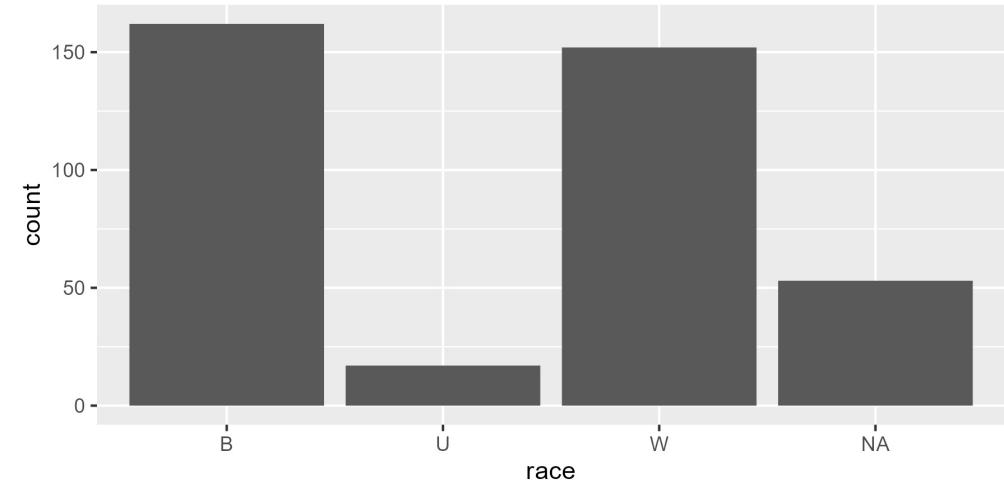
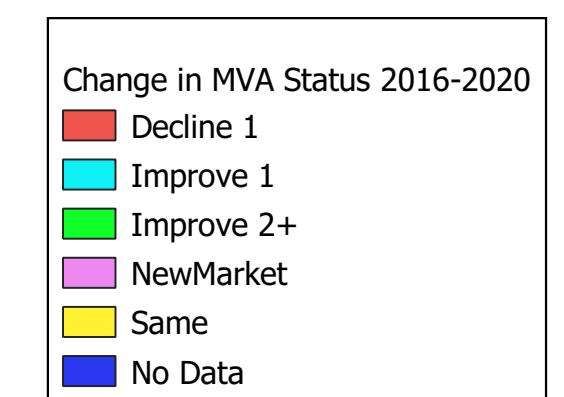
