

# IE6400\_Project1\_code

October 15, 2025

```
[48]: import pandas as pd
import io
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

```
[49]: file_name ="/content/Crime_Data_from_2020_to_Present-2.csv"
df = pd.read_csv(file_name)
display(df.head())
```

	DR_NO	Date Rptd	DATE OCC	TIME OCC	AREA	\
0	211507896	04/11/2021 12:00:00 AM	11/07/2020 12:00:00 AM		845	15
1	201516622	10/21/2020 12:00:00 AM	10/18/2020 12:00:00 AM		1845	15
2	240913563	12/10/2024 12:00:00 AM	10/30/2020 12:00:00 AM		1240	9
3	210704711	12/24/2020 12:00:00 AM	12/24/2020 12:00:00 AM		1310	7
4	201418201	10/03/2020 12:00:00 AM	09/29/2020 12:00:00 AM		1830	14

	AREA NAME	Rpt Dist No	Part	1-2	Crm Cd	\
0	N Hollywood	1502		2	354	
1	N Hollywood	1521		1	230	
2	Van Nuys	933		2	354	
3	Wilshire	782		1	331	
4	Pacific	1454		1	420	

	Crm Cd Desc	...	Status	Status Desc	\
0	THEFT OF IDENTITY	...	IC	Invest Cont	
1	ASSAULT WITH DEADLY WEAPON, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	...	IC	Invest Cont	
2	THEFT OF IDENTITY	...	IC	Invest Cont	
3	THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE - GRAND (\$950.01 AND ...	...	IC	Invest Cont	
4	THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE - PETTY (\$950 & UNDER)	...	IC	Invest Cont	

	Crm Cd 1	Crm Cd 2	Crm Cd 3	Crm Cd 4	\
0	354.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	
1	230.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	
2	354.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	
3	331.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	
4	420.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	

			LOCATION	Cross Street	LAT	LON
0	7800	BEEMAN	AV	NAN	34.2124	-118.4092
1		ATOLL	AV	N	34.1993	-118.4203
2	14600	SYLVAN	ST	NAN	34.1847	-118.4509
3	6000	COMEY	AV	NAN	34.0339	-118.3747
4			4700 LA VILLA MARINA	NAN	33.9813	-118.4350

[5 rows x 28 columns]

[50]: df.shape

[50]: (1004991, 28)

[51]: df.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1004991 entries, 0 to 1004990
Data columns (total 28 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
 ---  --  
 0   DR_NO            1004991 non-null   int64  
 1   Date Rptd        1004991 non-null   object 
 2   DATE OCC          1004991 non-null   object 
 3   TIME OCC          1004991 non-null   int64  
 4   AREA              1004991 non-null   int64  
 5   AREA NAME         1004991 non-null   object 
 6   Rpt Dist No       1004991 non-null   int64  
 7   Part 1-2          1004991 non-null   int64  
 8   Crm Cd            1004991 non-null   int64  
 9   Crm Cd Desc       1004991 non-null   object 
 10  Mocodes           853372 non-null   object 
 11  Vict Age          1004991 non-null   int64  
 12  Vict Sex          860347 non-null   object 
 13  Vict Descent      860335 non-null   object 
 14  Premis Cd         1004975 non-null   float64 
 15  Premis Desc        1004403 non-null   object 
 16  Weapon Used Cd    327247 non-null   float64 
 17  Weapon Desc         327247 non-null   object 
 18  Status             1004990 non-null   object 
 19  Status Desc         1004991 non-null   object 
 20  Crm Cd 1           1004980 non-null   float64 
 21  Crm Cd 2           69160 non-null    float64 
 22  Crm Cd 3           2314 non-null     float64 
 23  Crm Cd 4            64 non-null      float64 
 24  LOCATION            1004991 non-null   object 
 25  Cross Street        154236 non-null   object 
 26  LAT                 1004991 non-null   float64
```

```

27 LON          1004991 non-null  float64
dtypes: float64(8), int64(7), object(13)
memory usage: 214.7+ MB

```

[52]: df.describe(include='all')

	DR_NO	Date Rptd	DATE OCC	\
count	1.004991e+06	1004991	1004991	
unique	NaN	1896	1879	
top	NaN	02/02/2023 12:00:00 AM	01/01/2020 12:00:00 AM	
freq	NaN	929	1164	
mean	2.202215e+08	NaN	NaN	
std	1.319718e+07	NaN	NaN	
min	8.170000e+02	NaN	NaN	
25%	2.106169e+08	NaN	NaN	
50%	2.209159e+08	NaN	NaN	
75%	2.311103e+08	NaN	NaN	
max	2.521041e+08	NaN	NaN	
	TIME OCC	AREA	NAME	Rpt Dist No
count	1.004991e+06	1.004991e+06	1004991	1.004991e+06
unique	NaN	NaN	21	NaN
top	NaN	NaN	Central	NaN
freq	NaN	NaN	69670	NaN
mean	1.339900e+03	1.069174e+01	NaN	1.115633e+03
std	6.510613e+02	6.110255e+00	NaN	6.111605e+02
min	1.000000e+00	1.000000e+00	NaN	1.010000e+02
25%	9.000000e+02	5.000000e+00	NaN	5.870000e+02
50%	1.420000e+03	1.100000e+01	NaN	1.139000e+03
75%	1.900000e+03	1.600000e+01	NaN	1.613000e+03
max	2.359000e+03	2.100000e+01	NaN	2.199000e+03
	Crm Cd	Crm Cd Desc	...	Status Status Desc
count	1.004991e+06	1004991	...	1004990 1004991
unique	NaN	140	...	6 6
top	NaN	VEHICLE - STOLEN	...	IC Invest Cont
freq	NaN	115190	...	802862 802862
mean	5.001568e+02	NaN	...	NaN NaN
std	2.052731e+02	NaN	...	NaN NaN
min	1.100000e+02	NaN	...	NaN NaN
25%	3.310000e+02	NaN	...	NaN NaN
50%	4.420000e+02	NaN	...	NaN NaN
75%	6.260000e+02	NaN	...	NaN NaN
max	9.560000e+02	NaN	...	NaN NaN
	Crm Cd 1	Crm Cd 2	Crm Cd 3	Crm Cd 4
count	1.004980e+06	69160.000000	2314.000000	64.000000

unique		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
top		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
freq		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
mean	4.999174e+02	958.101258	984.015990	991.21875	
std	2.050736e+02	110.354348	52.350982	27.06985	
min	1.100000e+02	210.000000	310.000000	821.00000	
25%	3.310000e+02	998.000000	998.000000	998.00000	
50%	4.420000e+02	998.000000	998.000000	998.00000	
75%	6.260000e+02	998.000000	998.000000	998.00000	
max	9.560000e+02	999.000000	999.000000	999.00000	
					LOCATION \
count			1004991	154236	1.004991e+06
unique			66566	10413	NaN
top	800 N ALAMEDA		ST	BROADWAY	NaN
freq			2598	2486	NaN
mean			NaN	NaN	3.399821e+01
std			NaN	NaN	1.610713e+00
min			NaN	NaN	0.000000e+00
25%			NaN	NaN	3.401470e+01
50%			NaN	NaN	3.405890e+01
75%			NaN	NaN	3.416490e+01
max			NaN	NaN	3.433430e+01
		LON			
count	1.004991e+06				
unique		NaN			
top		NaN			
freq		NaN			
mean	-1.180909e+02				
std	5.582386e+00				
min	-1.186676e+02				
25%	-1.184305e+02				
50%	-1.183225e+02				
75%	-1.182739e+02				
max	0.000000e+00				

[11 rows x 28 columns]

Already, we can see that most of the data is present. Some columns are more complete than others (as seen under count); however, we will now print the column names in a list and check for missing values with more certainty.

```
[53]: print("\nColumn names:")
print(df.columns.tolist())
print("Missing values per column:")
print(df.isnull().sum())
```

```

Column names:
['DR_NO', 'Date Rptd', 'DATE OCC', 'TIME OCC', 'AREA', 'AREA NAME', 'Rpt Dist No', 'Part 1-2', 'Crm Cd', 'Crm Cd Desc', 'Mocodes', 'Vict Age', 'Vict Sex', 'Vict Descent', 'Premis Cd', 'Premis Desc', 'Weapon Used Cd', 'Weapon Desc', 'Status', 'Status Desc', 'Crm Cd 1', 'Crm Cd 2', 'Crm Cd 3', 'Crm Cd 4', 'LOCATION', 'Cross Street', 'LAT', 'LON']

Missing values per column:
DR_NO          0
Date Rptd      0
DATE OCC        0
TIME OCC        0
AREA            0
AREA NAME       0
Rpt Dist No    0
Part 1-2        0
Crm Cd          0
Crm Cd Desc    0
Mocodes         151619
Vict Age        0
Vict Sex        144644
Vict Descent    144656
Premis Cd       16
Premis Desc     588
Weapon Used Cd 677744
Weapon Desc     677744
Status           1
Status Desc     0
Crm Cd 1        11
Crm Cd 2        935831
Crm Cd 3        1002677
Crm Cd 4        1004927
LOCATION         0
Cross Street    850755
LAT              0
LON              0
dtype: int64

```

An in-depth description of the columns was not found, so we will infer column titles and entries (most seem straightforward). Now we can start cleaning the data. We will define new dataframes as we go to ensure no duplication or confusing of dataframes.

```
[54]: # Cleaning: check for duplicate rows.
print("\nNumber of duplicate rows:", df.duplicated().sum())
```

```
Number of duplicate rows: 0
```

```
[55]: # Cleaning: convert dates and times to datetime format.
df['Date Rptd'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Date Rptd'], errors='coerce')
df['DATE OCC'] = pd.to_datetime(df['DATE OCC'], errors='coerce')
df['TIME OCC'] = df['TIME OCC'].astype(str).str.zfill(4)
df['TIME OCC'] = pd.to_datetime(df['TIME OCC'], format='%H%M', errors='coerce').
    astype(dt.time)
```

/tmp/ipython-input-3215737464.py:2: UserWarning: Could not infer format, so each element will be parsed individually, falling back to `dateutil`. To ensure parsing is consistent and as-expected, please specify a format.

```
df['Date Rptd'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Date Rptd'], errors='coerce')
/tmp/ipython-input-3215737464.py:3: UserWarning: Could not infer format, so each element will be parsed individually, falling back to `dateutil`. To ensure parsing is consistent and as-expected, please specify a format.
df['DATE OCC'] = pd.to_datetime(df['DATE OCC'], errors='coerce')
```

```
[56]: # Cleaning: drop unnecessary columns:
# We will drop Area because it is redundant with Area Desc, and we will plot
# Area Desc
df = df.drop(columns=['AREA'])

# We will drop Crm Cd because they are vague and we do not have descriptions of
# them. Note that we will create our own crime descriptions from Crm Desc to
# replace and evaluate different crimes. There are also many missing values.
df = df.drop(columns=['Crm Cd', 'Crm Cd 1', 'Crm Cd 2', 'Crm Cd 3', 'Crm Cd 4'])

# Cross Street is vague and not needed. There are also many missing values.
df = df.drop(columns=['Cross Street'])

# Here, we are getting rid of more vague columns.
df = df.drop(columns=['Premis Cd', 'Weapon Used Cd', 'Status', 'Mocodes'])
```

```
[57]: # Fill missing values
df['Weapon Desc'] = df['Weapon Desc'].fillna("No Weapon Used")

descent_map = {
    'A': 'Other Asian',
    'B': 'Black',
    'C': 'Chinese',
    'D': 'Cambodian',
    'F': 'Filipino',
    'G': 'Guamanian',
    'H': 'Hispanic/Latin/Mexican',
    'I': 'American Indian/Alaskan Native',
    'J': 'Japanese',
    'K': 'Korean',
    'L': 'Laotian',
    'O': 'Other',
```

```

'P': 'Pacific Islander',
'S': 'Samoan',
'U': 'Hawaiian',
'V': 'Vietnamese',
'W': 'White',
'X': 'Unknown',
'Z': 'Asian Indian',
'-' : 'Unknown'
}
df['Vict Descent'] = df['Vict Descent'].map(descent_map)
df['Vict Descent'] = df['Vict Descent'].fillna("Descent Unknown")

sex_map = {
    'M': 'Male',
    'F': 'Female',
    'X': 'Unknown Sex'
}

df['Vict Sex'] = df['Vict Sex'].map(sex_map).fillna("Unknown Sex")

df['Premis Desc'] = df['Premis Desc'].fillna("Unknown Premise")

