

Resolving mental health issue could possibly reduce criminal behaviors in Canada*

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Abstract

First sentence. Second sentence. Third sentence. Fourth sentence.

1 Introduction

In recent years, the Canadian society have been increasingly experiencing the issue of mental health. Research have shown that in every five randomly selected Canadians or every two randomly selected Canadians over 40 years old, one of them probably has a history of suffering from mental illness (). The rapid growth of this problem is likely to be caused by a combination of social and environmental factors, including the family history of the patients, drug abuse issue, stressful environment, etc. The spread of COVID pandemic is also being accused of accelerating the issue of mental health in Canada, because statistics have shown that compared to 2020, there is a 4% increase in the number of Canadians over 18 years old who have demonstrated the symptoms of mental illness in 2021(). Mental health issue can be a very serious problem, even though lots of people don't pay enough attention to it. It does not only negatively affect the feelings, mood and perception about life of the patients, but could also threaten the physical well-being of them and people around them in extreme cases. According to the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, people with mental illness might have suicidal tendencies(depression) and are more likely to become criminals and victims of violent incidents/crimes. I'm interested in the validity of this claim, thus, this paper is aimed to investigate whether and how the mental health issue affects the reported crime rate in Canada.

The data used in this report is obtained from Statistics Canada. The first dataset contained mental health data in recent years with a focus on the patients' age group, gender, etc. The second dataset contained information about the annual reported crimes/violence/homicides in Canada. I am interested in the year in which the crime occurs, the type of the violence, and possibly the neighborhood where it occurs. In section 2, the two datasets are discussed and cleaned to perform more accurate analysis. Visualizations in the forms of tables and graphs are presented to help to explain the possible correlation between mental illness cases and reported crime cases in Canada each year. In section 3, a model is constructed to justify the relationship and to make future predictions. All findings related to this topic is presented in section 4. A discussion is carried out in section 5 on the implications of the findings, possible solutions to this issue, as well as the limitations of this paper.

One of the reason why mental health is such a serious issue is that it's hard to identify and treat. Most patients undergo long-term treatments before fully recovered. To provide possible resolutions, measures are taken in recent years for the patients of mental illness, such as opening different types of community support services to help them cope with this issue. I will also look into the effectiveness of these support services and programs and see if they actually helped

*<https://github.com/Alicia-y/Telling-stories-with-data-final-paper>

2 Data

Our data is of penguins (Figure ??).

Talk more about it.

Also bills and their average (Figure ??). (Notice how you can change the height and width so they don't take the whole page?)

Talk way more about it.

3 Model

$$Pr(\theta|y) = \frac{Pr(y|\theta)Pr(\theta)}{Pr(y)} \quad (1)$$

Equation (1) seems useful, eh?

Here's a dumb example of how to use some references: In paper we run our analysis in R (R Core Team 2020). We also use the `tidyverse` which was written by Wickham et al. (2019) If we were interested in baseball data then Friendly et al. (2020) could be useful.

We can use maths by including latex between dollar signs, for instance θ .

4 Results

5 Discussion

5.1 First discussion point

If my paper were 10 pages, then should be at least 2.5 pages. The discussion is a chance to show off what you know and what you learnt from all this.

5.2 Second discussion point

5.3 Third discussion point

5.4 Weaknesses and next steps

Weaknesses and next steps should also be included.

Appendix

A Additional details

References

- Friendly, Michael, Chris Dalzell, Martin Monkman, and Dennis Murphy. 2020. *Lahman: Sean “Lahman” Baseball Database*. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=Lahman>.
- R Core Team. 2020. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. <https://www.R-project.org/>.
- Wickham, Hadley, Mara Averick, Jennifer Bryan, Winston Chang, Lucy D’Agostino McGowan, Romain François, Garrett Golemund, et al. 2019. “Welcome to the tidyverse.” *Journal of Open Source Software* 4 (43): 1686. <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686>.