

Why We Are Doing Fewer Interactives

Por qué estamos haciendo menos gráficos interactivos

Archie Tse · Deputy Graphics Director · The New York Times · @archietse

Some things we used to do more frequently

> Steppers

> Tabs and fixies

> Sliders

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> Tabs and fixies

> Sliders

} Often just a way
for the reader to
see more stuff.

Some things we used to do more frequently

> Steppers

> Tabs and fixies

> Sliders

But readers
weren't getting to
all of the content.

Why?

Readers just want to scroll.

3 rules for visual storytelling (2016 edition)

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1. If you make the reader click or do anything other than scroll, something spectacular has to happen.

3 rules for visual storytelling (2016 edition)

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2. If you make a tooltip or rollover, assume no one will ever see it. If content is important for readers to see, don't hide it.

3 rules for visual storytelling (2016 edition)

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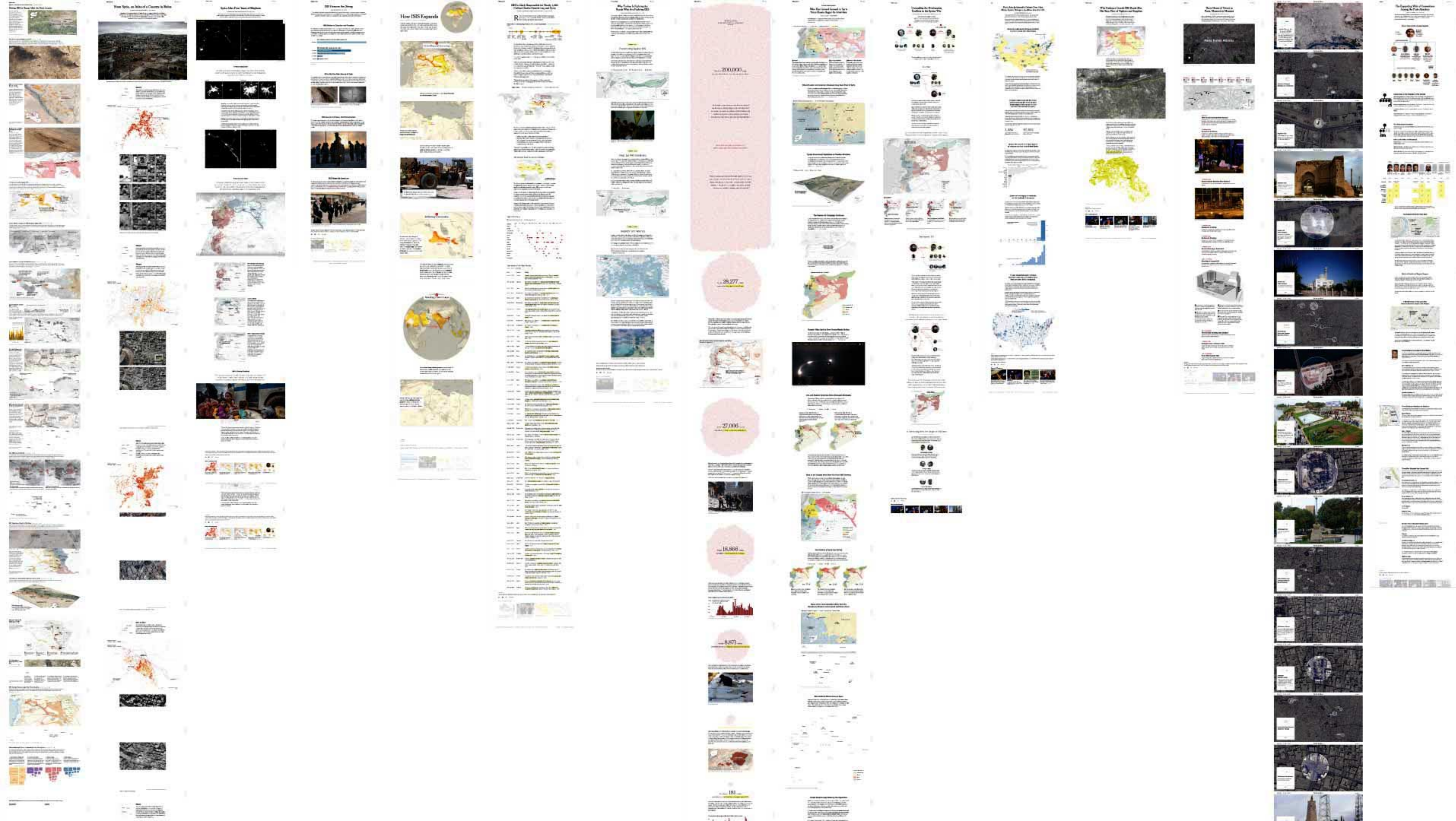
2. If you make a tooltip or rollover, assume no one will ever see it. If content is important for readers to see, don't hide it.

3. When deciding whether to make something interactive, remember that getting it to work on all platforms is expensive.

And there was another big change
in how we do things ...

Fewer small
graphics
embedded
in articles.

More
stand-alone
visual stories.



How has this changed us?

How has this changed us?

> Most visuals are static.

How has this changed us?

> Most visuals are static.

> We are writing and editing a lot more text.

Efforts to slow the rise of the Islamic State


Hitting ISIS in Raqqa After the Paris Attacks

British articles have documented more than 100 attacks in Raqqa in the days after the Paris attacks, suggesting the city is a hotbed of IS activity. The first two weeks of the Islamic State's expansion have been marked by the Islamic State's strength, and Raqqa has emerged as a central hub for the group's operations. The Islamic State's presence in Raqqa is a key factor in the group's expansion, and the city is a key target for the Islamic State's operations. The Islamic State's presence in Raqqa is a key factor in the group's expansion, and the city is a key target for the Islamic State's operations.



