The relationship between socioeconomic status and crime is an important topic for public policy. Especially, according to [American Psychological Association](http://www.apa.org/pi/ses/resources/publications/violence.aspx), youth from lower socioeconomic status backgrounds tend to have increased exposure and likelihood of suffering from detrimental future outcomes. Figuring out whether or not poverty causes crime is an incredibly useful conclusion for encouraging policy makers to devote efforts on reducing crime overall by improving the overall wealth of the society ([Ultius](https://www.ultius.com/ultius-blog/entry/socioeconomic-status-and-crime.html)).

Our analysis is to evaluate if there was a potential correlation between different dimensions of socioeconomic status and crime rates among 77 communities at City of Chicago. By running a series of regressions and mapping, we found significant positive correlations between the housing crowd/households below poverty/Hardship Index and crime rates within its community area. We also found between the year of 2008 – 2012, the most severe violated and crime frequent (including homicide, kidnapping, narcotics, robbery, sex offense, and weapon violation) community was Austin as well as the south side of Chicago. The most severe place which theft happened the most is the central downtown area, which is the most prosperous place in Chicago.

One caveat in our analysis is that we did not do weighted least square across difference population within each community. This may cause some error to the analysis.