

The Effects of Local Demographics on Black Lives Matter Protester Crowd Size

Makayla Bibby (mdb9vku)

Kathia Crawford (klc6myc)

Hannan Mumtaz (hm9tac)

Tyler Vo (tkv9zd)

University of Virginia

STAT 2120

On our honor, we did not give nor receive aid on this assignment.

Introduction — We are attempting to predict protester crowd size for Black Lives Matter (BLM) protests. The three explanatory variables we are utilizing are: the number of Black people in the total population of a given city, the number police related Black and People of Color (POC) deaths in a given city, and the percentage of people who possess Bachelor's degrees in a given city. We chose the total Black population because the larger this demographic population is the larger the personal impact by black death is on each individual, influencing BLM protest turnout. We chose the number of police-related Black and POC deaths in a given city for the same reason. Bachelor's degrees were chosen because cities with a greater proportion of people that have higher education are more likely to be educated about racial equity and crime reform, which would lead to more protest turnout. Our response variable is average turnout per protest, as we are trying to predict the number of people that will attend a protest. Protest turnout is a quantitative variable that we will be predicting based on other quantitative data. We are predicting a positive relationship between all three variables with our response variable, which

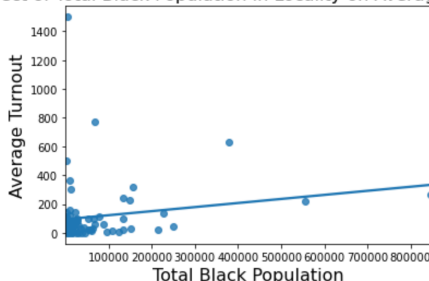
we will further explore in this study.

Analysis With Simple Linear Regression (SLR) — We used SLR to analyze the relationship between average protester turnout and all three explanatory variables. Graphical summaries for our three explanatory variables are to the left and below.

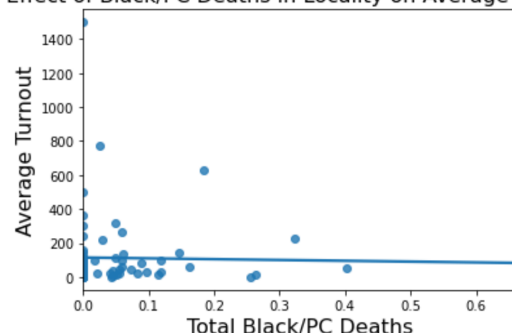
Effect of Percentage of Bachelors in Locality on Average Turnout



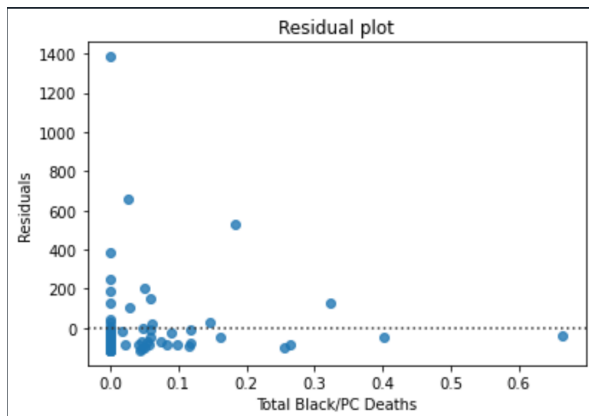
Effect of Total Black Population in Locality on Average Turnout



Effect of Black/PC Deaths in Locality on Average Turnout



Residual Graph for The Effect of Total Black Population in Locality on Average Turnout:



SLR models are robust against deviations from the Normal distribution, so the normality assumption is satisfied. Linearity, independence, and constant variance are not satisfied because although the graph is scattered randomly and around zero, it does not have uniform variation. Thus, a linear regression plot is not a reliable

way to

analyze this set of data. **Residual Graph for the**

Effect of Black/PC Deaths in Locality on

Average Turnout: SLR models are robust against

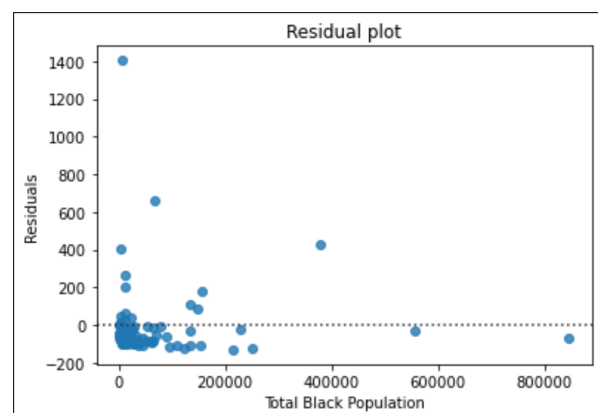
deviations from the Normal distribution, so the

normality assumption is satisfied. Linearity,

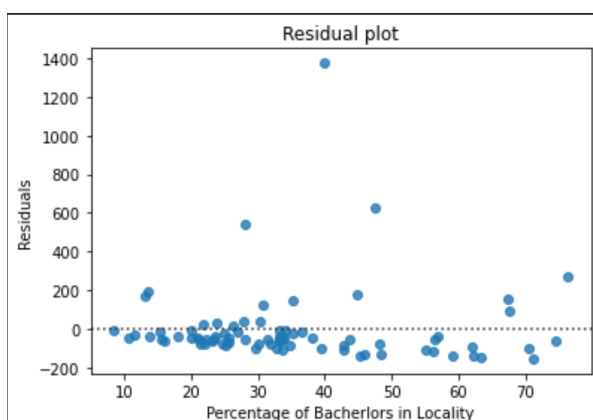
independence, and constant variance are not

satisfied because although the graph is scattered randomly and around zero, it does not have

uniform variation. Thus, a linear regression plot is not a reliable way to analyze this set of data.