```

[58]: # Define column names

```

df["Crime_type"] = df["Part 1-2"].map({1: "Serious Crime", 2: "Less Serious Crime"})
df = df.drop(columns=['Part 1-2'])

df["Crm Cd Desc"] = df["Crm Cd Desc"].astype(str).str.strip().str.title()

```

[59]: # Break-up of ages in new category

```

def categorize_age(age):
    if age < 18:
        return "Juvenile"
    elif age < 60:
        return "Adult"
    else:
        return "Senior Citizen"

# Apply function to create new column
df["Age_category"] = df["Vict Age"].apply(categorize_age)

```

[60]: # view the df

```

df

```

[60]:

	DR_NO	Date Rptd	DATE OCC	TIME OCC	AREA NAME	Rpt Dist No	\
0	211507896	2021-04-11	2020-11-07	08:45:00	N Hollywood	1502	
1	201516622	2020-10-21	2020-10-18	18:45:00	N Hollywood	1521	

2	240913563	2024-12-10	2020-10-30	12:40:00	Van Nuys	933
3	210704711	2020-12-24	2020-12-24	13:10:00	Wilshire	782
4	201418201	2020-10-03	2020-09-29	18:30:00	Pacific	1454
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1004986	252104112	2025-02-02	2025-02-02	01:30:00	Topanga	2103
1004987	250404100	2025-02-18	2025-02-18	10:00:00	Hollenbeck	479
1004988	251304095	2025-01-31	2025-01-30	15:54:00	Newton	1372
1004989	251704066	2025-01-17	2025-01-17	16:00:00	Devonshire	1774
1004990	251904210	2025-03-25	2025-03-25	12:35:00	Mission	1944

		Crm Cd Desc	Vict	Age	Vict Sex	\
0		Theft Of Identity		31	Male	
1		Assault With Deadly Weapon, Aggravated Assault		32	Male	
2		Theft Of Identity		30	Male	
3		Theft From Motor Vehicle - Grand (\$950.01 And ...)		47	Female	
4		Theft From Motor Vehicle - Petty (\$950 & Under)		63	Male	
...		...	...	...	...	
1004986		Other Miscellaneous Crime		35	Male	
1004987		Child Neglect (See 300 W.I.C.)		11	Male	
1004988		Indecent Exposure		16	Female	
1004989		Battery - Simple Assault		17	Male	
1004990		Indecent Exposure		35	Female	

	Vict Descent	Premis Desc	\
0	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	
1	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	SIDEWALK	
2	White	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	
3	Other Asian	STREET	
4	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	ALLEY	
...	...	...	
1004986	Unknown	STREET	
1004987	Black	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	
1004988	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	STREET	
1004989	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	HIGH SCHOOL	
1004990	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	HIGH SCHOOL	

	Weapon Desc	Status Desc	\
0	No Weapon Used	Invest Cont	
1	KNIFE WITH BLADE 6INCHES OR LESS	Invest Cont	
2	No Weapon Used	Invest Cont	
3	No Weapon Used	Invest Cont	
4	No Weapon Used	Invest Cont	
...	...	...	
1004986	No Weapon Used	Invest Cont	
1004987	No Weapon Used	Invest Cont	
1004988	No Weapon Used	Invest Cont	
1004989	STRONG-ARM (HANDS, FIST, FEET OR BODILY FORCE)	Invest Cont	

1004990					No Weapon Used	Invest	Cont	
					LOCATION	LAT	LON	\
0	7800	BEEMAN			AV	34.2124	-118.4092	
1		ATOLL			AV	34.1993	-118.4203	
2	14600	SYLVAN			ST	34.1847	-118.4509	
3	6000	COMEY			AV	34.0339	-118.3747	
4			4700	LA VILLA MARINA		33.9813	-118.4350	
...					...	...	...	
1004986	22100	ROSCOE			BL	34.2259	-118.6126	
1004987	3500	PERCY			ST	34.0277	-118.1979	
1004988	300 E	53RD			ST	33.9942	-118.2701	
1004989	9600	ZELZAH			AV	34.2450	-118.5233	
1004990	11100	OMELVENY			AV	34.2722	-118.4417	
		Crime_type		Age_category				
0	Less	Serious Crime		Adult				
1		Serious Crime		Adult				
2	Less	Serious Crime		Adult				
3		Serious Crime		Adult				
4		Serious Crime	Senior Citizen					
...		...		...				
1004986	Less	Serious Crime		Adult				
1004987	Less	Serious Crime		Juvenile				
1004988	Less	Serious Crime		Juvenile				
1004989	Less	Serious Crime		Juvenile				
1004990	Less	Serious Crime		Adult				
[1004991 rows x 18 columns]								
[61]:	cleaned_df = df							
[61]:	DR_NO	Date Rptd	DATE OCC	TIME OCC	AREA NAME	Rpt Dist	No	\
0	211507896	2021-04-11	2020-11-07	08:45:00	N Hollywood		1502	
1	201516622	2020-10-21	2020-10-18	18:45:00	N Hollywood		1521	
2	240913563	2024-12-10	2020-10-30	12:40:00	Van Nuys		933	
3	210704711	2020-12-24	2020-12-24	13:10:00	Wilshire		782	
4	201418201	2020-10-03	2020-09-29	18:30:00	Pacific		1454	
...	...	...	...	...	...			
1004986	252104112	2025-02-02	2025-02-02	01:30:00	Topanga		2103	
1004987	250404100	2025-02-18	2025-02-18	10:00:00	Hollenbeck		479	
1004988	251304095	2025-01-31	2025-01-30	15:54:00	Newton		1372	
1004989	251704066	2025-01-17	2025-01-17	16:00:00	Devonshire		1774	
1004990	251904210	2025-03-25	2025-03-25	12:35:00	Mission		1944	
		Crm Cd Desc	Vict Age	Vict Sex				\

0		Theft Of Identity	31	Male
1		Assault With Deadly Weapon, Aggravated Assault	32	Male
2		Theft Of Identity	30	Male
3		Theft From Motor Vehicle - Grand (\$950.01 And ...)	47	Female
4		Theft From Motor Vehicle - Petty (\$950 & Under)	63	Male
...		...	...	...
1004986		Other Miscellaneous Crime	35	Male
1004987		Child Neglect (See 300 W.I.C.)	11	Male
1004988		Indecent Exposure	16	Female
1004989		Battery - Simple Assault	17	Male
1004990		Indecent Exposure	35	Female

	Vict Descent	Premis Desc	\
0	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	
1	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	SIDEWALK	
2	White	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	
3	Other Asian	STREET	
4	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	ALLEY	
...	...	...	
1004986	Unknown	STREET	
1004987	Black	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	
1004988	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	STREET	
1004989	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	HIGH SCHOOL	
1004990	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	HIGH SCHOOL	

	Weapon Desc	Status Desc	\
0	No Weapon Used	Invest Cont	
1	KNIFE WITH BLADE 6INCHES OR LESS	Invest Cont	
2	No Weapon Used	Invest Cont	
3	No Weapon Used	Invest Cont	
4	No Weapon Used	Invest Cont	
...	...	...	
1004986	No Weapon Used	Invest Cont	
1004987	No Weapon Used	Invest Cont	
1004988	No Weapon Used	Invest Cont	
1004989	STRONG-ARM (HANDS, FIST, FEET OR BODILY FORCE)	Invest Cont	
1004990	No Weapon Used	Invest Cont	

	LOCATION	LAT	LON	\
0	7800 BEEMAN	AV	34.2124	-118.4092
1	ATOLL	AV	34.1993	-118.4203
2	14600 SYLVAN	ST	34.1847	-118.4509
3	6000 COMEY	AV	34.0339	-118.3747
4	4700 LA VILLA MARINA	33.9813	-118.4350	
...	...	...	...	
1004986	22100 ROSCOE	BL	34.2259	-118.6126
1004987	3500 PERCY	ST	34.0277	-118.1979

```

1004988      300 E  53RD                      ST  33.9942 -118.2701
1004989      9600    ZELZAH                    AV  34.2450 -118.5233
1004990     11100    OMELVENY                  AV  34.2722 -118.4417

```

	Crime_type	Age_category
0	Less Serious Crime	Adult
1	Serious Crime	Adult
2	Less Serious Crime	Adult
3	Serious Crime	Adult
4	Serious Crime	Senior Citizen
...	...	...
1004986	Less Serious Crime	Adult
1004987	Less Serious Crime	Juvenile
1004988	Less Serious Crime	Juvenile
1004989	Less Serious Crime	Juvenile
1004990	Less Serious Crime	Adult

[1004991 rows x 18 columns]

```
[62]: print("Missing values per column:")
print(cleaned_df.isnull().sum())
```

Missing values per column:

DR_NO	0
Date Rptd	0
DATE OCC	0
TIME OCC	0
AREA NAME	0
Rpt Dist No	0
Crm Cd Desc	0
Vict Age	0
Vict Sex	0
Vict Descent	0
Premis Desc	0
Weapon Desc	0
Status Desc	0
LOCATION	0
LAT	0
LON	0
Crime_type	0
Age_category	0

dtype: int64

Data cleaning has been completed. Now start on Data Analysis.

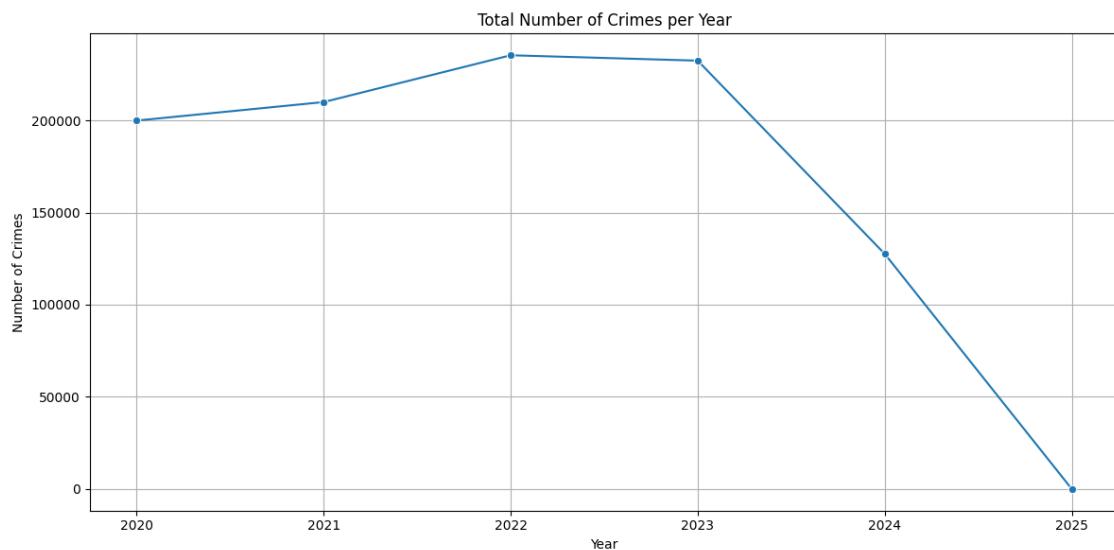
1. Overall Crime Trends:
  - Calculate and plot the total number of crimes per year to visualize the trends

```
[63]: # Extract the year from 'DATE OCC'
cleaned_df['Year'] = cleaned_df['DATE OCC'].dt.year

crimes_per_year = cleaned_df['Year'].value_counts().sort_index()

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.lineplot(x = crimes_per_year.index, y = crimes_per_year.values, marker = 'o')

plt.title('Total Number of Crimes per Year')
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Number of Crimes')
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Crime peaks in 2022 and 2023 before decreasing in 2024. The steep descrease in 2025 may be the result of missing or incomplete data due to LAPD issues as mentioned in the data description.

2. Seasonal Patterns:
  - Group the data by month and analyze the average number of monthly crimes over the years.

