

2021-I_mcpp_taller_7_Valentina_Cuenca

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1 Taller 7

Métodos Computacionales para Políticas Públicas - URosario

Entrega: viernes 16-abr-2021 11:59 PM

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1.1 Instrucciones:

- Guarde una copia de este *Jupyter Notebook* en su computador, idealmente en una carpeta destinada al material del curso.
- Modifique el nombre del archivo del *notebook*, agregando al final un guión inferior y su nombre y apellido, separados estos últimos por otro guión inferior. Por ejemplo, mi *notebook* se llamaría: mcpp_taller7_santiago_matallana
- Marque el *notebook* con su nombre y e-mail en el bloque verde arriba. Reemplace el texto “[Su nombre acá]” con su nombre y apellido. Similar para su e-mail.
- Desarrolle la totalidad del taller sobre este *notebook*, insertando las celdas que sea necesario debajo de cada pregunta. Haga buen uso de las celdas para código y de las celdas tipo *markdown* según el caso.
- Recuerde salvar periódicamente sus avances.
- Cuando termine el taller:
 1. Descárguelo en PDF. Si tiene algún problema con la conversión, descárguelo en HTML.
 2. Suba todos los archivos a su repositorio en GitHub, en una carpeta destinada exclusivamente para este taller, antes de la fecha y hora límites.

(Todos los ejercicios tienen el mismo valor.)

En este taller exploraremos los datos de crimen de Chicago.

Descargue los datos de crimen del Chicago Data Portal solo para el año 2015 (<https://data.cityofchicago.org/Public-Safety/Crimes-2001-to-present/ijzp-q8t2/data>).

1.1.1 1.

Calcule el número de crímenes en cada Community Area en 2015. Haga un gráfico de barras que lo ilustre.

```
[68]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

crimes = pd.read_csv('Crimes_2015.csv')
crimes
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	Block				
0	10224738	HY411648	09/05/2015 01:30:00 PM	043XX S WOOD ST				
1	10224739	HY411615	09/04/2015 11:30:00 AM	008XX N CENTRAL AVE				
2	10224740	HY411595	09/05/2015 12:45:00 PM	035XX W BARRY AVE				
3	10224741	HY411610	09/05/2015 01:00:00 PM	0000X N LARAMIE AVE				
4	10224742	HY411435	09/05/2015 10:55:00 AM	082XX S LOOMIS BLVD				
...				
264510	12328217	JE184320	07/19/2015 01:29:00 PM	003XX W ERIE ST				
264511	12328224	JE184321	03/18/2015 08:15:00 PM	003XX W ERIE ST				
264512	12329490	JE186214	09/23/2015 12:00:00 PM	044XX S MICHIGAN AVE				
264513	10337750	HY528847	12/07/2015 01:45:00 PM	068XX S TRIPP AVE				
264514	12335256	JE193406	05/26/2015 12:00:00 AM	037XX W GIDDINGS ST				
	IUCR	Primary Type		\				
0	0486	BATTERY						
1	0870	THEFT						
2	2023	NARCOTICS						
3	0560	ASSAULT						
4	0610	BURGLARY						
...						
264510	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE						
264511	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE						
264512	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE						
264513	0265	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT						
264514	1752	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN						
		Description		\				
0		DOMESTIC BATTERY SIMPLE						
1		POCKET-PICKING						
2		POSS: HEROIN(BRN/TAN)						
3		SIMPLE						
4		FORCIBLE ENTRY						
...		...						
264510		FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300						
264511		FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300						
264512		FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300						
264513		AGGRAVATED - OTHER						
264514		AGGRAVATED CRIMINAL SEXUAL ABUSE BY FAMILY MEMBER						
	Location	Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward	Community Area	\

0	RESIDENCE	False	True	...	12.0	61	
1	CTA BUS	False	False	...	29.0	25	
2	SIDEWALK	True	False	...	35.0	21	
3	APARTMENT	False	True	...	28.0	25	
4	RESIDENCE	False	False	...	21.0	71	
...	
264510		NaN	False	False	...	42.0	8
264511		NaN	False	False	...	42.0	8
264512	DEPARTMENT STORE	False	False	...	3.0	38	
264513	RESIDENCE	False	False	...	13.0	65	
264514	RESIDENCE	False	True	...	35.0	14	
	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	Updated On	\	
0	08B	1165074.0	1875917.0	2015	02/10/2018 03:50:01 PM		
1	06	1138875.0	1904869.0	2015	02/10/2018 03:50:01 PM		
2	18	1152037.0	1920384.0	2015	02/10/2018 03:50:01 PM		
3	08A	1141706.0	1900086.0	2015	02/10/2018 03:50:01 PM		
4	05	1168430.0	1850165.0	2015	02/10/2018 03:50:01 PM		
...	
264510	11	NaN	NaN	2015	03/31/2021 04:59:47 PM		
264511	11	NaN	NaN	2015	03/31/2021 04:59:47 PM		
264512	11	NaN	NaN	2015	04/02/2021 05:04:22 PM		
264513	02	1149218.0	1858851.0	2015	04/07/2021 05:10:28 PM		
264514	17	NaN	NaN	2015	04/09/2021 05:06:35 PM		
	Latitude	Longitude		Location			
0	41.815117	-87.670000	(41.815117282, -87.669999562)				
1	41.895080	-87.765400	(41.895080471, -87.765400451)				
2	41.937406	-87.716650	(41.937405765, -87.716649687)				
3	41.881903	-87.755121	(41.881903443, -87.755121152)				
4	41.744379	-87.658431	(41.744378879, -87.658430635)				
...	
264510	NaN	NaN		NaN			
264511	NaN	NaN		NaN			
264512	NaN	NaN		NaN			
264513	41.768607	-87.728603	(41.768606685, -87.728602694)				
264514	NaN	NaN		NaN			

[264515 rows x 22 columns]

