

Capstone Project - The Battle of Neighborhoods Report

Ankit Parashar
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Introduction/Business Problem

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The average American moves about eleven times in their lifetime. This brings us to the question: Do people move until they find a place to settle down where they truly feel happy, or do our wants and needs change over time, prompting us to eventually leave a town we once called home for a new area that will bring us satisfaction? Or, do we too often move to a new area without knowing exactly what we're getting into, forcing us to turn tail and run at the first sign of discomfort?

To minimise the chances of this happening, we should always do proper research when planning our next move in life. Consider the following factors when picking a new place to live so you don't end up wasting your valuable time and money making a move you'll end up regretting. Safety is a top concern when moving to a new area. If you don't feel safe in your own home, you're not going to be able to enjoy living there.

1.2 Problem

The crime statistics dataset of London found on Kaggle has crimes in each Boroughs of London from 2008 to 2016. The year 2016 being the latest we will be considering the data of that year which is actually old information as of now. The crime rates in each borough may have changed over time.

This project aims to select the safest borough in London based on the total crimes, explore the neighborhoods of that borough to find the 10 most common venues in each neighborhood and finally cluster the neighborhoods using k-mean clustering.

1.3 Interest

Expats who are considering to relocate to London will be interested to identify the safest borough in London and explore its neighborhoods and common venues around each neighborhood.

Data Section

2. Data Acquisition and Cleaning

2.1 Data Acquisition

The data acquired for this project is a combination of data from three sources. The first data source of the project uses a [London crime data](#) that shows the crime per borough in London. The dataset contains the following columns:

- **lsoa_code** : code for Lower Super Output Area in Greater London.
- **borough** : Common name for London borough.
- **major_category** : High level categorisation of crime
- **minor_category** : Low level categorisation of crime within major category.
- **value** : monthly reported count of categorical crime in given borough
- **year** : Year of reported counts, 2008-2016
- **month** : Month of reported counts, 1-12

The second source of data is scraped from a wikipedia page that contains the [list of London boroughs](#) . This page contains additional information about the boroughs, the following are the columns:

- **Borough** : The names of the 33 London boroughs.
- **Inner** : Categorizing the borough as an Inner London borough or an Outer London borough
- **Status** : Categorizing the borough as Royal, City or other borough.
- **Local authority** : The local authority assigned to the borough.
- **Political control** : The political party that control the borough.
- **Headquarters:** Headquarters of the Boroughs.
- **Area (sq mi)** : Area of the borough in square miles.
- **Population (2013 est)[1]** : The population in the borough recorded during the year 2013.
- **Co-ordinates** : The latitude and longitude of the boroughs.
- **Nr. in map** : The number assigned to each borough to represent visually on a map.

The third data source is the list of Neighborhoods in the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames as found on a wikipedia page. This dataset is created from scratch using the list of neighborhood available on the site, the following are columns:

- **Neighborhood:** Name of the neighborhood in the Borough.
- **Borough:** Name of the Borough.
- **Latitude:** Latitude of the Borough.
- **Longitude:** Longitude of the Borough.
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