# Interpretation of Dimensionally-Reduced Crime Data A Study with Untrained Domain Experts

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**Daniel Keim** 

**Harald Reiterer** 





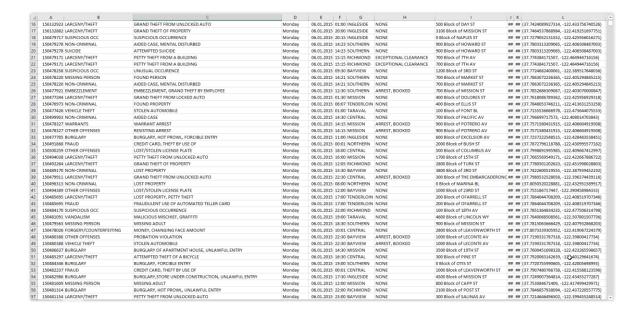


### **Introduction to Domain Experts**

### Data analysts of a Law Enforcement Agency (LEA)

- Work with tabular data on a daily basis
- Identification of patterns & suspects
- Comparative case analysis

   (consider similarities & correlations)

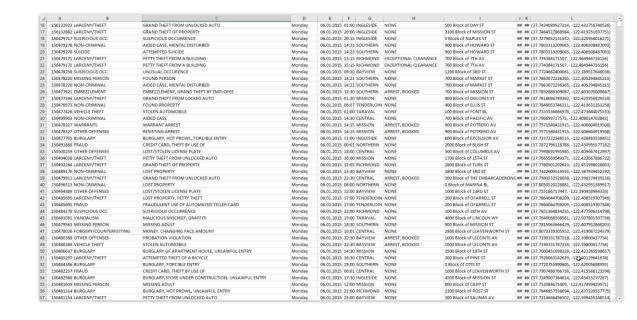


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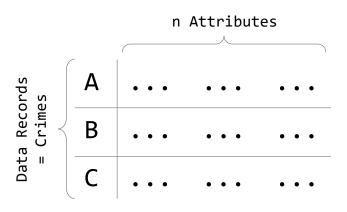




consider multiple attributes simultaneously

Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) = Distance-Preserving Projection

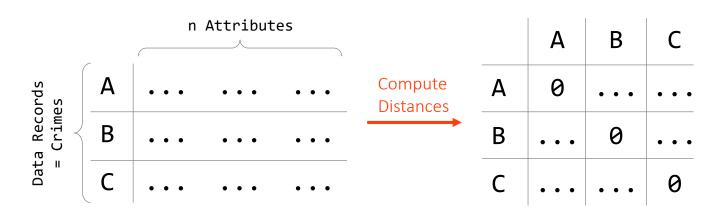
Overall goal:  $\mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ ; m < n



Data

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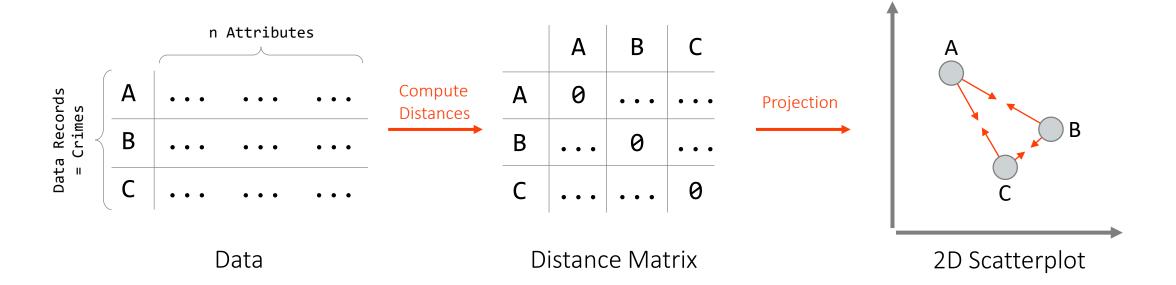


