


The background features a light gray gradient with decorative elements. On the left and right sides, there are network graphs consisting of interconnected nodes and lines. In the bottom right corner, there is a bar chart with several vertical bars of varying heights.

# Quid<sup>®</sup>

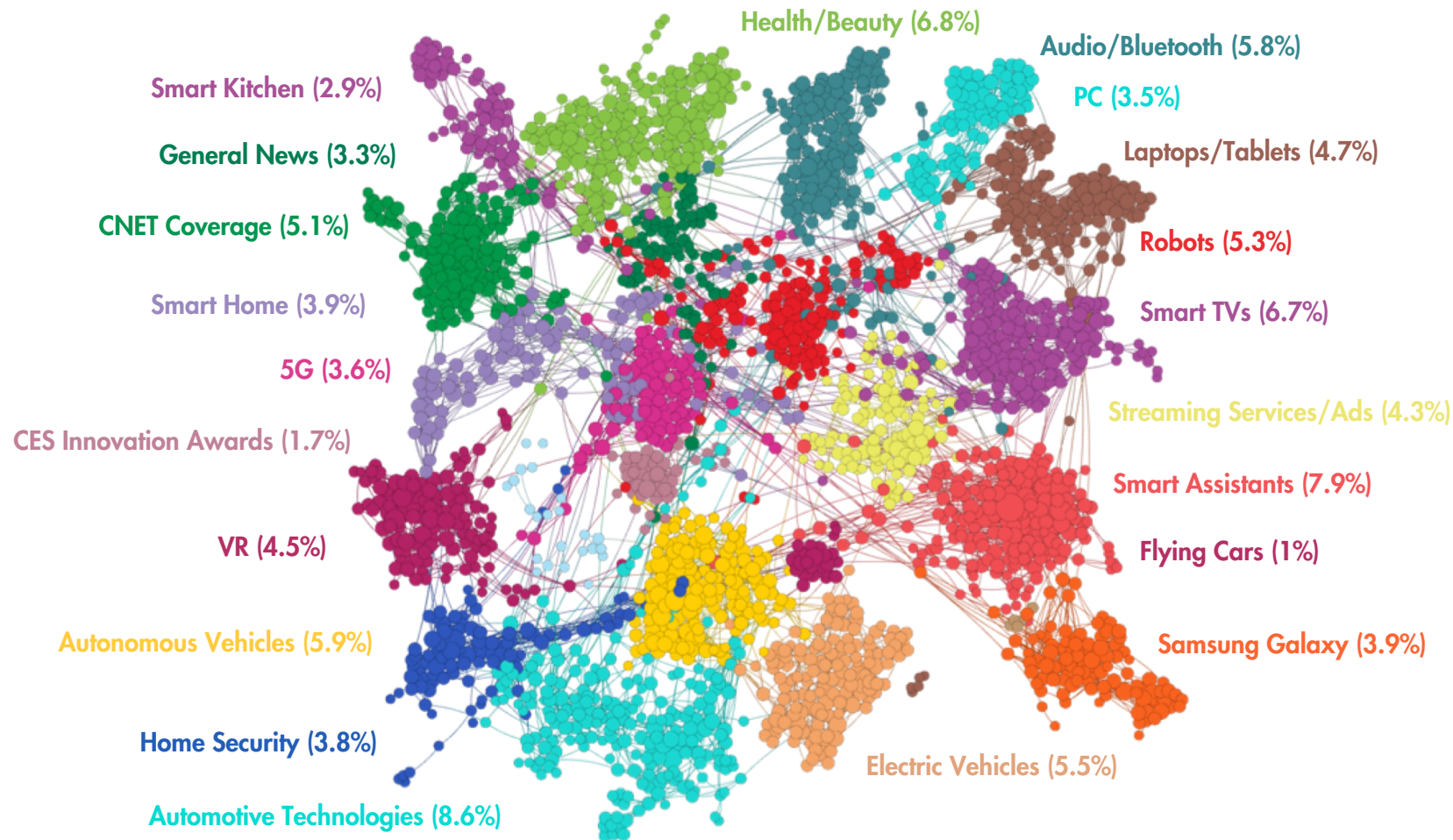
**MEDIA RELATIONS:  
CONSUMER ELECTRONICS SHOW**

Quid analyzed 2,555 articles from the 2019 Consumer Electronics Show (CES) to map popular topics and the reporters covering them.

