

Assignments

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Assignment 1

Problem 1

Install the datasets package on the console below using `install.packages("datasets")`. Now load the library.

```
library(datasets)
```

Load the USArrests dataset and rename it `dat`. Note that this dataset comes with R, in the package datasets, so there's no need to load data from your computer. Why is it useful to rename the dataset?

```
dat <- USArrests
```

Problem 2

Use this command to make the state names into a new variable called State.

```
dat$state <- tolower(rownames(USArrests))  
state <- dat$state
```

This dataset has the state names as row names, so we just want to make them into a new variable. We also make them all lower case, because that will help us draw a map later - the map function requires the states to be lower case.

List the variables contained in the dataset `USArrests`.

```
names(dat)
```

```
## [1] "Murder" "Assault" "UrbanPop" "Rape" "state"
```

Problem 3

What type of variable (from the DVB chapter) is **Murder**?

Answer: According to the DVB reading, murder would be a quantitative variable within this particular context.

What R Type of variable is it?

Answer: Murder is a UNIVARIATE NON-GRAPHICAL variable in R.

Problem 4

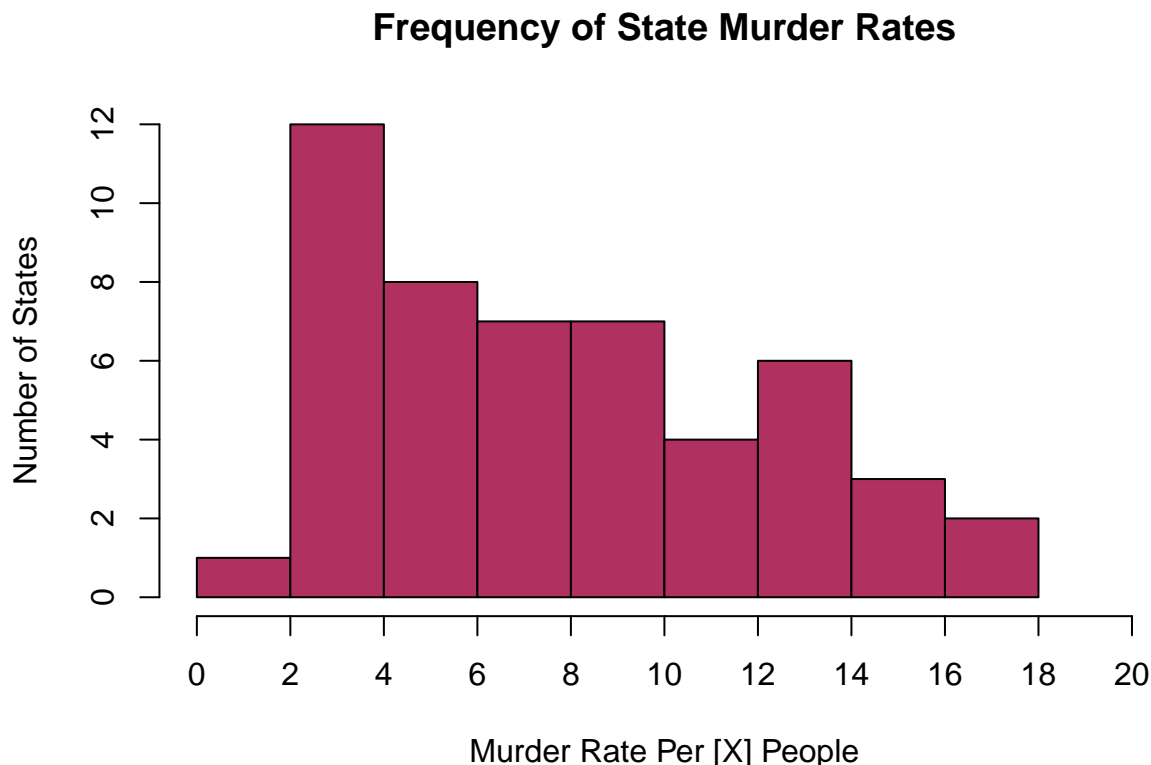
What information is contained in this dataset, in general? What do the numbers mean?

Answer: The dataset's variables compare the incidents or rates of murder, assault, and rape along state lines, as well as those of urban population sizes. Given the tenths decimal places featured in the categories of murder and rape, it is safe to assume those numbers present rates of reported incidents as neither murder nor rape can occur to a tenth degree. Assault, on the contrary, appears to be reported as raw, reported incidents given the data is presented as whole integers. The state category lists the various American states, adjacent to each states' urban population. As a note, the urban population data is presented seemingly as either proportional integers or on a scale; to illustrate, any one state's urban population data may identify what percentage of the state's population lives in an urban center.

Problem 5

Draw a histogram of **Murder** with proper labels and title.

```
hist(dat$Murder, main="Frequency of State Murder Rates",  
      xlab="Murder Rate Per [X] People", ylab="Number of States",  
      xlim=c(0,20), col="maroon", breaks=10, xaxp=c(0,20,10))
```



Problem 6

Please summarize **Murder** quantitatively. What are its mean and median? What is the difference between mean and median? What is a quartile, and why do you think R gives you the 1st Qu. and 3rd Qu.?

```
summary(dat)
```

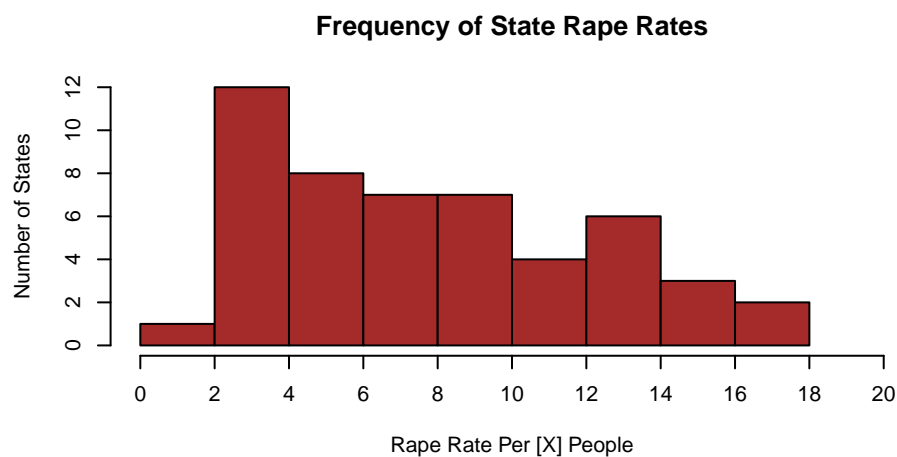
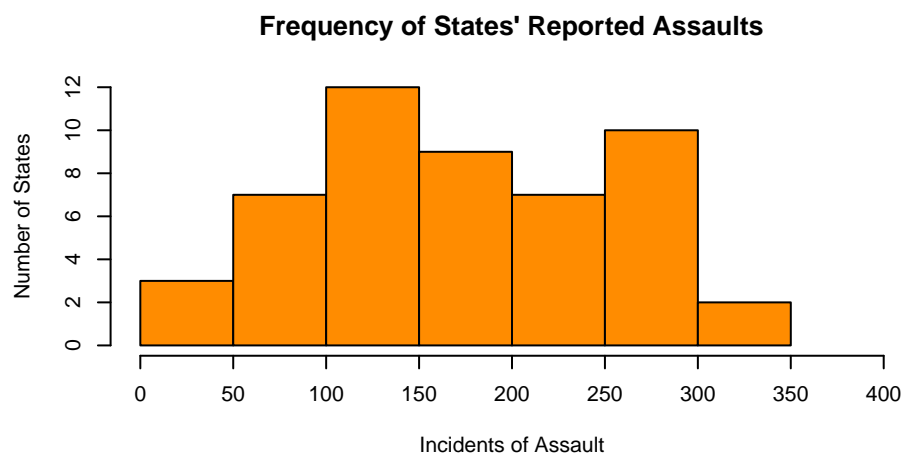
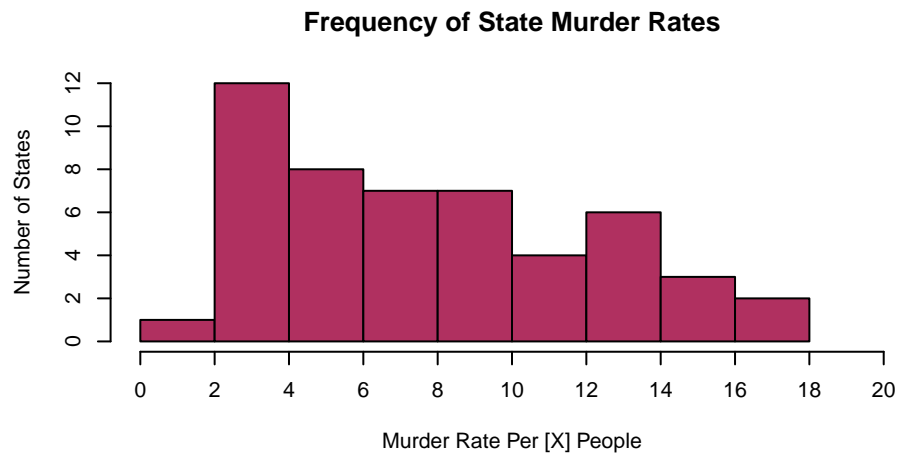
```
##      Murder      Assault      UrbanPop      Rape
## Min.   : 0.800   Min.    : 45.0   Min.    :32.00   Min.    : 7.30
## 1st Qu.: 4.075   1st Qu.:109.0   1st Qu.:54.50   1st Qu.:15.07
## Median : 7.250   Median :159.0   Median :66.00   Median :20.10
## Mean   : 7.788   Mean    :170.8   Mean    :65.54   Mean    :21.23
## 3rd Qu.:11.250   3rd Qu.:249.0   3rd Qu.:77.75   3rd Qu.:26.18
## Max.   :17.400   Max.    :337.0   Max.    :91.00   Max.    :46.00
##      state
## Length:50
## Class :character
## Mode  :character
##
##
##
```

The mean for murder is 7.788, which is the average of all state murder rates; the median of 7.25 is in contrast the figure at the middle of the string of variables if sequenced. The quartiles are the percentiles of the data. Combined, both the 1st and 3rd quartile depict where half the data lies betwee. That is, 25% of states have murder rates below 4.075, the 1st Quartile, while 75% of states have murder rates are less than 11.25. Likewise, 75% of states have murder rates higher than 4.075 and 25% of states have a murder rate higher than 11.25; 50% of states would thus have a murder rate between 4.075 and 11.25. R must provide the percentiles or quartiles to depict where half of the data lies between, presenting a numerical bell curve of sorts. *The .rmd file notably produces a summary of the state variable as well, with a length of 50 and a class and mode of character. The calculation, however, is cut out in the knitted pdf document.

