

NYPD Shooting Incident Report

Step 1: Import Data

The following block could make sure anyone who runs the code can reproduce the same analysis. This report uses NYPD Shooting Incident Data (Historic) from <https://catalog.data.gov/dataset>.

```
url = "https://data.cityofnewyork.us/api/views/833y-
fsy8/rows.csv?accessType=DOWNLOAD"
rawdata = read.csv(url)
#install.packages(tidyverse)
library(tidyverse)

## — Attaching core tidyverse packages — tidyverse
2.0.0 —
## ✓ dplyr      1.1.2      ✓ readr      2.1.4
## ✓ forcats    1.0.0      ✓ stringr    1.5.0
## ✓ ggplot2    3.4.3      ✓ tibble     3.2.1
## ✓ lubridate  1.9.2      ✓ tidyr      1.3.0
## ✓ purrr      1.0.2
## — Conflicts —
tidyverse_conflicts() —
## ✗ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## ✗ dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all
conflicts to become errors
```

Step 2: Tidy and Transform Data

To start with, I got rid of the columns that I do not think I will need for further analysis. I believe that the incident keys and exact locations like coordinates, latitude or longitude will not be needed in this report. Thus, I removed "INCIDENT_KEY", "X_COORD_CD", "Y_COORD_CD", "Latitude", "Longitude" and "Lon_Lat" from the raw dataset. Then, I transformed character cells to date for column "OCCUR_DATE" and I transformed character cells to time for column "OCCUR_TIME" as well. For column "STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG", I apply integers 0 and 1 to character cells of "false" and "true". For column "VIC_SEX", I apply integers 0 and 1 to character cells of "female" and "male" respectively. In the end, I decided to let the remaining columns as factors in order to do further analysis.

```
summary(rawdata)
```

```

## INCIDENT_KEY OCCUR_DATE OCCUR_TIME BORO
## Min. : 9953245 Length:27312 Length:27312 Length:27312
## 1st Qu.: 63860880 Class :character Class :character Class
:character
## Median : 90372218 Mode :character Mode :character Mode
:character
## Mean :120860536
## 3rd Qu.:188810230
## Max. :261190187
##
## LOC_OF_OCCUR_DESC PRECINCT JURISDICTION_CODE LOC_CLASSFCTN_DESC
## Length:27312 Min. : 1.00 Min. :0.0000 Length:27312
## Class :character 1st Qu.: 44.00 1st Qu.:0.0000 Class :character
## Mode :character Median : 68.00 Median :0.0000 Mode :character
## Mean : 65.64 Mean :0.3269
## 3rd Qu.: 81.00 3rd Qu.:0.0000
## Max. :123.00 Max. :2.0000
## NA's :2
## LOCATION_DESC STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG PERP_AGE_GROUP
## Length:27312 Length:27312 Length:27312
## Class :character Class :character Class :character
## Mode :character Mode :character Mode :character
##
##
##
## PERP_SEX PERP_RACE VIC_AGE_GROUP VIC_SEX
## Length:27312 Length:27312 Length:27312 Length:27312
## Class :character Class :character Class :character Class :character
## Mode :character Mode :character Mode :character Mode :character
##
##
##
## VIC_RACE X_COORD_CD Y_COORD_CD Latitude
## Length:27312 Min. : 914928 Min. :125757 Min. :40.51
## Class :character 1st Qu.:1000029 1st Qu.:182834 1st Qu.:40.67
## Mode :character Median :1007731 Median :194487 Median :40.70
## Mean :1009449 Mean :208127 Mean :40.74
## 3rd Qu.:1016838 3rd Qu.:239518 3rd Qu.:40.82
## Max. :1066815 Max. :271128 Max. :40.91
## NA's :10
## Longitude Lon_Lat
## Min. :-74.25 Length:27312
## 1st Qu.: -73.94 Class :character
## Median : -73.92 Mode :character
## Mean : -73.91
## 3rd Qu.: -73.88
## Max. : -73.70
## NA's :10