Residual Graph for the Effect of Percentage of Bachelors in Locality on Average Turnout:



SLR models are robust against deviations from the Normal distribution, so the normality assumption for this residual is satisfied. Linearity, independence, and constant variance are not satisfied. Although the graph is scattered randomly and around zero and it does not have uniform variation. Thus, a linear regression plot may not be a reliable way to analyze this set of data .

The SLR Model for each of our three variables is: $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon_i$ where y_i is the predicted value, β_0 is the population intercept, β_1 is the population slope and ϵ_i are the deviations.

We chose the Percentage of Bachelor's Degrees as the “best” option to perform a test on because the r-squared value for Percentage of Bachelor's is the largest (0.052) compared to the Total Black Population (0.029) and Total Black/PC Deaths (0.001). The square root of r-squared values allows us to find the correlation. The strongest correlation was between Percentage Bachelors (where $r=0.228$) and Average Turnout. The linear regression model for this is: $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon_i$ where y_i is the predicted value, β_0 is the population intercept, β_1 is the population slope and ϵ_i are the deviations. The least squares regression equation for this is: $y = 11.17 + 2.87x$. This means that the predicted average turnout will increase by 2.87 members when the Percentage of the population with Bachelor's Degrees increases by one unit. When it is zero, the predicted value is 11.17 (the intercept).

The following is our t-test for slope and conclusion for the slope in context:

$H_0: \beta_1 = 0$, There is no relationship between the percentage of people with Bachelor Degrees and average turnout. $H_a: \beta_1 \neq 0$, There is a relationship between the percentage of people with Bachelor Degrees and average turnout

The following table gives us our test-statistic and p-value for this variable:

| | coef | std err | t | P> t | [0.025 | 0.975] |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| const | 11.1698 | 55.082 | 0.203 | 0.840 | -98.559 | 120.899 |
| PercentBachelor.s | 2.8696 | 1.413 | 2.031 | 0.046 | 0.055 | 5.684 |

The resulting test-statistic is 2.031. At a significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ (**note: this significance level will be used for all subsequent tests**) we reject our null hypothesis given our p-value of 0.046. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that there is a linear relationship

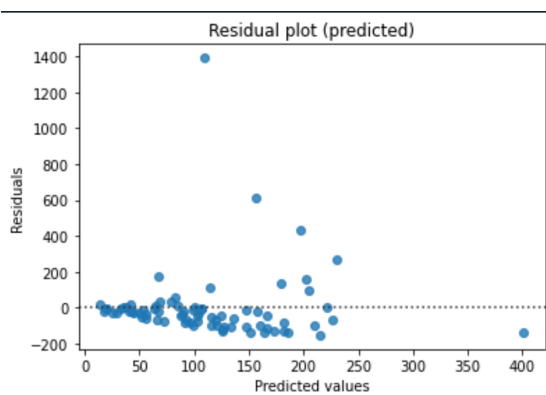
between the percentage of people with a Bachelor's degree in each locality and average protester turnout.

In our original dataset that included Null/Nan in the data, rows 95-99 had no values for the average protester turnout. We used the least squares regression equation from the Percent Bachelor's variable to predict these values. We used 35.1923 as our value from the Percent Bachelor's column to predict an average turnout value of 112.157, 24.52 to predict 81.535, 26.289 to predict 86.608, 48.248 to predict 149.624, and 74.5203 to predict 255.012.

From these estimates, we can be confident in using Percent Bachelor's as a predictor of turnout because these predicted values are within the higher range of real averages for protester turnout from the dataset. Also, the prediction intervals (a predicted range of estimates for each missing value) demonstrate a significant overlap where the real value for each of these missing values is. Thus, we are also comfortable with ranking these predictions from highest to lowest protester turnout as follows: 225.012, 149.624, 112.157, 86.608, 81.535.

