Time Spent: 20 hours



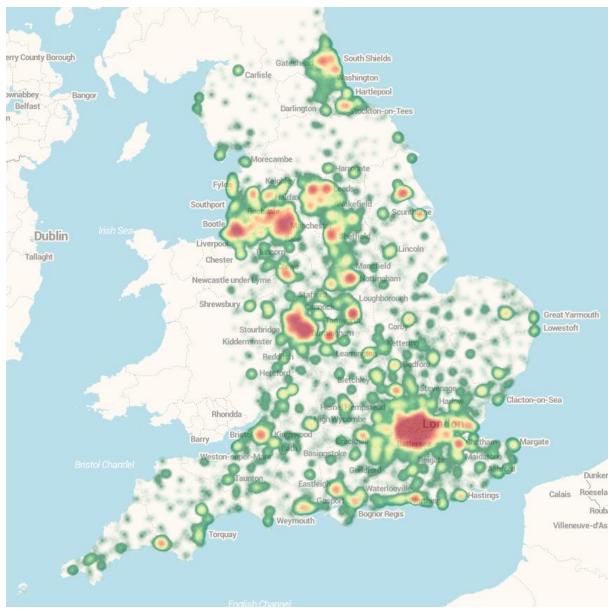
Visualisation Type: Geolocation

Tool Name: http://www.mapsdata.co.uk/

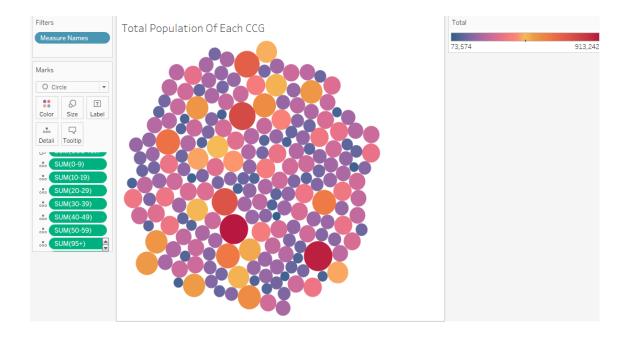
Visualisation Map: Mapped the postcode of each CCG to a map. Easily shows the

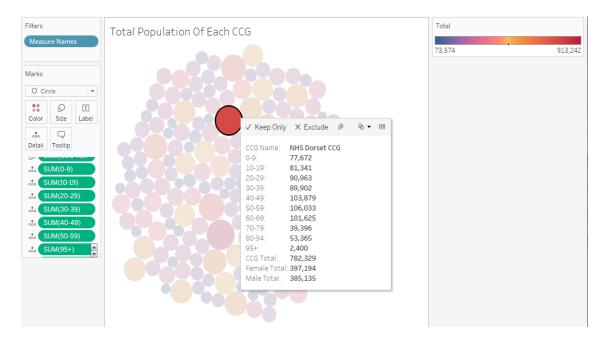
distribution more easily than a list of postcodes.

Observation: Which shows areas such as London would be the densest as we assume due to the large population there. Also seeing there is a single there is one CCG located in the Isle of Scilly. This information wouldn't be as clear in the heat map variant from the same website.



(not selected to be marked)





Visualization Type: Packed Bubble

Tool Name: Tableau

Visualisation Map: Bubble size would be dependent on how many people fit in the catchment of a that CCG. The larger the bubble the larger the amount of people involved with the CCG and becomes a darker orange/ red. The smaller the CCG smaller the bubble and becomes closer to the colour blue. Once you click on the bubble that CCG would be in focus and you'll be able to see total gender breakdown, age group breakdown and general total.

Observations: The largest bubble is NHS Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Which is interesting because you would have thought the largest population dense CCG would be in London. Which consist of 913,242 people. Also one of the smallest is MJS Corby with 73574 people.

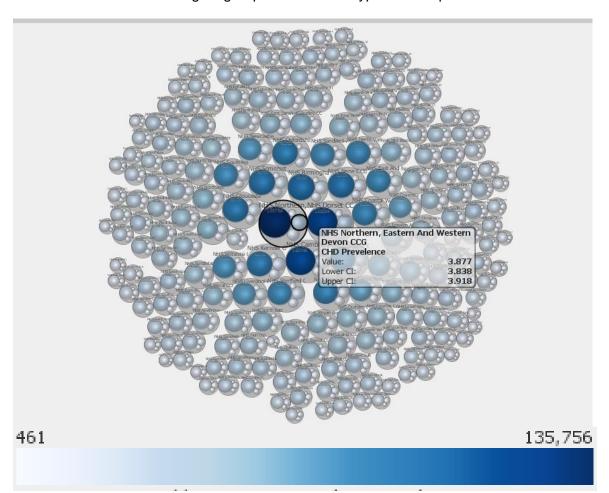
Visualisation Type: Hierarchal Packed Bubble Chart

