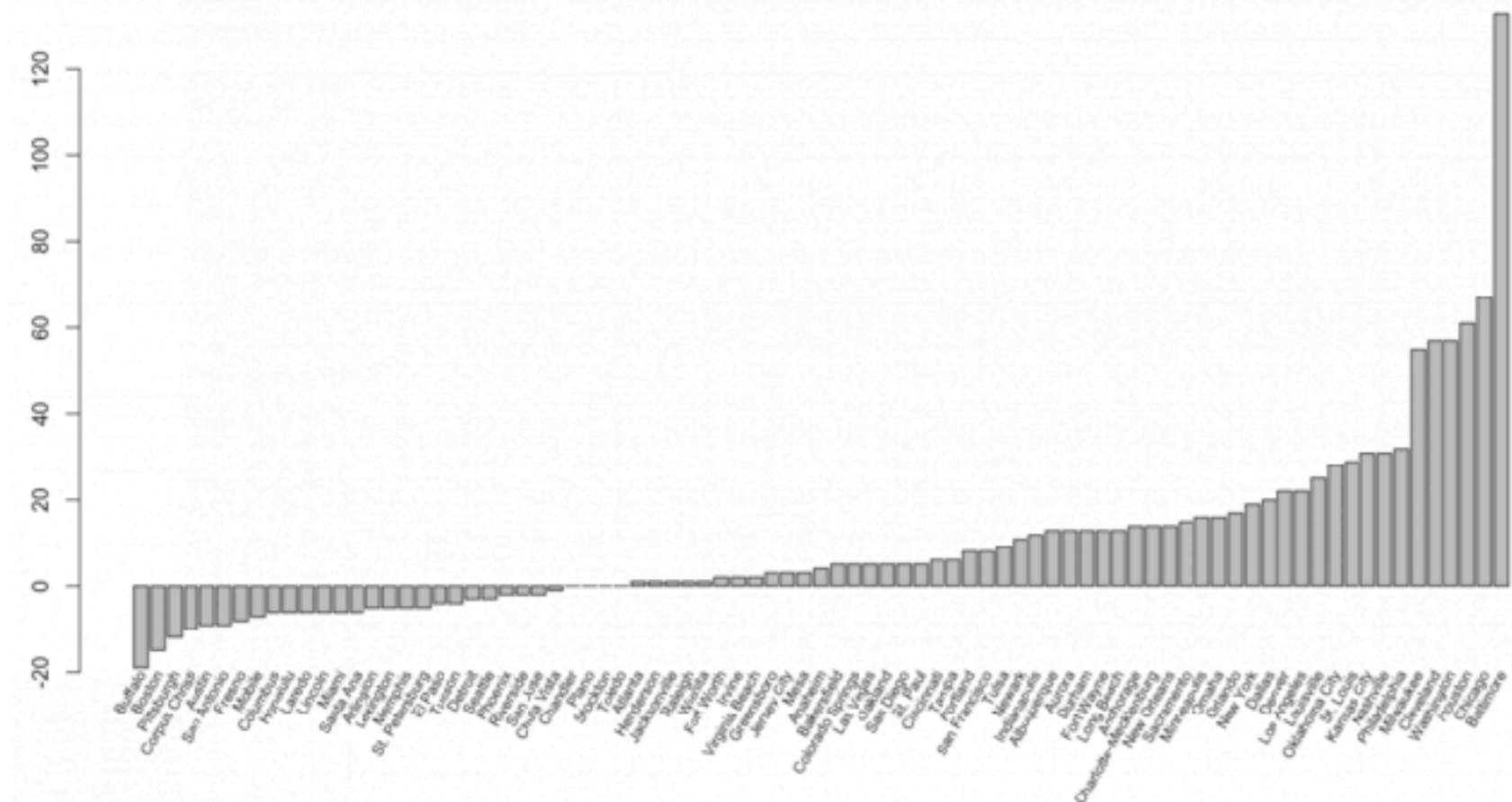
TUTORIALS

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FOR EDUCATORS

NEWSLETTER



How to create a barplot in R

May 13, 2017 Aleszu Bajak How to

Load the csv

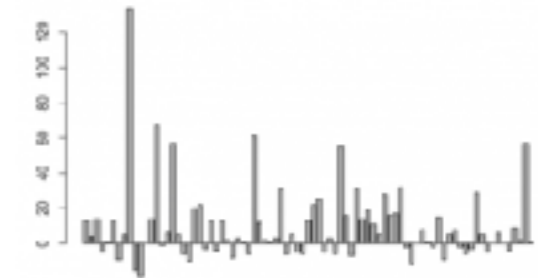
In RStudio, load the csv file:

```
murders_final_sort <- read.csv(file="murders_final_sort.csv")
```

