

Corso di Laurea in Comunicazione - Anno Accademico 2023/2024

Marco Toffanin



I WANT YOU

Airbnb logo padlet

<https://unipd.padlet.org/marcotoffanin/logo-air-bnb-w209so82qmtltdn5>



I WANT YOU

James Montgomery Flagg, 1917

BRITONS




JOIN YOUR COUNTRY'S ARMY!
GOD SAVE THE KING

Reproduced by permission of LONDON OPINION

Alfred Leete, 1914

g




Fasten Seat Belts.
कुर्सी की पट्टी बांधें।

Seat in upright position.
कुर्सी को सीधे स्थिति में रखें।


यदि द्वार के बाहर धुआँ, आग, या कोई सकारात्मक नज़र आये तो यात्री दूरतरे द्वारों का प्रयोग करें।

Exit operation निकास


A



1 Rotate handle in the direction of arrow.
द्वार खोलने के लिए हैंडल को घेरे घड़ी दिशा में घुमाएँ।

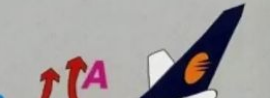



2 The door comes in, then push the door outwards with greater force.
द्वार अंदर आयेगा, फिर द्वार को बहार की ओर पूरी ताकत से धकेलें।



3 Check that the slide has inflated and is in good position.
सलाइड की जाँच करें। सलाइड सही स्थिति में है और इसका प्रयोग

Exit operation निकास

1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4

Electronic Devices

CD MP3

Federal Subsidies (2002-08)

FOSSIL FUELS

\$72.5 billion

RENEWABLE ENERGY

\$29.0 billion

\$2.3 billion
CARBON CAPTURE
AND STORAGE*

\$0.3
\$2.0

\$12.2 billion
TRADITIONAL
RENEWABLES

\$6.0 \$6.2

all subtotals in \$ billions

Tax breaks
(outer ring)

\$53.9

Direct spending
(inner circle)

\$16.3

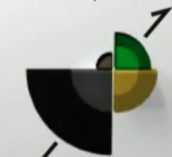
\$5.0

\$11.8

\$16.8 billion
CORN ETHANOL**

\$70.2 billion
TRADITIONAL
FOSSIL FUELS

Climate protecting

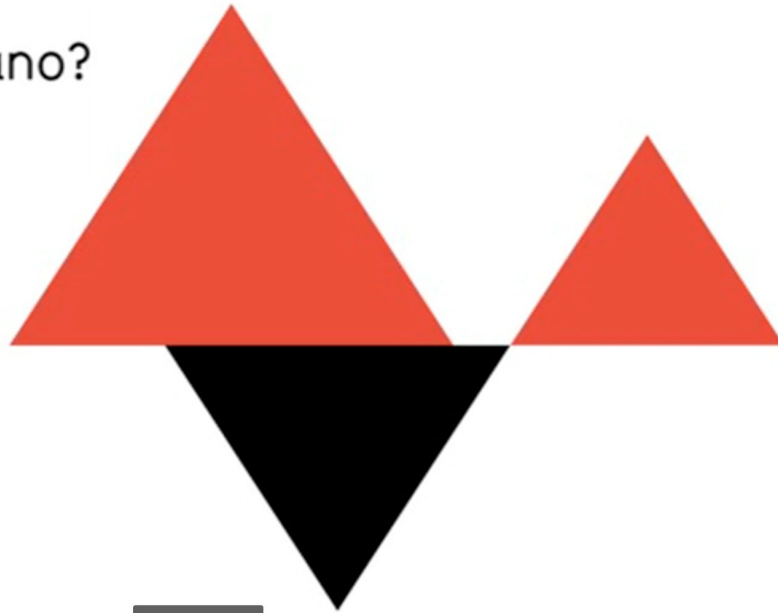


Damaging

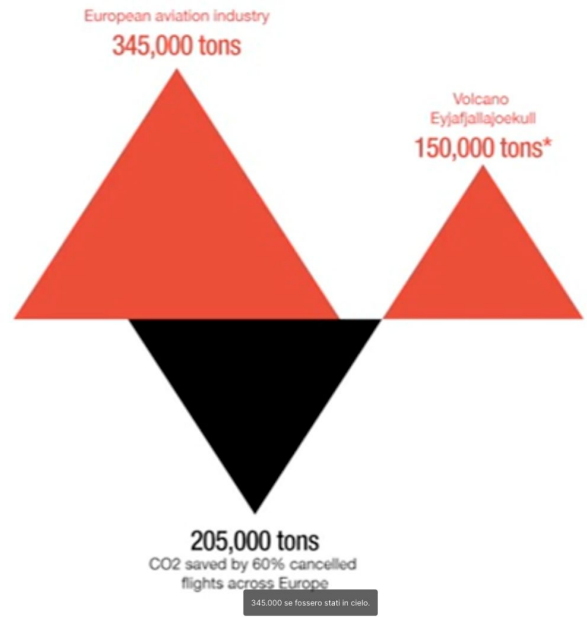
per rappresentare migliaia di sussidi energetici federali,

Planes or Volcano?

What's emitting the most CO2 per day?



Chi stava emettendo più CO2?



BAUHAUS

沃尔特·格罗皮乌斯

沃尔特·格罗皮乌斯 (1893年4月24日 - 1969年7月10日) 是包豪斯学校的首任校长。他是一位杰出的建筑设计师、理论家、教育家、平面设计师、版式设计家、海报设计家、书籍设计家、舞台设计家、工业设计家、第二次世界大战后，他积极参与重建工作，为战后德国的重建做出了重要贡献。

Walter Gropius

Walter Gropius was born on April 24, 1893, in Weimar, Germany. He was a prominent architect, theorist, educator, graphic designer, book designer, stage designer, industrial designer, and post-war reconstruction planner. He played a significant role in the reconstruction of Germany after World War II.



1963 包豪斯百年纪念



1937.5.18

1883.5.18

1910



1959



1946 1952



GERMANY

USA

UK

FRANCE

NETHERLANDS

ITALY

SPAIN

ARGENTINA

CHINA

JAPAN

INDIA

AUSTRALIA

NEW ZEALAND

SOUTH AFRICA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CANADA

MEXICO

BRAZIL

ARGENTINA

CHILE

PERU

COLOMBIA

VENEZUELA

CUBA

HAITI

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PUERTO RICO

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

JAMAICA

BARBADO

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

ST. LUCIA

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

DOMINICA

GREENLAND

ICELAND

NORWAY

SWEDEN

FINLAND

1958



1946 1952

1937

1936

1928

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1873

1872

1871

1936



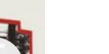
1928



1926



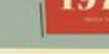
1925



1925



1925



1925



1925



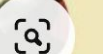
1925



1925



1925



1925



GENERACJE

Architekci 1947-2017

1950



1948



1971



1984



1985



1994



1970



1999



1947



1948



1949



1950



1951



1952



1953



1954



1955



1956



1957



1958



1959



1960



1961



1962



1963



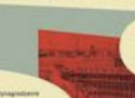
1964



1965



1966



1967



1968



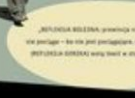
1969



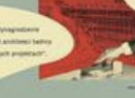
1970



1971



1972



1973



1974



1975



1976



1977



1978



1979



1980



1981



1982



1983



1984



1985



1986



1987



1988



1989



1990



1991



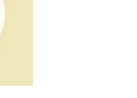
1992



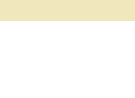
1993



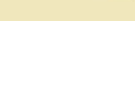
1994



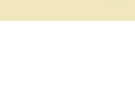
1995



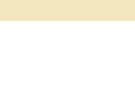
1996



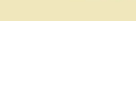
1997



1998



1999



2000



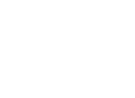
2001



2002



2003



2004



2005



2006



2007



2008



2009



2010



2011



2012



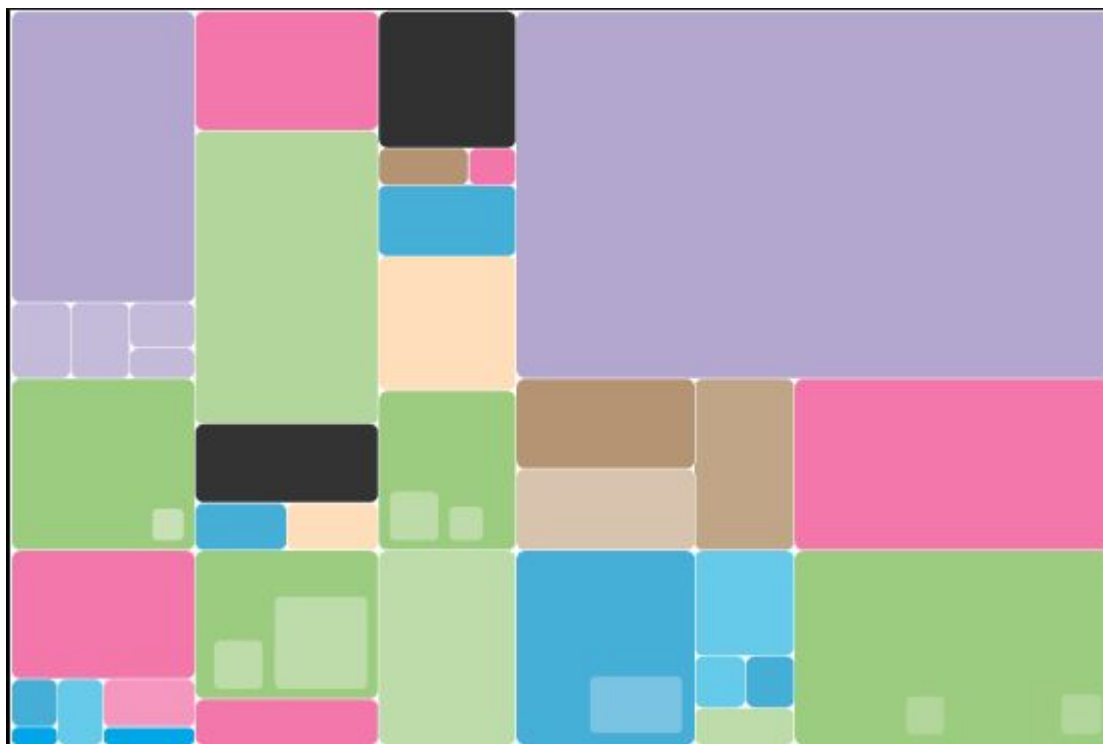
2013



2014



The beauty of data visualization

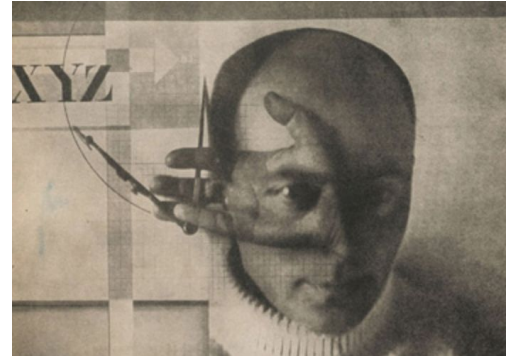


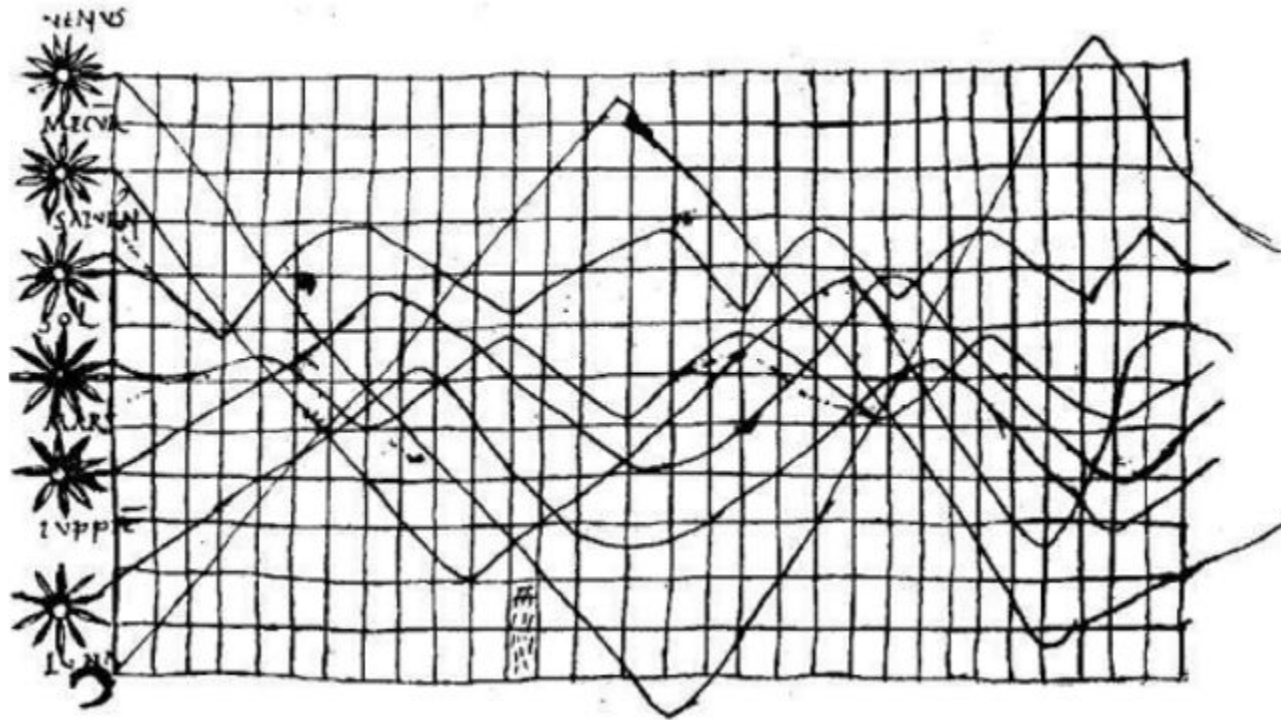
David McCandless

“Posso usare lo specchio, che mostra le cose come appaiono all’occhio, o posso usare la mappa, che mostra le cose come sono pensate”

