

**Title:** Exploring the Relationship between Crime Pattern, Economy and Climate Change.

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## **Introduction**

Climate refers to the long-term weather conditions of a place—such as average temperature, precipitation, and other atmospheric variables. Previous studies have shown that climate can influence crime patterns. For example, higher temperatures are often linked to increases in violent crimes, while the effect of precipitation on crime remains mixed (Trujillo & Howley, 2021; Burke & Miguel, 2013; Ranson, 2014). Other factors, including sunlight and wind, may also play a role in shaping criminal activity.

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), both violent and property crime rates have declined significantly since the early 1990s. However, seasonal patterns remain evident—violent crimes such as aggravated assault, rape, and sexual assault tend to occur more frequently during summer months, correlating with warmer weather and increased outdoor social interactions.

Given the dynamic climatic and economic landscape of the United States, this study focuses on understanding how environmental and economic factors jointly influence crime patterns across the contiguous United States (CONUS)—excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

## **Problem Statement**

Texas and other U.S. regions have experienced increasingly extreme weather—from record-breaking summer heat to unusually cold winters. These climatic variations may shape behavioral patterns, including those linked to crime.

This project investigates whether and how climatic conditions (e.g., temperature, precipitation, sunlight, and wind) and economic factors (e.g., household income) interact to influence crime rates across U.S. counties. By integrating data from multiple sources, the study aims to uncover spatial and temporal trends that reveal the joint effects of climate and socioeconomic conditions on crime.

## **Project Objectives**

### Purpose

To collect, integrate, and analyze multi-source datasets—census, weather, and crime—using APIs to explore relationships between environmental and socioeconomic factors and their impact on crime.

### Key Objectives:

- 1) Data Collection – Retrieve climate, socioeconomic, and crime data through public APIs (NOAA, FBI, ACS).
- 2) Exploratory Analysis – Examine relationships among climate variables, household income, and crime rates.
- 3) Validation – Compare findings with established results in previous studies.
- 4) Visualization – Build interactive dashboards, maps, and charts to communicate spatial and temporal patterns effectively.

## **Scope of Work**

The project will develop a web-based dashboard that allows users to explore the relationships among climate, economy, and crime across U.S. counties.

### Functional Components:

- Interactive data visualization (maps, charts, graphs)
- Trend analysis of climate and crime through time
- Comparison of spatial and economic factors

### Non-Functional Elements:

- A narrative-driven exploration of data
- Clear communication of key findings and trends

## **Technical Specifications**

### Technology Stack:

- RStudio – Data collection, cleaning, and analysis
- Quarto Dashboard – Interactive visualization and public dissemination
- GitHub – Version control and project collaboration

### Data Sources:

Climate Data: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

- Crime Data: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) – Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) API
- Socioeconomic Data: U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey (ACS) via tidycensus

### Data Characteristics:

- Temporal Resolution: Monthly data (30 years, starting with the past 10 years)
- Spatial Unit: County-level aggregation
- Challenges: Missing values, geographic boundary mismatches (e.g., police district vs. county)

## **Expected Outcomes**

- A unified, reproducible dataset integrating crime, climate, and socioeconomic variables.
- Insights into long-term trends linking temperature, precipitation, and economic status with crime rates.
- An interactive Quarto dashboard visualizing spatio-temporal dynamics of climate-crime relationships.

## References

Ranson, M. (2014). Crime, weather, and climate change. *Journal of Environmental Economics and management*, 67(3), 274-302. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeem.2013.11.008>

Trujillo, J. C., & Howley, P. (2021). The effect of weather on crime in a torrid urban zone. *Environment and Behavior*, 53(1), 69-90. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0013916519845121>

Hsiang, S. M., Burke, M., & Miguel, E. (2013). Quantifying the influence of climate on human conflict. *Science*, 341(6151), 1235367. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1235367>

