

The premise of this analysis is to answer the following questions:

1. Where are the best (low incidents) in geographic relation to the worst (high incidents) areas in Seattle?
2. What when is the most dangerous (most incidents) day part in both the best and worst areas?
3. Being from Chicago, I have only heard about the weather in Seattle, does the season play into overall number of incidents (not limited to the high/low incident areas?)

The application of this analysis is to understand if you have to travel to Seattle, where should you stay, avoid, when you should travel and if you need to be in a high incident area, when should you travel there.

Assumptions and Clarifications:

1. I am using the Seattle Crime statistics for the entire 2014 year
2. I am using Burglary/Theft/Robbery and Assault/Homicide as the incident types to indicate safety
3. I am using "Police Beats" to indicate where the crime took place

Analysis starts on next page

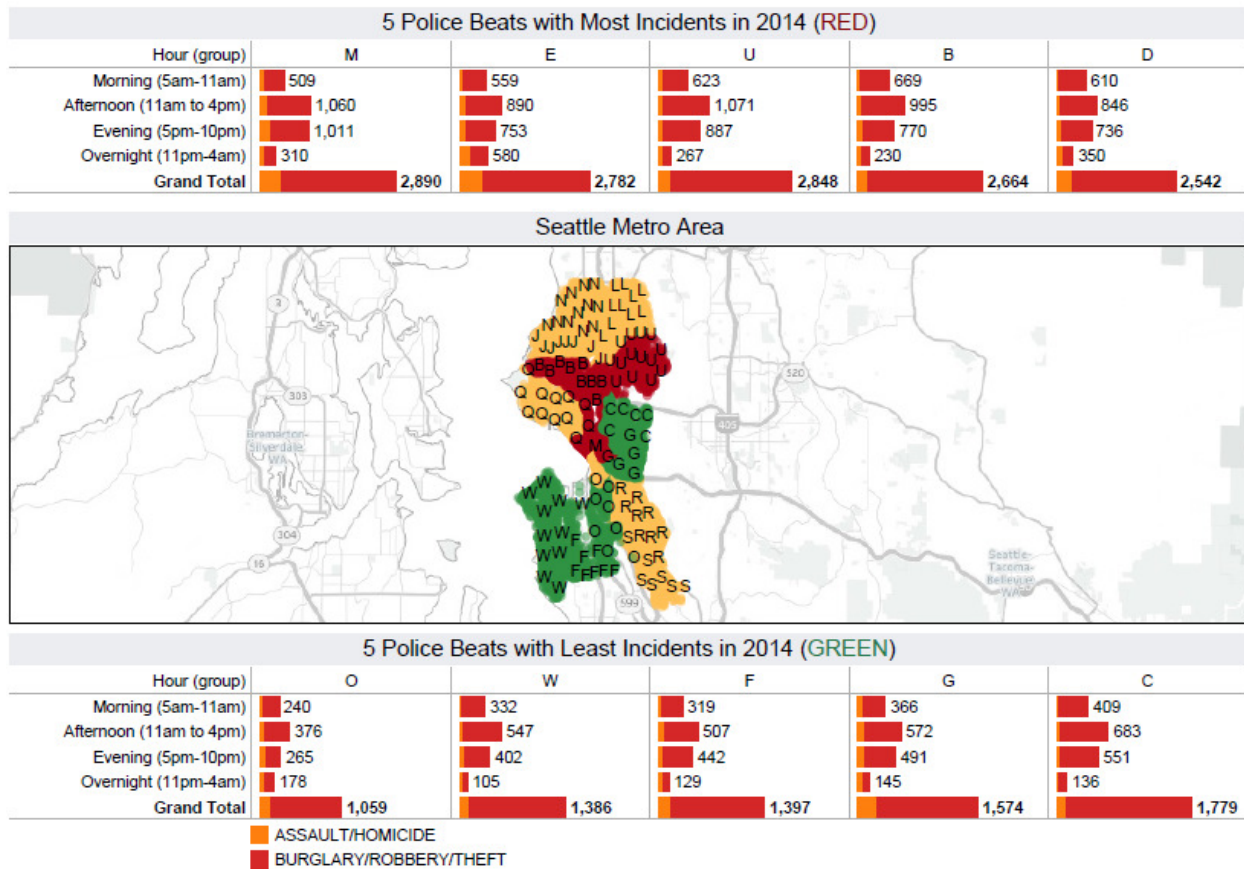
Alright, let us look at the first question:

