

FIT3179 Visualisation 2

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The purpose of this visualisation is to explore the correlations between some common indicators of a country's "performance" and its Human Development Index, a common indicator used to determine the quality of life in a nation. In doing this, the audience of the visualisation will gain insight into how the culture and politics of a nation can affect the day-to-day lives of its population. This visualisation is not meant to be used for any professional environments, as the information presented is quite surface level, and more appropriate for those with little to no prior knowledge on the domain.

The main metric being displayed in this visualisation is the Human Development Index, a measure of a nation's proficiency in education, health and economics. These three main factors are a very large share of what allows a country to provide a high standard of living to its people and are worth investigating in this manner. The two supporting metrics utilised in this visualisation are Gross National Income per capita, the mean income of a country's resident, and the Gender Inequality Index, a measure of the disparity between quality of life across men and women in a country. Gross National Income per capita is used to determine to what extent a nation's economic situation can affect its overall quality of life, while Gender Inequality Index is used to observe a correlation between how a nation is able to address gender inequalities and its overall development.

The main idiom utilised in this visualisation is a choropleth map, displaying Human Development Index as a quantitative variable. The main purpose of this map is to highlight the areas of the world that excel and struggle in HDI, and to potentially describe the reasons why it may be the case. The other idiom type used in this visualisation is a scatter plot. This type of graph is appropriate, as it is able to display a large number of data points without occupying too much space on the screen, and also can be used to observe trends and correlations between two variables.