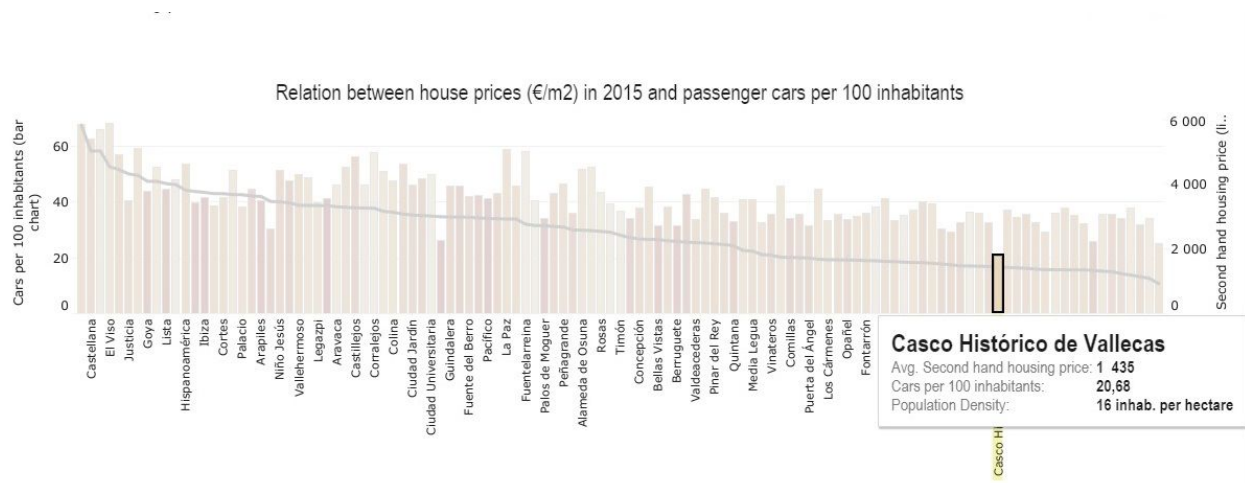


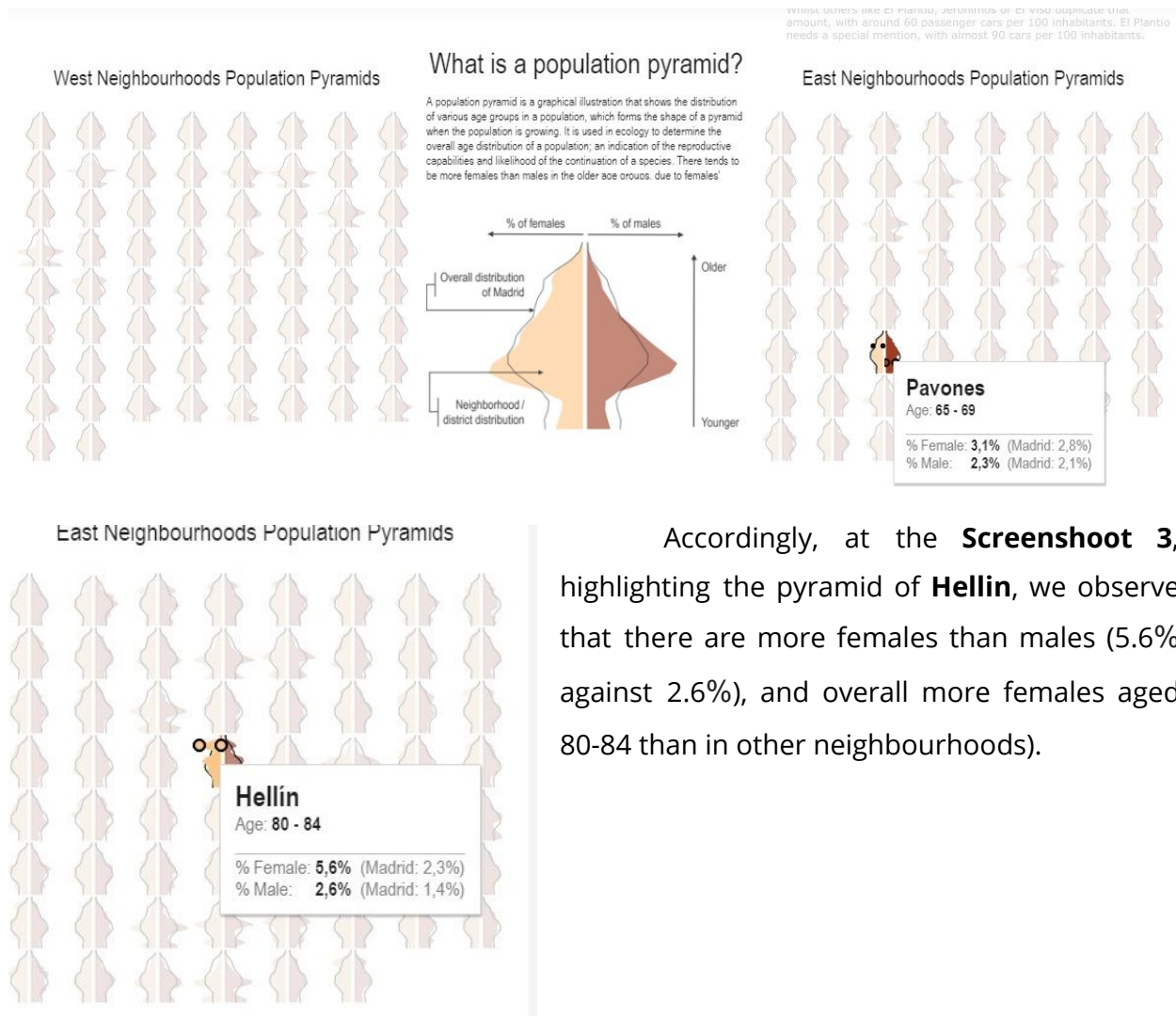
Project 1: Interpret a Data Visualization

