

Final Project: New York City Stop-Question-Frisk Analysis Part I: Individual Analysis

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Due December 5, 2016

Purpose:

This project will give you the opportunity to apply the techniques learned in Math 35 to a *real* and *sizeable* data set. Moreover, you will use these techniques to draw conclusions about the efficacy of a controversial crime policy: the stop-question-frisk (SQF), also known as stop-and-frisk, program, in New York City.

For this first part of the project, you will work *individually* to familiarize yourselves with the data. This portion of the project is due **Tuesday, December 6, in class.**

Background:

In stop-question-frisk, a police officer is authorized to stop a pedestrian, question them, and then frisk their body searching for contraband items such as weapons or drugs. The motivation for the policy was to prevent crimes from happening in the first place, though recent studies by the New York Civil Liberties Union suggest the policy did not achieve noticeable reductions in crime. For example, NYCLU estimates that guns were found in fewer than 0.2% of stops. Moreover, the policy was found to be discriminatory because Blacks and Latinos were stopped disproportionately more than their participation in crime would suggest. (Since 2014, new restrictions have limited the use of SQF, and the numbers of SQF incidents have decreased precipitously.)

Data from New York City's stop-question-frisk (SQF) program is publicly available online. Whenever a person is stopped under SQF, the officer is required to fill out a form with information about the stop. Each year, the data is compiled and released by the city. Since the data from the form has over 100 columns, we will be giving you a version of the data that has been simplified to 22 of the most interesting fields. Every SQF stop from 2010 and 2015 is still represented in the data. If you are interested, you can find the full data set at: http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/html/analysis_and_planning/stop_question_and_frisk_report.shtml. However, for this project, please **only use the version of the SQF data that has been provided for the course.**

2. Mandatory Classroom Attendance - Tuesday/Thursday December 6/8 - 10% of Grade

You will complete the project in groups of four, which will be determined on Tuesday, December 6. Class time on Tuesday, December 6 and Thursday, December 8 will be allocated for you to work with your group. Therefore, **attendance on these days will be mandatory and count as 10% of your project grade.**

3. Team Report - Due Tuesday December 13 by 5 PM - 50% of Grade

Working in teams of four, write a report that presents your statistical analysis in response to the set of required questions given here (20%), and in response to a set of questions that interests you as a team (30%). Use appropriate graphical and statistical methods to justify your responses to the questions. Please refer to the section on Project Evaluation Criteria below for information on how to structure your report.

Required Questions - 20% of Grade

The purpose of these problems is to remind you of and to assess your ability to use the main statistical tools that we have discussed in Math 35. You will be asked to use these tools while exploring different parts of the SQF data.

- i. Because all of the data provided are reported by the police officers who stopped the suspects, it is possible that there is misreported data. For example, an officer may misidentify an Asian/Pacific Islander as Hispanic, or vice-versa. We would like to explore what effect such misidentifications can have on the collected data. To simplify our analysis, we will only consider the subset of the data for which

suspects were identified as Asian/Pacific Island or Hispanic. Suppose that a Hispanic person has a 95% chance of correctly being identified as Hispanic, and otherwise is misidentified as Asian/Pacific Islander, and an Asian/Pacific Islander has a 95% chance of correctly being identified as Asian/Pacific Islander, and otherwise is misidentified as Hispanic. Using this subset of the 2010 data, determine the probability that a stopped suspect is Hispanic and the probability that a stopped suspect is Asian/Pacific Islander. Use this to determine the probability that someone who is identified by the officer as Hispanic is actually Hispanic and the probability that someone who is identified as Asian/Pacific Islander is actually Asian/Pacific Islander. What does this say about how we utilize the `race` column of the data?

```

sqf2010=read.csv("2010_sqf_m35.csv")
sqf2015=read.csv("2015_sqf_m35.csv")

sqf2010_as=sqf2010[c(sqf2010$race=="ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER"),]
sqf2010_wh=sqf2010[c(sqf2010$race=="WHITE-HISPANIC"),]
sqf2010_bh=sqf2010[c(sqf2010$race=="BLACK-HISPANIC"),]

sqf2010_sub=rbind(sqf2010_as,sqf2010_wh , sqf2010_bh)
races=sqf2010_sub$race

LH=(38377+149532)/length(races)
LA=(19630)/length(races)

```

LH=suspect is labeled as Hispanic

LA=suspect is labeled as Asian

A=suspect is Asian

H=suspect is Hispanic

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(LH) &= P(LH|H)P(H) + P(LH|A)P(A) \\
 P(LA) &= P(LA|H)P(H) + P(LA|A)P(A) \\
 0.9 &= 0.95P(H) + 0.05P(A) \\
 0.09 &= 0.05P(H) + 0.95 * P(A) \\
 P(H) &= 0.95067 \\
 P(A) &= 0.04933
 \end{aligned}$$

The conditional probabilities

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(H|LH) &= \frac{P(LH|H)P(H)}{P(LH)} \\
 P(A|LA) &= \frac{P(LA|A)P(A)}{P(LA)} \\
 P(H|LH) &= 0.997 \\
 P(A|LA) &= 0.4964
 \end{aligned}$$

- ii. Compare the rates at which suspects stopped in 2010 were frisked, broken down by race. Are the differences in rates between the various groups statistically significant? Which borough(s) had the largest differences? The smallest?

Solution

```

#split the frisked data by race
splittedByRace=split(sqf2010$frisked, sqf2010$race)
#forloop to find all the p-values
results=data.frame()
for (i in 1:length(splittedByRace)){
  for(j in 1:length(splittedByRace)){
    var1=names(splittedByRace)[i]
    var2=names(splittedByRace)[j]
    pval=t.test(splittedByRace[[i]], splittedByRace[[j]])$p.value
    row=data.frame(var1, var2, pval)
    results=rbind(results, row)
  }
}

#find the groups with the largest differences
results[results$pval==min(results$pval),]

```

```

##           var1           var2      pval
## 23        BLACK         WHITE     0
## 31  BLACK-HISPANIC      WHITE     0
## 51        WHITE         BLACK     0
## 52        WHITE  BLACK-HISPANIC   0
## 56        WHITE  WHITE-HISPANIC   0
## 63  WHITE-HISPANIC      WHITE     0

#find the groups with the smalled differences (top 60% of pvals excluding identical co)
results_sub=results[results$pval<1,]
results_sub[results_sub$pval>0.4*max(results_sub$pval),]

```

```

##           var1           var2      pval
## 2  AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER 0.4618376
## 9      ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE 0.4618376
## 47            UNKNOWN          WHITE 0.2230251
## 54            UNKNOWN          UNKNOWN 0.2230251

```

The largest difference is between WHITE and WHITE-HISPANIC, WHITE vs BLACK, and WHITE vs BLACK-HISPANIC. The smallest difference is AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE vs ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER, and UNKNOWN vs WHITE.

```

#split the frisked data by city
splittedByCity=split(sqf2010$frisked, sqf2010$city)
#forloop to find all the p-values
results=data.frame()
for (i in 1:length(splittedByCity)){
  for(j in 1:length(splittedByCity)){
    var1=names(splittedByCity)[i]
    var2=names(splittedByCity)[j]
    pval=t.test(splittedByCity[[i]], splittedByCity[[j]])$p.value
    row=data.frame(var1, var2, pval)
    results=rbind(results, row)
  }
}

#find the groups with the largest differences
results[results$pval==min(results$pval),]

```

```

##          var1      var2 pval
## 9        BRONX    BROOKLYN  0
## 10       BRONX   MANHATTAN  0
## 12       BRONX  STATEN IS  0
## 14     BROOKLYN      BRONX  0
## 17     BROOKLYN      QUEENS  0
## 20   MANHATTAN      BRONX  0
## 23   MANHATTAN      QUEENS  0
## 27     QUEENS    BROOKLYN  0
## 28     QUEENS   MANHATTAN  0
## 30     QUEENS  STATEN IS  0
## 32  STATEN IS      BRONX  0
## 35  STATEN IS      QUEENS  0

#find the groups with the smalled differences (top 60% of pvals excluding identical co)
results_sub=results[results$pval<1,]
results_sub[results_sub$pval>0.4*max(results_sub$pval),]

```

```

##          var1      var2      pval
## 3        BROOKLYN 0.7979995
## 4        MANHATTAN 0.7924557
## 6        STATEN IS 0.5704495
## 13     BROOKLYN 0.7979995
## 16     BROOKLYN  MANHATTAN 0.7958508
## 19   MANHATTAN 0.7924557
## 21   MANHATTAN    BROOKLYN 0.7958508
## 31  STATEN IS 0.5704495

```

The largest difference is between BRONX and BROOKLYN, BRONX and BROOKLYN, BRONX and MANHATTAN, BRONX and STATEN IS, BROOKLYN and QUEENS, MANHATTAN and QUEENS, and QUEENS and STATEN IS.

The smallest difference is between BROOKLYN and MANHATTAN, UNKNOW and BROOKLYN, and UNKNOW and STATEN IS, UNKNOW and MANHATTAN.