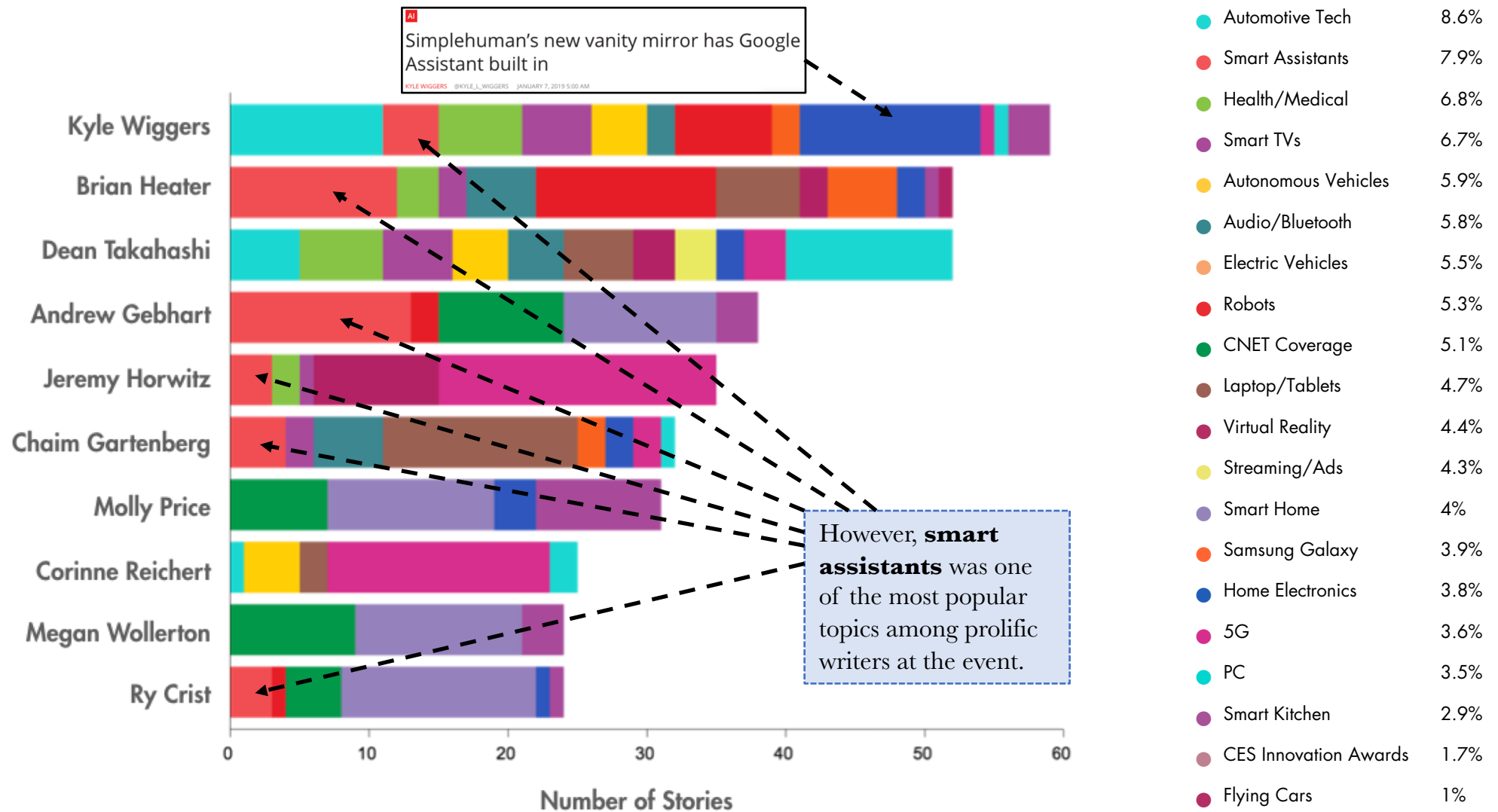


Popular topics among reporters who covered CES included **automotive technologies, smart assistants, and health and beauty products.**