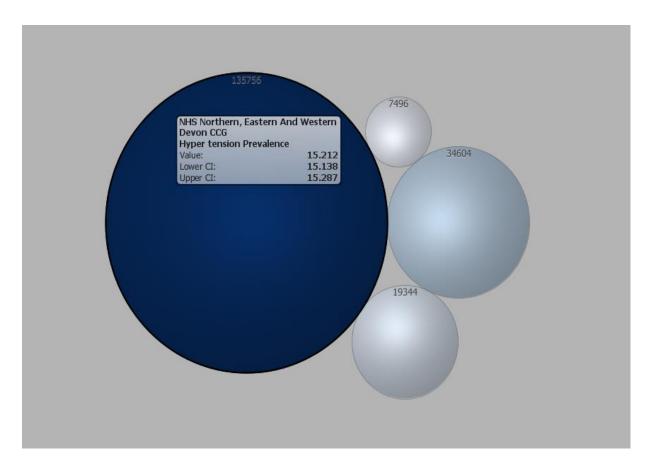
Tool: https://www.treemap.com/

Visualisation Map: Each CCG is split into a bubble and further split into Hypertension prevalence, Heart Failure prevalence, CHD prevalence and stroke prevalence who cardiovascular disease. The larger the count of people with a type of disease the larger the circle and darker blue it becomes. This is summarised to data from 2014/15.

Observations: People from northern eastern Devon have more people who suffer from CVD and the largest group of disease is hypertension prevalence.

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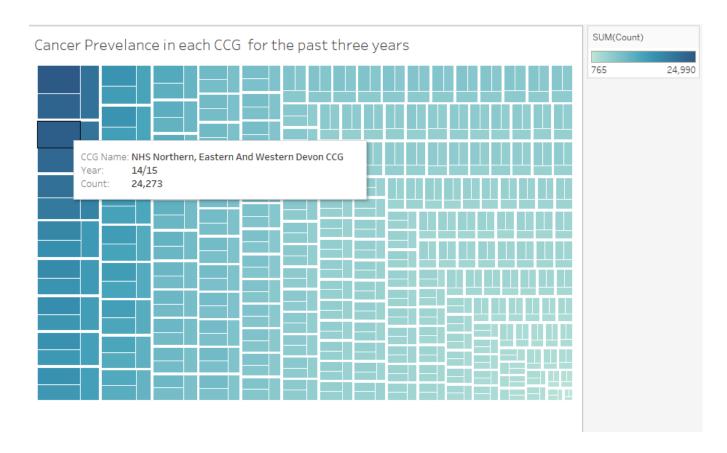


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Visualization Type: TreeMaps

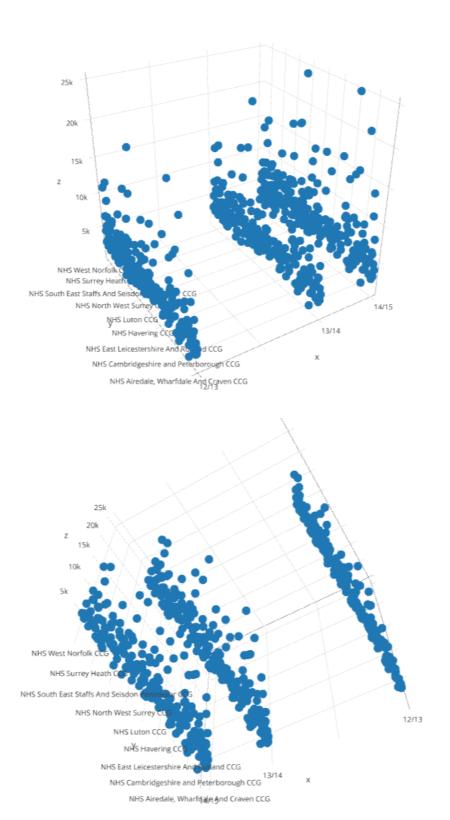
Tool Name: Tableau

Visualisation Map: Each CCG is split into 3 for three years' worth of data. The larger the square the darker the colour more people of that area suffer from cancer from all age

groups.

Observations: There is a general increase of cancer prevalence in the past 3 years.

Task twoRates of cancer between 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15
Graph produced from https://plot.ly/feed/



This is my first time to visualise data in a 3D format and I can see how it has both advantages and its disadvantages. First disadvantages are that it favours points in the fore ground more than points in the back or middle even thought it could be rotated middle points can still be lost. So It could be pretty difficult to get the grasp of the data from one visualisation. Another disadvantage is that it often not needed and it just takes more time and effort than a 2D vis at times and provide the same amount of detail. I could see 3D visualisation being useful in big data when you need to take into consideration large clusters of data and instead of being focused on a single point. Finding software for 3D vis was pretty difficult due to the limited ones I've found I may be more likely to settle for one that not really as intuitive. Some 3D vis you're able to have full rotation this would make you able to have more planes to view the data and you may be able to find trend more easily. Also you may be able to differentiate clusters of data by viewing from different angles. I could see 3D vis being more practical on smaller displays because they tend to be more compact would fit on a smaller screen real estate. So this would give an advantage for portability. 3D visualisation may help people understand a concept more clearly such as flow visualisation you would need both x, z and y direction due to the process is taking place in 3D space it would be good remain consistent. 3D vis data when printed could lose a lot of data due to that feeling of depth no longer being as obvious compared to being able to rotate the image on your screen.