

Extension Proposal Template

Extension Pitch

We are going to dive deeper in the school part of gun violence, including enrollment and attendance rates. We believe these factors are highly aligned with the discipline part in the original dataset.

One possible way that school attendance could impact gun violence is by providing young people with positive socialization opportunities and a sense of belonging. Social isolation and lack of social support are risk factors for violent behavior, and attending school can provide young people with opportunities to form positive relationships with peers and adults.

Additionally, schools can serve as a source of community support and resources for young people and their families. Schools can offer mental health services, after-school programs, and other supports that can help reduce risk factors for violence.

On the other hand, it is also possible that high levels of school truancy and absenteeism could contribute to higher rates of gun violence. When young people are not attending school regularly, they may have more free time and fewer opportunities for positive socialization. Additionally, they may be at greater risk of dropping out of school and facing economic challenges that could contribute to involvement in criminal activity.

Rationale

The extension is important because it highlights the potential impact of education on public safety. Understanding the relationship between school enrollment and gun violence can provide insights into the broader social and economic factors that contribute to violent crime, and can inform policy decisions aimed at reducing gun violence.

By examining the relationship between school enrollment and gun violence, we can gain a better understanding of the complex social dynamics that underlie crime and violence in our communities. This information can be used to develop evidence-based interventions that address the root causes of gun violence and promote positive social and economic outcomes.

This topic is interesting to my team because we are now studying at school, so it is highly related to our daily life.

Questions for Analysis

Primarily, we want to figure out whether there is a correlation between school enrollment and rates of gun violence in the area, and if so, what is the nature of this

	<p>relationship (i.e. positive or negative)? And we guess lower school attendance and enrollment rates may result in gun violence. There are also some topics we are curious about:</p> <p>Are there particular demographic or socioeconomic factors that may mediate the relationship between school enrollment and gun violence in the area, such as poverty, unemployment, or racial/ethnic disparities?</p> <p>Are there any specific interventions or policies that have been successful in reducing gun violence in areas with school enrollment rates, and if so, what are the key components of these interventions?</p>
Data Sets & Sources	<p>https://profiles.doe.mass.edu/statereport/enrollmentbygrade.aspx</p> <p>https://profiles.doe.mass.edu/statereport/attendance.aspx</p>
Data Visualizations	<p>We are going to use pie and bar plots to indicate enrollment and attendance ratio, and compare with the whole area. A bar graph can be used to compare the rates of gun violence across different areas with varying school enrollment rates. The x-axis would represent each specific area, and the y-axis would represent the rates of gun violence. Each bar on the graph would represent the rates of gun violence in a particular area. A heat map can be used to show the spatial distribution of gun violence rates in the area, with areas of high gun violence rates appearing as darker shades on the map. The map could be overlaid with school enrollment data, with areas of school enrollment appearing as brighter shades.</p>
Additional Information	<p>Increased school enrollment may lead to a larger population of young people in the area, which could potentially increase the risk of gun violence, particularly if there are underlying issues such as poverty, unemployment, or a lack of access to educational and employment opportunities.</p> <p>On the other hand, increased school enrollment may also provide more opportunities for youth to engage in positive activities, such as after-school programs, sports teams, and community service projects, which could potentially reduce the risk of gun violence.</p> <p>School enrollment may also be a proxy for other factors that could influence gun violence, such as income level, educational attainment, and social cohesion. For example, areas with high school enrollment rates may also have higher levels of educational attainment and stronger social networks, which could help reduce the risk of gun violence.</p>