**Week 2: Case Study**

**Author’s Name:** Shivani Sharma

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**Instructor’s Name:** Mr. Daya Rudhramoorthi

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**Summary**

Before proceeding with the detailed discussion of the issue I am starting with the root cause of the issue which causes the Government to implement Big Data in the city. During 1980’s and 90’s place was very risky to live due to lot of criminal activities. And when Mr. William swore as commissioner of police, he worked really hard to decrease the crime rate in New York. He decided to implement computerized platform to track the criminal activities and as per the crime rate in a particular area the police department resources are allocated.

The Police Department's prosperity utilizing information investigation to improve administration conveyance drew the notification of other city offices—specifically, the New York City Fire Department. In 2013, the government organized a modernized assessment framework dependent on complex and exceptional proportions of a structure's fire hazard and, similar to the Police Department, started guiding rare assets to the most elevated hazard regions. In 2002 Mr Bloomberg became the mayor in 2002. In 2013, he created a new office and named it Mayor's Office of Data Analytics (MODA) with revealing connections and finding issues. So, this is how the inception of big data was laid in New York. Now I want to present the detailed analysis of the problem and the solution implemented by government.

**Analysis**

So, this all started from 1990 when New York city was struggling with criminal activities from last 2 decades and crime was raising exponentially in the city. City was going through a financial crisis and crime was critically responsible for that. Mr. Bratton was the commissioner of police at that time. Bratton’s policies reduced the tram wrongdoing as leader of the City Transit Police for 2 years I,e 1990 to 1992.From the very famous novel broken windows results of Police, which provides the relationship among generic problem and genuine wrongdoing, the travel department of the police with Mr. Bratton authenticated the low level violations, like for example, farebeating. The whole idea behind this activity against minor infractions, NYPD could forestall authenticated wrongdoings. In 1994, a new job was assigned to him, he took helm of an a lot bigger and more mind boggling association than his past task and the departmental Police: about 50,000 policeman were responsible for open security of 7 million citizens of the city spread all through 76 areas. According to the real time data and Bratton’s opinion Police was competent of responding to wrongdoing, however of forestalling it. To do as such, notwithstanding, would require point by point information on where wrongdoings were destined to happen, and a key and convenient organization of assets. The NYPD definitely knew a great deal about wrongdoing. In any case, the report was ordered quarterly and the information was at that point 4 months obsolete when it arrived at police authorities. Despite the fact that point by point, the reports gave "the executives data history" as opposed to a reason for choices, says Smith. With wrongdoing designs that moved on a week by week or even regular schedule, Bratton felt police assets should decide accordingly.

Now coming to New York Police Department and Compstat, Maple in mid 1993 required every one of City's 76 regions to assemble wrongdoing measurements and guide wrongdoing areas day by day, at that point fax the data to central command. As Maple presented mechanical change, Bratton went to the division's administration. He degenerated extraordinary power to the city's 76 region authorities—every one of whom supervised around 200-400 cops serving approximately 100,000 inhabitants. Compstat reformed the process bywhich information was gathered and how assets were sent and commandants were considered responsible. Maple later condensed, and th main area was exact and auspicious insight combined with powerful strategies, fast organization, tireless development and appraisal, and responsibility. A comparable state of action starting from respnding to issues to forestalling the issues, would before hold at other regional offices. The office named it ParkStat. Supervisors were urged to depict in detail advancements in each locale, and to conceptualize aggregate arrangements. Furthermore, the office actualized week after week execution surveys so as to build up an immediate association among base camp and park chiefs. By displaying insights and directing the correspondence at the cutting edge of the board, ParkStat had the alternative to twofold the count of destinations passing examination.

**Recommendation**

Now I would like to answer the main issues presented in the case. In my opinion MODA should be continued as this helped in eradicating the crime from the city by providing the information to solve cross regional issues and preparing agency level volume for maintaining and analyzing the data. It had a drawback i.e it was very time consuming process. Also, it failed as it was unable to provide clear picture regarding the unit whether it will survive or not. Keeping in mind both advantages and dis-advantages we need another approach which should be executed in parallel to MODA to maintain a equilibrium between centralization and decentralization and sharing of the information process should be improved where legitimate concerns included resident security and legal cutoff points on the authority of specific organizations.

# References

“Introduction.” *Introduction | From Compstat to Gov 2.0 Big Data in New York City Management*, ccnmtl.columbia.edu/projects/caseconsortium/casestudies/127/casestudy/www/layout/case\_id\_127\_id\_884.html.