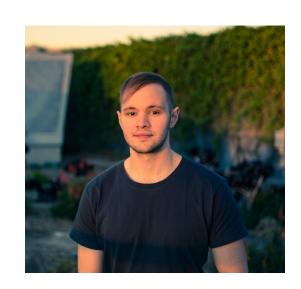


# Team | Data Hound







Catherina Han



Mariko Sanchez



Suyu Ren

There's always so much more **behind the story**: the motive, the victim, the shooter, etc. We asked ourselves, **what if you could see the factors behind gun deaths and find patterns in these numbers?** 

Based on a data set on people who have been shot and killed by police (from 2013 - 2014) and other data surrounding police shootings, we created a correlative toolbox that allows the user to compare datasets by choosing from a huge array of data categories.

# **Exploring the Data**

## Fields

name

- gender
- cause of death
- age
- date of death
- race

state

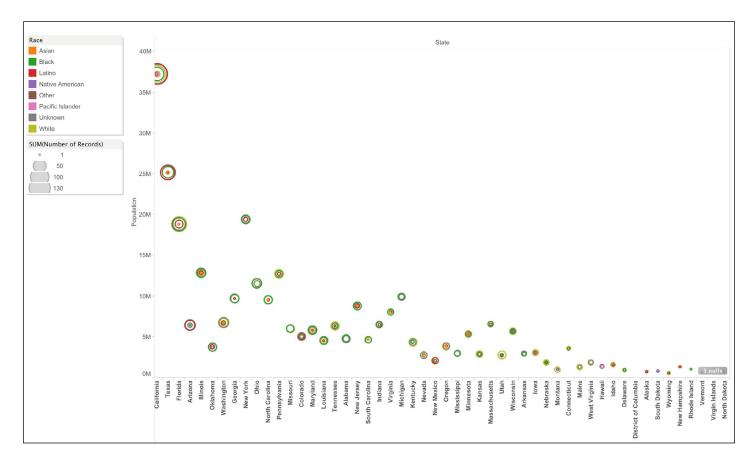
- month of death
- city year of death
- Plotting Data on Tableau

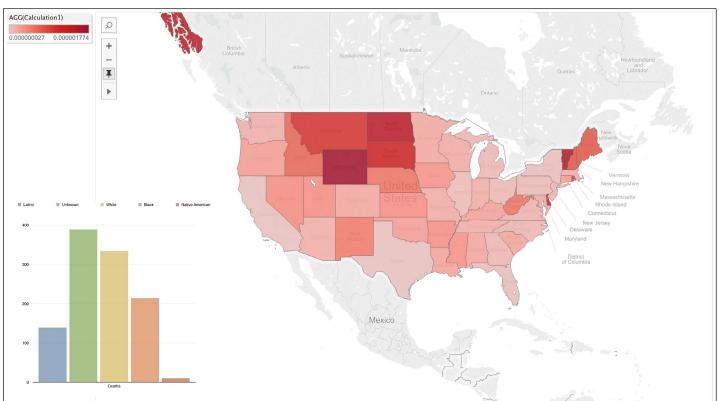
Using Tableau to look for relationships between different fields of the data and to explore any pattern and trend.

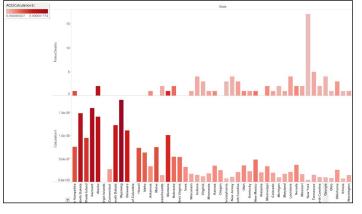
was the deceased armed

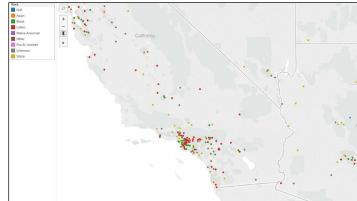
did the deceased have priors

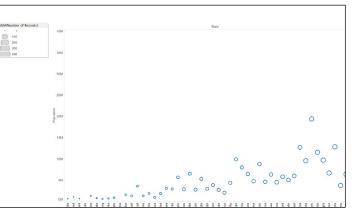
• was the officer fired or suspended

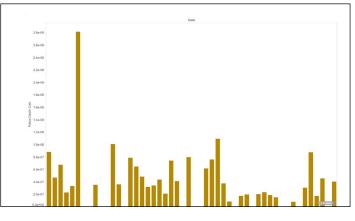






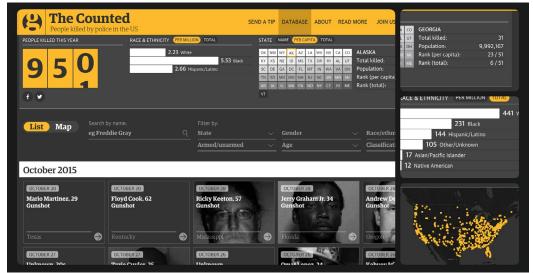






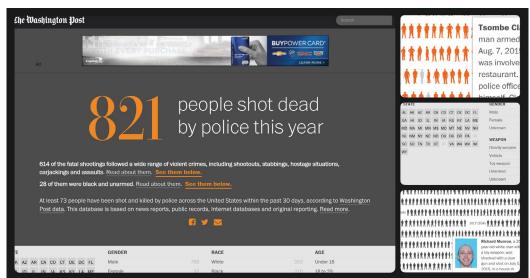
### Research

Existing examples of how data has been mapped



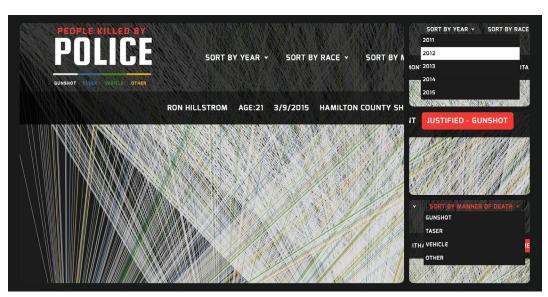
http://www.theguardian.com/us-news/ng-interactive/2015/jun/01/the-counted-police-killings-us-database

We really like the filtering system on "the guaridan", and how the users can toggle between map view and the list of people's information.



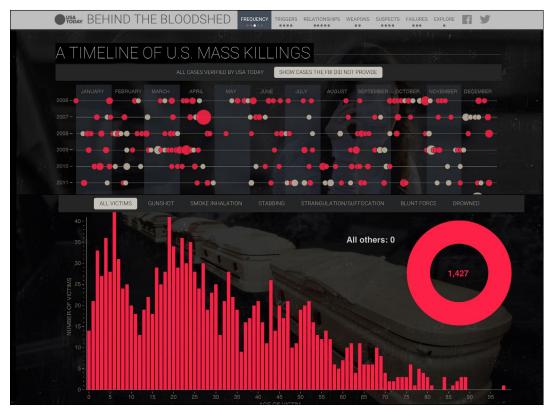
https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/national/police-shootings/

The thing we didn't liked about this site was that the user has to scroll back and forth to view the whole image. However, it is really cool that the site uses illustrive figures to represent each person.



http://1point21interactive.com/people-killed/

The lines looks really cool visually; however, it's hard to tell the meaning behind them. The diraction of the lines is also random. On the other hand, we really liked the drop down sorting option and wanted to include in our screens.

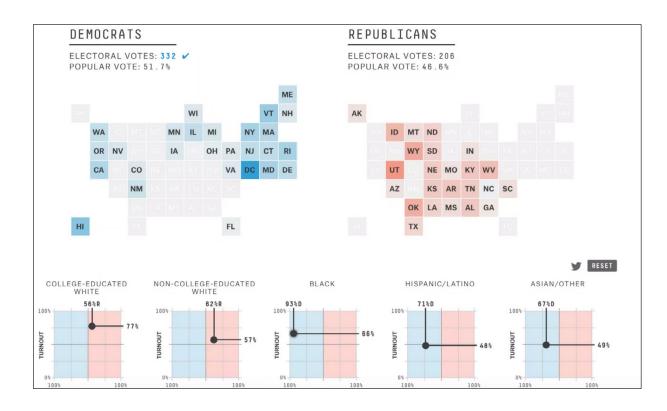


http://www.gannett-cdn.com/GDContent/mass-killings/index.html#weapons

We really liked the way the site representing data with interactive graphs. This inspired us to use bar graphs later in our own design.