Data

Distance Matrix

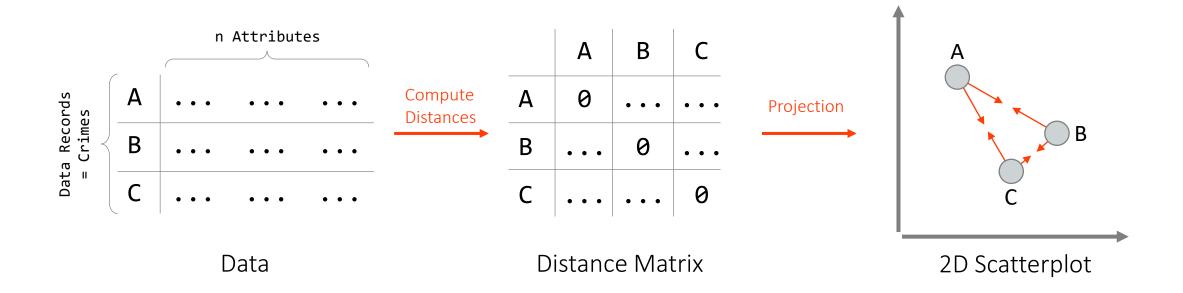
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Main Problem interpretation of the visual depiction

Includes **Domain Experts** 

**No Study** (any)

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Ward & Martin (1995)

Buja (1996)

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#### **Case Studies**

Jeong et al. (2009)

Johansson & Johansson (2009)

Ingram et al. (2010)

#### **Application Examples**

Seo & Shneiderman (2005)

Nam & Mueller (2013)

Krause et al. (2016)

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User Studies without Domain Experts	Case Studies	<b>Application Examples</b>	
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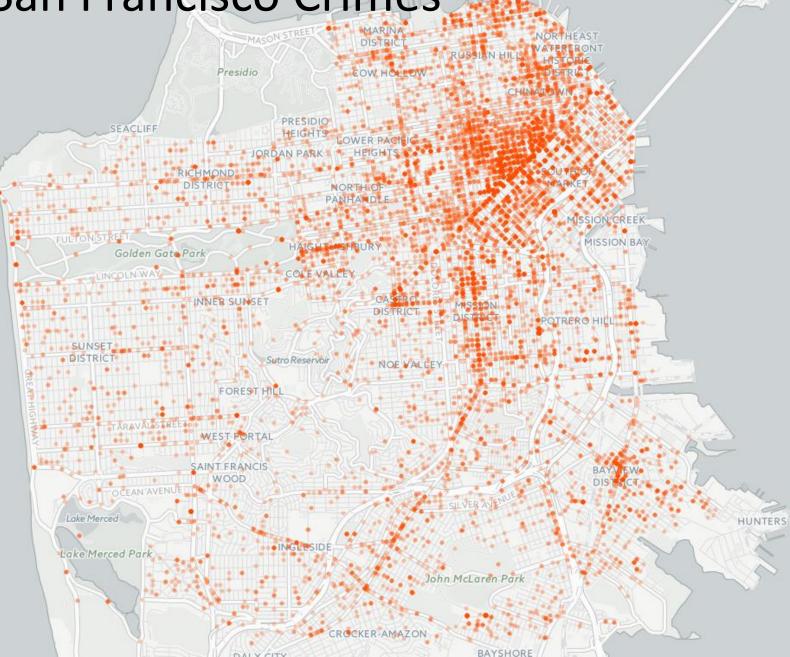
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Can domain experts **not trained in advanced statistics interpret the depiction of a data projection?** 

