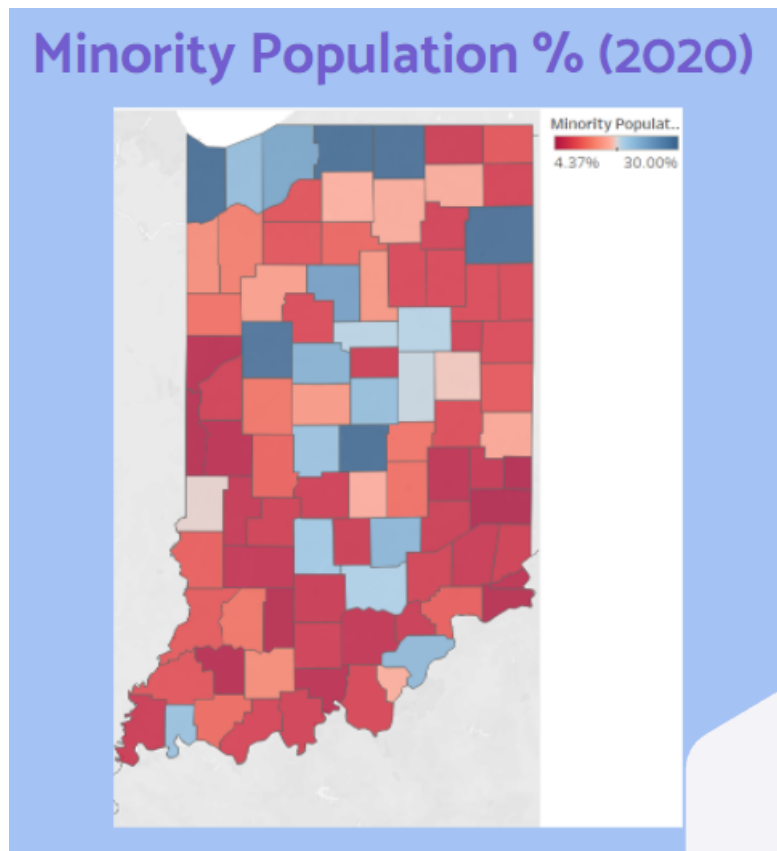


**Indiana Census Data Demographics**

<https://youtu.be/w01B8-EQRF0>

**Team name: Big Byrds**

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# Demographic Distribution in Indiana

## Introduction

Currently, we live in a world where diversity is becoming more and more important. Diversity has become one of the most controversial and prevalent issues in the modern era, and it is increasingly important to be diversified in terms of race and ethnicity because it brings new perspectives into our ever-changing world.

Our topic was the Indiana Census Data, but we narrowed down the data to purely the demographic distribution of the 2020 Indiana Census. With this, we are able to compare the demographics of Indiana to see if there is any change in Indiana's counties between 2010 and 2020.

