

Community Contribution

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My partner and I hoped to contribute to the community by translating the following paper into Chinese. This paper was first published on July 27, 2020 by Emily Bowe, Shannon Mattern and Erin Simmons. Translated paper was aimed to help people understand the importance of data visualization and how it exists in our daily lives, especially in this global emergency period. For instance, during the COVID-19 period, data visualization could be used to inform people of the symptoms of pandemics, and obtain the comuse time by dance models. In this way, people would stay home and stay safe. Meanwhile, we will also need to be aware of the limitations of data visualization and its potential subjectiveness when taking advantage of accessible data. Thinking critically about resources we get is more important than the way they are presented. My partner and I were inspired by this paper, not only because it was closely related to our recent circumstances, but also because it promotes critical thinking when using data visualization. This paper has been a useful resource for us, and we hope this translation would be helpful for our classmates as well.

The original paper could be found on [SAGE Journals](#). Our translation could be found on GitHub Repo.

在线条中学习：新冠数据可视化及每日隔离

摘要：

为了响应COVID-19普遍需要的图形需求，艺术家、设计师、数据科学家和公共卫生官员共同创建新冠的对抗策略及其相关信息图表。在相关干预中，我们将系统性描述各个项目的功能：首先，这些项目为dataviz的使用者及相关人群提供教程和工具以鼓励用户批判性思考COVID-19的数据来源和建模方式，并研究哪些主题不被数据集所干扰，为何如此。其次，它们证明了流行病的空间逻辑如何影响我们的物质环境。第三，这些项目也在提醒我们具备相关能力参与并个性化创建COVID-19的可视化图形，其中许多图形能有效展现病毒、检疫措施的不同规模。官方地图和反向映射图共同表明，新冠病毒在不同程度上影响也不同：COVID-19不仅与全球供应链、感染计数以及总统新闻发布会的电视收视率有关，同时也与地方动态、邻里互助和个人护理紧密相连。

关键词：反向映射，数据可视化，具体化

新冠病毒是一种具有普遍性和规避性的流行病，虽然这种不可见的亚微观物质造成了身体及经济的严重破坏，与此同时也激发了将其存在可视化、追踪并遏制其扩散的众多想法。

1854年伦敦霍乱时期约翰·斯诺（John Snow）创作的疫情地图以突破流行病学画图法而著称。它广为流传，激励了后期许多可视化图形和相关流行病地图（Hempel, 2018; Johnson, 2007; Koch, 2017）。研究中心和数据科学家也启用了仪表板和观测站进行数据可视化(Danielson, 2020; Patel, 2020)。另外，一些消费者友好的绘图平台和开放的数据存储库也被广泛使用，制图师和信息设计人员借此绘制出自己的图表，其中一些作品之后被用于在社交媒体上传播，或出现在官方公共卫生简报中（Bazzaz, 2020; Mattern, 2020a; “Triplet Kids,”2020）。同时，数据记者也试图突破打印页面的柱状布局，或利用屏幕的互动功能，以动态的方式揭示数据，预测未来的全球流行病情况，并着重强调局部对整体产生的影响（Campolo, 2020; Flowing Data, 2020; Heller, 2020）。

正如媒体学者亚历山大·坎波洛（Alexander Campolo）所说：“专家建模人员迅速开展工作以进行模拟是可理解的，也是可取的。但是，不假思索的可视化或仅根据标题统计信息

进行判断的做法也存在危险。”一个特别的危险是，这些可视化图形“将主体作为数据点打乱”，有能力驱动个人行为 and 塑造政策，它将改变我们对现状的理解，并为未来的行为规范建立条框。我们所创作的地图将成为生活的主题，相关预测及猜想也可能激发不同行为并成为现实。

为了响应COVID-19普遍需要的图形需求，艺术家、设计师、数据科学家和公共卫生官员共同创建新冠的对抗策略及其相关信息图表。在相关干预中，我们将系统性描述各个项目的功能：首先，这些项目为dataviz的使用者及相关人群提供教程和工具以鼓励用户批判性思考COVID-19的数据来源和建模方式，并研究哪些主题不被数据集所干扰，为何如此(Taylor, 2020)。其次，它们证明了流行病的空间逻辑如何影响我们的物质环境。第三，这些项目也在提醒我们具备相关能力参与并个性化创建COVID-19的可视化图形，其中许多图形能有效展现病毒、检疫措施的不同规模。新冠病毒反向映射制图者也在提示公众，虽然我们通常在“拉平曲线”(flattening the curve)上受过大量知识训练，但也需要跳出图像表面，捕捉曲线外更深更远的信息，认真评估COVID-19可视化效果，再绘制自己的曲线，图表和地图。结合官方地图和反向映射图，新冠病毒在不同程度上影响也不同：COVID-19不仅与全球供应链、感染计数以及总统新闻发布会的电视收视率有关，同时也与地方动态、邻里互助和个人护理紧密相连。

