

design process report.

Team Fruit Flies

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Introduction

This report documents our process of using design principles, user testing, design methods, and exploratory data analysis to transform a chosen data set into an interactive webpage. We discuss the exploration into the chosen data set, the design methods and decisions involved, as well as the final rationale. Our aim was to create a visualisation that was both engaging and educational for not only our target users, high school and university students, but also a broader audience. This meant designing a dynamic and interactive visualisation that empowered users to 'explore the data for themselves' (Murray, 2017).

The Data Set

Focusing on our story, or 'message' can improve a person's 'sense-making', allowing us to focus on the overall message of the information, rather than just analysing the numbers (Perdana, Robb & Rohde, 2018). Having explored numerous datasets online, this was our approach to ensure our chosen data contained a meaningful story we could visualise. While our initial approach was to re-examine seasonal domestic violence from our previous assignment, the dataset did not sustain valuable interactions. By zooming out to gain a broader glimpse into crime, we found an intriguing story to be told in causes of death around the world - specifically, the disparities in types of death between countries.

The dataset was sourced from *Our World In Data*, an online publisher of datasets that targets major global issues. This organisation focuses on making data more globally available, accessible and understandable so that people can make progress against the world's largest problems (Our World in Data, 2020). The specific dataset used was '*annual-number-of-deaths-cause*'.csv, which estimated the quantity of premature deaths by category by country from 1990 - 2017.

Our World in Data compiled these figures through various internationally recognised and reputable organisations sources. These include; vital registration, verbal autopsy, surveillance, census and survey data, cancer registries and police records (Our World in Data, 2020). Additionally, The Global Burden of Diseases' methods for processing and standardising all-cause mortality data have been used to create the dataset and calculate the completeness of the data (GBD 216 Causes of Death Collaborators, 2016). The types of death are defined by the

International Classification of Diseases and recognised by the World Health Organisation. The organisations and their involvement in the dataset as provided by Our World In Data are as follows:

- Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), Global Burden of Disease (GBD) - Death rates and absolute number of premature deaths, globally from 1990 onwards
- World Health Organisation (WHO) Global health Observatory (GHO) - Causes-specific mortality by age and sex, globally from 2000 onwards every 5 years
- Global Terrorism Database (GTD) - Terrorist attacks with 45 - 120 variables for each, including number of fatalities, injuries, weapons used and perpetrators, globally from 1970 onwards
- Amnesty International - International reports of executions, globally from 2007 onwards

Exploratory Data Analysis and Process

Data Wrangling

The raw dataset - a .csv file - was an extensive list with 24 types of death for each country and more over the span of 20 years. It contained several issues such as missing data for certain years, data for countries that no longer existed, as well as other entities that were outside the scope of our design - in this case, 'World excluding China', 'Western Europe', and countries Hong Kong and Guadalupe were excluded. The article also grouped the data into 3 broad categories 'Non-communicable Diseases', 'Injuries' and 'Communicable, Maternal, Neonatal, and Nutritional Diseases' (see Appendix A). To both avoid cherry-picking from such a large dataset and also better explain the range of deaths, we decided to expand these categories to show the bigger picture (see Appendix D).

In the process of grouping the types of death into smaller categories (*Figure 1*), the classifications provided in Our World In Data were cross referenced with additional research to ensure they retained scientific accuracy. For example, in creating the Infectious Diseases, Chronic Diseases and Non-Infectious Diseases categories '*Bringing Chronic Disease Epidemiology and Infectious Disease Epidemiology Back Together*' consulted that these three groups, although at times interdependent and overlapping, needed to be kept separate due to the nature and circumstances of the diseases .

Non-Infectious Diseases

Respiratory Diseases
 Kidney Diseases
 Liver Diseases
 Digestive Diseases
 Hepatitis
 Diarrheal Diseases

Infectious Diseases

Meningitis
 Malaria
 HIV/AIDS
 Tuberculosis
 Intestinal Infectious Diseases

Homicides

Homicides

Nutritional Disorders

Protein-energy Malnutrition
 Nutritional Deficiencies

Drug Use

Drug Use Disorders
 Alcohol Use Disorders

Misadventure

Fire
 Heat (Hot and Cold Exposure)
 Drowning
 Road Injuries
 Poisonings
 Natural Disasters

Suicides

Suicides

Chronic Diseases

Lower Respiratory Infections
 Cardiovascular Diseases
 Diabetes
 Cancers
 Parkinson Disease
 Dementia

Birth Disorders

Maternal Disorders
 Neonatal Disorders

Politically Motivated

Execution
 Terrorism
 Conflict (War)

(Figure 1). When choosing the type of graph, we initially considered line graphs, as they best highlighted the differences in time, as well as column graphs to illustrate differences between categories (see Appendix H and I). These forms ultimately suffered when

comparing multiple categories or years against each other as the graph became too cluttered and change was too minor or hard to notice. Further experimentation in Excel revealed that radar graphs were the most efficient in using areas to showcase the differences between each category (see Appendix J and K). However, the dataset still required data wrangling for the visualisation to be coherent when plotted on a radar graph. As different categories had a different range of values, plotting the data in its raw form led to some categories outweighing others due to their large disparities (see Appendix K and L).

In order to get around this issue, we normalized the data. This made all the points in a specific category hold a value between 0 - 1 (See Appendix F), aligning all types of death in the same range to be plotted together on the same axis. Now, instead of the values being indicative of the absolute numbers of a type of death that occurred in a specific country and year, it became a value indicative of the ratio that a specific type of death held compared to all the other values in that category.

From this state, the values were then turned into percentages (See Appendix G). This change from absolute numbers to percentages based on normalised data ultimately transformed our data to tell a more insightful story. Once converted to a percentage, the data then represented the proportion as a percentage of deaths of a category that occurred in an instance but not the absolute amount. This improved our story as it provided an accurate representation of a category's weighting compared to others, allowing the user to determine the most predominant causes of death in a specific country in a specific year as well as the change through the

passage of time. Initially the dataset was normalised in the program *Weka* but due to some output errors we also normalised the data manual in Excel using the normalisation formula (see Appendix B) to ensure we were getting the same outcome, which we were, verifying a successful normalisation.

Intended Audience



(Figure 2). Our visualisation allows a curious exploration of the data, enabling students to come to their own findings and conclusions by comparing different countries, isolating data points of interest, or even using the timeline to observe change. The hope is for students to use the visualisation to assist in the exploration of a challenging dataset as Perdana, Rob, & Rohde found that allowing people to

process and select multiple visualisations relevant to their current task can improve the results of their decisions (2018). By allowing students access to multiple visualisations of the data, our design can serve as a way to improve their decision making, and educate them about our topic. Using curiosity as their main drive, every user will discover a story in a unique way.

User Testing

In order for our design to tell our story effectively, it needed to control the way the information was consumed (Knaflic, 2018). To ensure this it was crucial we performed user testing. Once functioning and formatted, a small sample of 8 users were asked to assess and provide feedback on the interface. In a brief five to ten minute session, each user was asked to “explore the page” by thinking-aloud, and to “provide general feedback on how it looks and feels”. This was a crucial step in realising our final design as it revealed key details that needed to be

improved and adjusted. The feedback received was then summed up into the following main aspects:

- 6/8 users were confused by the graph title
- 4/8 users felt that the sidebar was hard to notice
- 6/8 users weren't satisfied by the naming of the categories
- 8/8 users were highly pleased by the aesthetic look and feel and the ability to directly compare countries
- 1/8 users was content but bored looking at a static graph
- 2/8 users were surprised when they realised they could spin the graph; it elevated their user experience

Final Design Rationale

Animation and Interaction

Our final design was iterated according to feedback from user testing in order to best introduce our data as a visualisation that used interactive tools to tell a unique story. Ward, Grinstein, & Keim define 'Interaction' within the context of interactive data visualisation as a "mechanism for modifying what the users see and how they see it" (2010). Using this core principle, the main interactions within our design are the ability to observe the causes of death over time, the ability to compare two countries against each other as well as the ability to spin the graph to align data points with the main axis. These interactive tools allow our users to explore and engage with the data in a meaningful way, bringing the story 'visually and contextually to life' (Knaflic, 2018).

Through an animated slider with a play and pause button to examine a same country across a timeline (1990 - 2017), we demonstrate that the most common types of death in each country is either consistent, inconsistent or fluctuating/evolving. While the slider allows the user to pinpoint a particular year to examine, the play/pause function allows them to run the graph across a timeline, revealing trends between countries. Incorporating both ways of interaction with the data allows the audience to manipulate the way they digest this data, ultimately telling a unique story for each user.

The ability to compare countries against each other is another major interaction that our design features. Encapsulating the list of countries into a dropdown menu, the user has the option of

selecting two countries to compare. These selections will be displayed on the graph with one overlapping the other. Using the previous slider timeline or the play/pause functions, users can compare the changes within the countries over time. This interaction was designed as a result of user testing which found that users naturally wanted to compare data. This also assists in conveying our story to the user, allowing them to follow their curiosity. A well-made visualisation not only looks good, but also improves understanding, decision-making and can lead to better overall communication about the topic (Stewart, 2020).

