

THE REFUGEE PROJECT

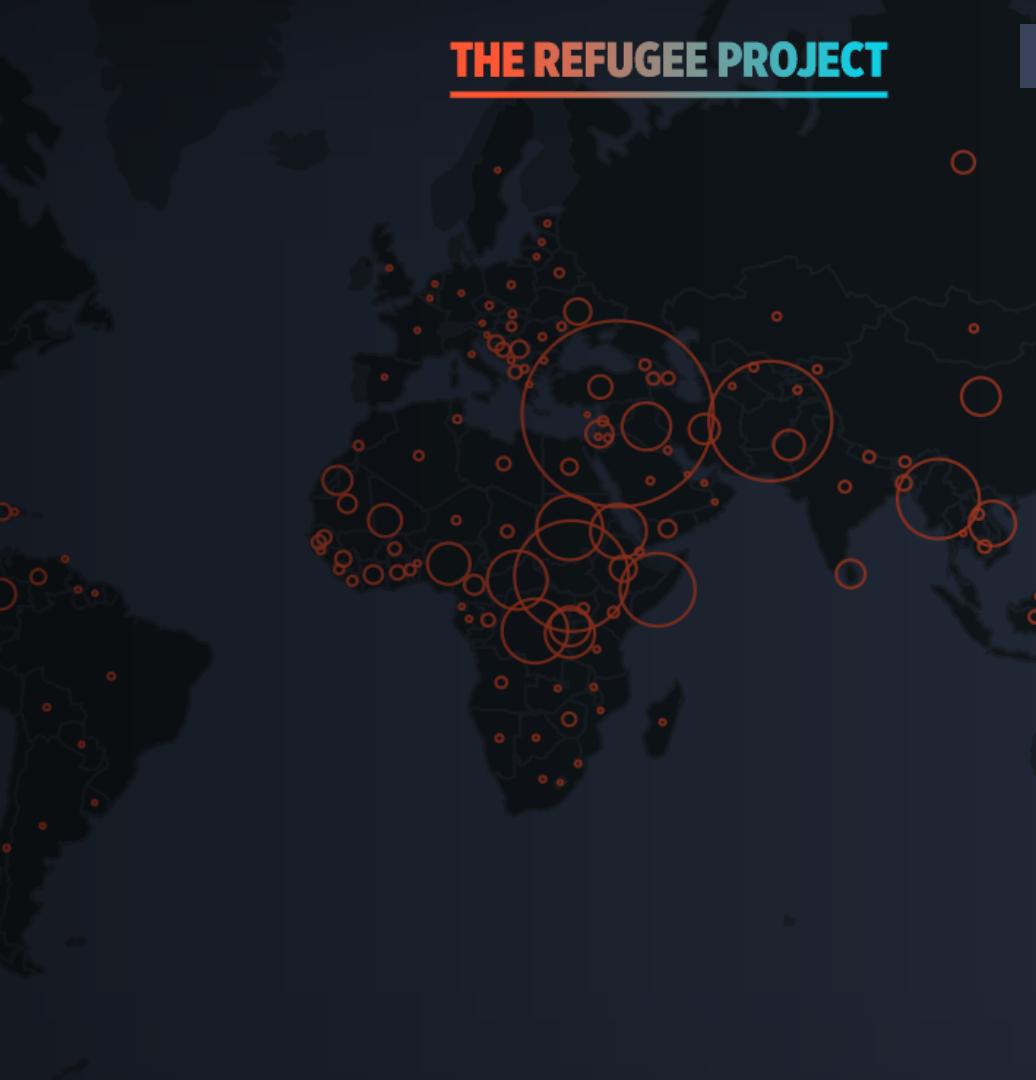
THE REFUGEE DYNAMICS

System Presentation 4 - Nov 04th, 2019
CS9639

Kainth, Aasminpreet Singh
Vashista, Akash Deep

THE REFUGEE PROJECT

DESCRIPTION



This visual representation shows the movement of refugees from 1975 to 2018 around the world.

This visualization was created by Hyperakt and Ekene Ijeoma.

Made by using data from UNHCR and UN population data.

The visualization gives better understanding of how the refugee crises have shaped our world over the last fifty years.

The visualization can be found [here](#)

ANALYSIS



The visualization has a map that shows all of the countries.

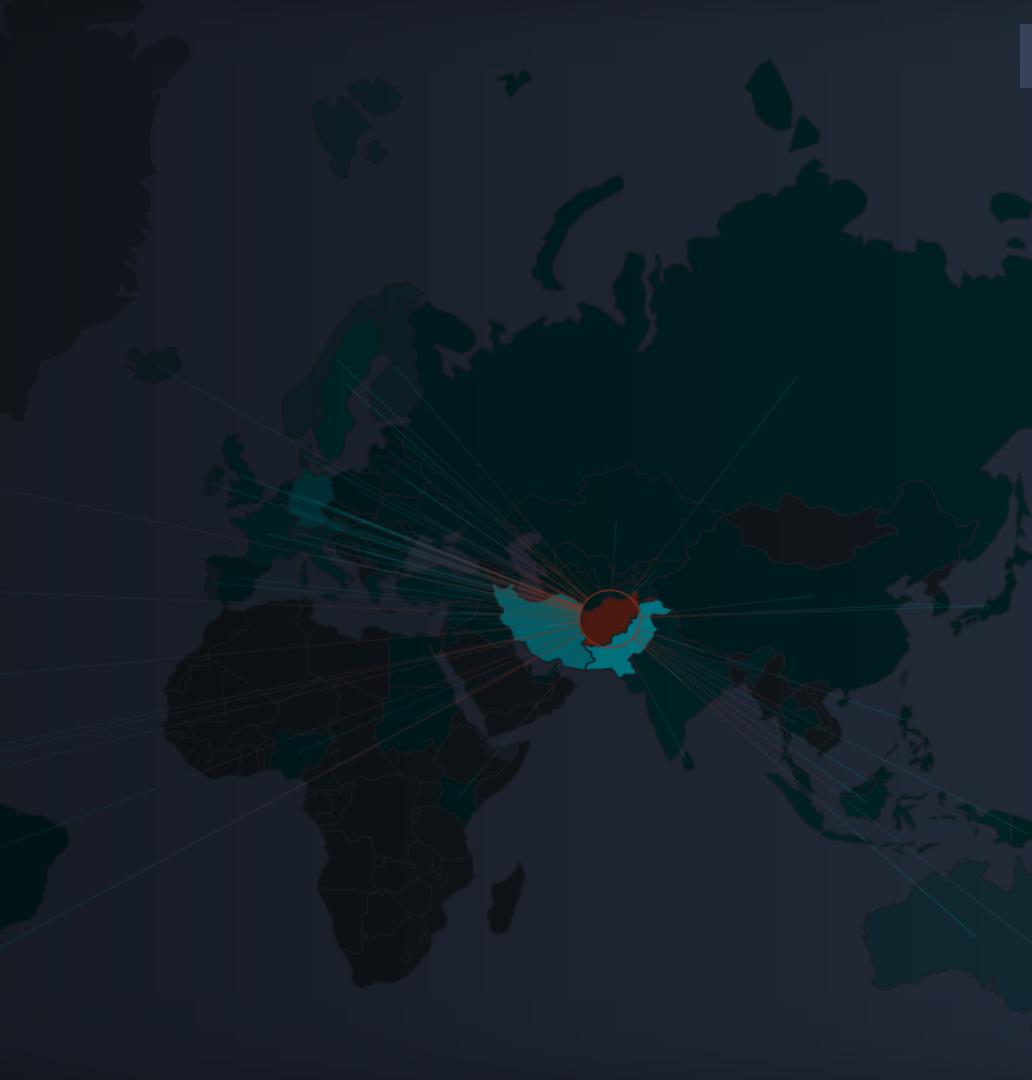
Select from origin country or asylum country.

