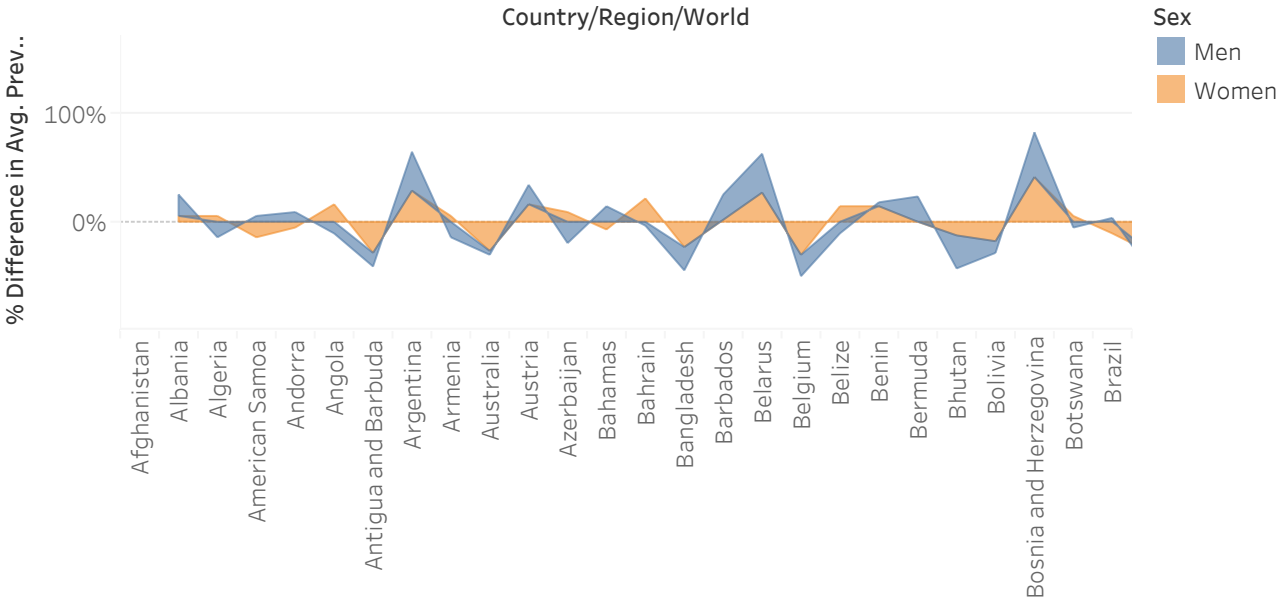
Percent Difference of Average Prevalence of raised BP of different gender per country



Quality of Finding:
This worksheet is to show the Percentage Difference of Average Prevalence of raised Blood Pressure segregated by gender in various countries.
The vis is shown with the help of a Area Map view.

What:
Dataset Type : The dataset type used here as a Table. This Table consisting of Items ie, countries and attributes ie, Sex , Year, Average Prevalance of BP.
Data Type: The data types used are items, and attributes. The Country/Region is used as an item and the average prevalence as an attribute
Attribute Type: The attribute is percentage calculated on Average Prevalence of BP. This attribute is a quantitative ordered attribute.

Why:
Analysis:
The Analysis used here is to Discover the increase or decrease of percentage of prevalence of BP in male and female population of each country. It is Presented visually guiding the audience through an area map view.
The Percentage of prevalence is Produced by Deriving the average percentage of prevalence of BP.
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The Query is to compare the percentage rise and fall among different countries and among different sex.

Targets:
The Target is to identify the features of average percentage change of BP. The attributes used are similarity and and extremes which can be visually understood through the areamap vis.

How
Marks:
The Marks used are 2D Area, and color
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The Channels used are Area as Ordered Attribute to show the percentage change in Prevalence Attribute and Color hue as Categorical Attribute to identify the Sex Attribute.
Why this design :
This design helps in identifying the percentage increase of BP among male and female population. This visualisation also helps in easily comparing the percentage change compared to other countries.

Sorting, Filtering, Highlighting: The Filter used are on SEX, which helps to viz the male and female prevalences separately.

