

NYPD_Shooting_Incidents_Report

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2023-11-21

Introduction

Purpose

This assignment will show my ability to complete all steps in the data science process in a reproducible manner by producing a report on the NYPD Shooting Incident Data (Historic).

Question

I want to determine if a demographic (age or race) as well as location are good indicators to determine whether a shooting incident was fatal or not. Will my models be able to predict this?

Description of Data

List of every shooting incident that occurred in NYC going back to 2006 through the end of the previous calendar year.

This is a breakdown of every shooting incident that occurred in NYC going back to 2006 through the end of the previous calendar year. This data is manually extracted every quarter and reviewed by the Office of Management Analysis and Planning before being posted on the NYPD website. Each record represents a shooting incident in NYC and includes information about the event, the location and time of occurrence. In addition, information related to suspect and victim demographics is also included. This data can be used by the public to explore the nature of shooting/criminal activity. Please refer to the attached data footnotes for additional information about this dataset.

Source <https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/nypd-shooting-incident-data-historic>

Step 1:

Import Libraries

```
library(tidyverse)
library(ggplot2)
```

Step 2:

Import the Dataset

```
url_in <- "https://data.cityofnewyork.us/api/views/833y-fsy8/rows.csv"

shootings_data <- read_csv(url_in)

glimpse(shootings_data) # Display every column
```

```
## Rows: 27,312
## Columns: 21
## $ INCIDENT_KEY      <dbl> 228798151, 137471050, 147998800, 146837977, 58~
## $ OCCUR_DATE        <chr> "05/27/2021", "06/27/2014", "11/21/2015", "10/~
## $ OCCUR_TIME        <time> 21:30:00, 17:40:00, 03:56:00, 18:30:00, 22:58~
## $ BORO              <chr> "QUEENS", "BRONX", "QUEENS", "BRONX", "BRONX",~
## $ LOC_OF_OCCUR_DESC  <chr> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA~
## $ PRECINCT          <dbl> 105, 40, 108, 44, 47, 81, 114, 81, 105, 101, 2~
## $ JURISDICTION_CODE <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 2~
## $ LOC_CLASSFCTN_DESC <chr> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA~
## $ LOCATION_DESC     <chr> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, "MULTI DWE~
## $ STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG <lgl> FALSE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, ~
## $ PERP_AGE_GROUP    <chr> NA, NA, NA, NA, "25-44", NA, NA, NA, NA, "25-4~
## $ PERP_SEX          <chr> NA, NA, NA, NA, "M", NA, NA, NA, NA, "M", NA, ~
## $ PERP_RACE         <chr> NA, NA, NA, NA, "BLACK", NA, NA, NA, NA, "BLAC~
## $ VIC_AGE_GROUP     <chr> "18-24", "18-24", "25-44", "<18", "45-64", "25~
## $ VIC_SEX          <chr> "M", "M", "M", "M", "M", "M", "M", "M", "M", "~
## $ VIC_RACE         <chr> "BLACK", "BLACK", "WHITE", "WHITE HISPANIC", "~
## $ X_COORD_CD       <dbl> 1058925.0, 1005028.0, 1007667.9, 1006537.4, 10~
## $ Y_COORD_CD       <dbl> 180924.0, 234516.0, 209836.5, 244511.1, 262189~
## $ Latitude         <dbl> 40.66296, 40.81035, 40.74261, 40.83778, 40.886~
## $ Longitude        <dbl> -73.73084, -73.92494, -73.91549, -73.91946, -7~
## $ Lon_Lat          <chr> "POINT (-73.73083868899994 40.662964620000025)~
```

Step 3:

Tidying and Transforming Dataset

Remove any unnecessary columns from the dataset (anything not related to demographics, borough or if the shooting was fatal).

Create factors as they are used to work with categorical variables and regression later.

Remove NA values from the records.