Hovering the cursor over any country gives information about the number of refugees.

Clicking on any country colour codes the related countries with different intensities.

Select year/country from the drop down list.

Shows related news and refugee stories on the left pane from the selected year.



PROS AND CONS

Pros

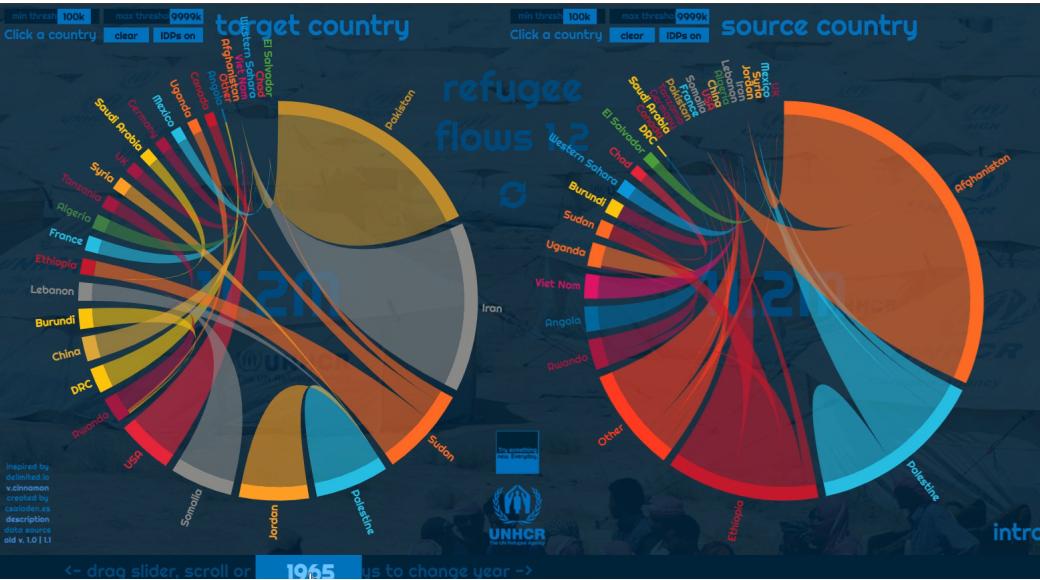
- 🌀 Aesthetically appealing.
- 🌀 Gives control to the user to look for what they want.
- 🌀 Information of the relevant events is provided for better context and reasoning.
- 🌀 Data is represented for every country.
- 🌀 Clicking on any country colour codes the relevant countries from where the refugees came from/went to.

Cons

- 🌀 No mention about refugees within a country.

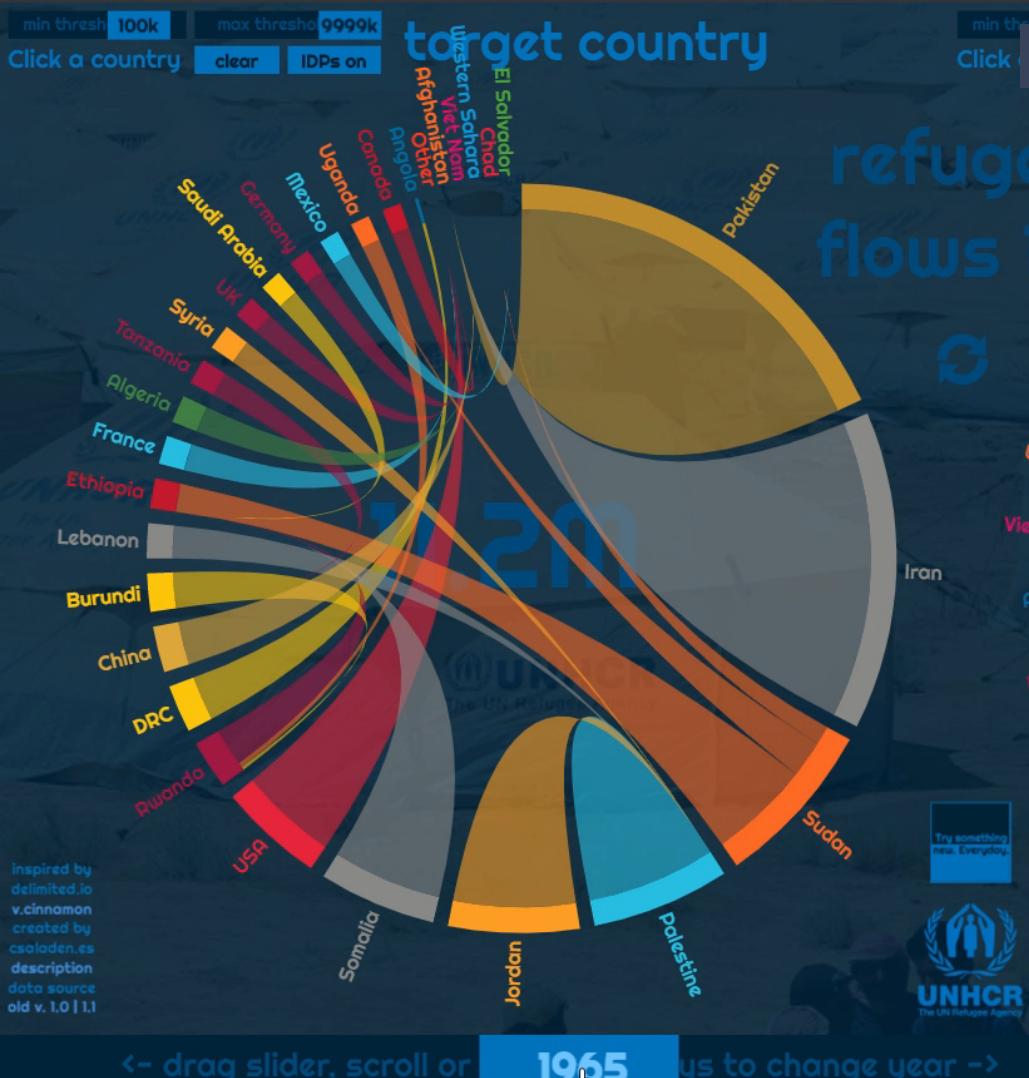
DESCRIPTION

This visualization maps the refugee flows between source and target countries during the period 1951-2017 using a chord diagram layout.



It was developed for World Refugee Day 2015 i.e. 20th June.

It maps the data into VR by data parser which has direct access to the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) database.