流行病数据实践

新冠病毒目前处于全球紧急状态，新数据几乎以每小时的速度发布，原始数据访问量也超过了往期(Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Center, 2020; COVID Tracking Project, 2020a)。开放的访问权限和公共数据意识的提高(感谢FiveThirtyEight等网站的兴起以及关键数据研究的出现)同时也意味着对Jedi规范的需求：我们不必质疑图形本身，而是需要质疑思考这些数据的来源及其分析、呈现方式。(D'Ignazio and Klein, 2020; Loukissas, 2019; Noble, 2018)

获得COVID-19数据并制作出准确的图形后，增强众人对数据的理解能力将指日可待。在了解流行病学数据的来源，且充分理解了现实情况和非量化数据形式的重要性后，我们便可以通过数据可视化推动更丰富、多样化的论述。各种各样的工具可以帮助读者了解如何阅读COVID数据可视化，以及如何制作可视化数据。*Nightingale: The Journal of the*

Data Visualization Society 发布了一篇名为“ COVID-19数据素养适合所有人”的作品，该网络漫画旨在帮助读者提出有关“数据背景故事”的问题，通过专业人员的观点来更好地理解图形（Alberda等，2020；另请参阅Bronner等人，2020b）。如图1所示，Nicky Case和 Marcel Salathe's（2020）的COVID数据模拟通过交互式图表解释了流行病学模型的机理及其对未来与COVID-19相关的政策的影响。

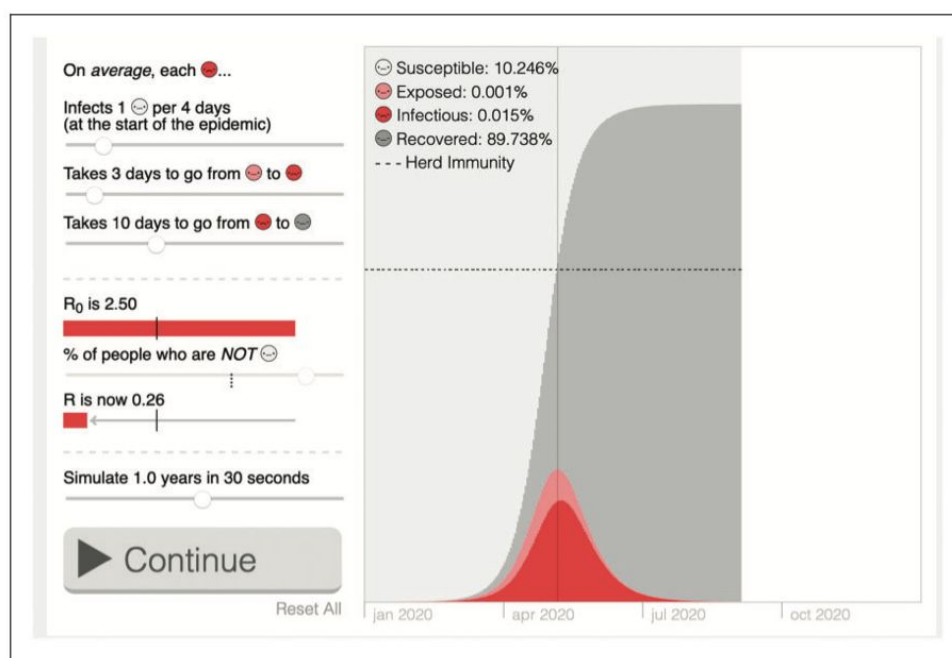


Figure 1. An interactive graph from “What Happens Next?” allows readers to set parameters and see the impact on COVID-19 infection rates.

Source: reproduced with permission from Case and Salathé (2020).

