

LA Crime 2020 - 2023

May 6, 2024

1 Unveiling Patterns of Crime in Los Angeles: An Analysis of Crime Incidents from 2020 to 2023

1.1 Abstract:

This analysis explores a comprehensive dataset of crime incidents in the City of Los Angeles from 2020 to 2023, sourced from original crime reports. The dataset offers a wealth of information for understanding the trends, patterns, and dynamics of criminal activity within the city. By leveraging data-driven insights, this analysis aims to uncover valuable insights that can inform law enforcement strategies, resource allocation, and public safety initiatives.

The study begins by performing data cleaning and preprocessing steps to ensure data integrity and consistency. This includes handling missing values, removing irrelevant columns, converting data types, and filtering out invalid data points. Despite potential inaccuracies inherent in manually recorded crime reports and privacy measures limiting address specificity, the cleaned dataset remains a reliable resource for examining crime patterns in Los Angeles.

Through exploratory data analysis and visualization techniques, this study investigates various aspects of crime in the city. It examines the temporal distribution of crime incidents, revealing trends over time and seasonal variations. The analysis also delves into the demographic characteristics of crime victims, shedding light on the age distribution and identifying vulnerable populations.

Furthermore, the study explores the geographical distribution of crime, identifying areas with the highest crime rates during different time periods, such as nighttime hours. By uncovering these spatial patterns, the analysis provides actionable insights for targeted law enforcement interventions and community-based crime prevention strategies.

The findings of this analysis have significant implications for public safety, law enforcement resource allocation, and policy development. By understanding the temporal, demographic, and spatial dimensions of crime in Los Angeles, stakeholders can make data-driven decisions to enhance public safety, optimize law enforcement efforts, and develop targeted interventions in high-risk areas.

For these reasons, this analysis contributes to a deeper understanding of the crime landscape in Los Angeles and serves as a valuable resource for researchers, policymakers, and law enforcement agencies in their efforts to combat crime and promote public safety in the city.

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
crime = pd.read_csv('../data_course/Crime_Data_from_2020_to_Present.csv')
```

```
# Suppress the SettingWithCopyWarning
pd.options.mode.chained_assignment = None
```

2 Understand and Clean the Data

In this section, we perform initial data exploration and cleaning steps. This includes examining the data schema, checking for null values, removing irrelevant columns, converting data types, and filtering out invalid data points.

2.1 Key observations:

- The dataset contains 27 columns with information about crime incidents.
- Several columns have high null values and are removed for analysis.
- Date columns are converted to datetime format for easier manipulation.
- Invalid victim ages (negative or 0) are filtered out.

```
[2]: crime.head()
```

```
[2]:
```

	division_number	date_reported	date_occurred	area	area_name	\
0	10304468	2020-01-08	2020-01-08 22:30:00	3	Southwest	
1	190101086	2020-01-02	2020-01-01 03:30:00	1	Central	
2	200110444	2020-04-14	2020-02-13 12:00:00	1	Central	
3	191501505	2020-01-01	2020-01-01 17:30:00	15	N Hollywood	
4	191921269	2020-01-01	2020-01-01 04:15:00	19	Mission	

	reporting_district	part	crime_code	\
0	377	2	624	
1	163	2	624	
2	155	2	845	
3	1543	2	745	
4	1998	2	740	

	crime_description	modus_operandi	...	\
0	BATTERY - SIMPLE ASSAULT	0444 0913	...	
1	BATTERY - SIMPLE ASSAULT	0416 1822 1414	...	
2	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRANT OUT OF COMPLIANCE	1501	...	
3	VANDALISM - MISDEAMEANOR (\$399 OR UNDER)	0329 1402	...	
4	VANDALISM - FELONY (\$400 & OVER, ALL CHURCH VA...	0329	...	

	status	status_description	crime_code_1	crime_code_2	crime_code_3	\
0	A0	Adult Other	624.0	NaN	NaN	
1	IC	Invest Cont	624.0	NaN	NaN	
2	AA	Adult Arrest	845.0	NaN	NaN	
3	IC	Invest Cont	745.0	998.0	NaN	
4	IC	Invest Cont	740.0	NaN	NaN	

	crime_code_4	location	cross_street	\
--	--------------	----------	--------------	---

0	NaN	1100 W	39TH	PL	NaN
1	NaN	700 S	HILL	ST	NaN
2	NaN	200 E	6TH	ST	NaN
3	NaN	5400	CORTEEN	PL	NaN
4	NaN	14400	TITUS	ST	NaN

	latitude	longitude
0	34.0141	-118.2978
1	34.0459	-118.2545
2	34.0448	-118.2474
3	34.1685	-118.4019
4	34.2198	-118.4468

[5 rows x 27 columns]

```
[3]: crime.columns
```

```
[3]: Index(['division_number', 'date_reported', 'date_occurred', 'area',
          'area_name', 'reporting_district', 'part', 'crime_code',
          'crime_description', 'modus_operandi', 'victim_age', 'victim_sex',
          'victim_descent', 'premise_code', 'premise_description', 'weapon_code',
          'weapon_description', 'status', 'status_description', 'crime_code_1',
          'crime_code_2', 'crime_code_3', 'crime_code_4', 'location',
          'cross_street', 'latitude', 'longitude'],
          dtype='object')
```

```
[4]: crime.shape
```

```
[4]: (852950, 27)
```

```
[5]: crime.dtypes
```

```
[5]: division_number      int64
     date_reported        object
     date_occurred        object
     area                 int64
     area_name            object
     reporting_district    int64
     part                 int64
     crime_code            int64
     crime_description     object
     modus_operandi        object
     victim_age            int64
     victim_sex            object
     victim_descent        object
     premise_code          float64
     premise_description    object
```

```

weapon_code          float64
weapon_description    object
status               object
status_description    object
crime_code_1         float64
crime_code_2         float64
crime_code_3         float64
crime_code_4         float64
location             object
cross_street         object
latitude             float64
longitude            float64
dtype: object

```

```

[6]: #Check for Null values
crime.isna().sum()

```

```

[6]: division_number          0
date_reported                0
date_occurred                0
area                        0
area_name                   0
reporting_district          0
part                        0
crime_code                  0
crime_description           0
modus_operandi             118311
victim_age                  0
victim_sex                  112606
victim_descent              112614
premise_code                10
premise_description         518
weapon_code                 556202
weapon_description          556202
status                      0
status_description          0
crime_code_1                11
crime_code_2                790429
crime_code_3                850837
crime_code_4                852888
location                    0
cross_street                717289
latitude                    0
longitude                   0
dtype: int64

```

```
[7]: #Remove high null and irrelevant columns
df = crime.drop(labels = ['modus_operandi', 'weapon_description',\
                        'weapon_code', 'crime_code_2',\
                        'crime_code_3', 'crime_code_4',\
                        'cross_street'], axis = 1)
```