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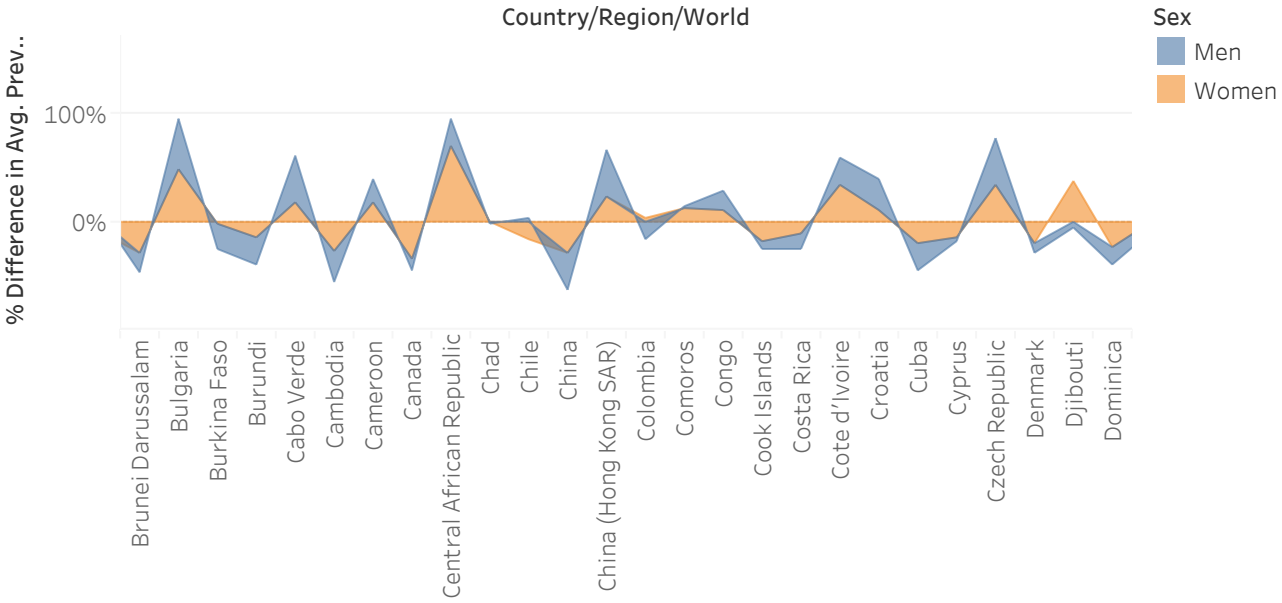

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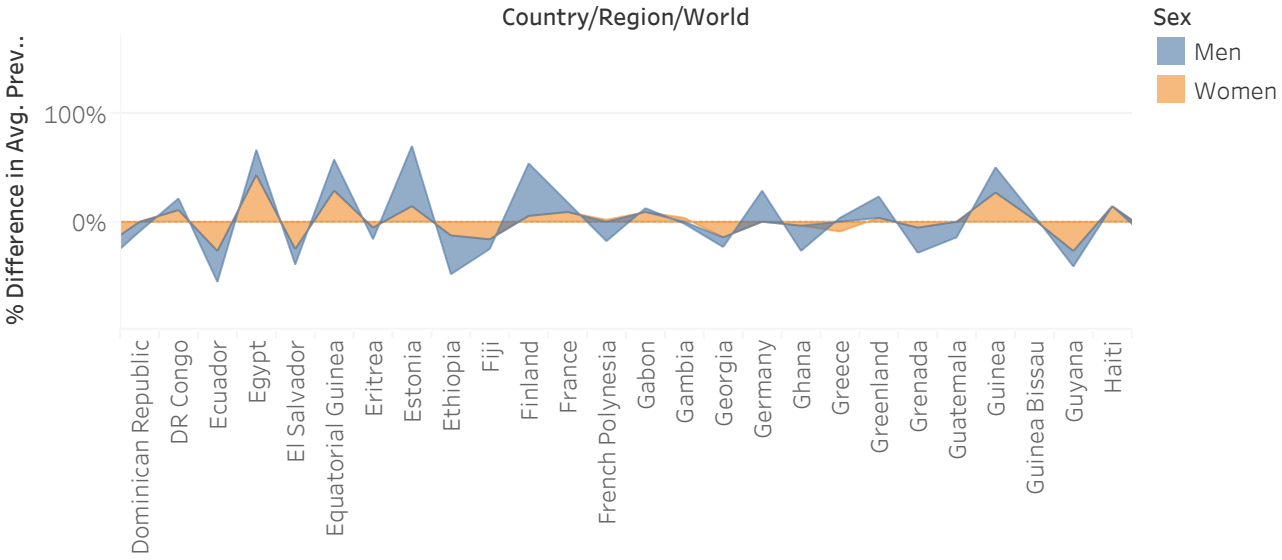

