

**Science
Communication
Uni Basel
14.11.2024**



**Superdot Studio
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Assigement C

Reflection

https://bit.ly/superdot_uniBS_sessionC



no PDF > JPG
no foto > scan
no napkin > paper

Class Superdot Studio / Modular Information Design

Natives scannen ohne App

Android 1

Die native Scanner-Funktion hängt vom Hersteller des Geräts ab. Allerdings bieten viele Android-Geräte vorinstallierte Apps oder Systemfunktionen

Google Drive Scanner:

- Öffne die Google Drive App (oft vorinstalliert).
- Tippe auf das +-Symbol.
- Wähle Scannen.
- Nutze die Kamera, um ein Dokument zu scannen. Die App speichert es direkt als PDF in Google Drive.

Samsung Notes (für Samsung-Geräte):

- Öffne Samsung Notes.
- Wähle + für eine neue Notiz.
- Tippe auf das Kamera-Symbol und wähle die Option zum Scannen von Dokumenten.

Android 2

Standard Kamera-App (je nach Hersteller):

- Manche Geräte bieten in der Kamera-App einen "Dokument-Scanner"-Modus

IOS

Apple-Geräte bieten eine native Scanner-Funktion, die direkt in der Notizen-App integriert ist:

Öffne die Notizen-App:

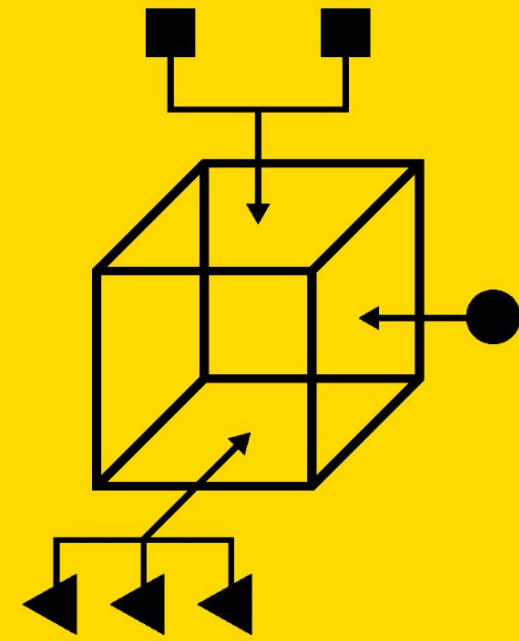
Erstelle eine neue Notiz oder öffne eine bestehende.

Tippe auf das Kamera-Symbol.

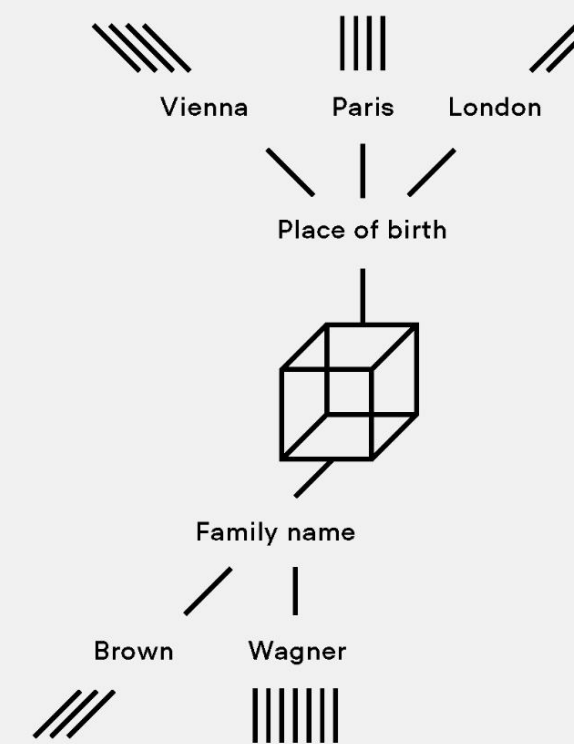
Wähle Dokumente scannen.

Scanne das Dokument mit der Kamera, schneide es zu und speichere als jpg.

Simple evaluation of the expressions of a data dimension



The data cube of the entrepreneurial families with two data dimensions, evaluated by data type and expression.



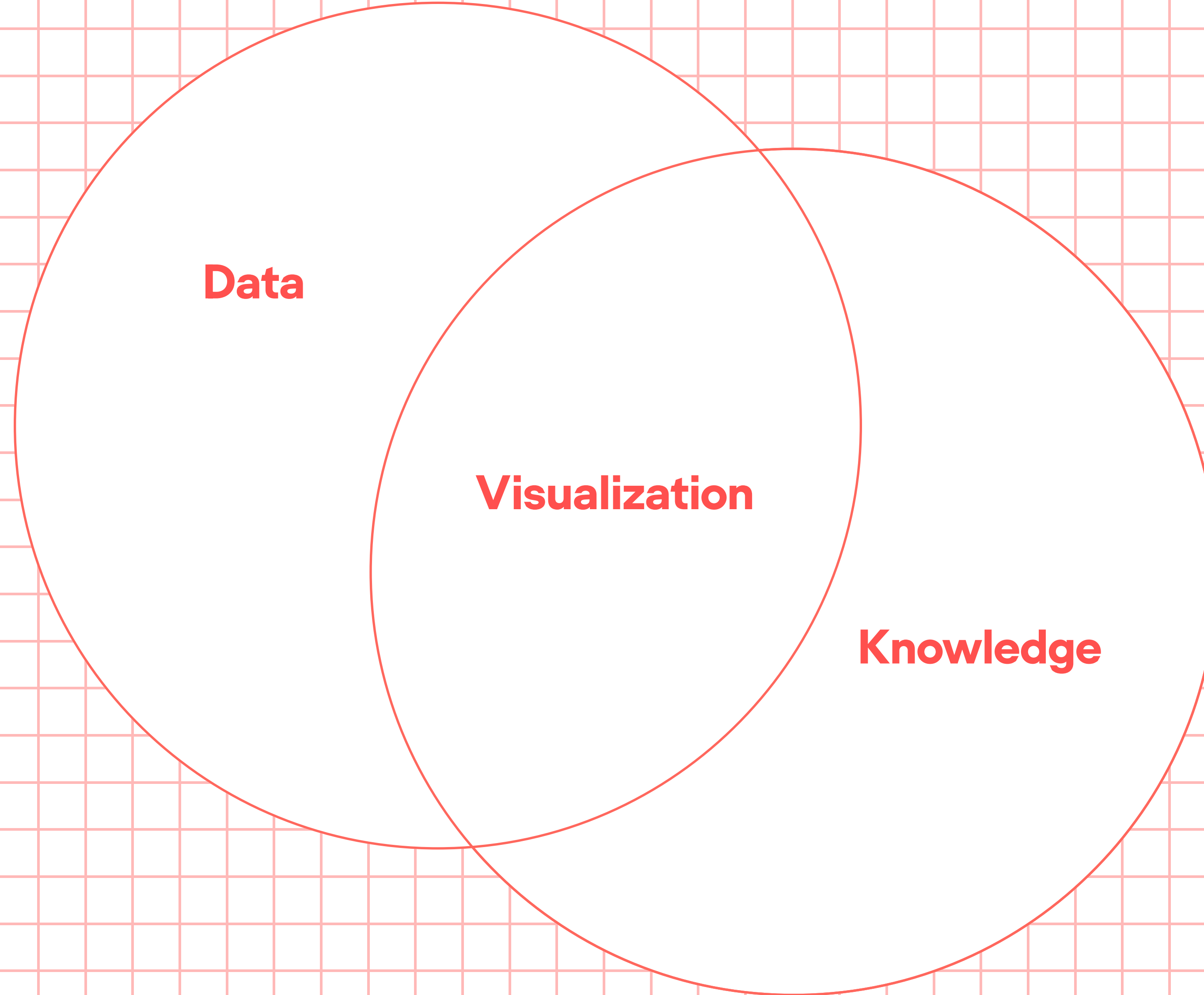
Once the data type of a data dimension has been identified, it is possible to establish the number of expressions. For example: the "family name" data dimension is of the Alphabet data type. Since we only have two different names, we can define "family name" as a category with two expressions: Wagner and Brown. Seven people are from the Wagner family and three from the Brown family. In the "Category" data type, the evaluation consists of a simple addition of the different expressions.

With the "Time" and "Figures" (in L.A.T.C.H.: Hierarchy) data types it is possible to carry out elementary statistical evaluations, such as sum, average, maximum.

"Location" and "Text" (in L.A.T.C.H.: Alphabet) are the two data types in which sorting or adding the expressions, as evaluation, is most effective.

Family name	First name	Place of birth	Year of birth	Home town	Year of death	Gender	Generation	Relocation	Age at death	Age group
Wagner	Hermann	Vienna	1871	Vienna	1961	M	1	N	90	>85
Wagner (Moser)	Emma	Vienna	1875	Vienna	1960	F	1	N	85	70-85
Brown (Durand)	Marie	Paris	1879	Paris	1951	F	1	N	72	70-85
Brown	James	London	1882	Paris	1947	M	1	Y	65	<70
Wagner	Otto	Vienna	1901	Munich	1924	M	2	Y	23	<70
Brown	Anna	London	1913	London	1996	F	2	N	83	70-85
Wagner	Paul	Vienna	1914	Vienna	2011	M	2	N	97	>85
Wagner (Brown)	Elisabeth	Paris	1915	Paris	2014	F	2	N	99	>85
Wagner	Hermann Jr.	Paris	1935	Vienna	1987	M	3	Y	52	<70
Wagner	Marie Jr.	Paris	1942	London	2020	F	3	Y	78	70-85
Alphabet	Alphabet	Location	Time	Location	Time	Category	Category	Category	Hierarchy	Category
Wagner: 7 Brown: 3	Hermann: 2 Marie: 2 Other: 6	Vienna: 4 Paris: 4 London: 2	First: 1871 Last: 1942 Years: 71 Middle: 1906	Vienna: 4 Paris: 3 London: 2 Munich: 1	First: 1924 Last: 2020 Years: 96 Middle: 1972	M: 5 F: 5	Generation 1: 4 Generation 2: 4 Generation 3: 2	N: 6 Y: 4	Min: 23 Max: 99 Avg: 74 Median: 80.5	<70: 3 70-85: 4 >85: 3