```
[8]: df
```

```
[8]:
```

	division_number	date_reported	date_occurred	area	area_name \
0	10304468	2020-01-08	2020-01-08 22:30:00	3	Southwest
1	190101086	2020-01-02	2020-01-01 03:30:00	1	Central
2	200110444	2020-04-14	2020-02-13 12:00:00	1	Central
3	191501505	2020-01-01	2020-01-01 17:30:00	15	N Hollywood
4	191921269	2020-01-01	2020-01-01 04:15:00	19	Mission
...
852945	231606525	2023-03-22	2023-03-22 10:00:00	16	Foothill
852946	231210064	2023-04-12	2023-04-12 16:30:00	12	77th Street
852947	230115220	2023-07-02	2023-07-01 00:01:00	1	Central
852948	230906458	2023-03-05	2023-03-05 09:00:00	9	Van Nuys
852949	230319786	2023-11-10	2023-11-09 23:00:00	3	Southwest

	reporting_district	part	crime_code \
0	377	2	624
1	163	2	624
2	155	2	845
3	1543	2	745
4	1998	2	740
...
852945	1602	1	230
852946	1239	1	230
852947	154	1	352
852948	914	2	745
852949	395	1	331

	crime_description	victim_age \
0	BATTERY - SIMPLE ASSAULT	36
1	BATTERY - SIMPLE ASSAULT	25
2	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRANT OUT OF COMPLIANCE	0
3	VANDALISM - MISDEAMEANOR (\$399 OR UNDER)	76
4	VANDALISM - FELONY (\$400 & OVER, ALL CHURCH VA...	31
...
852945	ASSAULT WITH DEADLY WEAPON, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	25
852946	ASSAULT WITH DEADLY WEAPON, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	29
852947	PICKPOCKET	24
852948	VANDALISM - MISDEAMEANOR (\$399 OR UNDER)	53
852949	THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE - GRAND (\$950.01 AND ...	38

	victim_sex	victim_descent	premise_code	\
0	F	B	501.0	
1	M	H	102.0	
2	X	X	726.0	
3	F	W	502.0	
4	X	X	409.0	
...	
852945	F	H	102.0	
852946	M	B	222.0	
852947	F	H	735.0	
852948	F	H	502.0	
852949	M	W	501.0	

	premise_description	status	\
0	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	AO	
1	SIDEWALK	IC	
2	POLICE FACILITY	AA	
3	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (APARTMENT, DUPLEX, ETC)	IC	
4	BEAUTY SUPPLY STORE	IC	
...	
852945	SIDEWALK	IC	
852946	LAUNDROMAT	IC	
852947	NIGHT CLUB (OPEN EVENINGS ONLY)	IC	
852948	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (APARTMENT, DUPLEX, ETC)	IC	
852949	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	IC	

	status_description	crime_code_1	\
0	Adult Other	624.0	
1	Invest Cont	624.0	
2	Adult Arrest	845.0	
3	Invest Cont	745.0	
4	Invest Cont	740.0	
...	
852945	Invest Cont	230.0	
852946	Invest Cont	230.0	
852947	Invest Cont	352.0	
852948	Invest Cont	745.0	
852949	Invest Cont	331.0	

	location	latitude	longitude
0	1100 W 39TH	PL 34.0141	-118.2978
1	700 S HILL	ST 34.0459	-118.2545
2	200 E 6TH	ST 34.0448	-118.2474
3	5400 CORTEEN	PL 34.1685	-118.4019
4	14400 TITUS	ST 34.2198	-118.4468
...
852945	12800 FILMORE	ST 34.2790	-118.4116

852946	6100 S	VERMONT	AV	33.9841	-118.2915
852947	500 S	MAIN	ST	34.0467	-118.2485
852948	14500	HARTLAND	ST	34.1951	-118.4487
852949	4100 S	HOBART	BL	34.0091	-118.3078

[852950 rows x 20 columns]

```
[9]: df.sort_values(by = 'date_reported')
```

```
[9]:
```

	division_number	date_reported	date_occurred	area	area_name \
39025	201004026	2020-01-01	2020-01-01 18:23:00	10	West Valley
137157	202100503	2020-01-01	2020-01-01 13:15:00	21	Topanga
2389	200304056	2020-01-01	2020-01-01 14:37:00	3	Southwest
103594	201804032	2020-01-01	2020-01-01 12:50:00	18	Southeast
25891	200104434	2020-01-01	2020-01-01 02:50:00	1	Central
...
770235	230125557	2023-12-04	2023-12-04 06:50:00	1	Central
692345	231917421	2023-12-04	2023-12-03 09:45:00	19	Mission
835683	232117291	2023-12-04	2023-03-01 12:00:00	21	Topanga
825607	231116467	2023-12-04	2023-12-01 22:30:00	11	Northeast
676338	231116462	2023-12-04	2023-11-17 12:00:00	11	Northeast

	reporting_district	part	crime_code \
39025	1091	1	310
137157	2189	1	343
2389	329	2	888
103594	1823	1	210
25891	128	1	330
...
770235	111	1	330
692345	1936	1	420
835683	2125	2	354
825607	1141	1	331
676338	1173	2	354

	crime_description	victim_age \
39025	BURGLARY	44
137157	SHOPLIFTING-GRAND THEFT (\$950.01 & OVER)	75
2389	TRESPASSING	19
103594	ROBBERY	50
25891	BURGLARY FROM VEHICLE	26
...
770235	BURGLARY FROM VEHICLE	0
692345	THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE - PETTY (\$950 & UNDER)	0
835683	THEFT OF IDENTITY	0
825607	THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE - GRAND (\$950.01 AND ...	0
676338	THEFT OF IDENTITY	0

	victim_sex	victim_descent	premise_code	\
39025	M	O	504.0	
137157	M	X	402.0	
2389	X	X	255.0	
103594	M	B	102.0	
25891	F	W	108.0	
...	
770235	NaN	NaN	717.0	
692345	NaN	NaN	101.0	
835683	NaN	NaN	502.0	
825607	NaN	NaN	101.0	
676338	NaN	NaN	502.0	

	premise_description	status	\
39025	OTHER RESIDENCE	IC	
137157	MARKET	AA	
2389	AUTO DEALERSHIP (CHEVY, FORD, BMW, MERCEDES, E...	IC	
103594	SIDEWALK	IC	
25891	PARKING LOT	AO	
...	
770235	HEALTH SPA/GYM	IC	
692345	STREET	IC	
835683	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (APARTMENT, DUPLEX, ETC)	IC	
825607	STREET	IC	
676338	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (APARTMENT, DUPLEX, ETC)	IC	

	status_description	crime_code_1	\
39025	Invest Cont	310.0	
137157	Adult Arrest	343.0	
2389	Invest Cont	888.0	
103594	Invest Cont	210.0	
25891	Adult Other	330.0	
...	
770235	Invest Cont	330.0	
692345	Invest Cont	420.0	
835683	Invest Cont	354.0	
825607	Invest Cont	331.0	
676338	Invest Cont	354.0	

	location	latitude	longitude
39025 3800 WINFORD	DR	34.1386	-118.5525
137157 20000 W VENTURA	BL	34.1719	-118.5684
2389 3300 S FIGUEROA	ST	34.0225	-118.2796
103594 CENTURY		33.9456	-118.2652
25891 300 E 2ND	ST	34.0498	-118.2400
...

770235	700 W	CESAR E CHAVEZ	AV	34.0606	-118.2439
692345	11400	AMBOY	AV	34.2767	-118.4477
835683	21400	SATICOY	ST	34.2119	-118.6017
825607	N	KENMORE	AV	34.1018	-118.2973
676338	1900	ALLESANDRO	ST	34.0900	-118.2587

[852950 rows x 20 columns]

```
[10]: #Convert objects to datetimes where relevant and update datatypes
df['date_reported'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date_reported'], format = '%Y-%m-%d')
df['date_occurred'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date_occurred'], format = '%Y-%m-%d')
```

```
[11]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 852950 entries, 0 to 852949
Data columns (total 20 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   division_number                      852950 non-null  int64
1   date_reported                       852950 non-null  datetime64[ns]
2   date_occurred                       852950 non-null  datetime64[ns]
3   area                                852950 non-null  int64
4   area_name                           852950 non-null  object
5   reporting_district                  852950 non-null  int64
6   part                                852950 non-null  int64
7   crime_code                          852950 non-null  int64
8   crime_description                   852950 non-null  object
9   victim_age                         852950 non-null  int64
10  victim_sex                          740344 non-null  object
11  victim_descent                      740336 non-null  object
12  premise_code                        852940 non-null  float64
13  premise_description                 852432 non-null  object
14  status                             852950 non-null  object
15  status_description                  852950 non-null  object
16  crime_code_1                       852939 non-null  float64
17  location                           852950 non-null  object
18  latitude                           852950 non-null  float64
19  longitude                           852950 non-null  float64
dtypes: datetime64[ns](2), float64(4), int64(6), object(8)
memory usage: 130.1+ MB
```

