

Universidad Nacional del Altiplano

Facultad de Ingeniería Estadística e Informática

Docente: TORRES CRUZ FRED

Autor/autores: Harrison Capia Tintaya

codigo matricula: 221301

link git hub: <https://github.com/HacapoXd/Finesi-lp3/tree/main/homeworks>

Comparison of Departaments

This study investigates whether there is a statistically significant difference in the number of public security complaints between the Peruvian departments of Amazonas and Puno. Using open data provided by the Peruvian government, a Welch's t-test for independent samples was applied.

The results suggest that the observed difference in means is not statistically significant.

1. Introduction

Public security plays a key role in the well-being of citizens and the effectiveness of regional governance. In this context, the number of complaints filed under public security offenses was analyzed for the departments of Amazonas and Puno. The aim was to determine whether the difference in reported cases between these two regions is statistically significant.

2. Methodology

The data set, obtained from the Peruvian government's open data platform, includes 26 observations for Amazonas and 30 for Puno, specifically concerning complaints classified under Crimes Against Public Security. "Due to notable differences in the variance of the samples, Welch's t-test was employed to compare the means without assuming equal variances.

```
# data
amazonas <- c(497,1,2,4,1,4,96,10,5,6,23,1,1,3,1,3,7,1,35,6,2,2,9,2,30,3)
puno <- c(4,1,1,5,1,1,1,1,13,168,1,1,23,2,38,2,4,1,1,17,1,63,58,1,11,21,8,1324,5)

# mean
m_amaz<- mean(amazonas)
m_pun<- mean(puno)

# desv
desv_amaz<- sd(amazonas)
desv_pun<- sd(puno)

# test t de welch (unequal variances)
t_test <- t.test(amazonas, puno, var.equal = FALSE)

# results
print(t_test)
```

Data	
t_test List of 10	
Values	
amazonas	num [1:26] 497 1 2 4 1 4 96 10 5 6 ...
desv_amaz	97.4398196916356
desv_pun	245.144433147988
m_amaz	29.0384615384615
m_pun	61.3103448275862
puno	num [1:29] 4 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 13 168 ...

[illegible]

3. Results and Interpretation

A Welch's t-test was conducted to evaluate whether there is a significant difference in the average number of public security complaints between the regions of Amazonas and Puno. The test was applied to two independent samples representing various types of offenses affecting public security.

Test results:

- $t = -0.65367$
- degrees of freedom = 37.436
- p-value = 0.5173
- 95 % confidence interval for the difference in means: [-132.27, 67.72]
- Mean of Amazonas = 29.04
- Mean of Puno = 61.31

Although Puno appears to have a higher mean number of complaints, the p-value (0.5173) indicates that this difference is not statistically significant at the 5 % level. Therefore, we fail to reject the null hypothesis that the true difference in means is zero.

4. Discussion

The analysis highlights the influence of a few extreme values on the Puno dataset, notably a single offense type (drunkenness) with 1324 reported cases. This greatly inflated the region's average and standard deviation, weakening the test's power. In contrast, Amazonas showed a smaller range and more evenly distributed offenses.

While the Welch t-test is suitable for samples with unequal variances, the high dispersion in the Puno data likely masked any underlying differences. Furthermore, the use of absolute counts without adjusting for regional characteristics (e.g., population, law enforcement practices) may limit the generalizability of these findings.

5. Conclusion

There is no statistically significant evidence to conclude that the average number of public security offenses differs between the regions of Amazonas and Puno. However, the presence of extreme values in specific crime types (such as drunkenness in Puno) suggests that more targeted, offense-specific analysis and normalization (e.g., by population) may be required for future studies.