## Research

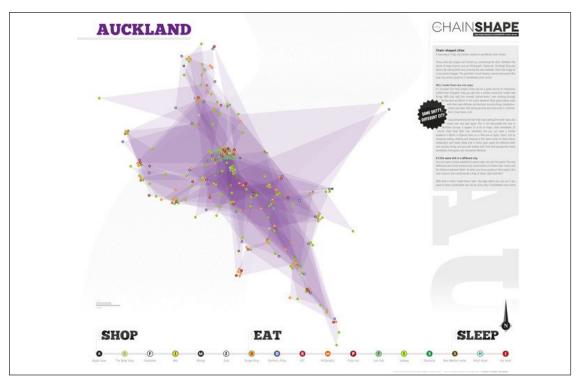
# Other Visual Inspirations







Cool animation on plotting dots to represent each single person.

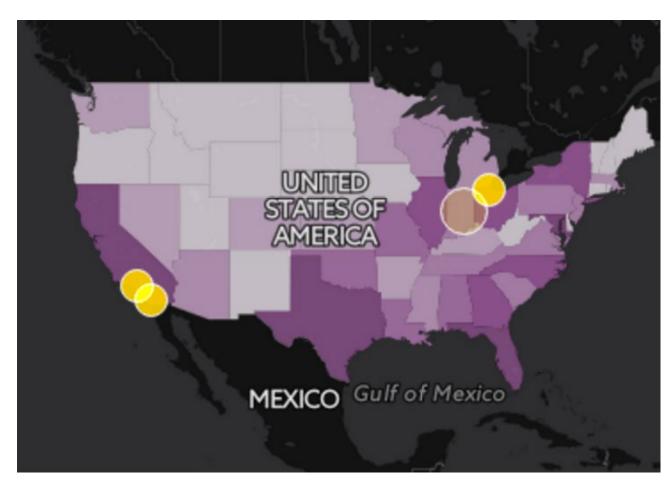


Cool visual using transparencies and layering representing data.

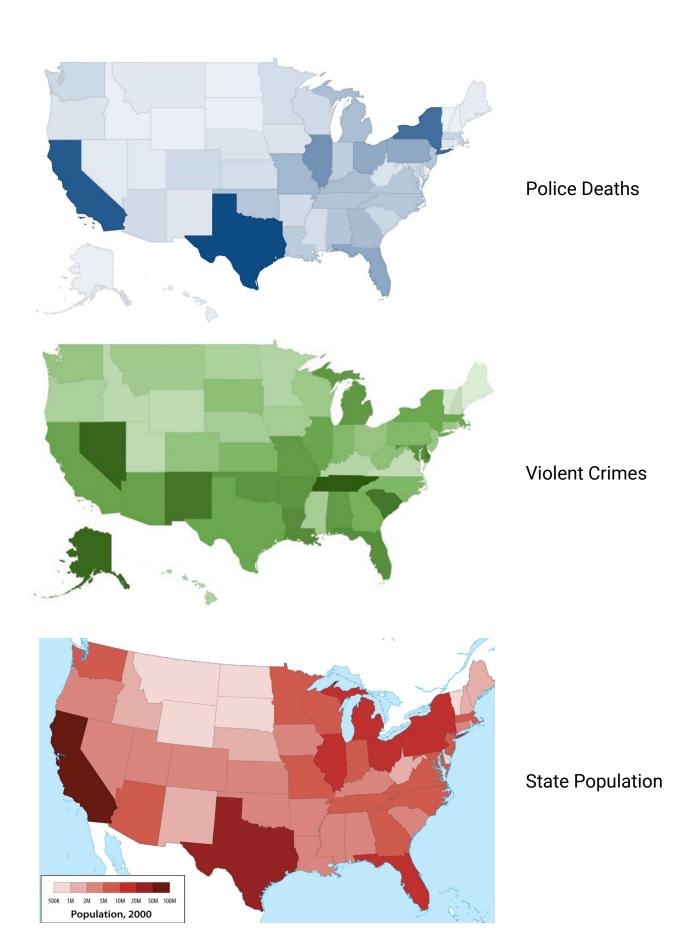
## Research

## Other Dataset

We researched on other related topics to see the relationships between police shootings and other possible factors.



Deaths by Police shootings



- Week 1
- Setting Directions
- Potential Audiences



Journalism



Government



**Future Residents** 

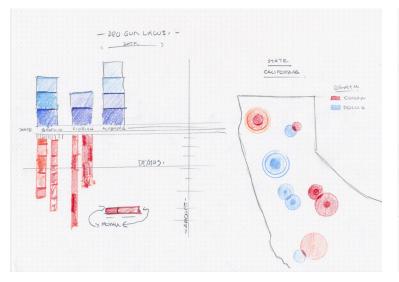
# Problem Space

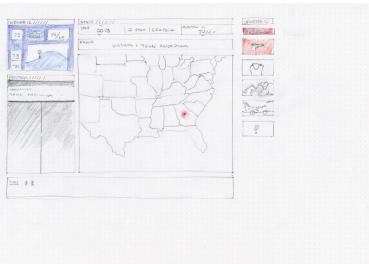
Uncovering the narrative behind deaths by police shooting.

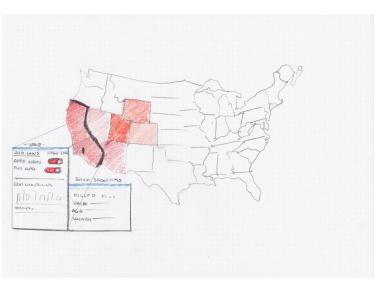
## Goal

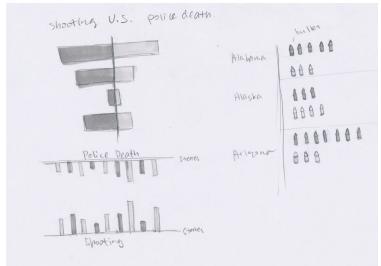
Looking for correlations.

