

I | Introduction

This research seeks to explore the relationship between **school quality** and **crime** in New York City. The goal is to better understand if **crimes near schools negatively impact school performance**.

II | Context and Motivation

- Previous research in other cities has found decreases in standardized test
 performance and IQ scores after violent incidents in neighborhood, regardless if
 a child was present
- Previous research has not explored how non-violent crimes may impact school quality

III | Data Inventory

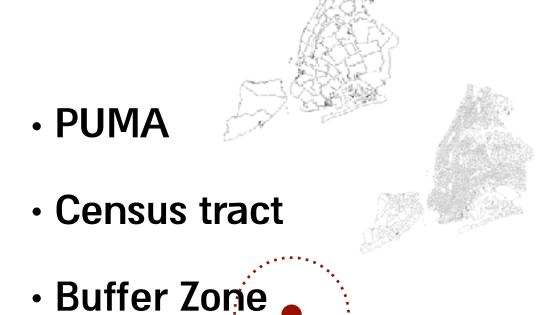
Data	Source	C o m m e n t s
* Crime data	Historical New York Crime	Five crime sub-categories
	Dataset	Theft; Murder; Drugs; Assault;
		Crimes against children
* School quality and	NYC Department of Education	Overall quality grade - Student
Performance data		progress, performance, school
		environment
		A, B, C, D, E >> 1-5

IV | Methodology

- 1.Descriptive Statistics // Mapping variables (by census tract)
- 2. Linear Regression // All crimes & Drugs only (by PUMA)
- 3. Multivariate Regression // Sub-categories (by PUMA)
- 4. Buffer Zone Analysis

IV | Methodology // Geography

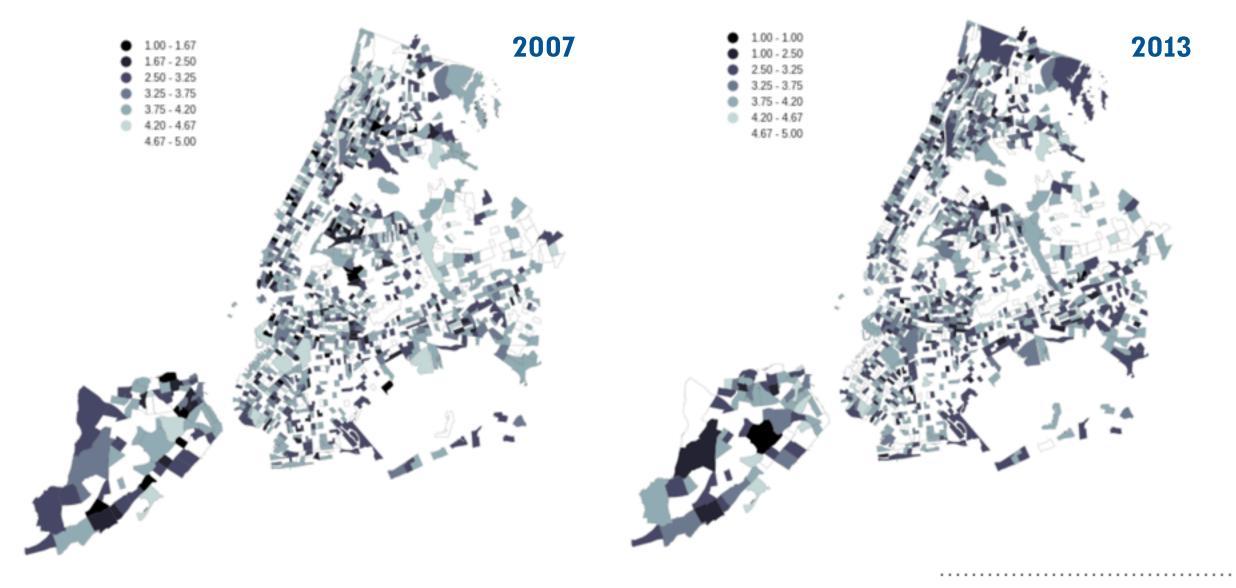
- 1. Descriptive Statistics
- 2. Linear Regression
- 3. Multivariate Regression
- 4. Buffer Zone Analysis



