DESCRIPTION OF THE OPENING QUESTION

The opening question I put forward is how many males and females were killed, imprisoned or missing in a country in different year.

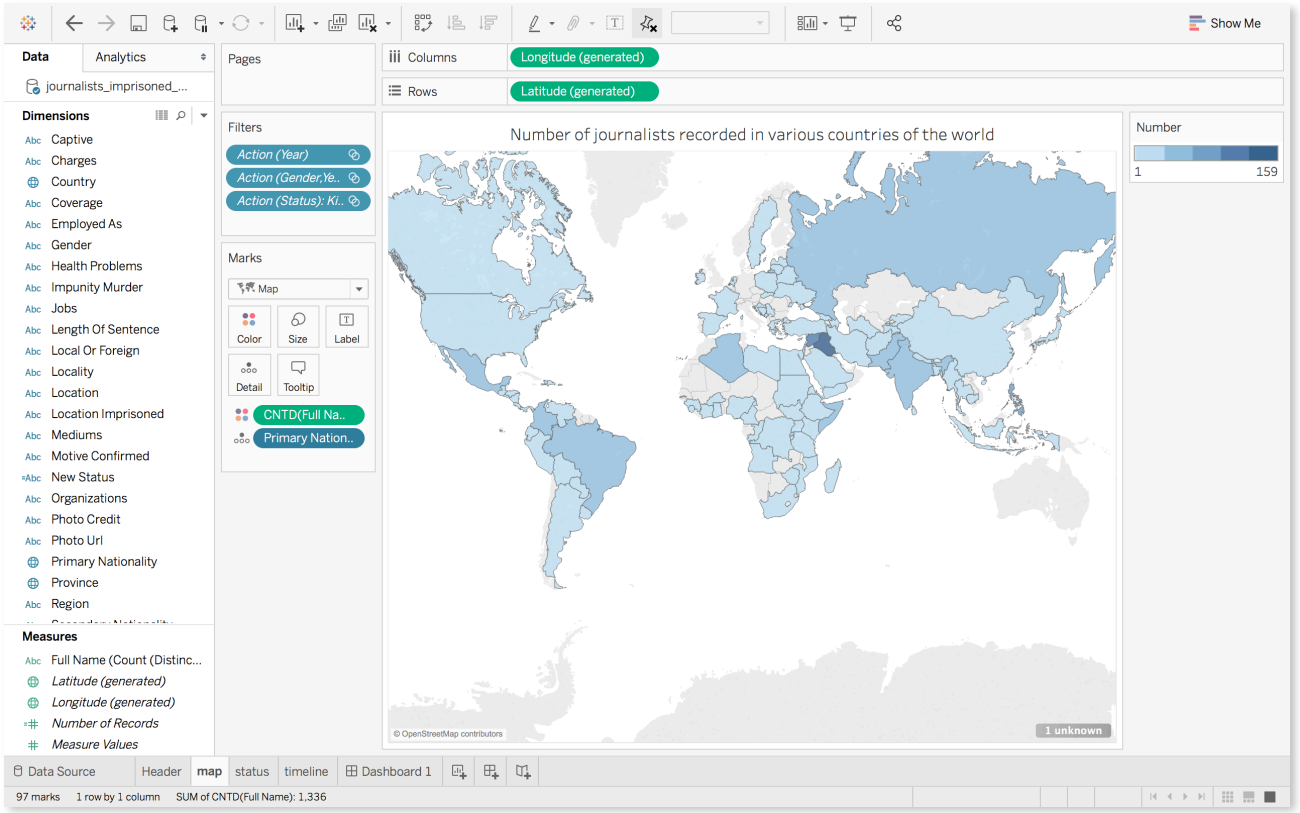
From a macro point of view, we should consider the trend of the number of victim journalists over time and the correlation between the country and the number of victims. Here victims mean the journalists who were killed, imprisoned or missing.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VISUALISATION

Describe visualisation

Worksheet1: A map. The Choropleth map express the number of journalists recorded in various countries of the world. The attribute is primary nationality.

Note: a) The recorded number is not victim journalist number, due to the duplication of the Missing where the missing journalists were calculated every year. To solve this, apply count(distinct) on Name. b) unknown area is shown in the map due to the missing journalists' nationality are uncertain. It is also make no sense in this map. However, it will important in other worksheet or question.

