## Kansas Crime 2021

This was a study of some of the commonly suggested contributing factors to crime. Being originally from Kansas, I chose to focus on the state I know well. I looked at the factors I've heard about a lot, and I looked at how they actually affect crime.

Some of the common factors often named as contributing to high crime are age, income, unemployment, education, and population density. With that in mind, I went about obtaining data to study.

I scraped data from <u>census-charts.com/ACS/Kansas.html</u>. This included the ages of the residents of each county in Kanas. This provided multiple tables, which I then cleaned up and merged into a single table. I removed unnecessary rows, promoted column names, dropped unneceded columns, etc.

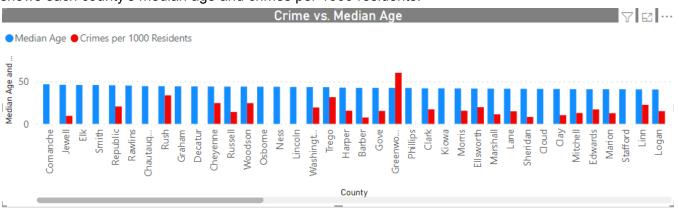
I found the unemployment data from the Kansas state government site and downloaded it as a .csv, which I then pulled into Power BI as a table. I added a column with the county and state name to aid in mapping in reports.

I then found data for county by county education level in a PDF format at <a href="mailto:ipsr.ku.edu/ksdata/ksah/education/6ed15.pdf">ipsr.ku.edu/ksdata/ksah/education/6ed15.pdf</a>. This resulted in 3 tables, which I then merged into a single table and cleaned up.

I obtained crime data from <u>crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/downloads</u>. I had to clean this data up a lot. I removed columns, irrelevant rows, and replaced some values.

I scraped the Kansas income data from wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_Kansas\_locations\_by\_per\_capita\_income. This gave me the average income of each county in the state.

I wanted to show whether age was a determining factor in crime, so I created a column chart that shows each county's median age and crimes per 1000 residents.



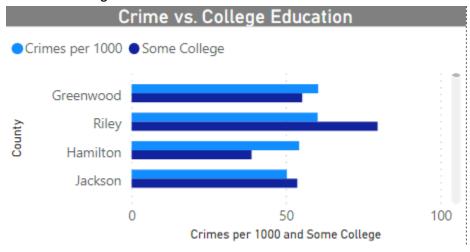
Crime vs. household income

Crime vs. Household Income					
County	Crimes per 1000	Household Income	^		
Greenwood	60.47	\$37,180			
Riley	60.29	\$39,257			
Hamilton	54.31	\$36,297			
Jackson	<b>50</b> .33	\$51,759			
Kearny	43.04	\$46,435			
Greeley	37.16	\$55,972			
Rush	33.79	\$39,435			
Pottawatomie	31.96	\$53,430	<b>~</b>		

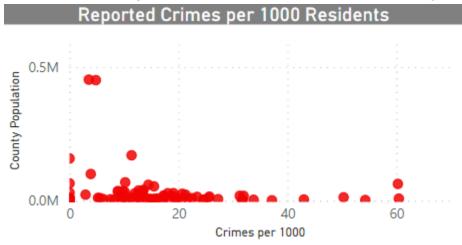
Crime vs. unemployment rate

Crime vs. Unemployment Rate					
County	Crimes per 1000	Unemployment Rate	^		
Greenwood	60.47	2.80			
Riley	60.29	2.80			
Hamilton	54.31	1.40			
Jackson	<b>50</b> .33	2.60			
Kearny	43.04	1.60			
Greeley	37.16	1.20			
Rush	33.79	2.40			
Pottawatomie	31.96	2.50	~		

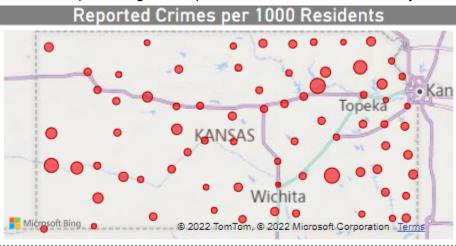
Crime vs. college education



Scatter chart showing the crimes per 1000 residents in each county



A bubble map showing crimes per 1000 residents in each county



And a matrix showing crime vs. county population

Crime vs. County Population						
County	Crimes per 1000	Population —	^			
Sedgwick	3.53	452,869				
Johnson	4.83	451,086				
Shawnee	11.39	169,871				
Wyandotte	0.00	157,882				
Douglas	3.89	99,962				
Leavenworth	10.22	68 <mark>,691</mark>				
Reno	0.00	64 <mark>,790</mark>				
Riley	60.29	62 <mark>,843</mark>	~			

More information is necessary to draw any firm conclusions, but these are the results based only on the limited data of this single year:

- There is no correlation or minimal correlation between crime rate and median age.
- There is minimal correlation between average income in the county and crime rate.
- There is no correlation between unemployment rate and crime rate.
- There is no correlation between college education rate and crime rate.
- There is a trend for a higher crime rate in counties with higher population. This seems to be the single biggest factor.

The best way to view these results is by seeing the full set of results and data in the Power BI dashboard I created for this project.