```
[64]: cleaned_df['Month'] = cleaned_df['DATE OCC'].dt.month_name()
monthly_crimes = cleaned_df.groupby(["Month"]).size().
   reset_index(name="Total_Crimes")

month_order = [
    "January", "February", "March", "April", "May", "June",
    "July", "August", "September", "October", "November", "December"]
```

```

]

monthly_crimes["Month"] = pd.Categorical(monthly_crimes["Month"], ↴
                                         categories=month_order, ordered=True)
avg_monthly = monthly_crimes.groupby("Month")["Total_Crimes"].mean().reset_index()

plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
plt.plot(avg_monthly["Month"], avg_monthly["Total_Crimes"], marker='o', ↴
         linewidth=2, color='purple')

# Add labels
for i, row in avg_monthly.iterrows():
    plt.text(row["Month"], row["Total_Crimes"] + 100,
              f"{int(row['Total_Crimes']):,}", ha='center', fontsize=9)

plt.title("Average Monthly Crimes (2020-2025)", fontsize=14, pad=15)
plt.xlabel("Month", fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel("Average Number of Crimes", fontsize=12)
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(True, linestyle='--', alpha=0.6)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

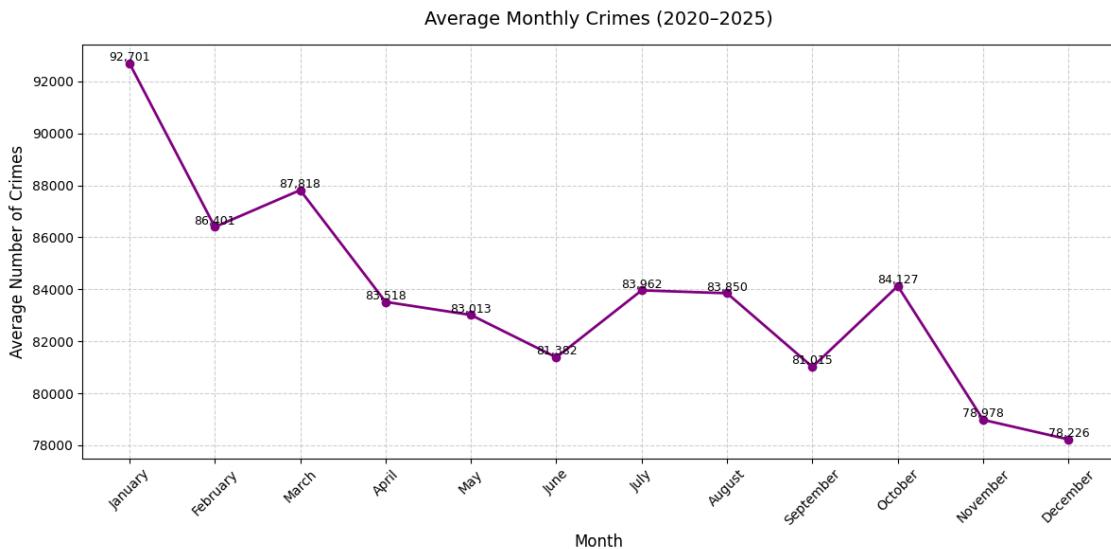
```

/tmp/ipython-input-2306259654.py:9: FutureWarning: The default of observed=False is deprecated and will be changed to True in a future version of pandas. Pass observed=False to retain current behavior or observed=True to adopt the future default and silence this warning.

```

avg_monthly =
monthly_crimes.groupby("Month")["Total_Crimes"].mean().reset_index()

```



Monthly crimes in greatest in January and least in December, showing decreasing crime throughout the year. This may be the result of efforts to crack down on crime throughout the year; otherwise, January may simply be an outlier as most of the data is clumped together.

```
[65]: cleaned_df['Monthly_count'] = cleaned_df['DATE OCC'].dt.to_period('M').dt.  
    ↪to_timestamp()  
cleaned_df
```

```
[65]:          DR_NO Date Rptd   DATE OCC TIME OCC   AREA NAME Rpt Dist No \
0      211507896 2021-04-11 2020-11-07 08:45:00 N Hollywood      1502
1      201516622 2020-10-21 2020-10-18 18:45:00 N Hollywood      1521
2      240913563 2024-12-10 2020-10-30 12:40:00 Van Nuys       933
3      210704711 2020-12-24 2020-12-24 13:10:00 Wilshire        782
4      201418201 2020-10-03 2020-09-29 18:30:00 Pacific       1454
```

```
...          ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...  
1004986 252104112 2025-02-02 2025-02-02 01:30:00 Topanga      2103
1004987 250404100 2025-02-18 2025-02-18 10:00:00 Hollenbeck     479
1004988 251304095 2025-01-31 2025-01-30 15:54:00 Newton       1372
1004989 251704066 2025-01-17 2025-01-17 16:00:00 Devonshire     1774
1004990 251904210 2025-03-25 2025-03-25 12:35:00 Mission       1944
```

	Crm Cd Desc	Vict Age	Vict Sex	\
0	Theft Of Identity	31	Male	
1	Assault With Deadly Weapon, Aggravated Assault	32	Male	
2	Theft Of Identity	30	Male	
3	Theft From Motor Vehicle - Grand (\$950.01 And ...)	47	Female	
4	Theft From Motor Vehicle - Petty (\$950 & Under)	63	Male	
...	...	...	...	
1004986	Other Miscellaneous Crime	35	Male	
1004987	Child Neglect (See 300 W.I.C.)	11	Male	
1004988	Indecent Exposure	16	Female	
1004989	Battery - Simple Assault	17	Male	
1004990	Indecent Exposure	35	Female	

	Vict Descent	\
0	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	...
1	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	...
2	White	...
3	Other Asian	...
4	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	...
...	...	
1004986	Unknown	...
1004987	Black	...
1004988	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	...
1004989	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	...
1004990	Hispanic/Latin/Mexican	...

			Weapon Desc	Status Desc	\	
0			No Weapon Used	Invest Cont		
1		KNIFE WITH BLADE 6INCHES OR LESS		Invest Cont		
2			No Weapon Used	Invest Cont		
3			No Weapon Used	Invest Cont		
4			No Weapon Used	Invest Cont		
...			...	...		
1004986			No Weapon Used	Invest Cont		
1004987			No Weapon Used	Invest Cont		
1004988			No Weapon Used	Invest Cont		
1004989	STRONG-ARM (HANDS, FIST, FEET OR BODILY FORCE)			Invest Cont		
1004990			No Weapon Used	Invest Cont		
			LOCATION	LAT	LON	\
0	7800	BEEMAN		AV	34.2124	-118.4092
1		ATOLL		AV	34.1993	-118.4203
2	14600	SYLVAN		ST	34.1847	-118.4509
3	6000	COMEY		AV	34.0339	-118.3747
4		4700	LA VILLA MARINA	33.9813	-118.4350	
...			...	...	...	
1004986	22100	ROSCOE		BL	34.2259	-118.6126
1004987	3500	PERCY		ST	34.0277	-118.1979
1004988	300 E	53RD		ST	33.9942	-118.2701
1004989	9600	ZELZAH		AV	34.2450	-118.5233
1004990	11100	OMELVENY		AV	34.2722	-118.4417
		Crime_type	Age_category	Year	Month	Monthly_count
0	Less Serious Crime		Adult	2020	November	2020-11-01
1	Serious Crime		Adult	2020	October	2020-10-01
2	Less Serious Crime		Adult	2020	October	2020-10-01
3	Serious Crime		Adult	2020	December	2020-12-01
4	Serious Crime	Senior Citizen	2020	September		2020-09-01
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1004986	Less Serious Crime		Adult	2025	February	2025-02-01
1004987	Less Serious Crime		Juvenile	2025	February	2025-02-01
1004988	Less Serious Crime		Juvenile	2025	January	2025-01-01
1004989	Less Serious Crime		Juvenile	2025	January	2025-01-01
1004990	Less Serious Crime		Adult	2025	March	2025-03-01

[1004991 rows x 21 columns]

```
[66]: monthly_crime_counts = cleaned_df.groupby('Monthly_count').size().
      reset_index(name='crime_count')
monthly_crime_counts
```

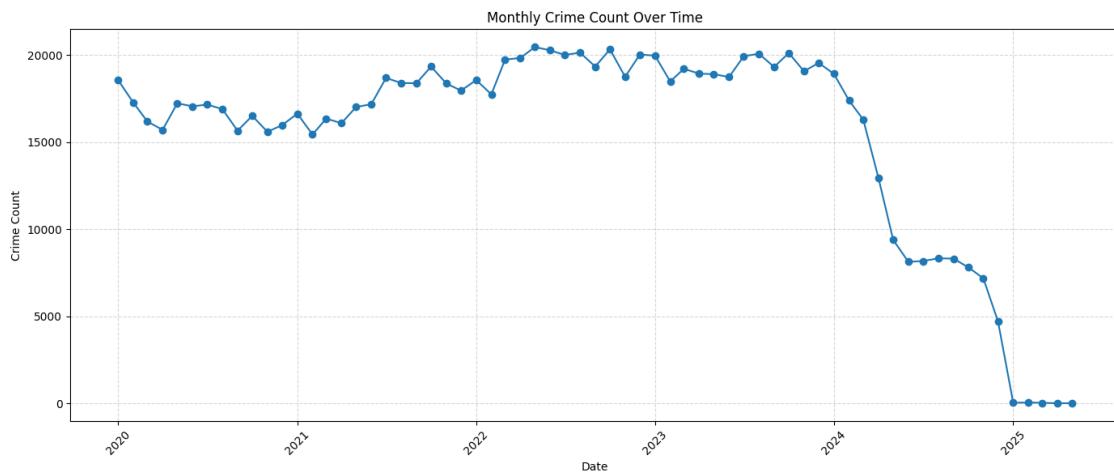
```
[66]:   Monthly_count  crime_count
0      2020-01-01      18576
1      2020-02-01      17284
2      2020-03-01      16188
3      2020-04-01      15706
4      2020-05-01      17230
..      ...
60     2025-01-01       26
61     2025-02-01       44
62     2025-03-01       24
63     2025-04-01        1
64     2025-05-01        2
```

[65 rows x 2 columns]

```
[67]: plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6))
plt.plot(monthly_crime_counts['Monthly_count'], monthly_crime_counts['crime_count'], marker='o', linestyle='--')

