Violent Crime in Communities

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**ABSTRACT**

In this paper, I will be exploring a dataset to become more familiar with frequent itemset and association rule mining through the COSC 757 Data Mining Assignment 4.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report of 1995 data set contains many attributes and statistics about the communities in which crime data is collected. The crime data set is one of the most extensive data sets by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We will analyze the data set and determine which indicators are associated with areas of high violent crime and more importantly how changes in indicators precede an increase or decrease in per capita crime levels.

**Categories and Subject Descriptors**

H.2.8 **[Database Management]** Database Applications – *Data mining*

**Keywords**

Uniform Crime Report, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime, Violent Crime, Socioeconomic, Racial, Frequent Itemset; Association Rule Mining; Multivariate; Categorical; arules; Apriori Algorithm; Eclat Algorithm; Support; Confidence

# INTRODUCTION

## Dataset

What data mining problem are you investigating and why is it so important or useful?

“Abstract: Communities within the United States. The data combines socioeconomic data from the 1990 US Census, law enforcement data from the 1990 US LEMAS survey, and crime data from the 1995 FBI UCR.” The dataset contains much information on variables that may be related to violent crimes, the community in which they took place, as well as the law enforcement presence in the area.

http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Communities+and+Crime

I chose a dataset from the UCI Machine Learning Repository whose attributes are categorical in nature. This Congressional Voting Records dataset comprises United States House of Representatives Congressmen voting records for the 16 key votes for 98th Congress second session in 1984 as identified by the Congressional Quarterly Almanac (CQA). The dataset contains information regarding the voter’s party (Democrat or Republican) as well as a simplified vote of yea/nay/abstain for each of the key votes. There were originally 9 different kinds of votes which were simplified into the previously mentioned yea/nay/abstain as follows: voted for, paired for, and announced for are marked as a yea,; voted against, paired against, and announced against are marked as a nay; voted present, voted present to avoid conflict of interest, and did not vote or otherwise make a position known are marked as abstain.

We chose this dataset from the UCI Machine Learning Repository whose attributes were multivariate in nature. The issue of violent crime has been a contentious domestic political issue with sweeping implications. In this analysis, we will explore other indicators of each communities along with its prevalence of violent crime to determine what relationships exist and suggest further areas of study.

### Data Attributes Selection and Values

The attributes selected for this dataset were from larger databases of census and crime information. They were included here if there was any plausible connection to crime and/or the attribute the dataset authors intended to be predicted, Per Capita Violent Crimes (ViolentCrimesPerPop). The attributes describe or involve the community, such as the percent of the population considered urban and the median family income, as well as involve law enforcement, such as per capita number of police officers and percent of officers assigned to drug units. There are 1994 instances with some missing values (indicated by a ‘?’ value) and 128 attributes: 122 predictive, 5 non-predictive, and 1 goal.

Non-predictive values include:

*state* - US state, by number

*county* - numeric code for county[[1]](#footnote-1)

*community* - numeric code for community1

*communityname* - for information only

*fold* - fold number for non-random 10 fold cross validation, potentially useful for debugging, paired tests

Predictive values include:

*population* - population for community

*householdsize* - mean people per household

*racepctblack* - % of population that is African American

*racePctWhite* - % of population that is Caucasian

*racePctAsian* - % of population that is of Asian heritage

*racePctHisp* - % of population of Hispanic heritage

*agePct12t21* - % of population 12-21 in age

*agePct12t29* - % of population 12-29 in age

*agePct16t24* - % of population 16-24 in age

*agePct65up* (% of population 65+ in age

*numbUrban* - # of people living in areas classified as urban

pctUrban - % of people living in areas classified as urban

*medIncome* - median household income

*pctWWage* - % of households with wage or salary income[[2]](#footnote-2))

*pctWFarmSelf* - % of households w/farm or self employment income1

*pctWInvInc* - % of households with investment/rent income1

*pctWSocSec* - % of households with social security income1

*pctWPubAsst* - % of households with public assistance income1

*pctWRetire* - % of households with retirement income1

*medFamInc* - median family income[[3]](#footnote-3); differs from household income for non-family households

*perCapInc* - per capita income

*whitePerCap* - per capita income for Caucasians

*blackPerCap* - per capita income for African Americans

*indianPerCap* - per capita income for Native Americans

*AsianPerCap* - per capita income for people with Asian heritage

*OtherPerCap* - per capita income for people with 'other' heritage

*HispPerCap* - per capita income for people w/Hispanic heritage

*NumUnderPov* - # of people under the poverty level

*PctPopUnderPov* - % of people under the poverty level

*PctLess9thGrade* - % of people 25+ with l< 9th grade education

*PctNotHSGrad* - % of people 25+ not high school graduates

*PctBSorMore* - % of people 25+ with bachelor’s degree or higher education

*PctUnemployed* - % of people 16 and older[[4]](#footnote-4) and unemployed

*PctEmploy* - % of people 16+ who are employed

*PctEmplManu* - % of people 16+ employed in manufacturing

*PctEmplProfServ* - % of people 16+ employed in professional services

*PctOccupManu* - % of people 16+ employed in manufacturing[[5]](#footnote-5)