### Data: San Francisco Crimes

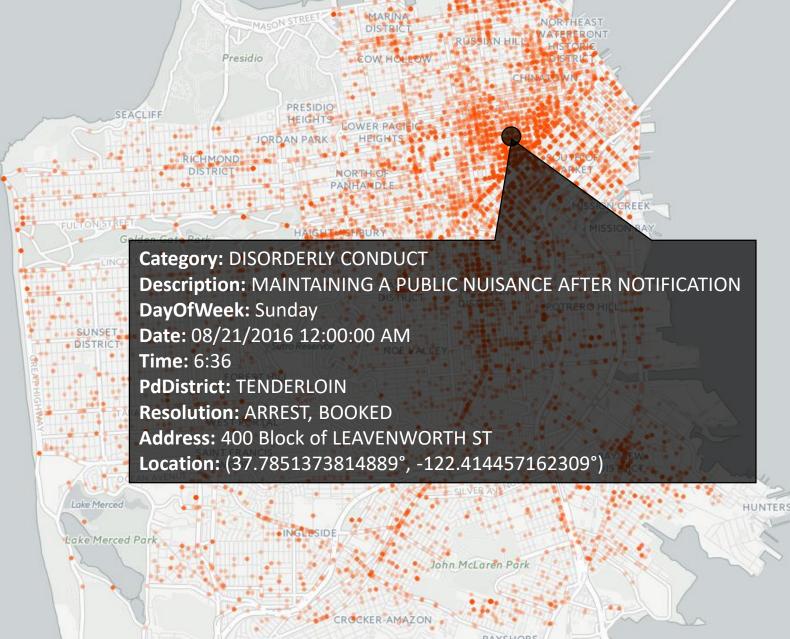




https://data.sfgov.org/

### **Data:** San Francisco Crimes





### **Data Types**

08/21/2016 00:06:36 AM

MAINTAINING A PUBLIC NUISANCE AFTER NOTIFICATION

textual categorical

DISORDERLY CONDUCT

numerical

### **Data Types**

08/21/2016 00:06:36 AM

MAINTAINING A PUBLIC NUISANCE AFTER NOTIFICATION

numerical

textual

categorical

#### Similarity between ...

numerical values

$$sim(V_1, V_2) = |V_1 - V_2|$$

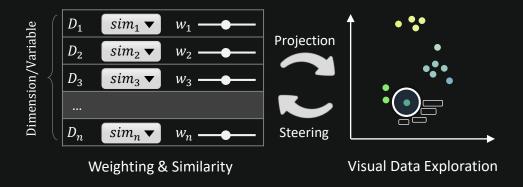
textual attrib.

$$sim(v_1, v_2) = \frac{v_1 \cdot v_2}{\|v_1\| \cdot \|v_2\|}$$

categorical values

$$sim(V_1, V_2) = [V_1 \neq V_2]$$

How to combine different data types?