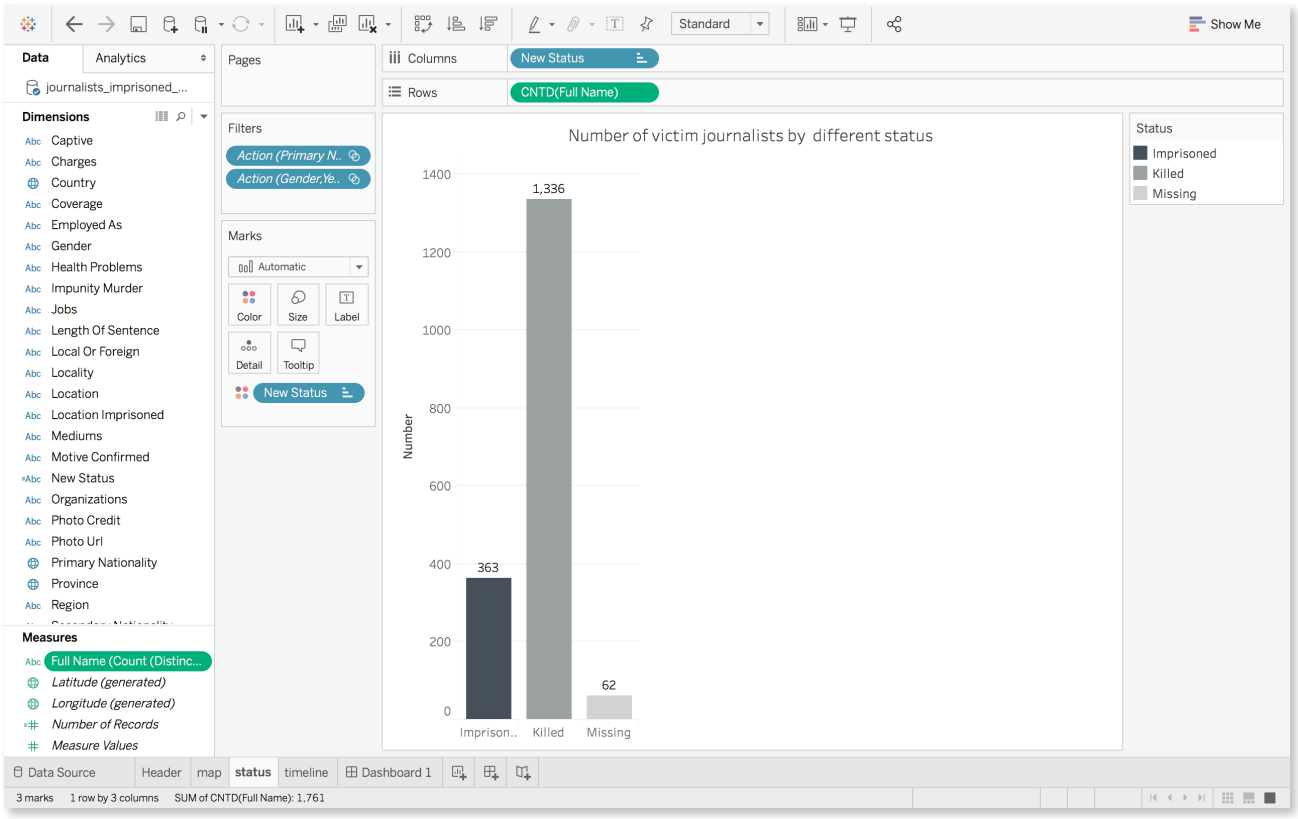


img.1

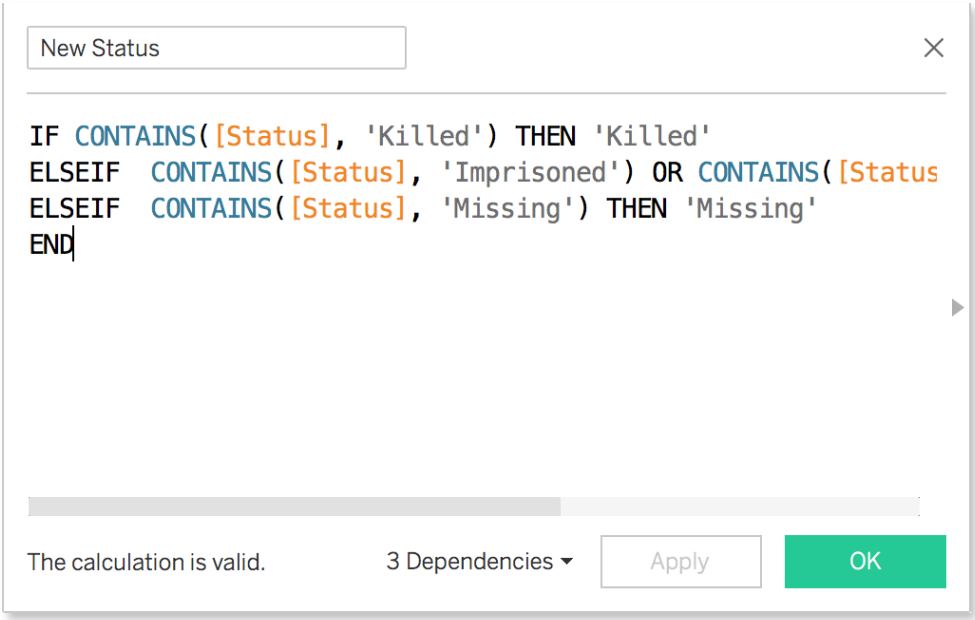
Worksheet2: A bar chart expresses the number of victim journalists by different status. The attribute is status. Three different states can be clearly displayed by position and length. Use colour marks to make it more obvious.

