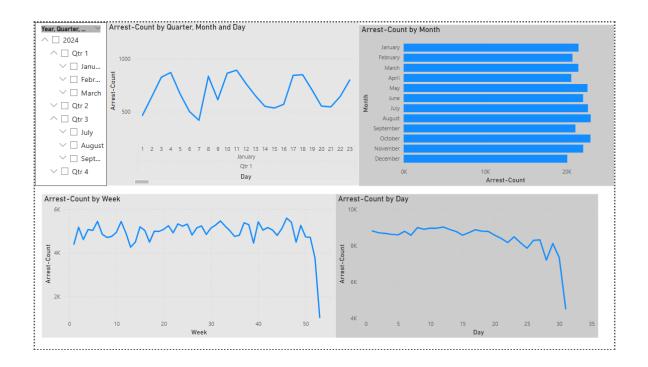
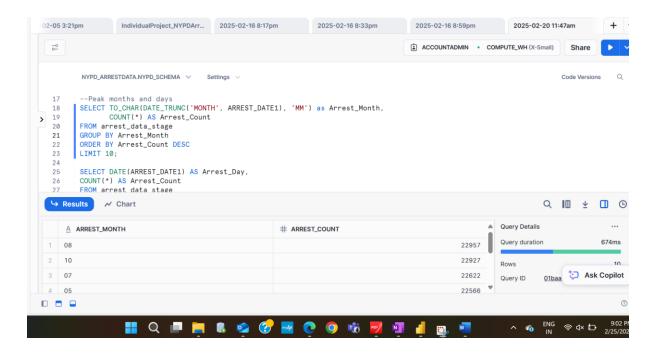
# Individual Project Part 2 – Power BI Dashboards

# **Time-Based Analysis:**

How many arrests occurred on any specific day, week, month, quarter, or year? What are the peak days and months for arrests?





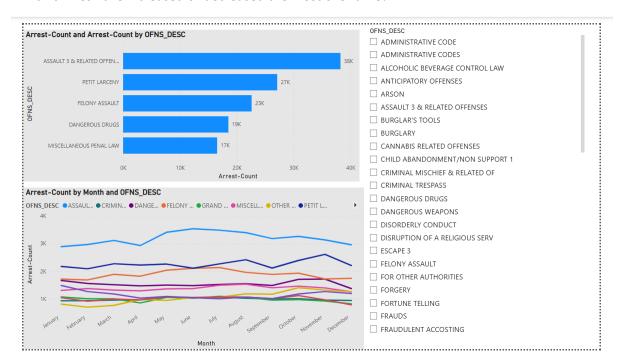
Inference: It is observed that the in year 2024, August month had the highest number of arrest counts, while the next month is October. There is a decline in arrest counts from October to December. The lowest arrest count is seen in April.

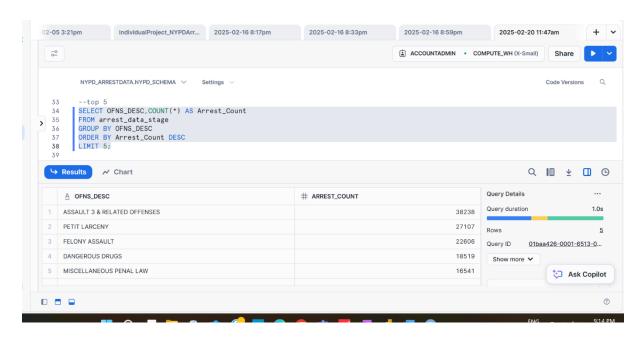
Columns used: ARREST\_DATE

#### **Crime Patterns & Trends:**

What are the top 5 most frequently occurring crimes? Which crimes have increased or decreased the most over time?