Source <https://r4ds.had.co.nz/factors.html>

I do not these columns: INCIDENT_KEY, OCCUR_DATE, OCCUR_TIME, PRECINCT, JURISDICTION_CODE, LOCATION_DESC, LOC_CLASSFCTN_DESC, LOC_OF_OCCUR_DESC, X_COORD_CD, Y_COORD_CD, Latitude, Longitude, Lon_Lat, PERP_SEX, VIC_SEX.

```
# Drop the columns
shootings_data <- shootings_data %>% select(-c(
  INCIDENT_KEY,
  OCCUR_TIME,
  OCCUR_DATE,
  PRECINCT,
  JURISDICTION_CODE,
  LOCATION_DESC,
  LOC_CLASSFCTN_DESC,
  LOC_OF_OCCUR_DESC,
  X_COORD_CD,
  Y_COORD_CD,
  Latitude,
  Longitude,
  Lon_Lat,
  PERP_SEX,
```

```

        VIC_SEX
    ))

# Treat categorical variables as factors to be used in regression analysis

shootings_data$BORO <- as.factor(shootings_data$BORO)
shootings_data$PERP_AGE_GROUP <- as.factor(shootings_data$PERP_AGE_GROUP)
shootings_data$PERP_RACE <- as.factor(shootings_data$PERP_RACE)
shootings_data$VIC_AGE_GROUP <- as.factor(shootings_data$VIC_AGE_GROUP)
shootings_data$VIC_RACE <- as.factor(shootings_data$VIC_RACE)
shootings_data$STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG <- as.factor(shootings_data$STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG)

# Lets remove any data that is incomplete (has NA) as that will not be useful for our analysis
shootings_data <- shootings_data %>% drop_na()

# Display the summary
summary(shootings_data)

```

```

##           BORO           STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG PERP_AGE_GROUP
## BRONX          :5425    FALSE:14408             18-24 :6222
## BROOKLYN       :6642    TRUE : 3560             25-44 :5687
## MANHATTAN      :2542                                UNKNOWN:3148
## QUEENS         :2728                                <18   :1591
## STATEN ISLAND: 631                                (null)  : 640
##                                           45-64   : 617
##                                           (Other):  63
##
##           PERP_RACE           VIC_AGE_GROUP           VIC_RACE
## BLACK          :11432    <18   :2027    AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE:    8
## WHITE HISPANIC: 2341    1022   :    1    ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER      : 307
## UNKNOWN        : 1802    18-24 :6518    BLACK                          :12252
## BLACK HISPANIC: 1314    25-44 :7939    BLACK HISPANIC                    : 1800
## (null)         :   640    45-64 :1290    UNKNOWN                          :   48
## WHITE          :   283    65+   : 137    WHITE                          :  552
## (Other)        :   156    UNKNOWN: 56    WHITE HISPANIC                    : 3001

```

Step 4:

Visualizing, Analyzing, and Modeling Data

Create tables to display the breakdown of shootings and fatal shootings by race and age.

```

# Breakdown the victims by race

table(shootings_data$VIC_RACE,
      shootings_data$STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG
)

##
##                                FALSE TRUE
## AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE      8    0
## ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER          228   79
## BLACK                             9901 2351
## BLACK HISPANIC                     1492  308
## UNKNOWN                            42    6

```

```
## WHITE 398 154
## WHITE HISPANIC 2339 662
```

Breakdown the perpetrators by race

```
table(shootings_data$PERP_RACE,
       shootings_data$STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG
)
```

```
##
## FALSE TRUE
## (null) 545 95
## AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE 2 0
## ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER 106 48
## BLACK 9053 2379
## BLACK HISPANIC 1054 260
## UNKNOWN 1699 103
## WHITE 173 110
## WHITE HISPANIC 1776 565
```

Breakdown the victims by age group

```
table(shootings_data$VIC_AGE_GROUP,
       shootings_data$STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG
)
```

```
##
## FALSE TRUE
## <18 1746 281
## 1022 1 0
## 18-24 5356 1162
## 25-44 6195 1744
## 45-64 971 319
## 65+ 95 42
## UNKNOWN 44 12
```