- iii. Compare the distribution of ages for male suspects in 2010 with the distribution of ages for female suspects in 2010. Use `qqnorm` to determine if they are normally distributed, and compare them with each other by using `qqplot`. Are the age distributions the same? Compare the age distribution for male suspects to that of the entire population of suspects that were stopped in 2010. Type `?qqplot` for help on how to use the command. Note that some ages are reported as 0 or 999 if the officer did not know the age, so you may want to throw out the extraneous data first.

Solution

```

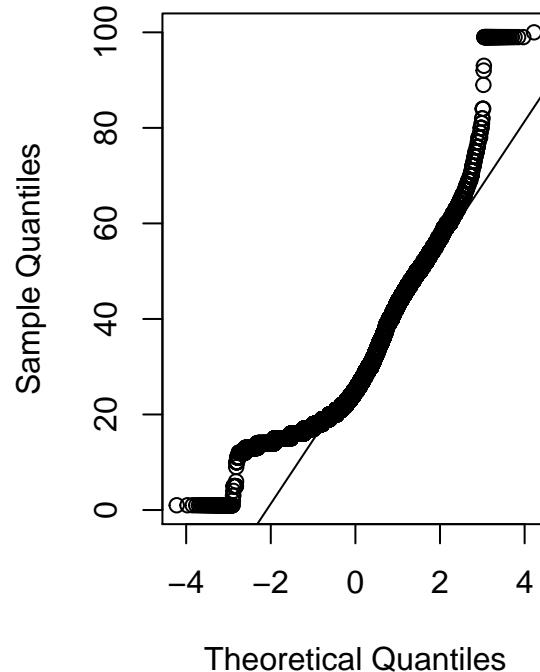
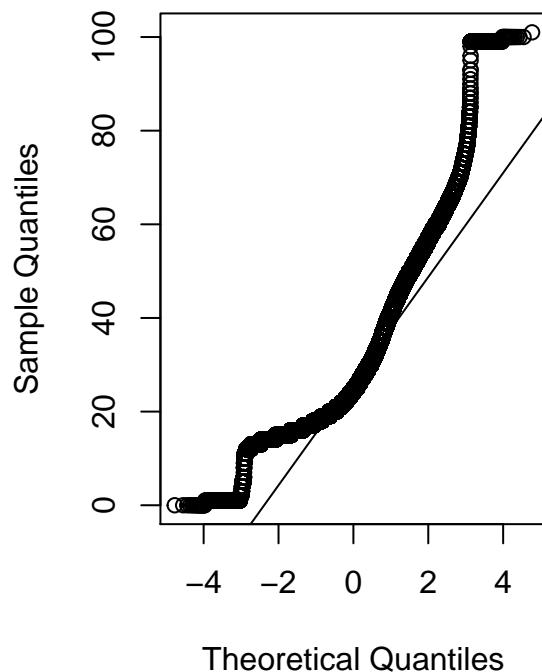
#throw out outliers
AllAge <- sqf2010[sqf2010$age <110,]

#subset F and M
MaleAge <- AllAge$age[AllAge$sex == "M"]
FemaleAge <- AllAge$age[AllAge$sex == "F"]

par(mfrow=c(1,2))
#qqnorm plots for normality
qqnorm(MaleAge, main = "MaleAge QQ Plot without outliers")
qqline(MaleAge)
qqnorm(FemaleAge, main = "FemaleAge QQ Plot without outliers")
qqline(FemaleAge)

```

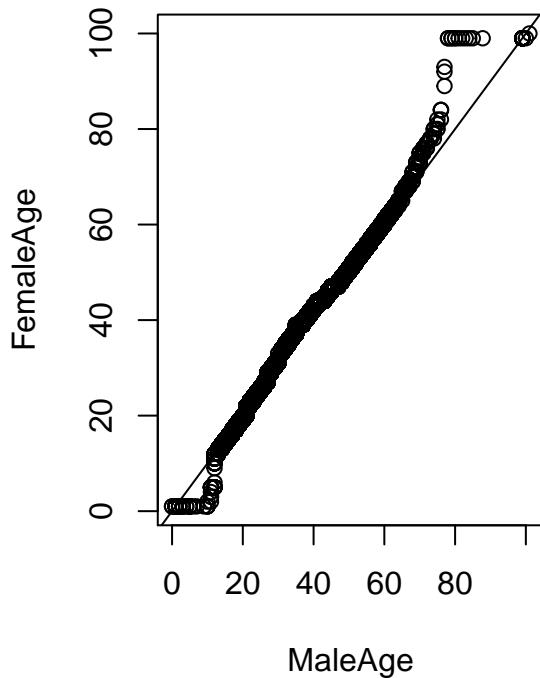
MaleAge QQ Plot without outlier FemaleAge QQ Plot without outlier



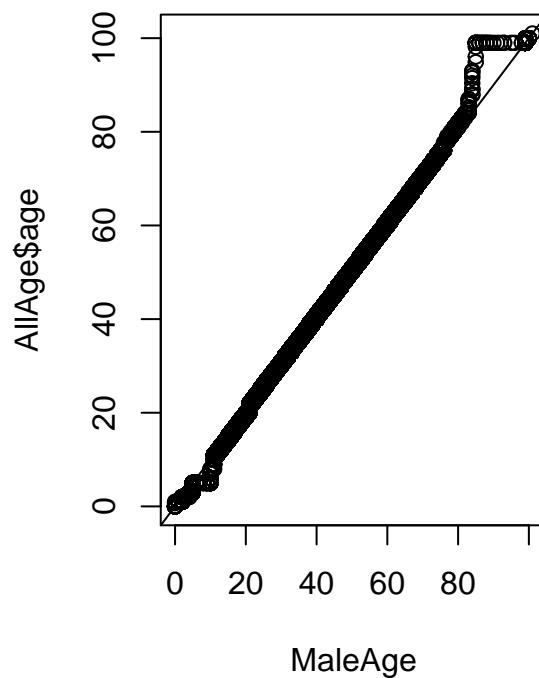
```
qqplot(MaleAge,FemaleAge, main = "QQ Plot of Men vs Women Ages")
abline(0,1)
```

```
qqplot(MaleAge,AllAge$age , main= "QQ Plot of Men vs All Ages")
abline(0,1)
```

QQ Plot of Men vs Women Ages



QQ Plot of Men vs All Ages



The distribution of ages for male suspects with the outliers included is somewhat normal in the middle, but it is pretty messy and is not a very good QQ plot (not a straight line). The same follows for the distribution of ages for female suspects with the outliers included in the data. However, when the outliers are removed, then the QQ-Plot for both the distribution of both male and female ages are reasonably normal. We know this, because the QQ plots without the outliers are reasonably straight linear excluding the sides of the graph. Creating a QQ Plot of Male ages vs Female ages, we get a very linear line, showing that the male and female distributions are in fact, very similar! Comparing the male distribution of ages against the age distribution of the entire population also yields a linear plot, showing that the distributions are very similar!

The distributions between Females and Males are approximately the same, because the `qqplot` results yielded points that fall pretty closely on the $y = x$ line.

- iv. Find the probability, with a 95% confidence interval, that a suspect was frisked (a) for the entire population in 2015, and (b) for suspects in 2015 who refused to provide identification, and determine whether suspects who refused to provide identification had a different probability of being frisked than the population at large.

```
frisked=sqf2015$frisked
mu=mean(frisked)
SEM=1.96*sd(frisked)/sqrt(length(frisked))
mu;SEM
```

```
## [1] 0.6761955
## [1] 0.006105832
```

- (a) The probability, with a 95% confidence interval, that a suspect was frisked for the entire population in 2015 is 0.6761955 ± 0.0061058 .

```
frisked_id=frisked[sqf2015$typeofid=="REFUSED"]
mu1=mean(frisked_id)
SEM1=1.96*sd(frisked_id)/sqrt(length(frisked_id))
mu1;SEM1
```

```
## [1] 0.6103286
## [1] 0.03784224
```

- (b) The probability, with a 95% confidence interval, that a suspect who refused to provide ID was frisked is 0.6103286 ± 0.0378422 .

A two sample t-test can be used to determine whether these rates significantly differ.

```
t.test(x = sqf2015$frisked, y = sqf2015$frisked[sqf2015$typeofid == "REFUSED"], conf.level = 0.95)

##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  sqf2015$frisked and sqf2015$frisked[sqf2015$typeofid == "REFUSED"]
## t = 3.368, df = 671.64, p-value = 0.0008005
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.02746674 0.10426706
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
## 0.6761955 0.6103286
```

The t-test suggests there is a significant difference in the probability a suspect in general will be frisked vs. the probability a suspect who refuses to provide ID will be frisked ($p < .05$).