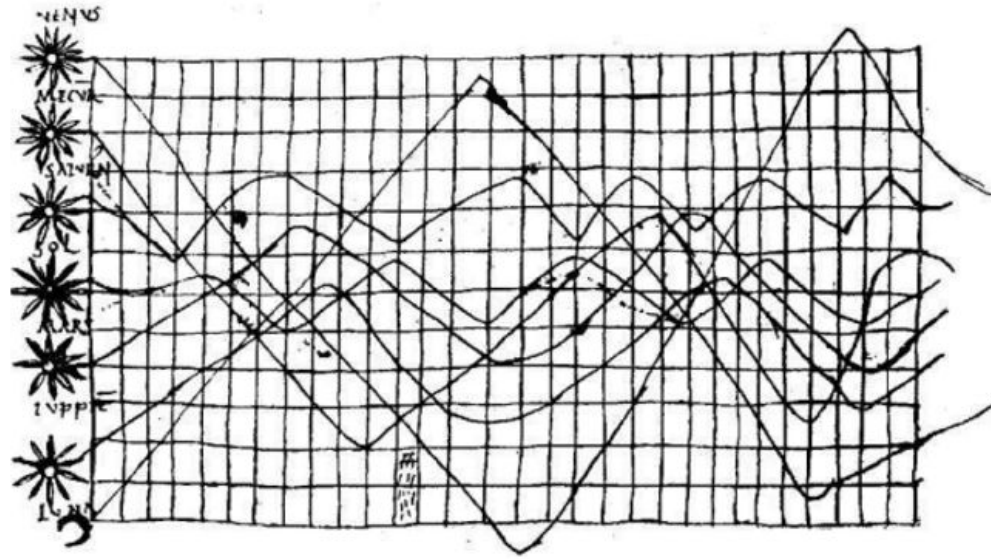
Ernst Gombrich (1909-2001)

Secondo El Lissitzky, architetto e grafico russo di inizi '900, la forma visiva dovrebbe corrispondere alle tensioni di trazione e pressione del contenuto.



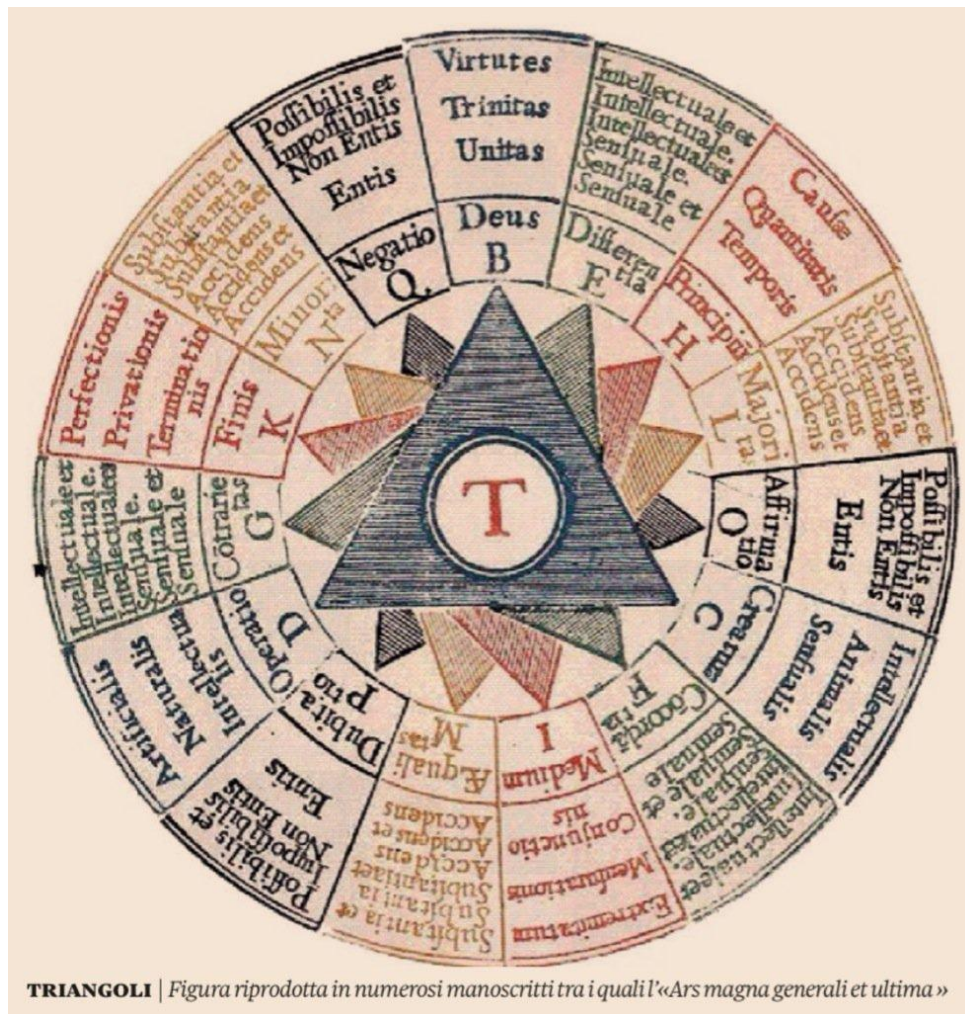


Movimenti planetari mostrati come inclinazioni cicliche nel tempo, Anonimo, X secolo d.c.

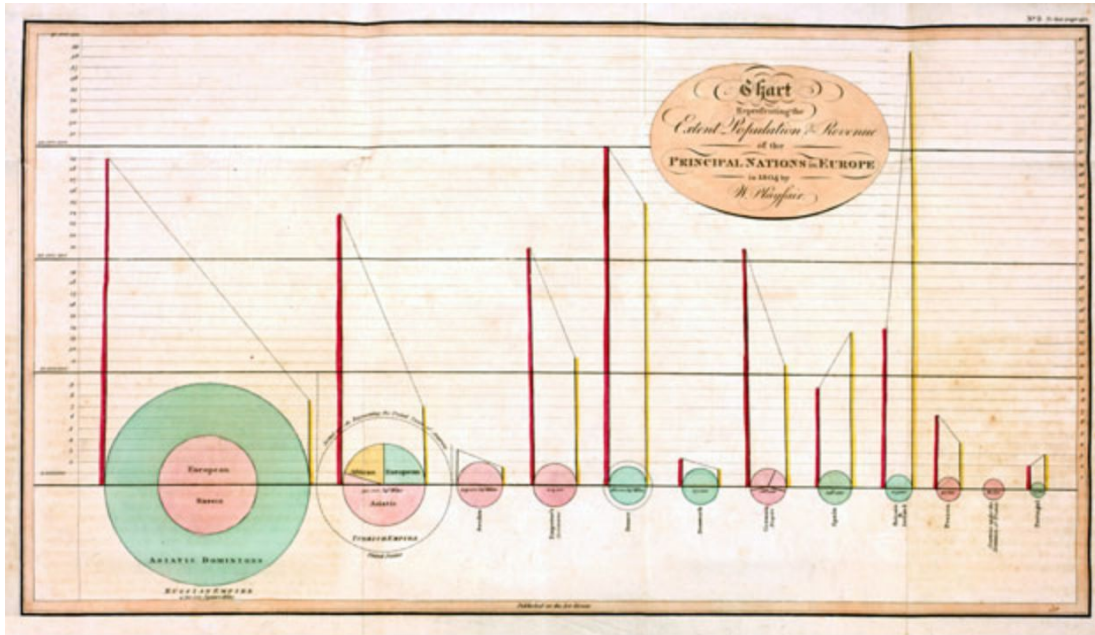


L'illustrazione è una forma primitiva di grafico a serie temporali multiple, che rappresenta il cambiamento nello spazio e nel tempo della posizione dei sette più importanti corpi celesti visibili dalla terra. Secondo l'interpretazione che è stata fornita da Funkhouser del 1936, l'asse orizzontale rappresenterebbe il tempo, suddiviso in 30 intervalli regolari, mentre nell'asse verticale sarebbe stata rappresentata l'inclinazione delle orbite dei corpi celesti, ottenendo in questo modo la variazione della posizione delle sette stelle nel tempo.

[Ramon Llull](#),
1232-1287

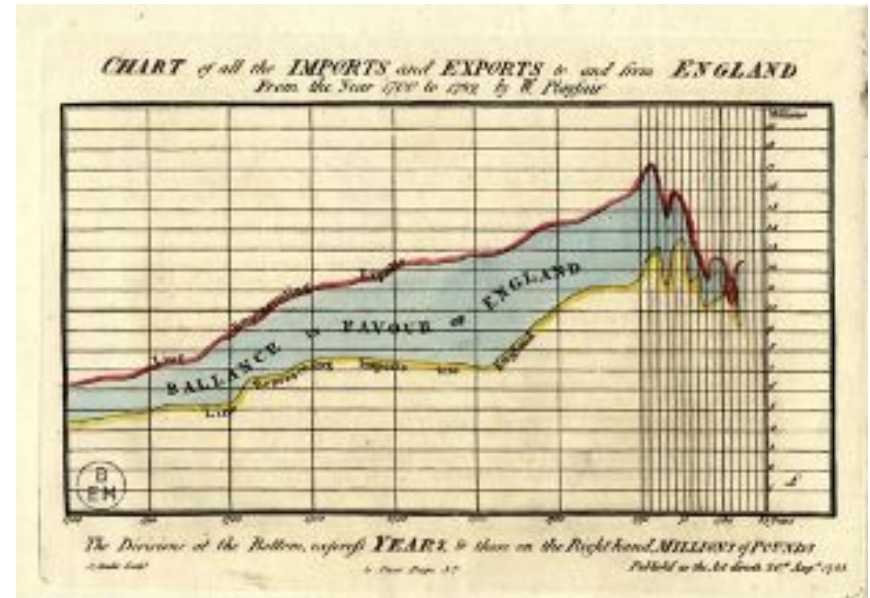


TRIANGOLI | Figura riprodotta in numerosi manoscritti tra i quali l'«Ars magna generalis et ultima»

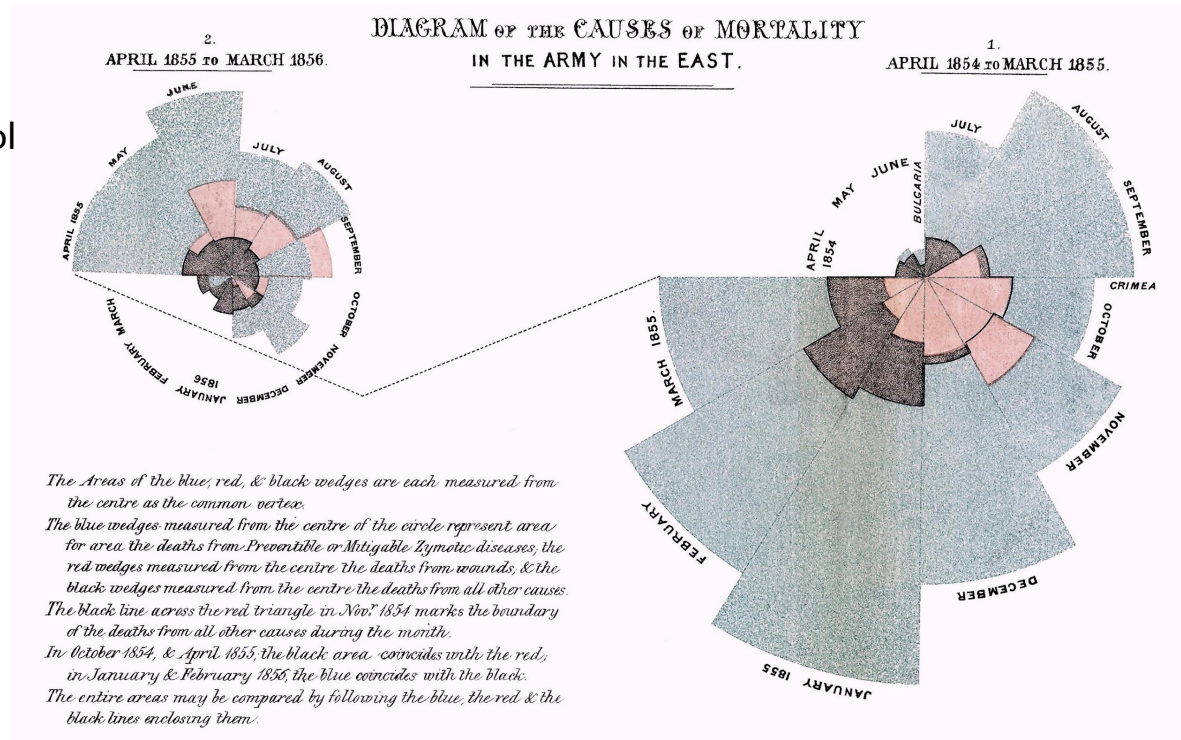


William Playfair,
L'atlante commerciale e politico,
 1786

Grafico lineare a serie storiche e raffigura la quantità di merce importata ed esportata dall'Inghilterra verso gli altri paesi. Come spiega lo stesso Playfair, sull'asse verticale viene rappresentata una grandezza, in questo caso la quantità di merce, l'asse orizzontale indica il tempo espresso in anni, mentre le due linee all'interno del grafico descrivono la variazione nel tempo della grandezza in esame. L'area che si viene a formare tra le due curve, che nel grafico sotto riportato è evidenziata con il colore azzurro, prende il nome di bilancia dei pagamenti e si ottiene dalla differenza tra le esportazioni (linea in alto) e le importazioni (linea in basso).