How Kurds Captured State From ISIS

Several hundred of Turkish and Yazidi fighters took the Islamic State on Friday morning. They took the city of Sinjar, a key IS stronghold, and a Kurdish fighter group that advanced from the west, a satellite group reported the first day of fighting, as they took the city and the city's IS stronghold.



ISIS Oil Fields Targeted By U.S. Strikes

American officials said that the United States and its allies are targeting oil fields in Iraq and Syria, which are a key source of revenue for the Islamic State. The strikes are aimed at disrupting the group's financial resources and its ability to fund its operations.



Kurds and U.S. Launch Operation to Cut ISIS Route

Kurdish and U.S. forces launched an operation to cut the Islamic State's supply lines in Iraq and Syria. The operation is aimed at disrupting the group's ability to transport weapons and supplies, and to isolate its strongholds.



The State of the War Against ISIS

The United States, Iraq, and other allies are engaged in a campaign to defeat the Islamic State. The campaign is aimed at disrupting the group's operations and its ability to expand its territory. The Islamic State's presence in Iraq and Syria is a major concern for the international community, and the campaign is a key part of the effort to defeat the group.



Turkey Agrees to Assist U.S. With Strikes Against ISIS

The United States and Turkey have agreed to assist each other in strikes against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. The agreement is a key part of the coalition's effort to defeat the group, and it allows the U.S. to use Turkey's airspace for its operations.




Arctic Offensive Against ISIS Shuts in Raqqa

Arctic forces have launched an offensive against the Islamic State in Raqqa, Iraq. The offensive is aimed at capturing the city and its surrounding areas, and it is a key part of the coalition's effort to defeat the group.



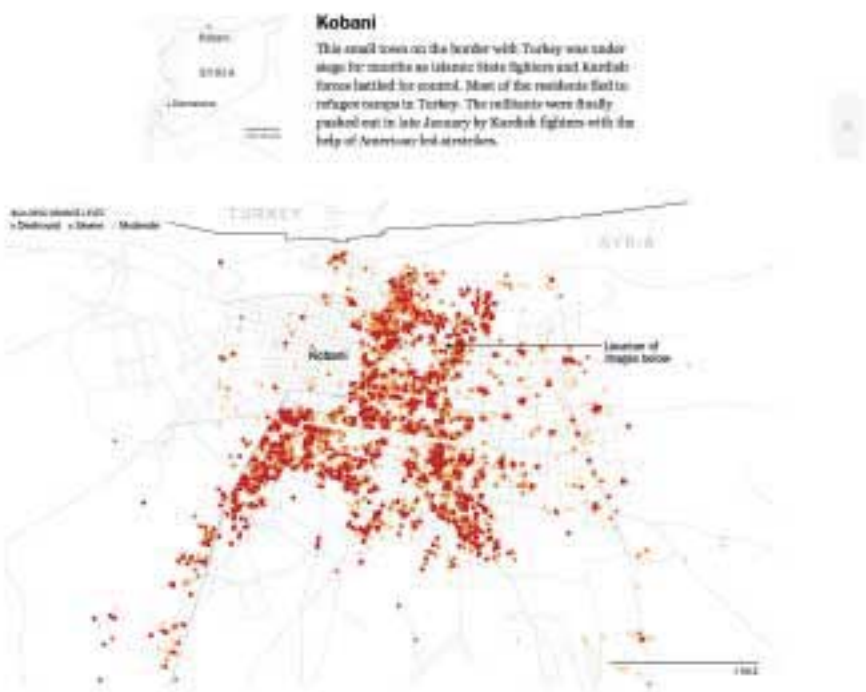
From Syria, an Atlas of a Country in Ruins

Recent satellite images show the extent of the damage to Syria's infrastructure and the impact of the conflict on the country's population. The images show the destruction of cities, towns, and villages, and the displacement of millions of people. The conflict in Syria has caused a humanitarian crisis, and the images provide a stark picture of the damage that has been done.



Kobani

This small town on the border with Turkey was under siege for months as Islamic State fighters and Kurdish forces battled for control. Most of the residents fled to refugee camps in Turkey. The residents were finally pushed out in late January by Kurdish fighters with the help of American-led airstrikes.



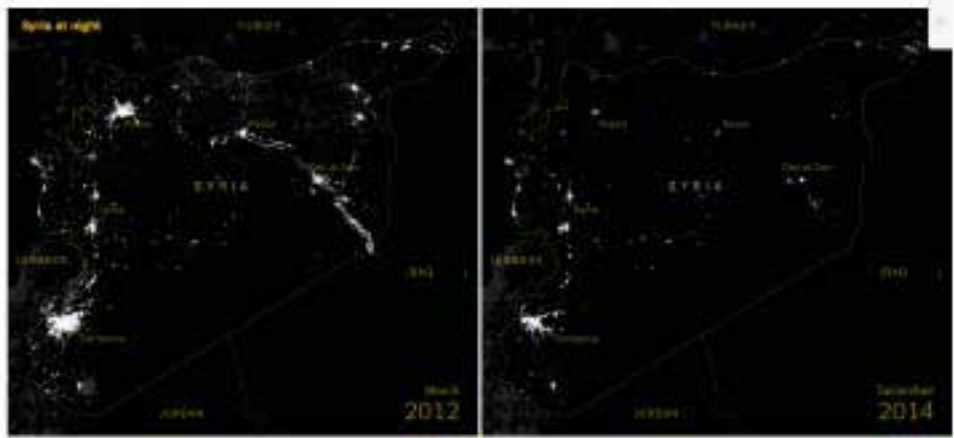
Aleppo

Syria's largest city was home to more than two million people before the war. Now most of its residents have fled, and the city is divided between pro-government forces and rebels. The city center is one of the main fronts, as a result of 210 strikes in the city's old quarters concluded that about half were damaged and one-third were destroyed.