“为什么很难创建一个好的COVID-19模型”解释了由于数据输入，测试和人口统计的差异，并解释如果嵌入到任何现有数学模型将会产生各种变量和不确定性（Bronner，2020a）。主流媒体中也有大量的“地图评论”，在权威人士辩论各种效果图的优点的同时，设计师则在展示其他替代方案。人们可以通过推特平台了解到地图上显示的绝对计数和相对计数存在重要区别，向公众清晰展示指数增长为何极具挑战性，以及实时发布的新冠地图和数据的重要性。（Paschal，2020；Peck，2020）。

不光是普通读者，数据专业人员也需要认真思考这些相同的事情。女权主义的数据实践以及设计研究也在提醒从业者需要注意数据如何带来主观性，以及这些数据如何优化或妨碍除此外道德、政治的主题展示（Costanza-Chock，2020；D'Ignazio和Klein，2020；Loukissas，2019）。

数据可视化协会的新冠对接项目将流行病学家和医疗机构与数据专业人员配对，为思考如何以最贴切和与时俱进的方式提供相关模型（数据视觉化学会，2020年）。阿曼达·马库莱克（Amanda Makulec）却认为，现实生活中可能要求“禁止在公共领域发布可视化文件”。技术人员将无需制作地图或图表，而可以利用他们的技能使数据更易于访问。其中一个示例是“可访问COVID统计信息”项目，该项目使用机器可读的HTML来使新冠数据可被投放在屏幕阅读器上（Littlefield, 2020年）。

使可用数据集更具全面性还意味着要努力地理解不同人群在数据本身中的存在（或缺失）将如何影响他们。了解到我们在数据收集方面的局限性后，也可以更清楚数据为何排除一些“关键”信息（Onuoha, 2016年）。长期以来，批判性的反身性一直被建议作为最佳实践，但眼下的新冠病毒情形也开始质疑我们是否应该根据种族，年龄，性别等类别将数据划分。例如，如果源数据仅按邮政编码显示原始计数（通常是这种情况），就无法得到不同人种的COVID数据。这就是为什么“黑人生命数据”和COVID种族数据跟踪器（见图2）以按种族收集确认COVID病例数据的工作至关重要（“Black Lives数据”，2020；“COVID追踪项目，2020b”）。正是通过优先考虑这些类型的分类实践，我们才开始更清楚地了解在面对这种病毒存在的追踪，数据化所需要的相关经验，（另请参见Kendi, 2020；Urban Systems Lab, 2020）。

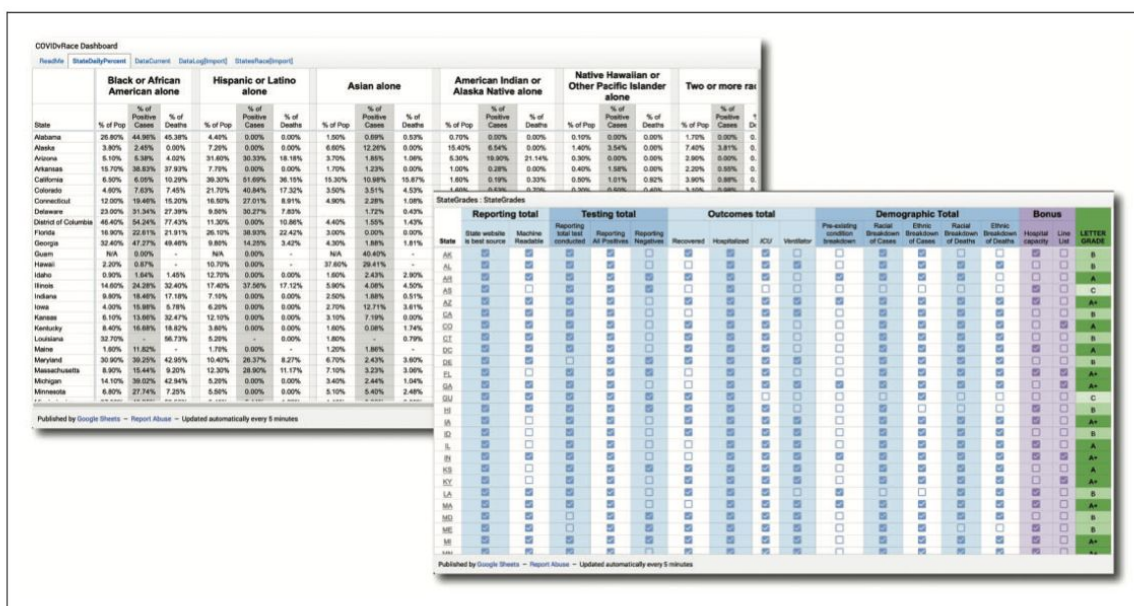


Figure 2. The COVID Racial Data Tracker includes a dashboard showing daily case statistics by race for all states. Additionally, the project has created a table that shows the performance of all states across a variety of data reporting measures and assigns a grade to each state. Source: reproduced with permission from The COVID Tracking Project (2020b).

