

Michaela Dobbs Ryann Hawkins Laura Gonzalez Mario Martinez

Agenda



Introduction & Objective

Trends: Districts, Types, and Monthly Rates



Recommendations & Conclusion

Accuracy & Hesitation Future: Weather Trends



Data Collection & Analysis

API Chicago Crime Rates (Cleaned Dataset: Year 2020)



Q&A

Investigators

Michaela Dobbs, Md

Which district has the highest percentage in crime rate?

Ryann Hawkins, BS Ed

What trends do we see in violations?

Laura Gonzalez, MS-IS

What trends do we see among districts?

Mario Martinez, BS

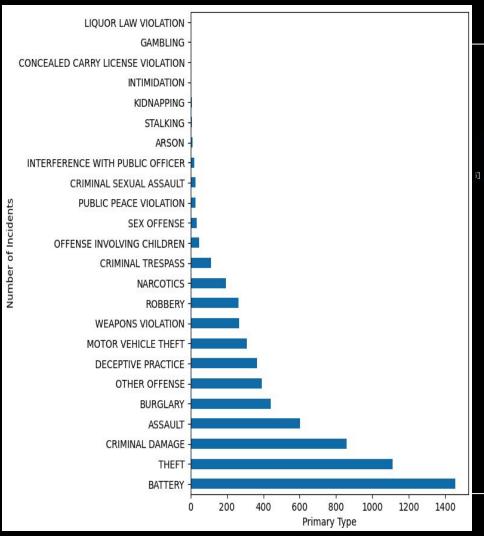
What is the correlation between location vs crime rate?



```
per_year_counts = crimes_df["Year"].value_counts()
         per year counts
          0.0s
     Year
     2020
              8046
     2021
              1519
     2023
               610
     2022
                44
     Name: count, dtype: int64
        per month counts = Clean Crimes20["Month Name"].value counts()
        per month counts
[14]
         0.0s
    Month Name
     March
                 3199
                 2063
    August
     December
                  1076
                   55
     July
                   53
     November
     February
                   48
     January
                   23
                   11
     April
                     9
     June
     October .
                     9
                     8
    May
     September
    Name: count, dtype: int64
```

About our Data

- Chicago data from data.gov
- Contained data from 2020 to present
- Focused on 2020-present, refined to only 2020
- Interested in months, but data was unreliable
- Started with 10,219 data points ended with 6,555



What trends do we see in violations?

