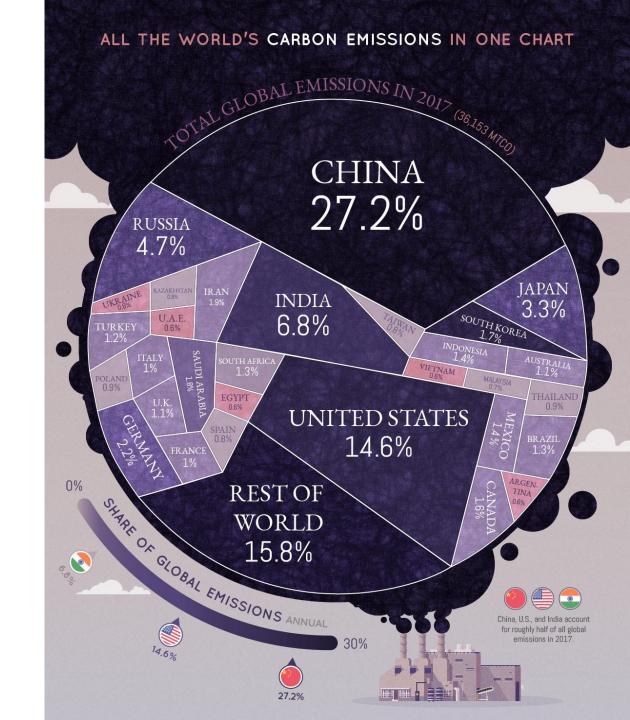
is insight, not pictures.

- Ben Shneiderman



Introduction

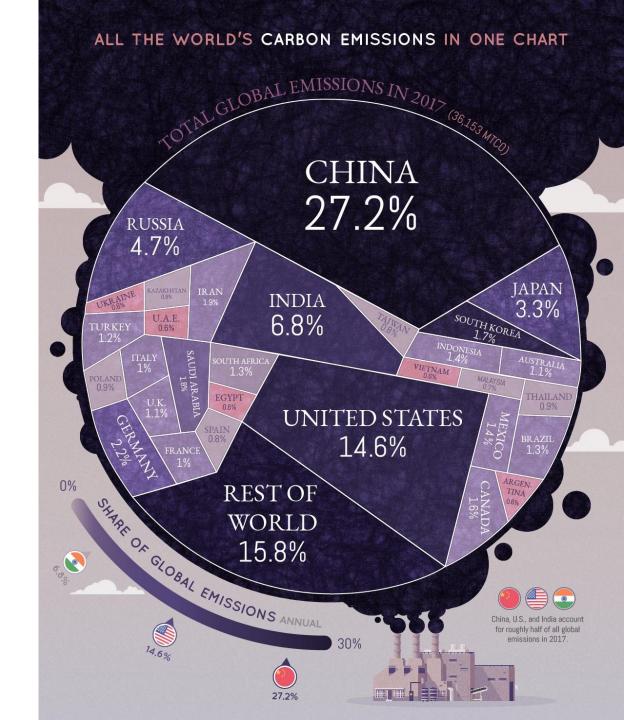
- Designed by VisualCapitalist
- Features a globe-like shape split into multiple segments (country)
- Each segment represents one of the top 30 highest producers of carbon emissions



Tutorial Group P2-04

Data

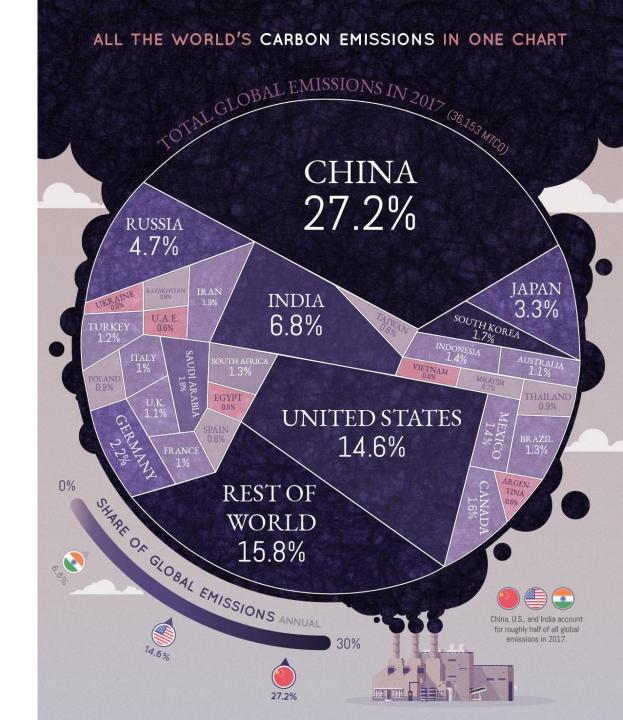
- Data Types:
 - Country Name (Nominal)
 - Carbon Emissions in % (Ratio)
- Highlights top "heavy hitters" countries (contributes approx. 50%)