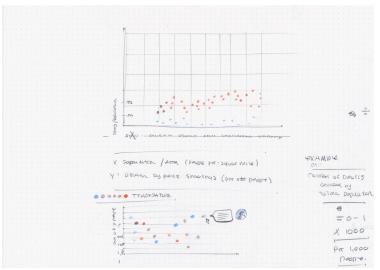
## **Sketches**

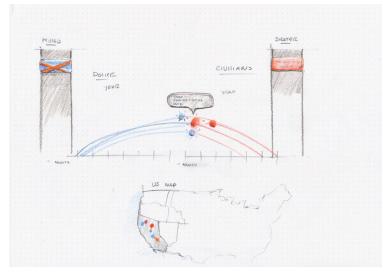


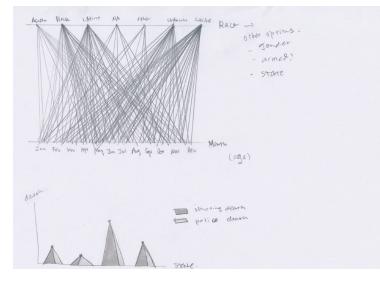


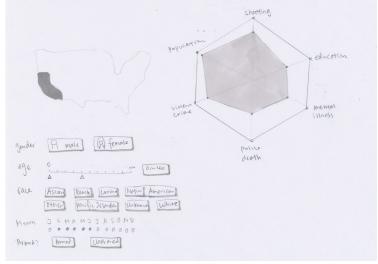












Shooting population

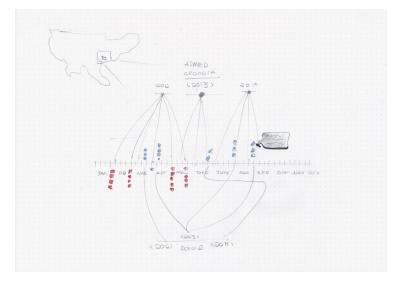
education

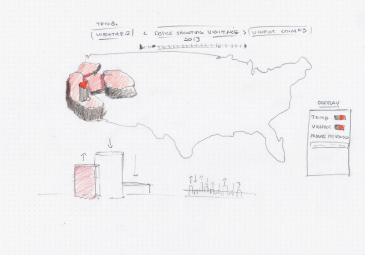
ace

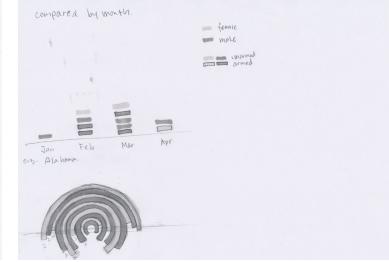
gender

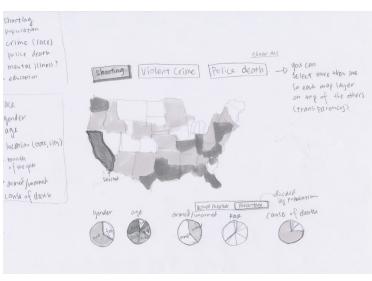
åge

· the dear

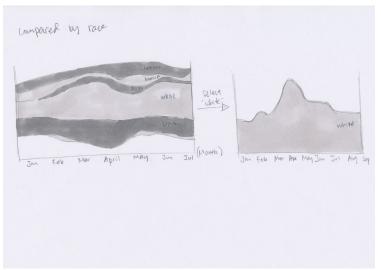


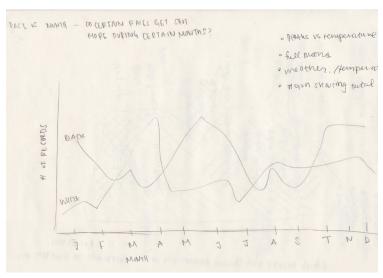


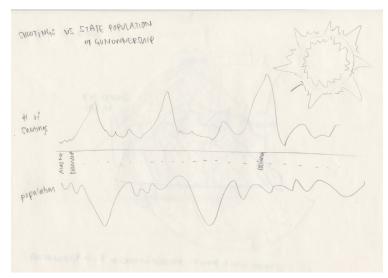


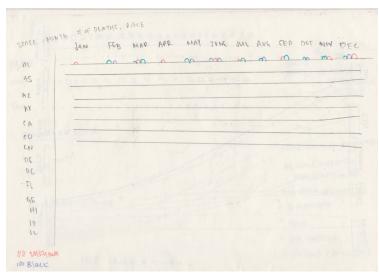


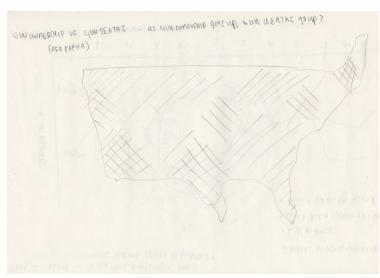
## **Sketches**

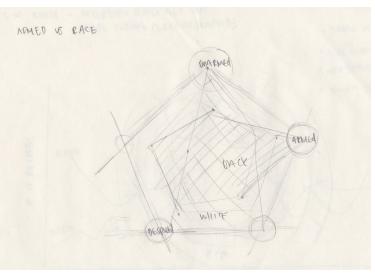


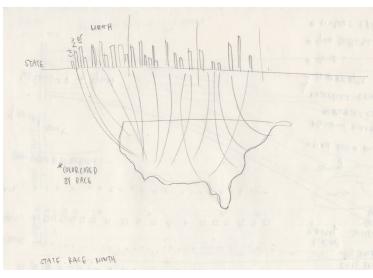


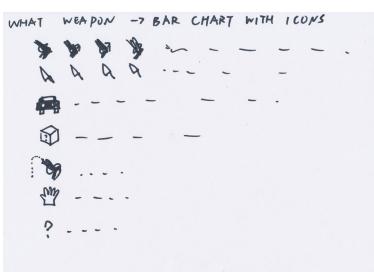


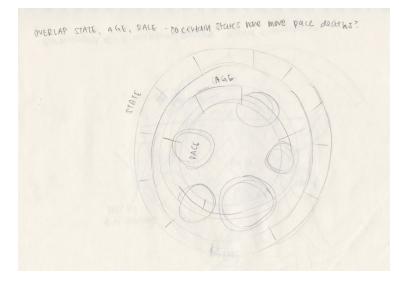


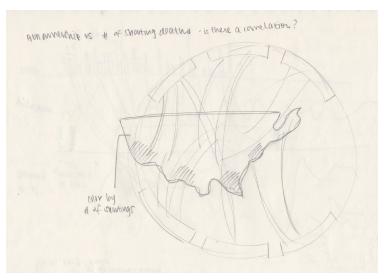


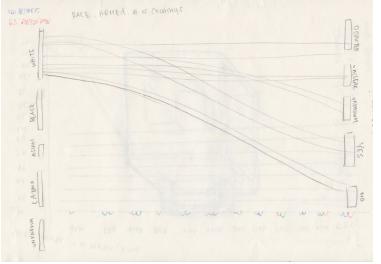


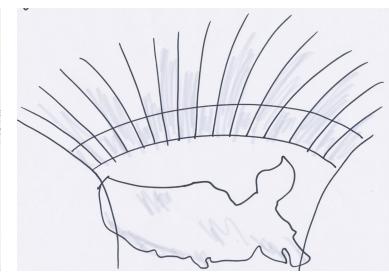




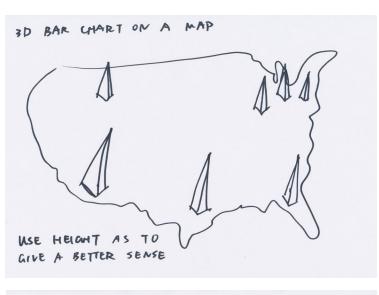




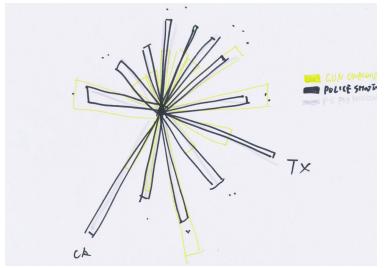


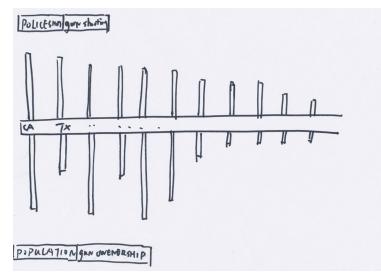


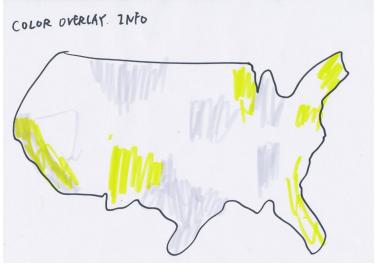
## Sketches

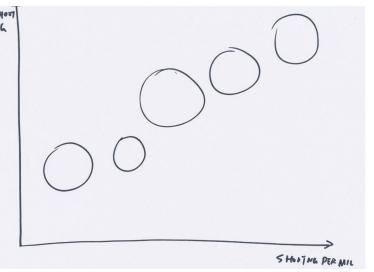


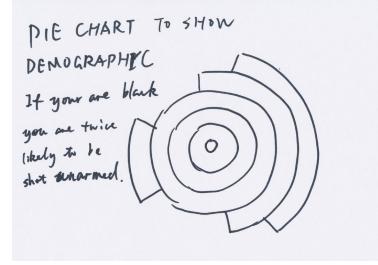








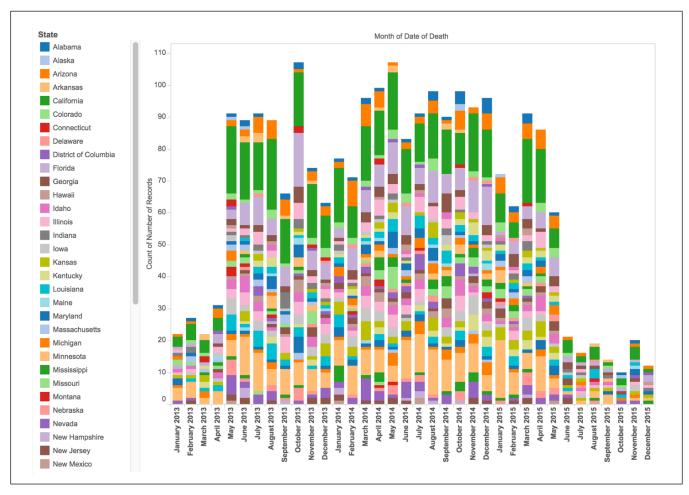




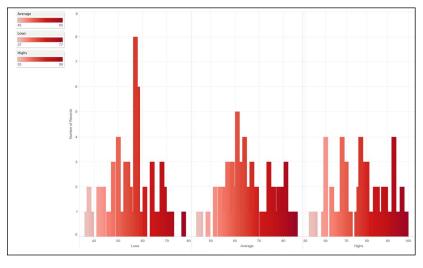


## Analyzing Data

From the graph, we noticed that during some months, police shootings happen more frequently than the other months. We start thinking about there might be a relationship between deaths by police shooting and temperature/climate.