Problem 7

Repeat the same steps you followed for **Murder**, for the variables **Assault** and **Rape**. Now plot all three histograms together. You can do this by using the command `par(mfrow=c(3,1))` and then plotting each of the three.

```
par(mfrow=c(3,1))
hist(dat$Murder, main="Frequency of State Murder Rates",
     xlab="Murder Rate Per [X] People", ylab="Number of States",
     xlim=c(0,20), col="maroon", breaks=10, xaxp=c(0,20,10))
hist(dat$Assault, main="Frequency of States' Reported Assaults",
     xlab="Incidents of Assault", ylab="Number of States",
     xlim=c(0,400), col="darkorange", breaks=10, xaxp=c(0,400,8))
hist(dat$Murder, main="Frequency of State Rape Rates",
     xlab="Rape Rate Per [X] People", ylab="Number of States",
     xlim=c(0,20), col="brown", breaks=10, xaxp=c(0,20,10))
```



What does the command `par` do, in your own words (you can look this up by asking R `?par`)?

Answer: Command `par` allows you define the parameters of a graph or computation. In this specific case, we set the parameters to the entirety of three graphs, which are all included in one plot.

What can you learn from plotting the histograms together?

Answer: By plotting all three plots adjacent of one another, the combined graphic allows for a quick assessment of the number of states with varying assault, murder, and rape rates. The graph thus allows you for a

quick comparison of central tendency, spread, skewness, and kurtosis for the various crimes.

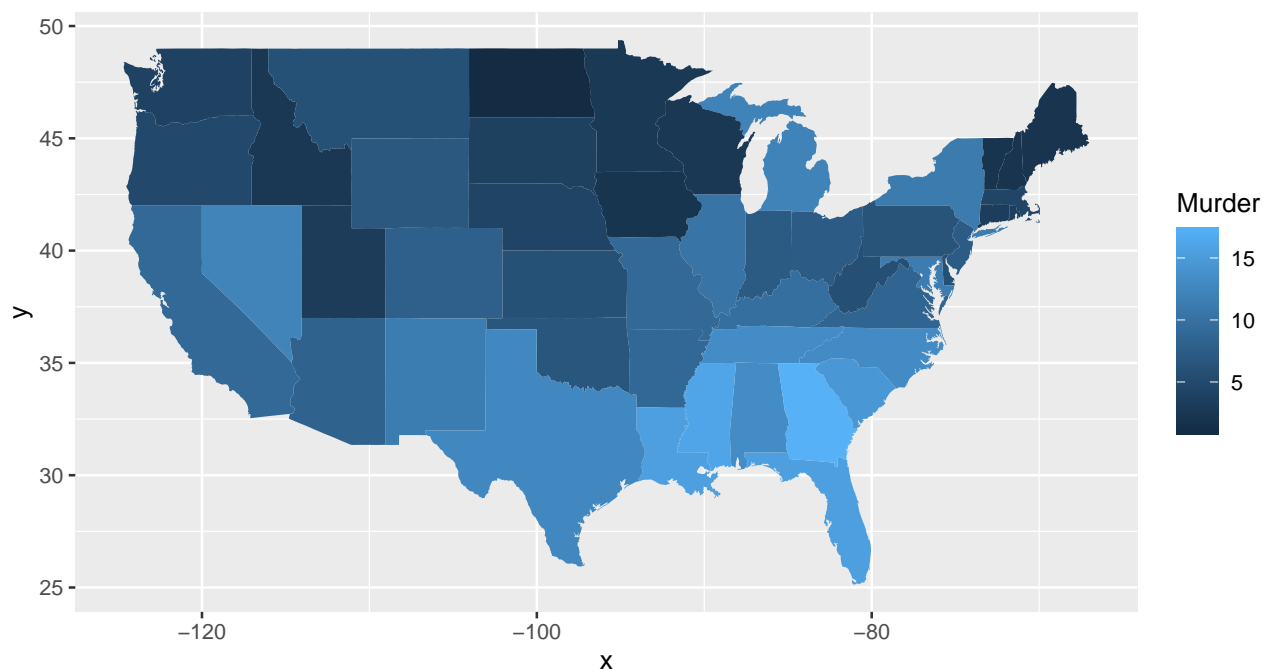
Problem 8

In the console below (not in text), type `install.packages("maps")` and press Enter, and then type `install.packages("ggplot2")` and press Enter. This will install the packages so you can load the libraries.

Run this code:

```
# install.packages("maps")
# install.packages("ggplot2")
library('maps')
library('ggplot2')

ggplot(dat, aes(map_id=state, fill=Murder)) +
  geom_map(map=map_data("state")) +
  expand_limits(x=map_data("state")$long, y=map_data("state")$lat)
```



What does this code do? Explain what each line is doing.

Answer: The code generates a map of the United States where each state is shaded according to their murder rate. States with darker shadings have lower murder rates as those with lighter shades have higher murder rates. The install commands download the graphed data, that is they download a map and hold the manipulated data. The ggplot command then creates the graph by loading the “dat” variable, which was predefined as the US Arrest data. The map is then divided along state lines and shaded according to the murder rate, per the `map_id` and `fill` command respectively. The `geom_map` command allows for additional manipulation to the states’ borders, defining each state alongside existing state boundaries. Finally, the `expand_limits` command expands the graph by manipulating the x and y axes.

Assignment 2

Problem 1: Load data

```
dat <- read.csv(file = 'assignment 2/dat.nsduh.small.1.csv')
```

What are the dimensions of the dataset?

```
names(dat)
```

```
## [1] "mjage"      "cigage"      "iralcage"    "age2"        "sexattract" "speakengl"
## [7] "irsex"
```

Problem 2: Variables

Describe the variables in the dataset. “mjage”: age of when participants first tried marijuana “cigage”: age of when participants first tried cigarettes “iralcage”: age of when participants first tried alcohol “age2”: calculated ages of participants given multiple responses “sexattract”: sexual attraction of participants “speakengl”: english proficiency level of participants “irsex”: sex of participants

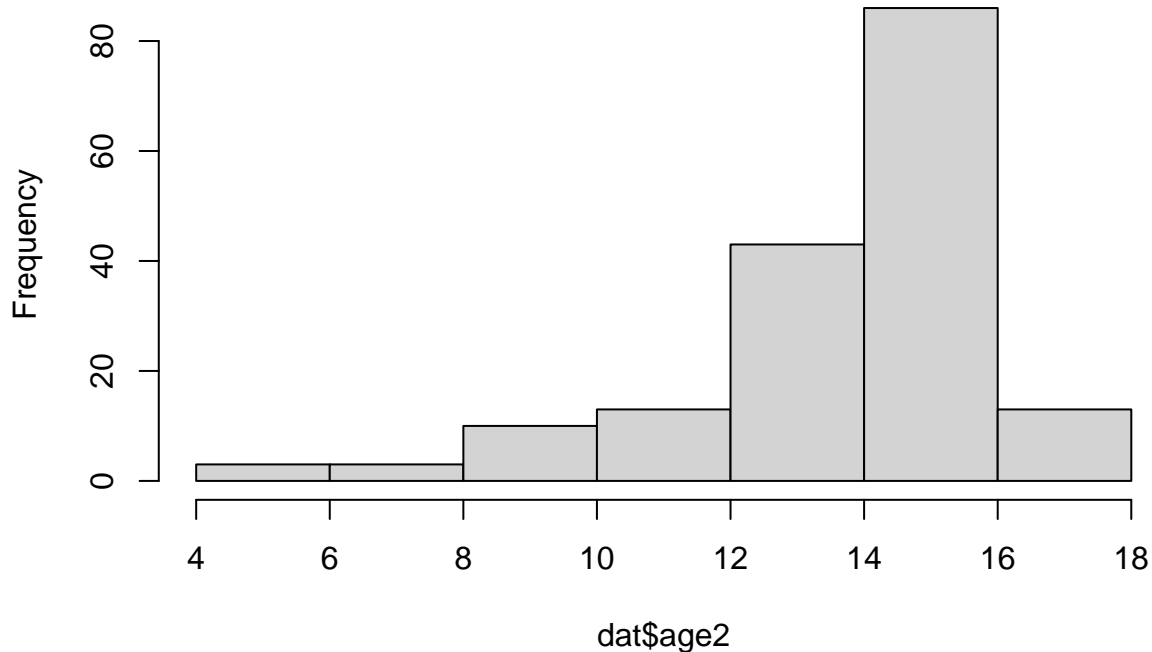
What is this dataset about? Who collected the data, what kind of sample is it, and what was the purpose of generating the data? The dataset is collected from the National Study of Drug Use and Health, which seeks to identify the ages at which the study’s participants first began consuming alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana. The study further collects data on its participants’ demographic data, such as age, gender, and sexual orientation, as well as English proficiency. The study’s variables are a mixture of categorical and quantitative variables. An example of the former, categorical, includes the sex, English proficiency, and sexual orientation variables. Others, such as the age variables, would be categorized as quantitative.

Problem 3: Age and gender

What is the age distribution of the sample like? Make sure you read the codebook to know what the variable values mean.

```
hist(dat$age2)
```

Histogram of dat\$age2



The age distribution of the sample size is very heavily skewed towards individuals 35 to 49 years old, or rather the category associated with the age group is the largest proportionately. This may be because the younger age groups are split and divided along single years and later grouped in categories of growing margins. For example, ages 12 to 21 are all categories along single-year lines whereas ages 30 to 64 are all divided in three categories. The sum of the earlier younger ages may result in a more proportional balance of the different ages.