Breakdown the perpetrators by age group

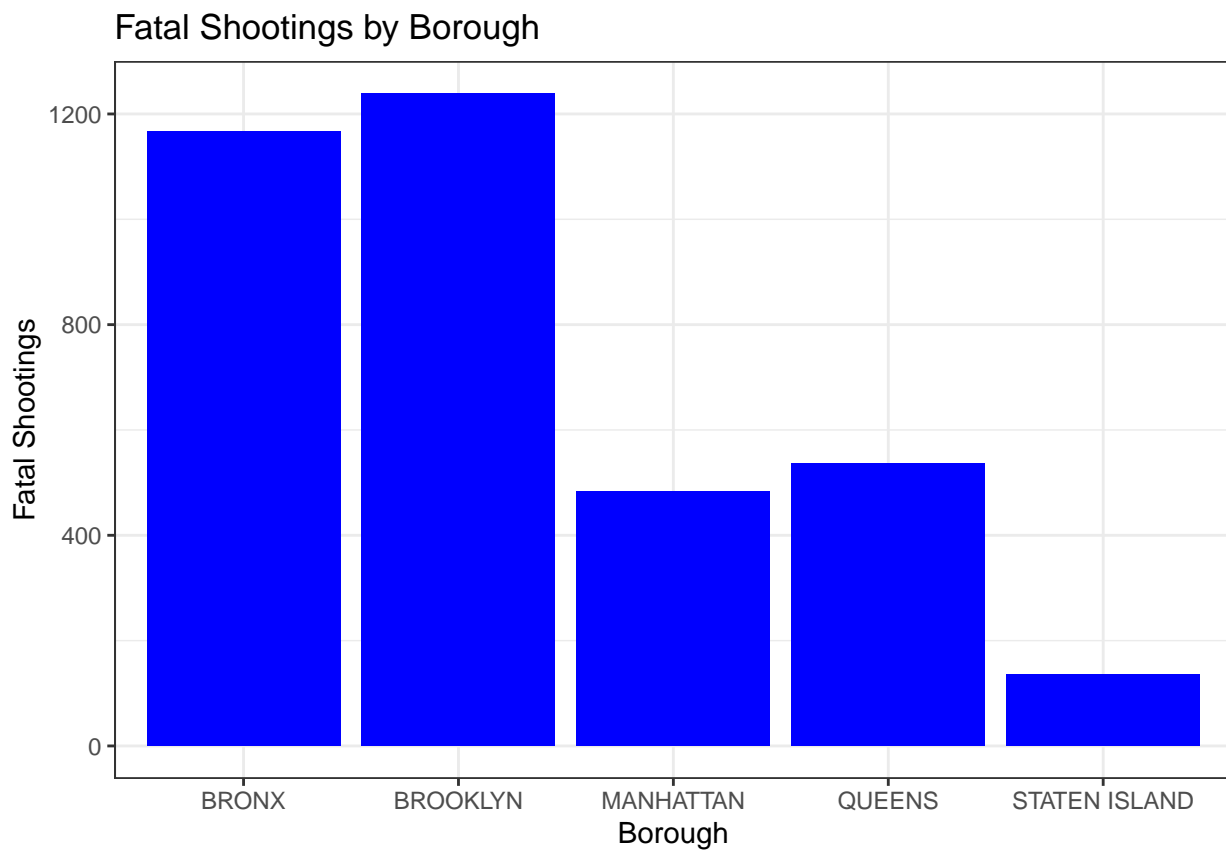
```
table(shootings_data$PERP_AGE_GROUP,
       shootings_data$STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG
)
```

```
##
## FALSE TRUE
## (null) 545 95
## <18 1304 287
## 1020 1 0
## 18-24 4920 1302
## 224 1 0
## 25-44 4163 1524
## 45-64 399 218
## 65+ 35 25
## 940 1 0
## UNKNOWN 3039 109
```