Months	Deaths
February	63
January	79
September	81
December	88
October	91
June	95
July	96
November	96
April	97
March	101
May	105
August	107
	1099



### Revised Direction

#### Goal

To show how climate and other correlative factors affect the number of civilian deaths by police shootings

## Target Audience

People who want to decrease shootings and death
People who want to predict when gun activity will arise
People who want to find a correlation between gun violence and climate People
selling guns who should be more aware of sell periods

## Possible Personas

Weather Scientist
Criminologist
Global Warming Activist
NRA
Police
Gun Seller
Civilian

### Persona



## **Simon**

**Age:** 47

**Education:** PHD

City: New York City, NY

Job: Criminologist

"I want to uncover the details that lead police to kill."

### **Key Characteristics**

- Always questions the information given to him
- · Looks for connections and correlations between data

#### **Motivations**

- Analyze data to determine why crimes are committed
- Study the social impact of crimes

#### Goals

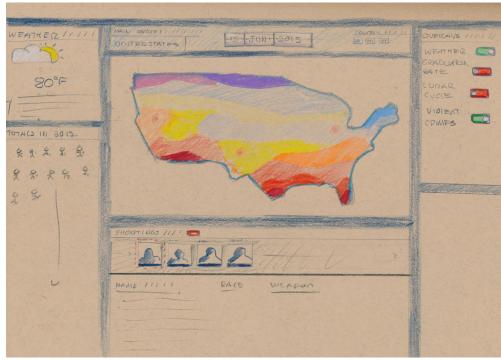
- Lower the number of police shootings
- Enforce gun law legislation
- Give people information to come to their own conclusions

#### **Frustrations/Pain Points**

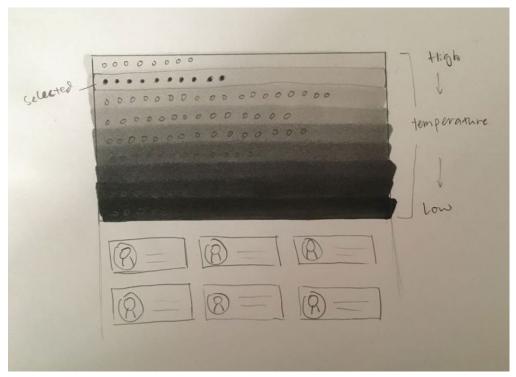
- Skewed representation of police shootings in the media
- Not finding data that represents the truth behind police shootings

## Sketches

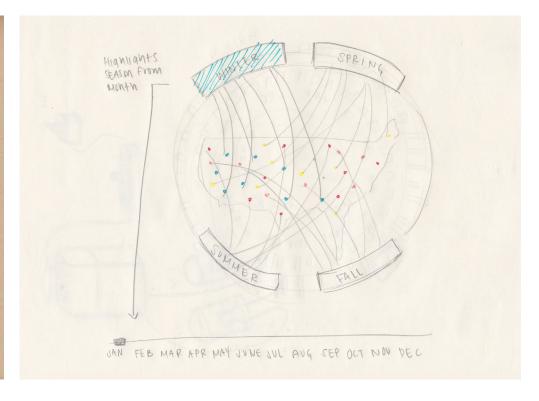








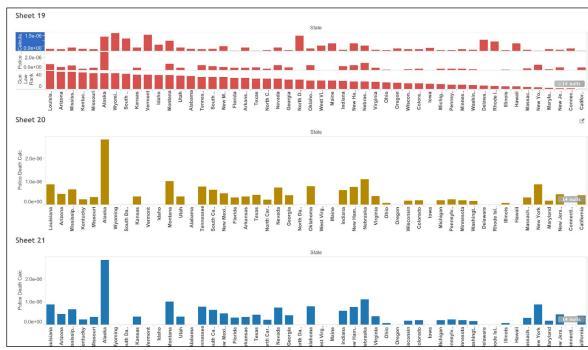


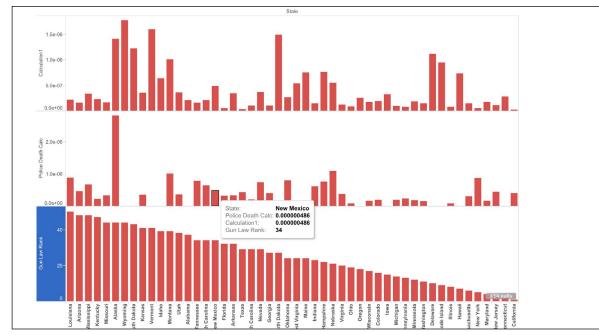


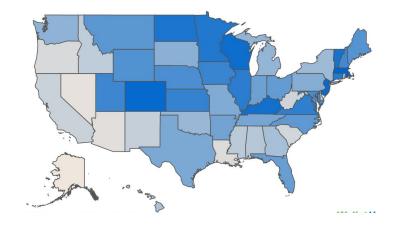
### Research

## Other Dataset

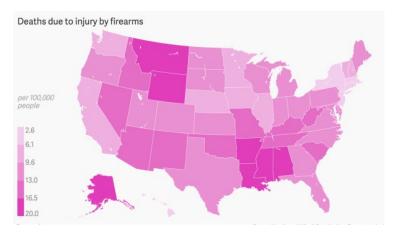
We did further research on other correlative factors of police shootings (e.g. high school grad rate, firearm deaths, gun ownership and gun law for each state, etc.). We realized climate might not be the only possible factor. Then we decided to create a tool for users to explore the correlations between datasets.