```

```

data = rawdata[,2:16]

library(lubridate)
data$OCCUR_DATE = mdy(data$OCCUR_DATE)
library(chron)

##
## Attaching package: 'chron'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:lubridate':
##
##      days, hours, minutes, seconds, years

data$OCCUR_TIME = hms(data$OCCUR_TIME)

data$STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG[data$STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG == "true"] <- 1
data$STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG[data$STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG == "false"] <- 0
data$VIC_SEX[data$VIC_SEX == "M"] <- 1
data$VIC_SEX[data$VIC_SEX == "W"] <- 0

summary(data)

##      OCCUR_DATE      OCCUR_TIME      BORO
## Min.   :2006-01-01  Min.   :0S      Length:27312
## 1st Qu.:2009-07-18  1st Qu.:3H 27M 0S      Class :character
## Median :2013-04-29  Median :15H 11M 0S      Mode  :character
## Mean    :2014-01-06  Mean    :12H 41M 31.7091388400731S
## 3rd Qu.:2018-10-15  3rd Qu.:20H 45M 0S
## Max.    :2022-12-31  Max.    :23H 59M 0S
##
## LOC_OF_OCCUR_DESC      PRECINCT      JURISDICTION_CODE LOC_CLASSFCTN_DESC
## Length:27312      Min.   : 1.00  Min.   :0.0000  Length:27312
## Class :character  1st Qu.: 44.00  1st Qu.:0.0000  Class :character
## Mode  :character  Median : 68.00  Median :0.0000  Mode  :character
##                      Mean    : 65.64  Mean    :0.3269
##                      3rd Qu.: 81.00  3rd Qu.:0.0000
##                      Max.    :123.00  Max.    :2.0000
##                      NA's    :2
## LOCATION_DESC      STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG PERP_AGE_GROUP
## Length:27312      Length:27312      Length:27312
## Class :character  Class :character  Class :character
## Mode  :character  Mode  :character  Mode  :character
##
##
##
## PERP_SEX      PERP_RACE      VIC_AGE_GROUP      VIC_SEX
## Length:27312  Length:27312      Length:27312      Length:27312
## Class :character  Class :character  Class :character  Class :character
## Mode  :character  Mode  :character  Mode  :character  Mode  :character

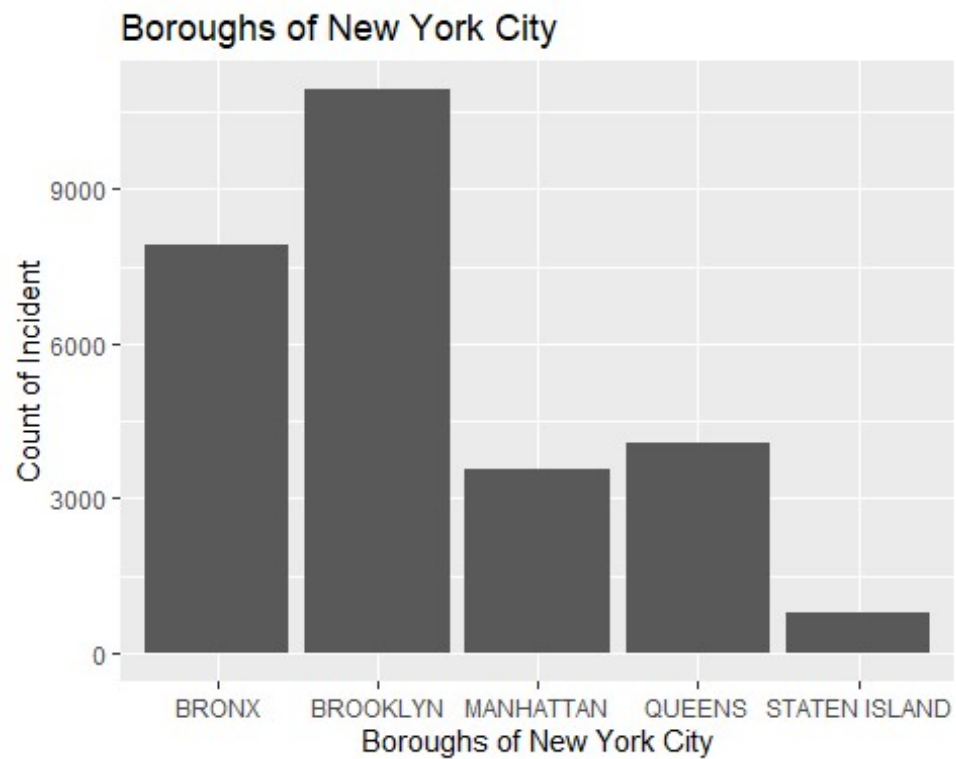
```

```
##  
##  
##  
##  
##    VIC_RACE  
## Length:27312  
## Class :character  
## Mode  :character  
##  
##  
##  
##
```