1. Where are the best (low incidents) in geographic relation to the worst (high incidents) areas in Seattle?

We are determining this best and worst by the number of incidents. You can see the 5 police beats with the most incidents identified on the map in Red (Figure1) and the 5 police beats with fewest incidents identified on the map as Green (Figure1) and all other beats are included as Yellow. We can determine that the both the good and bad clustering of beats are geographically contiguous and mostly separated with the exception of beats C and G sharing a boarder with beats B, M, Q and U.

Figure1:

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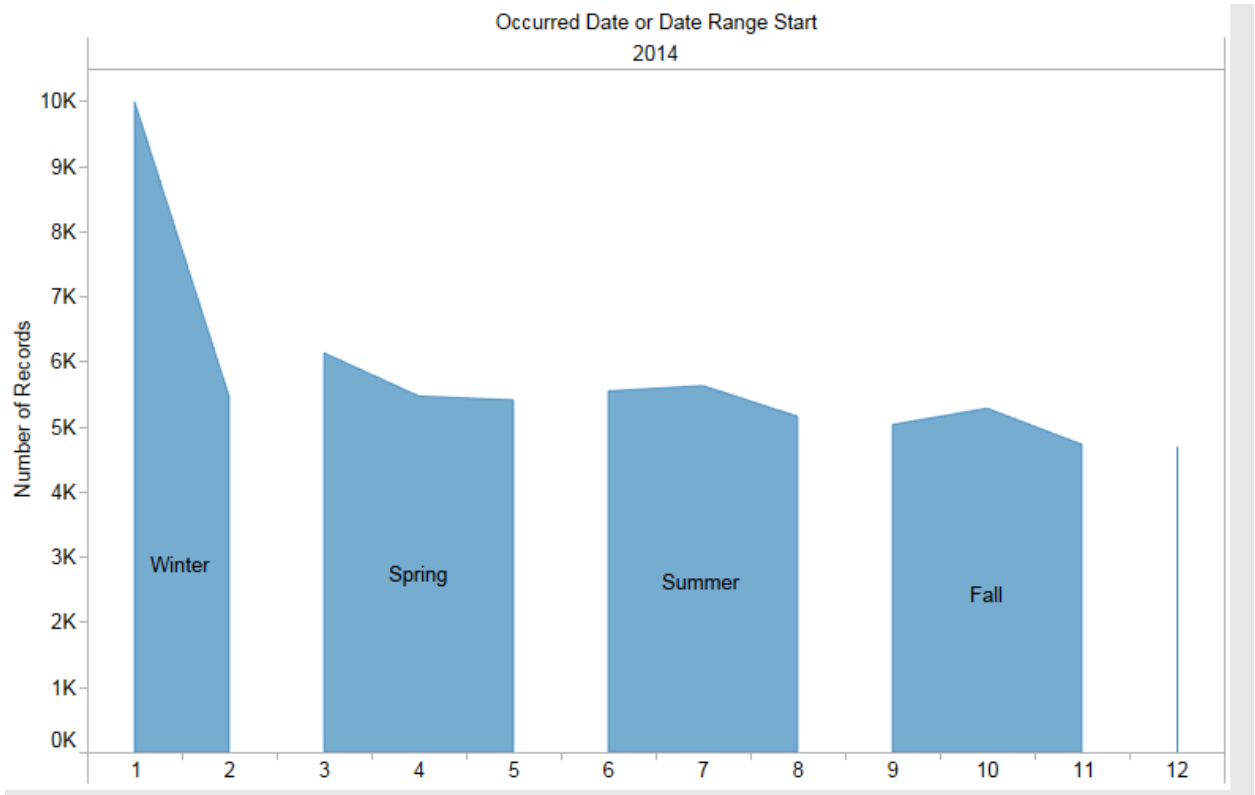
2. What when is the most dangerous (most incidents) day part in both the best and worst areas?

Looking at the high incident areas we do see consistency the majority of the activates occurring during the "afternoon" and "evening" day parts. My going in assumption would have been that "overnight" would have the most activity but it didn't work out that way. This pattern is consistent in the low incident areas as well. The only change is really the number of overall incidents.