Create charts to compare as well

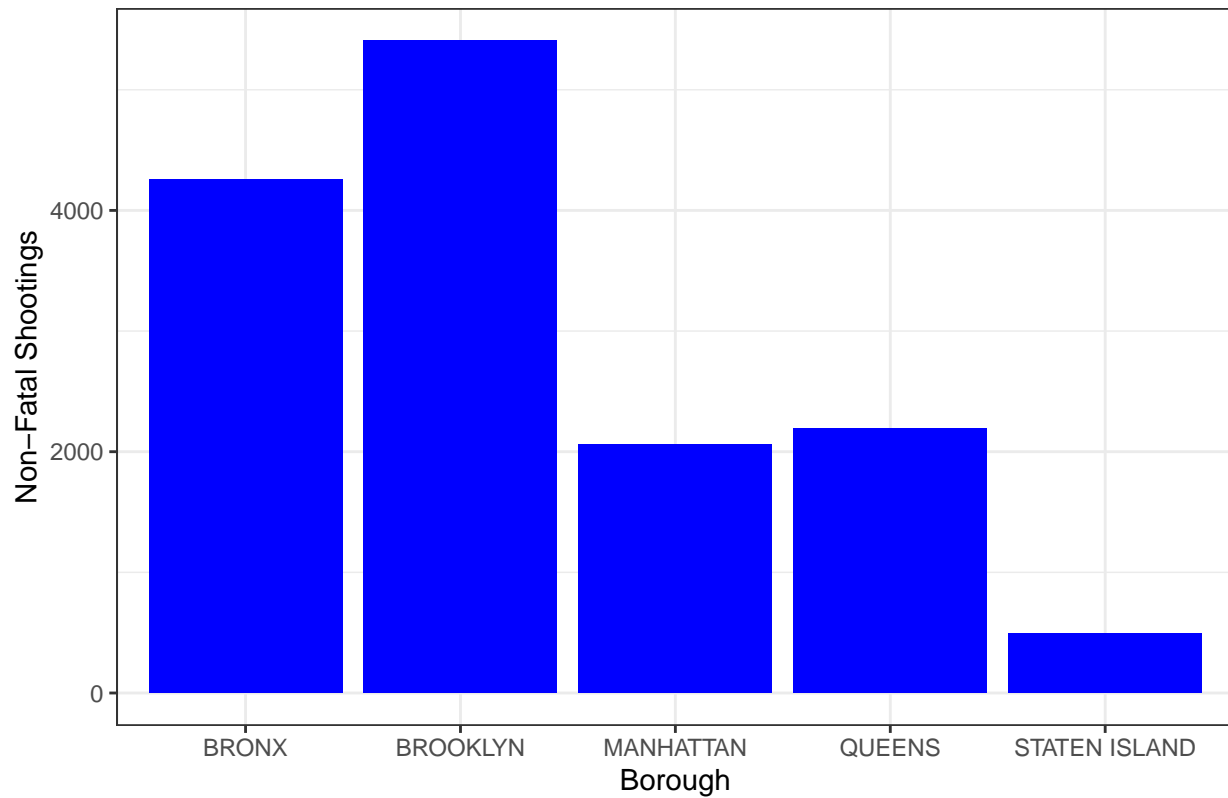
Create charts to show the distribution of fatal shootings by age, race and borough.

```
shootings_data %>%  
  filter(STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG == TRUE) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = BORO)) +  
  geom_bar(fill = "blue")+  
  theme_bw()+  
  labs(x = "Borough",  
       y = "Fatal Shootings",  
       title = "Fatal Shootings by Borough")
```