Tutorial Group P2-04

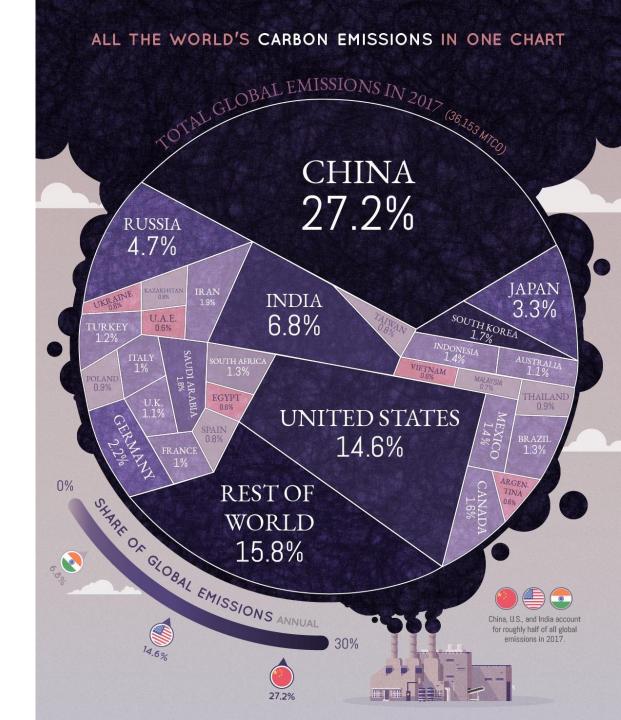
Task

- Illustrate where most of the world's carbon emissions originate from
- Allow comparative viewing of the country's carbon emissions



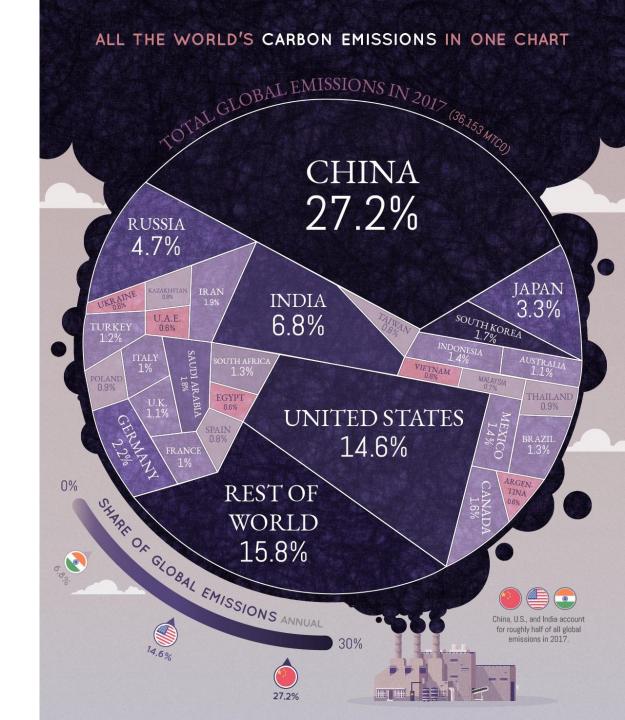
Good idioms

- Country names are prominently displayed next to their % data
- Segment sizes are directly proportional to carbon emissions %
- Effectual use of the colour channels to denote shares of carbon emissions