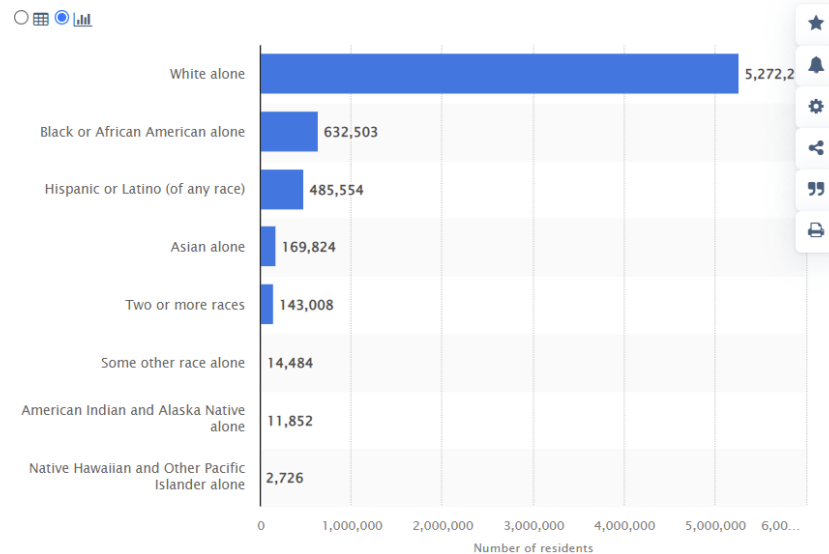
## Background

We chose the Indiana Census data because when looking at the datasets we figured that it presented a prevalent issue having to do with demographic problems in Indiana. We did a quick analysis of the data when choosing our topic and figured that we could manipulate the data and create a solid stance for issues with racial diversity that exist in housing in particular counties located in Indiana. We felt connected as a culturally diverse group to the issue since we had prior background knowledge that had to do with demographic issues in our respective hometowns. After this, we decided that we wanted to see a change over time in demographic distribution, specifically in Indiana between the years 2010 and 2020. We then found data for the years that we weren't provided with to be able to create a premise/argument for the need for change in order to create a more racially diverse Indiana that was inclusive of all demographics in every county. We hope to spark change and shed light as well as brighten the issues that exist in Indiana by reporting on this data since we believe in human empathy and their abilities to change.

## Questions

We believe that every citizen of Indiana should be able to live freely and be able to reside in a community that is not homogeneous, which means being able to include those of a racial or ethnic minority. Our audience includes residents of Indiana, including those just mentioned, who are of a racial or ethnic minority. The problem we are trying to address incorporates the diversity of different areas in Indiana. The rural and urban areas inside the Indiana census data are our answer. There have been attempts to address this problem, but it seems that there are more questions than answers when it comes to this issue. The Indianapolis Star wrote about the statistical data of the distribution of races in Indiana. In Indianapolis, there has been an increase in White homeowners taking over historic black neighborhoods. They've kicked out past owners and those who cannot afford the increase in rent. The solution? It's hard to define. There's a lot of work to be done for this problem, and in order for it to be solved, we can spread awareness about why this problem matters.

## Problem Statement



Our work is important because of the value of diversity. In data visualization and our society as a whole, it's important to focus on incorporating diversity in a positive and encompassing manner. We felt the demographic distribution in Indiana was an important topic that needs more attention. As stated before, we felt that in Indiana there's a lack of diversity in cities regardless of rural or urban areas. In order to help address this issue, we thought we could use data to explain why our data matters. Also, many people identify Indiana as a predominantly white state, and this data could show how that stereotype and our problem are worthy of looking at.

## Methodology

Our first week consisted of assessing the three data sets and determining the most compelling one for the team's skill set. After careful consideration, our group settled on Indiana Census Data. Over the next three weeks, everyone met twice a week at WALC to work on the mockup, report, and video. These meetups lasted about an hour and for every meeting, there was a goal to have accomplished at the end. With this approach, we have met every deadline and on schedule to not only finish, but turn in a well-crafted report, video, and visualizations.

