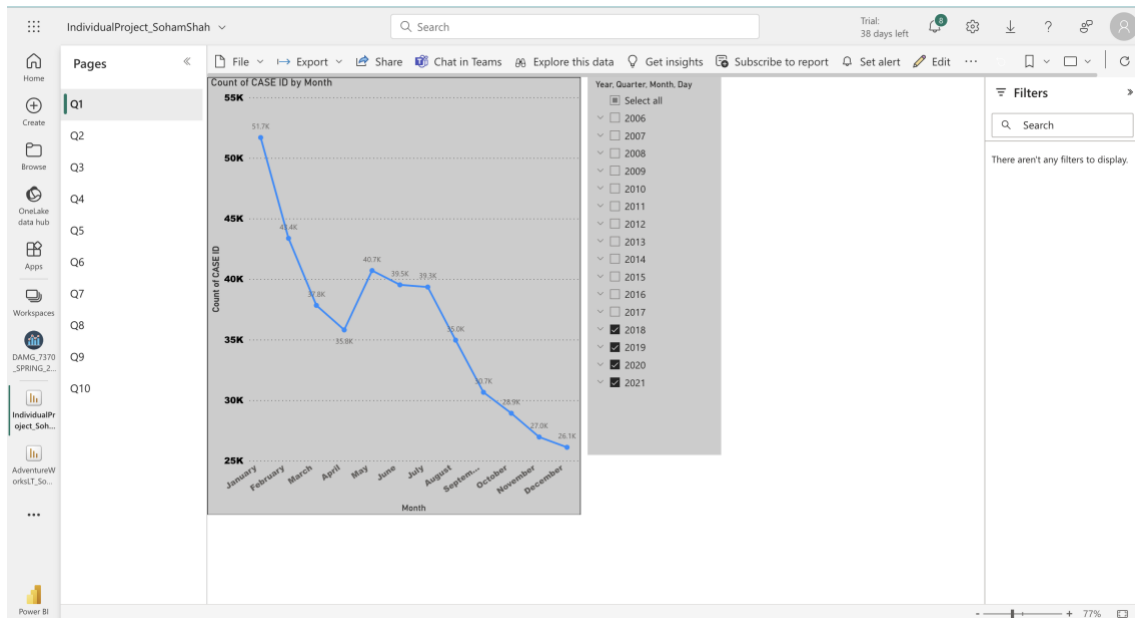
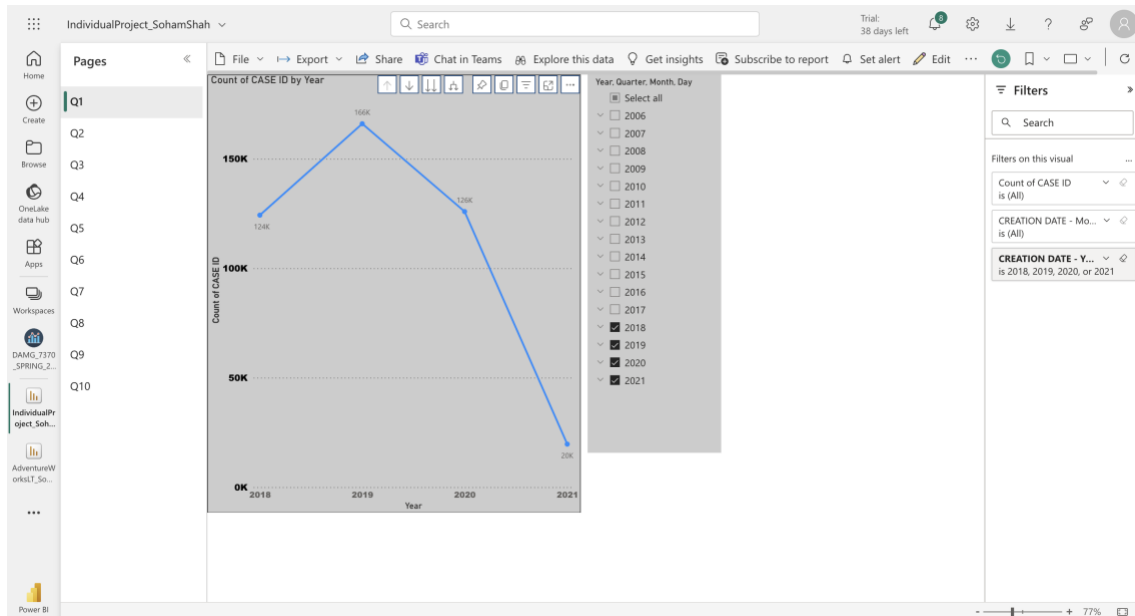