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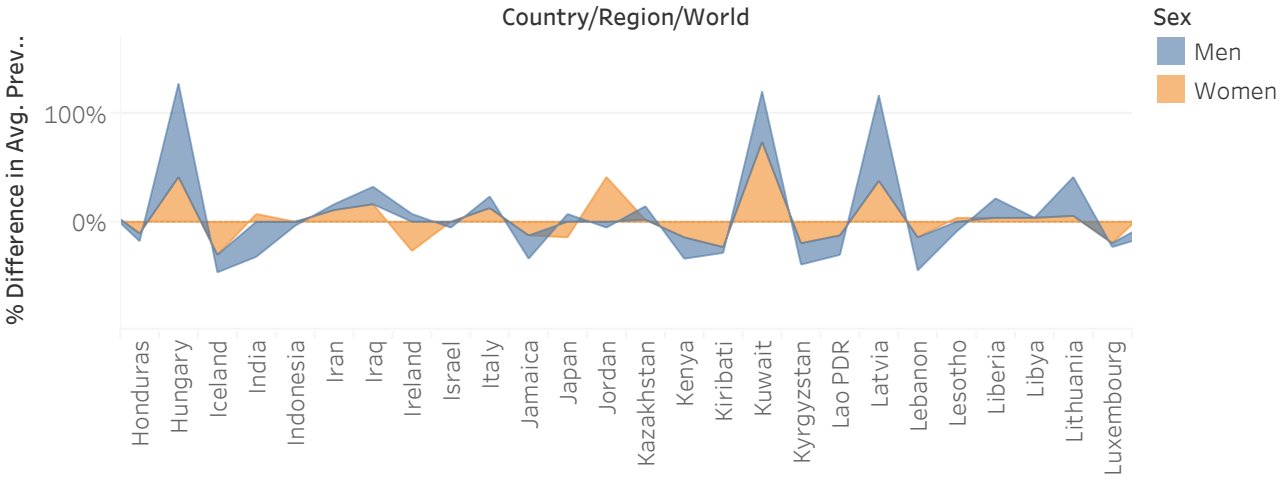

