

AN ANALYTICAL DETECTIVE

Crime is an international concern, but it is documented and handled in very different ways in different countries. In the United States, violent crimes and property crimes are recorded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Additionally, each city documents crime, and some cities release data regarding crime rates. The city of Chicago, Illinois releases crime data from 2001 onward [online](#).

Chicago is the third most populous city in the United States, with a population of over 2.7 million people. The city of Chicago is shown in the map below, with the state of Illinois highlighted in red.



There are two main types of crimes: violent crimes, and property crimes. In this problem, we'll focus on one specific type of property crime, called "motor vehicle theft" (sometimes referred to as grand theft auto). This is the act of stealing, or attempting to steal, a car. In this problem, we'll use some basic data analysis in R to understand the motor vehicle thefts in Chicago.

Please download the file [mvtWeek1.csv](#) for this problem (do not open this file in any spreadsheet software before completing this problem because it might change the format of the Date field). Here is a list of descriptions of the variables:

- **ID:** a unique identifier for each observation
- **Date:** the date the crime occurred

- **LocationDescription:** the location where the crime occurred
- **Arrest:** whether or not an arrest was made for the crime (TRUE if an arrest was made, and FALSE if an arrest was not made)
- **Domestic:** whether or not the crime was a domestic crime, meaning that it was committed against a family member (TRUE if it was domestic, and FALSE if it was not domestic)
- **Beat:** the area, or "beat" in which the crime occurred. This is the smallest regional division defined by the Chicago police department.
- **District:** the police district in which the crime occurred. Each district is composed of many beats, and are defined by the Chicago Police Department.
- **CommunityArea:** the community area in which the crime occurred. Since the 1920s, Chicago has been divided into what are called "community areas", of which there are now 77. The community areas were devised in an attempt to create socially homogeneous regions.
- **Year:** the year in which the crime occurred.
- **Latitude:** the latitude of the location at which the crime occurred.
- **Longitude:** the longitude of the location at which the crime occurred.

PROBLEM 1.1 - LOADING THE DATA (1/1 point)

Read the dataset [mvtWeek1.csv](#) into R, using the read.csv function, and call the data frame "mvt". Remember to navigate to the directory on your computer containing the file mvtWeek1.csv first. It may take a few minutes to read in the data, since it is pretty large. Then, use the str and summary functions to answer the following questions.

How many rows of data (observations) are in this dataset?

Answer: 191641

EXPLANATION

If you type str(mvt) in the R console, the first row of output says that this is a data frame with 191,641 observations.

Check

Save

Hide Answer

You have used 1 of 3 submissions

PROBLEM 1.2 - LOADING THE DATA (1/1 point)

How many variables are in this dataset?

Answer: 11

EXPLANATION

If you type str(mvt) in the R console, the first row of output says that this is a data frame with 11 variables.

[Check](#)[Save](#)[Hide Answer](#)*You have used 1 of 3 submissions*

PROBLEM 1.3 - LOADING THE DATA (1/1 point)

Using the "max" function, what is the maximum value of the variable "ID"?

Answer: 9181151

EXPLANATION

You can compute the maximum value of the ID variable with `max(mvt$ID)`.

[Check](#)[Save](#)[Hide Answer](#)*You have used 1 of 3 submissions*

PROBLEM 1.4 - LOADING THE DATA (1/1 point)

What is the minimum value of the variable "Beat"?

Answer: 111

EXPLANATION

If you type `summary(mvt)` in your R console, you can see the summary statistics for each variable. This shows that the minimum value of Beat is 111. Alternatively, you could use the min function by typing `min(mvt$Beat)`.

[Check](#)[Save](#)[Hide Answer](#)*You have used 1 of 3 submissions*

PROBLEM 1.5 - LOADING THE DATA (1/1 point)

How many observations have value TRUE in the Arrest variable (this is the number of crimes for which an arrest was made)?

Answer: 15536

EXPLANATION

If you type `summary(mvt)` in your R console, you can see the summary statistics for each variable. This shows that 15,536 observations fall under the category TRUE for the variable Arrest.

[Check](#)[Save](#)[Hide Answer](#)*You have used 1 of 3 submissions*

PROBLEM 1.6 - LOADING THE DATA (1/1 point)

How many observations have a LocationDescription value of ALLEY?

2308

Answer: 2308

EXPLANATION

If you type `summary(mvt)` in your R console, you can see the summary statistics for each variable. This shows that 2,308 observations fall under the category ALLEY for the variable LocationDescription. You can also read this from `table(mvt$LocationDescription)`.

