

VISUALIZATION TO REVIEW

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/zsofia.nika/viz/Whichcountrygetsthemostpaidvacationdays_16711136524000/Vacation

ACCESSIBILITY

The visualization is color-blind friendly (accessible) because the color choices are on the monochromatic scale. In addition, the ColorBrewer tool mentioned in this lesson provided examples of multi-hue and single-hue color schemes that are colorblind safe; the colors utilized in the sample visualization above uses these colorblind safe hues.

SUMMARY / LESSONS LEARNED

The visualization is presenting data about paid vacation days around the world. The visualization has a ranking system for each country based on their total vacation days (paid leave days plus public holidays). The data is also presented in a world map view where viewers can hover over respective countries to learn about their paid vacation days information. The visualization is very minimalistic but tells a powerful story. For example, the United States has 0 paid leave days and 10 public holidays, ranking in as the second lowest country for paid vacation days in the world. This revelation dampens the notion that the United States is the “greatest country in the world,” when on average, it cannot even provide paid vacation days for its citizens, even compared to countries with multiple human rights violations like China.

IMPROVEMENTS

Overall, I think the visualization is great – it is simple, yet informative, and its color schemes are complimentary and color-blind friendly. The words / labels are just enough to tell the story it wants to tell without being too overwhelming. If I had to nitpick, maybe choose either the map or the ranking graph instead of both, but they do visually complement each other. The issue with having the entire world map is the smaller countries are extra small, even with the slight zooming feature. For example, Japan is a small and slim country, so it is difficult to even hover over it. Another improvement may be either a search bar or a drop-down menu to find countries more easily; not everyone knows their geography that well, so having an option to search / find country names faster would be helpful. There also is no legend; while it can be deduced that the darker shade on the map means higher paid vacation days, there should still be a legend indicating so. As for the ranking graph, it is established with the text that yellow represents “paid leave days,” while orange represents “public holidays,” so while a legend should also be included to indicate this, it is much easier to make the connection on what the colors represent.

CHECKLIST

Text

- Are the title and text descriptive enough? (i.e., do you understand what the visualization is trying to convey just by looking at the title and text?)
 - Yes, the title and text are descriptive enough for me to understand what the visualization is trying to convey. Please refer to the summary section above for more details.
- Are there text labels?
 - Yes, but not in the traditional sense. When viewers hover over the graph or map, the text updates to show the respective information. The text labels are not on top of the graph or map themselves.
- Does the text portray any redundant information that could be gotten rid of?
 - No, there is no redundant information with the text that could be gotten rid of.

- There is redundant information with the graph and map, though.
- Do colors, shapes, and size scales come with legends?
 - No, they do not; however, it is straightforward what the colors represent. In addition, the text colors establish that “paid leave days” are represented by the color yellow, while “public holidays” are represented by the color orange; this coincides with the color usage in the ranking graph.

Color

- What does the color scheme signify?
 - Yellow signifies “paid leave days,” orange signifies “public holidays,” and the darker the shade of blue, the more paid vacation days that country has.
- Are there more than five colors?
 - If we lumped the shades of blue together, then yes, there are five main colors in this visualization: yellow, orange, blue, black, and white.
- Does the color scheme make sense? Are colors analogous, complementary, monochromatic, or intuitive?
 - The colors used are monochromatic (individual graph and map) and complementary (graph and map to each other).
- If color is used to draw attention to important information, is the darkest color representing the most important information?
 - Yes, and no. The darkest color on the map does represent the country with the highest paid vacation day, but since it is Iran, a very small country compared to say the United States or Russia, it does not really stand out.

Other

- Are different sizes used? If so, is there meaning behind the sizes?
 - Yes, the ranking graph has short and long lines that represent the total number of paid vacation days the respective countries give.
- Are there groupings in the data that can be portrayed through color, size, or position?
 - There are no groupings in the data as every country in the world is presented individually instead of smaller categories such as region.
- Is there (enough) whitespace?
 - Yes, there is enough whitespace, though they are not actually white, just empty spaces to make the visualization not too overwhelming.
- Is the visualization accessible?
 - Yes, the visualization is accessible. Please refer to the accessibility section above for more details.
- Does the visualization teach you something?
 - Yes, the visualization explains the varying paid vacation days across the world, and it is very eye-opening, and depressing as an American. Please see the summary section above for more details.

Additional Questions

- Was there anything about the visualization that should have been touched on but that wasn’t covered by the checklist?
 - The visualization had redundant information presented via the graph and map, not text. I noted this above in the text section of the checklist.

- Did conducting the review bring to light any other aspects of a visualization not included in the checklist?
 - Yes, the “caption labels” were quite small. The source and credit are fine, but the directions on how to utilize the visualization was too small, granted it was not that difficult to figure out you need to hover over the map and graph for the respective country’s details.

ADDITIONAL POINT(S) TO CHECKLIST

- Source of the data
 - Link to follow for additional information
- Interactivity of the graph, chart, and/or maps
 - Is it interactive, and is the interaction beneficial or arbitrary?
- Does the visualization serve its purpose (i.e., does it answer the “question” or support the hypothesis?)?
- Do the graph, chart, maps, and/or pictures add value to the visualization, or are they distracting?

TABLEAU

Sheet1

The screenshot displays the Tableau desktop interface. On the left, the 'Data' pane shows a list of tables under the 'Task1.9HypothesisTesting' dataset. The tables include 'Aggregated US Census Data 2009-2017 Combined_Key', 'Aggregated US Census Data 2009-2017 State', and a series of 'Aggregated Influenza Deaths Data 2009-2017' tables categorized by age groups (e.g., '< 5 Years', '< 65 Years', '15-24 Years', etc.). The 'Columns' and 'Rows' shelves are currently empty, with a 'Drop field here' prompt. The 'Marks' card is set to 'Automatic' and shows options for 'Color', 'Size', 'Text', 'Detail', and 'Tooltip'.

Dimensions

- Combined Key
- State
- Year

Measures

- Influenza Deaths Data for age groups in a 10-year increment
- US Census Data for age groups in a 10-year increment
- Mortality rate (percentage) for age groups in 10-year increment