Police Brutality in 2020 and Beyond

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Problem Statement

It is widely known that police brutality is an epidemic that plagues the United States, and this has become even more apparent in 2020, with the death of George Floyd and the propelling of Black Lives Matter into the media spotlight. What I wanted to do for this project was to analyze the data of police killings across the US, and precict how many people of each race will be killed by the police in 2020 and beyond.

Data Sets

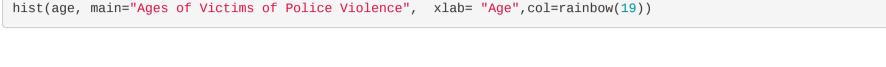
Data Cleaning

```
fatal_enc<-read.csv("~/Desktop/EAS 345/Term Project/fatal_encounters_dot_org.csv", stringsAsFactors=FALSE)</pre>
  fatal_enc$URL.of.image.of.deceased=NULL #not needed
  fatal_enc[1]=NULL#UniqueID not needed
  fatal_enc[14:15]=NULL #latitude and longitude not needed
  fatal_enc[13]=NULL
  #replace empty age with 0
  suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(dplyr))
  fatal_enc$Subject.s.age<-ifelse(fatal_enc$Subject.s.age=='',0,fatal_enc$Subject.s.age)</pre>
  #replace unspecified race with imputated race, if imputation probabilty is >0.5
  fatal_enc$Subject.s.race<-ifelse(fatal_enc$Subject.s.race=='Race unspecified' & fatal_enc$Imputation.probabilit</pre>
y > 0.5, fatal_enc$Subject.s.race.with.imputations, fatal_enc$Subject.s.race)
  fatal_enc<-fatal_enc[!(fatal_enc$Subject.s.race=='Race unspecified'),] #delete rows with race still unspecifie</pre>
d, cant use that data
  fatal_enc<-fatal_enc[!(is.na(fatal_enc$Subject.s.race)),]#delete any NA values, race data should be clean now
```

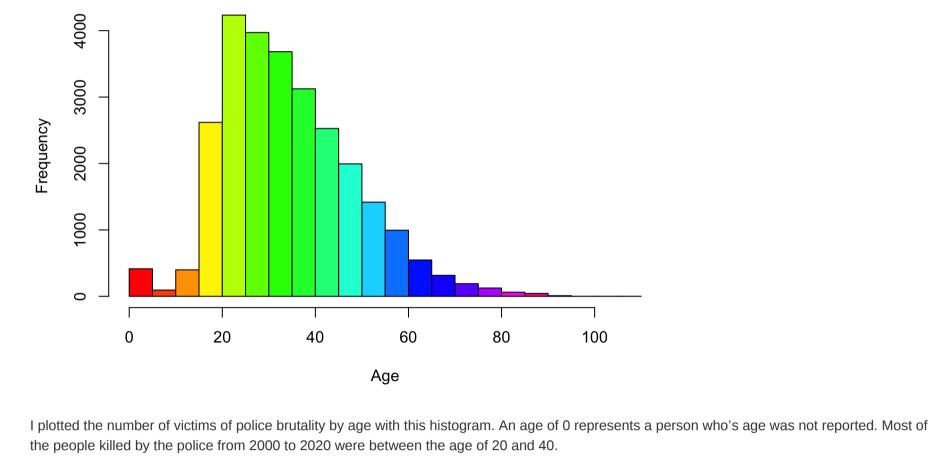
there were many values that were 'Race Unspecified'. I could not use these, so I removed them. However, there was a column next to this one that was the race calculated by the creator of the data set, so if the imputation probability was greater than 0.5, I chose to replace 'Race Unspecified' with the race calculated with imputations. If the race was still unspecified, then I had to delete the row, because the data is useless for this project. **Exploratory Data Analysis**

