



## 2.2. Visualization

### 2.2.1. Visualize Socio-Economic Indicators Across Cantons

A basic feature of our project, is to demonstrate the socio-economic indicators across cantons, such as GDP, population, language, etc. In our sketches, we planned to design an interactive Swiss map composed of cantons. When users use the mouse to hover over cantons, they could view summaries of the statistics of this canton. Our final implementation is in line with our design goals, as you can see in Figure 3. It is illustrating the population statistics in Canton of Bern in 2018. Rich statistics and clear demonstration are our strengths.

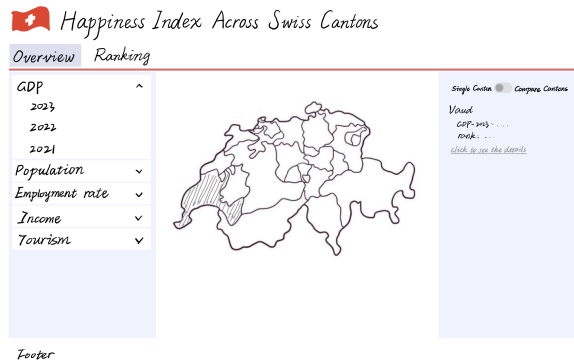


Figure 2: Sketch of socio-economic indicator page

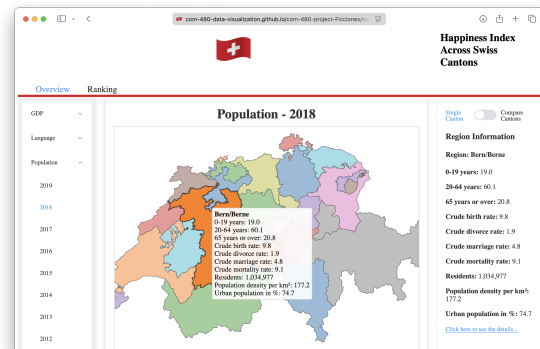


Figure 3: Our Implementation (Population, Bern, 2018)

### 2.2.2. Compare Statistics Between Cantons

We provide users the option to compare the statistics between two cantons, in order to have a closer look at key indicators. After switch on "Compare Cantons" button on the top-right corner, users can choose the indicator, and pick any two canton to start the comparison. Furthermore, we used bar charts to offer a direct illustration of the indicator. Our implementation has fulfilled the design goal, as is shown in Figure 4, 5.

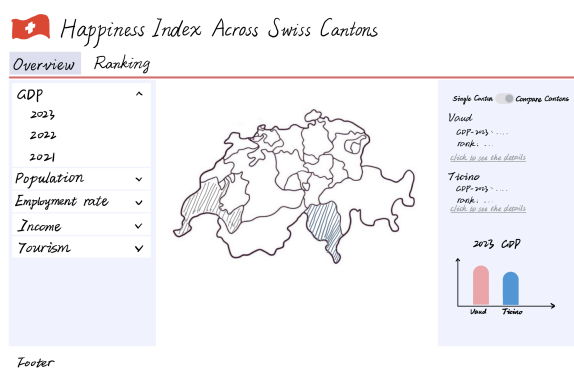


Figure 4: Sketch of indicator comparison

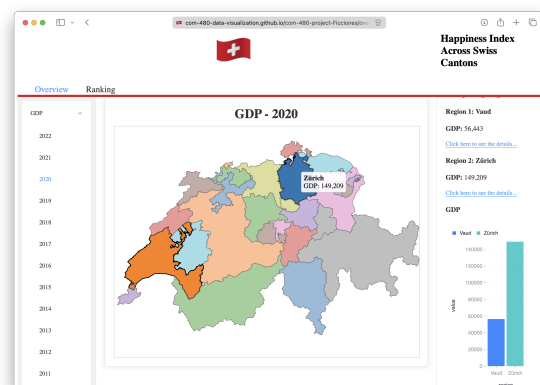


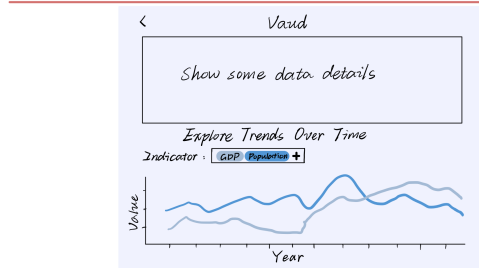
Figure 5: Our Implementation (GDP, Vaud, Zurich, 2020)

### 2.2.3. Visualize Trend Through Time

For a single canton, users can see the trend of selected indicator. For example, in Figure 7, we have the population percentage on speaking-language in canton of Fribourg. It is a perfect example demonstrating the magical charm of multi-lingual situation in Switzerland.