The third main interactive tool is the ability to hold and spin the graph to align any given point to the main axes. This interaction allows users to customize the display of the data, creating a more unique user experience. This aims to craft a visualisation that helps 'communicating the findings' of our study through unique user exploration (Knaflic, 2015).

Our design also includes general interactions such as color coded hover states that pinpoint the exact percentage value, real time changes when dragging the slider, as well as an animated sidebar and background. These subtle animations and interactions are designed to add visual depth and assist users in the process of using the graph, providing appropriate feedback and improving the general experience.

Layout

The "Visual Information-Seeking Mantra" of 'overview first, zoom and filter, then details-on-demand' is a successful design pattern that 'makes the data accessible to different audiences' (Murray, 2017). To fulfill this principle, strict visual control was exercised to ensure that our interactions and animations represented our data in a way that was curious, clear and unique. The interface layout was built in figma to collaboratively test and prototype design decisions (see Appendix Q - S). The webpage structure uses a sidebar to introduce our topic and provide context in an efficient manner. As the focus of our visualisation is the graph itself, a sidebar facilitates the ability to hide or display the information as necessary, providing our audience with the freedom to decide how they view the information. It further limits textual overload and visual distraction.

Typeface

We chose Roboto as our typeface to illustrate a clean, formal and aesthetically simple tone. Our decision was purely based on aesthetics, as Lidwell, Holden, & Butler in their seminal 'Universal Principles of Design' state that ultimately, there is "no performance difference between serif and sans serif typefaces" (2003). This modern, young aesthetic aligns with our target audience of high school and university students who are usually of a younger median age than the rest of the population. For this purpose, Roboto sets our intended tone in a webpage-friendly manner.

Color

To further strengthen this tone, we opted for a minimal color palette, with the boldest colours highlighting information that was vital to the graph. Our take on modern aesthetics refers to the "dark mode" - white text and minimal bright colours on a dark background, a feature often found in popular applications such as Slack, Facebook Messenger and Discord. These aesthetics aim to attract our target audience with a colour scheme they are accustomed to.

Graph

The plotly.js library was used to build this graph due to the large number of resources available to us, including specific content from the tutorials. The graph was mapped in a radar format and designed in such a way that the data was plotted in a 'spiked' figure - as opposed to one with rounded points - to uphold accuracy. The sharpness draws the audience's attention to the data points that catch their eye, enhancing their ability to compare and further explore the data. Altering the axes so that the angular axes (the outward facing axes), and the radial axes (the circular axes) were spaced in intervals of either 2, 5 or 10 depending on the maximum value, further strengthened its readability. Another iteration included adjusting the maximum value of the graph. For example, some countries had values that were much larger than others which set the axis to the largest value in the whole dataset. This negatively skewed the graph when viewing smaller countries. Therefore, the maximum value of the graph was set to the maximum value of a selected country, enabling more clarity in comparing trends between countries. Exercising the design principle of constraint, we also removed objects from the chart that the user wouldn't need, such as the outer radial axis and the standard toolbar that comes with the default graphs from plotly.

References

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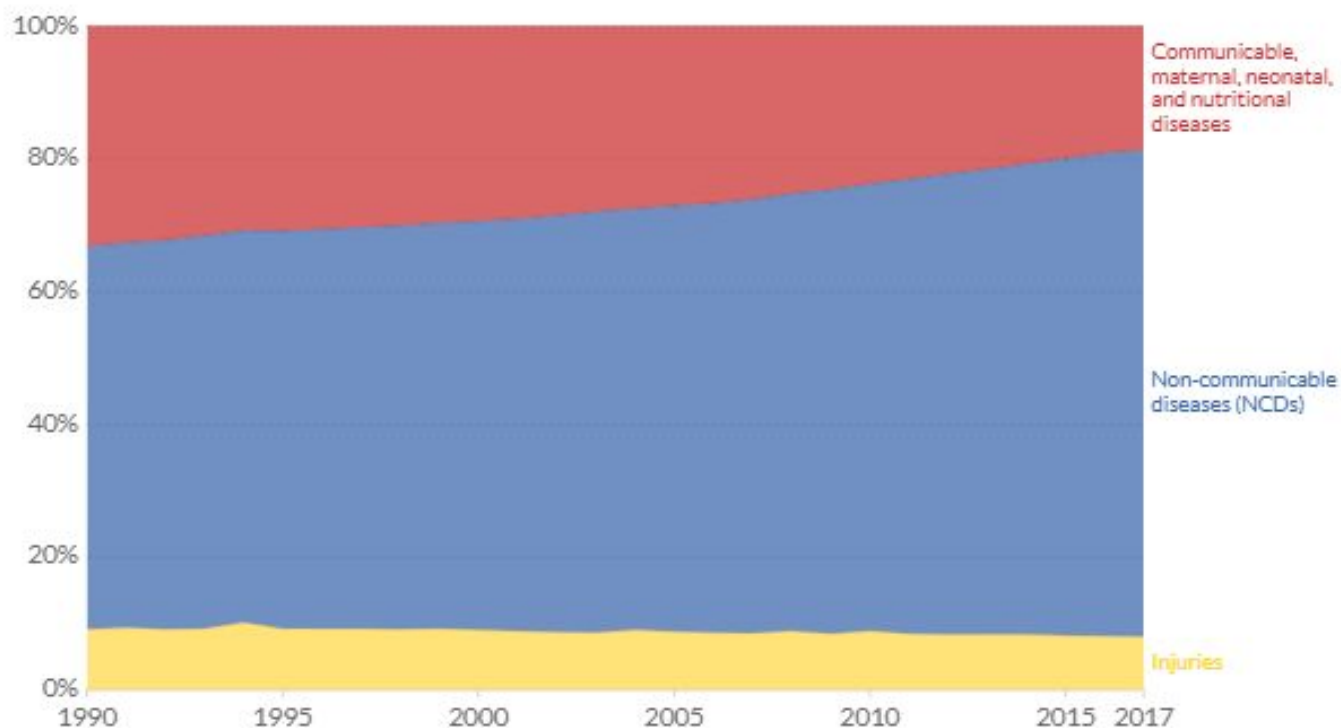
Appendix

Appendix A:

Deaths by cause, World, 1990 to 2017

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) include cardiovascular disease, cancers, diabetes and respiratory disease. Injuries include road accidents, homicides, conflict deaths, drowning, fire-related accidents, natural disasters and suicides.

Our World
in Data



Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease

CC BY

[Change country](#) Relative

CHART

DATA

SOURCES



Appendix B:

$$=(1-0) * ((C2 - \text{MIN}(\$C\$2:\$C\$5352))/\text{MAX}(\$C\$2:\$C\$5352)) + 0$$

