

Official Report
Group 8: Austin Crime Report

Dataset:

Austin Crime Report 2003-7/2021 | Kaggle - <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/sdallman/austin-crime-report-200372021>

Contents of the Dataset:

The dataset, Austin Crime Report, is a CSV file that we utilized to develop the Entity Relational Diagram (ERD), a set of multiple entities or tables titles as “Crimes”, “Offense”, “Report”, “Clearance”, “Location”, and “Geography”.

- The dataset includes 2.35 million rows and 26 columns or attributes.
- The attributes include details about the Crimes, such as type of offense, date and time, etc.
- In addition, location and geographical coordinates are provided for each offense.

Business Objective:

FSPAN is a new tech-startup company seeking to locate their headquarters in Austin, Texas. Before investors choose to invest, they want to ensure that the location for HQ is relatively safe and reputable as to ensure the safety and security of their employees, customers, assets, and all other operations. Our team will utilize the 2003-2021 Austin Crime Report to provide accurate and reliable information to FSPAN so they can make an informed decision. The information will include, and not be limited to, crime rates, types of crimes, trends, and patterns in different zip codes throughout Austin. By leveraging the insights gained from the analysis, we hope to provide FSPAN with accurate and precise information so they can make a strategic decision in identifying a safe, low-risk, and suitable area for their HQ.

Who is our target audience?

Our target audience are the investors of FSPAN, they have financial and personal interest in the selection of the new HQ location in and around the Austin area. The investors priority is the strategic outlook of FSPAN and the employees well being. They believe that the success of the company relies on choosing the right location to attract the right kind of people, fostering good talent and relocating existing employees. Our objective was to identify a number of Zip_Codes to recommend to the investors based on low crime rates, and furthering our analysis into the types of crimes committed in those areas.

The Challenge / Opportunity:

The problem that we encountered when analyzing the data, as we originally anticipated, was that no Zip_Codes are free of crime. In addition, we noticed that the mix of crimes committed before and after Covid shifted, which unfortunately resulted in an increase in Family Violence, and more specifically, family violence in the form of aggravated assault by contact. This is most likely due to the increase in remote work. The insights we found in our research was not only helpful to pitch to the investors on the new HQ but also helped bring awareness and access to help if any of FSPAN employees were experiencing any of these types of crimes at home.

MySQL DATA LOAD

Previously, with ‘incident_no’ set as the Primary Key, many records were deleted as the csv had many duplicates. Replacing it with varchar(45) for the purpose of generating SQL queries returns over 2,000,000 rows. See below.

```
set global local_infile=on;
```

```
USE crime_report;
```

```
CREATE TABLE `crime_report` (
  `incident_no` varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL,
  `highest_offense_description` varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL,
  `highest_offense_code` int DEFAULT NULL,
  `family_violence` enum('Y','N') DEFAULT NULL,
  `occurred_datetime` varchar(20) DEFAULT NULL,
  `occurred_date` varchar(10) DEFAULT NULL,
  `occurred_time` varchar(5) DEFAULT NULL,
  `report_datetime` varchar(20) DEFAULT NULL,
  `report_date` varchar(10) DEFAULT NULL,
  `report_time` varchar(5) DEFAULT NULL,
  `location_type` varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL,
  `address` varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL,
  `zip_code` varchar(5) DEFAULT NULL,
  `council_district` varchar(2) DEFAULT NULL,
  `apd_sector` varchar(2) DEFAULT NULL,
  `apd_district` varchar(2) DEFAULT NULL,
  `report_id` int NOT NULL,
  `census_tract` decimal(5,2) DEFAULT NULL,
  `clearance_status` enum('C','N') DEFAULT NULL,
  `clearance_date` varchar(10) DEFAULT NULL,
  `UCR_category` varchar(3) DEFAULT NULL,
  `category_description` varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL,
  `x_coordinate` int DEFAULT NULL,
  `y_coordinate` int DEFAULT NULL,
  `latitude` decimal(10,8) DEFAULT NULL,
  `longitude` decimal(10,8) DEFAULT NULL,
  `location` varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci;
```

```
LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE '/Users/allenlai/Downloads/Crime_Reports.csv'
INTO TABLE `crime_report`
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' ENCLOSED BY ""
LINES TERMINATED BY '\n'
IGNORE 1 ROWS
(`incident_no`, `highest_offense_description`, `highest_offense_code`, `family_violence`, `occurred_datetime`,
`occurred_date`, `occurred_time`, `report_datetime`, `report_date`, `report_time`, `location_type`, `address`,
`zip_code`, `council_district`, `apd_sector`, `apd_district`, `report_id`, `census_tract`, `clearance_status`);
```

```

`clearance_date`, `UCR_category`, `category_description`, `x_coordinate`, `y_coordinate`, `latitude`,
`longitude`, `location`);

SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES=0;

UPDATE crime_report
SET report_date = STR_TO_DATE(report_date, '%m/%d/%Y') WHERE report_date LIKE '__/__/__';
UPDATE crime_report
SET occurred_date = STR_TO_DATE(occurred_date, '%m/%d/%Y') WHERE occurred_date LIKE '__/__/__';
UPDATE crime_report
SET clearance_date = STR_TO_DATE(clearance_date, '%m/%d/%Y') WHERE clearance_date LIKE
 '__/__/__';

UPDATE crime_report
SET report_time = LPAD(report_time, 4, '0')
WHERE LENGTH(report_time) < 4;
UPDATE crime_report
SET report_time = DATE_FORMAT(STR_TO_DATE(report_time, '%H%i'), '%H:%i')
LIMIT 1000;

UPDATE crime_report
SET occurred_time = LPAD(occurred_time, 4, '0')
WHERE LENGTH(occurred_time) < 4;
UPDATE crime_report
SET occurred_time = DATE_FORMAT(STR_TO_DATE(occurred_time, '%H%i'), '%H:%i')
LIMIT 1000;

SELECT * FROM crime_report;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM crime_report;

```

select table_name, table_rows from information_schema.tables
where lower(table_schema) =lower('crime_report') ;

Insights:

1. What kind of crimes are committed in Austin, Texas?
2. What are the common time frames for certain crimes?
3. How many incident numbers are recorded?
4. Which dates have the highest number of reported crimes?
5. What are the different offenses in UCR?
6. What is the most reported UCR offense?
7. What is the average number of times criminal mischief is reported over a span of a month?
8. Can one kind of crime have multiple offenses?
9. Do all crimes end up with a clearance?
10. What is the most common location for crimes committed in Austin, Texas?
11. What is the most popular zip code for family violence?
12. Which month of the year had the highest reported incidents?
13. What are the most common days of the week for the most frequent crimes?
14. Which sector has the highest reported crimes?