同样，专注于单一地点研究有助于揭示病毒在流浪者庇护所、肉类包装厂、拘留所和监狱等地方的传播方式(Ellis, 2020; Food Environment Reporting Network, 2020; Molteni, 2020; Stewart, 2020; Trovall, 2020; Ura, 2020)。像COVID-19 Behind Bars这样的项目促使我们思考，如何用单一的数字来模糊化一个城市、州或国家等地理区域的可变性，隐藏突出的“热点”，从而突出一个数据的整体性（加州大学洛杉矶分校法学院，2020年）。如图3所示，马歇尔计划（2020年）的监狱冠状病毒可视化了最新数据，并允许读者按州进行过滤，以将特定监狱系统中的案件，死亡人数和检查数量与该州的广大人口进行比较。在可视化大流行影响方面的持续进步要求我们不仅依赖“客观”数据，而且还应注意提供这些数据的相关环境。

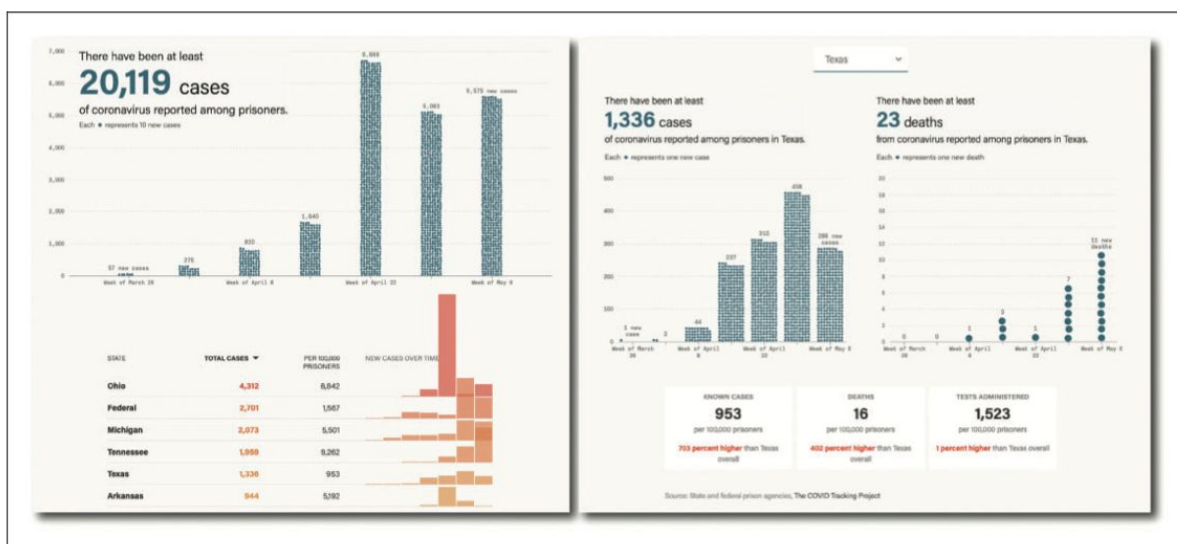


Figure 3. These screenshots from “A State-by-State Look at Coronavirus in Prisons” show the visualizations used to track COVID-19 cases reported among prison populations in the United States, broken out over time and by state. Additionally, the project allows a reader to filter results to a single state and show counts of absolute number of cases and deaths, as well as a comparison of case and death rates to the entire state’s population.
Source: reproduced with permission from The Marshall Project (2020).

索引景观

设计师，艺术家和媒体制作人还帮助我们了解每天的日常环境是如何将新冠编入索引的。流行病使我们的物质景观变得有形可见和可听，从而我们有机会将抽象空间本身转化为环境数据。我们需要的做的是训练自己如何在本地和远距离进行判断（McCullough, 2013;

Weizman, 2017)。全球各地的庇护所都精心策划了一个新的声学世界，包括Cities and Memory的#StayHomeSounds地图以及Daniel Drew与The Creative Independent和Kickstarter的“Quarantine Supercut”合作在内的多个项目，都捕捉到了隔离区的声音：无聊和家庭生活，其不耐烦和荒谬，其孤立和恐惧以及亲密关系。(Mattern2020b; Quarantine Supercut, 2020; #StayHomeSounds,2020)。在Drew的作品里，大约有300个声音交织在一起，我们能听见咳嗽声，教堂的钟声和提醒人们外出需戴口罩的公共广播消息。（另请参阅Nakagawa, 2020年）。



Figure 4. Taped lines on the floor of a supermarket in Amsterdam, indexing the geometry of social distancing.
Source: Photo by Hay Kranen. Public domain, via Wikimedia.