```
[12]: df.describe(include = ['float64', 'int64'])
```

	division_number	area	reporting_district	part	\
count	8.529500e+05	852950.000000	852950.000000	852950.000000	
mean	2.166969e+08	10.707354	1117.165490	1.412575	
std	1.100081e+07	6.097178	609.716073	0.492298	

min	8.170000e+02	1.000000	101.000000	1.000000
25%	2.102184e+08	6.000000	615.000000	1.000000
50%	2.202184e+08	11.000000	1141.000000	1.000000
75%	2.301094e+08	16.000000	1617.000000	2.000000
max	2.399306e+08	21.000000	2199.000000	2.000000

	crime_code	victim_age	premise_code	crime_code_1 \
count	852950.000000	852950.000000	852940.000000	852939.000000
mean	500.746338	29.742191	305.974292	500.486350
std	207.705242	21.799470	216.950442	207.493864
min	110.000000	-3.000000	101.000000	110.000000
25%	331.000000	5.000000	101.000000	331.000000
50%	442.000000	31.000000	203.000000	442.000000
75%	626.000000	45.000000	501.000000	626.000000
max	956.000000	120.000000	976.000000	956.000000

	latitude	longitude
count	852950.000000	852950.000000
mean	33.983232	-118.040106
std	1.756263	6.089068
min	0.000000	-118.667600
25%	34.014100	-118.429700
50%	34.058500	-118.321500
75%	34.163200	-118.273900
max	34.334300	0.000000

```
[13]: # Extract the 'victim_age' column into a new DataFrame
df['victim_age'].value_counts()
```

```
[13]: 0      211842
      30      19421
      35      19008
      31      18603
      29      18552
      ...
      97         63
      -1         60
      -2         13
      120         1
      -3          1
      Name: victim_age, Length: 103, dtype: int64
```

```
[14]: # Filter out invalid negative ages and age 0
df_age = df[df['victim_age'] > 0]
```

```
[15]: df_age['victim_age'].value_counts()
```

```
[15]: 30      19421
      35      19008
      31      18603
      29      18552
      28      18266
      ...
      95       89
      96       88
      98       67
      97       63
     120        1
      Name: victim_age, Length: 99, dtype: int64
```

```
[16]: #Adding year and month columns
df['year'] = df['date_occurred'].dt.year
df['month'] = df['date_occurred'].dt.month
```

```
[17]: df.sort_values(by = 'date_reported')
```

```
[17]:      division_number date_reported      date_occurred  area  area_name \
39025      201004026    2020-01-01 2020-01-01 18:23:00    10  West Valley
137157      202100503    2020-01-01 2020-01-01 13:15:00    21    Topanga
2389       200304056    2020-01-01 2020-01-01 14:37:00     3  Southwest
103594      201804032    2020-01-01 2020-01-01 12:50:00    18  Southeast
25891       200104434    2020-01-01 2020-01-01 02:50:00     1    Central
...
770235      230125557    2023-12-04 2023-12-04 06:50:00     1    Central
692345      231917421    2023-12-04 2023-12-03 09:45:00    19    Mission
835683      232117291    2023-12-04 2023-03-01 12:00:00    21    Topanga
825607      231116467    2023-12-04 2023-12-01 22:30:00    11  Northeast
676338      231116462    2023-12-04 2023-11-17 12:00:00    11  Northeast
```

```
      reporting_district  part  crime_code \
39025      1091      1      310
137157      2189      1      343
2389       329      2      888
103594      1823      1      210
25891       128      1      330
...
770235      111      1      330
692345      1936      1      420
835683      2125      2      354
825607      1141      1      331
676338      1173      2      354
```

```
      crime_description  victim_age ... \
39025      BURGLARY      44 ...
```

137157	SHOPLIFTING-GRAND THEFT (\$950.01 & OVER)	75	...
2389	TRESPASSING	19	...
103594	ROBBERY	50	...
25891	BURGLARY FROM VEHICLE	26	...
...
770235	BURGLARY FROM VEHICLE	0	...
692345	THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE - PETTY (\$950 & UNDER)	0	...
835683	THEFT OF IDENTITY	0	...
825607	THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE - GRAND (\$950.01 AND ...	0	...
676338	THEFT OF IDENTITY	0	...

	premise_code		premise_description \
39025	504.0		OTHER RESIDENCE
137157	402.0		MARKET
2389	255.0	AUTO DEALERSHIP (CHEVY, FORD, BMW, MERCEDES, E...	
103594	102.0		SIDEWALK
25891	108.0		PARKING LOT
...
770235	717.0		HEALTH SPA/GYM
692345	101.0		STREET
835683	502.0	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (APARTMENT, DUPLEX, ETC)	
825607	101.0		STREET
676338	502.0	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (APARTMENT, DUPLEX, ETC)	

	status	status_description	crime_code_1 \
39025	IC	Invest Cont	310.0
137157	AA	Adult Arrest	343.0
2389	IC	Invest Cont	888.0
103594	IC	Invest Cont	210.0
25891	AO	Adult Other	330.0
...
770235	IC	Invest Cont	330.0
692345	IC	Invest Cont	420.0
835683	IC	Invest Cont	354.0
825607	IC	Invest Cont	331.0
676338	IC	Invest Cont	354.0

	location	latitude	longitude	year \
39025	3800 WINFORD DR	34.1386	-118.5525	2020
137157	20000 W VENTURA	34.1719	-118.5684	2020
2389	3300 S FIGUEROA	34.0225	-118.2796	2020
103594	CENTURY	33.9456	-118.2652	2020
25891	300 E 2ND ST	34.0498	-118.2400	2020
...
770235	700 W CESAR E CHAVEZ	34.0606	-118.2439	2023
692345	11400 AMBOY	34.2767	-118.4477	2023
835683	21400 SATICOY	34.2119	-118.6017	2023

825607		N	KENMORE	AV	34.1018	-118.2973	2023
676338	1900		ALLESANDRO	ST	34.0900	-118.2587	2023

	month
39025	1
137157	1
2389	1
103594	1
25891	1
...	...
770235	12
692345	12
835683	3
825607	12
676338	11

[852950 rows x 22 columns]

2.2 Feature Understanding

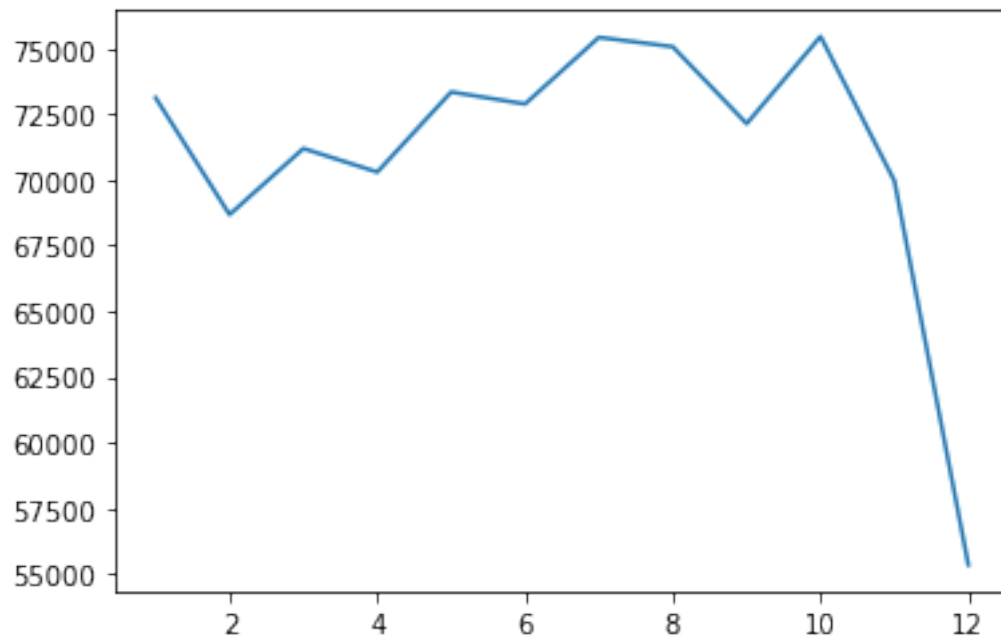
2.2.1 In this section, we explore and visualize various features of the crime data to gain insights into patterns and trends.

2.2.2 Key findings:

- The count of crime incidents varies by month, with higher counts generally observed in the middle months of the year.
- There is an increasing trend in the number of crime incidents from 2020 to 2022.
- The distribution of victim ages shows a peak in the 20-40 age range.
- The top 20 most frequent crimes are identified, with theft-related crimes being the most prevalent.

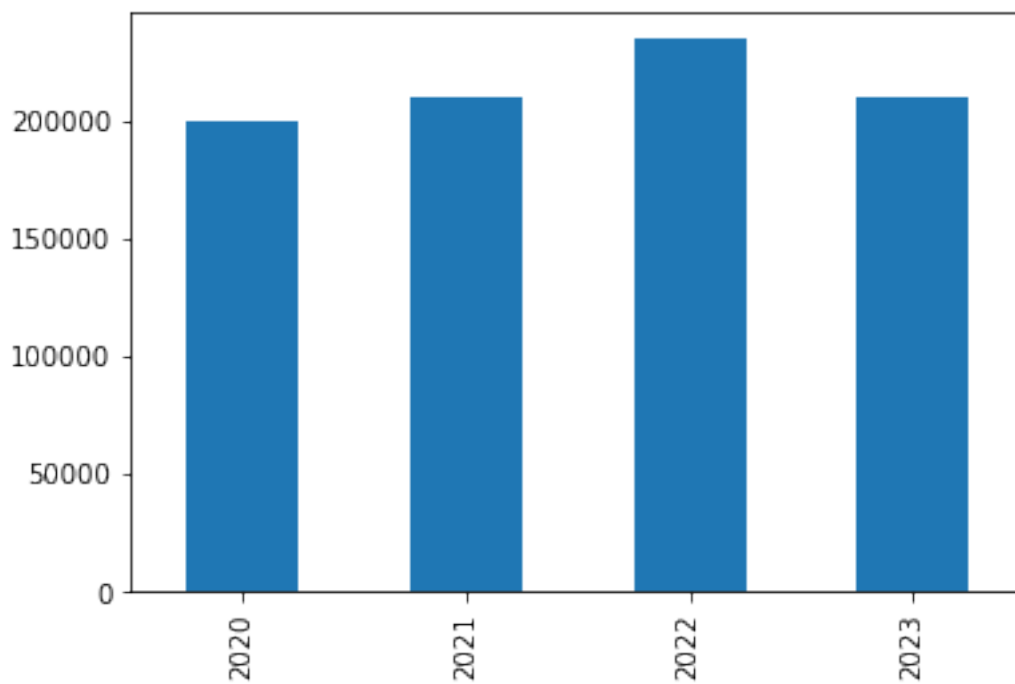
```
[18]: # Plot the count of crime incidents by month
df['month'].value_counts().sort_index().plot()
```