15. One location can have multiple zip codes but one zip code can only have one location.
16. Do specific addresses have multiple incident reports?
17. One crime can only happen at one location, but one location can have multiple crimes.
18. Are certain crimes more severe than others?
19. Do all crimes get reported?
20. Can one crime have multiple reports?
21. Are there specific x-coordinate and y-coordinates that experience more crimes?
22. On average, how many report ID's does Austin register per year?
23. Which locations have a higher rate of theft and criminal mischief?
24. Should burglary of a vehicle be of concern for FSPAN?
25. How many incident reports are considered cleared, or in other words, number of cases that have been solved percentage wise?
26. Which zip code is most ideal for FSPAN?
27. What types of crimes are negligent for FSPAN?
28. Which years had the highest reported incidents for theft/burglary?
29. How many incident reports were made during the months of the COVID pandemic?

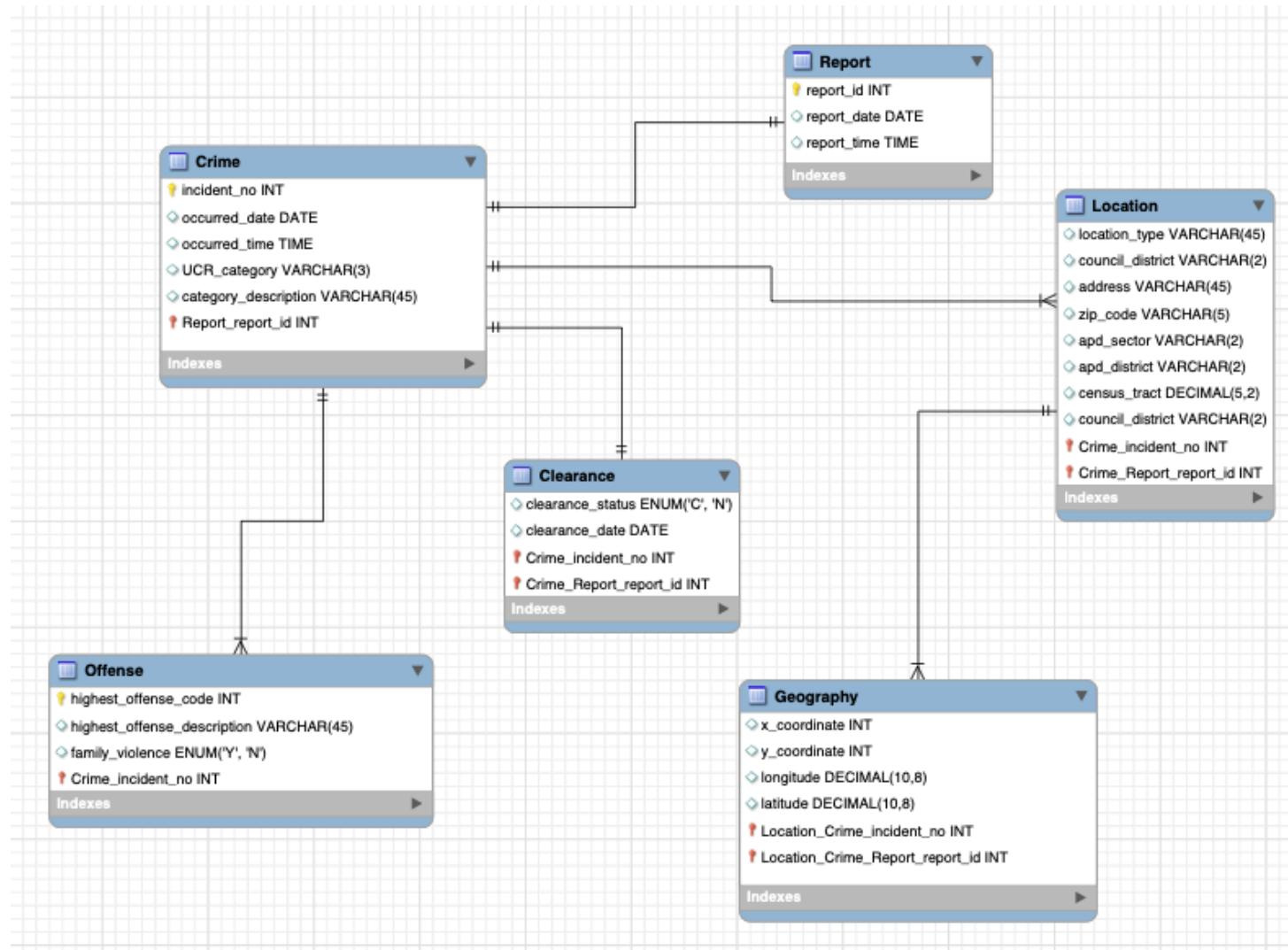
Chen's Model:



Conceptual Design:

1. Crime is a parent to Location.
2. Crime is a parent to Report.
3. Crime is a parent to Clearance.
4. Crime is a parent to Offense.
5. Location is a parent to geography.
6. A crime can have many offenses, but one offense can be associated with one crime. (1 to M)
7. A type of crime can happen at many locations, but one specific location can have one type of crime. (1 to M)
8. A crime can contain multiple reports, and a report can have multiple types of crimes. (1 to M)
9. One location can have many coordinates (geography), but one coordinate can only be in one location. (1 to M)
10. Multiple crimes can be cleared, but only one clearance can be associated with one crime. (1 to M)

ERD Model:



MySQL Queries & Insights:

1. What kind of crimes are committed most in Austin, Texas?

```
SELECT DISTINCT category_description, COUNT(category_description)
FROM crime_report
GROUP BY category_description
ORDER by COUNT(category_description) desc
LIMIT 10;
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the following details:

- Query Editor:** Displays the SQL query provided above.
- Result Grid:** Shows the output of the query, listing the top 10 most common crime categories and their counts. The data is as follows:

category_description	Count
Theft	57005
Burglary	117422
Auto Theft	45103
Aggravated Assault	35232
Robbery	20461
Rape	13577
Murder	957
Arson	10
Sexual Assault	10
Assault	10

- Action Output:** Shows the execution history with two entries:

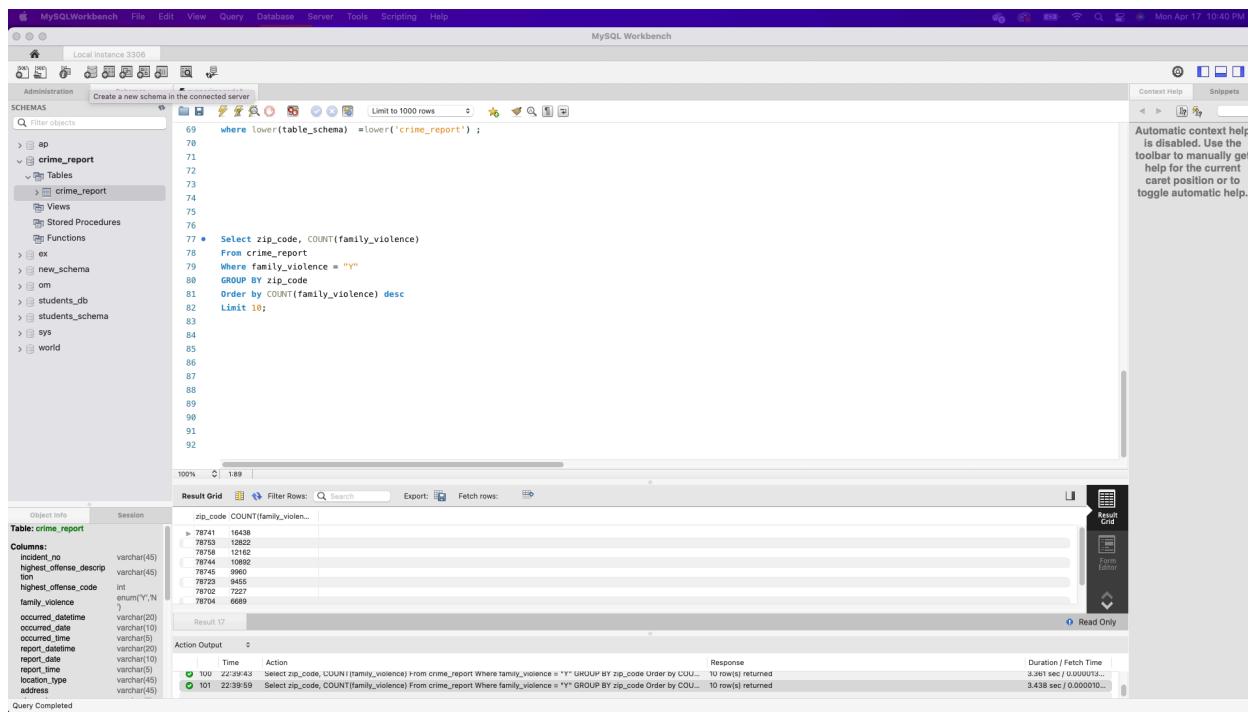
 - Time: 10/23 22:48:19, Action: select zip_code, COUNT(family_violence) from crime_report Where family_violence = "Y" GROUP BY zip_code Order by COUNT(family_violence) desc, Response: 10 row(s) returned, Duration / Fetch Time: 3.438 sec / 0.000010...
 - Time: 10/23 22:48:23, Action: Select DISTINCT category_description, COUNT(category_description) From crime_report GROUP BY category_description Ord... 8 row(s) returned, Response: 8 row(s) returned, Duration / Fetch Time: 3.589 sec / 0.000010...

Analysis Description: based on the top 10 most common types of crimes, we were able to better understand the big picture, the volume of incidents and the type of crime involved. We expected the resulting list and noticed that Auto Theft had been increasing and we suspect that given more people work from home, vehicles are under utilized and for that reason less observed.

Recommendation: It would be ideal to have a hybrid work set up; work remote and in-office based on the crimes. It would allow employees to avoid being caught during a burglary, keeping their possessions and safety out of harm's way.

2. What is the most popular zip code for family violence? 78741

```
SELECT zip_code, COUNT(family_violence)
FROM crime_report
WHERE family_violence = "Y"
GROUP BY zip_code
ORDER by COUNT(family_violence) desc
LIMIT 10;
```



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the following details:

- Query Editor:** Displays the SQL query above.
- Result Grid:** Shows the output of the query:

zip_code	COUNT(family_violence)
78741	16438
78753	12822
78740	11412
78744	10892
78745	9960
78739	9555
78702	7227
78704	6689
- Action Output:** Shows the execution log:

Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
100 22:39:43	select zip_code, COUNT(family_violence) FROM crime_report WHERE family_violence = "Y" GROUP BY zip_code ORDER BY COUNT(family_violence) DESC LIMIT 10;	10 row(s) returned	3.361 sec / 0.000013...
101 22:39:59	Select zip_code, COUNT(family_violence) FROM crime_report WHERE family_violence = "Y" GROUP BY zip_code ORDER BY COUNT(family_violence) DESC LIMIT 10;	10 row(s) returned	3.438 sec / 0.000010...

Analysis Description: based on a descending list of Zip_Codes by number of incidents, we were able to isolate the most “dangerous” Zip_Codes that involved Family Violence. This would be considered the black list, a set of Zip_Codes the company will avoid at all costs, and also highlight to the existing employees who will be relocating to the Austin area.

Recommendation: Based on the data, it appears that Northern Austin and far South Austin would be “safer” locations for employees to live. We recommend that employees look at the Round Rock area for living.

3. How many incident reports were made during the months of the COVID pandemic?

132,920

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS count_of_crimes_covid
FROM crime_report
WHERE occurred_date BETWEEN '2020-03-01' AND '2021-09-01';
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor window contains the SQL code provided above. The results grid shows a single row with the value 132920. The status bar at the bottom indicates the duration of the query execution.

count_of_crimes_covid
132920

Action Output:

Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
102 22:45:23	select DISTINCT category_description, COUNT(category_description) From crime_report GROUP BY category_description ORDER by COUNT(category_description) desc Limit 10;	8 rows(s) returned	3.589 sec / 0.000010...
103 22:50:31	Select COUNT(*) AS count_of_crimes_covid From crime_report Where occurred_date BETWEEN '2020-03-01' AND '2021-09-01';	1 row(s) returned	2.768 sec / 0.000008...

Analysis Description: based on the results of this query, we were able to identify the numbers of incidents related to the period of time during Covid, which we marked as March 2020 through September 2021. The number of incidents or crimes committed did not increase relative to other periods, although we did notice a slight decrease in incidents almost one year after the pandemic.

Recommendation: Since we observed a slight decline in the number of incidents reported, that indicates a potential impact of COVID on crime rates. That led us to the decision to disregard COVID-19 data, as pandemics are (hopefully) a once in a lifetime event.

4. Which years had the highest reported incidents for theft/burglary? 2009