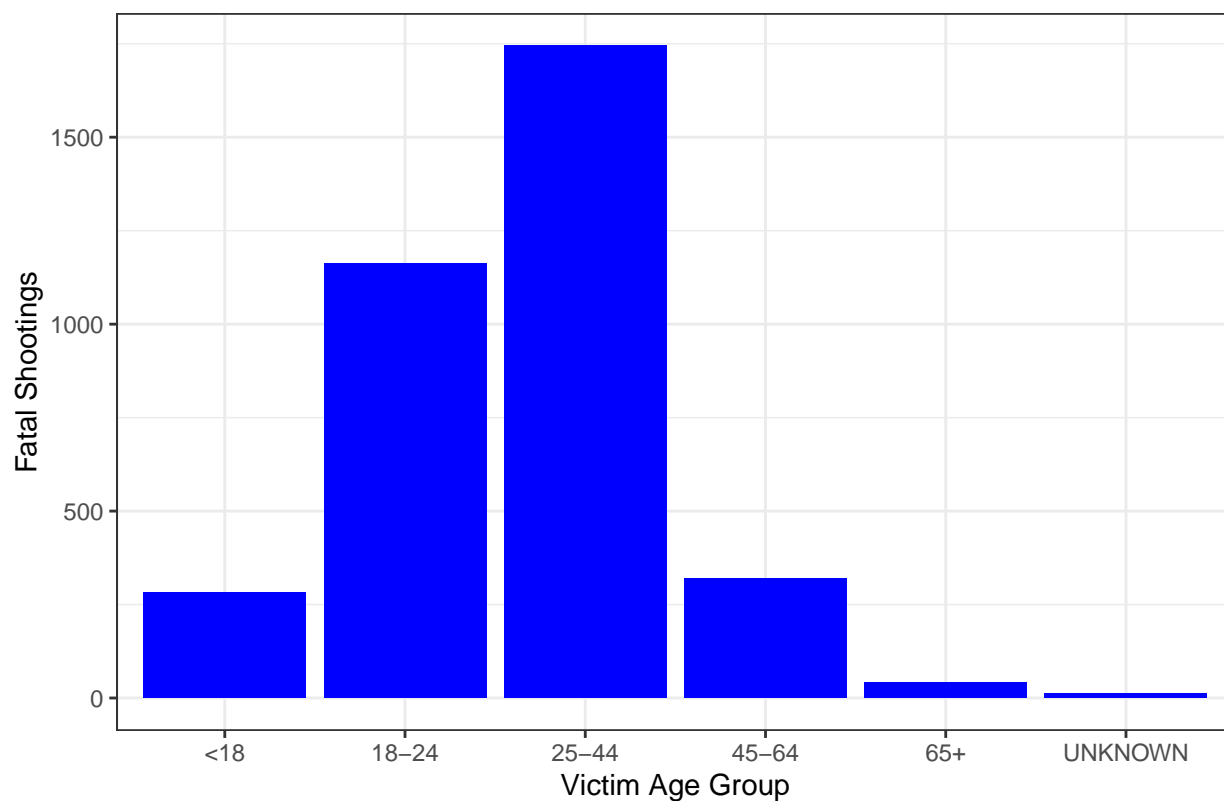
```
shootings_data %>%  
  filter(STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG == FALSE) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = BORO)) +  
  geom_bar(fill = "blue")+  
  theme_bw()+  
  labs(x = "Borough",  
       y = "Non-Fatal Shootings",  
       title = "Non-Fatal Shootings by Borough")
```

Non-Fatal Shootings by Borough

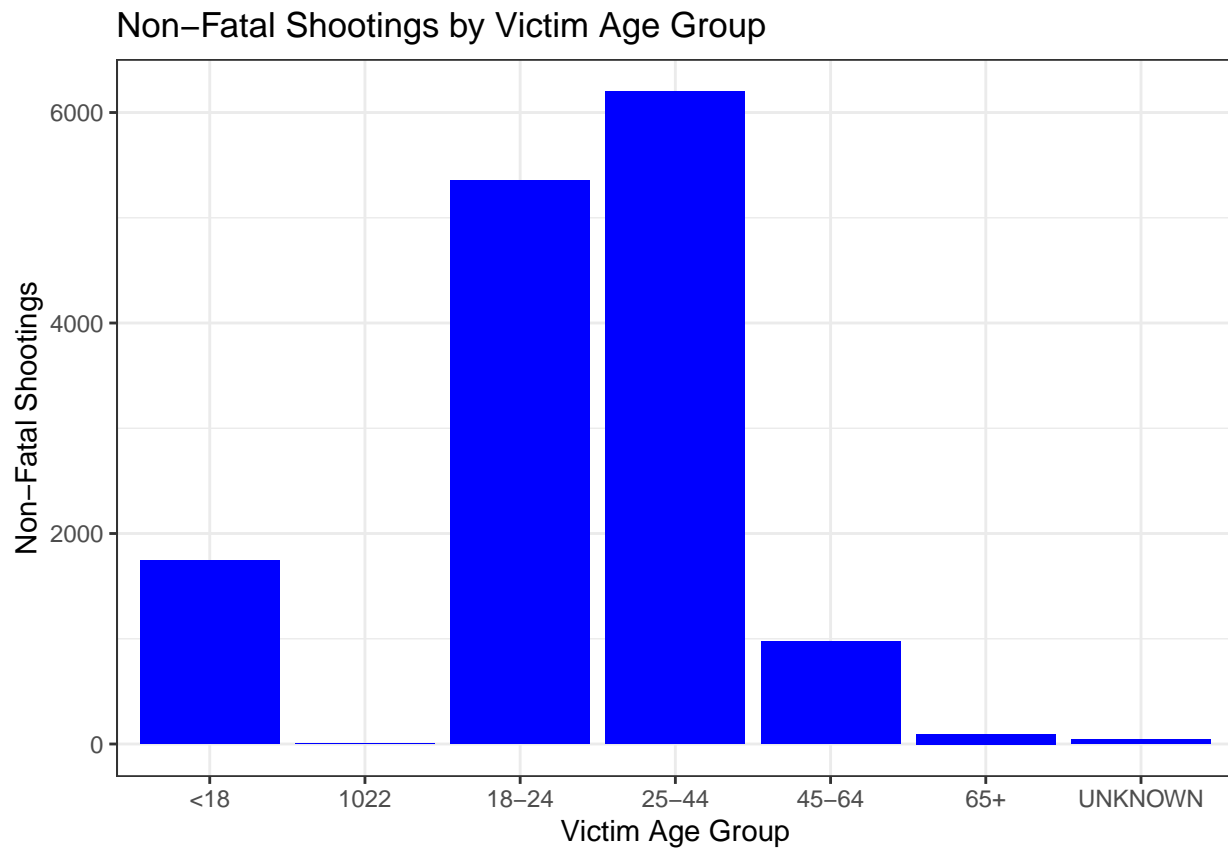


```
shootings_data %>%  
  filter(STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG == TRUE) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = VIC_AGE_GROUP)) +  
  geom_bar(fill = "blue")+  
  theme_bw()+  
  labs(x = "Victim Age Group",  
       y = "Fatal Shootings",  
       title = "Fatal Shootings by Victim Age Group")
```