Note: a) Also use the number of distinct name as total value of victim journalists.

b)There are imprisons and Imprisons was divided into different types. Create calculated field named New status to merge. Enter the following statement, showed in img3.



img.2

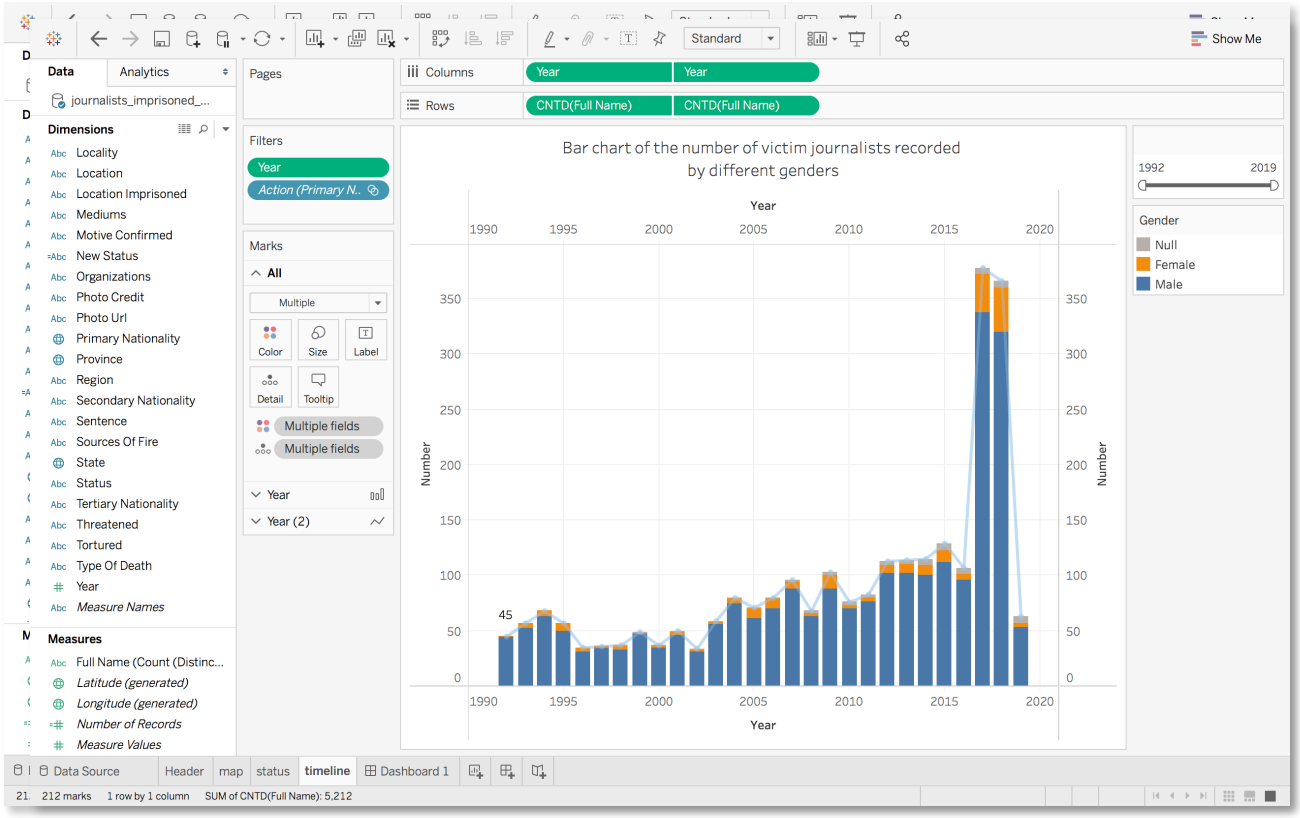


img.3

Worksheet3: The timeline bar chart could express the ratio of male to female victims of journalists every year. The timeline line trends in the number of victim journalists.The attributes are gender and year.

Note: a) Also use the number of distinct name as total value of victim journalists.

b) Use dual axis to overlap two timeline table.