在这座安静的城市，人们更加容易听到鸟类的声音。因此一位有着超强创造力的专家杰尔·索普（Jer Thorp）利用了公开的鸟类声音数据库制作了一个隔离游戏“Birb”。这个游戏可以让使用者不断的练习他们的鸟类鸣叫声（Birb, 2020, Greene, 2020, Thorp, 2020, Xeno-Canto, nd）。与此同时，纽约公共图书馆和纽约母亲的“纽约遗忘之声”专辑让听众了解到即使目前处于寂静的状态，城市景点也依然等待着他们：例如音乐俱乐部，繁忙的公园，棒球比赛等地方（NYPL Staff, 2020）。所有这些项目让听众可以通过汇总的数据从远处倾听他们正在恢复的城市。

照片也具有数据可视化的功能，用作揭示病毒如何重塑空间秩序。无人机图片显示，无人认领的新冠

受害者的棺材在纽约市哈特岛的陶器场排队等候埋葬（Rosen, 2020）。我们看到了病毒的暴力是如何将自身发挥的淋漓尽致。在得克萨斯州圣安东尼奥市，航空照片捕获了成排的汽车。这些排成一列的汽车正才从他们城市的食物库索求援助（Orsborn et al, 2020）。在《华盛顿邮报》中，街景图片以及内部照片揭示了失业对康涅狄格州大街的一个小型企业密集地带街区的影响（Pecanha, 2020）。在这里，摄影新闻有着双重功能：可以使劳动统计局的失业线图更加的本地化和人性化。一张广为流传照片中融合了抽象的图形和人类的表达。该照片显示了一位身穿灰色制服的人，在中国武汉的一家汽车厂