Read the column names in RStudio's console with `names(murders_final_sort)`.

Create a simple barplot

Using `barplot(murders_final_sort$change)` you can plot the "change" column. Run the script and you'll see this:



Obviously, the barplot is not visualizing the "change" column sorted low to high. To do that, try your hand with `arrange()`.

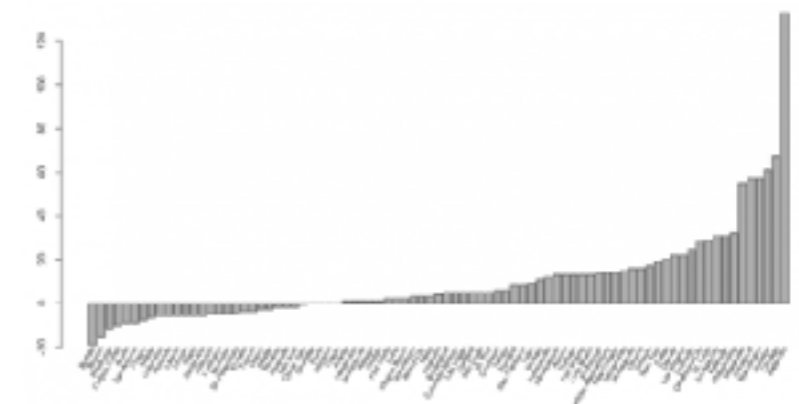
```
murders_final_sort %  
  arrange(  
    change)  
murders_final_sort
```

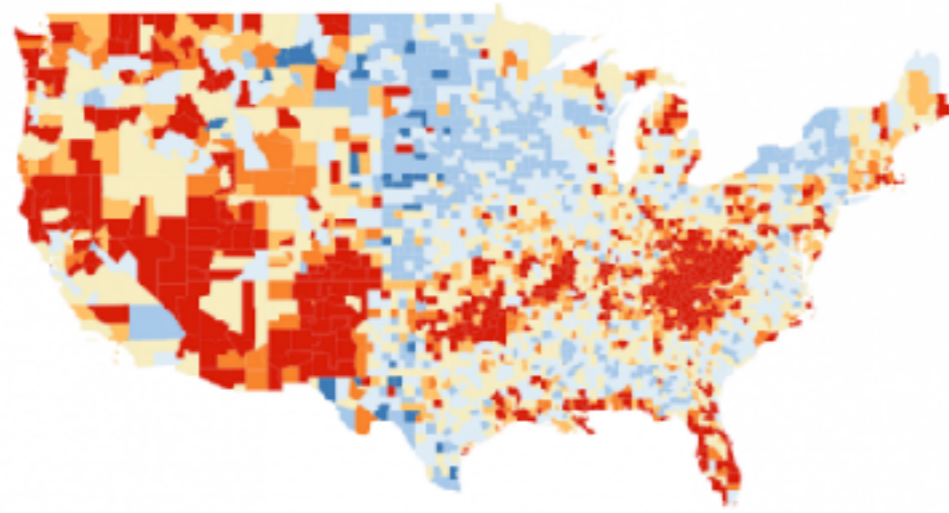
To extend the y-axis to -50, add:

```
barplot(murders_final_sort$change,  
  ylim = c(-20, 120))
```

Finally, we'll add some labels. There are many different ways to add labels in R. Here's one way:

```
midpts <- barplot(murders_final_sort$change,  
  cex.axis = 1.0, cex.names = 0.6,  
  ylim = c(-20, 120), main = "Change in murders f  
rom 2014 to 2015"  
)  
  
text(murders_final_sort$city,  
  x = midpts,  
  offset = -0.1,  
  y = -20,  
  cex = 0.5,  
  srt = 50,  
  xpd = TRUE,  
  pos = 2  
)
```