1. Being from Chicago, I have only heard about the weather in Seattle, does the season play into overall number of incidents (not limited to the high/low incident areas?)

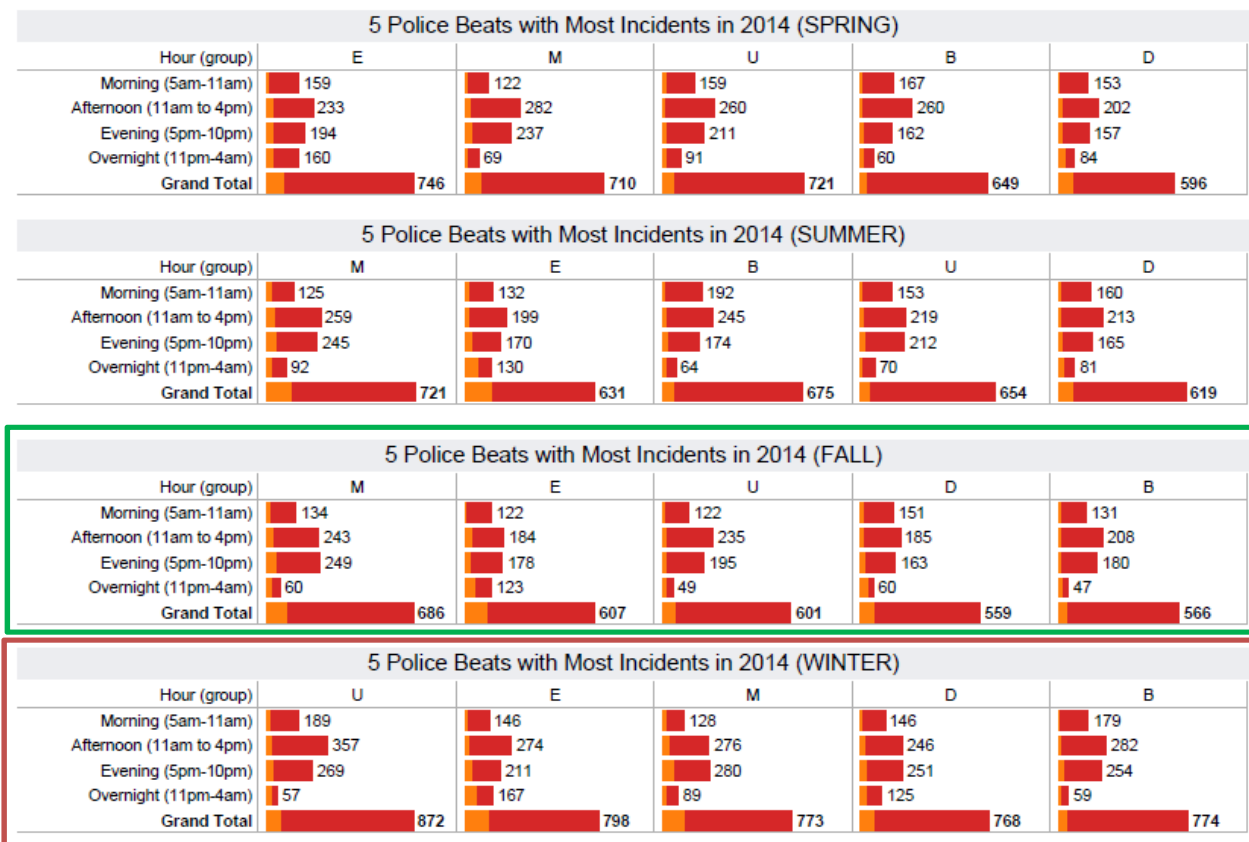
Looking at Figure 2 we can see that there are more incidents in the winter and the reminder of the year maintains a fairly consistent level of activity.

Figure2:



Let us see if this applies to the high incident areas. Looking at Figure3, this pattern does apply.

Figure3:



Conclusion:

Based on the 2014 data, if you need to travel to Seattle and safety is a concern you should stick to the south part of the metro area, and travel during the Fall. You should avoid the central part of the city. If you must travel to that part of the city you should do so during the fall and try to stick to morning hours.