Background:

Welcome to the newsroom! You've just accepted a data visualization position for a major metro paper. You're tasked with analyzing the current trends shaping people's lives, as well as creating charts, graphs, and interactive elements to help readers understand your findings.

The editor wants to run a series of feature stories about the health risks facing particular demographics. She's counting on you to sniff out the first story idea by sifting through information from the U.S. Census Bureau and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

The data set included with the assignment is based on 2014 ACS 1-year estimates. The current data set includes data on rates of income, obesity, poverty, etc. by state. MOE stands for "margin of error."

Level 1 Task:

You need to create a scatter plot between two of the data variables such as Healthcare vs. Poverty or vs. Age. Using the D3 techniques, create a scatter plot that represents each state with circle elements. You'll code this graphic in the app.js file—make sure you pull in the data from data.csv by using the d3.csv function.

Note: You'll need to use python -m http.server to run the visualization. This will host the page at localhost:8000 in your web browser.

Conclusion:

The document was created using D3, the JavaScript library for visualizing data with HTML, SVG, and CSS. Each pink circle represents an individual state in the USA. Ultimately, the graph was done without the state abbreviations in the circles. However, I was able to make the graph a little bit more dynamic by

1. Placing an additional label on the x-axis in the scatter plot and gave a click event so that users can decide which data to display.
2. Animate the transitions for the circles’ location as well as the range of the x-axes.
3. Incorporating tooltips to the circles and display each tooltip with the data that the user has selected.

After plotting the data, there seems to be a correlation between the percentage of households without healthcare and the percentage of households in poverty.

As the percentage of poverty increases, the less likely the household obtains healthcare coverage. Texas and Georgia having the highest percentage levels without healthcare coverage.

When comparing the lack of healthcare against age, the data shows that most individuals do not obtain or carry healthcare coverage between their mid-thirties and early forties.