Exploring the Washington Post Data

Packages

```
library(here)
library(readr)
library(dplyr)
library(purrr)
library(tidyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(lubridate)
```

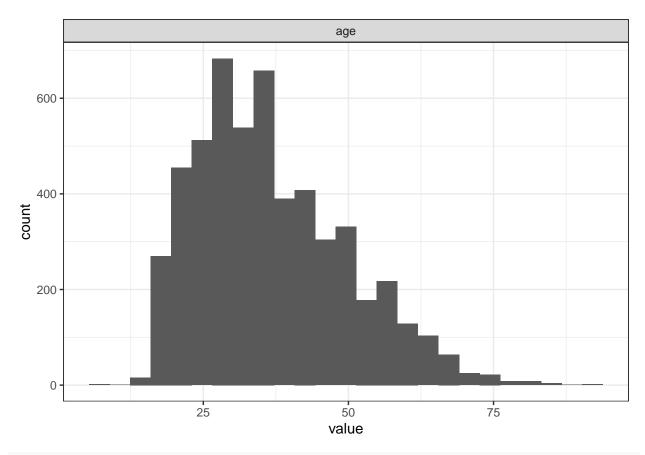
Read in data

```
load(here("create_test_train", "output", "trainTestRace.RData"))
washpo <- listSamples[["washpoDgHM"]]</pre>
```

Distribution of victim age

```
washpo %>%
    select(age) %>%
    pivot_longer(everything()) %>%
    ggplot(aes(x = value)) +
    geom_histogram(bins = 25) +
    facet_wrap(~name, scales = "free_x") +
    theme_bw()
```

Warning: Removed 99 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).



summary(washpo\$age)

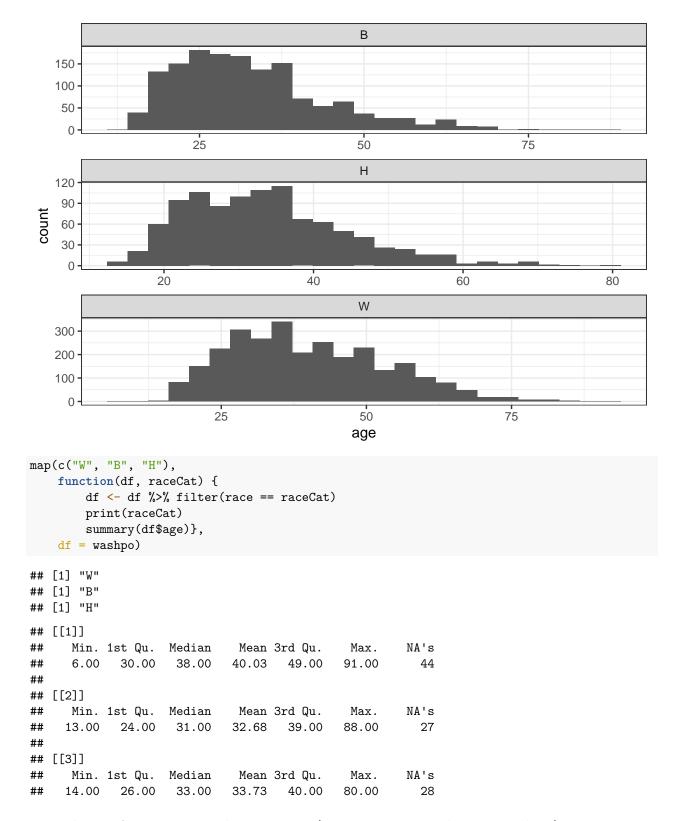
```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's ## 6.0 27.0 35.0 36.8 45.0 91.0 99
```

Distribution of victim age by race

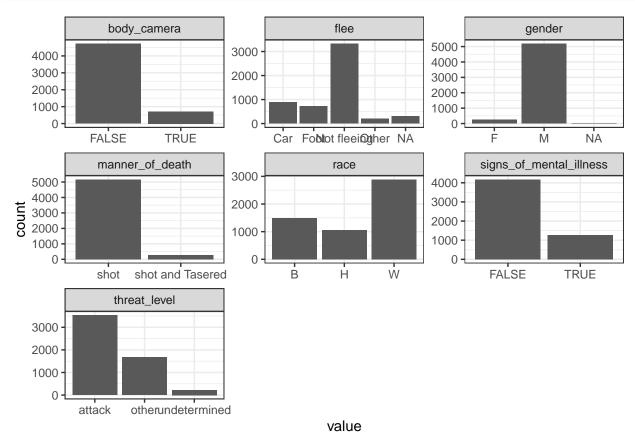
• Black American and Hispanic victims seem to be younger.

```
washpo %>%
    select(age, race) %>%
    filter(race %in% c("W", "B", "H")) %>%
    ggplot(aes(x = age)) +
    geom_histogram(bins = 25) +
    facet_wrap(~race, scales = "free", ncol = 1) +
    theme_bw()
```

Warning: Removed 99 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).