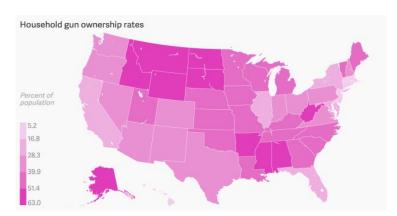




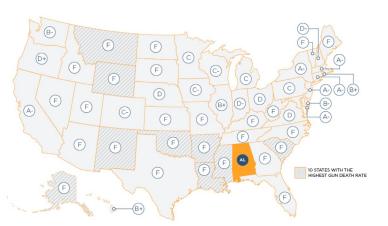
School-System Quality Ranking



Deaths due to injury by firearms

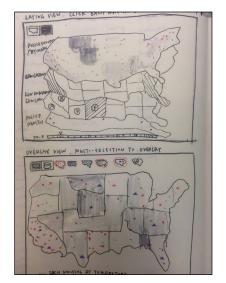


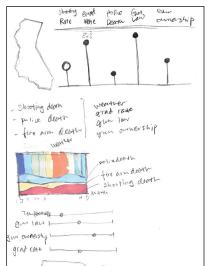
Household gun ownership rates

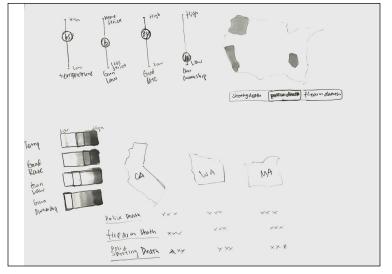


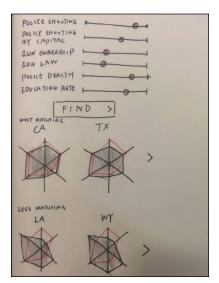
Gun law grades

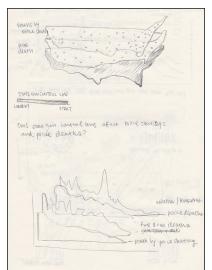
## Sketches

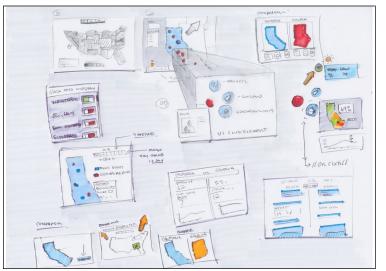




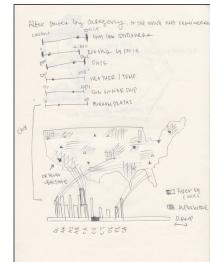


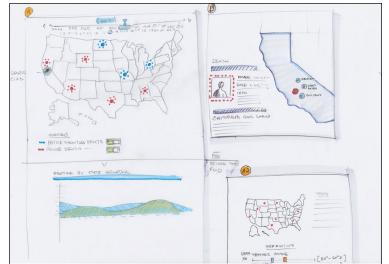


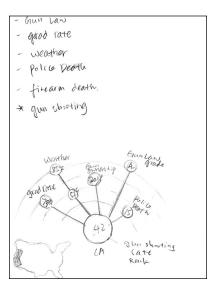


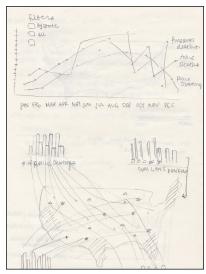


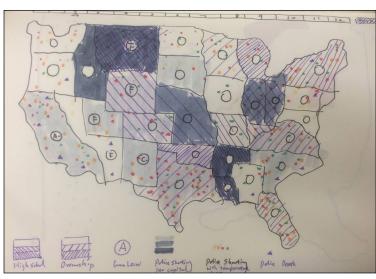




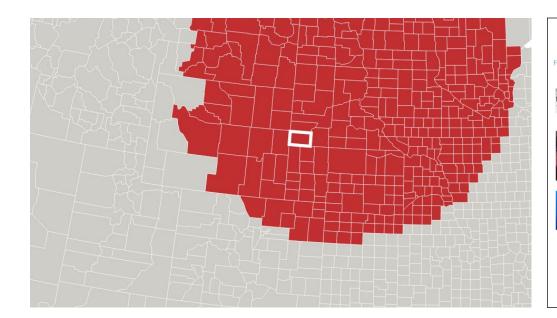


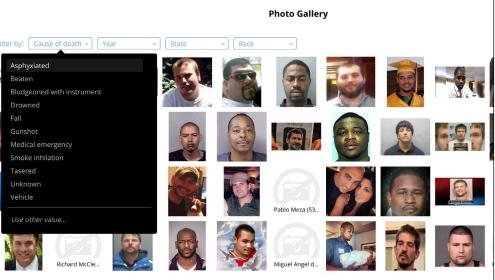


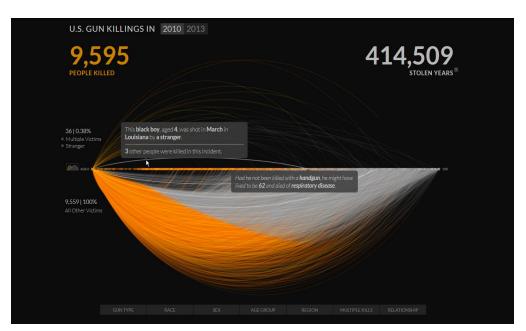




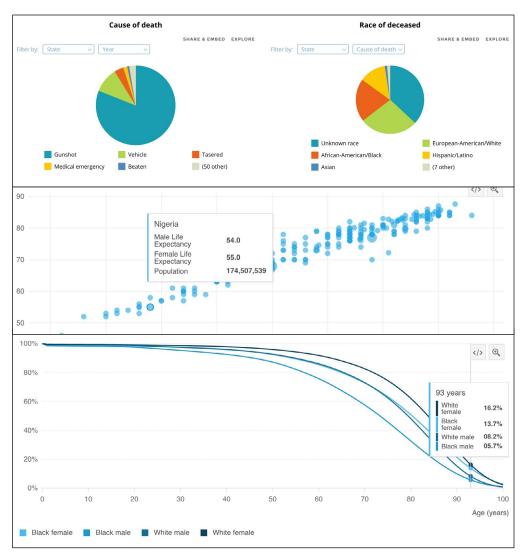
- Week 3
- Research
- Other Inspirations











### Revised Directions

Goal

To create a tool to find patterns in civilian deaths by police shootings

#### Datasets

#### The What

Deaths by Police Shootings Police Deaths by State Firearm Deaths by State

### The Why

High School Graduation Rates Per City Gun Law Ranking Per State Gun Ownership in Households Per State Temperature on Day of Shooting per City

#### Persona



#### Simon

**Age:** 27

Education: Grad Student, Political Science

City: New York City, NY

"I want to understand the factors that contribute to deaths by police shootings."

#### **Key Characteristics**

- Likes to see both sides of the story
- · Looks for relationships between data

#### **Motivations**

- · Wants to build a narrative himself to tell a complete story
- Wants to be bipartisan

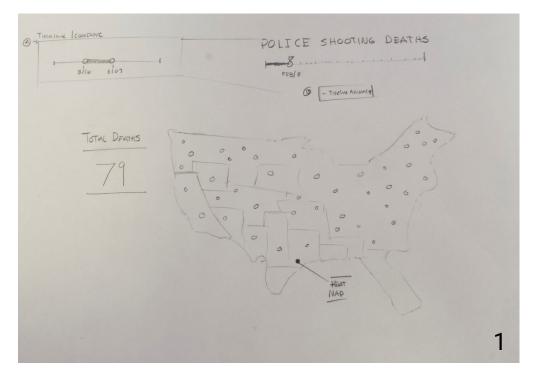
#### Goals

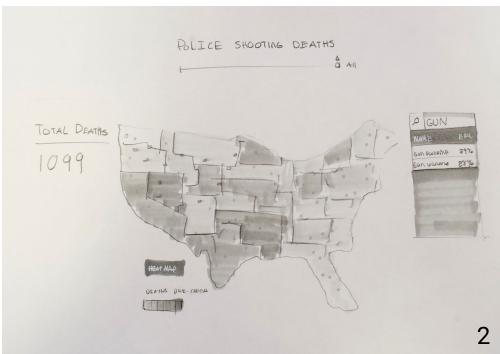
- Needs accurate and dependable information
- Needs a clear way to understand the data

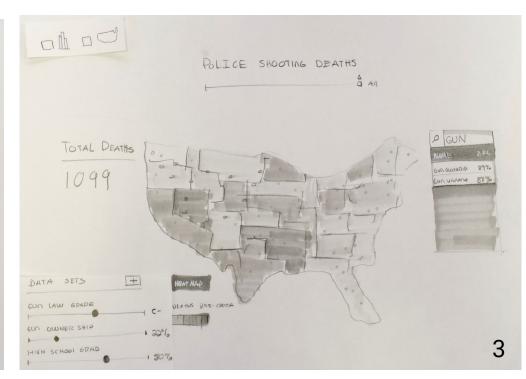
#### **Frustrations/Pain Points**

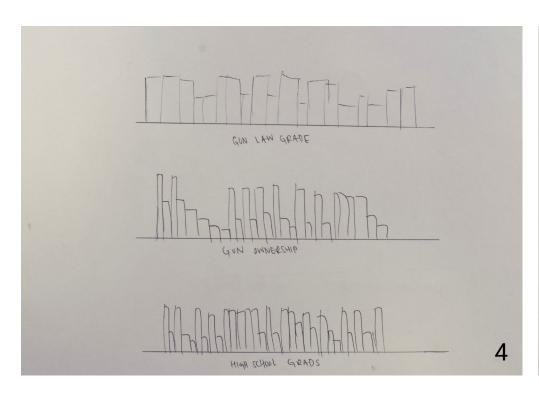
- Skewed representation of shootings in the media
- Has a hard time comparing states and their gun laws, gun violence, etc.

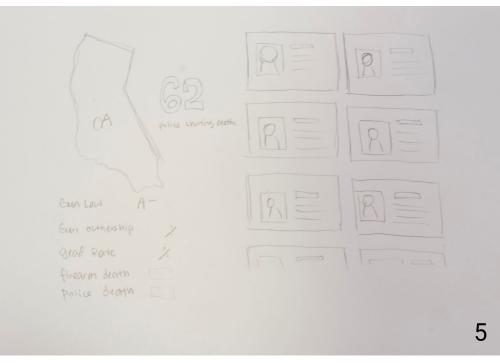
## Low Fidelity Story Board











- **1.** Animation counting numbers of deaths by police shooting. Each dot represents a person and the dots appear in chronological order.
- **2.** A heat map comes in after the animation. The heat map shows deaths by police shooting per capita by state. User can compare the ratio in per capita and the actual number of deaths with the heat map and the dots.
- **3.** Users can add other correlative data sets to compare with police shootings. The heat maps for different data sets will layer on top of each other. Users can use sliders to select a range on specific categories/data sets.
- **4.** Users are able to toggle between map view and bar graph view. Bar graphs help to see correlations easier.
- **5.** Click on each individual state, more detailed information of the state will appears, including the state and each individual person's story.

