

PART 1: PIE CHART

Hypothesis: If someone is 65+ years old, then they are at a higher risk of influenza death.

A pie chart is a good visualization choice to demonstrate our data. Best practice is to have a few categories, and in this case, we are only comparing two categories: those under 65 years old (lower vulnerability) and those 65+ years old (high vulnerability). As you can see in the below screenshot, you can see that those in the high vulnerability group has a bigger slice of the pie, indicating higher value within that category:

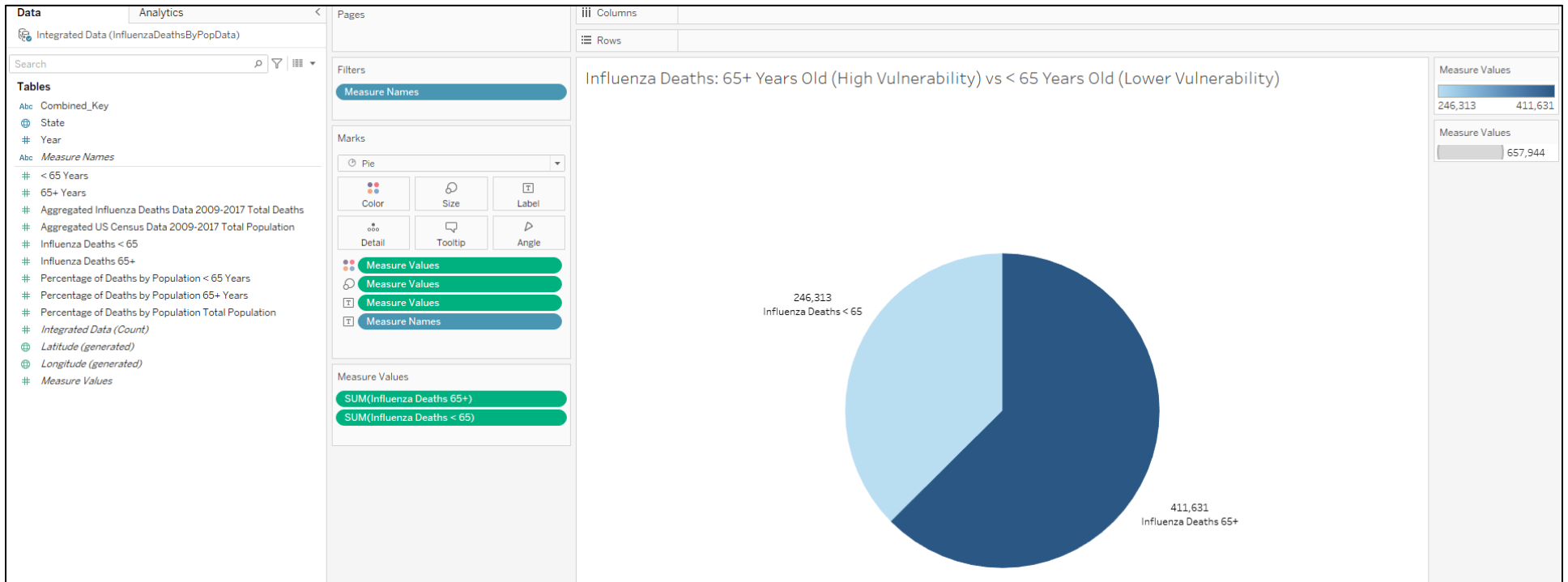


Tableau Public Link:

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/mindy.duong/viz/DataImmersionTask2_3PieChart/InfluenzaDeathsPieChart?publish=yes

PART 2: BAR CHART

For this bar chart, I decided to count the total influenza deaths for those < 65 years (light blue) and those 65+ years old (dark blue) and categorized them by state alphabetically. I could organize them by highest to lowest, but it basically already does that with the tree map (next page).

