## How to Calculate Days between Two Dates and Average Time to Arrest

Summary by Kaitlyn Campbell and Hannah Steinman

This guide will walk you through calculating the number of days between the day a crime was reported to the day an arrest was made. This same process can be used to calculate a number of different interests as long as you have two separate dates. We will then calculate the average number of days to arrest for each crime type. This guide should optimally be used after the How to Guide for pivot tables. The dataset for this guide is from data.gov, an open source data portal. We are looking at January-June 2020 crime for the city of Austin, Texas that resulted in arrest.

1. You will need to open your data in excel. We are interested in the number of days between the date the crime was reported and the date an arrest was made. We are going to create a new column for "Days to Arrest" and use the function
'DATEDIF=(date1, date2, "d")". After you enter the function, double click the new day cell and the rest of the column will populate.

| H | I | J |  | K |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| I Highest Offense Description | Report Date | Clearance Date | Location Type |  |
| ASSAULT W/INJURY-FAM/DATE VIOL | $6 / 6 / 2020$ | $6 / 6 / 2020$ | RESIDENCE / HOME |  |
| ASSAULT W/INJURY-FAM/DATE VIOL | $6 / 6 / 2020$ | $6 / 6 / 2020$ | HOTEL / MOTEL / ETC. |  |
| ASSAULT W/INJURY-FAM/DATE VIOL | $6 / 6 / 2020$ | $6 / 6 / 2020$ | RESIDENCE / HOME |  |
| TERRORISTIC THREAT-FAM/DAT VIO | $6 / 6 / 2020$ | $6 / 6 / 2020$ | RESIDENCE / HOME |  |
| ASSAULT W/INJURY-FAM/DATE VIOL | $6 / 5 / 2020$ | $6 / 6 / 2020$ | RESIDENCE / HOME |  |
| AGG ASSAULT FAM/DATE VIOLENCE | $6 / 6 / 2020$ | $6 / 6 / 2020$ | RESIDENCE / HOME |  |


| I | J | K | =DATEDIF(12, 22, "d") |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Report Date | Clearance Date | Days to Arrest |  |  |  |  |
| 6/6/2020 | 6/6/2020 |  | 1 | J | K |  |
| 6/6/2020 | 6/6/2020 |  | Report Date | Clearance Date | Days to Arrest | Loc |
| 6/6/2020 | 6/6/2020 |  | 6/6/20 | 6/6/20 | =DATEDIF(12,J2 |  |

6/6/2020 6/6/2020

6/5/2020 6/6/2020
Double

2. Now that we have our days between crime reported and arrest made, we will create a pivot table with our data for offenses and days to arrest. Go to insert, click pivot table. Our first step is to move our "Days to Arrest" to the Value field, and the offenses to Rows. Our pivot table will populate. Our values on the right are a count but we want an average so we will go back to the value field and click the arrow by "Days to Arrest". Click Value Field Settings and Summarize Value Field by "Average". This will give us average days to arrest for each crime type.

| PivotTable Fields | $\checkmark \times$ | Row Labels | $\checkmark$ | Count of Days to Arrest |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ABUSE OF 911 |  | 1 |
| Choose fields to | Drag fields between areas below: | AGG ASLT ENHANC STRANGL/SUFFOC |  | 19 |
| add to report: |  | AGG ASLT STRANGLE/SUFFOCATE |  | 94 |
| Search | 7 Filters | AGG ASLT W/MOTOR VEH FAM/DAT V |  | 1 |
|  |  | AGG ASSAULT |  | 59 |
| Highest Offense Descr...Report DateClearance DateDays to Arrest | Ill\| Columns | AGG ASSAULT FAM/DATE VIOLENCE |  | 52 |
|  |  | AGG ASSAULT ON PEACE OFFICER |  | 1 |
|  |  | AGG ASSAULT WITH MOTOR VEH |  | 2 |
|  |  | AGG FORCED SODOMY OF CHILD |  | 1 |
| More Tables... |  | AGG ROBBERY/DEADLY WEAPON |  | 18 |
|  |  | AGG SEXUAL ASSAULT CHILD/OBJEC |  | 2 |
|  |  | Move Up |  |  |
|  |  | Move Down |  |  |
|  | 三Rows | Move to Beginning |  |  |
|  | Highest Offense Descr.... ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | Move to End |  |  |
|  |  | Move to Report Filter |  |  |
|  |  | Move to Row Labels |  |  |
|  |  | Move to Column Labels |  |  |
|  | $\Sigma$ Values | Move to Values |  |  |
|  | Count of Days to Arrest * | Remove Field |  |  |
|  |  | Value Field Settings... |  |  |
|  | $\square$ Defer Layout... Update |  |  |  |


3. Since the data is an average of days, we have some averages with a lot of decimal points. To make our data easier to read, we are going to cut our average off after two decimal points. You can highlight the average column, right click, click "Format Cells". You will then go to number and set Decimal places at two and click OK. Now your average is at two decimal places.


Number is used for general display of numbers. Currency and Accounting offer specialized formatting for monetary value.
Row Labels
AGG ASLT ENHANC STRANGL/SUFFOC
AGG ASLT STRANGLE/SUFFOCATE
AGG ASLT W/MOTOR VEH FAM/DAT V
AGG ASSAULT
AGG ASSAULT FAM/DATE VIOLENCE
AGG ASSAULT ON PEACE OFFICER

Average of Days to Arrest
1.74
2.26
0.00
3.85
2.00
1.00
4. Now we should have a pivot table with the average day(s) to arrest for each crime type! The next and final step is copying the data to a new sheet so we can sort our data by highest average of days to arrest. This will show us which offenses had the highest average days between a report being made and an arrest taking place. After you have copied and pasted your data to a new sheet, highlight the average days column, and click Sort and Filter (located on the far right of your home screen tab) and sort from largest to smallest. Now we can see which offenses had the most time between report and arrest!


## Final Product

| A | B |
| :--- | ---: |
| Crime Type | Average Days to Arrest |
| INDECENT ASSAULT | 121.00 |
| THEFT OF TRAILER | 58.00 |
| IMPERSONATING PUBLIC SERVANT | 51.00 |
| DOC WINDOW PEEPING-RESIDENCE | 48.00 |
| INJURY TO ELDERLY PERSON - SBI | 36.00 |
| FALSE STATEMENT -OBTAIN CREDIT | 35.00 |
| STATUTORY RAPE OF CHILD | 31.00 |
| TERRORISTIC THREAT-MASS CASLTY | 27.00 |

