Satej Soman CAPP30254: Machine Learning for Public Policy Spring 2019

# HW 1 DIAGNOSTIC ASSIGNMENT

## 1 Data Acquisition & Analysis

#### 1.1 Chicago Open Data Portal

Chicago crime data is available, filtered by year, from the Chicago Data Portal (https://data.cityofchicago.org/browse?category=Public%20Safety). We can download this data and load it into a Pandas DataFrame:

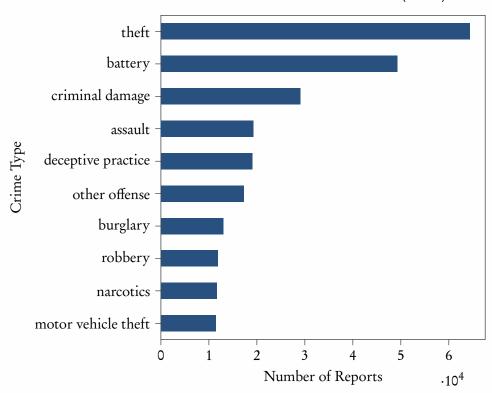
```
from pathlib import Path
import pandas as pd
import requests
# download crime data if we don't have it locally
base_url = "https://data.cityofchicago.org/api/views/{}/rows.csv?accessType=DOWNLOAD"
crime_resources = {
   2017: (Path("./crime_data_2017.csv"), "3i3m-jwuy"),
   2018: (Path("./crime_data_2018.csv"), "d62x-nvdr"),
}
for (year, (path, identifier)) in crime_resources.items():
   if not path.exists():
       url = base_url.format(identifier)
       print("{} data not found locally, downloading from {}".format(year, url))
       response = requests.get(url)
       with path.open("wb") as f:
          f.write(response.content)
crime = pd.concat([
   pd.read_csv(crime_resources[2017][0]),
   pd.read_csv(crime_resources[2018][0])
])
```

#### 1.2 Summary Statistics for Crime Report Data, 2017-2018

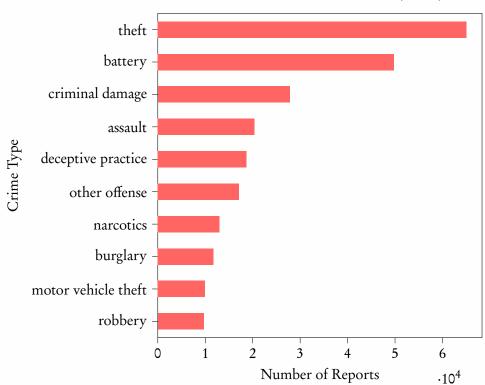
year	2017	2018	AVG
number of reported crimes	268094	266246	267170

year	2017	2018	OVERALL
crimes involving an arrest	19.53%	19.75%	19.64%
crimes considered domestic	15.90%	16.39%	16.14%

TOP CRIME TYPES IN CHICAGO (2017)



### TOP CRIME TYPES IN CHICAGO (2018)



# 2 Data Augmentation & APIs

2.1 Chicago Crime Reports, Augmented with ACS Demographic Information

## 3 Analysis & Communication

- 3.1 Changes in Crime, 2017-2018
- 3.2 Analysis of Jacob Ringer's Claims
- 3.3 Key Findings
- 3.4 Caveats & Limitations

## 4 Probability Exercise

- a)
- b)
- c)