```
[18]: <AxesSubplot:>
```



```
[19]: # Plot the count of crime incidents by year as a bar chart  
df['year'].value_counts().sort_index().plot(kind = 'bar')
```

[19]: <AxesSubplot:>



```
[20]: # Remove rows where month is 12 and year is 2023 (incomplete data)
df = df[~((df['month'] == 12) & (df['year'] == 2023))]
```

```
[21]: # Sort the DataFrame by the 'date_occurred' column
df.sort_values(by = 'date_occurred')
```

```
[21]:
```

	division_number	date_reported	date_occurred	area	area_name \
168264	201810982	2020-05-11	2020-01-01 00:01:00	18	Southeast
196441	220706832	2022-03-16	2020-01-01 00:01:00	7	Wilshire
1559	210708670	2021-05-11	2020-01-01 00:01:00	7	Wilshire
199361	221818077	2022-09-28	2020-01-01 00:01:00	18	Southeast
129124	201704365	2020-01-02	2020-01-01 00:01:00	17	Devonshire
...
672120	230717815	2023-12-01	2023-11-30 23:45:00	7	Wilshire
766816	230917064	2023-12-04	2023-11-30 23:48:00	9	Van Nuys
770137	230221843	2023-12-01	2023-11-30 23:50:00	2	Rampart
726894	231116332	2023-12-01	2023-11-30 23:50:00	11	Northeast
743649	232018618	2023-12-01	2023-11-30 23:59:00	20	Olympic

	reporting_district	part	crime_code \
168264	1822	2	810
196441	782	2	668
1559	775	2	812
199361	1801	1	820
129124	1761	2	740
...
672120	702	1	310
766816	984	1	310
770137	216	1	510
726894	1132	2	888
743649	2044	2	930

	crime_description	victim_age ... \
168264	SEX,UNLAWFUL(INC MUTUAL CONSENT, PENETRATION W...	17 ...
196441	EMBEZZLEMENT, GRAND THEFT (\$950.01 & OVER)	0 ...
1559	CRM AGNST CHLD (13 OR UNDER) (14-15 & SUSP 10 ...	13 ...
199361	ORAL COPULATION	6 ...
129124	VANDALISM - FELONY (\$400 & OVER, ALL CHURCH VA...	23 ...
...
672120	BURGLARY	30 ...
766816	BURGLARY	0 ...
770137	VEHICLE - STOLEN	0 ...
726894	TRESPASSING	0 ...
743649	CRIMINAL THREATS - NO WEAPON DISPLAYED	55 ...

	premise_code	premise_description	status	\
168264	501.0	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	AO	
196441	203.0	OTHER BUSINESS	IC	
1559	710.0	OTHER PREMISE	AO	
199361	501.0	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	AO	
129124	122.0	VEHICLE, PASSENGER/TRUCK	IC	
...	
672120	501.0	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	IC	
766816	501.0	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	IC	
770137	101.0	STREET	IC	
726894	203.0	OTHER BUSINESS	IC	
743649	502.0	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (APARTMENT, DUPLEX, ETC)	IC	

	status_description	crime_code_1	\
168264	Adult Other	810.0	
196441	Invest Cont	668.0	
1559	Adult Other	812.0	
199361	Adult Other	812.0	
129124	Invest Cont	740.0	
...	
672120	Invest Cont	310.0	
766816	Invest Cont	310.0	
770137	Invest Cont	510.0	
726894	Invest Cont	888.0	
743649	Invest Cont	930.0	

	location	latitude	longitude	year	\
168264	400 W CENTURY	BL	33.9456 -118.2808	2020	
196441	1800 S FAIRFAX	AV	34.0431 -118.3692	2020	
1559	1700 S LONGWOOD	AV	34.0437 -118.3440	2020	
199361	500 W 92ND	ST	33.9528 -118.2827	2020	
129124	9500 OWENSMOUTH	AV	34.2427 -118.6021	2020	
...	
672120	700 N VISTA	ST	34.0836 -118.3523	2023	
766816	14600 SUTTON	ST	34.1477 -118.4530	2023	
770137	1000 CORONADO	TR	34.0777 -118.2688	2023	
726894	3200 RIVERSIDE	DR	34.1143 -118.2695	2023	
743649	900 S KINGSLEY	DR	34.0559 -118.3031	2023	

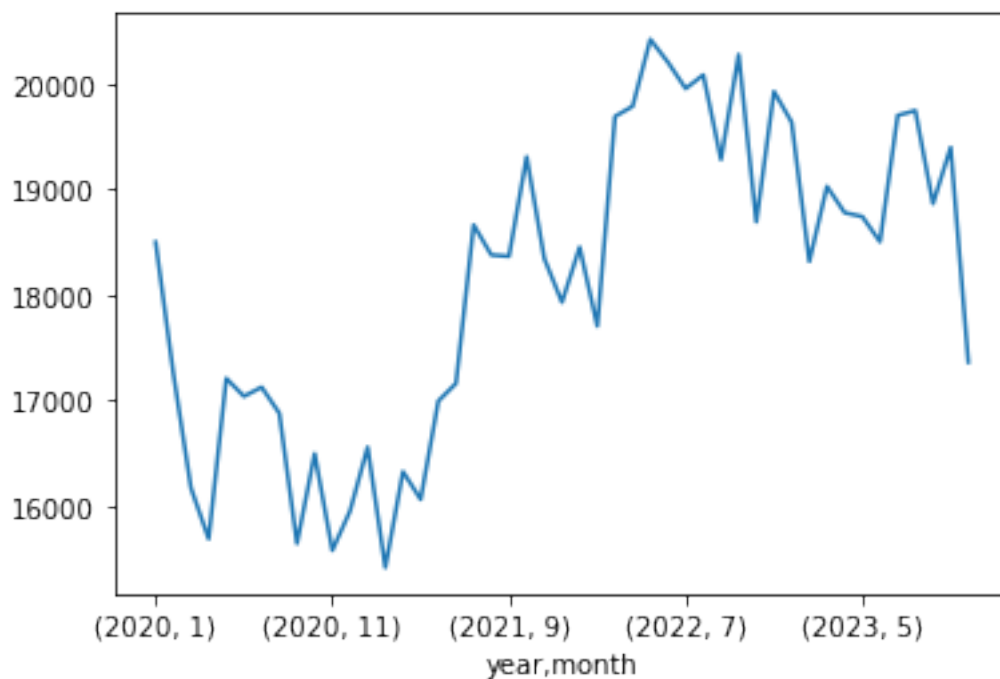
	month
168264	1
196441	1
1559	1
199361	1
129124	1
...	...
672120	11