Appendix C:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Entity	Code	Year	Execution	Meningitis (deat	Lower respirato	Intestinal infect	Protein-energy	Terrorism (deat	Cardiovascular	Dementia (deat	Kidney disease	Respiratory disi	Liver diseases (Digestive diseas	Hepatitis (death	Cancers (death	Parkinson disea	Fire (deaths)	Malaria (deaths																				
Alghanistan	AFG	1990	0	6469.977	22036.91	295.3022	1607.704	12	46498.09	1959.215	3155.356	5964.959	1453.045	3698.99	793.6703	10081.37	324.8239	311.7781	463.6124																				
Alghanistan	AFG	1991	0	6347.159	22325.63	303.8666	1658.132	68	49567.36	1987.813	3124.083	6023.396	1468.861	3743.187	788.5363	10171.33	328.4523	311.5005	487.1916																				
Alghanistan	AFG	1992	0	6659.741	23205.28	317.7591	1617.722	49	48355.56	2025.102	3192.278	6217.245	1524.528	3894.966	823.9159	10592.37	334.7072	338.6143	521.7142																				
Alghanistan	AFG	1993	0	8068.368	28229.72	333.9783	1931.809	0	50072.56	2064.828	3343.974	6466.245	1598.644	4136.479	892.6426	11226.64	341.81	382.4013	675.6577																				
Alghanistan	AFG	1994	0	9432.845	32852.3	348.4191	2351.629	22	51416.82	2101.021	3480.3	6676.496	1649.977	4318.693	950.3796	11477.94	348.2233	417.718	782.4453																				
Alghanistan	AFG	1995	0	10122.77	34483.55	363.5839	2507.115	5	52072.37	2125.779	3523.15	6805.618	1690.717	4436.973	982.0042	11711.27	352.1598	447.3622	815.0452																				
Alghanistan	AFG	1996	0	3	34845.26	364.5593	2488.616	31	52795.72	2146.778	3525.948	6888.664	1716.646	4510.382	1013.737	11898.88	355.3648	458.0025	886.4136																				
Alghanistan	AFG	1997	0	10501.42	35061.73	385.9181	2451.122	4	53512.78	2168.376	3536.463	6972.196	1746.918	4591.336	1049.424	12109.52	358.7334	469.2276	894.7286																				
Alghanistan	AFG	1998	0	10516.09	34730.19	361.5174	2390.544	8	54063.86	2187.464	3530.069	7030.06	1768.988	4646.644	1076.757	12283.51	361.4595	474.3515	944.8831																				
Alghanistan	AFG	1999	0	10361.15	34655.79	357.6193	2283.901	39	54369	2209.833	3502.174	7044.626	1770.086	4658.951	1062.575	12435.46	366.0292	469.0327	953.6963																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2000	0	9781.291	31769.18	358.007	2114.511	38	54523.55	2236.612	3468.222	7023.033	1758.871	4619.346	1092.504	12695.38	371.6836	457.8596	924.8309																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2001	0	9477.582	30505.62	359.7698	1966.566	174	54650.35	2267.436	3468.138	7056.556	1753.821	4613.384	1074.898	12830.9	378.2181	449.0316	952.4044																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2002	0	8335.205	28909.06	364.0354	1857.652	74	54810.28	2295.084	3470.388	7037.321	1761.553	4622.104	1059.773	13069.17	383.0968	447.9785	951.3991																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2003	0	9912.025	33217.86	449.3692	2110.147	163	54822.62	2323.883	3649.959	7095.065	1852.746	4864.838	1124.079	13586.66	387.3274	511.7955	1160.444																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2004	0	10282.72	33809.98	486.3956	2186.576	275	54638.29	2356.687	3731.667	7080.141	1890.592	4949.666	1134.366	13861.12	391.2676	529.9067	1129.331																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2005	0	10059.37	32720.37	485.8932	2071.851	367	54317.54	2387.751	3735.213	7020.992	1911.089	4966.699	1116.807	14038.28	394.4816	529.8949	1148.089																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2006	0	9722.591	31428.49	473.7417	1996.691	732	53991.23	2422.186	3735.7	6964.241	1919.746	4957.842	1084.65	14156.79	397.6246	514.7837	1184.553																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2007	15	9121.086	29066.44	461.1952	1846.997	1199	53532.68	2458.12	3715.278	6896.159	1930.047	4822.241	1050.289	14253.28	400.8111	498.3921	1118.397																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2008	17	8387.057	26523.48	437.719	1681.27	1092	53402.32	2496.968	3685.77	6895.287	1933.357	4676.602	1013.52	14385.28	404.7809	478.3948	1121.696																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2009	0	7318.273	24792.34	415.7766	1668.065	1065	53024.45	2537.091	3691.267	6778.041	1931.724	4525.003	979.6894	14468.35	408.4367	455.5255	1099.001																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2010	0	7154.319	23950.02	332.2538	1541.841	1157	52712.69	2575.132	3682.829	6734.346	1962.716	4539.885	969.141	14645.75	411.7654	459.4657	1081.649																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2011	2	6919.758	23115.14	299.7583	1468.204	1525	52815.74	2615.684	3691.336	6708.327	1988.839	4850.47	953.2485	14888.81	416.4607	457.9393	1043.741																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2012	14	6631.943	22155.75	302.2554	1406.215	3521	52691.16	2657.842	3673.819	6800.08	2009.46	4851.891	935.802	15065.56	422.1042	452.4994	998.2762																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2013	2	6774.892	22417.23	402.1745	1423.284	3709	53387.55	2701.405	3716.945	6711.923	2069.171	4945.314	942.962	15426.55	428.7549	470.3009	1096.808																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2014	6	6795.163	22167.85	427.4192	1421.239	5414	53858.56	2747.997	3758.496	6734.502	2108.452	4994.351	940.0715	15712.35	435.3297	475.2115	1128.817																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2015	1	6667.31	21627.2	432.5398	1384.974	6216	54221.9	2786.542	3773.008	6731.632	2130.844	4999.079	929.4486	15902.34	440.2377	470.5208	1171.822																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2016	6	6672.896	21359.25	435.8349	1363.976	6142	54963.45	2838.014	3830.999	6797.103	2180.997	5061.941	930.1223	16244.83	447.7766	476.3435	1178.633																				
Alghanistan	AFG	2017	0	6588.666	21421.16	0	1369.743	6092	56118.58	2893.171	3695.213	6917.373	2242.692	5168.969	940.5629	16670.46	456.1802	484.7874	1220.601																				
Albania	ALB	1990	0	102.6365	1960.058	0.20682	32.89219	0	8471.857	512.4002	253.4544	823.0569	243.4412	483.1102	25.26964	2405.903	87.91929	31.95888	0																				
Albania	ALB	1991	0	109.9377	2052.939	0.220658	37.25267	0	8815.585	550.7932	263.4317	856.2116	251.0045	504.9739	23.93563	2526.633	94.13986	35.20317	0																				
Albania	ALB	1992	0	108.1368	1991.857	0.215384	38.54567	1	8738.088	578.4397	254.7829	838.7892	249.1371	502.3766	21.12517	2512.487	95.31051	35.2115	0																				
Albania	ALB	1993	0	103.5324	1896.259	0.206717	40.15785	0	8602.321	597.0031	243.8331	811.0196	246.6813	493.3449	18.35262	2482.431	96.5263	33.46321	0																				
Albania	ALB	1994	0	96.46401	1744.173	0.199611	40.22765	1	8423.361	609.6096	232.6997	765.3994	237.7506	470.1677	15.17642	2429.924	96.07999	30.0036	0																				
Albania	ALB	1995	0	88.24896	1579.43	0.184838	41.55885	0	8686.466	609.9403	240.5155	756.281	235.6628	452.1999	12.89359	2496.771	99.99508	28.16337	0																				
Albania	ALB	1996	0	80.83723	1425.968	0.176677	41.63791	7	7205.768	644.3514	252.1946	776.1023	235.7267	437.934	10.75267	2639.036	107.7442	26.48847	0																				
Albania	ALB	1997	0	72.05573	1259.456	0.171089	40.08677	26	7513.233	671.9344	261.6288	773.6526	237.9163	429.8278	9.458182	2770.471	113.771	24.82675	0																				
Albania	ALB	1998	0	65.29486	1103.417	0.167517	35.14001	0	7735.341	707.0088	270.2679	759.8612	242.9129	431.0749	8.186501	2931.134	119.5446	24.08532	0																				
Albania	ALB	1999	0	60.84018	1004.546	0.169693	31.20994	6	7939.315	744.2654	274.0225	742.5501	247.8645	431.082	7.219114	3052.528	125.5087	22.47955	0																				
Albania	ALB	2000	0	54.16574	855.8602	0.171205	24.62648	0	8103.508	748.0151	277.1344	722.4342	240.0677	410.8569	5.908229	3047.609	128.3291	20.77866	0																				

+ ≡ Death Categories Dataset (original) Dataset (Sorted Countries) Dataset (With Zeros) Dataset (Merged Categories) Dataset (Final) Normalised (Weka) Normalising Normalised (Final) Explore

Appendix D:

Entity	Year	Respiratory	Meningitis	Diarrhoeal	Diphtheria	Polio	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence	Prevalence		
		(deaths)	(deaths)	(deaths)	(deaths)	(deaths)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Afghanistan	1990	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862

Appendix E:

Entity	Year	Diseases	Nutrition	Chronic diseases		Infectious diseases		Drug use		Pregnancy		Political deaths		Homicide		Suicide		Misadventure	
				D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1	Afghanistan	1990	23873.1803	3275.09	85042.6499	11593.76073	153.84941	20358.822	1501.999	1279.946	740.485	6792.9038							
2	Afghanistan	1991	23736.5173	3174.888	85143.6585	11464.38136	157.39423	20686.544	3438	1524.642	762.2452	8233.6566							
3	Afghanistan	1992	24577.2649	3296.28	87958.7252	12025.13386	172.14851	22764.068	4392.998	1684.809	856.9129	8304.49068							
4	Afghanistan	1993	28416.4846	3932.931	95398.794	14054.50505	190.99674	30628.037	4097	1906.96	975.6038	9142.9174							
5	Afghanistan	1994	30374.2956	4785.643	101636.0123	154981.87458	201.76055	33241.278	8981	2229.924	1026.748	10216.9353							
6	Afghanistan	1995	32205.8922	5103.022	104410.9628	16910.4085	209.75433	34465.067	5513	2325.998	1065.582	11319.8112							
7	Afghanistan	1996	31809.267	5026.467	105777.9778	16893.16275	218.15452	35665.344	3286	2626.043	1099.004	11421.6914							
8	Afghanistan	1997	32247.687	4993.409	107019.0084	17451.67664	227.55901	36249.621	6726.997	2394.441	1133.02	11691.3351							
9	Afghanistan	1998	32717.188	4871.488	107494.5225	17484.81588	235.96379	36442.389	12073.01	2577.706	1160.634	18625.9896							
10	Afghanistan	1999	32015.194	4677.934	107366.0962	17242.8453	239.60311	36162.203	5143	2459.187	1162.148	11244.5649							
11	Afghanistan	2000	30897.326	4316.824	105518.5076	16475.61047	243.61916	33494.263	5467.002	2467.781	1171.9	10819.9293							
12	Afghanistan	2001	30105.007	4180.896	104980.1141	16107.62729	249.78903	33706.82	5901.007	2503.287	1191.549	10899.6136							
13	Afghanistan	2002	29314.399	3800.894	103723.6998	14881.9446	260.08903	32595.922	1059	2903.789	1238.791	11884.7061							
14	Afghanistan	2003	31985.857	4322.076	108736.8334	17063.0699	272.29336	36472.17	1027.0001	3195.501	1297.287	12005.1197							
15	Afghanistan	2004	32361.352	4479.924	109565.4676	17509.6179	280.24022	35319.659	1318	2994.453	1321.098	12166.6173							
16	Afghanistan	2005	31538.16	4248.838	108460.0226	17158.3597	290.6509	35627.099	2445	3064.351	1357.231	12794.9221							
17	Afghanistan	2006	30365.559	4093.563	107049.7736	16632.7436	298.28304	35603.37	6409.001	3079.147	1370.615	12273.5625							
18	Afghanistan	2007	28880.134	3788.279	104402.3381	15704.6659	305.71099	33287.914	9430.001	3029.128	1378.572	11854.0624							
19	Afghanistan	2008	27359.432	3447.251	102063.0696	14688.9972	318.47826	33107.827	7858	3074.296	1411.783	11253.2825							
20	Afghanistan	2009	26172.8544	3215.958	100004.8927	13318.5997	329.33376	32717.194	8627.996	3073.23	1428.808	10969.7164							
21	Afghanistan	2010	25718.964	3161.196	99121.2914	12891.9936	343.371	31735.512	9274.001	3242.287	1457.158	11317.0265							
22	Afghanistan	2011	25245.0435	3011.387	98786.3287	12449.0816	359.1067	31825.629	10588	3230.754	1496.192	11058.9458							
23	Afghanistan	2012	24728.604	2884.478	98338.7222	11971.8602	374.4766	31322.938	14867.99	3243.819	1528.385	11292.9159							
24	Afghanistan	2013	25010.54	2920.195	99599.5649	12297.2638	393.004	31349.094	15527.97	3337.008	1574.11	11425.6024							
25	Afghanistan	2014	25023.6065	2915.682	100338.4827	12341.789	411.5327	31759.117	23370	3400.623	1611.773	11953.2821							
26	Afghanistan	2015	24784.6126	2841.542	100669.6667	12195.7408	428.6227	31383.985	29878.95	3881.192	1638.923	11520.4808							
27	Afghanistan	2016	24859.6153	2798.717	101678.7206	12190.9882	449.4649	31404.283	34198.87	3932.612	1674.424	11558.048							
28	Afghanistan	2017	25341.3109	2810.405	103548.7412	11745.4969	471.8139	31617.231	7754	3506.614	1725.625	11853.5476							

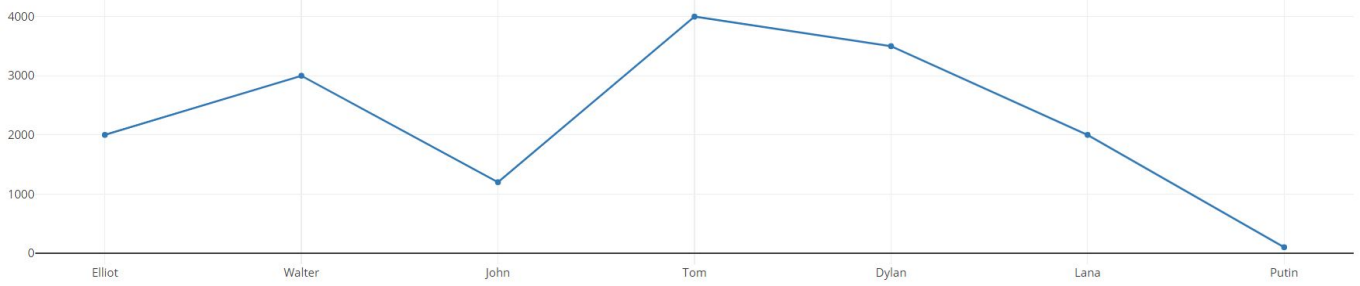
Appendix F:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Entity	Year	Diseases	Nutrition	Chronic diseases	Infectious diseases	Drug use	Pregnancy	Political deaths	Homicide (deaths)	Suicide (deaths)	Misadventure	
2	Afghanistan	1990	0.008178	0.015026	0.01079	0.011838	0.001885	0.021182	0.00297	0.019968	0.002962	0.013611	
3	Afghanistan	1991	0.008131	0.014566	0.010802	0.011706	0.001929	0.021523	0.006797	0.023785	0.003049	0.016498	
4	Afghanistan	1992	0.008419	0.015123	0.01116	0.012279	0.00211	0.023685	0.008685	0.026283	0.003428	0.01664	
5	Afghanistan	1993	0.009734	0.018044	0.012104	0.014342	0.002341	0.031867	0.0081	0.029749	0.003903	0.01832	
6	Afghanistan	1994	0.010405	0.021956	0.012895	0.016319	0.002473	0.034773	0.017756	0.034787	0.004116	0.020472	
7	Afghanistan	1995	0.011032	0.023412	0.013247	0.017267	0.002571	0.035859	0.0109	0.036286	0.004263	0.022682	
8	Afghanistan	1996	0.010896	0.023061	0.01342	0.007039	0.002674	0.037108	0.006497	0.040967	0.004397	0.022886	
9	Afghanistan	1997	0.011046	0.022908	0.013578	0.01782	0.002789	0.037716	0.0133	0.037354	0.004533	0.023426	
10	Afghanistan	1998	0.01102	0.02235	0.013638	0.017864	0.002892	0.037916	0.023869	0.040213	0.004643	0.023322	
11	Afghanistan	1999	0.010967	0.021462	0.013622	0.017607	0.002936	0.037625	0.010168	0.038364	0.004649	0.022531	
12	Afghanistan	2000	0.010584	0.019805	0.013388	0.016823	0.002986	0.034849	0.010809	0.038498	0.004688	0.02166	
13	Afghanistan	2001	0.010312	0.018438	0.013319	0.016447	0.003061	0.03507	0.011667	0.039052	0.004767	0.02188	
14	Afghanistan	2002	0.010042	0.017438	0.01316	0.015196	0.003187	0.033914	0.002094	0.0453	0.004956	0.023814	
15	Afghanistan	2003	0.010957	0.019829	0.013796	0.017423	0.003337	0.037947	0.00203	0.049851	0.00519	0.024055	
16	Afghanistan	2004	0.011085	0.020553	0.013901	0.017879	0.003434	0.036748	0.002606	0.046714	0.005285	0.024379	
17	Afghanistan	2005	0.010803	0.019493	0.013761	0.01752	0.003562	0.037068	0.004834	0.047524	0.00543	0.025638	
18	Afghanistan	2006	0.010402	0.018781	0.013582	0.016984	0.003656	0.037043	0.012671	0.048036	0.005483	0.024593	
19	Afghanistan	2007	0.009893	0.01738	0.013246	0.016036	0.003747	0.034634	0.018644	0.047255	0.005515	0.023753	
20	Afghanistan	2008	0.009372	0.015816	0.012949	0.014999	0.003903	0.034447	0.015536	0.04796	0.005648	0.022549	
21	Afghanistan	2009	0.008965	0.014754	0.012688	0.01336	0.004036	0.03404	0.017058	0.047943	0.005716	0.021981	
22	Afghanistan	2010	0.00881	0.014503	0.012576	0.013164	0.004208	0.033019	0.018335	0.050581	0.00583	0.022676	
23	Afghanistan	2011	0.008648	0.013816	0.012533	0.012712	0.004401	0.033113	0.020933	0.050401	0.005986	0.022159	
24	Afghanistan	2012	0.008471	0.013234	0.012477	0.012224	0.004589	0.03259	0.029395	0.050604	0.006115	0.022627	
25	Afghanistan	2013	0.008567	0.013398	0.012637	0.012557	0.004816	0.032617	0.0307	0.052058	0.006297	0.022894	
26	Afghanistan	2014	0.008572	0.013377	0.01273	0.012602	0.005043	0.033043	0.046204	0.053031	0.006448	0.023951	
27	Afghanistan	2015	0.00849	0.013037	0.01276	0.012453	0.005253	0.032703	0.059073	0.060548	0.006557	0.023084	
28	Afghanistan	2016	0.008516	0.01284	0.0129	0.012448	0.005508	0.032345	0.067613	0.061345	0.006699	0.023159	
29	Afghanistan	2017	0.008681	0.012894	0.013138	0.011993	0.005782	0.032896	0.01533	0.054704	0.006904	0.023751	