1. Descriptive Statistics

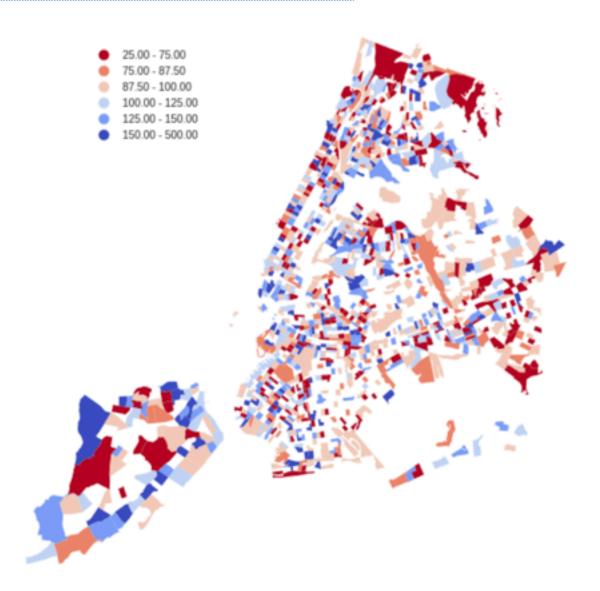
Mapping School Ratings and Crime

** School Rating (1-5) by Census tract

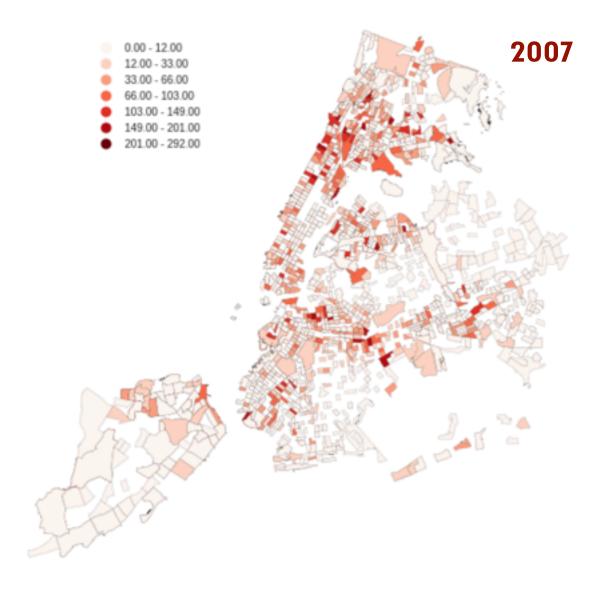


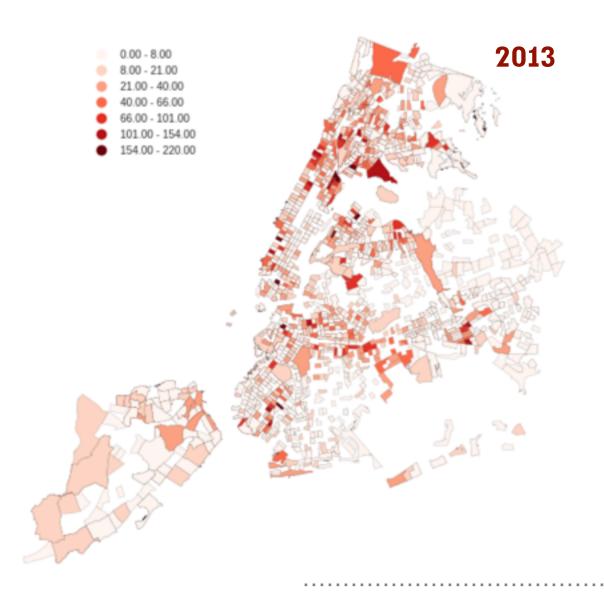
** School Rating (1-5) by Census tract

Change between 2007 and 2013



** Number of Drug crimes





1.Descriptive Statistic

2. Linear Regression

- Independent: All Crimes
- Independent: **Drug Crimes** Only

OLS Regression Re	esults		2	007		_	OLS Regression	n Result	s		2	013		_
Dep. Variable):	Rating07	,	R-square	d: 0.029		Dep. Varia	able:	R	ating13		R-squar	ed: 0.02	26
Mode	l:	OLS	Adj.	R-square	ed: 0.011		Me	odel:		OLS	Adj.	R-squar	ed: 0.00)7
Method	i: Lea	ast Squares		F-statist	ic: 1.587		Met	hod:	Least 8	Squares		F-statis	tic: 1.38	9
Date	: Sat, 0	9 Dec 2017	Prob (F-statisti	c): 0.213			Date: S	Sat, 09 D	ec 2017	Prob (F-statist	ic): 0.24	4
Time	e:	22:06:28	Log-	Likelihoo	d: -21.005		1	ime:	2	0:34:37	Log-	Likeliho	od: -28.00)2
No. Observations	3:	55		Al	C: 46.01		No. Observat	ions:		55		Α	IC: 60.0	0
Df Residuals	3:	53		ВІ	C: 50.03		Df Resid	uals:		53		В	IC: 64.0	2
Df Mode	l:	1					Df Me	odel:		1				
Covariance Type	e:	nonrobust					Covariance 1	Гуре:	no	nrobust				
	coef	std err		P> t	[0.025	0.975]			coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.9
Intercept	3.8773		32.744		3.640	4.115	Intercept		9839	0.129	30.879		3.725	4.2
all_crimes07 -1	.452e-05	1.15e-05	-1.260	0.213	-3.76e-05	3.6e-06	all_crimes13	-1.585	e-05 1.	34e-05	-1.179	0.244	-4.28e-05	1.11e
Omnibus:	0.515	Durbin-W	atson:	1.163			Omnibu	ıs: 2.5	46 D u	ırbin-Wa	atson:	1.115	5	
Prob(Omnibus):	0.773 J	arque-Ber	a (JB):	0.459			Prob(Omnibu	s): 0.2	80 Jarq	ue-Bera	a (JB):	2.306	3	
Skew:	0.212	Pro	b(JB):	0.795			Ske	w: 0.4	09	Pro	b(JB):	0.316	3	
Kurtosis:	2.855	Con	d. No.	2.50e+04			Kurtos	is: 2.4	20	Con	d. No.	2.24e+04	1	

3. Multivariate Regression

Crimes Sub-Categories

OLS Regression Re	sults		2	2007			