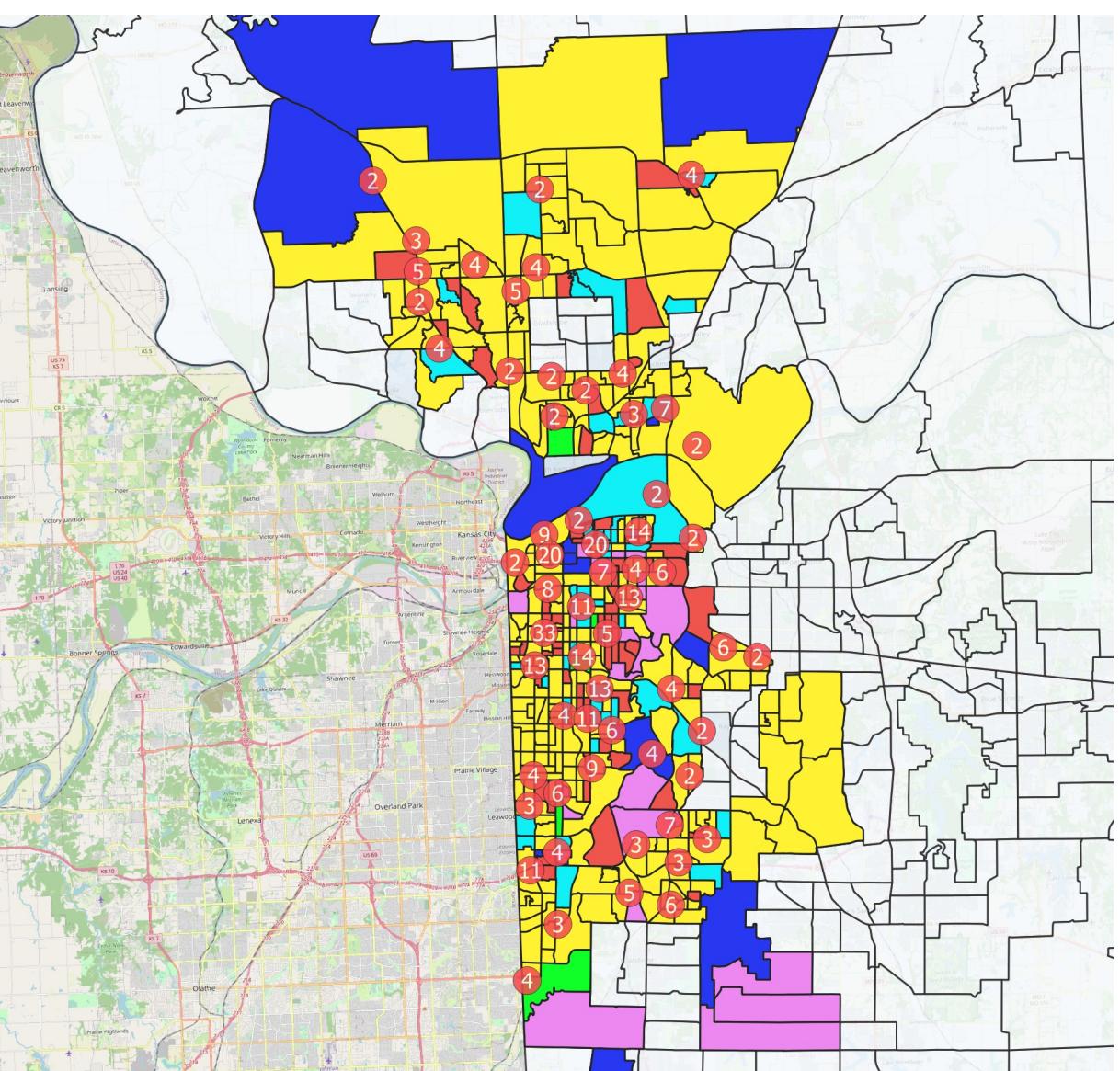
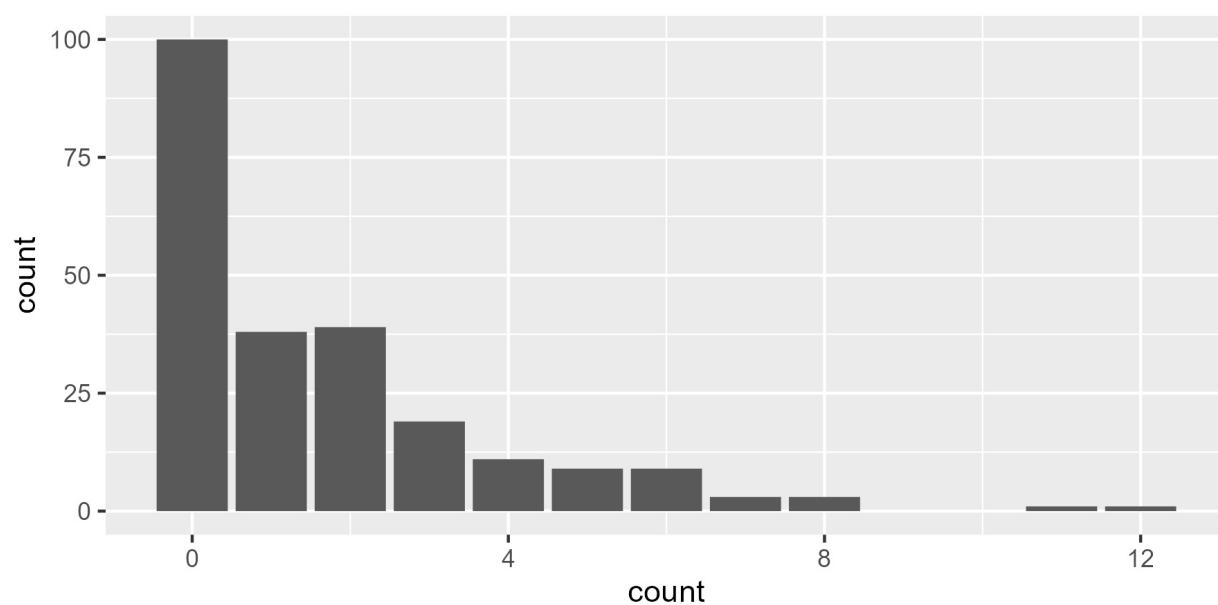