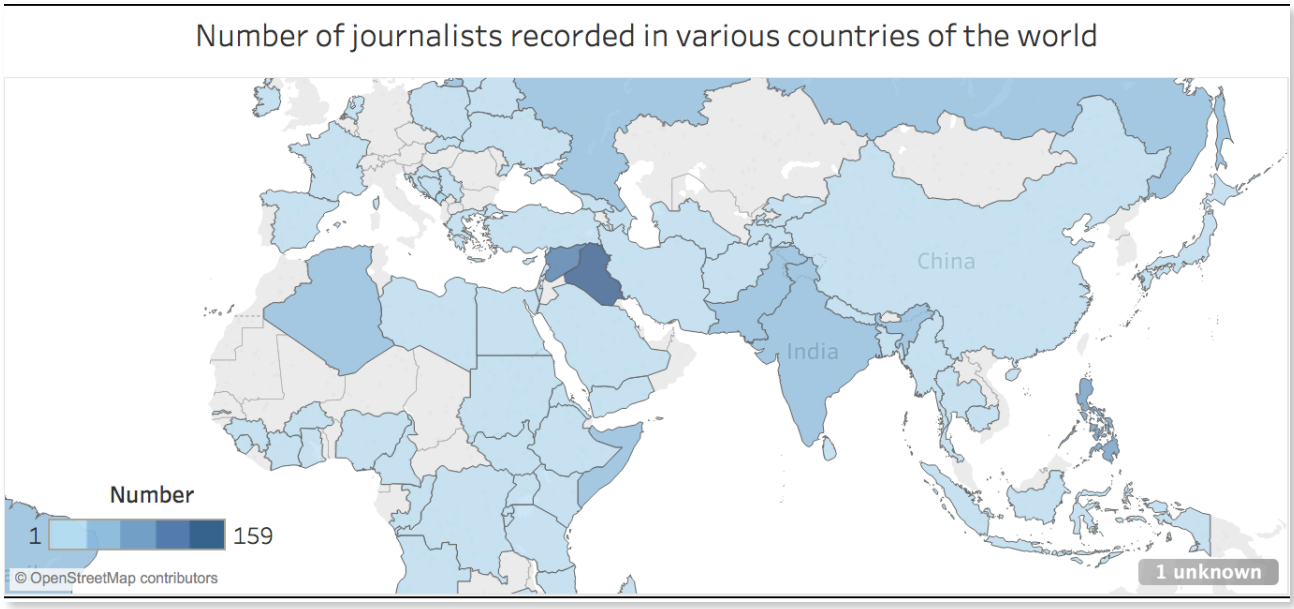
img.3

Describe the visual mapping

Attribute	Attribute type	Visual variable	Expressive	Effective
primaryNationality	Categorical	Spatial region, color(hue)	Yes	Yes
Gender	Categorical	Length, colour(hue)	Yes	Yes
Status	Categorical	Position, colour(hue)	Yes	Yes
Year	Ordinal	Position	Yes	No

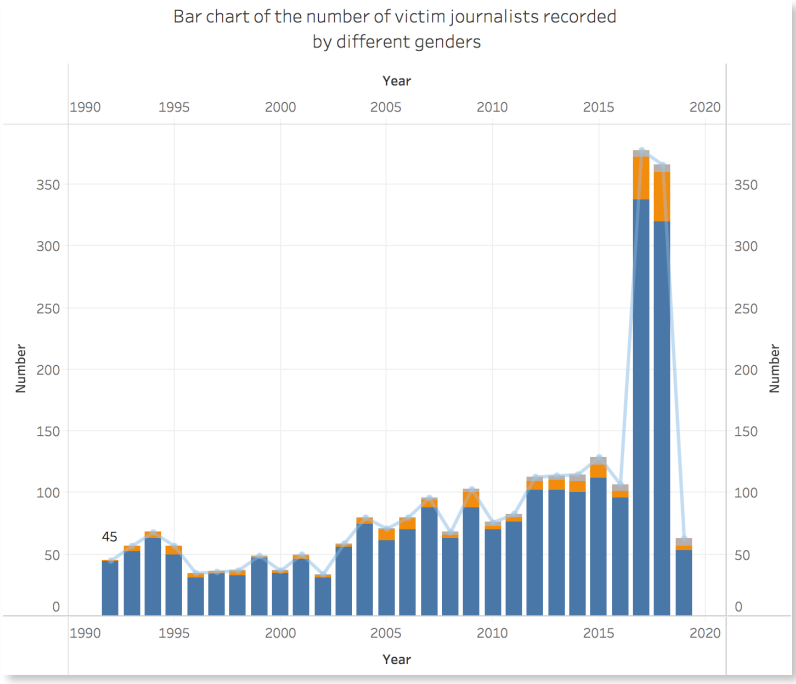
table.1

primaryNationality: according colour to identify quantities by colour. It is obvious. The change of colour also close to the human perceptual judgement, the darker the colour, the more the quantity. It is effective. There are one unknown area result from uncertainness nationality which are not shown on map. However, The lack of nationality information of these journalists will not affect the presentation of the results in this map. Therefore it is expressive.



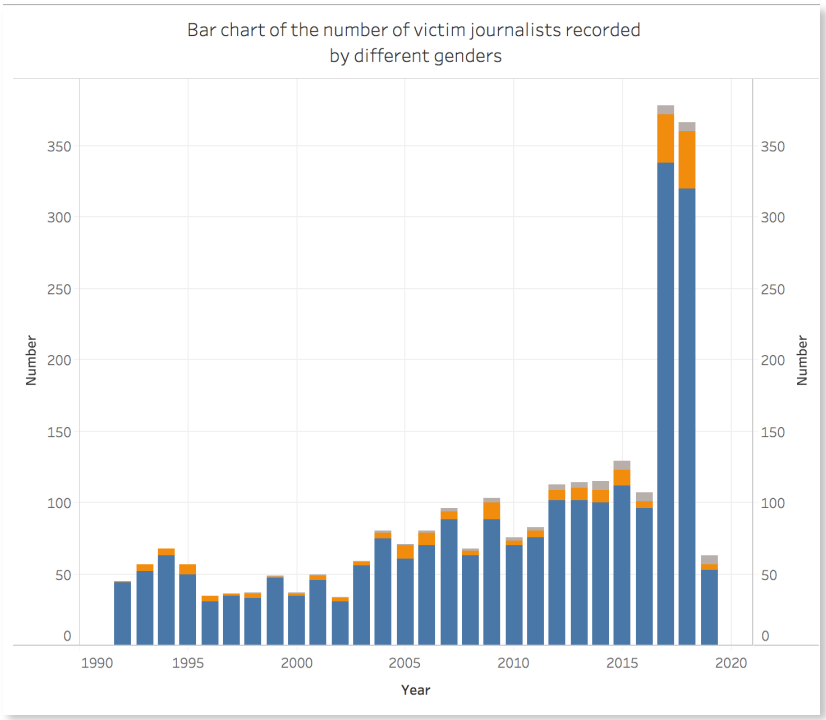
img.5

Year: actually, it was showed double times in the table, line and stacked bar chart. The discriminability is not good. But it also express all of the information in this year attribute.



