Contents

QUESTIONS

1. Finding out what the shooting data is all about and finding the number of states, race and mental health were affected by the U.S police data on shooting data
2. how mental health was affected by police reports on shooting incidents in the U.S., with a focus on White individuals.
3. Why white people recorded highest number of people killed

CHAPTER ONE
REPORT ON U.S. POLICE REPORT ON SHOOTING DATA

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE SHOOTING DATA
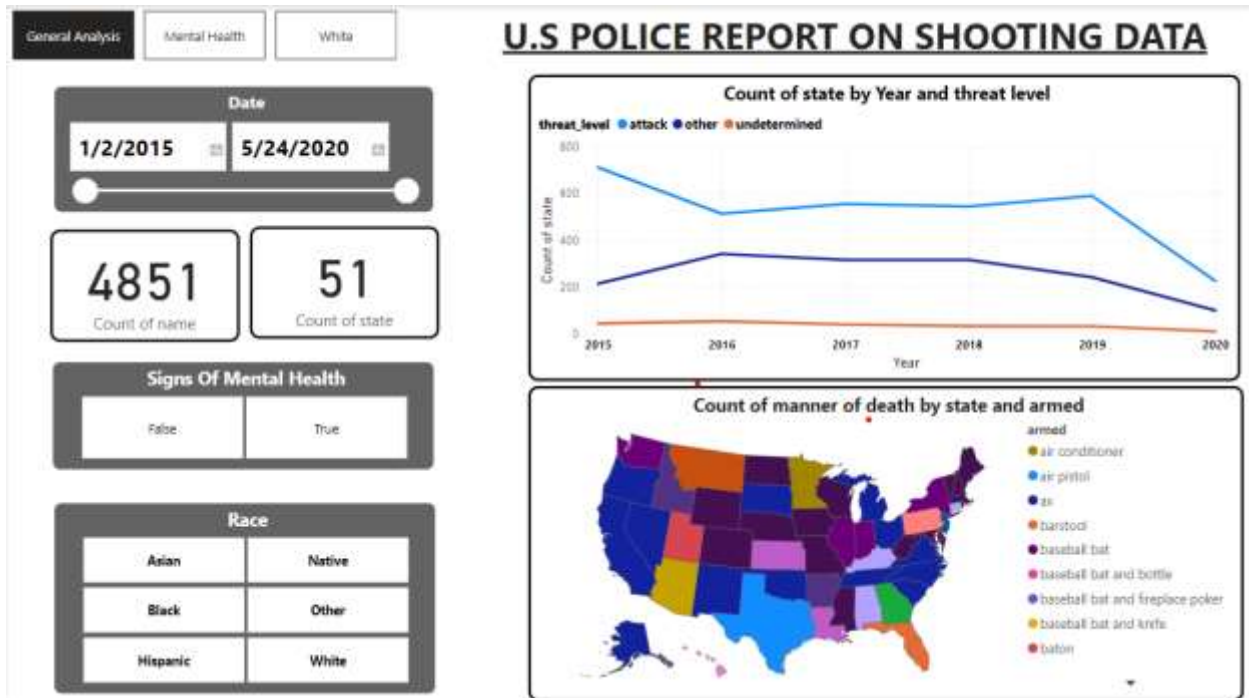
The dashboard provides a comprehensive analysis of U.S. police shooting data from January 2, 2015, to May 24, 2020. It offers insights into various dimensions such as threat levels, mental health signs, race, and manner of death across different states. The data visualization tools used include graphs, maps, and summary statistics.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA VISUALIZATION

The Data Date Range: The analysis covers the period from January 2, 2015, to May 24, 2020.

Summary Statistics

Count of Names: 4851 incidents are recorded.
Count of States: Data includes reports from 51 states.

THREAT LEVEL ANALYSIS

Graph: Count of State by Year and Threat Level

The graph categorizes data by the threat level (attack, other, undetermined) over the years from 2015 to 2020.