*PctOccupMgmtProf* - % of people 16+ employed in management or professional occupations

*MalePctDivorce* - % of males who are divorced

*MalePctNevMarr* - % of males who have never married

*FemalePctDiv* - % of females who are divorced

*TotalPctDiv* - % of population who are divorced

*PersPerFam* - mean number of people per family

*PctFam2Par* - % of families (w/kids) headed by 2 parents

*PctKids2Par* - % of kids in family housing w/2 parents

*PctYoungKids2Par* - % of kids 4 or older in 2 parent households

*PctTeen2Par* - % of kids age 12-17 in 2 parent households

*PctWorkMomYoungKids* - % of moms of kids <=6 in labor force

*PctWorkMom* - % of moms of kids <18 in labor force

*NumIlleg* - # of kids born to never married

*PctIlleg* - % of kids born to never married

*NumImmig* - total number of people known to be foreign born

*PctImmigRecent* - % of immigrants immigated w/in last 3 years

*PctImmigRec5* - % of immigrants immigated w/in last 5 years

*PctImmigRec8* - % of immigrants immigated w/in last 8 years

*PctImmigRec10* - % of immigrants immigated w/in last 10 years

*PctRecentImmig* - % of population immigrated w/in last 3 years

*PctRecImmig5* - % of population immigrated w/in last 5 years

*PctRecImmig8* - % of population immigrated w/in last 8 years

*PctRecImmig10* - % of population immigrated w/in last 10 years

*PctSpeakEnglOnly* - % of people speak only English

*PctNotSpeakEnglWell* - % of people do not speak English well

*PctLargHouseFam* - % of family households that are large[[6]](#footnote-6)

*PctLargHouseOccup* - % of occupied households that are large1

*PersPerOccupHous* - mean persons per household

*PersPerOwnOccHous* - mean persons per owner occupied household

*PersPerRentOccHous* - mean persons per rental household

*PctPersOwnOccup* - % of people in owner occupied households

*PctPersDenseHous* - % of persons in dense housing[[7]](#footnote-7)

*PctHousLess3BR* - % of housing units with less than 3 bedrooms

*MedNumBR* - median number of bedrooms

*HousVacant* - # of vacant households

*PctHousOccup* - % of housing occupied

PctHousOwnOcc - % of households owner occupied

PctVacantBoarded - % of vacant housing that is boarded up

*PctVacMore6Mos* - % of vacant housing that has been vacant more than 6 months

*MedYrHousBuilt* - median year housing units built

*PctHousNoPhone* - % of occupied housing units without phone[[8]](#footnote-8)

*PctWOFullPlumb* - % of housing w/out complete plumbing facilities

*OwnOccLowQuart* - owner occupied housing, lower quartile value

*OwnOccMedVal* - owner occupied housing, median value

*OwnOccHiQuart* - owner occupied housing, upper quartile value

*RentLowQ* - rental housing, lower quartile rent

*RentMedian* - rental housing, median rent[[9]](#footnote-9)

*RentHighQ* - rental housing, upper quartile rent

*MedRent* - median gross rent[[10]](#footnote-10)

*MedRentPctHousInc* - median gross rent as % of household income

*MedOwnCostPctInc* - median owners cost as % of household income - for owners w/mortgage

*MedOwnCostPctIncNoMtg* - median owners cost as % of household income - for owners w/out mortgage

*NumInShelters* - # of people in homeless shelters

*NumStreet* - # of homeless people counted in the street

*PctForeignBorn* - % of people foreign born

*PctBornSameState* - % of people born in same state as currently living

*PctSameHouse85* - % of people living in same house as 1985[[11]](#footnote-11)

*PctSameCity85* - % of people living in the same city as 19858

*PctSameState85* - % of people living in the same state as 19858

*LemasSwornFT* - # sworn full time police officers

*LemasSwFTPerPop* - sworn full time police officers per 100K population

*LemasSwFTFieldOps* - # sworn full time police officers in field operations9

*LemasSwFTFieldPerPop* - sworn full time police officers in field operations[[12]](#footnote-12) per 100K population

*LemasTotalReq* - total requests for police

*LemasTotReqPerPop* - total requests for police per 100K popuation

*PolicReqPerOffic* - total requests for police per police officer

*PolicPerPop* - police officers per 100K population

*RacialMatchCommPol* - a measure of the racial match between the community and the police force[[13]](#footnote-13); High values indicate proportions in community and police force are similar

*PctPolicWhite* - % of police that are Caucasian

*PctPolicBlack* - % of police that are African American

*PctPolicHisp* - % of police that are Hispanic

*PctPolicAsian* - % of police that are Asian

*PctPolicMinor* - % of police that are minority of any kind

*OfficAssgnDrugUnits* - # officers assigned to special drug units

*NumKindsDrugsSeiz* - # of different kinds of drugs seized

*PolicAveOTWorked* - police average overtime worked

*LandArea* - land area in square miles

*PopDens* - population density in persons per square mile

*PctUsePubTrans* - % of people using public transit[[14]](#footnote-14)