Bar charts for categorical outcomes (not state, armedNew, or date)



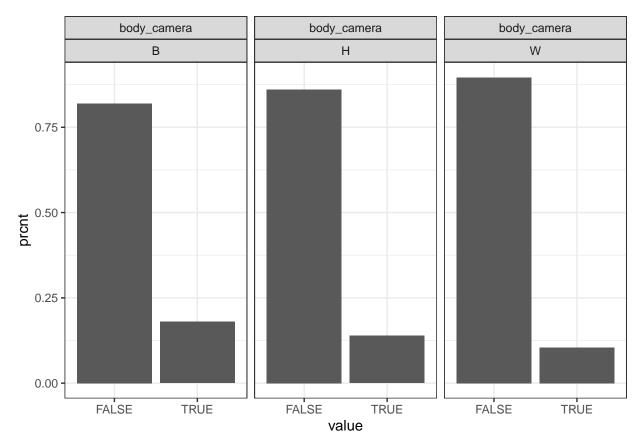
Bar charts for categorical outcomes by race (not state, armed, or date)

- Slightly more instances in which body cameras were used for Black and Hispanic victims vs. White victims.
- White victims slightly more likely to not be fleeing vs. Black and Hispanic victims.
- White victims slightly, slightly, less likely to be male vs. Black and Hispanic victims.
- Manner of death is universally the same.
- White victims moderately more likely to have a mental health history or signs of mental illness vs. Black and Hispanic victims.
- Similar levels of threat presented by race however the types of threat vary slightly across race.

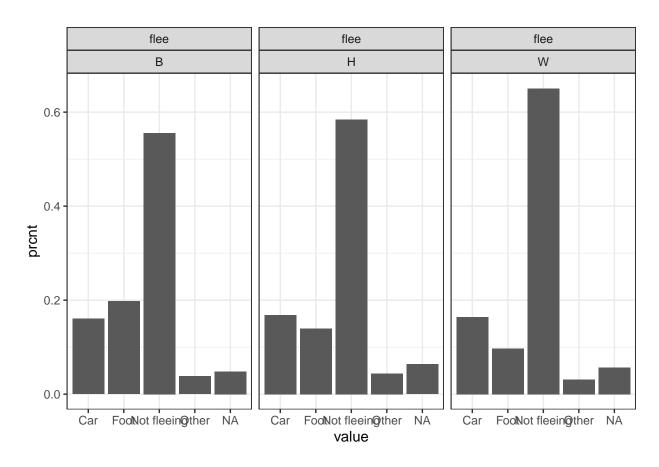
```
count(race, name, value) %>%
  group_by(race, name) %>%
  mutate(prcnt = n / sum(n)) %>%
  ungroup()

map(unique(categoriesRace$name),
  function(df, column) {
    df %>%
        filter(name == column) %>%
        ggplot(aes(x = value, y = prcnt)) +
        geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
        facet_wrap(~name+race, scales = "free_x") +
        theme_bw()},
    df = categoriesRace)
```

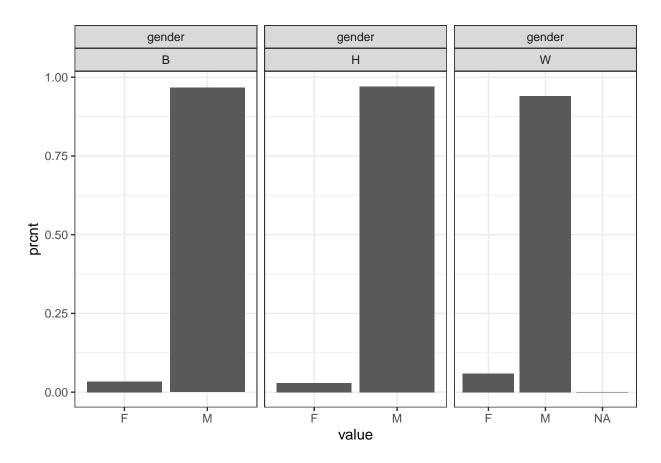
[[1]]