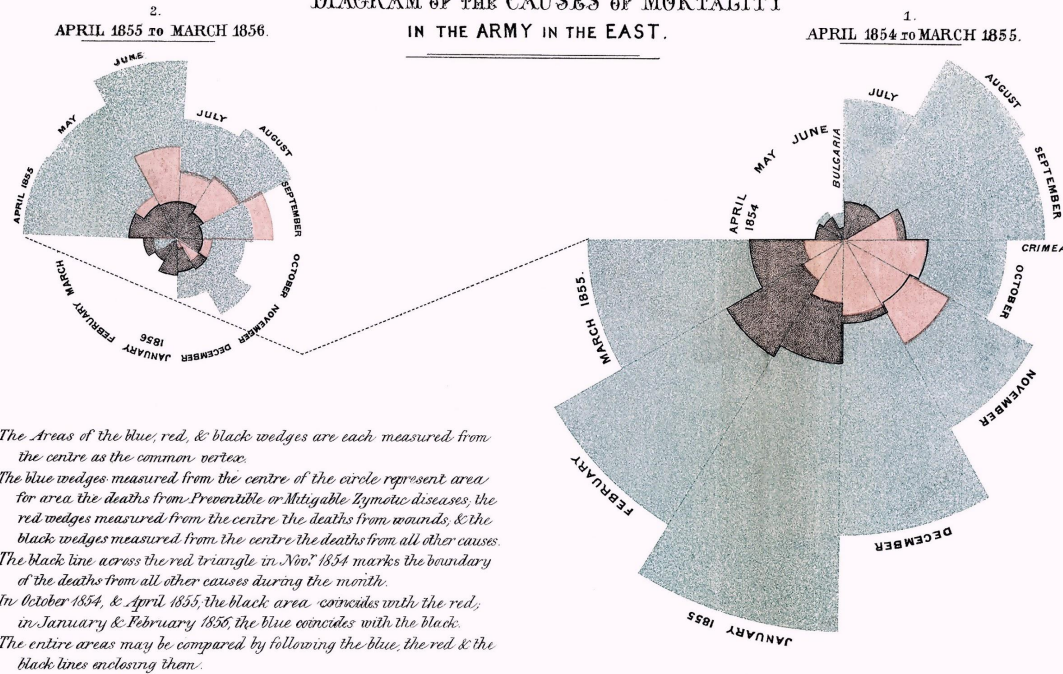
Il “diagramma della rosa” del 1858, col quale l’infermiera Florence Nightingale, la leggendaria “signora con la lanterna” e prima donna ad essere ammessa alla Royal Statistical Society di Londra, rivoluzionò la sanità militare dimostrando che la principale causa di morte dei soldati durante la Guerra in Crimea non erano le ferite in battaglia ma le infezioni contratte negli ospedali da campo.



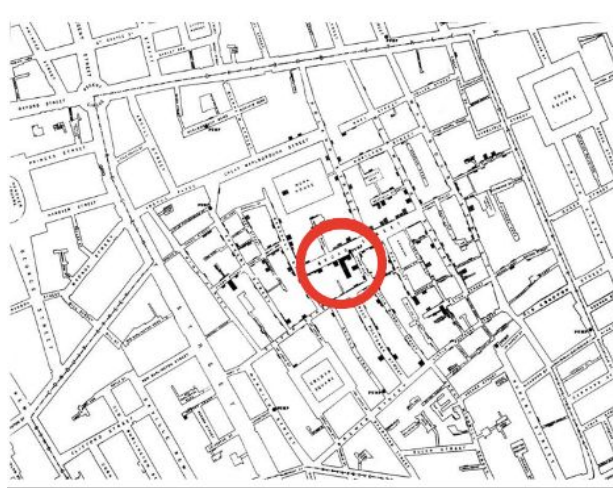
Le disastrose condizioni igieniche e organizzative accompagnate all'elevata mortalità dei soldati curati nell'ospedale, portarono Nightingale a sospettare che gran parte dei decessi fossero dovuti alle condizioni del luogo, sovraffollato, sporco e invaso da parassiti. Si impegnò quindi nella riorganizzazione dell'intero ospedale, istituì nuove norme igieniche e contemporaneamente raccolse numerosi dati come il numero di decessi, le cause della morte e i periodi dell'anno. L'importanza di Florence Nightingale sta nell'aver posto le basi di una rivoluzione nella sanità militare grazie ad uno studio del 1858, nel quale riassunse i dati raccolti durante il suo operato a Scutari. Questi non vennero rappresentati mediante tabelle, ma inventò un nuovo modo di comunicare le informazioni, che permettesse di comprendere immediatamente l'elevata percentuale di decessi evitabili, in quanto dovuti a malattie infettive, malnutrizione e scarsa igiene.



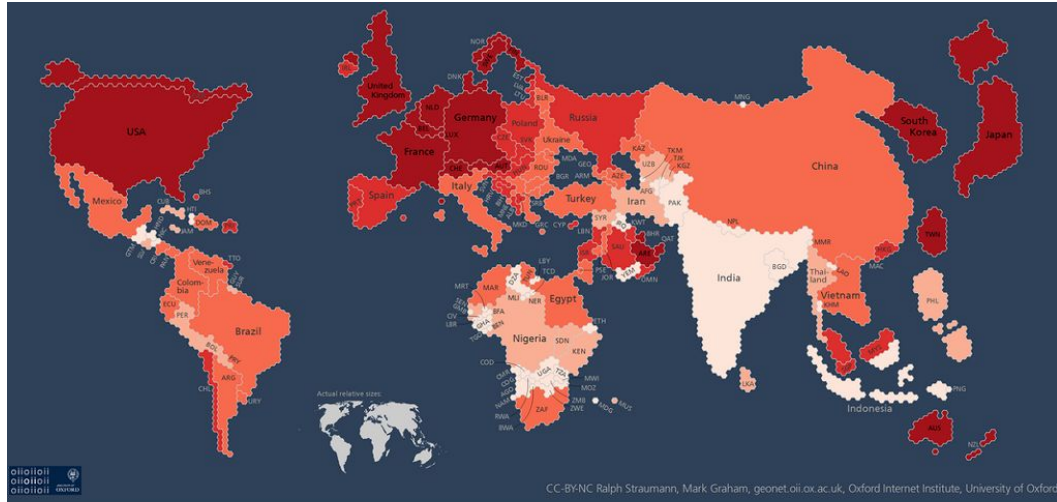
DIAGRAM OF THE CAUSES OF MORTALITY
IN THE ARMY IN THE EAST.



Il “Diagramma polare per aree comparate” o “Nightingale rose diagram” (figura 2.17), fu utilizzato per incentivare la riorganizzazione delle strutture ospedaliere e l’adozione di adeguate norme igieniche al fine di ridurre la mortalità negli ospedali. Nel grafico sono riportate tre diverse variabili: il tempo, il numero di morti e la causa della morte. Innanzitutto, sono distinguibili due diagrammi, che vanno letti in senso orario, partendo dalla sagoma più grande che corrisponde al periodo tra l’aprile 1854 e il marzo 1855, per poi proseguire con l’altro diagramma che mostra invece l’anno successivo, dall’aprile 1855 al marzo 1856. Ogni sagoma si compone di dodici settori cuneiformi, uno per ogni mese dell’anno, la cui area misurata dal centro del cerchio è direttamente proporzionale al numero dei morti per ciascuna delle cause analizzate. Le aree azzurre rappresentano le morti dovute a malattie e infezioni, le aree rosse indicano i decessi causati dalle ferite sui campi da battaglia, mentre le sezioni nere riportano i deceduti per altre cause. Osservando il grafico si può comprendere come, a partire dall’aprile 1855 (diagramma a sinistra), mese in cui vennero messe in pratica le indicazioni di Nightingale riguardo alle misure igieniche negli ospedali, il numero dei morti cominciò a diminuire gradualmente abbassando la mortalità dal 42% al 2%.



Un'altra figura di interesse in questo ambito fu John Snow, anestesista inglese, che durante l'epidemia di colera scoppiata a Londra nel 1854 ebbe l'intuizione di mappare i contagi del quartiere di Soho. In quel periodo non erano ancora state identificate con certezza le modalità cui si diffondeva la malattia, ma si ipotizzava che la causa fosse l'inalazione di aria malsana. John Snow rappresentando su una mappa la posizione delle abitazioni dei malati di colera (identificati con un trattino nero), scoprì che la stragrande maggioranza di essi viveva e di conseguenza utilizzava l'acqua che proveniva da uno stesso pozzo (evidenziato dal cerchio rosso). Il medico intuì che la probabile causa dell'epidemia potesse essere l'acqua potabile, contaminata da un precedente intervento di svuotamento dei pozzi neri. La chiusura della pompa attorno alla quale si concentravano maggiormente i decessi e il conseguente ridimensionamento della diffusione dell'epidemia, confermarono le sue ipotesi.



The World Online

Percentage of people online



Number of people online

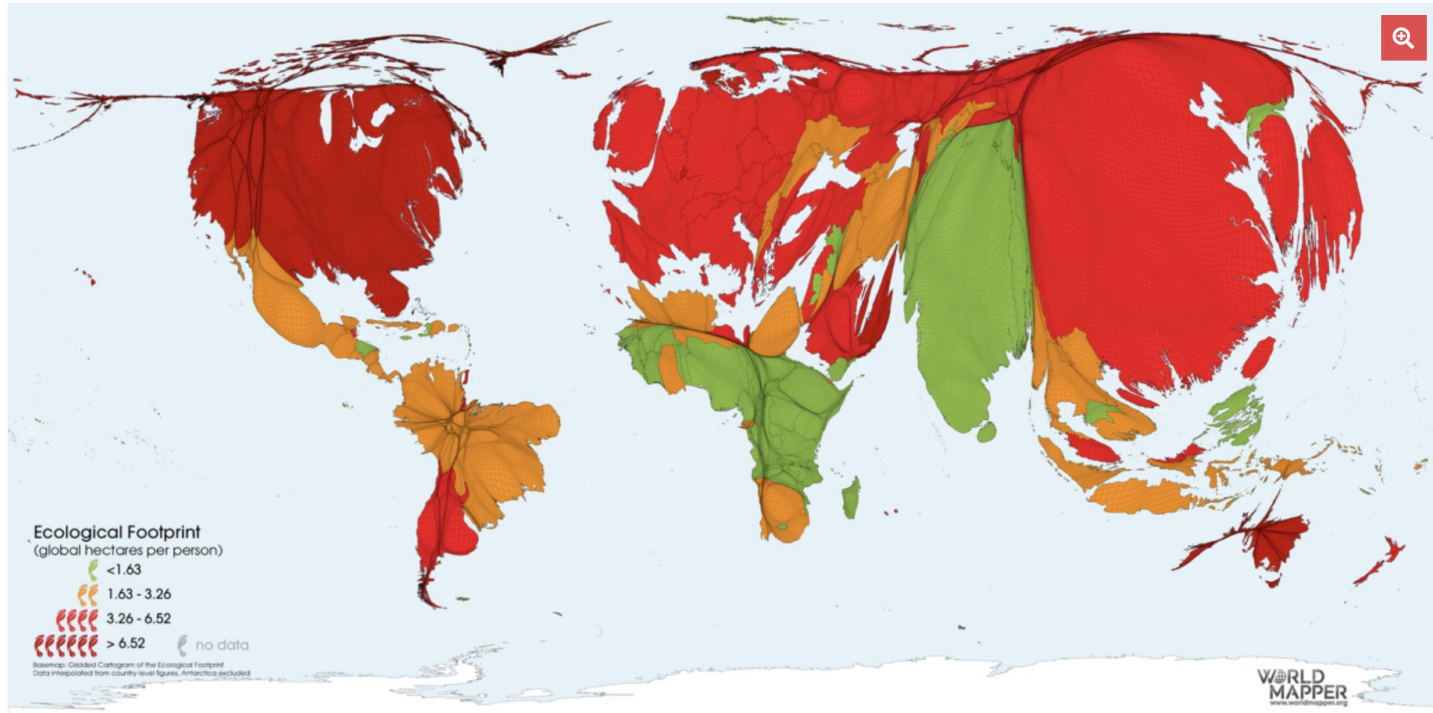
One represents roughly 470,000 people online.

The countries are scaled proportionally to the number of Internet users in that country. Countries with fewer than 470,000 people online have been removed from the map. The shading indicates the percentage of the population that is online.

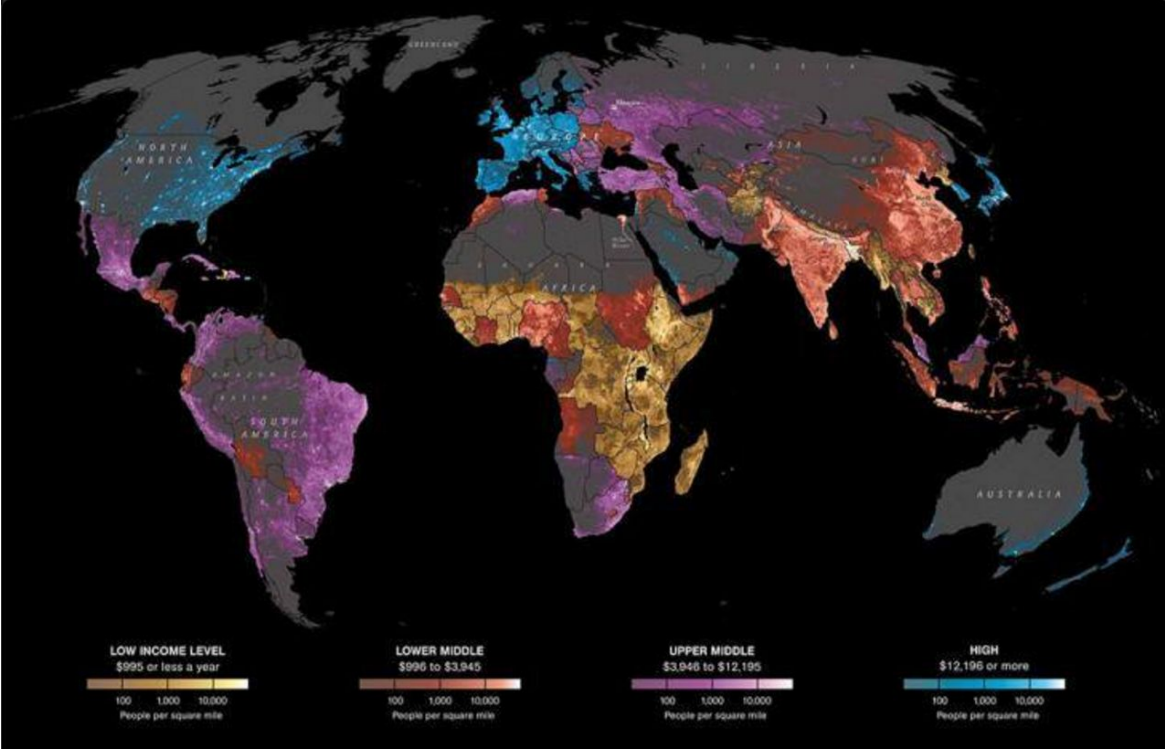
The visualization uses 2013 data from the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators project and from Natural Earth.

