



HOME VALUE PATROL



EMERGENCY
DIAL 911



Team 3

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Agenda

- ★ Introduction & Context
- ★ What? - Research Question
- ★ Data Description
- ★ Exploratory Data Analysis
- ★ Data Cleaning and Curation
- ★ Regression Analysis
- ★ Conclusion



WHY ? this project

FBI



8,277,829

property crime offenses
in the nation in 2014.

\$14.3 billion

estimated losses caused by
property crimes in 2014.

Source: <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/property-crime>

WHAT?

are we doing

Seattle

911 Response
Zillow Home Value



RESEARCH QUESTION

Does crime in a neighborhood
affect the home values over time?

DATA!

description



Seattle 911 Response

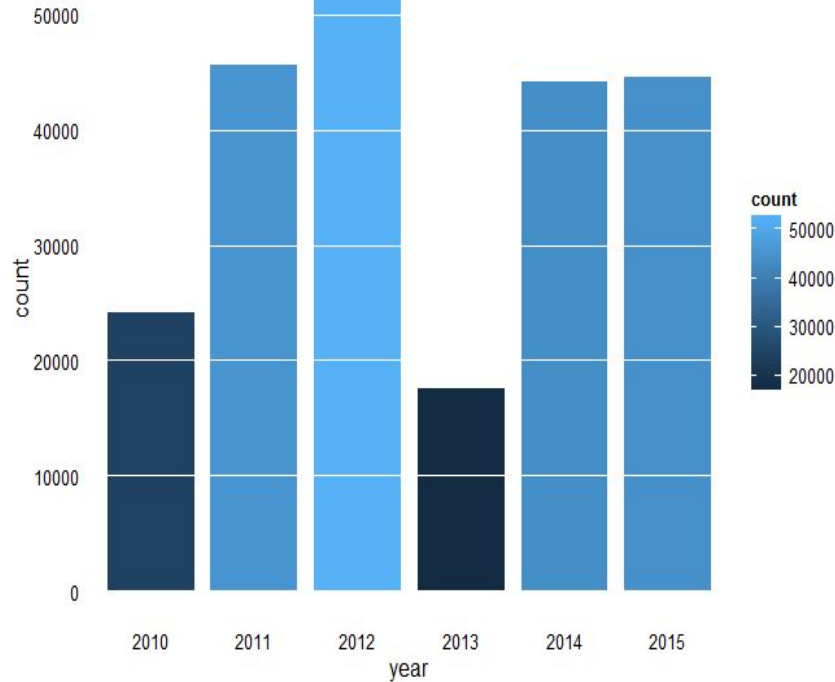
- ★ 1.14 million records
- ★ Timeline 2010-15
- ★ 19 variables
- ★ 46 crime types

Zillow Data Research

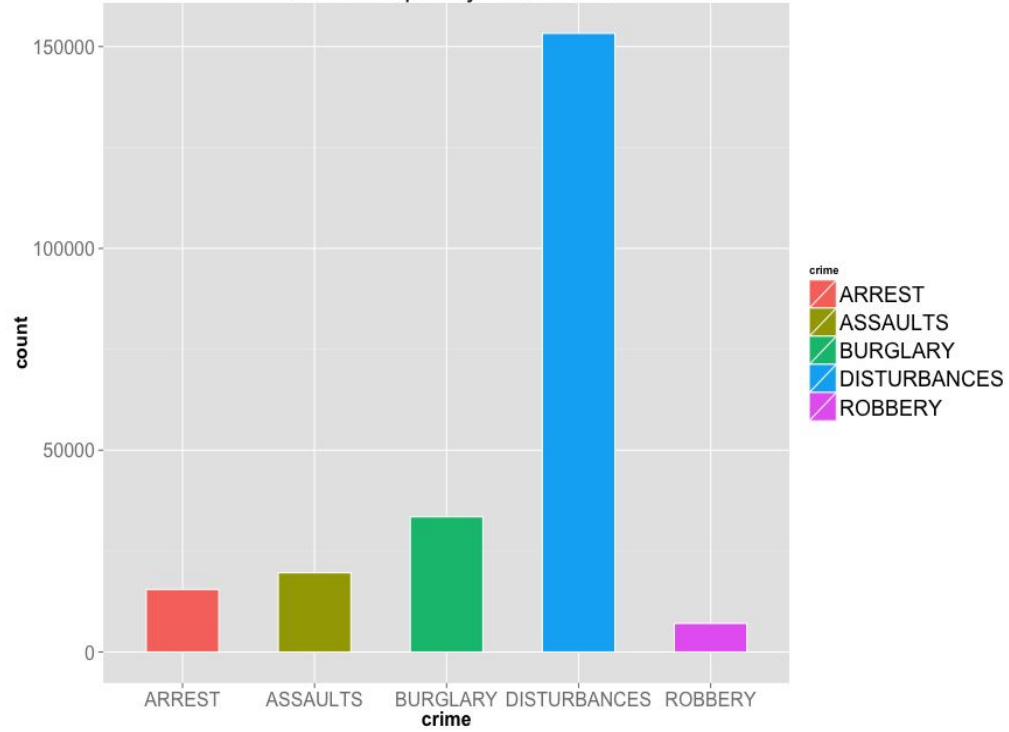
- ★ Time-series data
- ★ Dimensions: 5692 x 88
- ★ Year, Month, ZHVI, Neighborhood, Region

EXPLORATORY Data Analysis

Crime statistics by year

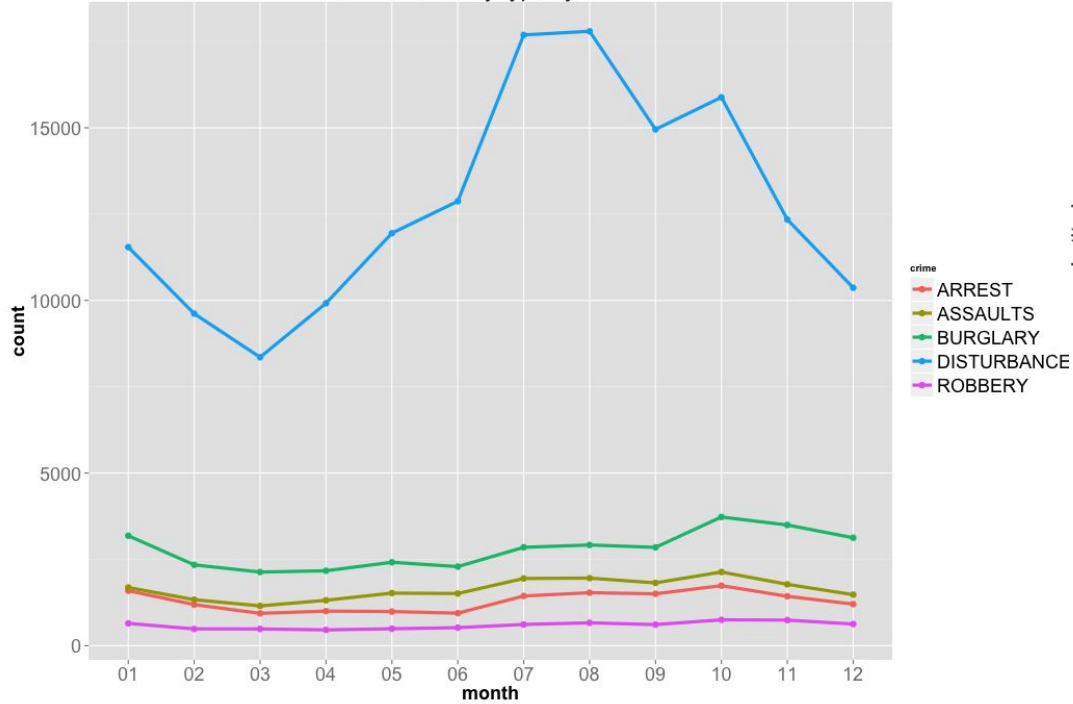


Crime Frequency since 2010

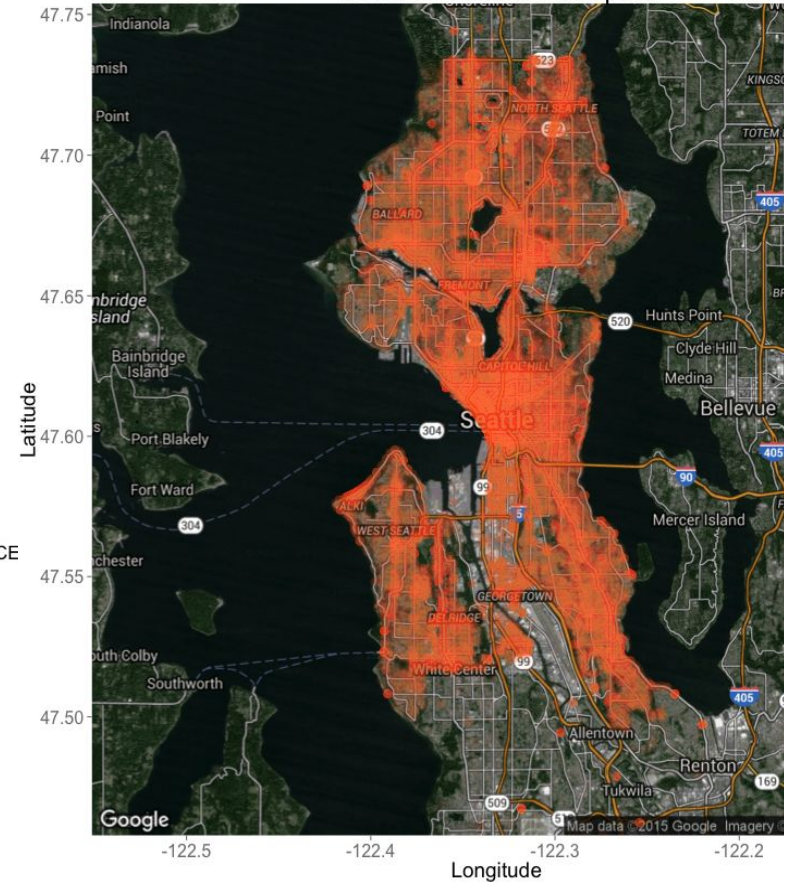


EXPLORATORY Data Analysis !

Crime trends by type by month

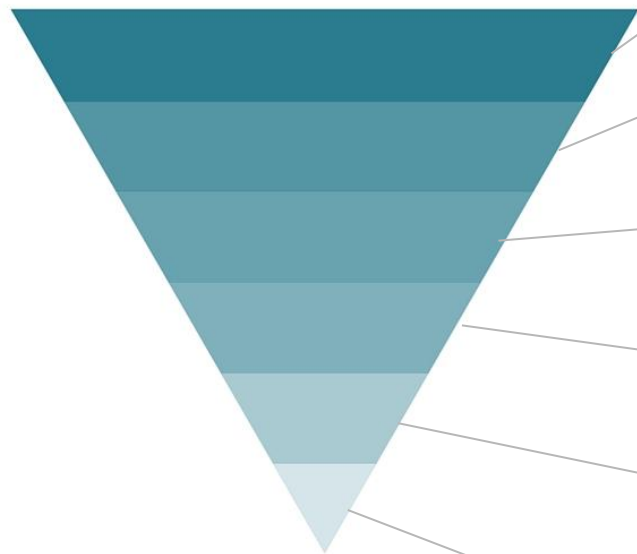


Crime in Seattle: Hot Spots



DATA!

Cleaning & Curation Methods



Getting rid of unwanted records and columns

Reverse Geocoding Latitudes & Longitudes ~ High Scale Conversion using Shapefiles in R

Data Transformation ~ Tidy Data (Method applied Hadley Wickham - Journal of Statistical Software, vol. 59, 2014.)

Data Aggregation by Year, Month & Neighborhood

Merging the clean datasets by Aggregated Matching

Ready for
Regression Analysis

DATA!

Cleaning - R Packages used



Over 300 lines of R code written for the project:

https://github.com/akashjaswal/home-value-patrol/blob/master/project_code.R

gpclib - General Polygon Clipping Library for R

rgeos - Interface to Geometry Engine - Open Source (GEOS)

maptools - Reading / Handling Spatial Objects

rgdal - Bindings for the Geospatial Data Abstraction Library

spatialEco - Spatial Analysis and Modelling

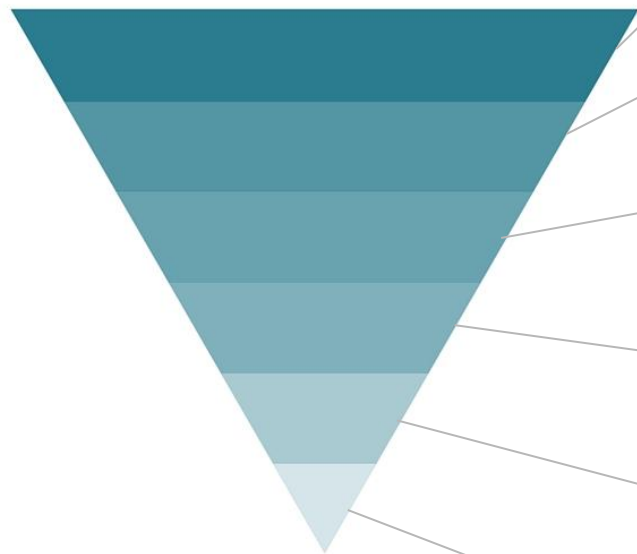
tidyr

ggplot2

dplyr

DATA!

Cleaning & Curation numbers



1.14 Million records narrowed down to 229K values

Reverse geocoded 229K different Latitude-Longitude combinations and mapped them to 82 neighborhood zones

Zillow data transformed from dim [5692 x 88] to [20592 x 4] dataframes (Reduce & Transpose)

229K values aggregated to 5904 rows (5 Years, 60 Months, 82 Neighborhoods, 5 Crime types)

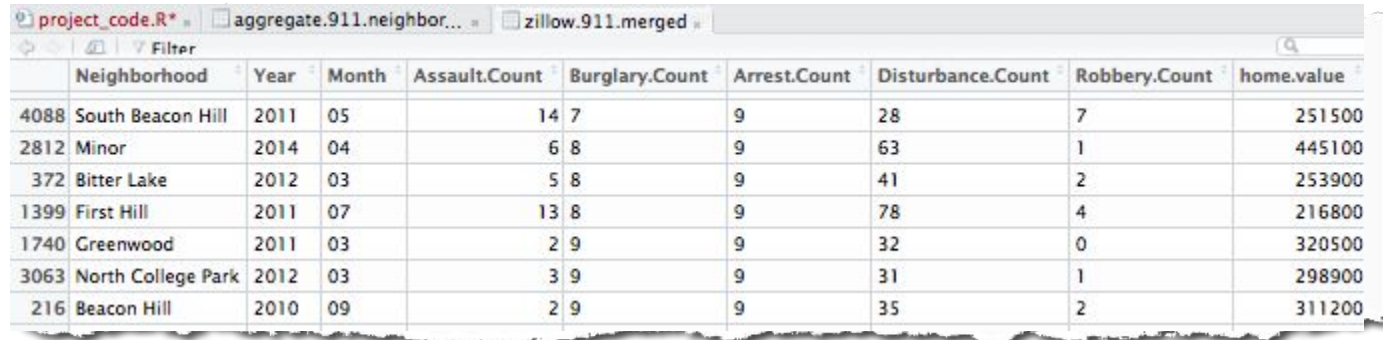
Final Merged Dataset to append the Zillow Home Value to each of the corresponding aggregated 911 value

Ready for
Regression Analysis

Data Analysis!

Phew, Finally

Crimes aggregated by month, year and neighborhood with corresponding value of house during the same period and neighborhood



The screenshot shows an RStudio window with three tabs: 'project_code.R*', 'aggregate.911.neighbor...', and 'zillow.911.merged'. The active tab displays a data table with the following columns: Neighborhood, Year, Month, Assault.Count, Burglary.Count, Arrest.Count, Disturbance.Count, Robbery.Count, and home.value. The table contains 8 rows of data, each representing a different neighborhood and time period.

	Neighborhood	Year	Month	Assault.Count	Burglary.Count	Arrest.Count	Disturbance.Count	Robbery.Count	home.value
4088	South Beacon Hill	2011	05	14	7	9	28	7	251500
2812	Minor	2014	04	6	8	9	63	1	445100
372	Bitter Lake	2012	03	5	8	9	41	2	253900
1399	First Hill	2011	07	13	8	9	78	4	216800
1740	Greenwood	2011	03	2	9	9	32	0	320500
3063	North College Park	2012	03	3	9	9	31	1	298900
216	Beacon Hill	2010	09	2	9	9	35	2	311200

WHAT IS OUR MODEL?

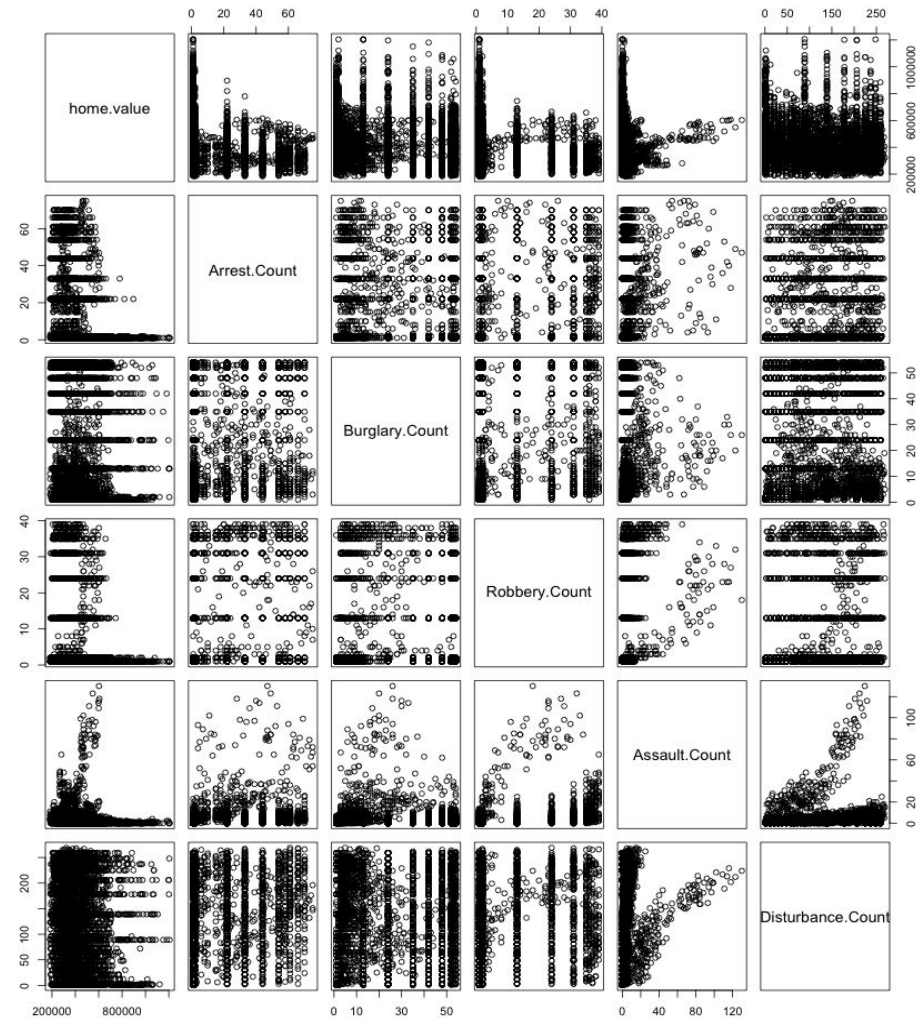
Predicting home values as a function of property crimes

Data Analysis!

Collinearity



- ✓ Linear Relationship between data
- ✓ Nearly normally-distributed residuals
- ✓ Constant variability
- ✓ Independent observations



Data Analysis !

Multiple Regression

Multiple R-squared: 0.1106

$$\text{home.value} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * \text{Assault.Count} + \beta_2 * \text{Arrest.Count} + \beta_3 * \text{Burglary.Count} + \beta_4 * \text{Disturbance.Count} + \beta_5 * \text{Robbery.Count}$$

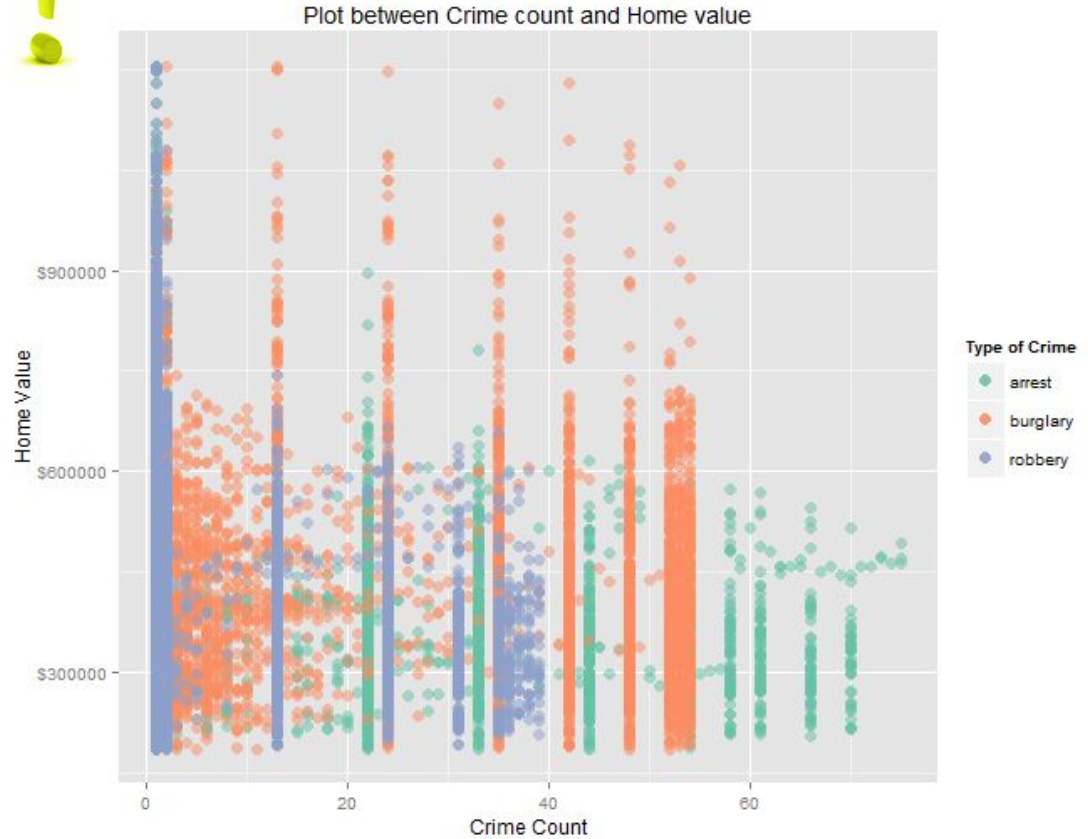
	Estimate	Pr (> t)	95% Confidence Interval
(Intercept)	469028.28	< 2e-16	461599.3, 476457.2
Assault.Count	1401.19	5.18e-09	931.7, 1870.6
Arrest.Count	-2278.03	< 2e-16	-2531.6, -2024.4
Burglary.Count	-114.53	0.2973	-329.9, 100.87
Disturbance.Count	56.38	0.0273	6.3, 106.4
Robbery.Count	-2413.51	< 2e-16	-2876.40, -1950.6

Data Analysis !

Model Interpretation



Assault Count	▲ \$ 1401.19
Arrest Count	▼ \$ 2278.03
Burglary Count	▼ \$ 114.53
Disturbance Count	▲ \$ 56.38
Robbery Count	▼ \$ 2413.51

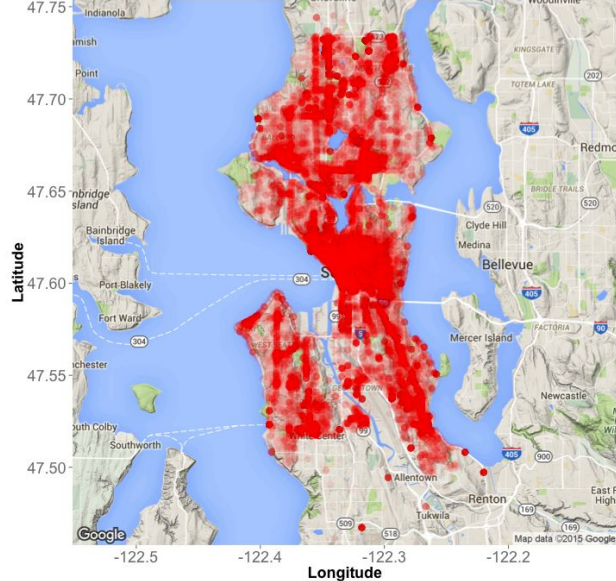


Data Analysis !

Special Inferences

Disturbance complaints have **less or no correlation** with time or neighborhood ~ evenly distributed

Disturbance Complaints in Seattle

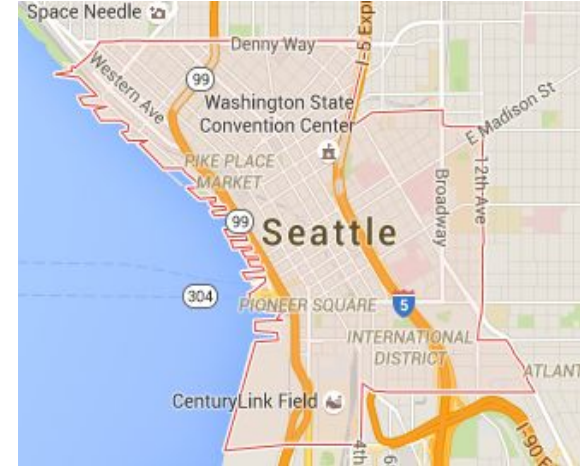


Seattlers like to Party!

Since 2010, 4471 of total 17523 **assault** cases reported in Downtown Seattle



You are less likely to be arrested if you stay in an **expensive** house!



Burglary - The victim **does not** have to be present - Makes this less egregious and hence it affects the home value with lesser magnitude.

Robbery - The victim **must be** present at the scene - More egregious crime, has higher negative impact on the value of the homes.

Project Scope !

Limitations and Key Learnings

Other Factors include:

- Distance from Workplace, UW and SeaTac Airport.
- Access to Transportation & Departmental Stores.
- History of neighborhood and past data.

Key Learnings

- ✓ Data Cleaning
- ✓ R Programming
- ✓ Open-ended questions
- ✓ Data Science

Thank you!