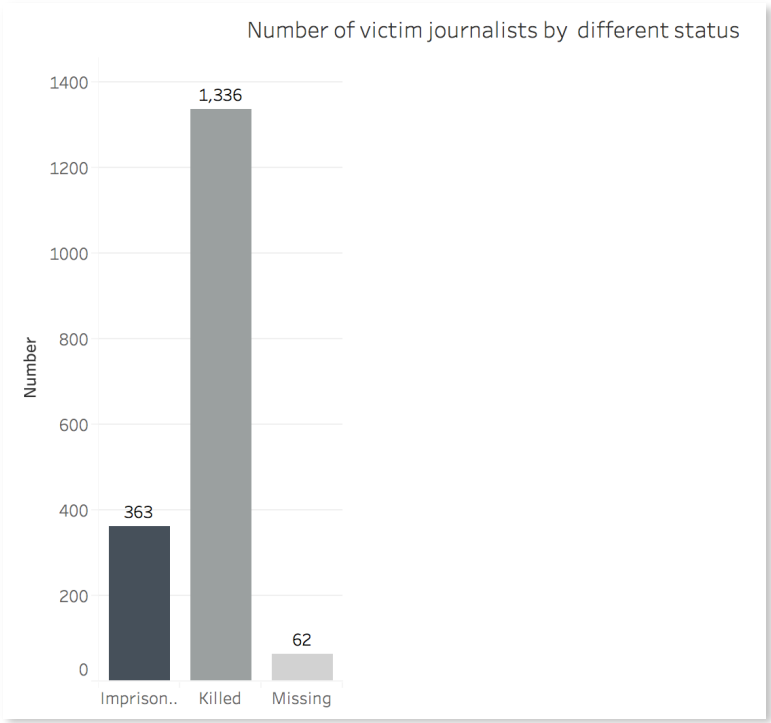
img.6

Gender: All of the population are shown after merging the duplicated population of missing. The three categories of gender can be easily distinguished by colour.



img.7

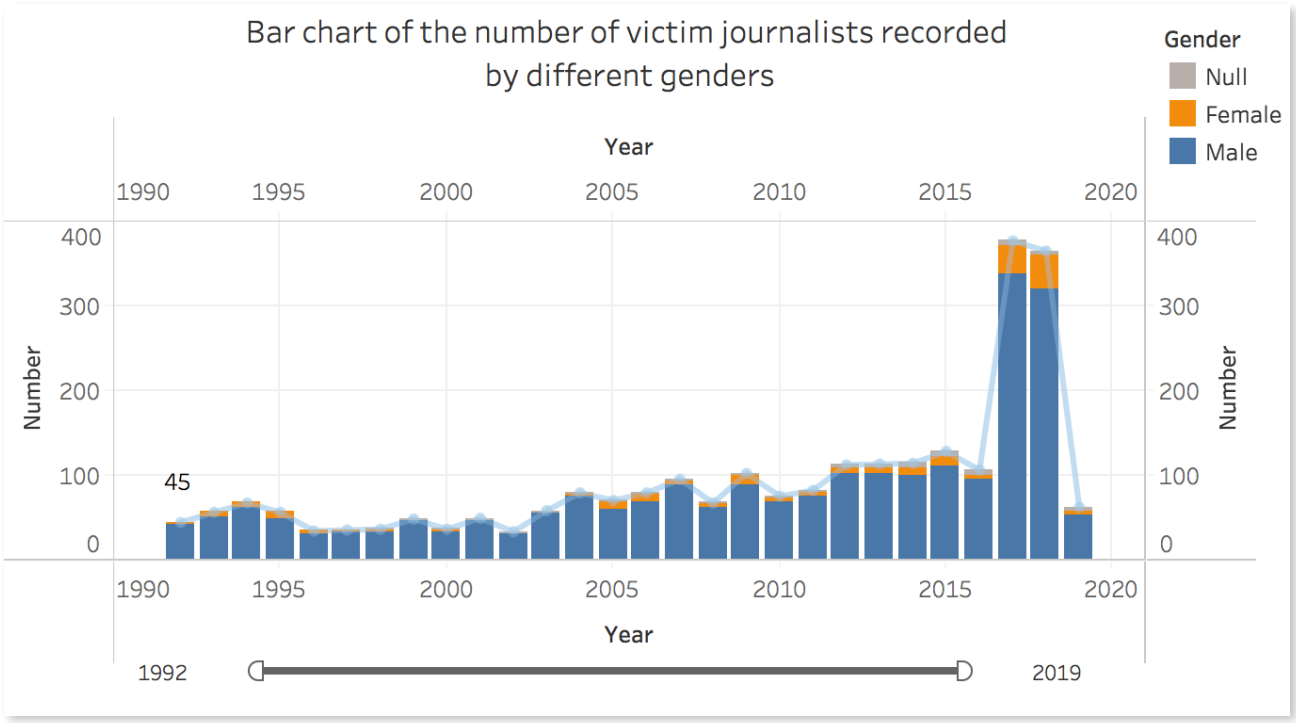
Status: After merging imprisoned and Imprisoned, all records are included in the bar chart. The three types of status are also distinguished by colour. Mark label always shown.