```
[12]: crimes_by_Community = crimes.groupby("Community Area")
       crimes_by_Community['ID'].agg('count')
```

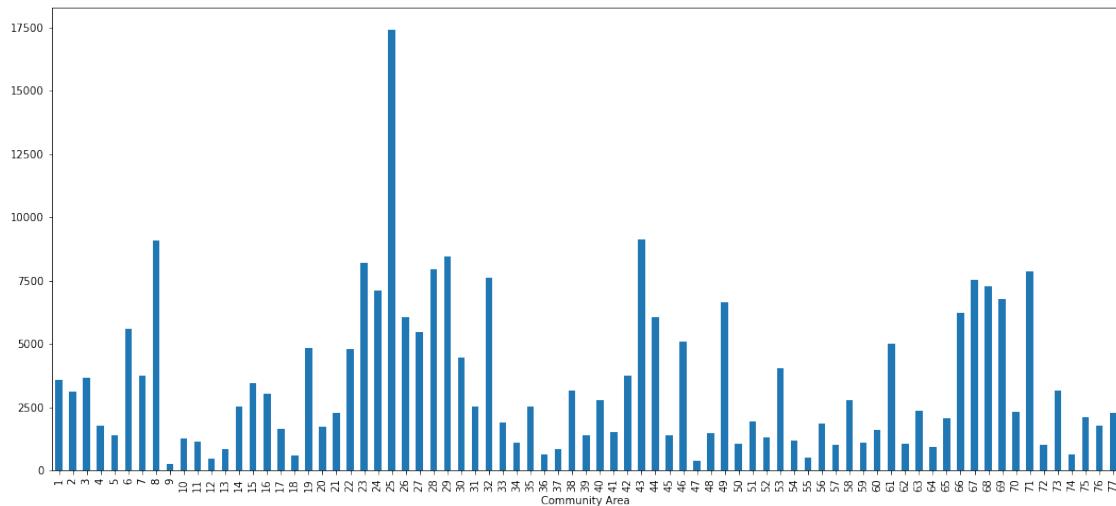
```
[12]: Community Area
1    3594
2    3119
3    3666
```

```

4      1771
5      1395
...
73     3177
74     619
75     2091
76     1752
77     2265
Name: ID, Length: 77, dtype: int64

```

```
[13]: plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [18.0, 8.0]
crimes_by_Community['ID'].agg('count').plot(kind='bar');
```



1.1.2 2.

Ordene las Community Areas de acuerdo con el número de crímenes. ¿Qué Community Area (por nombre, idealmente) presenta el mayor número de crímenes? ¿El menor?