# Labels and formatting
plt.title('Monthly Crime Count Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Crime Count')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(True, linestyle='--', alpha=0.5)
plt.tight_layout()

plt.show()
```



Crime seemed to be slightly increasing monthly until 2024, when it began to decline. The decline in 2025 is likely due to LAPD reporting and publication issues, as mentioned earlier.

3. Most Common Crime Type:
- Count the occurrences of each crime type and identify the one with the highest frequency

```
[68]: crime_counts = cleaned_df[["Crm Cd Desc"]].value_counts().reset_index()
crime_counts.columns = ["Crime_Type", "Count"]

top10_crimes = crime_counts.head(10)
print(top10_crimes)

most_frequent_crime = top10_crimes.iloc[0]
print(f"\n Most frequent crime: {most_frequent_crime['Crime_Type']} "
      f"({most_frequent_crime['Count']} occurrences)")
```

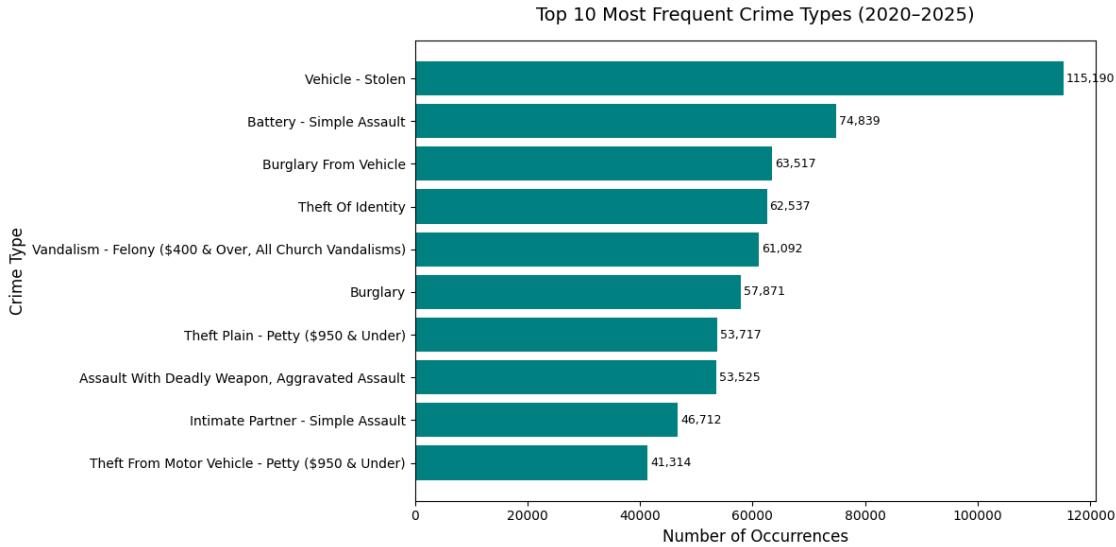
	Crime_Type	Count
0	Vehicle - Stolen	115190
1	Battery - Simple Assault	74839
2	Burglary From Vehicle	63517
3	Theft Of Identity	62537
4	Vandalism - Felony (\$400 & Over, All Church Va...	61092
5	Burglary	57871
6	Theft Plain - Petty (\$950 & Under)	53717
7	Assault With Deadly Weapon, Aggravated Assault	53525
8	Intimate Partner - Simple Assault	46712
9	Theft From Motor Vehicle - Petty (\$950 & Under)	41314

Most frequent crime: Vehicle - Stolen (115,190 occurrences)

```
[69]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
plt.barh(top10_crimes["Crime_Type"][::-1], top10_crimes["Count"][::-1], color='teal')
plt.title("Top 10 Most Frequent Crime Types (2020-2025)", fontsize=14, pad=15)
plt.xlabel("Number of Occurrences", fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel("Crime Type", fontsize=12)

for index, value in enumerate(top10_crimes["Count"][:-1]):
    plt.text(value + 500, index, f"{value},", va='center', fontsize=9)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



A stolen vehicle is the most frequent crime in the last six years, with simple assault and burglary from vehicle the next two common, respectively.

4. Regional Differences:
  - Group the data by region or city and compare crime rates using descriptive statistics or visualizations.

```
[70]: region_crimes = cleaned_df.groupby("AREA NAME").size().
       reset_index(name="Total_Crimes")

region_crimes = region_crimes.sort_values(by="Total_Crimes", ascending=False)

print(" Descriptive Statistics for Regional Crime Counts:")
print(region_crimes["Total_Crimes"].describe())
```

Descriptive Statistics for Regional Crime Counts:

count	21.000000
mean	47856.714286
std	8764.537336
min	33133.000000
25%	41756.000000
50%	46825.000000
75%	51107.000000
max	69670.000000
Name:	Total_Crimes, dtype: float64

```
[71]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
plt.barh(region_crimes["AREA NAME"][:-1], region_crimes["Total_Crimes"][:-1],
        color='darkslateblue')
plt.title("Total Crimes by Region (2020-2024)", fontsize=14, pad=15)
plt.xlabel("Total Crimes", fontsize=12)
```

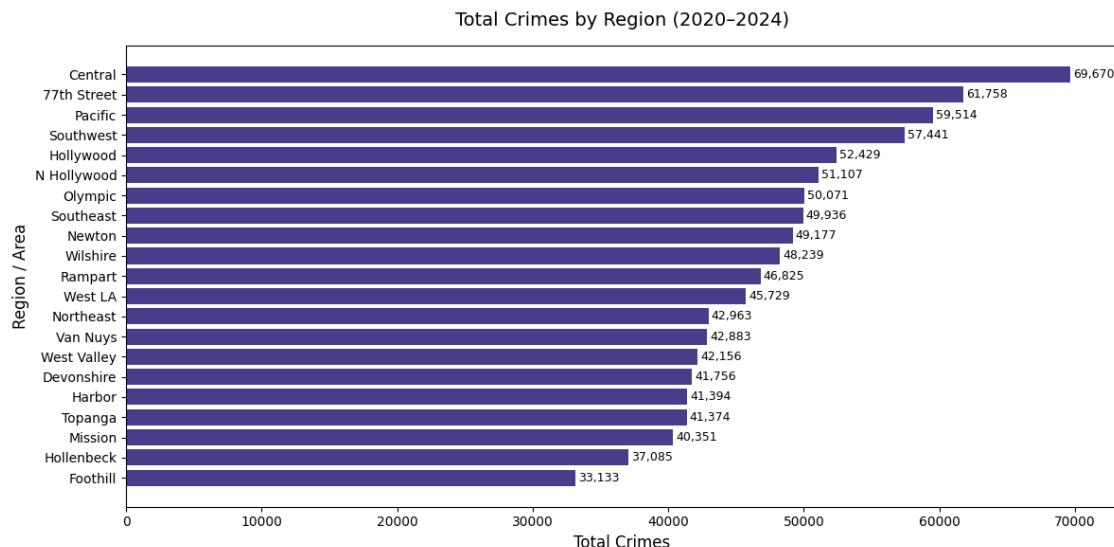
```

plt.ylabel("Region / Area", fontsize=12)

for index, value in enumerate(region_crimes["Total_Crimes"][:-1]):
    plt.text(value + 200, index, f"{value:,}", va='center', fontsize=9)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Crime is greatest in Central, while Foothill appears to be the safest (least amount of crime) region.

- Correlation with Economic Factors:
  - Collect economic data for the same time frame and use statistical methods, such as correlation analysis, to assess the relationship between economic factors and crime rates.

Here, we will recall our code from question #2 (monthly crime counts).

[72]: monthly\_crime\_counts

```

[72]:   Monthly_count  crime_count
0      2020-01-01      18576
1      2020-02-01      17284
2      2020-03-01      16188
3      2020-04-01      15706
4      2020-05-01      17230
..
       ...
60     2025-01-01        26
61     2025-02-01        44
62     2025-03-01        24
63     2025-04-01         1
64     2025-05-01         2

```

```
[65 rows x 2 columns]
```

Here, below, we are importing verified data about LA unemployment from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (FRED).

```
[73]: la_unemployment = pd.read_csv('CALOSA7URN.csv')
la_unemployment.rename(columns={'observation_date': 'Monthly_count'},  
                     inplace=True)
la_unemployment['Monthly_count'] = pd.  
    to_datetime(la_unemployment['Monthly_count'])

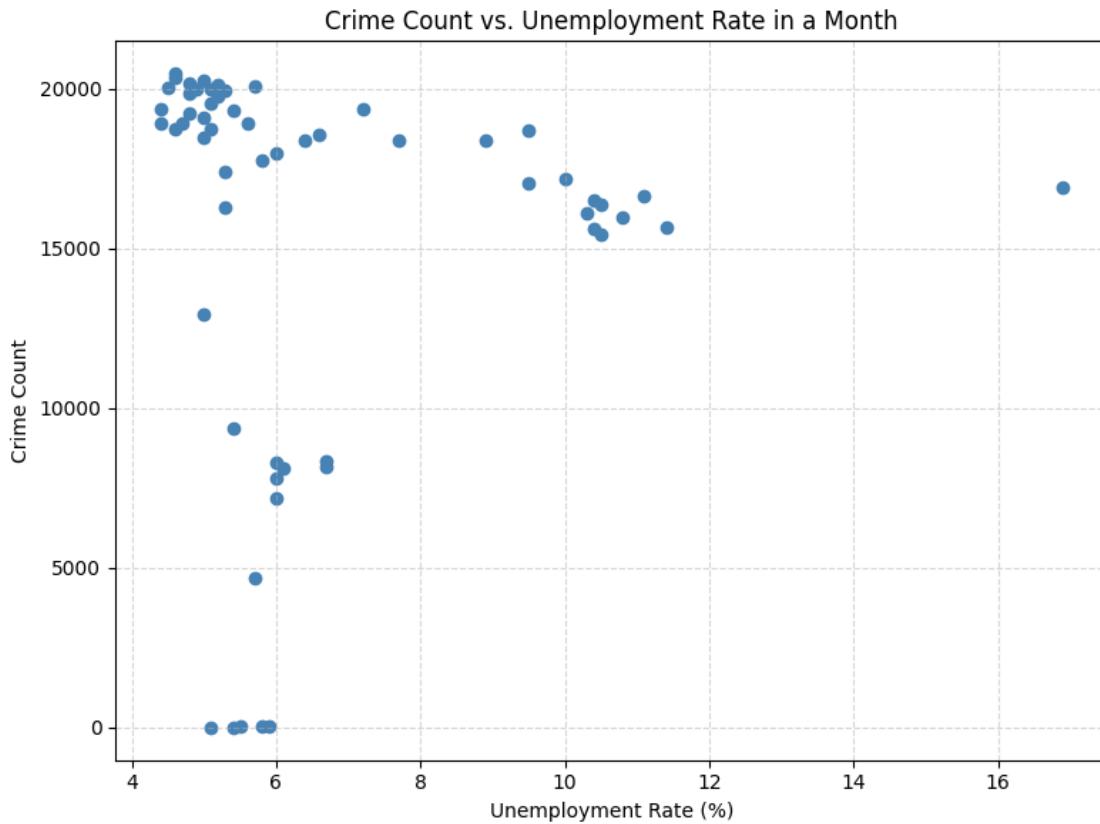
merged = pd.merge(la_unemployment, monthly_crime_counts, on='Monthly_count',  
                  how='inner')
merged
```

