Related Works:

<https://eml.berkeley.edu/~moretti/lm46.pdf>

Lochner and Moretti performed a study in 2004 that looked at the relationship between crime rates and education spending across the US. They categorized between whites and blacks, levels of compulsory attendance, and years of schooling over two separate models where years of schooling was the main independent variable of one and a dummy for high school graduation was the main independent variable of the other. All evaluation was done looking at aggregate statistics and all correlations came from linear regressions.

<https://as.nyu.edu/content/dam/nyu-as/politics/documents/Gonzalez.pdf>

Gonzalez in 2015 published a similar study that looked across world education and crime rates where the main differentiator to previous studies was its differences between developing and developed countries. The range of study spanned from elementary through college graduation. Independent variables were graduation rate, youth unemployment rate, and level of economic development. Similar to Lochner and Moretti, all models were based on aggregate statistics and linear regressions to determine which variables were statistically significant.

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/275220711_Using_Machine_Learning_Algorithms_to_Analyze_Crime_Data>

McClendon and Meghanathan in 2015 focused on crime detection and prevention instead of relationship to education but used linear regression, additive regression, and decision stump algorithms in their evaluation. Linear regression came away as the best predictor of future violent crime patterns. They used mean absolute error, RMSE, relative absolute error, and root relative squared error as measures of predictive power.