# **Exploring the Relationship between Crime Pattern, Economy and Climate Change**

Americo Gamarra

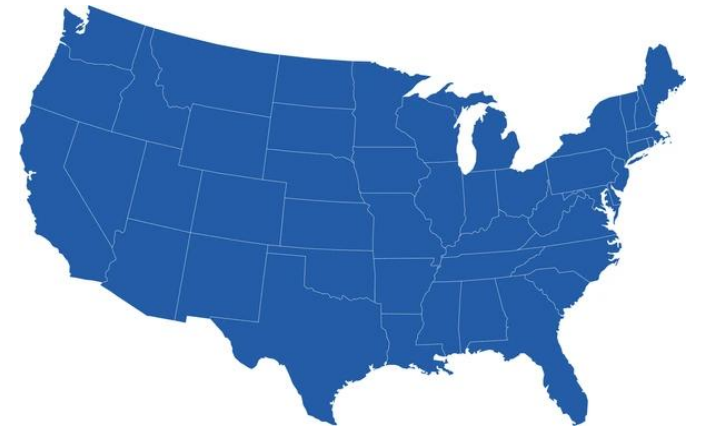
Changho Lee

Umme Kulsum

Md Nakir Ahmed

# Introduction

- **Goal:** To demonstrate how **environmental** and **economic** factors together shape **crime patterns across contiguous U.S.**
- **Study area:** States in Contiguous U.S. (CONUS)
  - CONUS covers mainland U.S. except Hawaii and Alaska



# Literature Review

Existing studies examined **crime rates can be influenced by climate variables**

- High temperatures are often linked to higher violent crime rates.
  - **According to the FBI**, both violent crime and property crime rates have fallen substantially since their peaks in the early 1990s.
  - **However, in terms of seasonal trend**, most violent crimes, such as aggravated assault, rape, and sexual assault, show higher incidence rates in the summer, correlating with warmer weather and increased outdoor social activity.
- The effect of **precipitation** on crime shows **mixed results**.
- **Sunlight** and **wind** may also influence criminal activity.  
*(Trujillo & Howley, 2021; Burke & Miguel, 2013; Ranson, 2014)*

# Focus of this study

- This study explores:
  - How to process **climatic data to find a trend as well explaining crime rates for long-term time.**
    - Available data : temperature, precipitation, etc. relate to **crime rates**
  - How to process **economic data to find** interaction with **climate factors**
    - Available data: household income
- Data sources include **crime statistics** and **U.S. Census household income data** and **National Weather Services** data.



# Data collection resources

- **Technology stack**

- **RStudio** – Data processing and analysis
- **Quarto Dashboard** – Publicize project outcomes
- **GitHub** – Version control and collaboration and data availability



# Data collection resources

- **Time resolution: monthly data for 30 yrs, Spatial unit: County**
- **Climate Data:** National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (**NOAA**) - API
- **Crime Data:** Federal Bureau of Investigation (**FBI**) – *Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) API and web-scraping*
- **Socioeconomic Data:** U.S. Census Bureau – *American Community Survey (ACS) API via **tidycensus** package*



The screenshot shows the FBI Crime Data API page on data.gov. The header includes the data.gov logo and a menu button. The main content area displays the API name, a download button, and a URL. Below this, there is a description of the API and its source. A sidebar on the left lists resources, and a table on the right provides details about the resource.

**DATA.GOV**

DATA CATALOG

Home / Datasets Organizations

Department of Justice / Uniform Crime Reporting... / Federal Bureau of Investigation

**FBI Crime Data API** [Download] [More Details]

URL: <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/docApi>

The FBI Crime Data API is a read-only web service that returns Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data as JSON or CSV.

Source: [Uniform Crime Reporting \(UCR\) Program](#)

**Resources**

- By Request
- Crime Data Explorer
- Crime Data Explorer...
- FBI Crime Data API**
- FBI.gov archive