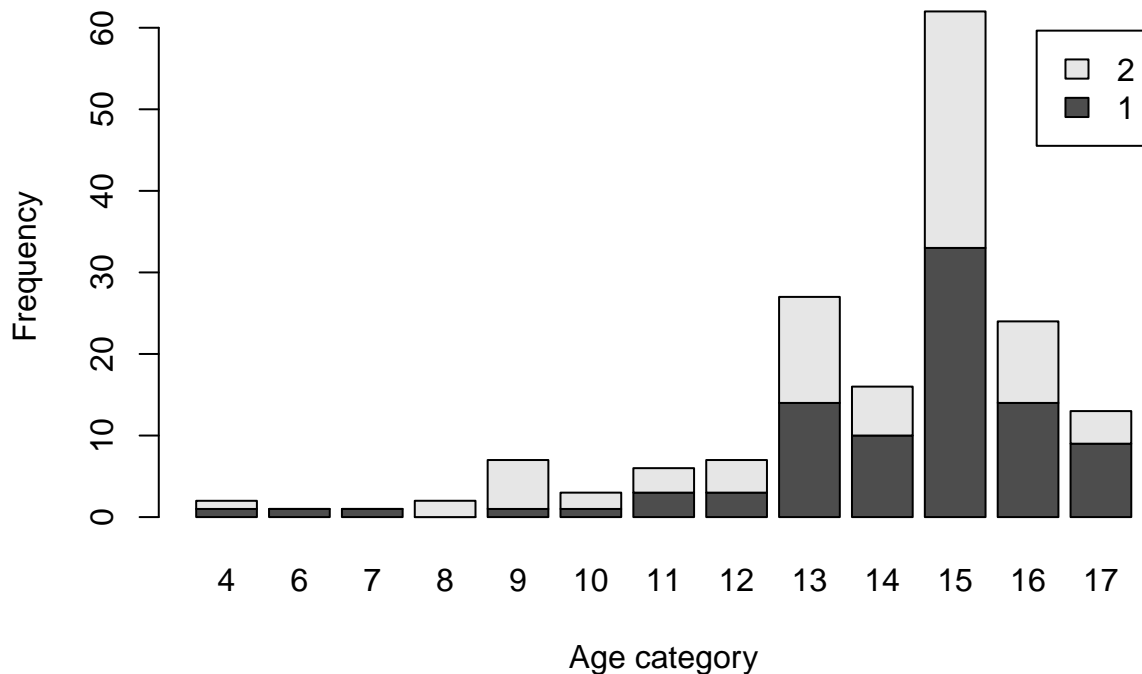
Do you think this age distribution representative of the US population? Why or why not? No, the distribution does not represent an accurate representation of the US population. This is due to two primary reasons, with the study's intent being the most important. Because the study seeks to identify the ages at which its participants first began utilizing substances, its participants are not entirely random. The study was conducted for a purpose other than studying the US population, which may present sample size issues. An example of this influence is the lack of participants ages 12 and younger. The absence of this age group presents the second reason why the study cannot produce accurate figures on the US population.

Is the sample balanced in terms of gender? If not, are there more females or males? The sample size is nearly balanced; however, women do slightly outnumber men in a ratio of approximately 52 to 48.

Use this code to draw a stacked bar plot to view the relationship between sex and age. What can you conclude from this plot?

```
tab.agesex <- table(dat$irsex, dat$age2)
barplot(tab.agesex,
        main = "Stacked barchart",
        xlab = "Age category", ylab = "Frequency",
        legend.text = rownames(tab.agesex),
        beside = FALSE)
```

Stacked barchart



bars (default) The stacked bar plot above allows us to view the gender ratio of each individual age group. Most categories appear to be relatively balanced, although there appear to be some notable exceptions. Columns 6, 7, and 17 are disproportionately male, whereas columns 8 and 9 are mostly comprised of women.

Problem 4: Substance use

For which of the three substances included in the dataset (marijuana, alcohol, and cigarettes) do individuals tend to use the substance earlier? As can be seen below, the substance with the earliest apparent use is alcohol, which has the lowest mean, median, and first quarter figure, with the lowest reported minimum age.

```
summary(dat)
```

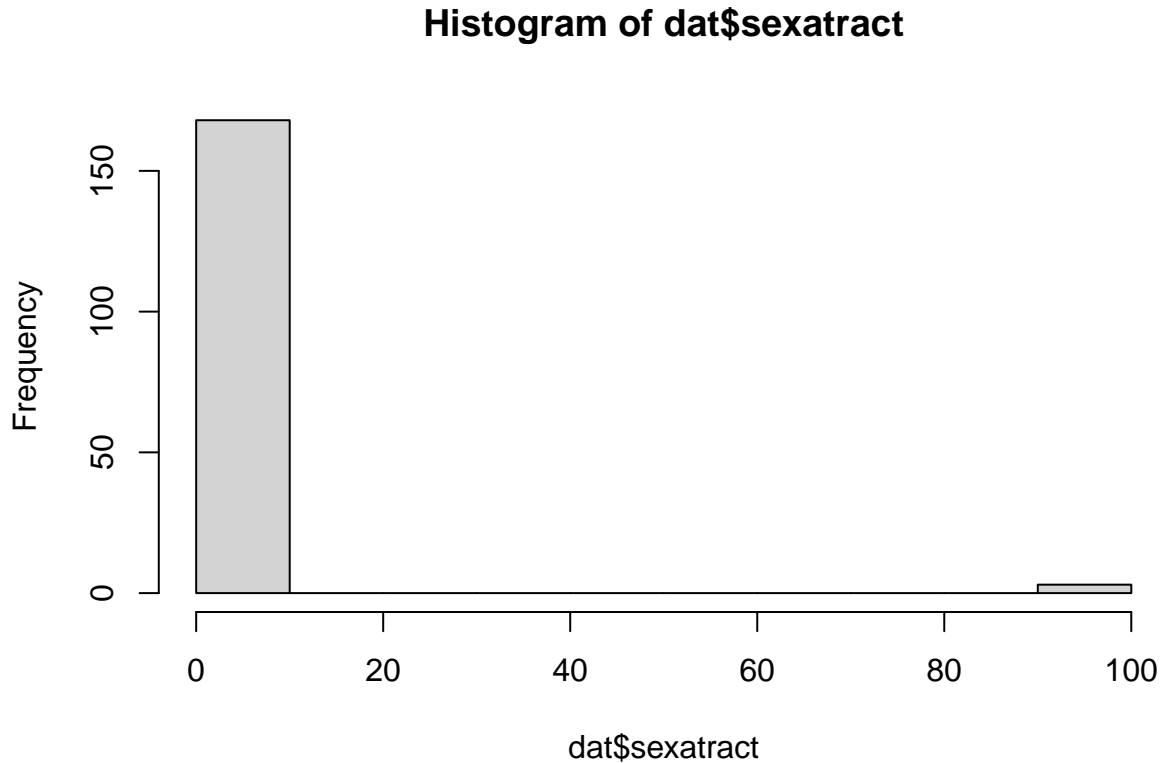
```
##      mjage      cigage      irlcage      age2
##  Min.   : 7.00   Min.   :10.00   Min.   : 5.00   Min.   : 4.00
## 1st Qu.:14.00   1st Qu.:15.00   1st Qu.:13.00   1st Qu.:13.00
## Median :16.00   Median :17.00   Median :15.00   Median :15.00
## Mean   :15.99   Mean   :17.65   Mean   :14.95   Mean   :13.98
## 3rd Qu.:17.50   3rd Qu.:19.00   3rd Qu.:17.00   3rd Qu.:15.00
## Max.   :35.00   Max.   :50.00   Max.   :23.00   Max.   :17.00
## sexatract  speakengl  irsex
##  Min.   : 1.00   Min.   :1.00   Min.   :1.000
## 1st Qu.: 1.00   1st Qu.:1.00   1st Qu.:1.000
## Median : 1.00   Median :1.00   Median :1.000
## Mean   : 3.07   Mean   :1.07   Mean   :1.468
## 3rd Qu.: 1.00   3rd Qu.:1.00   3rd Qu.:2.000
## Max.   :99.00   Max.   :3.00   Max.   :2.000
```

mjage: minimum age of 7 with a first quarter of 14 and a mean of 15.99. cigage: minimum age of 10 with a first quarter of 15 and a mean of 17.65. irlcage: minimum age of 5 with a first quarter of 13 and a mean of 14.95.

Problem 5: Sexual attraction

What does the distribution of sexual attraction look like? Is this what you expected?

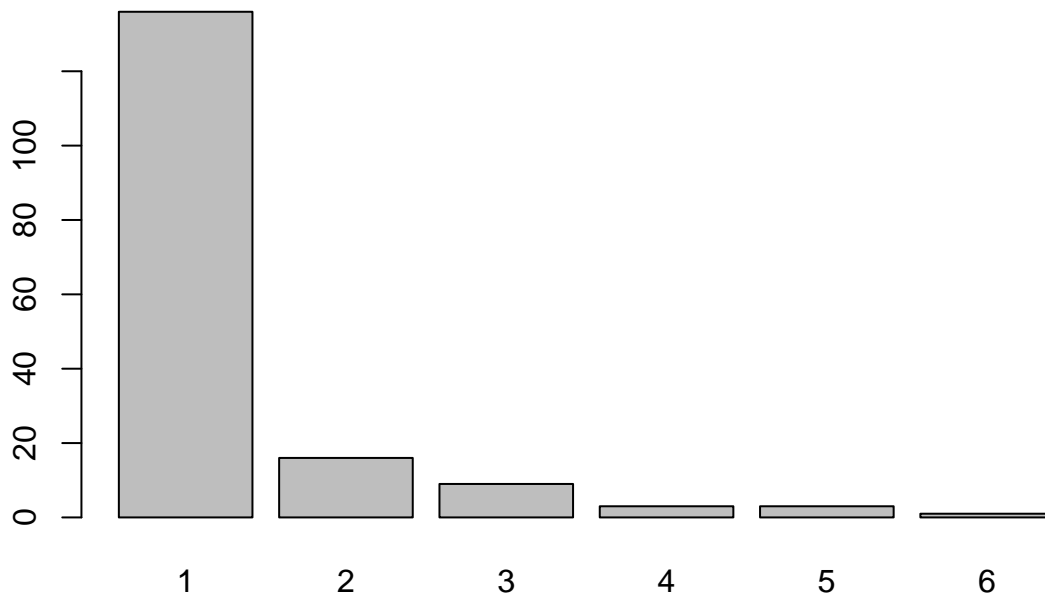
```
hist(dat$sexattract)
```



```
dat$sexattract.nas <- ifelse(dat$sexattract==99, NA, dat$sexattract)
dat$sexattract.nas
```

```
## [1] 1 2 2 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 1 1 5 2
## [26] 1 1 1 1 NA 1 1 1 2 NA 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 3 1 1
## [51] 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 2 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
## [76] 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 4 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 6 1 1 1
## [101] 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 2 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1
## [126] 1 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
## [151] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 3 1 NA
```

```
sexattract.no.nas <- na.omit(dat$sexattract.nas)
barplot(table(sexattract.no.nas))
```

