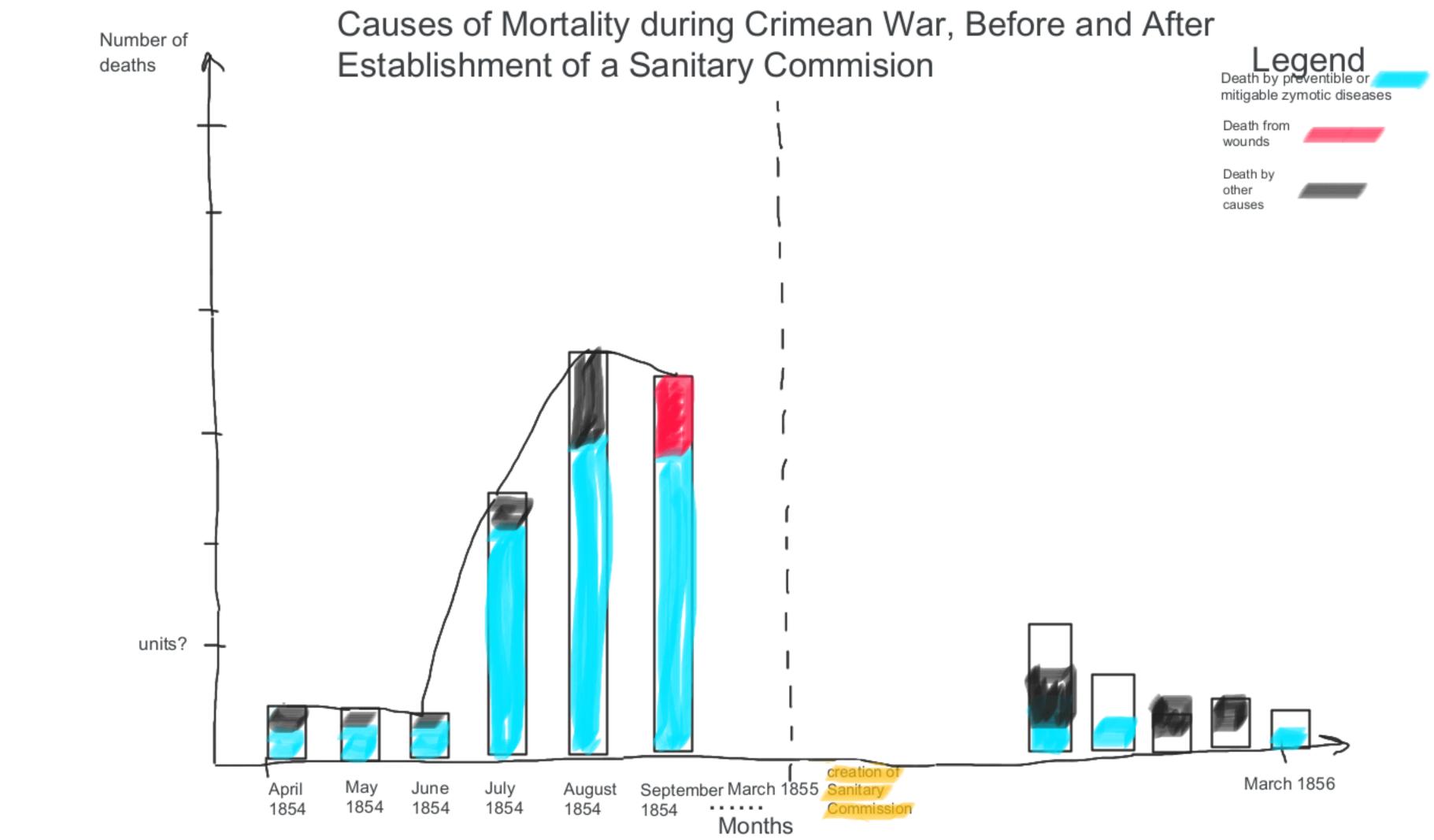


Figure 4: Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) is famous not only for her push for more sanitary conditions in hospitals and homes, but also for her work in statistics. She created this now famous "coxcomb" graph to visualize seasonal sources of patient mortality in a British field hospital during the Crimean War. A Sanitary Commission was created in March of 1855, which is the reason for the split in the two graphs after that month.



Lab 3: Drab to Fab!

September 7, 2021

You will be divided into groups during class based on one of the four visualizations listed below (two groups will be assigned to each visualization).

1. Trends in Instructional Staff Employment Status (American Association of University Professors)

2. Electric Skateboards (Electric Skateboard HQ)

3. Fishing Industry by Country (Wikipedia)

4 Causes of Mortality during the Crimean War (Florence Nightingale)

Part I: Critique and create (15 minutes)

sitioning of timelines 1. What story does the figure tell? The graphs indicate death numbers from different causes by representing the areas of wedges for different timelines. It uses different colours to separate the causes of death. The two timelines are: April 1854 to March 1855 AND April 1855 to March 1856. Both of these timelines are related by an event of creation/establishment of Sanitary Commission in the March 1859 This lead to a significant decrease in deaths by all causes. The blue represents deaths from Zymotic diseases. The red represent death from wounds. carillanis do princitized rates

2. Identify the variables included in the figure, and identify how they're represented (e.g. visual cue).

- motthy (x-axis) - colors representing causes of mortality (on bars) - deaths (y-axi's)

3. Brainstorm another method of displaying the information in this graph. Once your group has an idea for the basic form (visual cues, coordinates, etc.), identify one person in your group to start and share a Google Jamboard (jamboard.google.com), then work together to sketch out your graph on the board. Don't worry about creating an accurate visualization (you only have a few minutes!), but do label your axes, mark axis ranges, and identify which visual cues you'd use.

Part II: Combine and improve (10 minutes)

Join with the other group who worked on improving the same visualization you did. Once together, share your ideas and sketches with each other.

The graphs indicate death numbers from different causes by representing the areas of wedges for different timelines. It was different colours to separate the causes of death

Work on one of your shared Jamboard to incorporate ideas from both teams as you see fit.

Answer the following questions:

- 1. What were some key problems with the original figure?
 - -Difficulty of comparision
 - Big legend.
 - Positioning of timelines

1856 Both of these binelines are related by an event 2. In what way(s) is your plot an improvement on the original "drab" visualization?

The two timelines are: April 1854 to March 1855 AND April 1855

- more brief legend
- easier to compare changes using length (Reducing to 1D) - better positioning of timelines

3. In what way(s), if any, is the main message still unclear/hidden?

Part III: Share out! (10 minutes)

Share the final Jamboard with me (bebailey@amherst.edu). Identify a group member to share your responses and final sketch with the class. Each group will have <2 minutes to share. Be concise!