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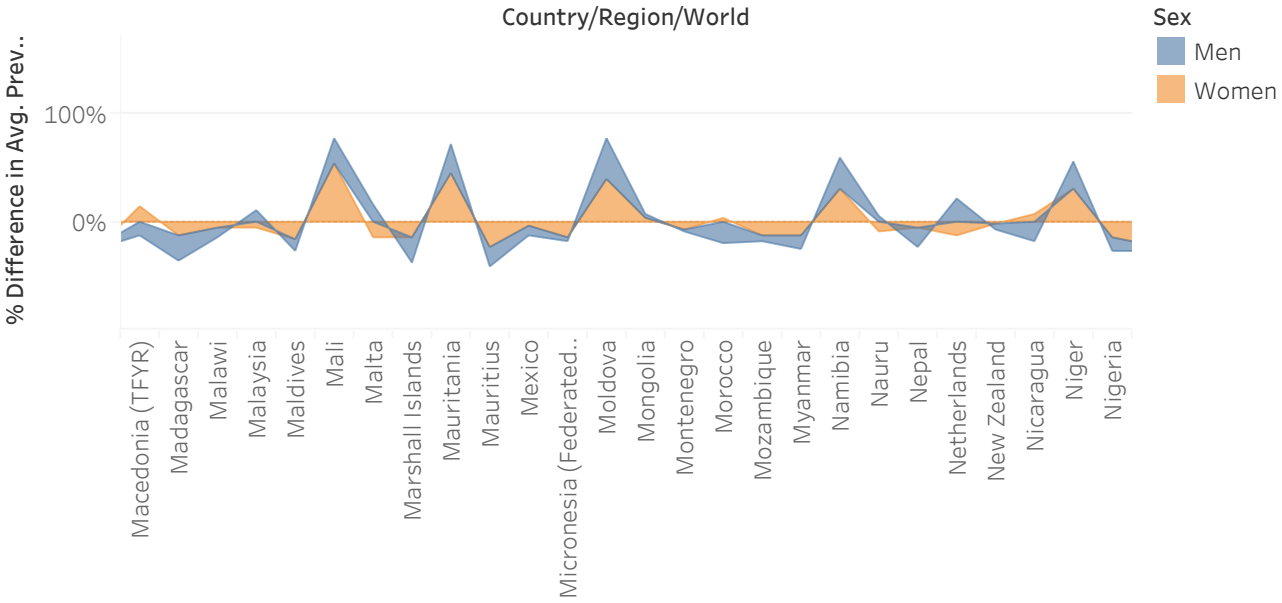

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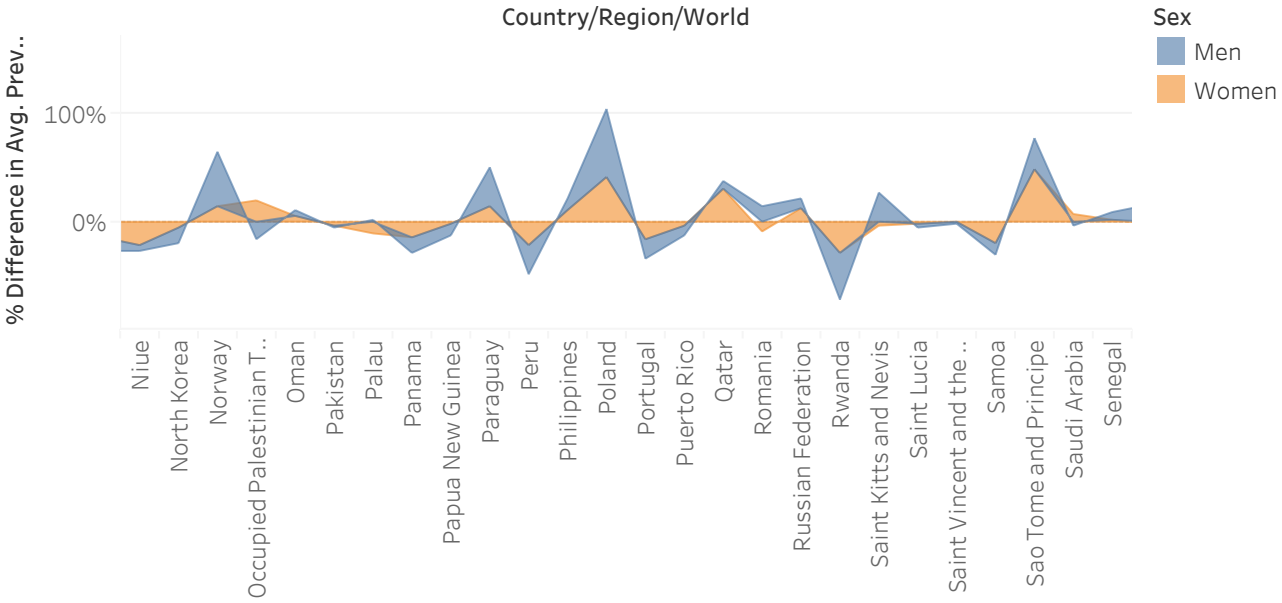