```
SELECT YEAR(occurred_date) AS theft_yr, COUNT(*) AS theft_no
FROM crime_report
WHERE category_description = 'Theft'
GROUP BY theft_yr, category_description
ORDER BY theft_no DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the following details:

- Query Editor:** Displays the SQL query from above.
- Result Grid:** Shows the output of the query:

theft_yr	theft_no
2009	36794
2010	34771
2007	34417
2012	33896
2003	33487
2011	32933
2014	32770
- Object Info:** Shows the schema and table structure for the crime_report table.
- Action Output:** Displays the execution log with two entries:

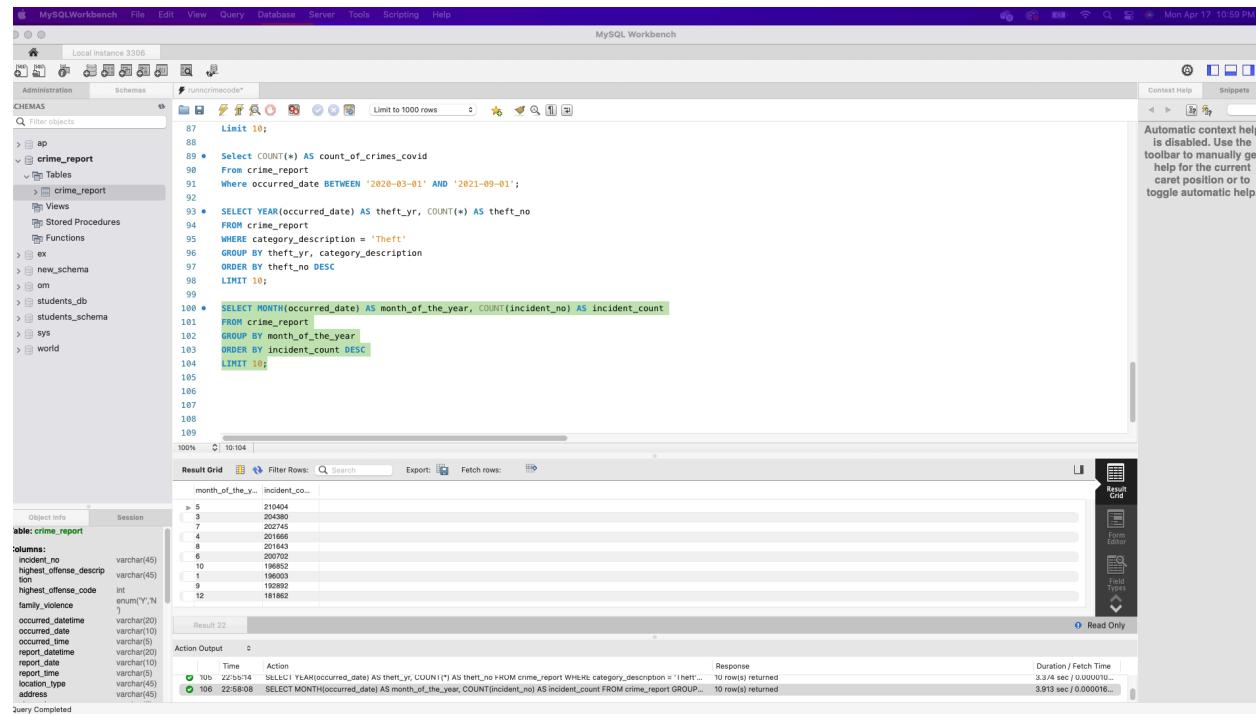
Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
104 22:53:44	SELECT YEAR(occurred_date) AS theft_yr, COUNT(*) AS theft_no FROM crime_report WHERE category_description = 'Theft' GROUP BY theft_yr, category_description ORDER BY theft_no DESC LIMIT 10;	10 row(s) returned	3.947 sec / 0.000019...
105 22:55:14	SELECT YEAR(occurred_date) AS theft_yr, COUNT(*) AS theft_no FROM crime_report WHERE category_description = 'Theft' GROUP BY theft_yr, category_description ORDER BY theft_no DESC LIMIT 10;	10 row(s) returned	3.374 sec / 0.000010...

Analysis Description: based on our original query that listed the Top 10 most committed crimes, we decided to further analyze Theft as a category through the years. Quite to our surprise, the number of incidents has stayed relatively the same from 2009 to present, even though the city has experienced unprecedented growth. Our conclusion is that the city of Austin has increased their police efforts in tandem with the growth of the city, resulting in more effective policing.

Recommendation: Based on our analysis, decreasing crime rates would indicate Austin to be an attractive location for HQ. We recommend that FSPAN and investors move forward with exploring Austin as an HQ location.

5. Which month of the year had the highest number of incidences? May

```
SELECT MONTH(occurred_date) AS month_of_the_year, COUNT(incident_no) AS incident_count
FROM crime_report
GROUP BY month_of_the_year
ORDER BY incident_count DESC
LIMIT 10;
```



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the following details:

- Query Editor:** Contains the SQL query provided above.
- Result Grid:** Displays the results of the query, showing the month and the count of incidents. The data is as follows:

month_of_the_year	incident_count
5	210404
6	20240
7	202745
4	201666
8	201543
9	200702
10	196852
1	196533
11	192992
12	181862