Analysis with Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) — Next, we used MLR to analyze the relationship between average protester turnout and all the explanatory variables to determine if adding additional variables to our regression test would be more useful in predicting protester turnout. To conduct this analysis we used the MLR model, $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + \beta_3 x_{i3} + \epsilon_i$, where β_0 is the population intercept, and the predicted protester turnout when all the other

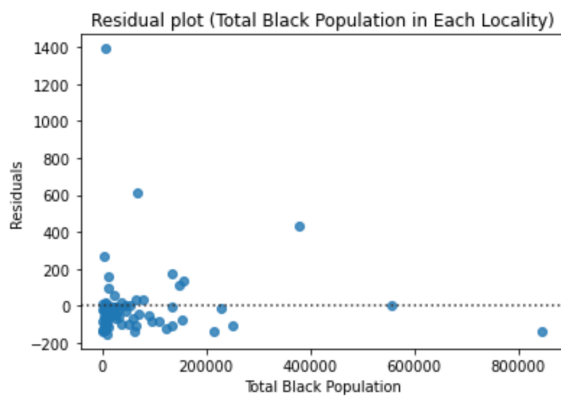
variables in this model have a value of 0. $\beta_1 x_{i2}$ is each variable population slope ($\beta_1 \dots$) multiplied by each additional variables value (x_{ip}). This model helps us determine how dependent protester turnout is on the variables. Using the MLR model, we conducted the



following residual plots to assess the linear regression assumptions for each of our variables:

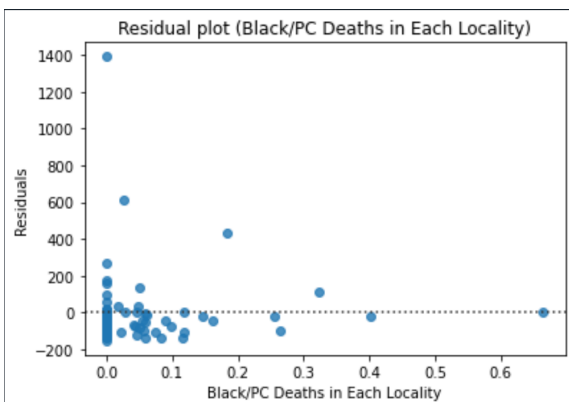
This residual plot (previous page) is a summation of all the chosen variables as predictors for protest crowd size. The MLR model is robust against deviations from the Normal distribution, so the normality assumption for this residual is satisfied. Linearity, independence, and constant variance assumptions are not satisfied. While the residuals are clustered around 0,

there is no random scattering, and all the points seem to follow a negative value, with some points above 0. The variation is not uniform.



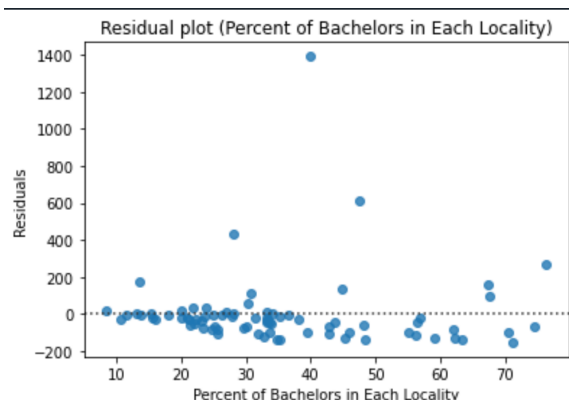
For the residual for Total Black Population (left), it is a MLR model, robust against deviations from the Normal distribution and satisfies the normality assumption. The linearity, independence, and constant variance

assumptions are not satisfied. The residuals are clustered under 0 in the same location, but there is no random scattering.



For the residual for Black/PC Deaths(left), it is a MLR model, robust against deviations from the Normal distribution satisfying the normality assumption. The linearity, independence, and constant variance assumptions are not satisfied. The residuals are clustered under 0 in the same location, there is no random

scattering, and it is not uniform.



For the residual for the Percentage of Bachelor's, it is a MLR model, robust against deviations from the Normal distribution, which satisfies the normality assumption. The

linearity, independence, and constant variance assumptions are not satisfied. The residuals are clustered under 0 in the same location, there is no random scattering, and it is not uniform.

We conducted MLR t-tests to determine whether each explanatory variable added to the model will be useful in predicting the number of people who will attend a protest.

Total Black Population:

$H_0: \beta_j = 0$, Adding the total Black population in each locality to the model will have no effect on the model's usefulness in predicting the number of protesters that will attend a BLM protest. $H_a: \beta_j \neq 0$, Adding the total Black population in each locality to the model will have an effect on the model's usefulness in predicting the number of protesters that will attend a BLM protest.

The following table gives us our test-statistic and p-value for this variable (highlighted):

| | coef | std err | t | P> t | [0.025 | 0.975] |
|----------|----------|---------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|
| const | -28.1480 | 60.010 | -0.469 | 0.640 | -147.748 | 91.452 |
| BlackPop | 0.0004 | 0.000 | 1.975 | 0.052 | -3.35e-06 | 0.001 |

The resulting test-statistic for this hypothesis test is 1.975. We fail to reject our null hypothesis given a p-value of 0.052. We do not have sufficient evidence to suggest that the model with this added variable is useful at predicting the number of protesters.