DESCRIPTION

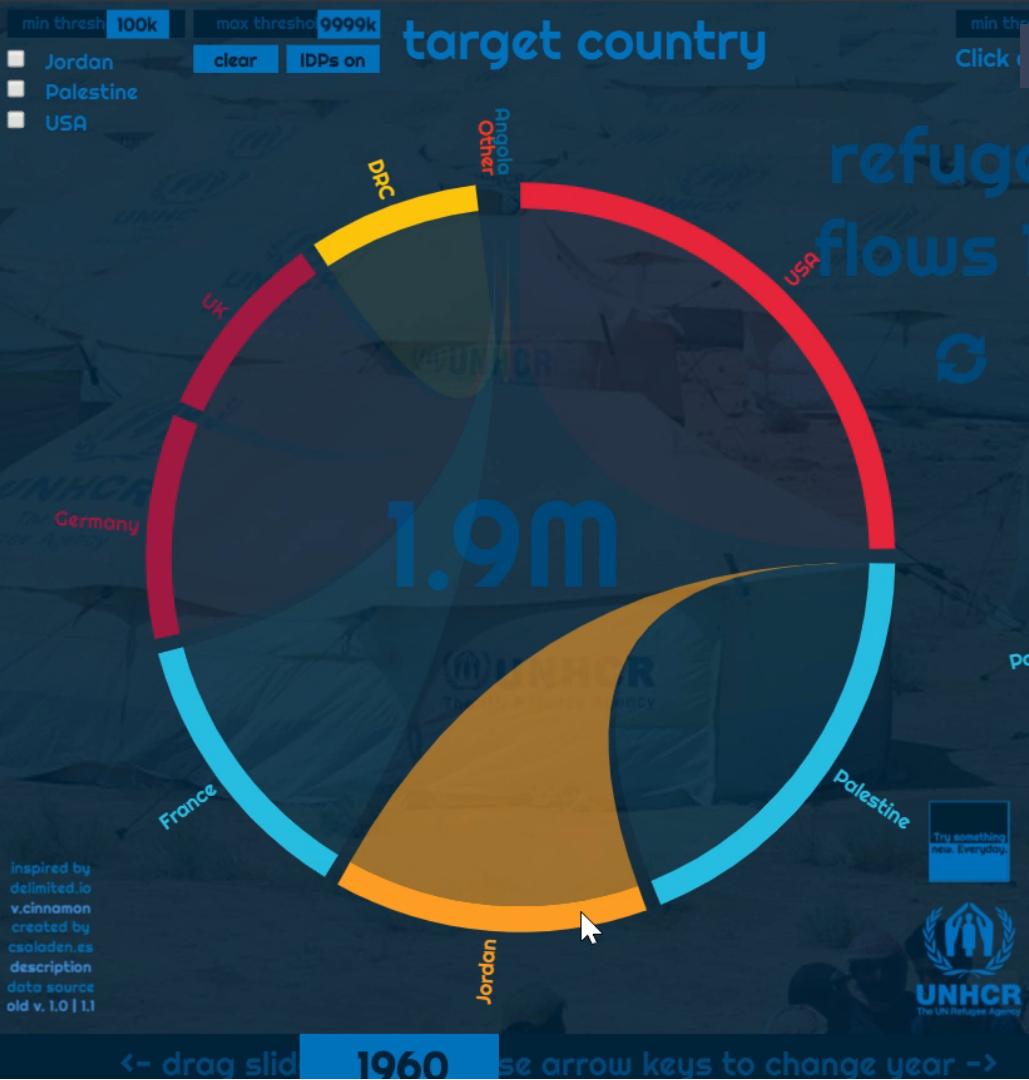
This visualization maps the refugee flows between source and target countries during the period 1951-2017 using a chord diagram layout.

It was developed for World Refugee Day 2015 i.e. 20th June.

It maps the data into VR by data parser which has direct access to the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) database.

It visualizes refugee flows over the world using dynamic chord diagrams.

The colour of the chord depends on net gain from the exchange of people between the countries.



DESCRIPTION

This visualization maps the refugee flows between source and target countries during the period 1951-2017 using a chord diagram layout.

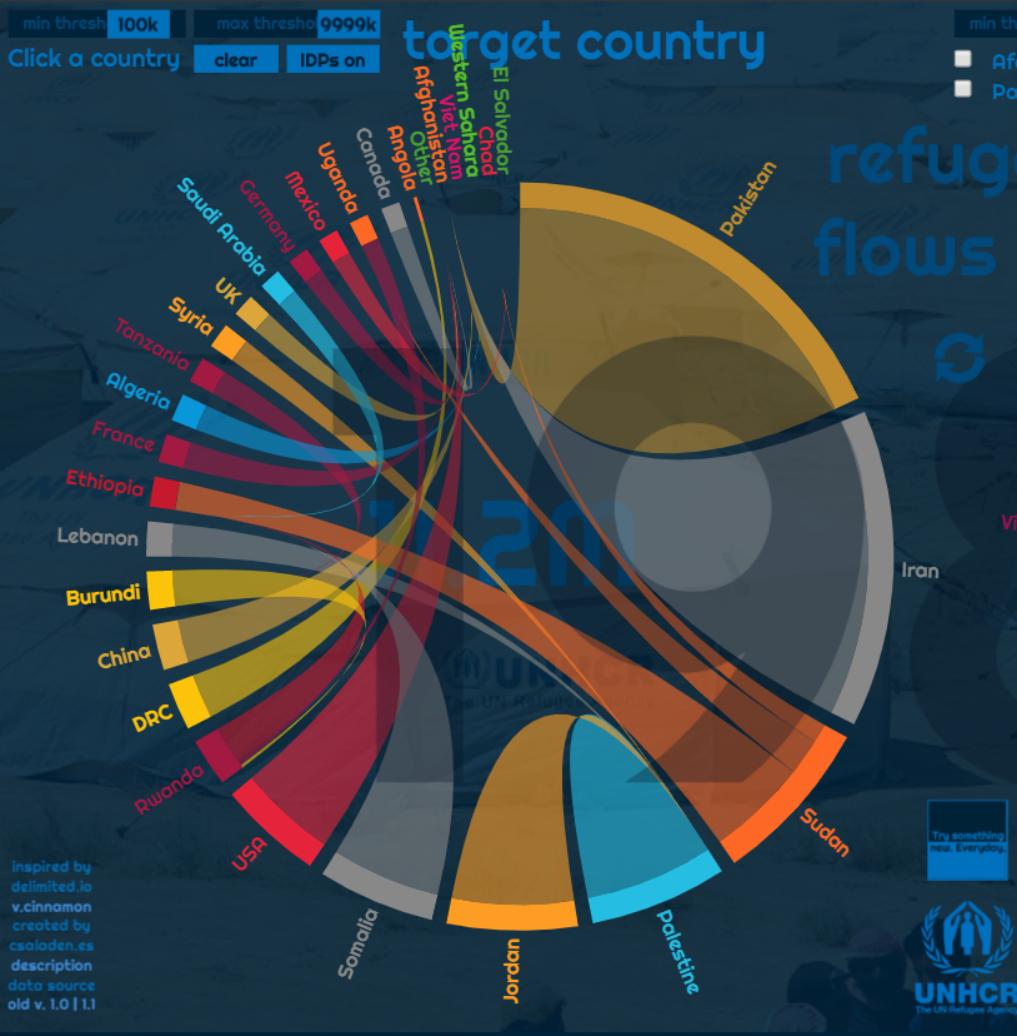
It was developed for World Refugee Day 2015 i.e. 20th June.

It maps the data into VR by data parser which has direct access to the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) database.

It visualizes refugee flows over the world using dynamic chord diagrams.

The colour of the chord depends on net gain from the exchange of people between the countries.

