

Many questions can be formulated when looking at the dataset. Which countries are leading in reducing gender inequality? Are the most developed countries actually the ones where gender inequality has been decreased (Does a relationship exist between the level of development and the level of gender inequality?). Finally, does a relationship exist between the share of seats in the parliament and the gender inequality index?

The scatterplot (design2.pdf) uses color to encode the level of development, position to encode the relationship between gender inequality index and share of seats in the parliament. The names of the countries (nominal data) are added next to the data points. This visualization answers all my questions as it details the relationship between the two measures, and also focuses on the level of development of the country. It uses Gelstat Law of similarity by grouping points that are within the same group (level of development) by color.

The design1.pdf also uses color to encode the level of development, length to encode the gender inequality index and position for the continent. The names of the countries are added next to the bars. This visualization answers the question relating the level of development to the gender inequality index. It uses Gelstat law of proximity as the countries grouped together belong to the same continent.

Finally, the classic map uses a color saturation scale for the gender inequality index, areas/surfaces for the percentage of women in the parliament and the contour for the level of development. It also answers all the questions asked but in my opinion it is not clear enough as it covers all the data in the document and there's too much information to absorb by the audience. It is however a classical geographical visualization.