# Information Visualization

# CHECKPOINT I: Visualization Proposal

G22

**1. Domain**

In the context of the project, we are going to focus on what affects our health. The study will be relative to OECD countries. In terms of definitions, we will be using several indicators relative to the percentage of the population aged 15 and older, such as for overweight or obese population, smokes daily, alcohol consumption, deaths by cancer, suicide rates, life expectancy at birth and age 65.  
On the other hand, the variables used to correlate to the health will be work (based on wages, employment rates and hours worked), air pollution (Air and GHG emissions), adult education level and social spending.   
We hope to find what factors are more relevant in terms of what constitutes a healthy life. This visualization will be entitled: “What makes us healthy?”

**2. Dataset**

For heath indicators the following datasets will be used:

* Life expectancy at birth[[1]](#endnote-1), life expectancy at 65[[2]](#endnote-2), suicide rates[[3]](#endnote-3), daily smokers[[4]](#endnote-4), alcohol consumption[[5]](#endnote-5), overweight or obese population[[6]](#endnote-6) and deaths from cancer[[7]](#endnote-7).

And for potential health influencers:

* Average wages[[8]](#endnote-8), employment rate[[9]](#endnote-9), hours worked[[10]](#endnote-10), adult education level[[11]](#endnote-11), air and GHG emissions[[12]](#endnote-12) and social spending[[13]](#endnote-13).

All the data used in this project will be static.

**3. Questions**

* + - 1. - Does a better wage mean a healthier life or a longger life expectancy?
    1. - What is the optimal number of hours to work that lead to a healthier life or more life expectancy?
       1. - What is the relationship between, more people working and being healthier and live more?
       2. - How does adult education influence our health?
       3. - How does the Air and GHG emissions affect our health? (Based on life expectancy and suicide.)
          1. - Does a bigger social spending in general influences people to live more and suicide, smoke and drink less?
       4. **4. Data Sample**
       5. (from “Life\_expectancy\_at\_birth.csv”) and “Life\_expectancy\_at\_65.csv”

Location; Subject; Measure; Time; Value

AUS; TOT; YR; 1960; 67.9

(from “Suicide\_rates.csv”)

Location; Subject; Measure; Time; Value

AUS; TOT; 100000PER; 1960; 19.2

(from “Daily\_smokers\_population.csv”) (PC\_POP15 is % of population aged 15+)

Location; Subject; Measure; Time; Value

AUS; TOT; PC\_POP15; 1964; 58

(from “Cancer\_deaths.csv”)

Location; Subject; Measure; Time; Value

AUS; TOT; 100000PER; 1960; 260.7

(from “Alcohol\_consumption.csv”) (LT\_CAP15 is Liters/capita aged 15+)

Location; Subject; Measure; Time; Value

AUS; TOT; LT\_CAP15; 1960; 9.3

(from “Overweight\_or\_obese\_population.csv”)

Location; Subject; Measure; Time; Value

AUS; TOT; PC\_POP15; 1960; 13.1

(from “Average\_wage.csv”) (USD is dollars)

Location; Subject; Measure; Time; Value

AUS; TOT; USD; 1990; 40102.17328

(from “Employment\_rate.csv”) (THND\_PER is thousands of persons and PC\_WKGROUP is % of working age population)

Location; Subject; Measure; Time; Value

AUS; MEN; THND\_PER; 1965; 3346.5

AUS; WOMEN; PC\_WKGPOP; 1979; 82.10677

(from “Hours\_worked.csv”) (HR\_WKD is Hours/worker)

Location; Subject; Measure; Time; Value

AUS; TOT; HR\_WKD; 1979; 1832.08

(from “Adult\_education\_level.csv”) (BUPPSRY is Below upper secondary, TRY is Tertiary and UPPSRY is Upper secondary)

Location; Subject; Measure; Time; Value

AUS; BUPPSRY; PC\_25\_64; 2000; 41.212311

AUS; TRY; PC\_25\_64; 2000; 27.475746

AUS; UPPSRY; PC\_25\_64; 2000; 31.311945

(from “Air\_and\_GHG\_emissions.csv”) (THND\_TONNE is thousands of tonnes)

Location; Subject; Measure; Time; Value

AUS; CO2; THND\_TONNE; 2000; 334.6

AUS; CO; PC\_25\_64; 2000; 5387.306

AUS; GHG; PC\_25\_64; 2000; 485018.616

AUS; NOx; PC\_25\_64; 2000; 1875.864

AUS; SOx; PC\_25\_64; 2000; 2343.287

AUS; VOC; PC\_25\_64; 2000; 1264.924

(from “Social\_spending.csv”) (PC\_GDP is % of GDP)

Location; Subject; Measure; Time; Value

AUS; PRIV; PC\_GDP; 2000; 3.718

AUS; PUB; PC\_GDP; 2000; 18.253

1. https://data.oecd.org/healthstat/life-expectancy-at-birth.htm#indicator-chart [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. https://data.oecd.org/healthstat/life-expectancy-at-65.htm#indicator-chart [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. https://data.oecd.org/healthstat/suicide-rates.htm#indicator-chart [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. https://data.oecd.org/healthrisk/daily-smokers.htm#indicator-chart [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. https://data.oecd.org/healthrisk/alcohol-consumption.htm#indicator-char [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. https://data.oecd.org/healthrisk/overweight-or-obese-population.htm#indicator-chart [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. https://data.oecd.org/healthstat/deaths-from-cancer.htm [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. https://data.oecd.org/earnwage/average-wages.htm [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. https://data.oecd.org/emp/employment-rate.htm [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. https://data.oecd.org/emp/hours-worked.htm [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. https://data.oecd.org/eduatt/adult-education-level.htm [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. https://data.oecd.org/air/air-and-ghg-emissions.htm#indicator-chart [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. https://data.oecd.org/socialexp/social-spending.htm [↑](#endnote-ref-13)