## **Analyzing Data**

State			police_deaths_2014	gun_law_grade	gun_law_grade		police_shooting_deaths			average_per_500000	graduation_rates_2012_2013
lew Mexico	2.086 million people	15.5	5	1	0	0 323				3.715	0.703
Nevada	2.839 million people	13.8	3	2	0	0 392				2.430	0.707
Oklahoma	3.878 million people	16.5	5	3	0	0 640				2.127	0.848
Arizona	6.731 million people	14.1	1	3	0	0 949	10			1.047	0.849
Mississippi	2.994 million people	17.8	3	2	0	0 533				2.973	0.755
Utah	2.943 million people	12.6	5	1	0	0 371	18	0.319	6.1	2.141	0.830
Montana	1.024 million people	16.3	7	1	0	0 171	6	0.523	5.9	8.154	0.844
Kansas	2.904 million people	11.4	1	1	0	0 331	16			1.963	0.857
Louisiana	4.65 million people	19.3	3	4	0	0 897	24	0.445	5.2	2.075	0.735
Wyoming	584153 people	16.3	7	0	0	0 98	3	0.538	5.1	14.294	0.770
Washington	7.062 million people	8.7	7	1 2.6	7 0.667	5 614	34	0.277	4.8	0.616	0.764
Florida	19.89 million people	11.9	9	6	0	0 2367	93	0.325	4.7	0.299	0.756
Maine	1.33 million people	10.9	9	0	0	0 145	6	0.226	4.5	4.098	0.864
California	38.8 million people	7.1	7 1:	5 4.0	0 1.0	0 2988	173	0.201	4.5	0.198	0.769
Kentucky	4.413 million people	13.7	7	1	0	0 605	19	0.424	4.3	1.552	0.861
Delaware	935614 people	10.3	3	0 3.0	0 0.7	5 96	4	0.520	4.3	5.504	0.718
Alabama	4.849 million people	17.6	5	0	0	0 853	20	0.489	4.1	1.815	0.718
Missouri	6.064 million people	14.4	1	2	0	0 873	25	0.271	4.1	1.187	0.857
Oregon	3.97 million people	11	1	0 1.	3 0.32	5 437	16	0.266	4.0	1.385	0.687
Texas	26.96 million people	10.6	5 1	1	0	0 2858	108	0.357	4.0	0.197	0.880
Colorado	5.356 million people	11.5	5	1 2.0	0 0.5	0 616	21	0.343	3.9	1.074	0.855
Tennessee	6.549 million people	15.4	1	5		0 1009	25	0.394	3.8	1,176	
West Virginia	1.85 million people	14.3	3	0	0	0 265	7	0.542	3.8	3.865	0.814
South Carolina	4.832 million people	15.2	2	3	0	0 734	18	0.444	3.7	1.573	0.776
Maryland	5.976 million people	9.3	7	1 3.6	7 0.917	5 580	22	0.207	3.7	0.812	0.850
South Dakota	853175 people	10	)	0	0	0 85	3	0.350	3.5	5.860	0.827
Nebraska	1.882 million people		9	2	1 0.2	5 169	6	0.198	3.2	2.391	0.885
Georgia	10.1 million people	12.6	5	4	0	0 2	30	0.316		0.624	
North Carolina	9.944 million people	12.1	1	2	0	0 1203	29	0.287	2.9	0.608	0.825
lowa	3.107 million people		3	0 1.6	7 0.417	5 249	9	0.338	2.9	1.287	0.897
Hawaii	1.42 million people	2.6	5	0 3.3	3 0.832	5 37	4	0.451	2.8	0.915	
Alaska	736732 people	19.8	2	2	0	n 146	2	0.617	2.7	13.438	0.751
Illinois	12.88 million people	8.6		1 3.3		5 1108		0.262		0.334	
Ohio	11.59 million people	11		1		-				0.475	
Idaho	1,634 million people	14		0		n 230		0.569		4.315	
Minnesota	5.457 million people	7.6		1 2.0	-	-			2.4	0.696	
Michigan	9.91 million people	1:		2 2.0						0.605	
Arkansas	2.966 million people	16.8			0.0	0 498		0.579		2.832	
New Jersey	8.938 million people	5.7		4 3.6		5 509				0.319	
Wisconsin	5.758 million people	9.7		1 1.6		•				0.842	
Indiana	6.597 million people	15		4 0.6		-				0.985	
Vermont	626562 people	9.3		4 0.0		0 58				7.342	
Virginia	8.326 million people	10.3			1 0.2	•				0.613	
North Dakota	739482 people	11.8				0 87				7.979	
Pennsylvania	12.79 million people	11.3		3 2.0	•	•			1.4	0.438	
New York	19.75 million people	4.3								0.438	
Rhode Island	1.055 million people	5.3		0 3.3		•		0.580		2.512	
Rhode Island Massachusetts		3.		2 3.6		•				0.230	
	3.597 million people					•		0.220			
Connecticut	Prince Company Company Company	4.4		0 4.0 1 0.6		•		0.144		0.612	0.804 0.873
New Hampshir	e 1.327 million people	6.4	+	1 0.6	7 0.167	5 00	1	0.144	0.8	2.411	0.873

#### Data sets:

Death by police shooting (main) gun laws - ranking by state gun ownership (2013)
Police deaths (2014)
Firearm deaths
high school graduation rates

The datasets above are the ones we decided to work with. And we think it would help us better understand the data sets if we calculate the actual correlation between police shooting and other data sets.

#### **Correlations:**

1. death by police shooting

gun law grade 11%

gun ownership -24%

police deaths 71% (there are as many people being shot by police as there are police being shot by people)

firearm deaths 12% (there is an insignificant correlation; the amount of peo ple being shot does not relate to the amount being shot by police) high school grad rates -11%

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2. gun law grade

gun ownership -42% (as gun laws get better, gun ownership goes down) police deaths 21%

firearm deaths -77% (as gun laws get better, firearm deaths go down) high school grad rates 3%

3. gun ownership

police deaths 24%

firearm deaths 58% (as gun ownership goes up, firearm deaths go up) high school grad rates -32%

