7. Criminal incident charge status.

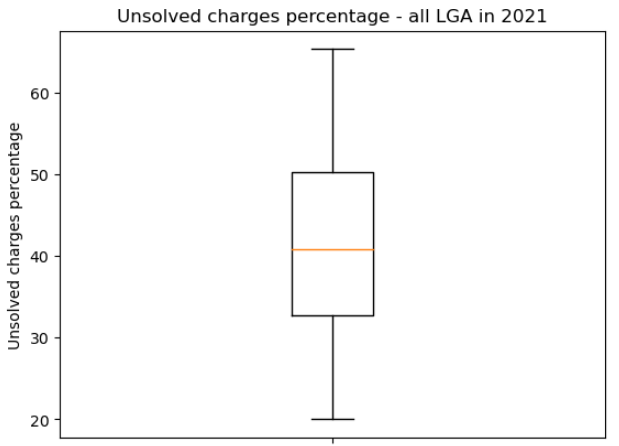
7.1. Dataset

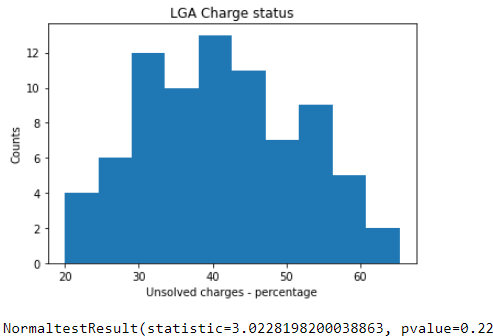
There were three categories for charge status:

* Charges Laid,
* No Charges Laid,
* Unsolved

For purpose of understanding progress of a criminal case, criminal charges statuses are grouped into two main categories, solved or unsolved.

Data for unsolved charge status of each LGA are normal distributed and there are no outliners.

Figure \*:

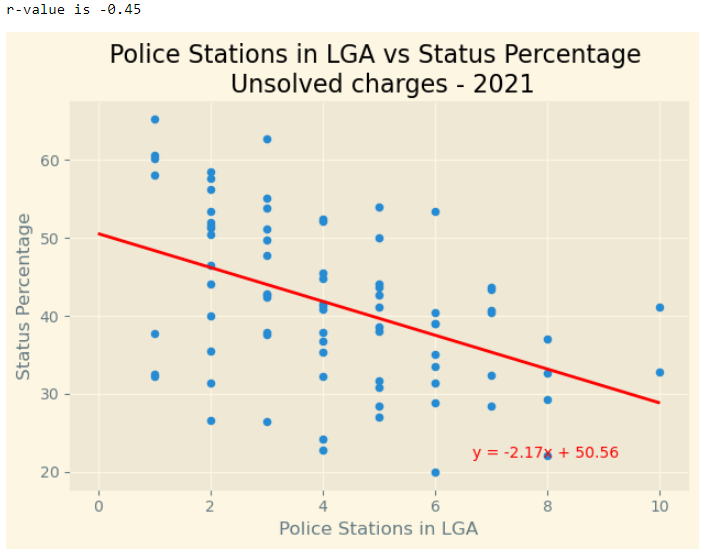


On average, a LGA has unsolved charges rate of 41.5% with a standard deviation of 10.4%.

68% of LGA has solved charge percentage between 31.1% and 51.9%   
95% of LGA has solved charge percentage between 20.7% and 62.3%   
99.7% of LGA has solved charge percentage between 10.3% and 72.7%

7.2. Number of police stations and charge status

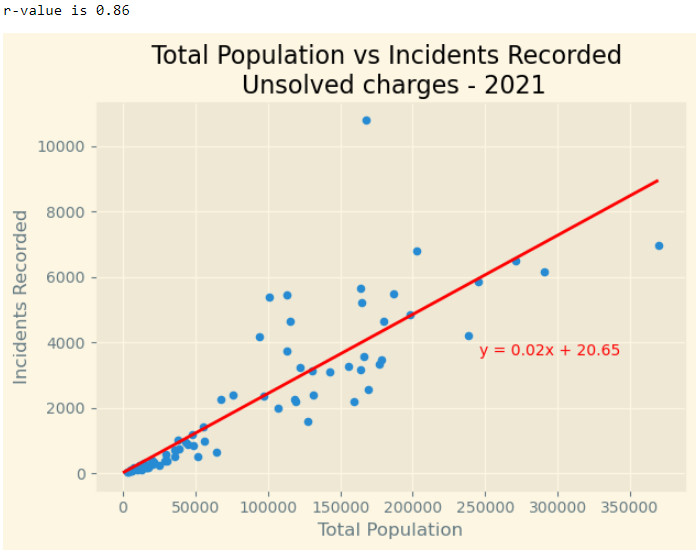
In 2021, there’s a week negative correlation between number of police station in each LGA and percentage of unsolved charge (r-value is -0.45). The more police station a LGA has, the less is charge status percentage. The relationship is depicted with equation y = -2.17 x + 50.56, whereas y is status percentage, x is number of police station in LGA



However, number of police stations only explain the how high is the charge status percentage by only 20.25% (r-square)

7.3. Population and charge status:

Population is another factor that influence the unsolved charge status. The more population a LGA has, the higher the percentage of unsolved charges (r value is 0.86)



7.4. Timeseries analysis on unsolved charge:

LGAs are grouped into 4 regions for this analysis.