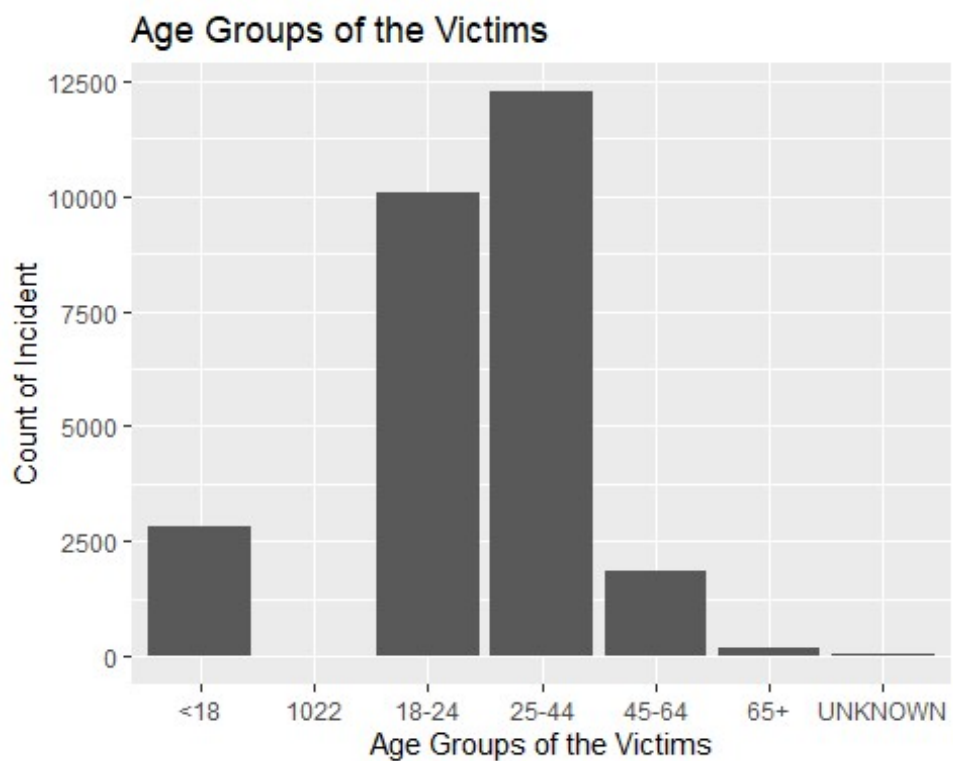
Step 3: Visualizations and Analysis

In this step, I generated a histogram plot of the incidents happened in New York City to investigate if the shooting incidents are related to Boroughs. According to the first chart below, we can conclude that Brooklyn has the most counts of incidents and Bronx has the second. Then, to detect the difference of the shooting incidents among the age groups, I generated a second histogram. This second histogram illustrated that there are two age groups in New York City that are more likely to get shot. The first one is individuals aged 25-44 and the second one is individuals aged 18-24.

```
library(ggplot2)  
  
#visualization 1  
ggplot(data,aes(x=BORO))+geom_bar()+labs(title="Boroughs of New York City",  
x="Boroughs of New York City", y="Count of Incident")
```



```
# visualization 2  
ggplot(data, aes(x=VIC_AGE_GROUP)) + geom_bar() + labs(title="Age Groups of the  
Victims", x="Age Groups of the Victims", y="Count of Incident")
```



According to the preliminary analysis of the data, I assume there exists a relationship between the statistical murder flag and the other factors like occur time, victim sex, or victim age. As the analysis below indicates, I concluded that victims aged 65+ are more likely to be involved in the statistical murder shooting incidents.

```
# model
lm(data$STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG~data$VIC_AGE_GROUP+data$VIC_SEX+data$VIC_AGE_
GROUP+data$OCCUR_TIME)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = data$STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG ~ data$VIC_AGE_GROUP +
##     data$VIC_SEX + data$VIC_AGE_GROUP + data$OCCUR_TIME)
##
## Coefficients:
##              (Intercept)          data$VIC_AGE_GROUP1022
##              0.128996              -0.128996
##    data$VIC_AGE_GROUP18-24    data$VIC_AGE_GROUP25-44
##              0.036890              0.088489
##    data$VIC_AGE_GROUP45-64    data$VIC_AGE_GROUP65+
##              0.118871              0.177369
##    data$VIC_AGE_GROUPUNKNOWN    data$VIC_SEXF
##              0.126394              0.009287
##              data$VIC_SEXU          data$OCCUR_TIME
##              -0.125042              NA
```

Step 4: Bias Identification

This report only investigated limited relationships in the data frame that interest or are relatively obvious to me. But there may be other important topics that I omitted. This could cause the original bias. Besides, there is some data missing in the given data set, this could be caused by various reasons and could also be another source of bias. Furthermore, there could be potential extreme points in the data set affecting the results as well. And the major bias concern towards this report might be the analysis of the age groups of the victims. I think how the data divided the age group could lead to bias as well.