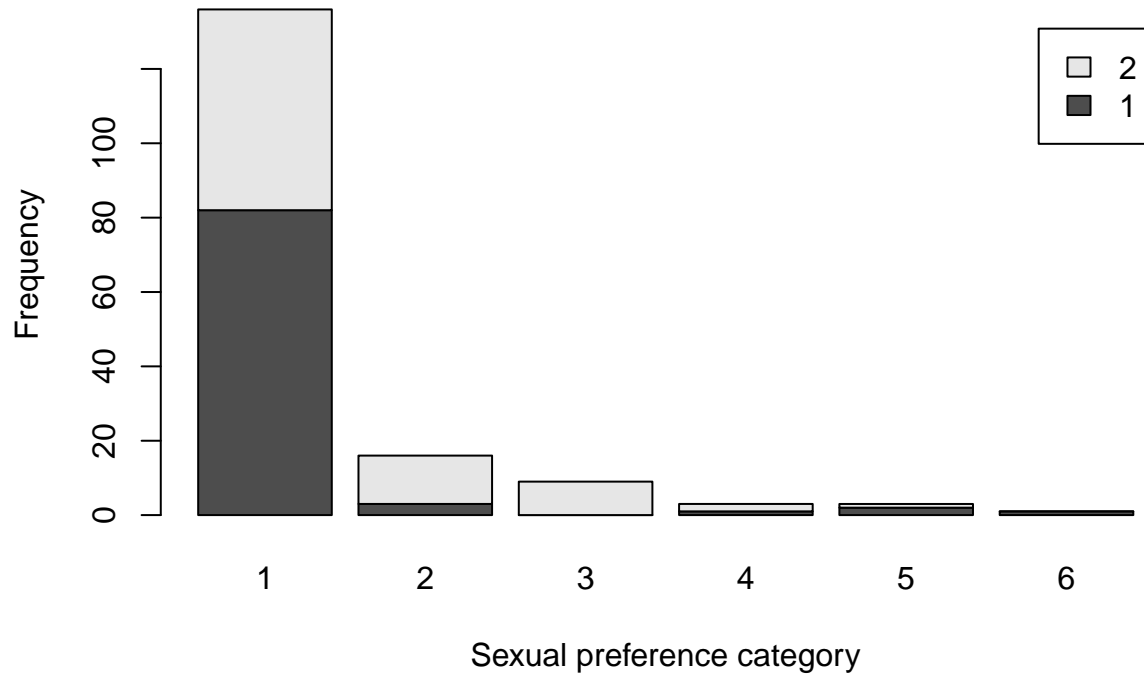


Yes, the unaltered histogram presents two notable columns, which represent the variables' options of 1-6 and 85, 94, and 97-99. Most participants answered the survey, however nearly a quarter of participants were categorized in the latter portion of answers as they either skipped the question, left the answer blank, or refused. Respondents who participated and answered the question were overwhelmingly attracted to and only to members of the opposite sex; however, small, single-digit percentages did document being attracted to the same sex or both the opposite and same sex. The figures, which may not accurately represent the United States, are expected.

What is the distribution of sexual attraction by gender?

```
tab.prefsex <- table(dat$irsex, dat$sexattract.nas)
barplot(tab.prefsex,
        main = "Stacked barchart",
        xlab = "Sexual preference category", ylab = "Frequency",
        legend.text = rownames(tab.prefsex),
        beside = FALSE)
```

Stacked barchart

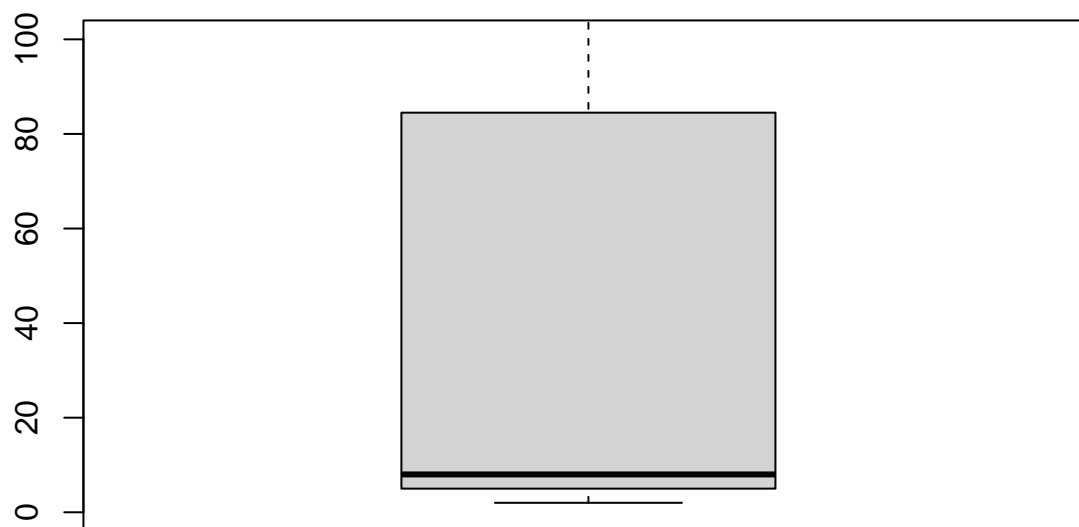


Each category has its own sex ratio. The first, 1, is nearly 2 to 3 men to women, while later options such as 2 and three are disproportionately comprised of women. Later options, such as 5 and 6 are mostly male.

Problem 6: English speaking

What does the distribution of English speaking look like in the sample? Is this what you might expect for a random sample of the US population?

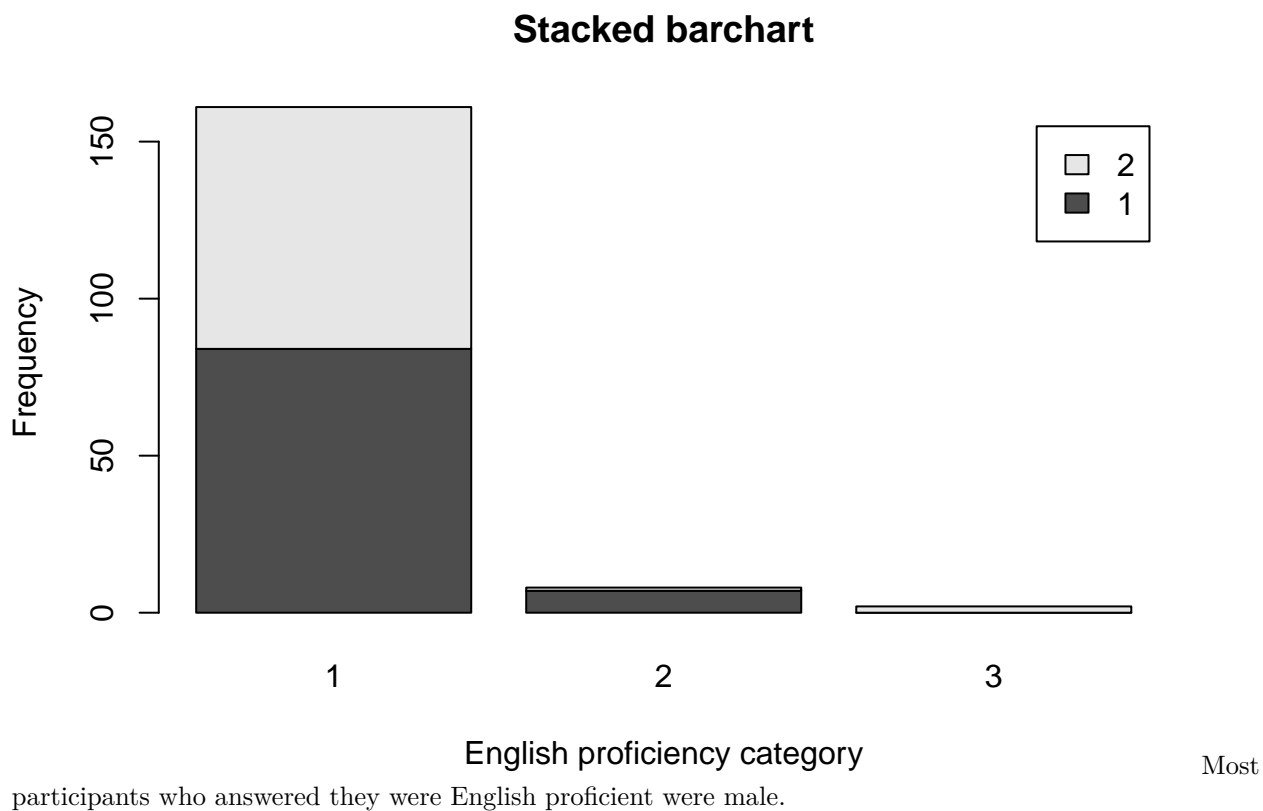
```
boxplot(table(dat$speakengl), ylim = c(0,100))
```



Yes, the vast majority of participants are English proficient with only a very small minority expressing hesitance with the language. The participants may not reflect the US population, however, as communities of particular groups, such as migrants, may be hesitant to participant in a study.

Are there more English speaker females or males?

```
tab.engprof <- table(dat$irsex, dat$speakengl)
barplot(tab.engprof,
        main = "Stacked barchart",
        xlab = "English proficiency category", ylab = "Frequency",
        legend.text = rownames(tab.engprof),
        beside = FALSE)
```



Midterm 1

Instructions

- Create a folder in your computer (a good place would be under Crim 250, Exams).
- Download the dataset from the Canvas website (fatal-police-shootings-data.csv) onto that folder, and save your Exam 1.Rmd file in the same folder.
- Download the README.md file. This is the codebook.
- Load the data into an R data frame.

```
dat <- read.csv("midterm 1/fatal-police-shootings-data.csv")
```

Problem 1

- Describe the dataset. This is the source: <https://github.com/washingtonpost/data-police-shootings> . Write two sentences (max.) about this.

The dataset, compiled by the Washington Post, seeks to maintain a record of all fatal police shootings since January 1, 2015. The dataset further elaborates on shooting incidents by tracking various variables, including the race of the deceased, the deceased's mental health statuses, whether the deceased had a gun, and the circumstances surrounding their death.