# Interactive Visualization

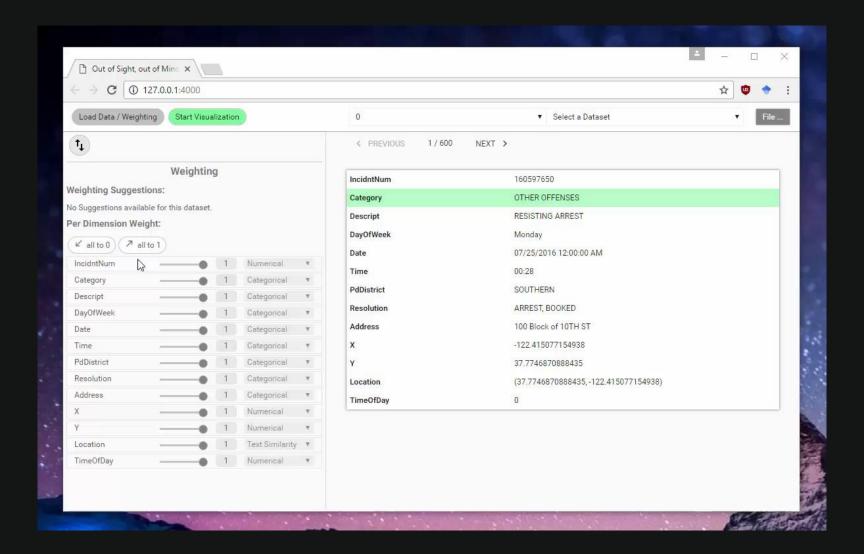
### **Weighting and Similarity**

**Interactive weighting** = impact of an attribute

#### Integration of diverse data types

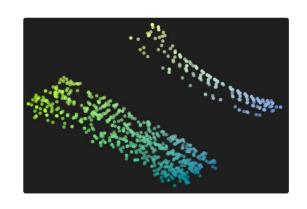
**Gower Metric:** 
$$dist(A, B) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{|dim|} sim_i(A_i, B_i) \cdot w_i}{|dim|}$$

# Weighting and Similarity



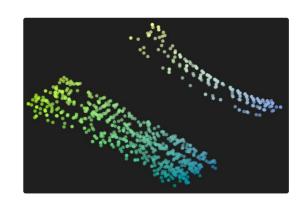
Overview

Overview

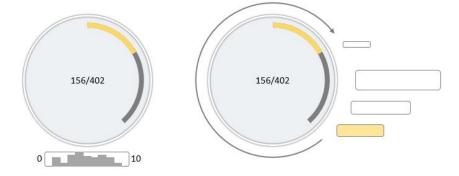


Projection

Overview

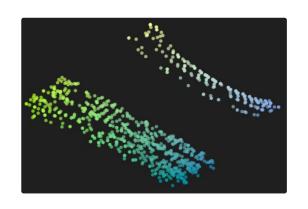


Projection

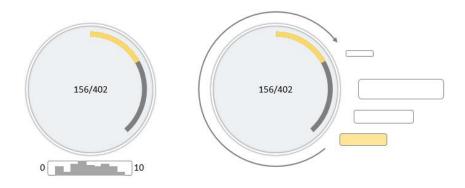


Content Lens

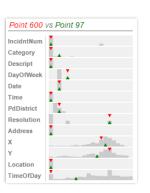
Overview



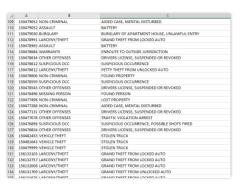




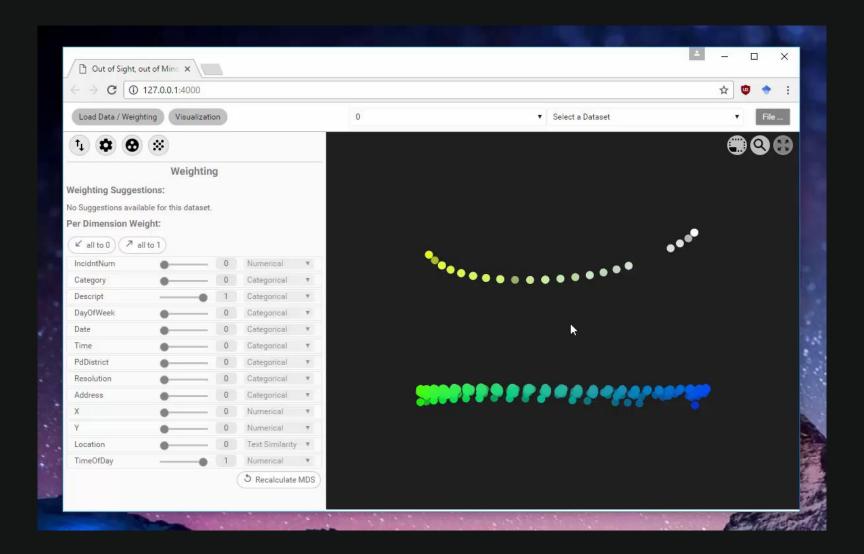
Content Lens



Tooltip



Data View



# **Interpretation Study**

### **Study Design**

#### 3 LEA data analysts (1 female)

- worked with data tables on a daily basis
- not used to work with abstract data representations

