

The goal of this visualization is to show how child mortality has dropped globally between 1970 and 2010. It emphasizes how all regions saw improvement, especially low-income countries, and invites users to explore how different countries experienced that change. The message is that progress is real, visible in the data, and uneven but encouraging.

I followed a martini glass structure. The first two scenes are explanatory and fixed, guiding users through key takeaways: the global trend and the wealth-level breakdown. The third scene opens up for user exploration, letting them choose a specific country to view. This structure builds a shared context before allowing free interaction.

Each scene uses a consistent line chart layout with mortality on the y-axis and year on the x-axis. Scene 1 shows global averages, Scene 2 compares income levels, and Scene 3 shows trends by country. Colors help separate data by sex or income level. Legends and tooltips make values clear. Axis consistency helps users connect scenes. The title and annotations shift with each scene to highlight what's important and keep the user oriented.

The visualization has three scenes, each building on the story. These scenes are ordered to move from big picture to more detailed views. This helps build understanding before asking the user to dive deeper. The first shows global child mortality trends by sex, giving a broad view of how rates have changed over time. The second compares these trends across income levels to reveal disparities between wealthier and poorer regions. The third lets users explore individual countries to see how national progress fits into the global picture.

Annotations follow a short multi-line text format with one or two lines per idea. I used D3 t spans to break them up cleanly. The style is consistent and easy to read. Annotations do not change within a scene but are different for each scene to match the focus. They provide context and reinforce the message without overwhelming the chart.

The main parameters are scene (0, 1, or 2) and selected country (used only in scene 2). The scene parameter controls which dataset to show and how the lines are drawn. The selected country parameter updates the data shown in the country exploration scene. Together they define the current state of the visualization.

Scene transitions are triggered by button clicks. The user sees labeled buttons like "Scene 1: Global Trend" which clearly explain what will happen. A dropdown menu appears in Scene 3 to let users pick a country. The controls are simple and placed right below the chart so they're easy to find. The button click updates the scene, and the dropdown updates the selected country.