University of Oxford

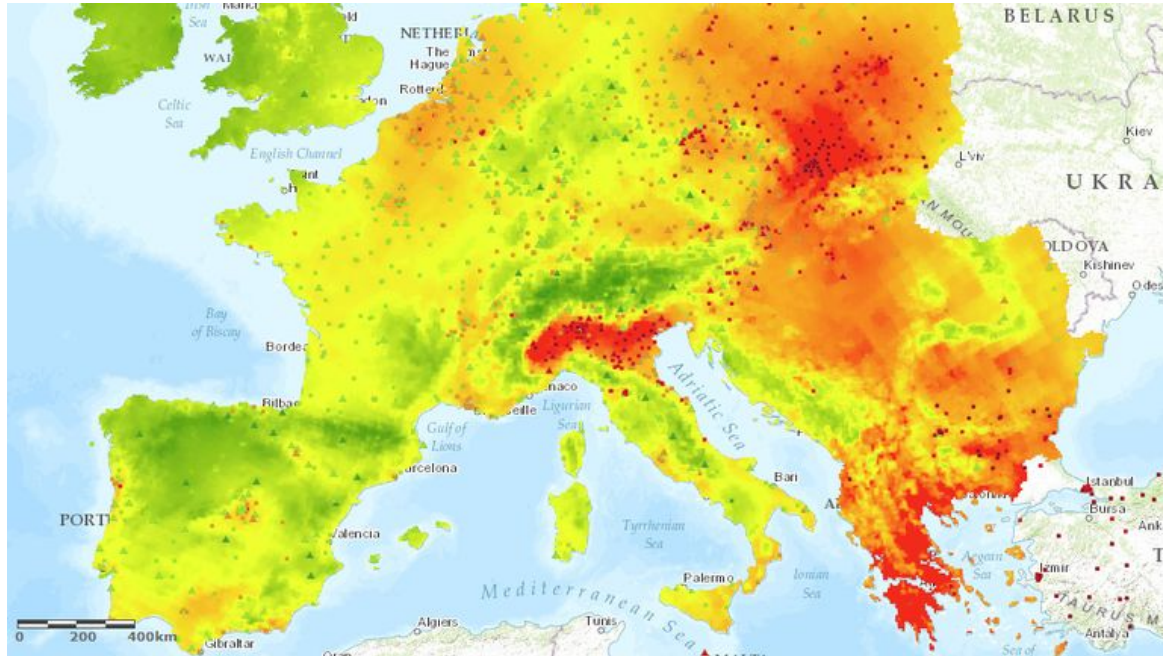
<https://www.oii.ox.ac.uk/blog/the-world-online/>



<https://worldmapper.org/>



Pm10 in Europe



Carte Figurative des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la campagne de Russie 1812-1813.

Dessiné par M. Minard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées en retraite. Paris, le 20 Novembre 1869.

Les nombres d'hommes présents sont représentés par les largeurs des zones colorées à raison d'un millimètre pour dix mille hommes; ils sont de plus écrits en travers des zones. Le rouge désigne les hommes qui entrent en Russie, le noir ceux qui en sortent. Les renseignements qui ont servi à dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M. M. Chiers, de Léger, de Fezensac, de Chambray et le journal inédit de Jacob, pharmacien de l'Armée depuis le 28 Octobre. Pour mieux faire juger à l'œil la diminution de l'armée, j'ai supposé que les corps du Prince Jérôme et du Maréchal Davoust, qui avaient été détachés sur Minsk et Mohilow et ont rejoint vers Orscha et Witebsk, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.

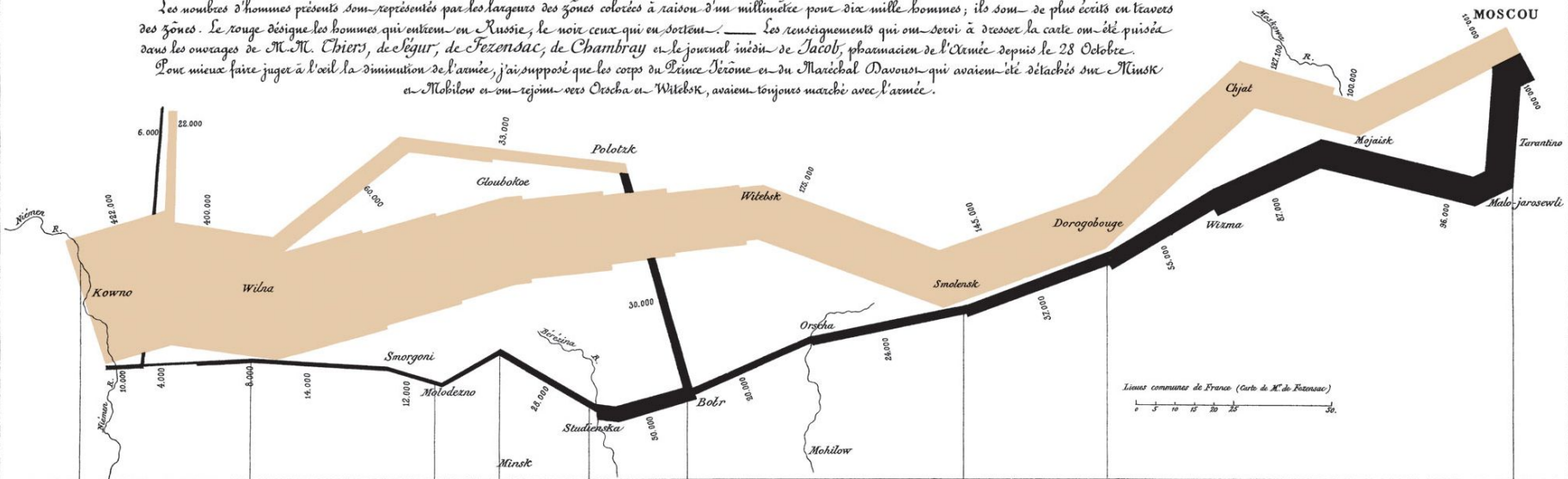
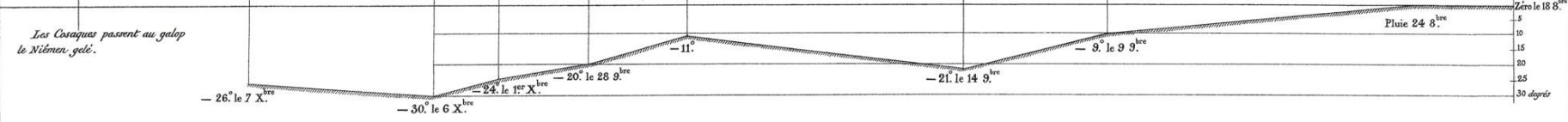


TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.

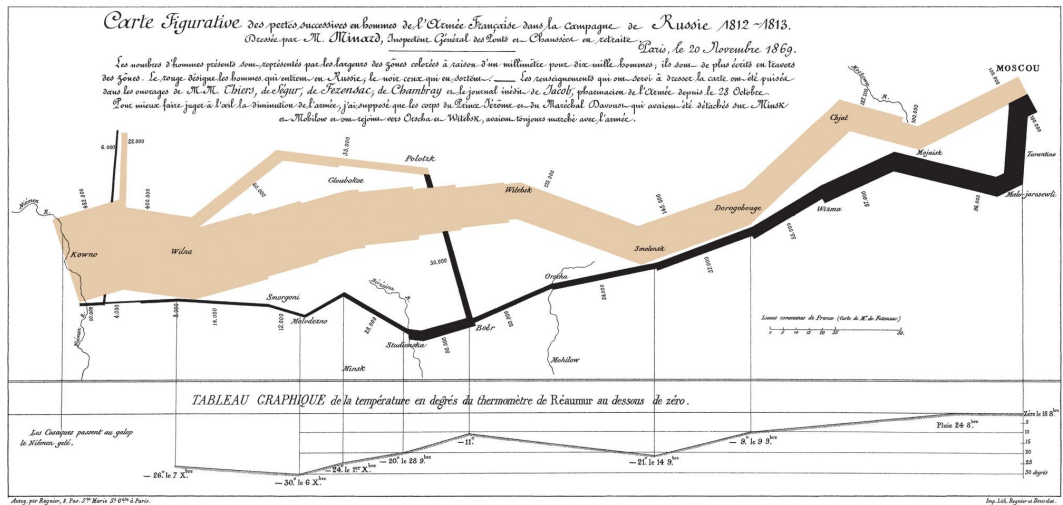


Les Cosaques passent au galop le Niemen gelé.

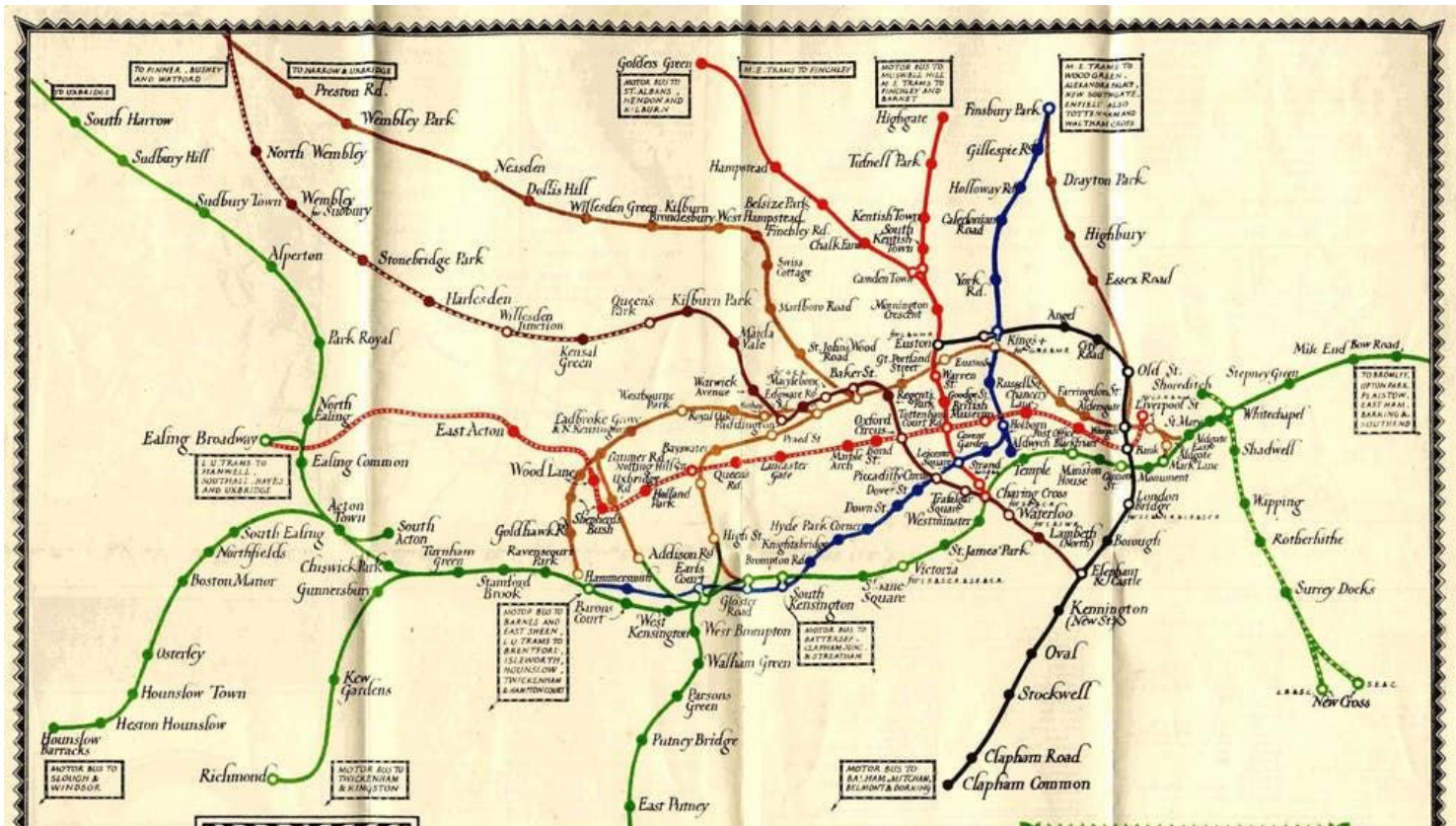
Autog. par Regnier, 8. Pas. 5^{me} Marie St O^{me} à Paris.

Imp. Lit. Regnier et Dourdet.

