Summary of Tufte Rules used in Assignment:

* Rule 1 – showing the data. Each datapoint on the chart represents a country in the dataset. The size of each datapoint gives the reader a rough idea of the size of each country’s GNI per capita and the colour of the points indicate roughly how high the HDI score for every country is.
* Rule 3 – no chartjunk. No fancy patterns have been used in this assignment. The chart is plain and simple, and the reader is allowed to draw their own conclusions as to the meaning of the data.
* Rule 5 – use of labels. The names of eight countries have been added to the chart. These eight countries are of the maximum and minimum values for each HDI indicator (HDI score, expected years of schooling, life expectancy and GNI per capita).
* Rule 6 – utilization of Micro and Macro. Instead of adding only a few countries onto the chart, all 189 countries represented in the dataset have been plotted onto the chart. While only a few are named, the colours, size of the points and the positioning of each country’s point reflects the narrative of the chart that countries with more expected years of schooling, longer life expectancies and that have a larger GNI per capita will generally have better HDI scores.
* Rule 9 – utilization of colour. Countries with a HDI score above 0.8 have blue points while countries with a HDI score below 0.8 have brown points. This is to showcase the differences in life expectancy, expected years of schooling and GDP size of countries with higher and lower HDI scores.
* Rule 10 – understanding narrative. What one should conclude from reading this chart is that countries with more expected years of schooling, longer life expectancies and that have a larger GNI per capita will generally have better HDI scores i.e. they will be more developed countries.