INFO 4310/5311: Interactive Information Visualization
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HOMEWORK 4:

Disability Statistics

U.S. disability statistics from the American Community Survey (2022)

PROJECT URL: https://info4310-hw4-ccdn.onrender.com/

DATA

Source visualizations

www.DisabilityStatistics.org

- Prevalence https://disabilitystatistics.org/acs/1
- Employment Rate https://disabilitystatistics.org/acs/2
- Poverty https://disabilitystatistics.org/acs/7

Dataset

 Custom dataset of disability statistics (prevalence, employment rate, poverty) generated by Bill Erickson at the Yang-Tan Institute on Employment and Disability from the 2022 American Community Survey.

Purpose of visualizations

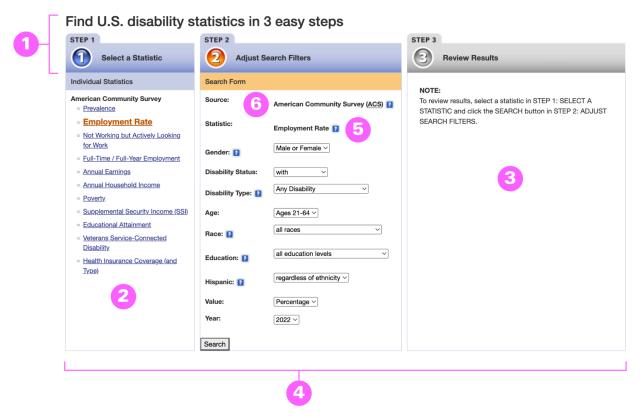
The purpose of these visualizations is to provide a wide variety of disability statistics to the public in an easy-to-use format. These statistics are not available from the Census Bureau. While the Census Bureau provides disability, employment, and poverty statistics, they do not, for example, provide employment data by individual disability type, educational status, race, ethnicity, and other variables provided by this dataset. The audience for these visualizations include people with disabilities, family members of people with disabilities, advocates, policy makers, and researchers.

CRITIQUE

Original screenshots

We will focus on <u>Employment Rate</u> (https://disabilitystatistics.org/acs/2) for the critique, because the strengths and weaknesses of the prevalence and poverty visualizations are exemplified by this example.

View of interface before "Search" button is clicked



Primary strengths

- (1) This dashboard-like, "one-page" interface is designed to lead users through three simple steps to access statistics without losing their place by having to pogo-stick between different windows. The intent of the "steps" was to provide visual structure and instructions for new users and helpful reminders for intermittent users.
- (2) All available individual statistics (e.g., prevalence, employment rate, etc.) are visible without looking for them so the scope of the application is revealed.
- (5) Definitions are provided for many key terms.

Primary weaknesses

- (2) Users are not sure what "Individual Statistics" are without links to definitions, and they are not necessarily familiar with the concept of a "source" (6).
- (4) "One page" model makes the interface crowded and can be overwhelming.

• (3) While it was a deliberate design choice to keep Step 3 grayed out to start to try and reduce cognitive load, some users prefer to see data up front before having to interact with the interface.

View of interface after "Search" button is clicked.

Find U.S. disability statistics in 3 easy steps



Primary strengths

- (6) Written descriptions of the statistics based on the selected filters and definitions are provided by the application so users can copy/paste the text into papers, grant submissions, etc.
- (7) A simple choropleth and (8) tabular data are both provided to provide a comparative view and access to precise numbers.

Primary weaknesses

• (6) The text can be overwhelming. (This page is very long.)

- (7) The choropleth is small. The labels and mouseover text are very hard to read.
- (8) The data table is limited to either the percentage or number. Both would be useful to have in a single table.
- While this application provides statistics not otherwise found in an interactive format online, there is a lot to be done to improve the usability, design, and quality of the visualizations so that users can better access and understand the data.

Areas targeted for improvement for HW4

- Explore better ways of staging entry into the page. For example, provide simplified, national level data to orient users to the statistic.
- While maintaining a "one page," dashboard design, provide ways to hide, reveal, and enlarge different elements.
- Enhance the table view to provide both percentages and numbers as well as additional
 visualizations. For example, the employment rate of people with disabilities is not
 compelling without understanding how this number compares with the employment
 rate of people without disabilities and the resulting employment gap.
- Explore additional visualizations (e.g., bar charts) to help provide a better overview of the data.