INFERENCES OF VISUALIZATION

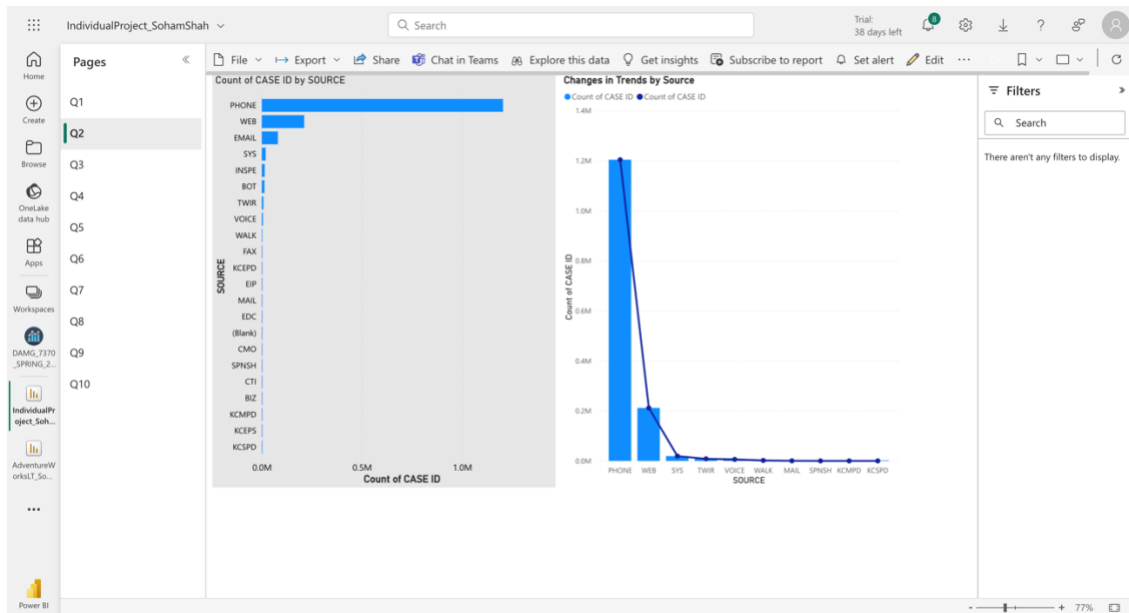
1.



The annual chart shows a sharp increase in service requests from 2018 to 2020, peaking in 2020, followed by a dramatic decline in 2021.

