**A REPORT ON US SHOOTINGS**

**BY**

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**USING POWER BI TO DERIVE INSIGHTS FROM DATA ON US POLICE SHOOTINGS**

This report seeks to answer some questions about the data on US shootings. The questions asked are,

1. What is the total number of deaths due to police shootings?

**Insight:** There were 1,792 deaths recorded in the data.

1. How are deaths distributed by race?

**Insight:** The deaths are largely concentrated among white individuals (48.32%), followed by blacks 29.41%, Hispanics 14.55%, and smaller percentages for other races.

3. How many deaths involved body cameras?

**Insight:** A significant number of deaths occurred without body cameras (as shown by the much larger bar for, while fewer incidents involved body cameras.

4. What is the gender distribution of deaths?

I**nsight**: Similar to the previous data, the vast majority of deaths are males (95.65%), with females accounting for 4.35% of the total deaths.

5. How have the deaths varied by year?

**Insight:** The line graph suggests that the total number of deaths has remained relatively stable, with minor fluctuations from 2015 to 2020.

6. Which states have the highest number of deaths?

**Insight:** The map highlights the geographic distribution of deaths, with states like California and Texas showing darker shading, indicating higher numbers of deaths.

7. Is the breakdown of deaths based on whether the individual was fleeing?

**Insight:** The bar chart shows that most individuals were "not fleeing" when the incident occurred, with smaller portions represented by those fleeing by car, foot, or other means.

**Demographic Analysis of Police Shootings in the United States**

This report provides an overview of police shooting fatalities in the United States based on available data, focusing on demographic characteristics, geographic distribution, and contextual factors surrounding the incidents.

The majority of the deaths occurred among white individuals, accounting for 48.32% of the total, followed by White individuals at 29.41%. Hispanic individuals make up 14.55% while other racial groups constitute smaller portions of the total deaths. A significant majority of the incidents occurred without the use of body cameras. The data indicates that most fatalities were recorded in situations where body cameras were not present, with a smaller number of deaths occurring in incidents where body cameras were used. The data shows a notable gender disparity in the fatalities, with males representing 95.65% of the total deaths. Females accounted for 4.35% of the fatalities.

Also, an examination of the data over time reveals that the total number of deaths has remained relatively stable from 2015 to 2020, with only minor fluctuations. There is no clear trend of significant increases or decreases during this period. The map visualization highlights the geographic spread of police shootings across the United States. States such as California and Texas show higher numbers of fatalities compared to other regions, with these states shaded darker to indicate greater concentration of incidents. The majority of individuals involved in these fatal incidents were "not fleeing" at the time of the shooting. The data further shows that a smaller portion of fatalities involved individuals fleeing by car, foot, or other means.

In summary, this analysis provides a demographic breakdown of police shooting fatalities in the United States. The data indicates significant disparities based on race and gender, with white individuals and males being disproportionately affected. The geographic spread shows certain states with higher concentrations of fatalities, and body camera usage appears to be limited in most incidents. It is also important to note that the fatalities based on race could be because the locations with the highest numbers were dominated by whites

The visuals came about through a combination of data aggregation, cleaning, analysis, and the use of Power BI's visual components to create interactive, clear representations of the police shooting data.