Dep. Variable	: (df('Rating07')]	R-squared	: 0.205	i	
Model	:	CLS	Adj.	R-squared	: 0.124		
Method	: L	east Squares		F-statistic	: 2.524	1	
Date	: Sat,	09 Dec 2017	Prob (F-statistic)	0.0413	i	
Time	;	22:36:12	Log-	Likelihood	: -15.514	1	
No. Observations	:	55	5	AIC	: 43.03	1	
Df Residuals	:	49	9	BIC	55.07	•	
Df Model	:	5	5				
Covariance Type	:	nonrobus	t				
		cocf	std er	r t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Inter	cept	3.8485	0.117	7 32.763	0.000	3.612	4.085
df['theft_crime	s07']	2.803e-05	2.58e-0	5 1.009	0.318 -2	2.58e-05	7.79e-05
df['assault_crime	s07']	2.672e-05	0.00	0.119	0.906	-0.000	0.000
df['child_crime	s07']	-0.0043	0.00	5 -0.793	0.432	-0.015	0.007
df['drug_crime	s07']	-6.354e-05	0.000	-0.621	0.537	-0.000	0.000
df['murder_crime	s07']	-0.0164	0.000	-1.804	0.077	-0.035	0.002
Omnibus:	1.335	Durbin-\	Watson:	1.032			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.500	Jarque-Be	era (JB):	0.920			
Skew:	-0.313	P	rob(JB):	0.631			
Kurtosis:	3.096	Co	and. No.	9.77e+03			

OLS Regression Re	esults		2	013		
Dep. Variable	o: df(°F	Rating13']	F	-squarec	t: 0.41	0
Mode	d:	OLS	Adj. F	-squarec	t: 0.35	0
Method	d: Leas	Squares	- 1	-statistic	: 6.81	5
Date	e: Sat, 09	Dec 2017	Prob (F	-statistic	: 6.77e-0)5
Time	9:	22:38:02	Log-L	ikelihood	t: -14.19	5
No. Observation:	5:	55		AIC	40.3	19
Of Residuals	8:	49		BIC	52.4	13
Df Mode	d:	5				
Covariance Type	0: r	orrobust				
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	4.0973	0.106	38.722	0.000	3.885	4.310
df['thieving13']	6.569e-05	2.61e-05	2.521	0.015	1.33e-05	0.000
df['assault13']	-0.0004	0.000	-1.753	0.086	-0.001	5.42e-05
df['child13']	-0.0094	0.007	-1.316	0.194	-0.024	0.005
df['drug13']	0.0002	0.000	1.107	0.274	-0.000	0.001
df['murder13']	-0.0259	0.017	-1.543	0.128	-0.059	0.008
Omnibus:	1.107	Durbin-Wa	atson:	1.786		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.575 J a	arque-Bera	a (JB):	0.975		
Skew:	-O.097	Pro	b(JB):	0.614		
Kurtosis:	2.377	Con	d. No.	8.828+03		