上的红色的椅子上吃午饭。在这个时代，我们每个人都是巨大的匿名社交距离网格中的一个点（Juo, 2020）。

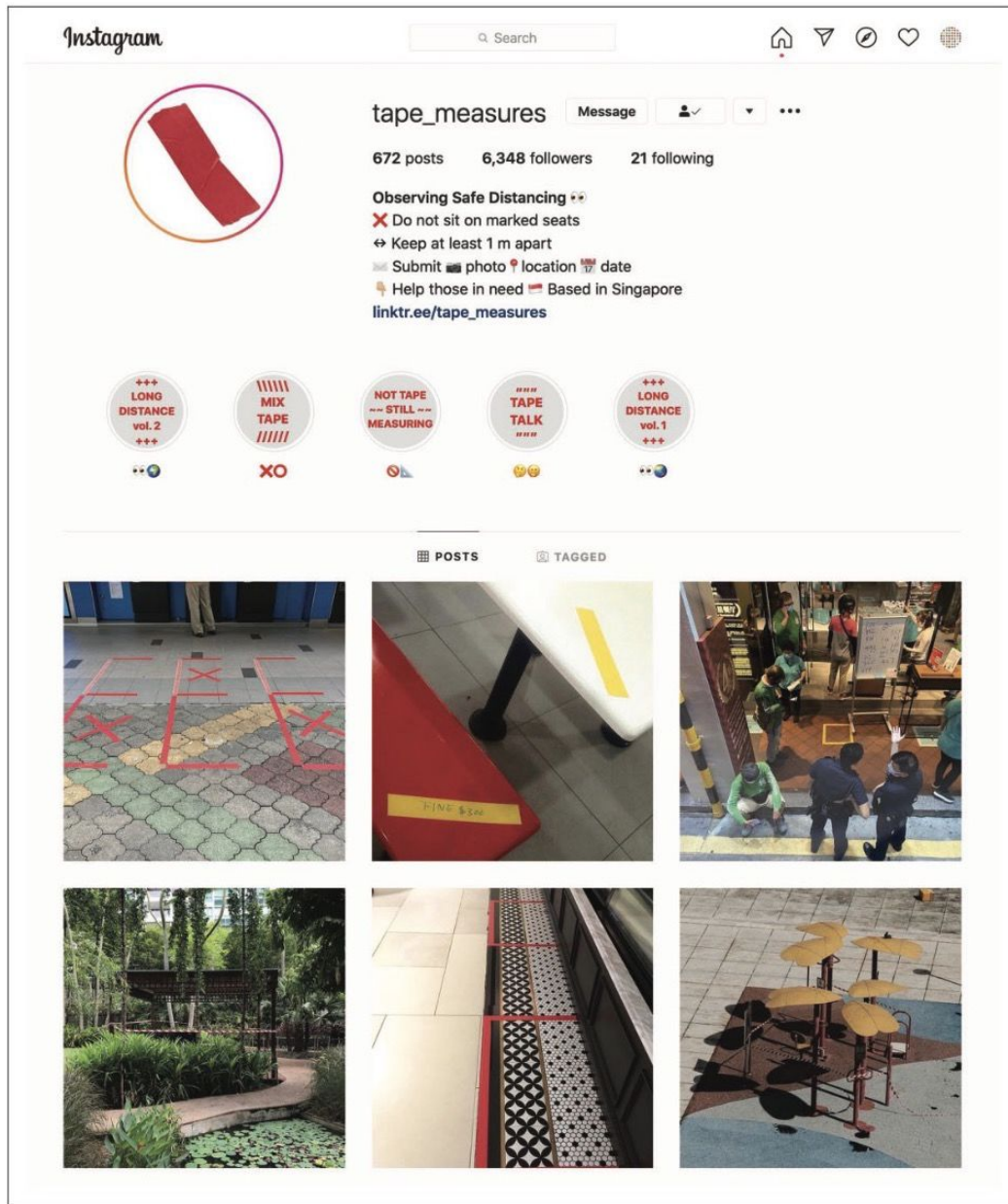


Figure 5. The tape measures Instagram account, featuring improvisational quarantine markings.
Source: reproduced with permission from Berny Tan.

网格本身便是流行的索引产物：我们在杂货店收银台和公园中看到了随机的格子和临时用哈希标记绘制的六英尺长的方形标志（如图4）。每天维多利亚和阿尔伯特博物馆都在记录着新冠中产生的无数人工制品：病毒的运行轨迹和他们造成的影响，例如网格。在日益流行的“Pandemic Objects（2020）”系列中，有用于企业宣布暂时关闭手工制作的标志，有用于邻居表示社区的团结的标志，有陪审团的保护性门把手，卫生纸，包装，以及新手面包师傅的面粉和酵母（Wainwright, 2020）。在这种类似数据的收集下，人们见证了流行病毒的存在，它也造成了患病率的上升（如图5）。

参与式思考

在新冠的数据库当中，有着越来越多的私人亲密的参与性数据项目，他们被用作对比反应工具。在与危机数据的互动中可以引出了人类（有时是非人类）的故事与互动，并让用户将自己置于这些庞大的紧急情况当中。这些反思性项目在焦躁不安和不确定的时候，给人们提供了一个可以锻炼，幽默，以及做出情感反应的场所其中有些工具，如数据记者 Mona Chalabi 的插图，通过在手工图纸中绘制新冠的统计信息来实现人性化。Chalabi 将晦涩难懂科学术语转换为日常的视觉语言。图6（a）显示了她最喜欢的的新冠可视化效果图，“了解冠状病毒的症状”。Chalabi 在 Instagram 中招募了344名志愿者来进行翻译。这幅图已经被翻译成十几种语言（Chalabi, 2020a）。在图6（b），一只手臂人有着六英尺的距离。而在图6（c）中，“纽约正在如何变化（根据311个电话*）”重新将病毒定义为日常琐事：居民噪音，直升飞机带来的焦虑感，以及对涂鸦的兴趣的大大减少（Chalabi, 2020b, 2020c）。

插画家和图形记者温迪·麦克诺顿（Wendy MacNaughton）和传染病专家的作品（Eliah Aranoff-Spencer）（参见图7）引导观众回答“我该怎么办？”这个问题，并且将（“您吓坏了吗？”）与有用的症状信息相结合。这些图片让人们更加直观有效的感受到病毒的传染力和危害，并为新冠带来了全新的视角（另见《亚裔美国人女权主义集体》，2020；Kuo, 2010）。



Figure 6. (a) “Know the Symptoms of Coronavirus,” (b) “Distancing,” and (c) “How New York is changing (according to 311 calls*)”
Source: reproduced with permission from Chalabi (2020a, 2020b, 2020c).

游戏化的流程图以及像Nathan Yau的“厕纸计算器”的工作方式在这种不理想的情况更加通俗易懂, 也更容易克服 (Yau, 2020)。这种控制以及体验的感受, 都代表着一系列新的数据项目。这些项由用户共同创造。通过观察他们的生活方式, 并展现他们的经验, 来研究新冠期间的的生活 (另见Bliss and Martin, 2020; Detroit Cultural Crisis Survey, 2020)。同“清洗你的歌词”生成的可共享图像一样, 参与这些公共作品的门槛非常低。



Figure 7. Wendy MacNaughton and Dr Eliah Aranoff-Spencer's updated "Coronavirus (aka Covid-19) Cheat Sheet".
Source: reproduced with permission from MacNaughton and Aranoff-Spencer (2020).

