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San Diego Police Calls for Service

Group members: Ruize Xuan, Willian He, Yi Yao, Andy Zhang, Zachary Chao Group 8 | March 13, 2024

From 2019 to 2023

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Background

1,500,000

This is the number of 911 calls received by San Diego Police Department (SDPD) in the year 2019. On average, SDPD fielded one call every 21 seconds.

During what times of day does the 911 service receive the majority of its calls?

What are the most common categories or types of calls received by the 911 service?

What percentage of the 911 calls is related to life-threatening emergencies?

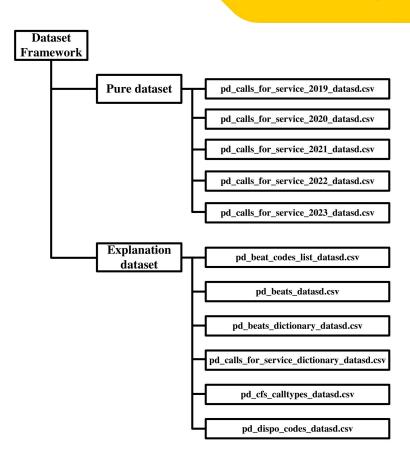
Which geographic area generates the highest number of 911 calls?

Dataset and Methodology overview

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Overview

- Police Calls for Service dataset from City of San Diego website
 - Calls from 2019 to 2023.
- The combined datasheet has ~2.7million rows, henceforth cleaning is necessary.
- Data Cleaning and Preprocessing
 - handling missing values, outliers, and inconsistencies, converting date time to the appropriate date-time format, and standardizing address components
- Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) and Visualization
 - Seaborn/Matplotlib for creating visualizations
 - distribution analysis, spatial analysis, category analysis



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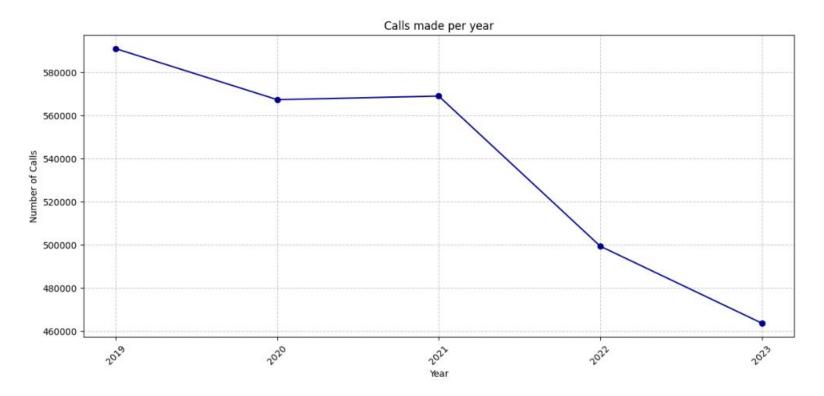
Data Cleaning example

incident_num date_tii E23010000001 2023	me day_of_w /1/1 0:00	eek address_num add	dress_dir_prima		address_sfx_primary AVE	address_dir_inter	secting address_road_intersecting G	ting address_sfx_intersecting	call_type disposition bear FD CAN	t priority 523 2
intersecting	call_type	disposition	beat p	oriority			call_type	classification	neighborhood	priority
NaN	AU1	DUP	441	1			ALL UNITS INFORMATION- PRI 1	DUPLICATE CALL, XREF'D	Mountain View	1
NaN	415	K	321	2			DISTURBING PEACE	NO REPORT REQUIRED	Grantville	2
NaN	FD	К	523	2			FLAG DOWN/FIELD INITIATED	NO REPORT REQUIRED	Gaslamp	2
NaN	AU1	W	511	1			ALL UNITS INFORMATION- PRI 1	NO DISPATCH OR INCIDENT CANCLLED PRIOR TO DISP	Barrio Logan	1
NaN	586	CAN	523	4			ILLEGAL PARKING	CANCEL	Gaslamp	4

Empty columns gone, opaque police jargons changed into human readable language (Ex: Beat -> Neighborhood)