img.8

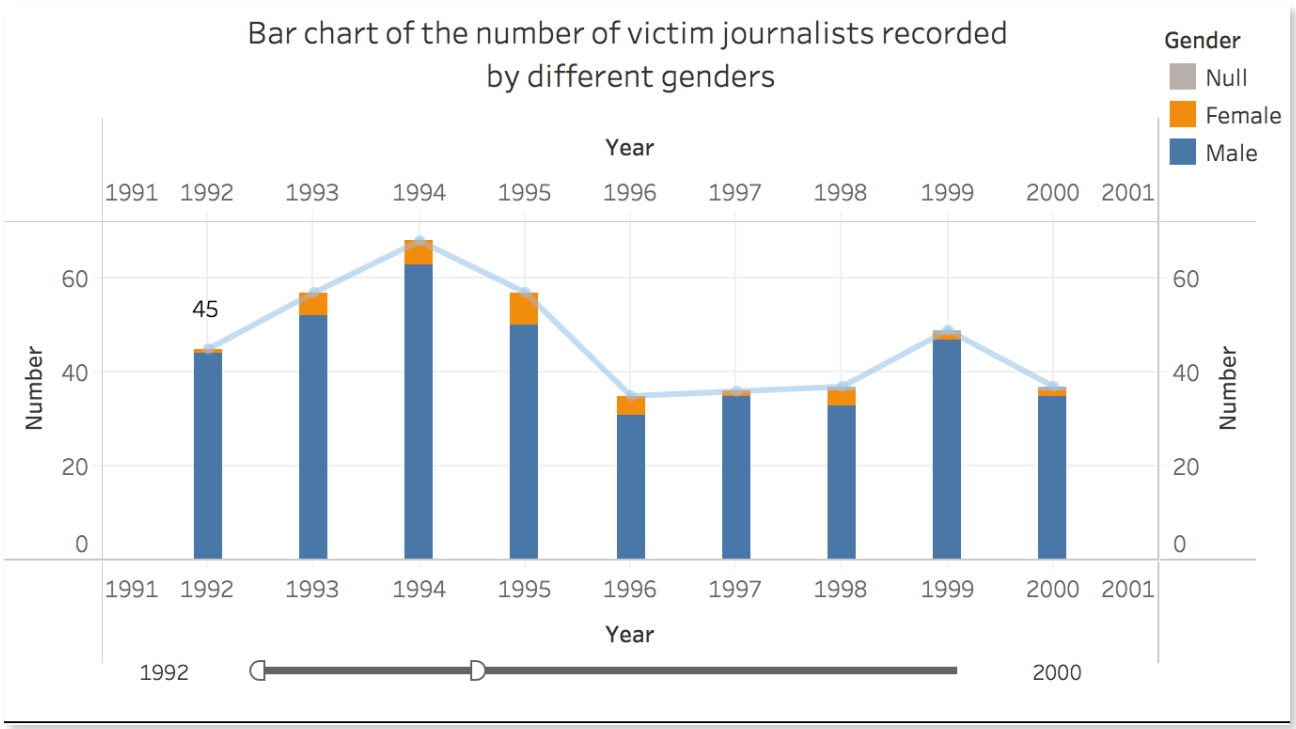
Interactive elements

Slider: set year as an interactive element.



img.9

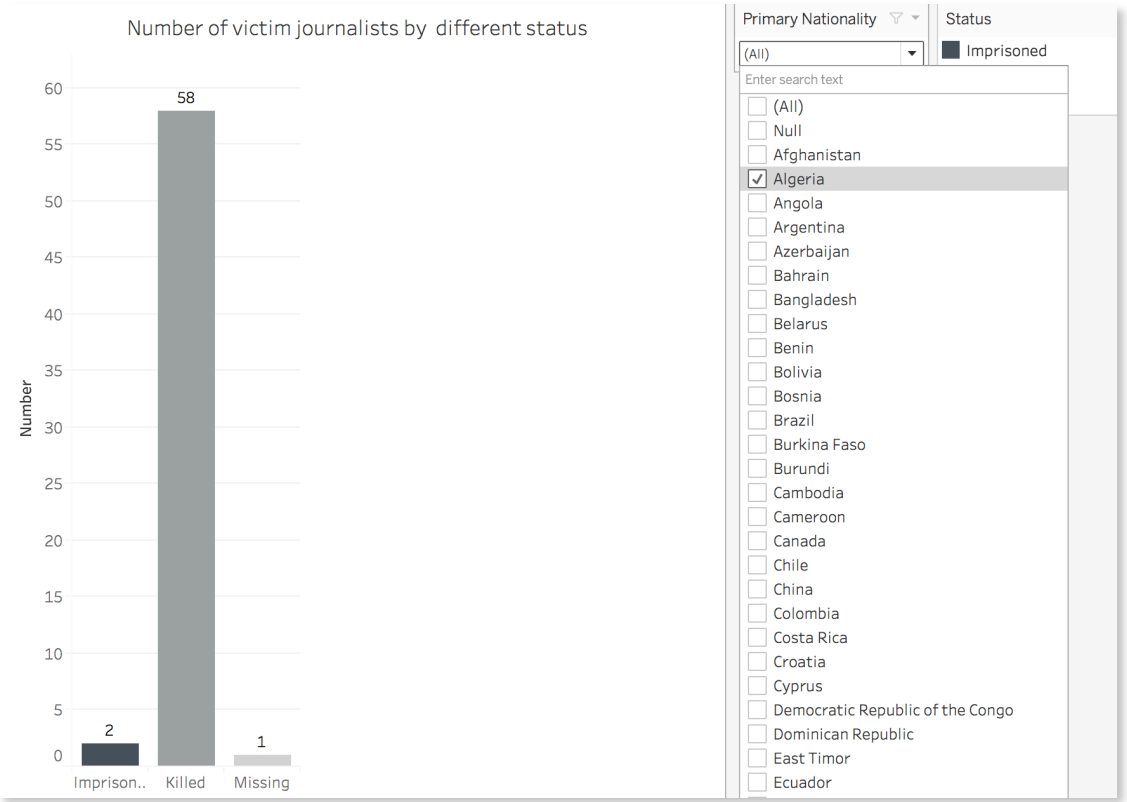
If the user focus on the number before the year 2000, they could drag the bar. The result will appear immediately.



