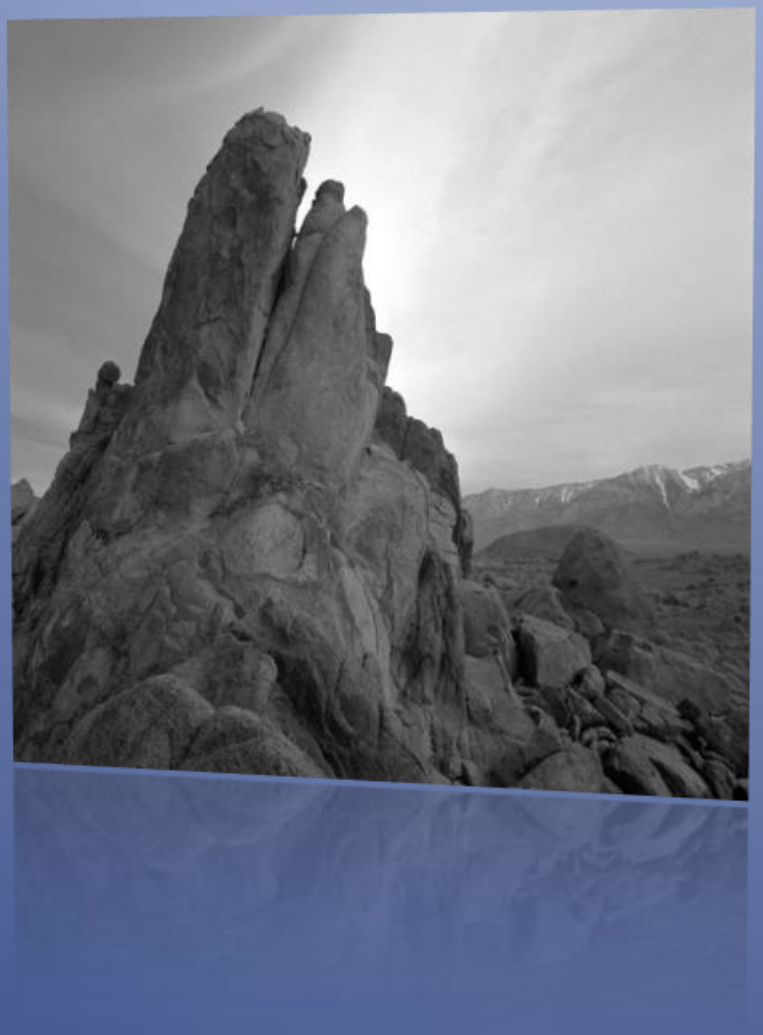

Capstone Project – The Battle of Neighborhood

A description of problem, background and data

This document attempts to define problem description, background and data used to solve the problem.

1. Introduction and Problem Statement

1.1. Background –

Humans were nomadic by nature. With the rise of civilization, about 10,000 years ago, most people became pretty domestic. Living in or around the first cities and in villages and such which sustained agriculture. Slowly technological advancement and development has helped engineering society for comfort and convenience. Today we move to settle from one place to another majorly because our wants and needs change over time. The problem is how do we know that our next destination is better or it would not be a worse place?

To mitigate the risk related to shift, it is important to research major aspects which directly influence any society. Safety of the place is one such key parameter. If we don't feel safe in society and home where we live, we cannot sustain there for long.

1.2. Problem Statement –

This project aims to select the safest borough in London based on the total crimes, explore the neighbourhoods of that borough to find the 10 most common venues in each neighbourhood and finally cluster the neighbourhoods using k-mean clustering.

The crime statistics dataset of London found on Kaggle has crimes in each Boroughs of London from 2008 to 2016. The year 2016 being the latest we will be considering the data of that year which is actually old information as of now. The crime rates in each borough may have changed over time.

1.3. Target Audience –

Expats who are considering relocating to London will be interested to identify the safest borough in London and explore its neighbourhoods and common venues around each neighbourhood.

2. Data Acquisition and Cleaning

2.1. Data Acquisition

The data acquired for this project is a combination of data from three sources. The first data source of the project uses a London crime data that shows the crime per borough in London. The dataset contains the following columns:

- **lsoa_code**: code for Lower Super Output Area in Greater London.
- **borough**: Common name for London borough.
- **major_category**: High level categorization of crime
- **minor_category**: Low level categorization of crime within major category.
- **value**: monthly reported count of categorical crime in given borough
- **year**: Year of reported counts, 2008-2016
- **month**: Month of reported counts, 1-12

The second source of data is scraped from a wikipedia page that contains the list of London boroughs. This page contains additional information about the boroughs, the following are the columns:

- **Borough**: The names of the 33 London boroughs.
- **Inner**: Categorizing the borough as an Inner London borough or an Outer London Borough.
- **Status**: Categorizing the borough as Royal, City or other borough.

- **Local authority**: The local authority assigned to the borough.
- **Political control**: The political party that control the borough.
- **Headquarters**: Headquarters of the Boroughs.
- **Area (sq mi)**: Area of the borough in square miles.
- **Population (2013 est)[1]**: The population in the borough recorded during the year 2013.
- **Co-ordinates**: The latitude and longitude of the boroughs.
- **Nr. in map**: The number assigned to each borough to represent visually on a map.