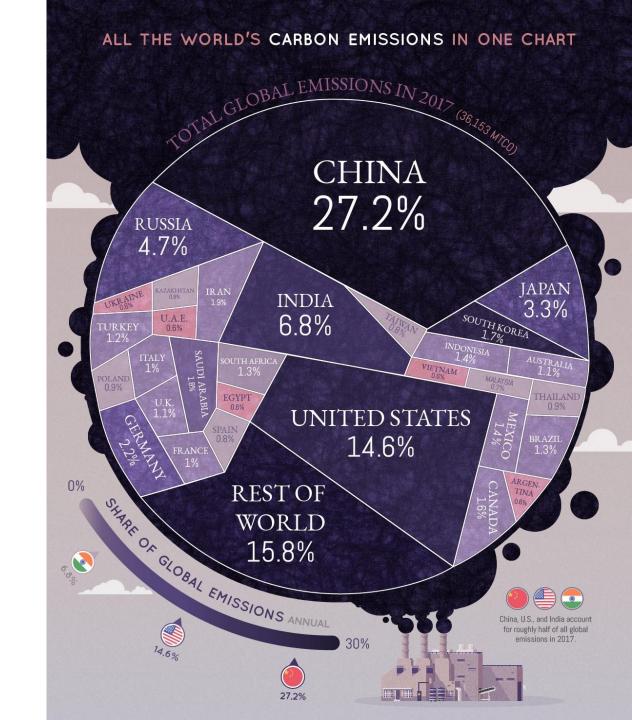
Bad idioms

- "Incomplete" legend used (Pink is omitted / Light
 Grey (0%) have higher % than Pink segments)
- Inconsistent colour scale (e.g., South Korea)
- Inconsistent segment sizes (e.g., different sizes for Ukraine, U.A.E, Egypt, Argentina & Vietnam)
- Segments were neither grouped by region nor by their carbon emissions %



Bad idioms

- Information on the number (count) of countries represented is not available
- No standardisation of font style (e.g., <u>Malaysia</u>)
- Error in Unit of Measure of "Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide" – the correct unit of measure is "MTCO2e"



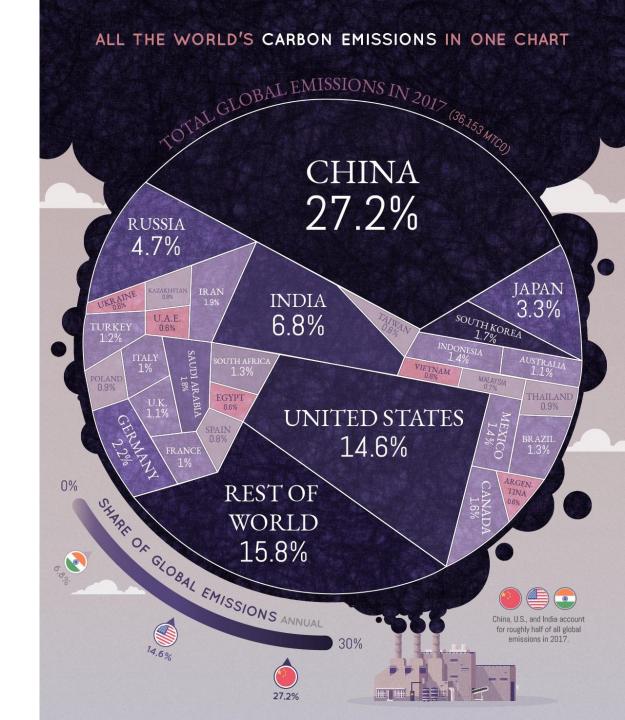
Tutorial Group P2-04

Font for "Malaysia" is different from the other countries?



Design Violations

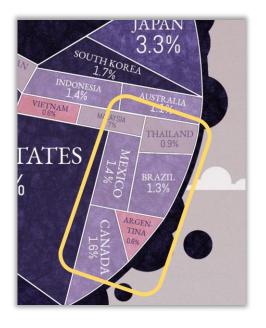
- Law of Proximity
- Law of Similarity
- Law of Common Region
- Law of Prägnanz (Simplicity Law)