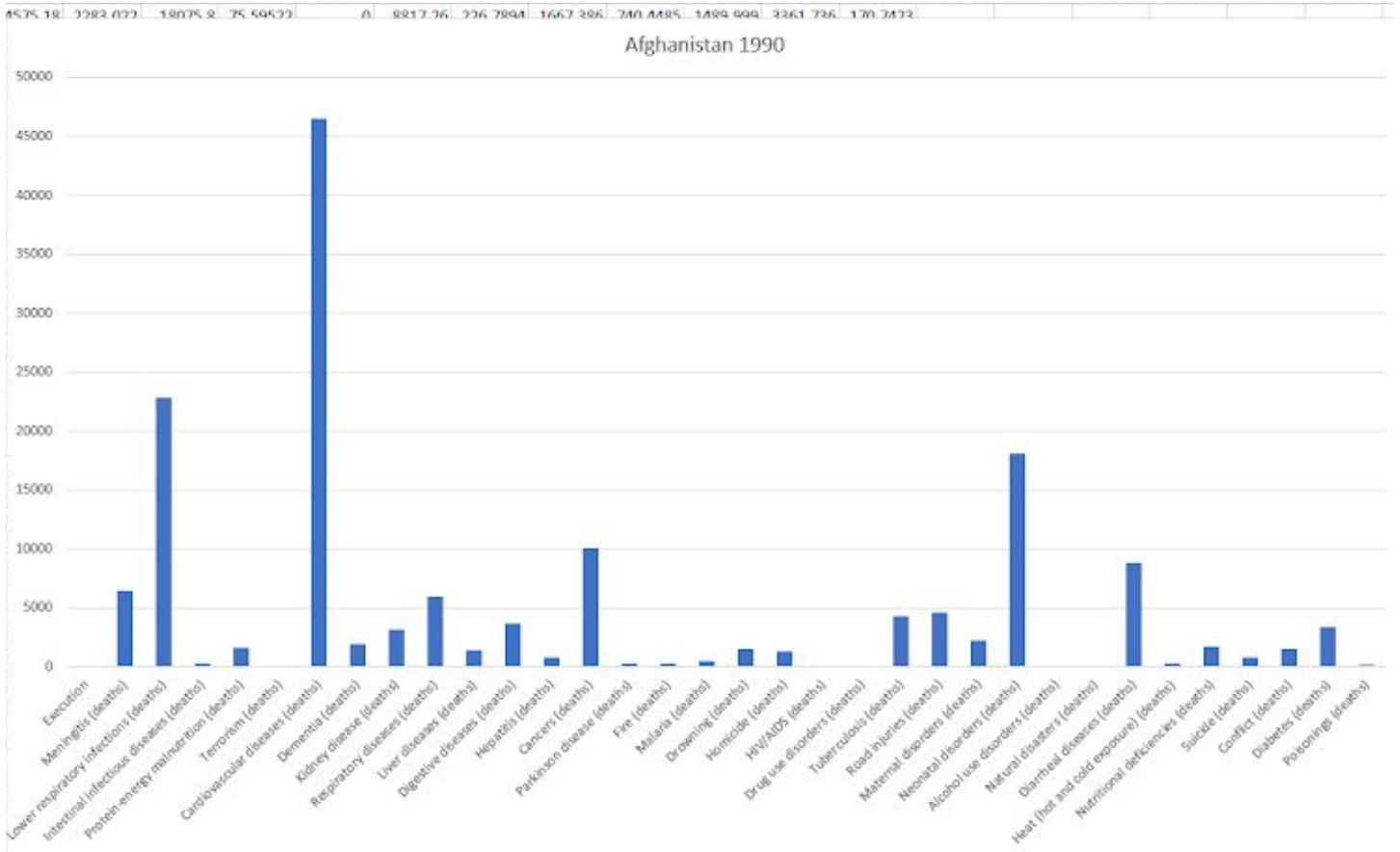
Appendix G:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Country	Year	Diseases	Nutrition	Chronic	InfectiousDisea	DrugUse	Pregnancy	PoliticalDeaths	Homicide	Suicide	Misadventure	
2	Afghanistan	1990	7.54%	13.86%	9.95%	10.92%	1.74%	19.54%	2.74%	18.41%	2.73%	12.56%	
3	Afghanistan	1991	6.85%	12.26%	9.10%	9.86%	1.62%	18.12%	5.72%	20.02%	2.56%	13.89%	
4	Afghanistan	1992	6.59%	11.83%	8.73%	9.61%	1.65%	18.53%	6.80%	20.56%	2.68%	13.02%	
5	Afghanistan	1993	6.56%	12.15%	8.15%	9.66%	1.58%	21.46%	5.46%	20.03%	2.62%	12.34%	
6	Afghanistan	1994	5.91%	12.48%	7.33%	9.28%	1.41%	19.76%	10.09%	19.77%	2.34%	11.64%	
7	Afghanistan	1995	6.22%	13.19%	7.46%	9.73%	1.45%	20.20%	6.14%	20.44%	2.40%	12.78%	
8	Afghanistan	1996	6.45%	13.65%	7.94%	4.17%	1.58%	21.97%	3.85%	24.25%	2.60%	13.55%	
9	Afghanistan	1997	5.99%	12.42%	7.36%	9.66%	1.51%	20.45%	7.21%	20.25%	2.45%	12.70%	
10	Afghanistan	1998	5.21%	10.56%	6.44%	8.44%	1.37%	17.91%	11.27%	18.99%	2.19%	17.63%	
11	Afghanistan	1999	6.10%	11.93%	7.57%	9.79%	1.63%	20.91%	5.65%	21.32%	2.58%	12.52%	
12	Afghanistan	2000	6.08%	11.38%	7.69%	9.66%	1.72%	20.02%	6.21%	22.11%	2.69%	12.44%	
13	Afghanistan	2001	5.93%	10.60%	7.65%	9.45%	1.76%	20.16%	6.71%	22.44%	2.74%	12.57%	
14	Afghanistan	2002	5.94%	10.31%	7.78%	8.99%	1.89%	20.06%	1.24%	26.79%	2.93%	14.08%	
15	Afghanistan	2003	5.94%	10.75%	7.48%	9.45%	1.81%	20.58%	1.10%	27.03%	2.81%	13.05%	
16	Afghanistan	2004	6.07%	11.26%	7.61%	9.79%	1.88%	20.13%	1.43%	25.58%	2.89%	13.35%	
17	Afghanistan	2005	5.82%	10.50%	7.41%	9.44%	1.92%	19.97%	2.60%	25.60%	2.92%	13.81%	
18	Afghanistan	2006	5.44%	9.82%	7.10%	8.88%	1.91%	19.37%	6.63%	25.12%	2.86%	12.86%	
19	Afghanistan	2007	5.20%	9.14%	6.97%	8.44%	1.97%	18.22%	9.81%	24.86%	2.90%	12.50%	
20	Afghanistan	2008	5.12%	8.63%	7.07%	8.19%	2.13%	18.81%	8.48%	26.18%	3.08%	12.31%	
21	Afghanistan	2009	4.96%	8.16%	7.02%	7.52%	2.23%	18.83%	9.44%	26.52%	3.16%	12.16%	
22	Afghanistan	2010	4.80%	7.90%	6.85%	7.17%	2.29%	17.98%	9.98%	27.53%	3.17%	12.35%	
23	Afghanistan	2011	4.68%	7.48%	6.79%	6.88%	2.38%	17.93%	11.33%	27.29%	3.24%	12.00%	
24	Afghanistan	2012	4.40%	6.88%	6.49%	6.36%	2.39%	16.95%	15.29%	26.31%	3.18%	11.77%	
25	Afghanistan	2013	4.36%	6.82%	6.43%	6.39%	2.45%	16.60%	15.62%	26.48%	3.20%	11.65%	
26	Afghanistan	2014	3.99%	6.22%	5.92%	5.86%	2.35%	15.37%	21.49%	24.67%	3.00%	11.14%	
27	Afghanistan	2015	3.63%	5.57%	5.45%	5.32%	2.25%	13.98%	25.25%	25.88%	2.80%	9.87%	
28	Afghanistan	2016	3.50%	5.28%	5.30%	5.12%	2.26%	13.29%	27.78%	25.20%	2.75%	9.52%	
29	Afghanistan	2017	4.67%	6.93%	7.06%	6.45%	3.11%	17.68%	8.24%	29.40%	3.71%	12.77%	

