

ANALYSIS ON CHICAGO CRIMES

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Project Overview

Motivation Problem **Business Relevance** Harnessing data to Chicago's diverse crime The analysis benefits law optimize crime enforcement, businesses, landscape requires management in Chicago advanced data analytics insurance companies, and for proactive public safety to uncover hidden families by enabling patterns and relationships predictive policing, measures for more effective informed decision-making, resource allocation and and safer living environments through crime prevention data-driven insights strategies

Dataset Description

- ~ 8 Million rows
- 26 columns
- 36 Unique Crime Types
- 5% Missing Data for Location attributes

pe I	Data Type	Column Name
int Unique identifier for	int	ID
ng The Chicago Police Department RD Number (Records Division	string	Case Number
ne Date when the incident occurred. This is sometimes a be	datetime	Date
ng The partially redacted address where the incident occurred, placed in the middle of the	string	Block
ng The Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting code. This is directly linked to the type of crime the	string	IUCR
ng The primary description of the	string	Primary Type
ng The secondary description of the IUCR code, a subcategory of the p	string	Description
ng Description of the location where the incide	string	ocation Description
ool Indicates whether an arrest	bool	Arrest
ool Indicates whether the incident was domestic-related as defined by the Illinois Domestic V	bool	Domestic
ng Indicates the beat where the incident occurred. A beat is the smallest police geog	string	Beat
int Indicates the police district where the incider	int	District
int The ward (City Council district) where the incide	int	Ward
ng Indicates the community area where the incide	string	Community Area
ng Indicates the crime classification as outlined in the FBI's National Incident-Based Report	string	FBI Code
The X coordinate of the location where the incide	float	X Coordinate
at The Y coordinate of the location where the incide	float	Y Coordinate
int Year the incide	int	Year
ne Date and time the record was la	datetime	Updated On
The latitude of the location where the incide	float	Latitude
at The longitude of the location where the incide	float	Longitude
ng The location where the incident occurred in a format that allows for mapping and da	string	Location

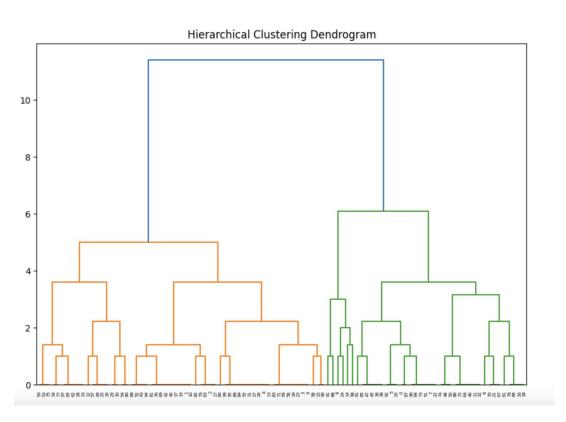
Data Processing



Methodologies used

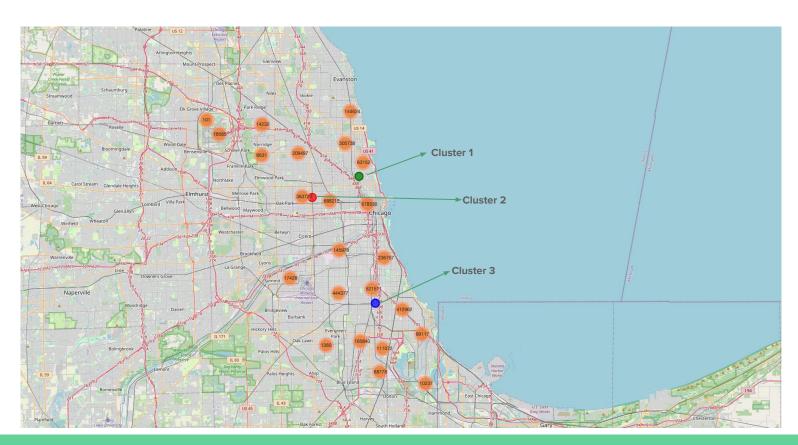


Clustering: (Hierarchical)



- Chosen for its ability to reveal hierarchical relationships in data.
- Employed 'Complete' linkage method.
- Visualized results using a dendrogram.
- Revealed Three distinct clusters, offering insights into crime patterns in Chicago.

Clustering: (K-Means)



TF-IDF

Extracting word frequencies

simple: 1554924

to: 1097361 500: 1065912 under: 674195 domestic: 672207

battery: 672113

and: 659602 poss: 611600 over: 513086

vehicle: 496834 property: 452097

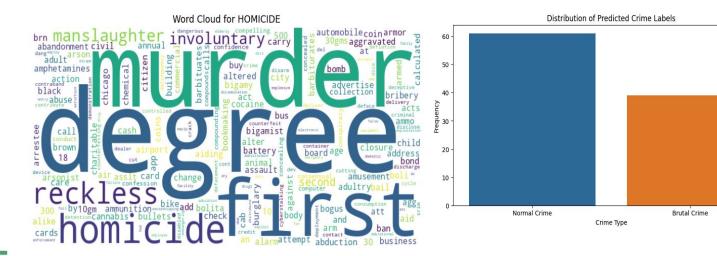
theft: 426567

entry: 421989 aggravated: 421072

automobile: 358257

Word Clouds for 36 different crime types

Using TFIDF Vectorizer to Create Distribution of **Predicted Crime Labels**



Association Rule Mining

Analysis of Crimes for the past two years

	antecedents	consequents	antecedent support	consequent support	support	confidence	lift
50466	(MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, THEFT, CRIMINAL DAMAGE,	(BATTERY)	0.20	0.67	0.20	1.0	1.492537
107266	(BURGLARY, THEFT, OTHER OFFENSE, ASSAULT, DECE	(CRIMINAL DAMAGE)	0.18	0.59	0.18	1.0	1.694915
47063	(BATTERY, BURGLARY, DECEPTIVE PRACTICE, CRIMIN	(CRIMINAL DAMAGE, THEFT)	0.24	0.57	0.24	1.0	1.754386
107268	(BURGLARY, OTHER OFFENSE, CRIMINAL DAMAGE, ASS	(THEFT)	0.18	0.75	0.18	1.0	1.333333
27058	(OTHER OFFENSE, DECEPTIVE PRACTICE, CRIMINAL T	(THEFT)	0.23	0.75	0.23	1.0	1.333333
118021	(WEAPONS VIOLATION, BATTERY, OTHER OFFENSE, NA	(CRIMINAL TRESPASS, CRIMINAL DAMAGE, THEFT)	0.15	0.36	0.15	1.0	2.777778

Challenges Faced

- Huge Dataset, had to create subsets to work with ML
- Map HTML File too big to open on chrome
- Association Rule Mining could not be done on large datasets.

Future Work

- Utilize Big Data Tools such as Hadoop and pySpark for efficient handling of large dataset.
- Expand sentiment analysis to extract negative sentiments.
- Enhance data quality by implementing geo-encoding techniques for accurate geographical information.
- Apply this analysis on another city.

Thank You!

Appendix

Dataset Link:

https://data.cityofchicago.org/widgets/ijzp-q8t2?mobile_redirect=true