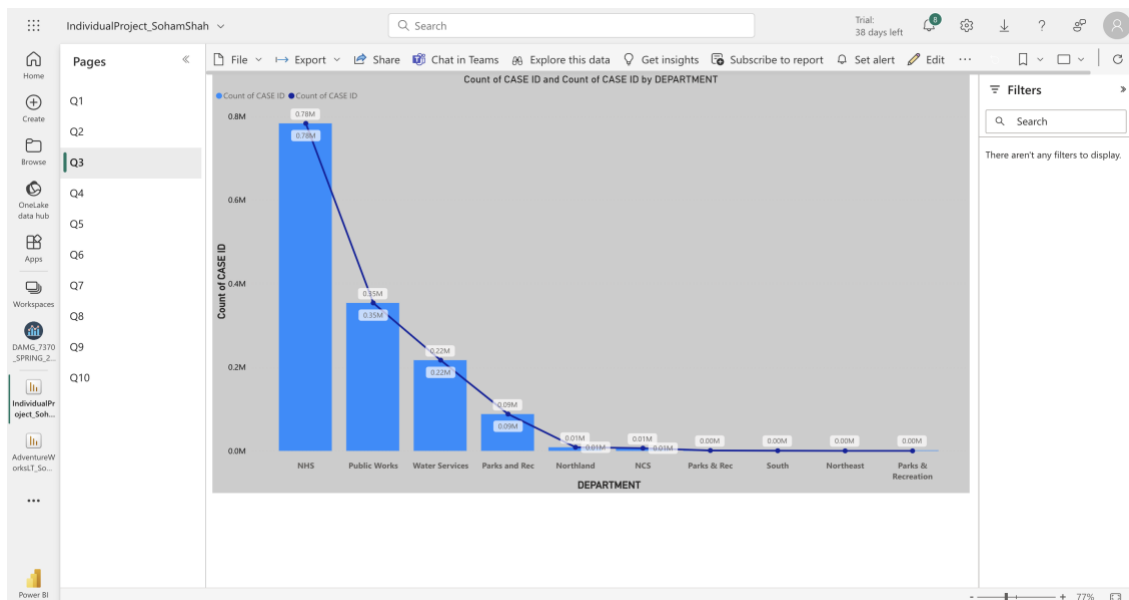
The monthly chart indicates a consistent decrease across the year, with the highest volume in January and the lowest in December, suggesting possible seasonal trends or event-driven demand.

2.



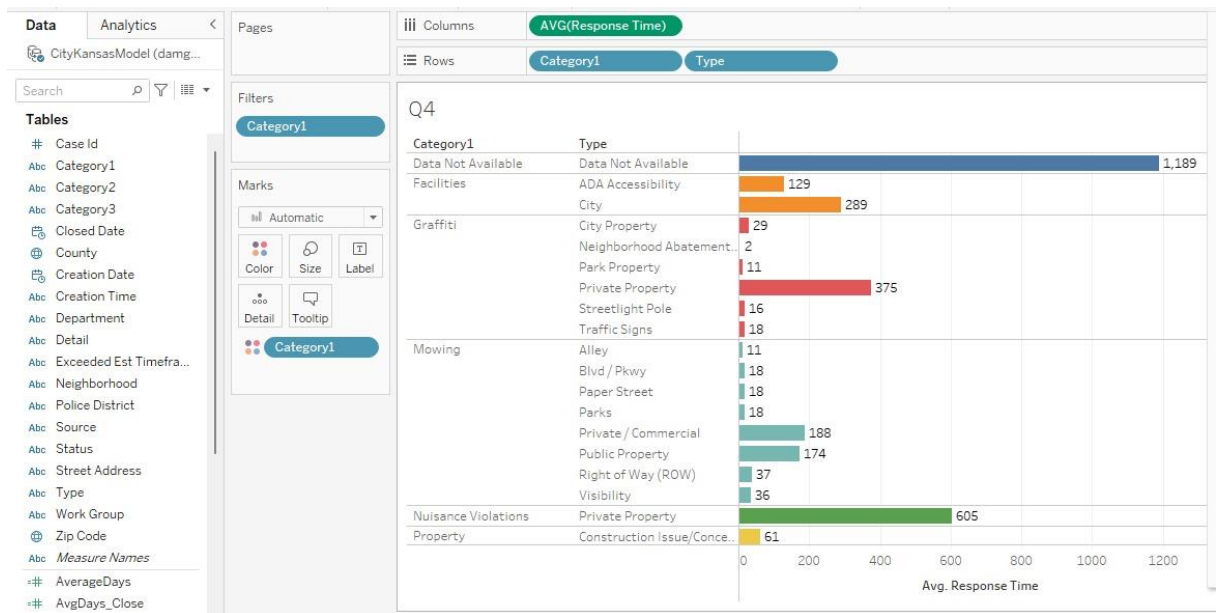
The bar chart indicates that most service requests are made via phone, followed by web submissions. All other sources, like email, systems, in-person inspections, etc., contribute to a much smaller fraction of the total requests. This suggests that phone and web are the preferred channels for submitting service requests.