Madrid in Detail

The visualization № 1 “From Madrid to Heaven” seems very well-thought and informative. It covers not only usual key metrics such as natural growth and mortality of the population but also important topics which people usually want to know more about when learning about specific neighborhood of a city — how many people live there, what kind of people they are, how crowded is it, how many foreigners are there, how expensive are the houses, how many cars are there (that might be important in means of air pollution, traffic or parking issues etc.) and much more. Some of less expected statistics is a chart that shows relation between house prices and votes in elections. The **colour palette** seems to be a good choice too — it is pleasant to look at and to work with, warm earthy shades of brown remind me of sunny Madrid and its historical buildings. The **colour intensity** varies from lighter to darker as one slides from column to column of the histogram, from line to line of a chart. Here, for example, a column becomes highlighted and provides an insight for specific area on related topic (ex. **at the Screenshoot 1 we observe the smallest value of this chart** — **Casco Historico de Vallecas** has cheaper houses and less cars, which could be expected and looks believable).



However, metrics and statistics in this project are represented not only by **column histograms**. The City Map here is a **cartogram**, Nationality Distribution is a **composition chart**, others are **scatter plot charts**, **distribution charts**, and the most interesting to me appeared to be the **population pyramid**. Discovering those pyramids we can compare west and east neighbourhoods of Madrid and make an opinion on their population in the means of gender, age groups and overall or district distribution. Thus, **Screenshot 2** shows data for **East neighbourhood Pavones** where 3.1% of all the women and 2.3% of all the men are within age range 65-69 which makes them 2.8% and 2.1% of all Madrid women and men.



Accordingly, at the **Screenshot 3**, highlighting the pyramid of **Hellín**, we observe that there are more females than males (5.6% against 2.6%), and overall more females aged 80-84 than in other neighbourhoods).

What is a population pyramid?

A population pyramid is a graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a population, which forms the shape of a pyramid when the population is growing. It is used in ecology to determine the overall age distribution of a population; an indication of the reproductive capabilities and likelihood of the continuation of a species. There tends to be more females than males in the older age groups. due to females'

% of females % of males

fashion, science, culture, and the arts all contribute to its status as one of the world's major global cities.

Due to its economic output, high standard of living, and market size, Madrid is considered the major financial centre of Southern Europe and the 17th most liveable city in the world according to Monocle magazine, in its 2014 index.

Its landmarks include the Royal Palace of Madrid; the Royal Theatre; the Buen Retiro Park, founded in 1631; the 19th-century National Library building (founded in 1712); and the Golden Triangle of Art, located along the Paseo del Prado and comprising three art museums: Prado Museum, the Reina Sofia Museum, and the Thyssen-Bornemisza Museum. Cibeles Palace and Fountain have become one of the monument symbols of

Sadly, it appears so that some text in the visualization is lost (there is no option to scroll it down to be continued for the two abstracts screenshoted above).



Some data seems to be absent here too — according to Wikipedia, the population of El Pardo was of 3,656 in 2008 which could hardly turn to zero in 10 years.