

Getting started with secondary data analysis:

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Introduction to analysing data about crime using R
Manchester
4-5 February 2020

Data and Crime

- Jack Maple and the “**Charts of the Future**”
- Steve Talley: **How facial recognition can ruin your life**
- Paul Zilly: **Human versus Machine**



Jack Maple: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_Maple

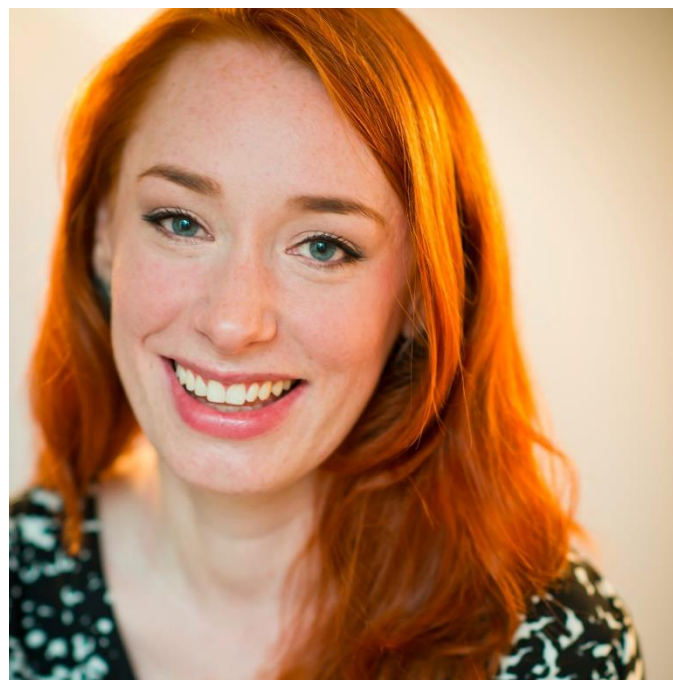
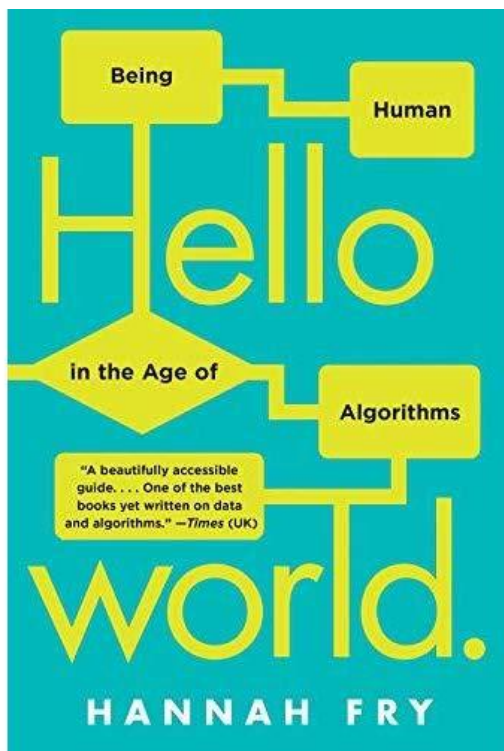
Steve Talley: <https://theintercept.com/2016/10/13/how-a-facial-recognition-mismatch-can-ruin-your-life/>

Paul Zilly: <https://www.sciencefocus.com/future-technology/can-an-algorithm-deliver->