*PolicCars* - # of police cars

*PolicOperBudg* - police operating budget

*LemasPctPolicOnPatr* - % of sworn full time police officers on patrol

*LemasGangUnitDeploy* - gang unit deployed (0 means NO, 1 means YES, 0.5 means Part Time)

*LemasPctOfficDrugUn* - % of officers assigned to drug units

*PolicBudgPerPop* - police operating budget per population

Goal values:

*ViolentCrimesPerPop* - total number violent crimes per 100K popuation[[15]](#footnote-15)

### Limitations

Predictive and goal attributes (the numeric data in the dataset) was normalized into the decimal range 0.00-1.00 using an equal-interval binning method. Through this process, attributes retain their distribution and skew. Normalization also preserves the approximate ratios values within an attribute; however, it does not preserve relationships between attribute values. Hence, it is not possible/meaningful to compare the values for attributes such as whitePerCap against blackPerCap.

The values for the Per Capita Violent Crimes attribute was calculated using population data as well as the sum of crime variables considered violent crimes in the United States: murder, rape, robbery, and assault. A few states, many of which are in the Midwest, do not count rapes in the same manner as the others. This resulted in missing values for rapes and a skewed calculation of Per Capita Violent Crimes. These cities were therefore not included in the final dataset.

Information used for the LEMAS related attributes was limited to police departments with a minimum of 100 officers. A few smaller police departments were used as a random sample.

Communities that could not be found in both census and crime dataset were not included in this dataset. Since many communities in the census were missing LEMAS data, this eliminated those communities, limiting the data selection.

## Objective of Analysis

What is the purpose of your experiment? What are you testing? Why are your experiments interesting from a data mining perspective?

If changes in crime rates can be predicted based on changes of highly correlated indicators, resources could be better allocated to help local governments in addressing crime occurring in their jurisdiction.

The objective of frequent pattern analysis is to find inherent regularizes in the data. A frequent patter reveals an intrinsic and important property of the dataset and mining of these patterns is the foundation for many essential data mining tasks including association, correlation, and causality analysis.

Frequent pattern analysis is achieved through use of itemsets. An itemset is a set of one or more items. The relative support of an itemset is the fraction of transactions that contain the itemset out of the total number of itemsets. An itemset is considered frequent if the support for the itemset is no less than a specified threshold.

## Risks

With a dataset this large, there is a high risk that we will not be able to filter out the “noise” to find a definite answer to our question. There are such a large number of factors contributing to any trends in the data that it may be hard to isolate which is actually the actual cause and what may be red herrings. Another risk we may run into is expectations of trends.

While people strive to be bias free in their research there are certain ideas that seem intuitive about crime and criminal activity in general. For example, some people believe there is more crime in areas of lower income, but this may not be true among all races, geographical areas, etc. We will need to be diligent in minimizing assumptions and avoiding trying to get the data to match an assumption when no correlation exists. Another significant risk is the accuracy of the data set we will be using. The FBI uses the Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics; however, that data is first collected by local law enforcement agencies, which may not have the same reporting criteria or standards. This possible discrepancy is a point of discussion among many crime studies.

# RELATED WORK

How have others attempted to solve the problem you are addressing? How does your chosen approach compare to these methods? Use ACM guidelines for citations.

# METHODOLOGY

We will begin by taking an exploratory data analysis approach. We will first visualize the data we have gathered and then begin comparing multiple variables. By comparing multiple variables through histograms, scatter plots, and various other visualization trends, we will note any obvious patterns by examining their two-way interactions. We will try to describe this relationship with a type of relationship that best fits. Once we have completed most of our exploratory data analysis, we will begin to perform testing and cross validation.

## Preprocessing

The dataset contains voting records for 16 key votes; however, each vote was recorded in the dataset as a simple ‘y’ for yea, ‘n’ for nay, or ‘?’ for abstain (see Table 1). Since each representative (defined by a row) could have voted yea for multiple key votes, this caused issues when trying to treat the data as transactions in order to basket the data for analysis. To overcome this issue I updated the values for each of the key votes to indicate not only the vote (yea/nay/abstain), but also the vote number (see Table 2). For example, a ‘y’ or yea vote for the first key vote (column V2) would translate into ‘1y’ for the processed data, a ‘n’ or nay vote for the fifth key vote (column V6) would translate into ‘5n’, and a ‘?’ or abstain vote for the sixteenth key vote (column V17) would translate into ‘16?’ for the processed data.