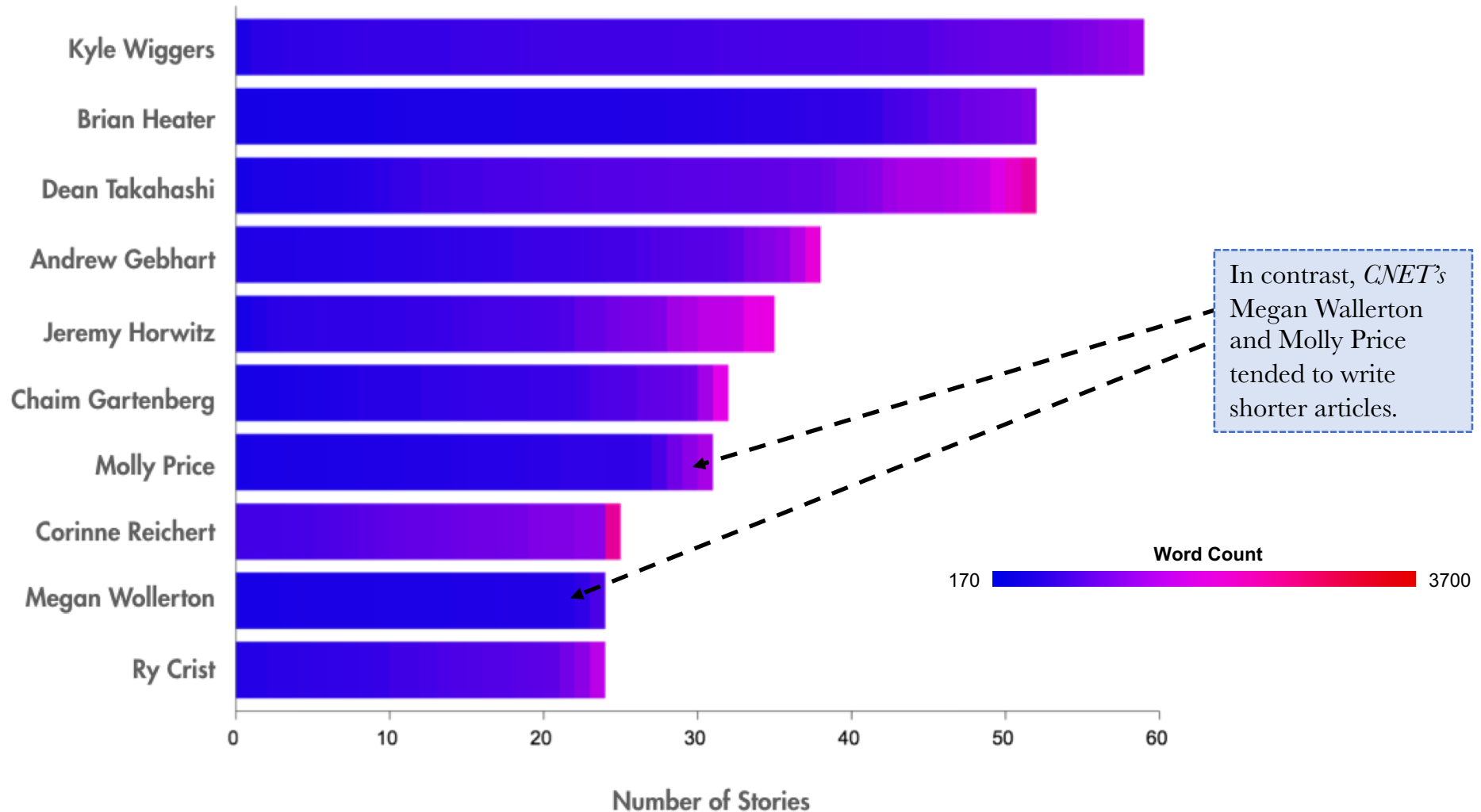
Fewer stories were published on flying cars, smart kitchen technologies, and the CES Innovation Awards.