Charles Minard, 1869
Ogni millimetro rappresenta 10.000 uomini



In quel periodo non erano ancora state identificate con certezza le modalità cui si diffondeva la malattia, ma si ipotizzava che la causa fosse l'inalazione di aria malsana. John Snow rappresentando su una mappa la posizione delle abitazioni dei malati di colera (identificati con un trattino nero), scoprì che la stragrande maggioranza di essi viveva e di conseguenza utilizzava l'acqua che proveniva da uno stesso pozzo (evidenziato dal cerchio rosso). Il medico intuì che la probabile causa dell'epidemia potesse essere l'acqua potabile, contaminata da un precedente intervento di svuotamento dei pozzi neri. La chiusura della pompa attorno alla quale si concentravano maggiormente i decessi e il conseguente ridimensionamento della diffusione dell'epidemia, confermarono le sue ipotesi.



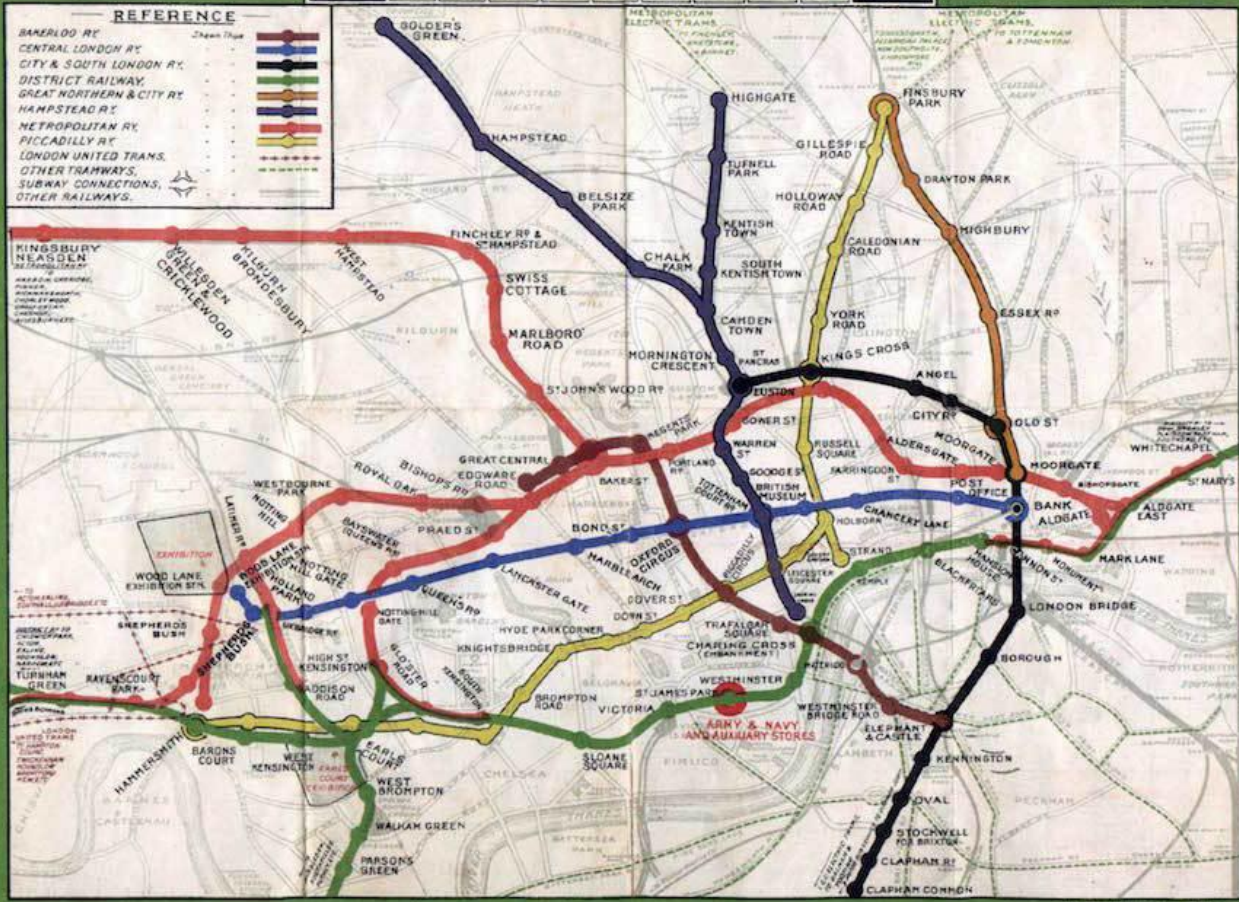
LONDON

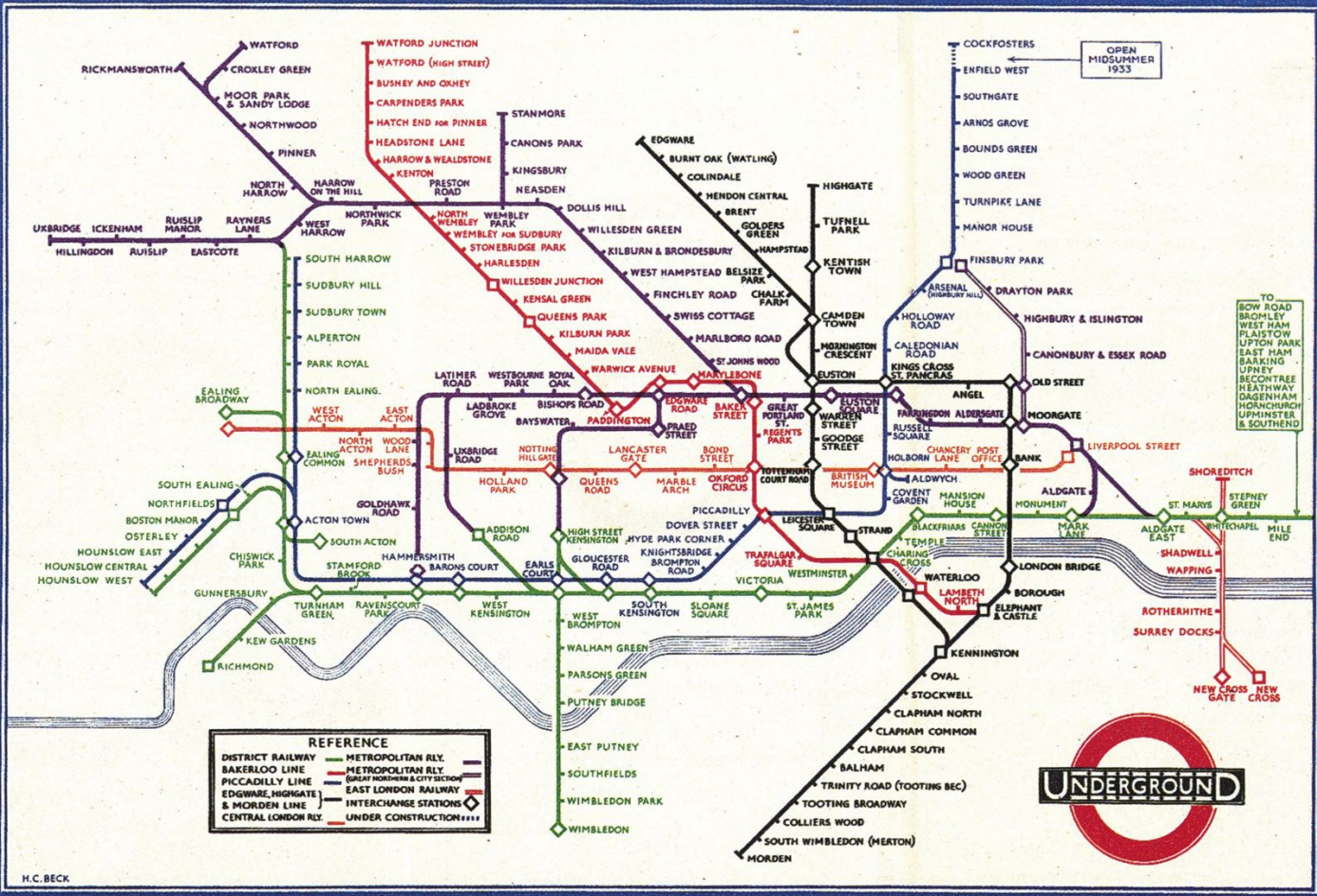
UNDERGROUND

RAILWAYS

REFERENCE

- BAKERLOO RY
- CENTRAL LONDON RY
- CITY & SOUTH LONDON RY
- DISTRICT RAILWAY
- GREAT NORTHERN & CITY RY
- HAMPSTEAD RY
- METROPOLITAN RY
- PICCADILLY RY
- LONDON UNITED TRAMS
- OTHER TRAMWAYS
- SUBWAY CONNECTIONS
- OTHER RAILWAYS

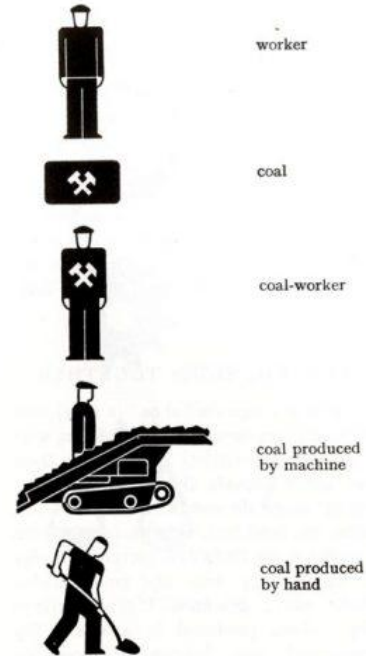




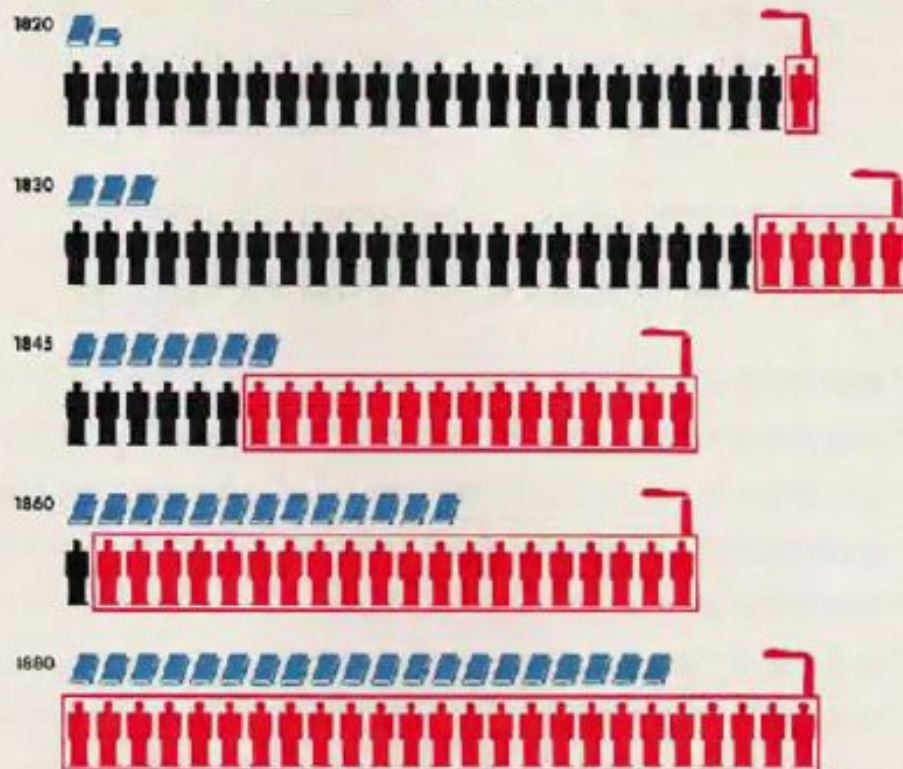
H.C. BECK

Harry Beck , 1931

“Le parole dividono, le immagini uniscono”. È ciò che si legge in International Picture Language. The First Rules of ISOTYPE (Neurath, 1936), pubblicato nel 1936 da Otto Neurath, sociologo ed economista austriaco, pioniere di un sistema di comunicazione universale basato sul linguaggio visivo. In una Vienna caratterizzata da forti trasformazioni sociali, Neurath sviluppa il metodo viennese che sarà rinominato nel 1935 da Marie Neurath “Isotype”, acronimo di “International system of Typographic picture education”, un sistema di visualizzazione delle informazioni che avrebbe consentito un processo di democratizzazione del sapere.