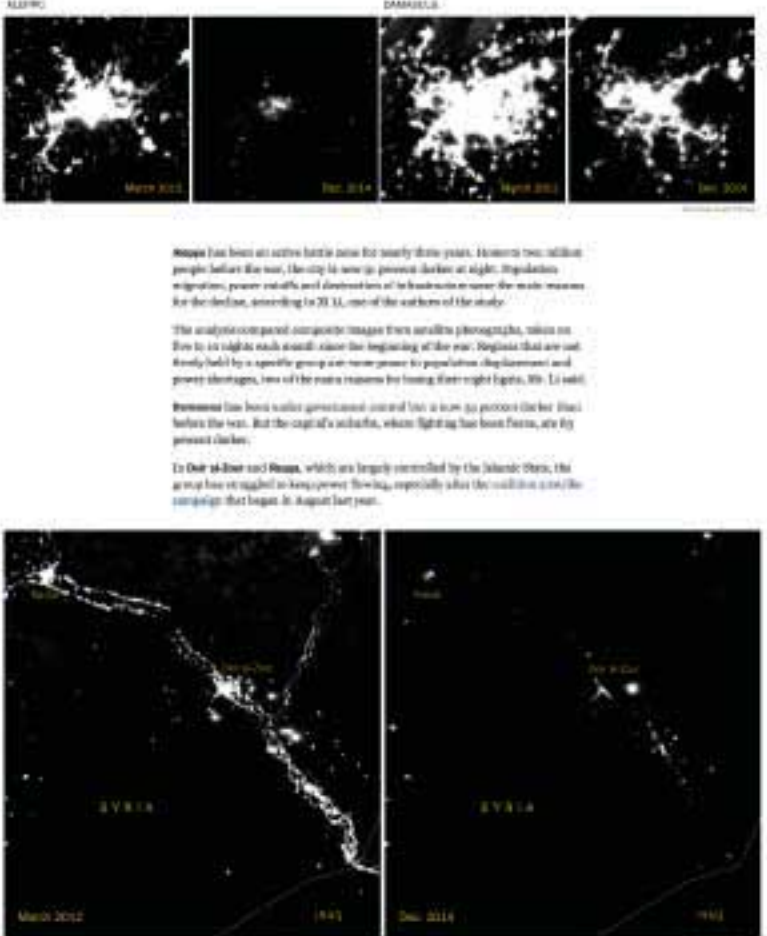
Syria After Four Years of Mayhem

A three-year conflict has devastated Syria, leaving the region with one of the world's worst religious and sectarian wars. Most of the major cities are in shambles, and more than one million people have been killed. Nearly half of Syria's residents have been forced to flee their homes.



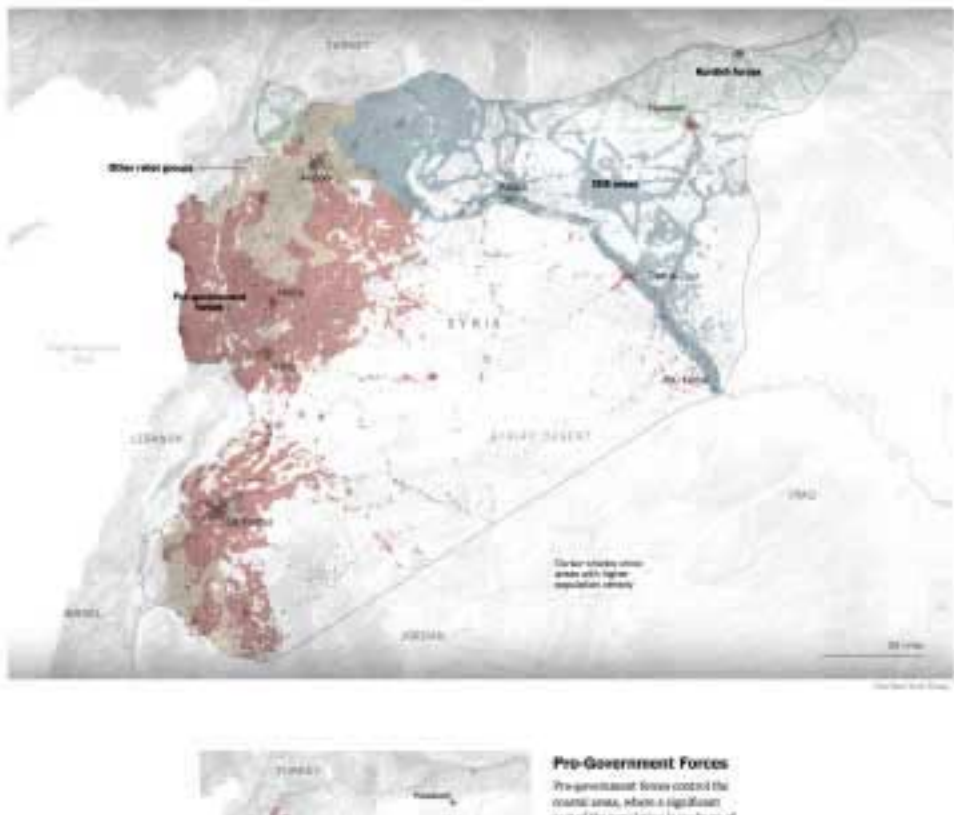
A Nation Going Dark

An analysis of satellite photographs taken over Syria found that the country is 83 percent darker at night than before the war. Widespread migration is one of the main causes.



A Country Tied Apart

Syria is splintered among government forces and a number of rebel groups. The most prominent rebel group, the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, took control of large parts of the country last summer. The division has remained largely unchanged since then.