Table 1. Sample of Original Data

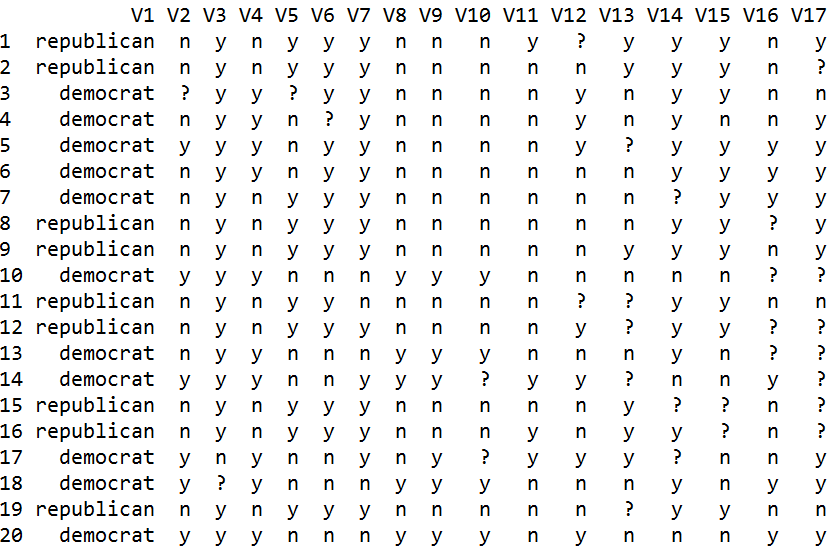
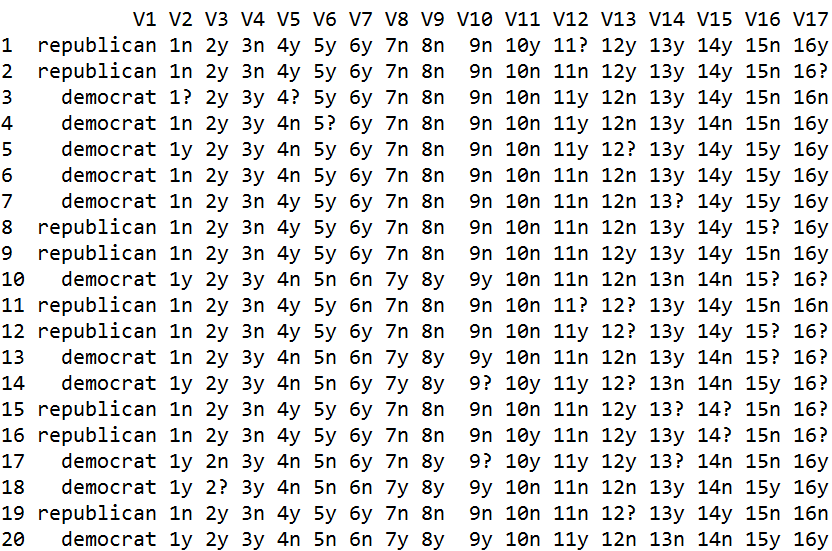


Table 2. Sample of Processed Data



Determining the frequency of values for the key votes was first done at a low rate to determine a better range. With support of 0.01, the relative item frequency graph (see Figure 1) showed there were many votes, many abstain votes, that were near 0 (zero). There were a few other key vote values with lower frequency, but enough to seem significant. Another relative item frequency graph was completed with a support value of 0.1 (see Figure 2). This second graph shows the relevant key vote value data is displayed much better than a support of 0.01, so a support value of 0.1 was used in the rest of the analysis.