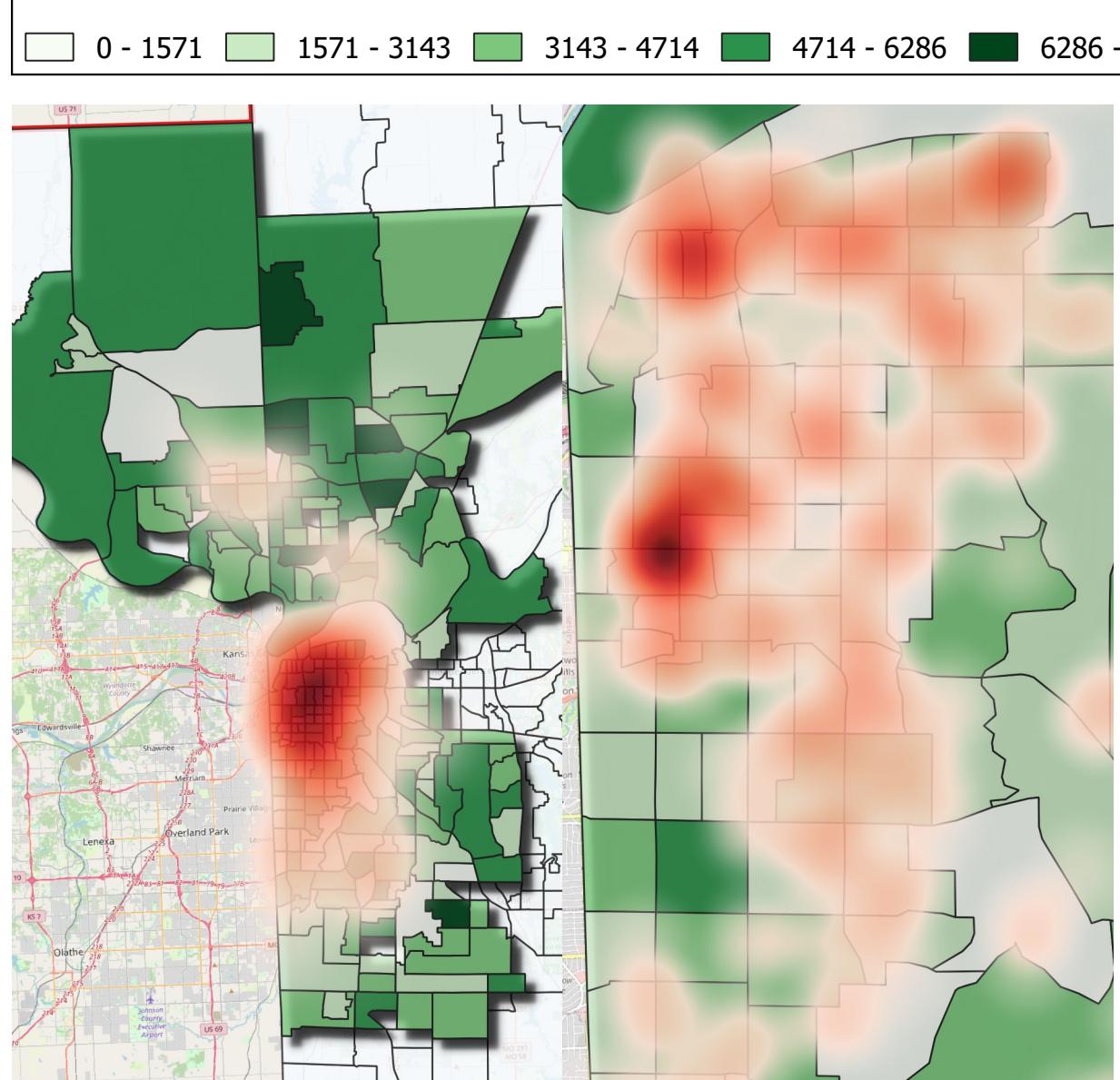
# KANSAS CITY CRIME ANALYSIS



The majority of tracts have no documented crime, or very little. Looking at this could give the municipality an idea of where to focus its resources.



Population of each tract is relatively low, in the 1000s.



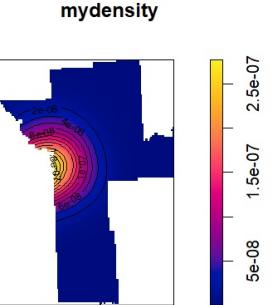
## CRIME PER POPULATION

### Race of Suspect

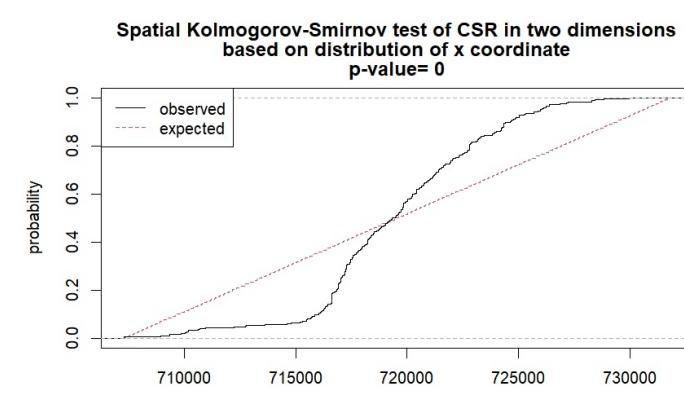
- BLACK
- UNKNOWN
- WHITE
- N/A

### Number of Crimes per 1,000 People

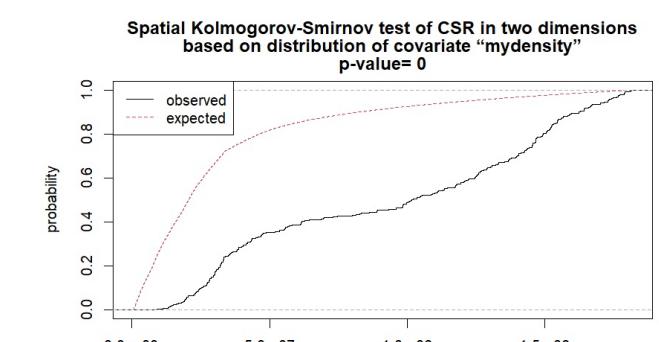
	0
	0 - 1
	1 - 2
	2 - 3
	3 - 4
	4 - 5
	5+ and Infinite



A heatmap of crime of the whole city doesn't provide much insight. Details are obscured at this scale. But looking at this in conjunction with the population maps shows that the crime hotspot is not centered on the tracts with the highest population.



Whether using the longitude or crime points, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test demonstrates that the point placement is not random. The large gaps between the expected and observed lines shows that we wouldn't expect these points to be 'naturally occurring', that there is a reason for their pattern.



Moran's I is a global statistic, a single value for the whole spatial pattern. It doesn't tell us the location of clusters, but it does tell us that we have them. It also does not identify any cause for clustering. Here, red indicates that there is no clustering (aka it's random), and blue indicates that there is strong clustering.

