**Slide 1:** Good morning. My name is Patrick Wenzel, my team members are Adam ford, Allan Juarez, Carter Wunsch, and Joseph Strobel and we are the data deities.

**Slide 2:** For our project, we are using the police killings dataset from fivethirtyeight. This dataset takes the data from The Counted dataset provided by The Guardian and census data from the 2015 5-year American Community Survey. This dataset was made in June of 2015 so we did not have a full year’s worth of data. This dataset is important because the US government doesn’t keep a comprehensive record of the number of people killed by law enforcement. Instead, the FBI has a program where law enforcement agencies can choose whether or not they want to submit their annual count of deaths caused. So, this dataset is built by The Guardian and the general public. On The Counted’s webpage, you can contact The Guardian with information about a death that has or hasn’t been reported and The Guardian will verify the information you have sent and then will add it to the dataset.

**Slide 3:** For our predictors, we used armed which is if or how the deceased was armed and The Guardian says that it’s difficult to verify because most often this information comes from law enforcement and their perception of if the deceased had the intent of using it to harm law enforcement. We also used the age, race, and ethnicity of the deceased. We used the tract-level poverty rate, median household income, and unemployment rate and tract-level means that the information came from the Census Tract where the deceased lived which is an area about the size of a neighborhood created by the Bureau of Census which they use for analyzing populations. The median household income is inflation-adjusted 2013 dollars. We also used the deceased’s cause of death, their gender, and their tract-level’s rate of people who have at least a bachelor’s degree.

**Slide 4:** To start off our exploratory data analysis, we wanted to look at was the number of people killed per race and ethnicity. As you can see in the graph, around half of the people killed by law enforcement through June of 2015 were white while the other half is almost entirely made up of people who were black or Hispanic or Latino.

**Slide 5:** The next thing we wanted to look at was the number of people killed per arms classification. What we found interesting was that although a majority of the classifications were that the deceased used a firearm as a weapon against law enforcement, the next highest category was that deceased was not armed at all.

**Slide 6:** Another thing we were curious about was how many died by each cause of death. As you can see in the graph below, the majority of people were killed by gunshot, 411 out of 467 people to be exact and the next highest cause was that a taser had killed at 27 people which is almost 300 less. We interpreted taser being the cause of death as that the deceased most likely had a heart condition of some sort and the effect of the taser causing them to go into cardiac arrest.

**Slide 7:** Another thing we wanted to see was the demographic of the deceased’s ages. Based on this histogram, most of the deceased were somewhere between their mid-20’s and their mid-40’s with the youngest people being 16 and the oldest being 87.

**Slide 8:** The final thing we wanted to explore were the number of people killed per state. As you can see, this heatmap shows that the majority of the deaths came from California, Texas, and Florida. Since these states have such a high population, it is affecting how we are able to interpret how the deaths are spread out across other states as well.

**Slide 9:** What we decided to do was to remake the heatmap but to exclude the data from California, Texas, and Florida. After doing this, we were able to see that there were deaths all across the country with a majority coming from the southern half of the U.S. as well as states that have cities with high populations.