```
766816    11
770137    11
726894    11
743649    11
```

```
[851405 rows x 22 columns]
```

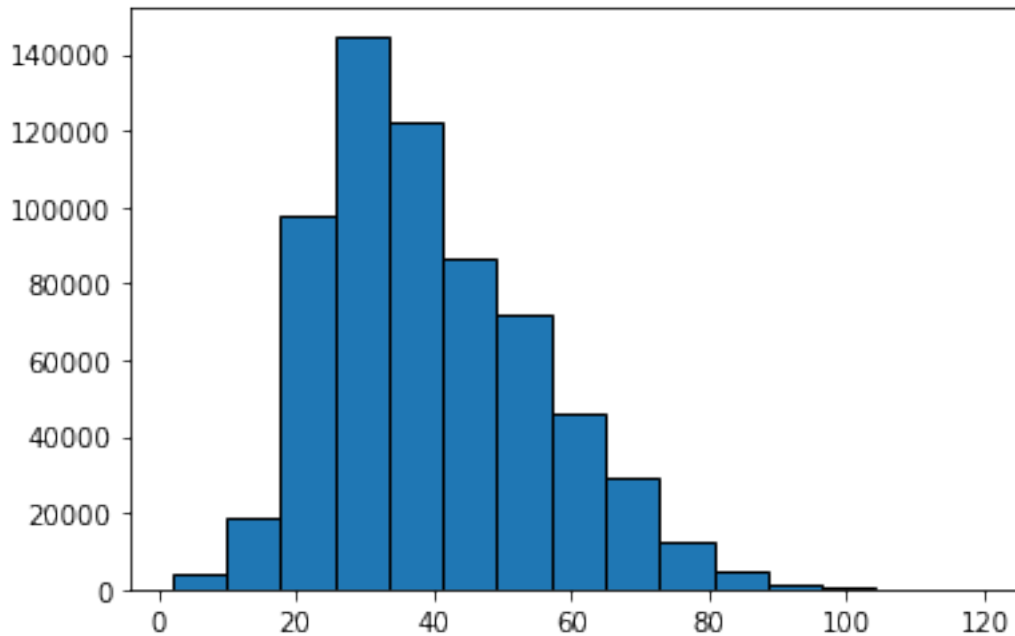
```
[22]: # Plot the count of crime incidents by year and month
crime_over_time = df.groupby(['year', 'month']).size().plot()
crime_over_time
```

```
[22]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year,month'>
```



```
[23]: # Plot a histogram of victim ages
plt.hist(df_age['victim_age'], edgecolor = 'black', bins = 15)
```

```
[23]: (array([3.96800e+03, 1.86630e+04, 9.81120e+04, 1.44858e+05, 1.22469e+05,
          8.64850e+04, 7.20760e+04, 4.59690e+04, 2.94150e+04, 1.28000e+04,
          4.50300e+03, 1.27400e+03, 4.41000e+02, 0.00000e+00, 1.00000e+00]),
array([ 2.         ,  9.86666667, 17.73333333, 25.6         ,
        33.46666667, 41.33333333, 49.2         , 57.06666667,
        64.93333333, 72.8         , 80.66666667, 88.53333333,
        96.4         , 104.26666667, 112.13333333, 120.         ]),
<BarContainer object of 15 artists>)
```



```
[24]: df['date_occurred_no_time'] = df['date_occurred'].dt.date
```

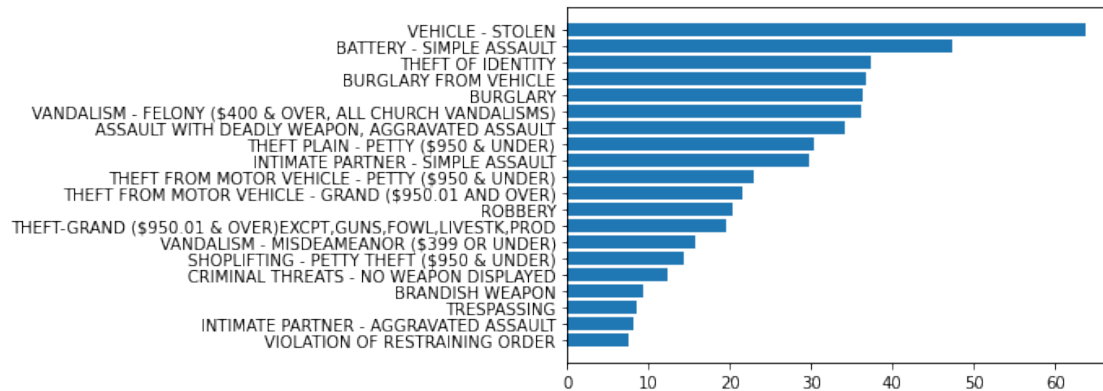
```
[25]: #Calculate average daily count of crimes
crime_count_per_day = df.groupby(['date_occurred_no_time',
    ↪ 'crime_description']).size()
```

```
[26]: #Calculate top 20 daily crimes
top_20_crimes = crime_count_per_day.groupby('crime_description').mean()\
.reset_index(name = 'average_daily_count')\
.sort_values(by = 'average_daily_count', ascending = False).head(20)
```

```
[27]: top_20_sorted = top_20_crimes.sort_values(by = 'average_daily_count', ascending=
    ↪ True)
```

```
[28]: #Plot the top 20 crimes
plt.barh(top_20_sorted['crime_description'],
    ↪ top_20_sorted['average_daily_count'])
```