Fatal Shootings by Victim Age Group

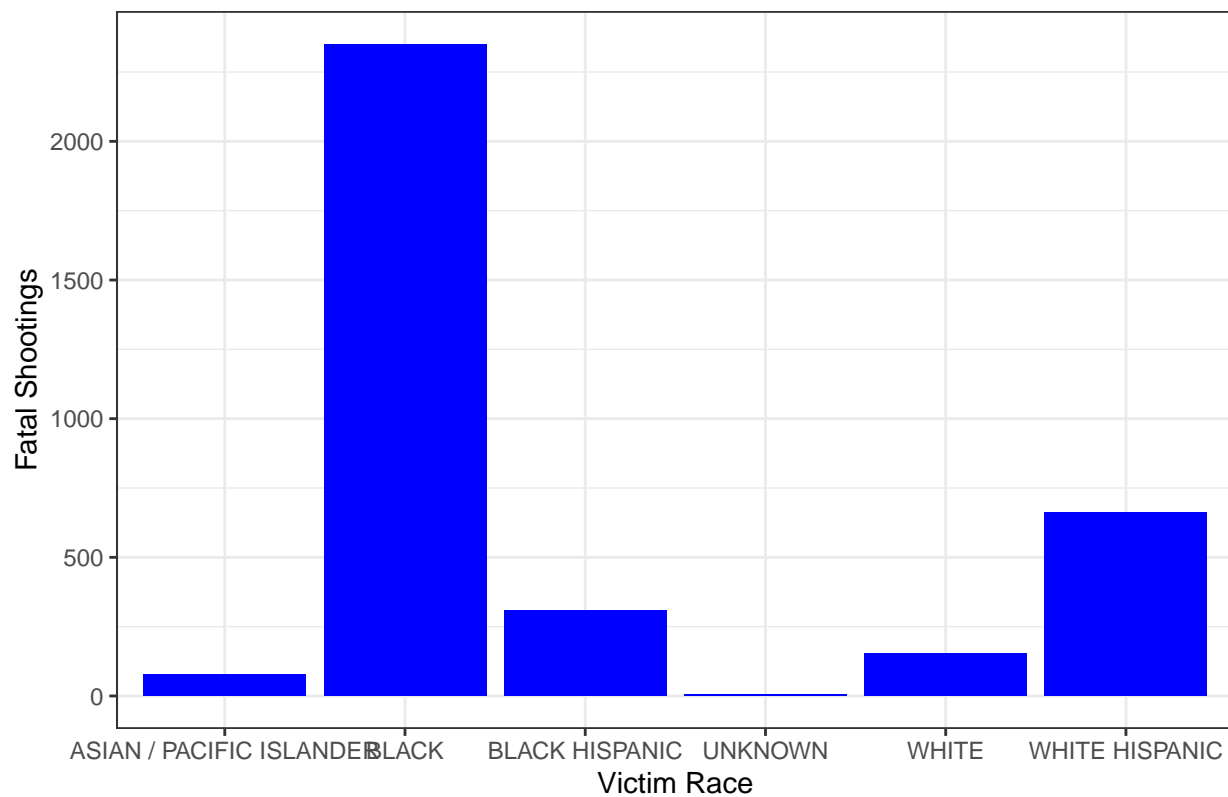


```
shootings_data %>%  
  filter(STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG == FALSE) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = VIC_AGE_GROUP)) +  
  geom_bar(fill = "blue") +  
  theme_bw() +  
  labs(x = "Victim Age Group",  
       y = "Non-Fatal Shootings",  
       title = "Non-Fatal Shootings by Victim Age Group")
```