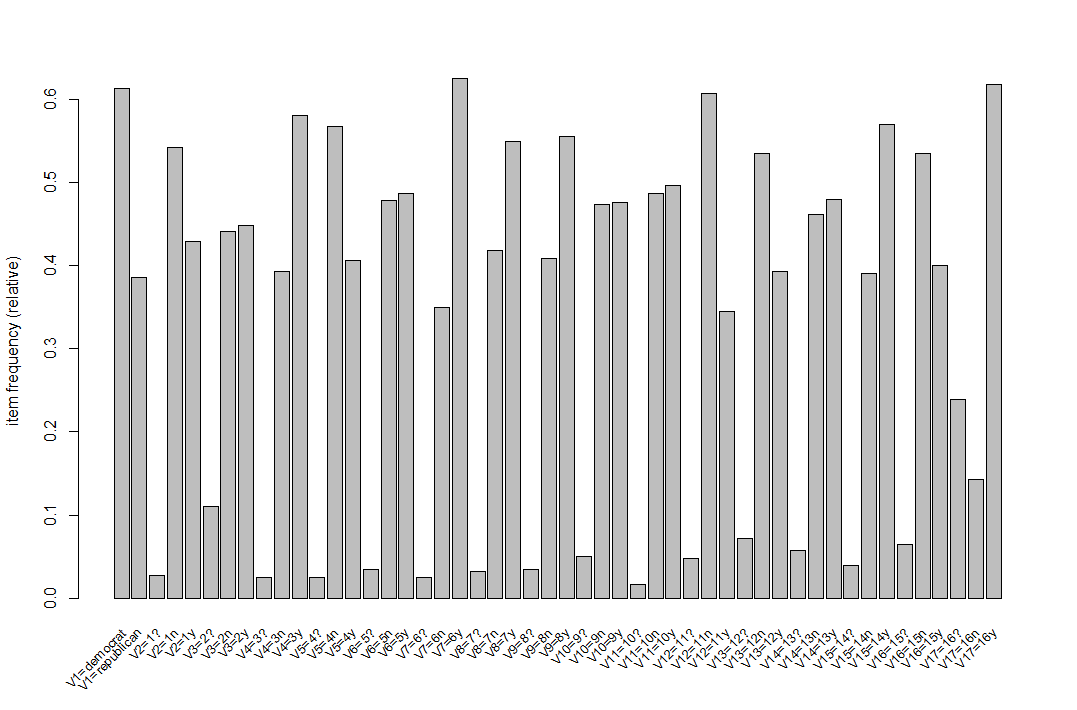


Figure 1. Item Frequency Support of 0.01

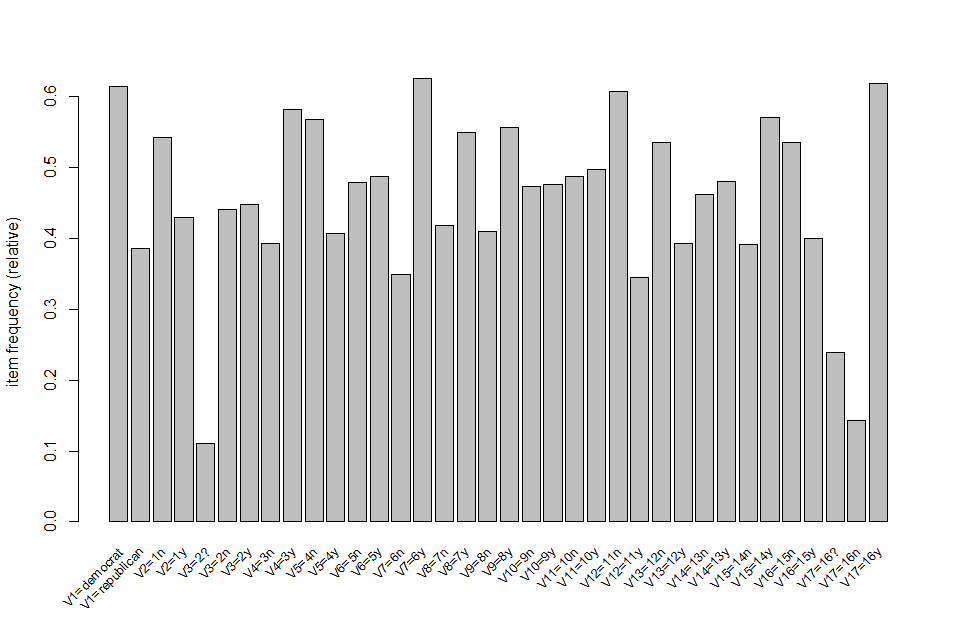


Figure 2. Item Frequency Support of 0.1

### Binning

Data binning, sometimes referred to as bucketing, is a technique used in data pre-processing to accommodate algorithms that use categorical rather than continuous variables. The field values are each categorized into a bin representative of that field value. There are four common methods to bin field values: equal width binning, equal frequency binning, binning by clustering, and binning based on predictive value.

#### Equal Width

In equal width binning, the field values are divided into *k* categories of equal width. Figure 3 shows the “Violent” values binned using *k* of 5 and Figure 4 shows the “Violent” values binned using *k* of 10. This is not one of the preferred methods of binning since outliers may influence the width of the bins.