- v. For the 2010 data, decide which of the following binary factors: `arstmade`, `searched`, `inside`, `sumissue`, `frisked`, `weap`, `contrabn`, `radio`, `pf` had a significant effect on the length of the stop (`perstop`) by using linear regression. Make sure to check your residuals for normality, and apply an appropriate transformation to `perstop` or remove outlier points if it does not look normal (see your notes from Lecture 11 to review how to do this). Note that `perstop` is a discrete variable, so you are looking for an approximately normal distribution for the residuals. Consider the p-values for the coefficients and the R^2 value for your regression model. What do they indicate about how the factors affect the length of the stop? Recall that $R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST}$. How much of the variability in `perstop` is due to the explanatory variables you have selected? Why does this make sense?

```

sqf2010=sqf2010[sqf2010$perstop<60,]

lmdata=sqf2010[, c("arstmade", "searched", "inside", "sumissue", "frisked", "weap",
                     "contrabn", "radio", "pf")]
mod=list()
lmout=data.frame()
for (i in names(lmdata)){
  mod[[i]]=summary(lm(sqf2010$perstop~as.factor(lmdata[,i])))
  row=data.frame(i, mod[[i]]$r.squared)
  lmout=rbind(lmout, row)
}
lmout

##           i mod..i...r.squared
## 1 arstmade      0.0109950884
## 2 searched      0.0116435327
## 3   inside      0.0005851448
## 4 sumissue      0.0142917592
## 5   frisked      0.0034338813
## 6     weap      0.0010134042
## 7 contrabn      0.0021368759
## 8     radio      0.0192165505
## 9       pf      0.0071013775

```

The R^2 values indicate that the linear models are a poor fit for the data. All of the p -values are below 0.05. Not much variability is explained by the selected variables.

To answer this question, it is useful to understand how to interpret a regression model involving indicator variables. Suppose you have an indicator variable X that equals 1 when a condition is true and 0 otherwise, and you fit the following regression model:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon$$

Note that when $X = 0$, meaning that the condition is false, $Y = \beta_0 + \epsilon$, and when $X = 1$, meaning that the condition is true, $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 + \epsilon$. Therefore, β_1 , the coefficient on X in the regression model, gives the *average effect* that the condition has on the outcome. That is β_1 equals the mean difference in the response when the condition is true compared to when it is false. Our hypothesis is constructed in the same way as always: $H_0 : \beta_1 = 0$ is the null hypothesis asserting that the condition has no effect on Y . $H_a : \beta_1 \neq 0$ is the alternative hypothesis asserting that the condition has some effect on Y . If the p -value on β_1 after we fit the regression model is smaller than our significance level α , then we reject H_0 and conclude that the condition being true has a statistically significant effect on the value of Y .

Team-Chosen Questions - 30% of Grade

In the second part of your report, your team will investigate questions about the data that are interesting to you as a team and of some broader importance to the assessment of SQF policies. As reiterated below in the section on Project Evaluation Criteria, you are expected to formulate clear questions that are addressable

within the data set, and provide answers to those questions that are substantiated by appropriate graphical and statistical analysis.

To help you get started, here are some questions you might consider exploring:

- Read through the NYCLU report referenced below. Choose a set of claims and verify if they are substantiated in your data set. Also explain any assumptions you need to make in order for the claims to be substantiated, and assess whether they are reasonable assumptions. Some examples of claims you could examine include: The NYCLU stated that fewer than 0.2% of stops led to confiscation of a weapon. They also stated that Blacks and Latinos were stopped disproportionately more often than other races, even relative to their participation in crime (as victims or perpetrators). (You might need to find, and cite, other crime statistics or demographic data to help conduct your analysis.)
- Read through articles by proponents of SQF (such as the National Review op-ed referenced below). Choose a set of claims and verify if they are substantiated in your data set. Also explain any assumptions you need to make in order for the claims to be substantiated, and assess whether they are reasonable assumptions. An example of a claim you could examine is that the policy helps minorities because they are most likely to be living in high-crime neighborhoods and themselves be victims of violent crimes. (You might need to find, and cite, other crime statistics or demographic data to help conduct your analysis.)
- Examine SQF rates by borough. Compare those rates to demographic data available from the US Census Bureau. Are people stopped in proportion to the demographic characteristics of the area? Are they frisked in proportion to the demographic characteristics of the area?

We examined whether people of certain races are more likely to be stopped and/or frisked than would be expected based on the demographic makeup of each borough. This question is important because stop and frisk has faced numerous accusations of racial profiling. If we find that certain racial groups are disproportionately likely to be stopped that, then our findings give support to the claim that stop and frisk unfairly targets those groups. To answer our question, we examined two sets of data. One is the 2010 US government census data for each of the five New York boroughs. We used this to find the racial breakdown of population of each borough. The other data set is a collection of police filings from all of the stop-and-frisk incidents in New York in 2010. Each filing contains information on the race of the stopped individual, where the stop occurred, and whether the individual was frisked during the encounter. We used this data set to the relative frequency with which people of each race were likely to be stopped and frisked. We conducted graphical and statistical analyses to determine whether black, Hispanic, and white people were disproportionately likely to be stopped and frisked