img.10

Filter: set primary nationality as a filter. The user could search different country's population of victim journalists. It also connect status with country.

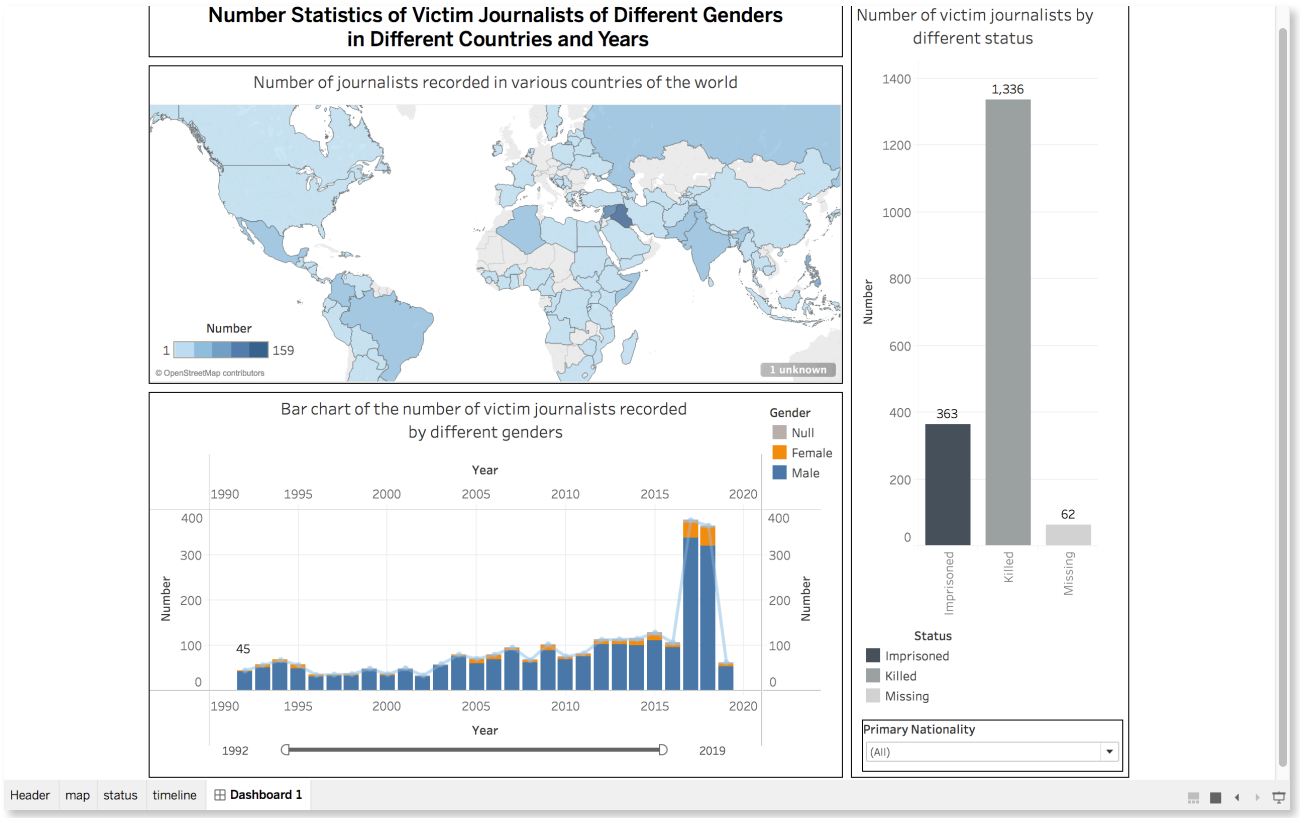
img.11



img.12

INSIGHTS FROM THE VISUALISATION

The insights reader can gather from the visualisation.