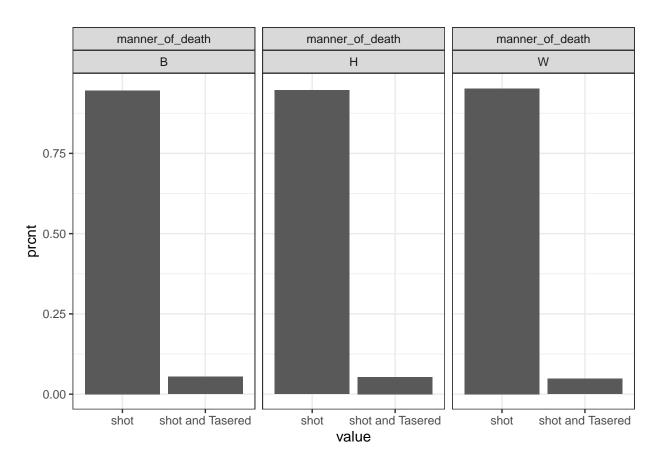
[[2]]



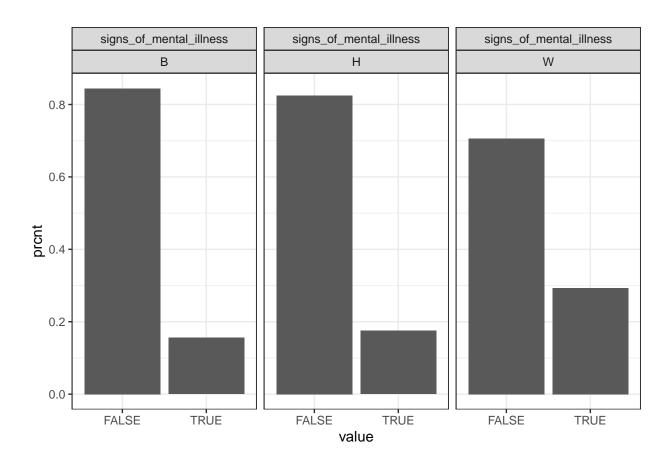
[[3]]



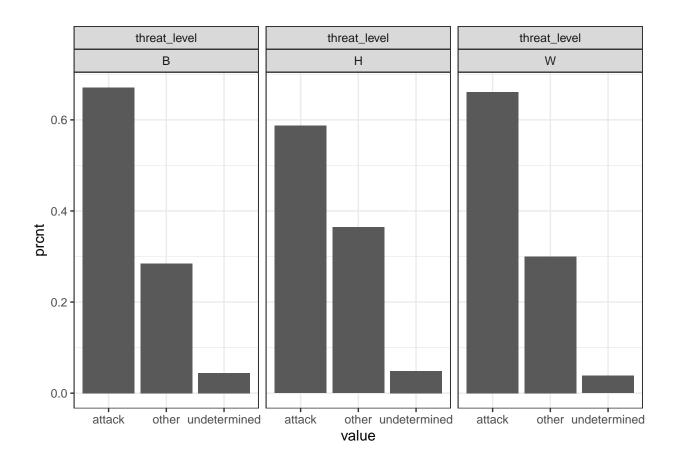
[[4]]



[[5]]

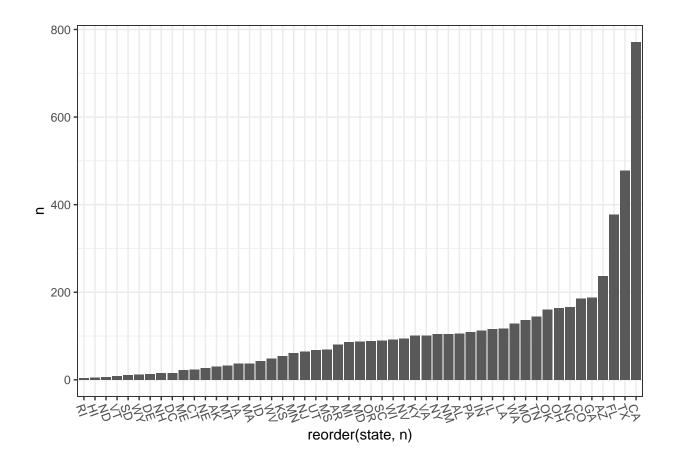


[[6]]