From text to data

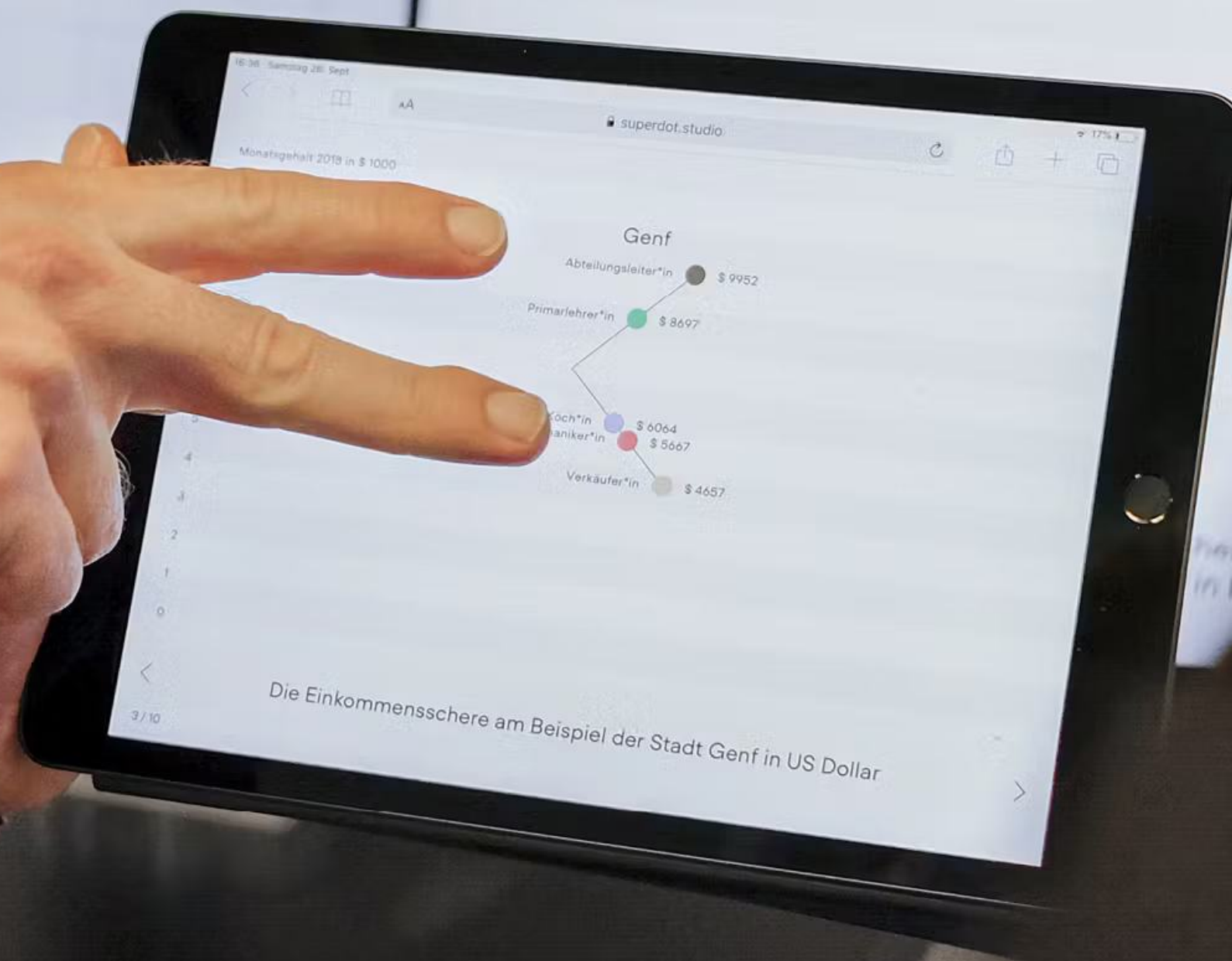
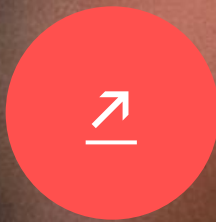
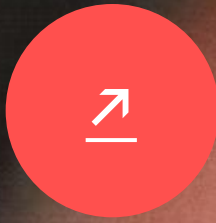
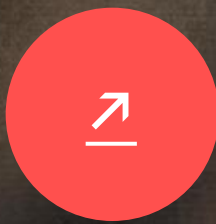


Data Visualization

Data



Out of Balance



Out of Balance

Preisniveau

Oslo, Zürich und Tokio am teuersten

Oslo, Zürich und Tokio sind gemäss unserer aktuellen Umfrage die teuersten Städte im globalen Vergleich. Am tiefsten ist das Preisniveau zahlreicher Güter und Dienstleistungen in den beiden indischen Metropolen Delhi und Mumbai. Berücksichtigt man zusätzlich die Mietausgaben, bleibt die Rangliste unverändert. Im Vergleich zu 2009 verdrängte Tokio Kopenhagen vom dritten Platz unserer Preis-Rangliste. Auffallend ist, dass durch den Einbezug der Mieten das relative Preisniveau im Verhältnis zu Zürich vor allem in New York, Hongkong und Dubai einen grossen Sprung nach vorne macht.

Im regionalen Vergleich weisen die drei Spitzenreiter Oslo, Zürich und Tokio eine Abweichung vom jeweiligen regionalen Bild auf. Oslo und Zürich liegen rund 20 Prozent über dem westeuropäischen Preisniveau und Tokio ist sogar über 50 Prozent teurer als ein Grossteil der asiatischen Städte. Relativ einheitlich hingegen präsentieren sich die Städte Afrikas und Ozeaniens.

Wie kommt es zu Verschiebungen beim Preisniveau?

Aktuell belegen dieselben Städte die oberen und unteren Ränge wie vor drei Jahren. Im Mittelfeld gab es jedoch einzelne grössere Veränderungen.

Unsere Analyse zeigt, dass Verschiebungen in dem von uns berechneten Preisniveau durch Inflation sowie vor allem durch Wechselkursveränderungen getrieben werden. So werteten der neuseeländische und der australische Dollar gegenüber dem Euro stärker auf als der Schweizer Franken, was zu einem deutlichen Anstieg des in Euro gerechneten Preisniveaus von Auckland und Sydney führte.

Ebenfalls aufgrund einer Währungsaufwertung stieg der Index von Moskau, was durch die Inflation zusätzlich verstärkt wurde. Einen Rückgang im Preisindex erfuhr hingegen Dublin als Folge der Finanz- und Eurokrise.

Methodik

Grundlage dieser Berechnungen sind Kosten eines nach europäischen Verbrauchsgewohnheiten gewichteten Warenkorbs mit 122 Gütern und Dienstleistungen.

¹ Reihenfolge entsprechend der Indexhöhe (Preisniveau ohne Miete)

Preisniveau

Städte ¹	ohne Miete Zürich = 100	mit Miete Zürich = 100
Oslo	105,4	101,9
Zürich	100	100
Tokio	99,0	100
Genf	96,8	97,6
Kopenhagen	91,7	94,4
New York	90,9	86,6
Luxemburg	85,7	97,6
Stockholm	83,5	83,3
Caracas	82,7	79,7
London	79,3	83,2
Helsinki	78,6	81,0
Frankfurt	78,5	80,3
München	76,9	75,3
Paris	76,2	73,3
Sydney	76,0	75,6
Montreal	74,3	71,9
Wien	73,9	70,2
Mailand	72,3	70,4
Rom	71,9	72,0
Chicago	71,8	71,1
Lyon	71,2	67,1
Dubai	71,0	75,3
Amsterdam	70,0	67,3
Miami	69,9	69,0
Auckland	69,7	66,1
Dublin	69,3	68,0
Los Angeles	68,9	67,0
Brüssel	68,8	67,0
Tel Aviv	68,5	66,8
Barcelona	67,9	64,0
Toronto	67,5	65,6
Hongkong	66,5	73,4
Berlin	65,7	62,5
Istanbul	64,9	63,9
Madrid	63,3	60,1
Doha	62,3	65,3
Seoul	61,6	64,7
Lissabon	61,3	58,6
Athen	60,1	56,7
Moskau	60,1	59,7
Nikosia	58,1	55,5
Taipeh	58,0	56,5
Ljubljana	57,5	53,8
São Paulo	56,1	54,7
Rio de Janeiro	55,6	54,2
Beijing	54,8	50,5
Tallinn	52,9	48,9
Budapest	51,5	49,1
Shanghai	51,0	48,4
Bangkok	50,3	47,0
Buenos Aires	50,0	46,4
Riga	49,5	46,0
Prag	49,3	46,8
Manama	49,1	48,3
Bratislava	49,0	45,9
Jakarta	48,8	47,4
Warschau	48,7	46,8
Kiew	48,3	45,7
Bogotá	48,2	45,8
Santiago de Chile	48,0	46,4
Johannesburg	47,3	46,1
Kuala Lumpur	47,3	45,0
Mexiko-Stadt	46,5	44,6
Vilnius	46,2	42,5
Lima	46,2	43,3
Nairobi	44,1	42,7
Kairo	38,5	35,4
Sofia	38,5	35,5
Manila	37,7	34,9
Bukarest	36,2	33,9
Mumbai	31,0	30,2
Delhi	30,1	28,7

Lohnniveau

Zürich, Genf, Kopenhagen und Oslo an der Spitze

Im interkontinentalen Vergleich bestätigt sich das Bild vergangener Jahre. An der Spitze stehen europäische Städte, während im Regionenvergleich in Nordamerika durchschnittlich die höchsten Löhne bezahlt werden. Am unteren Ende befinden sich die südamerikanischen Städte, wo die Bruttolöhne im Mittel nur etwa ein Viertel des nordamerikanischen Niveaus erreichen.

Während Durchschnittswerte eine gute Gesamtübersicht bieten, zeigt ein Blick auf die einzelnen Zahlen, wie gross das Lohngefälle in einer Region ist. Die grössten Lohnunterschiede herrschen in Asien, wo der höchste Wert (Tokio) zwölf Mal über dem tiefsten Wert (Delhi) liegt. Am nächsten zusammen liegen die Bruttolöhne in der homogeneren Region von Nordamerika, wo New York lediglich 1,3 Mal über Montreal liegt.

Die ersten beiden Plätze der diesjährigen Lohnumfrage belegen die Schweizer Städte Zürich und Genf. Diesen beiden ist auch zu verdanken, dass man in westeuropäischen Städten im Durchschnitt fast viermal mehr verdient als in Osteuropa. Hinzu kommt, dass die Abgaben in der Schweiz relativ gering sind, womit sich bei den Nettolöhnen der Abstand gegenüber verschiedenen Ländern, insbesondere anderen westeuropäischen, sogar noch vergrössert.