The third data source is the list of Neighbourhoods in the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames as found on a Wikipedia page. This dataset is created from scratch using the list of neighbourhood available on the site, the following are columns:

- **Neighbourhood**: Name of the neighbourhood in the Borough.
- **Borough**: Name of the Borough.
- **Latitude**: Latitude of the Borough.
- **Longitude**: Longitude of the Borough.

2.2. Data Cleaning –

The data preparation for each of the three sources of data is done separately. From the London crime data, the crimes during the most recent year (2016) are only selected. The major categories of crime are pivoted to get the total crimes per borough as per the category (fig 2.1).

	Borough	Burglary	Criminal Damage	Drugs	Other Notifiable Offences	Robbery	Theft and Handling	Violence Against the Person	Total
0	Barking and Dagenham	1287	1949	919	378	534	5607	6067	16741
1	Barnet	3402	2183	906	499	464	9731	7499	24684
2	Bexley	1123	1673	646	294	209	4392	4503	12840
3	Brent	2631	2280	2096	536	919	9026	9205	26693
4	Bromley	2214	2202	728	417	369	7584	6650	20164

Fig 2.1 London crime data after preprocessing

The second data is scraped from a Wikipedia page using the Beautiful Soup library in python. Using this library we can extract the data in the tabular format as shown in the website. After the web scraping, string manipulation is required to get the names of the boroughs in the correct form (fig 2.2). This is important because we will be merging the two datasets together using the Borough names.

	Borough	Inner	Status	Local authority	Political control	Headquarters	Area (sq mi)	Population (2013 est)[1]	Co-ordinates	Nr. in map
0	Barking and Dagenham	NaN	NaN	Barking and Dagenham London Borough Council	Labour	Town Hall, 1 Town Square	13.93	194352	51°33′39″N 0°09′21″E / 51.5607°N 0.1557°E /...	25
1	Barnet	NaN	NaN	Barnet London Borough Council	Conservative	North London Business Park, Oakleigh Road South	33.49	369088	51°37′31″N 0°09′06″W / 51.6252°N 0.1517°W /...	31
2	Bexley	NaN	NaN	Bexley London Borough Council	Conservative	Civic Offices, 2 Watling Street	23.38	236687	51°27′18″N 0°09′02″E / 51.4549°N 0.1505°E /...	23
3	Brent	NaN	NaN	Brent London Borough Council	Labour	Brent Civic Centre, Engineers Way	16.70	317264	51°33′32″N 0°16′54″W / 51.5588°N 0.2817°W /...	12
4	Bromley	NaN	NaN	Bromley London Borough Council	Conservative	Civic Centre, Stockwell Close	57.97	317899	51°24′14″N 0°01′11″E / 51.4039°N 0.0198°E /...	20

Fig 2.2 List of London Boroughs

The two datasets are merged on the Borough names to form a new dataset that combines the necessary information in one dataset (fig 2.3). The purpose of this dataset is to visualize the crime rates in each borough and identify the borough with the least crimes recorded during the year 2016.

	Borough	Local authority	Political control	Headquarters	Area (sq mi)	Population (2013 est)[1]	Co-ordinates	Burglary	Criminal Damage	Drugs	Other Notifiable Offences	Robbery	Theft and Handling	Violence Against the Person	Total
0	Barking and Dagenham	Barking and Dagenham London Borough Council	Labour	Town Hall, 1 Town Square	13.93	194352	51°33'39"N 0°09'21"E / 51.5607°N 0.1557°E /...	1287	1949	919	378	534	5607	6067	16741
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4	Bromley	Bromley London Borough Council	Conservative	Civic Centre, Stockwell Close	57.97	317899	51°24'14"N 0°01'11"E / 51.4039°N 0.0198°E /...	2214	2202	728	417	369	7584	6650	20164

Fig 2.3 London Borough Crime

After visualizing the crime in each borough we can find the borough with the lowest crime rate and hence tag that borough as the safest borough. The third source of data is acquired from the list of neighbourhoods in the safest borough on Wikipedia. This dataset is created from scratch, the pandas data frame is created with the names of the neighbourhoods and the name of the borough with the latitude and longitude are left blank (Fig 2.4).

	Neighborhood	Borough	Latitude	Longitude
0	Berrylands	Kingston upon Thames		
1	Canbury	Kingston upon Thames		
2	Chessington	Kingston upon Thames		
3	Coombe	Kingston upon Thames		
4	Hook	Kingston upon Thames		

Fig 2.4 Neighborhoods of the safest borough

The coordinates of the neighbourhoods is be obtained using Google Maps API geocoding to get the final dataset (Fig 2.5).

	Neighborhood	Borough	Latitude	Longitude
0	Berrylands	Kingston upon Thames	51.393781	-0.284802
1	Canbury	Kingston upon Thames	51.417499	-0.305553
2	Chessington	Kingston upon Thames	51.358336	-0.298622
3	Coombe	Kingston upon Thames	51.419450	-0.265398
4	Hook	Kingston upon Thames	51.367898	-0.307145

Fig 2.5 Neighborhoods of the safest borough

The new dataset is used to generate the venues for each neighbourhood using the Foursquare API.