Insight 1
Link : Sheet1
Summary : Display U.S. states colored according to their poverty rates.
Design : This is the most suitable chart type for this data. Choropleth maps use color to represent data on a geographical map. Here, the color intensity likely represents a numerical value associated with each state. This is perfect for visualizing spatial data where the focus is on comparing values across different geographical regions
Resources : N/A

Insight 2
Link : Sheet2
Summary : The bar chart shows the average income per capita for each state in the US, sorted from highest to lowest. Connecticut has the highest average income per capita, while Puerto Rico has the lowest

Design : The use of a sequential color palette is appropriate here. It provides a clear visual hierarchy, with the darker colors representing higher income states and the lighter colors representing lower income states. This helps in quickly identifying the states with the highest and lowest incomes

Resources : N/A

Insight 3
Link : Sheet3
Summary : This chart explains the relationship between unemployment and poverty in each state, using size to represent the population and color to differentiate between states. Mississippi has the highest poverty and unemployment rates.

Design : The use of a categorical color palette is likely to represent different states. Each color corresponds to a specific state, allowing for easy identification and comparison

Resources : N/A

Insight 4
Link : Sheet4
Summary : The chart shows the relationship between average poverty and average income per capita for different US states. States with higher average poverty tend to have lower average income per capital.

Design : The use of a single color for all bars is appropriate here. It keeps the visualization clean and focused on the comparison between the two measures.

Resources : N/A

Insight 5

Link : Sheet5

Summary : The scatter plot shows the relationship between the average mean commute and the average employment rate for different counties. Each dot represents one county. There seems to be a slight negative correlation, meaning that as the average commute time increases, the employment rate tends to decrease

Design : The use of a categorical color palette is likely to represent different states. Each color corresponds to a specific state, allowing for easy identification and comparison

Resources : N/A

Insight 6

Link : Sheet6

Summary : his treemap shows the relationship between states, with counties representing the sum of the population. The color represents the average income per capital

Design : The sequential color palette effectively highlights income disparities, with darker colors indicating higher income counties

Resources : N/A

Insight 7

Link : Sheet7

Summary : We used a scatter plot to show the relationship between states and the average number of professionals in each state, and added a line to the scatter plot. The District of Columbia has the largest average number of professionals

Design : The use of a single color for both lines is appropriate here. It keeps the visualization clean and focused on the comparison between the two measures

Resources : N/A

Insight 8

Link : Sheet8

Summary : We used a scatter plot to show the relationship between income levels in each state, followed by a line plot to represent the relationship between the number of professionals in each state. Texas has the highest income and the largest number of professionals

Design : The use of a single color for both lines is appropriate here. It keeps the visualization clean and focused on the comparison between the two measures

Resources : N/A

Insight 9

Link : Sheet9

Summary The bar chart shows the average number of men and women in each state, and I added a filter to select the state I want to analyze.

Design : The use of two distinct colors light blue and dark blue for the men and women scores is appropriate. T

his helps to visually differentiate between the two measures and makes it easier to compare them
Resources : N/A

Insight 10
Link : Sheet10
Summary The bar chart shows the average number of men in each state, and the line chart displays the poverty rate in each state

Design :   The use of two distinct colors light blue and red for the two lines is appropriate. This helps to visually differentiate between the two measures and makes it easier to compare them
Resources : N/A

Insight 11
Link : Sheet11
Summary The scatter plot shows the average number of women in each state, and the line chart displays the poverty rate in each state

Design :   The use of two distinct colors dark blue and red for the two lines is appropriate. This helps to visually differentiate between the two measures and makes it easier to compare them
Resources : N/A

Dashboard1:
Link : Dashboard1

Summary The visualization provides a comprehensive overview of various socioeconomic indicators across different US states

Design :   the use of a sequential color palette in the visualization effectively communicates the relative differences in income levels across different geographical regions and categories. This visual hierarchy enhances the clarity and interpretability of the data, making it easier for viewers to understand the key insights

Resources : N/A

Dashboard2:
Link : Dashboard2

Summary The visualization provides a comprehensive overview of various socioeconomic indicators across different US states

Design : the use of a sequential color palette in the visualization effectively communicates the relative differences in income levels across different geographical regions and categories. This visual hierarchy enhances the clarity and interpretability of the data, making it easier for viewers to understand the key insights

Resources : N/A