Sydney und Auckland konnten sich im Vergleich zu 2009 ebenfalls «verbessern». Beide Städte verkleinerten den Abstand zur Spitze, da der australische und neuseeländische Dollar gegenüber dem Euro stärker aufwerteten als der Schweizer Franken.

Stark rückläufig war das Lohnniveau hingegen in Dublin und Athen. Beide Städte spürten aufgrund der finanziellen Probleme in Irland und Griechenland die Auswirkungen der Finanzkrise und büssten einiges an Boden ein. Ebenfalls zurück fiel Delhi, welches mit Mumbai die Plätze tauschte und nun zusammen mit Manila und Jakarta am Ende der Lohnrangliste liegt.

Der Nettolohn ist ein guter Indikator für das den Arbeitnehmenden zur Verfügung stehende Konsumbudget. Allerdings ist dabei zu berücksichtigen, dass gewisse länder- oder städtespezifische Abgaben darin möglicherweise noch nicht abgezogen wurden und den Nettolohn unter Umständen noch zusätzlich belasten.

Methodik

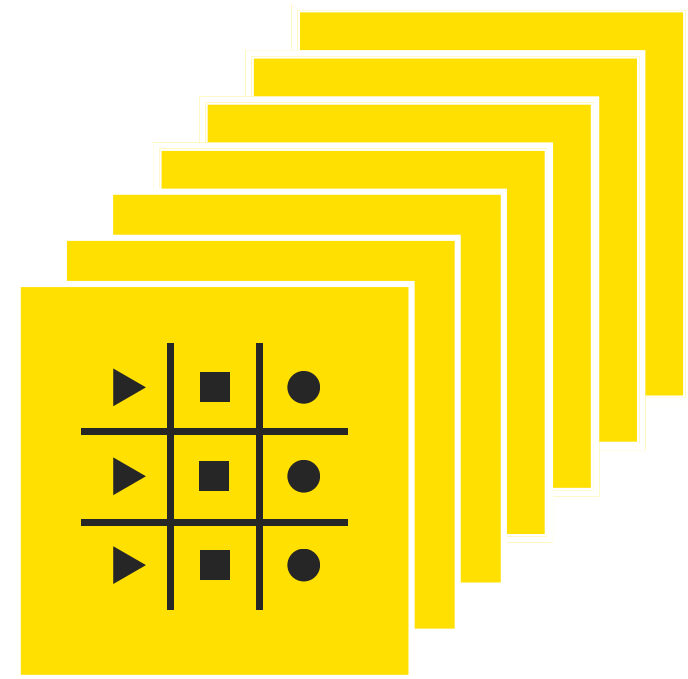
Grundlage dieser Berechnungen sind Angaben über Löhne, Sozialabgaben und Arbeitszeiten für 15 weltweit verbreitete Berufe; netto nach Abzug von Steuern und Sozialversicherungsbeiträgen (vgl. Seite 26ff).

¹ Reihenfolge entsprechend der Indexhöhe brutto

Lohnniveau

Städte ¹	brutto Zürich = 100	netto Zürich = 100
Zürich	100	100
Genf	94,3	90,0
Kopenhagen	93,9	70,5
Oslo	90,9	73,6
Luxemburg	80,4	82,9
New York	76,3	75,5
Sydney	71,8	74,0
Tokio	70,5	68,3
München	69,8	57,4
Frankfurt	67,3	59,0
Los Angeles	65,9	61,1
Chicago	63,5	60,9
Stockholm	63,3	59,0
Miami	62,4	60,3
Brüssel	62,2	45,0
Helsinki	61,2	56,1
Wien	61,2	53,5
London	60,7	56,8
Berlin	60,5	53,0
Amsterdam	59,7	52,4
Paris	59,6	55,6
Dublin	59,3	59,5
Toronto	58,6	51,8
Montreal	58,1	50,0
Mailand	53,6	46,4
Lyon	49,0	48,8
Nikosia	46,4	51,8
Auckland	45,6	48,0
Barcelona	45,4	44,3
Madrid	43,5	43,7
Rom	42,0	36,4
Seoul	41,8	37,9
Dubai	37,9	48,5
Lissabon	33,6	32,2
Tel Aviv	32,8	32,8
Hongkong	32,6	37,6
Johannesburg	31,7	29,4
Athen	31,6	30,2
Ljubljana	27,8	24,1
Taipeh	25,4	29,7
Manama	23,2	29,3
Moskau	23,2	25,6
São Paulo	22,9	23,1
Tallinn	21,3	21,4
Istanbul	21,3	21,3
Bratislava	21,1	20,7
Rio de Janeiro	20,7	20,8
Doha	20,3	26,0
Prag	18,7	19,0
Riga	18,4	16,2
Warschau	18,1	16,5
Buenos Aires	18,0	19,2
Santiago de Chile	17,3	16,2
Bogotá	17,0	16,6
Lima	16,9	17,5
Vilnius	16,5	16,0
Kuala Lumpur	16,4	16,6
Shanghai	16,0	16,3
Budapest	15,4	13,7
Caracas	15,2	17,7
Beijing	13,0	13,6
Bukarest	11,3	10,2
Bangkok	11,2	13,1
Sofia	10,5	10,3
Mexiko-Stadt	10,5	11,4
Kairo	8,4	9,1
Kiew	8,0	8,5
Nairobi	7,9	7,7
Mumbai	6,5	7,0
Manila	6,1	6,1
Jakarta	6,0	7,0
Delhi	5,8	6,3

Modular Information Design System



**Data
Dimensions**

+



**Diagrammatic
Dimensions
(1/25)**

+



**Visual
Dimensions
(40)**

+



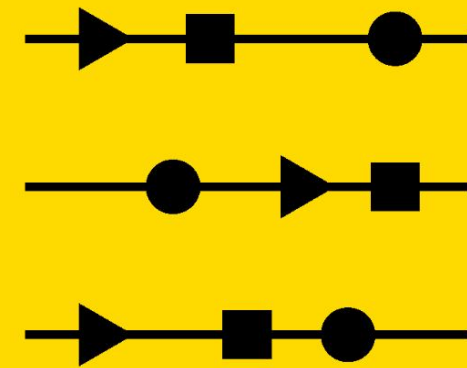
**Structuring
Dimensions
(15)**

=



**Multidimensional
Visualizations**

Unstructured running text with highlights



In this version, the running text has already been enriched with a few supporting symbols. Each symbol represents a certain type of information and is marked in yellow. Although at this stage we cannot yet talk about a visualization, a search, e.g. for Otto Wagner's date of birth is made easier. The text is still unstructured.

- ▶ First name
- ◀ Family name
- Year of birth
- Year of death
- Place of birth
- ◆ Home town

The story of the entrepreneurial families

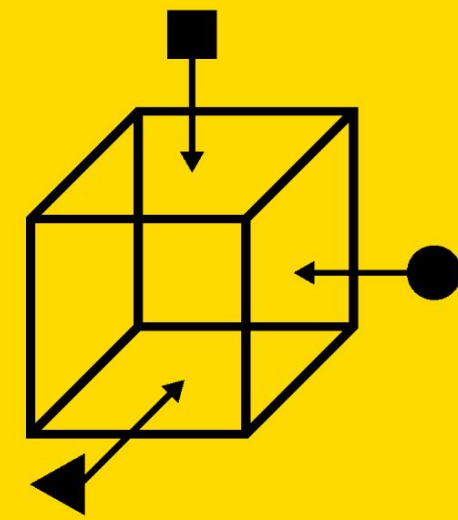
The success of the Browag AG company goes back to ▶ Hermann ◀ Wagner and ▶ James ◀ Brown. ▶ Hermann ◀ Wagner was born in ■ Vienna in ● 1871 (died ■ 1961). During his student years he got to know ■ Vienna-born ▶ Emma Moser (1875), who was four years younger (died ■ 1960). In 1900, ▶ Hermann and ▶ Emma married in ◆ Vienna, where the children ▶ Otto (● 1901, died ■ 1924) and ▶ Paul (● 1914, died ■ 2011) were also born. With the help of the ◀ Moser family's financial resources, ▶ Hermann was able to set up Wagner Farben GmbH and establish it successfully in ◆ Vienna. After finishing school, ▶ Otto decided to go to ◆ Munich to study and ▶ Paul decided to follow in his father ▶ Hermann's footsteps. ▶ Otto ◀ Wagner died tragically of tuberculosis in ◆ Munich at the age of 23.

In the course of his business, ▶ Paul traveled to other countries and, in 1934, whilst in Paris, he met his future wife, ▶ Elisabeth ◀ Brown of Brown Chemicals Inc. The company Brown Chemicals Inc. had been founded in ■ London by ▶ James ◀ Brown (born ● 1882, died ■ 1947). He benefited greatly from his marriage to ▶ Marie Durand (born ● 1879, died ■ 1951), who came from a prosperous ■ Parisian family. ▶ James built up his business in ■ London as well as in ◆ Paris, where the couple spent most of their time. ▶ Marie and ▶ James had two daughters, ▶ Anna (born ● 1913, died ■ 1996) and ▶ Elisabeth (born ● 1915, died ■ 2014). ▶ Anna was born while the family spent some time in ■ London; she grew up there, went to a London boarding school, and spent the rest of her life in ◆ London. Her sister ▶ Elisabeth grew up in ■ Paris where she lived with her parents; from an early age, she joined papa ▶ James's company, where she later met ▶ Paul ◀ Wagner.

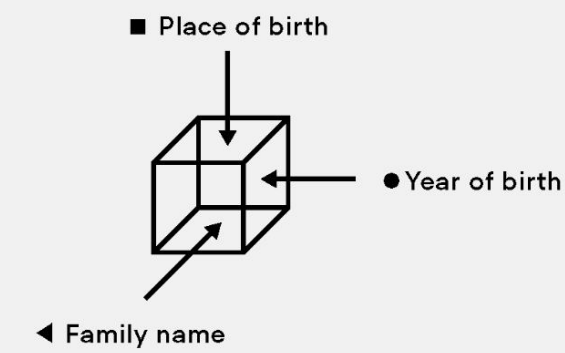
The wedding between ▶ Paul and ▶ Elisabeth not only sealed the matrimonial bond, but also the business relationship, which led to the formation of the newly merged Browag AG. In ● 1935, ▶ Hermann was born in Paris (died ■ 1987) and seven years later, along came his sister ▶ Marie (born ● 1942, died ■ 2020). Owing to his commitment to the time-consuming management of the branch in Vienna, ▶ Paul did not move away from ◆ Vienna.