## Results

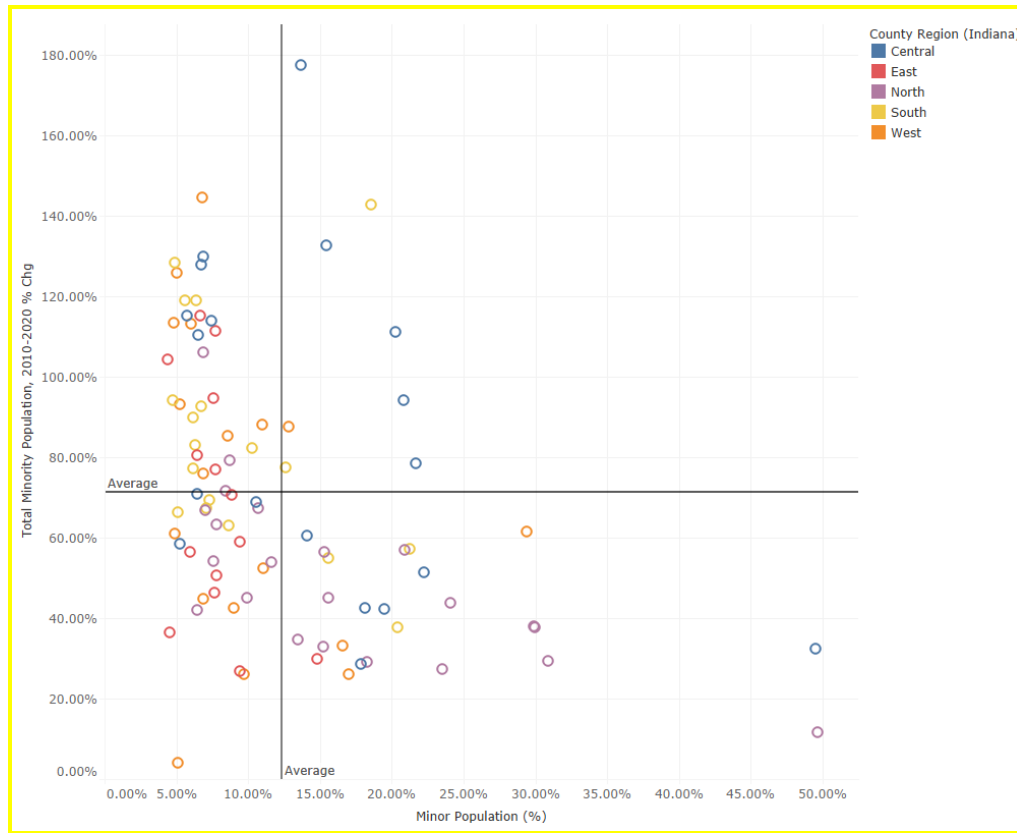


Figure Caption: Each sector with each county of Indiana divided by direction is color-coded and displayed in terms of total minority population % change from 2010-2020 on the y axis and minority population percentage in 2020 on the x axis.

## Discussion and Conclusion

The visualization addresses the lack of a solid distribution in minority populations. You can see from the different colors and the average that the average minority population for every county is only 12% which is insanely low compared to the nation's 38% minority rate. This answers the question of whether Indiana has a diverse demographic distribution. It can also be seen that a lot of the Southern counties contribute a lot to an insanely low demographic distribution as all of the yellow dots are on the left. The crazy growths in the top left of the graph can probably be explained by a generally large population growth in those counties, but without further research that phenomenon can't be explained for certain. Our hypothesis aligned with what is presented in this graph; we thought that there would be a decent demographic distribution towards the North, but in the South where there are a lot of farms and rural areas we assumed that the distribution would be lower. From this we conclude that the demographic distribution in Indiana is poor in comparison to the national average of 38% and some change needs to happen to try and get the numbers in certain parts of Indiana up. A more diverse state provides more opportunities and culture for all.

## References

If references are listed, make sure they are cited in the body of the document.

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## Appendix A

### Datasets

List the name of the data set provided and a description of the additional data set acquired.

#### Provided:

Hispanic and Asian Ethnicity Profile: Data Extract from the Census 2010 Demographic Profile.

#### Acquired:

2020 County and State Total: includes the change from 2010-2020 in terms of minority distribution.

2020 Indiana Redistricting Data Extract: Indiana Census data from 2020: Minority distribution change from 2010-2020, as well as filtered data from counties and smaller areas like school districts and townships.

### Tools used

List all tools used in the project and a brief description (see the examples below); add more if applicable.

| Tool/Application | Description        |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Excel            | Data cleaning      |
| Tableau          | Data visualization |
| HTML             | Web development    |
| Google Slides    | Presentation       |
| Google Docs      | Report             |

## Appendix B

### Group Contributions

As a group as a whole, we created our video, rotated leaders weekly, met up every week to work on the project, and worked on our presentation and report.

### Individual Contributions

In the table below list each team member's full name, their contribution (body of work) and their % of the work completed. The total must add up to 100%

| Team Member              | Description   | Contribution |
|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| <i>Saagar Parikh</i>     | <i>Wrote the script for the video, helped write the report and create the slideshow</i>   | <i>20%</i>   |
| <i>Grant Hubbard</i>     | <i>Helped with writing reports, making slides, and developing data questions.</i>   | <i>20%</i>   |
| <i>Ivan Voitov</i>       | <i>Helped with writing report, made the website, and helped with slideshow content</i>  | <i>20%</i>   |
| <i>Ronald Steinbrook</i> | <i>Gathering additional data and research, making visualizations.</i>   | <i>20%</i>   |
| <i>Matthew Gallagher</i> | <i>Helped out with the report and the slides. I also helped with researching and brainstorming ideas to put in slides/report.</i> | <i>20%</i>   |
| Total                    |   | 100%         |