4. Police deaths

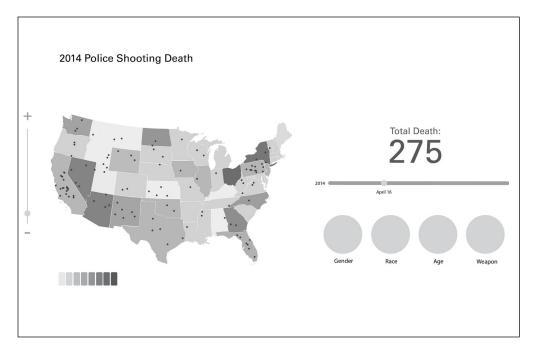
firearm deaths -14%

high school grad rates -6%

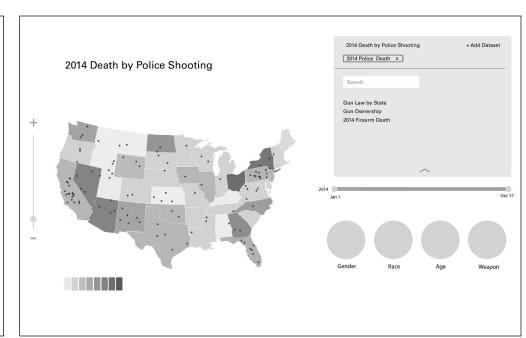
5. firearm deaths

high school grad rates

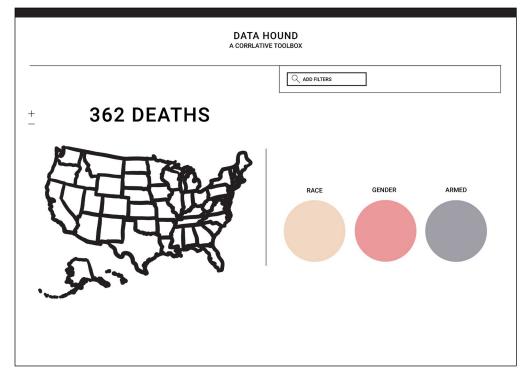
# **Medium Fidelity Wireframes 1**

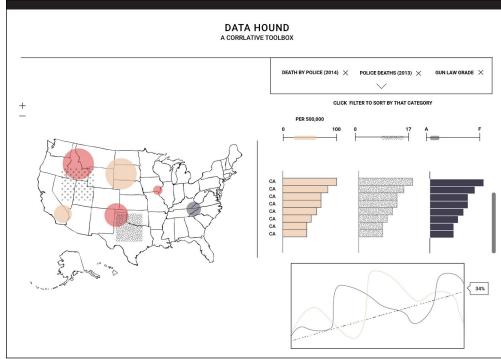






# Medium Fidelity Wireframes 2

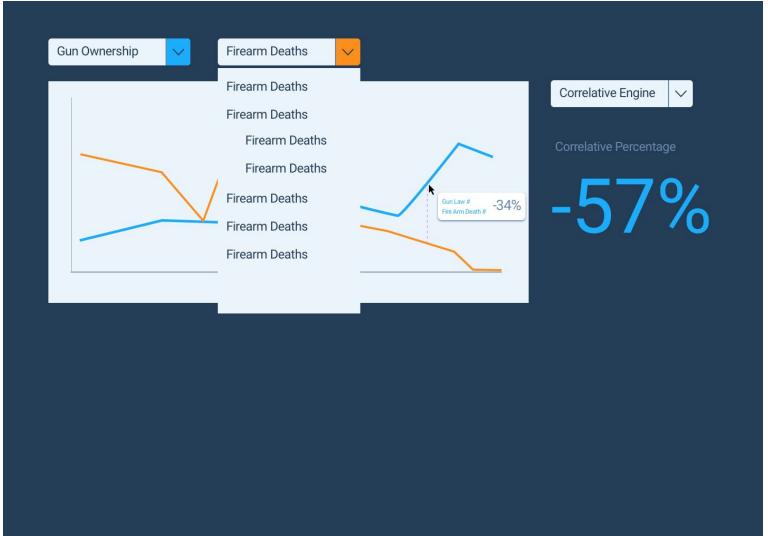




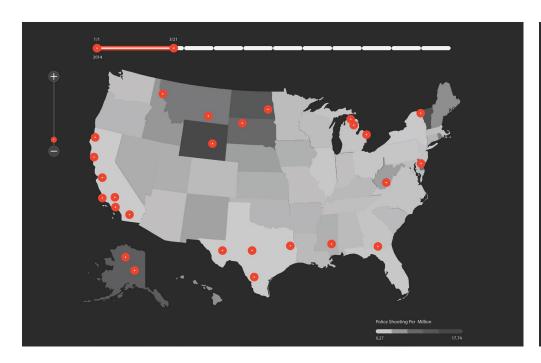


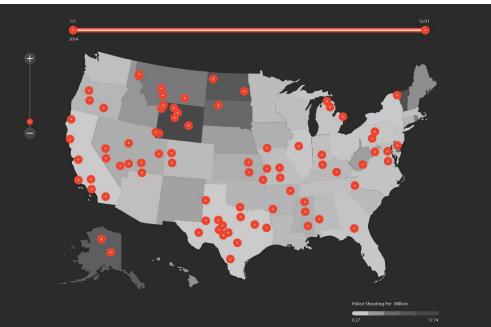
- Week 5
- Revised Wireframes

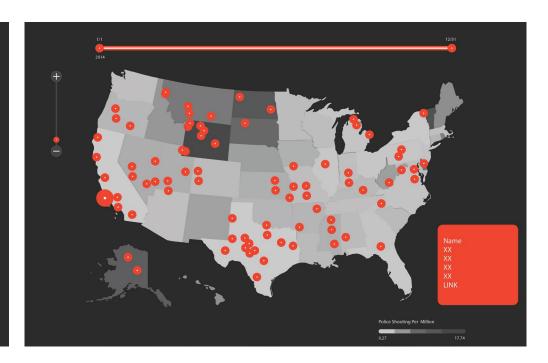




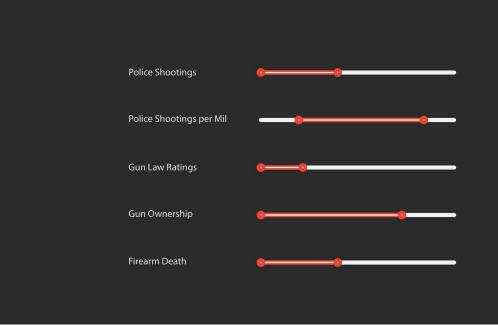
# High Fidelity Wireframes

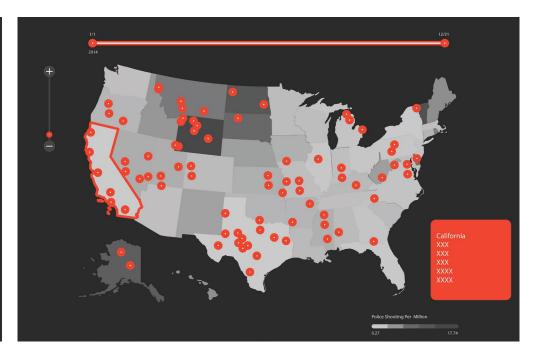












### Goal

To create a correlative toolbox that allows the user to compare datasets by choosing from a huge array of data categories.

### Final Persona



### **Simon**

Age: 27

Education: Grad Student, Political Science

City: New York City, NY

"I want to understand the factors that contribute to deaths by police shootings."

#### **Key Characteristics**

- Likes to have figures to back up his arguments
- Likes to see both sides of the story
- · Looks for relationships between data

#### **Motivations**

- Wants to build a narrative himself to tell a complete story
- Wants to be bipartisan

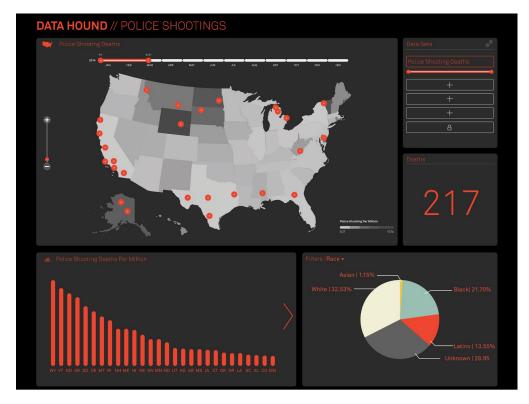
#### Goals

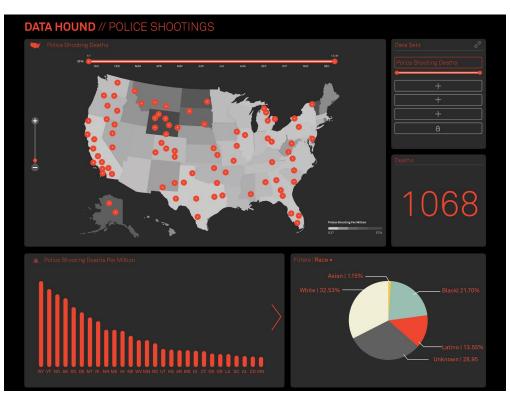
- Compare different sets of data surrounding shootings to develop his thesis
- Needs accurate and dependable information
- Needs a clear way to understand the data

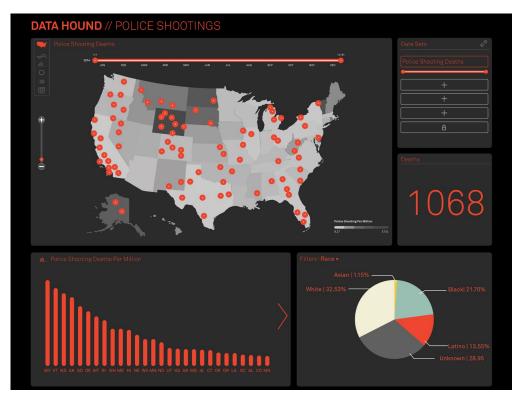
#### **Frustrations/Pain Points**

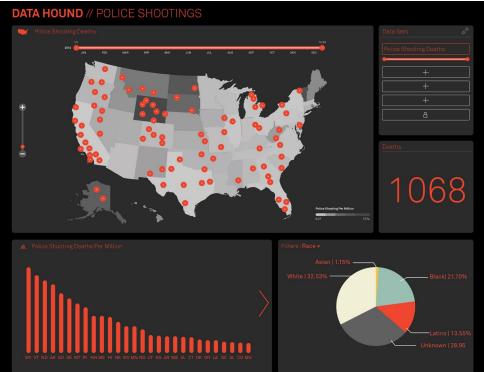
- Has a hard time comparing states and their gun laws, gun violence, etc., to see how they are similar and different
- Skewed representation of shootings in the media