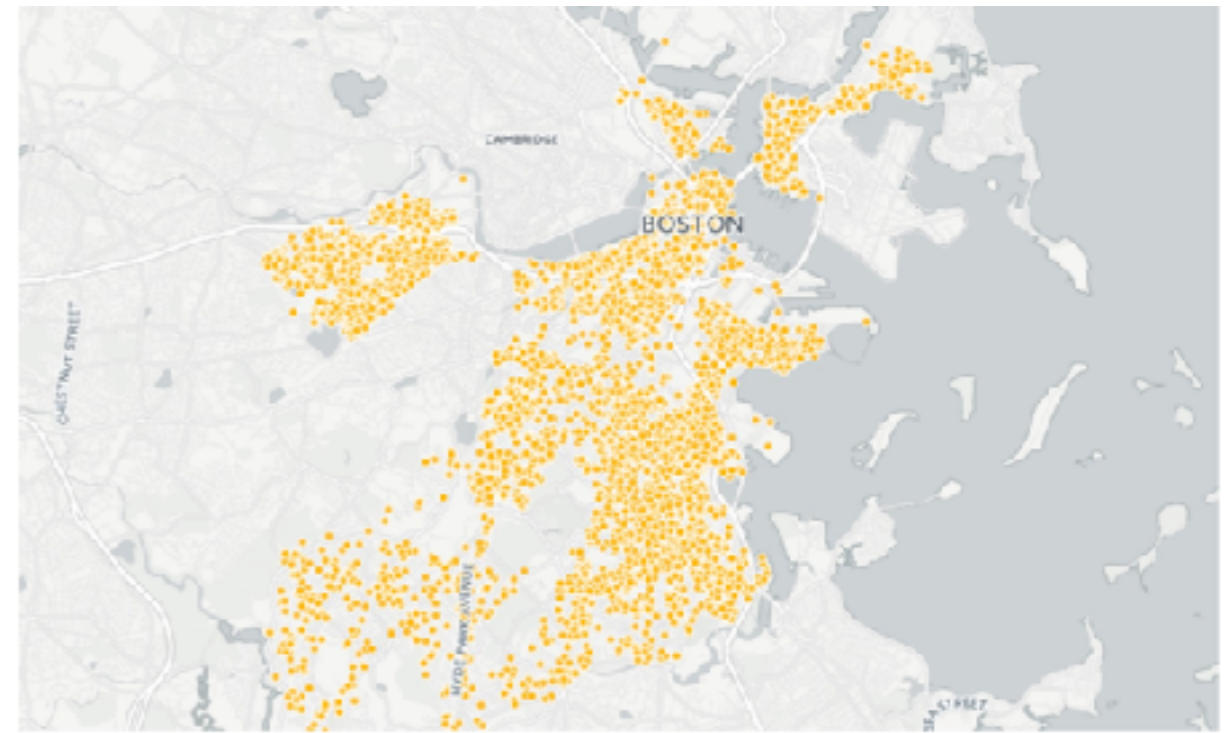
How to build an interactive county level map like the New York Times

```

- rows: 3
- [
  {
    url: "https://www.washpost.com/news/politics/article/Former-FBI-director-compy-agrees-to-testify-in-open-session-at-senate-intel-committee-/2017-05-10/",
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  }
]

```

How to use ProPublica's Congress API to see where senators stand on issues



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Join Northeastern University's School of Journalism and *ProPublica* for a half-day of panels and discussion around investigative reporting in the Age of Trump, featuring keynote presentations from *ProPublica*'s Louise Kiernan and Eric Umansky plus panelists from *The Boston Globe*, *WBUR*, *WCVB*, *New England Center for Investigative Reporting*, *STAT News*, *VTDigger*, *New Hampshire Public Radio* and *MuckRock*. Register [here](#).

Friday, Nov. 17

10:00AM - 2:30PM

CABRIAL CENTER
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**Is Trump
Making
Investigative
Reporting
Great Again?**