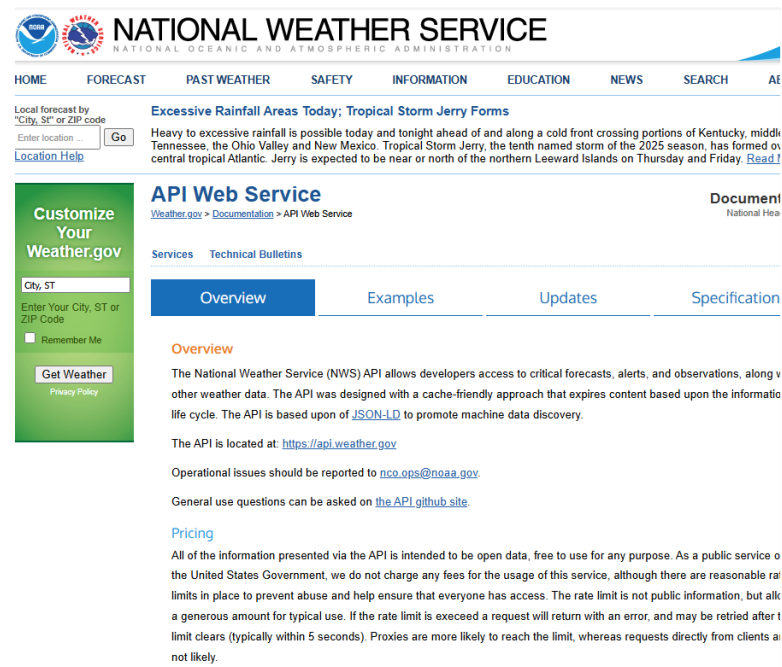
**Share on Social Sites**

- Twitter
- Facebook

**About this Resource**

Last updated	unknown
Created	unknown
Name	FBI Crime Data API
Format	Web Resource
License	us-pd

Show more



The screenshot shows the National Weather Service API Web Service page. The header includes the NOAA logo and the service name. The main content area displays a local forecast, a news item about Tropical Storm Jerry, and the API Web Service section. The API Web Service section includes a description, a link to the documentation, and a table of services.

**NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE**  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

HOME FORECAST PAST WEATHER SAFETY INFORMATION EDUCATION NEWS SEARCH AE

Local forecast by "City, ST" or ZIP code  
Enter location: [ ] Go  
[Location Help]

**Excessive Rainfall Areas Today: Tropical Storm Jerry Forms**  
Heavy to excessive rainfall is possible today and tonight ahead of and along a cold front crossing portions of Kentucky, middle Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and New Mexico. Tropical Storm Jerry, the tenth named storm of the 2025 season, has formed on central tropical Atlantic. Jerry is expected to be near or north of the northern Leeward Islands on Thursday and Friday. [Read!](#)

**API Web Service**  
[Weather.gov](#) > [Documentation](#) > API Web Service

Document  
National Hea

Services Technical Bulletins

Overview	Examples	Updates	Specification
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**Overview**

The National Weather Service (NWS) API allows developers access to critical forecasts, alerts, and observations, along with other weather data. The API was designed with a cache-friendly approach that expires content based upon the information life cycle. The API is based upon [JSON-LD](#) to promote machine data discovery.

The API is located at: <https://api.weather.gov>

Operational issues should be reported to [nco.ops@noaa.gov](mailto:nco.ops@noaa.gov).

General use questions can be asked on [the API github site](#).

**Pricing**

All of the information presented via the API is intended to be open data, free to use for any purpose. As a public service of the United States Government, we do not charge any fees for the usage of this service, although there are reasonable rate limits in place to prevent abuse and help ensure that everyone has access. The rate limit is not public information, but a generous amount for typical use. If the rate limit is exceeded a request will return with an error, and may be retried after a limit clears (typically within 5 seconds). Proxies are more likely to reach the limit, whereas requests directly from clients are not likely.