Data Analysis and Visualization

Calls per Year



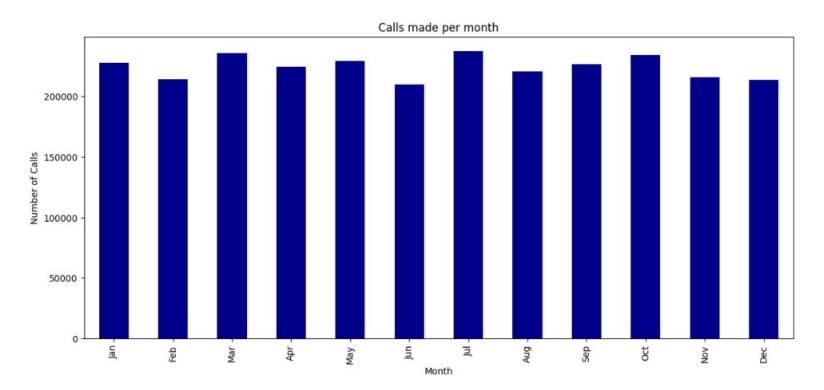
Connections

San Diego Police Department facing staffing crisis (NBC 7 San Diego)

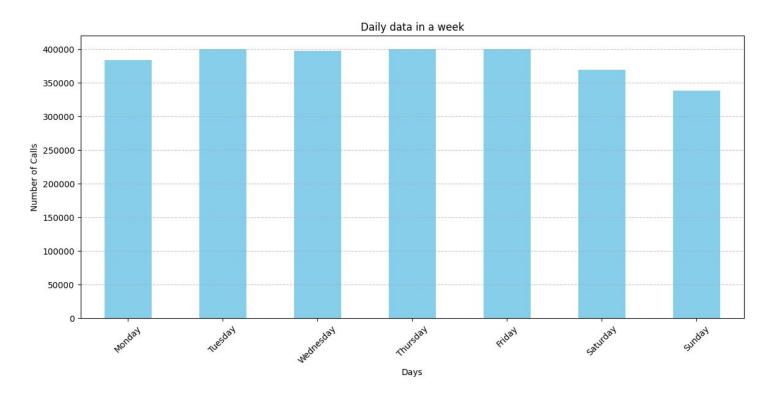
Distrust in Police

Calling Community-Based Alternatives

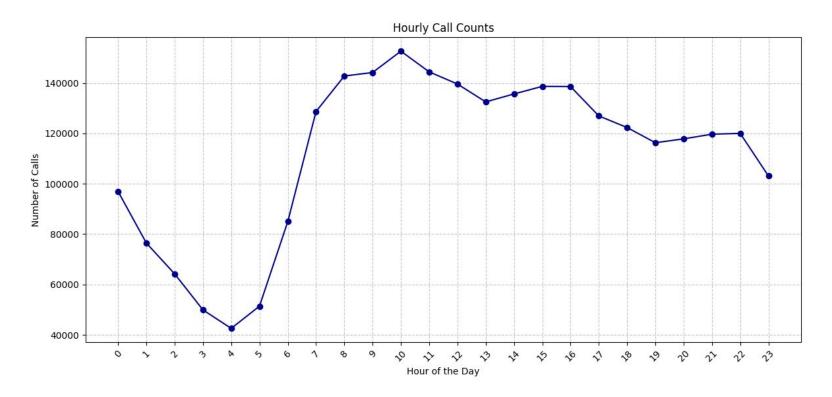
Calls per Month



Calls per day in week



Calls per hour in a day



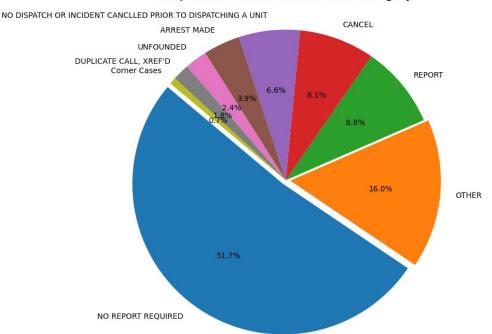
Call Type and categories





Case Disposition

Proportion of each classification category



NO REPORT REQUIRED	1385288
OTHER	429195
REPORT	237040
CANCEL	216838
NO DISPATCH OR INCIDENT CANCLLED PRIOR TO DISPATCHING A UNIT	176132
ARREST MADE	105668
UNFOUNDED	64290
DUPLICATE CALL, XREF'D	48150
STOLEN VEHICLE OR RECOVERED VEHICLE	9295
DISPATCHED ALARM CALL CANCELLED BEFORE UNIT ONSCENE	5819
NO FURTHER ACTION, HIGH RISK (CRISIS RESPONSE TEAM)	3501
NO REPORT REQUIRED, BOARD AND SECURE	205
OTHER, HIGH RISK (CRISIS RESPONSE TEAM)	183
DUPLICATE CALL	105
REPORT TAKEN, BOARD AND SECURE	79
ARREST MADE, BOARD AND SECURE	39
REPORT, HIGH RISK (CRISIS RESPONSE TEAM)	31
ARREST MADE, HIGH RISK (CRISIS RESPONSE TEAM)	7

