	Covid-19	Impact o	on NYF	PD Sho	otings									
In [16]:	# Download requisional library (readr)		3											
	library(tidyver library(ggplot2 library(dplyr) library(lubrida	2)												
	Import Data In this analysis, 2 datasets describing NYPD Shootings will be imported. The first dataset consists of shootings that occurred in New York between 2006 and 2020. The second dataset consists of more recent shootings that													
	occurred between 2020 and 2021. The last dataset describes the number of Covid-19 cases that occurred in New York between 2020 and 2022. This dataset and the 2020-2021 NYPD Shooting datasets will be compared.													
		L = read.csv(" hist) 2021)	'https://dat											
	NY.covid19 = re head(NY.covid19	ead.csv("https 0)	s://health.c	data.ny.gov.					frame: 6 × 19					
	INCIDENT_KEY	OCCUR_DATE C <chr> 08/27/2006</chr>	OCCUR_TIME	BORO F	PRECINCT JURIS <int> 52</int>	OICTION_CODE LC	CATION_DESC STATIS	STICAL_MURDER_FLAG PERI	P_AGE_GROU		ERP_RACE VIC	_AGE_GROUP \V <chr> 25-44</chr>	<chr></chr>	VIC_R/ <(BL/ HISPA
	2 77673979	03/11/2011	12:03:00	QUEENS	106	0		false				65+	М	WH
	3 2033504174 80584527	10/06/2019 09/04/2011	01:09:00 03:35:00	BROOKLYN BRONX	77	0		false false				18-24	F	BL/ BLACK
	5 90843766	05/27/2013	21:16:00	QUEENS	100	0		false				18-24	M	BL/
	6 92393427 INCIDENT_KEY	09/01/2013 OCCUR_DATE 0		BROOKLYN BORO F	67 PRECINCT JURIS	0 DICTION_CODE LC	DCATION_DESC STATIS	false A d STICAL_MURDER_FLAG PERI	ata.frame: 6 × P_AGE_GROU		ERP_RACE VIC	<18 _AGE_GROUP V		BLACK VIC_R/
	1 229643180	<chr> 06/16/2021</chr>	<chr> 21:34:00</chr>	<chr></chr>	<int></int>	<int></int>	<chr></chr>	<chr></chr>	<ch< td=""><td>r> <chr></chr></td><td><chr></chr></td><td><chr> 25-44</chr></td><td><chr></chr></td><td>SL/</td></ch<>	r> <chr></chr>	<chr></chr>	<chr> 25-44</chr>	<chr></chr>	SL /
	2 2331476323 231637053	09/03/2021	16:28:00 22:36:00	QUEENS	115	0		false				18-24		WF HISPA
	 4 238041594 5 228798560 6 226542151 	12/17/2021 05/27/2021 04/05/2021	12:00:00 22:50:00	BRONX QUEENS BROOKLYN	50 103 73	0 0	MULTI DWELL -	false false true	18- <i>:</i> 45-		BLACK BLACK	25-44 25-44 <18	M M	BL/ BL/ BLACK
	Test.Date	County New.Po	ositives Cum		A co.of.Positives Tota	data.frame: 6 × 8		umber.of.Tests.Performed Tes	tPositive (Geography	BLACK	<10	r	BLACK
	<pre><chr> 1 05/26/2022 2 05/26/2022 3 05/26/2022</chr></pre>	<chr> Albany Allegany Bronx</chr>	114 15 540		<pre><chr> 65,615 9,471 411,532</chr></pre>		<chr> 1,017 165 11,992</chr>	235,357 7,879,283	<pre><chr> 10.86% 16.00% 3.81%</chr></pre>	COUNTY COUNTY COUNTY				
	4 05/26/20225 05/26/2022 Capit	Broome	52 409 23		50,227 237,848 16,522		737 4,999 211	1,093,341 4,835,163 286,108	7.23% 8.33% 15.08%	COUNTY REGION COUNTY				
	Cleaning a	and Tidy	ving Da	nta										
In [4]:		= NYPD.shoot	.hist %>% s					_AGE_GROUP','VIC_SEX',' _AGE_GROUP','VIC_SEX','						
In [5]:	<pre># rename variab var.names = c(' names(NYPD.shoo) # refermet !!tim</pre>	'Date','Time', ot.hist) = var	names ; na	ames(NYPD.s			im_race')							
	<pre># reformat "tim NYPD.shoot.hist #NYPD.shoot.202 # merge the two NYPD.shoot = rb</pre>	s\$Time = forma 21\$Time = strp o datasets	at(strptime(otime(NYPD.s	(NYPD.shoot shoot.2021\$	Time, format='), '%r')							
	<pre># reformat the NYPD.shoot\$Date # Filter out da</pre>	dates e = mdy(NYPD.s	shoot \$ Date)	. 311000 . 202	-,									
	<pre>NYPD.shoot = NY # Order data by NYPD.shoot = NY head(NYPD.shoot</pre>	<pre>/PD.shoot %>% / date /PD.shoot[orde</pre>	filter(Date											
	Date <date></date>	Time <chr></chr>	-		ge Victim_sex \ r> <chr></chr>	/ictim_race <chr></chr>								
	950 2020-01-01 1 1266 2020-01-01 1 1888 2020-01-01 1	.2:00:00 AM MAN	DOKLYN HATTAN BRONX	77 18- 24 25- 43 25-	44 M	BLACK BLACK BLACK								
	1935 2020-01-01 1 21 2020-01-02 1 203 2020-01-02 1	.2:00:00 AM MAN		43 25- 25 25- 67 25-	44 M	BLACK BLACK BLACK								
In [6]:	<pre># Clean New Yor # Filter out co NY.covid19 = NY</pre>	ounties		nty=='STATE	wIDE') %>% sel	ect(c('Test.Dat	te','New.Positives	'))						
	<pre># Filter out da NY.covid19\$Test NY.covid19 = NY names(NY.covid1</pre>	c.Date = mdy(N /.covid19 %>% l9) = c('Date'	filter(Test	.Date <as.< td=""><td>Date('2022-01-</td><td>01'))</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></as.<>	Date('2022-01-	01'))								
	head(NY.covid19 A data.frame: 6 Date New_	5 × 2												
	<date> 1 2021-12-31 2 2021-12-30</date>	<chr> 85,476 76,555</chr>												
	 3 2021-12-29 4 2021-12-28 5 2021-12-27 6 2021-12-26 	74,207 67,090 40,780 26,737												
	Transform													
In [7]:	<pre># number of sho NYPD.shoot.day names(NYPD.shoot head(NYPD.shoot</pre>	= NYPD.shoot ot.day) = c('D	%>% count([s')									
	A data.frame: Date Num <date></date>	:: 6 × 2 ber_Shootings <int></int>												
	 2020-01-01 2020-01-02 2020-01-03 	4 8 1												
	4 2020-01-045 2020-01-056 2020-01-06	3 3 1												
In [8]:	<pre># merge Covid-1 NY.cases = left NY.cases\$New_Po</pre>	_join(NYPD.sh	noot.day,NY	.covid19)	es)] = 0									
	Joining, by = "E Visualizati													
	Let's visualize the nu	umber of shooting	-	during differer	nt hours of the day	y. \ During what tim	ne of the day does crim	e occur the most?						
		o(':', '', NYF nour = as.nume instate more	eric(gsub(': police offi	icers and u	.time)) nits during th		nen the most crime							
	hist(NYPD.shoot axis(1, at = se	.milhour,brea	aks = 24,mai 200))	in = "Shoot				ylim=c(0,200), xlab =	мııitary	nours',)				
	500													
	ency 150													
	Frequency 100													
		Military	hours	2000 2400 One can prop		that quarantine an	nd isolation reduced the	e crime rates in New York. Th	e graphs dis	play the number o	f new Positive (Covid-19 cases a	and NY	
In [10]:	# Visualize the ggplot(data=NY.	e crime rate i cases,aes(x=D	oate)) +		-19 pandemic									
	<pre>geom_point(aes ggtitle("Covid- ggplot(data=NY. geom_line(aes(ggtitle("Crime</pre>	-19 Cases in M .cases,aes(x=D (y=Number_Shoo	N'") Date)) + Otings), col	lor='red')										
	Covid-19 Cases			auring covin	•									
	79; 67;	Desir Desir	1995 1995 1997	, ;	•									
	Positives	Mark :		A Section 1	L									
	New man		; ; ; ;		•									
		2020-07 202 D. Shootings during	ate	21-07 202	2-01									
	40-													
	Shootings													
	Numper 20 -													
	0-													
	-	020-07 2021- Dat	-01 2021 e	1-07 202	2-01									