- How many observations are there in the data frame?

```
head(dat)
```

```
##   id          name      date manner_of_death armed age gender race
## 1  3      Tim Elliot 2015-01-02        shot    gun  53      M    A
## 2  4  Lewis Lee Lembke 2015-01-02        shot    gun  47      M    W
## 3  5 John Paul Quintero 2015-01-03 shot and Tasered unarmed 23      M    H
## 4  8  Matthew Hoffman 2015-01-04        shot toy weapon 32      M    W
## 5  9  Michael Rodriguez 2015-01-04        shot  nail gun 39      M    H
## 6 11 Kenneth Joe Brown 2015-01-04        shot    gun  18      M    W
##              city state signs_of_mental_illness threat_level    flee
## 1      Shelton    WA              True      attack Not fleeing
## 2      Aloha     OR              False      attack Not fleeing
## 3      Wichita   KS              False      other  Not fleeing
## 4 San Francisco  CA              True      attack Not fleeing
## 5      Evans    CO              False      attack Not fleeing
## 6      Guthrie   OK              False      attack Not fleeing
## body_camera longitude latitude is_geocoding_exact
## 1      False  -123.122    47.247              True
## 2      False  -122.892    45.487              True
## 3      False   -97.281    37.695              True
## 4      False  -122.422    37.763              True
## 5      False  -104.692    40.384              True
## 6      False   -97.423    35.877              True
```

By simply running “dat”, we can see that there are 6,594 rows of data with 17 columns. Said columns, which can be identified using the “names(dat)” command are as follows: “id”, “name”, “date”, “manner_of_death”, “armed”, “age”, “gender”, “race”, “city”, “state”, “signs_of_mental_illness”, “threat_level”, “flee”, “body_camera”, “longitude”, “latitude”, and “is_geocoding_exact”

- c. Look at the names of the variables in the data frame. Describe what “body_camera”, “flee”, and “armed” represent, according to the codebook. Again, only write one sentence (max) per variable.

```
names(dat)
```

```
## [1] "id"           "name"
## [3] "date"        "manner_of_death"
## [5] "armed"       "age"
## [7] "gender"      "race"
## [9] "city"        "state"
## [11] "signs_of_mental_illness" "threat_level"
## [13] "flee"        "body_camera"
## [15] "longitude"   "latitude"
## [17] "is_geocoding_exact"
```

```
#dat$body_camera
#dat$flee
#dat$armed
```

The prior three listed variables all present various conditions on the shooting’s circumstances. “body_camera” explains whether the police officer was wearing a body camera during the interaction with the deceased. “flee” explains whether the deceased was moving away or fleeing from the police officers during the interaction and by what means, as reported by news reports. Lastly, “armed” details whether the victim was armed during the interaction with the officer and what object was believed to be the armed weapon.

- d. What are three weapons that you are surprised to find in the “armed” variable? Make a table of the values in “armed” to see the options.

```
table(dat$armed)
```

```
##
##
##                207                air conditioner
##                air pistol                Airsoft pistol
##                1                3
##                ax                barstool
##                24                1
##                baseball bat                baseball bat and bottle
##                20                1
##                baseball bat and fireplace poker                baseball bat and knife
##                1                1
##                baton                BB gun
##                6                15
##                BB gun and vehicle                bean-bag gun
##                1                1
##                beer bottle                binoculars
```

##	3	1
##	blunt object	bottle
##	5	1
##	bow and arrow	box cutter
##	1	13
##	brick	car, knife and mace
##	2	1
##	carjack	chain
##	1	3
##	chain saw	chainsaw
##	2	1
##	chair	claimed to be armed
##	4	1
##	contractor's level	cordless drill
##	1	1
##	crossbow	crowbar
##	9	5
##	fireworks	flagpole
##	1	1
##	flashlight	garden tool
##	2	2
##	glass shard	grenade
##	4	1
##	gun	gun and car
##	3798	12
##	gun and knife	gun and machete
##	22	3
##	gun and sword	gun and vehicle
##	1	17
##	guns and explosives	hammer
##	3	18
##	hand torch	hatchet
##	1	14
##	hatchet and gun	ice pick
##	2	1
##	incendiary device	knife
##	2	955
##	knife and vehicle	lawn mower blade
##	1	2
##	machete	machete and gun
##	51	1
##	meat cleaver	metal hand tool
##	6	2
##	metal object	metal pipe
##	5	16
##	metal pole	metal rake
##	4	1
##	metal stick	microphone
##	3	1
##	motorcycle	nail gun
##	1	1
##	oar	pellet gun
##	1	3
##	pen	pepper spray

##	1	2
##	pick-axe	piece of wood
##	4	7
##	pipe	pitchfork
##	7	2
##	pole	pole and knife
##	3	2
##	railroad spikes	rock
##	1	7
##	samurai sword	scissors
##	4	9
##	screwdriver	sharp object
##	16	14
##	shovel	spear
##	7	2
##	stapler	straight edge razor
##	1	5
##	sword	Taser
##	23	34
##	tire iron	toy weapon
##	4	226
##	unarmed	undetermined
##	421	188
##	unknown weapon	vehicle
##	82	213
##	vehicle and gun	vehicle and machete
##	8	1
##	walking stick	wasp spray
##	1	1
##	wrench	
##	1	

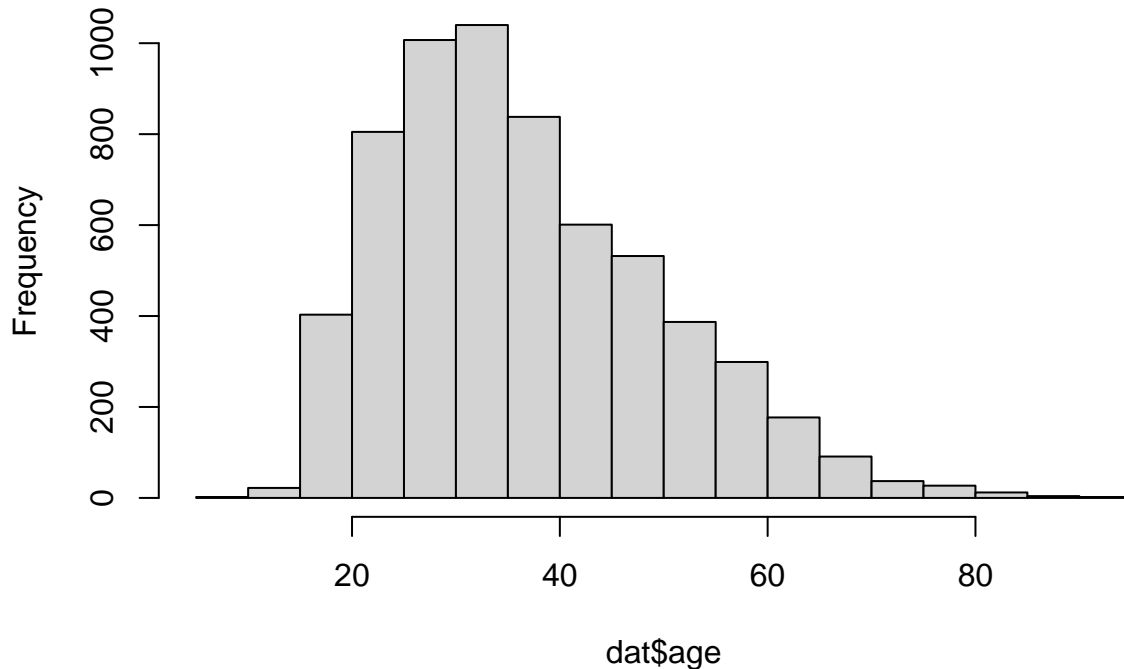
The objects that most surprised me were a flagpole, binoculars, and air conditioner.

Problem 2

- Describe the age distribution of the sample. Is this what you would expect to see?

```
hist(dat$age)
```


Histogram of dat\$age



The distribution of `dat$age` is right-skewed with a median of 35 but a mean of 37.12. This indicates that most victims of police fatality shootings were younger individuals between the ages of 27 and 45, per the first and third percentiles. The findings are expected as individuals of this age group are more likely to be out committing crimes and then fleeing or objecting to arrest with weapons, relative to the elderly or very young children. There are also no unrealistic outliers in the dataset.

- b. To understand the center of the age distribution, would you use a mean or a median, and why? Find the one you picked.

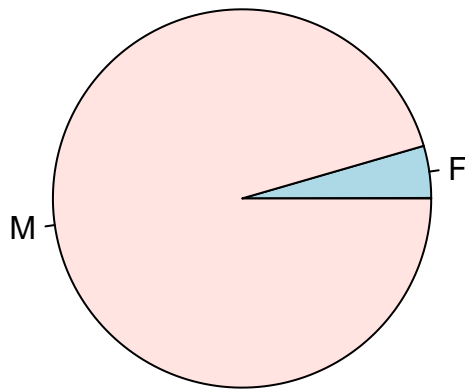
```
summary(dat$age)
```

##	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.	NA's
##	6.00	27.00	35.00	37.12	45.00	91.00	308

Due to the lack of outliers and the seemingly representative, normal distribution of the data, I would opt for the mean as it would allow for better calculations with age as a quantitative variable. While the distribution is slightly skewed, there are little concerns about the tail variables throwing off the study. In fact, their inclusion would be ideal.

- c. Describe the gender distribution of the sample. Do you find this surprising?

```
# table(dat$gender)
pie(table(dat$gender))
```



```
#barplot(table(dat$gender))
```

The distribution of gender is very heavily male-dominate. There are 6298 male incidents of fatal police shootings to 293 for female victims, with 3 cases being outliers. As can be seen in the pie chart, males are the vast majority of victims in police shootings. Women are approximately 4.65% of cases while men are 95.35% of cases. I opted for a pie chart over a barplot to highlight the overwhelming ratio; however, both graphs can be used for gender/sex comparisons.

Problem 3

- a. How many police officers had a body camera, according to news reports? What proportion is this of all the incidents in the data? Are you surprised that it is so high or low?

```
table(dat$body_camera)
```

```
##
## False  True
##  5684   910
```

As reported by R, 5684 police officers were not wearing body cameras while only 910 were; that is, approximately 86.2% of police officers in all of the Washington Post's documented fatal shootings were not wearing body cameras, while only 13.8% were indeed wearing body cameras. The report is surprising given how widespread body camera use has become nationwide. As an individual, I am also conflicted that such a large percentage of police shootings went undocumented by the police officers' account. That presents issues for accountability assuming police officers were acting in ill standards. The percentage may be slim but for 86.2% of all documented fatal shootings to be unrecorded from the police officer's point of view is troubling.

- b. In how many of the incidents was the victim fleeing? What proportion is this of the total number of incidents in the data? Is this what you would expect?

```
table(dat$flee)
```

```
##
##           Car      Foot Not fleeing      Other
##           491      1058      845      3952      248
```

The table command indicates that there were 3952 cases of victims not fleeing, with 1058 incidents of victims fleeing in a car, 845 via foot, or 248 by other means for a total of 2151 fleeing individuals. The final proportions are thus 59.9% of victims not fleeing and 32.6% of victims fleeing either via car, foot, or other means. As a note, there are 491 cases of missing variables. The findings are therefore puzzling as only approximately a third of fatal police shooting victims were fleeing. The approximate percent of 59.9% of victims who were not fleeing is troubling from the civilian's perspective.