ISIS Finances Are Strong

The Islamic State has revenue and assets that are more than enough to cover its current expenses, despite expectations that airstrikes and killing of people would hurt the group's finances, according to analysts at RAND Corporation, a nonprofit organization that researches public policy.



Oil Is Not the Main Source of Cash

The Islamic State's oil infrastructure, especially refineries, has been targeted by the United States-led airstrikes. Oil revenue has fallen to about 40 million per year, but the group is not dependent on oil income. Much of the production is used for its own fleet. Past oil sales show that the Islamic State was already selling oil at deep discounts that frustrated among local markets – for instance, selling oil for less in Kirkuk than in Mosul.




ISIS Invests in People, Not Infrastructure

The largest expenditure is salaries, which is estimated to be between \$1.5 million and \$20 million every month. The Islamic State also invests in private infrastructure, such as restaurants, schools, courts, and marketplaces, but provides relatively few services. The group avoids investment in infrastructure because it can be an easy target for attacks, and the territory it holds can change quickly.




ISIS Keeps Its Costs Low

The group maintains costs by looting military equipment, appropriating land and infrastructure, and paying relatively low salaries. The group also limits its vulnerability by shifting operations, maintaining between expanding its territory and halting terrorist activity. The Islamic State's line of ground in Tikrit last month, for example, has not stopped it from launching attacks in other parts of Iraq and Syria and taking the Iraqi city of Ramadi this weekend.



How ISIS Expands

A central goal of the Islamic State is expansion. The group, also known as ISIS or ISIL, has taken over key cities in Iraq and Syria. It is operating or has cells in more than a dozen countries, and aims to build a broad caliphate across many more.



Controlling and Governing

ISIS has continued to expand in Iraq's Anbar Province and oil-rich areas in Syria.



Once in control, the Islamic State imposes strict Shariah law. But unlike some other jihadist groups, it seeks to actively govern, providing services like water, roads and a judicial system.



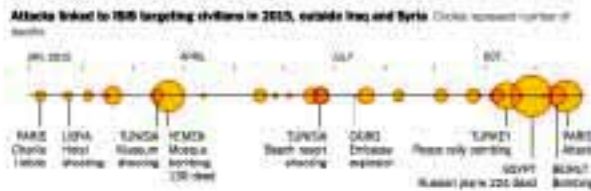
Infiltrating Communities

Another tactic is to disrupt a community from within. The Islamic State infiltrates local groups, often using intimidation to influence community leaders. They also establish sleeper cells that emerge at critical moments. The invasion of Ramadi this week relied on local sleeper cells.



ISIS Is Likely Responsible for Nearly 1,000 Civilian Deaths Outside Iraq and Syria

Recent terrorist attacks in Paris and the downing of a Russian passenger jet have focused the West's attention on the Islamic State's civilian toll outside Iraq and Syria.



But the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, has a history of attacking mosques, hotels, busy city centers and other civilian targets in nearby non-Western countries. If the Islamic State is responsible for the Paris killings and the explosion of the Russian plane, its officials on both sides of the Atlantic seem to believe, the civilian death toll outside Iraq and Syria would rise to nearly 1,000 since January.

It would also signify a major leap in the group's ability to direct attacks on the West.

Until now, the Islamic State has relied mainly on "low-end" missions to strike Western targets with relatively low-tech attacks — shootings, the taking of hostages, hit-and-run — that drew wide attention but did not cause mass casualties.

"This is much different than a normal low-end targeted attack," Patrick M. Skinner, a former C.I.A. operations officer now with the Southe Group, a security consultancy, said about the Paris attacks. "This was unprecedented."

"The fact that they could do this, especially in Paris, where the intelligence service is really good, clearly there's a hole somewhere," Mr. Skinner said.

Major events: ● Attacks directed by/linked to ISIS ● Attacks inspired by ISIS



The Islamic State has been expanding beyond its base in Iraq and Syria since it declared a caliphate, or Islamic state, in June 2014. The group is focused on three parallel tracks, according to Harlan Gribble, an analyst at the Institute for the Study of War:

- Instigating regional conflict with attacks in Iraq and Syria;
- building relationships with jihadist groups that can carry out military operations across the Middle East and North Africa;
- and kidnapping, and sometimes kidnapping, ISIS apprentices to conduct attacks in the West.

"The goal," Mr. Gribble said, "is that through these regional attacks and through efforts to create chaos in the wider world, the organization will be able to expand, and perhaps launch a global apocalyptic war."

ISIS Declares Provinces Across the Region

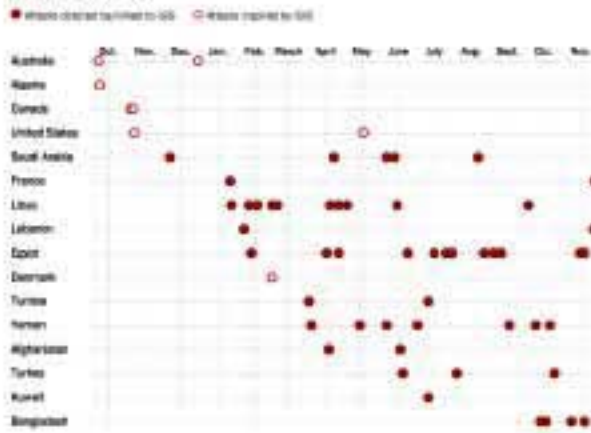


The Islamic State has declared official provinces — or wilayas — in areas of Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen that had networks loyal to ISIS, many of which have adopted the organization's signature brutality.

While it is still unclear to what extent the Islamic State's new leadership in Raqqa communicates with its affiliates, Mr. Skinner said, ISIS command and control was probably involved in picking the target and the timing of the Russian plane attack after its affiliates said there they had someone who could plant a bomb.

However, Mr. Skinner said, in the wake of the Paris attacks, it is more revealing that ISIS leaders appear to have the ability to direct terrorist acts in distant cities. "It's a trifecta of terror: They control parts of Iraq and Syria, have weapons that allow to hold territory, and now they have these cells."