Thus it came about that—some years later—▶ Elisabeth and ▶ Paul separated. ▶ Paul decided to sell his company shares to ▶ Elisabeth, and to quit Browag AG. Their son ▶ Hermann decided to go to ◆ Vienna to study and to live with his grandparents, ▶ Hermann and ▶ Emma. ▶ Marie, on the other hand, wanted to study art in ◆ London and decided not to take up her mother's offer of joining the company in ◆ Paris. ▶ Elisabeth ◀ Brown is considered one of the most successful female entrepreneurs of the 21st century and is leaving her entire fortune to charitable organizations with a focus on design.

Data dimensions as perspectives on a data cube



Three of the eleven data dimensions as perspectives on three sides of the data cube of the entrepreneurial families.



The metaphor of a data cube helps us view a data set from a number of different angles. We refer to these perspectives as data dimensions (here, as columns of the table). The entrepreneurial family can be considered from the aspect of its family name, its home towns, or from any other perspective. It is important that the core always contains the same data set. Each viewing angle results in a different approach, analysis, statement, and story.

The data from the first part of this chapter is listed here in the form of a table on the left-hand side. However, it is also possible to use the existing data to derive new data, groups, or categorizations: the first names can be used to infer the gender, the date of birth to infer the generation, the home town and the place of birth to infer relocations, the years of birth and death to infer the age at death, and from this, the age group too. This new data can be found in the table on the right-hand side.

Family name	First name	Place of birth	Year of birth	Home town	Year of death	Gender	Generation	Relocation	Age at death	Age group
Wagner	Hermann	Vienna	1871	Vienna	1961	M	1	N	90	>85
Wagner (Moser)	Emma	Vienna	1875	Vienna	1960	F	1	N	85	70-85
Brown (Durand)	Marie	Paris	1879	Paris	1951	F	1	N	72	70-85
Brown	James	London	1882	Paris	1947	M	1	Y	65	<70
Wagner	Otto	Vienna	1901	Munich	1924	M	2	Y	23	<70
Brown	Anna	London	1913	London	1996	F	2	N	83	70-85
Wagner	Paul	Vienna	1914	Vienna	2011	M	2	N	97	>85
Wagner (Brown)	Elisabeth	Paris	1915	Paris	2014	F	2	N	99	>85
Wagner	Hermann Jr.	Paris	1935	Vienna	1987	M	3	Y	52	<70
Wagner	Marie Jr.	Paris	1942	London	2020	F	3	Y	78	70-85

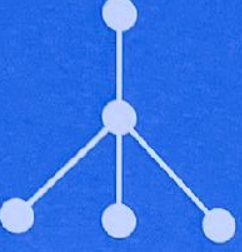
**Diagrammatical dimensions
(selected elements 12/25)**

Quantity				
Position				
Relationship				



Network
Non-hierarchical

2C.1
Relationship



Family

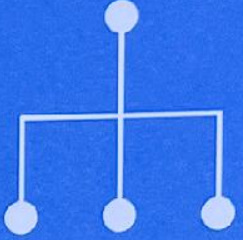


1 dot = 1 person

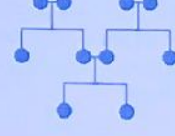
The network without a hierarchical structure (direction) is the basic diagram used to represent relationships. It is based on the principle that elements (nodes) can be connected to each other by edges (connections). A quantity can be represented using the number of connections. Furthermore, the length of the connecting line can be significant. Networks are used in a wide range of fields; however, sometimes—beyond a certain quantity of data—they are no longer clearly readable.

Network
Hierarchical

2C.2
Relationship



Family

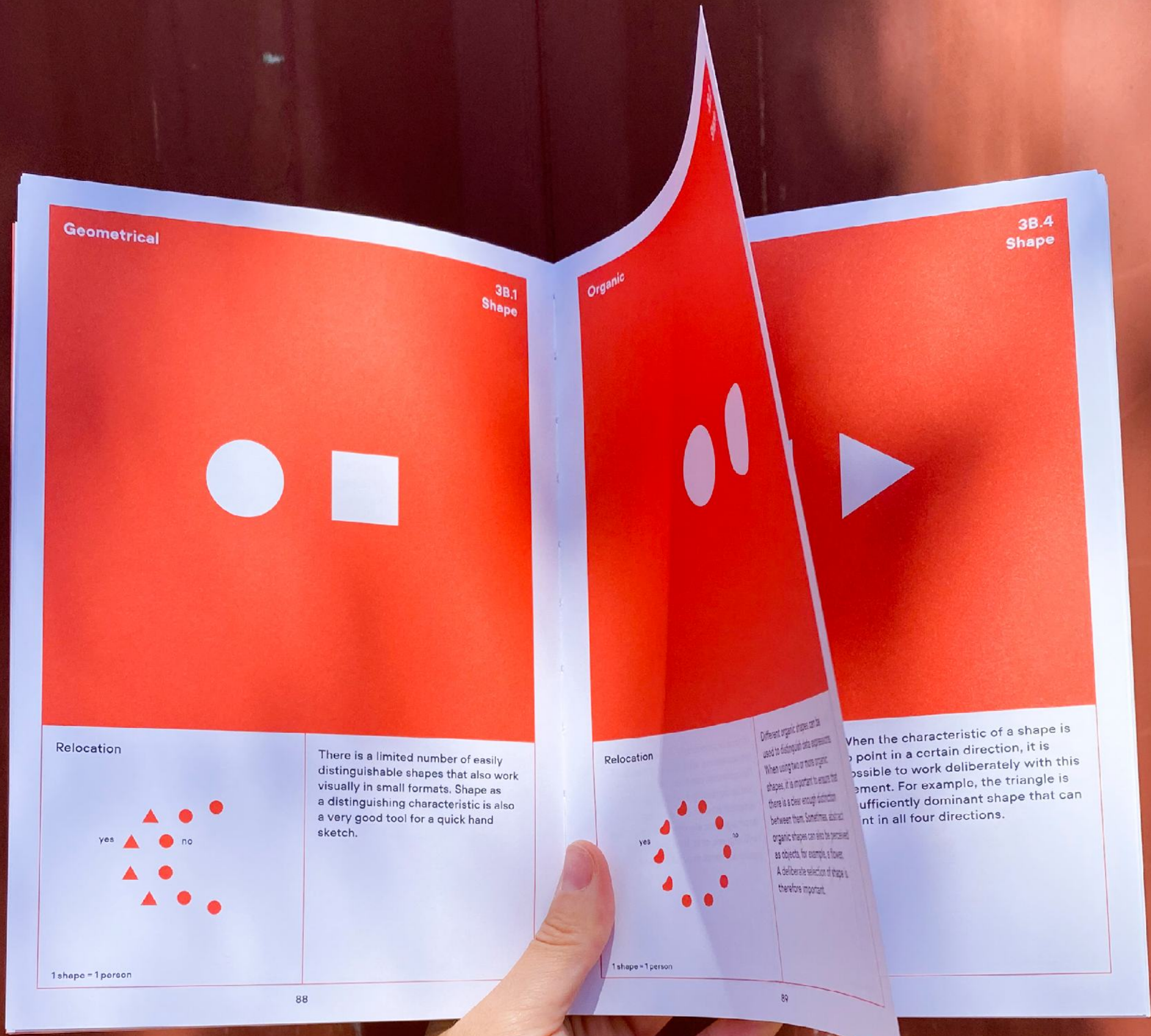


1 dot = 1 person

A hierarchical network is either nested or features a relationship sequence. The principle is very similar to that of 2C.1; the difference is, that here, there is a higher-level structure, possibly also a specific direction of reading. A family tree is an example of a type of diagram with a non-directional hierarchy. When the lines indicate a direction (with an arrow), the hierarchy is shown to also indicate a process.

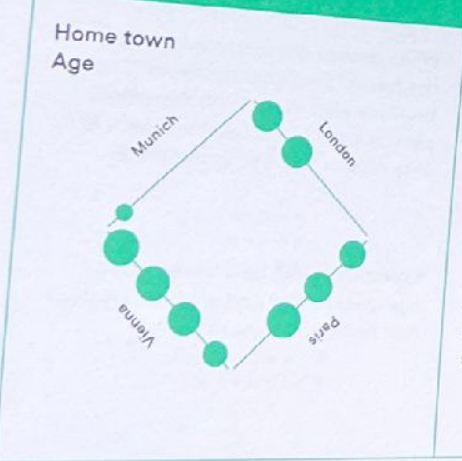
Visual dimensions
(selected elements 16/40)

Color				
Shape				
Line				
Pattern				
Isotype				



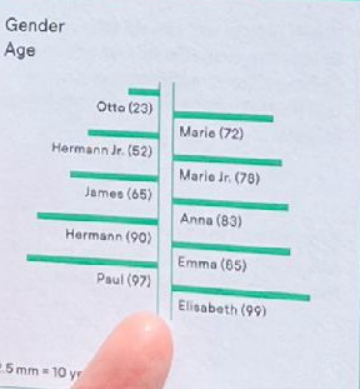
Structuring dimensions
(selected elements 8/15)

<p>Sorting</p>				
<p>Grouping</p>				



When groups are arranged around a circle or a different geometric shape one needs to note that the radius increases as the number of groups increases.