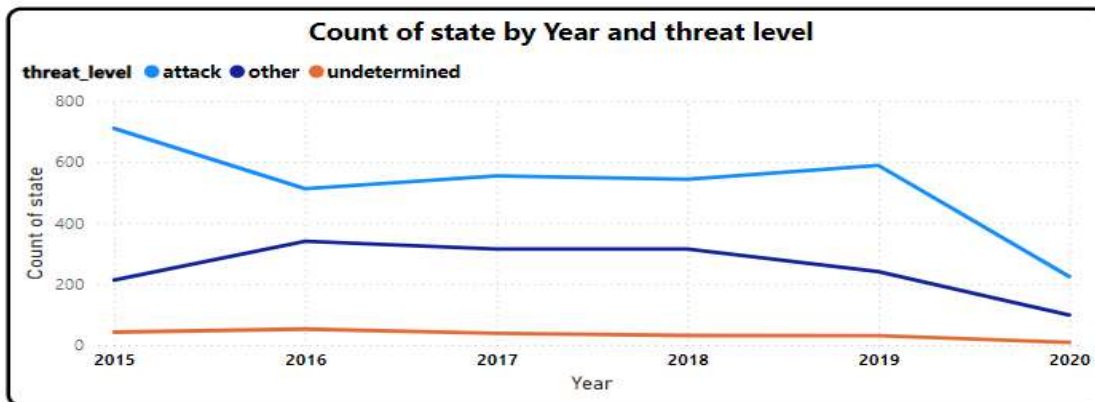The data suggests that incidents categorized under attack have seen fluctuations with a notable decrease in 2020. This could be due to various factors including changes in police practices, reporting standards, or external events influencing the nature of these incidents.

Description: This line graph displays the count of incidents by state over the years from 2015 to 2020, categorized by the threat level (attack, other, undetermined).

Observations:

2015-2016: The count of incidents under the attack threat level is significantly higher compared to the other and undetermined categories. While there was a slight decline in the number of incidents categorized as attack.

2017-2018: Between this year's there was a steady number of incidents are observed under the attack category, which lead to the other category showing a slight increase, while the undetermined remains very low.

2019: A spike in incidents categorized as attack is noted and the other category shows stability, and the undetermined remains minimal.

2020: On 2020 there was a significant decline in attack incidents. The other category remains stable, and the undetermined continues to be negligible.

Analysis: The data suggests that incidents categorized under attack have seen fluctuations with a notable decrease in 2020. This could be due to various factors including changes in police practices, reporting standards, or external events influencing the nature of these incidents.


RACE DISTRIBUTION

Description: The dashboard provides a visual representation of the racial distribution of individuals involved in police shooting incidents from January 2, 2015, to May 24, 2020. The incidents are categorized based on the race of the individuals involved: Asian, Black, Hispanic, Native, Other, White. The data reveals that White individuals had the highest number of deaths, followed by Black individuals (African Americans).

Observations: White individuals make up a larger percentage of the U.S. population compared to other racial groups. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, White people constitute approximately 60% of the U.S. population. A higher population size naturally leads to a higher number of incidents. For Africans there is a well-documented history of systemic racism and bias in law enforcement practices in the U.S. African Americans are often subject to racial profiling and discriminatory practices, leading to a disproportionate number of police encounters. Due to some of this factor might have been the reason for the highest number of deaths between the white and the Africans

Analysis: The data indicates that White individuals have the highest number of deaths in police shooting incidents, followed by Black individuals. Understanding the underlying reasons, including population demographics, systemic racism, and socioeconomic factors, is essential for developing effective policies and interventions. Addressing these issues requires a multifaceted approach involving law enforcement training, community engagement, and policy reforms to ensure fair and just policing for all racial groups.