Home and Factory Weaving in England



Each blue symbol represents 50 million pounds total production

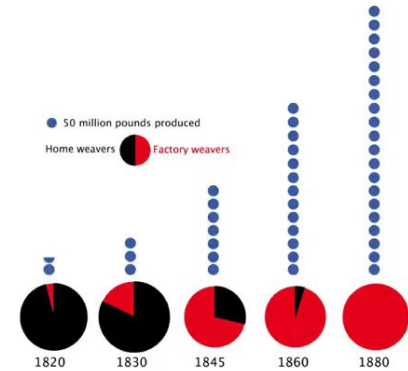
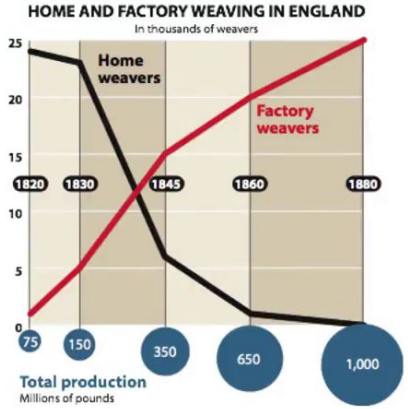
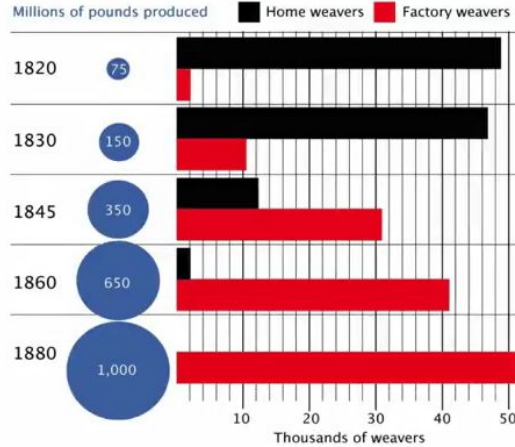
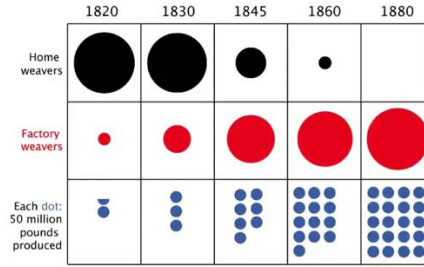
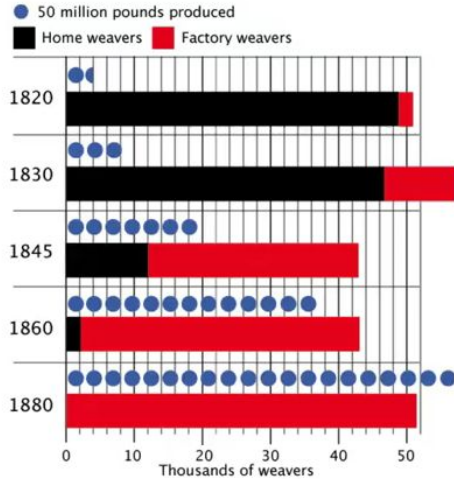
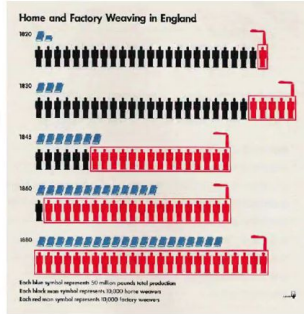
Each black man symbol represents 10,000 home weavers

Each red man symbol represents 10,000 factory weavers



Isotype, 1920

Otto Neurath



Un'infografica è un contenuto informativo che spesso ha la capacità di saper comunicare idee complesse con chiarezza, precisione ed efficienza in breve tempo.

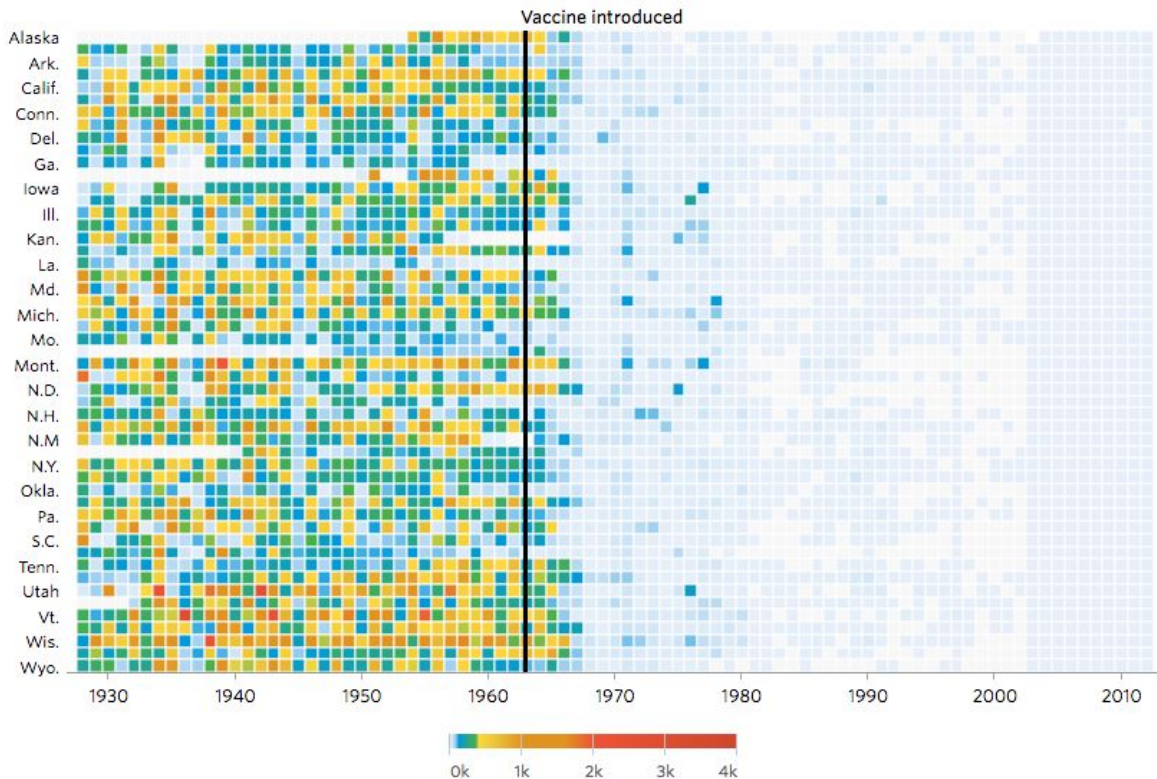
L'infografica può ridurre lo stress da sovraccarico di informazioni e aiutare il lettore a sentirsi più sicuro delle proprie acquisizioni.

“Un’infografica mostra visivamente grandezze misurate mediante l’uso combinato di punti, linee, un sistema di coordinate, numeri, simboli, parole, ombreggiatura e colore.”

“L’eccellenza grafica è ciò che offre all’osservatore il numero maggiore di idee nel minor tempo, con la minor quantità di inchiostro e nello spazio più limitato”

Edward Tufte, 2001

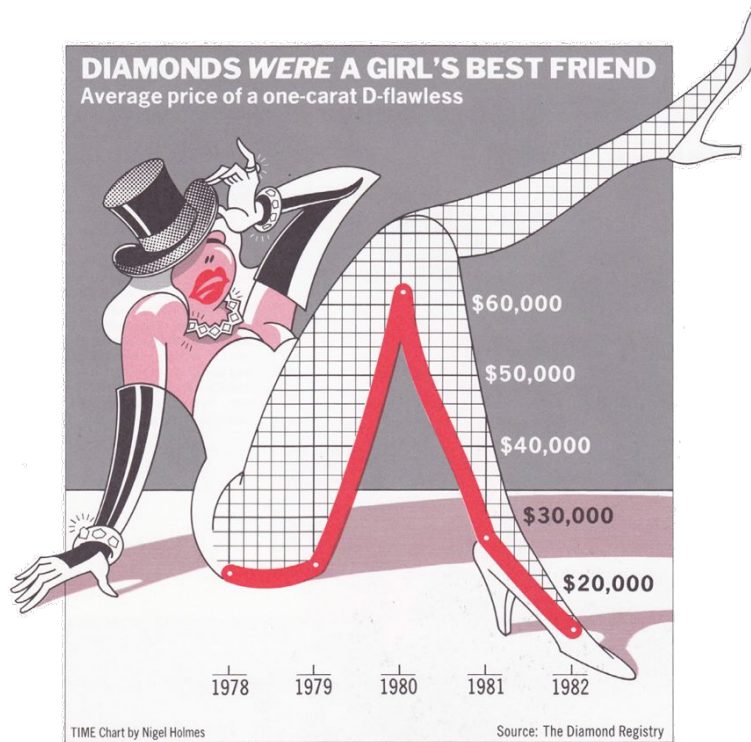
Measles



The Wall Street Journal by [Tynan DeBold](#) and [Dov Friedman](#)
Published Feb. 11, 2015 at 3:45 p.m. ET

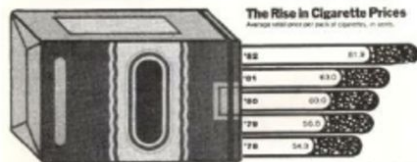
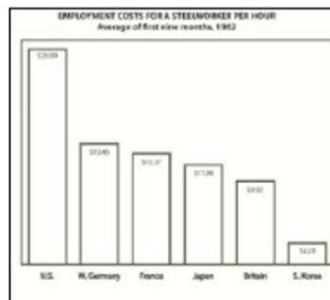
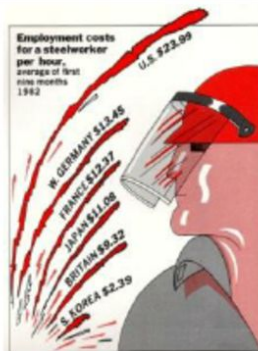
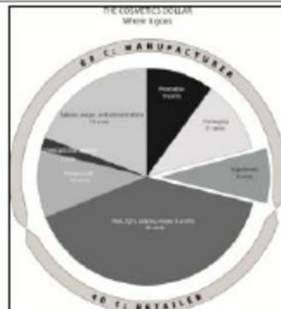
DIAMONDS WERE A GIRL'S BEST FRIEND

Average price of a one-carat D-flawless

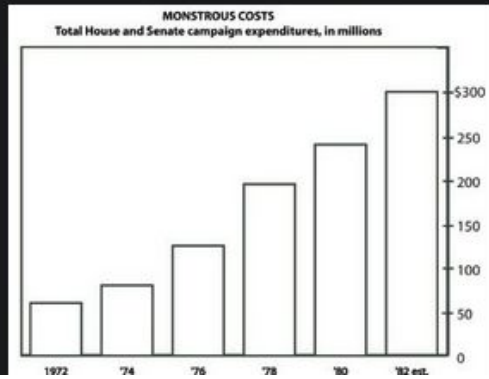


TIME Chart by Nigel Holmes

Source: The Diamond Registry

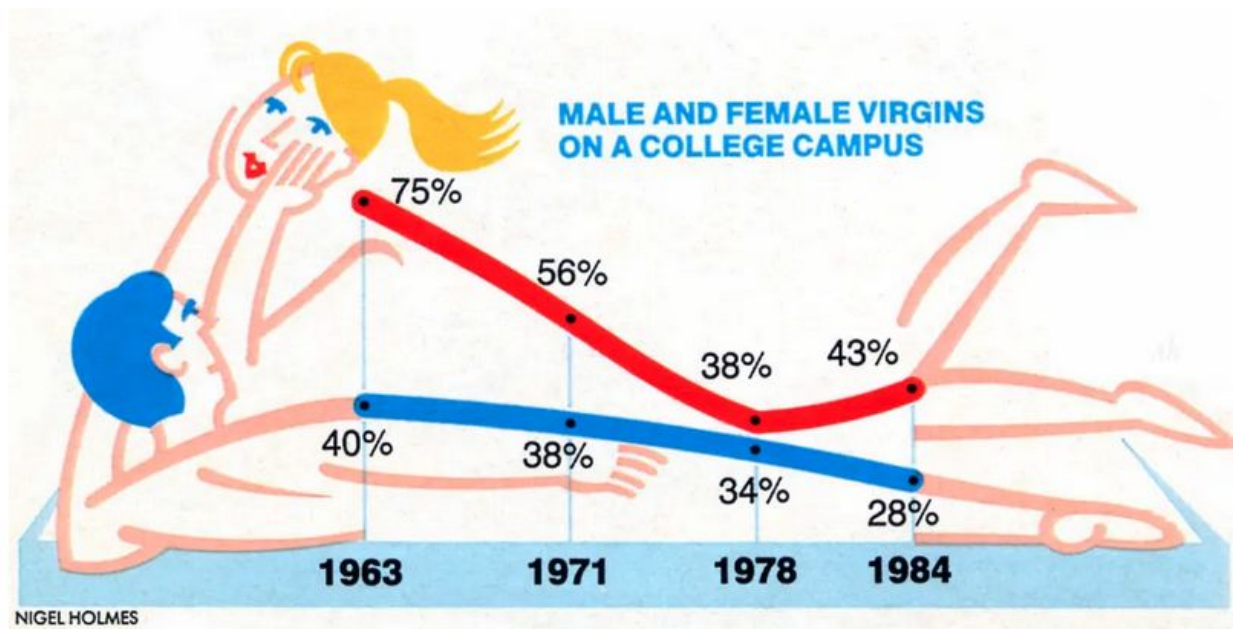


“una mostra sgradevole piena di cliché e stereotipi, umorismo grossolano e una terza dimensione vuota di contenuti ... Tutto conta ma niente ha importanza” (Tufte, 1990)



In uno studio condotto in Canada dalla University of Saskatchewan, è stato dimostrato come nel lungo periodo i grafici che includono abbellimenti si rivelino migliori nel favorire il ricordo rispetto ai grafici minimalisti

[1] Scott Bateman, Regan L. Mandryk, Carl Gutwin, Aaron Genest, David McDine e Christopher Brooks, "Useful Junk? The Effects of Visual Embellishment on Comprehension and Memorability of Charts".



(From Glamour magazine.)