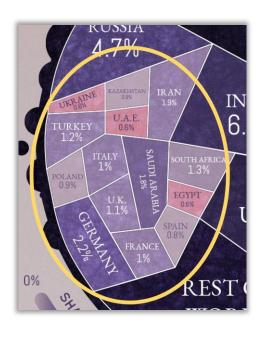


Tutorial Group P2-04









Law of Proximity

Skewed representation. Adjacent segments do not correlate with each other

Law of Similarity

Segments with identical percentages look completely different from each other

Law of Common Region

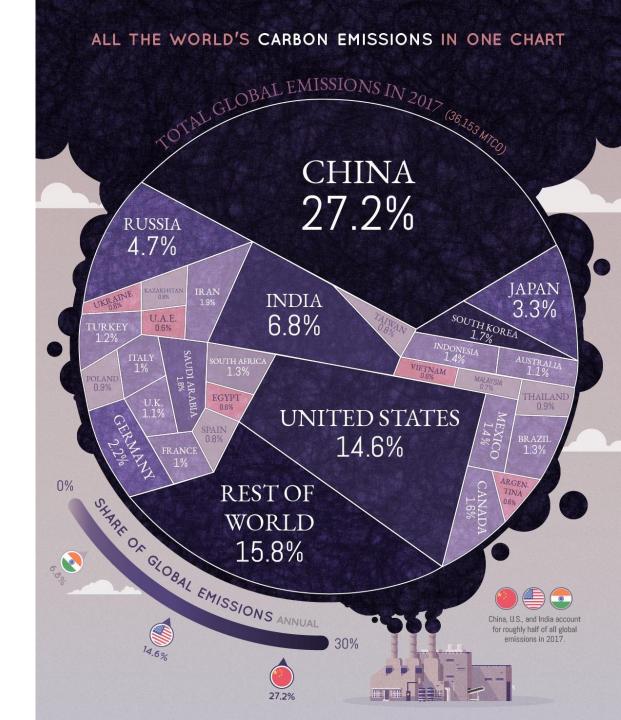
Segments are neither grouped by volume nor by their geographical location

Law of Prägnanz

Complex shapes and sizes make it difficult to interpret the percentages.

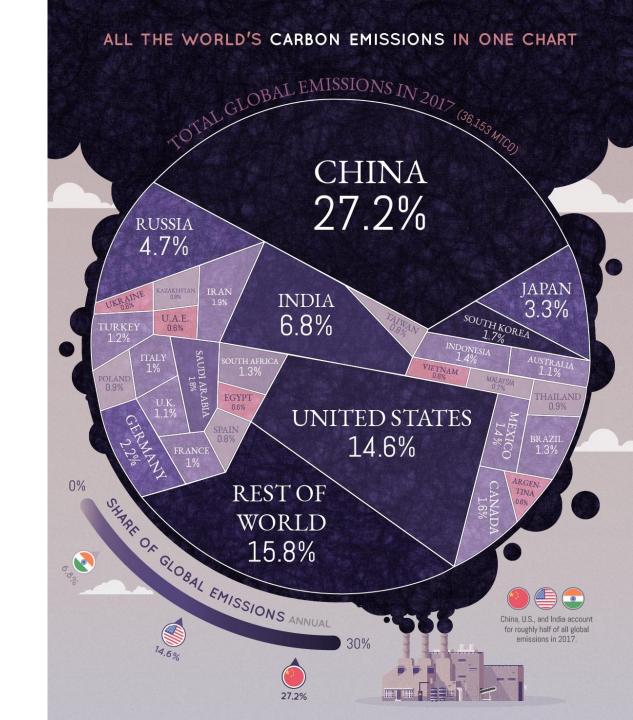
Proposed Improvements

- Use bar graphs or pie charts to better accentuate the differences
- Standardise the font styles and country name representations (United States vs U.K. & U.A.E.)
- Position the names of the countries upwards

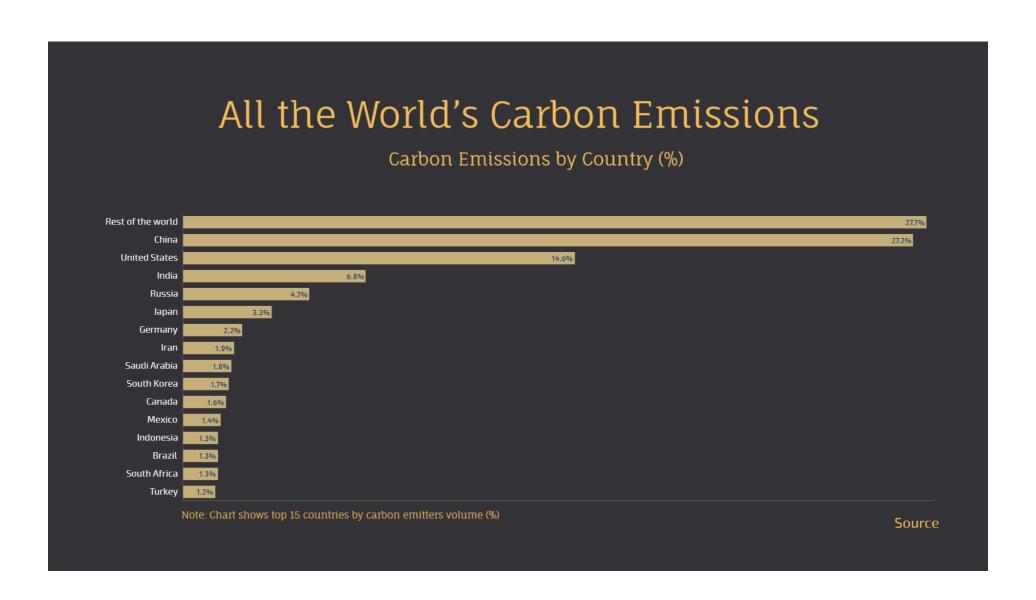


Proposed Improvements

- Include all colours utilised in the chart legend
- Group the countries by their similarities. (e.g., by region, by carbon emissions (%), etc.)
- Indicate the total number of countries represented in the infographic



