A3 - Data Visualization and Applications

Nhung Lam

Introduction

The incarcerations trends data set contains a mass amount of data. This data reports on difference racial groups, geographical locations, city types, total US jail populations and more. The variables I decided to focus on from this large data set was focused at the state level to compare racial groups/POC jail populations to White populations. I focused on the differences and trends over the years between the two populations. I also looked at the type of city and how it related to jail population size.

Summary Information (Calculated Values)

The values I calculated was: the average US total jail population for each state, the average US jail population for each race group for each state for those aged 15 to 64, the range differences between Black and White (15 to 64) population groups from the years 1990-2018, the total Black and White population every 4 years (1990-2018).

The state that has the max average US total jail population is DC, with 632,125 persons and the state with the minimum average is SD with 11,265 persons. For AAPI (15 to 64) SD had the minimum with 79 and HI with 102,928 as the max average population. For Black (15 to 64) MT had the minimum with 56 and DC with 224,791 as the max average population. For Latinx (15 to 64) ND had the minimum with 147 and CA with 136,439 as the max average population. For Native (15 to 64) WV had the minimum with 44 and AZ with 10,716 as the max average population. For White (15 to 64) SD had the minimum with 6,628 and MA with 247,833 as the max average population. The calculated range difference for the Black jail population over the years 1990-2018 is 9834215, while for the White jail population over the years is 9612070. Comparing the differences between the Black and White (15 to 64) populations between the years 1990-2018, we can see that the Black populations continues to increase at a constant rate, while the incareration of Whites have decreased from what they were prior to 2010.