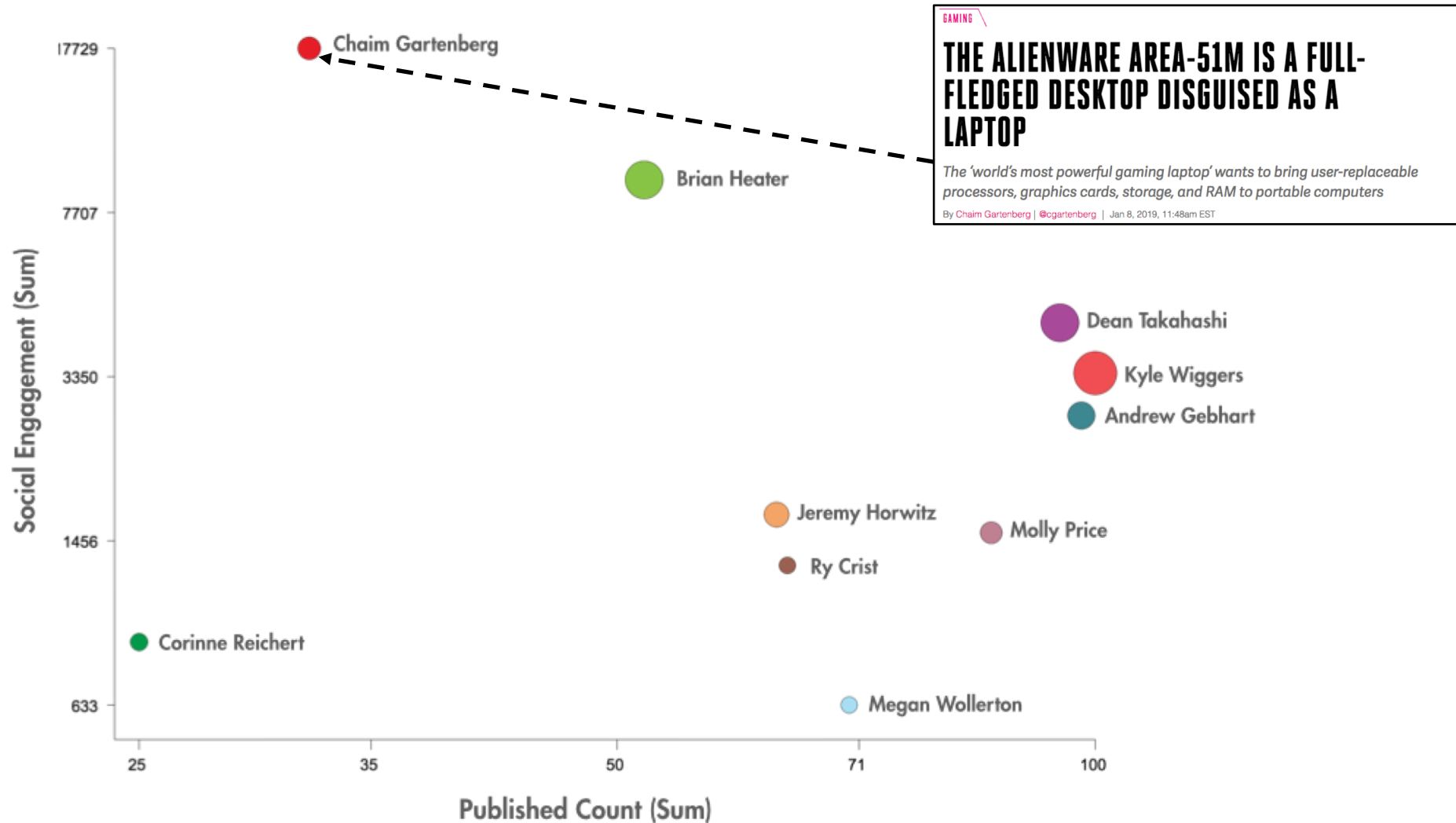
VentureBeat's Kyle Wiggers wrote the most stories about CES in 2019, with a heavy focus on automotive technologies and home electronics.



Among top reporters, *VentureBeat's* Dean Takahashi and Jeremy Horwitz appear to be the most likely to write feature-length stories.