img.13

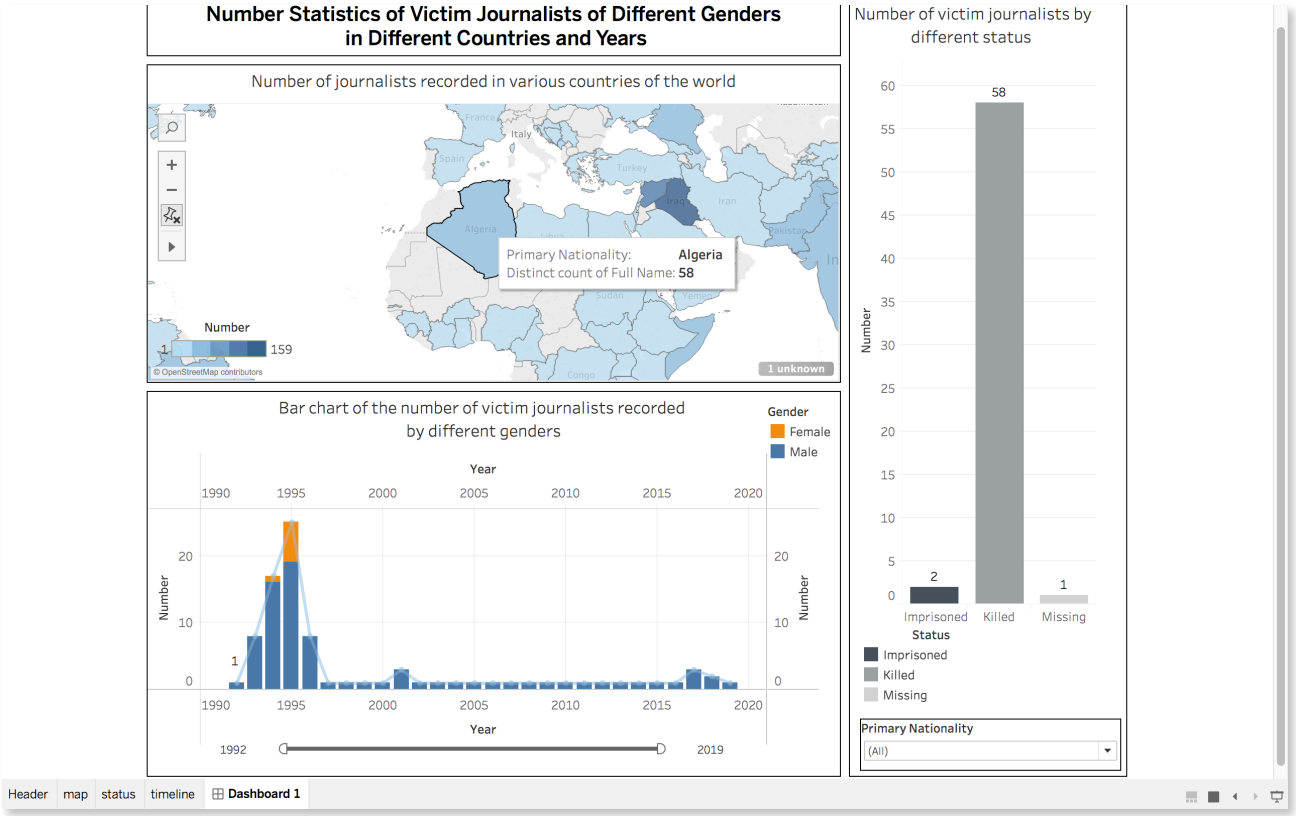
Dashboard expresses the relationship among nationality, status, gender and year. When readers want to know the specific situation of the victim journalists in a specific country, they just need to hover the mouse over the location of the country in the map. The information about the victim journalists in this country is displayed in two bar charts at the same time, including the trend of the number of recorded annually, the proportion of men and women and the type of status.

If the reader wants to query the information of the worldwide recorded journalists in a particular year, he can drag the slider below the timeline bar chart, and the number of victims in that year will be shown on this bar chart. The specific status and the countries involved will also be shown at the same time as map and bar chart respectively.

Solution of the opening question

Question: how many males and females were killed, imprisoned or missing in a country in different year.

For example, readers want to know the number of journalists recorded in Algeria, the number of different genders and the status quo. Readers can hover over Algeria on map, and other information will be displayed in the remaining two charts.



img.14

So we can see the death toll is 58, two people are imprisoned and one person is missing, from 1992 to 2019. The number of victims of journalists was very high in 1995. A assumption is that there may be social turbulence, political disputes, wars and so on in the country this year.

CRITICAL DISCUSSION

The strengths and limitations of this visualisation

The strengths: Simple and easy to understand, these four attributes are interrelated.

The limitations: Only from a macro perspective to understand the number and status of journalists, the specific causes of death, imprisonment sites and other details are not clear.

Other questions

- How many journalists were killed by murder and the ratio of full justice in different country in each year. (Consideration of the capacity of countries or institutions to pursue criminals)

- Which organisations employ journalists, and where they are located. Which type of coverage has the largest number? which kind of job is more dangerous. (Consideration of hazard factors in the field of work)