"RATIO" Principle

1. Resource Allocation to manage cost

- 2. Tactics tailored to a specific type of crime
- 3. Investment in professional teams and equipment

4. Optimization towards streamlined process

Notation:

0 - 15,000

15,001 - 30,000

30,001 - 45,000

45,001 - 60,000

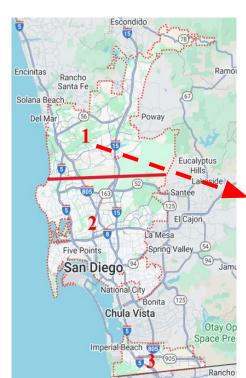
60,001 - 75,000

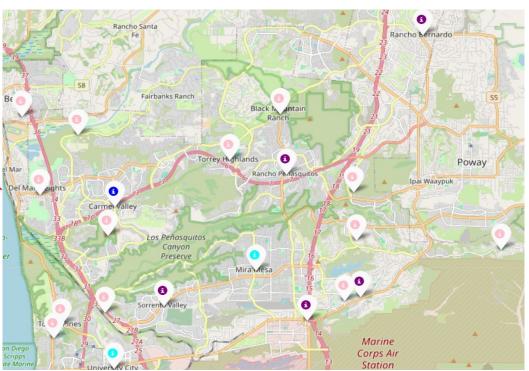
75,001 - 90,000

105,001 - 120,000

135,001 - 150,000

Map visualization





Notation:

0 - 15,000

15,001 - 30,000

30,001 - 45,000 45,001 - 60,000

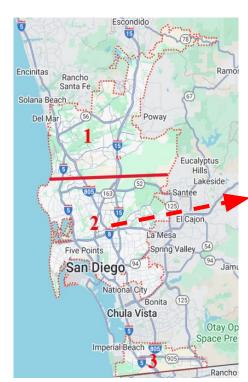
60,001 - 75,000

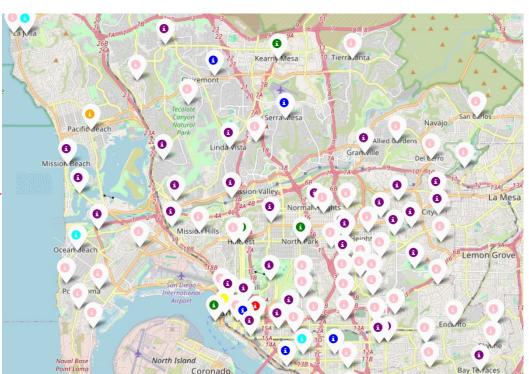
75,001 - 90,000

105,001 - 120,000

135,001 - 150,000

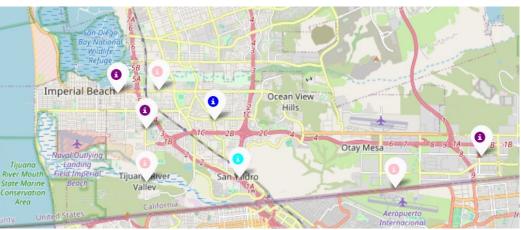
Map visualization





Map visualization





Notation:

0 - 15,000

15,001 - 30,000

30,001 - 45,000

45,001 - 60,000

60,001 - 75,000

00,001 - 73,000

75,001 - 90,000

105,001 - 120,000

135,001 - 150,000

Conclusions

What we got!

- Identification of peak times and areas with high call volumes.
- Distribution of call types and their dispositions and insights into potential correlations between call characteristics and geographic locations.
- Recommendations for optimizing resource allocation based on hotspot areas.
- Insights into the effectiveness of current policing strategies under different categories and potential suggestions for improved interventions to address specific types of incidents.