MAP: COUNT OF MANNER OF DEATH BY STATE AND ARMED STATUS
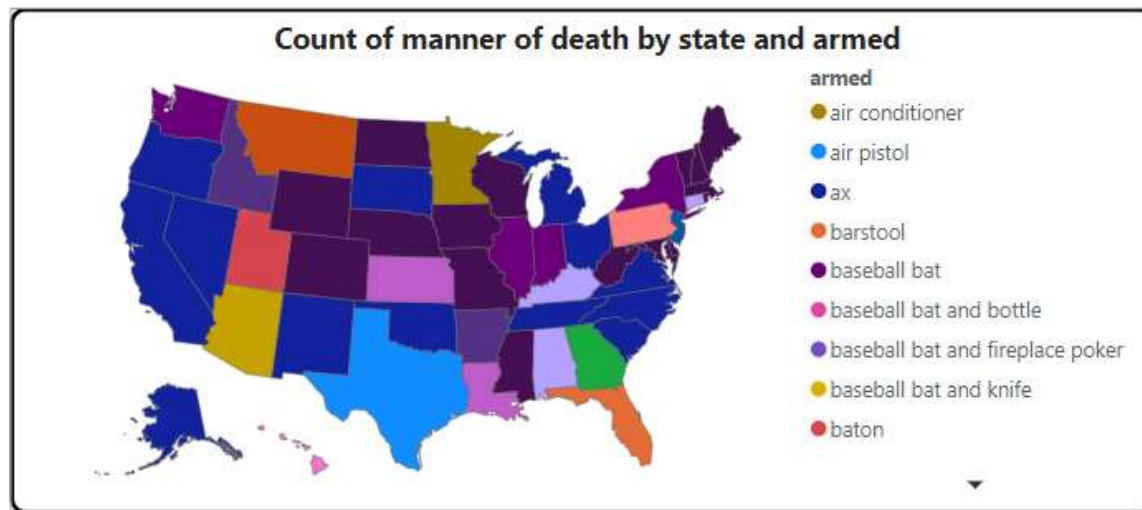
Count of Manner of Death by State and Armed (Map)

Description: This map visualizes the manner of death across different states, with each state colored based on the most common type of weapon or object involved (e.g., air conditioner, ax, barstool, etc.).

Observations: States are colored differently based on the most frequent manner of death and a variety of objects are listed as weapons, indicating diverse circumstances and possibly varying state policies and environments.

Analysis: The map highlights geographical variations in the manner of death during police incidents. This variation can be attributed to differences in local laws, policing methods, and social factors. The diversity of weapons used indicates a range of scenarios in which these incidents occur.

VISUAL ANALYSIS

Threat Level Trends

- The line graph shows that most incidents categorized under attack have a high count initially, but there is a notable decline by 2020.
- The other category remains relatively stable over the years.
- The undetermined category has consistently low counts.

Geographical Insights

- The map provides a color-coded visualization of different manners of death by state.

- Each state is colored based on the most common manner of death involving specific objects like air conditioner, ax, etc.

Demographic Distribution

- The categorization by race and mental health status helps in understanding the demographics involved in these incidents.
- The grid layout for race and mental health provides a quick glance at the distribution and frequency.

CONCLUSION

This dashboard effectively summarizes U.S. police shooting incidents over a five-year period, offering insights into threat levels, mental health, race, and geographical distribution. It serves as a valuable tool for analyzing patterns and trends in police shooting data, which can inform policy and decision-making.

CHAPTER TWO

MENTAL HEALTH

The data visualization presents information on how mental health was affected by police reports on shooting incidents in the U.S., with a focus on White individuals.
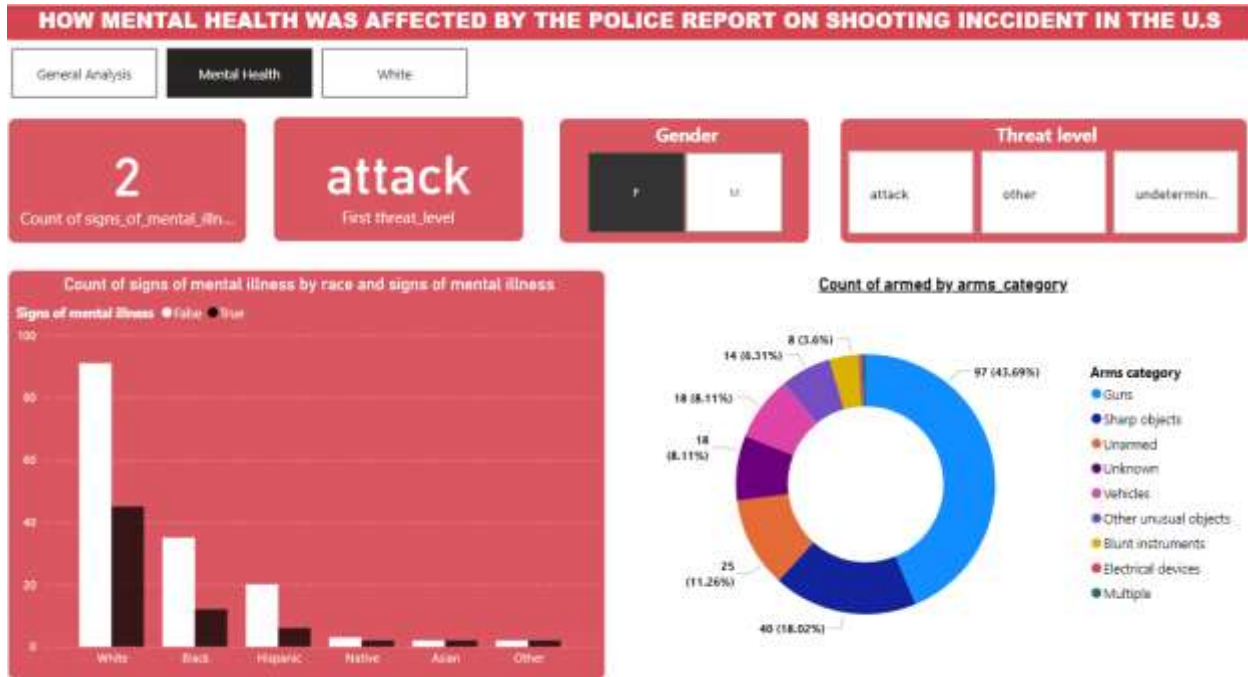
**Signs of Mental Illness:** There are 2 reported incidents with signs of mental illness and the threat level in these incidents is categorized as "attack."