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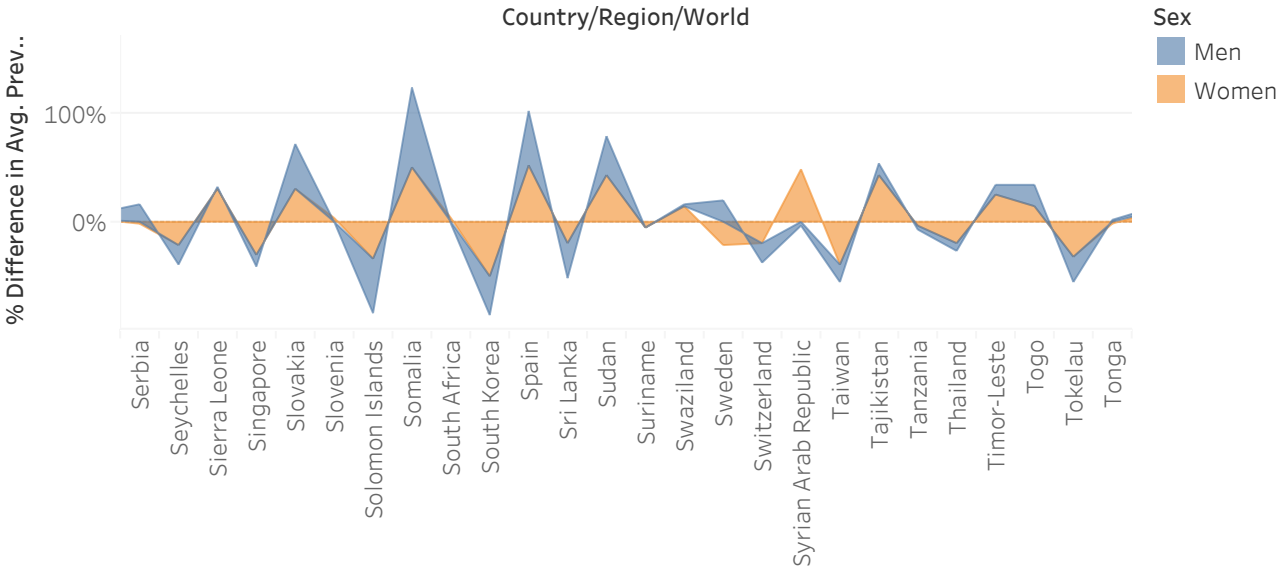

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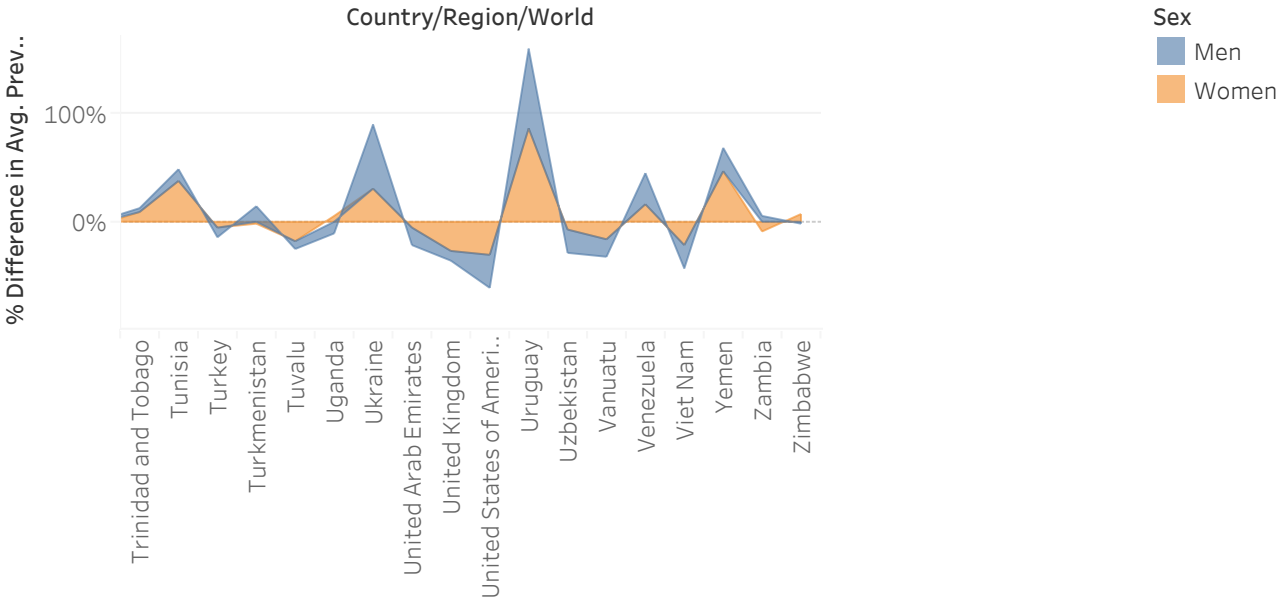