“create-your-own ” 的公共服务公告减轻了人们3月初的情绪 (请参阅State of New Jersey's contribution), 但同时也将病毒进行了匹配, 从而建立了一个团结一致, 认真洗手的环境 (New Jersey, 2020; William, 2020)。植被 的短视频也有着相当重要的工作: 鸟类的飞行路径的痕迹以及窗台的微生物群落。这些是环境绩效局 (EPA) 的“多物种护理调查”的主要构成部分 (Environmental Performance Agency, 2020)。这项调查包括六个协议, 首先是“温度检查” (如图8所示)。首先将皮肤接触到窗户上, 然后与外界进

行接触，例如与附近的树木交谈。在执行这些条例时，参与者归档了他们自己的固定环境。通过参与调查可以让人们知道其他人正在做同样的事情，这也是一种宣泄的方式。除了为情感发泄留出空间外，这些项目还为参与者提供了另一项活动：一种可以消磨时间并且不无聊的方式。EPA的档案中包括儿童绘画和父母，他们很高兴看到他们的娱乐方式。“Wash your lyrics”在推特上十分流行，可以花费大量的时间来唱歌或者大笑（并保持良好的卫生习惯）。

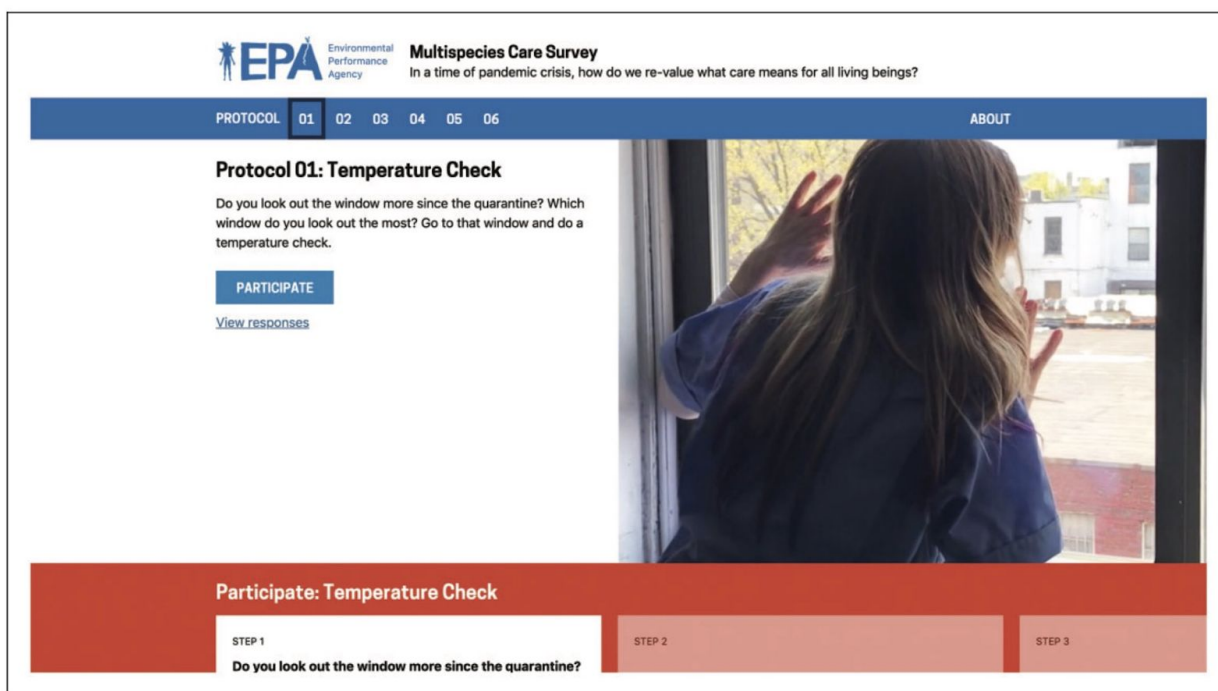


Figure 8. Multispecies Care Survey, 2020. A project of The Environmental Performance Agency: <http://multispecies.care>. Source: reproduced with permission from Environmental Performance Agency (2020).

在当前的气候下，融入社区或找到与他人共同创造的机会变得异常艰难。这种情况也是情有可原。尽管我们在此描述的许多示例都具有数据公开的要素，但是有许多新冠的回复给人们提供模版，希望通过自我检查来处理紧急数据。这些项目还创建了一个想象中的社区：分散的群众但是参与同一项活动，但该活动仍未共享。当我们个体体内的微观层面上进行了多尺度斗争，这种个人“数据处理”形式在新冠肺炎时代有着同样的价值。Giorgia Lupi和Pentagram (n.d.) 的“映射我们自己”活动就是这样的一种响应。这种响应在新冠之前便已经存在，但是现在又赋予了新的意义。该项目提供了一种个人反映可视化的机制