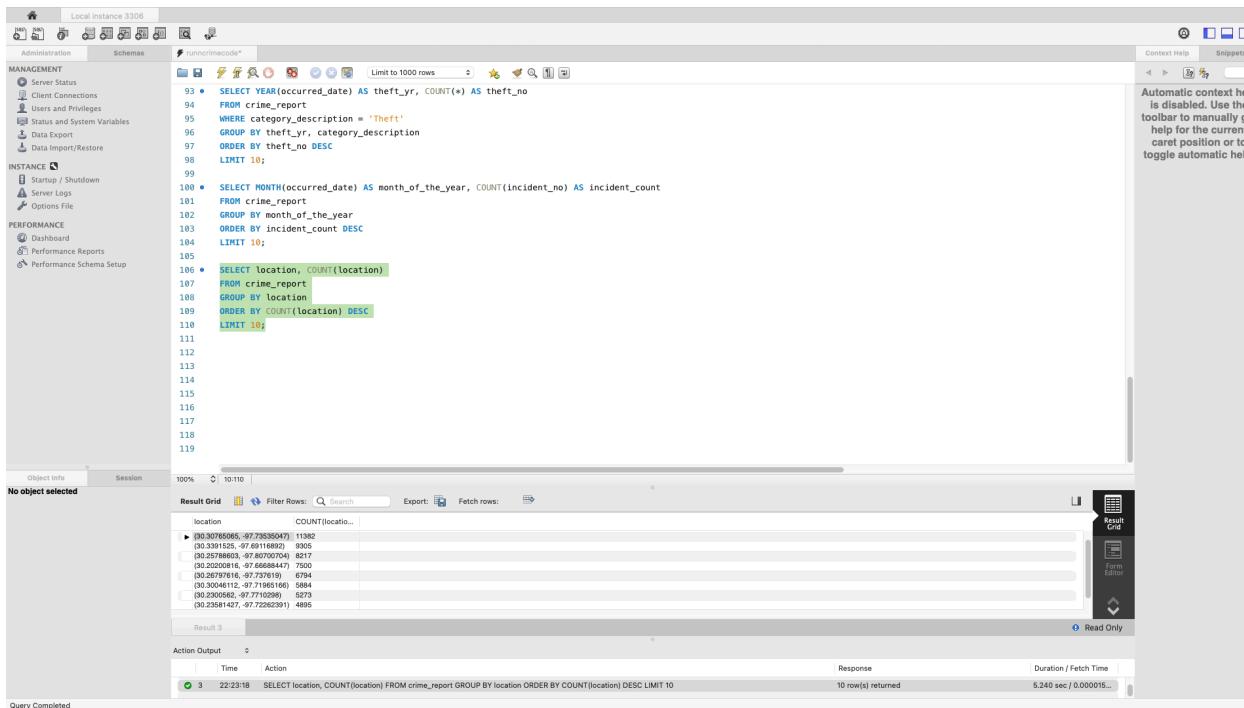
- Action Output:** Shows the execution time and response for two actions. The first action (10b) is a SELECT COUNT(*) query, and the second action (10c) is the original query.
- Session Tab:** Shows the session information for the current connection.

Analysis Description: based on the number of incidents by month, we were able to establish a better runway and appropriately plan the future opening of the new HQ. We came to the conclusion given the above results that more crime is committed during the months before and leading up into the summer.

Recommendation: We recommended working remotely during the months leading up to summer or increasing security around HQ. It might also be advisable to move to the new facility after the summer months.

6. What is the most common location for crimes committed in Austin, Texas? '(30.30765065, -97.73535047)'

```
SELECT location, COUNT(location)
FROM crime_report
GROUP BY location
ORDER BY COUNT(location) DESC
LIMIT 10;
```



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the following details:

- Session Tab:** Local Instance 3306
- Schemas Tab:**选择了 `austinincrimerecords`。
- Query Editor:** 显示了查询语句，包括多条 `SELECT` 语句以找出不同犯罪类型的最常见地点。
- Results Grid:** 显示了结果集，列出了10个最常见的地点及其计数。结果如下：

location	COUNT(location)
(30.30765065, -97.73535047)	11982
(30.3391525, -97.6916882)	9305
(30.2578868, -97.80700704)	8217
(30.3046112, -97.770447)	7200
(30.2670716, -97.727614)	6794
(30.3046112, -97.7196516)	5884
(30.2305685, -97.7710289)	5273
(30.2305685, -97.7720259)	4695

底部显示了查询完成的消息。

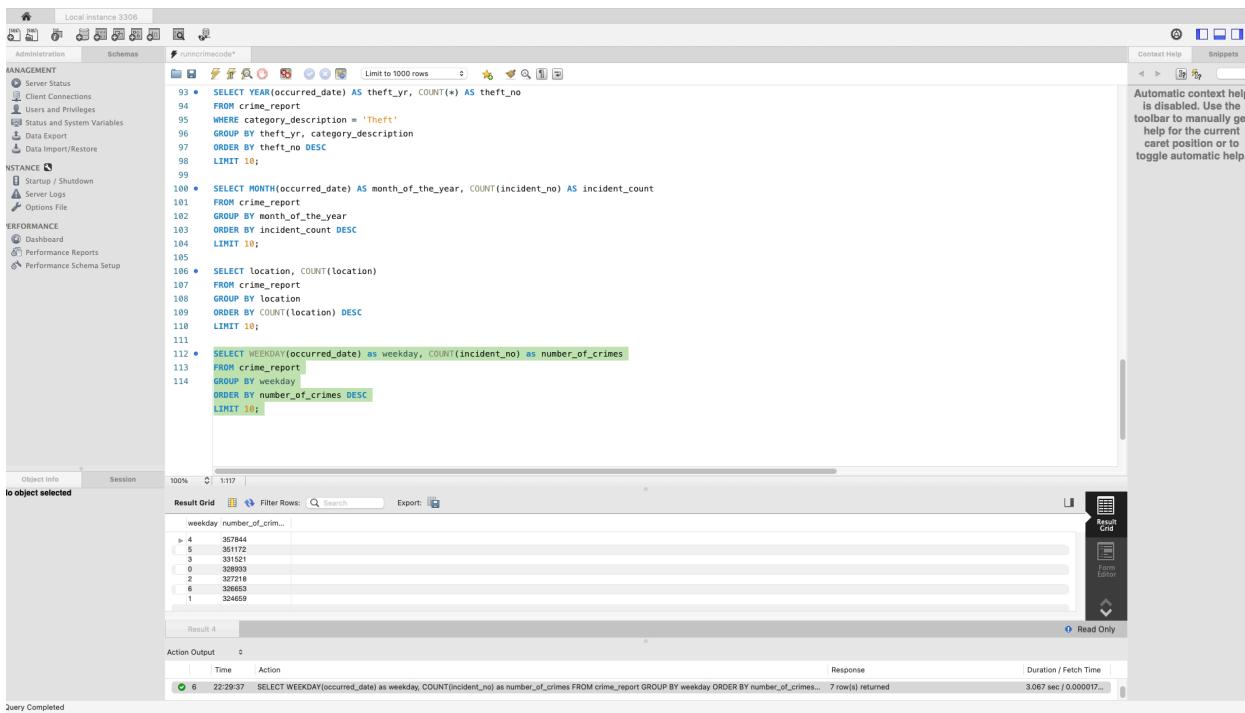
Analysis Description: given we looked at the Zip_Codes from a number of volume standpoint, we decided to do the same for the location field. In this case, we grouped the locations and totaled the incidents by each of these groups and in descending order. We specifically looked at the Top 10 locations and the results determined the GPS coordinates of areas to avoid as we narrow the search.