```
[14]: cimesC=crimes_by_Community['ID'].agg('count').to_frame()
cimesC.sort_values("ID")
```

```
[14]:          ID
Community Area
9            258
47           389
12           450
55           516
18           588
...
23           ...
```

Community Area	ID
9	258
47	389
12	450
55	516
18	588
...	...
23	8205

```
29          8435
8           9085
43          9121
25         17419
```

[77 rows x 1 columns]

```
[15]: cimesC.sort_values("ID", ascending=False)
```

```
[15]:          ID
Community Area
25          17419
43          9121
8           9085
29          8435
23          8205
...
18           588
55           516
12           450
47           389
9            258
```

[77 rows x 1 columns]

El que presenta el mayor número de crímenes es el 25 y el menos es el 9.

1.1.3 3.

Cree una tabla cuyas filas sean días del año (yyyy-mm-dd) y las columnas las 77 Community Areas. En cada campo de la tabla deberá haber el correspondiente número de crímenes. Seleccione algunas Community Areas que le llamen la atención y haga un gráfico de serie de tiempo.

Pista: El siguiente código puede serle útil.

```
[16]: import datetime as dt
crimes['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(crimes['Date']).dt.date
```

```
[17]: crimes_by_date = crimes.groupby([ "Community Area", 'Date'])
fecha=crimes_by_date['ID'].agg('count')
fecha
```

```
[17]:  Community Area  Date
1           2015-01-01    18
                  2015-01-02     5
                  2015-01-03     7
                  2015-01-04    12
                  2015-01-05     6
...
...
```

```

77          2015-12-27    2
           2015-12-28    9
           2015-12-29    6
           2015-12-30    4
           2015-12-31    4
Name: ID, Length: 26913, dtype: int64