Proposed Revised Infographic

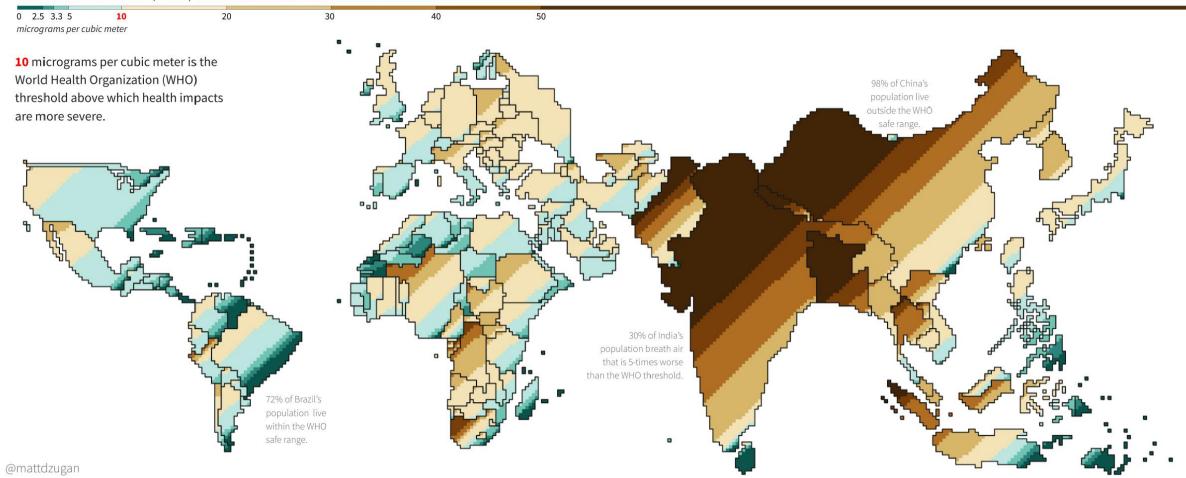




Tutorial Group P2-04

Countries are resized according to their population to represent people rather than land

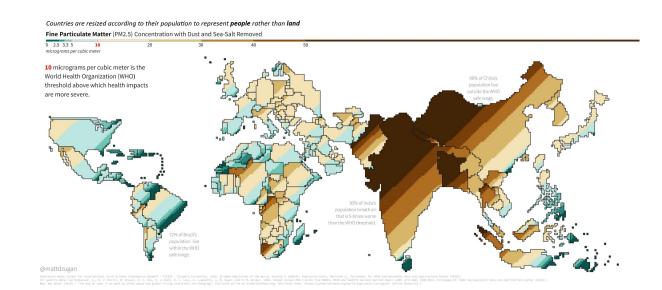
Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) Concentration with Dust and Sea-Salt Removed



Population data: Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University. 2018. Gridded Population of the World, Version 4 (GPW4): Population Count, Revision 11. Palisades, NY: NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC).
Air quality data: van Donkelaar, A., R. V. Martin, M. Brauer, N. C. Hsu, R. A. Kahn, R. C. Levy, A. Lyapustin, A. N. Sayer, and D. M. Winker. 2018. Global Annual PMZ.S Grids from MDDIS, MISR and Seawiffs Aerosal Optical Depth (ADD) with GWR, 1998-2016. Palisades NY: NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC).
Mag: Nask Roser (2018) - "The map we need if we want to thrink about how global living conditions are changing". Published online at Ourient Confidence of the want of the Seawing of the Confidence of the World Confidence of the Wo