## Happiness Index Across Swiss Cantons

Overview Ranking



Footer

Figure 6: Sketch trend through time

## Region: Fribourg Explore Trends Over Time

Indicator: Language/German x Language/French x Language/English x Language/Italian x Language/Romansh x

Add a new indicator: Romansh +

Generate the line chart

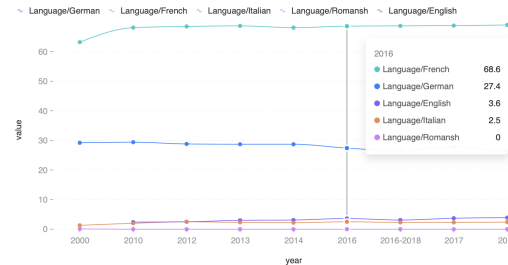


Figure 7: Our Implementation (Fribourg, language)

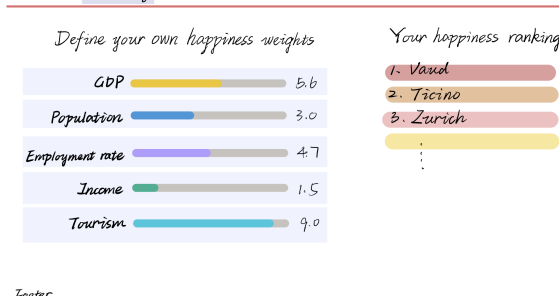
## 2.2.4. Define Happiness Index Yourself

Happiness is highly subjective. The determining factor of happiness may vary significantly across people. As a result, we provide users the opportunity to define their own happiness index by assigning weights to indicators. And then we will display a dynamic “happiness ranking” of cantons based on user preferences. Each indicator is represented by a horizontal percentage bar (slider), visually indicating the current weight assigned to that factor. Users can drag the slider left or right to adjust how important that particular indicator is in their personal happiness definition.

As you can see in Figure 9, we defined several indicators and assigned the weights manually. And the website could provide a race chart to rank the cantons across the years, according to the indicators and the weights.

## Happiness Index Across Swiss Cantons

Overview Ranking



Footer

## Define your own happiness weights here:

Add a new indicator: Hospital beds per 1000 ... +



Generate the race chart

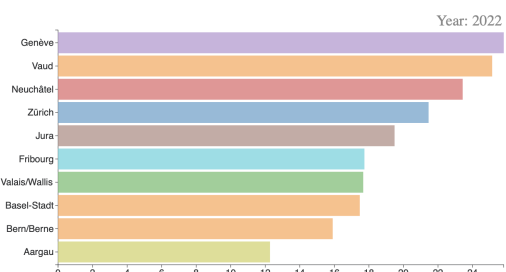


Figure 8: Sketch ranking of cantons

Figure 9: Our Implementation of ranking

### 3. Challenges

One of the main challenges we encountered was integrating data from different perspectives. Some datasets were missing values for certain years, which affected the accuracy and consistency of the final visual comparisons, especially in ranking-based visualizations like the race chart. To address this, we filled in the missing entries by reusing the most recent available data from the previous year, allowing us to maintain continuity while minimizing distortion.

Another issue we faced was inconsistency in the naming of regions. For example, the canton "Zurich" appeared as both "Zurich" and "Zürich" across different sources. This discrepancy became particularly problematic when importing the GeoJSON map using D3.js, since the GeoJSON file uses German names. A mismatch between names and identifiers would cause rendering errors on the map. To solve this, we manually handle special cases when mapping region names to their corresponding IDs in the GeoJSON.

### 4. Miscellaneous

#### 4.1. Peer Assessment

- Botu Lyu: Built the code framework, implemented the map and the region details page.
- Zhiyao Yan: Designed the UI prototype, implemented the Ranking module.
- Yi Ren: Frame the idea and the story, collect and preprocess the data, final fixes of the frontend.

#### 4.2. Useful Links

- Course repository: <https://github.com/com-480-data-visualization/com-480-project-Ficciones/>
- Frontend repository: <https://github.com/avgstuBoboge/dv-frontend>
- Website link: <https://com-480-data-visualization.github.io/com-480-project-Ficciones/>
- Screencast video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UDNeicv4vqg>.