Name_____

Deadly Data

Purpose: To practice graphing skills

The following data table lists the deadliest volcanic eruptions on record according to name, year, number of deaths, and major cause of deaths.

Volcano	Year	Deaths	Major cause of deaths	Volcano	Year	Deaths	Major cause of deaths
Tambora, Indonesia	1815	92,000	Starvation	El Chichon, Mexico	1982	2,000	Ash flows
Krakatau, Indonesia	1883	36,417	Tsunami	Soufriere, St. Vincent	1902	1,680	Ash flows
Mount Pelee, Martinique	1902	29,025	Ash flows	Oshima, Japan	1741	1,475	Tsunami
Ruiz, Colombia	1985	25,000	Mudflows	Asama, Japan	1783	1,377	Ash flows, mudflows
Unzen, Japan	1792	14,300	Volcano collapse, tsunami	Taal, Philippines	1911	1,335	Ash flows
Laki, Iceland	1783	9,350	Starvation	Mayon, Philippines	1814	1,200	Mudflows
Kelut, Indonesia	1919	5,110	Mudflows	Agung, Indonesia	1963	1,184	Ash flows
Galunggung, Indonesia	1882	4,011	Mudflows	Cotopaxi, Ecuador	1877	1,000	Mudflows
Vesuvius, Italy	1631	3,500	Mudflows, lava flows	Pinatubo, Philippines	1991	800	Disease
Vesuvius, Italy	79	3,360	Ash flows, falls	Komagatake, Japan	1640	700	Tsunami
Papandayan, Indonesia	1772	2,957	Ash flows	Ruiz, Colombia	1845	700	Mudflows
Lamington, Papua New Guinea	1951	2,942	Ash flows	Hibok-Hibok, Philippines	1951	500	Ash flows

NOTE: All eruptions with more than 500 known human fatalities. Based on data in *Volcanic Hazards: A Sourcebook on the Effects of Eruptions* by Russell J. Blong (Academic Press, 1984).

Source: Volcano World. Web: volcano.und.edu/vw.html .

With your partner, examine the data. Decide which data is most interesting or useful. There are multiple ways to look at the data: by country, by cause of death, by time period, and so on. What kinds of relationships can be seen? Each group may see something different. How would you graph this data to make it easiest for someone to understand? Construct a graph of one relationship on the back of this paper. What questions does the data raise?

Be prepared to share and discuss your graph with the class.