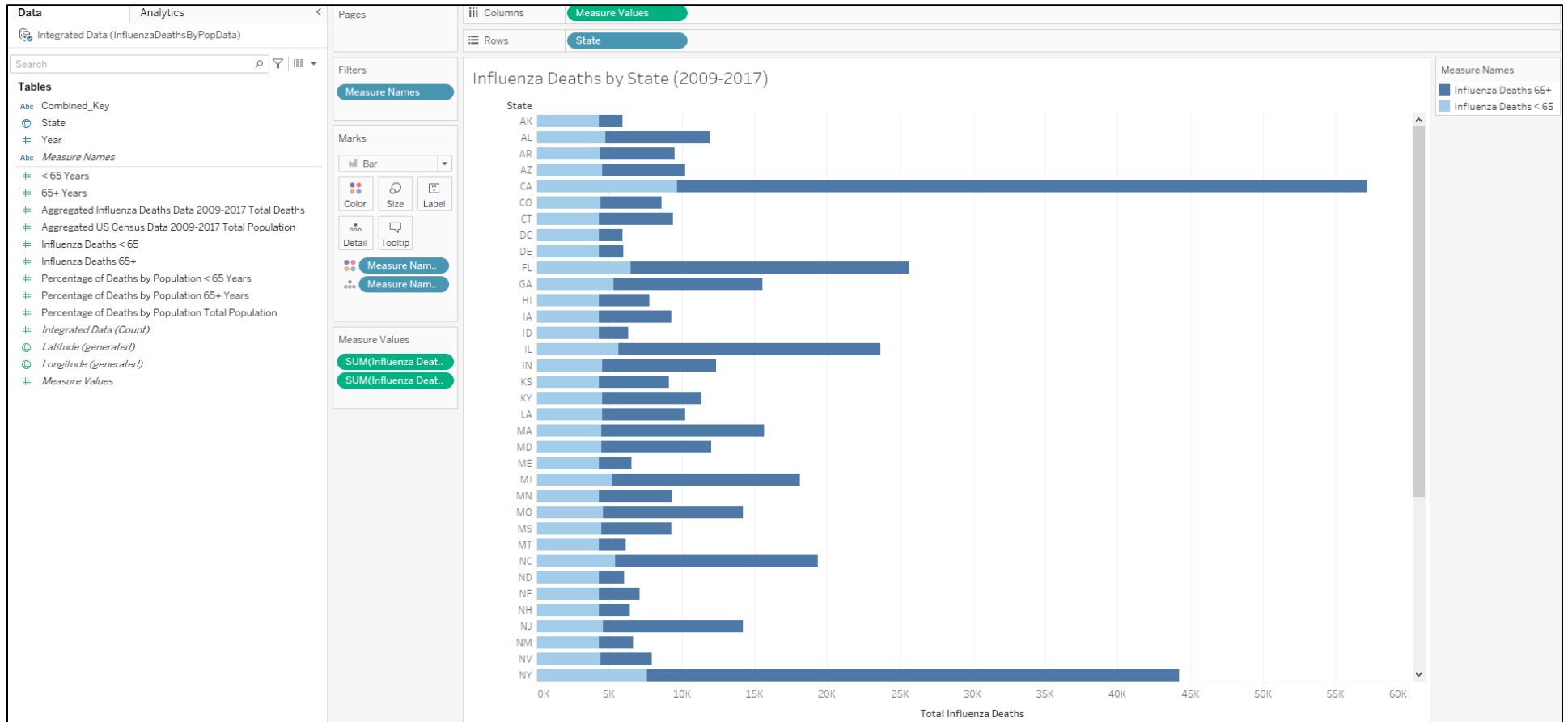


Tableau Public Link:

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/mindy.duong/viz/DataImmersionTask2_3BarChart/InfluenzaDeathsbyStateBarChart?publish=yes

PART 3: TREE MAP

The tree map below shows which state has the largest amount of influenza deaths for both those < 65 and 65+ years old. I could make other versions of this tree map showing the age groups separately, but since I combined them in the previous bar chart, I thought I'd keep it consistent.

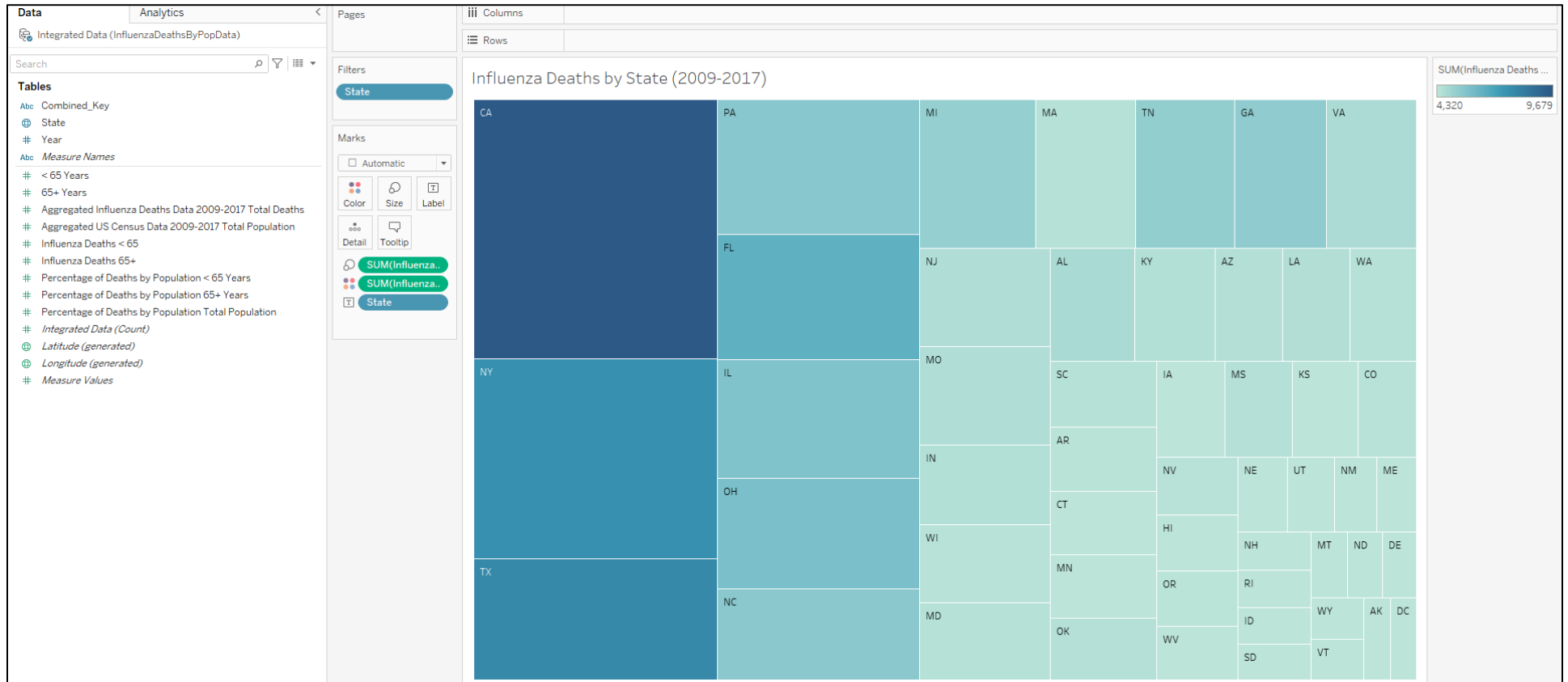


Tableau Public Link:

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/mindy.duong/viz/DataImmersionTask2_3Treemap/InfluenzaDeathsbyStateTreemap?publish=yes