Distribution of victims by state

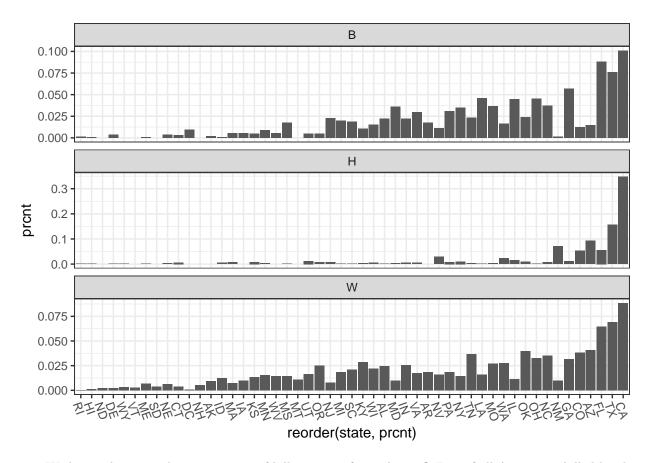
```
washpo %>%
    select(state) %>%
    group_by(state) %>%
    count(state) %>%
    ggplot(aes(x = reorder(state, n), n)) +
    geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
    theme_bw() +
    theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 290, hjust = 0))
```



Distribution of victims by state by race

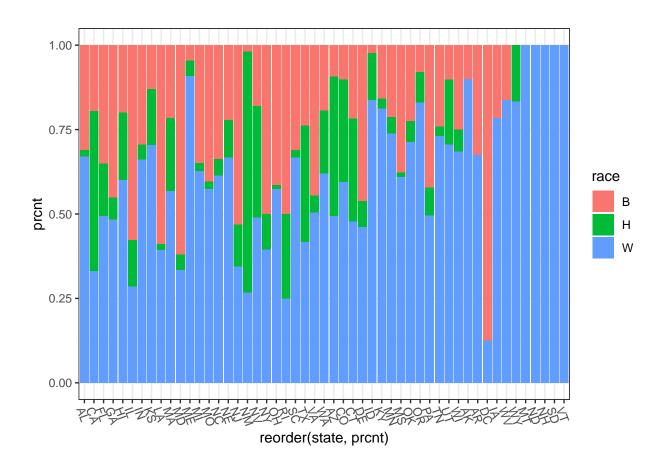
- Within each racial category, what proportion of killings took place in each state? E.g. of all Black Americans killed by the police, 10% were killed in CA. Of all White Americans killed by the police, 8& were killed in California. Of all Hispanics killed by the police, over 30% were killed in CA.
- Hard to discern any immediate trends. The biggest thing which stands out is the fact that Hispanics are overwhelmingly killed in only a small proportion of stats. Possibly tied to where Hispanic populations are largest.

```
washpo %>%
    select(state, race) %>%
    filter(race %in% c("W", "B", "H")) %>%
    count(state, race) %>%
    group_by(race) %>%
    mutate(prcnt = n / sum(n)) %>%
    ungroup() %>%
    ggplot(aes(x = reorder(state, prcnt), y = prcnt)) +
    geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
    facet_wrap(~race, scales = "free_y", ncol = 1) +
    theme_bw() +
    theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 290, hjust = 0))
```



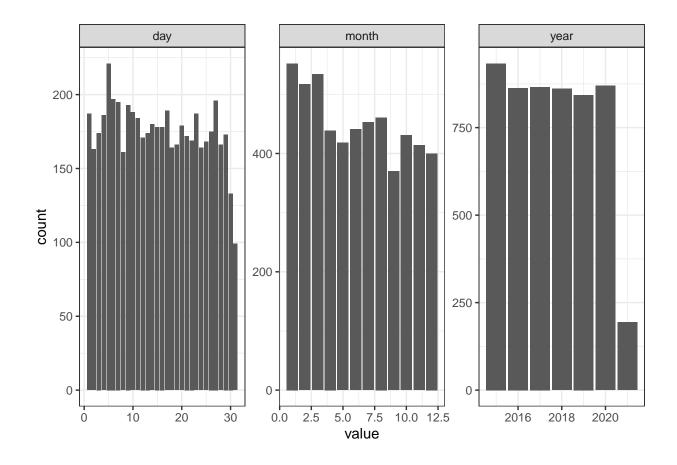
- Within each state, what proportion of killings were for each race? E.g. of all Americans killed by the police in Alabama, 25% were Black, 1% were Hispanic, and 70% were White.
- Hard to discern any immediate trends. I need population totals to get a sense of the disproportionality.

```
washpo %>%
    select(state, race) %>%
    filter(race %in% c("W", "B", "H")) %>%
    count(state, race) %>%
    group_by(state) %>%
    mutate(prcnt = n / sum(n)) %>%
    ungroup() %>%
    ggplot(aes(x = reorder(state, prcnt), y = prcnt)) +
    geom_bar(stat = "identity", aes(fill = race)) +
    theme_bw() +
    theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 290, hjust = 0))
```