3. Multivariate Regression

Omnibus: 14.734

Skew:

Kurtosis:

0.990

5.078

Prob(Omnibus):

Dep. Variable:	df['FatingChange']	R-squared:	0.106
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.015
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	1.159
Date:	Sat, 09 Dec 2017	Prob (F-statistic):	0.343
Time:	22:44:48	Log-Likelihood:	-27.794
No. Observations:	55	AIC:	67.59
D1 Residuals:	49	BIC:	79.63
Df Model:	5		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		
			TO 2005 0

Change between 2007 and 2013

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	0.1130	0.071	1.595	0.117	-0.029	0.255
df['theftChange']	-7.65e-05	0.000	-0.381	0.705	-0.000	0.000
df['assaultChange']	-0.0008	0.001	-1.524	0.134	-0.002	0.000
df['childChange']	-0.0105	0.007	-1.592	0.118	-0.024	0.003
df['drugChange']	-8.169e-05	0.000	-0.518	0.607	-0.000	0.000
df['murderChange']	-0.0019	0.014	-0.137	0.892	-0.031	0.027

Durbin-Watson:

Cond. No.

0.001 Jarque-Bera (JB):

1.534

18.870

613.

Prob(JB): 7.99e-05

3. Multivariate Regression

4. Buffer Zone Analysis

- Independent: All Crimes
- Independent: **Drug Crimes** Only

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	Rating		R-squared:	0.002
Model:	OLS	Adj	i. R-squared:	0.001
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	1.878
Date:	Sun, 10 Dec 2017	Prob	(F-statistic):	0.171
Time:	10:43:46	Log	g-Likelihood:	-1689.6
No. Observations:	1165		AIC:	3383.
Df Residuals:	1163		BIC:	3393.
Df Model:	1			
Covariance Type:	nonrobust			

 coef
 std err
 t
 P>|t|
 [0.025
 0.975]

 Intercept
 3.7647
 0.053
 70.766
 0.000
 3.660
 3.869

 Count_
 -2.122e-05
 1.55e-05
 -1.370
 0.171
 -5.16e-05
 9.16e-06

Omnibus: 67.090 Durbin-Watson: 1.851

Prob(Omnibus): 0.000 Jarque-Bera (JB): 77.974

Skew: -0.633 **Prob(JB):** 1.17e-17

Kurtosis: 3.043 Cond. No. 6.04e+03

All Crimes; 2007

OLS Regression Results

			_			
Dep. Variable:		Rating		R-square	e d: 0.	005
Model:		OLS	Adj.	R-square	e d: 0.	004
Method:	Least	Squares		F-statist	i c: 5.	632
Date:	Sun, 10 [Dec 2017	Prob (F-statisti	c): 0.0	178
Time:		10:42:29	Log	Likelihoo	od: -168	37.7
No. Observations:		1165		Al	IC: 33	379.
Df Residuals:		1163		В	IC: 33	390.
Df Model:		1				
Covariance Type:	n	onrobust				
	-1-1		D. W	TO 005	0.075	
coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]	
Intercept 3.7664	0.040	94.538	0.000	3.688	3.845	ĺ
Count0.0002	9.5e-05	-2.373	0.018	-0.000	-3.9e-05	i
Omnibus: 6	7.631 I	Durbin-W	ateon:	1.853	a .	
Offinibus. 0	7.001	Durbin-w	atson.	1.000	,	
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000 Ja	rque-Ber	a (JB):	78.610)	
Skew: -	0.635	Pro	b(JB):	8.51e-18	3	••
Kurtosis:	3.072	Cor	nd. No.	553		

Drug Crimes; 2007

V | Conclusion

- 1. Linear and Multivariate Regression: The linear and multivariate regression models at either a PUMA level or 0.5 mile buffer zone, did not give us a clear sense of the correlation between crime rates and school performance.
- 2. Map observations: The map observations of the two phenomena do not reveal obvious spatial clustering and/or trends

VI | Further Work

- 1. Perform Ordinal Logistic regression on <u>buffer zones</u>
- 2. Consider individual student performance data

** Thank you **