#### 4 consecutive tasks

- Each analyst was confronted with the same task order
- Each task was introduced as a new, subsequent analysis question

### **Study Design**

#### San Francisco Crime Data

- Week from Monday, July 25, 2016 to Monday, August 1, 2016
- 13 dimensions
- 36 different crime categories

#### After the study, we let analysts fill out a questionaire regarding:

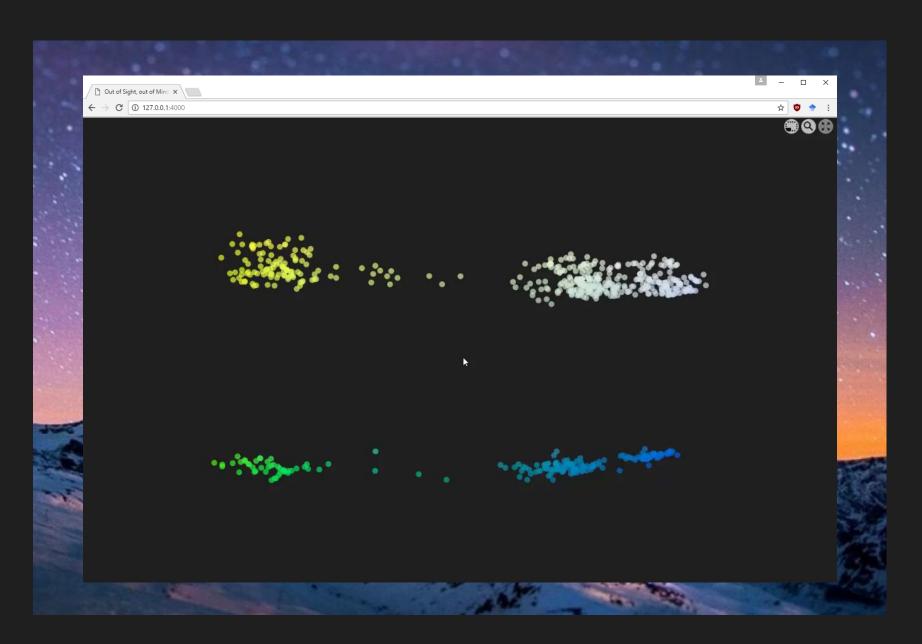
- basic understanding
- interaction concepts
- extraction of knowledge

# **Tasks**

### Task 1

Is there a pattern among dimensions between days?