Deaths of Black/PC:

$H_0: \beta_j = 0$, Adding the proportion of Black and POC deaths in each locality to the model will have no effect on the model's usefulness in predicting the number of protesters that will attend a BLM protest. $H_a: \beta_j \neq 0$, Adding the proportion of Black and POC deaths in each locality to the model will have an effect on the model's usefulness in predicting the number of protesters that will attend a BLM protest.

| | coef | std err | t | P> t | [0.025 | 0.975] |
|-----------------|----------|---------|--------|-------|-----------|---------|
| const | -28.1480 | 60.010 | -0.469 | 0.640 | -147.748 | 91.452 |
| BlackPop | 0.0004 | 0.000 | 1.975 | 0.052 | -3.35e-06 | 0.001 |
| deaths_black_pc | -53.4169 | 223.574 | -0.239 | 0.812 | -498.999 | 392.166 |

Once again, to conduct the t-test for slope, the table above gives us our test-statistic and p-value for this variable. The resulting test-statistic for this hypothesis test is -0.239. We fail to reject our null hypothesis given a p-value of 0.812. We do not have sufficient evidence to suggest that the model with this added variable is useful at predicting the number of protesters.

Percent Bachelor's Degrees:

$H_0: \beta_j = 0$, Adding the Percentage of people with a Bachelor's degree in each locality to the model will have no effect on the model's usefulness in predicting the number of protesters that will attend a BLM protest. $H_a: \beta_j \neq 0$, Adding the Percentage of people with a Bachelor's degree in each locality to the model will have an effect on the model's usefulness in predicting the number of protesters that will attend a BLM protest.

| | coef | std err | t | P> t | [0.025 | 0.975] |
|-------------------|----------|---------|--------|-------|-----------|---------|
| const | -28.1480 | 60.010 | -0.469 | 0.640 | -147.748 | 91.452 |
| BlackPop | 0.0004 | 0.000 | 1.975 | 0.052 | -3.35e-06 | 0.001 |
| deaths_black_pc | -53.4169 | 223.574 | -0.239 | 0.812 | -498.999 | 392.166 |
| PercentBachelor.s | 3.3755 | 1.424 | 2.371 | 0.020 | 0.538 | 6.213 |

The table (above) gives us the test-statistic and p-value for this variable. The resulting test-statistic for this hypothesis test is 2.371. We reject our null hypothesis given a p-value of 0.020. We do have sufficient evidence to suggest that the model with this variable is useful at predicting the number of protesters. This is consistent with our findings from the SLR analysis conducted in Part II. Based on our results from each t-test, two out of the three variables (total Black population and deaths of Black citizens/POC) demonstrate no linear relationship with average turnout. This indicates that these two variables are not appropriate to use in a linear regression analysis. The Percent Bachelor's variable indicated some statistical linear relationship with average turnout. Therefore, it may be an appropriate variable to use in regression analysis.

Individually, our variables may not be useful to our model. To determine if these variables will be useful together, we conducted the ANOVA F test. This helps us assess how much of the variation in the response variable is a product of our model and how much of the variation in the response variable is not caused by the model.

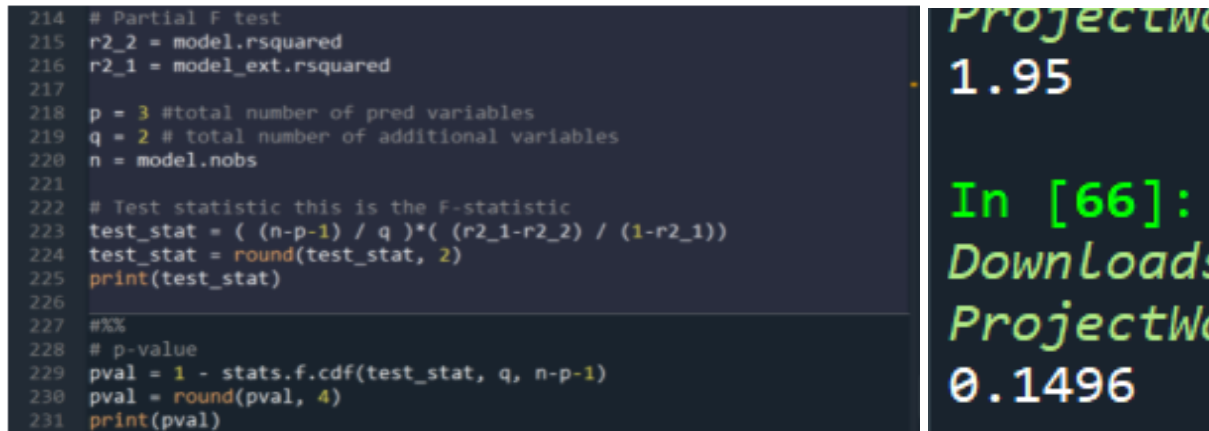
$H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = 0$, the model is not useful at predicting protester turnout. $H_a: \beta_j \neq 0$ (at least one variable is useful at predicting turnout), the model is useful at predicting protester turnout.

| | SS | df | MS | F | pvalue |
|------------|--------------|------|---------------|----------|----------|
| Regression | 3.359392e+05 | 1.0 | 111979.721883 | 2.711404 | 0.051146 |
| Residual | 3.014866e+06 | 75.0 | 41299.536850 | NaN | NaN |
| Total | 3.350805e+06 | 76.0 | NaN | NaN | NaN |

We used the F-statistic to conduct this test. Using the ANOVA F model table, (above) to determine our F-statistic and p-value for this variable we received 2.711 as the F-statistic. We fail to reject our null hypothesis given a p-value of 0.051. We do not have sufficient evidence to suggest that the model is useful at predicting the number of protesters.. This is consistent with our findings from the ANOVA F model, which indicated an r-squared value of 0.100. This is almost a 0.05 increase from the r-square value of just the Percent Bachelor's variable conducted in our SLR analysis in Part II. If an r-squared value increases with the addition of variables to the MLR model, then that variable(s) provides no useful information to the model, thereby making it less useful. To support this finding, we conducted a Partial F-test, to evaluate if adding additional variables to the Percent Bachelor's variable chosen in the SLR analysis in Part II made our model less useful.