Major ISIS Attacks



Descriptions of the Major Attacks

Why Turkey Is Fighting the Kurds Who Are Fighting ISIS

On the same day that Turkey announced it would help fight the Islamic State, Turkish forces began an airstrike campaign against one of the very groups that has been credited to stopping the advance of the Islamic State.

Since the July 14 announcement, Turkey has launched several waves of airstrikes against elements of a Kurdish separatist group known as the P.K.K., which is widely listed as a terrorist group. But that group and its allies in Syria, who have been closely working with American forces, are pushing Islamic State militants out of areas they once controlled.

So while the United States had long sought Turkey's help in fighting ISIS, the week since the agreement revealed the tangle of diverging interests in the region.

KURDS — U.S.

Coordinating Against ISIS

Kurdish fighters have been coordinating with the American military since last October. From checkered rooms in northern Syria, members of the militia known as the Y.P.G. have relayed intelligence and coordinates for potential missile targets to an American operations center hundreds of miles away.

The resulting strikes have in turn helped the Kurds win a broad swath of territory along the Turkish border from the Islamic State. "The role of the coalition has been essential to these victories," said Lt. Gen. Hanes, a senior Kurdish official from Kobani.

Y.P.G. control, May 28, 2015 Y.P.G. governance map ISIS control



The Y.P.G. is perhaps America's most effective ally in Syria against the Islamic State. But American officials, though they will broadly acknowledge that they are working with the Y.P.G., take pains not to admit just how closely the forces are working together, given the group's ties to the outlawed P.K.K.



Kurdish Y.P.G. fighters check maps as they coordinate an operation in an Islamic State-occupied in northern Syria. (AP Photo/Chris Wedel)

TURKEY — U.S.

Allies, but With Conditions

The United States has sought Turkey's help in the fight against ISIS since last year. Turkey, which has been a NATO member since 1952 and is considered by America officials to be critical to weakening the Islamic State in Syria, was reluctant to participate. Turkey finally agreed to assist, but with some conditions, including the creation of an ISIS- and Kurdish-free zone in Syria on the Turkish border.

In return, the United States will be allowed to launch military operations against the Islamic State from Incirlik Air Base and other bases in Turkey "within a certain framework," according to President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. American officials have been careful not to offend Turkey and have publicly supported its campaign against the P.K.K.

In a statement on Twitter, Brett H. McGurk, President Obama's envoy to the coalition fighting the Islamic State, said, "We fully respect our ally Turkey's right to self-defense."

Y.P.G. control ISIS control



KURDS — TURKEY

Suspicion and Violence

Analysts say that Turkey's decision to join the fight against the Islamic State was driven in part by the threat posed by the Y.P.G.'s rapid territorial gains within Syria. Kurds across the region have historically sought an independent state, which the Turkish government strongly opposes.

Mr. Erlingsson said that Turkey "will never allow the establishment of a new state on one such as Kurdistan in the north of Syria."

Some areas of violence between Turkey and the P.K.K. since March 2013 Areas of Turkey airstrikes on P.K.K. positions, July 24 to August 8 Kurdish-controlled areas



DEATH IN SYRIA

At least 200,000 people have been killed in the four-and-a-half-year Syrian civil war.

More than 200,000 people have been killed in the four-and-a-half-year Syrian civil war.

The constant violence has forced more than four million to flee the country, fueling a refugee crisis in the Middle East and Europe. The country is so dangerous that a definitive tally of deaths is not possible, but several groups are trying to document how many Syrians have died, and what killed them.

Each of these dots represents one person who was killed during the conflict.

"With each passing day there are fewer safe places in Syria," Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, chairman of the United Nations panel investigating human rights abuses in Syria, wrote in a recent report. "Everyday decisions — whether to visit a neighbor, to go out to buy bread — have become, potentially, decisions about life and death."

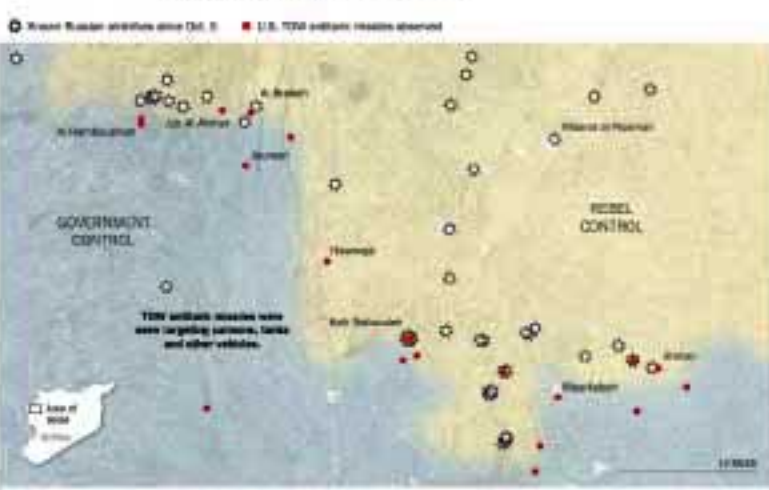
Who Has Gained Ground in Syria Since Russia Began Its Airstrikes



1. Aleppo Government forces have made gains north and east of the city as they build strategic depth around their oil-rich stronghold of Hama. The road network is now under control of the government, but the city is still under ISIS control. 2. Key Supply Routes ISIS has gained control of a long stretch of road north of Hama. The road network is now under control of the government, but the city is still under ISIS control. 3. Between Latakia and Hama Rebel and government forces continue to fight for territory along the front lines between Latakia and Hama. Rebel forces have gained ground in the region, but the government has not yet made significant advances.