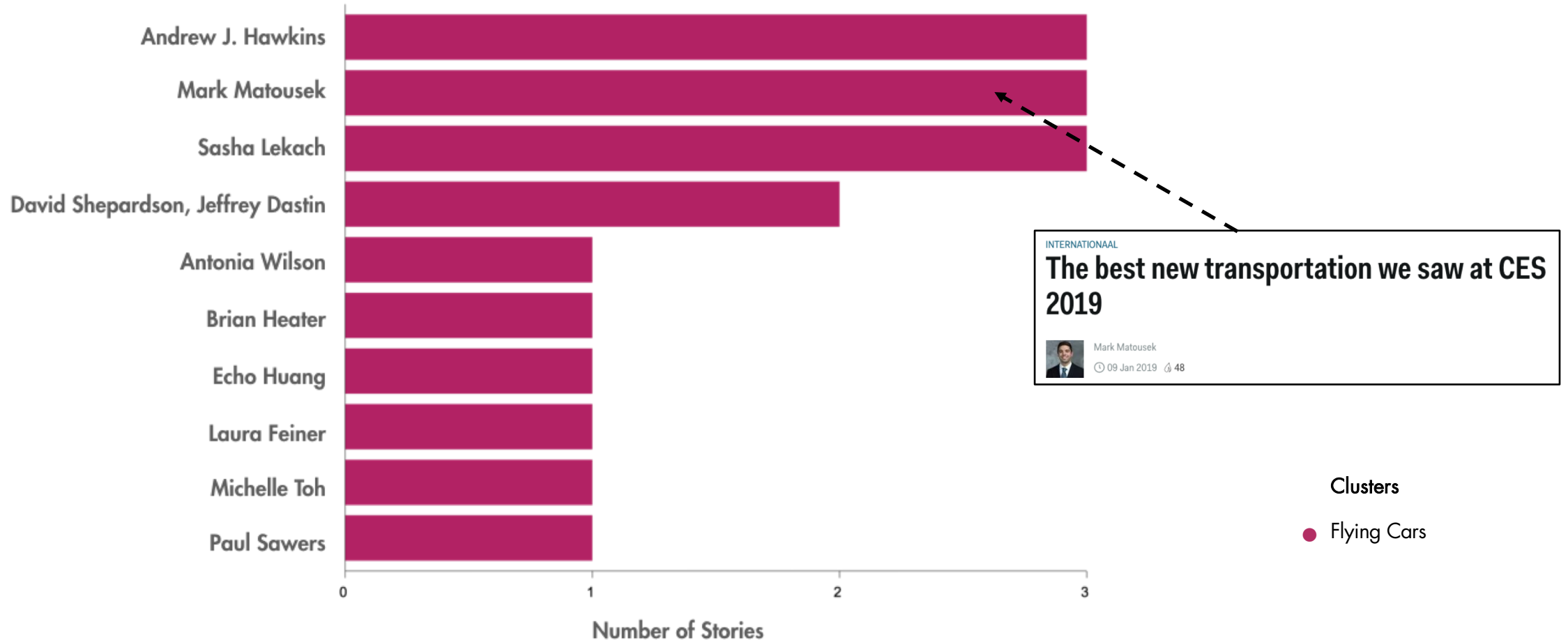


Articles from *The Verge's* Chaim Gartenberg drove the most social media engagement online.