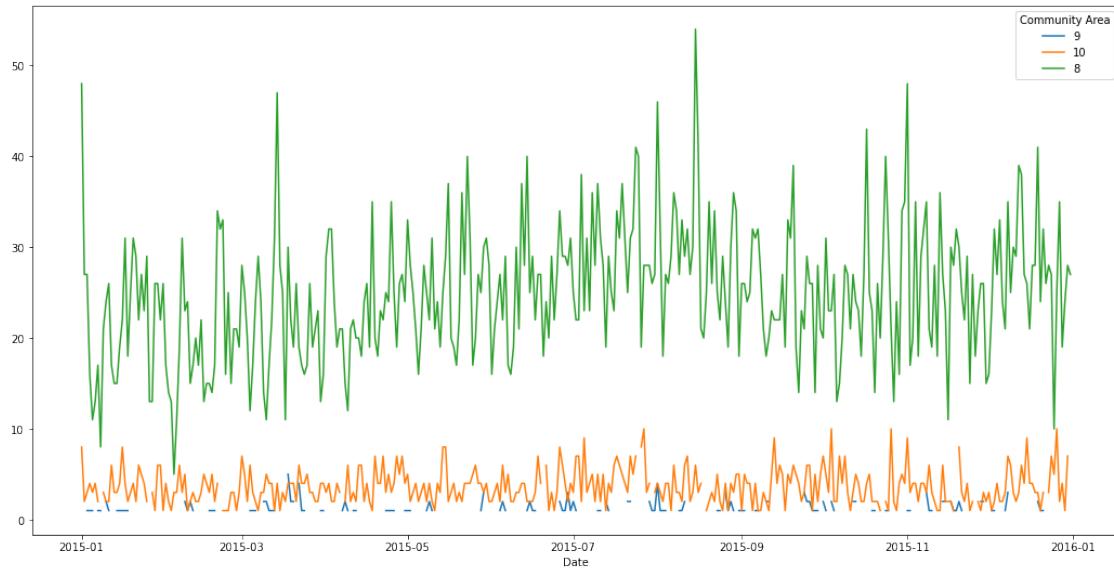
```

```
[18]: community_date_timeseries = fecha.unstack('Community Area')
community_date_timeseries
```

Community Area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	...	\
Date											...	
2015-01-01	18.0	14.0	15.0	6.0	5.0	25.0	15.0	48.0	1.0	8.0	...	
2015-01-02	5.0	9.0	8.0	3.0	2.0	10.0	9.0	27.0	NaN	2.0	...	
2015-01-03	7.0	11.0	9.0	7.0	4.0	6.0	11.0	27.0	1.0	3.0	...	
2015-01-04	12.0	7.0	9.0	10.0	3.0	15.0	5.0	16.0	1.0	4.0	...	
2015-01-05	6.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	15.0	7.0	11.0	1.0	3.0	...	
...	
2015-12-27	13.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	1.0	16.0	10.0	35.0	NaN	2.0	...	
2015-12-28	7.0	8.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	14.0	9.0	19.0	NaN	4.0	...	
2015-12-29	6.0	8.0	14.0	8.0	4.0	10.0	5.0	24.0	NaN	1.0	...	
2015-12-30	5.0	9.0	8.0	4.0	1.0	12.0	17.0	28.0	1.0	7.0	...	
2015-12-31	8.0	4.0	9.0	4.0	3.0	19.0	5.0	27.0	NaN	NaN	...	
Community Area	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77		
Date												
2015-01-01	33.0	31.0	10.0	53.0	3.0	10.0	2.0	9.0	7.0	11.0		
2015-01-02	12.0	22.0	6.0	17.0	1.0	11.0	1.0	3.0	6.0	5.0		
2015-01-03	23.0	12.0	8.0	18.0	NaN	8.0	1.0	7.0	3.0	3.0		
2015-01-04	13.0	15.0	9.0	12.0	1.0	5.0	NaN	1.0	6.0	1.0		
2015-01-05	16.0	12.0	8.0	17.0	NaN	5.0	2.0	2.0	7.0	5.0		
...	
2015-12-27	13.0	19.0	4.0	26.0	2.0	8.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	2.0		
2015-12-28	12.0	23.0	9.0	14.0	2.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	9.0		
2015-12-29	19.0	16.0	7.0	19.0	NaN	8.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.0		
2015-12-30	11.0	23.0	6.0	14.0	2.0	9.0	1.0	7.0	4.0	4.0		
2015-12-31	19.0	17.0	4.0	19.0	1.0	8.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	4.0		

[365 rows x 77 columns]

```
[25]: plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [18.0, 9.0]
community_date_timeseries[[9,10,8]].plot();
```



1.1.4 4.

Descargue la base de datos de información socioeconómica (<https://data.cityofchicago.org/Health-Human-Services/Census-Data-Selected-socioeconomic-indicators-in-C/kn9c-c2s2>).

Cree una tabla que agregue el número de crímenes por Community Area. Una esa tabla con la de datos socioeconómicos y cree un “scatter plot” de número de crímenes vs ingreso per cápita. Explique la relación en palabras.

```
[34]: soec = pd.read_csv("Socioeconomico.csv")
soec
```

```
[34]:   Community Area Number COMMUNITY AREA NAME PERCENT OF HOUSING CROWDED \
0                  1.0      Rogers Park           7.7
1                  2.0      West Ridge            7.8
2                  3.0        Uptown             3.8
3                  4.0 Lincoln Square          3.4
4                  5.0    North Center           0.3
..                   ...
73                 74.0 Mount Greenwood          ...
74                 75.0 Morgan Park            1.0
75                 76.0       O'Hare             3.6
76                 77.0     Edgewater           4.1
77                  NaN        CHICAGO           4.7
```

	PERCENT HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY	PERCENT AGED 16+ UNEMPLOYED
0	23.6	8.7
1	17.2	8.8
2	24.0	8.9

3	10.9	8.2
4	7.5	5.2
..
73	3.4	8.7
74	13.2	15.0
75	15.4	7.1
76	18.2	9.2
77	19.7	12.9

PERCENT AGED 25+ WITHOUT HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA \		
0	18.2	
1	20.8	
2	11.8	
3	13.4	
4	4.5	
..	...	
73	4.3	
74	10.8	
75	10.9	
76	9.7	
77	19.5	

PERCENT AGED UNDER 18 OR OVER 64	PER CAPITA INCOME	HARDSHIP INDEX
0	27.5	39.0
1	38.5	46.0
2	22.2	20.0
3	25.5	17.0
4	26.2	6.0
..
73	36.8	16.0
74	40.3	30.0
75	30.3	24.0
76	23.8	19.0
77	33.5	NaN

[78 rows x 9 columns]

```
[42]: crimes_by_community = crimes.groupby('Community Area')
community_crime_count = crimes_by_community['ID'].agg('count')
community_crime_count=community_crime_count.to_frame()
community_crime_count = community_crime_count.reset_index()
community_crime_count
```

```
[42]:   Community Area      ID
0                  1    3594
1                  2    3119
2                  3    3666
```

```

3          4  1771
4          5  1395
..
72         ..  3177
73         74  619
74         75  2091
75         76  1752
76         77  2265

```

[77 rows x 2 columns]

```
[52]: soec_crimes=pd.merge(soec, community_crime_count, how='left',  
    ↪left_index=True, right_index=True)  
soec_crimes=soec_crimes.rename(columns={'ID':'Crimes'})
```