Recommendation: Based purely on crime based in certain zip codes, We recommend that employees look at the Round Rock area for living.

7. What are the common days of the week for the most frequent crimes? Friday

```
SELECT WEEKDAY(occurred_date) as weekday, COUNT(incident_no) as number_of_crimes
FROM crime_report
GROUP BY weekday
ORDER BY number_of_crimes DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

(For reference: 0: Monday, 1: Tuesday, 2: Wednesday, 3: Thursday, 4: Friday, 5: Saturday, 6: Sunday)



The screenshot shows the SSMS interface with the following details:

- Object Explorer:** Shows the database structure with nodes like MANAGEMENT, INSTANCE, and PERFORMANCE.
- Query Editor:** Displays the T-SQL query used to find the most frequent days of the week for crimes. The last part of the query is highlighted in green.
- Result Grid:** Shows the output of the query, listing the weekday (0-6) and the corresponding number of incidents. The data is as follows:

weekday	number_of_crimes
4	307641
5	351172
3	331521
0	328933
2	232118
6	326653
1	324659
- Status Bar:** Shows "Query Completed".
- Bottom Status Bar:** Shows the execution time (22:29:37), the number of rows returned (7), and the duration (3.067 sec / 0.000017...).

Analysis Description: we wanted to also look into the incidents recorder per day of the week to confirm our suspicion that most incidents occur during the weekends. Much to our surprise, we noticed that Mondays and Wednesdays are ranked 3rd and 4th respectively.

Recommendation: Since most incidents occur on weekends, it won't be an issue for staff assuming that they have the weekends off. However, it would be recommended to have on-site security or an operating alarm system.

8.Which zip code is safest for FSPAN? 78654, 78619, 78628

```
SELECT zip_code, COUNT(incident_no)
FROM crime_report
GROUP BY zip_code
ORDER BY COUNT(incident_no) ASC
LIMIT 10;
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the following details:

- SQL Editor:** Contains the query:

```
SELECT zip_code, COUNT(incident_no)
FROM crime_report
GROUP BY zip_code
ORDER BY COUNT(incident_no) ASC
LIMIT 10;
```
- Results Grid:** Displays the output:

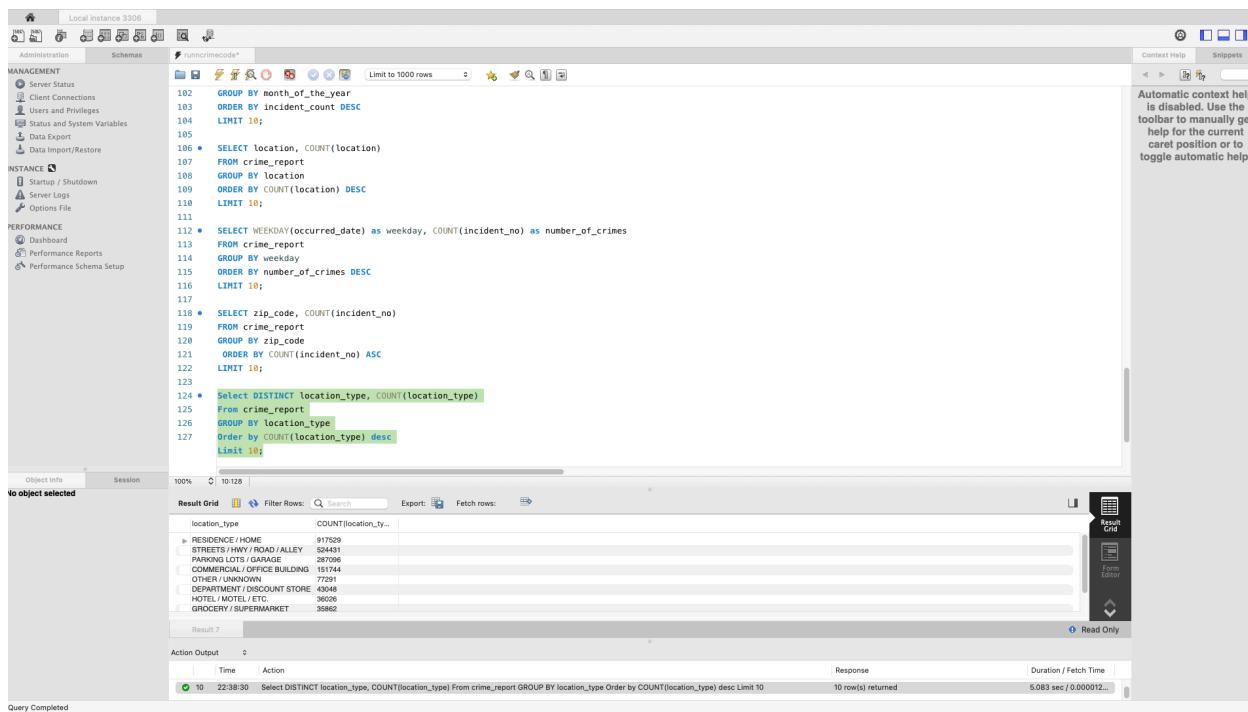
zip_code	COUNT(incident_no)
78654	1
78619	1
78628	1
78642	2
78636	3
78615	4
78634	5
78669	9
- Session Tab:** Shows the session details: Object selected, Session, 100%, 1/18.
- Action Output Tab:** Shows the action history: 8 rows selected, 22:34:17, SELECT query.
- Performance Tab:** Shows response time: 10 row(s) returned, 3.144 sec / 0.000010...

Analysis Description: this analysis would help determine the Zip_Codes with the lowest incidents involving crime. Although we are only seeing the Top 10 in this case, we did determine a larger list of favorable Zip_Codes. As you will see in the visualization below, these “safer” Zip_Codes were found in the south and northside of downtown Austin.

Recommendation: The safest zip codes are in northern suburban Austin, including and not limited to 78654 and 78619. Given that we want employers to have access to modern amenities, and to be closer to highways and therefore HQ, we recommend again that FSPAN look at the Round Rock area.