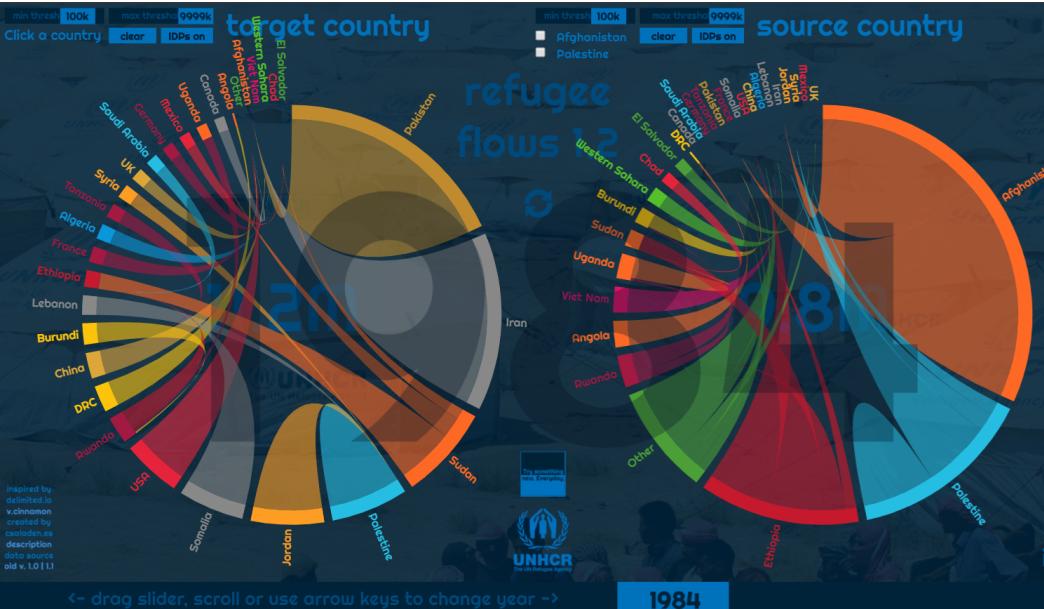
We can filter out countries by clicking on their label or by changing threshold.



ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS

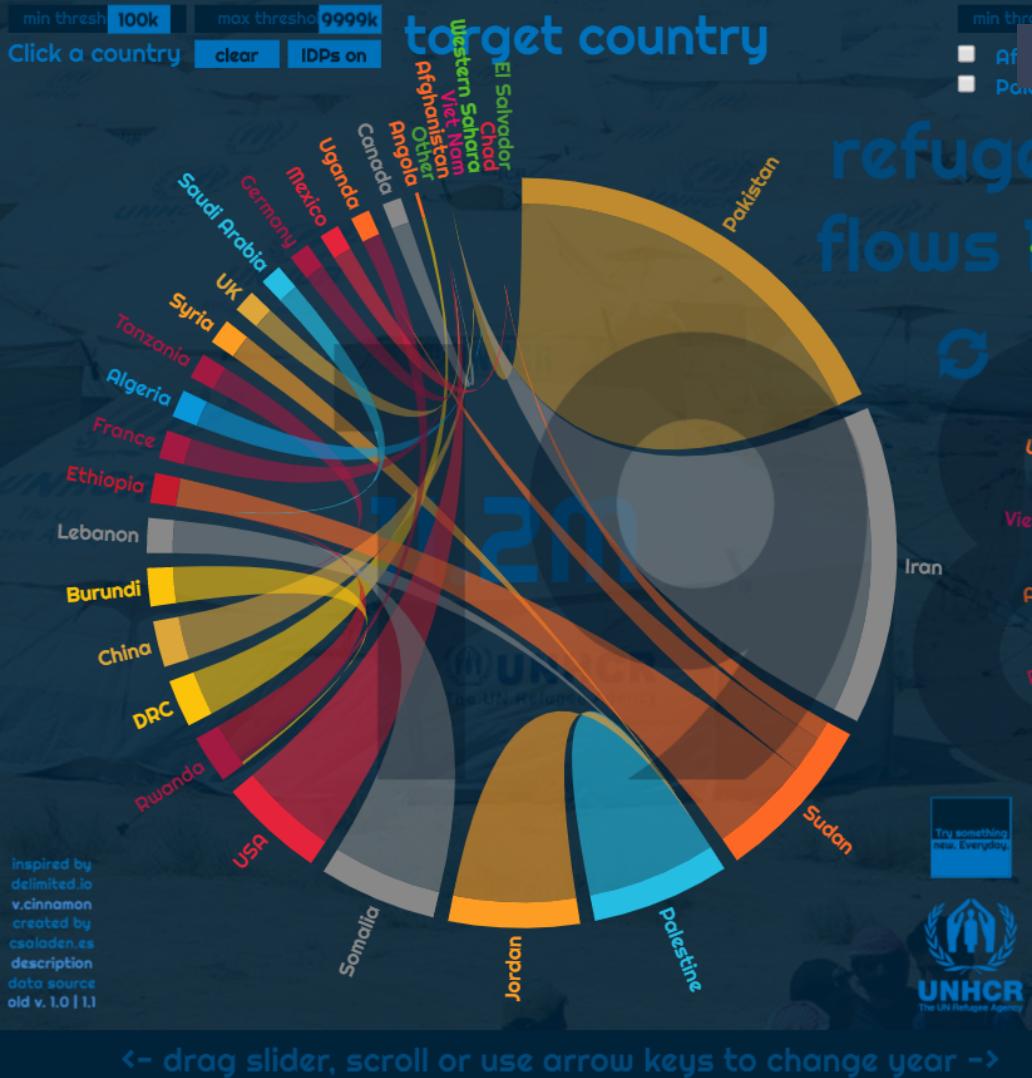
The circle shows how the refugees are currently divided between the countries.



It has two chord diagrams, side-by-side.

⦿ target-based (receiving countries)

⦿ source-based (sending countries)



ANALYSIS

The circle shows how the refugees are currently divided between the countries.

It has two chord diagrams, side-by-side.

⦿ target-based (receiving countries)

⦿ source-based accounting (sending countries)

All data is dynamic! We can scroll with our mouse or use the arrow keys to change the year.

