

Region Comparisons

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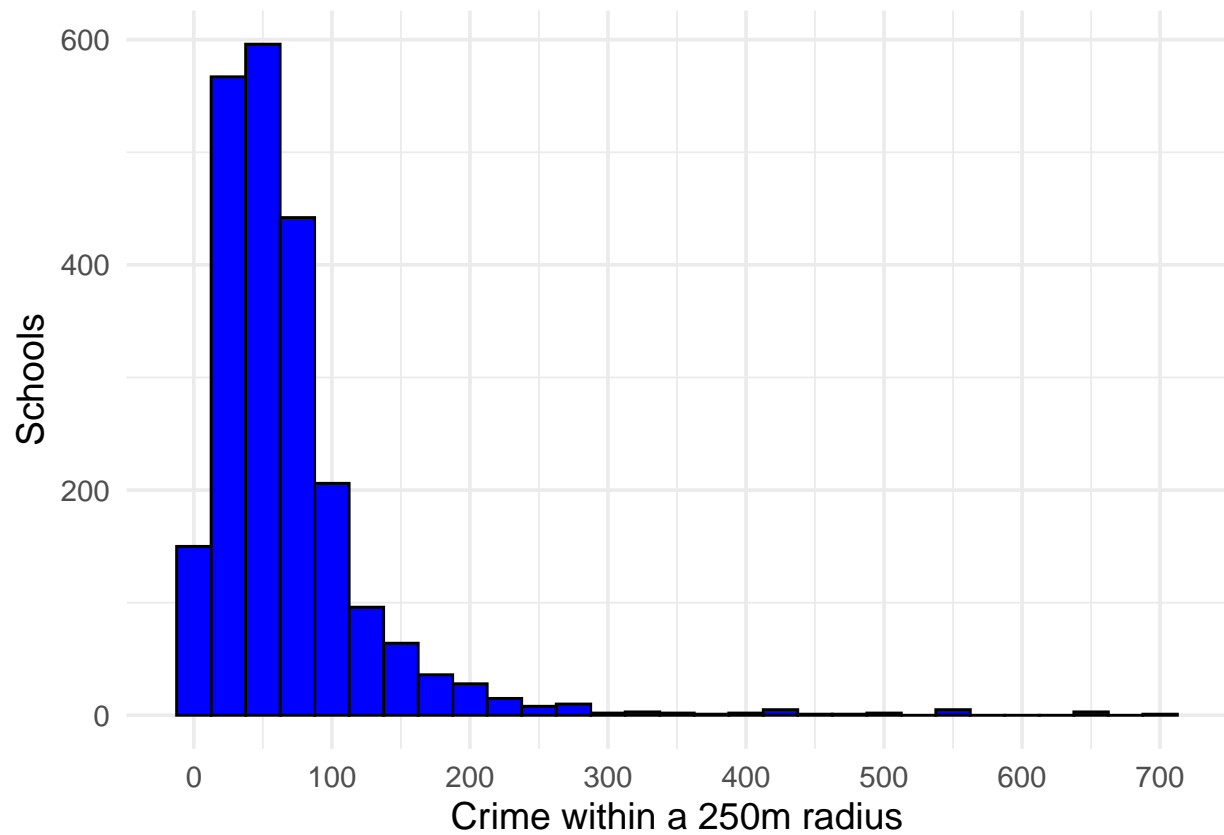
```
library(readxl)

library(readr)
library(dplyr)

##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.0
## v ggplot2 3.2.1      v purrr  0.3.3
## v tibble  2.1.3      v stringr 1.4.0
## v tidyr   1.0.2      v forcats 0.4.0
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts()
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
data_250 <- read_xlsx('C://Users//LW//Box//Mexico City 2020//data//buffer_250_crime1_TableToExcel.xlsx')
data_150 <- read_xlsx('C://Users//LW//Box//Mexico City 2020//data//buffer_150_crime2.xlsx')
data_100 <- read_xlsx('C://Users//LW//Box//Mexico City 2020//data//buffer_100_crime2_TableToExcel.xlsx')
library(ggplot2)

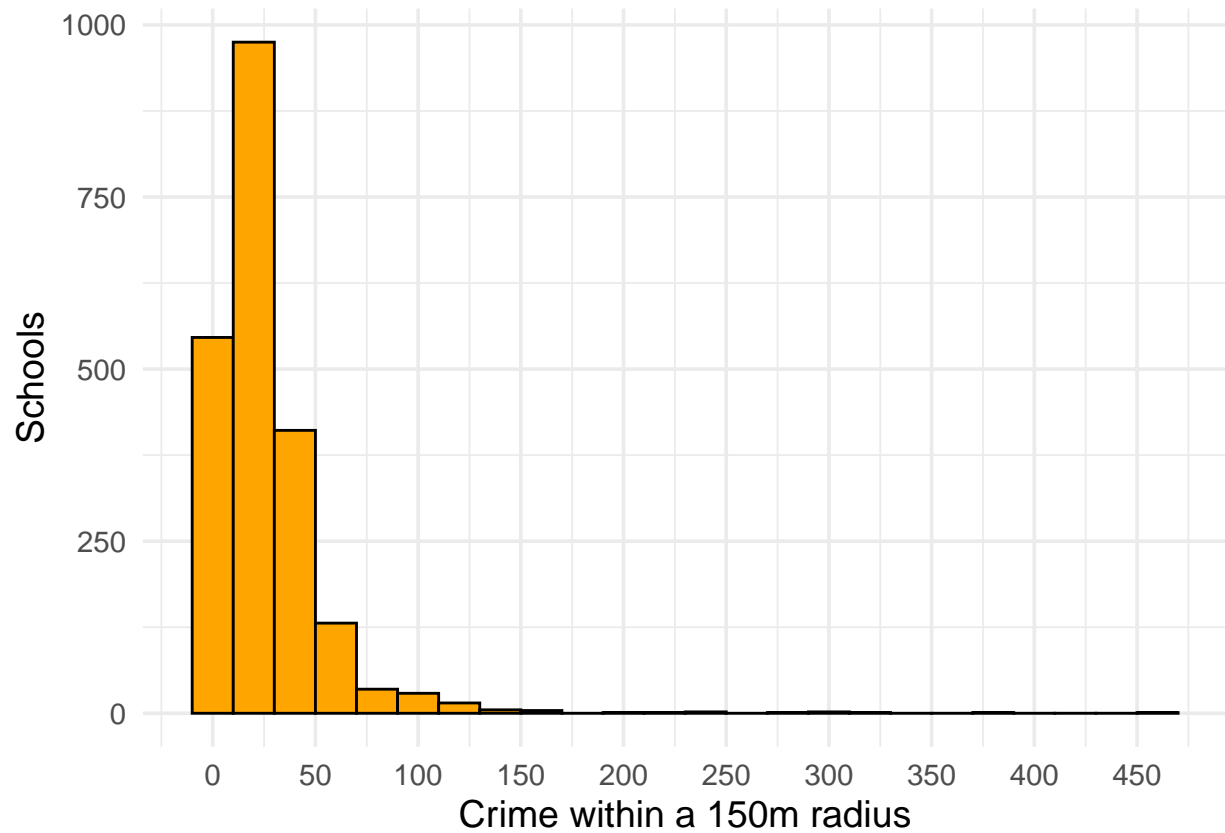
ggplot(data_250) +
  geom_histogram(aes(x = data_250$Join_Count),
    binwidth = 25, fill = "blue", color = "black") + theme_minimal(14) + scale_x_continuous
```



```
summary(data_250$Join_Count)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      0.00   31.00   55.00   67.63   82.00  691.00
```