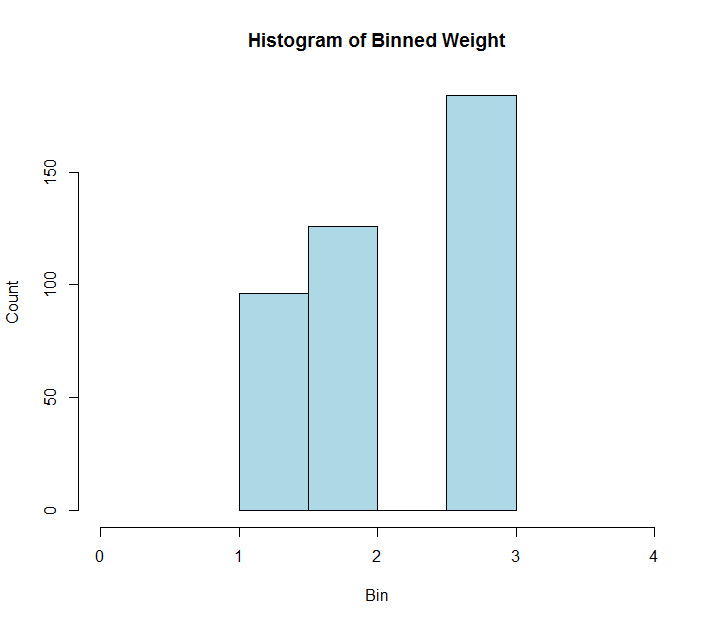


Figure 3. Histogram of Equal Width Binned Weight *k* = 5

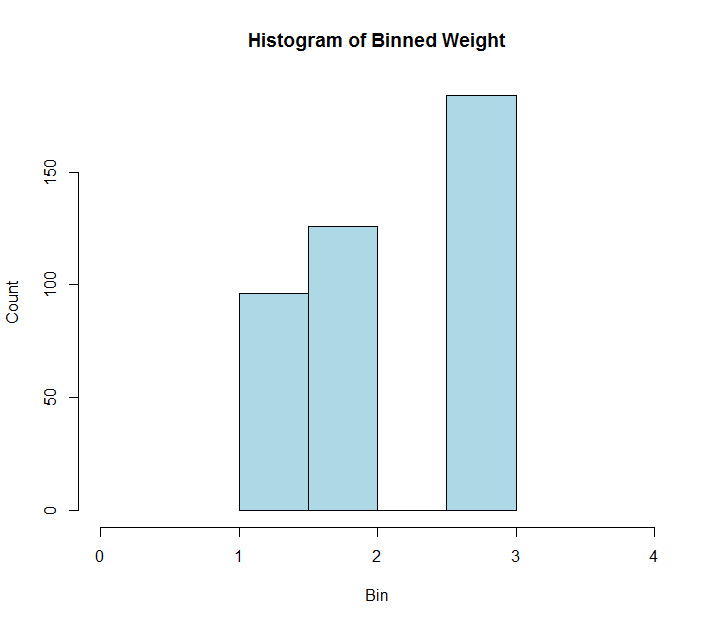


Figure 4. Histogram of Equal Width Binned Weight *k* = 10

## Experiment Design

### Classification

#### Holdout Method

In the Holdout Method, the entire data set is randomly partitioned into two independent sets: training set and the test set. The training set is used for model construction and the test set is used to evaluate the accuracy of the constructed model. In this case, the data was partitioned with 70% in the training set and 30% in the test set. Both training and test sets contained examples of each classification type.

## Tools/Approaches

### Classification

#### Decision Tree

Decision Tree classification uses a flowchart-like tree structure for classification. In the tree, each test on an attribute is represented by a tree node, each outcome of the attribute test is represented by a tree branch, and each tree leaf node has a classification label.

The tree is constructed in a divide-and-conquer manner with no backtracking. At the start of tree construction, the training examples are all at the root and are partitioned reclusively based on the provided selected attributes as the construction proceeds. Partitioning is complete when all the samples for a given node belong to the same class, there are no remaining attributes for further partitioning, and there are no samples left to partition.

#### Naïve Bayes

Naïve Bayes classification uses simple probabilistic classifiers based on Bayes’ theorem and assumes the attributes display a strong independence. In general terms, Bayes’ theorem describes the probability of an event based on an already observed event.

Bayes’ theorem is formally written as follows:

Given training data **X**, *posteriori probability of a hypothesis* H, P(H|**X**):

The theorem is used to determine the posteriori probability P(H|X) that the hypothesis holds given the observed data sample X, or in simpler terms the likelihood of the hypothesis given prior evidence, for each classification. The classification with the highest probability is assigned for that data.

#### Random Forest

Random Forest classification is similar to the decision tree classification. The algorithm takes each classifying attribute and generates a decision tree using a random selection of attributes at each node to determine the split. Each sample is fed through each of the decision trees to determine a result classification and each of the resulting classifications are tallied with the most popular classification being assigned.

More formally, each tree is constructed as follows:

Let N be the number of cases in the training set.

Let M be the number of input variables

For a number m < M (constant throughout the forest growing), select m variables at random out of the input variables for each node and use them to split the node.

### Frequent Itemsets - Arules

The statistical computing environment and language R contains a package ‘arules’ to assist in frequent itemset or association rule mining. There are two specific tools in the arules package that will be used for this analysis: Apriori and Eclat.

#### Apriori

Apriori in the R arules package is used to mine frequent datasets, association rules, or association hyperedges using the Apriori algorithm. The Apriori algorithm conducts level-wise searches for frequent itemsets as follows:

Ck: Candidate itemset of size k

Lk : frequent itemset of size k

L1 = {frequent items};

for (k = 1; Lk != Ø; k++) do begin

Ck+1 = candidates generated from Lk;

for each transaction *t* in database do

increment the count of all candidates in Ck+1 that are contained in *t*

Lk+1 = candidates in Ck+1 with min\_support

end

return Uk Lk;

There are a few disadvantages of the Apriori algorithm. It requires multiple scans of the database, specifically *n* + 1, where *n* is the length of the longest pattern. In addition, the candidate generation can result in very large candidate sets. For example, if the dataset contains 104 frequent 1-itemsets, the algorithm will need to generate 107 candidate 2-itemsets.

#### Eclat

Eclat in the R arules package is used to mine frequent datasets using the Eclat algorithm. The Eclat algorithm uses bottom-up lattice traversal and simple intersection operations for equivalence class clustering. The algorithm is defined recursively with the initial call using all the single items with their transaction ids (tids) and each recursive call examines the intersections of pairs of tids to generate new candidates. Determine support of any k-itemset by intersecting tid-lists of two of its (k-1) subsets.

While the Eclat algorithm is very fast in support counting, it is not without its weaknesses. The intermediate tid-lists may become too large for memory. When the tid-list is large, at the time of computation it requires a large amount of space to store the candidate sets. In addition, the algorithm takes more time for computing intersections when the tid-list is large.

# EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

How will you measure the performance of your data mining approach?