ANALYSIS

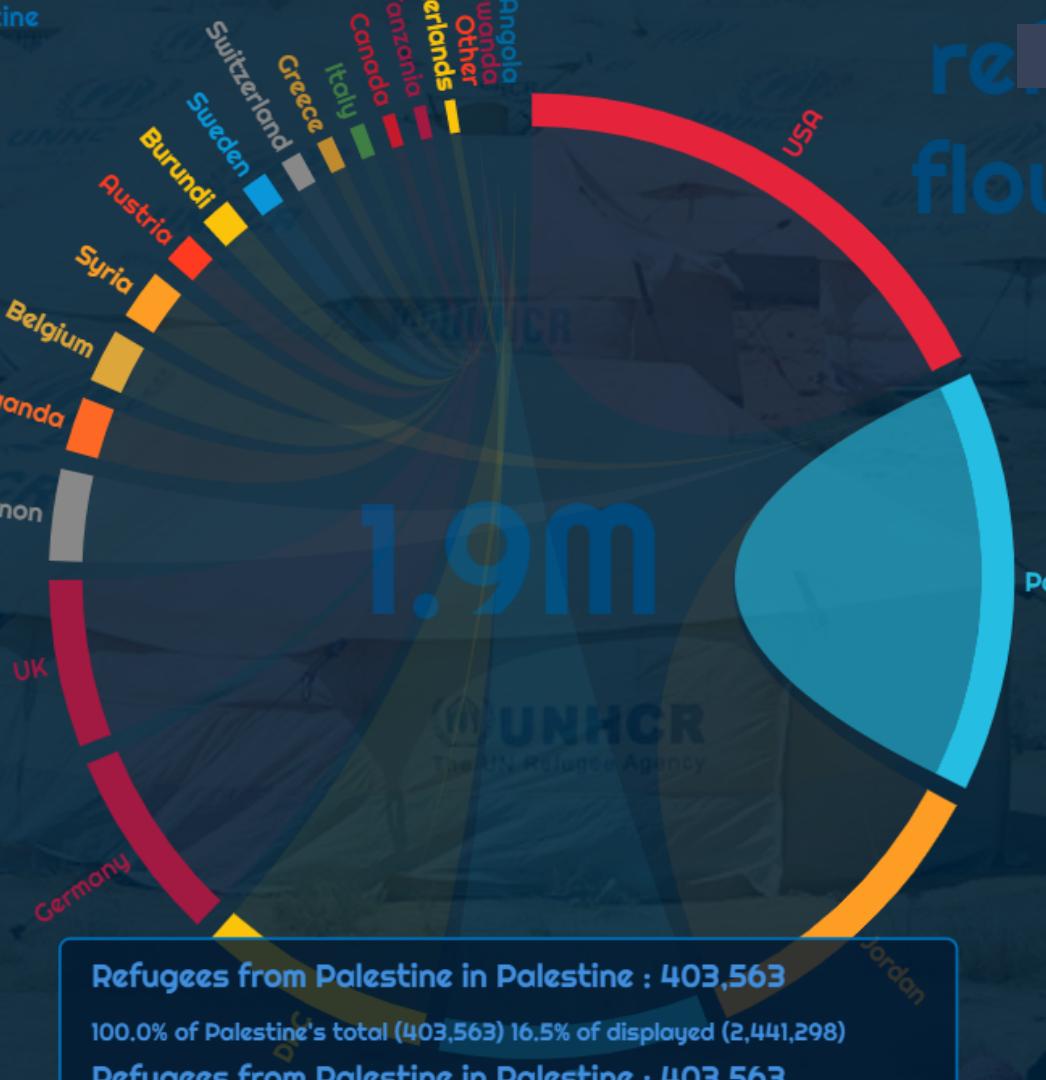
The circle shows how the refugees are currently divided between the countries.