Introduction

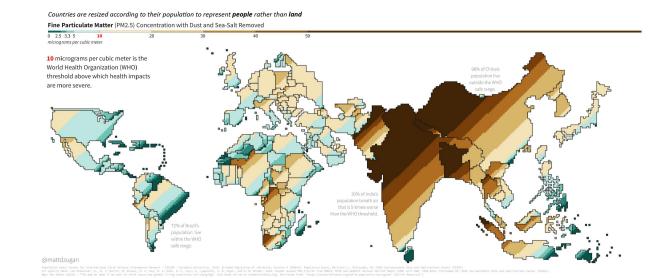
- Created by Matt Dzugan
- A world map-view of the concentration of Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)
- Countries with high PM2.5 concentrations will have a darker shade of **brown**
- Countries with low PM2.5 concentrations will have a darker shade of blue



Tutorial Group P2-04

Data

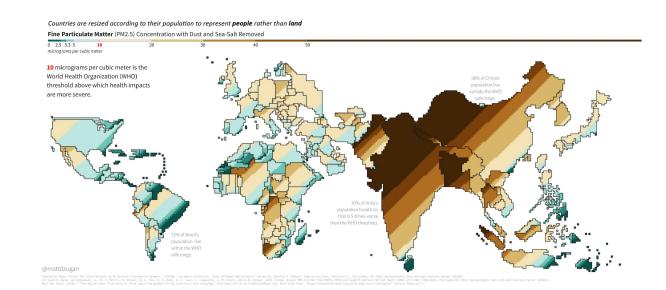
- Data Types:
 - Country Name (Nominal)
 - PM2.5 level (Ratio) not provided
- Countries were resized according to the population size – not provided



Tutorial Group P2-04

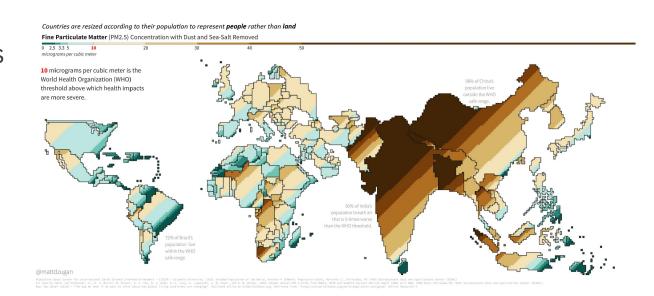
Task

- Provide a "bird-eyes" view of the global air pollution & PM2.5 concentrations
- Highlight the correlation between the air pollution volume & population size



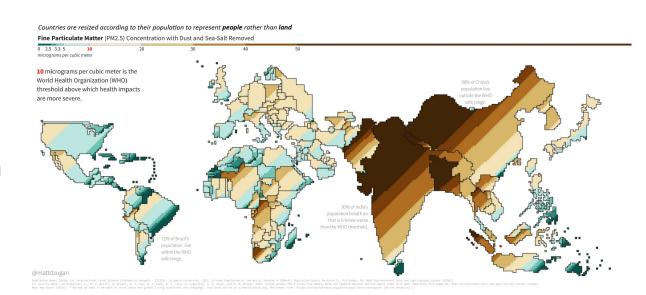
Good idioms

- Draws viewers' attention to high contributors of air pollution
- Clear annotations to guide viewers
- Good use of familiar colours to represent air pollution (Memory Colour Effect)
- Countries with high PM2.5 stands out on the map – dark brown colour (Von Restorff Effect)



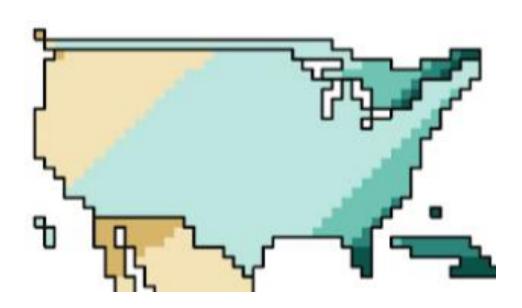
Bad idioms

- Countries were drastically resized (to the point that they became unrecognizable)
- Multiple colours were used to represent each country
- No explanation on why the countries were "pixelated" (In reality, one pixel = 500,00 people)
- No correlation between the visualization and the actual air pollution situation



