

Final_Project_Police_shooting

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Introduction

In this example we will create a percentage chart showing us who are more likely to be shot by the police based on gender and how they react (threat level). By looking at gender we can see which of the two are more likely to have an altercation with the police. Also by adding the variable of threat_level we can also show why the gun was needed.

Insure you load your proper functions

Must make a shortcut of police_shooting pathname to your file

```
police <- read_excel("/Users/chinouthoj60/Desktop/STATS_130/DAta /fatal-police-shootings-data.xlsx", "s
```

Univariate Analysis of Variables (armed and gender)

What summary gives us the victims of police shootings separated by gender

```
table(police$gender)
```

```
##  
##      F      M  
## 180 3777
```

Now we will want to find the percentage of men vs women who were involved in police shootings

```
(180/(180+3777))*100
```

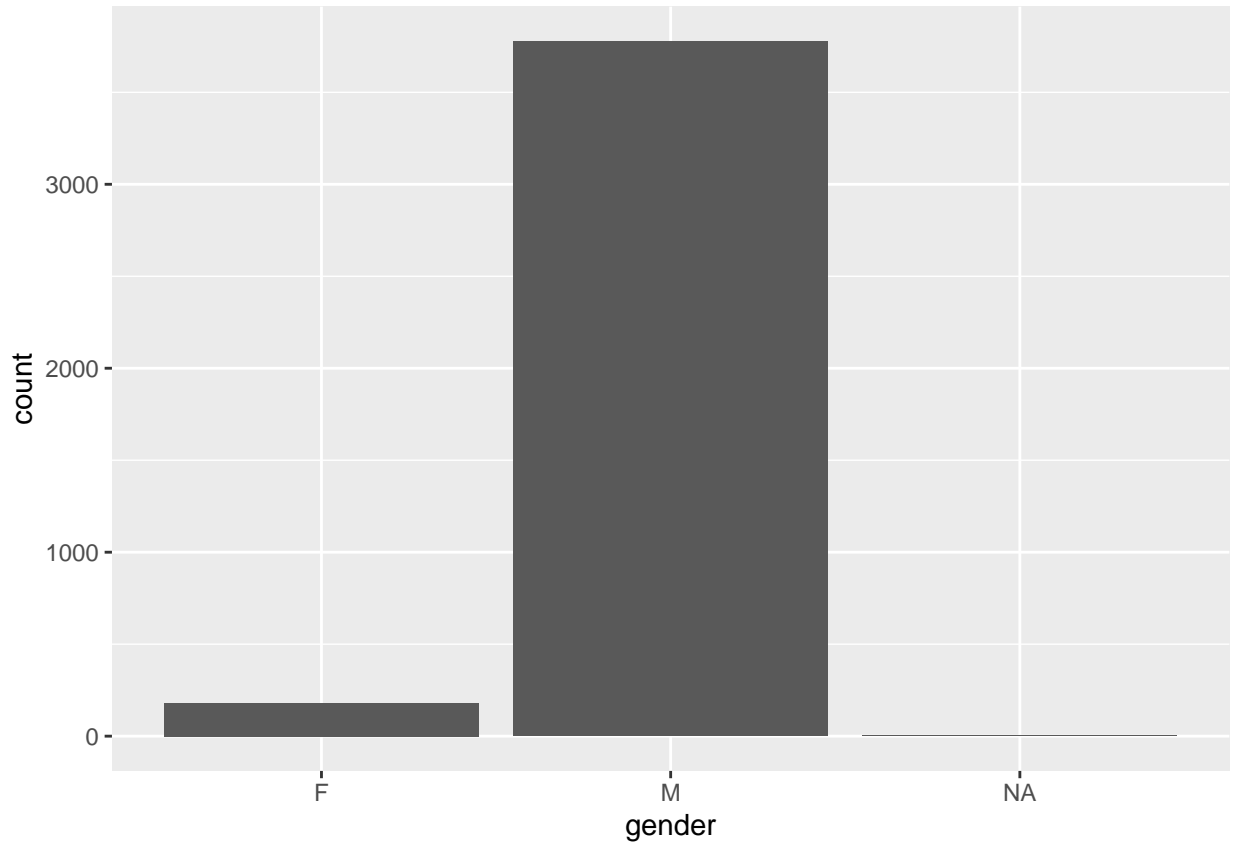
```
## [1] 4.548901
```

```
(3777/(180+3777))*100
```

```
## [1] 95.4511
```