$H_0: \text{all } \beta_{a_j} = 0$, the set of the extending variables in the model is not useful at predicting protester turnout. $H_a: \beta_{a_j} \neq 0$ (at least one extending variable is useful at predicting turnout) the set of extending variables in the model is useful in predicting protester turnout

For the Partial F test, we coded a comparison (displayed below) using the SLR model for Percent Bachelor's and an extended variable model using MLR with two additional variables (total Black population and proportion of deaths for Black citizens and POC).



```
214 # Partial F test
215 r2_2 = model.rsquared
216 r2_1 = model_ext.rsquared
217
218 p = 3 #total number of pred variables
219 q = 2 # total number of additional variables
220 n = model.nobs
221
222 # Test statistic this is the F-statistic
223 test_stat = ( (n-p-1) / q )*( (r2_1-r2_2) / (1-r2_1))
224 test_stat = round(test_stat, 2)
225 print(test_stat)
226
227 ##
228 # p-value
229 pval = 1 - stats.f.cdf(test_stat, q, n-p-1)
230 pval = round(pval, 4)
231 print(pval)
```

ProjectW
1.95
In [66]:
Downloads
ProjectW
0.1496

The resulting F-statistic for this hypothesis test was 1.95, and the p-value was 0.1496, which is larger than the significance level. As a result, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. This indicates that we do not have sufficient evidence to suggest that adding additional variables to our model is useful at predicting the number of protesters.

Conclusion — Our prediction before analyzing this data was a positive relationship between each of the explanatory variables and the response, meaning that, as each variable increased, the response variable would as well. Utilizing a SLR Model and conducting tests on all explanatory variables, we discovered that each has a relatively weak relationship with the average turnout per protest. However, the best explanatory variable, percentage of people with a Bachelor's degree in each locality, demonstrated sufficiently that there is a linear relationship between the percentage of people with a Bachelor's degree and average protester turnout. Utilizing MLR and adding the total Black population and Deaths of Black/POC as explanatory variables to the model, we found no sufficient evidence to suggest that the model with either of these added variables is useful at predicting the number of protesters that will attend. Conducting this test only for Percent

Bachelor's, however, demonstrated that this variable might be useful to predict protest turnout *on its own*. In order to accomplish our goal of accurately estimating protester crowd size, the best option would be using the Percentage of Bachelors to predict, even if it is not incredibly strong.

Reflection — If we were to conduct this analysis again, we would have worked to address other variables that might have demonstrated a stronger linear relationship with the response. In earlier deliberations, we noticed that the Poverty Rate, both for the general population, and for the Black community, demonstrated a linear relationship. We found it incredibly interesting that the variables we suspected to be the most influential in garnering protester turnout (the Black population, proportion of deaths for Black/POC), actually had no real effect when making predictions. This was shocking, since this suggests that the magnitude of the Black population in any given locality, is not a central factor in garnering protester turnout. Also, we expected the most “best variable” (Percent Bachelor's) to yield one of the least influential effects. It was surprising to see that this had some degree of influence as a predictor variable. However, it is probably more significant to note that the linear relationship between the percentage of people in the locality with a Bachelor's degree and average turnout was very weak (about 0.2) and the p-value from this test was not *significantly* smaller than the significance level. Despite the linear relationship, we would not suggest that this an immediate factor in predicting protester turnout. Instead, it is likely that exogenous factors have a significant effect on whether or not people participate in protests. Finally, in conducting the models for the ANOVA F test, the coding output made a note that our model displays some multicollinearity between variables. This suggests that with one or more of these variables, the results from the model are unreliable.

Appendix A

Milestone Checklist

Milestone 1:

Sergey Levshin <sl7tcu@virginia.edu>

Tue, Apr 27, 2:12 PM (2 days ago)

to me ▼

This email serves as a confirmation that I have reviewed your work on Milestone 1. Please note that this check does not guarantee any project. If you have additional questions, please feel free to reach out to a LTA or Professor Ross.

2pm Lab, 4/27/2021

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Milestone 2:



Tyler Lapointe

2:00 PM (

to me ▼

Hi Hannan,

This is confirmation of your Milestone 2 on 4/30/2021.

Milestone 3:



Tyler Lapointe

to me ▼

This is your confirmation of Milestone 3 on 4/30/2021.