3.



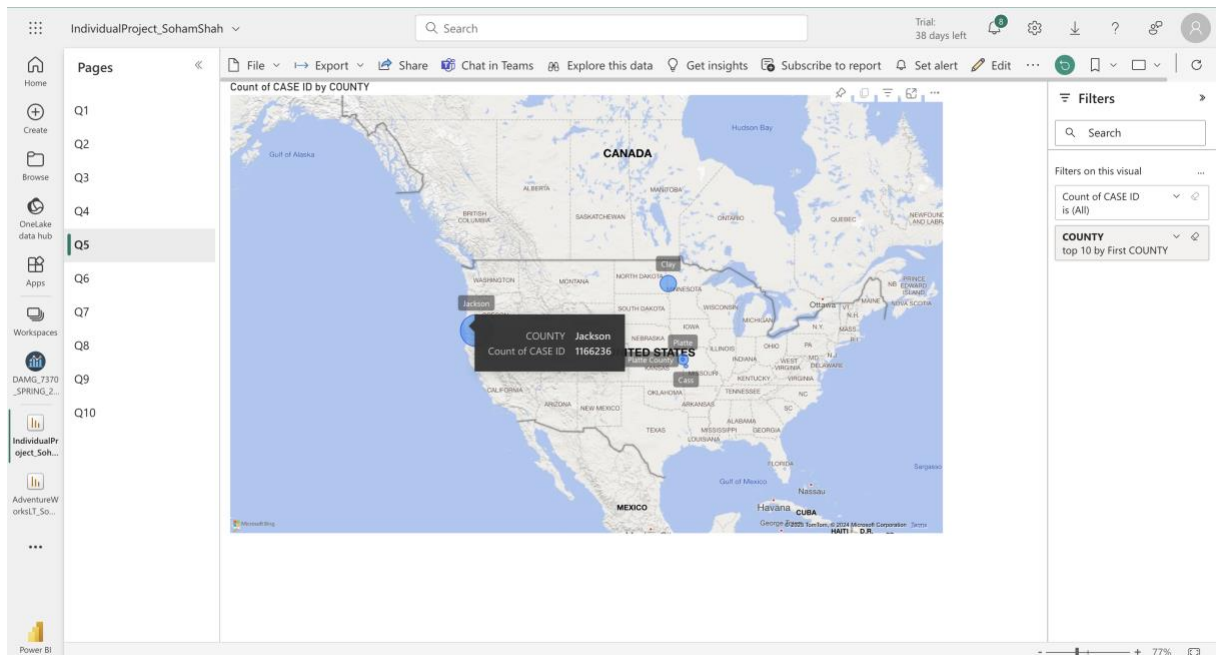
The data shows a heavy concentration of service requests in the Neighborhood Improvement Services (NIS) department, indicating it may have a broad scope of work or high public engagement. Other departments have significantly fewer requests, suggesting a potential imbalance in workload distribution across departments.

4.