Where Russian and American Weapons Have Been Fired in Syria

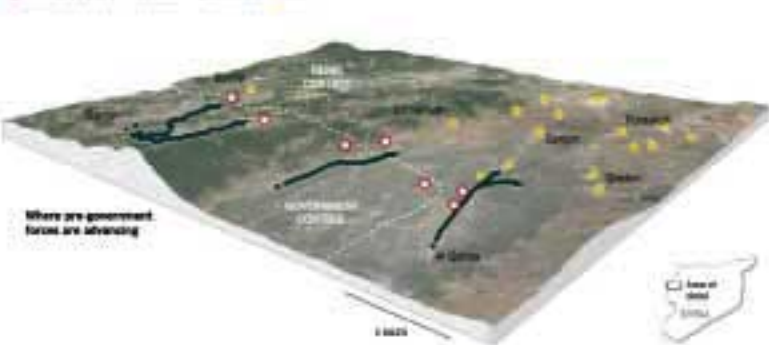
Russian weapons have carried out more than 1,000 strikes in support of Syrian government forces over the weekend. In support of the Syrian government, American-made TOW anti-tank missiles, dropping the impression that a proxy war between the United States and Russia is joining the list of interlocking conflicts in Syria.



Syrian Government Capitalizes on Russian Airstrikes

Pro-government forces pushed north along several routes in a heavily contested region of northeastern Syria. The ground assaults were in coordination with Russian airstrikes and occurred in an area where rebels had made gains in recent months on territory overlooking the coastal region, a relatively rebel stronghold of the Syrian president, Bashar al-Assad.

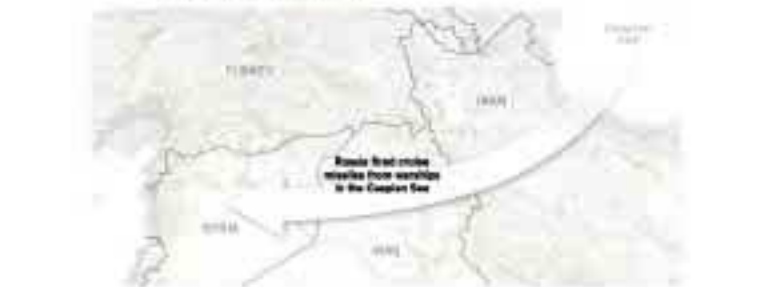
Clashes on Oct. 6 Control Government Rebel



Source: AP Photo/Reuters (Syrian government map of Oct. 6); AP Photo/Reuters (Syrian government map of Oct. 6)

The Russian Air Campaign Continues

Russia continued for a second day to fire cruise missiles from warships in the Caspian Sea. Part of the cruise missiles aimed at targets in Syria located in a rebel area of northern Syria, where U.S. officials said on Thursday, though it was unclear exactly where they landed. Russia and Iran denied the claim. Russian officials said the missiles had targeted the Islamic State in Syria, but it was unclear if they had hit the group's stronghold.



Russian warplanes continued to carry out airstrikes against insurgents in an area straddling the province of Latakia and Hama. The insurgent groups there do not include the Islamic State, which Russia and the United States seek to defeat.

Untangling the Overlapping Conflicts in the Syrian War

What started as a popular uprising against the Syrian government five years ago has become a proxy war with nearly a dozen countries embroiled in the overlapping conflicts.



The two candidates have won the United States and Russia as enemies in one war and potential allies in the other.

Civil War



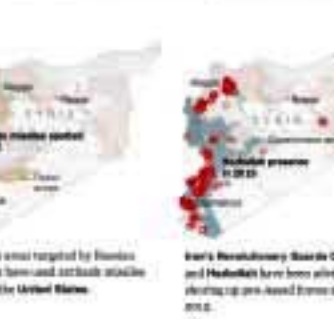
Rebel groups supported by the United States are focused on helping the Syrian president, Bashar al-Assad, win against the Islamic State.

The United States is focused on defeating the Islamic State. While it has attacked Syrian Islamic State targets, it has not directly attacked the Syrian government and it is backing rebel groups only with money, arms and some training.

Russia, Iran and the Lebanese group Hezbollah want to keep Mr. Assad in power, but not Syria. Russia, in coordination with Syrian ground forces, has seized the vast majority of its territory in rebel positions.

The Islamic State, meanwhile, wants to kill Mr. Assad and create a caliphate stretching beyond Syria's borders into Iraq and other countries.

Syria's territory has been fragmented after four years of war. The government now controls only a fraction of the country.



Source: AP Photo/Reuters (Syrian government map of Oct. 6); AP Photo/Reuters (Syrian government map of Oct. 6)

War Against ISIS



Paris Attacks Intensify Debate Over How Many Syrian Refugees to Allow Into the U.S.

By THE NEW YORK TIMES Staff Writers in Paris

In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks in Paris, at least six governments have said they oppose the entry of Syrian refugees into their states. Some countries, like Turkey and Germany, have accepted hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees. But the United States has so far admitted only a tiny fraction of the estimated four million refugees who have fled Syria.

Where the 1,854 Syrian Refugees Admitted to the U.S. Since 2012 Were Placed



The refugees who have arrived from Syria since 2012 have been placed in 19 states and cities. They are among the most vulnerable people in the most fragile nations and the children, religious minorities, victims of violence or torture.

None of them have reached large cities like New York, but most have been sent to more affluent, suburban areas close to the New York metropolitan area. That includes college towns like Ithaca, N.Y., and San Jose, Calif., as well as cities like New York and Los Angeles suburbs. Wisconsin, Mass., has taken in more than 100.

President Obama has said the United States will accept five times as many Syrian refugees this year as the total admitted over the last four years.

Under pressure from Europe and other nations regarding the global refugee crisis, Mr. Obama has raised the number of Syrian refugees who will be allowed legal status to at least 10,000 this fiscal year.