LOSS OF SPECIES BIODIVERSITY

EVERY **20** MINUTES
THE WORLD ADDS
3,500
HUMAN LIVES
AND LOSES
1 OR MORE
SPECIES
27,000 SPECIES LOST A YEAR

EVERY **60** MINUTES
↑ = 15 ACRES
240 ACRES
OF NATURAL HABITAT ARE
DESTROYED

70% OF THE
WORLD'S
KNOWN SPECIES
RISK EXTINCTION
IF THE GLOBAL
TEMPERATURE RISES
BY MORE THAN 3.5°C

75% OF GENETIC
DIVERSITY IN
AGRICULTURAL CROPS
HAS BEEN LOST



20%
OF THE
WORLD'S
SPECIES
COULD BE
GONE IN
30 YEARS



80%
OF THE
DECLINE IN
BIOLOGICAL
DIVERSITY
IS CAUSED BY
HABITAT
DESTRUCTION

1 OUT OF 4
AMPHIBIANS



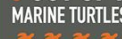
BIRDS



CONFIERS



MAMMALS &



6 OUT OF 7
MARINE TURTLES



ARE THREATENED BY
EXTINCTION

75% OF THE WORLD'S
FISHERIES ARE FULLY
OR OVER EXPLOITED



BIODIVERSITY IS NECESSARY FOR HUMAN SURVIVAL
HUMANS HOLD THE POWER TO STOP THE LOSS

Sources: WWF, Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy

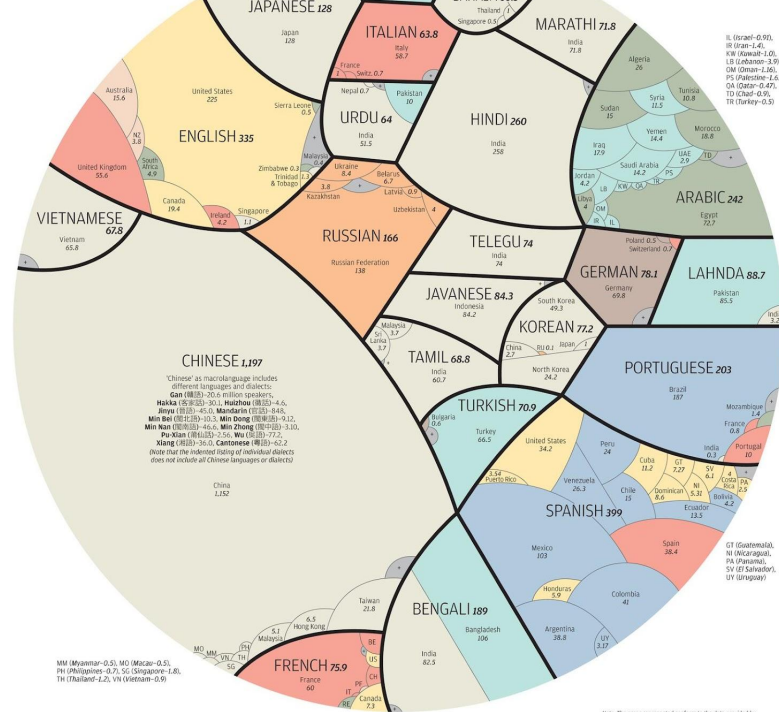
A world of languages

There are at least 7,000 known languages alive in the world today. Twenty-three of these languages are a mother tongue for more than 50 million people. The 23 languages make up the native tongue of 4.1 billion people. We represent each language within black borders and then provide the numbers of native speakers (in millions) by country. The colour of these countries shows how languages have taken root in many different regions

Regions in which these languages are present



● Countries whose figures in each language is too small to be represented have been put into a single group and marked with the symbol *



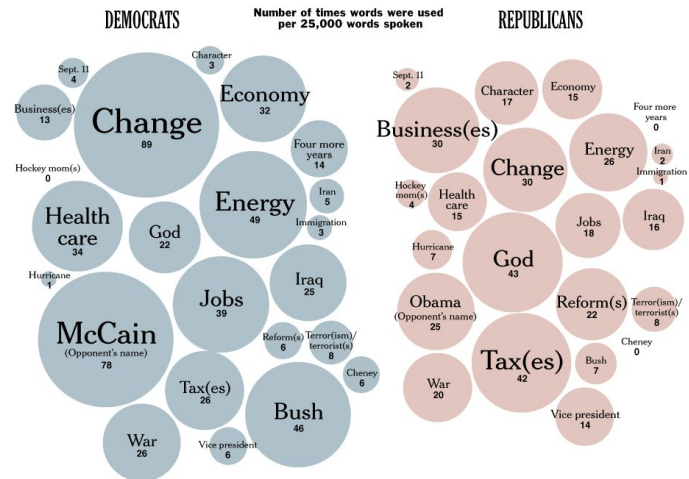
IL (Israel)-0.95,
IN (Iran)-1.41,
KW (Kuwait)-1.09,
LB (Lebanon)-1.95,
OM (Oman)-1.26,
PS (Palestine)-1.66,
QA (Qatar)-0.471,
TD (Chad)-0.9,
TR (Turkey)-0.5

CHINESE 1,197
"Chinese" as macrolanguage includes different languages and dialects
Can (普通话)-705 million speakers
Hakka (客家话)-80.1, **Huizhou** (徽语)-4.6,
Huayue (淮语)-45.1, **Mandarin** (官话)-944.2,
Min Bei (闽北话)-15.1, **Min Dong** (闽东话)-9.12,
Min Nan (闽南话)-45.9, **Min Zhong** (闽中话)-3.03,
Pu Xian (莆仙话)-2.56, **Wu** (吴语)-77.2,
Xiang (湘语)-39.1, **Cantonese** (粤语)-62.2
(Note that the individual listing of individual dialects does not include all Chinese languages or dialects)

MM (Myanmar)-0.5, MO (Macao)-0.5,
PH (Philippines)-0.7, SG (Singapore)-1.61,
TW (Taiwan)-1.23, VN (Vietnam)-0.9

BE (Belgium)-3.9, CH (Switzerland)-1.9,
IT (Italy)-0.1, JP (Japan)-10.7,
RU (Russia)-0.7, US (United States)-1.3

Note: The areas represented conform to the data provided by "Ethnologue - Languages of the World". These estimates are not absolute because the demographic is constantly evolving. Some studies are based on data from old census and may date back more than 8 years



SOME OF THE DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS

SOME OF THE REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS

	Hillary Rodham Clinton	Bill Clinton	Joseph R. Biden Jr.	Barack Obama	Rudolph W. Giuliani	Joseph I. Lieberman	Sarah Palin	John McCain
Four more years	1		1					
Iran	1		3	2			1	1
Opponent's name	6		13	21	15	4	1	6
Change	1		20	16	8	1	3	9
Iraq	3		3	6	3	2	3	2
Health care	5	7	4	7				4
Economy	7	2	1	10	2		1	7
Jobs	6	4	3	7	4	1	2	9
Immigration				1		1		
Energy	4	2	3	3	2		6	3
War	3	1	1	3	2	2	3	7
Sept. 11			1	2	1	1	1	
Terror(ism)/tists	1	1	2	3	5	1	3	1
God	3	1	8	2		3	2	8
Tax(es)	1	2	6	11	3		11	8
Vice president			1	1			2	1
Business(es)	1			6	1	1	3	7
Reform(s)			2		1	3	5	1
Character				1			1	2
Hurricane				1		2	1	
Hockey mom(s)							3	
Bush	3		5	6				1
Cheney				1				

Source: Federal News Service transcripts

THE PRICE OF BEING WOUNDED

In order to calculate the monthly payout for a wounded warrior, the Veteran's Affairs office breaks down injuries via a detailed grading system. Below is an infographic of how the breakdown works.



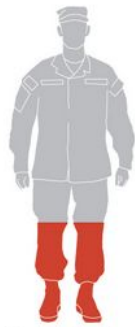
Loss of **one hand**.



Deafness in **both ears**.



Loss of **one hand and one foot**.



Loss of **both legs** at the region of the knee.



Loss of **both arms** at the region of the elbow.



Loss of **both arms** so near the shoulder that it prevents the use of a prosthetic appliance.



Paralysis of both lower extremities (paraplegia) along with bowel and bladder incontinence.



Disabilities serious enough that the veteran needs advanced levels of aid and attendance.

Special Monthly Compensation

\$100

\$700 - 900

\$1,000 - 1,300

\$1,600 - 1,900

\$2,100

\$5,300

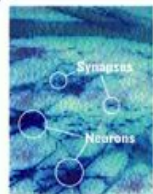
PHOTOS (and drawings)

Inside a Baby's Brain

Babies are born with the raw materials they need to adapt and learn from their environments. Here's a guide to significant social and neurological milestones.

Infant Brain Development

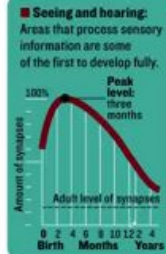
Babies' brains become specialized as they are shaped by early experience, with essential areas maturing first.



Making connections: Babies are born with most of the brain cells they need. But the cells can't communicate with each other until they form connections called synapses. The infant brain makes more synapses than it needs, later pruning ones that aren't essential.

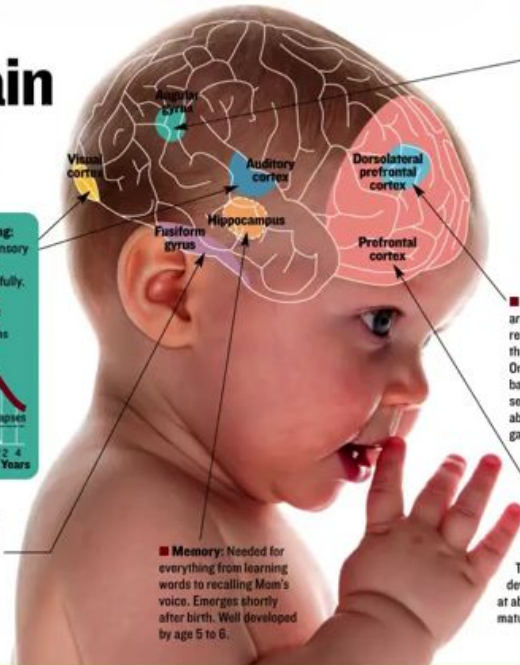


Boosting brainpower: Throughout infancy, a coating called myelin wraps itself around nerves. This insulation speeds signals, allowing for faster mental processing and eventually the ability to multitask. It's not completed until middle age.



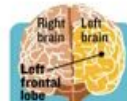
Facial recognition: This skill allows babies to tell caregivers from strangers, so it is essential for building trusting relationships. Develops after 4 months.

Memory: Needed for everything from learning words to recalling Mom's voice. Emerges shortly after birth. Well developed by age 5 to 6.



Mental images: This area may help babies remember people and things that aren't there. Once it's developed, babies can suffer separation anxiety over absent parents. Sees big gains after 8 months.

Higher reasoning: Also involved in emotional control. This area is slow to develop. Growth peaks at about 1, but it's still maturing into a child's teens.



FRONT VIEWS

Brain scans: From as early as 9 months, differences in temperament are reflected in brain activity. Shy babies show heightened activity in their left frontal lobes.



The math of mass shootings è un metodico percorso grafico, che ripercorre le sparatorie americane degli ultimi cinquant'anni.

Il team composto dalla reporter Bonnie Berkowitz, dal graphic editor Lazaro Gamio e dai graphic designer Denise Lu e Kevin Uhrmacher, ha scelto una via del tutto innovativa, lasciando letteralmente “parlare il dato”: invertendo totalmente la gerarchia tra testo e immagine, lo spazio lasciato alla parola è ridotto a pochi brevi trafiletti, nei quali vengono condensate tutte le informazioni non rappresentate.

L'articolo è composto da tre sezioni costituite da tre infografiche interattive che, tramite la tecnica del pattern ritmico, rappresentano le 889 vittime, le 248 pistole e i 133 killer che hanno compiuto i 130 mass shooting più sanguinosi nella storia degli Stati Uniti, dalla strage all'Università del Texas del 1966, fino a i tragici fatti avvenuti ad Orlando nel giugno 2016.

POVERTY IMMobilIZES, MONEY MAKES MOVING POSSIBLE

Bangladesh. Millions fled conflict in the 1970s, and in the 1980s millions more began to leave for work in the Gulf states. Remittances from overseas fuel the economy.

Mexico. Higher incomes have encouraged many to seek U.S. jobs. Factors such as a weak U.S. market and stronger border enforcement after the 9/11 attacks slowed migration.

Vietnam. Economic growth upon the end of the war, in 1975, has spurred in- and out-migration. Nearly half the four million Vietnamese living abroad are in the U.S.

STRONG LABOR MARKETS DRAW MIGRANTS

Thailand. Migrant workers and refugees are attracted to Thailand's wages and skilled jobs. There was a brief outflow in 1992 of refugees who went home to Cambodia.

Spain. Economic growth, rising demand for labor, and integration into what became the EU led to a surge in migrants from developing countries in the 1990s.

Saudi Arabia. The 1970s oil boom brought foreign workers to the kingdom. The 1990s saw dwindling oil revenues and a crackdown on undocumented migrants.

U.A.E. Oil wealth, political stability, and a construction boom in the 2000s drew foreign workers. But soon after that, when oil prices fell, many of them left.

Germany. Millions of Eastern Europeans arrived when the Iron Curtain was lifted. The red surge came in the late 2000s as the robust economy drew migrants and refugees.

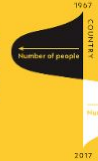
Russia. An exodus was mirrored in the 1970s with the discovery of resources such as oil and gas. The 1990s Soviet collapse brought new arrivals from former republics.

United States. Some 35 million new jobs came with a strong postrecession recovery in the 1990s. In 2002 a slowdown dashed both jobs and immigration.

THE SHIFTING PATTERNS OF MOVEMENT

MIGRATION WAVES

WHEN EMIGRATION IS HIGHER
Black indicates more people leaving a country than foreign-born residents staying.



WHEN IMMIGRATION IS HIGHER
White indicates more foreign-born residents in a country than people leaving.

The ebb and flow of people across borders has long shaped our world. Data from the past 50 years of international migration helps us understand why people make the choice to leave and where they go. Less than 10 percent of these migrants are forced to flee; most are seeking a better life and move only when they can afford to. Global migrants totalled fewer than 100 million in the 1960s, and although the number has increased substantially since then, it remains a fraction of the world's 7.6 billion people today.