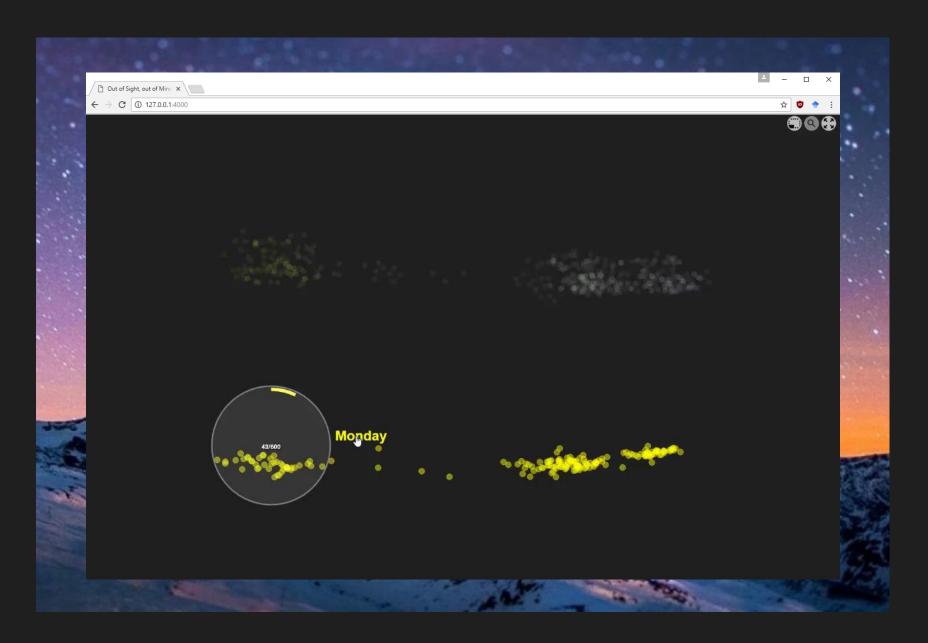
# Task 1: Model Solution



#### Task 2

Why is the *Monday* separated from all other days of the week? What is special about the *Date* distribution?

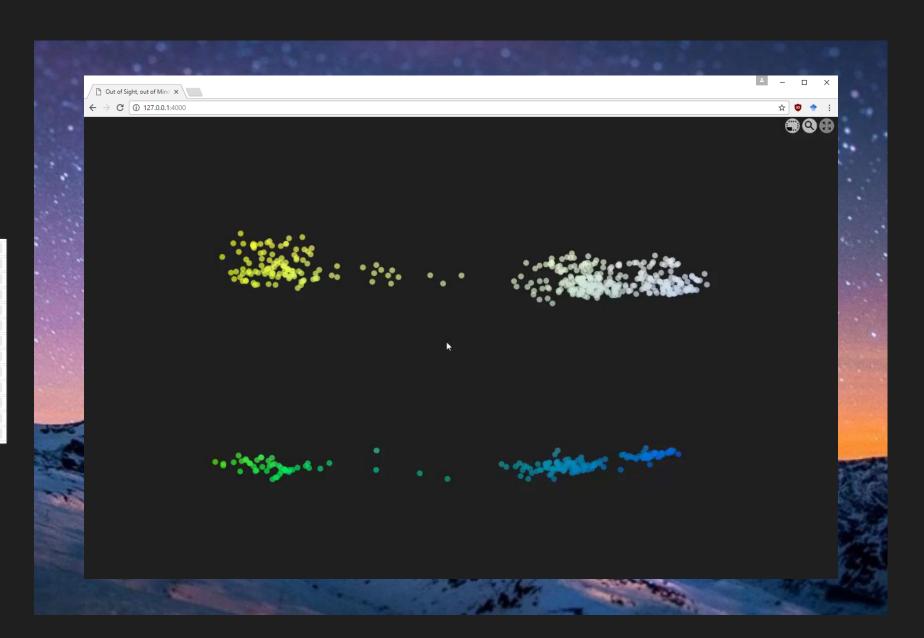
# Task 2: Model Solution



#### Task 3

Which distribution of dimension values can you find for the rest of the week?