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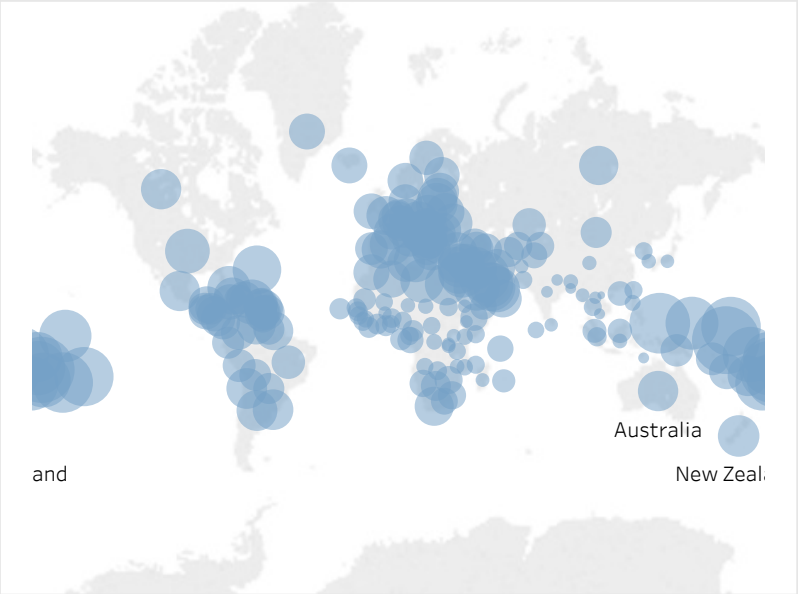
Obesity Prevalent Countries in the World



Avg. Prevalence of BMI>=30 kg/m² (obesity)

0.0070
0.1000
0.2000
0.3000
0.4000
0.5447

Quality of Finding:
This worksheet is to show the Obesity Prevalent Countries.
The vis is shown with the help of a World Map view, identifying countries such as Americas, Europe, Middle East and Australia which are obesity prevalent than other African and Asian countries and Russia.

What:
Dataset Type : The dataset type used here as a Table. This Table consisting of Items ie, countries and attributes ie, Average Prevalance of BMI.
Data Type: The data types used are items, and attributes. The Country/Region is used as an Spatial Data and the average prevalence as an attribute
Attribute Type: The attribute is Average Prevalence of BMI. This attribute is a quantitative ordered attribute.

Why:
Analysis:
The Analysis used here is to Discover the countries which have high prevalence of Obesity.
It is Presented visually with latitudinal and longitudinal data through a World map view.
The visualisation is Produced by Deriving the average of prevalence of BMI.
The Search used is to Explore for the country where the prevalence is high compared to other countries.
The Query is to compare the BMI prevalance among different countries, and identify the countries having higher prevalance.

