

A Comparison of Linear Regression Model and Random Forest Model for Misdemeanour Prediction in Manhattan

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Introduction

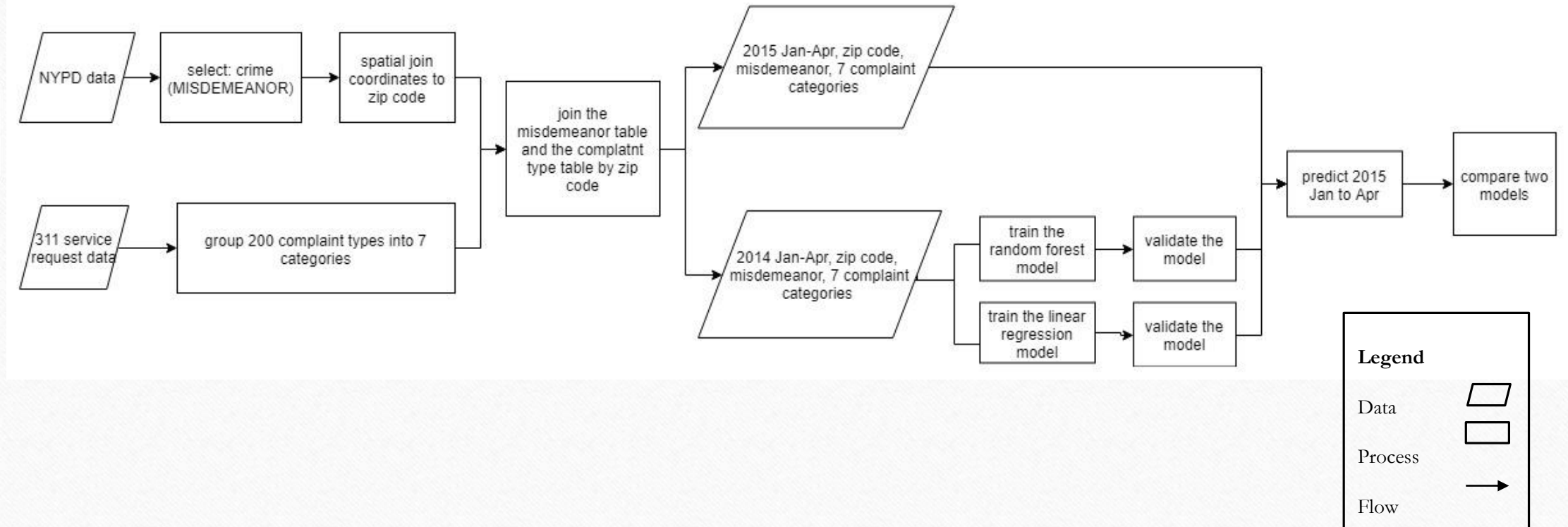
Background information:

Objectives:

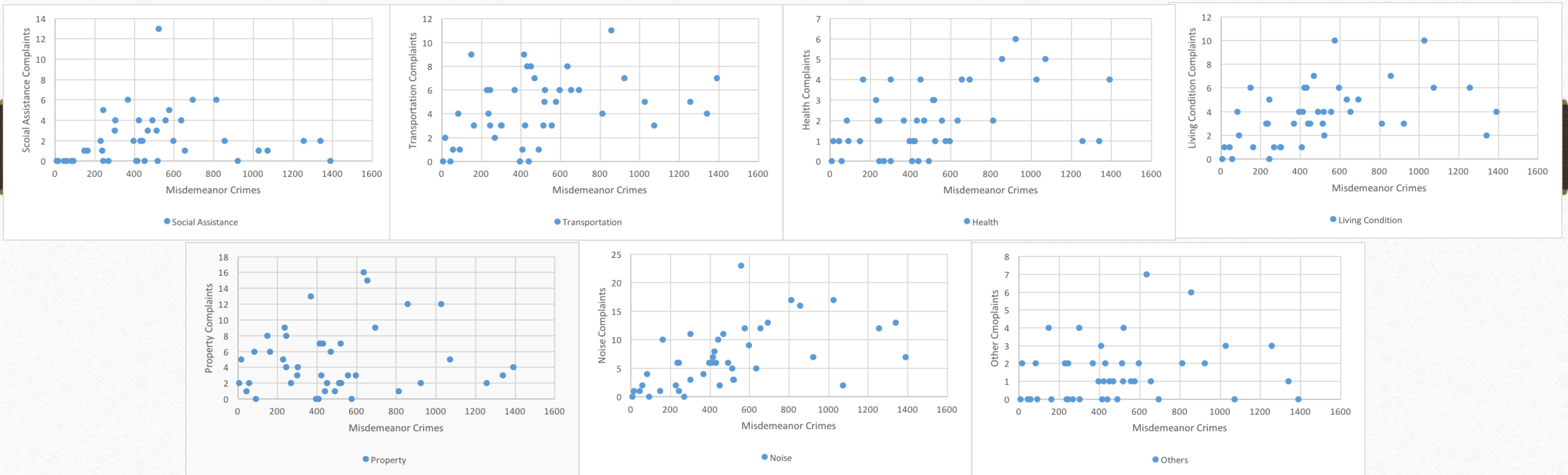
Finding the relationships between complaints and crimes instances in space and time in Manhattan

Developing a model to predict the most probable region of crime growth for the year 2015

Method



Data Processing - correlation

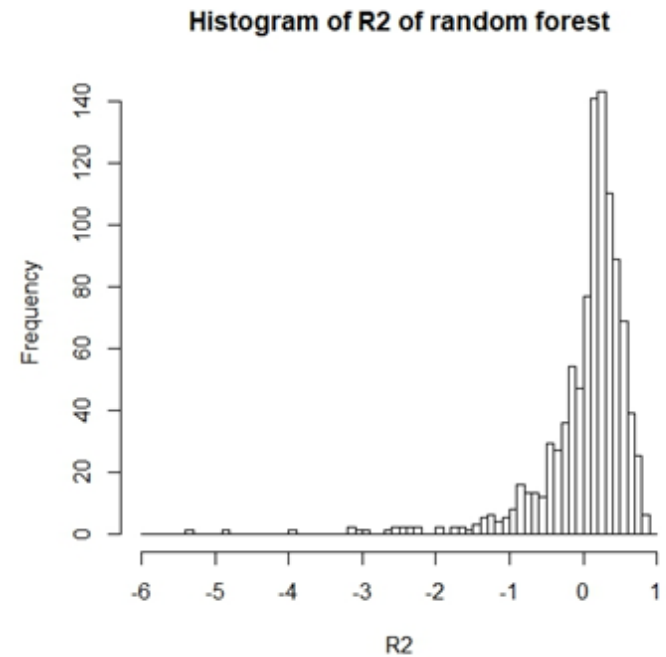
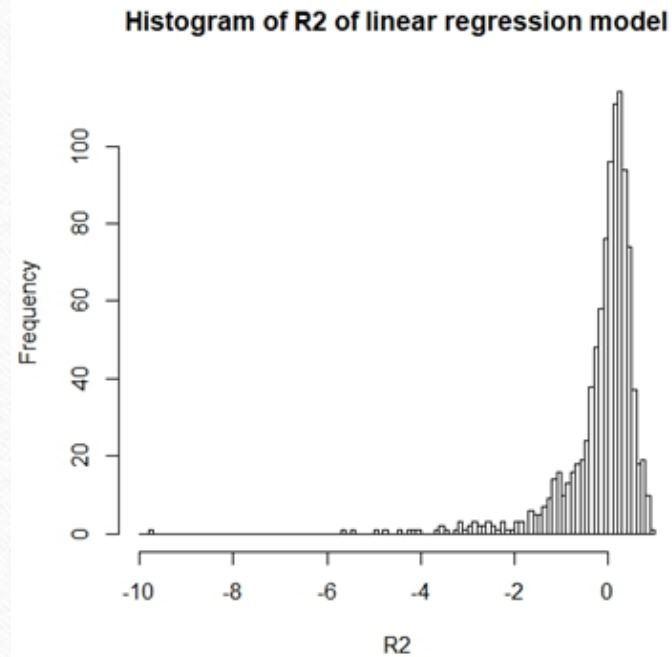


Data Processing - correlation

Health	0.438006653
Living Condition	0.46201815
Noise	0.541775903
Others	0.180127613
Property	0.109604177
Social Assistance	0.12684125
Transportation	0.361190061

Result - Training and Validation

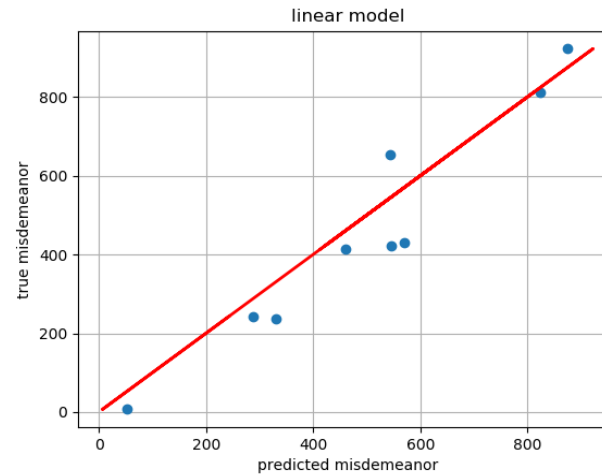
R2 value after running
for 1000 times



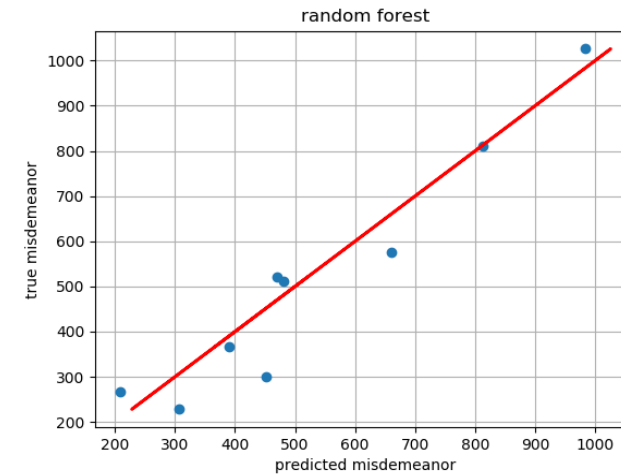
Result - Training and Validation

Select the best model.

Predicted misdemeanor in 2014 against the observed misdemeanor in 2014



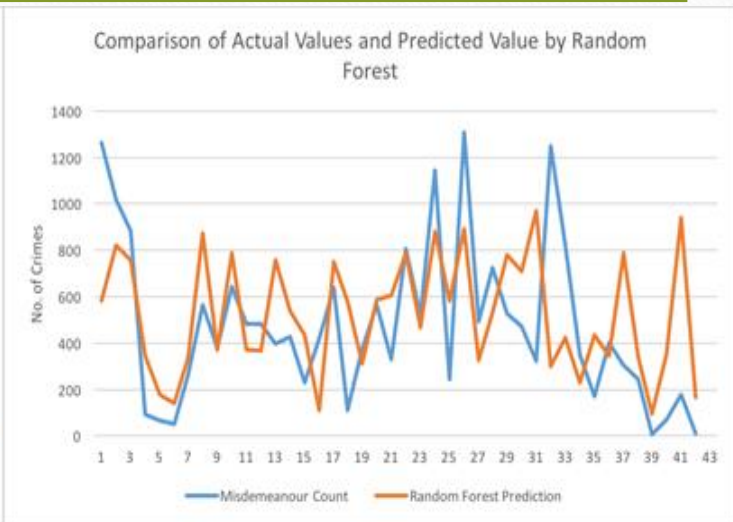
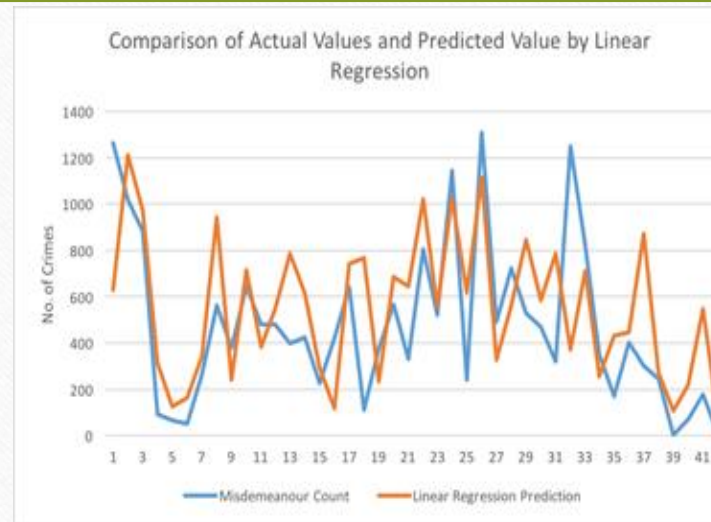
When $R^2=0.9284$



When $R^2=0.9079$

Result - Prediction

Comparison between predicted misdemeanour value and observed misdemeanour value in 2015



Discussion

- In the whole process, we have reasonable conditions and a logical model, which helps to find the most relevant complaint type for crime prediction.
- Some of the limitations in this study are:
 - i. The size of the dataset
 - ii. Complaint types aggregation

Conclusion

- The random forest model has a better performance and it is more stable than the linear regression model
- Complaints are correlated with misdemeanour cases at different levels
- This study could be used to predict the trend of misdemeanour frequency in each zone.

Thank you!