```
[28]: <BarContainer object of 20 artists>
```

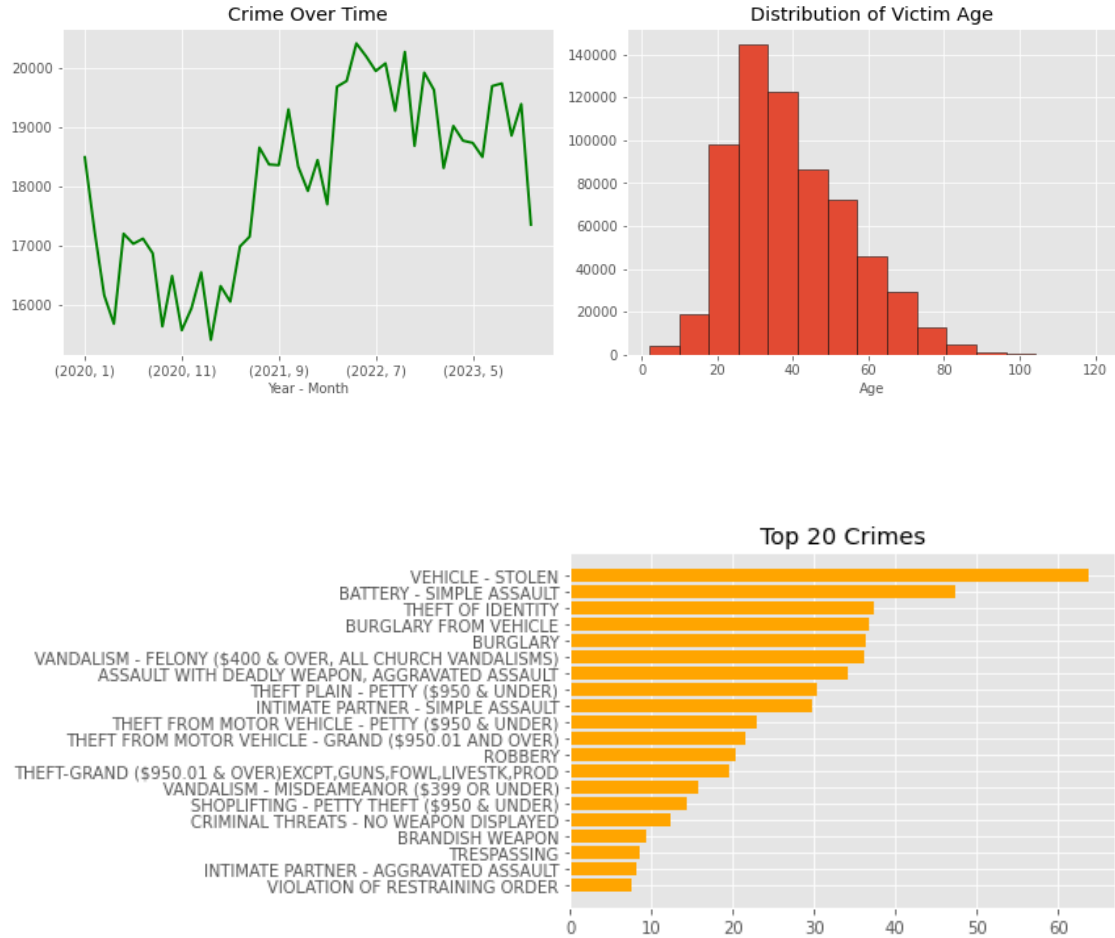


```
[29]: plt.style.use('ggplot')
```

```
[30]: plt.figure(figsize = (12, 8))

# Plot 1, line chart
plt.subplot(2, 2, 1)
crime_plot = df.groupby(['year', 'month']).size().plot(color = 'green',
    ↳linewidth = 2)
crime_plot.set_xlabel('Year - Month', fontsize = 10)
crime_plot.set_title('Crime Over Time')
# Plot 2, histogram of victim ages
plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
plt.hist(df_age['victim_age'], edgecolor = 'black', bins = 15)
plt.xlabel('Age', fontsize = 10)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.title('Distribution of Victim Age')
#Plot 3, top 20 crimes
plt.figure()
plt.barh(top_20_sorted['crime_description'],
    ↳top_20_sorted['average_daily_count'], color = 'orange')
plt.title('Top 20 Crimes')
```

```
[30]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Top 20 Crimes')
```



2.3 Time Taken to Report Crime

2.3.1 In this section, we analyze the time difference between when a crime occurred and when it was reported.

2.3.2 Key observations:

- A large number of crimes are reported on the same day they occur (time difference of 0 days).
- Some crime types have longer average reporting times than others.

```
[31]: # Show the difference in time for crime reported vs occurred
df['Time to report'] = (pd.to_datetime(df['date_reported']) - pd.
    ↳to_datetime(df['date_occurred_no_time'])).dt.days
```

```
[32]: df
```

```
[32]:
```

	division_number	date_reported	date_occurred	area	area_name	\
0	10304468	2020-01-08	2020-01-08 22:30:00	3	Southwest	
1	190101086	2020-01-02	2020-01-01 03:30:00	1	Central	

2	200110444	2020-04-14	2020-02-13	12:00:00	1	Central
3	191501505	2020-01-01	2020-01-01	17:30:00	15	N Hollywood
4	191921269	2020-01-01	2020-01-01	04:15:00	19	Mission
...
852945	231606525	2023-03-22	2023-03-22	10:00:00	16	Foothill
852946	231210064	2023-04-12	2023-04-12	16:30:00	12	77th Street
852947	230115220	2023-07-02	2023-07-01	00:01:00	1	Central
852948	230906458	2023-03-05	2023-03-05	09:00:00	9	Van Nuys
852949	230319786	2023-11-10	2023-11-09	23:00:00	3	Southwest

	reporting_district	part	crime_code	\
0	377	2	624	
1	163	2	624	
2	155	2	845	
3	1543	2	745	
4	1998	2	740	
...	
852945	1602	1	230	
852946	1239	1	230	
852947	154	1	352	
852948	914	2	745	
852949	395	1	331	

	crime_description	victim_age	...	\
0	BATTERY - SIMPLE ASSAULT	36	...	
1	BATTERY - SIMPLE ASSAULT	25	...	
2	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRANT OUT OF COMPLIANCE	0	...	
3	VANDALISM - MISDEAMEANOR (\$399 OR UNDER)	76	...	
4	VANDALISM - FELONY (\$400 & OVER, ALL CHURCH VA...	31	...	
...	
852945	ASSAULT WITH DEADLY WEAPON, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	25	...	
852946	ASSAULT WITH DEADLY WEAPON, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	29	...	
852947	PICKPOCKET	24	...	
852948	VANDALISM - MISDEAMEANOR (\$399 OR UNDER)	53	...	
852949	THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE - GRAND (\$950.01 AND ...	38	...	

	status	status_description	crime_code_1	\
0	AO	Adult Other	624.0	
1	IC	Invest Cont	624.0	
2	AA	Adult Arrest	845.0	
3	IC	Invest Cont	745.0	
4	IC	Invest Cont	740.0	
...	
852945	IC	Invest Cont	230.0	
852946	IC	Invest Cont	230.0	
852947	IC	Invest Cont	352.0	
852948	IC	Invest Cont	745.0	

852949	IC	Invest Cont	331.0				
				location	latitude	longitude	year \
0	1100 W	39TH		PL	34.0141	-118.2978	2020
1	700 S	HILL		ST	34.0459	-118.2545	2020
2	200 E	6TH		ST	34.0448	-118.2474	2020
3	5400	CORTEEN		PL	34.1685	-118.4019	2020
4	14400	TITUS		ST	34.2198	-118.4468	2020
...			
852945	12800	FILMORE		ST	34.2790	-118.4116	2023
852946	6100 S	VERMONT		AV	33.9841	-118.2915	2023
852947	500 S	MAIN		ST	34.0467	-118.2485	2023
852948	14500	HARTLAND		ST	34.1951	-118.4487	2023
852949	4100 S	HOBART		BL	34.0091	-118.3078	2023

	month	date_occurred_no_time	Time to report
0	1	2020-01-08	0
1	1	2020-01-01	1
2	2	2020-02-13	61
3	1	2020-01-01	0
4	1	2020-01-01	0
...
852945	3	2023-03-22	0
852946	4	2023-04-12	0
852947	7	2023-07-01	1
852948	3	2023-03-05	0
852949	11	2023-11-09	1

[851405 rows x 24 columns]

```
[33]: df['Time to report'].value_counts().head(10)
```

```
[33]: 0    419620
      1    185029
      2     52808
      3     30894
      4     19932
      5     14416
      6     10837
      7      9722
      8      7053
      9      5660
```

Name: Time to report, dtype: int64

```
[34]: #Group by crime description and reporting times
df.groupby(['crime_description'])['Time to report'].mean().
    ↪sort_values(ascending = False).head(10)
```