More about Data and Crime

Chapter Justice

Chapter Crime

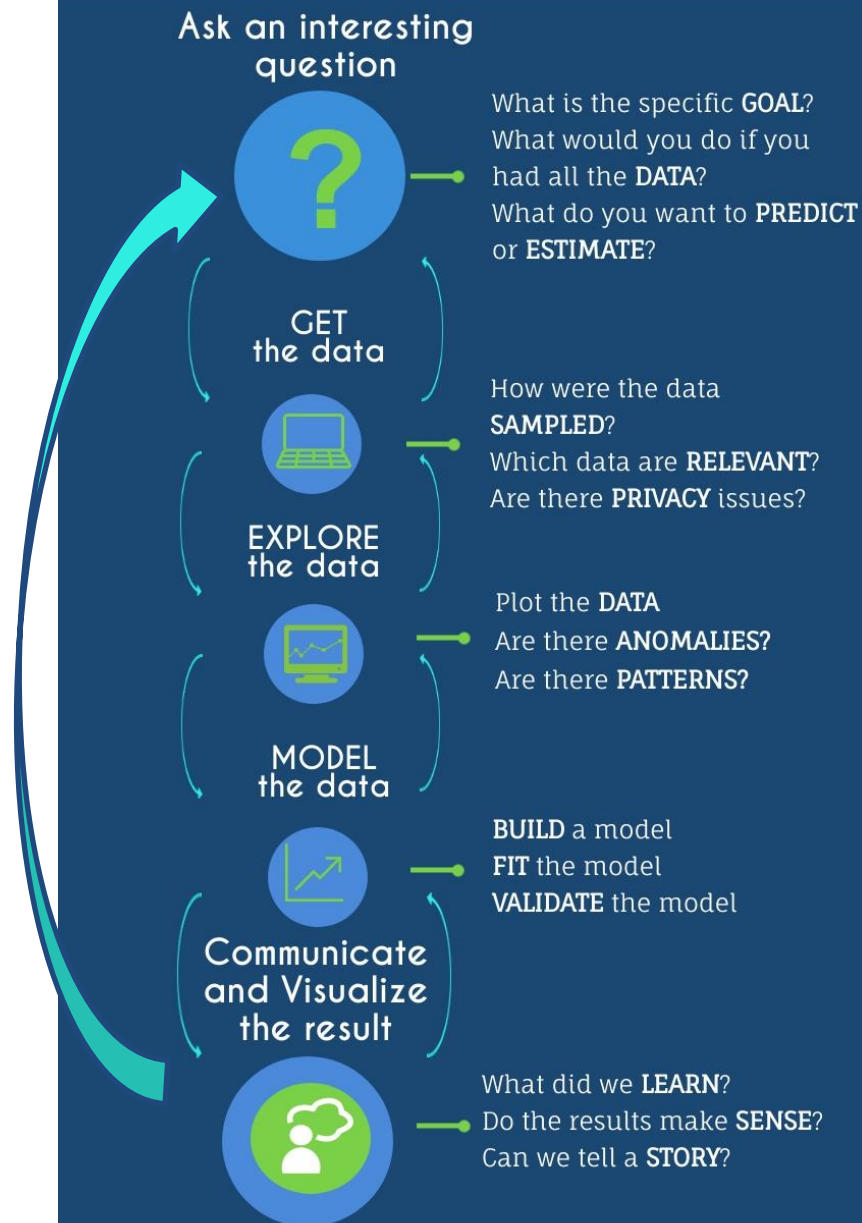


Twitter: @FryRsquared

What is Research?

Adding a contribution to an existing body of knowledge

THE DATA SCIENCE PROCESS



The data Science process (1): Ask an interesting question

Ask an interesting
question



What is the specific **GOAL**?
What would you do if you
had all the **DATA**?
What do you want to **PREDICT**
or **ESTIMATE**?

✓ A topic of interest:

- Crime
- Health inequalities
- Pollution

✓ Specific goal

1. Confidence in the Criminal Justice System in England
2. Antisocial behaviour in Manchester

✓ What do you want to predict or estimate?

- National level estimates
- Local level indicators
- CJS as a whole or concentrate on Police, prisons, Sentencing?



The data Science process (2): Get the data



- ✓ **Police recorded crime data**
- ✓ **CSEW: For England and Wales**
- ✓ **Scottish Crime Survey**
- ✓ **European Social Survey**
- ✓ **Others:**
 - Administrative data of prisons
 - Administrative data sentencing council

The data Science process (2): Get the data



✓ Police recorded crime data:

✓ [CSEW UK Data Service](#)

➤ Coverage

- Date range
- Spatial units

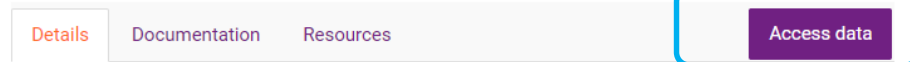
➤ What data

- Available for surveys
- Open data may not have any

➤ Format

- Depending on the source.
UKDS: Stata, SPSS,
- Excel
- Text

Crime Survey for England and Wales 2017-2018



Details

Title:	Crime Survey for England and Wales 2017-2018
Alternative title:	CSEW
Study number (SN):	8464
Access:	These data are safeguarded

Coverage and methodology

Time period:	The survey covers experiences of crime in the 12 months prior to interview.
Dates of fieldwork:	1 April 2017 - 31 March 2018
Country:	England and Wales
Spatial units:	Police Force Areas Government Office Regions
Observation units:	Individuals
Observation unit location:	National
Population:	Adults aged 16 and over in private households in England and Wales, and children aged 10-15 years resident in the same households, during 2017-2018.
Number of units:	Adults: 34,715 cases. Children: 3,008 cases.
Method of data collection:	Self-completion Face-to-face interview: Computer-assisted (CAPI/CAMI)
Time dimensions:	Repeated cross-sectional study
Sampling procedures:	Multi-stage stratified random sample
Kind of data:	Numeric
Weighting:	Weighting used. See documentation for details

The data Science process (3a): Explore the data



✓ What data do we have?

➤ Variables

(name some variables)

➤ Type of data

- Numeric?
- Attribute (character)

➤ Is it ready to analyse?