Question 1: Are people stopped in proportion to the demographic characteristics of the area?

```
sqf2010$race=gsub("BLACK-", "", sqf2010$race)
sqf2010$race=gsub("WHITE-", "", sqf2010$race)
sqf2010_by_borough=split(sqf2010, sqf2010$city)
races=unique(sqf2010$race)

count=table(sqf2010_by_borough$BRONX$race)
sqfBronx=100*count/sum(count)
sqfBronx=data.frame(sqfBronx)
sqfBronx$which="SQF"
names(sqfBronx)[1]="Race"

count=table(sqf2010_by_borough$BROOKLYN$race)
sqfBrooklyn=100*count/sum(count)
sqfBrooklyn=data.frame(sqfBrooklyn)
sqfBrooklyn$which="SQF"
names(sqfBrooklyn)[1]="Race"
```

```

count=table(sqf2010_by_borough$MANHATTAN$race)
sqfMan=100*count/sum(count)
sqfMan=data.frame(sqfMan)
sqfMan$which="SQF"
names(sqfMan)[1]="Race"

count=table(sqf2010_by_borough$QUEENS$race)
sqfQueens=100*count/sum(count)
sqfQueens=data.frame(sqfQueens)
sqfQueens$which="SQF"
names(sqfQueens)[1]="Race"

count=table(sqf2010_by_borough$`STATEN IS`$race)
sqfStanten=100*count/sum(count)
sqfStanten=data.frame(sqfStanten)
sqfStanten$which="SQF"
names(sqfStanten)[1]="Race"

bronx=c(10.9,30.1, 53.5, 0.6, 3.4, 1.3,0.2)
bronxData=data.frame(Race=races, Freq=bronx, which="Census")

staten=c(9.5, 17.3, 64.0, 0.2, 7.4, 2.6 ,0)
statenData=data.frame(Race=races, Freq=staten, which="Census")

queens=c(19.1, 27.5, 27.6, 4.5, 22.9, 0, 0.1)
queensData=data.frame(Race=races, Freq=queens, which="Census")

man=c(12.9, 25.4, 48.0, 0.3, 11.2, 1.9, 0.1)
manData=data.frame(Race=races, Freq=man, which="Census")

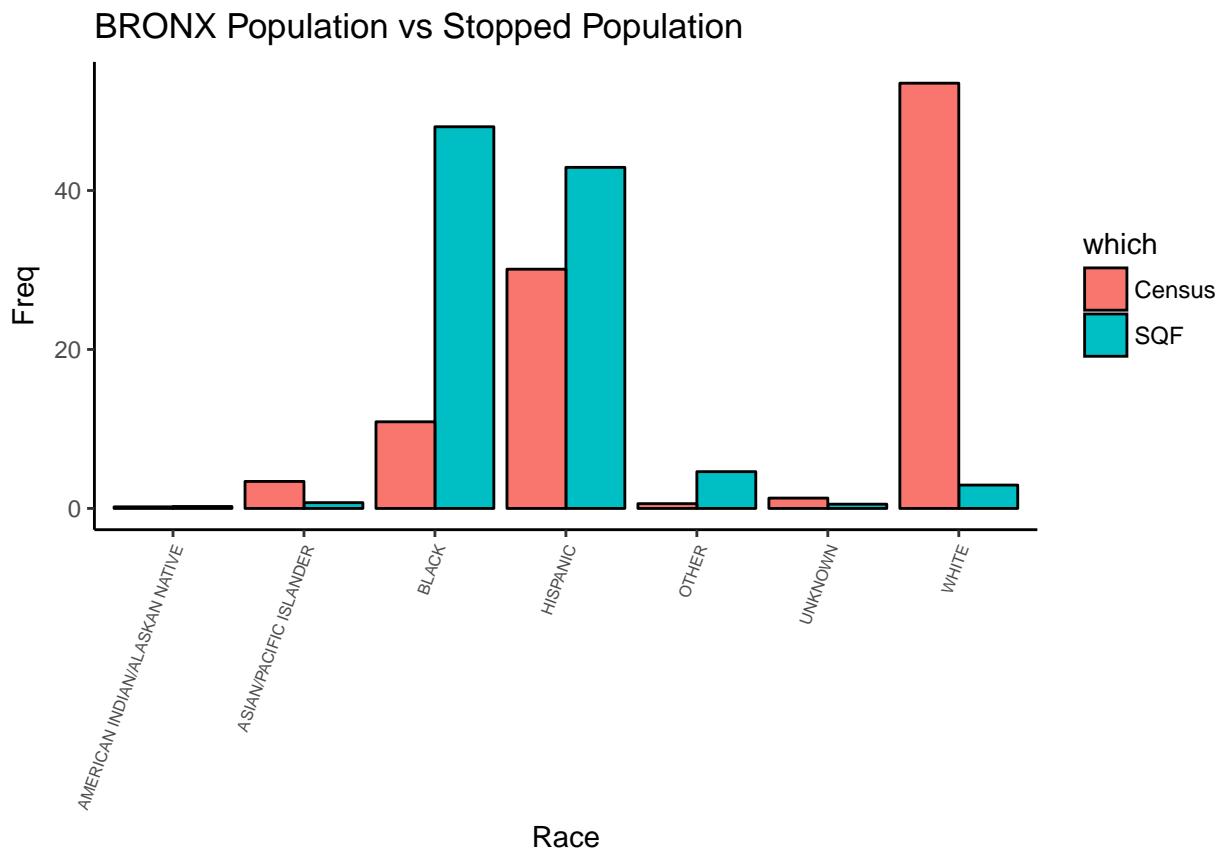
brook=c(31.9, 19.8, 35.7, 0.4, 10.4, 1.6, 0.7)
brookData=data.frame(Race=races, Freq=brook, which="Census")

sqf_vs_staten=rbind(sqfStanten, statenData)
sqf_vs_bronx=rbind(sqfBronx, bronxData)
sqf_vs_queens=rbind(sqfQueens, queensData)
sqf_vs_man=rbind(sqfMan, manData)
sqf_vs_brook=rbind(sqfBrooklyn, brookData)

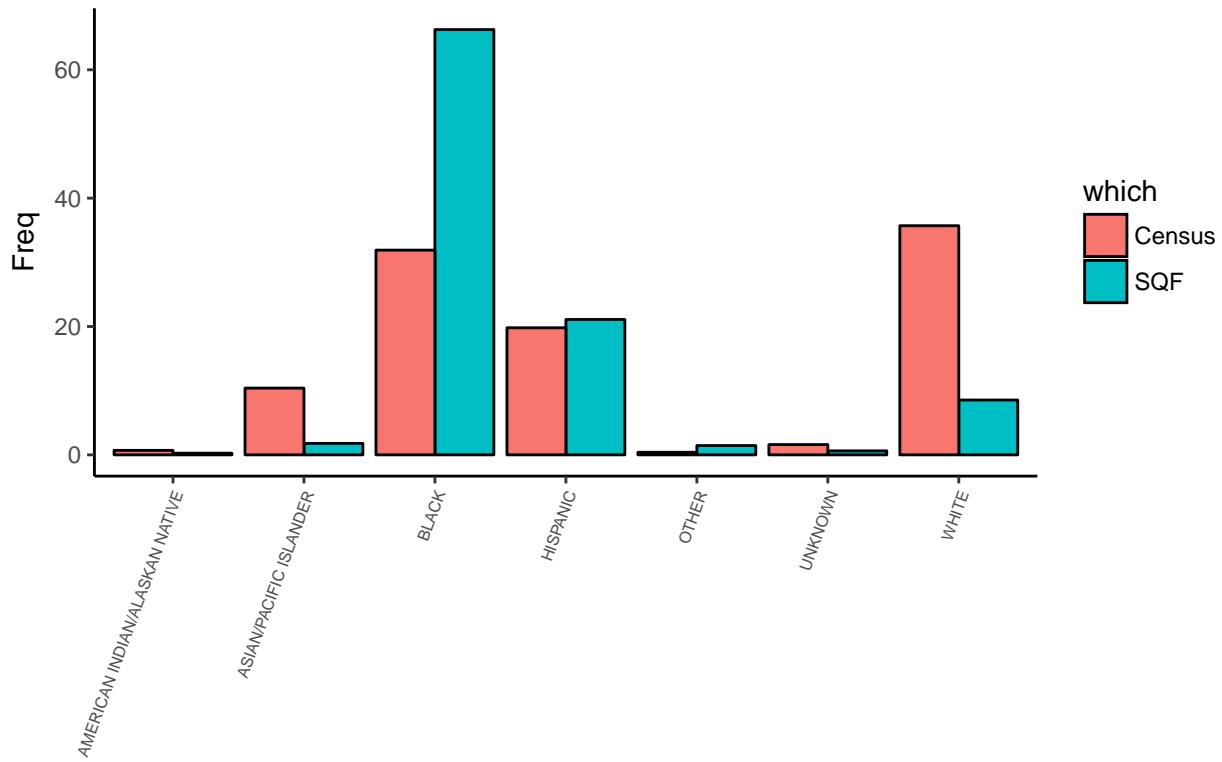
bigL=list(Bronx=sqf_vs_bronx,Brooklyn=sqf_vs_brook,Manhattan=sqf_vs_man, Queens=sqf_vs_queens,StatenIsland=sqf_vs_staten)
cities=names(sqf2010_by_borough)[-1]
c=1
for (i in bigL){
  city=cities[c]
  p=ggplot(i, aes(x=Race, y=Freq, fill=which))+ 
    geom_bar(stat="identity", position=position_dodge(), color="Black")+
    theme_classic()+
    theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 70, hjust = 1, size = rel(0.7)))+
    ggtitle(paste(city,"Population vs Stopped Population"))
}

```

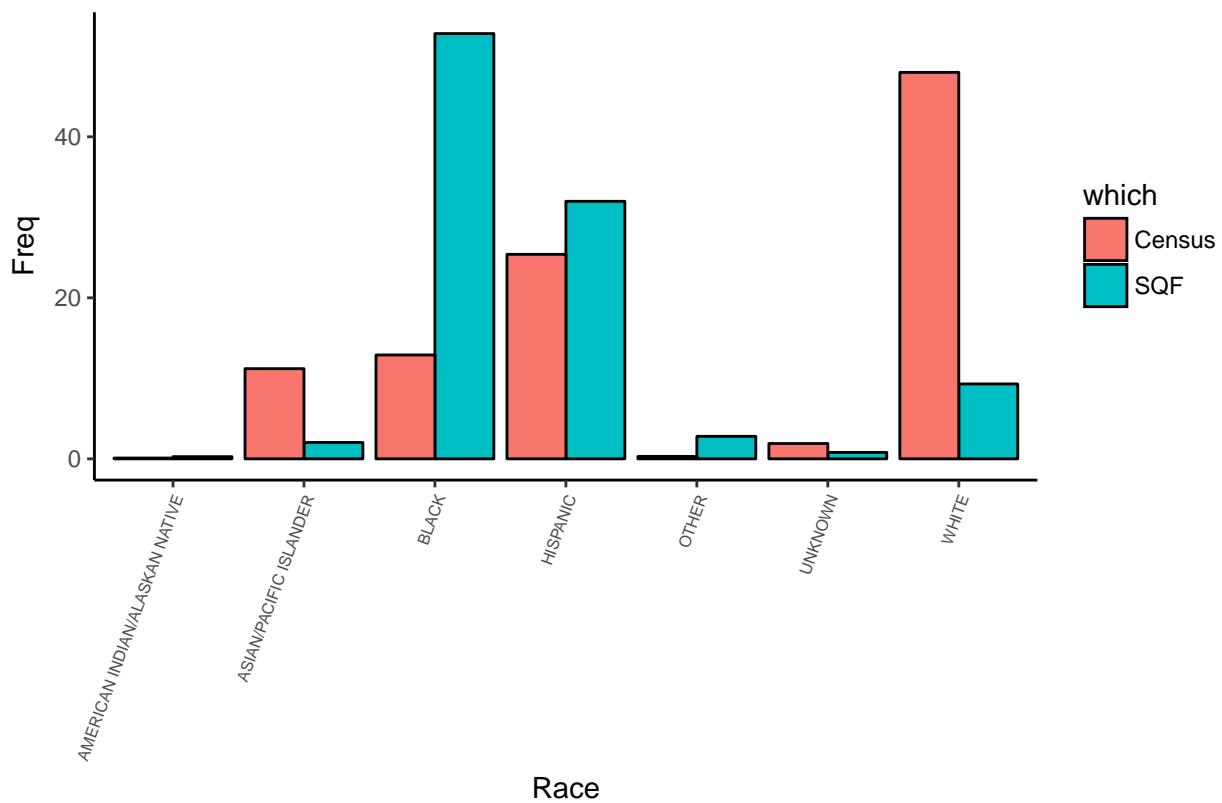
```
plot(p)
c=c+1
}
```



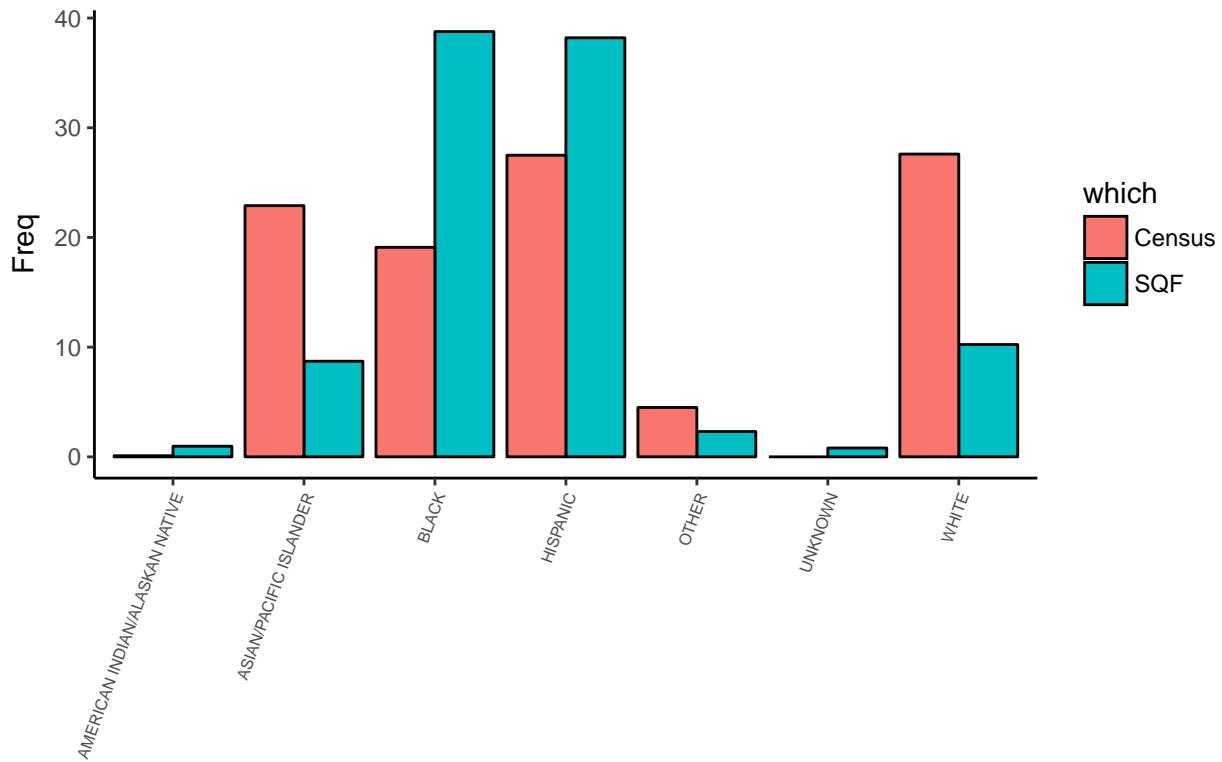
BROOKLYN Population vs Stopped Population



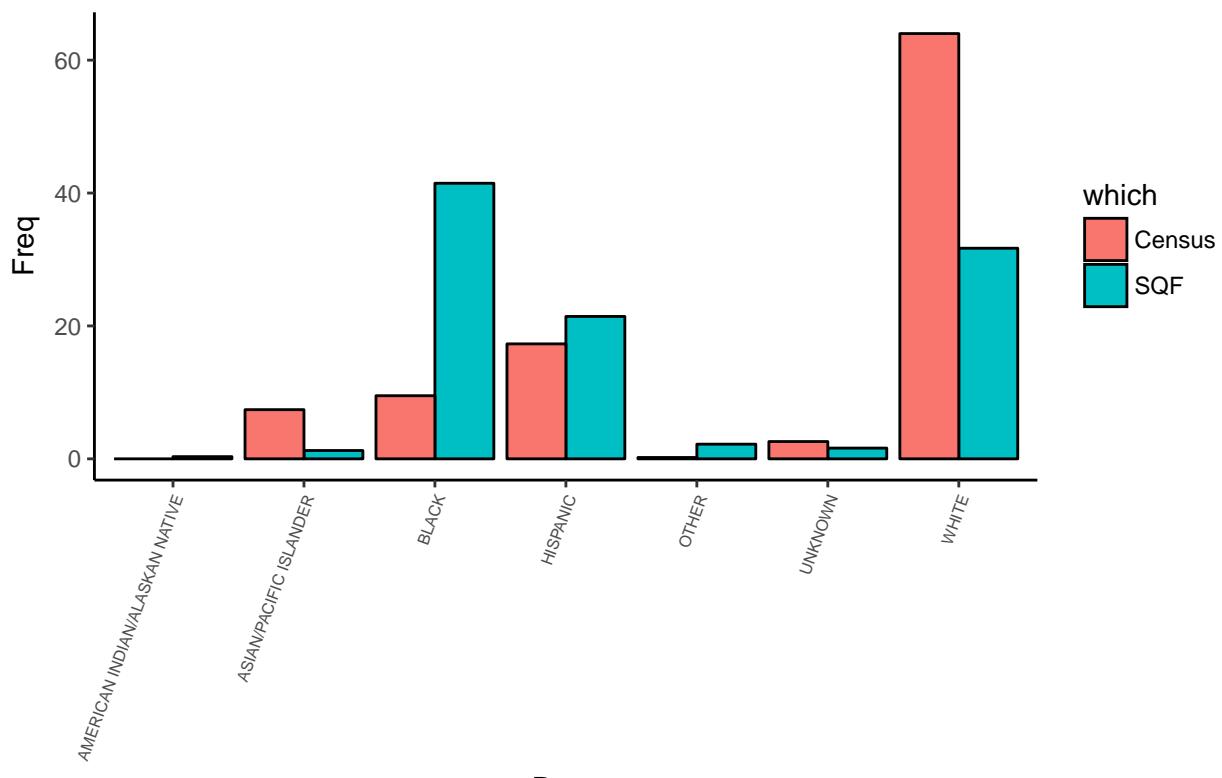
MANHATTAN Population vs Stopped Population



QUEENS Population vs Stopped Population



STATEN IS Population vs Stopped Population



We can use `prop.test` to test for the significance of the difference.

```

pop_staten=c(nrow(sqf2010_by_borough$`STATEN IS`), 468730)
pop_bronx=c(nrow(sqf2010_by_borough$BRONX),1385108)
pop_man=c(nrow(sqf2010_by_borough$MANHATTAN),1585873)
pop_queen=c(nrow(sqf2010_by_borough$QUEENS),223072)
pop_brook=c(nrow(sqf2010_by_borough$BROOKLYN),2504710)
pop_vectors=rbind(pop_bronx,pop_brook, pop_man, pop_queen , pop_staten)

pData_black=data.frame()
for(i in 1:length(bigL)){
  city_data=bigL[[i]]
  blk=city_data[city_data$Race=="BLACK",] [,2]*pop_vectors[i,]/100
  table=cbind(blk, pop_vectors[i,])
  rownames(table)=c("SQF", "Census")
  pval=prop.test(table, alternative="greater",correct=F)
  pval=pval$p.value
  pData_black=rbind(pData_black, data.frame(city=cities[i], pval=pval))
}

pData_his=data.frame()
for(i in 1:length(bigL)){
  city_data=bigL[[i]]
  blk=city_data[city_data$Race=="HISPANIC",] [,2]*pop_vectors[i,]/100
  table=cbind(blk, pop_vectors[i,])
  rownames(table)=c("SQF", "Census")
  pval=prop.test(table, alternative="greater",correct=F)
  pval=pval$p.value
  pData_his=rbind(pData_his, data.frame(city=cities[i], pval=pval))
}

pData_white=data.frame()
for(i in 1:length(bigL)){
  city_data=bigL[[i]]
  blk=city_data[city_data$Race=="WHITE",] [,2]*pop_vectors[i,]/100
  table=cbind(blk, pop_vectors[i,])
  rownames(table)=c("SQF", "Census")
  pval=prop.test(table, alternative="less", correct=F)
  pval=pval$p.value
  pData_white=rbind(pData_white, data.frame(city=cities[i], pval=pval))
}

#hypothesis test to test whether the proportion of stopped who are
pData_black

##          city    pval
## 1      BRONX     0
## 2 BROOKLYN     0
## 3 MANHATTAN    0
## 4    QUEENS     0
## 5 STATEN IS    0

```

```

#hypothesis test to test whether the proportion of stopped who are hispanic is greater than the proportion of stopped who are black
pData_his

##          city      pval
## 1      BRONX 0.000000e+00
## 2 BROOKLYN 2.115799e-29
## 3 MANHATTAN 0.000000e+00
## 4   QUEENS 0.000000e+00
## 5  STATEN IS 1.869752e-47

#hypothesis test to test whether the proportion of stopped who are black is greater than the proportion of stopped who are hispanic
pData_white

##          city      pval
## 1      BRONX      0
## 2 BROOKLYN      0
## 3 MANHATTAN      0
## 4   QUEENS      0
## 5  STATEN IS      0

Question 2: Are they frisked in proportion to the demographic characteristics of the area?

Freq <- (table(sqf2010$race[sqf2010$frisked & sqf2010$city == "BRONX"])*100/sum(sqf2010$frisked[sqf2010$city == "BRONX"]))
friskData <- data.frame(Freq)
friskData$which <- "Frisk"
names(friskData)=names(bronxData)
frisk_vs_bronx=rbind(friskData, bronxData)

Freq <- (table(sqf2010$race[sqf2010$frisked & sqf2010$city == "STATEN IS"])*100/sum(sqf2010$frisked[sqf2010$city == "STATEN IS"]))
friskData <- data.frame(Freq)
friskData$which <- "Frisk"
names(friskData)=names(bronxData)
frisk_vs_staten=rbind(friskData, statenData)

Freq <- (table(sqf2010$race[sqf2010$frisked & sqf2010$city == "QUEENS"])*100/sum(sqf2010$frisked[sqf2010$city == "QUEENS"]))
friskData <- data.frame(Freq)
friskData$which <- "Frisk"
names(friskData)=names(bronxData)
frisk_vs_queens=rbind(friskData, queensData)

Freq <- (table(sqf2010$race[sqf2010$frisked & sqf2010$city == "MANHATTAN"])*100/sum(sqf2010$frisked[sqf2010$city == "MANHATTAN"]))
friskData <- data.frame(Freq)
friskData$which <- "Frisk"
names(friskData)=names(bronxData)
frisk_vs_man=rbind(friskData, manData)

Freq <- (table(sqf2010$race[sqf2010$frisked & sqf2010$city == "BROOKLYN"])*100/sum(sqf2010$frisked[sqf2010$city == "BROOKLYN"]))
friskData <- data.frame(Freq)
friskData$which <- "Frisk"
names(friskData)=names(bronxData)
frisk_vs_brook=rbind(friskData, brookData)

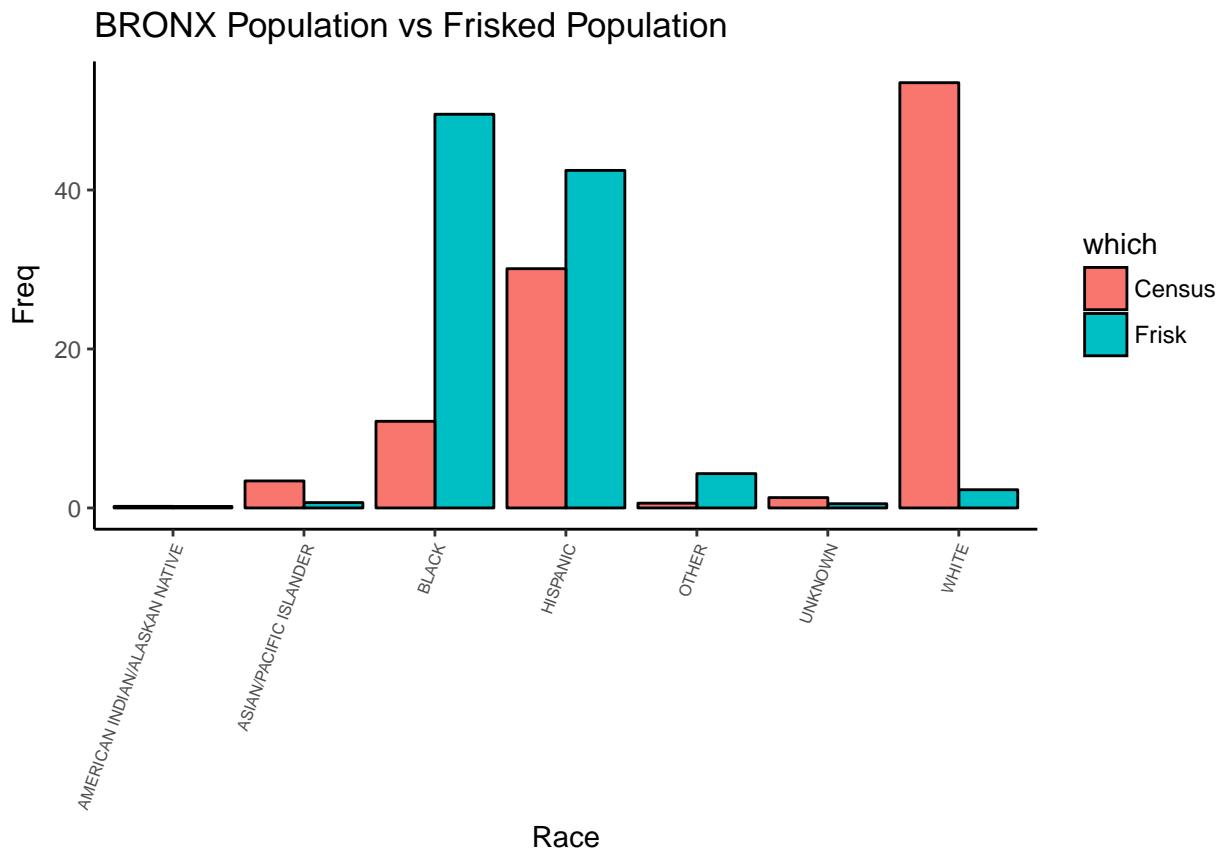
bigL=list(Bronx=frisk_vs_bronx,Brooklyn=frisk_vs_brook,Manhattan=frisk_vs_man, Queens=frisk_vs_queens, Staten=cites=names(sqf2010_by_borough)[-1])

```

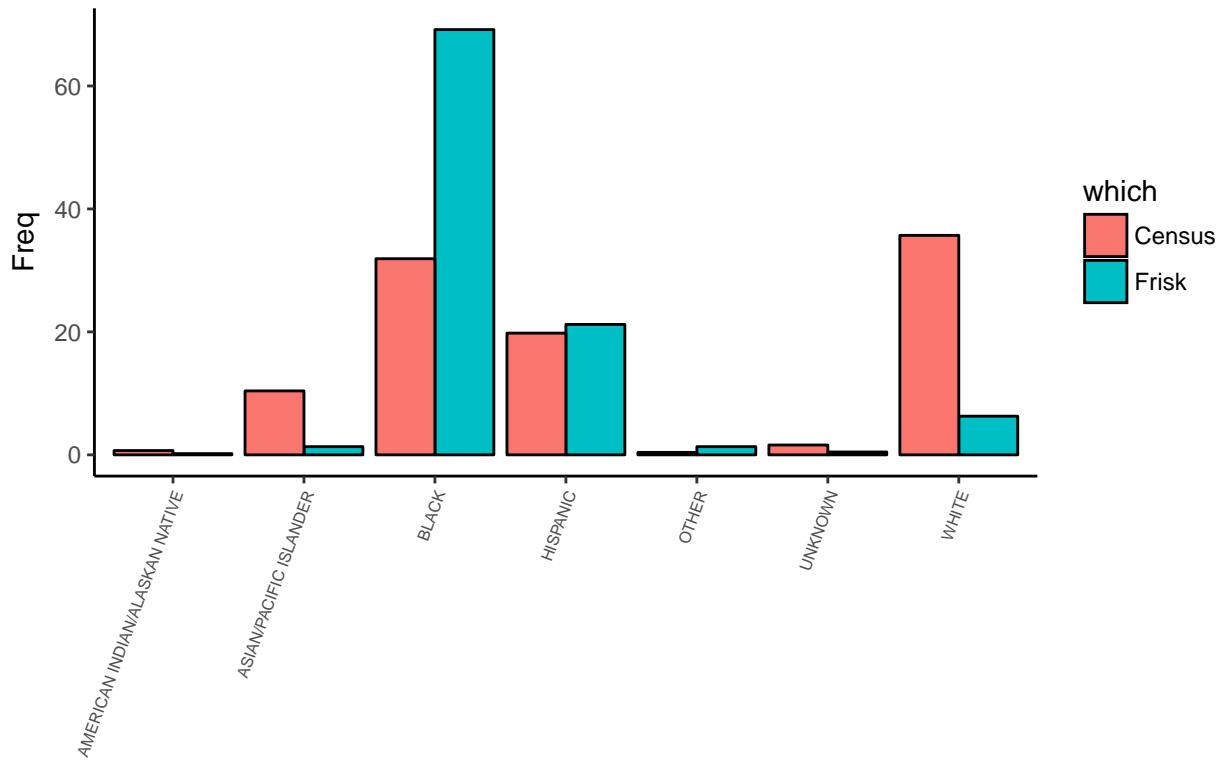
```

c=1
for (i in bigL){
  city=cites[c]
  p=ggplot(i, aes(x=Race, y=Freq, fill=which))+ 
    geom_bar(stat="identity", position=position_dodge(), color="Black")+
    theme_classic()+
    theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 70, hjust = 1, size = rel(0.7) ))+
    ggtitle(paste(city,"Population vs Frisked Population"))
  plot(p)
  c=c+1
}

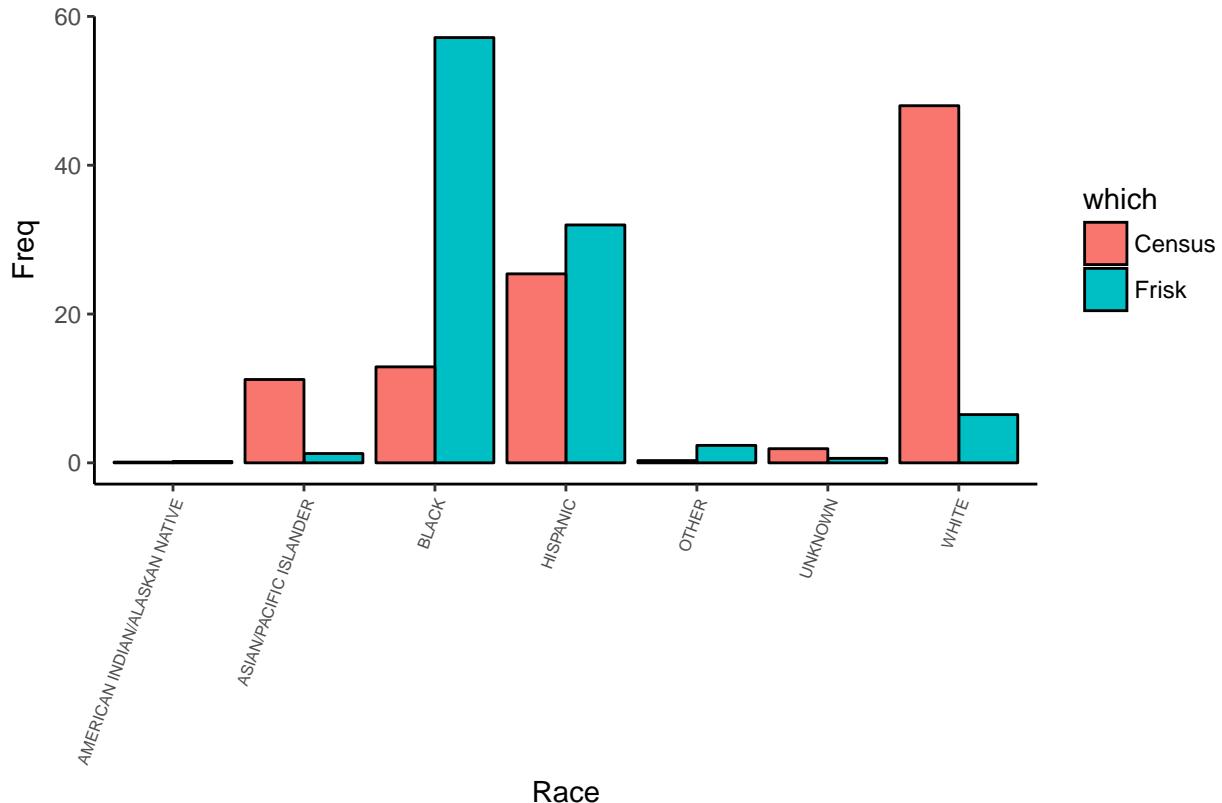
```