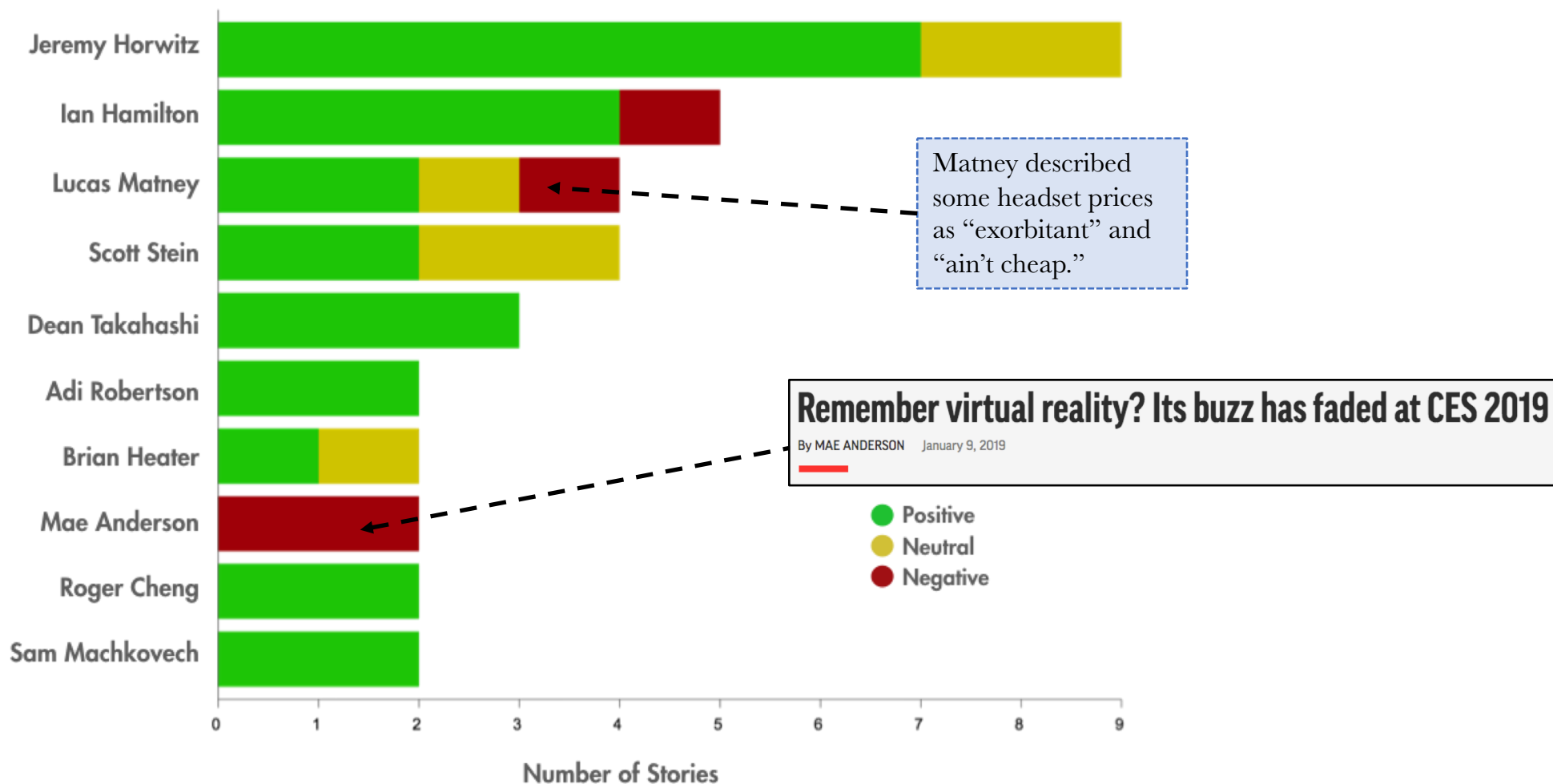
When looking to pitch a story about flying cars, a less popular topic overall, *The Verge's* Andrew J. Hawkins, *Business Insider's* Mark Matousek, and *Mashable's* Sasha Lekach might be the most receptive.

These reporters published three stories each on the topic during the conference.



Of the reporters who covered virtual reality, the *Associated Press*'s Mae Anderson had the most negative outlook for the industry.