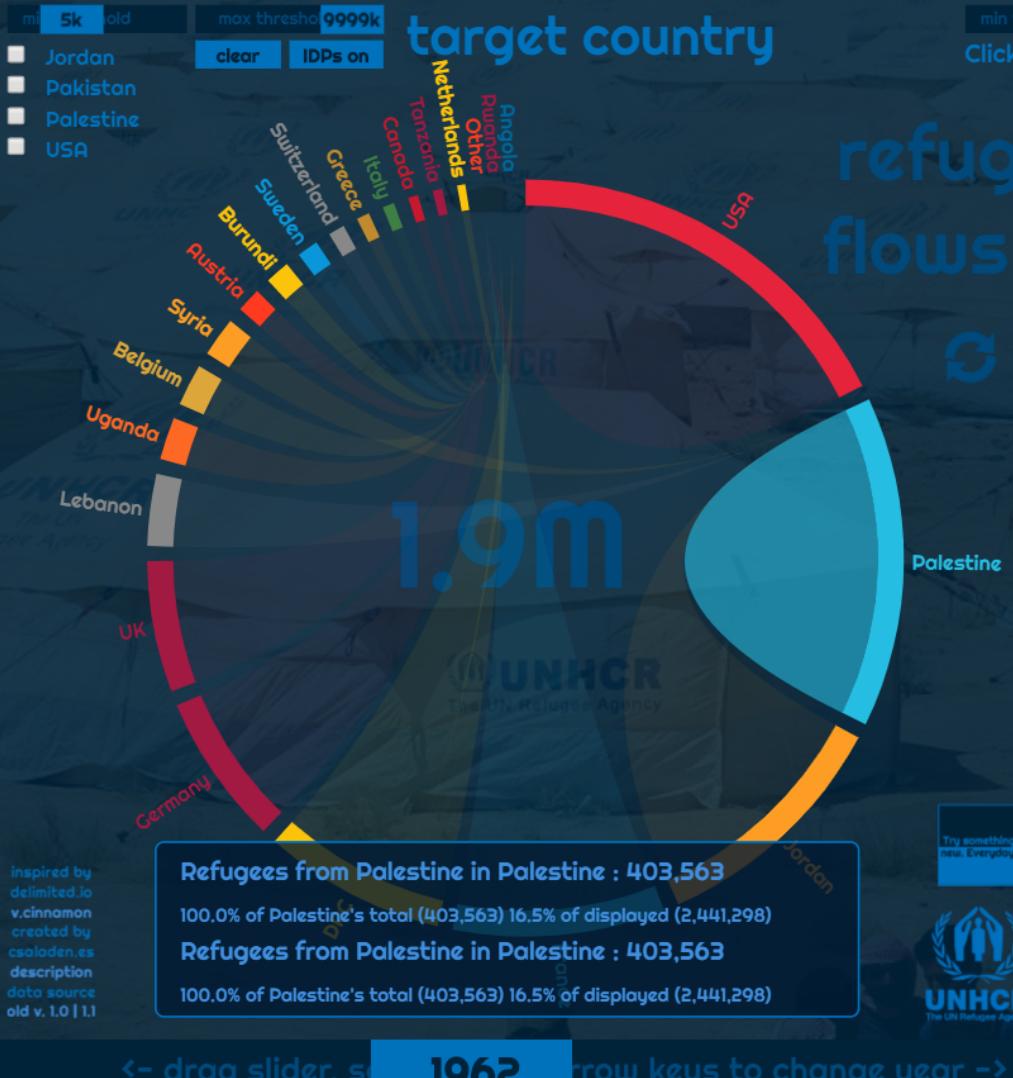
It has two chord diagrams, side-by-side

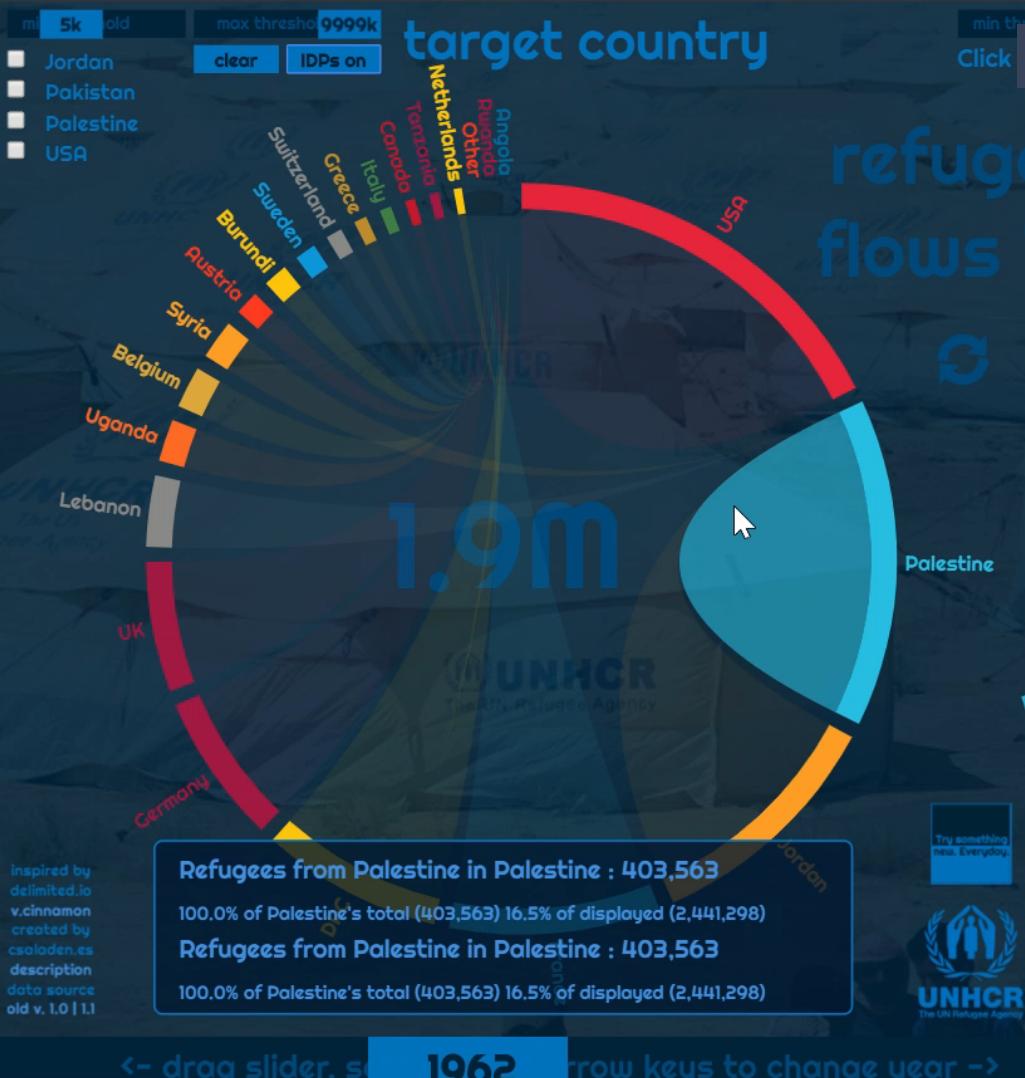
- ⌚ target-based (receiving countries)
 - ⌚ source-based accounting (sending countries)

All data is dynamic! We can scroll with our mouse or use the arrow keys to change the year.

The total number of refugees are displayed in the centre of the chord diagrams







ANALYSIS

The circle shows how the refugees are currently divided between the countries.

It has two chord diagrams, side-by-side

target-based (receiving countries)

🌀 source-based accounting (sending countries)

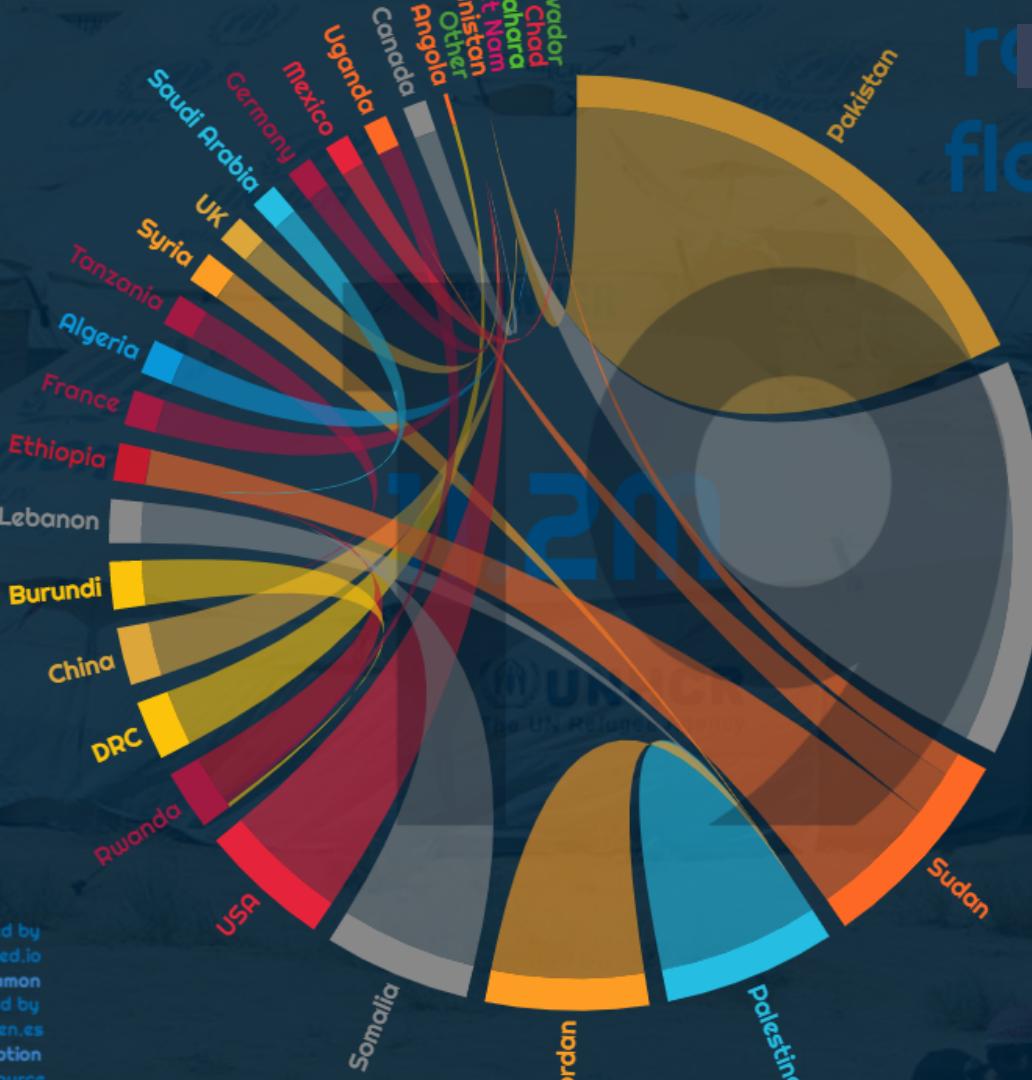
All data is dynamic! We can scroll with our mouse or use the arrow keys to change the year.

The total number of refugees are displayed in the centre of the chord diagrams

In some cases the source and target country are the same i.e. internally displaced persons (IDPs).