Examples of long-term areas for improvement

- YTI will continue to improve this site by providing account features so users can save queries.
- Downloadable images of visualizations and tables.
- Additional years will provide the ability to create time trend visualizations.
- Better instructional support on how to use statistics.
- Data journalism stories to provide further context for the data.

IMPROVED VISUALIZATION

HW4 screenshot (NOTE: State table is cut off to fit the page.)



EMPLOYMENT RATE

DUICK STATS

SEARCH

In 2022, the national employment rate for people with disabilities was 45.0% compared to 81.0% for people without disabilities, an employment gap of 36.0%.

2022 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

EMPLOYMENT RATE:

The employment rate for non-institutionalized, male or female, with any disability, ages 21-64, all races, regardless of ethnicity, with all education levels in the Unites States is 45% in 2022.

REGION

All Regions

Whap TYPE

With Disability

DISABILITY TYPE

Any Disability

GENDER

Male or Female

AGE

Ages 21-84

RACE

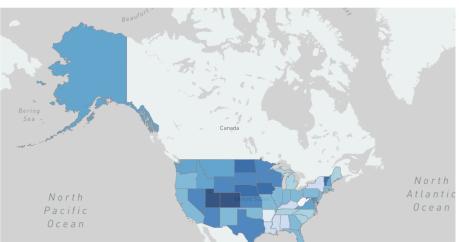
All races

EDUCATION

All education levels

HISPANIC

Regardless of ethnicity



TABLE

RESET TABLE		90% MOEp *	Estimate (number)	90% M0En	Base Population	Sample A	any disability
Location	Estimate (%)						
United States	45	±0.28	9,408,000	±79,170	20,920,400	210,386	
Alabama	38.1	±1.7	162,500	±9,090	427,100	4,197	
Alaska	48.1	±5.05	24,700	±3,540	51,400	488	
Arizona	49.8	±1.73	219,600	±10,570	440,900	4,358	
Arkansas	36.2	±2.11	98,900	±7,090	272,800	2,889	
California	44.3	±0.79	908,700	±21,590	2,051,700	21,152	
Colorado	55.5	±1.96	186,600	±9,740	336,500	3,284	
Connecticut	44.2	±2.56	87,200	±6,690	197,600	1,984	
Delaware	45.3	±4.61	27,800	±3,770	61,300	550	
Florida	43.4	±1.01	550,800	±16,790	1,270,300	12,586	
Georgia	44.1	±1.36	307,300	±12,520	696,900	6,922	
Hawaii	47.4	±4.02	38,300	±4,430	80,900	800	
Idaho	49.2	±3.15	65,200	±5,750	132,600	1,228	
Illinois	45.7	±1.36	320,200	±12,800	700,200	7,329	
Indiana	45.8	±1.67	214,500	±10,440	468,100	4,854	
lowa	53	±2.3	96,400	±6,000	182,000	1,917	
Kansas	51.3	±2.66	94,900	±6,940	185,200	1,859	
Kentucky	37.6	±1.71	158,000	±8,940	420,600	4,155	
Louisiana	39.4	±1.82	148,600	±8,690	377,200	3,750	
Maine	41	±3.24	42,700	±4,330	104,200	1,109	
Maryland	49.9	±1.98	166,800	±9,230	334,200	3,308	

Design rationale

How this project improves upon and exceeds the capabilities of source inspiration:

- Quick Stats: We provide "Quick Stats" to start each individual statistic page. Ideally, these national statistics would help introduce the user to the statistic—key variables, domain, range—before they venture into the weeds of the filters, map, and table.
- **Collapsible sections:** Several sections, such as the Quick Stats, Search filters, and table columns are collapsible so the user can free up screen real estate to look at a larger map or specific details in the table.
- **Region filter:** The option to filter the map and table by region helps reduce data overload.
- Enhanced map: The zoomable and pan-able choropleth is mapped on a mercator
 projection to include Puerto Rico. This was a hard call because it makes the map harder
 to see all at once since Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico are so far away. However, the
 commonly used Albers map never does the size of Alaska justice, and the choropleth
 was designed to be enlarged to accommodate the larger footprint.
- Enhanced table view: The table view now includes both percentages and numbers with the associated MOE, base populations, and sample sizes. These columns can be hidden to reduce the amount of data. The sortable table view now also provides a bar chart.
- New charts: The employment rate page now provides a stacked bar chart visualizing
 each state's employment rate of people with disabilities, employment rate of people
 without disabilities, and the employment gap. This new visualization is important
 because the employment rate of people with disabilities is never considered without
 putting it in context with the rate of people without disabilities.