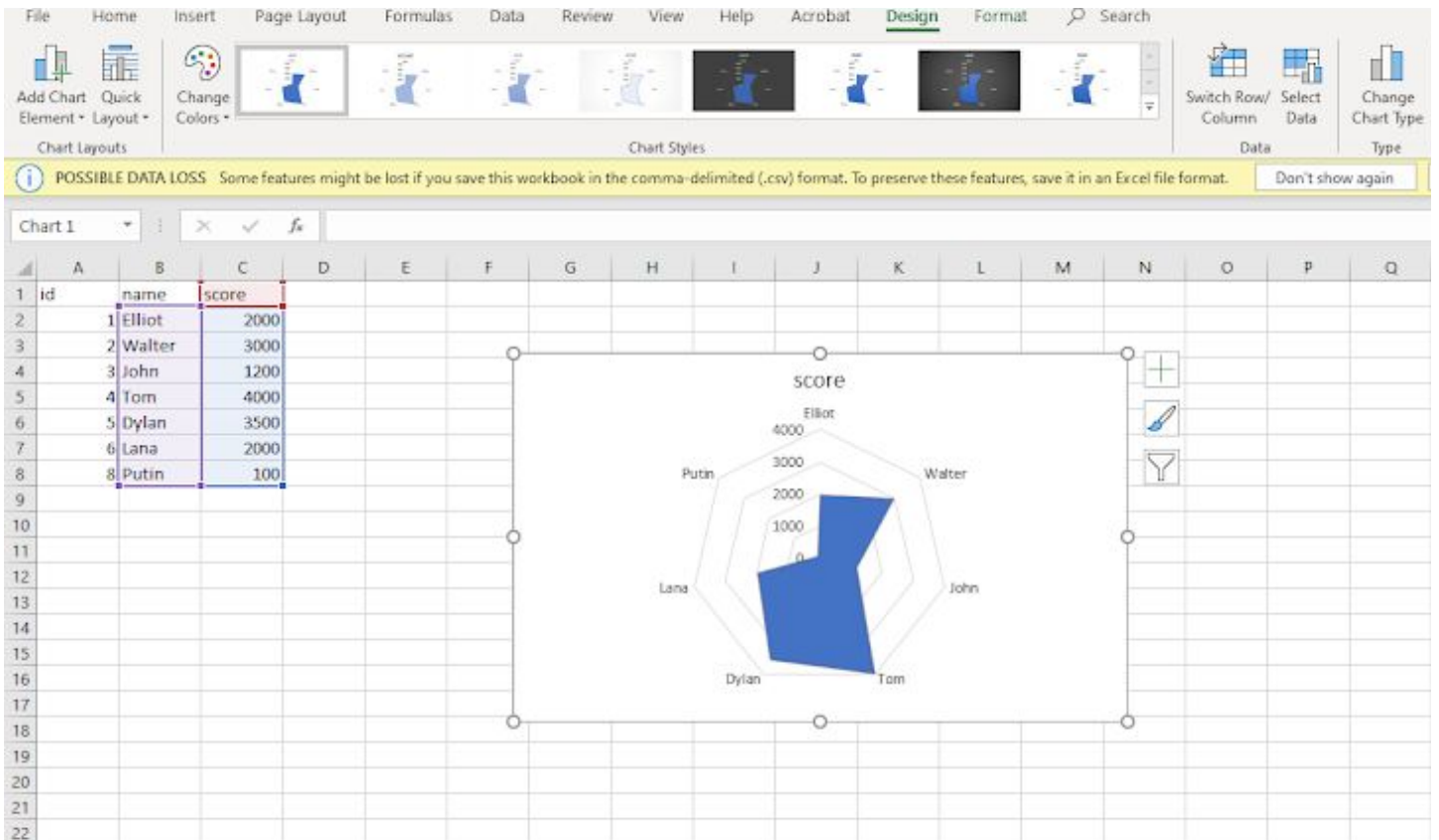
Appendix H:



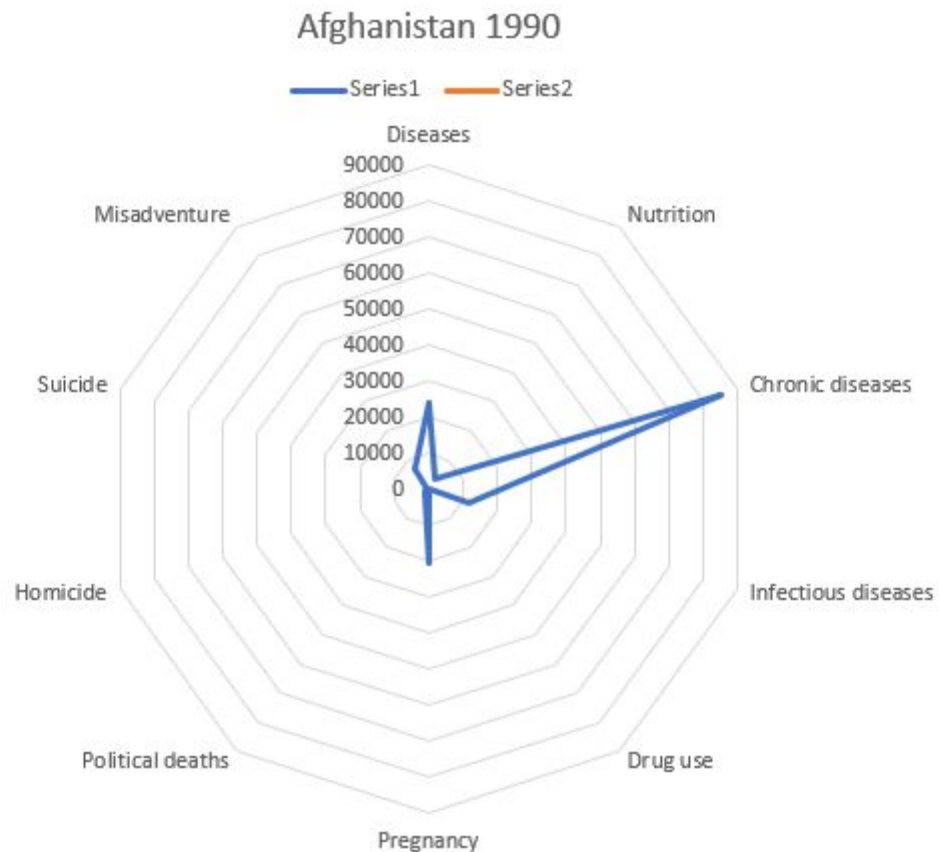
Appendix I:



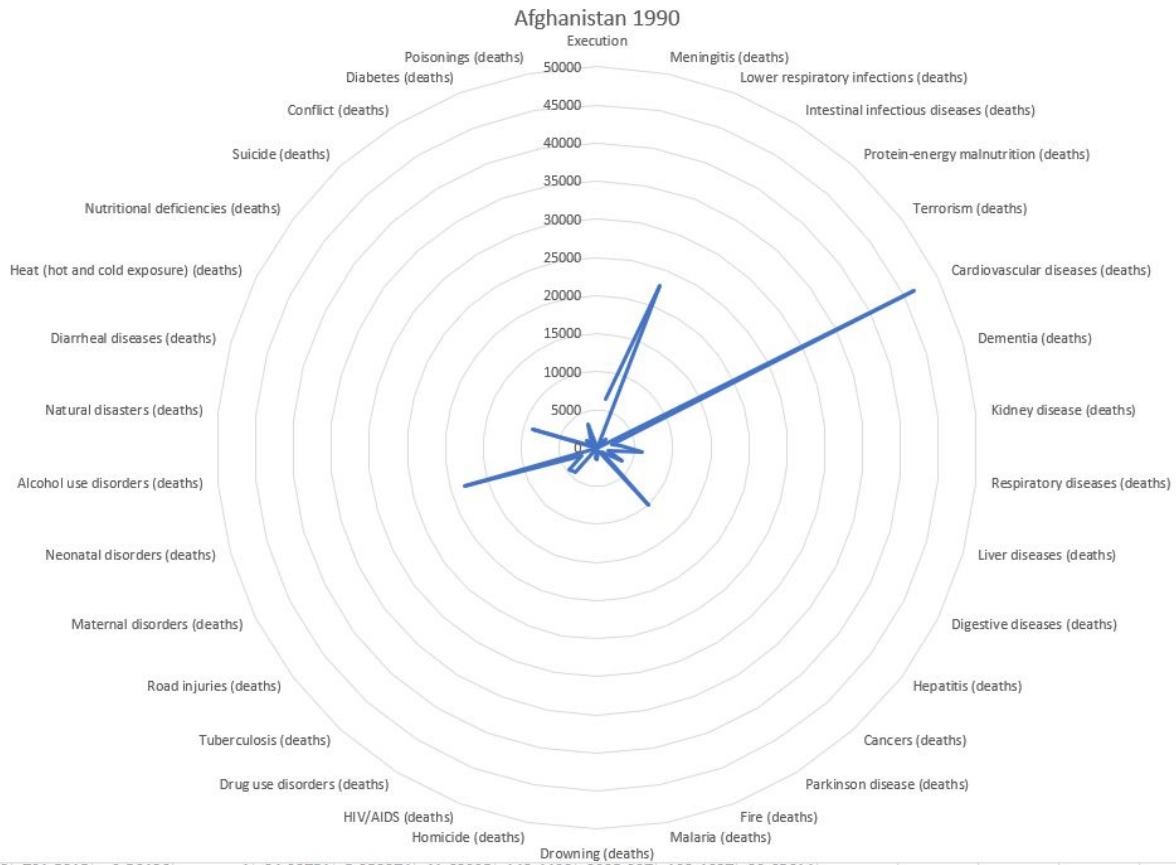
Appendix J:



Appendix K:



Appendix L:

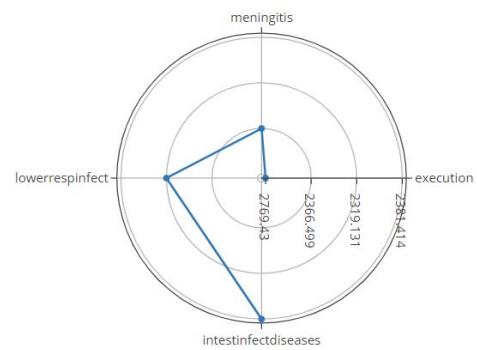


Appendix M:

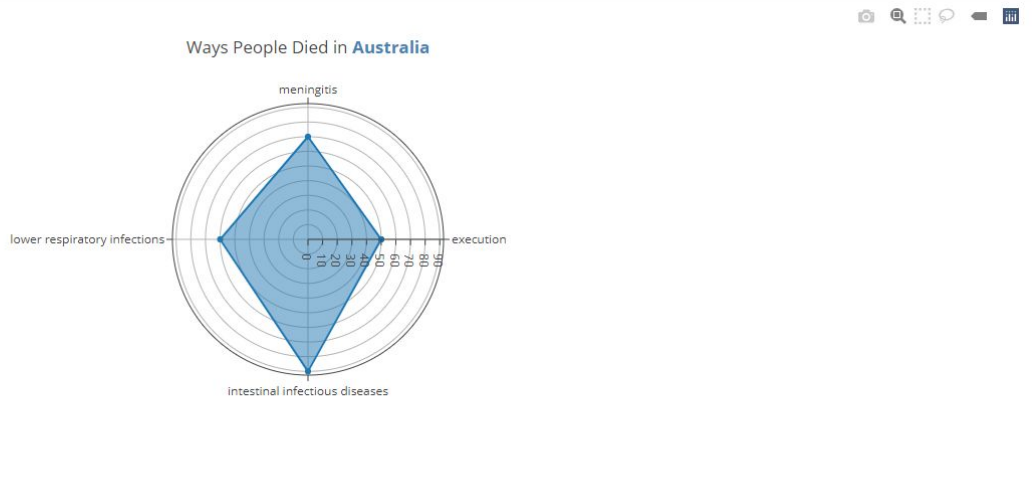
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46
n getTheData(csvData) {
  trace1 = csvData.map((row) => +row.execution);
  trace2 = csvData.map((row) => +row.meningitis);
  trace3 = csvData.map((row) => +row.lowerrespinfect);
  trace4 = csvData.map((row) => +row.intestinfectdiseases);
  traces = [trace1, trace2, trace3, trace4];
  st data = [
    {
      r: traces,
      theta: ['execution', 'meningitis', 'lowerrespinfect', 'intestinfect
      // theta: csvData.map((row) => row.country),
      type: 'scatterpolar',
    }
  ];
  newPlot(myDivEl, data);
  .log('cool beans');
  = [
    {
      type: 'scatterpolar',
      r: [0,10,15,24,52,43,21,12,0],
      theta:['Execution', 'Meningitis (deaths)', 'HIV/AIDS (deaths)', 'Drug us
      fill: 'toself',
      name: 'Group A',
    }
  ];
  // {
  // type: 'scatterpolar',
  // r: [0,2366.499,69158.29,30.62114,0],
  // theta: ['Execution', 'Meningitis', 'Lower respiratory infections', 'I
  // fill: 'toself',

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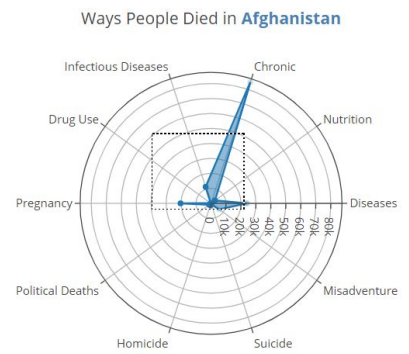


Appendix N:



Appendix O:

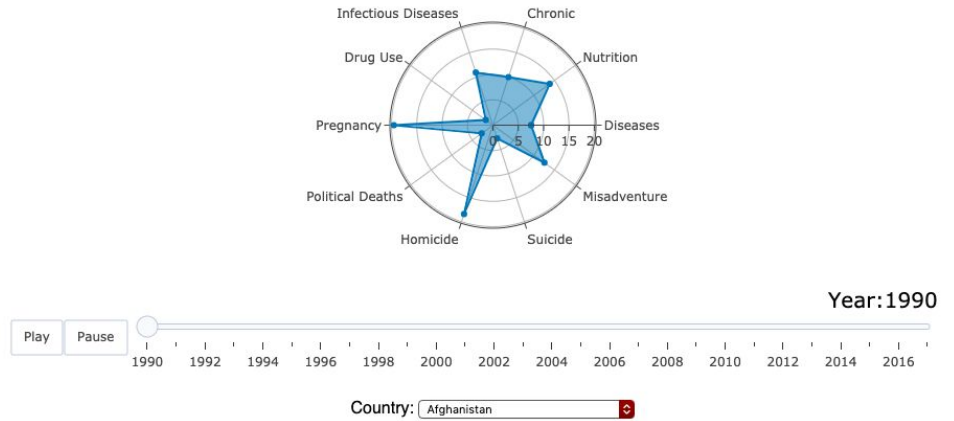
```
7 function uniqueValuesInArray(array) {
8   return Array.from(new Set(array));
9 }
10
11 // This is the dropdown menu
12 function getThisData(csvData) {
13   const countryNames = uniqueValuesInArray(csvData.map((row) => row.Country));
14   countryNames.forEach((Country) => {
15     const option = document.createElement("option");
16     option.textContent = Country;
17     selectEl.appendChild(option);
18   });
19   selectEl.addEventListener("change", function (e) {
20     setPlot(e.target.value, csvData);
21   });
22 }
23
24 // Choose what country is going to show up when it's loaded
25 setPlot("Afghanistan", csvData);
26
27
28 function setPlot(chosenCountry, csvData) {
29   const rValues = [];
30   csvData.filter((row) => row.Country === chosenCountry)
31     .forEach((row) => rValues.push(+row.Diseases, +row.Nutrition, +row.Chronic, +row.Inf));
32
33   // Making the radar graph using this data:
34   const data = [
35     {
36       type: 'scatterpolar',
37       r: rValues,
38       theta: ['Diseases', 'Nutrition', 'Chronic', 'Infectious Diseases', 'Drug Use', 'Preg'],
39       fill: 'toself',
40     }
41   ];
42   const layout = {
43     title: 'Ways People Died in <b style="color: steelblue;">${chosenCountry}</b>',
44   };
45   Plotly.newPlot(dataVizEl, data, layout);
46 }
47
```



Appendix P:

Most common types of death in each country

The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual milestone publication by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This year's HDR, Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All, focuses on a critical element of the development picture: the interplay between sustainability and inequality.



Appendix Q:

Title

About

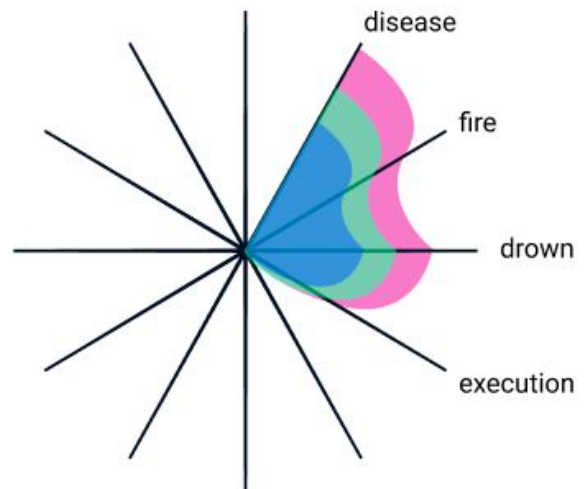
Lorem Ipsum comes from sections 1.10.32 and 1.10.33 of "de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum" (The Extremes of Good and Evil) by Cicero, written in 45 BC. This book is a treatise on the theory of ethics, very popular during the Renaissance. The first line of Lorem Ipsum, "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet..", comes from a line in section 1.10.32.

Details

This is a txt box with the details about an element that you clicked on.