- Data cleaning
- Manipulation

Crime ID	Month	Reported	Falls with	Longitude	Latitude	Location	LSOA code	LSOA name	Crime type	Last outcome category	Context
aa1c04cb0	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.464422	53.6125	cn or nea	E01004768	Bolton 001A	Anti-social behaviour		
e513df632	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.441166	53.61604	cn or nea	E01004768	Bolton 001A	Violence and sex	Unable to prosecute suspect	
6ed763df5	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.444807	53.61151	cn or nea	E01004768	Bolton 001A	Violence and sex	Unable to prosecute suspect	
780d55b84	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.448666	53.60627	cn or nea	E01004768	Bolton 001A	Violence and sex	Under investigation	
753fa25ff6	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.441166	53.61604	cn or nea	E01004768	Bolton 001A	Violence and sex	Under investigation	
	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.441358	53.63002	cn or nea	E01004803	Bolton 001B	Anti-social behaviour		
	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.441358	53.63002	cn or nea	E01004803	Bolton 001B	Anti-social behaviour		
956aea781	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.441358	53.63002	cn or nea	E01004803	Bolton 001B	Criminal damage	Under investigation	
18e00c3a1	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.440702	53.63091	cn or nea	E01004803	Bolton 001B	Other theft	Under investigation	
5e94e2184	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.442957	53.63255	cn or nea	E01004803	Bolton 001B	Vehicle crime	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
f3f1dbc91	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.444452	53.62947	cn or nea	E01004803	Bolton 001B	Vehicle crime	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
26739c471	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.438458	53.62603	cn or nea	E01004804	Bolton 001C	Burglary	Under investigation	
feeeaaab4	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.432463	53.6268	cn or nea	E01004804	Bolton 001C	Burglary	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
07f139605	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.434973	53.62531	cn or nea	E01004804	Bolton 001C	Other theft	Under investigation	
edc13c6ac	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.434716	53.62818	cn or nea	E01004804	Bolton 001C	Vehicle crime	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
6bac9dca5	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.437234	53.6261	cn or nea	E01004804	Bolton 001C	Vehicle crime	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
6268ae11c	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.434059	53.62315	cn or nea	E01004804	Bolton 001C	Vehicle crime	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
feee76464	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.434716	53.62818	cn or nea	E01004804	Bolton 001C	Vehicle crime	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
85e270e8:	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.434844	53.62742	cn or nea	E01004804	Bolton 001C	Vehicle crime	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.429158	53.61992	cn or nea	E01004807	Bolton 001D	Anti-social behaviour		
284f743eb	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.429158	53.61992	cn or nea	E01004807	Bolton 001D	Burglary	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
87eb18cd1	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.423024	53.62032	cn or nea	E01004807	Bolton 001D	Burglary	Under investigation	
de757208:	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.428446	53.61975	cn or nea	E01004807	Bolton 001D	Violence and sex	Under investigation	
1e6f00304	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.437473	53.61998	cn or nea	E01004808	Bolton 001E	Burglary	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
f8e7434b3	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.433789	53.61599	cn or nea	E01004808	Bolton 001E	Public order	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
4976c8af2	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.437516	53.61971	cn or nea	E01004808	Bolton 001E	Vehicle crime	Under investigation	
63bb45a8:	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.437516	53.61971	cn or nea	E01004808	Bolton 001E	Vehicle crime	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
bd641867:	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.428361	53.62335	cn or nea	E01004808	Bolton 001E	Violence and sex	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
ea3f7d67c	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.398125	53.61074	cn or nea	E01004788	Bolton 002A	Other theft	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
3242c0c3a	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.393872	53.6069	cn or nea	E01004788	Bolton 002A	Vehicle crime	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.402971	53.60535	cn or nea	E0100479C	Bolton 002B	Anti-social behaviour		
8d588724c	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.405887	53.60215	cn or nea	E0100479C	Bolton 002B	Criminal damage	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
11bf3badc	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.406102	53.60882	cn or nea	E0100479C	Bolton 002B	Criminal damage	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	
079a8ecd:	2019-06	Greater M	Greater M	-2.398298	53.60342	cn or nea	E0100479C	Bolton 002B	Other theft	Investigation complete; no suspect identified	

The data Science process (3b): Explore the data



✓ What data do we have?

➤ Variables

(name some variables)

➤ Type of data

- Numeric?
- Attribute (character)

➤ Is it ready to analyse?

- Data cleaning
- Manipulation

✓ Descriptive statistics

➤ Central tendency measures

- Any correlations?
- Anomalies?

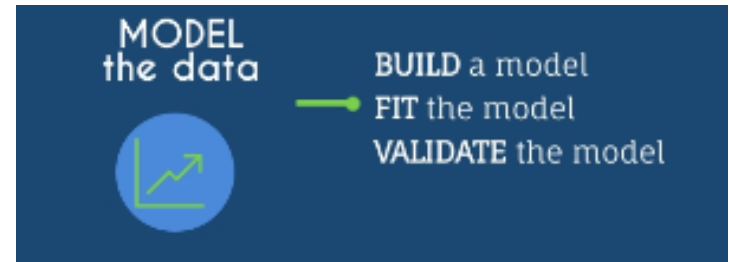
➤ Plot the data

- Anomalies?
- Patterns?