Create a graph showing the difference in genders

```
ggplot(police, aes(gender))+geom_bar()
```



Next we will be looking at if the assailant attacked first

```
table(police$threat_level)
```

```
##
##      attack      other undetermined
##      2497      1255         208
```

Bivariate

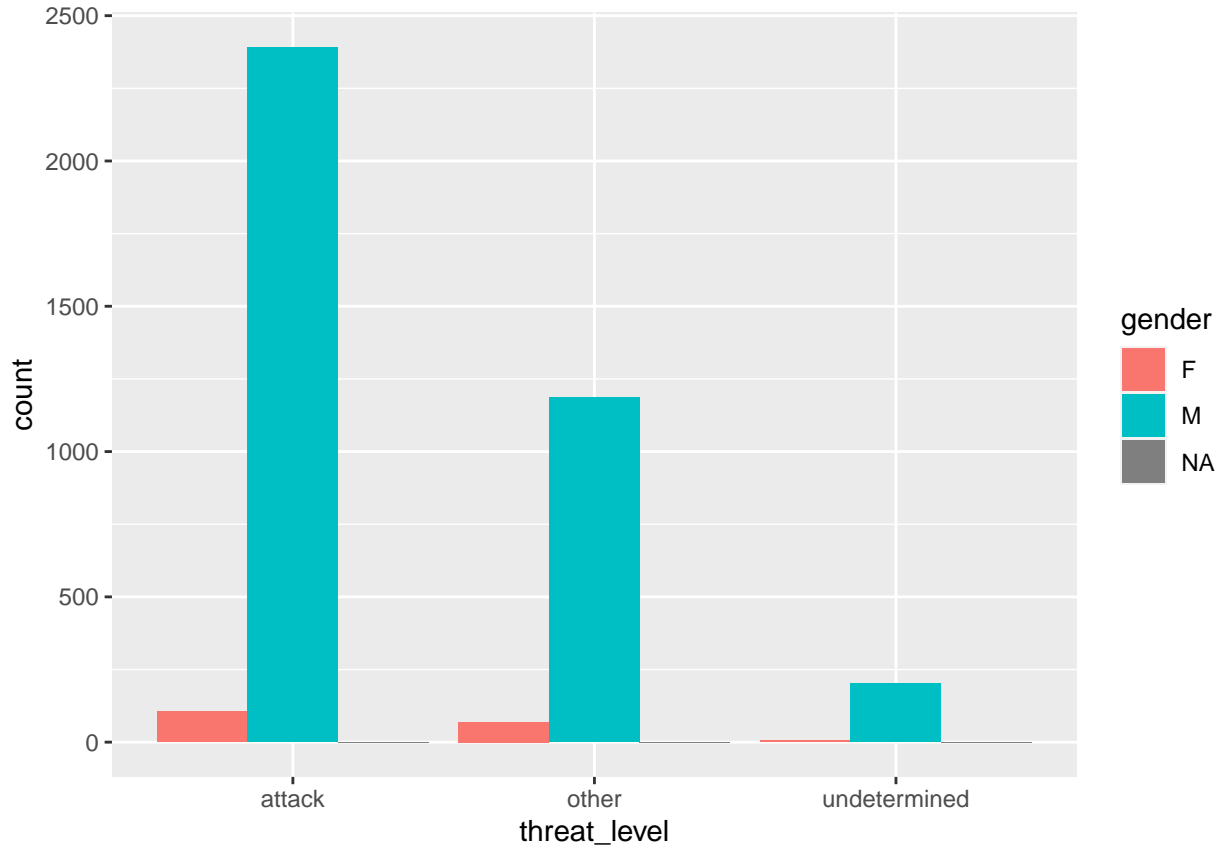
Now we will compare gender and if they attacked the police at the time of the shooting.

```
table(police$gender, police$threat_level)
```

```
##
##      attack other undetermined
##  F      105   69           6
##  M     2391 1185          201
```

Now we will plot these on a graph

```
ggplot(police, aes(x=threat_level, fill=gender)) + geom_bar(position = "dodge")
```



Conclusion

In conclusion, the stats showed that males were more likely to be shot by police officers. When the genders were compared to who would attack the police more often, again males were more likely to attack, causing necessary show of force to stop them.