Gender Distribution: The gender distribution shows one female (F) and one male (M) involved in these incidents.

Threat Level Distribution: The threat levels are divided into three categories: attack, other, and undetermined, with "attack" being highlighted.

COUNT OF SIGNS OF MENTAL ILLNESS BY RACE
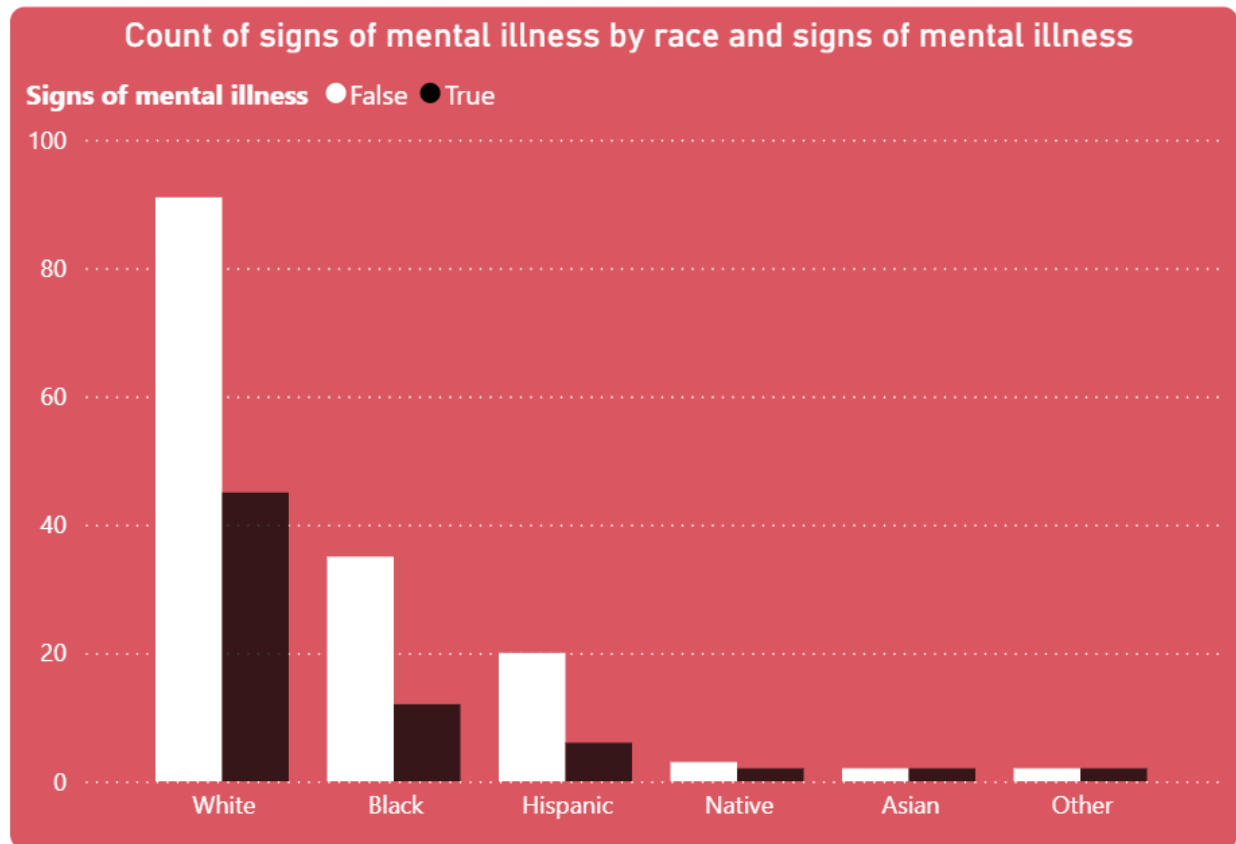
White: Incidents without signs of mental illness: 90. Incidents with signs of mental illness: 45
Black: Incidents without signs of mental illness: 30, Incidents with signs of mental illness: 15
Hispanic: Incidents without signs of mental illness: 15, Incidents with signs of mental illness: 5
Native: Incidents without signs of mental illness: 2, Incidents with signs of mental illness: 0
Asian: Incidents without signs of mental illness: 2, Incidents with signs of mental illness: 0
Other: Incidents without signs of mental illness: 3, Incidents with signs of mental illness: 1

