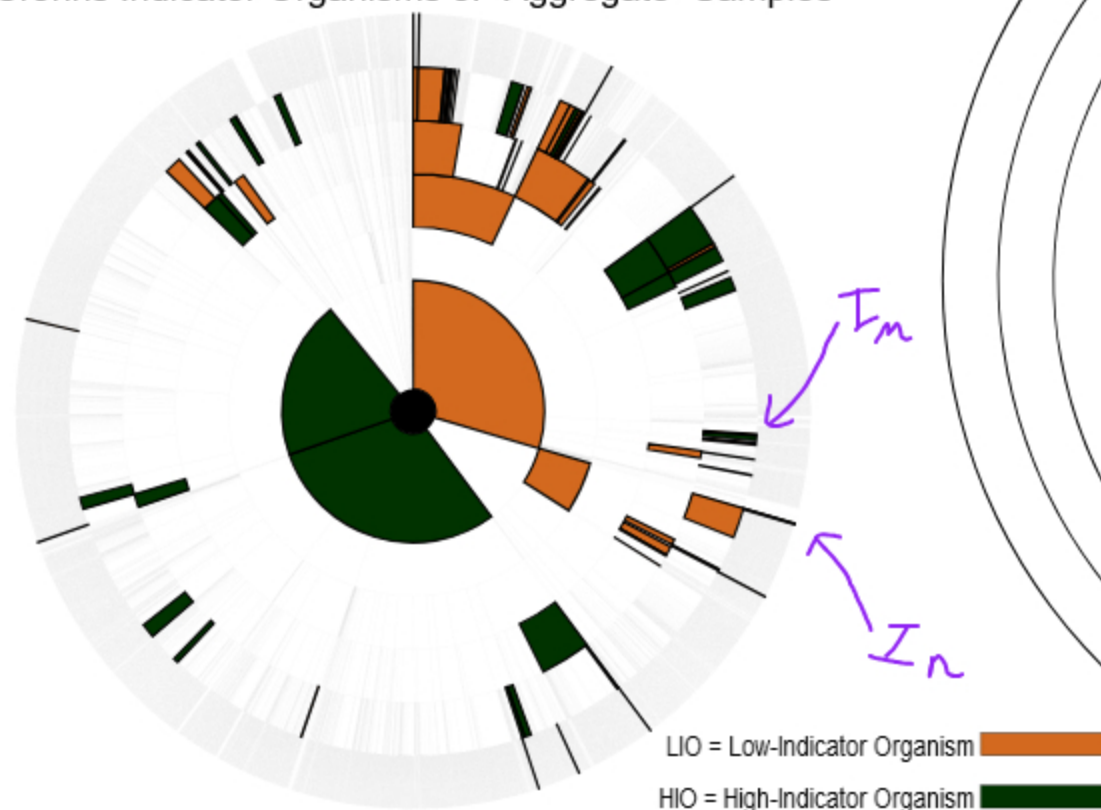


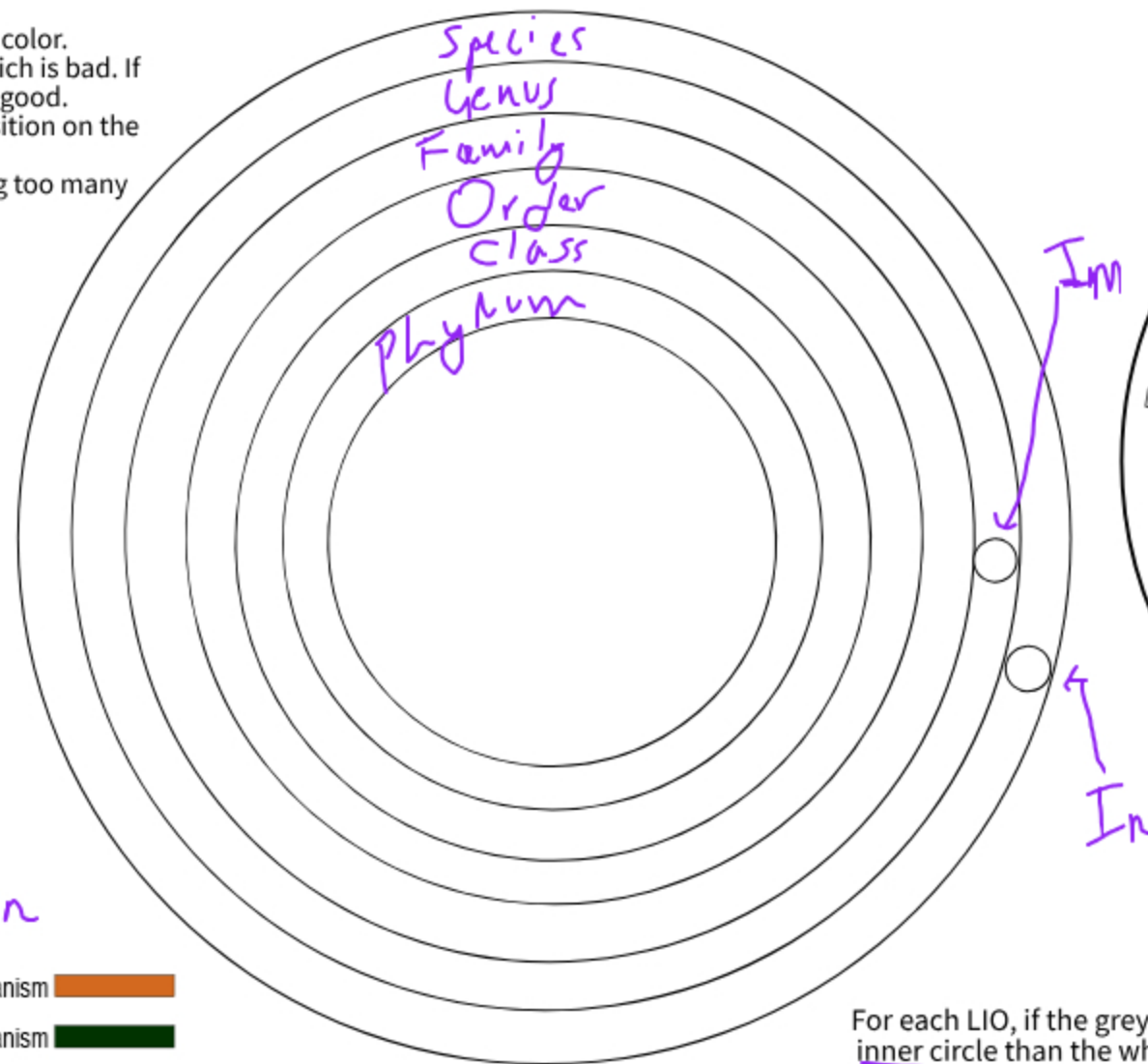
Each circle will show these things(idea from bivariate cartogram):