，用于绘制围绕我们所有人的护理网络的工具。通过指导性绘画练习记录下来的“映射我们自己”，同时强调与周围人的联系。

虽然Lupi的制图活动会与结构化和编码的数据有着相互作用，但Pilobolus和MAP实验室（2020）为新冠设计了“ You Dance, We Dance”（见图8）。通过将Pilobolus舞者的3D渲染与简单的舞蹈挑战结合起来，并且在您的家中完成，“ You Dance, We Dance”将流行病中令人麻痹的情绪与舞蹈的爆发联系在一起。“Calm”建议人们像气球一样缓慢地膨胀身体，而另一个绚烂的橙色舞者则像一朵花一样绽放跳舞。“Brave”则看到两个3D模型在一系列平衡动作当中信任彼此，用一只脚站足一分钟。这种形式的数据内在化将数据带入身体化和体验领域，同时还让他更加直接，几乎实现了“实时”（Dobson, 2015; see also D'Ignazio and Klein, 2020）。

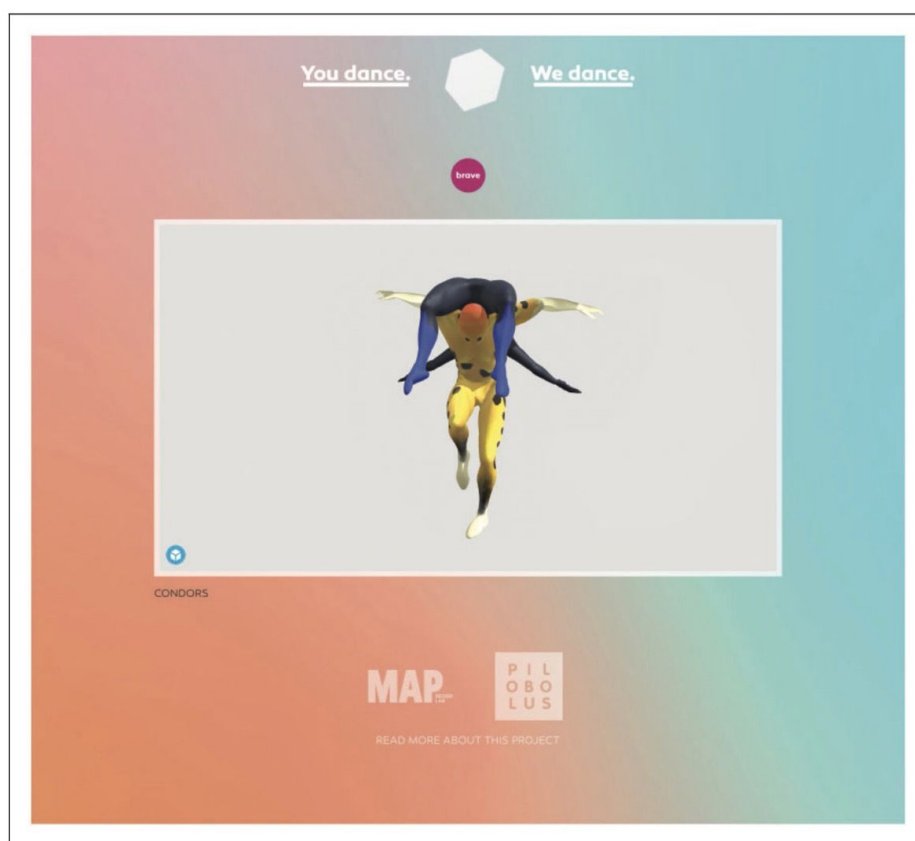


Figure 9. A 3D rendering showing two Pilobolus dancers moving to the prompt “Brave”. Art by Pilobolus, MAP Design Lab, Krystal Butler, Benjamin Coalter, and Nile Russell.
Source: reproduced with permission from Pilobolus and MAP Design Lab (2020).

可以说是隔离，也可以说是病毒感染本身：我们知道自己的牺牲和悲痛是与社会共同承担的，所以我们只能自我隔离。然而，在全球曲线之下整理这些个人行为是有危险的。便如同以上项目所示，冠状病毒图谱的创建者和消费者都需要注意人口统计和地理分布的不规则性，并要考虑标准数据集中代表谁或什么。我们希望看到更加平坦的曲线。与此同时还应该认识到，这些数据虽然看上去很抽象很遥远，但实际上却在我们的即时索引中为自己建立了指引，甚至在在我們的日常杂货店和人行道上展现了它们的空間逻辑。我们甚至可以将这些数据融入到我们的家庭和个人生活中，为他们做出贡献，提醒自己和其他人，这些数据始终代表着当下。

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