➤ More questions

- Are the data enough for my RQ?
- Do we need more data?
- Is there more data?
- Change RQs?

The data Science process (4): Model the data



✓ What is the best approach to understand the data we have?

➤ Depends on...

- Our research questions
- Our data available

➤ Example:

- **Correlation to look for association of two variables**
- **Generalised Linear models /Regression based models for**
 - Multiple linear regression (continuous outcome)
 - Logistic/Probit regression (binary outcome)
 - Ordinal regressions
 - Multilevel models (clusters and hierarchy dependence)
 - Longitudinal models (samples at different time points)

The data Science process (5): Communicate and visualise the results

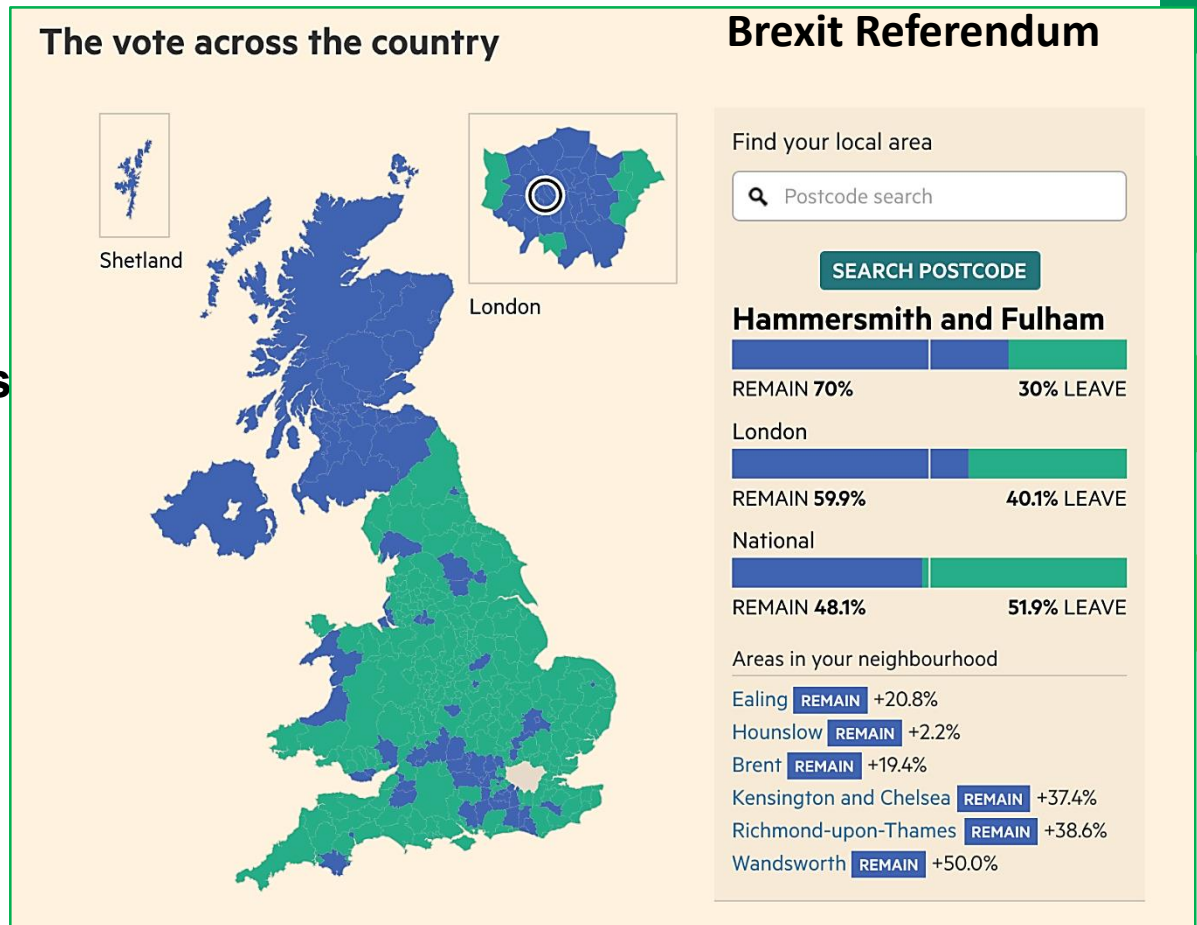


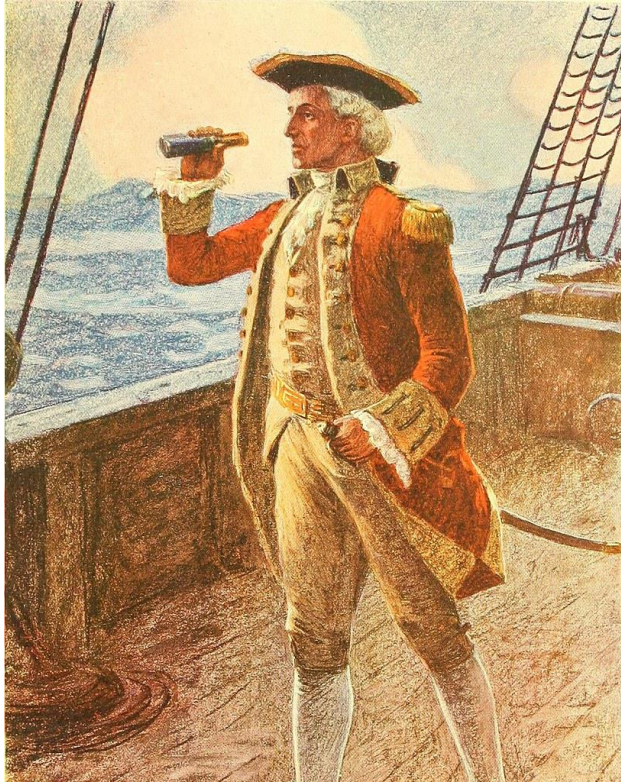
✓ Visualise the results

- Tables
- Figures
- Plots
- Maps

✓ Communicate the results

- **Know your audience**
 - Effective
 - The right details for each audience
 - Academic ≠ Local Government officers

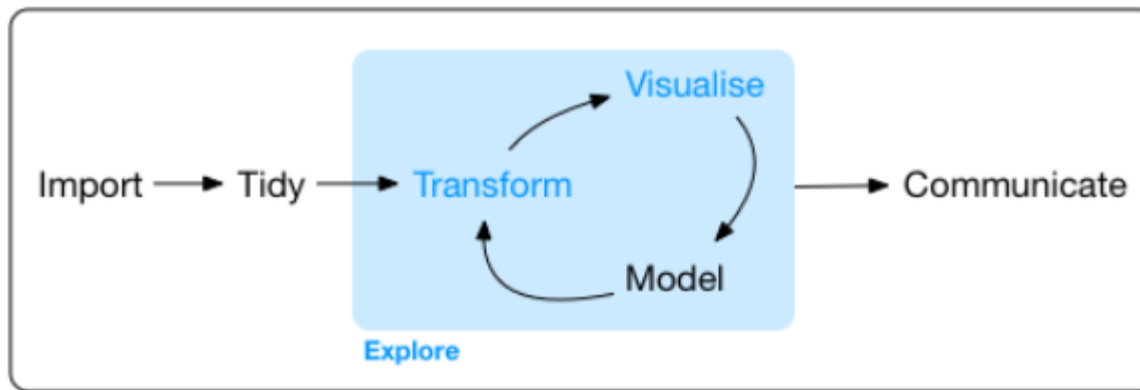




Exploratory Data Analysis

Exploratory data analysis

Flowchart for data preparation



From R for data science

What is data?

- **Information**, especially **facts or numbers**, collected to be examined and considered and used **to help decision-making**, or information in an electronic form that can be stored and used by a computer (Cambridge dictionary)
 - Numeric
 - Images
 - Attributes (characters)

NOMINAL

UNORDERED DESCRIPTIONS



ORDINAL

ORDERED DESCRIPTIONS



BINARY

ONLY 2 MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE OUTCOMES



@allison-horst

CONTINUOUS

measured data, can have ∞ values within possible range.



I AM 3.1" TALL
I WEIGH 34.16 grams

DISCRETE

OBSERVATIONS CAN ONLY EXIST AT LIMITED VALUES, OFTEN COUNTS.



I HAVE 8 LEGS
and
4 SPOTS!

@allison-horst

Describe the data

✓ To Understand:

- data availability,
- Types,
- quality,
- data complexity (i.e. nonlinearity, requires transformation, etc)

✓ Guided by two types of questions (Grolemund and Wickham, 2016):

- What type of covariation occurs between my variables?
- What type of variation occurs within my variables?