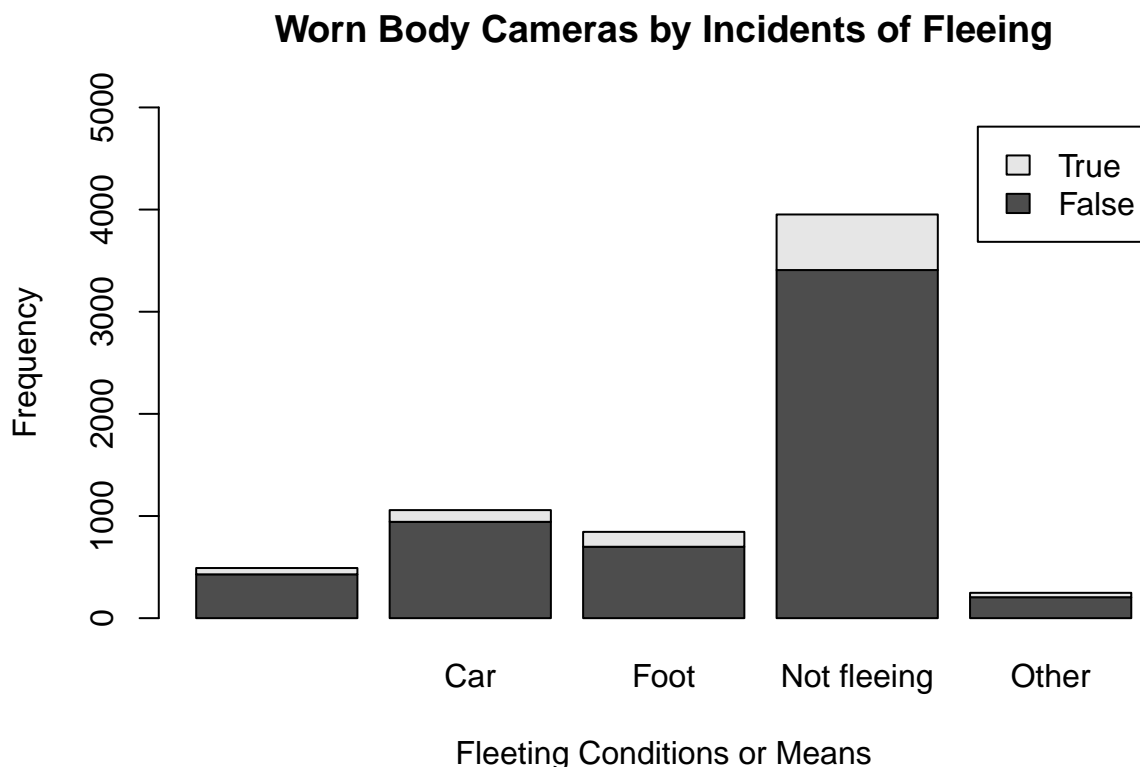
Problem 4

- Describe the relationship between the variables “body camera” and “flee” using a stacked barplot. What can you conclude from this relationship?

Hint 1: The categories along the x-axis are the options for “flee”, each bar contains information about whether the police officer had a body camera (vertically), and the height along the y-axis shows the frequency of that category).

Hint 2: Also, if you are unsure about the syntax for barplot, run ?barplot in R and see some examples at the bottom of the documentation. This is usually a good way to look up the syntax of R code. You can also Google it.

```
# dat$body_camera
# dat$flee
tab.cameraflee <- table(dat$body_camera, dat$flee)
barplot(tab.cameraflee,
        main = "Worn Body Cameras by Incidents of Fleeing",
        xlab = "Fleeing Conditions or Means", ylab = "Frequency",
        legend.text = rownames(tab.cameraflee),
        ylim = c(0, 5000),
        beside = FALSE)
```



The relationship between variables `body_camera` and `fleeing` detail what proportion of incidents involving victims fleeing from the police were recorded by police body cameras. As can be noted, police body cameras were not present across all incidents of fleeing or the lack thereof as well. Most cases involving police body cameras were those where the victim was not fleeing. As a note, the column furthest on the left includes incidents of missing variables where the fleeing condition is unknown. We still see here that police body cameras were still not widely used.

Extra credit

- a. What does this code tell us?

```
mydates <- as.Date(dat$date)
head(mydates)
(mydates[length(mydates)] - mydates[1])
```

The code presents an ordinal sequence for the dates in the dataset, during which all incidents of police shootings were captured. “`mydates <- as.Date(dat$date)`” reformats the “date” variable as dates in R, with “`head(mydates)`” presenting a brief summary of the first few entries. The command “`(mydates[length(mydates)] - mydates[1])`” then subtracts the final date entry from the first in order to conclude how many dates are included overall in the dataset. There are 2458 days for a total of 6,594 fatal police shootings.

- b. On Friday, a new report was published that was described as follows by The Guardian: “More than half of US police killings are mislabelled or not reported, study finds.” Without reading this article now (due to limited time), why do you think police killings might be mislabelled or underreported?

Police shootings may be mislabelled or underreported due to the presence of missing variables. For values such as fleeing, armed, and race, there are various missing variables. The result creates some uncertainty about specific statistical findings. The main reason, however, for why cases may be underreported or mislabelled has to do with the lack of a concrete dataset. Various institutions and organizations nationwide document fatal police shootings but, as stated, the figures are non-exhaustive. The Washington Post has alone documented more than twice the recorded fatal police shooting incidents than the FBI and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Existing datasets are further jeopardized by the inconsistency of local police office in incident reporting as each department and office can report cases distinctly.

- c. Regarding missing values in problem 4, do you see any? If so, do you think that’s all that’s missing from the data?

Yes, there are approximately 500 missing fleeing values in problem 4. I am unable to determine, however, if the missing variables are solely absent from the fleeing variable or if they have broader absent values as well. I will note, however, that the variable “`body_camera`” has 6594 cases and “`gender`” has 6591 complete variables. Their near completion indicates that some variables are indeed exhaustive or missing just 3 entries. Thus, I am unable to determine whether the missing fleeing variables are an anomaly or whether data is consistently absent.

```
#table(dat$gender)
#table(dat$body_camera)
```

Assignment 3

Load the data.

```
library(readr)
library(knitr)
dat <- read.csv(file = "assignment 3/crime_simple.txt")
```

This is a dataset from a textbook by Brian S. Everitt about crime in the US in 1960. The data originate from the Uniform Crime Report of the FBI and other government sources. The data for 47 states of the USA are given.

Codebook:

R: Crime rate: # of offenses reported to police per million population

Age: The number of males of age 14-24 per 1000 population

S: Indicator variable for Southern states (0 = No, 1 = Yes)

Ed: Mean of years of schooling x 10 for persons of age 25 or older

Ex0: 1960 per capita expenditure on police by state and local government

Ex1: 1959 per capita expenditure on police by state and local government

LF: Labor force participation rate per 1000 civilian urban males age 14-24

M: The number of males per 1000 females

N: State population size in hundred thousands

NW: The number of non-whites per 1000 population

U1: Unemployment rate of urban males per 1000 of age 14-24

U2: Unemployment rate of urban males per 1000 of age 35-39

W: Median value of transferable goods and assets or family income in tens of \$

X: The number of families per 1000 earning below 1/2 the median income

We are interested in checking whether the reported crime rate (# of offenses reported to police per million population) and the average education (mean number of years of schooling for persons of age 25 or older) are related.

Problem 1.

How many observations are there in the dataset? To what does each observation correspond?

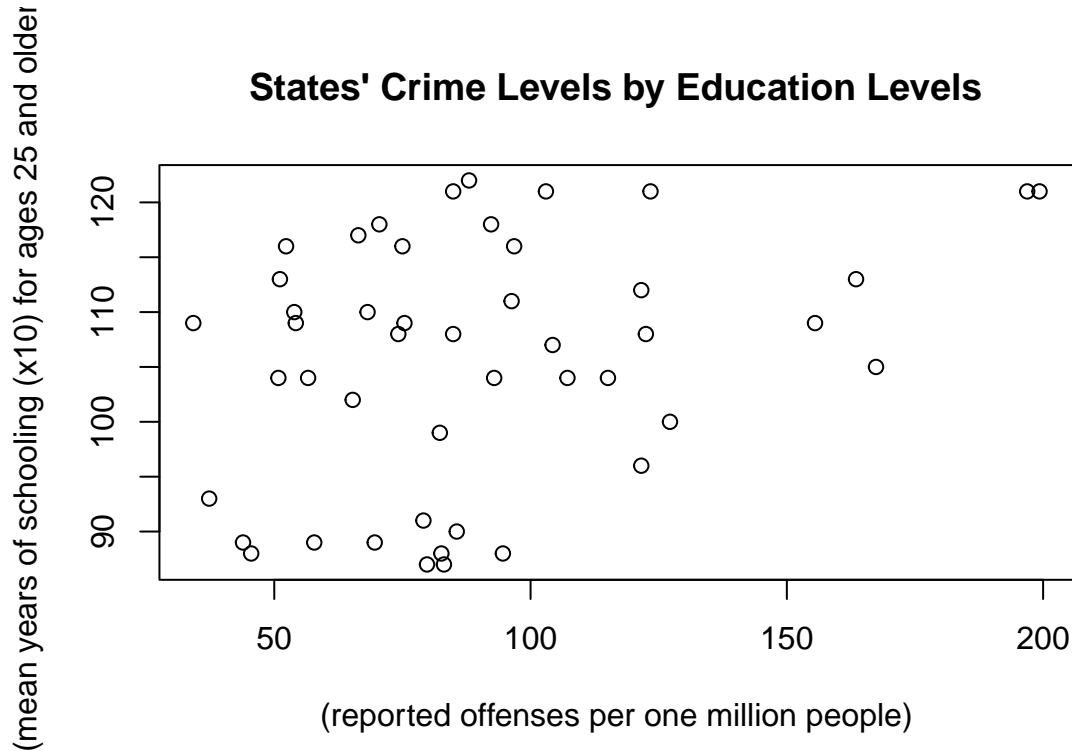
```
dat.crime
```

The overall “dat” dataset has fifty rows of data, with each row corresponding to a state. With the four variables of murder, assault, urban population, and rape, as well as an identifying state name value, the dataset lists rape and murder rates, as well as total cases of assault, in relation to states’ urban populations. In contrast, the “dat.crime” dataset has 47 rows of data with 14 variables, or columns. Each row once again corresponds to a state’s reported crime rate with their respective demographic information.

Problem 2.

