



OUR DATA



Crime Data

- Chicago Data Portal
- Chicago Police Dept
- Feb 2025 – Feb 2026
- 233,269 incidents

Weather Data

- NOAA Climate Data Online
- O'Hare Airport Station
- Feb 2025 – Feb 2026
- 365 daily summaries

*merged by date → 1 row per crime with that day's weather conditions

Key variables:

- tmax — daily maximum temperature (°F)
- crime_type — violent / property / other

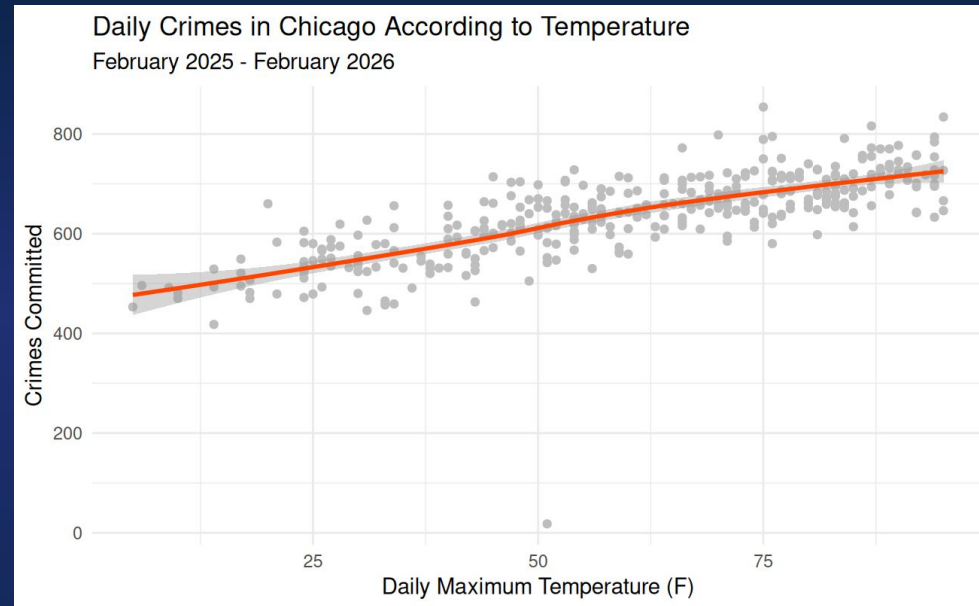
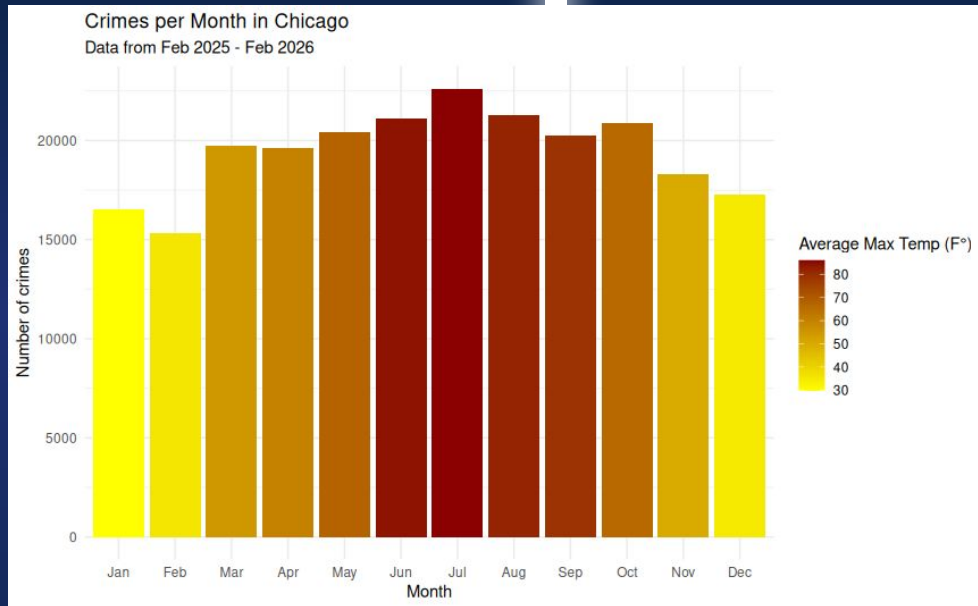
Violent: battery, assault, robbery, homicide...

Property: theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft...