## Evaluation Metrics

### Classification

#### Accuracy and Error Rate

Accuracy is calculated as the percentage of test samples correctly calculated (TP is true positive, TN is true negative):

Error rate is calculated as the opposite, or 1- accuracy (FP is false positive, FN is false negative):

#### Sensitivity and Specificity

Sensitivity is calculated as the true positive (TP) recognition rate:

Specificity is calculated as the true negative (TN) recognition rate:

Accuracy can be written as a function of both sensitivity and specificity:

#### Precision and Recall

There is an inverse relationship between precision and recall.

Precision is measured as a percentage of the samples classified with a positive label that are actually positive, or exactness:

Recall is measured as a percentage of positive samples actually classified with a positive label, or completeness.

A perfect score would be 1.0 or 100%.

#### F-Measures

F-measure is a type of accuracy measurement which takes into account both precision and recall, with the resulting score assigned is between 0 and 1.

F-measure can also be a weighted measurement as follows:

### Frequent Itemsets

#### Support

The support value of an itemset is defined as the proportion of transactions in the database that contain the itemset. It can be written as supp(*X*), where *X* is an itemset.

#### Confidence

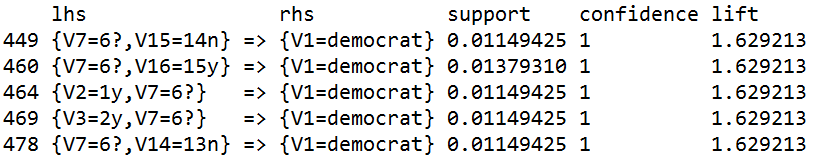
The confidence value of a rule is the proportion of the transactions that contain an itemset, that also contain another non-intersecting itemset of the same dataset. It can be written as conf(*X* => *Y*) = supp(*X* U *Y*) / supp(*X*), where *X* and Y are itemsets such that *X* ∩ *Y* = Ø and *X* => *Y* is a rule.

# RESULTS

## Apriori

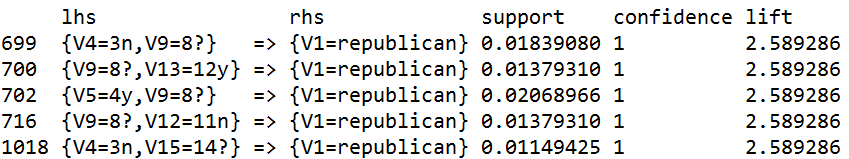
Filtering the Apriori results for only Democrats and sorting by confidence gives a good indication of key vote sets that would be the most important to their party. In this case, it is interesting to note that in the five itemsets with the highest confidence, an abstain vote for key vote 6, Religious Groups in Schools, was a part of each itemset (see Table 3). Another interesting note is no other value in the itemsets showed any overlap at all.

Table 3. Apriori Democrat Confidence Sort



Filtering the Apriori results for only Republicans and sorting by confidence gives a good indication of key vote sets that would be the most important to their party. In this case, it is interesting to note that in the five itemsets with the highest confidence, an abstain vote for key vote 8, Aid to Nicaraguan Contras, was a part of four out of the five itemsets (see Table 4). Not as high percentage as an abstain vote for key vote 6 was for the Democrats at 100%, but still a very high percentage at 80%. Another interesting note in the five Republican itemsets, a nay vote for key vote 3, Adoption of the Budget Resolution, was seen two out of five times, or 40% of the time. It then makes sense that the highest confidence and support was for the itemset with both the abstain for key vote 8 and the nay for key vote 3.

Table 4. Apriori Republican Confidence Sort

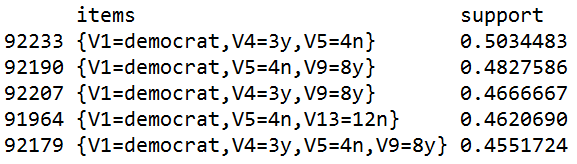


## Eclat

Filtering the Eclat results for only Democrats or only Republicans was a little more challenging with Eclat. There is no confidence value as in Apriori, so support was used instead. In addition, to try to obtain similar results to Apriori and to rule out any empty sets, the minlen was raised to 3.

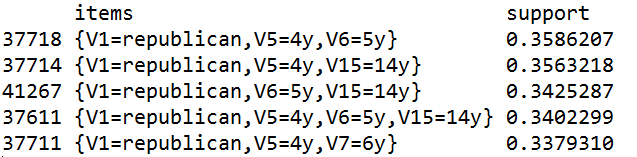
The Eclat results for only Democrats and sorting by support gives a good indication of key vote sets that are important to their party. In this case, it is interesting to note that in the five itemsets with the highest support, a yea vote for key vote 8, Aid to Nicaraguan Contras, was seen in three out of the five itemsets, or 60% of the time (see Table 5). It is also interesting to note that this was frequently in the top itemsets for the Republicans using Apriori only the vote in that case was an abstain, not a yea. In addition, there are four out of the five itemsets where a nay vote for key vote 4, Physician Fee Freeze, for a high percentage of 80% of the total itemsets. It would follow that these two events, yea vote for key vote 8 and nay vote for key vote 4 would have the highest support value; however, this was not the case coming in with the second highest support of 0.48.