It includes a filter to select whether we want to display the IDPs (Internally displaced persons) or not

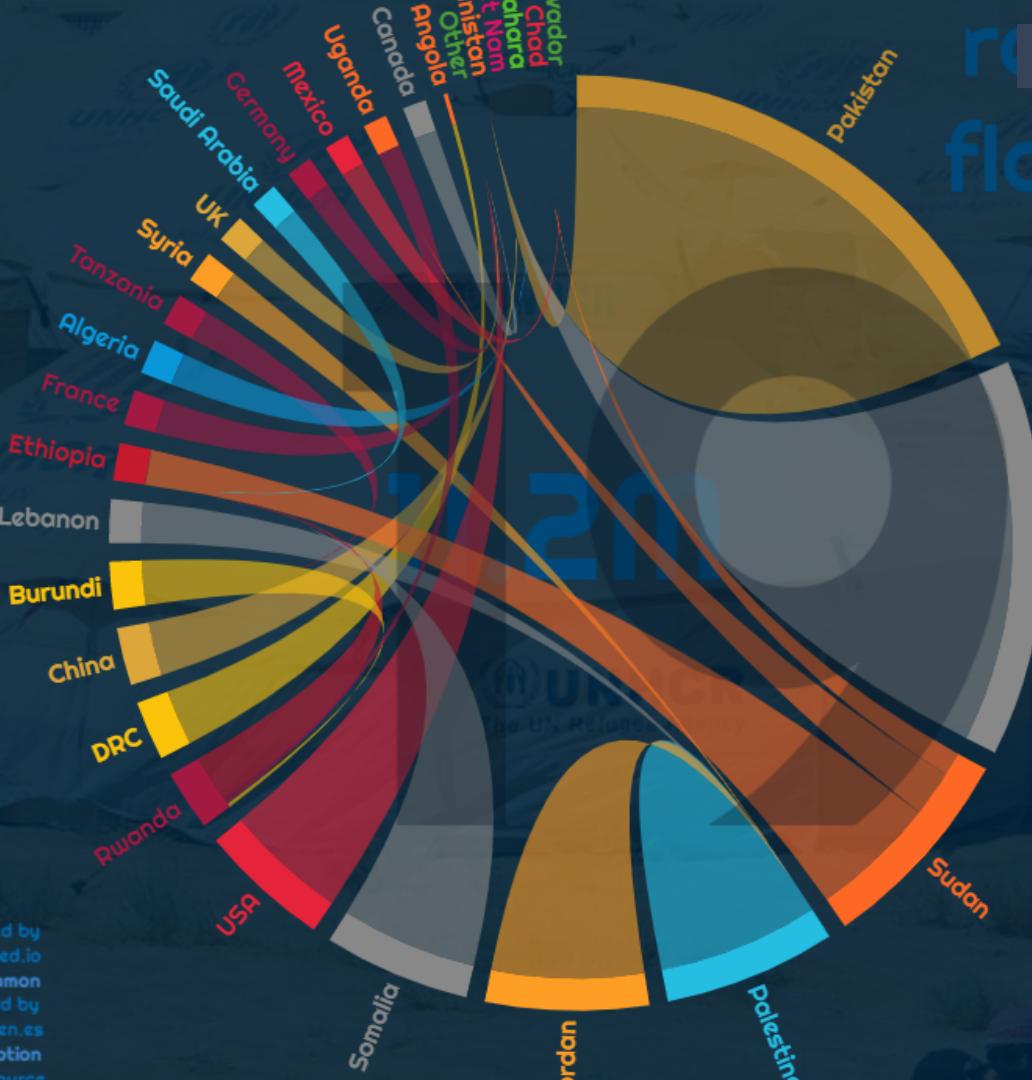
PROS AND CONS

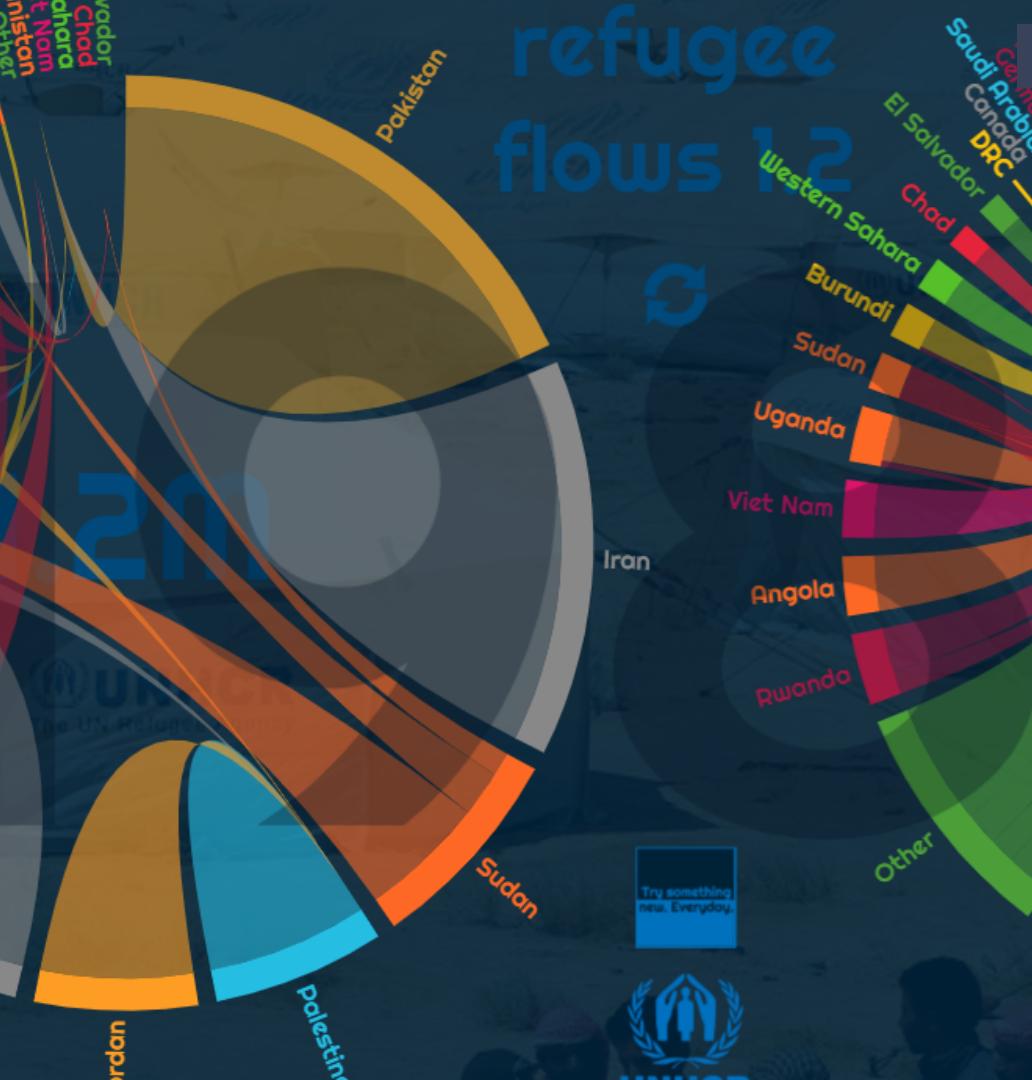


PROS AND CONS

Pros

- ⌚ Visually appealing
- ⌚ Gives control to user to look/search for what they want.
- ⌚ Information is grouped well.
- ⌚ Large amount of data is fit into the area of visualization.
- ⌚ On hovering over the chords, a small textual description is provided.





PROS AND CONS

Pros

- Visually appealing
- Information is grouped well.
- Large amount of data is fit into the area of visualization.
- On hovering over the chords, a small textual description is provided.