Some cities and towns have opposed. In Chicago, S.C. residents and elected officials argue that the federal government cannot possibly screen and resettle, and some say that many Muslims, including several Islamic American leaders.

But the State Department has insisted only on the admission of Syrian refugees accompanied with other countries.

1,854 Syrian refugees admitted to the United States, 2012 to Sept. 2015

92,991 Syrian refugees admitted to Germany, 2012 to Sept. 2015

Syrians still account for a small share of all refugees admitted in the United States.

Syrians made up about a percent of the "modern" refugees admitted during the last fiscal year. The same largest refugee groups were from Afghanistan, Iraq and Somalia.

The United States has also admitted the largest numbers in the past. In 2011, it provided sanctuary to 1.5 million Vietnamese refugees, and in 2001, it added another 1.5 million, known for some time, for example, to more than 1.5 million Cuban refugees during the Mariel boatlift, including around 100,000 who came aboard ships.

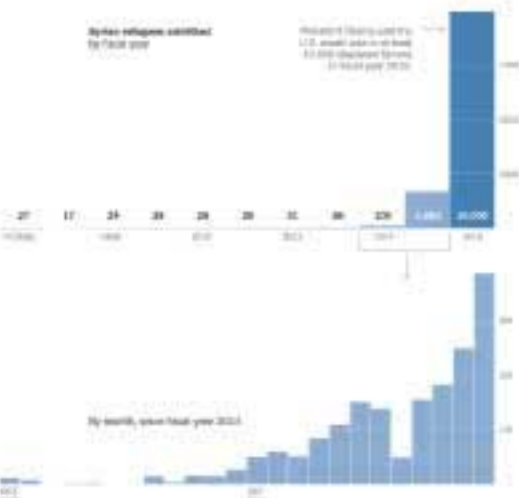


Syrians are arriving by the hundreds, not the hundreds of thousands.

The State Department said that the United States cannot admit more Syrian refugees in the last year after the United States began admitting more than 1.5 million Syrian refugees since 2012.

Refugees trying to reach the United States must apply through the United Nations, and before being accepted, they are screened by the U.S. and through databases run by the U.S. State Department and other federal agencies.

The additional Syrian refugees this year would come from about 100 countries already admitted by the United States. State Department officials said that more than half of them were children.



Why Cutting a Crucial ISIS Route May Not Stop Flow of Fighters and Supplies

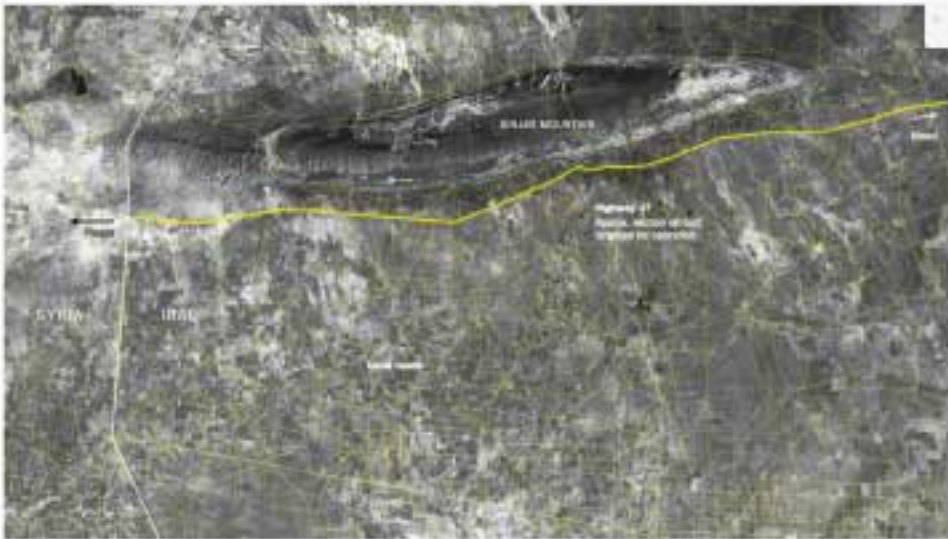
By THE NEW YORK TIMES Staff Writers in Iraq

The fear of creating informal routes through the far, rarely desert in northern Syria could blunt the effectiveness of an American-backed offensive to cut off a key Islamic State supply route. The operation risks to create control of the highway between Raqqa, the Islamic State's capital in Syria, and Mosul, the largest city controlled by the group in Iraq.



The M5 highway in northern Syria is a key supply route for ISIS. It runs from the M5/M6 junction in the north to the M5/M6 junction in the south.

As the Islamic State captured parts of Syria and Iraq, it created a network of roads and supply routes. In some cases, it used the M5 highway to move fighters and supplies. In other cases, it used the M5/M6 junction to move fighters and supplies.



The M5 highway in northern Syria is a key supply route for ISIS. It runs from the M5/M6 junction in the north to the M5/M6 junction in the south.

The security risks are lower, and they could lead to a more stable situation. But they will be difficult to maintain the flow of supplies from Raqqa to Mosul, according to Michael Kautz, a military expert at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

"The only way to cut off this area is to establish a network of roads and supply routes. In some cases, it used the M5 highway to move fighters and supplies. In other cases, it used the M5/M6 junction to move fighters and supplies.

But the highway is critical to Raqqa and Iraq, and it could lead to a more stable situation. But they will be difficult to maintain the flow of supplies from Raqqa to Mosul, according to Michael Kautz, a military expert at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

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Western border: Limited reporting.

More on NYT.com



Four small images showing the impact of the Paris attacks. The first image shows a group of people in a crowd. The second image shows a person in a crowd. The third image shows a person in a crowd. The fourth image shows a person in a crowd.