258 MILLION PEOPLE IN 2017 LIVED OUTSIDE THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

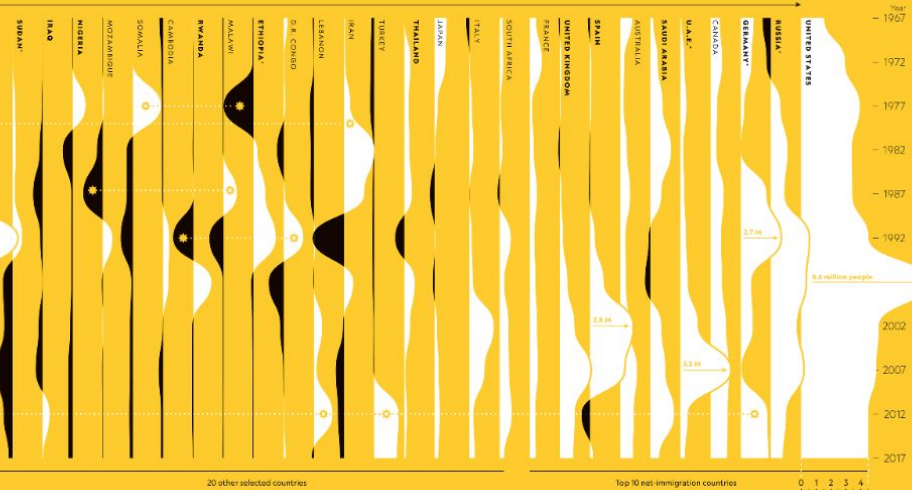
3% OF PEOPLE WORLDWIDE ARE IMMIGRANTS; THE FIGURE HAS HELD FOR 50 YEARS

HIGHER EMIGRATION
More people leaving a country than foreign-born residents staying



Top 10 net-emigration countries

HIGHER IMMIGRATION
More foreign-born residents in a country than people leaving



20 other selected countries

Top 10 net-immigration countries

0 1 2 3 4
Millions of people

Check to track net emigration (black) or immigration (white), 1967 to 2017

Hotspot in conflict Destination

Larger refugee crises shown above

INSTABILITY FORCES PEOPLE OUT

Syria. Unrest and conflict have pushed millions into countries such as Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon. Syria's border enforcement after the war in 2012 is mirrored in Turkey's influx.

Afghanistan. The Soviet Union's 1979 invasion sent millions into Pakistan and elsewhere in the region. Many later returned, only to face further violence.

Sudan. Refugees from neighboring countries have contributed to Sudan's refugees, but cycles of civil war in the mid-1990s created greater net outflows.

Iraq. Instability following the 2003 U.S.-led invasion displaced millions of Iraqis. More recently, Iraq has taken in some 200,000 refugees from war-torn Syria.

Hong Kong. A violent uprising in the 1960s curbed migrant arrivals and prompted departures. Today terrorist groups such as Boko Haram are sparking outflow.

Rwanda. Nearly two million Rwandans fled during the genocide that took some 800,000 lives in 1994. The conflict halted war in the Dem. Rep. of Congo.

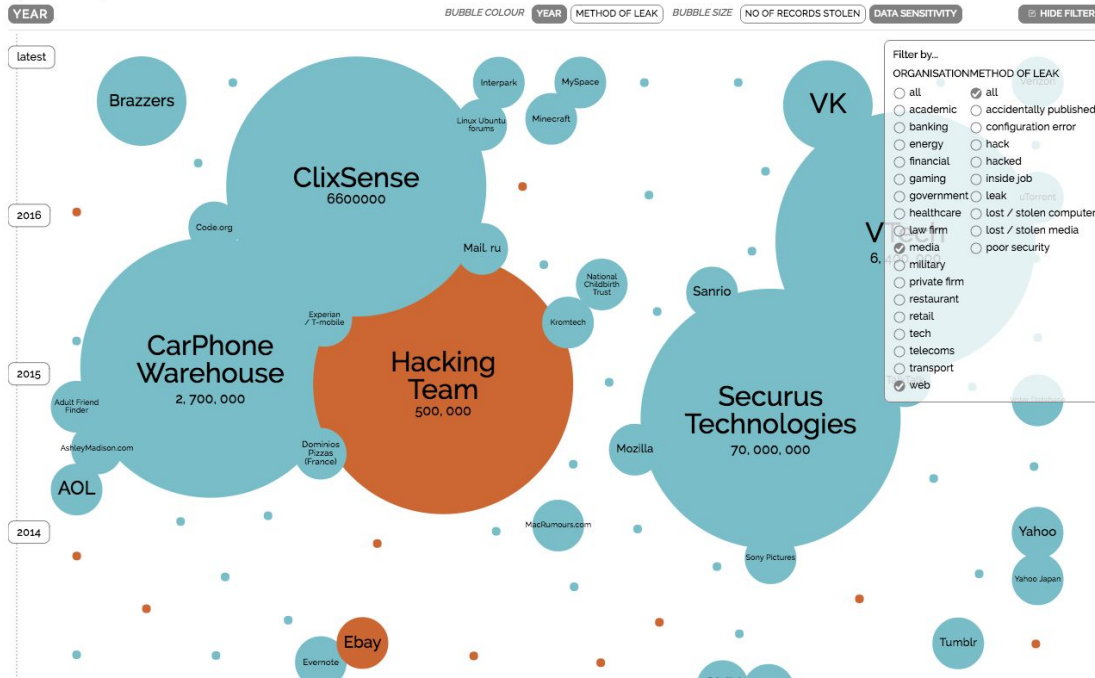
POLICIES SHIFT MIGRATION FLOW

China. In an effort to "soften" any policies overseas that had long blocked migration, and encourage reforms at home in the 1980s, many returned once the regime fell in 1991.

United Kingdom. A change in policies in the 1990s eased restrictions on immigration and asylum. By 2002, a skilled immigrant could get a visa without a job offer.

United States. A change in policies in the 1990s eased restrictions on immigration and asylum. By 2002, a skilled immigrant could get a visa without a job offer.

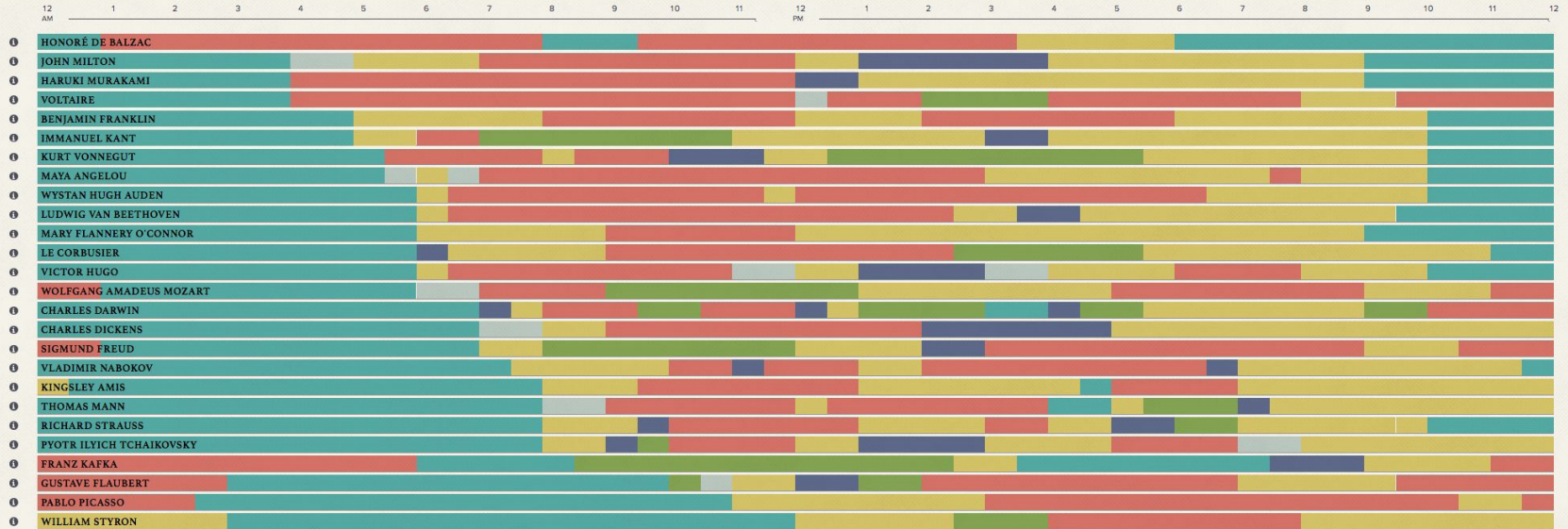
WORLD BIGGEST DATA BREACHES



THE DAILY ROUTINES OF FAMOUS CREATIVE PEOPLE

Turns out great minds don't think alike. Discover how some of the world's most original artists, writers and musicians structured their day, based on "Daily Rituals" by Mason Currey. Filter the different categories by toggling on or off, and hover over the colored bars to learn more about the daily routines.

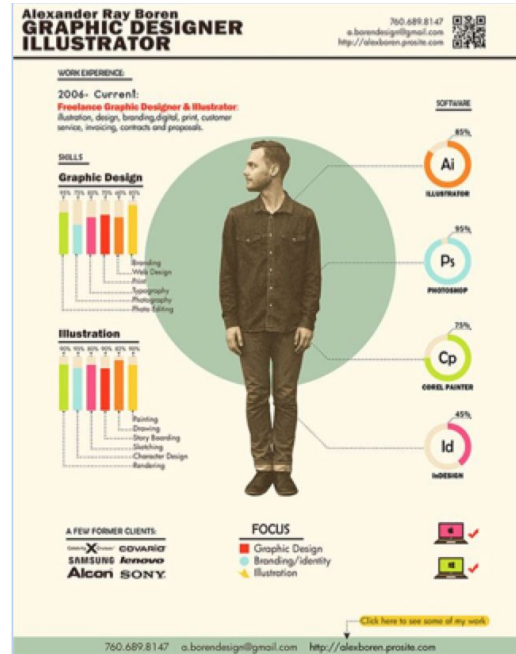
SLEEP
 CREATIVE WORK
 DAY JOB/ADMIN
 FOOD/LEISURE
 EXERCISE
 OTHER



"I never could have done what I have done without the habits of punctuality, order, and diligence, without the determination to concentrate myself on one subject at a time."
CHARLES DICKENS

Disclaimer: The above info doesn't characterize the entire life of each person but a specific period of time as recorded in diaries, letters and other documentation. | Sources: [Daily Rituals: How Artists Work](#) by Mason Currey, [Daily Routines](#) blog and other academic studies

CV infografico



RISORSE DATI

[Google Public Data](#)

[Google trends](#)

Istat.it

Audiweb

Public Data

Eurostat, Demographic Indicators

- Fertility
 - Abortions
 - Fertility rate**
 - Live births
 - Live births by rank of birth (% of to...
 - Mean age of women at childbirth
 - Proportion of live births outside m...
- Marriage and divorce
 - Crude divorce rate
 - Crude marriage rate
 - Divorces
 - Marriages
- Mortality
 - Deaths**
 - Infant mortality**
 - Infant mortality rate
 - Life expectancy
- Population
- Population change

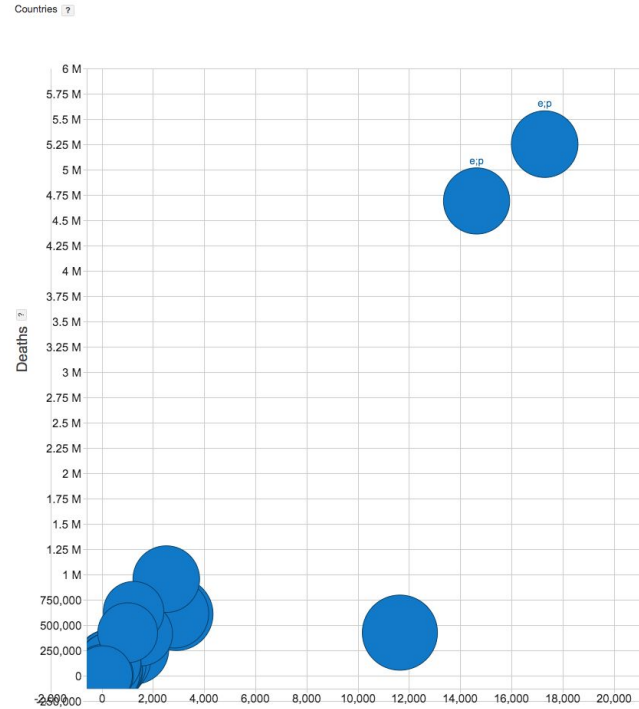
Clear

Compare by Country

Country group All

- Albania
- Armenia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Euro area - 18 countries (2014)
- Euro area - 19 countries (from 2015)
- European Economic Area (EU27 - 2007-201...
- European Economic Area (EU28 - 2013-202...
- European Free Trade Association
- European Union - 27 countries (2007-2013)
- European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)
- Finland
- France
- Euro area (estimated)

Clear selections

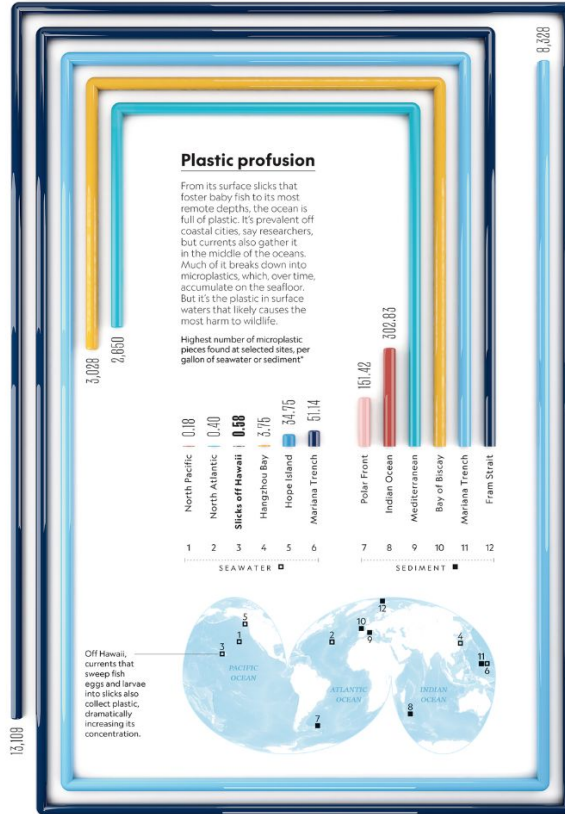


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*COLLECTION METHODS VARY. ALBERTO LUCAS LOPEZ, RYAN T. WILLIAMS, AND CLARE TRAINOR, NDM STAFF. FOR SOURCE DETAILS, GO TO [NDM.COM/MATZ219](#).

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