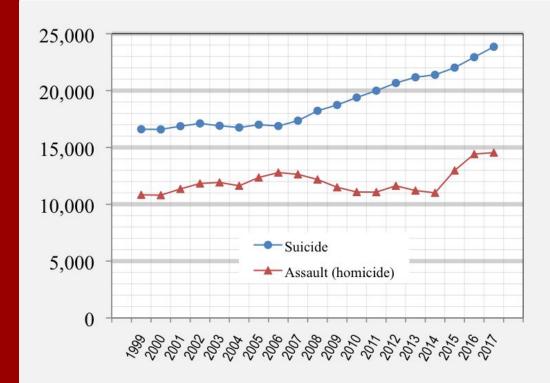


Context

The US & its continuous battle with gun-control laws





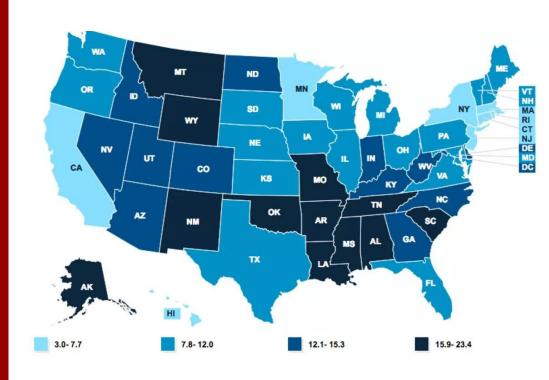
Gun-related deaths in the United States

Source: US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Context

The US & its continuous battle with gun-control laws





Source: DeseretNews

Objective

What we hope to achieve



 Assess whether gun control laws are effective at predicting number of homicides in each state

 Determine the effects of a implementation of the most effective law

Data

With reference to a policy study by The Rockefeller Institute of Government



1. State Firearm Codebook

- 1.1. Universal Background Checks
- 1.2. Violent Misdemeanor Laws
- 1.3. High Risk Checks

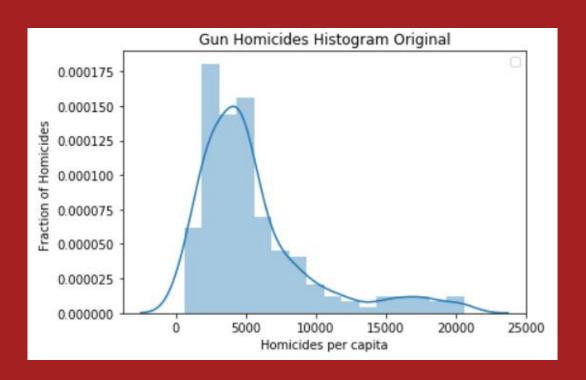
Data

With reference to a policy study by The Rockefeller Institute of Government



- 2. Homicides*
- 3. Population
- 4. Demographics
- 5. % of Population that is Male
- 6. Federal Firearms License per Capita
- 7. Alcohol Consumption per Capita

EDA



- Normalization of Homicides
- Removed Outliers

Automated Feature
Selection



- Ridge Regression
 - Training Score is -1338.97
 - Testing Score is -1402.42

- Lasso Regression
 - Training Score is 0.651
 - Testing Score is 0.638

Manual Feature
Selection



 Determine correlation between features

 Sort features by the amount of high correlations they have with other features

Remove highly-correlated features

Model Fitting



Linear Regression

Decision Tree Regressor

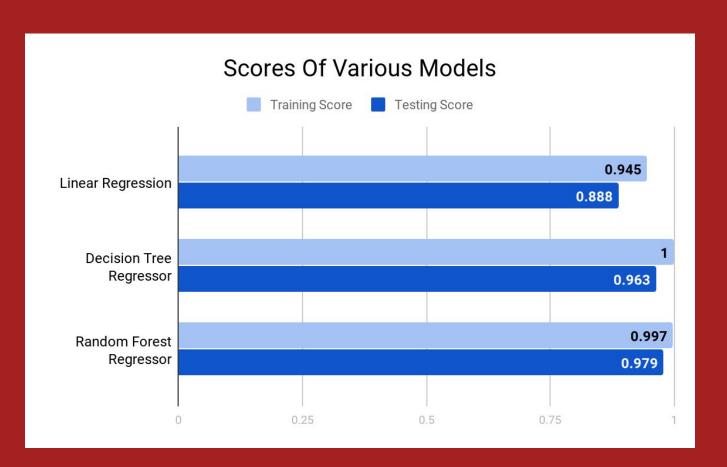
Model Fitting



GridSearchCV

Random Forest Regressor

Model Scores



Results

Real Life Implications



 ERL significant in outputs of both methods

 Population may be influencing model significantly

Results

Extreme Risk Law





Homicides with ERL Implementation

Strengths & Weaknesses



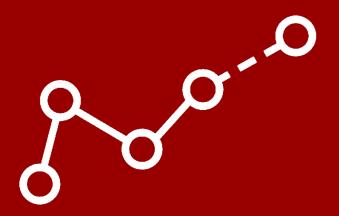
Strengths:

 Variety of methods lead to similar results

Weaknesses:

 Difficult to isolate effectiveness of laws from non law features

Next Steps



- Collect larger dataset
- Better incorporate population & other factors