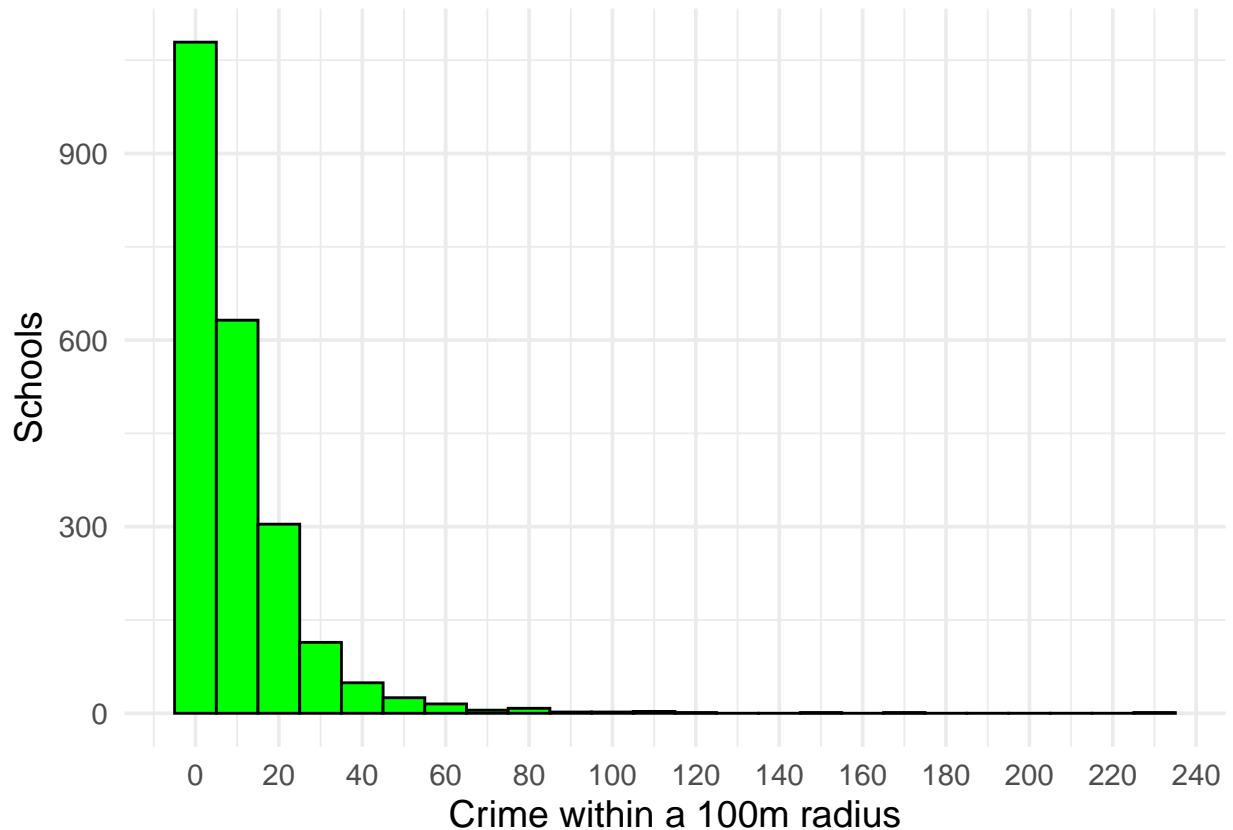
```
ggplot(data_150) +
  geom_histogram(aes(x = data_150$Join_Count),
    binwidth = 20, fill = "orange", color = "black") + theme_minimal(14) + scale_x_continuous
```



```
summary(data_150$Join_Count)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      1.00  10.00   18.00   25.73  34.00  468.00
```

```
ggplot(data_100) +
  geom_histogram(aes(x = data_100$Join_Count),
    binwidth = 10, fill = "green", color = "black") + theme_minimal(14) + scale_x_continuous
```



```
summary(data_100$Join_Count)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      0.00   1.00    8.00   11.28   15.00   232.00
```