In the code above, I opened the csv file containing my data, and proceeded to clean it. In the column containing the different races of the victims,

age<-as.numeric(fatal_enc\$Subject.s.age)</pre>

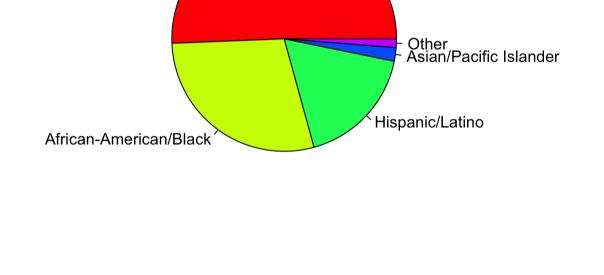


Ages of Victims of Police Violence



race<-fatal_enc\$Subject.s.race</pre> numOfWhite=sum(race=='European-American/White') numOfBlack=sum(race=='African-American/Black')

```
numOfAsian=sum(race=='Asian/Pacific Islander')
numOfHisp=sum(race=='Hispanic/Latino')
numOfOther=sum(race!='European-American/White' & race!='African-American/Black' & race != 'Asian/Pacific Islande
r' & race != 'Hispanic/Latino')
raceTotals<-c(numOfWhite,numOfBlack,numOfHisp,numOfAsian,numOfOther)
names(raceTotals)<-c('European-American/White','African-American/Black','Hispanic/Latino','Asian/Pacific Islande
r', 'Other')
pie(raceTotals, col=rainbow(5))
```



numOfBlack

This pie chart takes all of the victims from 2000 to 2020 and counts the number of each race. European-American/White Americans were killed by the police the most, which makes sense, because according to the US Census, White people make up over 60% of the population. However, the

[1] 7678

("Total Number of People Killed by Police by Race and State")+

Total Number of People Killed by Police by Race and State

xlab("States") + ylab("Race")

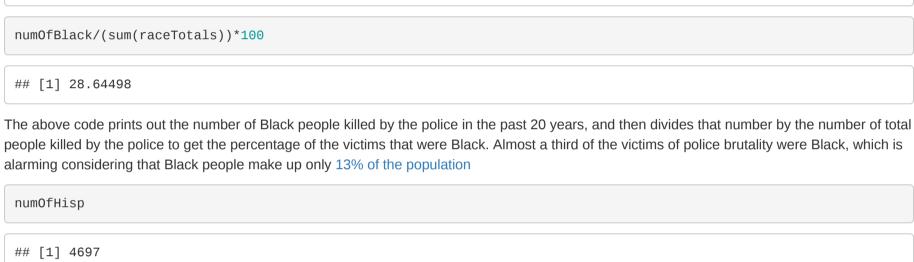
blackDF<-data.frame(KilledPerYear, years)</pre>

Middle Eastern

How Many Victims of Police Brutality Were Black?

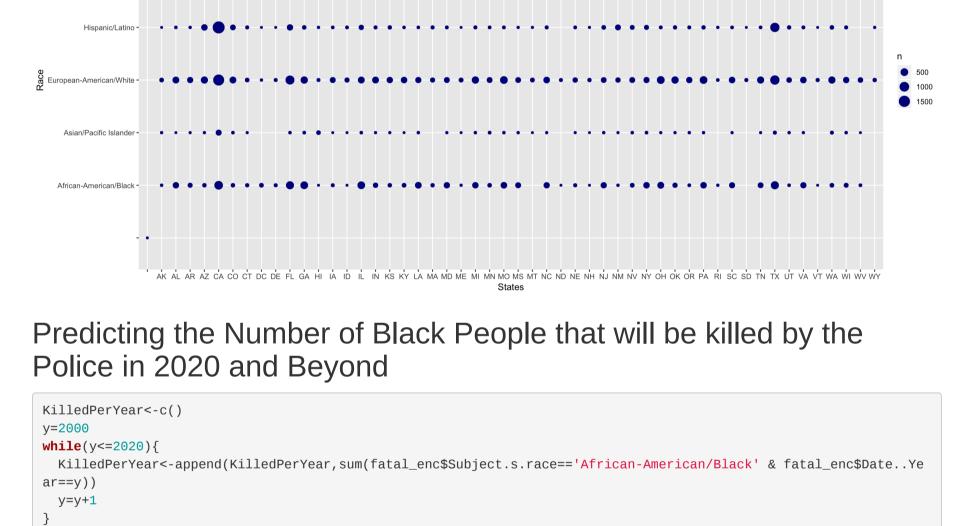
number of African-American/Black Americans killed by the police is concerning.