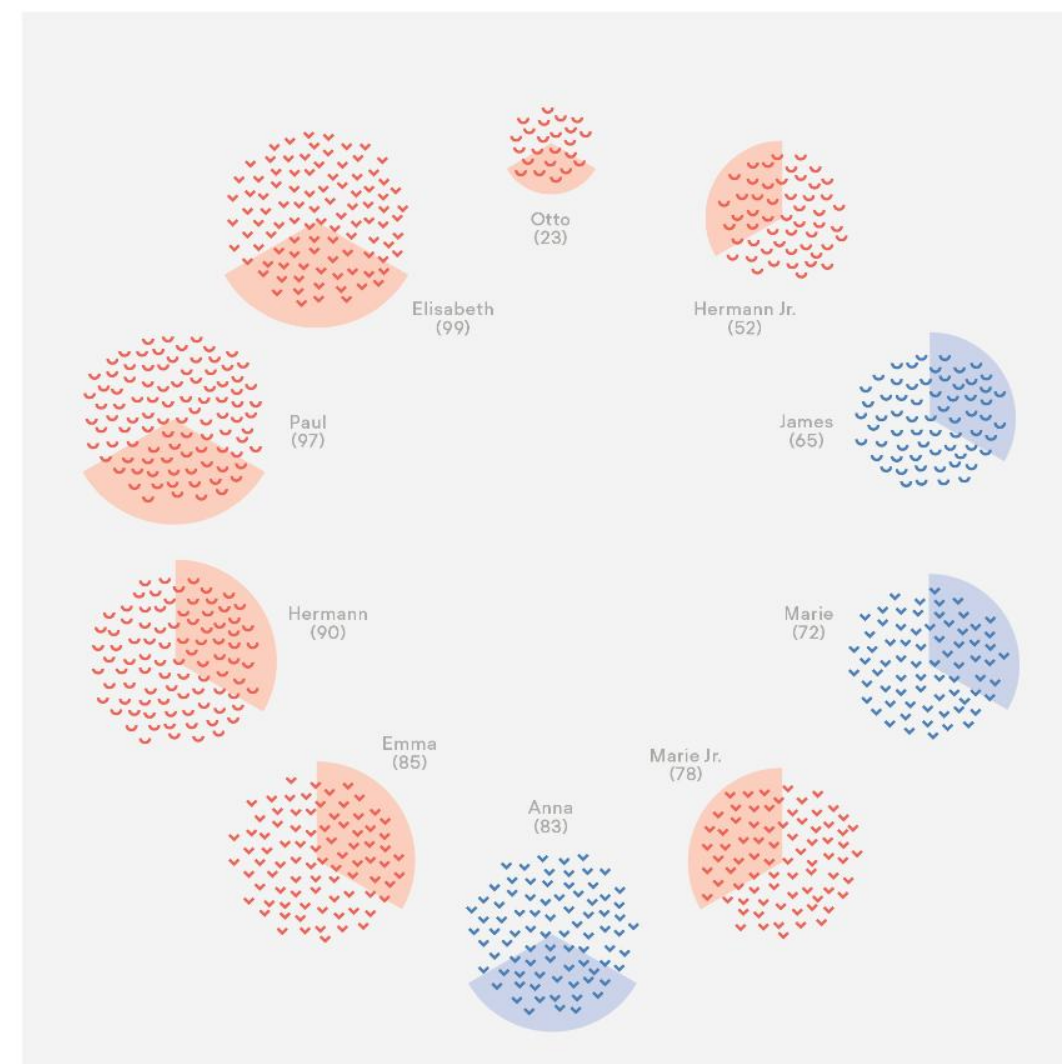
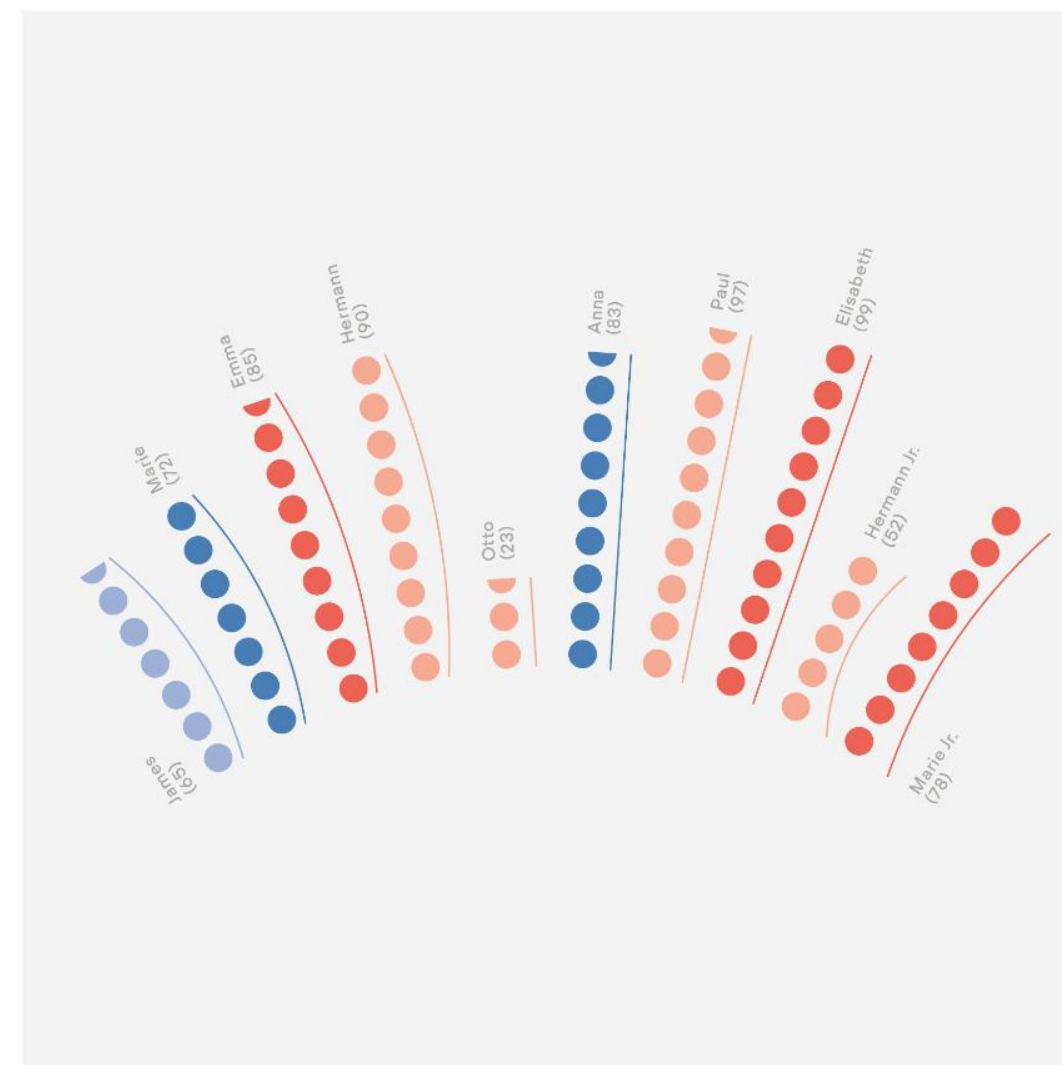
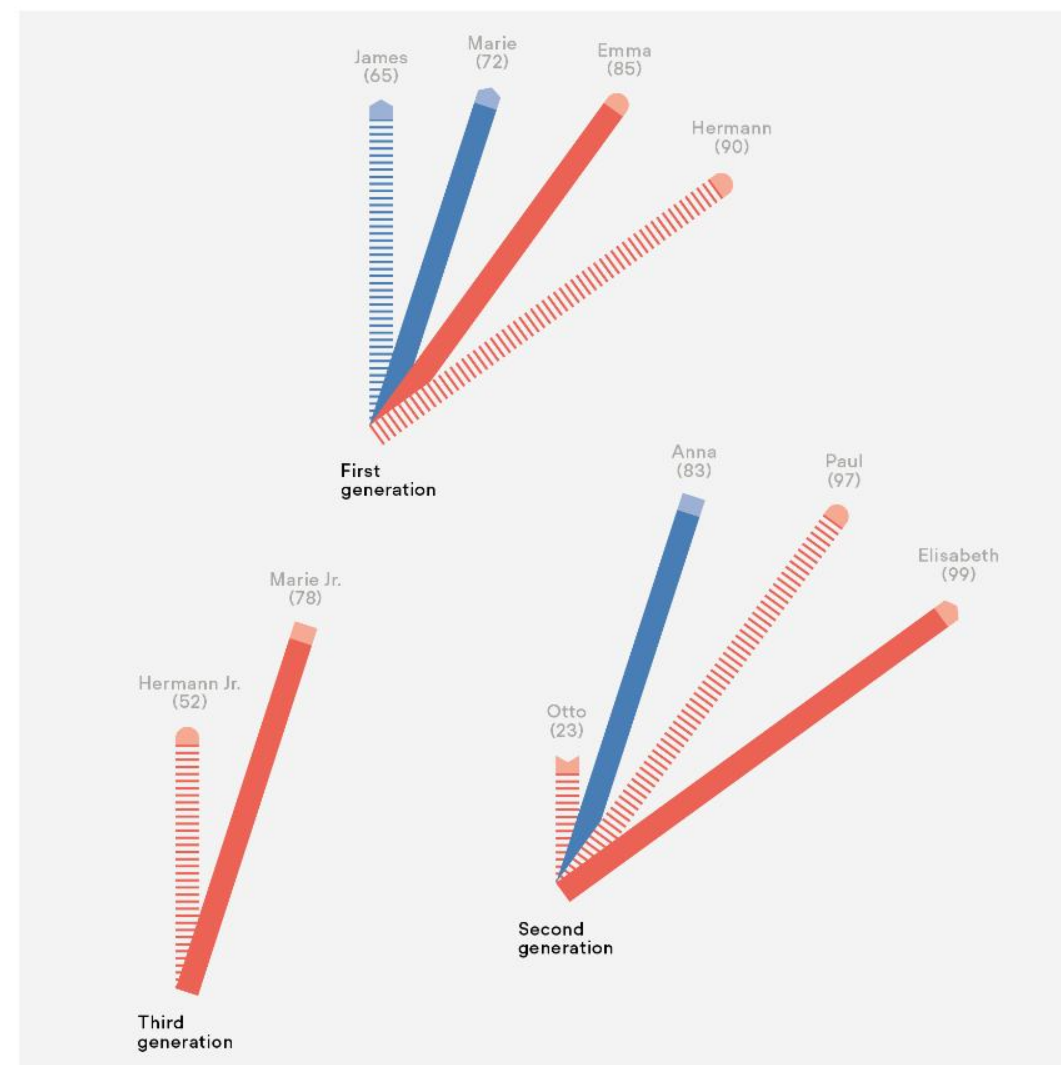
Example: all ten persons sorted by age (ascending) and grouped by four home towns around a geometric shape.



