

How accurate can I create a model to predict locations of crimes in Chicago?

Crime research spans academia, government, and industry.

In Los Angeles a model was 1.4 - 2.2 times better at predicting crime compared to a dedicated crime analyst and with this improved performance 7.4% of crime was reduced in a controlled experiment that used a model to predict hotspots.

In this study the prediction algorithm used historical crime data to predict future crime hotspots (did not rely on census or demographic data)

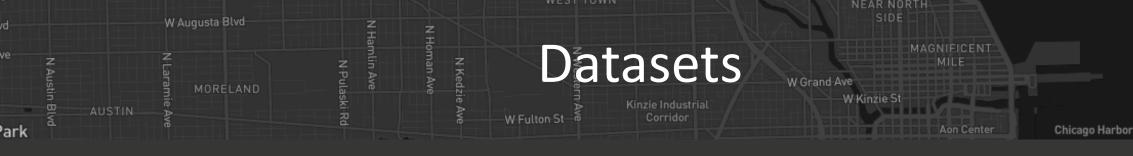
Randomized Controlled Field Trails for Predictive Policing G. O. Mohler, M.B. Short, Sean Malinowski, Mark Johnson, et al.

Recent social science research has taken advantage of "Big Data" sources to achieve more accurate predictions and measurements of real-life phenomena.

For example Google Street View images were successfully used to measure income in New York City and Boston.

Big Data and Big Cities: The Promises and Limitations of Improved Measures of Urban Life

Edward L. Glaeser, Scott Duke Kominers, Michael Luca, Mikhil Naik



• Plenar.io

- 311 Service Requests
- Business Licenses
- Environmental Inspections
- 311 Vacant Buildings
- Crimes
- Food Inspections
- Red Light Tickets
- Divvy Trips
- Building Violations
- Zillow/Craigslist
 - Rental Price Data
- Twitter
 - Geo-located tweets

- Spatial Regression
- PySAL Python Library

• I expect the output of my model to give a score for specific areas (blocks/radius/census tracts, etc) and I will try to correlate these scores with the data from the Chicago Crime Dataset.

- Evaluation Criteria:
 - Error Rate
 - Proportional Reduction in Error (PRE)
 - Area Under the Curve (AUC)

- Chicago Harbo
- I want to try to make my geographic units of analysis as small as possible
 - How does my error rate changes with different boundary sizes
- Similarly I want to make my unit of time analysis as small as possible
 - How often can I make a prediction? How does this affect the error rate?
- What datasets are most informative in helping my prediction?
 - How does adding datasets affect the Error rate?

• I can predict there will be a crime on a .5 mile radius and 5 hour timespan with at 15% success rate

• I can predict there will be a crime on a 2 block radius and 10 hour timespan at 30% success rate

• I can predict nothing 😊



- A model like this could help with resource allocation with police department or with community investment initiatives
- Analysis like this can lead to further questions about what environments lead to crime
- By seeing how the model improves or not when data sources are added I can hypothesize about what other datasets would be helpful in improving my model

Datasets

- https://censusreporter.org/profiles/86000US60657-60657/
- https://data.cityofchicago.org/Service-Requests/311-Service-Requests-Vacant-and-Abandoned-Building/7nii-7srd/data
- https://data.cityofchicago.org/view/5cd6-ry5g
- https://www.zillow.com/research/zillow-rent-index-methodology-2393/
- https://dev.twitter.com/rest/public/search-by-place

Articles

- Glaeser, Edward L., Scott Duke Kominers, Michael Luca, and Nikhil Naik. "Big Data and Big Cities: The Promises and Limitations of Improved Measures of Urban Life." (pdf) Economic Inquiry (forthcoming). View Details
- Websites
 - https://www.civicscape.com