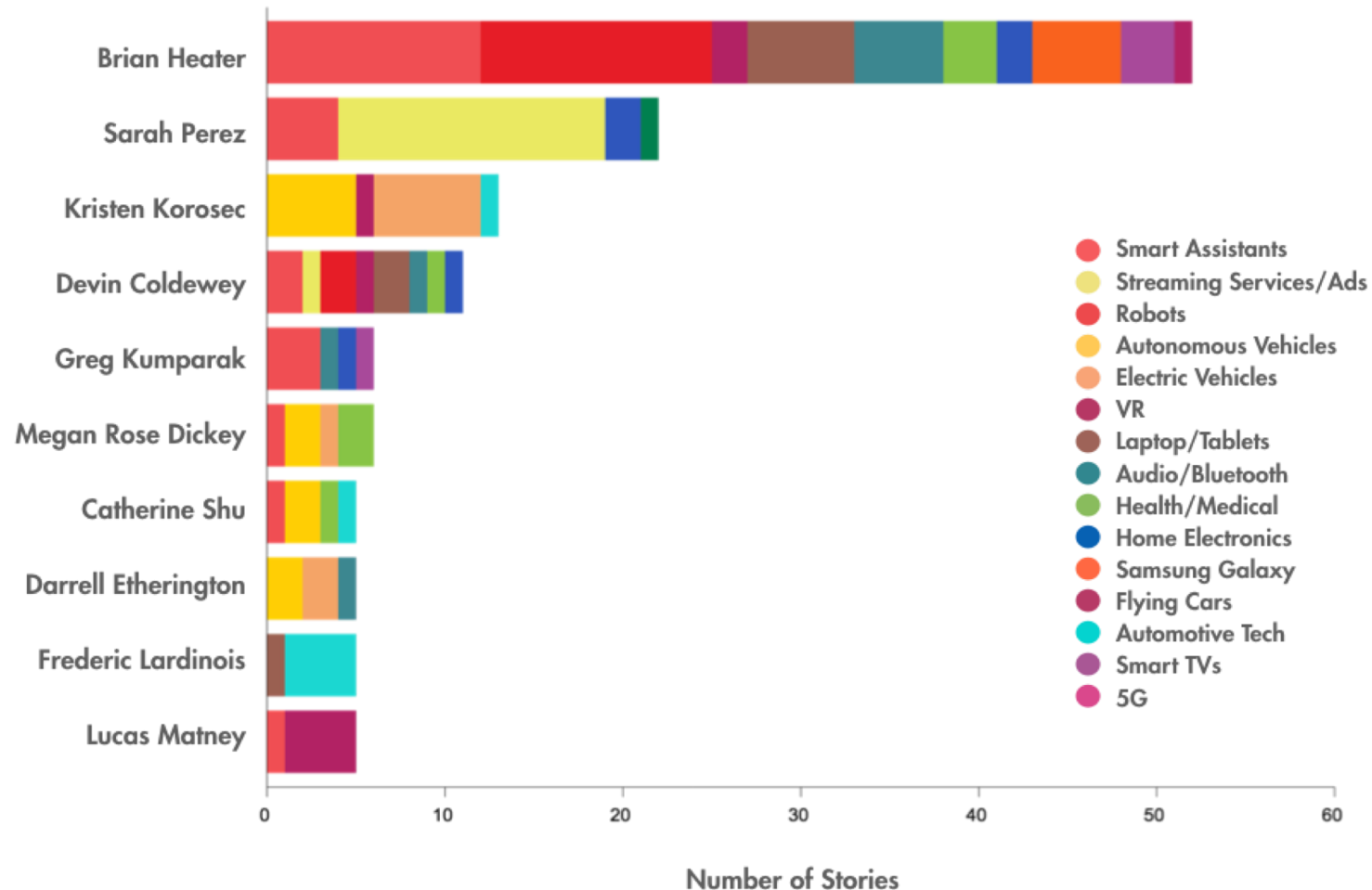
Though *TechCrunch*'s Lucas Matney had a more neutral view overall, he wrote a few critical stories on headset prices.





Among *TechCrunch* reporters, Brian Heater wrote the most stories but coverage tended to be varied across the group.

Sarah Perez wrote heavily on streaming services, while Lucas Matney was the prime source of news for virtual reality.





# APPENDIX



# HOW TO READ A NETWORK

Similar nodes **cluster together**, and clusters are grouped by color. Connections represent similar language across nodes.