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Tyler LaPointe

Appendix B

Data

| TotalPop | PovertyRate | BlackPop | BlackPoverty | AsianPop | AsianPoverty | HispanicPop | HispanicP/WhitePop | WhitePop | PovertyPercent | SqMiles | tot.protests | tot.attend | AverageTurnout | NAACPyears | MayorPartisanship | dem | rep | pop.density | collegienrollpc | mayorrep | unarmed_deaths_pc | deaths_pc | unarmed_deaths_black_pc | deaths_black_pc | anyprotests | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|----------|----------------|----------|--------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|-----|--------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---|---|---|
| 205048 | 31 | 152536 | 34.1 | 1999 | 14.3 | 7239 | 38.4 | 41665 | 19.1 | 23.42096 | 149.236 | 4 | 112 | 28 | 10 | D | 88787 | 17486 | 1373.984829 | 8.534587024 | 0 | 0 | 0.097538137 | 0 | 0.097538137 | 1 | | |
| 599620 | 18.2 | 300482 | 26.5 | 20545 | 16.1 | 60874 | 17.1 | 208411 | 7.4 | 54.01759 | 61.095 | 22 | 48983 | 226.5 | 26 | D | NA | 9814 | 551109 | 15.84336747 | 0 | 0 | 0.1334178 | 0 | 0.081386145 | 1 | | |
| 44493 | 8.4 | 1289 | 20.3 | 1005 | 11.8 | 25727 | 8.8 | 16498 | 7 | 62.11579 | 12.927 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 0 | R | 10910 | 11787 | 3441.963862 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| 169310 | 21.2 | 53268 | 34.2 | 2115 | 12.9 | 26568 | 25 | 84838 | 11.9 | 34.073 | 34.789 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 2 | D | 48885 | 23769 | 4866.768231 | 0 | 0 | 0.059063257 | 0.3543795 | 0.059063257 | 0.118126513 | 0 | | |
| 112696 | 35.8 | 27084 | 40.5 | 7926 | 39.6 | 11046 | 46.5 | 63942 | 31.3 | 43.65177 | 60.134 | 3 | 250 | 83.33333333 | 3 | D | 40958 | 16299 | 1874.081219 | 39.3043231 | 0 | 0 | 0.1774686 | 0 | 0.088734294 | 1 | | |
| 818636 | 17.8 | 249884 | 28.8 | 36151 | 12.5 | 67982 | 20.9 | 443077 | 11.7 | 25.7012 | 746.987 | 4 | 170 | 42.5 | 13 | R | 186447 | 189137 | 1095.917332 | 4.15325004 | 1 | 0.012215441 | 0.1343699 | 0.012215441 | 0.073292648 | 1 | | |
| 408781 | 29.9 | 78753 | 44.4 | 3662 | 16.6 | 295886 | 28.8 | 45211 | 14.6 | 23.8293 | 35.924 | 4 | 150 | 112.5 | 3 | R | 67685 | 43725 | 11379.05022 | 7.338892592 | 1 | 0.07338893 | 0.3914076 | 0 | 0.048925953 | 1 | | |
| 245528 | 19.8 | 69483 | 29.8 | 9038 | 16 | 66017 | 25 | 98276 | 9.9 | 33.73409 | 101.773 | 5 | 294 | 58.8 | 4 | D | 61026 | 30485 | 2416.436579 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.4066211 | 0 | 0.162649211 | 0 | | |
| 243375 | 17.2 | 58636 | 30.3 | 8110 | 17.4 | 16774 | 15.2 | 153090 | 12 | 30.15731 | 61.739 | 1 | 24 | 24 | 7 | D | 74777 | 39574 | 3941.997765 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3697997 | 0 | 0.04108855 | 1 | | |
| 53988 | 21 | 15317 | 31.9 | 3935 | 14.2 | 11240 | 19.7 | 25162 | 15.5 | 22.11825 | 22.766 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | R | 10122 | 5297 | 2371.431081 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3704527 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| 172761 | 31.1 | 61651 | 41.9 | 6860 | 22.7 | 10490 | 35.1 | 90844 | 24.1 | 48.40661 | 99.99 | 3 | 50 | 16.66666667 | 4 | D | 62727 | 27949 | 1727.782778 | 34.7306066 | 0 | 0 | 0.1157669 | 0 | 0.1157669 | 1 | | |
| 338153 | 22 | 88793 | 37.5 | 12527 | 10.1 | 79412 | 28.4 | 153517 | 11.5 | 33.88104 | 118.468 | 4 | 248 | 82 | 10 | D | 86428 | 47781 | 2986.161808 | 11.0896468 | 0 | 0 | 0.0887172 | 0 | 0.059144825 | 1 | | |
| 99511 | 20.2 | 31332 | 24.2 | 2503 | 16.1 | 23888 | 28.1 | 40819 | 12.3 | 31.37057 | 55.383 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 0 | D | 27077 | 10849 | 1796.778795 | 0 | 0 | 0.100491403 | 0.4019656 | 0.100491403 | 0.40196561 | 0 | | |