**tidycensus:** Load US Census Boundary and Attribute Data as 'tidyverse' and 'sf'-Ready Data Frames

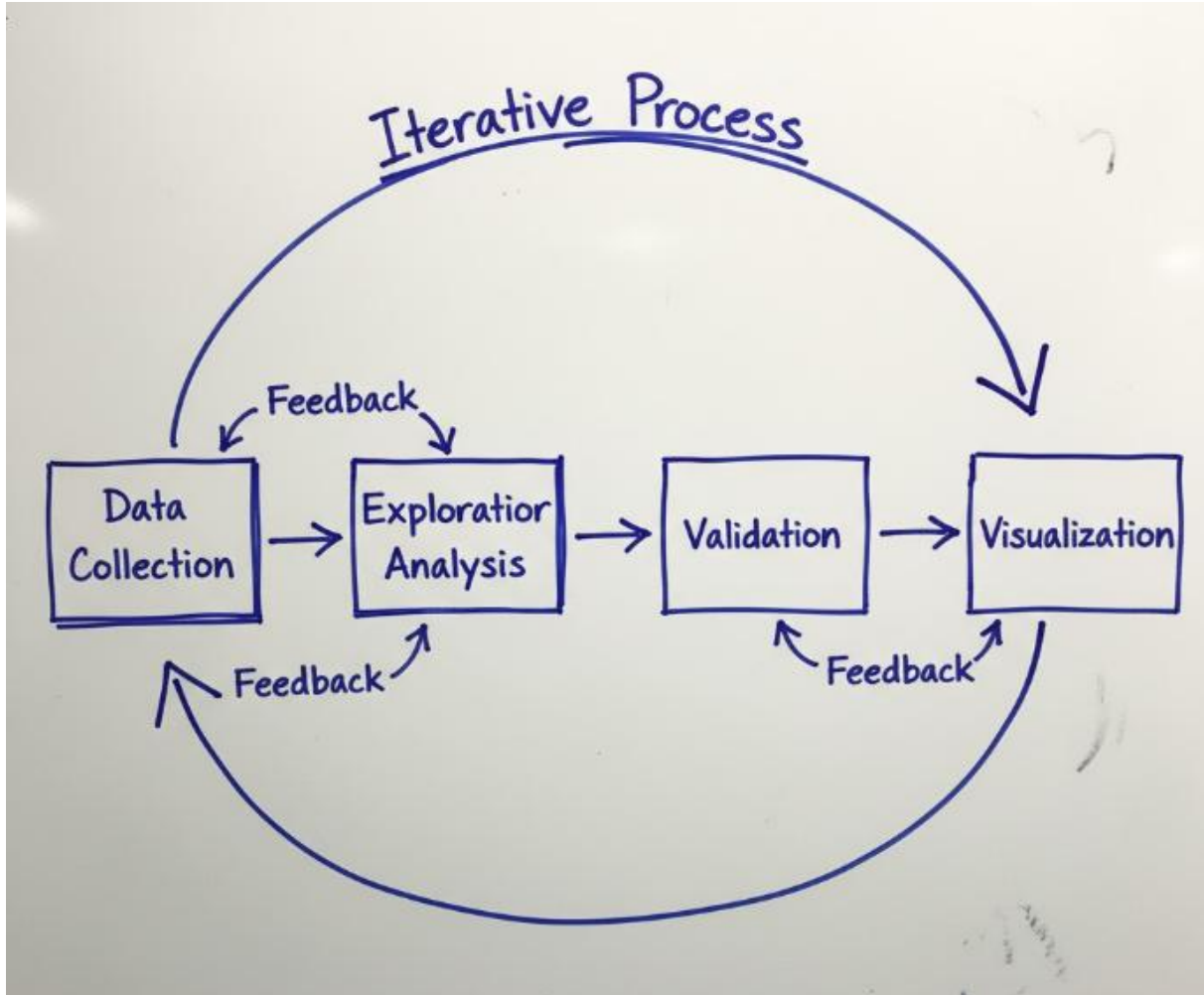
An integrated R interface to several United States Census Bureau APIs (<<https://www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets.html>>) and the US Census Bureau's geographic boundary files. Allows R users to return Census and ACS data as tidyverse-ready data frames, and optionally returns a list-column with feature geometry for mapping and spatial analysis.

Version: 1.7.3  
Depends: R (≥ 3.3.0)  
Imports: [httr](#), [sf](#), [dplyr](#) (≥ 1.0.0), [tigris](#), [stringr](#), [jsonlite](#) (≥ 1.5.0), [purrr](#), [rvest](#), [tidyr](#) (≥ 1.0.0), [rappdirs](#), [readr](#), [xml2](#), [units](#), [utils](#), [rlang](#), [crayon](#), [tidyselect](#)  
Suggests: [ggplot2](#), [survey](#), [srvyr](#), [terra](#)  
Published: 2025-07-24  
DOI: [10.32614/CRAN.package.tidycensus](#)  
Author: Kyle Walker [aut, cre], Matt Herman [aut], Kris Eberwein [ctb]  
Maintainer: Kyle Walker <kyle at walker-data.com>  
BugReports: <https://github.com/walkerke/tidycensus/issues>  
License: MIT + file LICENSE  
URL: <https://walker-data.com/tidycensus/>  
NeedsCompilation: no  
Materials: [README](#), [NEWS](#)  
In views: [Official Statistics](#), [Spatial](#)  
CRAN checks: [tidycensus results](#)

Documentation:

Reference manual: [tidycensus.html](#) , [tidycensus.pdf](#)

# Data collection and refinement plans



- **Data Collection**

- Gather data from publicly available APIs (Census, NOAA, Crime datasets).
- Data pre-processing (**Big challenges**)
  - Found a lot of missing values
  - Geographical boundary mismatch between PD boundary and County boundary

- **Exploratory Analysis**

- Examine relationships among climatic, economic, and crime variables.

- **Validation**

- Compare findings with established relationships from prior research.

- **Visualization**

- Create interactive charts and maps to communicate spatial and temporal patterns.

# Reference

- Ranson, M. (2014). Crime, weather, and climate change. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*, 67(3), 274-302.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeem.2013.11.008>
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Thank you