Check

Save


Hide Answer

You have used 1 of 3 submissions

PROBLEM 2.1 - UNDERSTANDING DATES IN R (1/1 point)

In many datasets, like this one, you have a date field. Unfortunately, R does not automatically recognize entries that look like dates. We need to use a function in R to extract the date and time. Take a look at the first entry of Date (remember to use square brackets when looking at a certain entry of a variable).

In what format are the entries in the variable Date?

- ☒ Month/Day/Year Hour:Minute 
- ☐ Day/Month/Year Hour:Minute
- ☐ Hour:Minute Month/Day/Year
- ☐ Hour:Minute Day/Month/Year

EXPLANATION

If you type `mvt$Date[1]` in your R console, you can see that the first entry is 12/31/12 23:15. This must be in the format Month/Day/Year Hour:Minute.

Hide Answer

You have used 1 of 1 submissions

PROBLEM 2.2 - UNDERSTANDING DATES IN R (1/1 point)

Now, let's convert these characters into a Date object in R. In your R console, type

```
DateConvert = as.Date(strptime(mvt$Date, "%m/%d/%y %H:%M"))
```

This converts the variable "Date" into a Date object in R. Take a look at the variable DateConvert using the summary function.

What is the month and year of the median date in our dataset? Enter your answer as "Month Year", without the quotes. (Ex: if the answer was 2008-03-28, you would give the answer "March 2008", without the quotes.)

May 2006

Answer: May 2006

EXPLANATION

If you type `summary(DateConvert)`, you can see that the median date is 2006-05-21.

[Check](#)[Save](#)[Hide Answer](#)

You have used 1 of 3 submissions

PROBLEM 2.3 - UNDERSTANDING DATES IN R (1/1 point)

Now, let's extract the month and the day of the week, and add these variables to our data frame `mvt`. We can do this with two simple functions. Type the following commands in R:

```
mvt$Month = months(DateConvert)
```

```
mvt$Weekday = weekdays(DateConvert)
```

This creates two new variables in our data frame, `Month` and `Weekday`, and sets them equal to the month and weekday values that we can extract from the `Date` object. Lastly, replace the old `Date` variable with `DateConvert` by typing:

```
mvt$Date = DateConvert
```

Using the `table` command, answer the following questions.

In which month did the fewest motor vehicle thefts occur?

February

EXPLANATION

If you type `table(mvt$Month)`, you can see that the month with the smallest number of observations is February.

[Final Check](#)[Save](#)[Hide Answer](#)

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

PROBLEM 2.4 - UNDERSTANDING DATES IN R (1/1 point)

On which weekday did the most motor vehicle thefts occur?

Friday

EXPLANATION

If you type `table(mvt$Weekday)`, you can see that the weekday with the largest number of observations is Friday.

[Final Check](#)[Save](#)[Hide Answer](#)

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

PROBLEM 2.5 - UNDERSTANDING DATES IN R (1/1 point)

Each observation in the dataset represents a motor vehicle theft, and the `Arrest` variable indicates whether an arrest was later made for this theft. Which month has the largest number of motor vehicle thefts for which an arrest was made?

EXPLANATION

If you type `table(mvt$Arrest,mvt$Month)`, you can see that the largest number of observations with `Arrest=TRUE` occurs in the month of January.

Final Check

Save

Hide Answer

*You have used 1 of 2 submissions***PROBLEM 3.1 - VISUALIZING CRIME TRENDS** (3/3 points)

Now, let's make some plots to help us better understand how crime has changed over time in Chicago. Throughout this problem, and in general, you can save your plot to a file. For more information, [this website](#) very clearly explains the process.

First, let's make a histogram of the variable `Date`. We'll add an extra argument, to specify the number of bars we want in our histogram. In your R console, type

```
hist(mvt$Date, breaks=100)
```

Looking at the histogram, answer the following questions.

In general, does it look like crime increases or decreases from 2002 - 2012?

☐ Increases☒ Decreases**EXPLANATION**

While there is not a clear trend, it looks like crime generally decreases.

In general, does it look like crime increases or decreases from 2005 - 2008?

☐ Increases☒ Decreases**EXPLANATION**

In this time period, there is a clear downward trend in crime.

In general, does it look like crime increases or decreases from 2009 - 2011?

☒ Increases☐ Decreases

EXPLANATION

In this time period, there is a clear upward trend in crime.