| 107933 | 36 | 29880 | 37.8 | 4278 | 38.8 | 12139 | 45.3 | 59556 | 33.5 | 39.79699 | 116.357 | 1 | 30 | 30 | 9 | D | NA | NA | 927.6021211 | 30.11127273 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| 421262 | 25.2 | 221102 | 35.8 | 13048 | 25 | 22319 | 32 | 150249 | 9.1 | 47.7806 | 133.094 | 15 | 1722 | 114.8 | 12 | D | NA | NA | 3096.773709 | 16.37705562 | 0 | 0.024262305 | 0.0970492 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 82388 | 6.3 | 12256 | 8.3 | 4748 | 5.7 | 5788 | 35 | 58391 | 3.2 | 56.26351 | 47.478 | 1 | 55 | 55 | 0 | R | 5265 | 17807 | 1735.287923 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| 132491 | 26.1 | 72735 | 31.4 | 2933 | 28.1 | 6133 | 37.8 | 48743 | 16.7 | 27.56603 | 102.685 | 1 | 60 | 60 | 0 | D | NA | NA | 1290.263498 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1509537 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 177552 | 17.6 | 52091 | 29.6 | 4294 | 21 | 10233 | 31.8 | 106197 | 9.8 | 39.46439 | 206.808 | 1 | 24 | 24 | 0 | R | 39642 | 40247 | 858.5354532 | 5.632152834 | 1 | 0.056321528 | 0.1689646 | 0.056321528 | 0.056321528 | 1 | | |
| 52558 | 13.5 | 16871 | 16.6 | 3667 | 4.2 | 7601 | 34.7 | 24080 | 5.8 | 51.71881 | 15.335 | 2 | 324 | 162 | 0 | R | NA | NA | 3427.323117 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| 54074 | 33.3 | 27516 | 42.9 | 940 | 39.5 | 2663 | 44 | 21653 | 21.3 | 24.98125 | 35.48 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 0 | R | NA | NA | 1524.069899 | 27.73974603 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| 334016 | 12 | 6153 | 8.2 | 182668 | 8.9 | 19297 | 14.8 | 54665 | 12 | 35.5753 | NA | 3 | 54 | 18 | 1 | D | 79891 | 29047 | NA | 14.96934279 | 0 | 0 | 0.059874 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 2660712 | 22.7 | 845577 | 34.2 | 151738 | 20.1 | 777985 | 24.2 | 851266 | 10.6 | 35.1757 | 227.498 | 27 | 7106 | 263.1851852 | 18 | D | 930923 | 149420 | 11695.54018 | 4.942862125 | 0 | 0.018791962 | 0.1014786 | 0 | 0.011275177 | 0 | | |
| 68427 | 13.9 | 12236 | 18 | 5449 | 31.9 | 7032 | 18.1 | 41615 | 9.7 | 67.52879 | 7.795 | 1 | 300 | 300 | 13 | D | 31046 | 4158 | 8778.319436 | 56.7635144 | 0 | 0 | 0.1461411 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 51594 | 8.8 | 10706 | 15.9 | 2727 | 13.2 | 3707 | 15 | 32721 | 5.7 | 67.26267 | 0 | 2 | 726 | 363 | 0 | D | 24580 | 4271 | 10977.44681 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| 147382 | 25.4 | 31206 | 45 | 4311 | 21.3 | 25513 | 34.7 | 82640 | 15.1 | 21.30459 | 61.028 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | I | 37762 | 22438 | 2414.989841 | 1.696272272 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| 36199 | 22 | 6926 | 37 | 579 | 45.9 | 4128 | 23.3 | 23497 | 16.9 | 22.26122 | 16.817 | 1 | 24 | 24 | 0 | D | 11550 | 6473 | 2152.524231 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| 113589 | 18.6 | 22134 | 37.7 | 2563 | 11.6 | 1709 | 26.9 | 83389 | 13 | 35.15672 | 59.392 | 2 | 175 | 87.5 | 0 | D | 32964 | 24584 | 1912.530307 | 7.48076283 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| 34454 | 36 | 6156 | 42.9 | 5937 | 56.8 | 1462 | 38.9 | 19971 | 27.8 | 54.9766 | 11.617 | 1 | 60 | 60 | 4 | D | 12089 | 3447 | 2965.825945 | 87.07261856 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 50301 | 6.8 | 1870 | 22.8 | 3088 | 18.1 | 2398 | 6.5 | 42135 | 5.5 | 62.00581 | 11.252 | 1 | 140 | 140 | 2 | NP | 14459 | 14899 | 4470.405261 | 4.970080118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 67839 | 39 | 2741 | 47 | 6177 | 55.8 | 2833 | 43.6 | 56384 | 36.4 | 56.90877 | 23.168 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 0 | D | 21710 | 9470 | 2928.13363 | 44.2234998 | 0 | 0 | 0.1474078 | 0 | 0.147407833 | 1 | | |
| 816687 | 21.4 | 13282 | 25.2 | 19738 | 24 | 79037 | 28.3 | 46036 | 14.2 | 81.90766 | 361.528 | 2 | 270 | 135 | 18 | R | 22036 | 32320 | 8492.398656 | 7.409776632 | 0 | 0.024489186 | 0.1469351 | 0.024489186 | 0.061222965 | 1 | | |