9. What type of location are crimes committed in more often? Residence/home

```
SELECT DISTINCT location_type, COUNT(location_type)
FROM crime_report
GROUP BY location_type
ORDER by COUNT(location_type) desc
LIMIT 10;
```



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor and a result grid. The query editor contains the SQL code provided above. The result grid displays the top 10 location types with their counts:

location_type	COUNT(location_type)
RESIDENCE / HOME	917529
STREETS / HWY / ROAD / ALLEY	524431
PARKING LOTS / GARAGE	287096
COMMERCIAL / OFFICE BUILDING	151144
OTHER / UNKNOWN	77291
DEPARTMENT / DISCOUNT STORE	43048
HOTEL / MOTEL / ETC	36229
GROCERY / SUPERMARKET	35862

Analysis Description: Further detailed analysis behind the location types, among them Stores, Streetways, and Parking lots, Residence/Home ranked the highest in terms of incidents. As this may be alarming, we again decided to approach this data with an opportunity to further support our on-going awareness training. This data point correlates to our earlier analysis regarding family crimes and how remote work may be impacting these statistics.

Recommendation: Everyone should steer clear of central Austin. Zip codes such as 78741 and 78753 have the highest family violence incidents reported.

10.How many incident reports are considered “cleared,” or in other words, the number of cases that have been solved, percentage-wise? 24.22% are solved

```
SELECT
    ROUND(COUNT(*) * 100 / SUM(COUNT(*)) OVER (), 2) AS percentage,
    CASE WHEN clearance_status = 'C' THEN 'cleared' WHEN clearance_status = 'N' THEN 'Not cleared' ELSE 'undetermined status' END AS clearance_status
FROM crime_report
WHERE clearance_status IN ('C', 'N', '')
GROUP BY clearance_status;
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface with the following details:

- Left Sidebar:** Administration, Schemas, Performance.
- Central Area:** SQL Editor window containing the query code. Lines 111 through 138 are visible, including the final GROUP BY clause.
- Bottom Area:** Result Grid showing the output of the query:

percentage	clearance_status
29.67	undetermined status
46.11	Not cleared
24.22	cleared
- Bottom Status Bar:** Query Completed.

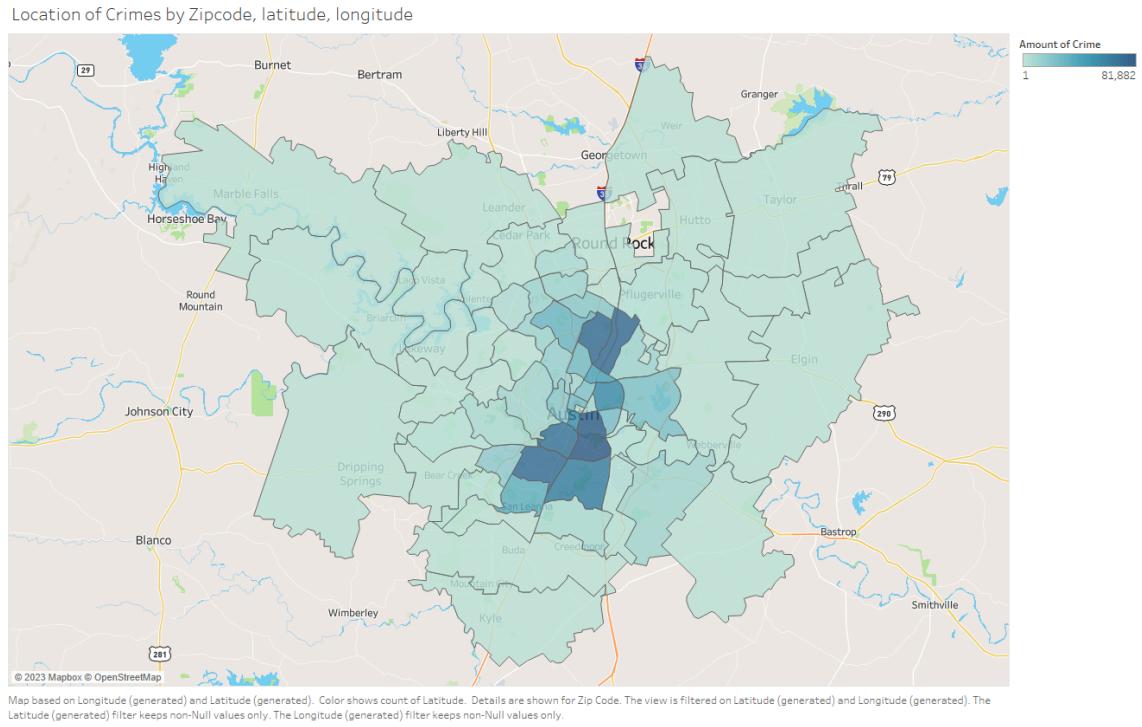
Analysis Description: for the data provided, we wanted to understand the final results in these incidents involving crime and the status of those cases. We were able to utilize the “Cleared” field to filter for cases that were considered closed or pending further investigation. The results showed a closure rate of 24.22% of all cases in the dataset.