Other: all remaining categories (narcotics



CRIME PEAKS IN SUMMER

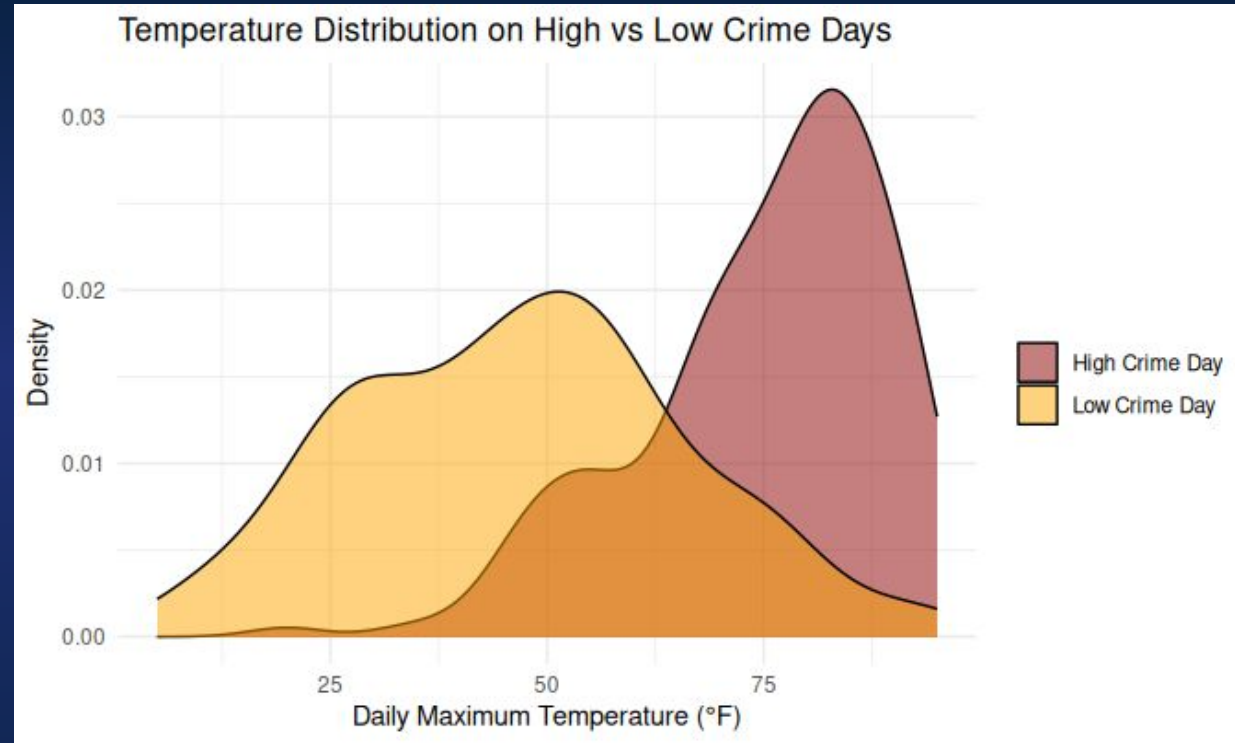


- Unimodal
- July peak: ~23,000 crimes
- February low: ~15,300 crimes
- Color gradient mirrors temperature pattern (darker red is hotter, yellow is cooler)