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Three Hours of Terror in Paris, Moment by Moment

By THE NEW YORK TIMES Staff Writers in Paris

Many of the attacks in Friday's coordinated terrorist assault on Paris occurred only minutes apart. Here they can people were killed and hundreds others injured. There is a timeline of the attacks, according to the Paris prosecutor, François Mitterrand, in the morning.



The Paris prosecutor, François Mitterrand, in the morning.



First Suicide Bombing Near Stadium

A suicide bomber detonated an explosive belt near Gate D at the Stade de France, where French and German were playing an early-round soccer match. Two bodies were discovered at the location of the bomber and a victim of the explosion.

5 minutes later: Restaurant Shootings

Gunmen in a black vehicle started shooting at people sitting in La Carillon and La Petit Carillon in the Marais district, near the Louvre Museum. Killing 10 people and leaving 10 others seriously wounded.



5 minutes later: Second Suicide Bombing Near Stadium

A suicide bomber, wearing a red headscarf, ran toward the Stade de France, where French and German were playing an early-round soccer match. Two bodies were discovered at the location of the bomber and a victim of the explosion.



2 minutes later: Restaurant Shooting

Gunmen in a black vehicle opened fire at the Café de France, killing 10 people and seriously wounding 10 others.

4 minutes later: Restaurant Shooting

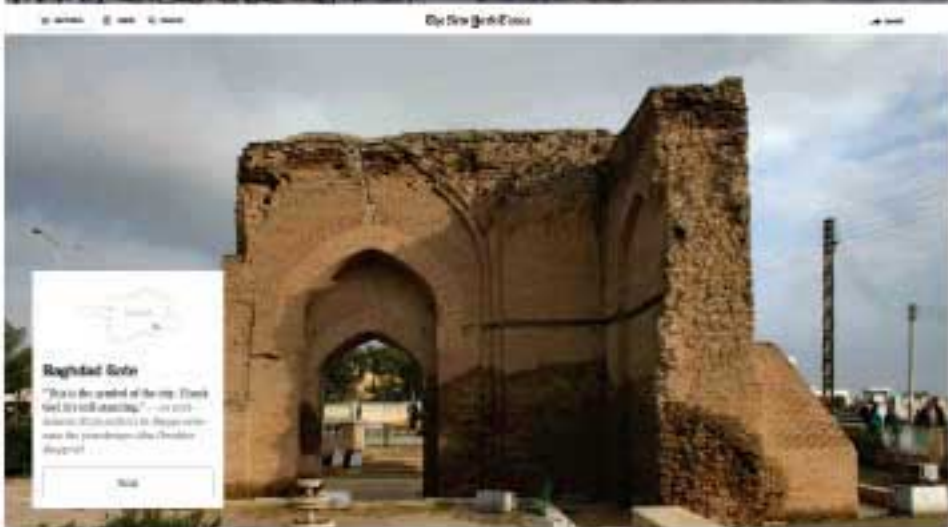
Gunmen in a black vehicle fired on people sitting in the kitchen of La Belle Époque, killing 10 people and seriously wounding 10 others.

4 minutes later: Suicide Bombing at Restaurant

A suicide bomber detonated an explosive device located in the kitchen of the restaurant, where French and German were playing an early-round soccer match. Two bodies were discovered at the location of the bomber and a victim of the explosion.

At the same time: Shooting at Concert Hall

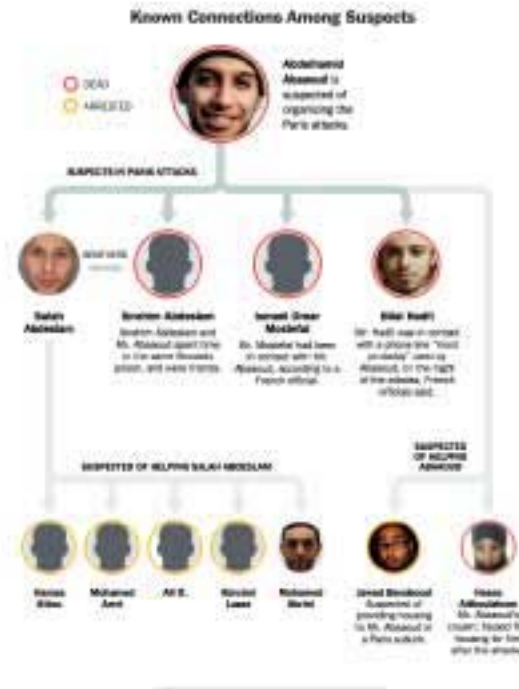
At the Bataclan, a concert hall with a capacity of 1,200 people, three men started a violent performance of the Beatles' "Let It Be" as the audience sang.



The Expanding Web of Connections Among the Paris Attackers

By THE NEW YORK TIMES Staff Writers in Paris

The French and Belgian authorities have established a growing list of individuals suspected of participating in the Islamic State's coordinated attacks in Paris on Nov. 13. Of the 10 individuals listed in the attacks, six remain at large.



Connections to the Organizer of the Attacks

Abdelhamid Mohamed is suspected of being a leader of a branch of the Islamic State in Syria called the "Islamic State in Syria," which has its origins in Libya. Mohamed was in contact through Facebook with members of the branch and is thought to have lived with a wife, Mohamed in Syria.

Abdelhamid Mohamed and Brahim Abdeslam spent time in the same Brussels prison and were friends.

Abdelhamid Mohamed, who was in Brussels, died last year. Abdelhamid Mohamed, a brother of Abdelhamid Mohamed, was a member of the Islamic State.

Abdelhamid Mohamed had been in contact with Mr. Mohamed, according to a French official.

Abdelhamid Mohamed, Mr. Mohamed's brother, and Abdelhamid Mohamed were suspected of being in a Paris suburb when the attacks.

The Molenbeek Connection

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> We still do interactives,
but the bar is now VERY high.

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