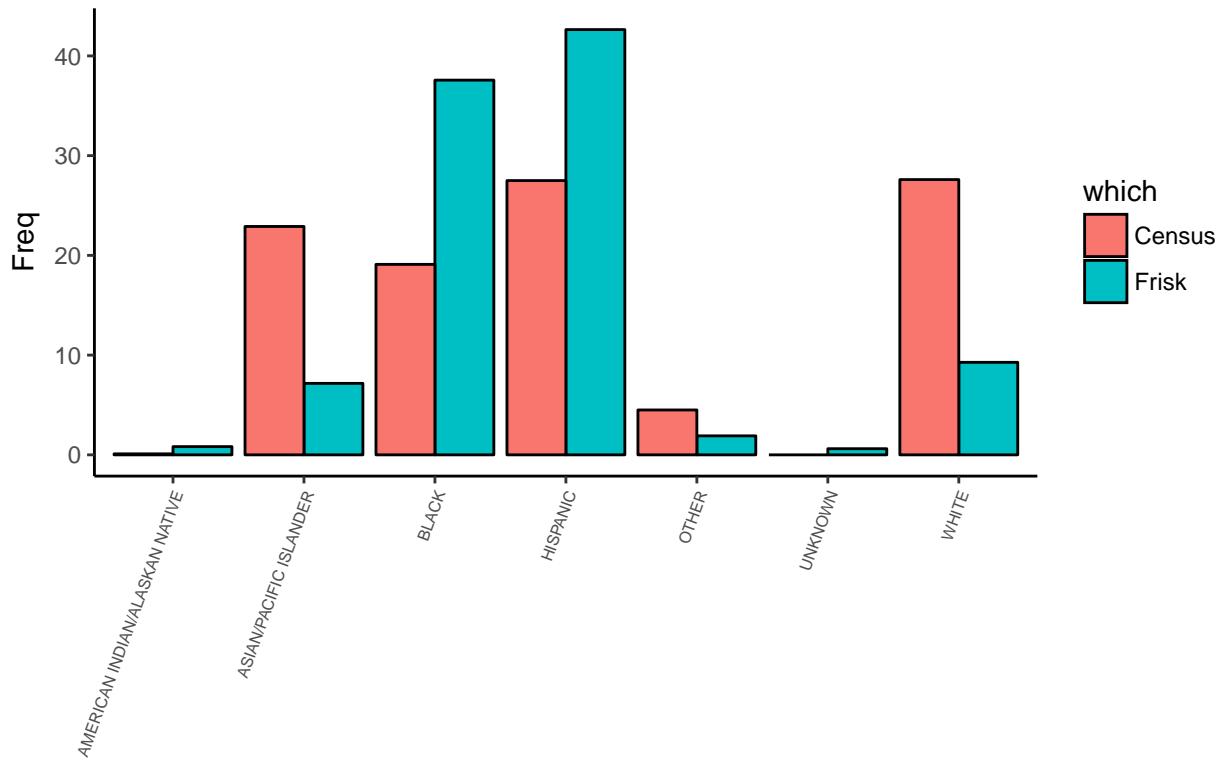
BROOKLYN Population vs Frisked Population



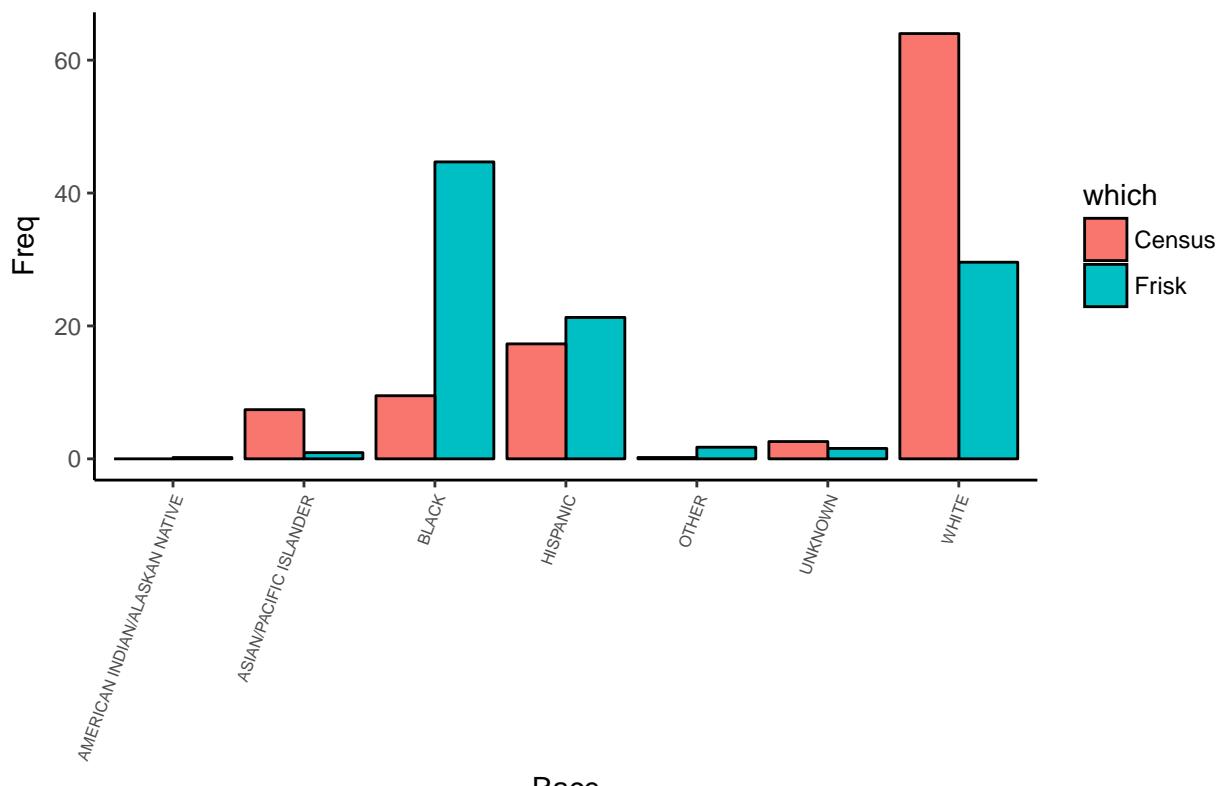
MANHATTAN Population vs Frisked Population