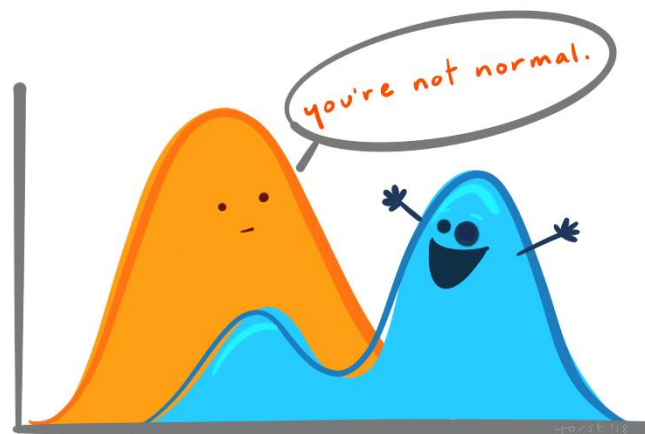
How to describe the data (1)

✓ Distribution of numerical variables:

- Extreme values (outliers)
- Shape of the distribution
- Missing cases
- Unusual patterns

✓ Distribution of categorical variables

- Missing cases
- Odd values
- Unusual patterns
- Most common values



How to describe the data (2)

✓ Central tendency measures

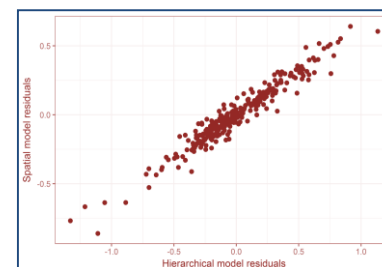
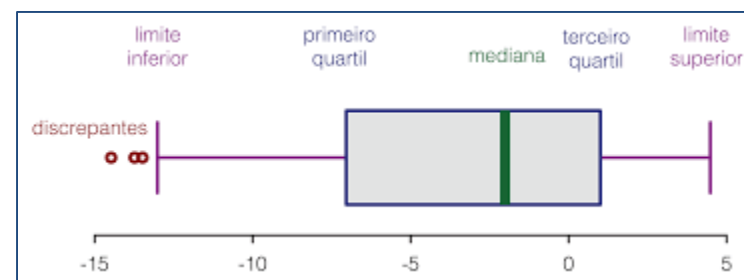
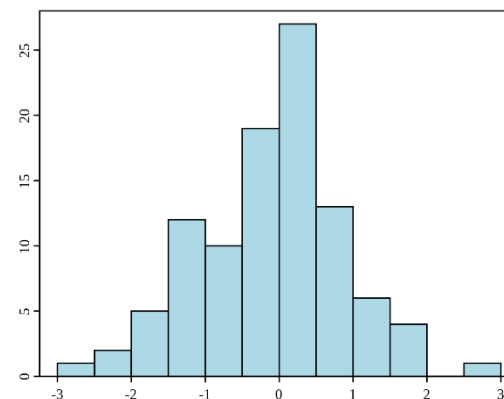
- Mean
- median
- mode

✓ Measures of spread

- Variance and standard deviation
- Range:
 - Interquartile range (IQR)

✓ Visualisations

- Histograms, boxplots, bar plots, scatterplots



How to describe the data (3)

✓ Mean (sample vs. population):

$$\mu = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$


- The "average" number; found by adding all data points and dividing by the number of data points

✓ Median

- Middle value if odd number of values, or average of the middle two values otherwise

✓ Mode

- Value that occurs most frequently in the data
 - Unimodal, bimodal, trimodal



Is the mean always
the best central
tendency measure?



The problem with the mean



“There are two pieces of bread. You eat two. I eat none. Average consumption: one bread per person.”

Nicanor Parra, (Anti)Poet, Mathematician and Physicist

More about visualisations

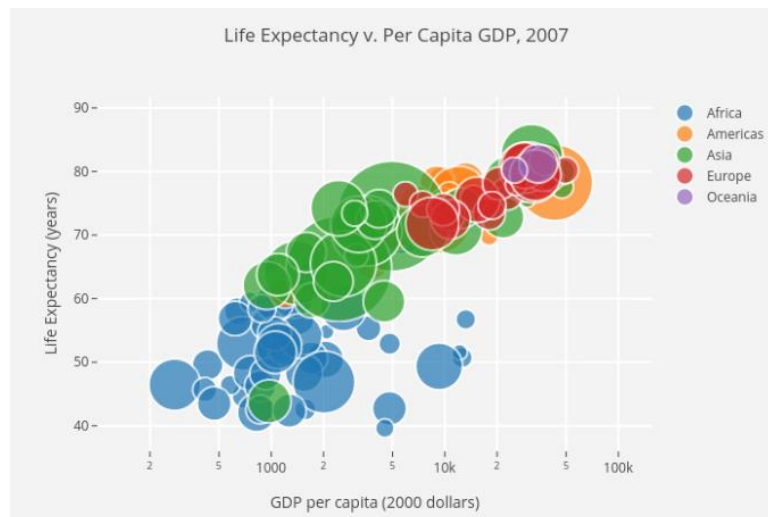
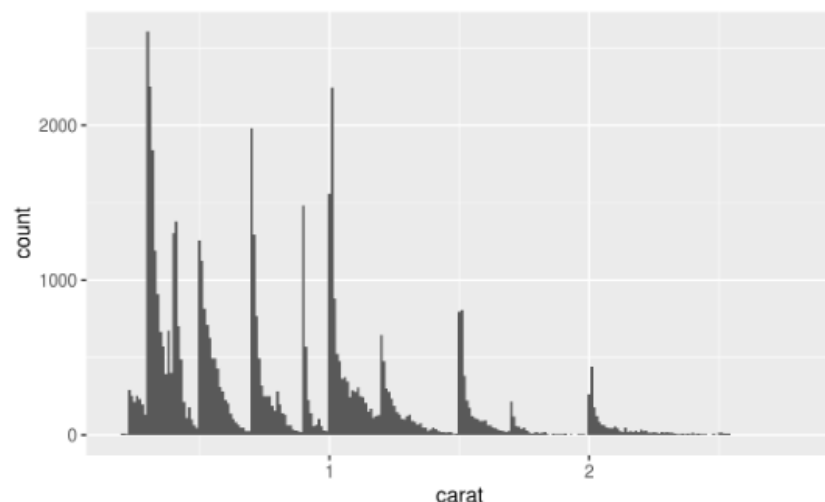
Two types:

1. Exploring and getting to know the data

1. Assess the data: decide what to do next
2. Accurate
3. Internal, never reach the wider audience

2. Communication

1. Present data and ideas
2. Accurate: provide evidence
3. Easy to understand
4. Effective
5. It would depend on the audience

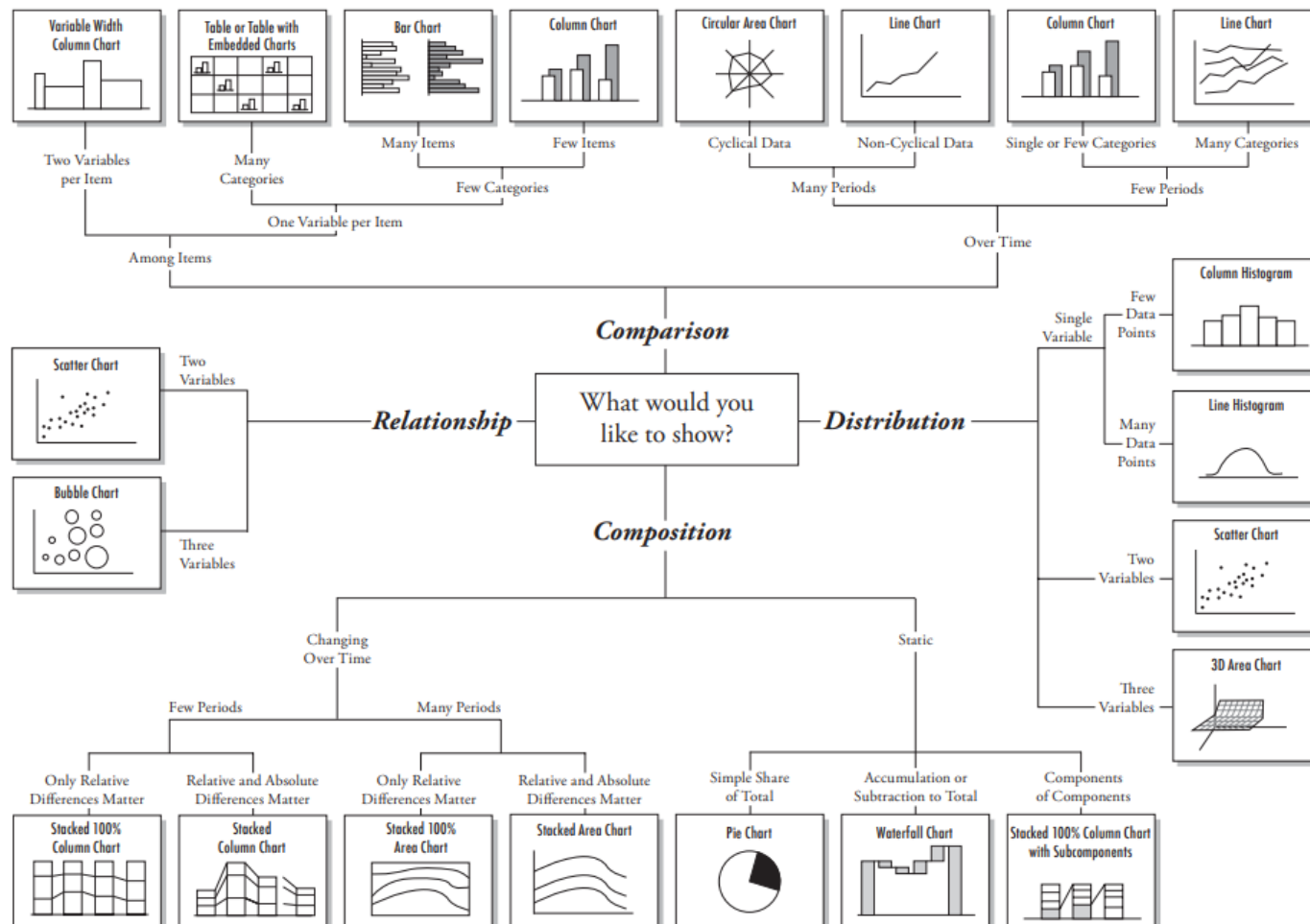


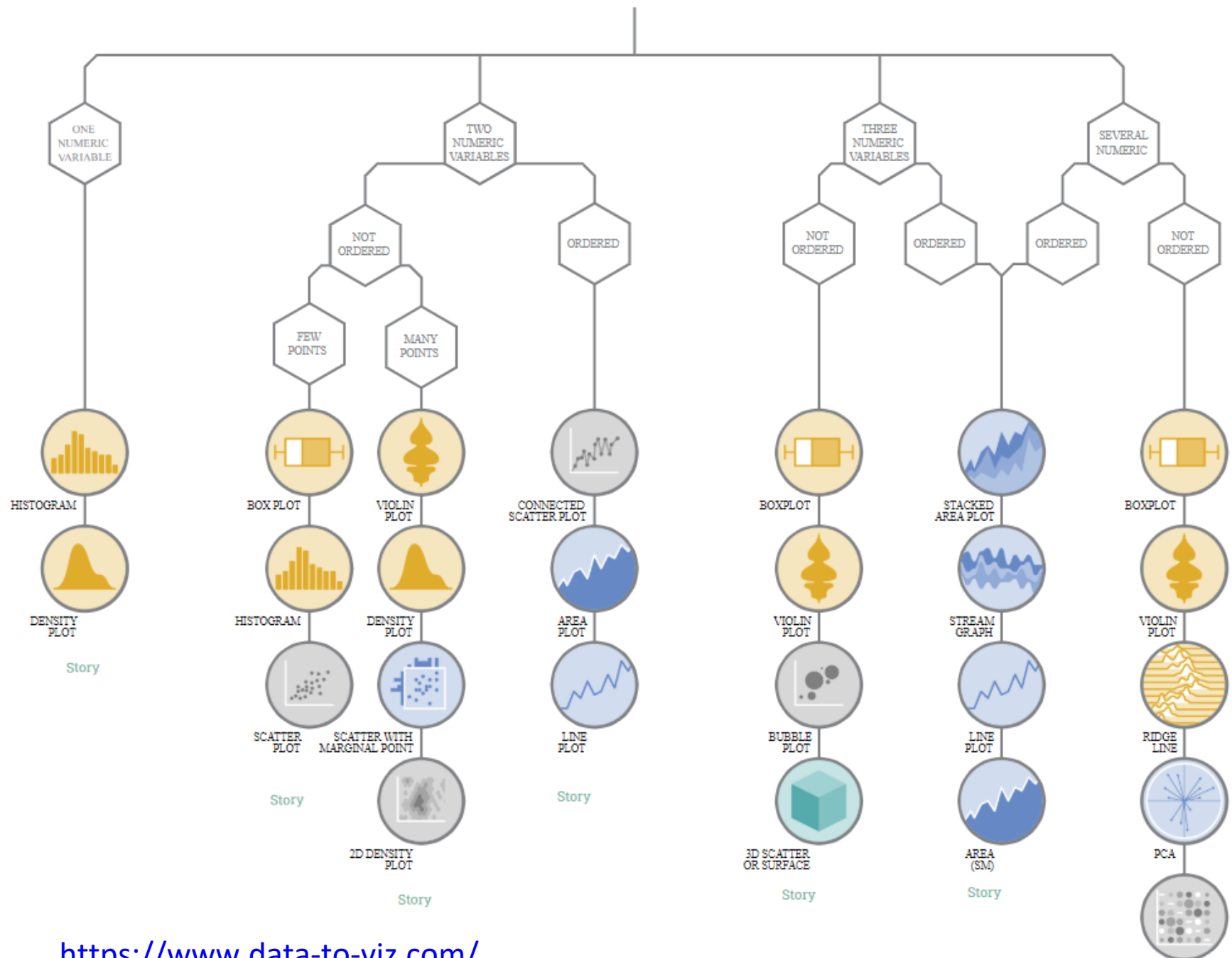
Effective visualisations for communication

- ✓ **Simple but effective (don't over do it!)**
 - ✓ Easy to understand
- ✓ **Use the right type of graph of figure**
 - ✓ Not a fit them all purpose graph
- ✓ **Appropriate use of colours (colour blind people)**
- ✓ **Know your audience**

Effective visualisations for communication

Chart Suggestions—A Thought-Starter





Effective visualisations for communication: Use the right display

- ✓ Comparisons:

- Bars
- lines

- ✓ Proportions

- Pie charts
- Stacked charts

- ✓ Trends over time

- Lines
- Scatterplots

- ✓ Distributions

- Density plots
- Histograms

- ✓ Correlations

- Scatterplots

Your turn

Questions

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