| 34297 | 17.9 | 2332 | 34.1 | 5236 | 0 | 1405 | 46.8 | 28474 | 25.7 | 18.01671 | 23.915 | 0 | 56 | 28 | 0 | D | 7832 | 6442 | 1434.120845 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 52203 | 25.5 | 3786 | 46.2 | 864 | 48 | 1304 | 44 | 44457 | 21.7 | 21.07528 | 35.106 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 0 | R | 13731 | 7850 | 1487.010767 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 53029 | 30 | 1955 | 34.8 | 5113 | 41.1 | 1600 | 41.8 | 42992 | 28 | 63.31134 | 34.149 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 0 | D | 10469 | 7472 | 2195.908733 | 56.57281865 | 0 | 0 | 0.1885671 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 201343 | 19.9 | 22023 | 39.6 | 10291 | 18.6 | 25099 | 29.9 | 138158 | 14.1 | 24.88409 | 81.214 | 4 | 240 | 60 | 15 | D | 36783 | 21818 | 2481.916572 | 6.20831119 | 0 | 0 | 0.099933 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 63867 | 27.6 | 3966 | 47.4 | 4984 | 33 | 3351 | 23.4 | 49649 | 26.1 | 55.18597 | 24.903 | 1 | 40 | 40 | 0 | D | 9099 | 5112 | 2556.433883 | 46.95791006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 291067 | 8.3 | 18664 | 15.1 | 25066 | 15.2 | 23812 | 9.7 | 178423 | 4.9 | 33.24485 | 1704.718 | 2 | 145 | 72.5 | 0 | D | 31897 | 52323 | 170.742023 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0343564 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 53962 | 29.5 | 7293 | 39.2 | 2296 | 43.5 | 3828 | 44.1 | 39275 | 24.7 | 26.84421 | 38.27 | 1 | 40 | 40 | 2 | R | NA | NA | 1410.556572 | 55.57408025 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 291027 | 19.3 | 41436 | 32.2 | 10488 | 15.9 | 20294 | 36.1 | 211320 | 15 | 51.02211 | 283.77 | 2 | 88 | 44 | 2 | D | NA | NA | 1025.573528 | 11.16734873 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 592342 | 18.4 | 134071 | 33 | 13453 | 18.2 | 27727 | 28.7 | 402201 | 12.3 | 27.67549 | 325.325 | 3 | 40 | 13.33333333 | 0 | D | NA | NA | 1820.709999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 120776 | 25.5 | 123773 | 31 | 7848 | 22.9 | 7191 | 29.8 | 78848 | 16.7 | 32.85976 | 76.952 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 4 | D | 46870 | 32939 | 2860.002551 | 1.1323694 | 0 | 0 | 0.0452948 | 0 | 0.045294778 | 1 | | |
| 33510 | 20.9 | 8355 | 38.2 | 351 | 0 | 1690 | 30.3 | 21066 | 12.8 | 16.1454 | 14.548 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | NP | 3607 | 7098 | 3235.701227 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 119433 | 19.4 | 36950 | 34.3 | 2398 | 20.4 | 5601 | 20.5 | 72852 | 11.5 | 33.74402 | 49.199 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | R | 17575 | 28575 | 2427.54934 | 10.57121147 | 1 | 0.083728953 | 0.1674579 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 357411 | 27.7 | 214584 | 35.6 | 10456 | 22.4 | 19424 | 26 | 108478 | 14 | 34.74465 | 169.423 | 3 | 75 | 25 | 0 | D | 90964 | 24390 | 2108.577802 | 0 | 0 | 0.027978993 | 0.083937 | 0.027978993 | 0.08393698 | 1 | | |
| 196172 | 31.1 | 108826 | 33.7 | 2677 | 12.5 | 5379 | 16.2 | 76471 | 9.1 | 25.7094 | 105.39 | 1 | 14 | 16 | 0 | D | 41547 | 30498 | 1861.391024 | 1.52970232 | 0 | 0.050975674 | 0.152927 | 0.050975674 | 0.050975674 | 1 | | |
| 30857 | 25 | 499 | 41.5 | 705 | 20.9 | 634 | 32.8 | 28392 | 24.8 | 28.68452 | 34.396 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | D | NA | NA | 897.1101291 | 9.72227233 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 64828 | 21 | 4674 | 59.9 | 2495 | 31 | 2160 | 29.4 | 53691 | 16.3 | 46.19217 | 21.331 | 2 | 109 | 54.5 | 0 | D | NA | NA | 3039.149006 | 11.56907509 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 37841 | 10.8 | 9070 | 24.2 | 673 | 8.9 | 6830 | 15.7 | 21215 | 4.3 | 45.94779 | 7.201 | 2 | 30 | 15 | 0 | R | 11394 | 5271 | 5254.964588 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.2642636 | 0 | 0.264263629 | 1 | | |
| 598360 | 24.2 | 379557 | 28.3 | 14496 | 22.9 | 26420 | 25.5 | 166696 | 14.4 | 28.07632 | 80.948 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

[illegible]

Appendix C

Sources Used

We used one source from JournalDev to learn how to drop the Null/NA values from our DataFrame, which greatly impacted our ability to conduct the linear analyses. The citation for this source is included below.

Pankaj. (2021). *“Pandas Dropna() - Drop Null/NA Values from DataFrame.”*

www.journaldev.com/33492/pandas-dropna-drop-null-na-values-from-dataframe.

Accessed 27 April 2021.