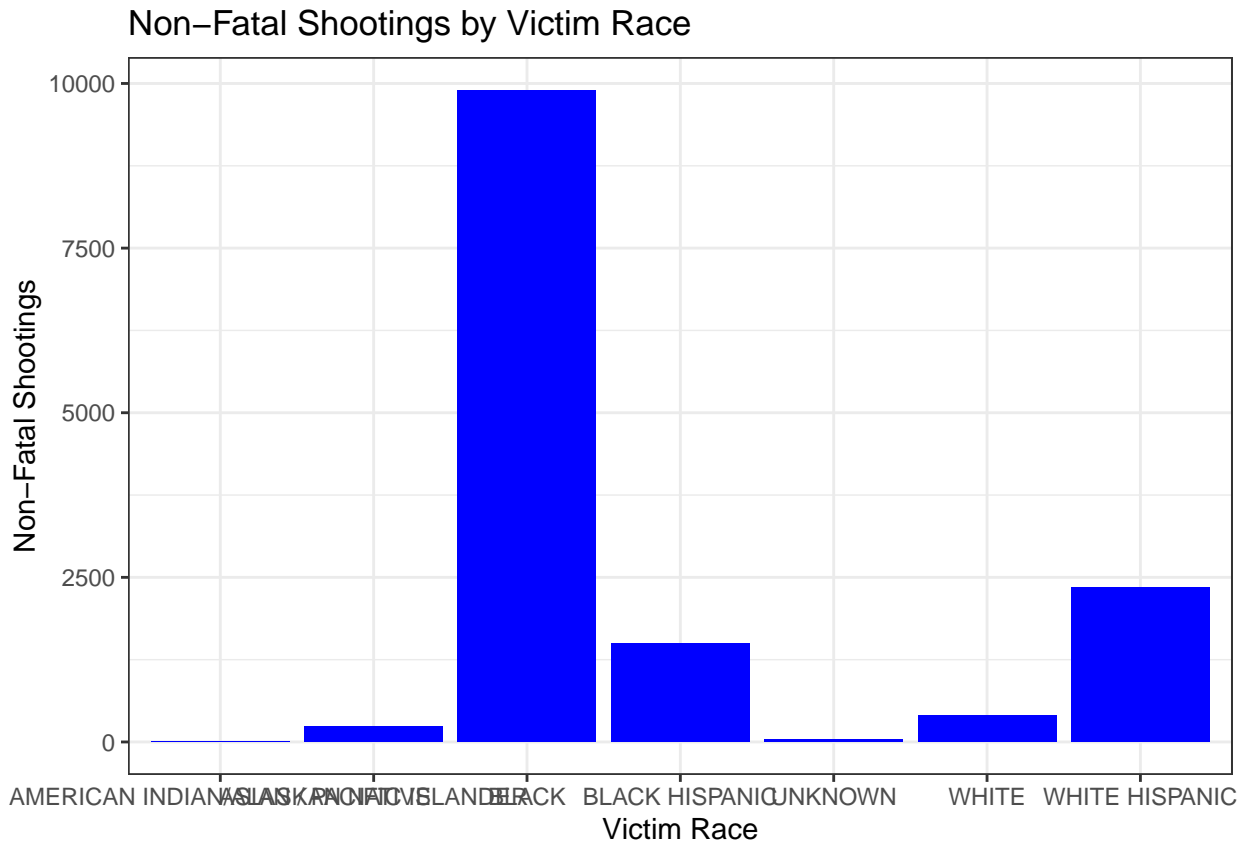


```
shootings_data %>%  
  filter(STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG == TRUE) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = VIC_RACE)) +  
  geom_bar(fill = "blue")+  
  theme_bw()+  
  labs(x = "Victim Race",  
       y = "Fatal Shootings",  
       title = "Fatal Shootings by Victim Race")
```