Table 5. Eclat Democrat Support Sort



The Eclat results for only Republicans and sorting by support gives a good indication of key vote sets that are important to their party. In this case, it is interesting to note that in the five itemsets with the highest support, a nay vote for key vote 4, Adoption of the Budget Resolutions, was seen in four out of the five itemsets, or 80% of the time (see Table 6). It is also interesting to note that this itemset was also seen multiple times in the top itemsets for the Republicans using Apriori only there it was only in 40% of the top itemsets. In addition, there are three out of the five itemsets where a yea vote for key vote 14, Crime, as well as three out of the five itemsets where a yea vote for key vote 5, El Salvador Aid, for a percentage of 60% of the total itemsets for both those vote values. Eclat results filtered for Republicans produced more overlapping itemsets with even the itemset containing all three high percentage key vote values.

Table 6. Eclat Republican Support Sort



# DISCUSSION

Pick a few more meaningful or puzzling results from the experimental results section and try to determine why they happened.

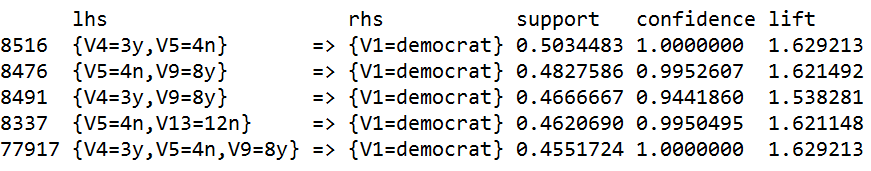
# CONCLUSIONS

## Apriori

For a better comparison between Apriori and Eclat, I ran results for Apriori sorting by support as I did for Eclat.

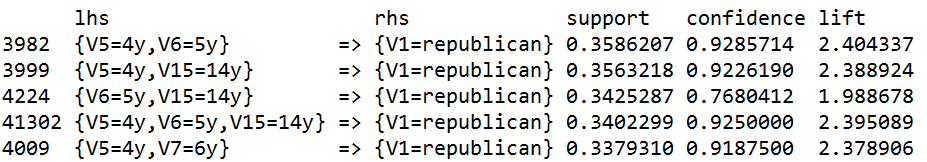
Filtering Apriori results for Democrats only produced very similar results to Eclat results with the top five itemsets matching (see Table 7); however, even with some of the new results having a confidence of 1, none of the results matched the top five itemsets from Apriori sorted by confidence.

Table 7. Apriori Democrat Support Sort Filter



Filtering Apriori results for Republicans again produced very similar results to Eclat results with the top five itemsets matching (see Table 8); however, even with some of the new results having a confidence near 1, none of the results matched the top five itemsets from Apriori sorted by confidence.

Table 8. Apriori Republican Support Sort Filter



## Eclat

Looking at the Eclat results sorted by support, I noticed the top five itemsets all contained Democrats even without filtering for them specifically (see Table 9). I also looked at the top ten itemsets to see if they showed a different story (see Table 10). While there are a few itemsets not attributed to either Democrats or Republicans, the rest of the top ten all can be attributed to Democrats. This seems to indicate that Democrats vote more similar to each other as a party on key issues than Republicans do at least for key issues like the 16 key votes in this dataset and at least on a more frequent basis than Republicans do.

Table 9. Eclat Frequent Itemsets – Top 5

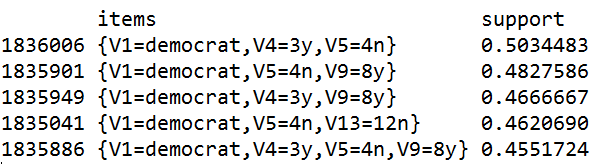
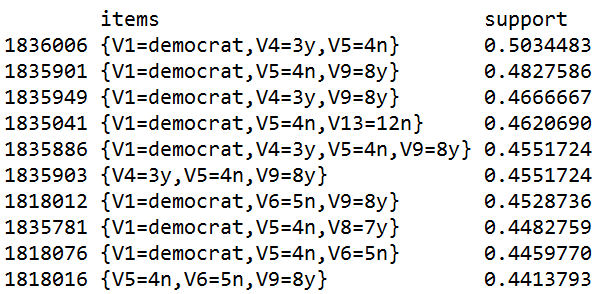


Table 10. Eclat Frequent Itemsets – Top 10



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Columns on Last Page Should Be Made As Close As Possible to Equal Length

1. Many missing values [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Income from year 1989. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Median family income differs from household income for non-family households [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Limited to people 16+ who are in the labor force. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Possible duplicate of information [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Households with six or more people are considered large [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Housing is considered dense with greater than 1 person per room [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Authors noted in 1990 this was rare. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Census variable H32B from file STF1A [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Census variable H43A from file STF3A - includes utilities [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Five years beforehand [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Police officers in field operations are considered on the street as opposed to administrative etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. High values for RacialMatchCommPol indicate racial proportions in community and police force are similar [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Use of public transit limited to commuting purposes [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. This is the goal attribute, to be predicted [↑](#footnote-ref-15)