1. Link:https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/alexandria.nicole.newcomb/viz/tableauudacityproject1/MidAtlanticTraffic?publish=yes
   Summary: This dashboard shows various aspects of the mid-atlantic region, focusing mainly on commute time. Through the map, we can see that most of the section is green, indicating a low percentage overall of carpooling. We also see a relatively low work from home rate for the region and a high commuting time. Throughout these, we can see that while the region may pay well overall, the lack of carpooling and the low rate of work from home create a situation in which commute time is much higher than other areas. These times need to be included in one's calculations for pay as they decrease overall non-working hours.
   Design: I colored the Mid Atlantic blue and the rest of the states gray to have a softer but still apparent effect to separate the two groups. The map is colored such that areas with higher carpool percentage are purple, lower is green, and the size of the bubble represents commuting time. I added some trend graphs to encourage immediate recognition of the insight I wanted. I hid all the titles and created a new one and moved the filters next to the title for ease. I made all the charts interactable with each other except the map which is already focused on the relevant section.
   Resources: The US Census Demographic Data

2. Link:https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/alexandria.nicole.newcomb/viz/tableauudacityproject2/genderinformation?publish=yes
   Summary: This dashboard shows various interactions with gender throughout the US based on census data. There are a couple key takeaways here. First, in the map we see most of the coastline is majority women, versus more inland being majority men. This has an interaction with the scatterplot of commute versus male population, as we see the longer the commute the lower the male population. One might misread that as women being a correlational factor of commute time, but when paired with the map, we can identify that women are majority in coastal (i.e. larger) cities, and those cities tend to have longer commutes overall. Also, we see that for household income, women dominated states are bookending the graph, meaning they provide the highest and lowest income. We don't see much of an interaction between percent employed or the poverty rate when it comes to gender.
   Design: I colored all except the commuting scatter plot the same as to show the commuting one is focused solely on men, and the rest are identical in that orange represents more than 50% population female, versus blue with 50% population male. The size on both the map and the poverty scatter plot both represent the total population. I hid all the titles and made all the plots interactable with each other.
   Resources:The US Census Demographic Data

3. Link:https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/alexandria.nicole.newcomb/viz/tableauudacityproject3/IncomeperCapitaRace?publish=yes
   Summary: In this third sheet we see the interaction of income per capita and race. We see the highest income per capita as D.C., which is the only "state" in the top five of income per capita that has a majority non-white population. Hawaii and Alaska are also

relatively high on income per capita and both have a majority non-white population. The majority of the states on the bottom half of income per capita are in the south and also have higher minority populations. Due to this, it would be interesting to see how various oppressive laws and labor pay and union restrictions might contribute to this.
Design: I sorted the income bar chart highest to lower for an easier read and the colors on the pie chart and separated for highest possible distinction without aggressive coloring. I hid the titles and created a larger title to tie the page together.
Resources:The US Census Demographic Data