Hide Answer

You have used 1 of 1 submissions

PROBLEM 3.2 - VISUALIZING CRIME TRENDS (1/1 point)

Now, let's see how arrests have changed over time. Create a boxplot of the variable "Date", sorted by the variable "Arrest" (if you are not familiar with boxplots and would like to learn more, check out this [tutorial](#)). In a boxplot, the bold horizontal line is the median value of the data, the box shows the range of values between the first quartile and third quartile, and the whiskers (the dotted lines extending outside the box) show the minimum and maximum values, excluding any outliers (which are plotted as circles). Outliers are defined by first computing the difference between the first and third quartile values, or the height of the box. This number is called the Inter-Quartile Range (IQR). Any point that is greater than the third quartile plus the IQR or less than the first quartile minus the IQR is considered an outlier.

Does it look like there were more crimes for which arrests were made in the first half of the time period or the second half of the time period? (Note that the time period is from 2001 to 2012, so the middle of the time period is the beginning of 2007.)

- ☒ First half 
- ☐ Second half

EXPLANATION

You can create the boxplot with the command `boxplot(mvt$Date ~ mvt$Arrest)`. If you look at the boxplot, the one for `Arrest=TRUE` is definitely skewed towards the bottom of the plot, meaning that there were more crimes for which arrests were made in the first half of the time period.

Hide Answer

You have used 1 of 1 submissions

PROBLEM 3.3 - VISUALIZING CRIME TRENDS (2/2 points)

Let's investigate this further. Use the table function for the next few questions.

For what proportion of motor vehicle thefts in 2001 was an arrest made?

Note: in this question and many others in the course, we are asking for an answer as a proportion. Therefore, your answer should take a value between 0 and 1.

0.1041173

0.1041173

Answer: 0.1041173

EXPLANATION

If you create a table using the command `table(mvt$Arrest, mvt$Year)`, the column for 2001 has 2152 observations with `Arrest=TRUE` and 18517 observations with `Arrest=FALSE`. The fraction of motor vehicle thefts in 2001 for which an arrest was made is thus $2152/(2152+18517) = 0.1041173$.

Check

Save

Hide Answer

You have used 1 of 5 submissions

PROBLEM 3.4 - VISUALIZING CRIME TRENDS (1/1 point)

For what proportion of motor vehicle thefts in 2007 was an arrest made?

0.08487395

Answer: 0.08487395

EXPLANATION

If you create a table using the command `table(mvt$Arrest, mvt$Year)`, the column for 2007 has 1212 observations with `Arrest=TRUE` and 13068 observations with `Arrest=FALSE`. The fraction of motor vehicle thefts in 2007 for which an arrest was made is thus $1212/(1212+13068) = 0.08487395$.

Check

Save

Hide Answer

You have used 1 of 3 submissions

PROBLEM 3.5 - VISUALIZING CRIME TRENDS (1/1 point)

For what proportion of motor vehicle thefts in 2012 was an arrest made?

0.03902924

Answer: 0.03902924

EXPLANATION

If you create a table using the command `table(mvt$Arrest, mvt$Year)`, the column for 2012 has 550 observations with `Arrest=TRUE` and 13542 observations with `Arrest=FALSE`. The fraction of motor vehicle thefts in 2012 for which an arrest was made is thus $550/(550+13542) = 0.03902924$.

Since there may still be open investigations for recent crimes, this could explain the trend we are seeing in the data. There could also be other factors at play, and this trend should be investigated further. However, since we don't know when the arrests were actually made, our detective work in this area has reached a dead end.

Check

Save

Hide Answer

You have used 1 of 3 submissions

PROBLEM 4.1 - POPULAR LOCATIONS (1/1 point)

Analyzing this data could be useful to the Chicago Police Department when deciding where to allocate resources. If they want to increase the number of arrests that are made for motor vehicle thefts, where should they focus their efforts?

We want to find the top five locations where motor vehicle thefts occur. If you create a table of the `LocationDescription` variable, it is unfortunately very hard to read since there are 78 different locations in the data set. By using the `sort` function, we can view this same table, but sorted by the number of observations in each category. In your R console, type:


```
sort(table(mvt$LocationDescription))
```

Which locations are the top five locations for motor vehicle thefts, excluding the "Other" category? You should select 5 of the following options.

- ☐ Bank
- ☒ Gas Station ✓
- ☐ Hotel/Motel
- ☒ Street ✓
- ☐ Car Wash
- ☐ Restaurant
- ☒ Parking Lot/Garage (Non-Residential) ✓
- ☒ Alley ✓
- ☒ Driveway (Residential) ✓
- ☐ Vacant Lot/Land

EXPLANATION

If you type `sort(table(mvt$LocationDescription))`, the locations with the largest number of motor vehicle thefts are listed last. These are Street, Parking Lot/Garage (Non. Resid.), Alley, Gas Station, and Driveway - Residential.