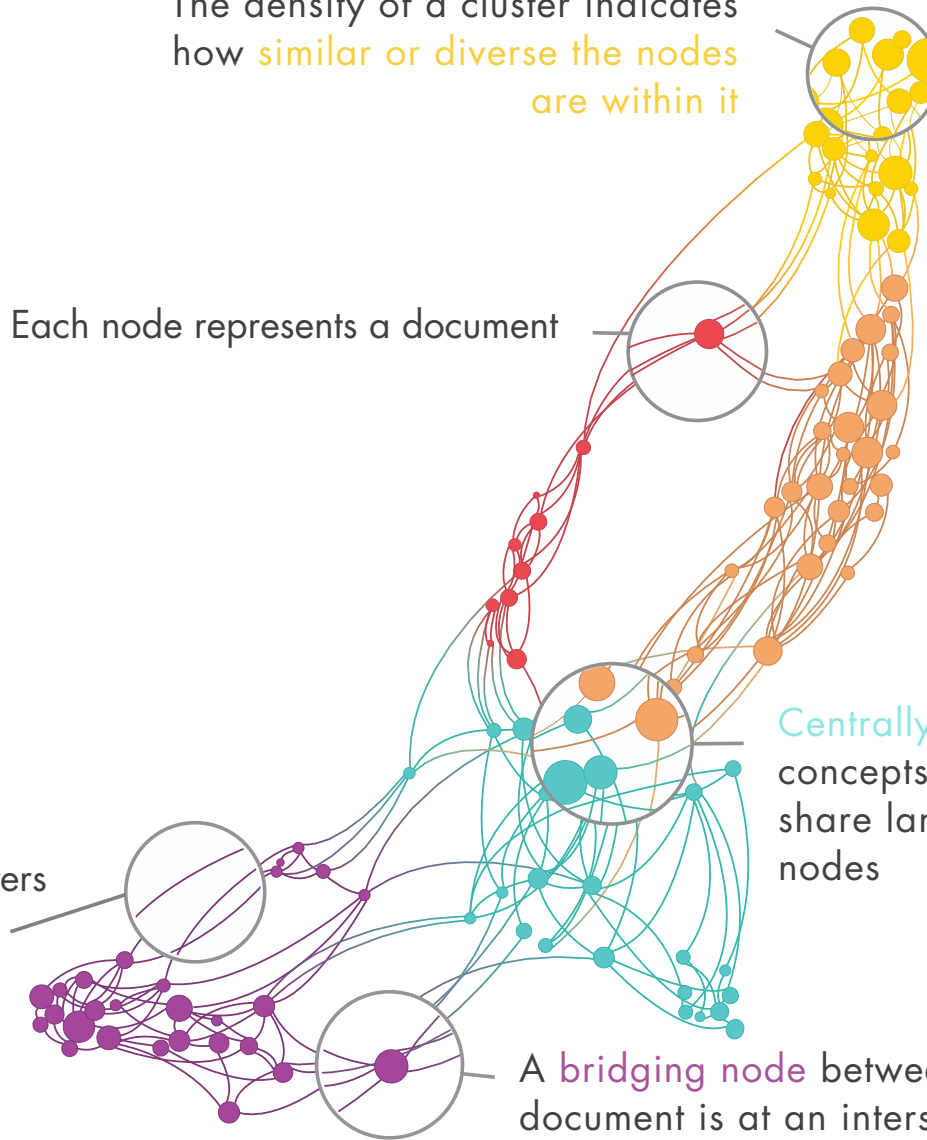
Greater distance between clusters indicates a **lower number of interrelated documents**

The density of a cluster indicates how **similar or diverse the nodes are within it**

Each node represents a document

**Centrally located nodes** are core concepts in the network and share language with many other nodes

A **bridging node** between two clusters indicates the document is at an intersection between two concepts.

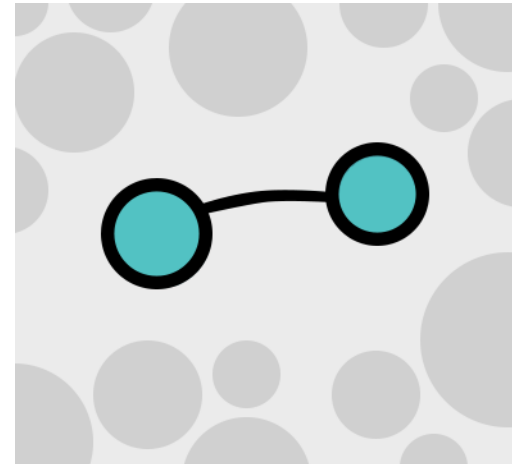


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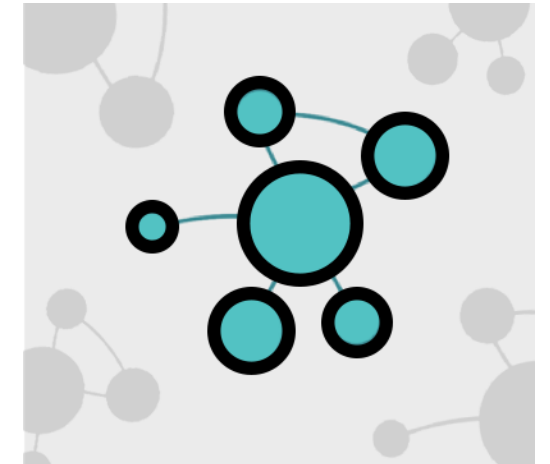
# TEXT ANALYTICS BACKGROUND



Quid reads any text to identify key words, phrases, people, companies and institutions.



Then Quid compares words from each document to create links between them based on similar language.



Quid repeats the process at immense scale, producing a network that shows how similar all the documents are to one another.