BAR CHART OBSERVATION

White individuals have the highest number of police-reported shooting incidents, both with and without signs of mental illness. This may reflect a higher overall population or reporting bias.
Black individuals have the second highest number of incidents, with a similar proportion of mental illness signs to White individuals.
Hispanic individuals have fewer incidents overall, but still show a significant proportion of cases with signs of mental illness.
**Native and Asian individuals** have the lowest counts, with no reported cases showing signs of mental illness.
The **"Other" category** shows a small number of incidents, both with and without signs of mental illness.

The chart highlights significant racial disparities in police-reported shooting incidents and the presence of mental illness in these incidents. White individuals are disproportionately represented in the data, indicating the need for targeted mental health support and interventions across all racial groups, particularly for those with higher reported incidents.

COUNT OF ARMED BY ARMS CATEGORY

The data is divided into two categories: incidents with signs of mental illness (True, represented in black) and incidents without signs of mental illness (False, represented in white).
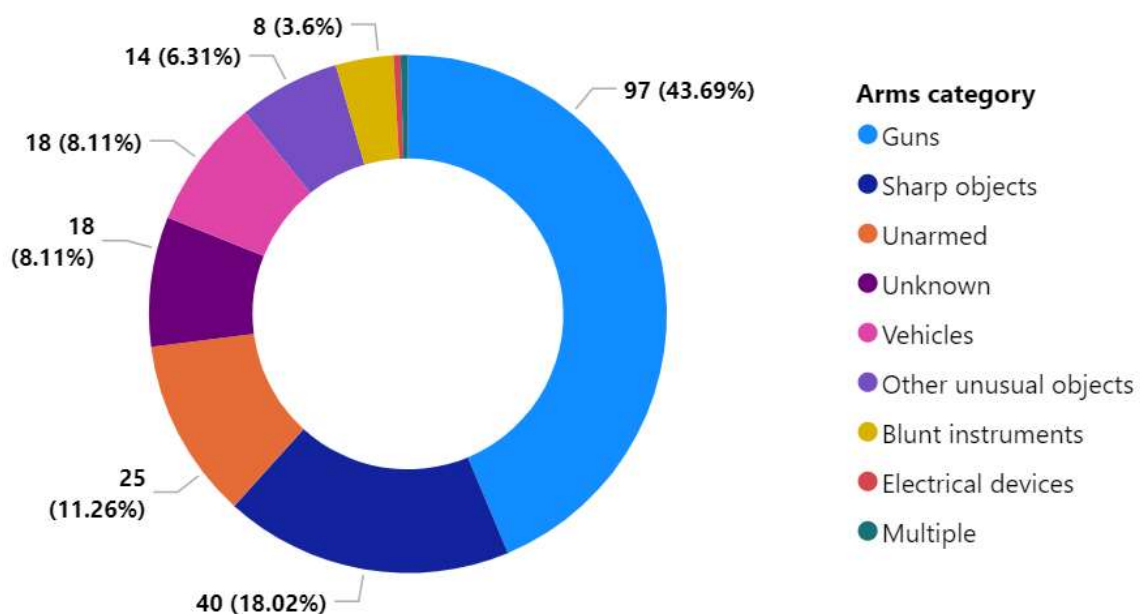
- ❖ **Guns:** 97 incidents (43.69%)
- ❖ **Sharp objects:** 25 incidents (11.26%)
- ❖ **Unarmed:** 40 incidents (18.02%)
- ❖ **Unknown:** 18 incidents (8.11%)
- ❖ **Vehicles:** 18 incidents (8.11%)
- ❖ **Other unusual objects:** 14 incidents (6.31%)
- ❖ **Blunt instruments:** 8 incidents (3.6%)
- ❖ **Electrical devices:** 2 incidents (not specifically mentioned but implied in the "Other" category)
- ❖ **Multiple:** 3 incidents (not specifically mentioned but implied in the "Other" category)