```
[54]: soec_crimes
```

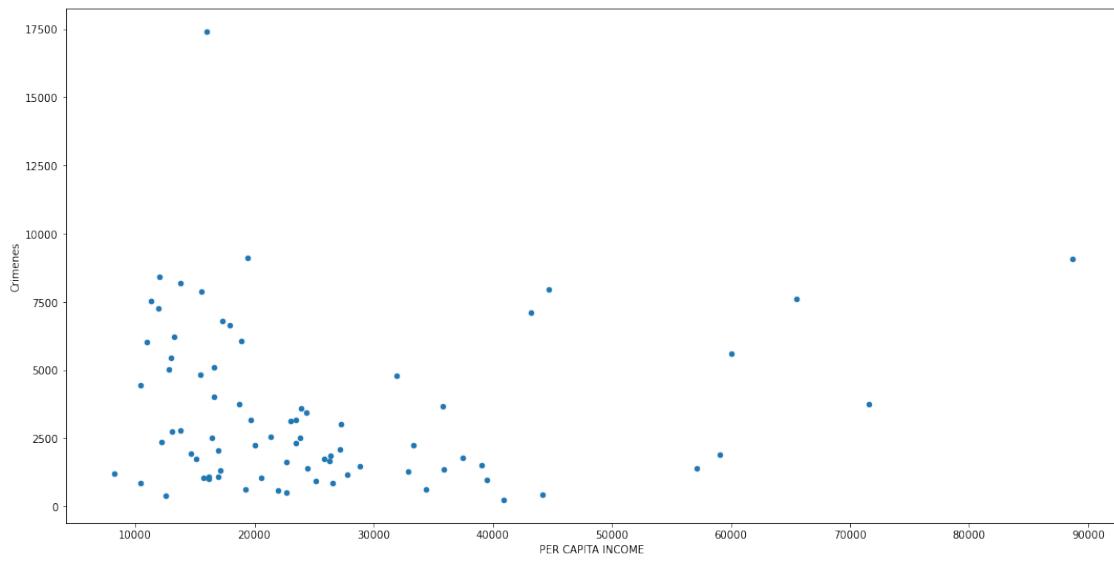
	Community Area Number	COMMUNITY AREA NAME	PERCENT OF HOUSING CROWDED \
0	1.0	Rogers Park	7.7
1	2.0	West Ridge	7.8
2	3.0	Uptown	3.8
3	4.0	Lincoln Square	3.4
4	5.0	North Center	0.3
..
73	74.0	Mount Greenwood	1.0
74	75.0	Morgan Park	0.8
75	76.0	O'Hare	3.6
76	77.0	Edgewater	4.1
77	NaN	CHICAGO	4.7
PERCENT HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY			
0	23.6		8.7
1	17.2		8.8
2	24.0		8.9
3	10.9		8.2
4	7.5		5.2
..
73	3.4		8.7
74	13.2		15.0
75	15.4		7.1
76	18.2		9.2
77	19.7		12.9
PERCENT AGED 25+ WITHOUT HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA \			
0		18.2	
1		20.8	
2		11.8	

3		13.4	
4		4.5	
..		...	
73		4.3	
74		10.8	
75		10.9	
76		9.7	
77		19.5	
	PERCENT AGED UNDER 18 OR OVER 64	PER CAPITA INCOME	HARDSHIP INDEX \
0	27.5	23939	39.0
1	38.5	23040	46.0
2	22.2	35787	20.0
3	25.5	37524	17.0
4	26.2	57123	6.0
..
73	36.8	34381	16.0
74	40.3	27149	30.0
75	30.3	25828	24.0
76	23.8	33385	19.0
77	33.5	28202	NaN
	Community Area	Crimenes	
0	1.0	3594.0	
1	2.0	3119.0	
2	3.0	3666.0	
3	4.0	1771.0	
4	5.0	1395.0	
..	
73	74.0	619.0	
74	75.0	2091.0	
75	76.0	1752.0	
76	77.0	2265.0	
77	NaN	NaN	

[78 rows x 11 columns]

```
[69]: crimenes_pib=soec_crimenes[["Community Area",'PER CAPITA INCOME ','Crimenes']]
```

```
[73]: crimenes_pib.plot.scatter (x = 'PER CAPITA INCOME ', y = "Crimenes");
```



Podemos darnos cuenta que para las areas que tienen un alto PIB per-capita son pocas, pero tienen un crímenes considerables, y los que tienen un PIB per-capita mas bajo, no tienen crímenes tan altos, por lo que se puede deducir una relación positiva no muy fuerte.