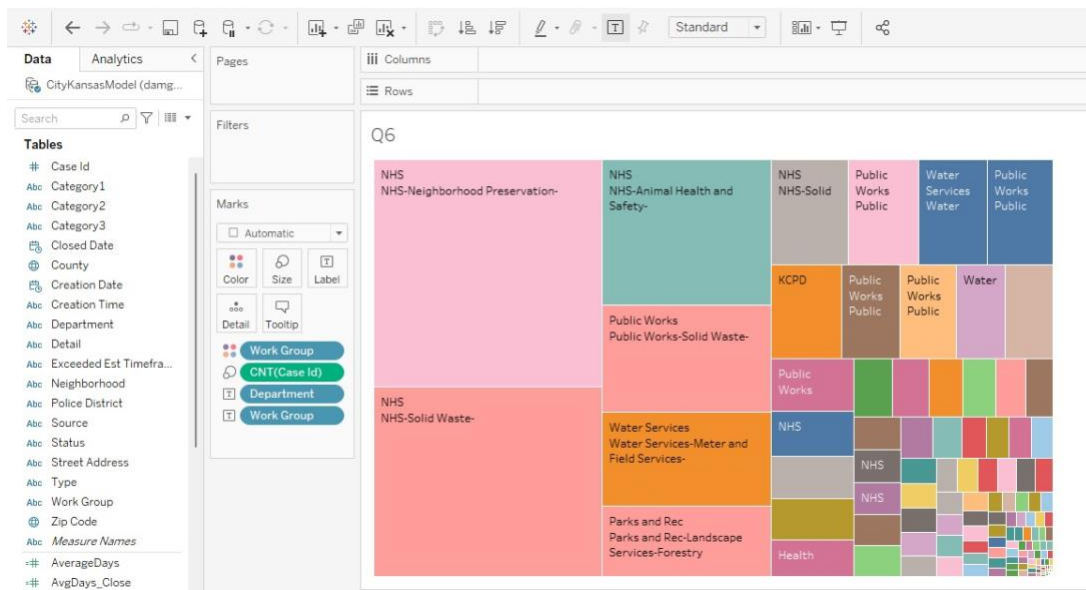
The chart indicates that 'Facilities' requests have the highest average response time, while 'Graffiti' and 'Mowing' are addressed more quickly. Response times vary widely by service category.

5.



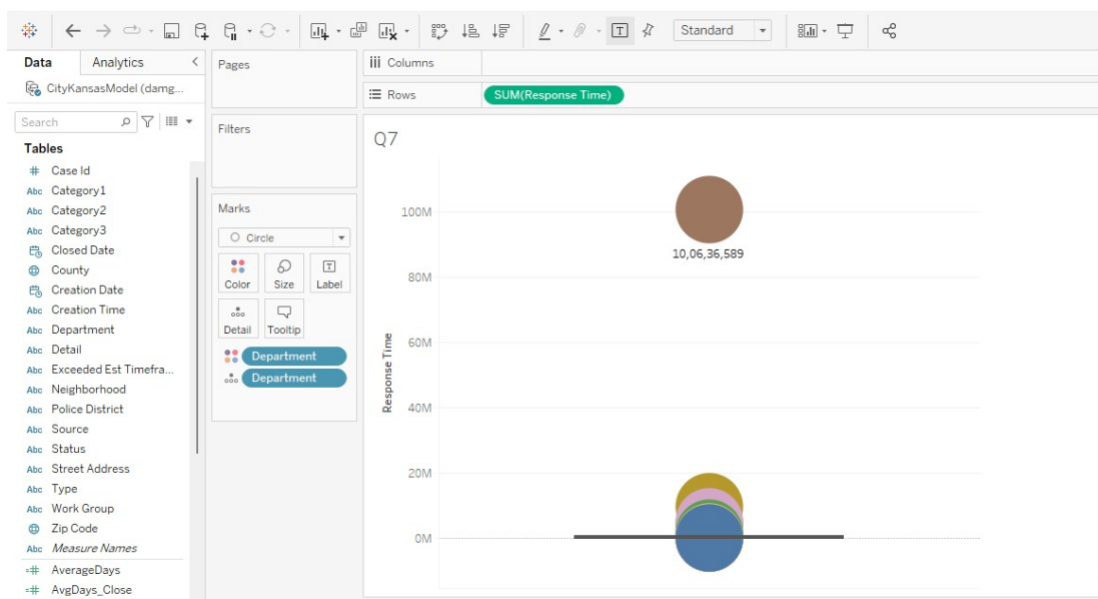
The map visualization indicates that Jackson County has a high count of service cases, with over 166,000 cases, suggesting it is a significant area of focus for service requests. This could imply a higher population density, a greater need for services, or more active reporting in this county compared to others.

6.