```
[73]:   Monthly_count  CALOSA7URN  crime_count
 0      2020-08-01      16.9      16902
 1      2020-09-01      11.4      15658
 2      2020-10-01      10.4      16510
 3      2020-11-01      10.4      15596
 4      2020-12-01      10.8      15979
 5      2021-01-01      11.1      16636
 6      2021-02-01      10.5      15440
 7      2021-03-01      10.5      16354
 8      2021-04-01      10.3      16091
 9      2021-05-01       9.5      17020
 10     2021-06-01      10.0      17182
 11     2021-07-01       9.5      18690
 12     2021-08-01       8.9      18398
 13     2021-09-01       7.7      18386
 14     2021-10-01       7.2      19343
 15     2021-11-01       6.4      18374
 16     2021-12-01       6.0      17962
 17     2022-01-01       6.6      18567
 18     2022-02-01       5.8      17750
 19     2022-03-01       5.2      19745
 20     2022-04-01       4.8      19837
 21     2022-05-01       4.6      20467
 22     2022-06-01       5.0      20273
 23     2022-07-01       4.9      20009
 24     2022-08-01       4.8      20144
 25     2022-09-01       4.4      19341
 26     2022-10-01       4.6      20335
 27     2022-11-01       4.6      18755
 28     2022-12-01       4.5      20036
 29     2023-01-01       5.1      19970
```

30	2023-02-01	5.0	18489
31	2023-03-01	4.8	19214
32	2023-04-01	4.4	18937
33	2023-05-01	4.7	18908
34	2023-06-01	5.1	18741
35	2023-07-01	5.3	19935
36	2023-08-01	5.7	20082
37	2023-09-01	5.4	19321
38	2023-10-01	5.2	20122
39	2023-11-01	5.0	19074
40	2023-12-01	5.1	19552
41	2024-01-01	5.6	18926
42	2024-02-01	5.3	17394
43	2024-03-01	5.3	16293
44	2024-04-01	5.0	12946
45	2024-05-01	5.4	9386
46	2024-06-01	6.1	8126
47	2024-07-01	6.7	8170
48	2024-08-01	6.7	8324
49	2024-09-01	6.0	8309
50	2024-10-01	6.0	7817
51	2024-11-01	6.0	7179
52	2024-12-01	5.7	4697
53	2025-01-01	5.8	26
54	2025-02-01	5.9	44
55	2025-03-01	5.5	24
56	2025-04-01	5.1	1
57	2025-05-01	5.4	2

```
[74]: plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(merged['CALOSA7URN'], merged['crime_count'], color='steelblue')

# Labels and title
plt.xlabel('Unemployment Rate (%)')
plt.ylabel('Crime Count')
plt.title('Crime Count vs. Unemployment Rate in a Month')
plt.grid(True, linestyle='--', alpha=0.5)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



It appears as though unemployment rate and number of crimes in a month are negatively correlated. This might have something to do with Covid-19 and less crime during that year when unemployment rates were higher. Many of the values in the lower left are probably from 2025 which has seen a steep drop in crime. Whether this is due to misreporting or actually drops in crime is hard to tell since 2025 is the current year.

6. Day of the Week Analysis:
  - Group the data by day of the week and analyze crime frequencies for each day.

```
[75]: cleaned_df["DayOfWeek"] = cleaned_df["DATE_OCC"].dt.day_name()

dow_order = [
    "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday", "Friday", "Saturday", "Sunday"]
df["DayOfWeek"] = pd.Categorical(df["DayOfWeek"], categories=dow_order, ordered=True)

by_dow = (
    df.groupby("DayOfWeek")
    .size()
    .reset_index(name="Crime_Count")
    .sort_values("DayOfWeek")
```

```

)
total = by_dow["Crime_Count"].sum()
by_dow["Share_%"] = (by_dow["Crime_Count"] / total * 100).round(2)

print("Crime frequency by day of week (2020-2024):")
print(by_dow)

plt.plot(by_dow["DayOfWeek"], by_dow["Crime_Count"], marker='o', linewidth=2,
         color='teal')

```

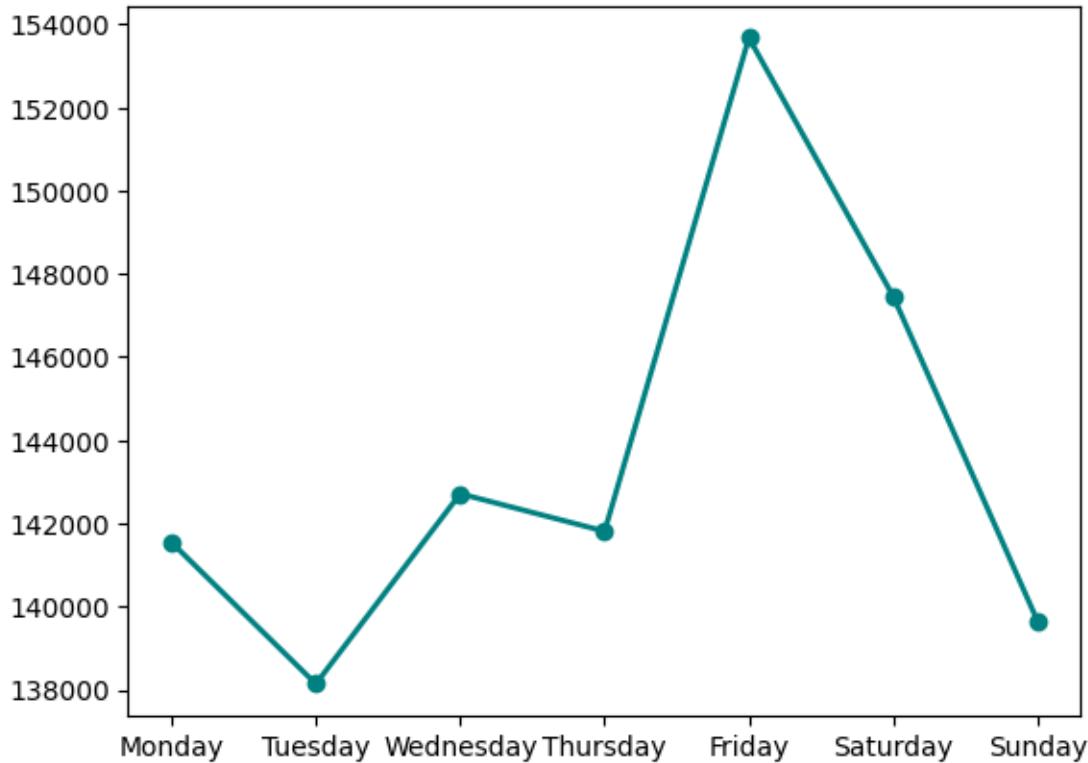
Crime frequency by day of week (2020-2024):

DayOfWeek	Crime_Count	Share_%
0	Monday	141543 14.08
1	Tuesday	138141 13.75
2	Wednesday	142714 14.20
3	Thursday	141810 14.11
4	Friday	153676 15.29
5	Saturday	147459 14.67
6	Sunday	139648 13.90

/tmp/ipython-input-1907830983.py:7: FutureWarning: The default of observed=False is deprecated and will be changed to True in a future version of pandas. Pass observed=False to retain current behavior or observed=True to adopt the future default and silence this warning.

```
df.groupby("DayOfWeek")
```

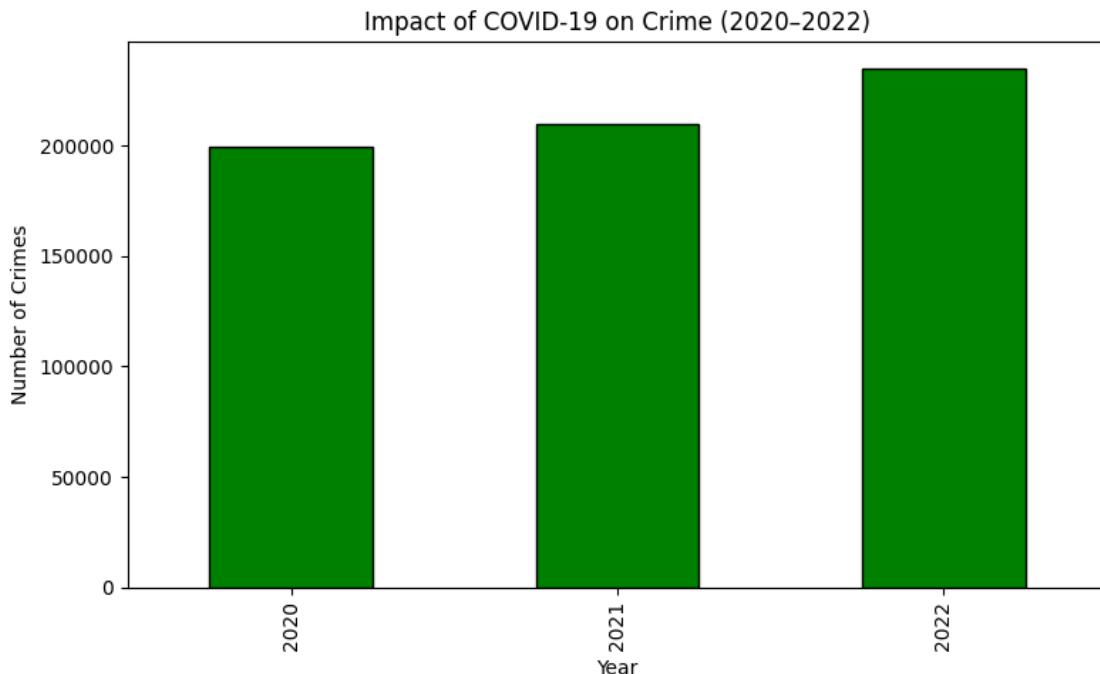
[75]: [`<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7b0001e5e360>`]



Most crimes occur over the weekend (Friday and Saturday), while they occur least on Tuesdays. This is likely due to more frequent travel or outings on Fridays and Saturdays.

7. Impact of Major Events:
  - Identify significant events or policy changes during the dataset period and analyze crime rate changes before and after these events.

```
[76]: df_event = df[df['Year'].between(2020, 2022)]
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
df_event['Year'].value_counts().sort_index().plot(kind='bar', color='green', edgecolor='black')
plt.title("Impact of COVID-19 on Crime (2020-2022)")
plt.xlabel("Year")
plt.ylabel("Number of Crimes")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



As Covid-19 subsided and stay-at-home orders were lifted, crime rose in LA.

8. Outliers and Anomalies:
  - Use statistical methods or data visualization techniques to identify dataset outliers and investigate unusual patterns.