Draw a scatterplot of the two variables. Calculate the correlation between the two variables. Can you come up with an explanation for this relationship?

```
crime.lm <- plot(dat.crime$R, dat.crime$Ed, main="States' Crime Levels by Education Levels",  
  xlab="(reported offenses per one million people)", ylab="(mean years of schooling (x10) for ages 25 and older")
```



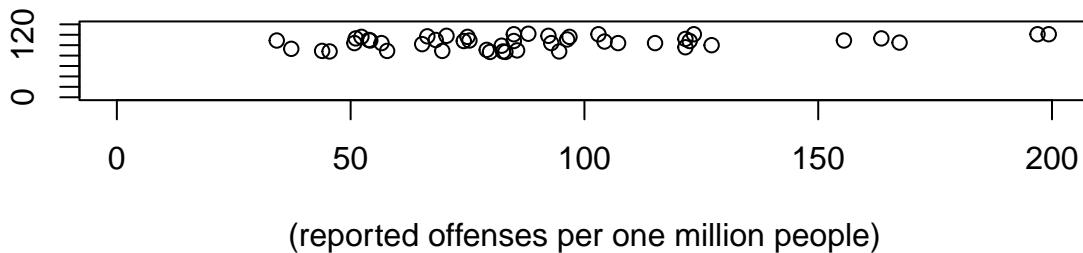
```
cor(dat.crime$R, dat.crime$Ed)
```

```
## [1] 0.3228349
```

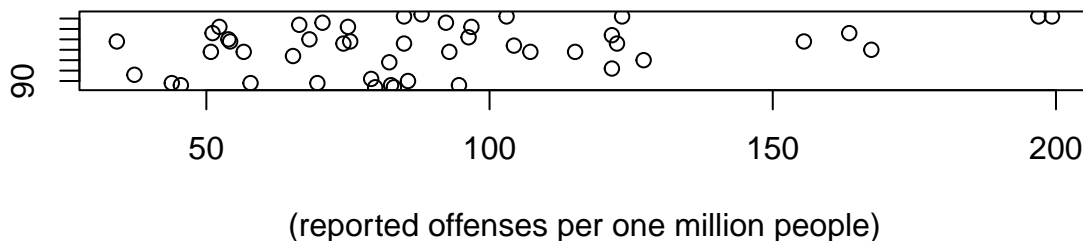
```
par(mfrow=c(2,1))  
plot(dat.crime$R, dat.crime$Ed, main="States' Crime Levels by Education Levels",  
  xlab="(reported offenses per one million people)", ylab="(mean years of schooling (x10) for ages 25 and older")  
plot(dat.crime$R, dat.crime$Ed, main="States' Crime Levels by Education Levels",  
  xlab="(reported offenses per one million people)", ylab="(mean years of schooling (x10) for ages 25 and older")
```

years of schooling (x10) for ages 18 and over

States' Crime Levels by Education Levels



States' Crime Levels by Education Levels



The calculated correlation between years of education and reported crime is 0.3228349. The relationship between the two variables thus appears to be low and statistically insignificant as the calculated value is a mere 0.3228349. The existing correlation may be a consequence of external forces. Disparities in schooling requirements may for example skew both variables as residents of particularly large or small states may be required to continue attending or deterred from remaining in school. The differences in social action may contribute to the formulation of an insignificant correlation. Visually, as indicated in the first graph, most plots appear to be scattered randomly across the determined scales. Fitting a regression line would be difficult for such a distribution. While the distribution does appear to become more narrowed once the scale is made to include 0 as the minimum value for the x- and y-axis, the distribution appears to be a consequence of the graph's manipulation rather than the variable's relationship.

Problem 3.

Regress reported crime rate (y) on average education (x) and call this linear model `crime.lm` and write the summary of the regression by using this code, which makes it look a little nicer `{r, eval=FALSE}` `kable(summary(crime.lm)$coef, digits = 2)`.

```
dat.crime$R.c = scale(dat.crime$R, center=TRUE, scale=FALSE) # scaling the data
crime.lm <- lm(R ~ Ed, data = dat.crime) # running regression
summary(crime.lm) # calling the summary of the fitted model
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = R ~ Ed, data = dat.crime)
##
```

```
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -60.061 -27.125  -4.654  17.133  91.646
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -27.3967    51.8104  -0.529   0.5996
## Ed           1.1161     0.4878   2.288   0.0269 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 37.01 on 45 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.1042, Adjusted R-squared:  0.08432
## F-statistic: 5.236 on 1 and 45 DF,  p-value: 0.02688
```

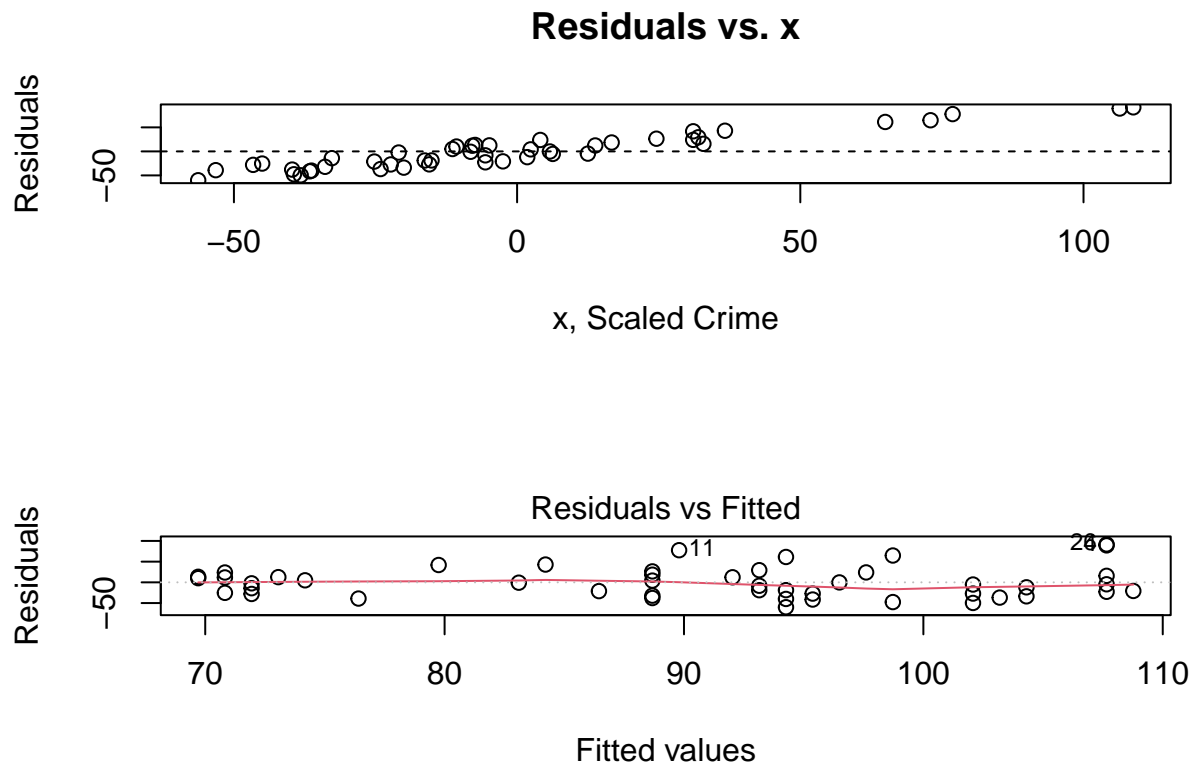
```
kable(summary(crime.lm)$coef, digits = 2) # making the summary look nicer
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	-27.40	51.81	-0.53	0.60
Ed	1.12	0.49	2.29	0.03

Problem 4.

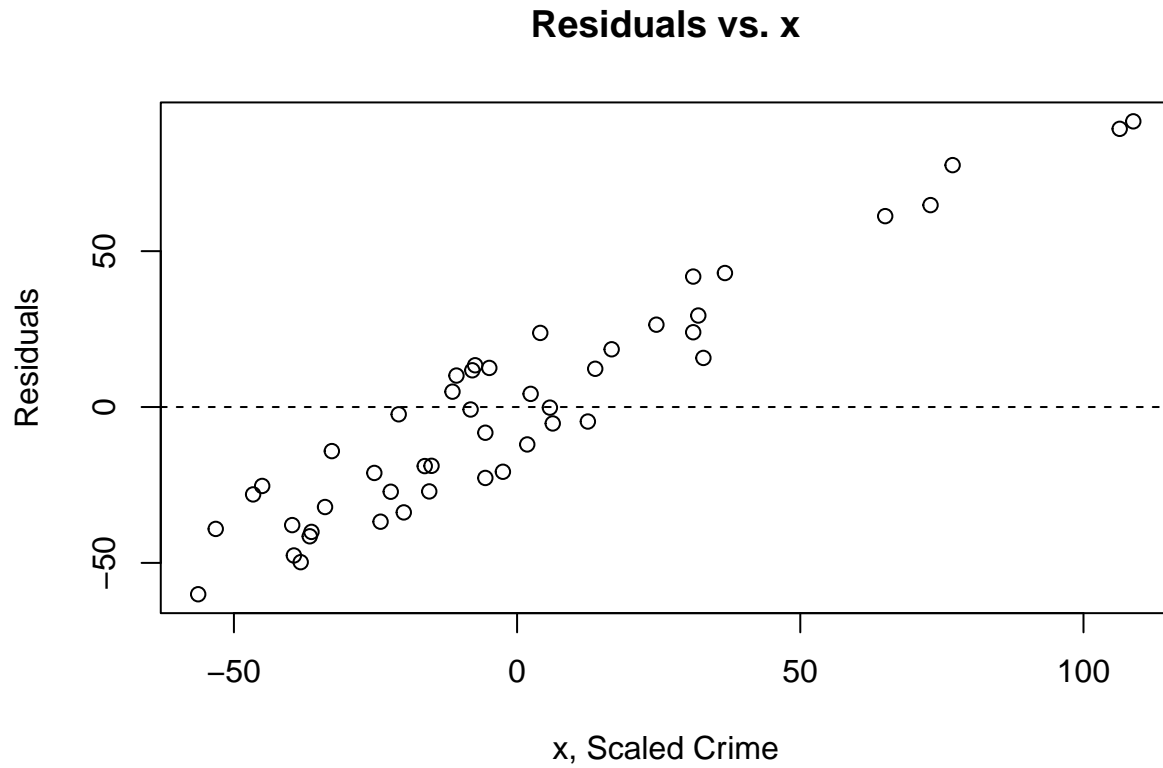
Are the four assumptions of linear regression satisfied? To answer this, draw the relevant plots. (Write a maximum of one sentence per assumption.) 1. The linearity assumption is not satisfied as the residuals versus x graph depicts a patterned upward distribution, which should be flat and roughly evenly distributed; the residuals versus fitted plot also does not follow a straight line.