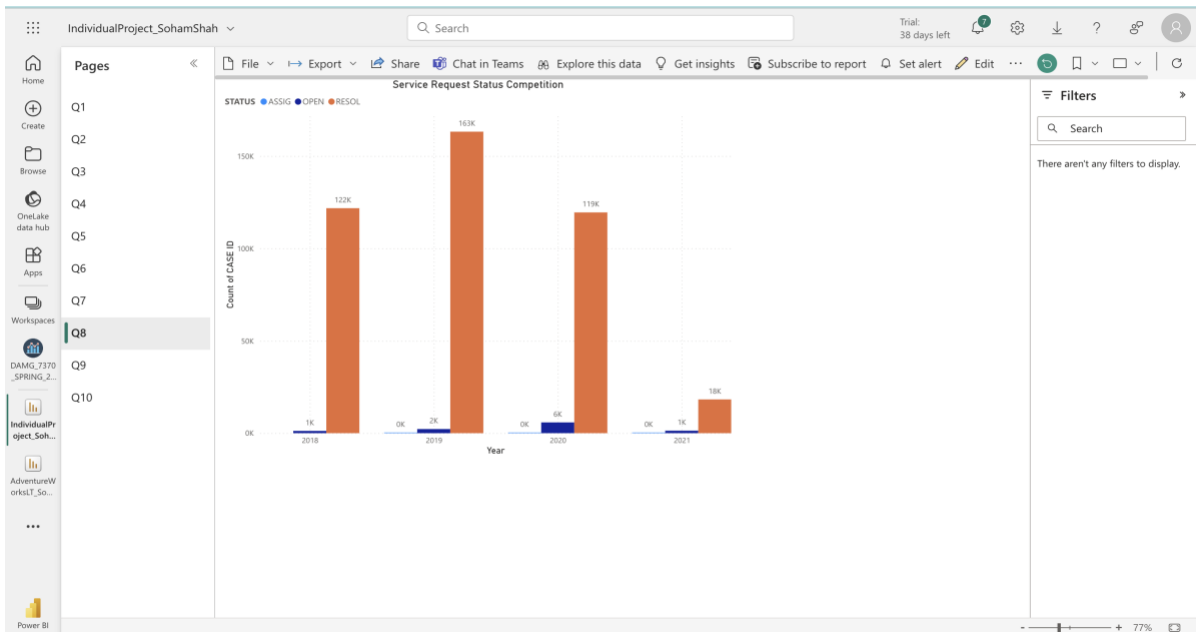
The treemap shows that Neighborhood Health Services (NHS), particularly the 'Neighborhood Preservation' and 'Animal Health and Safety' divisions, handle the majority of service requests. Public Works, notably 'Solid Waste,' is also a significant contributor, while other departments like Water Services and Parks and Rec deal with fewer requests.

7.



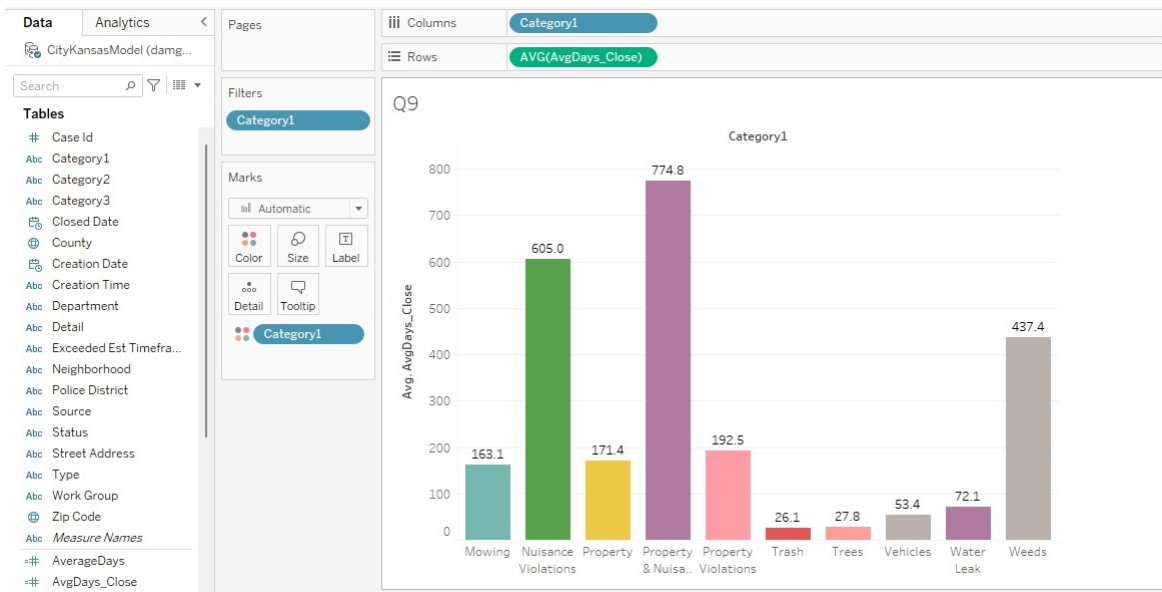
The scatter plot indicates a significant disparity in total response times among departments, with one department's total response time vastly exceeding the others. This suggests a need to examine the causes, such as workload or process delays, within that department.