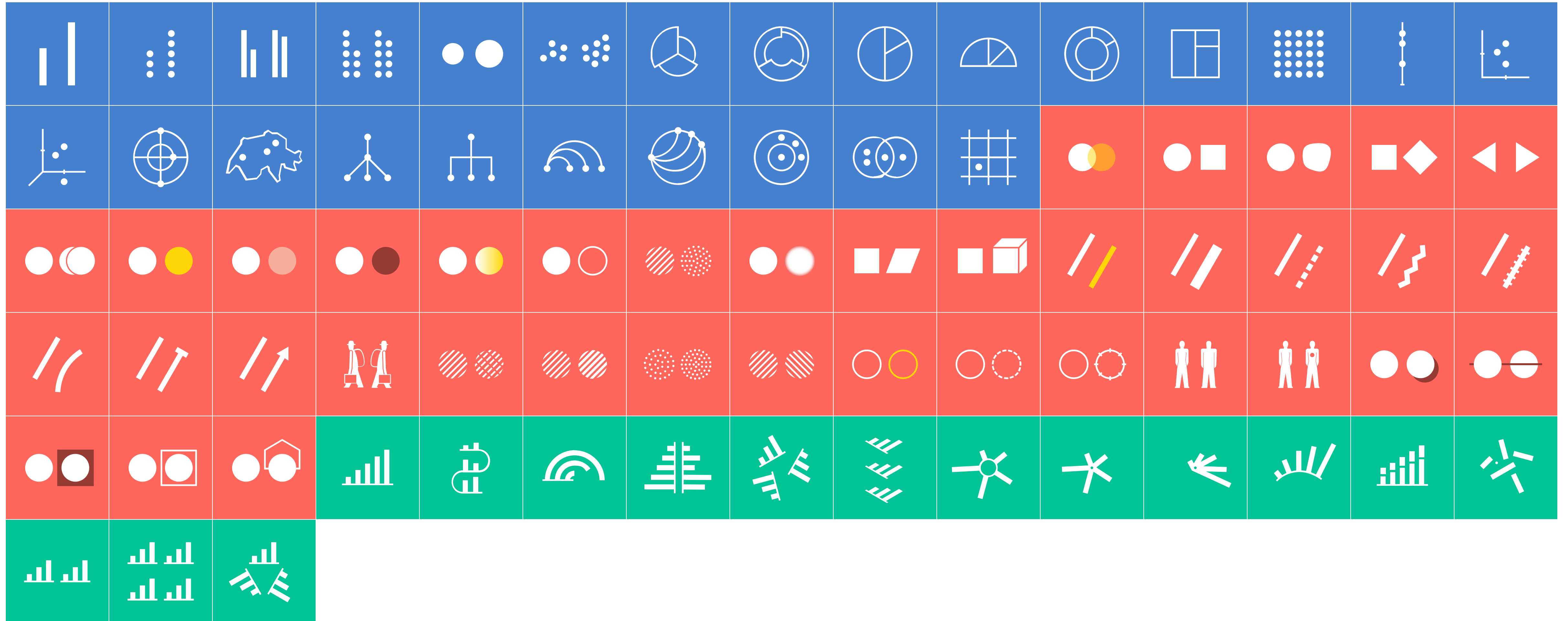
When using mirroring for grouping it is important to ensure that the data points opposite each other are comparable. This principle only works when there are opposites, i.e. between two groups.

Example: all ten persons sorted by age and grouped mirrored by gender.

Multidimensional visualizations



Modular Information Design Elements



Exercise D

in-class assignment

Class Superdot Studio / Modular Information Design
14.11.2024

Task Multidimensional Line Graph

Material Grid A5 paper / 4x color pens / ruler / scanner app

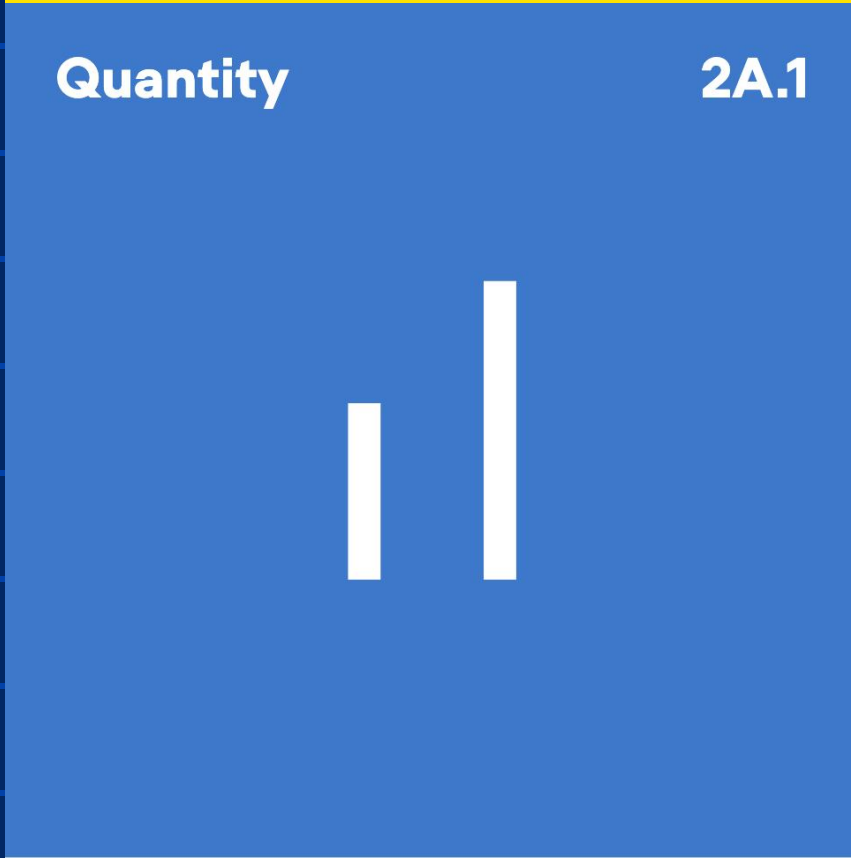
Step 1 Step by step instruction for the EU dataset

Step 2 Scan (with scanning app) your sketch as .jpg
Upload your sketch/table to Adam till Thursday 14.11 / 10pm

Modular Information Design Europe in Numbers

4 Daten Dimensionen

Total Population



Line length

COUNTRY	Total Pop2021 in 1 mio
Croatia	4
France	68
Hungary	10
Iceland	0.4
Latvia	2
Norway	5
Portugal	10
Romania	19
Spain	47
Switzerland	9
SUM or MEDIAN	175

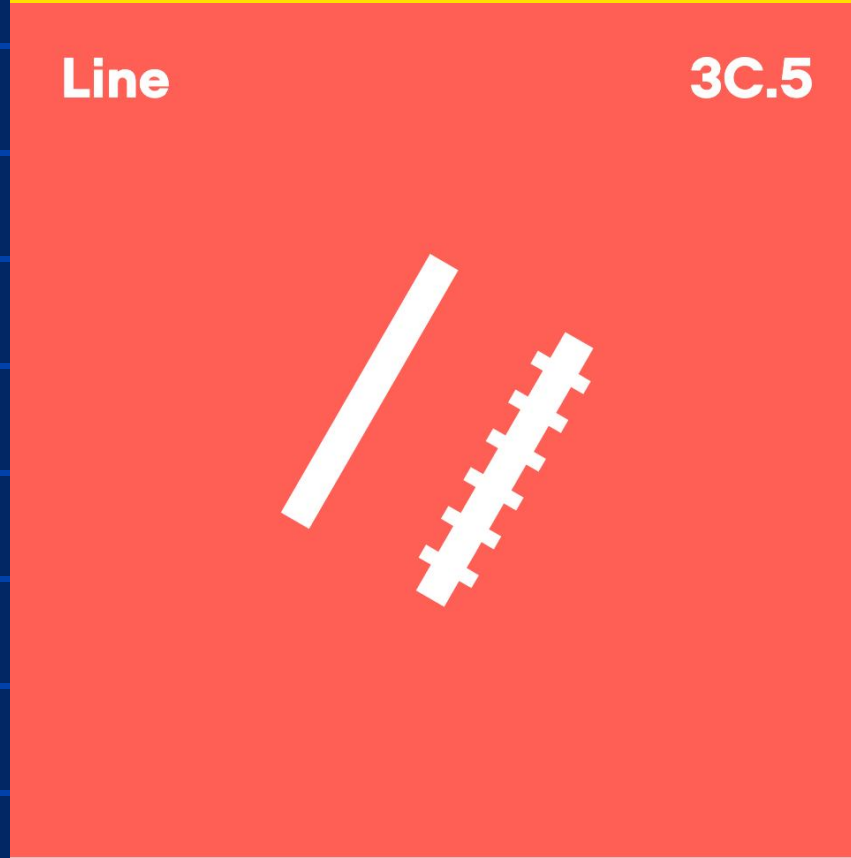
EU / non EU



Color

COUNTRY	In E.U.
Croatia	in EU
France	in EU
Hungary	in EU
Iceland	non EU
Latvia	in EU
Norway	non EU
Portugal	in EU
Romania	in EU
Spain	in EU
Switzerland	non EU
SUM or MEDIAN	10

Urbanisation



Details

COUNTRY	Degree of urbanisation 2021
Croatia	58%
France	81%
Hungary	72%
Iceland	85%
Latvia	85%
Norway	85%
Portugal	87%
Romania	81%
Spain	81%
Switzerland	81%
SUM or MEDIAN	