1. Green is agg CDF and Red is sample CDF. Assumption is that it is BAD if sample CDF < agg CDF for LIO or sample CDF > agg CDF for HIO.
2. Size of circle will encode the literature weight for each indicator. It is known that some indicators are highly supported by literature and some not so much.
3. For LIO, if sample CDF < agg CDF, it's circle will be colored red(green won't be shown) with a degree of thickness commensurate to difference. Color green for reverse case.
4. For HIO, if sample CDF > agg CDF, it's circle will be colored red with a degree of thickness commensurate to difference. Color green for reverse case.
5. In both 3 and 4, if difference is not noticeable, color circle grey/neutral color.
6. This way, if sample is "worse" than aggregate, graph will be majority red, which is bad. If sample is "better" than aggregate, graph will be majority green, which is good.
7. Position of each indicator in the sunburst will be roughly mirrored to the position on the modified cartogram.
8. How do we show whether an indicator is LIO or HIO? At the expense of using too many colors.

Crohns Indicator Organisms of "Aggregate" Samples

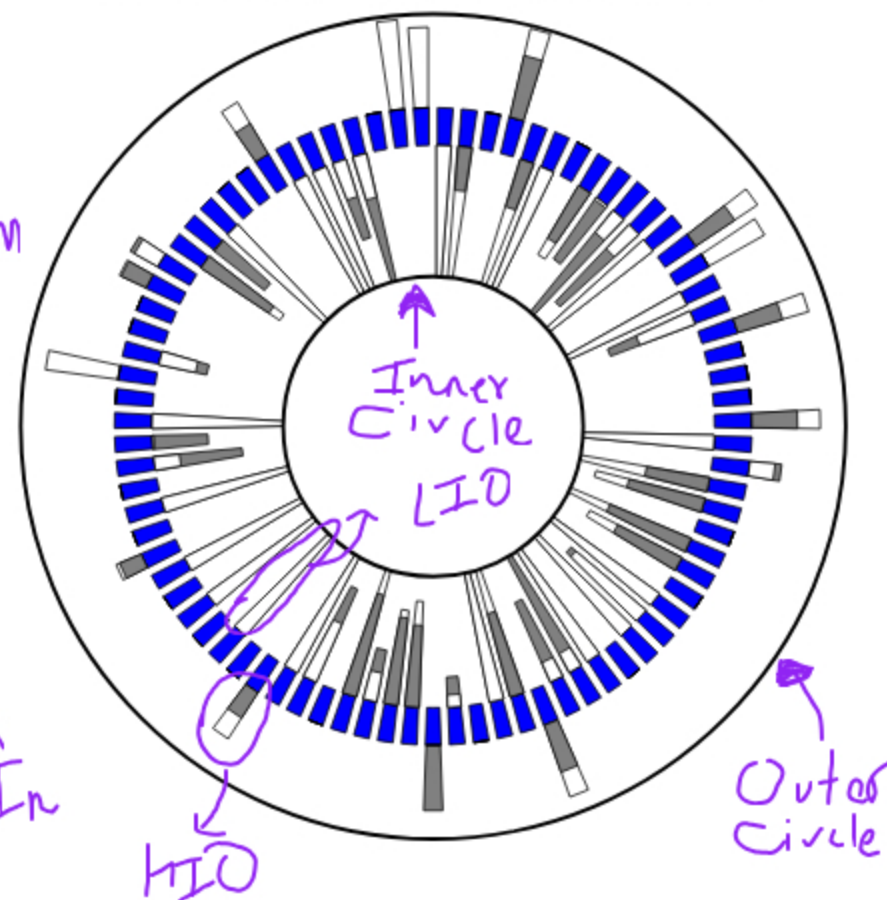


The above figure only shows where the indicators lie in the overall hierarchy and whether they are LIO or HIO. Nothing more than that. In the vein of a cartogram(where the users are assumed to know where regions are in a given location -- like in the paper where the users are assumed to know where states are in the US), we can have the hierarchy showing a-priori information.



Each blue point corresponds to a green or an orange indicator in the sunburst chart. If the arc coming out of the blue point goes inwards, that is an LIO. If it is going outwards, that is a HIO.

Crohns Indicator Organisms for Aggregate vs Sample



For each LIO, if the grey arc is closer to the inner circle than the white arc(OR it is the only seen arc), aggregate CDF is lower than sample CDF. If the white arc is closer(OR it is the only seen arc), sample CDF is lower than aggregate CDF

For each HIO, if the grey arc is closer to the outer circle than the white arc(OR it is the only seen arc), aggregate CDF is higher than sample CDF. If the white arc is closer(OR it is the only seen arc), sample CDF is higher than aggregate CDF