Project statement

2. Explanation of data source(s)

3. Explanation of any APIs you are using

4. What sort of visualizations you have created and still plan on creating

5. Tell me a data story. This could be: (a) what you’ve found so far in the data. (b) what you were expecting the data to tell you.

A good scope statement includes the following things:

1. **Overall description of the work.**  This is where you state that the project is to “build a fence.”
2. **Deliverables.**  What [will be produced](http://www.projectengineer.net/25-example-project-deliverables/) by the project, and what are its key features?  Also, what client need is the project satisfying?
3. **Justification for the project.**  In order to provide a complete understanding of the scope, sometimes it is necessary to dive into the justification of why the project was [initiated](http://www.projectengineer.net/the-elements-of-a-project-charter/) in the first place.
4. **Constraints.**  If the project faces certain physical boundaries, these can be a [source of risk](http://www.projectengineer.net/project-risk-checklist/)and thus should be defined further.
5. **Assumptions.**  All projects have assumed certain conditions as part of their existence. For example, the fence building project has assumed good weather, availability of tools, etc. What are those assumptions and what impact does their inaccuracy have on the project?
6. **Inclusions/Exclusions.**  Many projects have items that are uncertain because projects of that type/size sometimes do and sometimes don’t include those things.  They need to be explicitly included or excluded from the project.

* This trial attempts to predict a particular crime type likeliest to occur at a certain season of the year in the city of Austin.
* Determining a comparison of the crime rate in the city of Austin for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016.
* Also determining the spread of particular crimes with respect to the districts.
* Python’s data evaluation and visualization packages, which includes Pandas(Data Analysis library) and Matplotlib(Visualization library) were utilized extensively though out the experiment.
* The data for nearly all types of crime show that, though the crime rate plummeted between September to April, seasonal spikes in summer remain.
* Crime trends in Austin city
* Per 100,000 Residents 2014-2016
* These line graphs show the trending of specific crimes in the city of Austin from 2014 to 2016. The burglary data is missing from the 2014 dataset. We are unsure if the theft data for 2014 has the burglary values included in them. ‘Theft’ has always been the highest crime occurred according to the graphs in all the years while the other crimes show pretty less occurrences but show a steadiness throughout the years considered.
* This line graph shows how many tourists came to four countries in southern Europe from 1970 to 2006. Italy, Spain and Greece are shown from 1970, Portugal starts in 1980. The number of tourists increased in all countries. Most tourists went to Italy in 1970, but in in the beginning of the 90s most people travelled to Spain for their holiday. More than twice as many tourists as in 1970 went to Spain and Greece in 2006. Portugal increased its number of tourists five times. All lines show the highest numbers in 1998. Afterwards the numbers went down. If you compare the figures you see more and more tourists wanted to go to the four countries. This chart shows a steady growth of tourism in the four Mediterranean countries. The chart shows a trend in tourism. Many tourists choose the Mediterranean countries for their holidays. The main reason is their subtropical climate with a lot of sun and nearly no rain during the summer months. The chart does not say anything about the situation in Portugal before 1980. Portugal was quite poor and had to build hotels and streets before it was ready for tourism
* The crime counts and rates represented on the graphs cover the period of 2014 to 2016.
* Rates are per 100,000 residents of the City of Austin.
* The total incidence of reported and discovered crime is based on factors that change over time; therefore interpretation of these graphs should be done with caution. Some factors affecting crime incidence are:
* Actual amount of crime as interpreted through Uniform Crime Reporting rules
* Rate of reporting by crime victims
* Special efforts of police to reduce crime (which may increase the amount of crime known to police)
* Special efforts of victims to reduce crime, such as shoplifting prevention programs (which may increase the amount of crime known to police)
* Changes in the law or in criminal justice system policies and practices
* Figures from the 2013 Swedish Crime Survey (SCS) show that exposure to crime decreased from 2005 to 2013.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_in_Sweden) Since 2014 there has been an increase in exposure to some categories of crimes, including fraud, some property crime and especially sexual offences (with a 70% increase since 2013) according to the 2016 SCS.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_in_Sweden) Violence (both lethal and non-lethal) has been on a downward trend the last 25 years.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_in_Sweden) The figures for fraud and property damage (excluding car theft) are in contrast with the numbers of reported crimes under such categories which have remained roughly constant over the period 2014-16.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_in_Sweden) The number of reported sexual offences clearly reflect the figures in the 2016 SCS, and car related damages/theft are also somewhat reflected.[[7][8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_in_Sweden) The number of convictions up to 2013 has remained between 110,000 and 130,000 in the 2000s — a decrease since the 1970s, when they numbered around 300,000 — despite the population growth.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_in_Sweden) Consistent with other [Western](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_world) countries in the [postwar era](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-war), the number of reported crimes has increased when measured from the 1950s; which can be explained by a number of factors, such as statistical and legislative changes and increased public willingness to report crime.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_in_Sweden)
* Graphs are in csv format and are approximately 25k each in size.
* Take a look at this chart, and you’ll see how changing the city, the type of crime — murder, rape, robbery, or aggravated assault — or the span of time studied can affect your view of how crime is changing. You can scroll down for city-by-city trends and highlights.
* For a longer-term perspective, we looked at the change in the violent crime trend between 2010 and 2015 in our 68-city sample. These 10 places had the largest increases and decreases over this period.
* In our analysis of violent crime trends, the cities and counties fell into four groups.
* Group A consists of 13 police jurisdictions, with an average of 1,241 violent crimes per 100,000 people last year. From 1975 to 2015, the group’s violent crime trend has dropped 22 percent.
* **Sources and Methodology**
* The Marshall Project compiled the most recent Uniform Crime Reporting numbers available on the four major crimes the FBI classifies as violent: homicide, rape, robbery and assault.
* We collected information on the jurisdictions that are members of the Major Cities Chiefs Association, which collected violent crime numbers for 2015 and the first two quarters of this year. All but one of the members in the Major Cities Chiefs Association have populations of 250,000 or greater.
* We found, however, that the respondents to the Major Cities Chiefs Association survey had many different ways of reporting the data that made it impossible to compare the chief’s numbers to FBI data we had already amassed from the [the Uniform Crime Reporting program’s](https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/series/57) “Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest” databases.
* To obtain 2015 reports before they were set to be published by the FBI in the fall of this year, we contacted the 68 different police agencies. We were unable to get 2015 data for seven: Baltimore County, Md., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Portland, Ore., and Seattle. After the release of "[Crime in the United States, 2015](https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015)" in September, only three agencies still remained without data: Baltimore County, Md., Cleveland and Portland.
* Some researchers reason that increased temperatures—which drive many out of doors and to leave windows open in their homes—and increased daylight hours—which can lengthen the amount of time people spend away from their homes—raise the amount of people in public and the amount of time that homes are left empty. Others point to the effect of students on summer vacation, who are otherwise occupied with schooling during other seasons; still others postulate that suffering heat-induced discomfort simply makes people more aggressive and likely to act out.

https://www.thoughtco.com/why-does-crime-spike-in-summer-3026089