```
[77]: # Recall Monthly_count and monthly_crime_counts.
```

```
Q1 = monthly_crime_counts["crime_count"].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = monthly_crime_counts["crime_count"].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1
lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

outliers_iqr = monthly_crime_counts[
    (monthly_crime_counts["crime_count"] < lower_bound) | 
    (monthly_crime_counts["crime_count"] > upper_bound)
]
print(" Outlier Months (Unusual Crime Activity):")
print(outliers_iqr)
```

Outlier Months (Unusual Crime Activity):

	Monthly_count	crime_count
52	2024-05-01	9386
53	2024-06-01	8126
54	2024-07-01	8170
55	2024-08-01	8324

```

56    2024-09-01      8309
57    2024-10-01      7817
58    2024-11-01      7179
59    2024-12-01      4697
60    2025-01-01       26
61    2025-02-01       44
62    2025-03-01       24
63    2025-04-01        1
64    2025-05-01        2

```

```

[78]: z_scores = (monthly_crime_counts["crime_count"] - 
                 monthly_crime_counts["crime_count"].mean()) / 
                 monthly_crime_counts["crime_count"].std()
outliers_z = monthly_crimes[np.abs(z_scores) > 3]

outlier_months = pd.concat([outliers_iqr, outliers_z]).drop_duplicates() .
    sort_values("crime_count", ascending=False)
print(" Outlier Months (Unusual Crime Activity):")
print(outlier_months)

plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
sns.boxplot(x = monthly_crime_counts["crime_count"], color="lightblue")
plt.title("Boxplot of Monthly Crime Totals (Outlier Detection)", fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel("Total Crimes per Month")
plt.grid(True, linestyle='--', alpha=0.5)
plt.show()

```

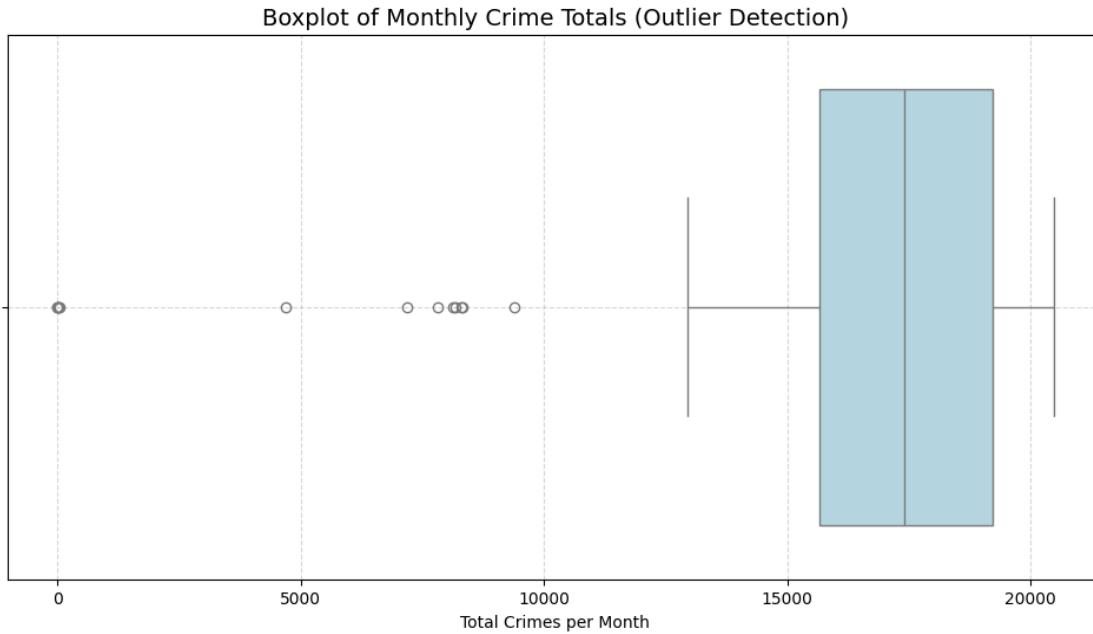
```

Outlier Months (Unusual Crime Activity):
   Monthly_count  crime_count Month  Total_Crimes
52    2024-05-01      9386.0  NaN      NaN
55    2024-08-01      8324.0  NaN      NaN
56    2024-09-01      8309.0  NaN      NaN
54    2024-07-01      8170.0  NaN      NaN
53    2024-06-01      8126.0  NaN      NaN
57    2024-10-01      7817.0  NaN      NaN
58    2024-11-01      7179.0  NaN      NaN
59    2024-12-01      4697.0  NaN      NaN
61    2025-02-01       44.0  NaN      NaN
60    2025-01-01       26.0  NaN      NaN
62    2025-03-01       24.0  NaN      NaN
64    2025-05-01        2.0  NaN      NaN
63    2025-04-01        1.0  NaN      NaN

```

/tmp/ipython-input-341720165.py:2: UserWarning: Boolean Series key will be  
reindexed to match DataFrame index.

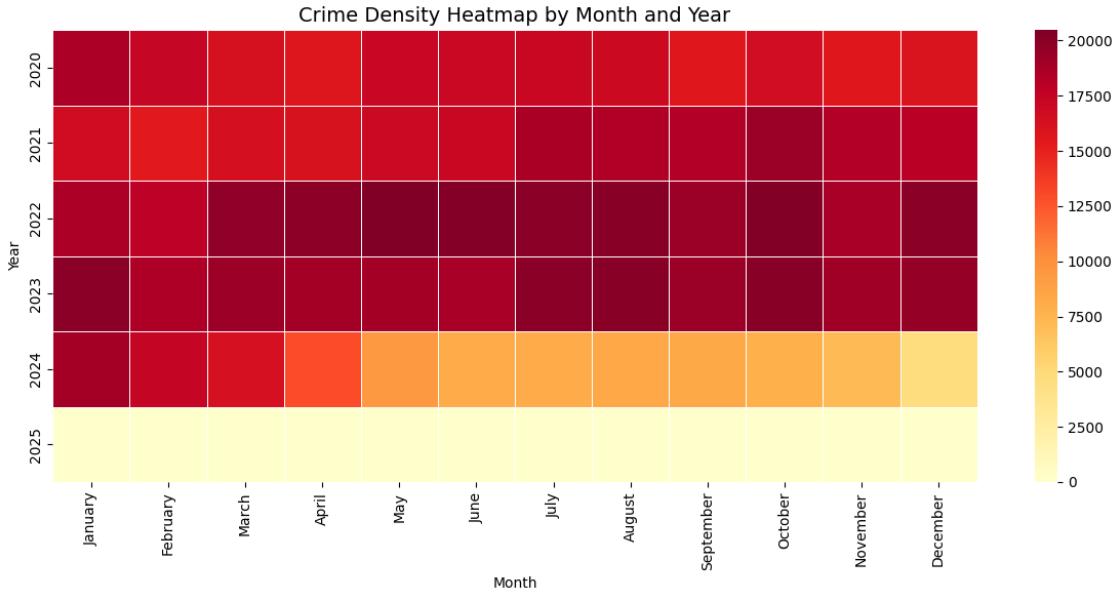
```
outliers_z = monthly_crimes[np.abs(z_scores) > 3]
```



As predicted, all of the 2025 entries and some of the 2024 entries are outliers. This lines up with police reports of changes in reporting in 2024 and issues in 2025.

```
[79]: heatmap_data = cleaned_df.groupby(["Year", "Month"]).size().
    ↪unstack(fill_value=0)
# Order months properly
month_order = [
    ↪["January", "February", "March", "April", "May", "June", "July", "August", "September", "October", "November", "December"]
]
heatmap_data = heatmap_data[month_order]

plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
sns.heatmap(heatmap_data, cmap="YlOrRd", linewidths=0.5, annot=False)
plt.title("Crime Density Heatmap by Month and Year", fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel("Month")
plt.ylabel("Year")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



The heatmap above shows the decline of crime in 2024 and 2025 as data was affected by outliers and possible missing data.

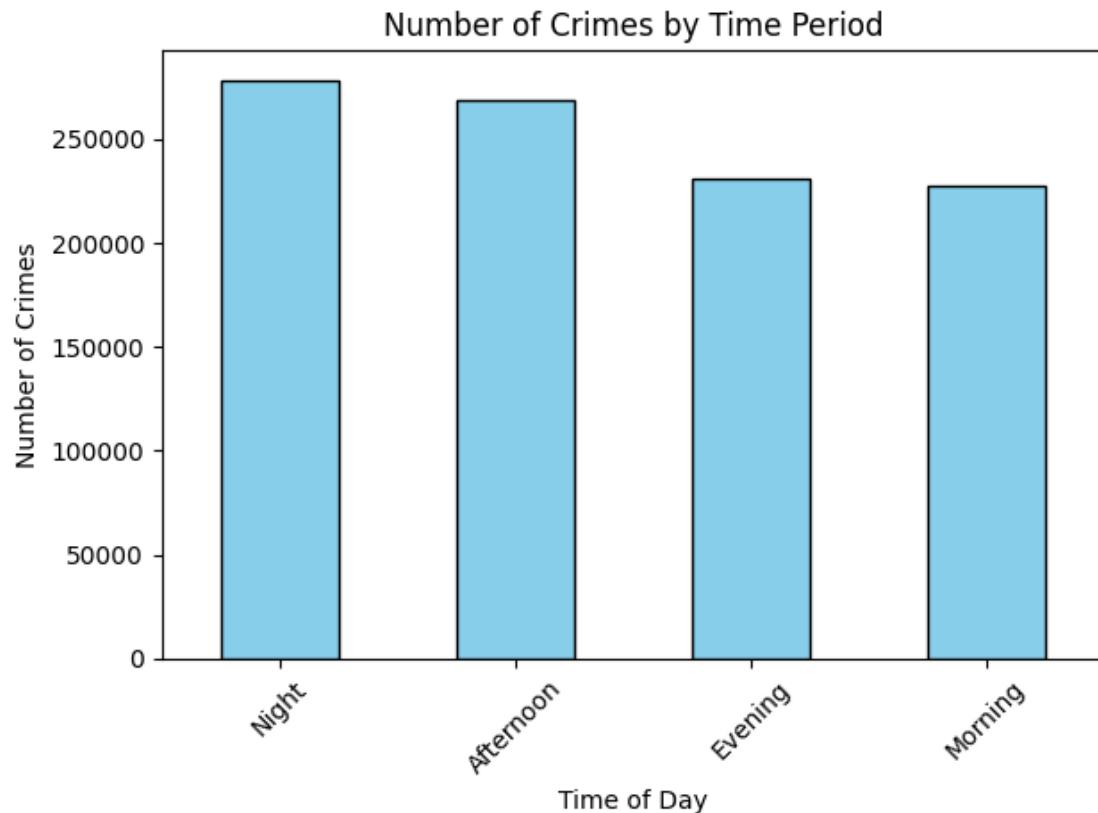
- Demographic Factors:
  - Analyze the dataset to identify any patterns or correlations between demographic factors (e.g., age, gender) and specific types of crimes.

```
[46]: def get_time_period(t):
    if pd.isnull(t):
        return "Unknown"
    dt_object = pd.to_datetime(str(t), format='%H:%M:%S')
    hour = dt_object.hour
    if 5 <= hour < 12:
        return "Morning"
    elif 12 <= hour < 17:
        return "Afternoon"
    elif 17 <= hour < 21:
        return "Evening"
    else: # 0 <= hour < 5 or 21 <= hour < 24
        return "Night"

cleaned_df['Time Period'] = cleaned_df['TIME OCC'].apply(get_time_period)

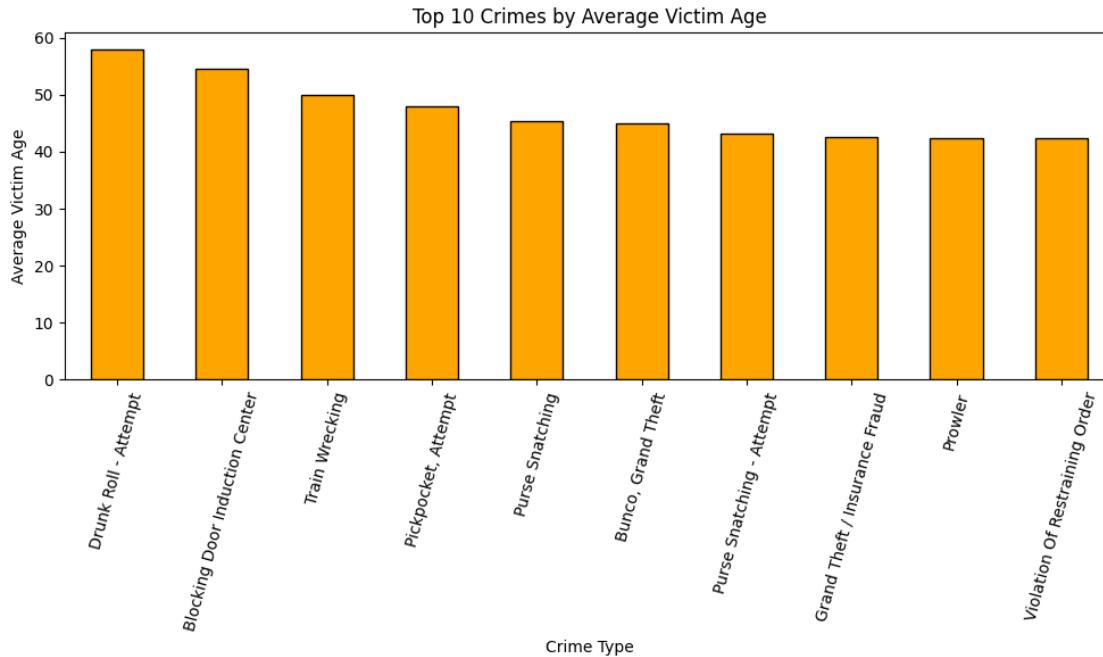
cleaned_df['Time Period'].value_counts().plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue', edgecolor='black')
plt.title("Number of Crimes by Time Period")
plt.xlabel("Time of Day")
plt.ylabel("Number of Crimes")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
```

```
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```



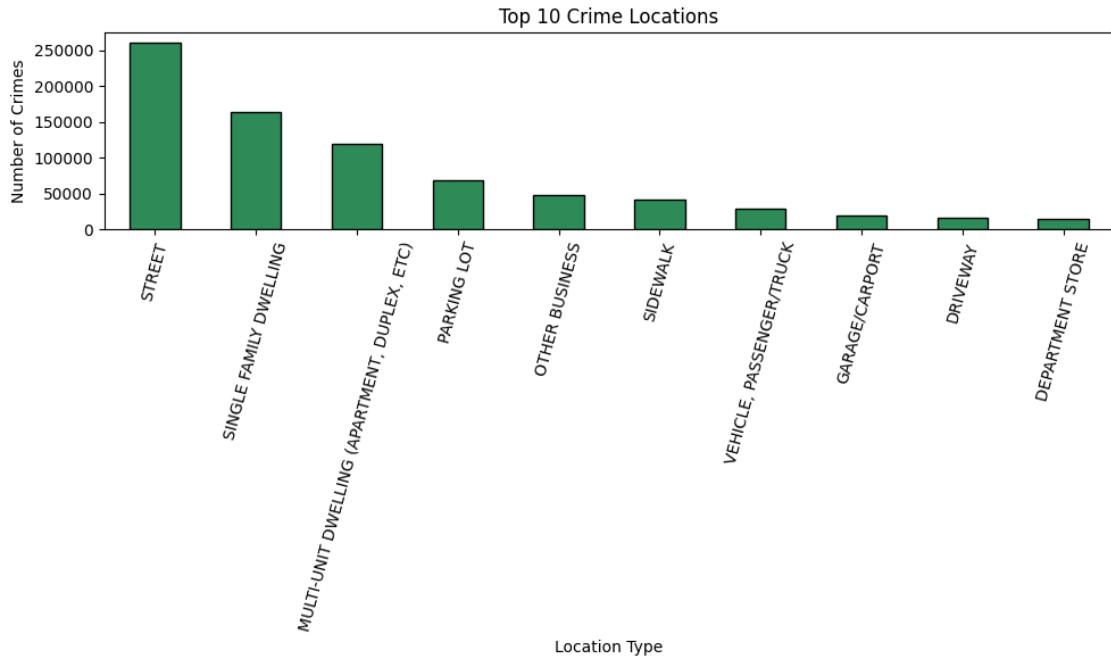
Most crimes occur at night, with the least occurring between 5 AM and 12 PM.