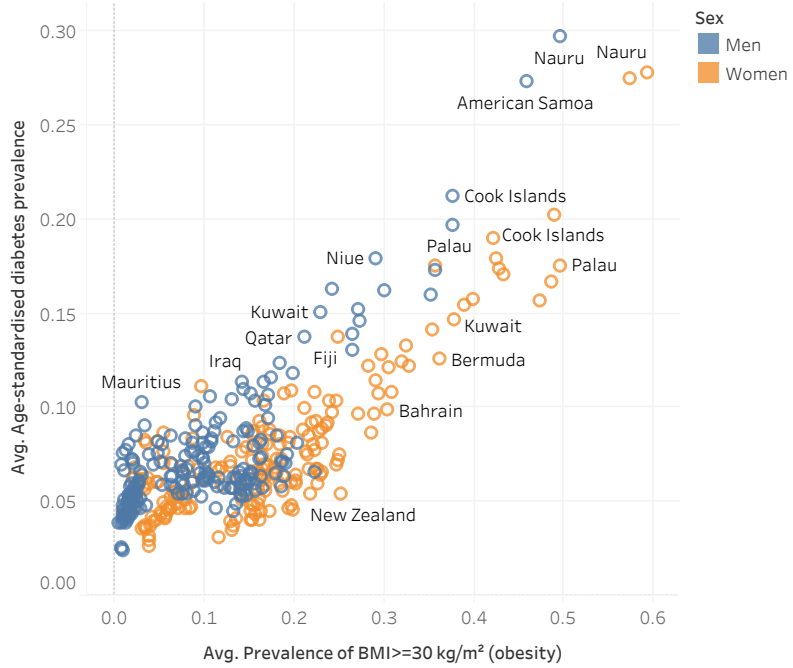
Targets:
The Target is to identify the extreme regions, countries where Obesity is much high compared to the other parts of the world, through the shape of circle and geometrical/spatial data attributes.

How
Marks:
The Marks used are 2D Area of circle
Channels:
The channels used are Magnitude - size and shape to compare the average prevalence of obesity.
and Identity channels as spatial region on world map to locate the countries, and text marks to identify the countries.

Alternate design :
This design helps in identifying and comparing the prevalance of BMI (Obesity) among different countries.
In this design we utilised the spatial data via World Map, obesity prevalence data of each country with size of circle and represent the countries having higher obesity very clearly.

Sorting, Filtering, Highlighting: The coutry names are labelled

Outliers indicating a corelation between Average Prevalance of Obesity and Diabetes of Men and Women



Quality of Finding:
This worksheet is to show the correlation between Average Prevalence of Diabetes and BMI. The increase in one also increase in the other for the countries like Nauru, American Samoa, Cook Island, Kuwai, Qatar, UAE, etc.
The outliers represent the high prevalance of both the factors. The Sex is separated by color, male is blue while female is orange, female has a trend to be more obese where as males have a trend to be more diabetic.

What:
Dataset Type : The dataset type used here are two Tables. The Table are blended and used. Items ie, countries and attributes ie, Sex , Average Prevalance of BMI and Diabetes are used from 2 tables.
Data Type: The data types used are items, and attributes. The Country/Region is used as an item and the average prevalences and sex are attribute
Attribute Type: The attributes are Average Prevalence of BMI, Average Prevalence of Diabetes. These attributes are quantitative ordered attribute, sex is categorical attribute.

Why:
Analysis:
The Analysis used here is to plot the two prevalance from two dataset and Discover the Outliers, ie countries per sex where the prevalences are high.
The Percentage of prevalence is Produced by Deriving the average percentage of prevalence of BMI and Diabetes.
The Search used is to Explore the country where the percentage is high compared to other countries.
The Query is to identify the countries with high prevalence for both male and female.

Targets:
The Target is to identify the Outliers ie, the countries where prevalence is very high.The attributes used are finding out extremes and correlation between prevalences of BMI and Diabetes.

How
Marks:
The Marks used are point
Channels:
The Channels used are position- to identify the rate of prevalance, color to identify the category sex
The country names are used as labels.

Why this design :
This design helps in identifying the outliers ie, countries based on Sex attribute with high prevalence of both Diabetes and Obesity very easily. The visual representation immediately identifies the outlying circles and it separates the countries with low prevlances. We can also get a picture of the obesity prevalance on women across countries is higher than men, where as the men are more succeptible to diabetes.

Sorting, Filtering, Highlighting: None