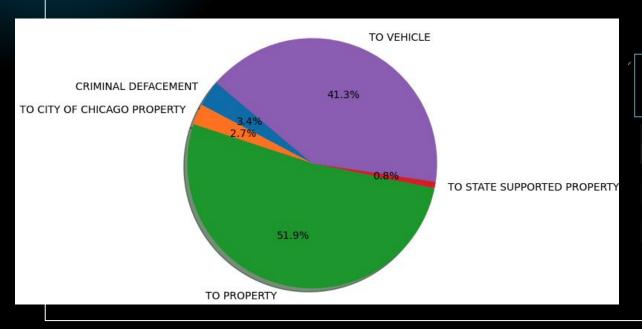
```
crime_counts = Clean_Crimes20["Primary Type"].value_counts()
   crime_counts
 ✓ 0.1s
Primary Type
BATTERY
                                     1455
THEFT
                                     1110
CRIMINAL DAMAGE
                                      858
ASSAULT
                                      601
BURGLARY
                                      441
OTHER OFFENSE
                                      391
                                      367
DECEPTIVE PRACTICE
                                      308
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
WEAPONS VIOLATION
                                      268
ROBBERY
                                      265
                                      196
NARCOTICS
CRIMINAL TRESPASS
                                      112
OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN
                                       46
SEX OFFENSE
                                       32
                                       27
PUBLIC PEACE VIOLATION
CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT
                                       26
INTERFERENCE WITH PUBLIC OFFICER
                                       19
ARSON
STALKING
KIDNAPPING
INTIMIDATION
CONCEALED CARRY LICENSE VIOLATION
GAMBLING
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATION
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

The top three violations are Battery, Theft, and Criminal Damage.

What trends do we see in violations?

Each violation can be categorized into a description.

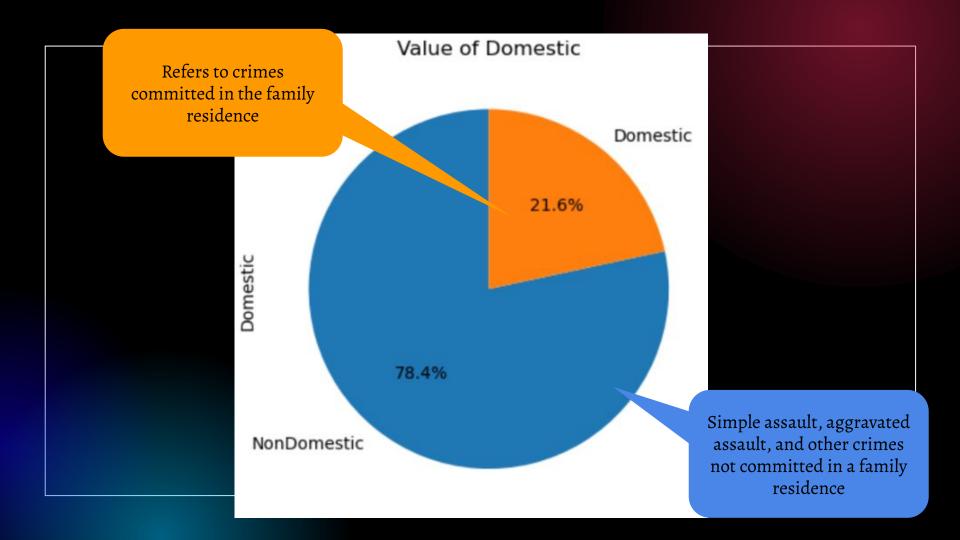
The pie chart helps to visualize the descriptions of Criminal Damage.



CD_Pie = CD_df.groupby(["Description"]).count()
CD_Pie

	ID	Case Number	Date
Description			
CRIMINAL DEFACEMENT	29	29	29
TO CITY OF CHICAGO PROPERTY	23	23	23
TO PROPERTY	445	445	445
TO STATE SUPPORTED PROPERTY	7	7	7
TO VEHICLE	354	354	354

```
crimes_df_clean["Domestic"].value_counts()
False
         8009
        2210
True
Name: Domestic, dtype: int64
   Domestic = crimes_df_clean["Domestic"].value_counts()
   Domestic.plot(kind='pie', labels=["NonDomestic", "Domestic"], autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=90)
   plt.title('Value of Domestic')
   plt.show()
```

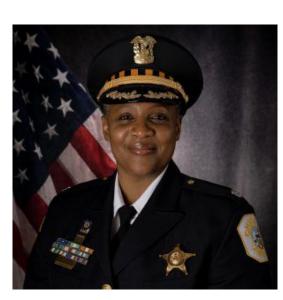




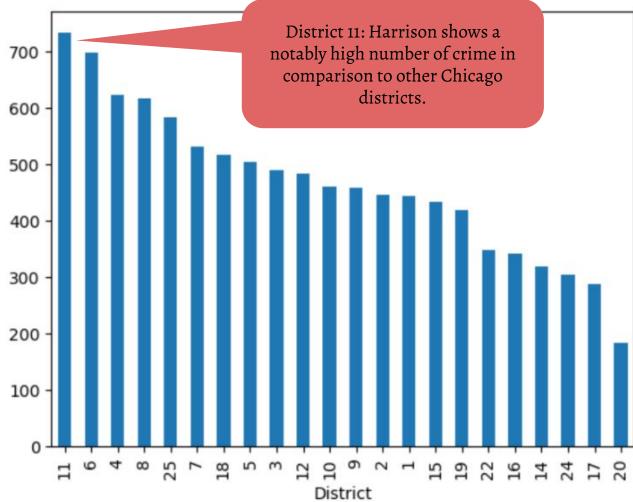
```
crimes_df_clean["District"].value_counts()
```

```
11
     733
      697
6
4
      622
      616
8
      584
25
      530
18
      516
      504
3
      490
      484
12
10
     460
      459
2
      446
1
      444
15
     433
19
     419
22
      347
16
      341
14
      318
24
      305
17
      288
20
      183
Name: District, dtype: int64
```