```
[47]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))  
cleaned_df.groupby('Crm Cd Desc')['Vict Age'].mean().  
    sort_values(ascending=False).head(10).plot(  
        kind='bar', color='orange', edgecolor='black')  
plt.title("Top 10 Crimes by Average Victim Age")  
plt.xlabel("Crime Type")  
plt.ylabel("Average Victim Age")  
plt.xticks(rotation=75)  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```



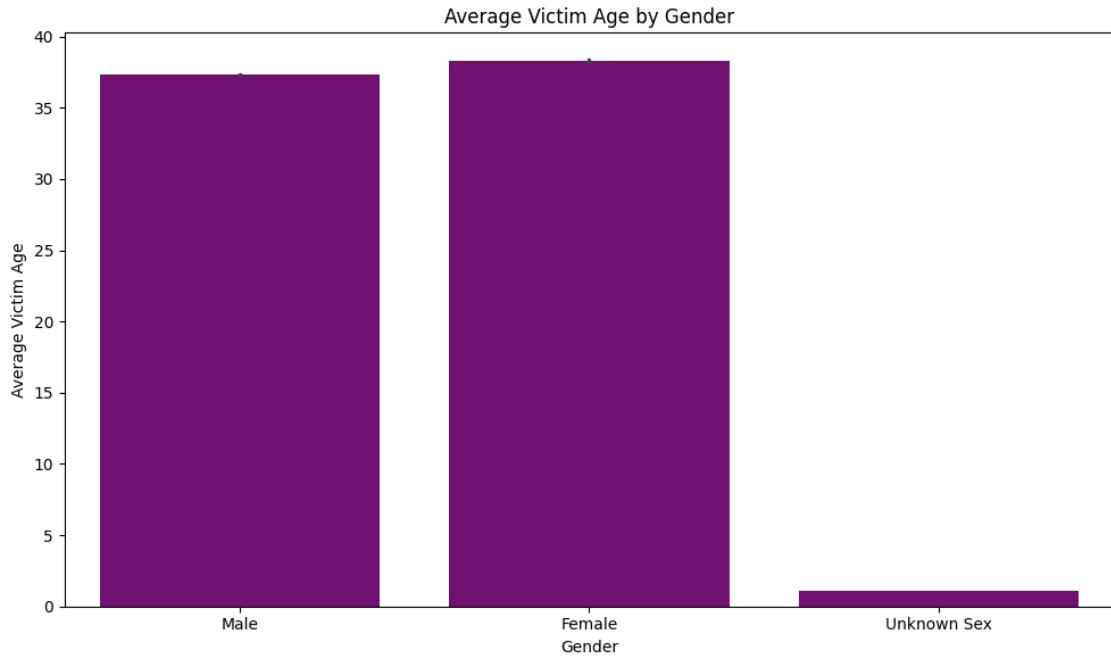
Stealing from inebriated people is the crime associated with the oldest average victim age. Purse snatching (both actual snatching and attempts) also have some of the highest victim ages.

```
[80]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
cleaned_df['Premis Desc'].value_counts().head(10).plot(kind='bar', color='seagreen', edgecolor='black')
plt.title("Top 10 Crime Locations")
plt.xlabel("Location Type")
plt.ylabel("Number of Crimes")
plt.xticks(rotation=75)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



The large majority of crimes occur in the street, with the next most occurring in family dwellings (either single family or multi-unit).

```
[81]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.barplot(x='Vict Sex', y='Vict Age', data = cleaned_df, estimator='mean', color = 'purple')
plt.title("Average Victim Age by Gender")
plt.xlabel("Gender")
plt.ylabel("Average Victim Age")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Females had a higher average victim age than males. A large majority of the category probably represent crimes where children or babies are the victim, where gender may be less important.

[82]: # 10. Predicting Future Trends (ARIMA Forecast)

```
from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA

yearly = cleaned_df['Year'].value_counts().sort_index()
model = ARIMA(yearly, order=(1,1,1))
model_fit = model.fit()
forecast = model_fit.forecast(steps=3)

plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
plt.plot(yearly.index, yearly.values, label='Observed', marker='o')
plt.plot(range(yearly.index[-1]+1, yearly.index[-1]+4), forecast,
         label='Forecast', marker='o', linestyle='--', color='red')
plt.title("Crime Forecast for Next 3 Years (ARIMA)")
plt.xlabel("Year")
plt.ylabel("Predicted Crimes")
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

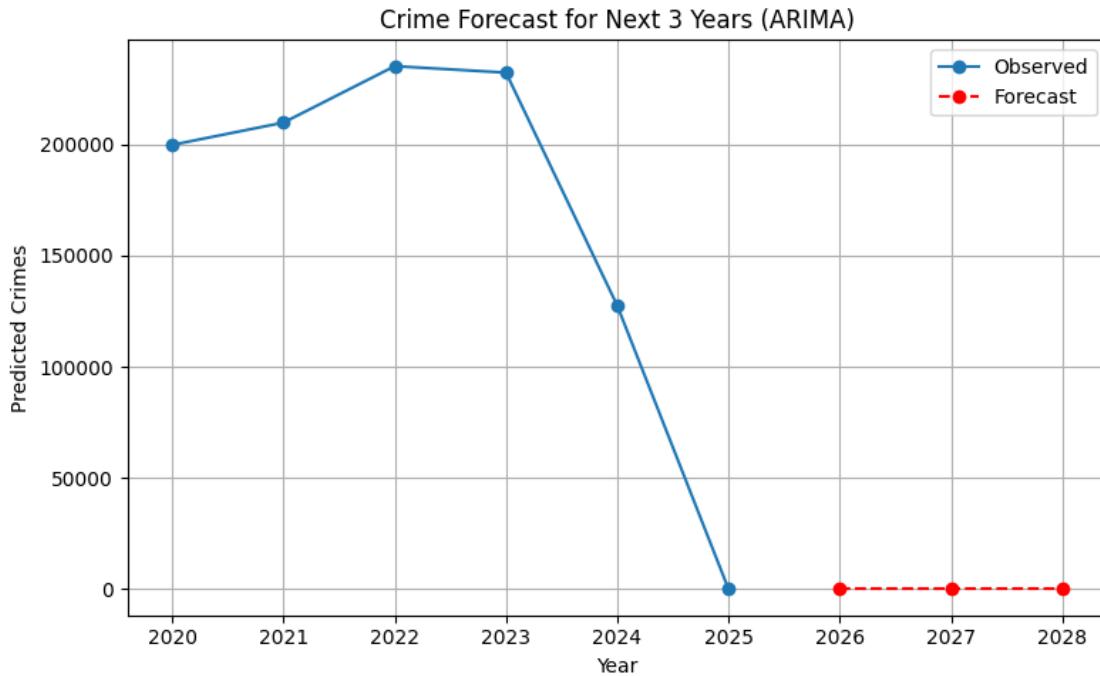
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa\_model.py:473:  
ValueWarning: An unsupported index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot

be generated. To use the model for forecasting, use one of the supported classes of index.

```
    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473:
ValueWarning: An unsupported index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot
be generated. To use the model for forecasting, use one of the supported classes
of index.

    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473:
ValueWarning: An unsupported index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot
be generated. To use the model for forecasting, use one of the supported classes
of index.

    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-
packages/statsmodels/tsa/statespace/sarimax.py:966: UserWarning: Non-stationary
starting autoregressive parameters found. Using zeros as starting parameters.
    warn('Non-stationary starting autoregressive parameters'
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-
packages/statsmodels/tsa/statespace/sarimax.py:978: UserWarning: Non-invertible
starting MA parameters found. Using zeros as starting parameters.
    warn('Non-invertible starting MA parameters found.'
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:837:
ValueWarning: No supported index is available. Prediction results will be given
with an integer index beginning at `start`.
    return get_prediction_index(
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:837:
FutureWarning: No supported index is available. In the next version, calling
this method in a model without a supported index will result in an exception.
    return get_prediction_index()
```



Since 2025 is not yet completed, and may be missing values, let us eliminate 2025 and run the predictions again.

