Demographics of SIUC Students

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Demographics of SIUC Students
By Christine Prinz
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Objectives
- Look at what regions of Illinois SIUC is recruiting from
- What economic classes and racial groups are we attracting here?
- If SIUC is looking to increase its diversity, then where should they be looking to recruit?

Data Used
- Illinois Town Population as of July 2007
- Median Household Income per town
- Racial Group Demographics (in % by town)
- Number of Students that attend SIUC & University of Illinois UC from each town
- Distance to both SIUC and UIUC

Methodology
- Correlation to test relationships between the variable listed above
- Regression to test the significance of relationships between variables as well to learn more about each variable and its variability
- Averages & weighted averages

Results
- Correlate student population to distance traveled to both schools
  - SIUC
  - UIUC
- Correlate student population to each racial group
  - Caucasian: -.1181
  - African American: .0990
  - Hispanic: .0384
- Regress each racial group (dep. var.) with student population and distance (indep. var.)
  - Caucasian: r = .1814
  - African American: r = .1493
  - Hispanic: r = .1371

Map 1: See that the majority of students are not only from the Chicago region but also the southeastern & central parts of the state.

Map 2: Here the majority of students are from specific large towns and cities and specific counties instead of being spread across the state.

Map 3: This shows how a majority of SIUC students are not only from the Chicago and St. Louis areas but from many of the larger cities across the state.

Results Continued...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Weighted Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median Household Income</td>
<td>$52,741</td>
<td>$45,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Caucasian</td>
<td>89.12%</td>
<td>78.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% African American</td>
<td>4.78%</td>
<td>11.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Hispanic</td>
<td>5.79%</td>
<td>5.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance (Miles)</td>
<td>236.51</td>
<td>172.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis/Conclusions
- The correlation between student population and distance for SIUC has a negative relationship but because it is so close to zero it is also a very insignificant relationship. This is telling us that as the distance increases in length the number of students are actually decreasing, which shows us that maybe the Chicago area does not play home to as many of the SIUC students as previously thought. This same correlation for UIUC is also negative but insignificant and gives us the same reasoning and meaning behind the low statistic.
- The relationship between each racial group and student population are insignificant as well because they are much closer to zero than one. The relationship between the number of students and the Caucasian race is negative unlike with the African American and Hispanic races. This shows us that as the percentage of each race increases the number of Caucasians are actually decreasing while the number of African Americans and Hispanic increase.
- If each race is a dependent variable regressed with the student population and distance as independent variables then those correlations actually increase a great amount but still do not lead to a significant relationship.
- The table above shows us that using the number of students as a weight drastically changes the numbers. Everything from the Median Household Income to race and distance change significantly.

Analysis/Conclusions
Thanks to all those who helped and contributed to this project
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