From the day wise , overall arrest count is declining from all days





#### Inference:

The top 5 most frequently occurring crimes leading to arrests are:

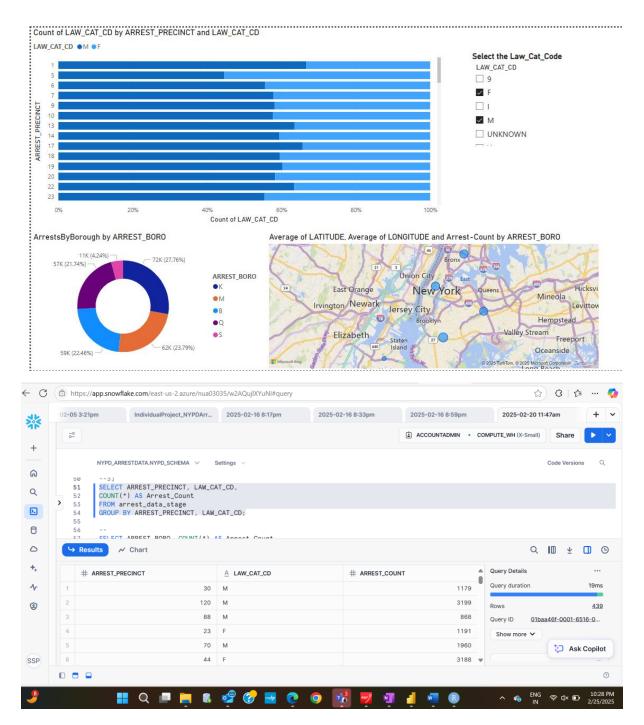
- ASSAULT 3 & RELATED OFFENSES (Approximately 38K arrests)
- PETIT LARCENY (Approximately 27K arrests)
- FELONY ASSAULT (Approximately 23K arrests)
- DANGEROUS DRUGS (Approximately 19K arrests)
- MISCELLANEOUS PENAL LAW (Approximately 17K arrests)

Over the months displayed, FELONY ASSAULT (red line) shows fluctuations with a peak around June, while PETIT LARCENY (brown line) is relatively stable. From November to December most of the crimes seem to have decreased

Columns used: OFNS\_DESC, Arrest-Count and Month

### Geographic:

What is the distribution of felony vs. misdemeanor arrest in each precinct? Which borough has the highest number of arrests?

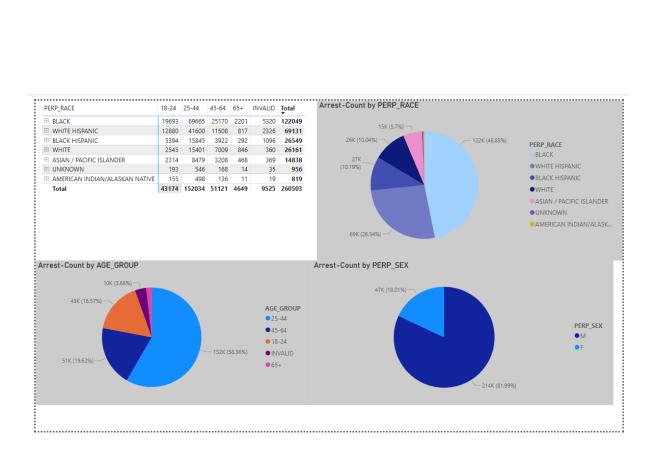


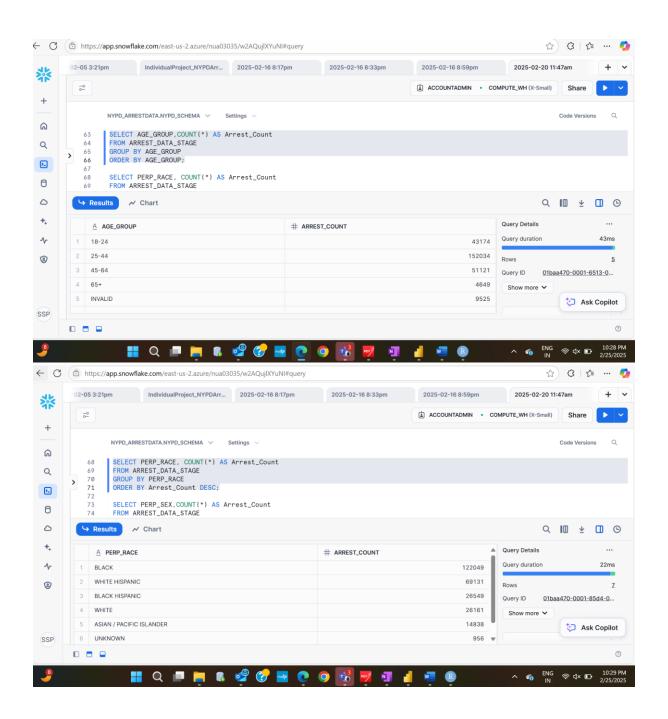
Felony vs. Misdemeanor Distribution:

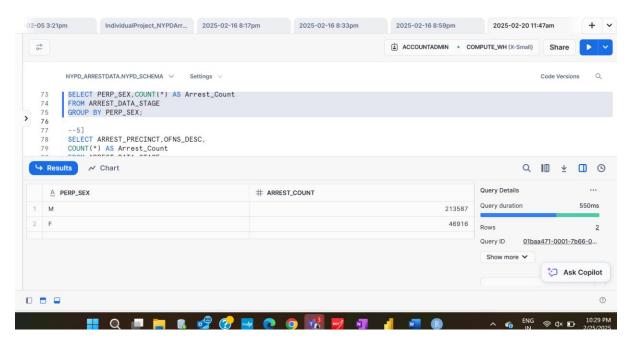
- The bar chart visualization gives us a relative sense of Felony (F) vs. Misdemeanor (M) distribution per precinct.
- Precincts 19, 20, 22, and 23 have only misdemeanor arrests (M).
- Precincts 5, 6, and 9 show a mix of felony and misdemeanor arrests, but primarily misdemeanor.

#### **Demographic Analysis of Arrests:**

What is the distribution of arrestees by age, race, and gender?







## Age Distribution:

- The age group 25-44 has the highest number of arrests with 152K (58.36%)
- The age group 45-64 accounts for 51K arrests, representing 19.62% of the total.
- The age group 18-24 accounts for 43K arrests, representing 16.57% of the total.
- Older adults (65+) are least represented in arrests with 10K arrests, representing 3.66% of the total.

### **Race Distribution:**

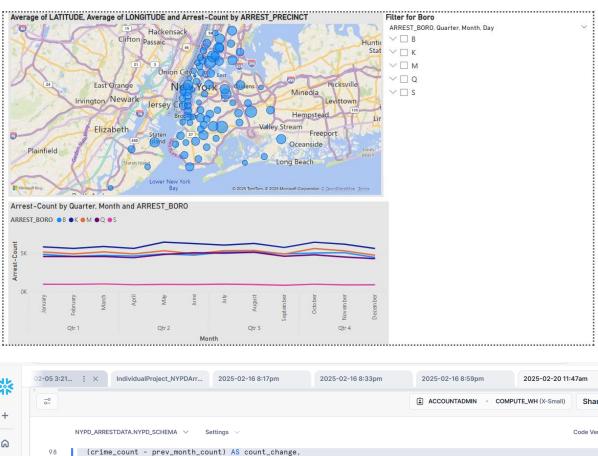
- Black individuals represent the largest proportion of arrestees, with 122K arrests (46.85%).
- White Hispanic individuals make up the second largest group with 69K arrests (26.54%).
- White individuals account for 26K arrests (10.04%)
- Asian/Pacific Islander individuals account for 15K arrests (5.7%).
- Black Hispanic individuals account for 27K arrests (10.19%)

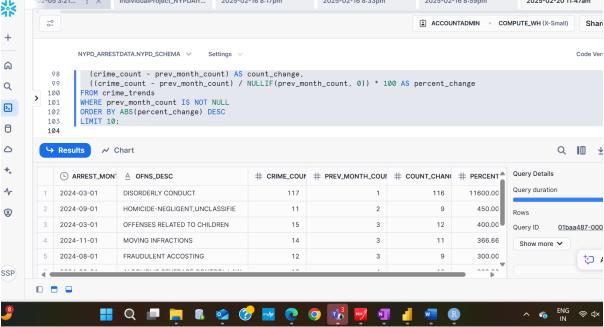
#### **Gender Distribution:**

- Males (M) make up the majority of arrests, with 214K arrests (81.99%).
- Females (F) represent a smaller proportion with 47K arrests (18.01%).

#### **Predictive & Preventive Insights:**

Can we identify high-crime areas based on historical trends?





Yes, we can identify high-crime areas based on historical trends using the NYPD Arrest Data Year-to-Date dataset.

1. **Historical Trends:** By examining the data across multiple years (available within the Year-to-Date data and previous years' datasets if available), we can identify trends in crime locations. Areas that consistently show high arrest rates over multiple years are strong candidates for being identified as high-crime areas.