The overall number of crime lowers as the radius around the school lowers. For example, in a radius of 100m, the maximum number of crimes committed was 232 with an average of 11.28 crimes in the region overall.

For a radius of 150m, the maximum number of crimes committed was 468 with an average of 26 crimes in the region overall.

Lastly, for a radius of 250m, the maximum number of crimes committed was 691 with an average of 68 crimes throughout the region.

Next steps: Locate regions (schools) with top crime counts and review from there.

Top 10%

```
n <- 10
nomdelito <- data.frame(data_250)

topdies <- data_250[data_250$Join_Count > quantile(data_250$Join_Count, prob=1-n/100),]

topdies <- topdies[order(-topdies$Join_Count, topdies$nombre),]

topdies[c(2,4,5,1,3,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26)]

## # A tibble: 222 x 26
```

```

##      Join_Count nombre domicilio_ FID TARGET_FID coordenada latitud
##      <dbl> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <chr> <dbl>
## 1      691 PRIMA~ DOMICILIO~ 194      194 -99.14937~ 19.4
## 2      652 ESCUE~ DOMICILIO~ 849      849 -99.14645~ 19.4
## 3      643 PRIMA~ DOMICILIO~ 158      158 -99.14647~ 19.4
## 4      643 <NA> <NA>      NA      NA <NA>      NA
## 5      553 PRIMA~ DOMICILIO~ 1279     1279 -99.12126~ 19.4
## 6      547 PREES~ DOMICILIO~ 1321     1321 -99.15434~ 19.4
## 7      546 ESCUE~ DOMICILIO~ 1572     1572 -99.12108~ 19.4
## 8      543 PRIMA~ DOMICILIO~ 74       74 -99.15446~ 19.4
## 9      540 TELES~ DOMICILIO~ 2160     2160 -99.16588~ 19.4
## 10     504 PRIMA~ DOMICILIO~ 1865     1865 -99.14596~ 19.4
## # ... with 212 more rows, and 19 more variables: longitud <dbl>,
## # domicilio <chr>, BUFF_DIST <dbl>, ORIG_FID <dbl>, ao_hechos <chr>,
## # mes_hechos <chr>, fecha_hech <chr>, delito <chr>, categoria_ <chr>,
## # fiscalia <chr>, agencia <chr>, unidad_inv <chr>, alcaldia_h <chr>,
## # colonia_he <chr>, ao_inicio <chr>, mes_inicio <chr>, fecha_inic <chr>,
## # calle_hech <chr>, calle_he_1 <chr>

```