**Chicago Crime 2020 - 2021**

We decided to look at the crimes in Chicago for a specified period (2020 - 2021) and try to determine if there were less people on the street because of COVID then there would be less crime because the less people out and about the less people there are to commit crimes.

There was a total of thirty-three different types of crimes committed during this period of time. From the pie chart we can determine that most of the crimes fall within ten categories which constitute over 91% of all crimes committed between 2020 and 2021. This allowed us to narrow our focus on the “major” crimes.

As we extract the top ten crimes committed for this time frame, we can continue to see an uneven distribution of the top 10 crimes. From the list we see that there are three types of crimes that may be similar. Theft is taking property from a building, pickpocketing, retail theft, and both theft of under and over $500. Robbery is considered as armed with a weapon or by physical force. Burglary is unlawful and/or forcible entry. We can see that from theft to criminal damage, there is a sharp decline in the number of occurrences, and it continues to decline.

After careful deliberation, we separated the crime data by year to get a better sense of what was happening each year. This allowed us to see some similarities and some differences in the numbers. Our results had some surprising and not so surprising revelations.

Within the years of 2020 and 2021 it was so very clear how legislation affecting covid and people's freedoms could impact crime. We saw an executive stay home order issued by the governor on March 26th and subsequently saw a massive drop in crime during April. Likewise, another three public health orders similar to the one in 2020 we placed in January 2021, and a subsequent drop in crime in the following February 2021. What these stats and events point to, is a potential correlation between people not being able to go outside and the ability for crimes to be committed. This is in line with our hypothesis and the data seems to support it.

From our breakdown of the data we found, it was clear that the Chicago police district eleven had the most crime. This is since District 11 is the most heavily populated area so there are more crimes committed and more crimes reported. It was interesting that there were about three districts that were not reported in our data, however as Samuel said, there are some districts which are not heavily monitored by police. This would explain the gap in our data.

As we can gather from our information, crime decreased during this time period. Also, interesting to note that 86% of crimes reported did not end in an arrest due to the degree of crime and the top two crimes being battery and theft.