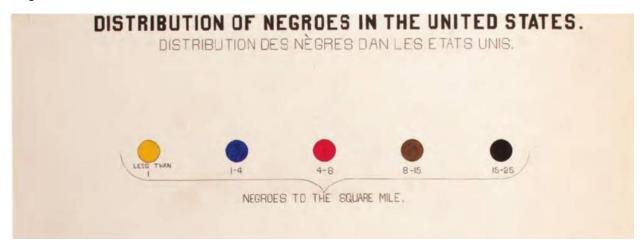
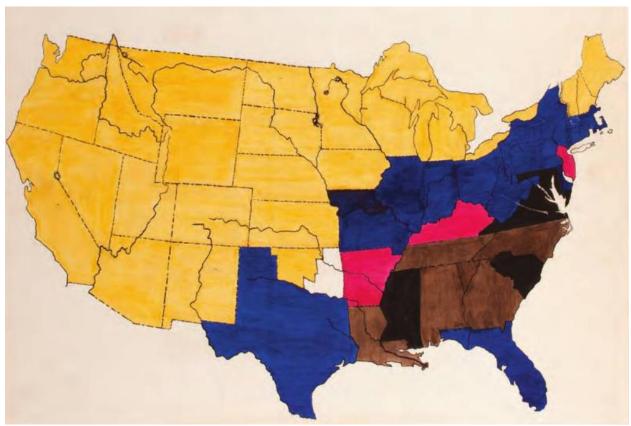
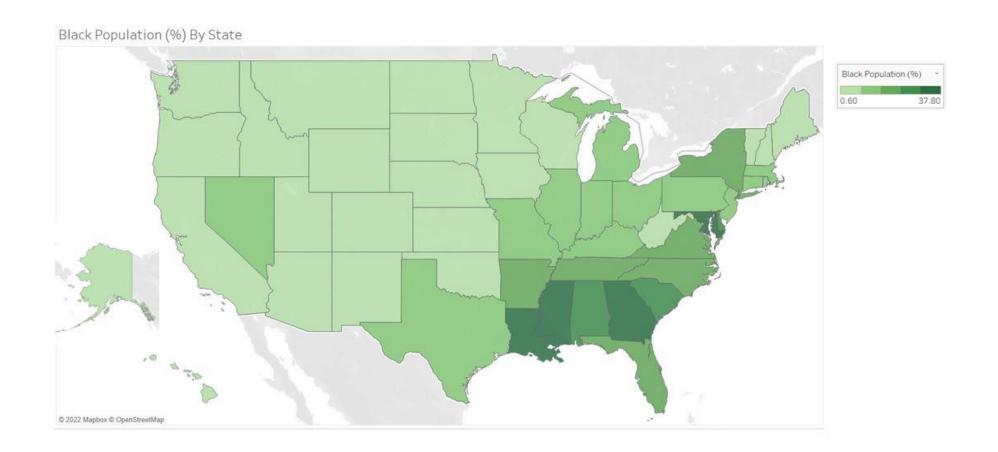
Original Visualization of W. E. B. Du Bois:







Caption: Data is taken from the US census here: <a href="https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/geo/chart/US/RHI225220">https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/geo/chart/US/RHI225220</a> Data is the percentage of each state population that signified that they were Black or African American alone in census data. Tableau was the program used to visualize this data.

In my data visualization, I am showing the distribution of the Black or African American population in the United States by State. This, compared to the visualization done by W. E. B. du Bois is a more accurate representation of the population distribution of Blacks, since instead of basing it on the number per square mile, is taking the percentage of the population. This comparison shows how the locations that Black people live has not changed drastically since du Bois' survey. The story that can be told using this data is that instead of Black people spreading more evenly throughout the country, they seem to be growing in population and expanding as time goes on. While it is unclear in du Bois' visualization of how many Black people were living in each state at the time, both the percentage and the distribution of black people per square mile both show density. This means that we can look at the highest density states in du Bois' data (Mississippi, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina) and compare them to today's densest states (Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, and Maryland) and see that two out of the four are the same, and all of them fall into the same region, the southeast.