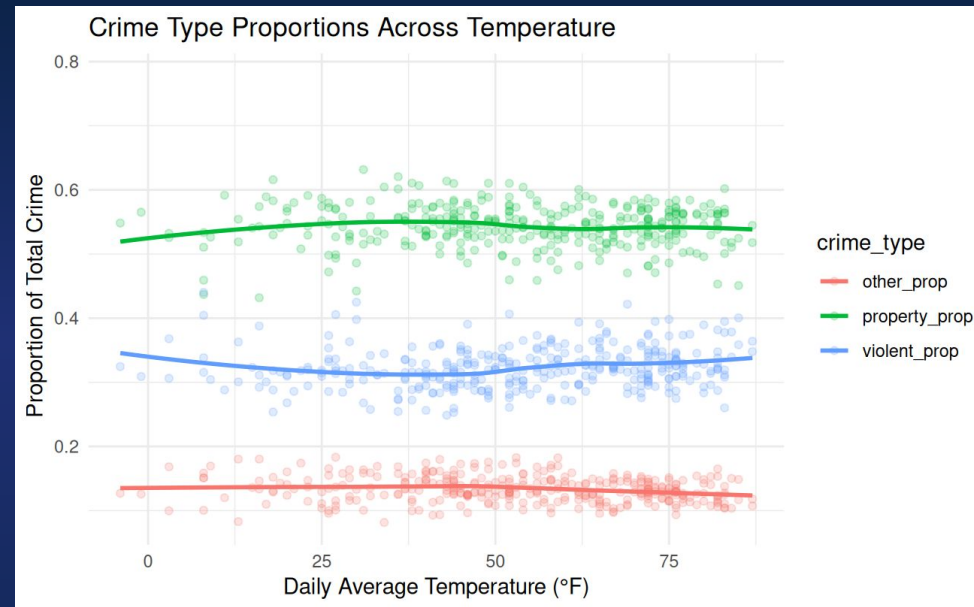
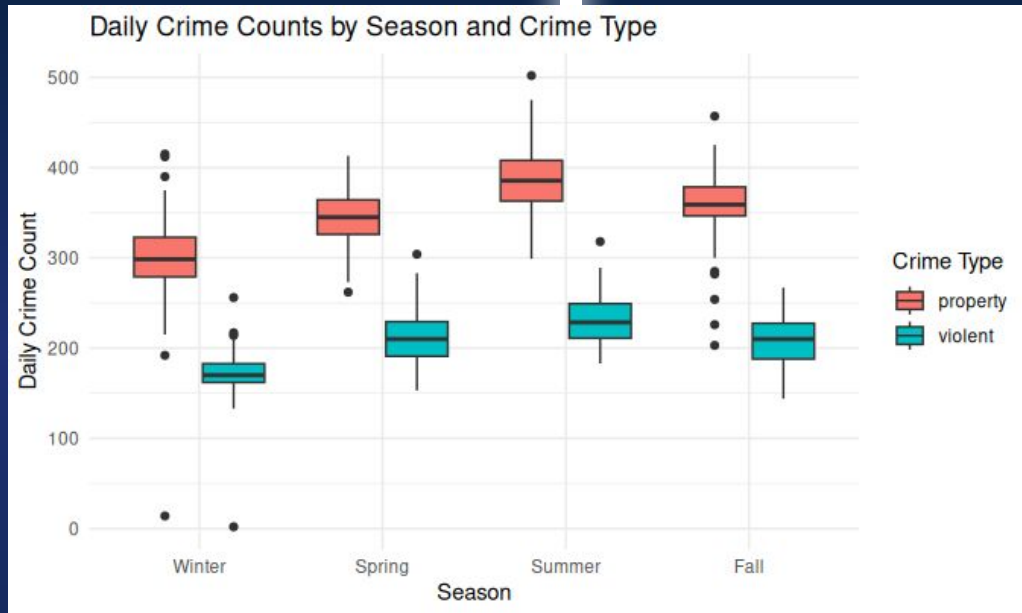
- Multimodal, left-skewed distributions
- High Crime days more left-skewed
- Low crime days more evenly distributed
- High Crime days peak ~ 80° F
- Low crime days peak ~ 25° F and ~ 50° F

HIGH CRIME DAYS ARE HOTTER





TEMPERATURE SHIFTS VOLUME, NOT TYPE



Left — Daily Counts by Season:

- Both crime types increase in summer
- Property always higher than violent
- Median property crimes: ~300-400/day
- Median violent crimes: ~175-235/day

Right — Proportions Across Temperature:

- Property: ~50% at ALL temperatures
- Violent: ~30% at ALL temperatures
- Trend lines nearly flat across full temperature range



What We Learned

Conclusions:

- ✓ Temperature strongly associated with overall crime frequency
- ✓ High crime days are significantly hotter than low crime days
- ✓ Both crime types increase in summer
- ✓ Temperature shifts crime volume but not crime composition: our hypothesis was partially wrong

season	Mean Daily Crimes	Mean Max Temp (°F)
Winter	545	33.0
Spring	650	60.7
Summer	706	83.9
Fall	653	64.8

Limitations: - Only reported crimes captured

- Single weather station for all of Chicago - Seasonal confounders not controlled for (school schedules, day length) - Correlation \neq causation

Future work: Add precipitation, control for day of week, extend time range

Bibliography

Anderson, C. A., Anderson, K. B., Dorr, N., DeNeve, K. M., & Flanagan, M. (2000).
Temperature and aggression. In *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology* (Vol. 32, pp.
63–133). Elsevier. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0065-2601\(00\)80004-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0065-2601(00)80004-0)