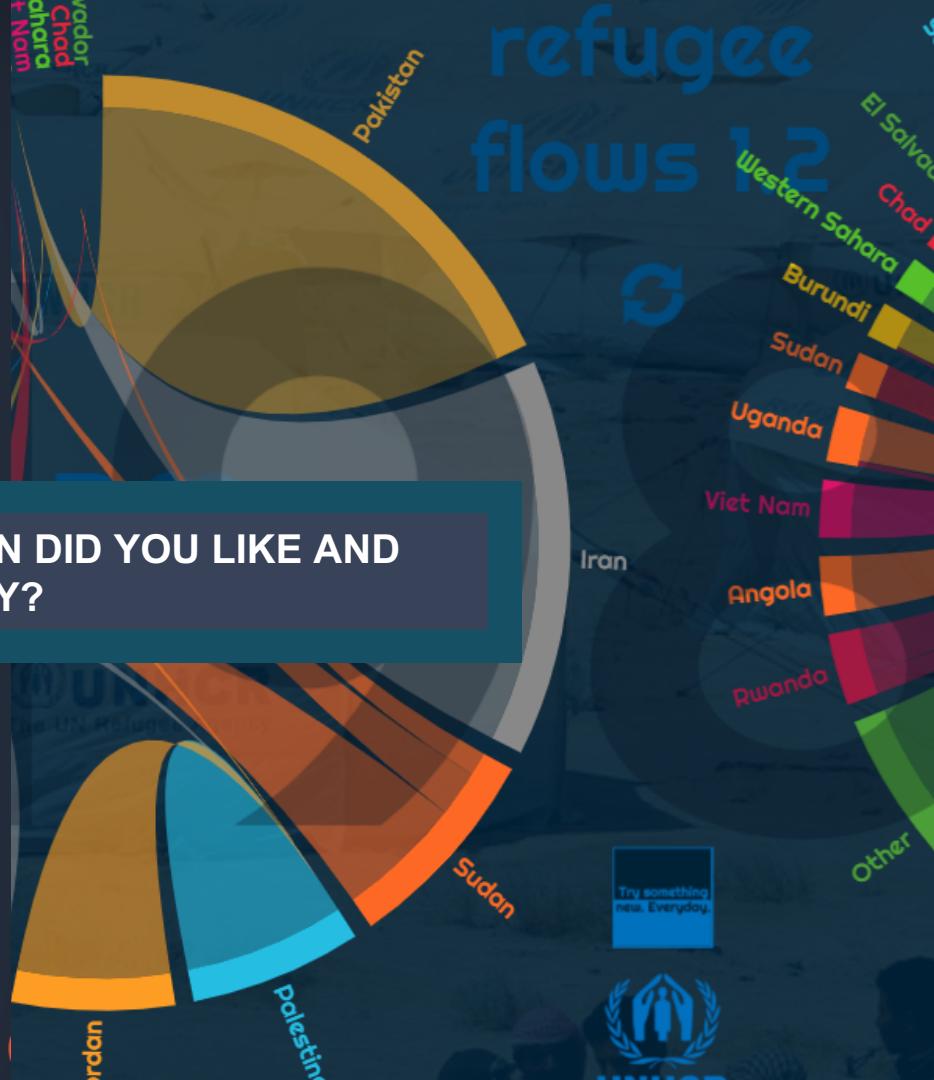
Cons

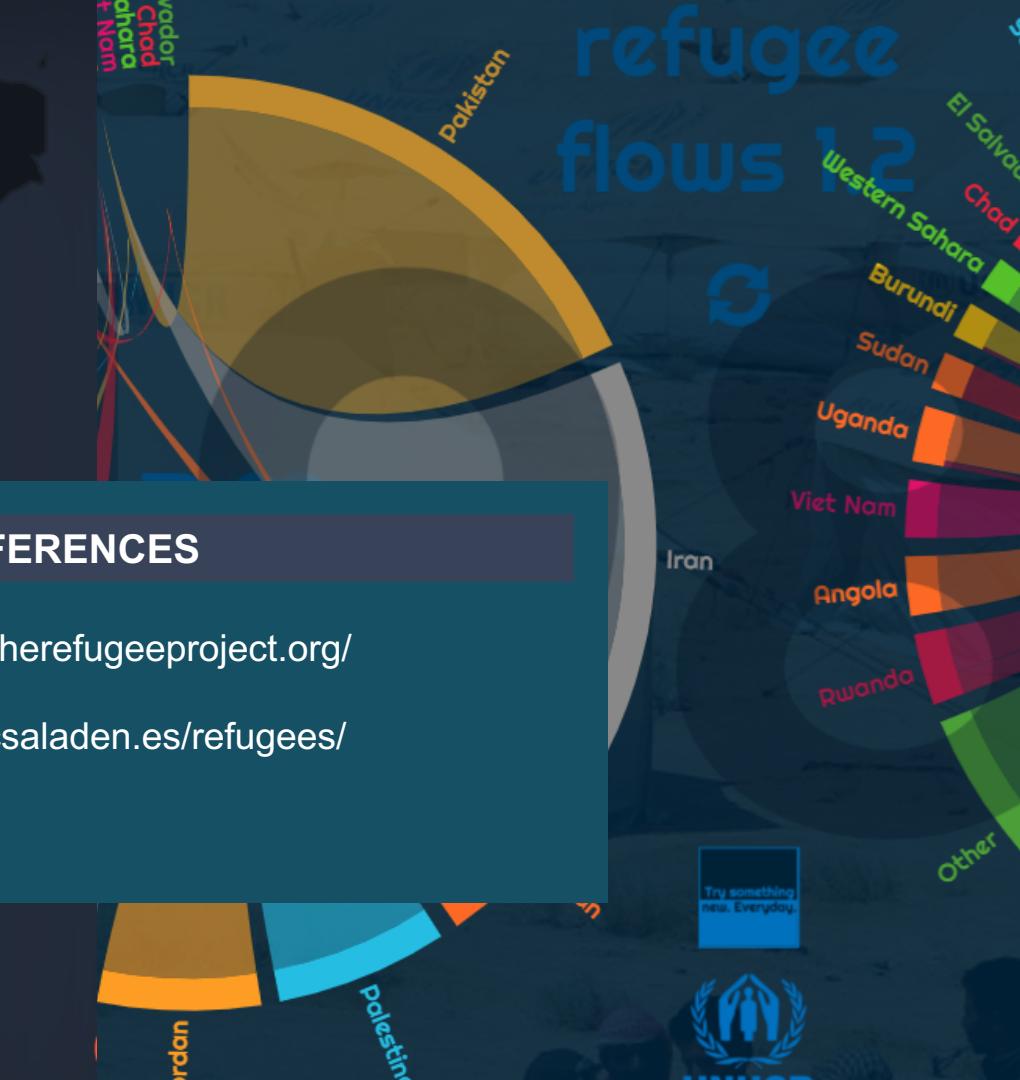
- Readability is low.
- Chord representation is complicated.

THE REFUGEE PROJECT	THE REFUGEE DYNAMICS
Dynamism is moderate	Dynamism is high
High Annotations with meta-information to facilitate analytical reasoning	Less Annotations
Readability is high	Readability is low
Easy to understand	Chord representation is complicated.
No filtering out countries.	We can decrease the degree of complexity by filtering out countries by clicking on their label or by changing threshold.
Data Sources: UNCHR Refugee Data, UN Population Data	Data Sources: UN Population Data
No information about internally displaced persons (IDPs).	Information about internally displaced persons (IDPs) is given.



WHICH VISUALIZATION DID YOU LIKE AND WHY?





THE REFUGEE PROJECT