```
[83]: from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

filtered_df = cleaned_df[cleaned_df['Year'] < 2025]
yearly = filtered_df['Year'].value_counts().sort_index()
model = ARIMA(yearly, order=(1,1,1))
model_fit = model.fit()
forecast = model_fit.forecast(steps=3)
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
plt.plot(yearly.index, yearly.values, label='Observed', marker='o')
plt.plot(range(yearly.index[-1]+1, yearly.index[-1]+4), forecast,
         label='Forecast', marker='o', linestyle='--', color='red')
plt.title("Crime Forecast for Next 3 Years (ARIMA)")
plt.xlabel("Year")
plt.ylabel("Predicted Crimes")
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa\_model.py:473:  
ValueWarning: An unsupported index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot  
be generated. To use the model for forecasting, use one of the supported classes

```

of index.

    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473:
ValueWarning: An unsupported index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot
be generated. To use the model for forecasting, use one of the supported classes
of index.

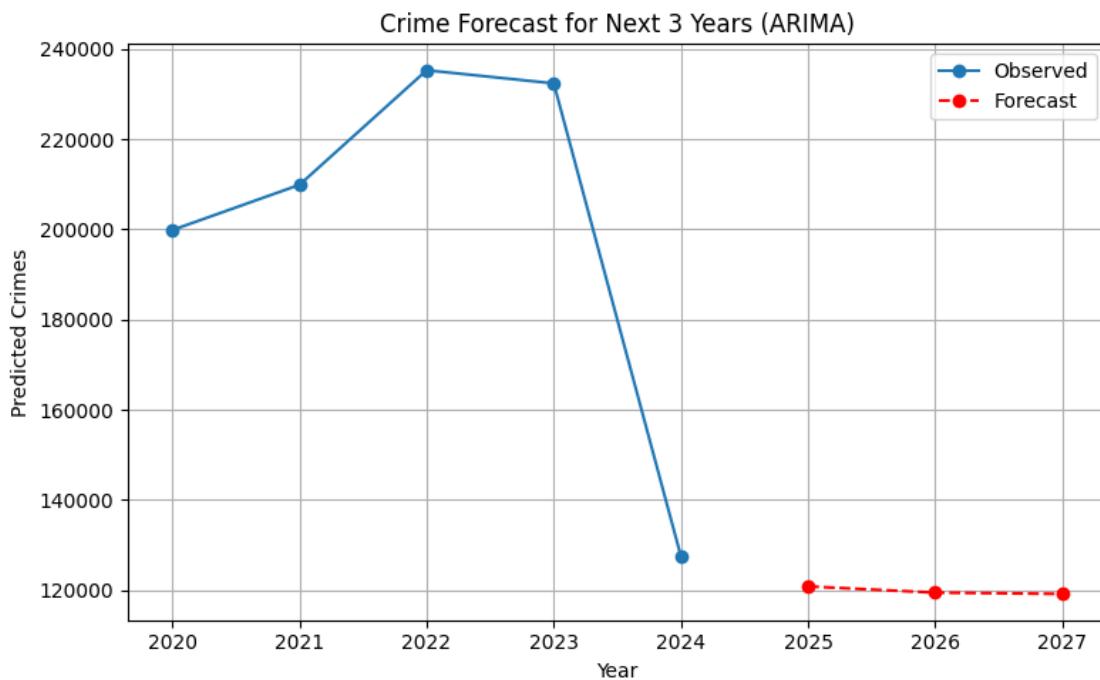
    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473:
ValueWarning: An unsupported index was provided. As a result, forecasts cannot
be generated. To use the model for forecasting, use one of the supported classes
of index.

    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-
packages/statsmodels/tsa/statespace/sarimax.py:966: UserWarning: Non-stationary
starting autoregressive parameters found. Using zeros as starting parameters.
    warn('Non-stationary starting autoregressive parameters'
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:837:
ValueWarning: No supported index is available. Prediction results will be given
with an integer index beginning at `start`.

    return get_prediction_index(
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:837:
FutureWarning: No supported index is available. In the next version, calling
this method in a model without a supported index will result in an exception.

    return get_prediction_index(

```



According to PRIMA, crime is supposed to continue its decrease over the next three years but plateau around 120,000 crimes per year.

```
[84]: from prophet import Prophet
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

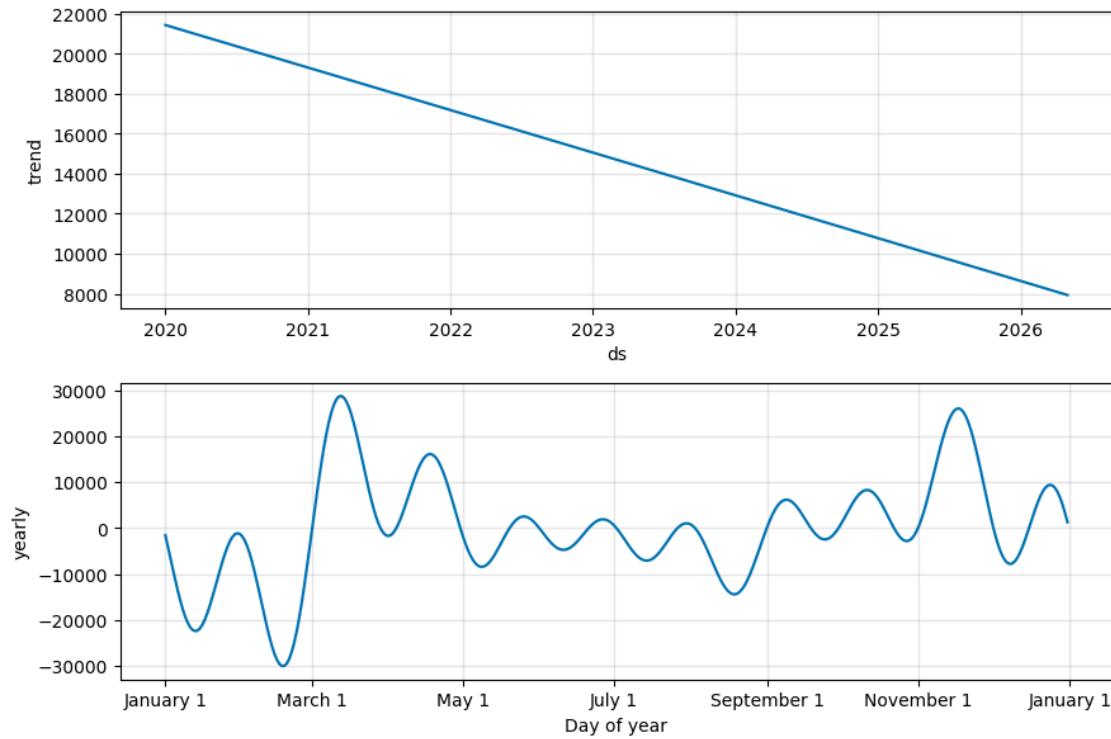
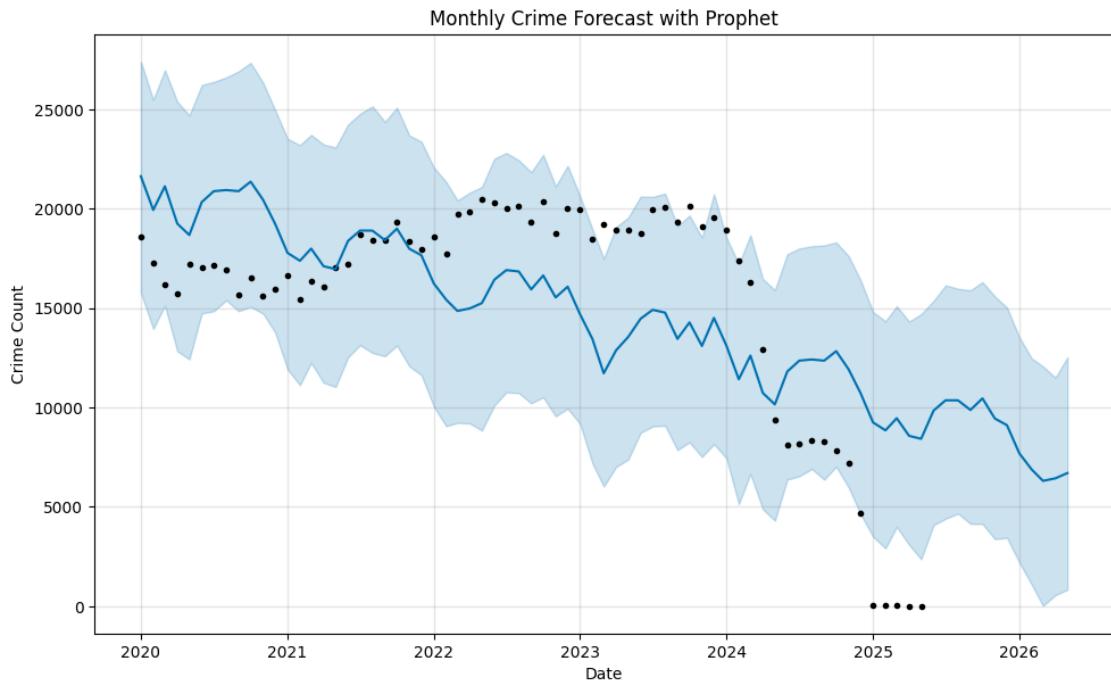
df_prophet = monthly_crime_counts.rename(columns={'Monthly_count': 'ds',
                                                 'crime_count': 'y'})

model = Prophet(weekly_seasonality=True, daily_seasonality=False,
                weekly_seasonality=False)
model.fit(df_prophet)
future = model.make_future_dataframe(periods=12, freq='MS')
forecast = model.predict(future)

fig1 = model.plot(forecast)
plt.title('Monthly Crime Forecast with Prophet')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Crime Count')
plt.show()

fig2 = model.plot_components(forecast)
plt.show()
```

```
DEBUG:cmdstanpy:input tempfile: /tmp/tmp3qay19t9/wtp0kk1a.json
DEBUG:cmdstanpy:input tempfile: /tmp/tmp3qay19t9/i31u87ap.json
DEBUG:cmdstanpy:idx 0
DEBUG:cmdstanpy:running CmdStan, num_threads: None
DEBUG:cmdstanpy:CmdStan args: ['/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-
packages/prophet/stan_model/prophet_model.bin', 'random', 'seed=74137', 'data',
'file=/tmp/tmp3qay19t9/wtp0kk1a.json', 'init=/tmp/tmp3qay19t9/i31u87ap.json',
'output',
'file=/tmp/tmp3qay19t9/prophet_model2li8v8op/prophet_model-20251015154048.csv',
'method=optimize', 'algorithm=newton', 'iter=10000']
15:40:48 - cmdstanpy - INFO - Chain [1] start processing
INFO:cmdstanpy:Chain [1] start processing
15:40:49 - cmdstanpy - INFO - Chain [1] done processing
INFO:cmdstanpy:Chain [1] done processing
```



In the top graph, the black dots display the actual historical monthly crime data points. The blue

line running through it shows the Prophet model's forecast of the predicted trend of the data, including the model's forecasts. The light blue shaded area shows the model's confidence interval for the line. Given the limited number of data points (especially the single data point for 2021), the forecast might have a high degree of uncertainty, which is reflected in the wide shaded area.

The second graph shows the trend of crimes over time (a negative correlation) and the last graph shows how crime counts can vary within a given year.

[84] :