```
par(mfrow=c(2,1))
plot(dat.crime$R.c, crime.lm$residuals, main="Residuals vs. x", xlab="x, Scaled Crime", ylab="Residuals")
abline(h = 0, lty="dashed")
plot(crime.lm, which=1)
```

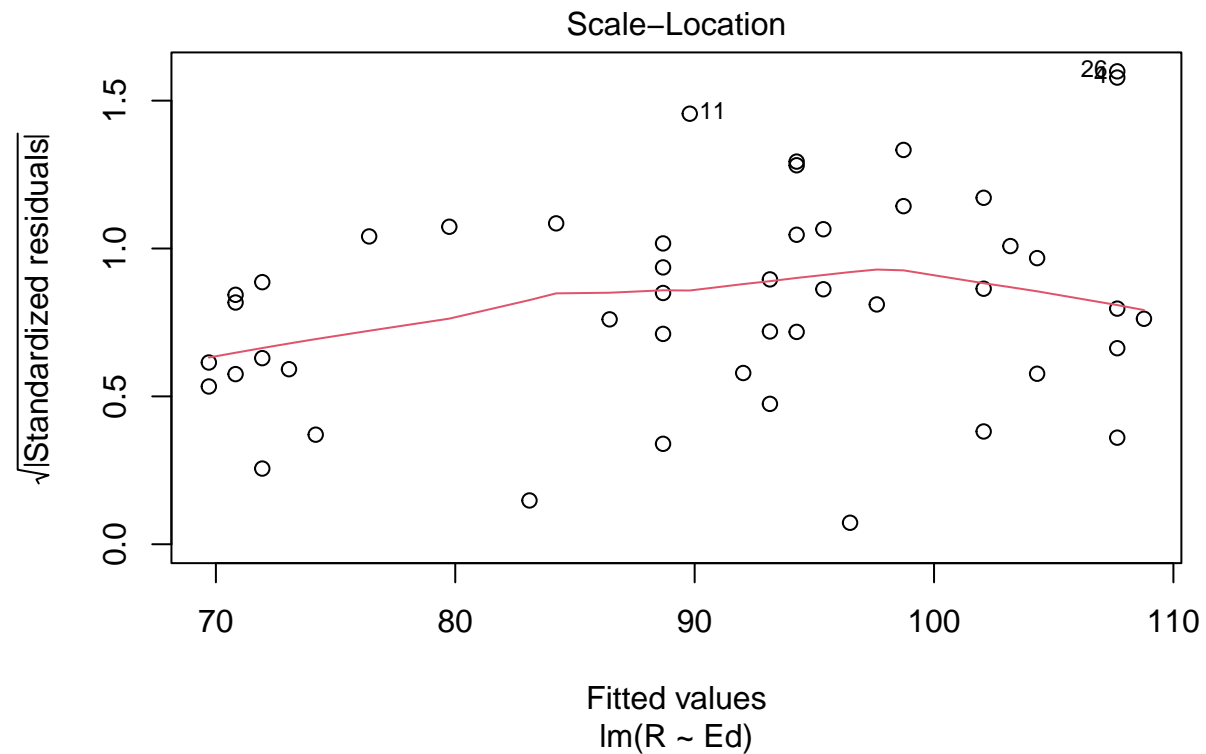
2. The independence assumption is not satisfied as, once again, a pattern can be noted in the distribution for residuals versus x.

```
plot(dat.crime$R.c, crime.lm$residuals, main="Residuals vs. x", xlab="x, Scaled Crime", ylab="Residuals",
abline(h = 0, lty="dashed"))
```



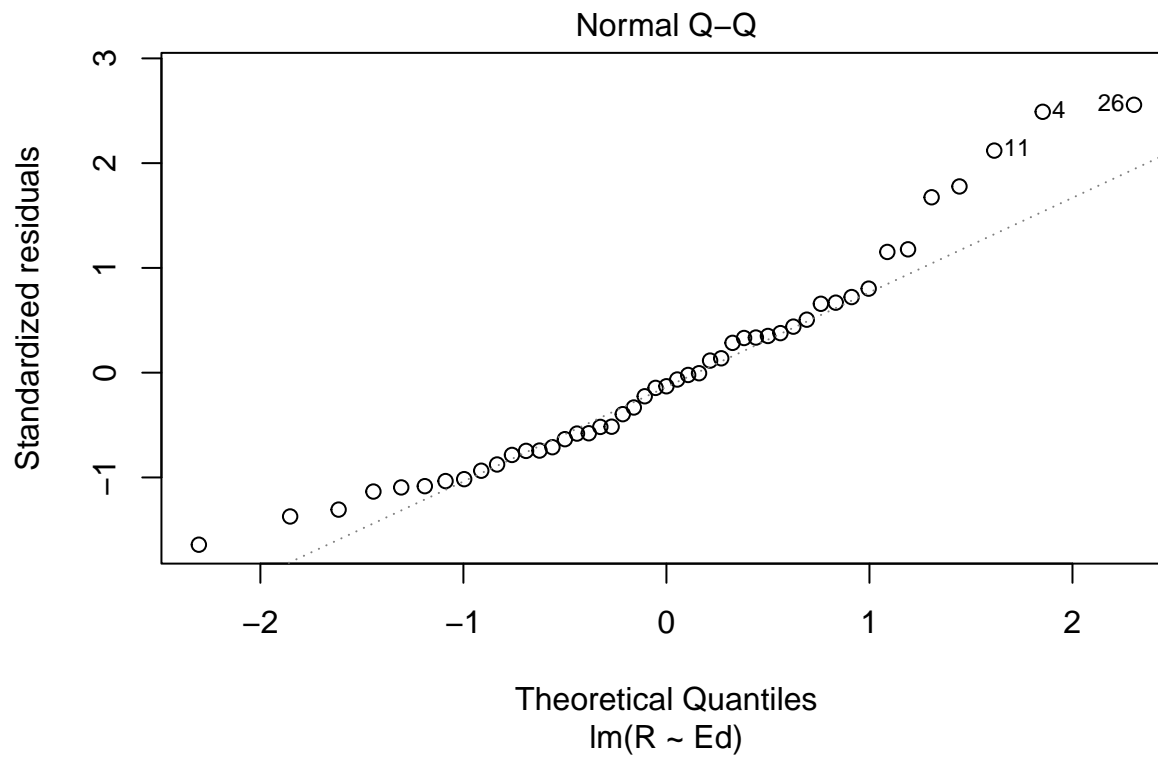
3. The equal variance assumption/homoscedasticity is not satisfied as the line is curved in the scale location plot and appears to fan out from a few relatively constant variables near the x value of 80 to a wide distribution where $x > 85$.

```
plot(crime.lm, which=3)
```

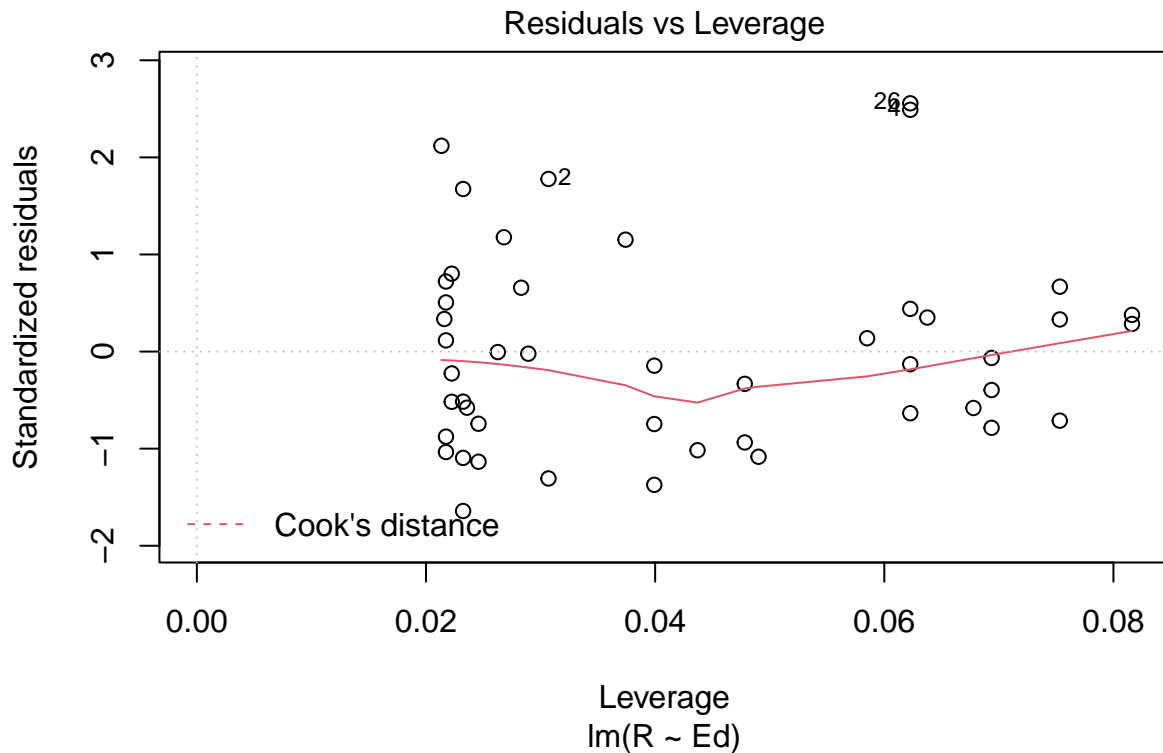


4. The normal population assumption is not satisfied as both ends of the QQ plot appear to be heavily skewed leftward of the fitted line.

```
plot(crime.lm, which=2)
```



```
plot(crime.lm, which=5)
```



Problem 5.

Is the relationship between reported crime and average education statistically significant? Report the estimated coefficient of the slope, the standard error, and the p-value. What does it mean for the relationship to be statistically significant?

The relationship between reported crime and average education is not statistically significant, with a reported estimated coefficient of 1.1161 for the slope, 0.4878 for the standard error, and 0.0269 for a one star p-value. In order for the relationship to be significant, the error value would have to be lower with a smaller decimal for the p-value, as well as a greater slope marking a stronger or more drastic relationship between the two variables. Had the variables had appropriate coefficients, then education level and reported crime rate may have had a correlatory relationship; however, such assessment would require additional information and studies.

Problem 6.

How are reported crime and average education related? In other words, for every unit increase in average education, how does reported crime rate change (per million) per state?

The calculated correlation between 1 year of education, expressed in values of ten, is 1.1161 per 100 million people in a given state. The finding would suggest 1 marginal year of education would equate to a 8.96 million increase in additional reported crimes.

Problem 7.

Can you conclude that if individuals were to receive more education, then crime will be reported more often? Why or why not?

As stated, the relationship between the two variables appears to be low and reinstates the importance of differentiating correlation and causation, as well as the importance of assessing findings. The estimated coefficients not only indicate a weak statistical relationship but the derived weak correlation could be affected by external social forces. Determining any positive or negative relationship would thus be illogical. You cannot conclude that if individuals were to receive more education, then crime would be reported at higher rates.

[Assignment 4 coming soon]