```
Crime_byDistrict = crimes_df_clean.groupby(["District"]).count()['Arrest']
Crime_byDistrict.sort_values(ascending=False).plot(kind='bar')
plt.show()
```



<u>Davina F. Ward, Commander</u> <u>District 11, Harrison</u>

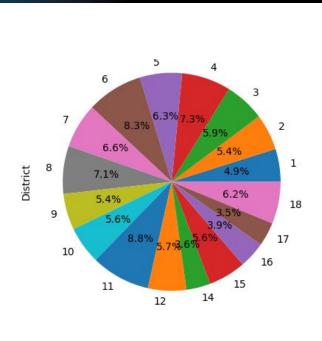


What district has the highest percentage in crime rate?

Made a for loop pulling all the Districts and the percentages From dataframe.

```
crime_percent= []
   for number in district_number_list:
       percent= len(final_df.loc[final_df["District"] == number]["District"])/(len(final_df))
       crime percent.append(percent)
   crime percent
 ✓ 0.1s
[0.0486651411136537.
0.05354691075514874,
0.059496567505720827.
0.07292143401983218,
0.06254767353165523,
0.08344774980930587,
0.06636155606407322,
0.07078565980167811,
0.05385202135774218,
0.05568268497330282,
0.08756674294431732,
0.05690312738367658,
0.03585049580472922,
0.0555301296720061,
0.03920671243325705,
0.03539282990083906,
0.06224256292906179]
```

Percent of Crimes by District



Each district can be seen
With a percent of crimes. As
You can see by this visualization
District 11 has the highest at
8.8%.

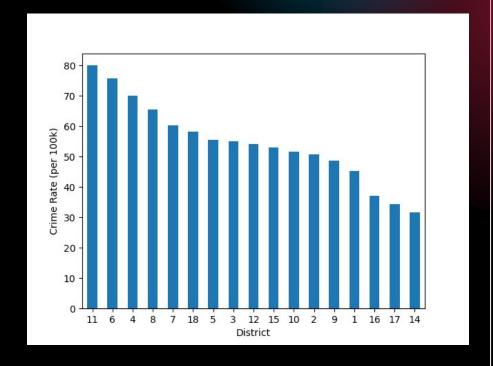
Correlation between Location vs Crime Rate?

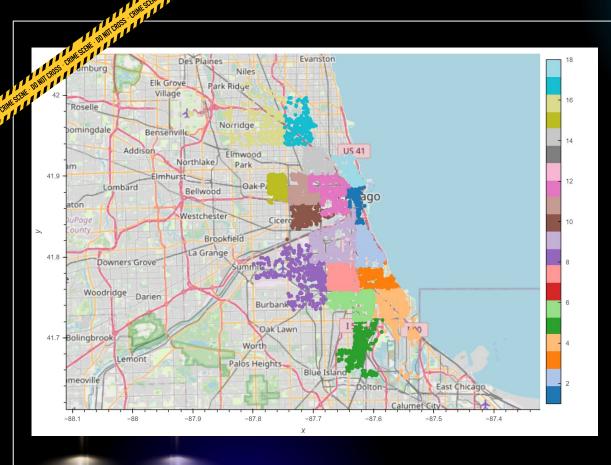
Crime Rate by District

• High: 79.99

• Low: 31.69

Average: 54.51



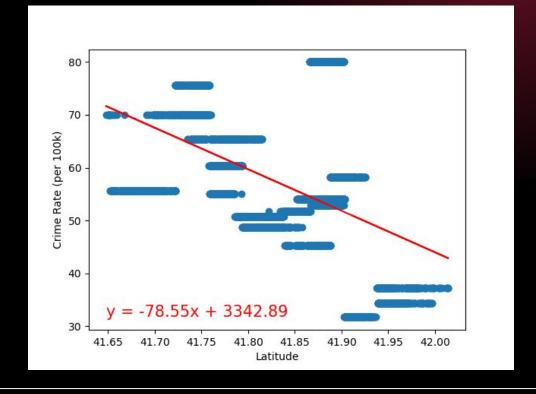


Crime Map by location

- 6555 individual data points
- Each color represents different district

Scatter plot Latitude vs Crime Rate

- Negative slope as Latitude increases
- R-value = 0.21





- There is no significant correlation in location and crime rate
- Vast majority of incidents are nondomestic
- Data is NOT reliable :(