European-American/White



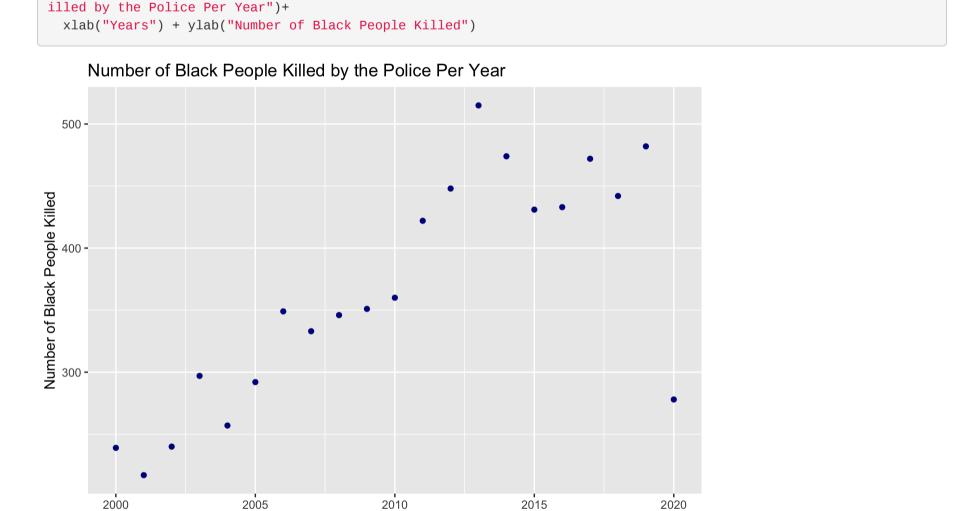
numOfHisp/(sum(raceTotals))*100

[1] 17.5235 Hispanic victims of police brutality were only 17.5% of the total victims. This is less than the number of Black victims, despite there being more Hispanic citizens than there are Black citizens. Total Number of People Killed by The Police by Race and by State suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(ggplot2)) ggplot(fatal_enc, mapping = aes(Location.of.death..state.,Subject.s.race)) +geom_count(color="darkblue") +ggtitle



years<-c(2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007,2008,2009,2010,2011,2012,2013,2014,2015,2016,2017,2018,2019,2020

ggplot(blackDF, mapping=aes(years, KilledPerYear)) +geom_point(color='darkblue') +ggtitle("Number of Black People K



abline(predict.Deaths)

0

0

The number of Black people being killed by the police seems to be increasing. The reason the number for 2020 is much lower than the previous years is becuase the data was recorded in the middle of the year. After creating this plot, I wanted to use the same data and create a linear model

Years

and finally predict the number of Black people that will be killed by the Police in the future.

predict.Deaths = lm(KilledPerYear ~ years, data=blackDF)

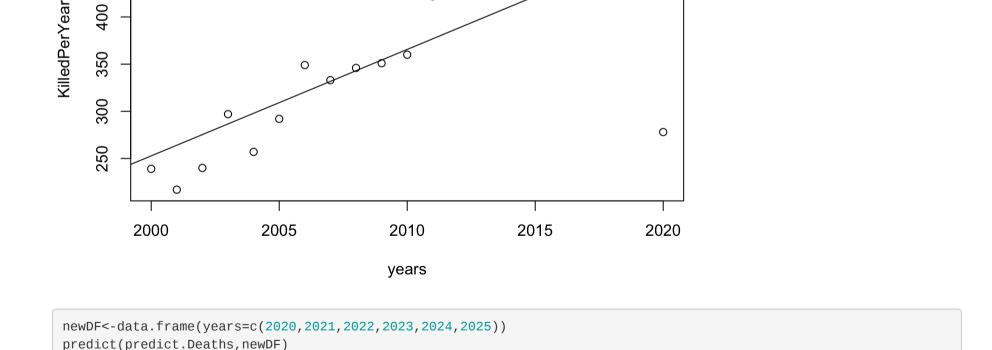
0

plot(KilledPerYear ~ years, data=blackDF)

450

400

350



478.4502 489.7333 501.0165 512.2996 523.5827 534.8658 The above code creates a liner model of the number of Black People killed by the police in the last 20 years, and then predicts the number of Black people that will be killed in the future. I have taken this data and created a table below.

5

2020 478

Predicted Number of Black People Killed by the Police

2023	512
2024	523
2025	534

NUMBER OF PEOPLE

Data Product

Along with this HTML, the data I used and an R Shiny app are contained in the zip file. To run the R Shiny App, follow these steps: • Open the app.R with Rstudio. • Click Run App in on the top right corner

2

1

YEAR

3

4

• A new window will pop up with a linear model of all the people killed by the police in the past 20 years. Click on the dropdown box to see the linear model for each race.