OBESERVATION ON THE PIE CHART

Mental Health and Incidents: The data suggests that a majority of incidents do not involve individuals showing signs of mental illness. However, a notable number of incidents do involve mental health issues, particularly among White individuals.

Racial Breakdown: White individuals have the highest number of incidents both with and without signs of mental illness. This indicates a possible trend or bias in reporting or actual occurrences among this demographic.

Gender and Threat Levels: The data includes both male and female individuals, with incidents categorized primarily as attacks. This highlights the need to consider gender-specific approaches in addressing mental health and violence.

Weapons Used: Guns are the most commonly used weapon in these incidents, followed by unarmed situations and sharp objects. This points to the prevalence of gun-related violence in these scenarios and the potential need for stricter gun control measures or mental health interventions.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

The visualization highlights the intersection of mental health and police-reported shooting incidents, emphasizing the need for targeted mental health support and intervention, particularly for White individuals and those involved in gun-related incidents. This data can inform policymakers and law enforcement agencies in developing strategies to address and prevent such incidents effectively.
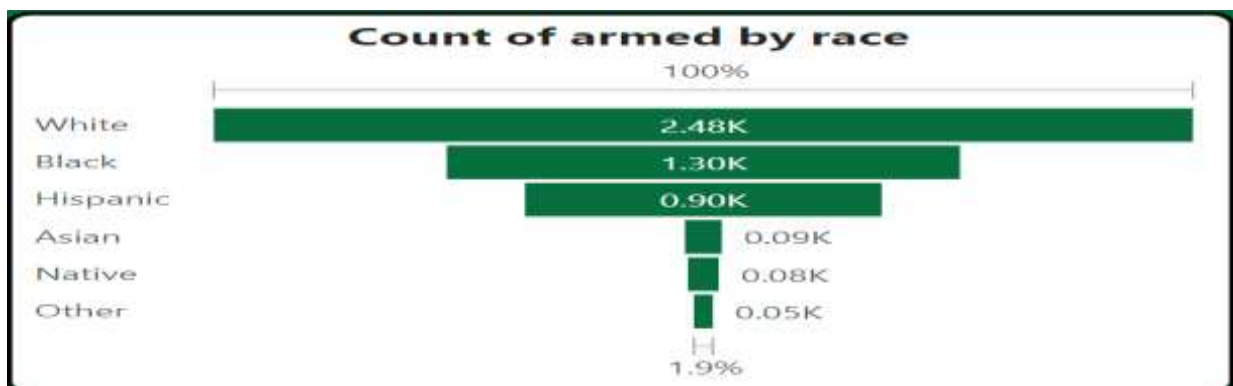
CHAPTER 3

WHY WHITE PEOPLE RECORDED HIGHEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED

This data visualization focuses on the demographic analysis of people killed by police, with an emphasis on white individuals. Here are the key findings from the visualization

RACIAL BREAKDOWN OF ARMED INDIVIDUALS KILLED

BREAKDOWN BY RACE

White: 2.48K   -Represents the highest count among the races listed.