Number of killings by day, month, year

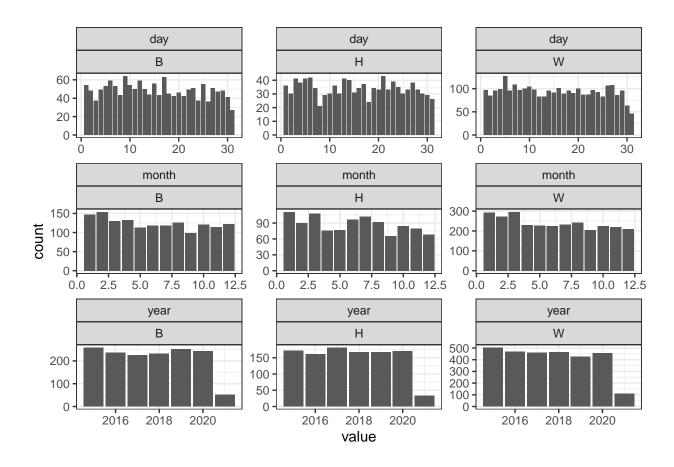
```
washpo %>%
    select(day, month, year) %>%
    pivot_longer(everything()) %>%
    ggplot(aes(x = value)) +
    geom_bar() +
    facet_wrap(~name, scales = "free") +
    theme_bw()
```



Number of killings by day, month, year and by race

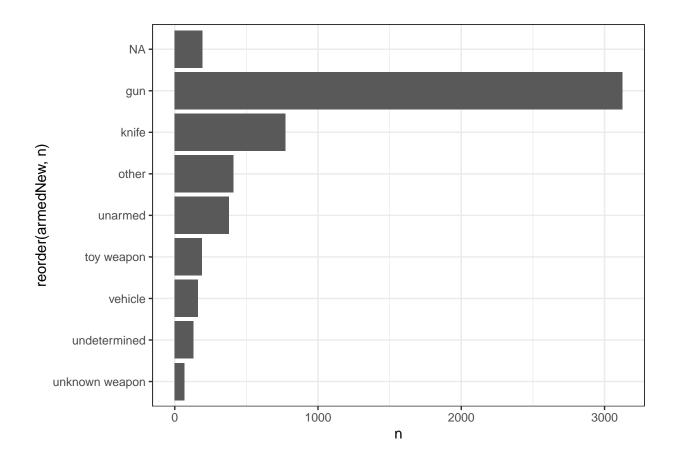
I wasn't expecting there to be any disparity by date and race, but it sure would've been interesting if there was disparity.

```
washpo %>%
    select(day, month, year, race) %>%
    pivot_longer(-race) %>%
    filter(race %in% c("W", "B", "H")) %>%
    ggplot(aes(x = value)) +
    geom_bar() +
    facet_wrap(~name+race, scales = "free") +
    theme_bw()
```



Distribution of victims by if they were aremed or not

```
washpo %>%
  count(armedNew) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = reorder(armedNew, n), y = n)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  theme_bw() +
  coord_flip()
```



Distribution of victims by if they were aremed or not and by race

No big differences in types of weapons used it seems. Although Black-Americans are slightly, slightly more likely to be unarmed.

```
washpo %>%
  filter(race %in% c("W", "B", "H")) %>%
  count(armedNew, race) %>%
  group_by(race) %>%
  mutate(prcnt = n / sum(n)) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = reorder(armedNew, prcnt), y = prcnt)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  facet_wrap(~race) +
  theme_bw() +
  coord_flip()
```