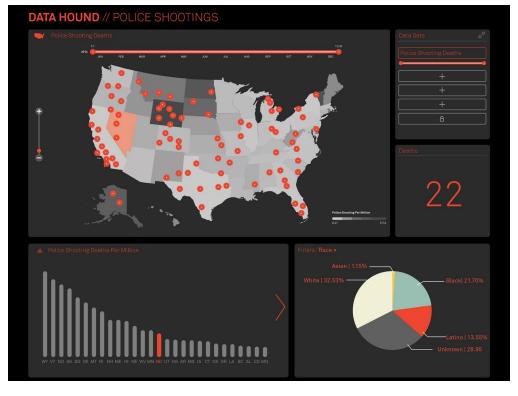
# Final Screens

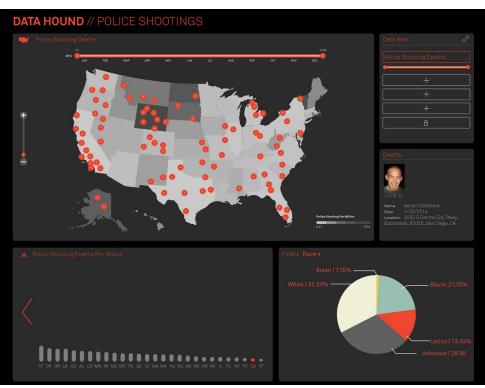






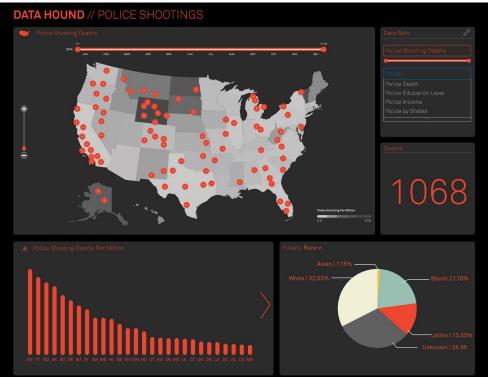


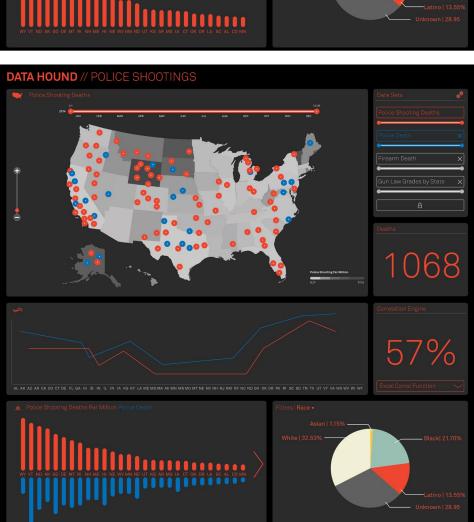


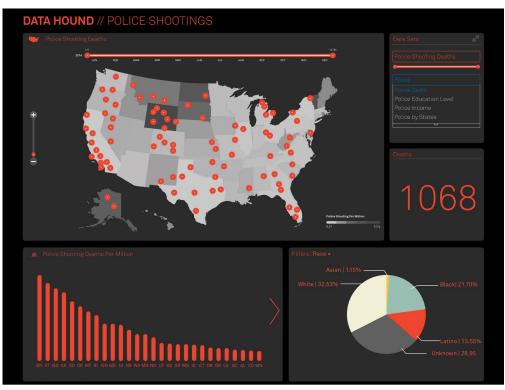


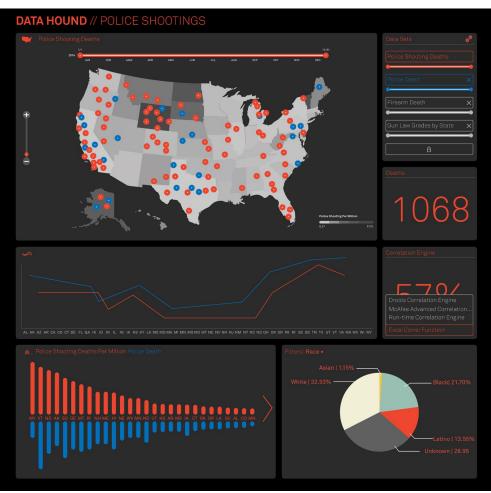
## Final Screens

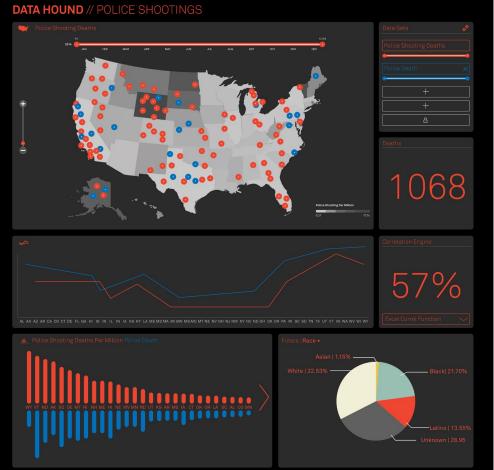




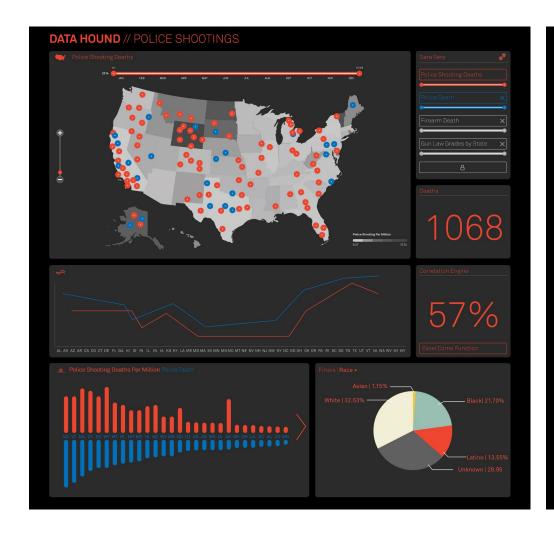


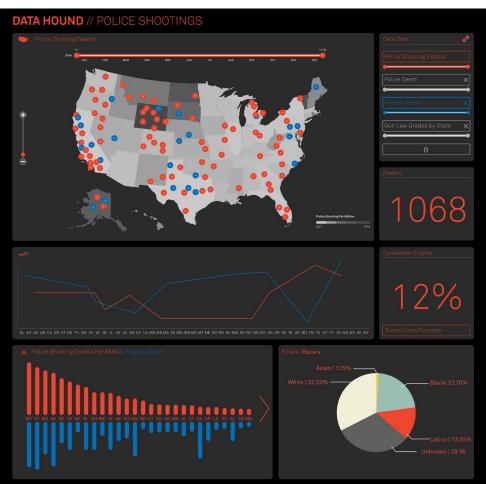


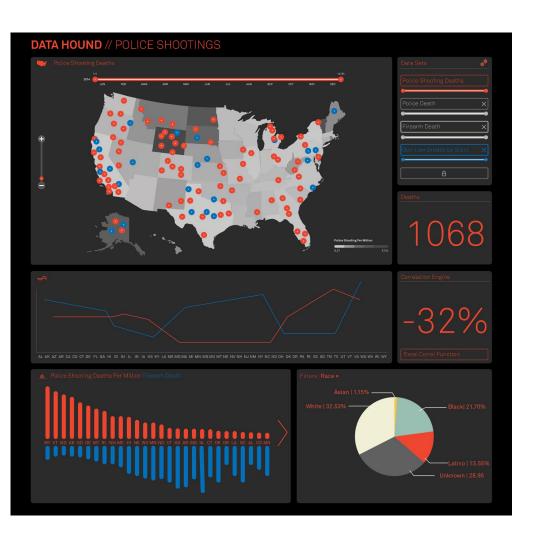




# Final Screens







- Week 6
- Prototyping in Processing