### Task 3: Model Solution



IncidntNum

Descript

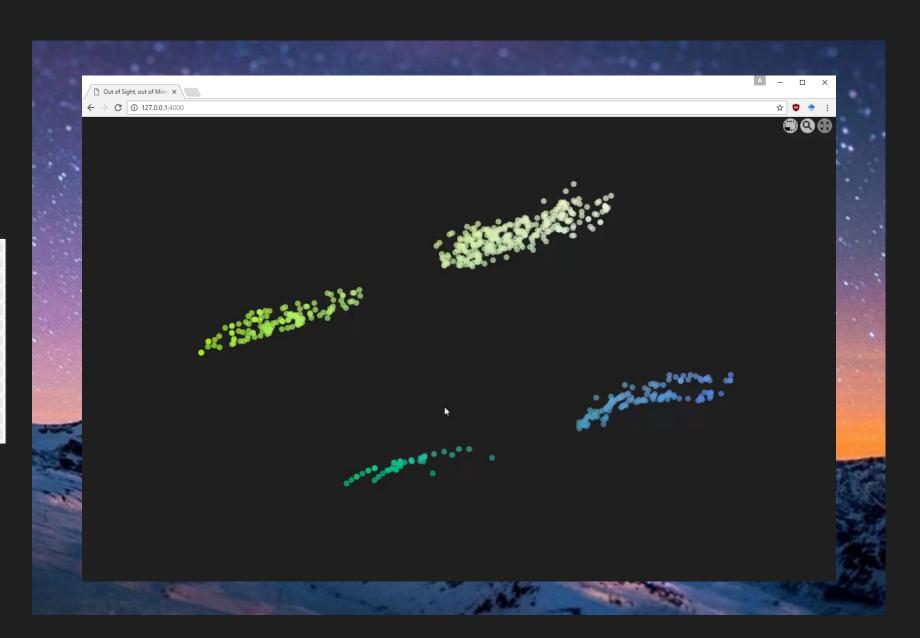
Time

Location TimeOfDay

#### Task 4

Leaving the temporal aspect behind, is there a pattern based on places or crime types?

### Task 4: Model Solution



Time

Location

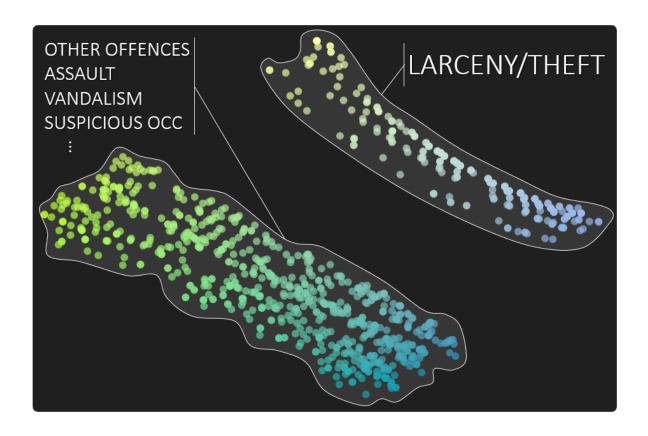
# Findings

### Crime Routine Activity (L. E. Cohen, 1979)

Place District / Street / GPS

**Time** Date / Time / Weekday

**Occasion** Crime Opportunity



**F2:** Analysts always consider to add/remove dimensions to the depiction to explain a cluster separation.

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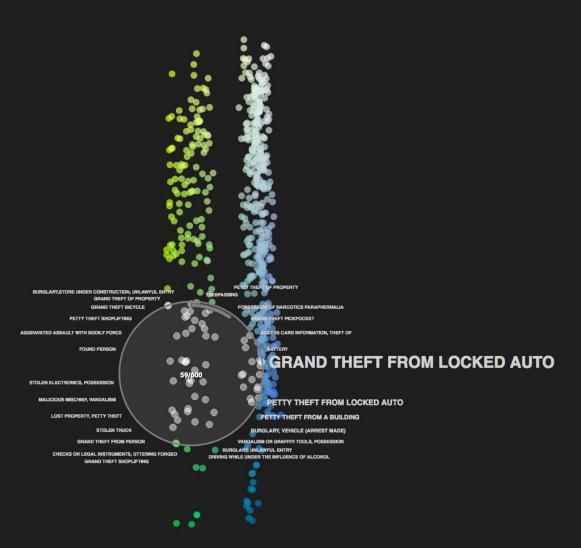
**F3:** Analysts do not add/remove dimensions to explain an anomaly they are insecure about.

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F3: Analysts do not add/remove dimensions to explain an anomaly they are insecure about.

**F4:** Analysts untrained in DR have a great understanding of a multivariate depiction given a use case relating to their domain.

### Conclusion



Interactive visualization system to explore the data using the Gower Metric

**Qualitative study** of subjective experiences of domain experts

# **THANK YOU!**

http://www.dominikjaeckle.com/projects/2017/crime\_interpret

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