Model: Crime Rate Forecasting Model The number of shootings in the future can be predicted using time-series forecasting models. A SARIMA model can be used to predict the shooting frequency over a 100 day time span after 2021. # Forecasting
install.packages("forecast")
library(forecast) In [17]: Installing package into '/srv/rlibs'
(as 'lib' is unspecified) In [15]: model = auto.arima(NYPD.shoot.day\$Number_Shootings, D=1)
forecast = forecast(model, h=100)
plot(forecast, xlab='Day', ylab='Number of Shooting Incidents', main="Shooting Forecasts in New York")

Shooting Forecasts in New York

400

600

crime rates and number of shootings. Hence, most shootings occurred during the summer of 2020.

There are multiple sources of bias in this analysis. The major source of bias is the selection of data; data with NYPD shootings that happened between years 2020-2021 was selected to investigate Covid-19's impact on crime rates in NY. Variables, such as victim personal identity, were neglected. In the NY Covid-19 dataset, the variable "date_tested" indicates the date when a patient got tested for Covid-19 and recieved a positive result. Here, we're

It appears that the most shootings in New York occur between 11 p.m. and midnight. According to the graphs, New York's crime rates started rising during May 2020. During the summer months, Covid-19 actually increased the

assuming that the patient first recieved Covid-19 on their test date, but the patient's true date of being infected with Covid-19 is likely 1-3 days before their test date.

200

Analysis of Bias

Conclusions

40

30

Number of Shooting Incidents