```
[34]: crime_description
CRM AGNST CHLD (13 OR UNDER) (14-15 & SUSP 10 YRS OLDER)    128.181013
SEX OFFENDER REGISTRANT OUT OF COMPLIANCE                    123.779056
SEX,UNLAWFUL(INC MUTUAL CONSENT, PENETRATION W/ FRGN OBJ    110.913921
LEWD/LASCIVIOUS ACTS WITH CHILD                              97.324675
DISHONEST EMPLOYEE ATTEMPTED THEFT                           87.000000
BIGAMY                                                         77.666667
SEXUAL PENETRATION W/FOREIGN OBJECT                           66.092946
ORAL COPULATION                                               62.078616
EMBEZZLEMENT, PETTY THEFT ($950 & UNDER)                     61.322581
EMBEZZLEMENT, GRAND THEFT ($950.01 & OVER)                   59.657109
Name: Time to report, dtype: float64
```

2.3.3 Identify the top 3 crimes with the highest average victim age

```
[35]: df_age.groupby('crime_description')['victim_age'].mean().reset_index().
      ↪sort_values(by = 'victim_age', ascending = False).head(3)
```

```
[35]:      crime_description  victim_age
45  DISHONEST EMPLOYEE ATTEMPTED THEFT    60.000000
12      BLOCKING DOOR INDUCTION CENTER    54.666667
77                        LYNCHING         53.000000
```

2.4 Areas With the Highest Crime Rates at Night

In this section, we identify the areas with the highest crime rates during nighttime hours (8 PM to 6 AM).

2.4.1 Key finding:

The top five areas with the highest nighttime crime rates are:

- Central (55,315 crimes)
- 77th Street (51,137 crimes)
- Pacific (47,889 crimes)
- Southwest (45,718 crimes)
- Hollywood (42,763 crimes)

The areas with the lowest nighttime crime rates are Foothill (27,267 crimes) and Hollenbeck (30,549 crimes). There is a significant variation in nighttime crime rates across different areas of Los Angeles.

```
[36]: crimes_at_night = df[(df['date_occurred'].dt.hour) >= 20 | (df['date_occurred'].
      ↪dt.hour <= 6)]
```

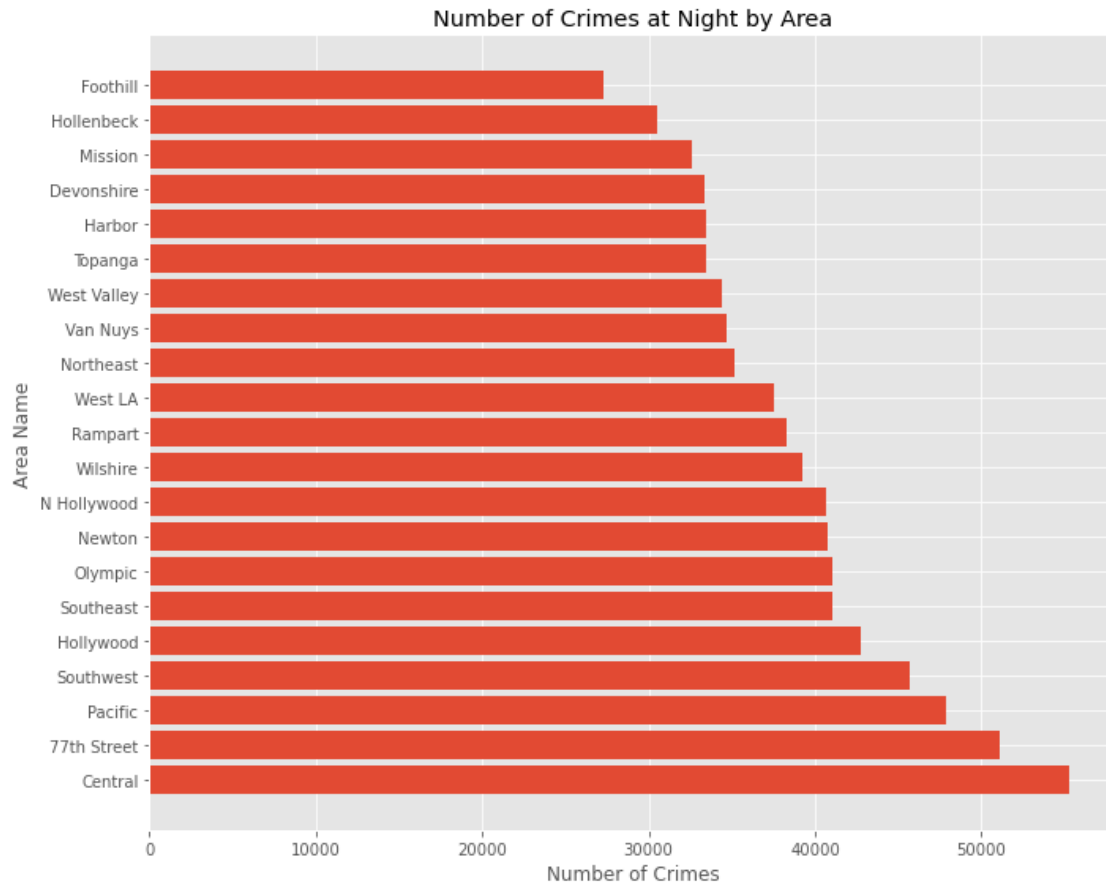
```
[37]: crimes_at_night['area_name'].value_counts().reset_index()
```

```
[37]:      index  area_name
0      Central    55315
```

1	77th Street	51137
2	Pacific	47889
3	Southwest	45718
4	Hollywood	42763
5	Southeast	41080
6	Olympic	41050
7	Newton	40779
8	N Hollywood	40628
9	Wilshire	39196
10	Rampart	38310
11	West LA	37575
12	Northeast	35174
13	Van Nuys	34651
14	West Valley	34383
15	Topanga	33475
16	Harbor	33435
17	Devonshire	33340
18	Mission	32630
19	Hollenbeck	30549
20	Foothill	27267

```
[38]: crimes_at_night_counts = crimes_at_night['area_name'].value_counts().
      ↪reset_index()
      crimes_at_night_counts.columns = ['area_name', 'count']

      plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
      plt.barh(crimes_at_night_counts['area_name'], crimes_at_night_counts['count'])
      plt.xlabel('Number of Crimes')
      plt.ylabel('Area Name')
      plt.title('Number of Crimes at Night by Area')
      plt.tight_layout()
      plt.show()
```

2.5 Crime by the Hour

In this section, we analyze the distribution of crimes across different hours of the day.

2.5.1 Key observations:

- There is a notable peak in crime incidents around noon (12 PM).
- Identity theft is a significant contributor to the crime count at this hour.

```
[39]: hourly_crime = df['date_occurred'].dt.hour.value_counts().sort_index().
      ↪reset_index()
      hourly_crime.columns = ['hour', 'crime_count']
```