Black: 1.30K   -Second highest count.

Hispanic: 0.90K   -Third highest count.

Asian: 0.09K   -Lower count compared to White, Black, and Hispanic individuals.

Native: 0.08K   -Slightly lower than Asian.

Other: 0.05K   -The lowest count among the categories.

OBSERVATIONS

White individuals have the highest count (2.48K) of armed people killed by police, indicating they are the most affected group in this dataset.

Black individuals follow with 1.30K deaths, showing significant numbers but still less than white individuals.

Hispanic individuals account for 0.90K deaths, making them the third most affected group.

Asian, Native, and Other categories have substantially lower counts, with each under 0.1K.

The significant difference between the counts of white individuals and those of other races suggests a disproportionate impact on different racial groups.
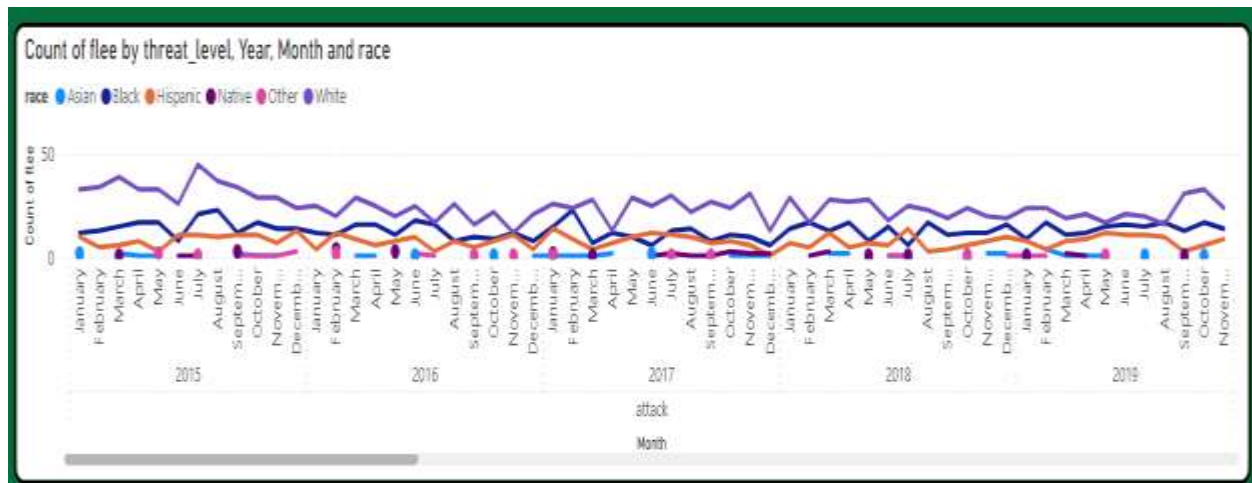
ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Max Age of Individuals Killed: 91 years

Signs of Mental Illness: The data includes whether individuals showed signs of mental illness, with categories for True or False.

Manner of Death: Categorized into "shot" and "shot and Tasered.

Fleeing Status: Categories include Car, Foot, Not fleeing, and Other.

TREND ANALYSIS OF FLEEING INCIDENTS (2015-2019)

The graph displays the count of fleeing incidents by threat level, month, and race over time. Racial categories in the trend analysis include Asian, Black, Hispanic, Native, Other, and White. The trend shows that white individuals have a consistently higher count of fleeing incidents compared to other races.

OBESERVATION

White individuals have the highest recorded number of armed individuals killed by police. The trend of fleeing incidents shows variations over time, but white individuals consistently have higher counts compared to other races. Additionally, the dataset includes specific considerations for mental illness and the manner of death, providing a more detailed context for each incident.

This visualization highlights significant racial disparities in police killings, particularly the higher numbers associated with white individuals. However, it also illustrates the broader issue across all racial groups, showing a need for further analysis and understanding of the underlying causes.

CONCLUSION

White individuals have the highest recorded number of armed individuals killed by police, standing at 2.48K, followed by Black individuals at 1.30K and Hispanic individuals at 0.90K, with fleeing incidents showing variations over time but consistently higher counts for white

individuals; the data includes critical factors such as age, signs of mental illness, manner of death, and fleeing status, providing a comprehensive view of the incidents.