Fatal Shootings by Victim Race



```
shootings_data %>%
  filter(STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG == FALSE) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = VIC_RACE)) +
  geom_bar(fill = "blue")+
  theme_bw()+
  labs(x = "Victim Race",
       y = "Non-Fatal Shootings",
       title = "Non-Fatal Shootings by Victim Race")
```



The majority of victims as well as perpetrators of shootings both fatal and non-fatal are Black. The majority of victims as well as perpetrators of shootings both fatal and non-fatal are between the age groups 18-24 and 25-44 at the time of writing. Brooklyn and the Bronx experience the most shooting incidents.

Analysis

In order to analyze the data further, I am going to use regression analysis as this is the best use case because we have categorical data. I used this **Source:** <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/regression-with-categorical-variables-in-r-programming/> as a reference.

I want to determine what demographic / location data is a good predictor on the outcome of a shooting incident. To answer my question from above. I selected as my independent variable as STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG, and I chose my dependent variables as VIC_AGE_GROUP, VIC_RACE, BORO.

Regression is a multi-step process for estimating the relationships between a dependent variable and

```
glm_model <- glm(STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG ~ VIC_AGE_GROUP + VIC_RACE + BORO, data = shootings_data, family = "binomial")
summary(glm_model)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = STATISTICAL_MURDER_FLAG ~ VIC_AGE_GROUP + VIC_RACE +
##     BORO, family = "binomial", data = shootings_data)
##
## Coefficients:
##
##             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    -12.82092   114.57014  -0.112   0.91090
## VIC_AGE_GROUP1022    -10.67194   324.74371  -0.033   0.97378
```

```

## VIC_AGE_GROUP18-24          0.29513      0.07209      4.094 4.24e-05 ***
## VIC_AGE_GROUP25-44          0.55040      0.06996      7.867 3.62e-15 ***
## VIC_AGE_GROUP45-64          0.67944      0.09185      7.397 1.39e-13 ***
## VIC_AGE_GROUP65+            0.94459      0.19750      4.783 1.73e-06 ***
## VIC_AGE_GROUPUNKNOWN        0.57366      0.34746      1.651 0.09874 .
## VIC_RACEASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER 11.43038 114.57020 0.100 0.92053
## VIC_RACEBLACK               11.10313 114.57013 0.097 0.92280
## VIC_RACEBLACK HISPANIC       10.91468 114.57014 0.095 0.92410
## VIC_RACEUNKNOWN             10.48014 114.57101 0.091 0.92712
## VIC_RACEWHITE               11.47184 114.57017 0.100 0.92024
## VIC_RACEWHITE HISPANIC       11.22623 114.57013 0.098 0.92194
## BOROBROOKLYN                -0.19593      0.04727     -4.145 3.40e-05 ***
## BOROMANHATTAN               -0.17633      0.06079     -2.901 0.00372 **
## BOROQUEENS                  -0.15469      0.05954     -2.598 0.00938 **
## BOROSTATEN ISLAND           -0.06473      0.10411     -0.622 0.53411
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 17889  on 17967  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 17712  on 17951  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 17746
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 11

```

Given that the p-value for the predictor variable for VIC_AGE_GROUP18-24, VIC_AGE_GROUP25-44, VIC_AGE_GROUP45-64, VIC_AGE_GROUP65+, BOROBROOKLYN, BOROMANHATTAN, and BOROQUEENS is less than 0.05, means that they have a statistically significant relationship with the response variable in the model. **Source:** <https://www.statology.org/interpret-prz-logistic-regression-output-r/>

After reviewing the evidence in my regression analysis and table data. It appears that the age and location are determining factors in the outcome of a shooting incident. There is no statistical evidence that race has is a determining factor in the outcome of a shooting incident.

Bias

I tried to limit my own personal bias by staying true to the data and not jumping to conclusions. I let the data speak for itself when it comes to the statistical significance of a determining factor. I really had no dog in the fight it was fun to try and figure out which factors mattered the most.