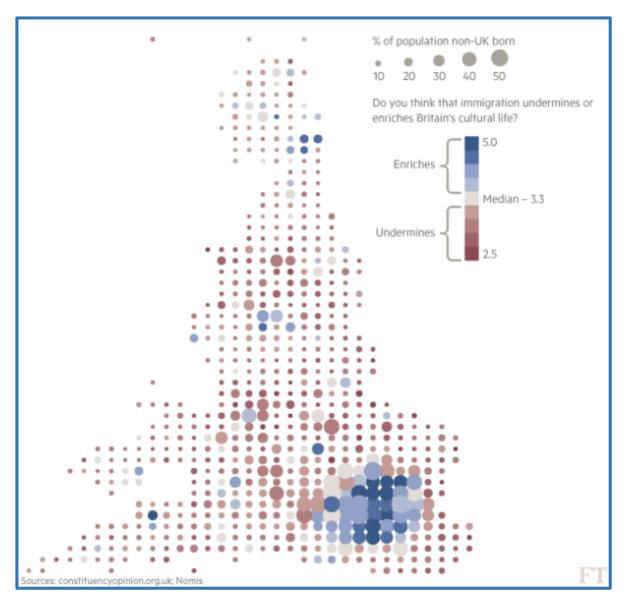Thomas van der Veen

10346481

1) Deze visualisatie gaat over het aantal migranten dat woonachtig in het verenigd koninkrijk per geografische locatie tegenover de houding die bewoners hebben tegenover immigranten.

2)
   a) The colour is part of a scale. The scale works with values that indicate to which degree civilians think that immigration enriches or undermines britain's cultural life. The difference in colour show on which side of the median people are. i.e. whether they, on avarage, belong tot he side of undermining or enriches. In this quality, it groups the people belonging to the same side on this opinion.
   b) The size indicates the percentage of the population that was born outside the UK. A bigger dot meaning a higher amount of immigrants.

3)
   a) On the aspect of *domain problem visualisation* this visualization strikes me as quite clear. The vocabulary fits the target audience, which is the readers of the Financial Times and that of the sociological/social geographical domain.

b) The data abstraction seems to be rather straightforward as well. Location of the dots corresponds to geographical location. Size corresponds to percentage of the population and colour and value respectively to the side and degree in which one shares the stated opinion.

4) The authors claim that *patch maps* to which this visualization belongs, do not work very well because of the shading. Normally the value of a colour depicts te variance thta occurs in the data. In this *patch map*, however, the designers have made an altering that fixes the problem Cleveland and McGill name, as well. Namely, they use to different colours to make a distinction. The could have taken one colour and use its value to visualize the outcome of that variable. But by taking two colours, the difference they're trying to show can be distinguised easily. However, this also leads to a dichotomy in the data that can be smaller than is appears to be. The difference on the scale of the opinion can be bigger between two shades of red than between a shade of red and a shade of blue, but appear smaller.

5) I do agree that elements of visualizing data belong to art. But not the entirety of the concept is art. If that were the case, the end goal of visualizing would be esthetics, while, for me, functions comes first.

6)
   a) Give the reader a glance of the geographical distribution of immigrants
   b) Give the reader a glance of the geographical distribution of the opinion on the effect on britain's culture that immigrants have.
   c) Show that there seems te be a negative correlation between the amount of immigrants and a negetive attitude.
   d) Show that London is a special city.