8.



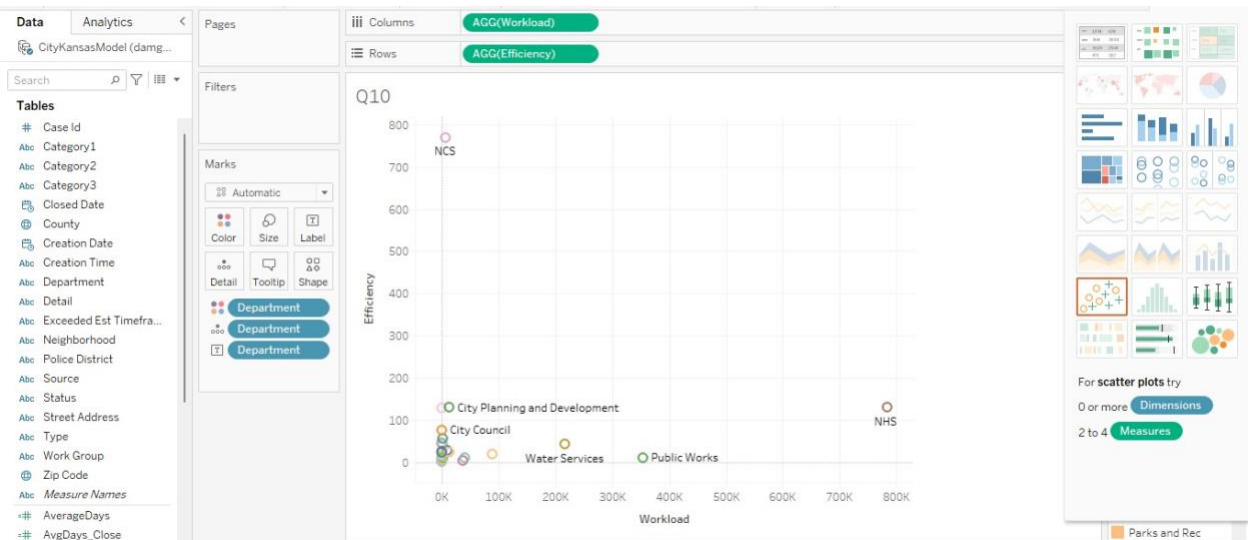
The bar chart displays service request statuses over four years. In 2019 and 2020, there's a high volume of requests, with a peak in 2020. In 2021, there's a significant decrease in requests. This trend suggests a sharp reduction in service requests or changes in data collection/reporting methods in the latest year.

9.



The bar chart represents average closure times for different service request categories. "Property & Nuisance Violations" and "Weeds" categories have the longest average closure times, suggesting these issues may be more complex or lower priority. "Mowing" and "Trash" have shorter closure times, which could indicate simpler resolution processes. The chart highlights the variability in how quickly different types of requests are resolved.

10.



The scatter plot compares departments based on workload and efficiency metrics. NCS appears as an outlier with a high efficiency score but low workload, while Public Works has a high workload and moderate efficiency. Other departments like Water Services and City Planning and Development cluster together, indicating similar workloads and efficiency levels. This visualization can help identify which departments are performing well and which may need process improvements or resource reallocations.