Recommendation: Over the past two decades, the clearance rate percentage has steadily declined, indicating a confirming decrease in reported crimes. Again, Austin is not a bad location, and FSPAN should move forward.

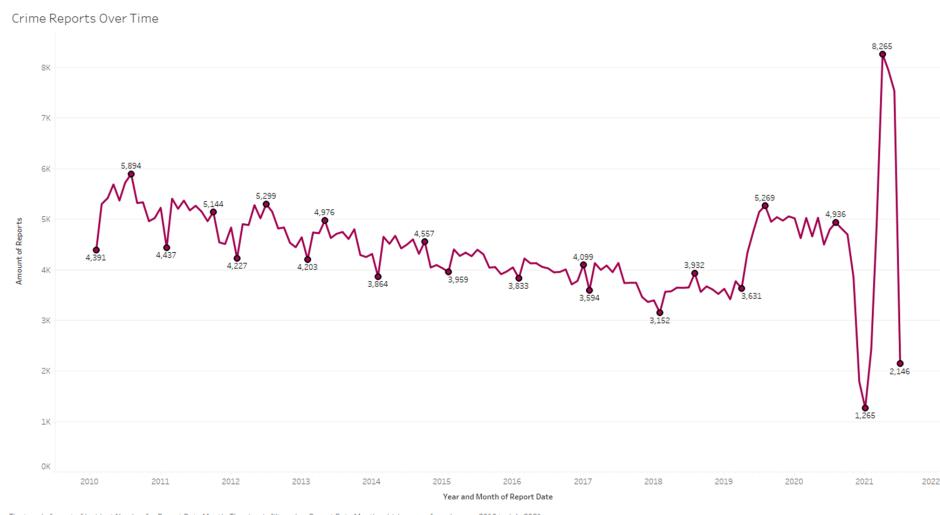
Visualization Charts:

For our visualization charts we utilized Tableau and Power BI.

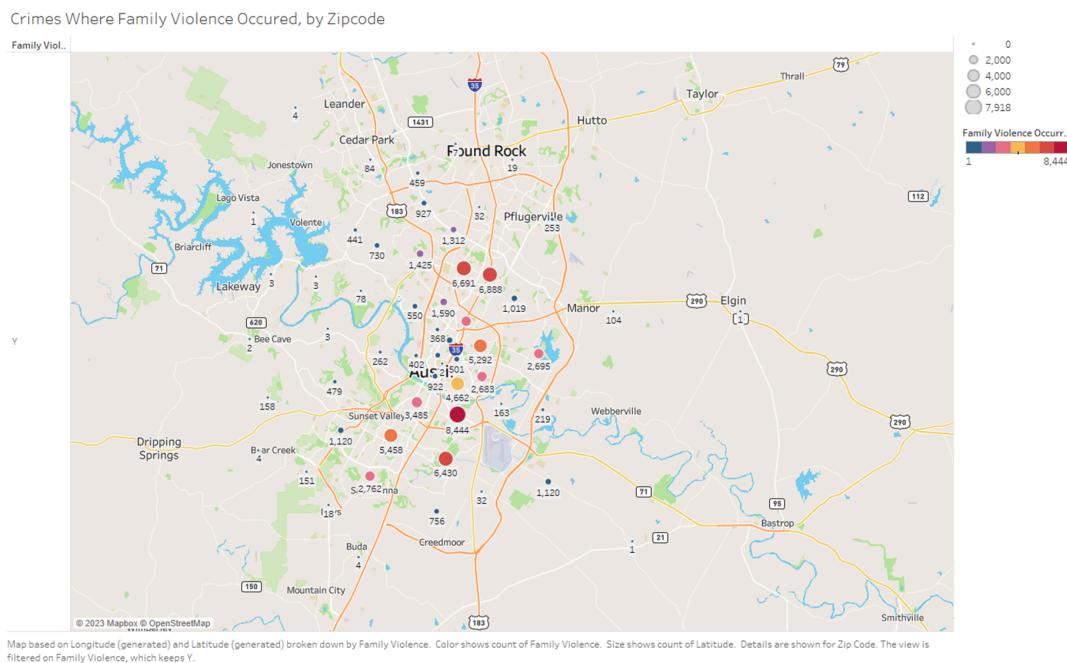
1. A heatmap to illustrate the number of incidents or crimes by Zip_Code in the Austin area.



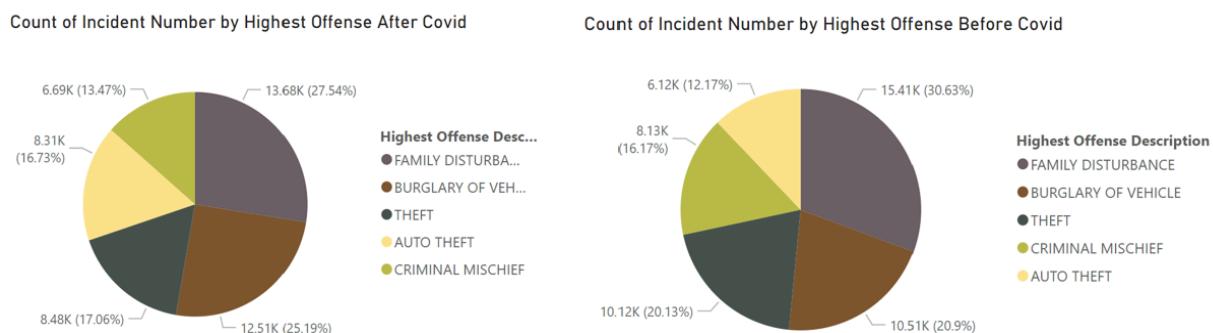
2. A line graph to illustrate the number of incidents or crimes by Year in the Austin area.



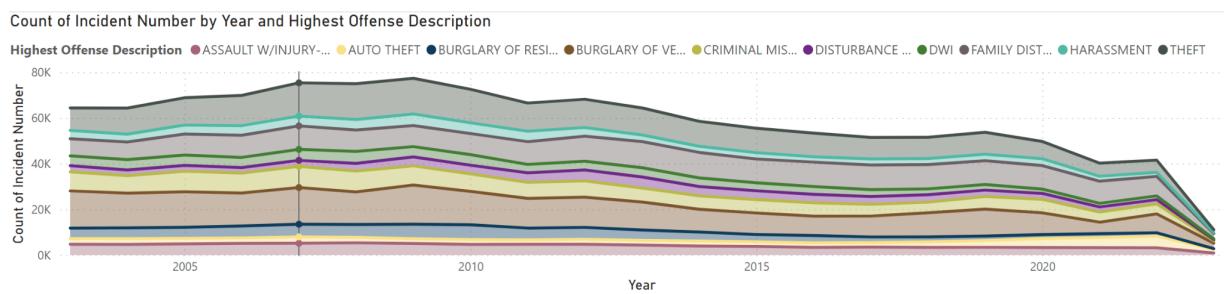
3. A google map to illustrate the number of incidents or crimes by Zip_Code in the Austin area.



4. Pie charts to illustrate the number of incidents or crimes before and after Covid.



5. Stacked area chart to illustrate crime rates over the given period in the dataset.



Conclusion:

Our conclusion based on our research and gathering the accurate information to make a more informed recommendation was a success. The team did a great job asking the right questions and collecting the relevant dataset to analyze and confidently come to a conclusion.

The team was able to source the information from the city of Austin's public database. Given the immense size of the dataset, our first choice was to utilize MySQL to ingest the data and design the database. We also needed to alter the dataset to adjust the data types in some of the fields. Once the data was uploaded and the transformation was complete, we had our complete and final dataset. We next began to convert our questions into queries and narrow down the results that provided insights into the safest areas of Austin.

Our final recommendation is the following list of Zip_Codes. These Zip_Codes are considered the safest from our research given the crime parameters we set. The list of zip codes should be the top priority in searching for the best location, as more research is of course required. However, based on the surrounding areas in Northern Austin and trends that other companies have made in settling in the Round Rock area, we strongly urge that FSPAN should do the same.

Zip_Codes:

zip_code	COUNT(incident_...
78654	1
78619	1
78628	1
78642	2
78626	3
78615	4
78634	5
78669	9

Result 5