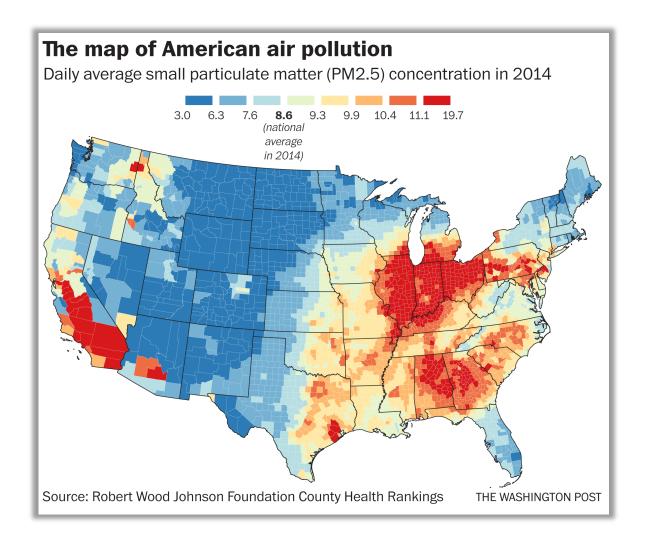
Tutorial Group P2-04

"Pixelated" USA



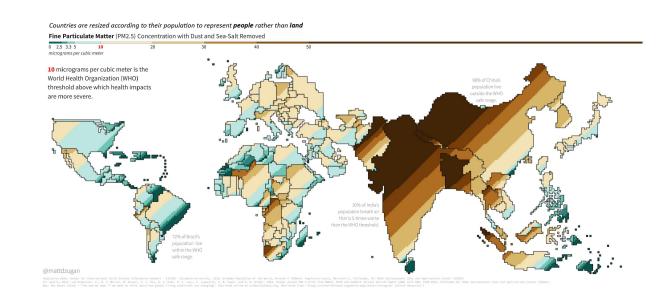
No correlation between "Pixelated" USA and the actual air pollution situation in USA

Actual air pollution in USA (2014)



Bad idioms

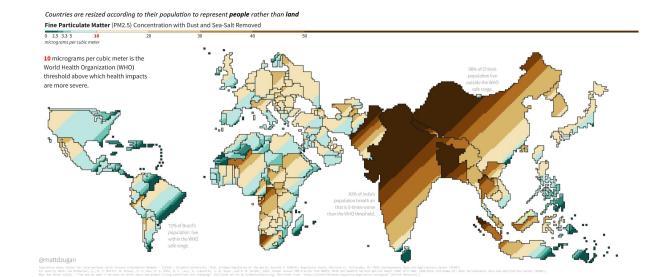
- Countries were drastically resized (to the point that they became unrecognizable)
- Multiple colours used to represent each country (despite having only one PM2.5 reading)
- No explanation of why the countries were "pixelated" (In reality, one pixel = 500,00 people)
- No correlation between the visualization and the actual air pollution situation



Tutorial Group P2-04

Design Violations

- Law of Prägnanz (Simplicity Law)
- Jakob's Law
- Krug's 1st Law of Usability



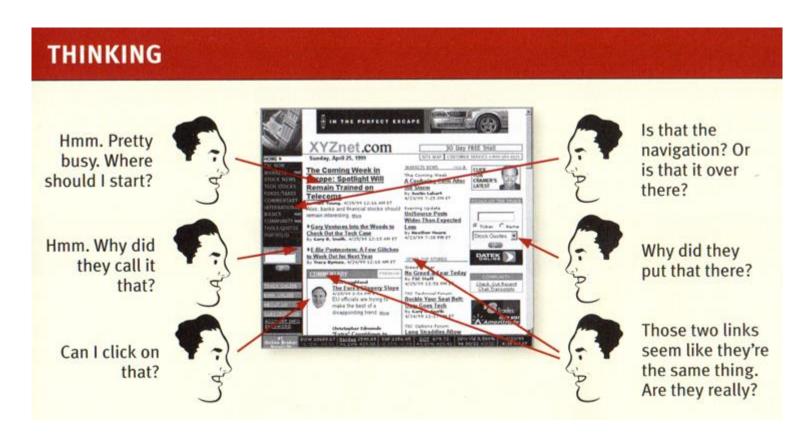
Krug's First Law of Usability – Don't make me think!

The design of a web page or anything that you design **should be self-evident and obvious**. The users should be able to "get it" instantly after looking at the screen.

More the users spend time in thinking about what all components/elements are about, the more hurdles we introduce in their process of exploring (or experiencing) the product and costs users their precious time.

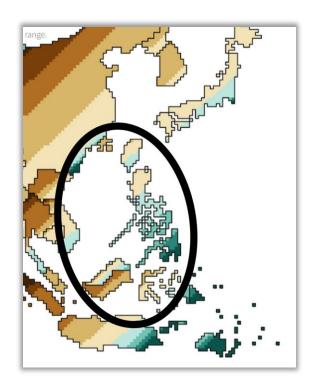
- @aniket.ambekar, Medium.com

Krug's First Law of Usability – Don't make me think!