+ add country

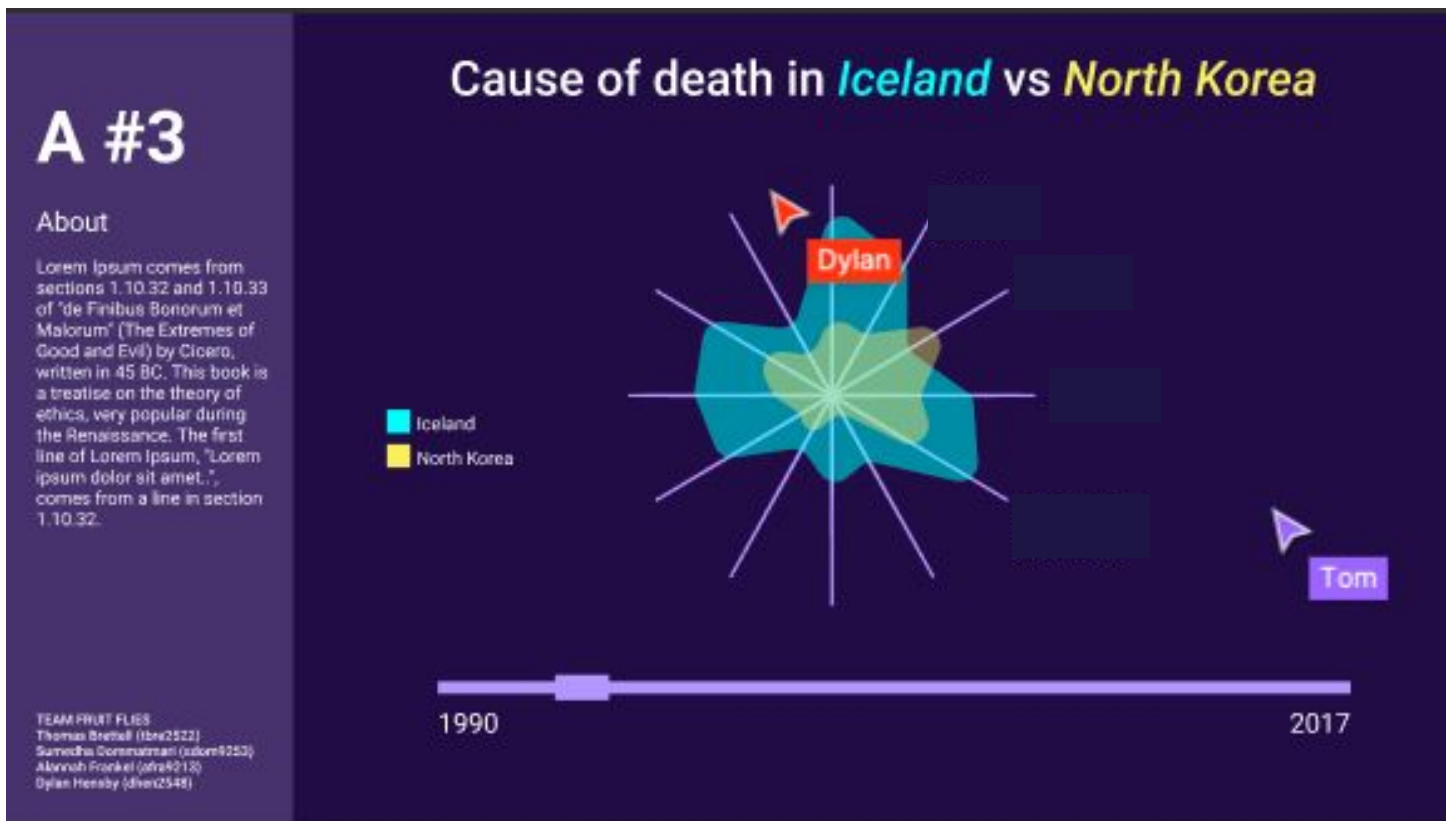
- Australia
- Brazil
- 'Merica



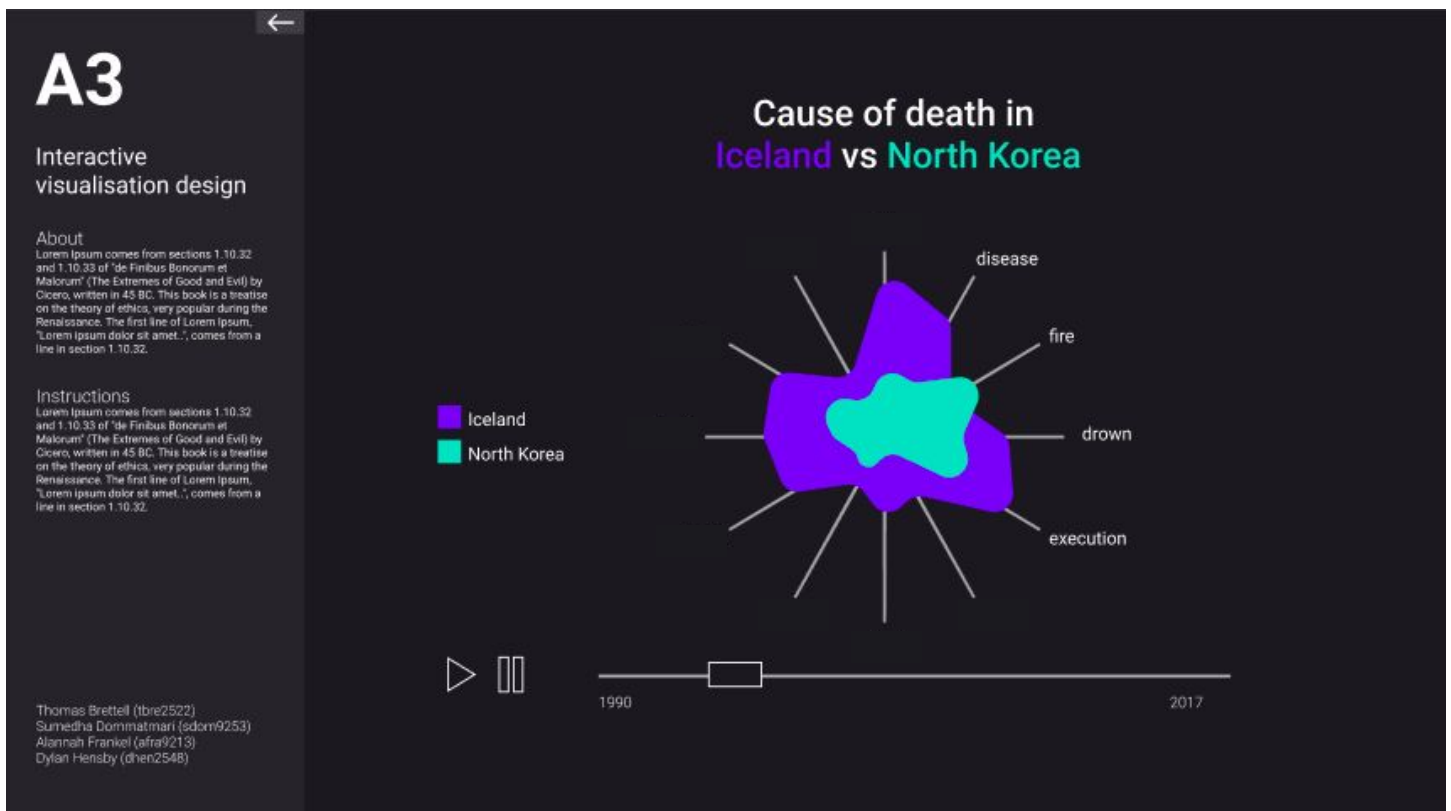
1990

2017

Appendix R:

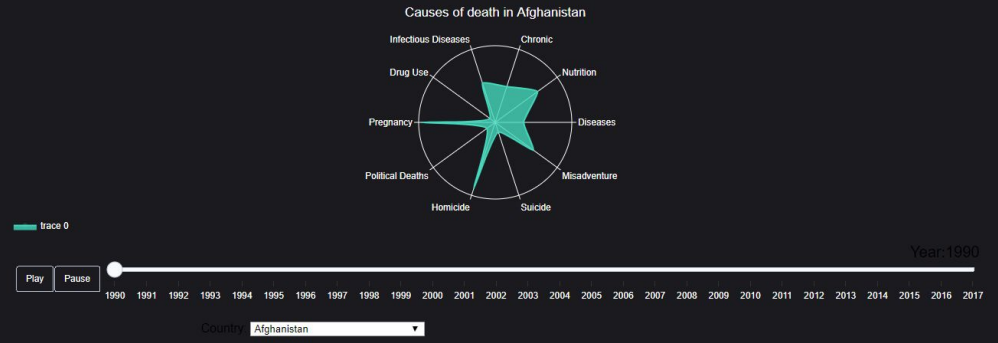


Appendix S:



A3

In 2017, over 55 million people lost their lives (Ritchie & Roser, 2018). In 'Causes of Death', Hannah Ritchie and Max Roser put forth a question, asking what was the reason for these deaths, and how do they differ between countries around the world (2018). Our interactive visualisation, using the data supplied from this article, provides an alternative means to compare and contrast the causes of death between countries. Collating the data down into 12 distinct categories, we have simplified the data into a way that makes it accessible to everyone.



Estimated causes of death in Afghanistan and Afghanistan (1990 - 2017)