QUEENS Population vs Frisked Population



STATEN IS Population vs Frisked Population



We can use `prop.test` to test for the significance of the difference.

```

pop_staten=c(nrow(sqf2010_by_borough$`STATEN IS`), 468730)
pop_bronx=c(nrow(sqf2010_by_borough$BRONX),1385108)
pop_man=c(nrow(sqf2010_by_borough$MANHATTAN),1585873)
pop_queen=c(nrow(sqf2010_by_borough$QUEENS),223072)
pop_brook=c(nrow(sqf2010_by_borough$BROOKLYN),2504710)
pop_vectors=rbind(pop_bronx,pop_brook, pop_man, pop_queen , pop_staten)

pData_black=data.frame()
for(i in 1:length(bigL)){
  city_data=bigL[[i]]
  blk=city_data[city_data$Race=="BLACK",] [,2]*pop_vectors[i,]/100
  table=cbind(blk, pop_vectors[i,])
  rownames(table)=c("SQF", "Census")
  pval=prop.test(table, alternative="greater",correct=F)
  pval=pval$p.value
  pData_black=rbind(pData_black, data.frame(city=cities[i], pval=pval))
}

pData_his=data.frame()
for(i in 1:length(bigL)){
  city_data=bigL[[i]]
  blk=city_data[city_data$Race=="HISPANIC",] [,2]*pop_vectors[i,]/100
  table=cbind(blk, pop_vectors[i,])
  rownames(table)=c("SQF", "Census")
  pval=prop.test(table, alternative="greater",correct=F)
  pval=pval$p.value
  pData_his=rbind(pData_his, data.frame(city=cities[i], pval=pval))
}

pData_white=data.frame()
for(i in 1:length(bigL)){
  city_data=bigL[[i]]
  blk=city_data[city_data$Race=="WHITE",] [,2]*pop_vectors[i,]/100
  table=cbind(blk, pop_vectors[i,])
  rownames(table)=c("SQF", "Census")
  pval=prop.test(table, alternative="less", correct=F)
  pval=pval$p.value
  pData_white=rbind(pData_white, data.frame(city=cities[i], pval=pval))
}

#hypothesis test to test whether the proportion of frisked who are black is greater than the proportion of frisked who are hispanic
#hypothesis test to test whether the proportion of frisked who are black is greater than the proportion of frisked who are white
#hypothesis test to test whether the proportion of frisked who are black is greater than the proportion of frisked who are asian
#hypothesis test to test whether the proportion of frisked who are black is greater than the proportion of frisked who are native american
#hypothesis test to test whether the proportion of frisked who are black is greater than the proportion of frisked who are two or more races
#hypothesis test to test whether the proportion of frisked who are black is greater than the proportion of frisked who are other race
```

```
#hypothesis test to test whether the proportion of frisked who are hispanic is greater than the proportion of people living in that borough
```

```
pData_his
```

```
##          city      pval
## 1      BRONX 0.000000e+00
## 2 BROOKLYN 9.690730e-35
## 3 MANHATTAN 0.000000e+00
## 4    QUEENS 0.000000e+00
## 5  STATEN IS 2.416089e-44
```

```
#hypothesis test to test whether the proportion of frisked who are black is greater than the proportion of people living in that borough
```

```
pData_white
```

```
##          city pval
## 1      BRONX   0
## 2 BROOKLYN   0
## 3 MANHATTAN   0
## 4    QUEENS   0
## 5  STATEN IS   0
```

In order to test if the difference between the percentage of people of a certain race stopped and the percentage of people of a certain race who live in that borough are drastically different, we used the `prop.test` function in R. For both the black and hispanic populations we said that our alternative hypothesis was that the percentage of stopped people is greater than the percentage of people living in that borough. We found that the p-value calculated using this function gave us roughly zero for the percentage of stopped people who are black versus the percentage of black people in that borough. Since the p-value is less than 0.05 than we can confidently say that these two percentages are significantly different (which is a problem). The H_0 is rejected. Performing the same `prop.test` for the hispanic population of each other five boroughs, we get practically identical results, all the p-values are practically 0 (which is less than 0.05) so we can confidently say that these two percentages are significantly different for hispanics as well. As for the white population, we said the alternative hypothesis was that the percentage of stopped people who are white is less than the perentage of white people in that borough. The p-values we got for each of the five boroughs was approximately 0, rejecting our H_0 . This means that we can say that the percentage of white people in the borough is significantly greater than the percentage of stopped people that are white.

We also did the same `prop.test` for the percentage of people frisked in the borough versus percentage of people living in the borough. For the African American population we found that the p-value also approximated to 0 for each of the black boroughs for the some hypothesis we had above. Our results were also identical to the ones above for both Hispanics and Whites.

After looking at all this data, we can make a few important conclusions. First, in New York City and most likely the rest of the United States, our police departments do racial profiling and stop and frisk an unproportionate amount of African American and Hispanic people. Second, there must be changes made to this problem. Some proposed changes could be a decrease in the amount of stop and frisk that police departments around the nation and more particulary, in NYC, do. In addition, racial profiling must be addressed in the education and training of police officers around the United States in order to ensure equal treatement of all citizens and residents of this country.

4. Peer Evaluation - Due Tuesday December 13 by 5PM - 25% of Grade

You will evaluate yourself and your teammates on the following axes:

- Contributions to the statistical analysis
- Contributions to the writing of the report
- Punctuality, reliability
- Respectfulness to all team members

Complete the peer evaluation form at <https://goo.gl/forms/QD3Lgf1Z1j7HEDjp2> by Tuesday December 13 at 5PM.

Project Evaluation Criteria

Your grade will consist of the following components:

1. 15% Individual work due on Tuesday, December 6
2. 10% Attendance on Tuesday, December 6 and Thursday, December 8
3. 50% Written report
 - 20% Addressing required questions
 - 30% Addressing team-chosen questions
4. 25% Peer evaluation

The written report will be in the form of a paper of no more than 15 pages, including your answers to the required problems and any graphs. In addition, you will be asked to submit either an RMarkdown or .R script file containing all of the commands used for your analysis. **Please upload the file to your Sakai Drop Box in the Math 35 course website.** The file will be used to verify the output that produced your analysis, so please add enough comments to the file so that we can see which commands are relevant to each part of the analysis.

You should write your report as if you are a statistical consultant hired by the New York Police Department to respond to their questions about the SQF policy. Make clear references to figures as appropriate and offer answers to their questions in plain English. However, you may assume that the person you are writing for has knowledge of introductory probability and statistics. You should NOT submit reams of statistical output; this should be a polished report, not a problem set.

The report should have the following structure:

1. Introduction (overview in your own words of the data; summary of your team's chosen question, why it's important, and what you found; roadmap for the remainder of the report.)
2. Responses to required questions: Please list each question/answer separately, but write formal responses to the questions.
3. Analysis of your chosen questions: Be sure to describe your questions and why they are interesting/important, and provide suitable graphical and statistical analysis of the data to answer the questions.
4. Conclusions and Recommendations
5. Bibliography if you use any external sources
6. Appendices as necessary

Your report will be evaluated based on the following criteria:

- Writing: Structure of report; clarity of writing; quality of editing and polishing the document
- Correctness of methodology: Appropriate graphical and statistical techniques are used to answer the questions
- Validity of interpretation: The results are interpreted correctly
- Significance: The team-chosen question(s) leverage the available data to provide insight into the stop-question-frisk policy.

We encourage you to bring a draft of your report to the Writing Center for feedback.

A Final Note

The policy of SQF is a sensitive and charged one. Some of you (or your teammates) may have had direct experience with the policy, perhaps in connection to your (or their) race or ethnicity. A recent paper by Geller *et al.* demonstrated the negative mental health impacts on those who have experienced SQF encounters. By contrast, some of you (or your teammates) might support SQF. As well-educated Mudders, all of us have a responsibility to use the analytical tools at our disposal to inform policy decisions, either through direct employment in public offices or as informed and engaged citizens/residents. As you explore this dataset, please challenge yourself to think critically about the data, and to operate in an atmosphere of respect with your teammates, classmates, and professors.

Bibliography

Barone, M., “Stop-and-Frisk Protects Minorities”, <http://www.nationalreview.com/article/356481/stop-and-frisk-protects-minorities-michael-barone>, 2013.

New York Civil Liberties Union website: <http://www.nyclu.org/node/1598>

New York Civil Liberties Union, “Stop and Frisk During the Bloomberg Administration”, http://www.nyclu.org/files/publications/stopandfrisk_briefer_2002-2013_final.pdf

Geller, A., Fagan, J., Tyler, T., Link, B., “Aggressive Policing and the Mental Health of Young Urban Men”, *Am J Public Health*. 2014 December; 104(12): 2321-2327. Published online 2014 December. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2014.302046