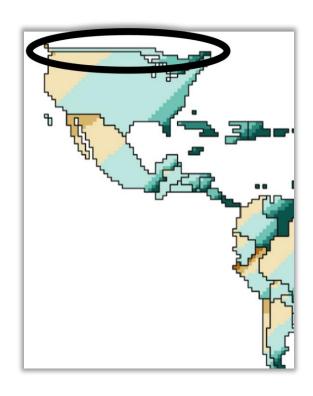
Extracted from: Don't Make Me Think: Revisited by Steve Krug

Tutorial Group P2-04



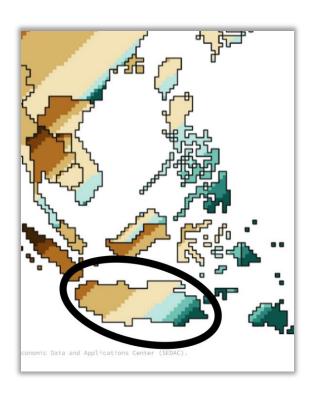
Law of Prägnanz

Different shapes and sizes were utilised to fit the countries on the density map



Jakob's Law

Many countries were shrunk/enlarged and repositioned to fit the diagram

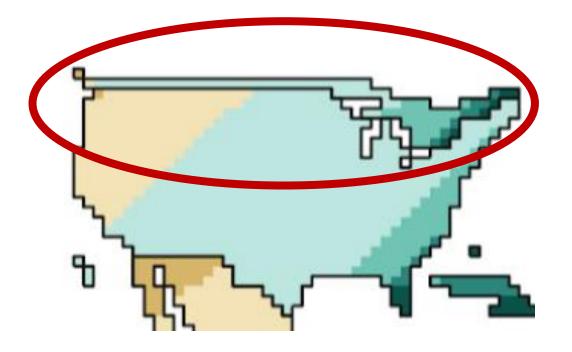


Krug's 1st Law of Usability

Different colours across the scale are used. What do the colours mean?

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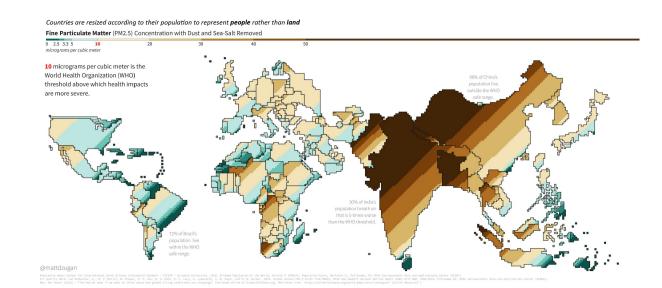
"Pixelated" Canada



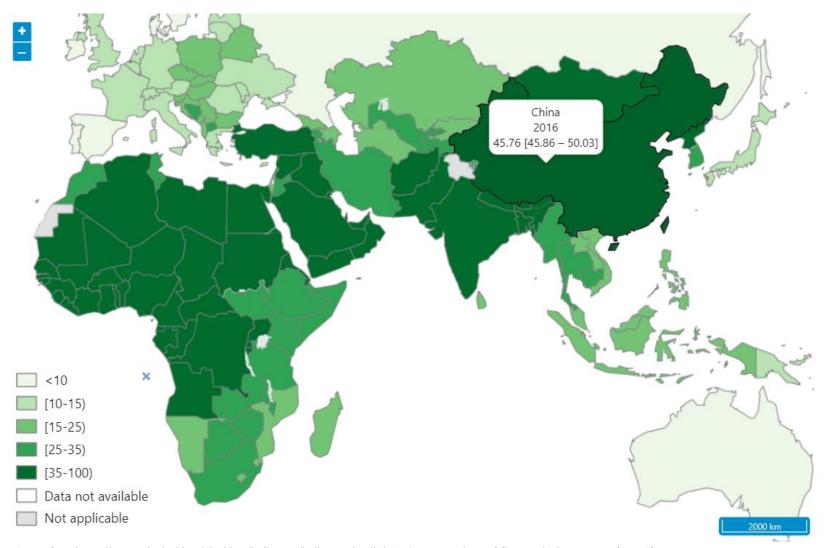


Proposed Improvements

- Use a traditional choropleth map
- Use a bar graph to illustrate the air pollution levels for each country
- Use a fixed colour for each of the countries
- Use text labels or tooltips to label the different countries



Proposed Revised Infographic



 $Image\ from\ https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/concentrations-of-fine-particulate-matter-(pm2-5)$