[Final Check](#)[Save](#)[Hide Answer](#)

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

PROBLEM 4.2 - POPULAR LOCATIONS (1/1 point)

Create a subset of your data, only taking observations for which the theft happened in one of these five locations, and call this new data set "Top5". To do this, you can use the `|` symbol. In lecture, we used the `&` symbol to use two criteria to make a subset of the data. To only take observations that have a certain value in one variable or the other, the `|` character can be used in place of the `&` symbol. This is also called a logical "or" operation.

Alternately, you could create five different subsets, and then merge them together into one data frame using `rbind`.

How many observations are in Top5?

Answer: 177510

EXPLANATION

You can create this subset with the command:

```
Top5 = subset(mvt, LocationDescription=="STREET" | LocationDescription=="PARKING LOT/GARAGE(NON.RESID.)" |  
LocationDescription=="ALLEY" | LocationDescription=="GAS STATION" | LocationDescription=="DRIVEWAY -  
RESIDENTIAL")
```

If you look at the structure of this data frame with `str(Top5)`, you can see that there are 177510 observations.

Another way of doing this would be to use the %in% operator in R. This operator checks for inclusion in a set. You can create the same subset by typing the following two lines in your R console:

```
TopLocations = c("STREET", "PARKING LOT/GARAGE(NON.RESID.)", "ALLEY", "GAS STATION", "DRIVEWAY - RESIDENTIAL")
```

```
Top5 = subset(mvt, LocationDescription %in% TopLocations)
```

Check

Save

Hide Answer

You have used 1 of 3 submissions

PROBLEM 4.3 - POPULAR LOCATIONS (2/2 points)

R will remember the other categories of the LocationDescription variable from the original dataset, so running `table(Top5$LocationDescription)` will have a lot of unnecessary output. To make our tables a bit nicer to read, we can refresh this factor variable. In your R console, type:

```
Top5$LocationDescription = factor(Top5$LocationDescription)
```

If you run the `str` function again on `Top5`, you should see that `LocationDescription` now only has 5 values, as we expect.

Use the `Top5` data frame to answer the remaining questions.

One of the locations has a much higher arrest rate than the other locations. Which is it? Please enter the text in exactly the same way as how it looks in the answer options for Problem 4.1.

Gas Station

Answer: Gas Station

EXPLANATION

If you create a table of `LocationDescription` compared to `Arrest`, `table(Top5$LocationDescription, Top5$Arrest)`, you can then compute the fraction of motor vehicle thefts that resulted in arrests at each location. Gas Station has by far the highest percentage of arrests, with over 20% of motor vehicle thefts resulting in an arrest.

Hide Answer

You have used 3 of 3 submissions

PROBLEM 4.4 - POPULAR LOCATIONS (1/1 point)

On which day of the week do the most motor vehicle thefts at gas stations happen?

Saturday ▼

Saturday

EXPLANATION

This can be read from `table(Top5$LocationDescription, Top5$Weekday)`.

Hide Answer

You have used 2 of 2 submissions

PROBLEM 4.5 - POPULAR LOCATIONS (1/1 point)

On which day of the week do the fewest motor vehicle thefts in residential driveways happen?

Saturday ▾ Saturday

EXPLANATION

This can be read from table(Top5\$LocationDescription, Top5\$Weekday).

Final Check

Save

Hide Answer

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

Please remember not to ask for or post complete answers to homework questions in this discussion forum.

Show Discussion

 New Post



EdX offers interactive online classes and MOOCs from the world's best universities. Online courses from MITx, HarvardX, BerkeleyX, UTx and many other universities. Topics include biology, business, chemistry, computer science, economics, finance, electronics, engineering, food and nutrition, history, humanities, law, literature, math, medicine, music, philosophy, physics, science, statistics and more. EdX is a non-profit online initiative created by founding partners Harvard and MIT.

© 2015 edX Inc.

EdX, Open edX, and the edX and Open edX logos are registered trademarks or trademarks of edX Inc.

[Terms of Service and Honor Code](#)

[Privacy Policy \(Revised 10/22/2014\)](#)

About edX

[About](#)

[News](#)

[Contact](#)

[FAQ](#)

[edX Blog](#)


[Donate to edX](#)

[Jobs at edX](#)

Follow Us

 [Twitter](#)

 [Facebook](#)

 [Meetup](#)

 [LinkedIn](#)

 [Google+](#)