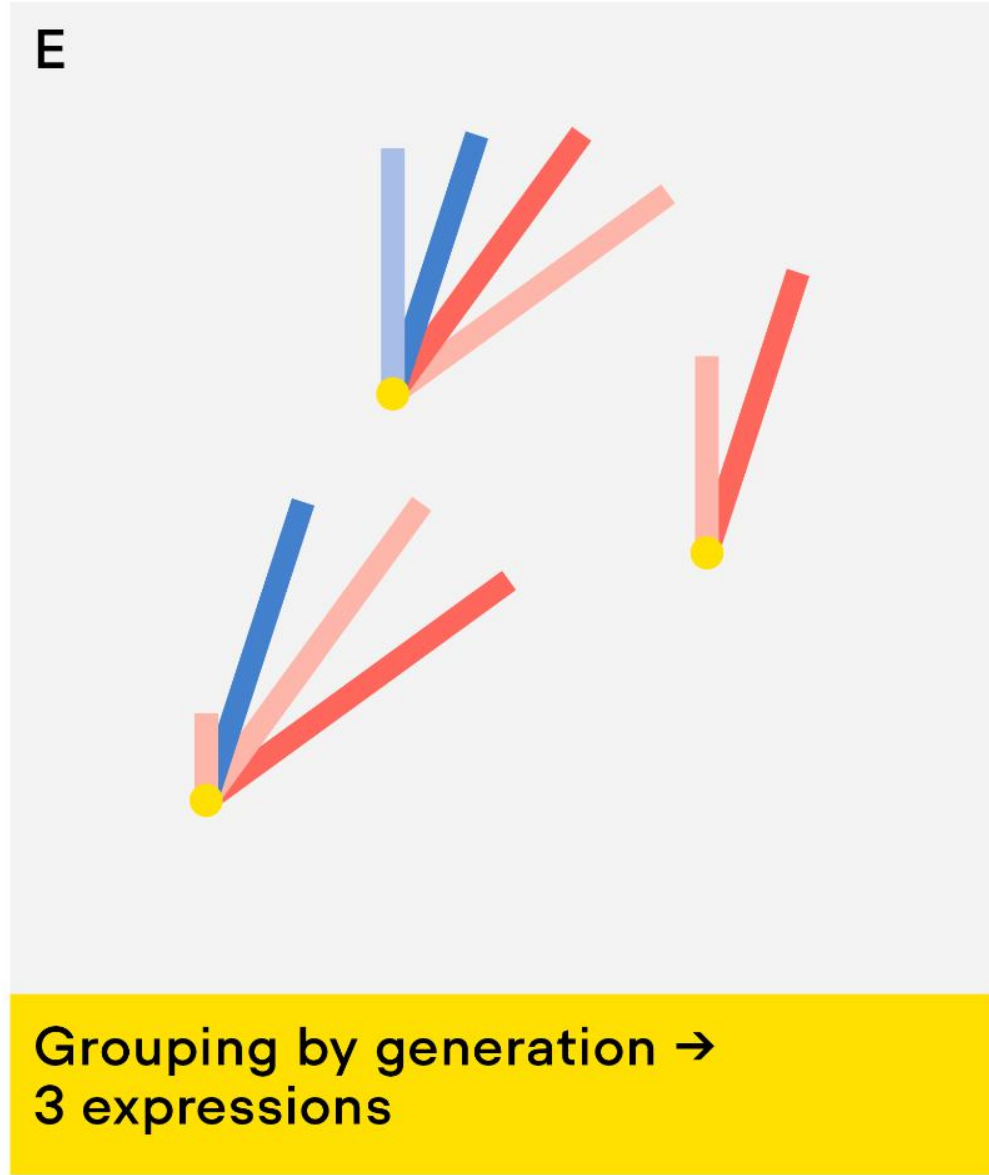
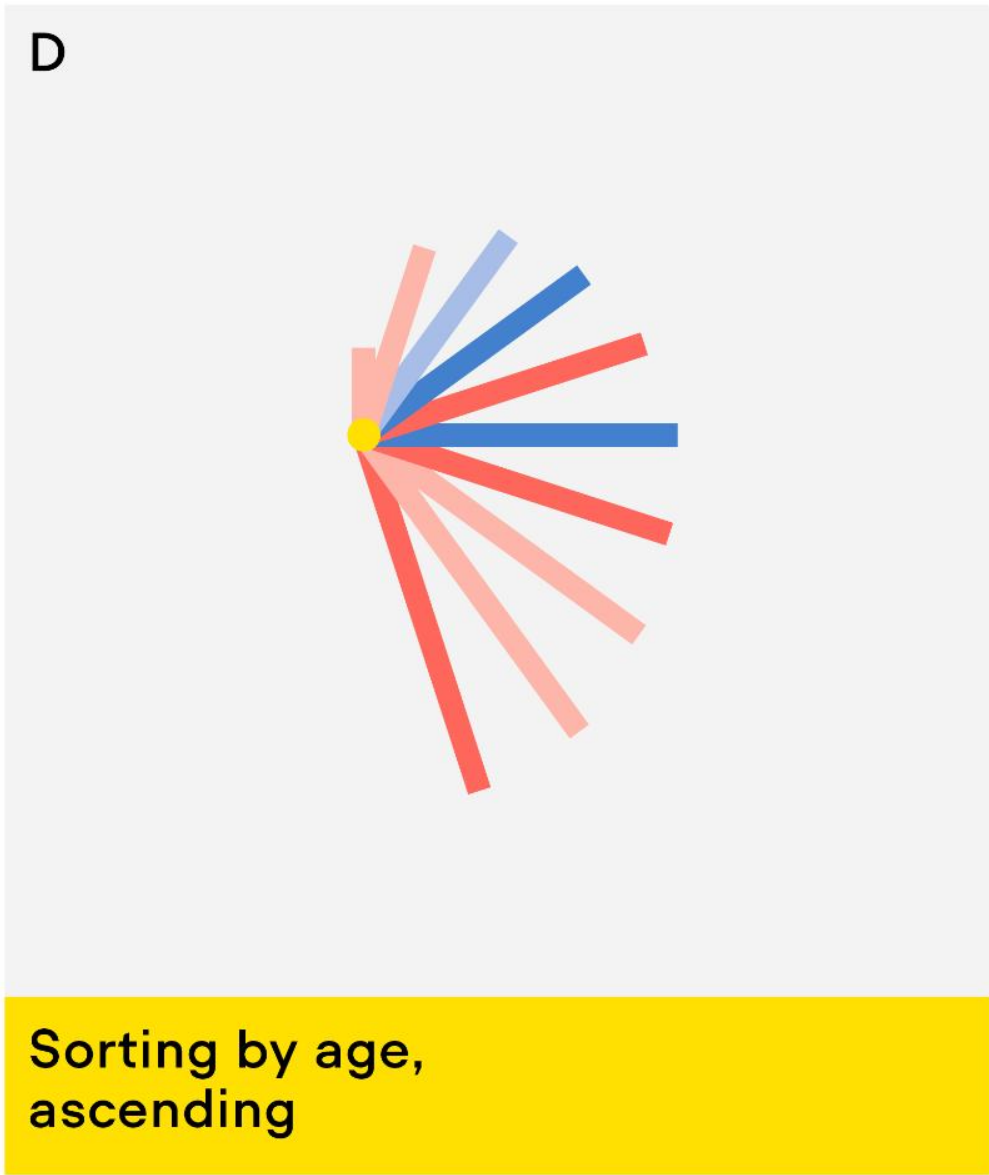
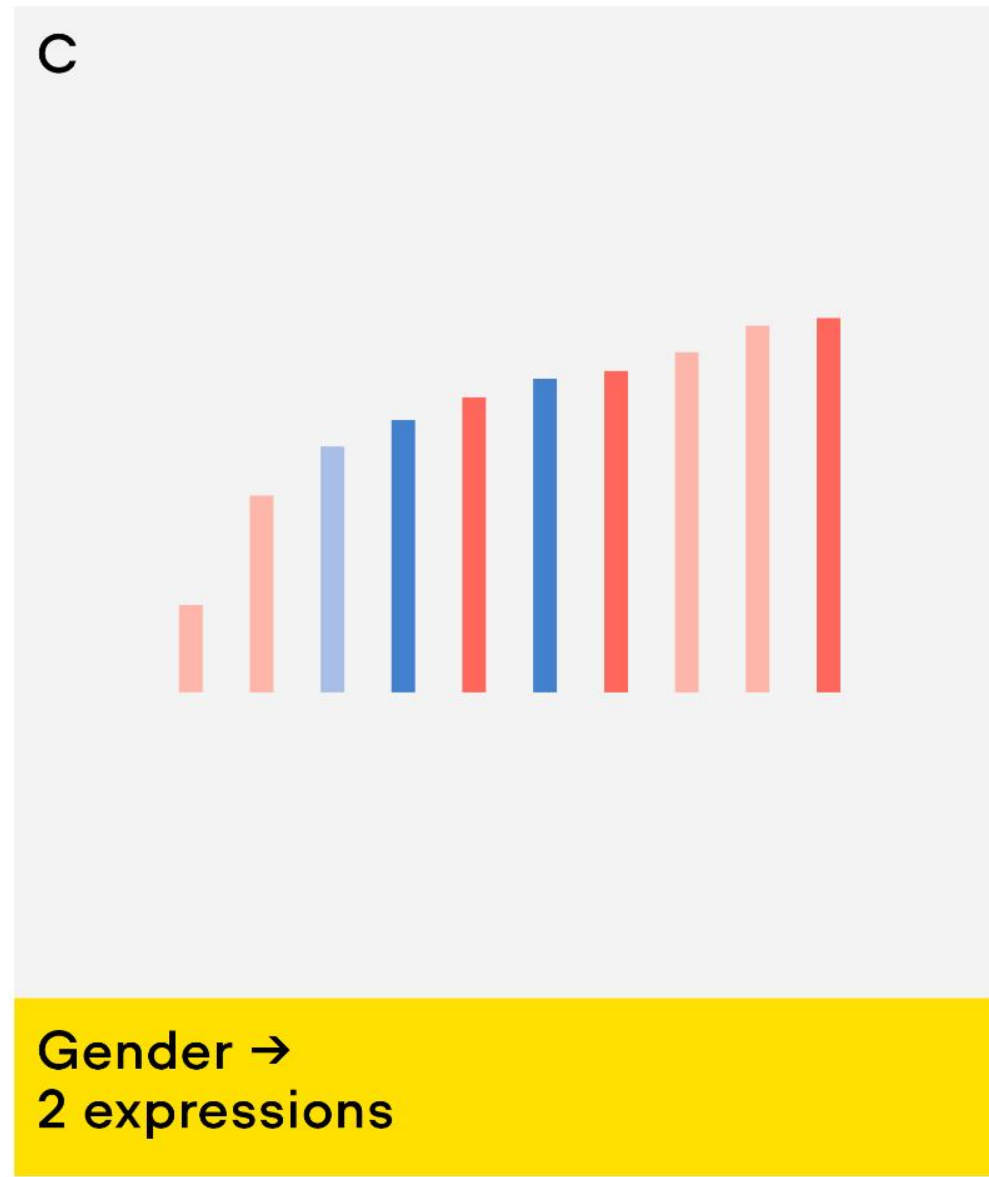
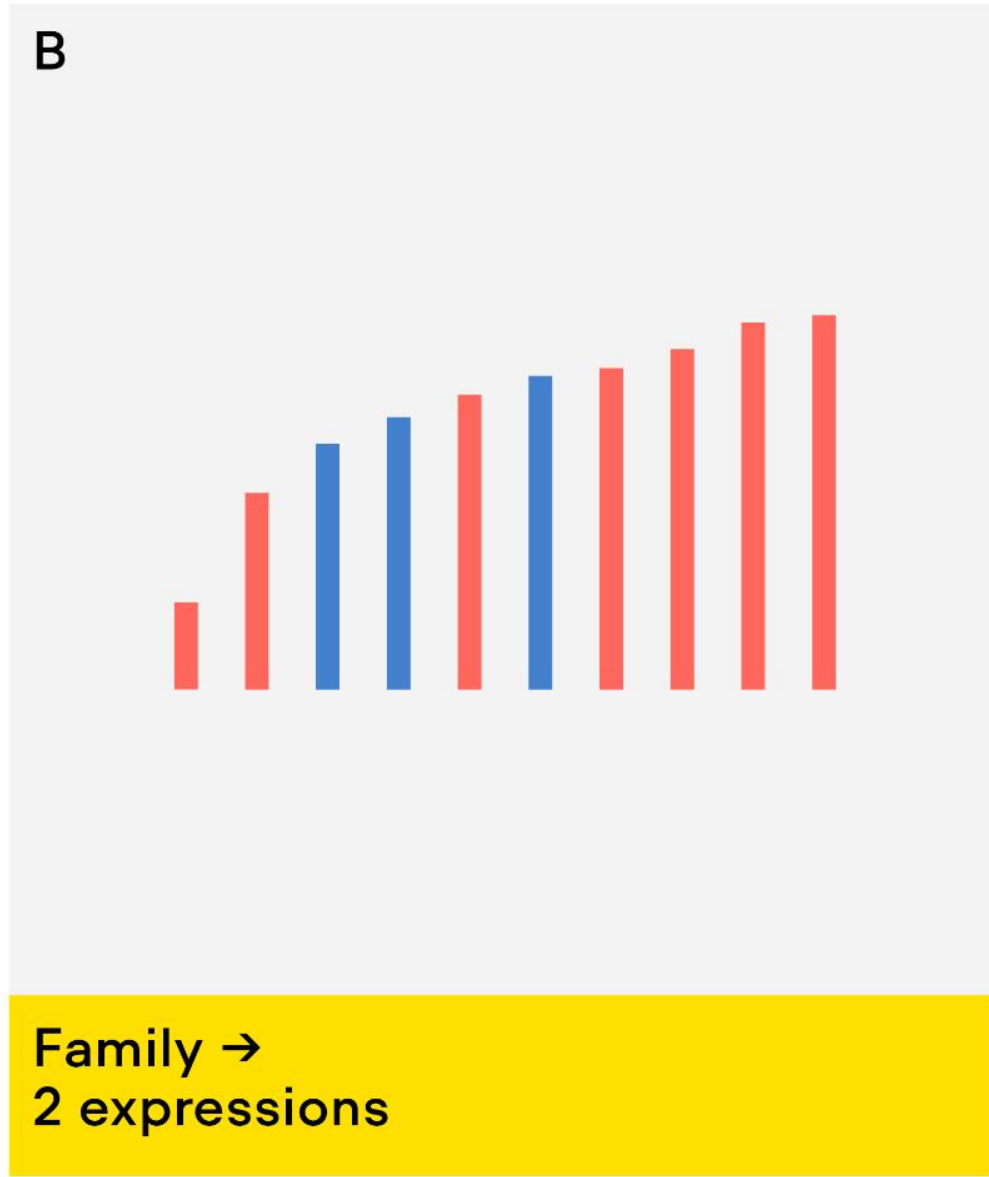
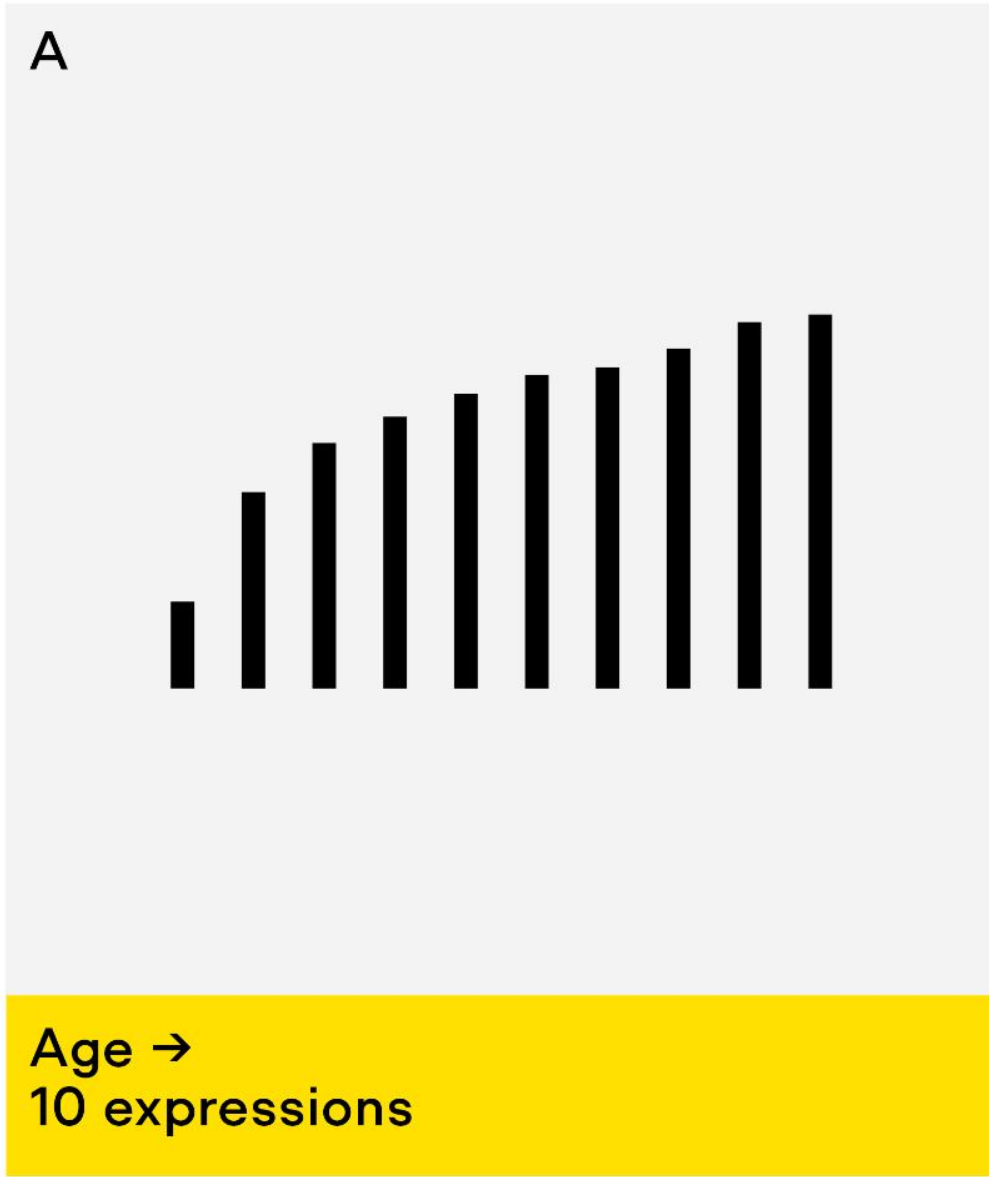
Position in Europe



Detail Beginning or end

COUNTRY	Position Europa
Croatia	South
France	West
Hungary	East
Iceland	North
Latvia	North
Norway	North
Portugal	South
Romania	East
Spain	South
Switzerland	West
SUM or MEDIAN	10

Mapping Data dimensions



2 mm = 10 years

- Wagner
- Brown
- Female
- Male

Exercise D

homework assignment

Class Superdot Studio / Modular Information Design
14.11.2024

Task Multidimensional line graph with EU data

Material Grid A5 paper / 4x color pens / ruler / scanner app

Explanation Design the line graph like we did in class step by step. This time some things are different.
Select the correct data from the table.

Upload Scan (with scanning app) your sketch as .jpg
Upload your sketch/table to Adam till Wednesday 20.11 / 10am

Modular Information Design

Europe in Numbers

COUNTRY	CODE	Total Pop2021 in1mio	DiffPop 2021_2011 in percent	LandArea 2022 in_1000KM2	PopDensity per km2 2020	Degree of urbanisation 2021	Position Europa	In E.U.	Euro
Croatia	HR	4	-6%	56	72	58%	South	in EU	EURO
France	FR	68	4%	634	123	81%	West	in EU	EURO
Hungary	HU	10	-3%	91	107	72%	East	in EU	no EURO
Iceland	IS	0.4	16%	103	4	94%	North	non EU	no EURO
Latvia	LV	2	-9%	63	31	68%	North	in EU	EURO
Norway	NO	5	10%	385	15	83%	North	non EU	no EURO
Portugal	PT	10	-3%	91	112	67%	South	in EU	EURO
Romania	RO	19	-5%	234	84	54%	East	in EU	no EURO
Spain	ES	47	2%	503	95	81%	South	in EU	EURO
Switzerland	CH	9	10%	41	219	74%	West	non EU	no EURO
SUM or MEDIAN		175	-0.5%	2'202	89.5	73%	10	10	10


CATEGORY		Total Pop2021 in1mio	DiffPop 2021_2011 in percent	LandArea 2022 in_1000KM2	PopDensity per km2 2020	Degree of urbanisation 2021	Position Europa	In E.U.	Euro
Croatia	HR								
France	FR								
Hungary	HU								
Iceland	IS								
Latvia	LV								
Norway	NO								
Portugal	PT								
Romania	RO								
Spain	ES								
Switzerland	CH								

Modular Information Design Europe in Numbers

4 Daten Dimensionen

Population Density


Quantity 2A.1



Line length

Population Density


Sorting 4A.5



Radially
Evenly distributed

Euro / no Euro

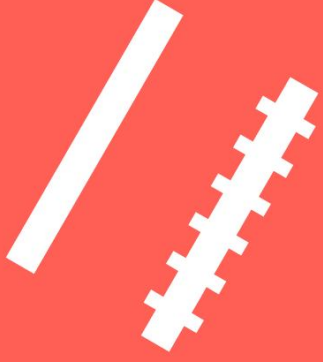
Line 3C.1



Color

Urbanisation


Line 3C.5



Details

Position in Europe

Line 3C.7



Detail
Beginning or end