```
[40]: hourly_crime
```

```
[40]:   hour  crime_count
0      0         35061
1      1         25740
2      2         21801
3      3         19040
```

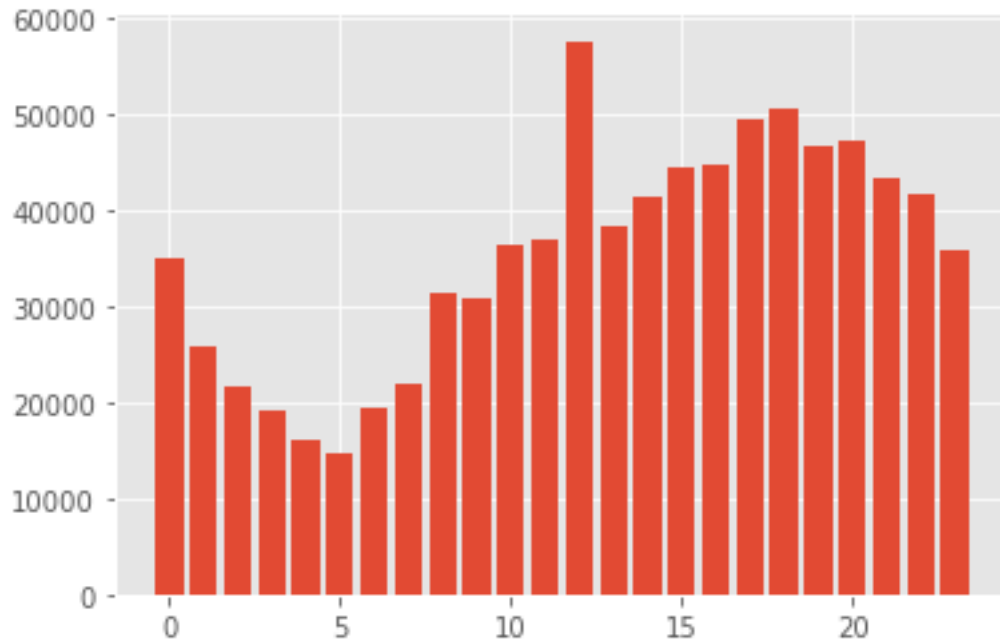
4	4	16099
5	5	14829
6	6	19484
7	7	21985
8	8	31428
9	9	30812
10	10	36461
11	11	36967
12	12	57683
13	13	38422
14	14	41494
15	15	44394
16	16	44754
17	17	49492
18	18	50606
19	19	46701
20	20	47399
21	21	43270
22	22	41704
23	23	35779

```
[41]: hourly_crime.columns
```

```
[41]: Index(['hour', 'crime_count'], dtype='object')
```

```
[42]: #Crimes including identity theft
plt.bar(hourly_crime['hour'], hourly_crime['crime_count'])
```

```
[42]: <BarContainer object of 24 artists>
```



```
[43]: df[df['date_occurred'].dt.hour == 12]['crime_description'].value_counts()
```

```
[43]: THEFT OF IDENTITY                    9098
      VEHICLE - STOLEN                  4048
      BATTERY - SIMPLE ASSAULT          3958
      THEFT PLAIN - PETTY ($950 & UNDER) 3785
      BURGLARY                          2945
      ...
      DRUGS, TO A MINOR                  1
      THEFT, COIN MACHINE - GRAND ($950.01 & OVER) 1
      BIGAMY                             1
      GRAND THEFT / INSURANCE FRAUD      1
      INCITING A RIOT                    1
      Name: crime_description, Length: 124, dtype: int64
```

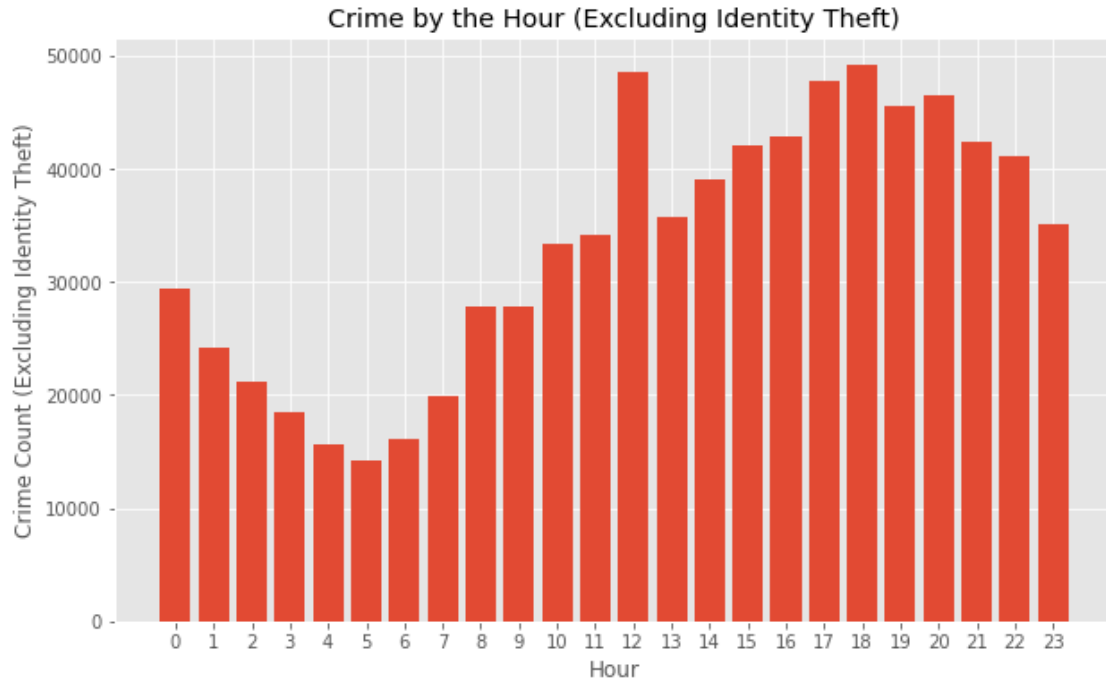
```
[44]: #Filter out identity theft to focus on active crime reporting
      no_id_theft = df[~(df['crime_description'] == 'THEFT OF IDENTITY')]
```

```
[45]: new_hourly_count = no_id_theft['date_occurred'].dt.hour.value_counts().
      ↪sort_index().reset_index()
```

```
[46]: new_hourly_count.columns = ['hour', 'crime_count']
```

```
[47]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
      plt.bar(new_hourly_count['hour'], new_hourly_count['crime_count'])
      plt.xlabel('Hour')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Crime Count (Excluding Identity Theft)')
plt.title('Crime by the Hour (Excluding Identity Theft)')
plt.xticks(new_hourly_count['hour'])
plt.show()
```



3 Conclusion

3.0.1 This analysis provides a comprehensive overview of crime patterns in Los Angeles from 2020 to 2023. Key insights include:

- An increasing trend in crime incidents over the years.
- Seasonal variations in crime counts, with higher incidents in the middle months.
- Theft-related crimes being the most prevalent.
- Specific areas experiencing higher crime rates during nighttime hours.
- A significant peak in crime incidents around noon, largely driven by identity theft.

These findings can inform law enforcement strategies, resource allocation, and crime prevention initiatives in the City of Los Angeles. Further analysis could explore additional factors such as location-specific trends, demographic correlations, and the impact of socioeconomic conditions on crime rates.

3.1 Further Insights and Recommendations

The analysis of crime incidents in Los Angeles from 2020 to 2023 reveals several noteworthy patterns and trends that warrant further attention. While the overall increasing trend in crime incidents is

concerning, it is crucial to delve deeper into the underlying factors contributing to this rise. Socioeconomic conditions, such as unemployment rates, income inequality, and housing affordability, may play a significant role in shaping crime patterns across different areas of the city. Investigating these factors and their correlation with crime rates could provide valuable insights for targeted interventions and support programs.

Moreover, the prominence of theft-related crimes highlights the need for enhanced crime prevention strategies. Strengthening community policing efforts, increasing surveillance in high-risk areas, and promoting public awareness campaigns could help deter potential offenders and reduce the incidence of theft. Additionally, the peak in crime incidents around noon, largely attributed to identity theft, underscores the importance of digital security and fraud prevention measures. Collaborating with financial institutions, educating the public about online safety, and enforcing stricter penalties for identity theft could help mitigate this specific crime category.

To further enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts, it is recommended to conduct a more granular analysis of crime patterns at the neighborhood level. Identifying specific hotspots within each area and understanding the unique characteristics and challenges of these locations can enable more targeted and efficient deployment of resources. Furthermore, analyzing the temporal patterns of crime, such as seasonal variations and peak hours, can help optimize patrol schedules and ensure a more proactive approach to crime prevention.

Lastly, it is crucial to recognize the importance of community engagement and collaboration in addressing crime. Strengthening partnerships between law enforcement agencies, community organizations, and local residents can foster trust, encourage information sharing, and develop tailored solutions to address the specific needs and concerns of each neighborhood. By adopting a holistic and data-driven approach, the City of Los Angeles can work towards creating safer communities and reducing the overall impact of crime on its residents.

[]: