

Forecasting Footfalls for a National Park Based on weather

Business Forecasting project

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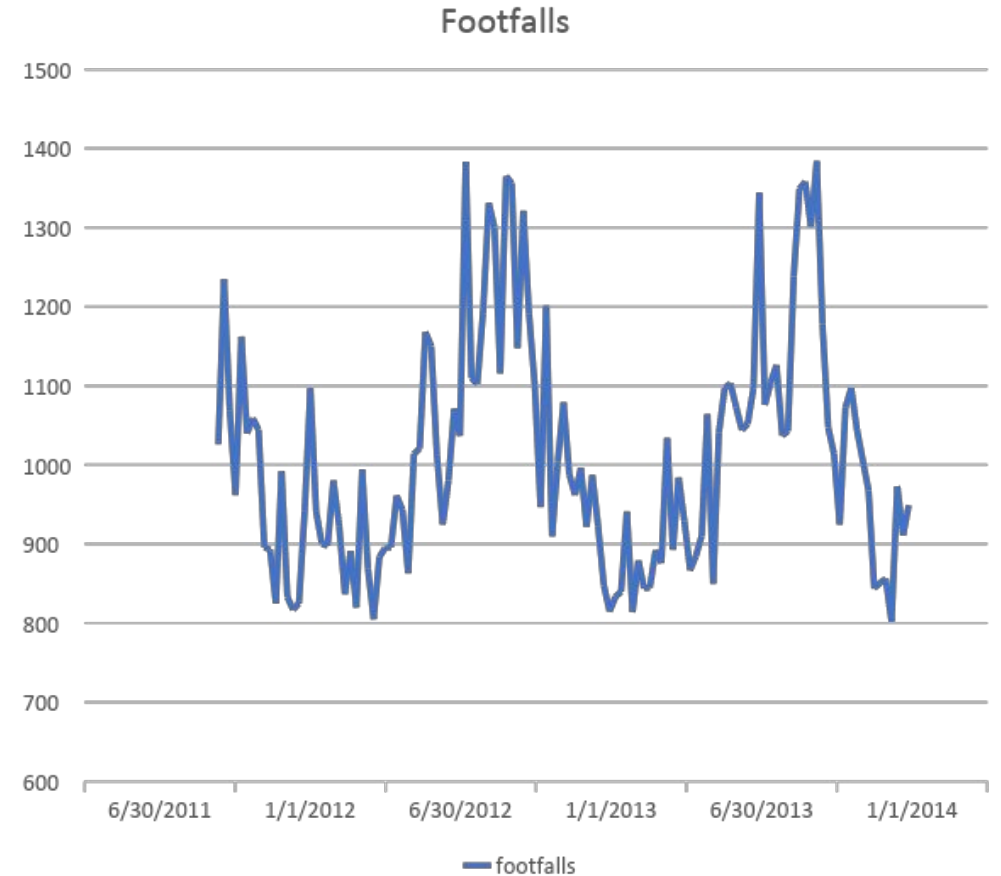
WHY?

- National park authorities must start preparing for season with high foot traffic
- Forest officials may have to start patrolling more often.
- Bus and other public transport services can start more buses on the route
- Also, tourism industries can use this to stock supplies in preparation



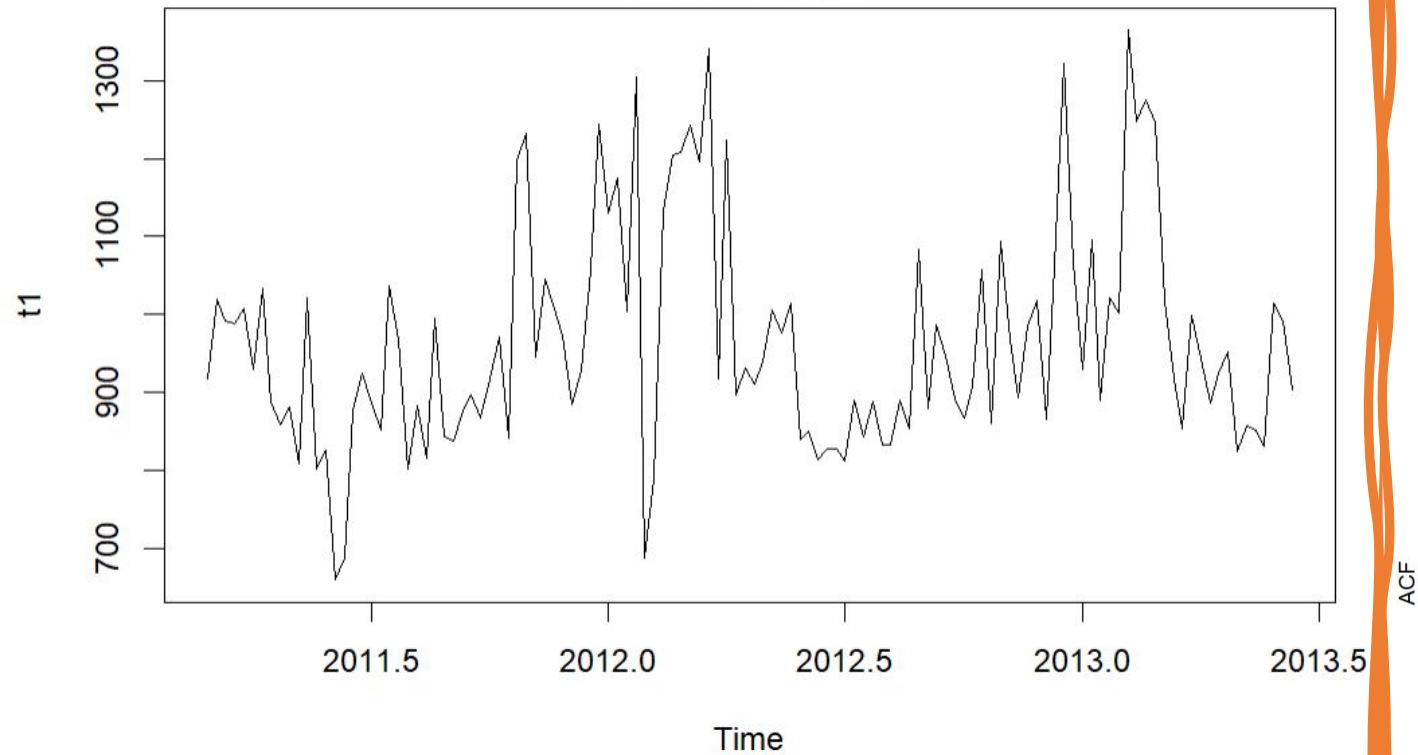
DATA

- The Dataset consists of temperature(in Fahrenheit) and footfalls of a national park in California.
- The Dataset holds data points from 2011 to 2013
- It is a weekly data each starting on a Monday.
- Our data is aggregated to weekly values as the original dataset was on an hourly basis.

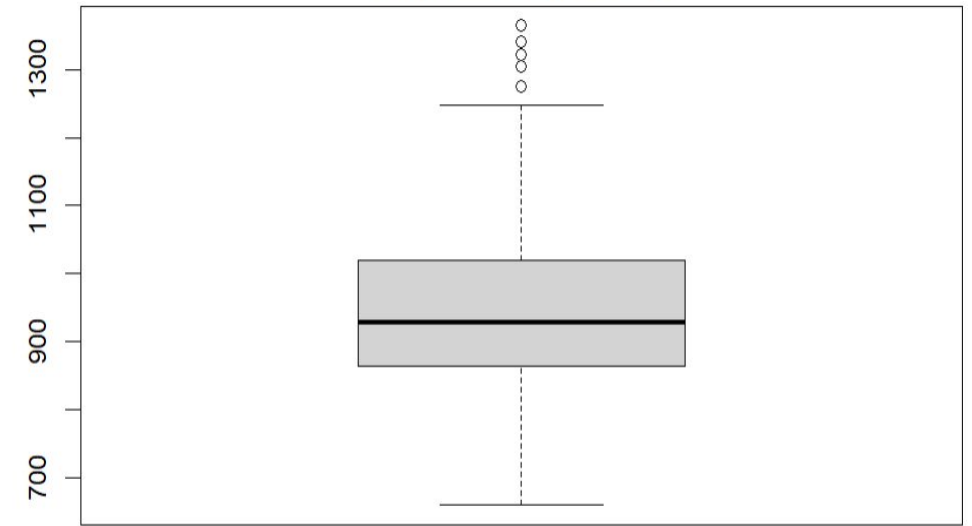


Time Series Plots

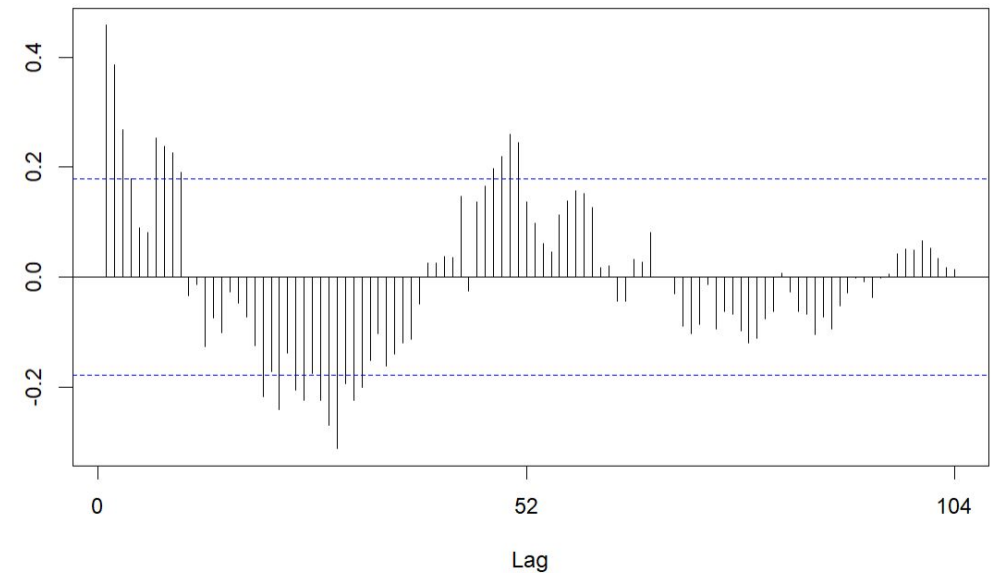
Time series plot



Boxplot of Time Series



Series t1



Accuracy

- We considered Mean Percentage Error (MPE) accuracy measure to predict the accuracy of our models in the project

Zero

The forecast is unbiased

Positive

Large positive value signifies that the forecast is underestimated

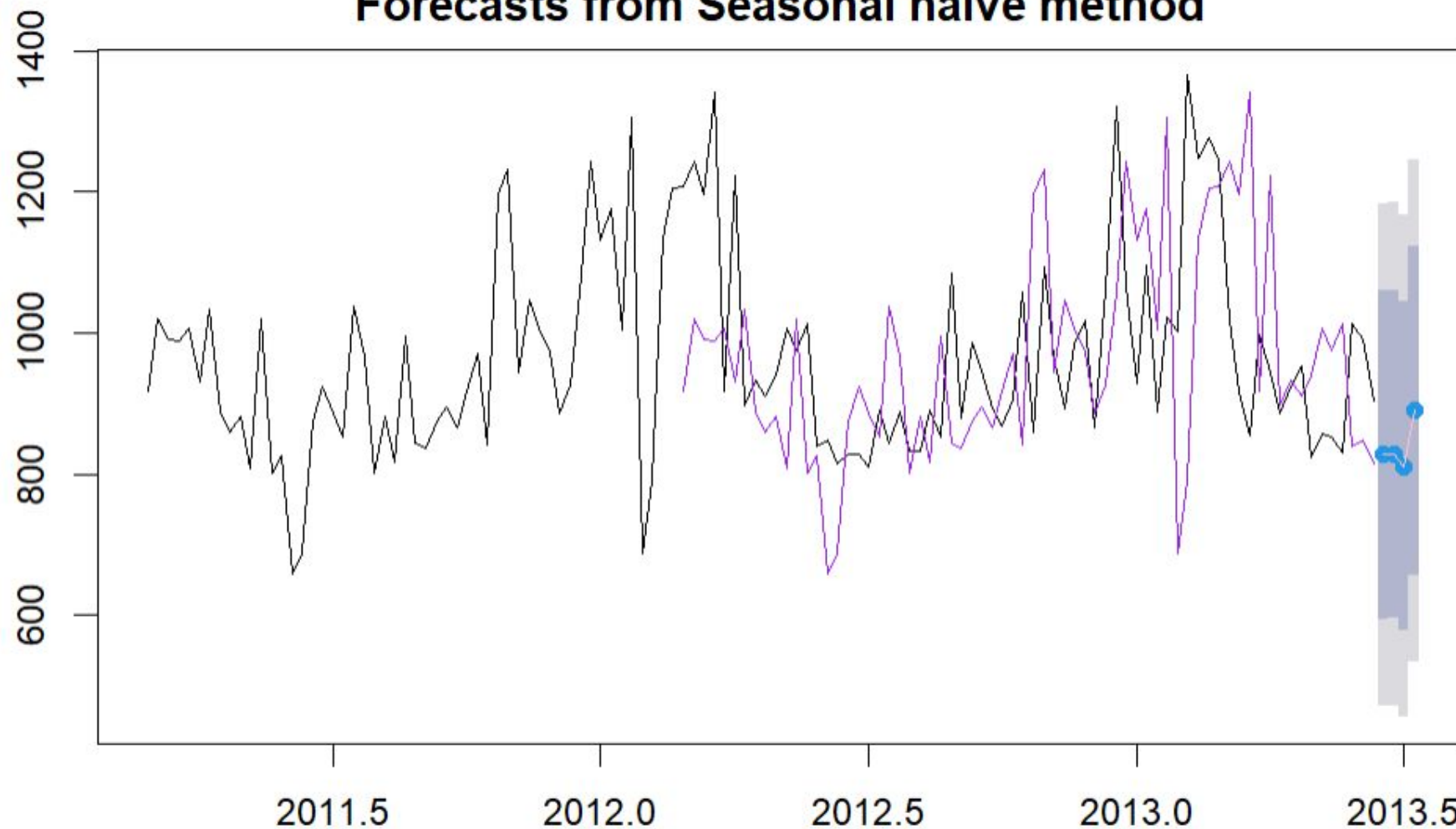
Negative

Large negative value signifies that the forecast is overestimated

Comparison of Accuracy for Different Models

| Model Name | MPE | Point Forecast |
|----------------------|------------|----------------|
| Mean Forecast | -2.057414 | 965 |
| Random Walk Forest | -1.163738 | 903 |
| Naïve Forecast | -1.163738 | 903 |
| Snaive Forecast | -0.2849747 | 827 |
| Moving Averages | 0.04691367 | 802 |
| Holtswinter Forecast | -2.131463 | 834 |
| ARIMA | -1.43963 | 975 |

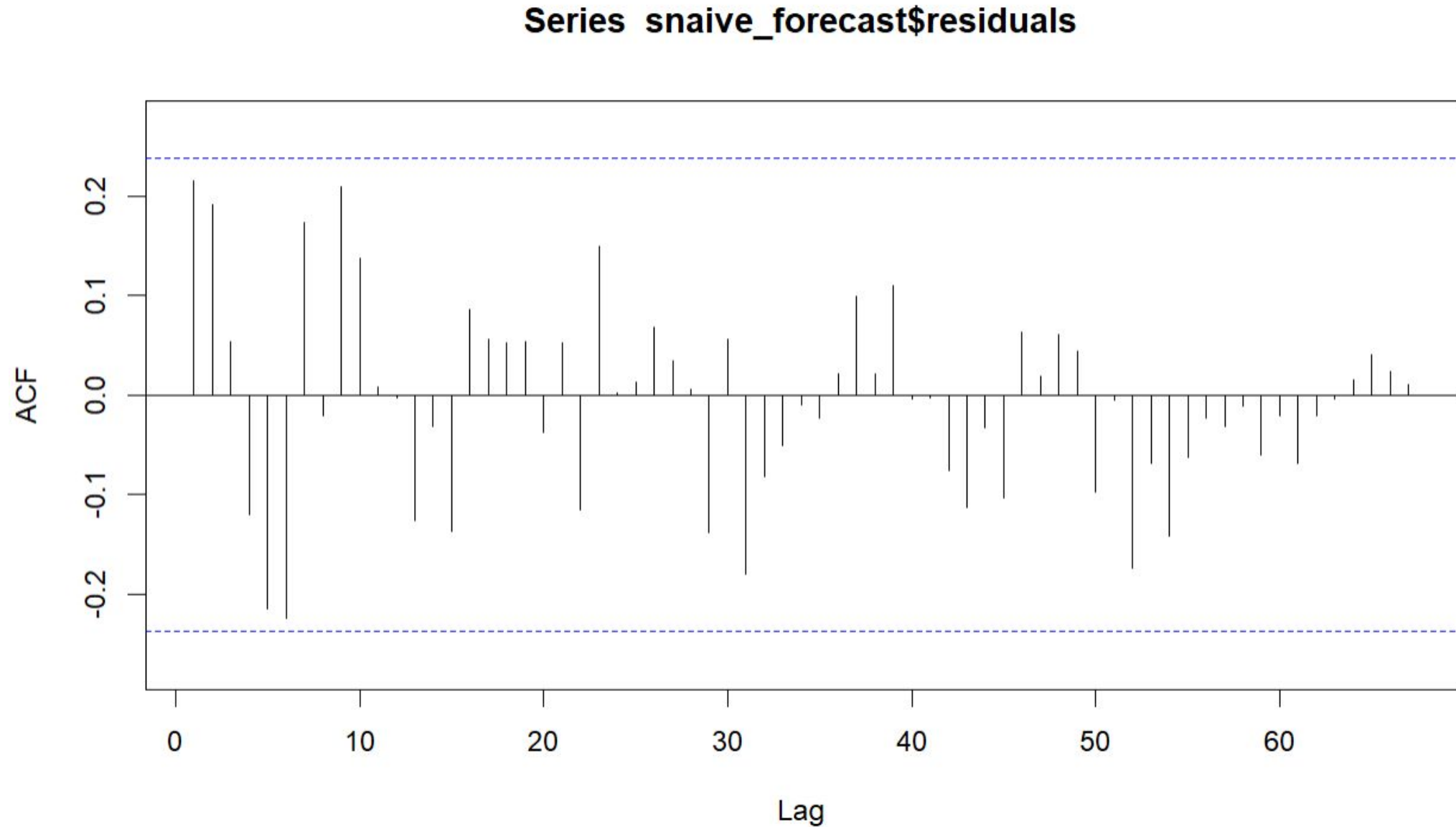
Forecasts from Seasonal naive method



MPE
-0.2849747

| | Point Forecast <dbl> | Lo 80 <dbl> | Hi 80 <dbl> | Lo 95 <dbl> | Hi 95 <dbl> |
|----------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2013.462 | 827 | 594.1069 | 1059.893 | 470.8208 | 1183.179 |
| 2013.481 | 828 | 595.1069 | 1060.893 | 471.8208 | 1184.179 |
| 2013.500 | 811 | 578.1069 | 1043.893 | 454.8208 | 1167.179 |
| 2013.519 | 890 | 657.1069 | 1122.893 | 533.8208 | 1246.179 |

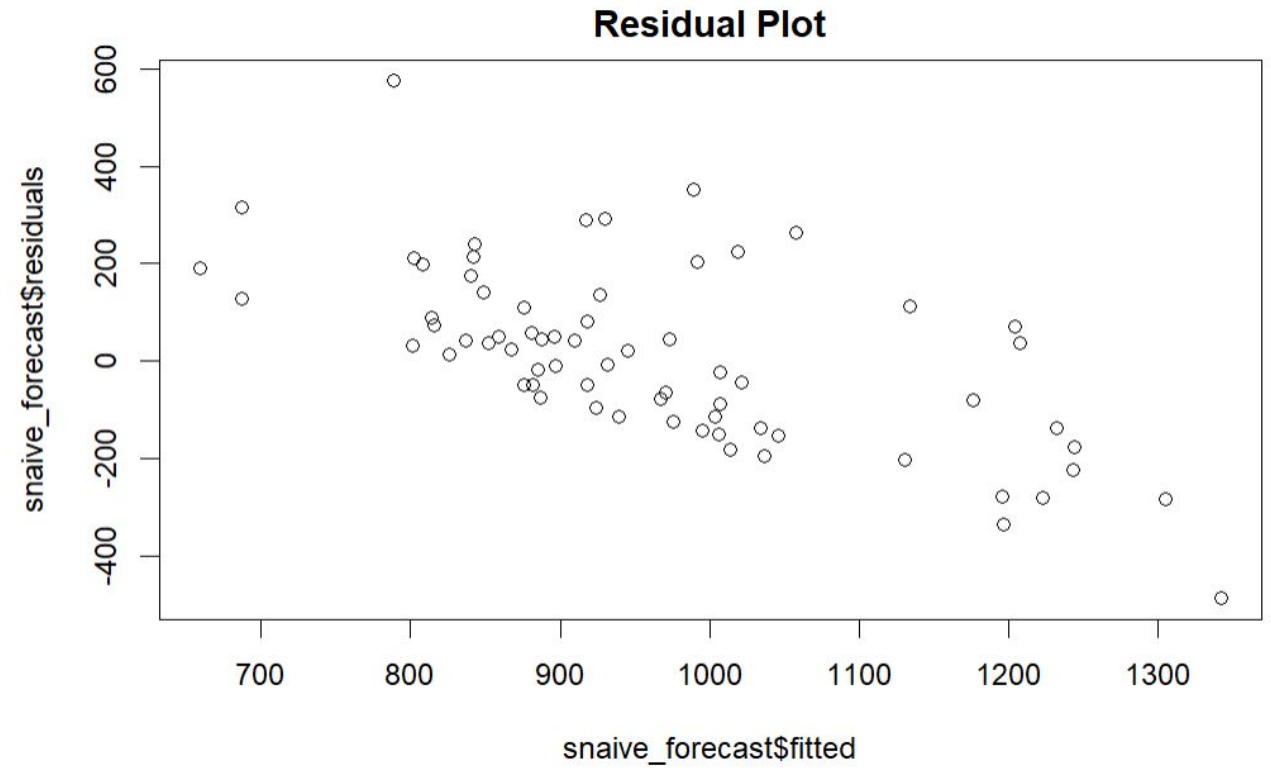
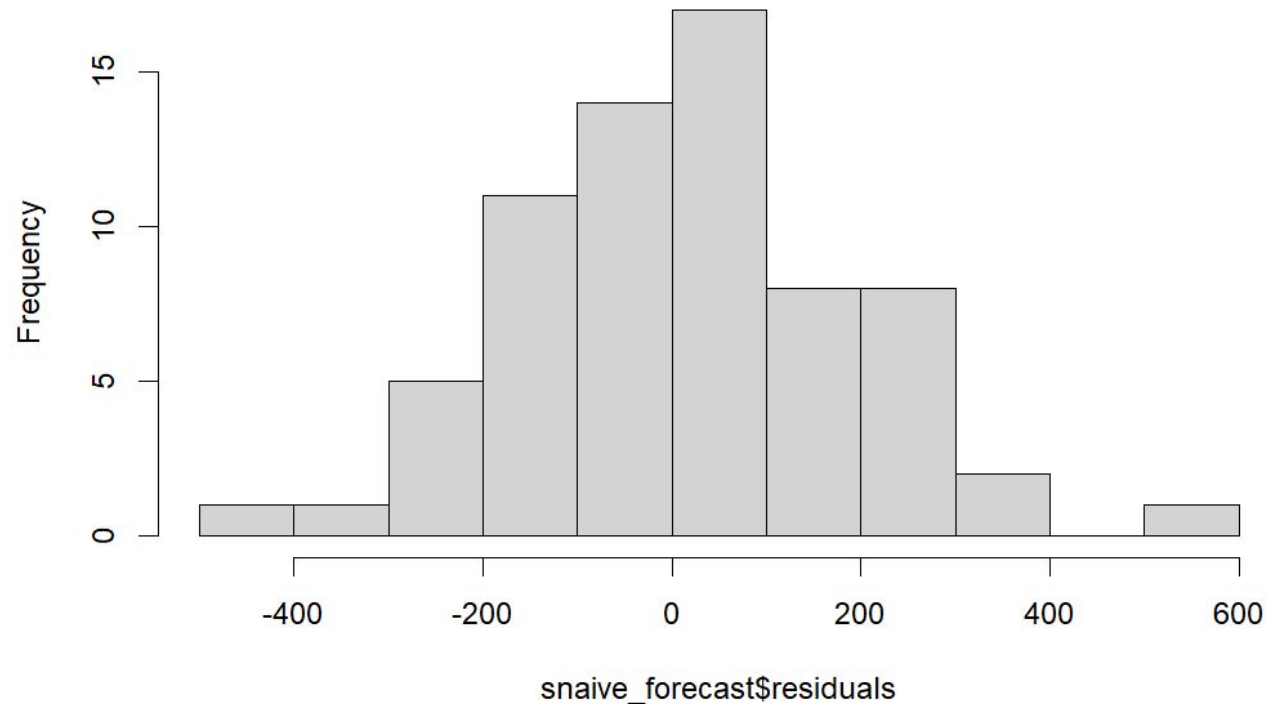
ACF Plot for Snaive Forecasting



Residual Plot for Snaive



Histogram of snaive_forecast\$residuals

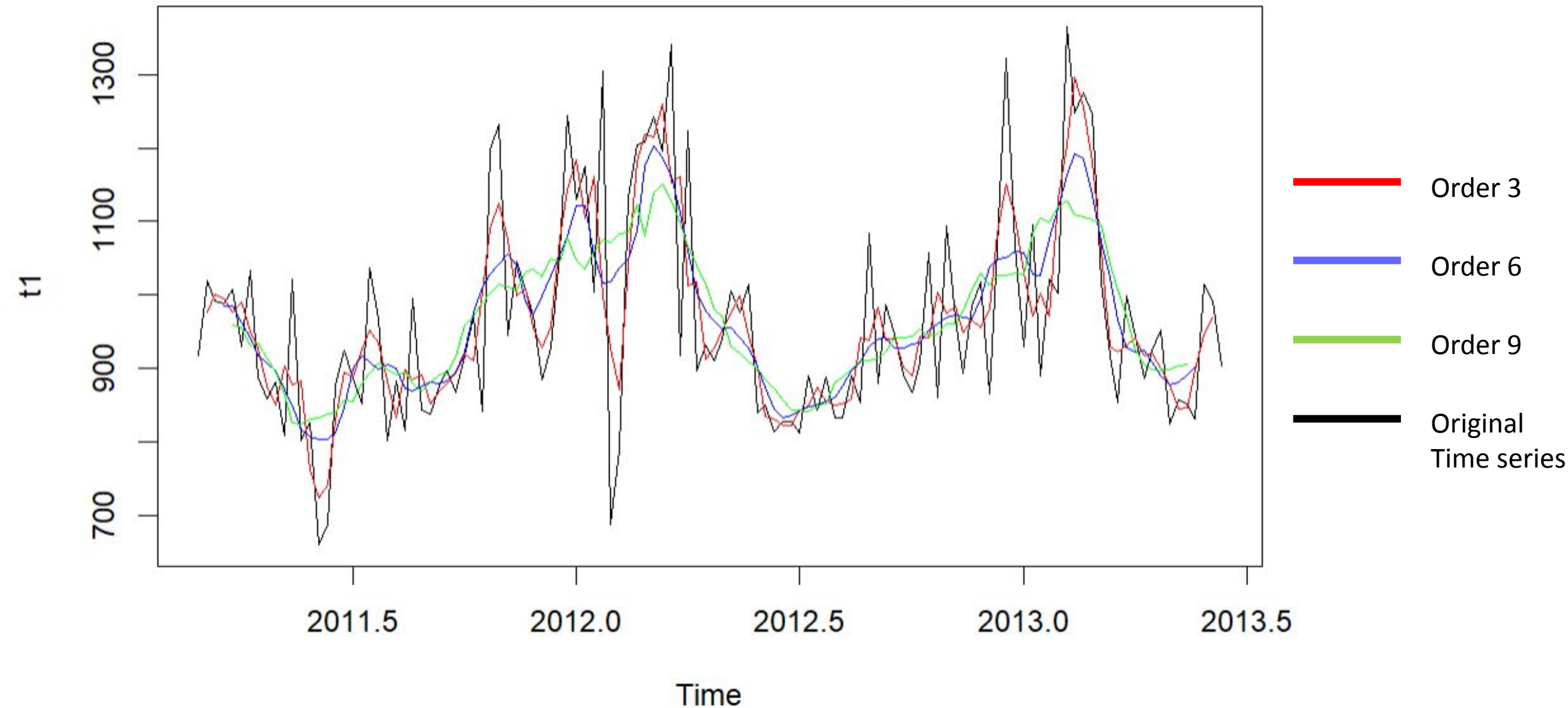


Histogram of Residuals
for Snaive

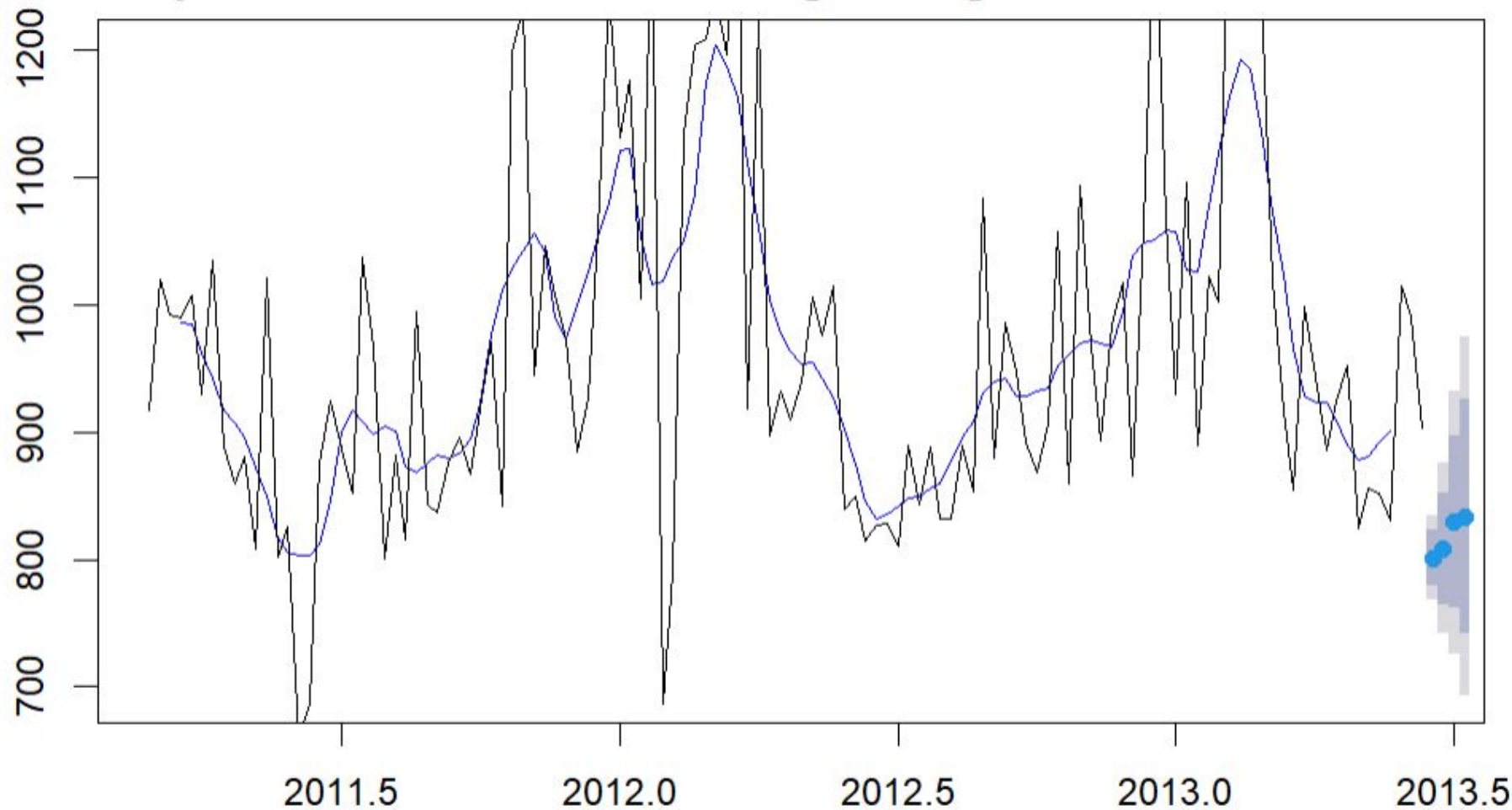


Moving Averages Graph

Graph of Time series graph with Moving avg plot with order 3,6,9



Graph of time series with moving average forecast with order 6



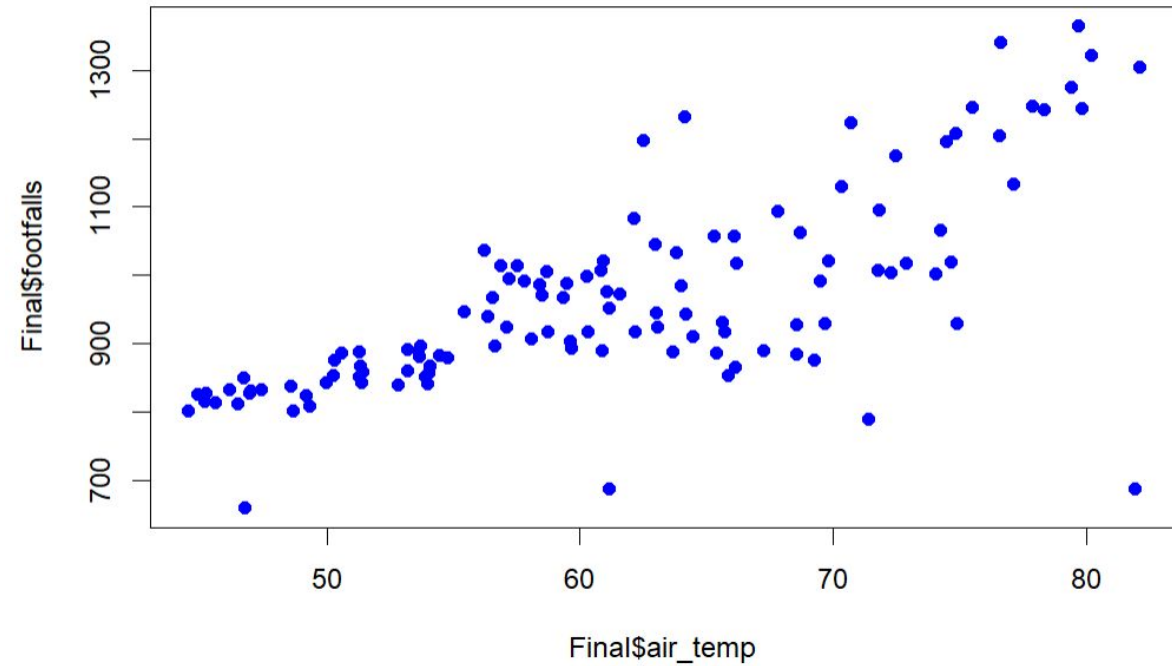
MPE=
0.04691367

| | Point Forecast <dbl> | Lo 80 <dbl> | Hi 80 <dbl> | Lo 95 <dbl> | Hi 95 <dbl> |
|----------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2013.462 | 801.2051 | 779.6269 | 822.7833 | 768.2041 | 834.2061 |
| 2013.481 | 808.2107 | 764.4580 | 851.9634 | 741.2968 | 875.1246 |
| 2013.500 | 828.9135 | 761.2653 | 896.5618 | 725.4545 | 932.3726 |
| 2013.519 | 833.4274 | 741.3805 | 925.4744 | 692.6537 | 974.2011 |

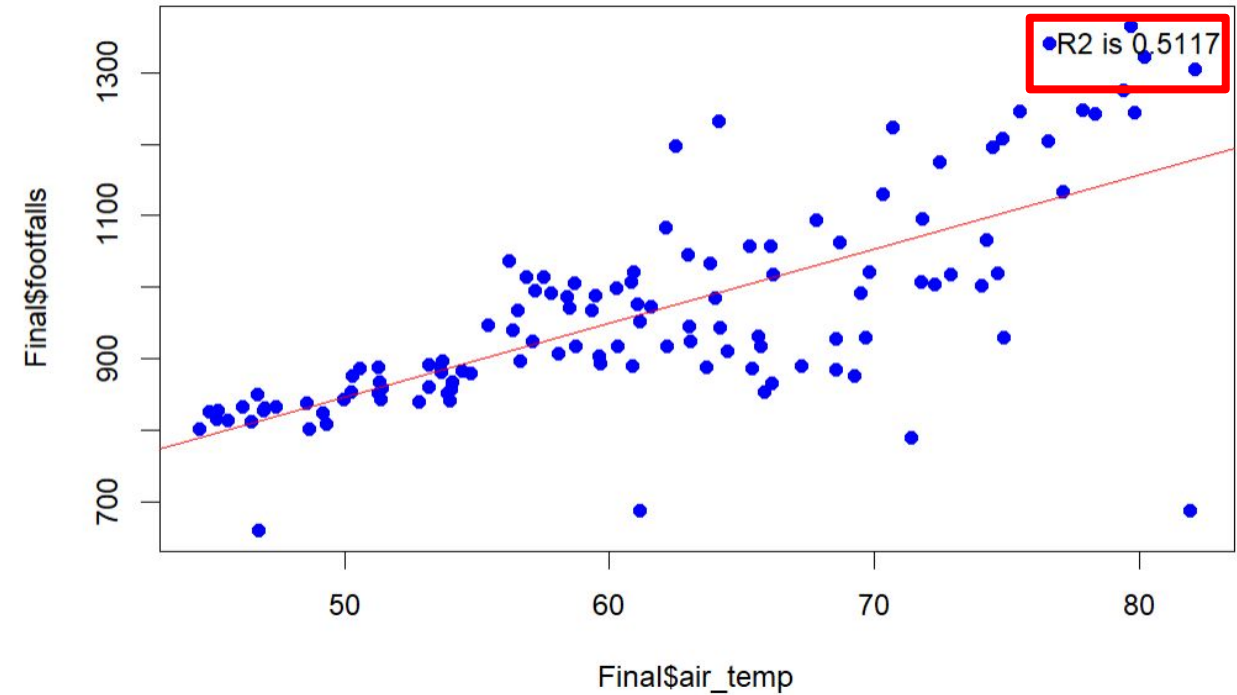
4 rows

Linear Regression

Scatter Plot



Scatter Plot with R2 value



Linear Regression Model

```
Call:
lm(formula = Final$footfalls ~ Final$air_temp)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-490.57  -37.65    6.39   49.56  239.37

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)   326.7243    57.6119   5.671 1.03e-07 ***
Final$air_temp  10.3867     0.9264  11.212 < 2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 100.2 on 118 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.5158,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.5117
F-statistic: 125.7 on 1 and 118 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

P value=

| | Pr(> t) |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (Intercept) | 1.03e-07 *** |
| Final\$air_temp | < 2e-16 *** |

T value=

| | t value |
|-----------------|---------|
| (Intercept) | 5.671 |
| Final\$air_temp | 11.212 |

Adjusted R2= 0.5117

Implementation for Forecasting

The formula for our model is ,

$$Y = mx + C,$$

where y = average footfalls in a week,

m = slope or coefficient of x ,

x = average air temperature in a given week,

C = intercept or the constant.

```
Call:
lm(formula = Final$footfalls ~ Final$air_temp)
```

```
Coefficients:
(Intercept)    Final$air_temp
    326.72         10.39
```

So for example in a given week the average temperature was 78F then the prediction of average footfalls for that week will be,

$$Y = 10.39(78) + 326.72$$

which is 1137.14 which will be considered as 1137 or 1138 people.

Conclusions

- As the adjusted R^2 value is 0.5117, 51% variance in the footfalls can be attributed by the change in the temperature.
- We realise that the R^2 value is very less for our model, but we do not discard the model as hiring of park labor does not happen on a weekly basis, so the forecast is good enough for them to be prepared.
- However, if we consider some more relevant variables in regards to the weather we can establish a better model with improved significance.
- Hence we also chose Moving averages order 6 and Snaive to be our best models as the accuracy helped us decide that the forecast is not biased and that should give the officials or authorities a fair chance to prepare for stocking or hiring in advance.

