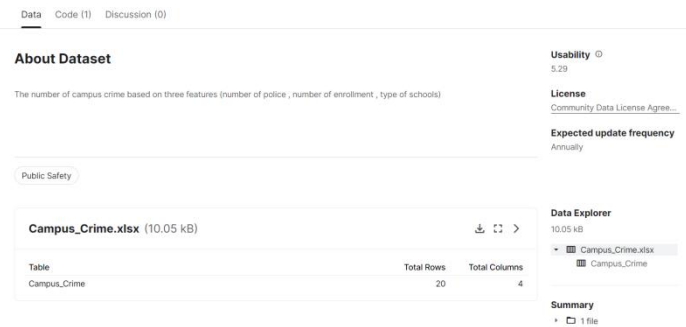


Campus Crime Prediction-predictive analysis with Analytic Solver

Data source:Campus Crime Dataset,

link:<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/tobijoshua/campuscrime>



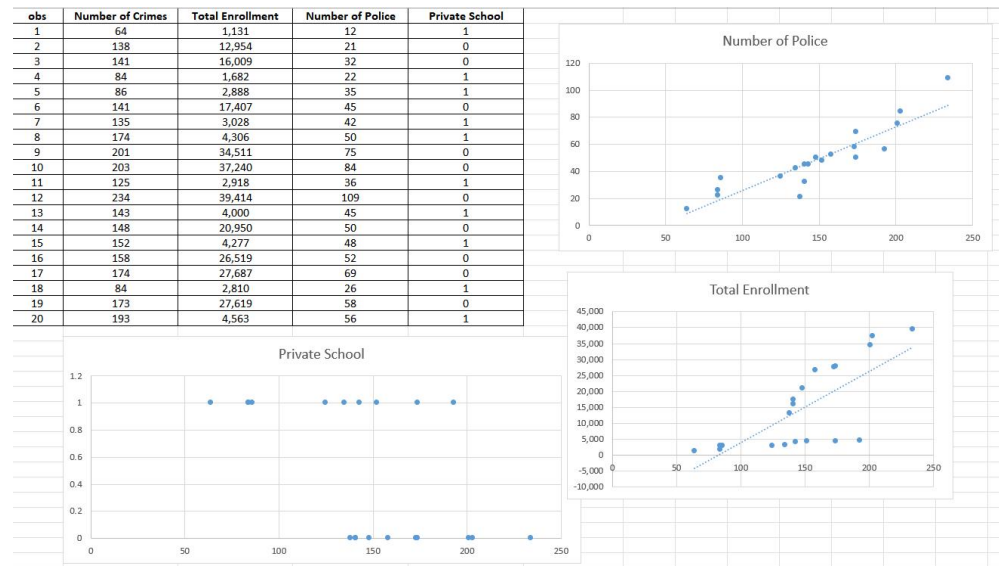
Introduction:

Campus Crime Prediction Based on number of police, number of enrollment, schools

Y:number of crimes X_1 :Total enrollment X_2 :Police X_3 :Private school

Data process and modeling:

Step 1:scatter plot

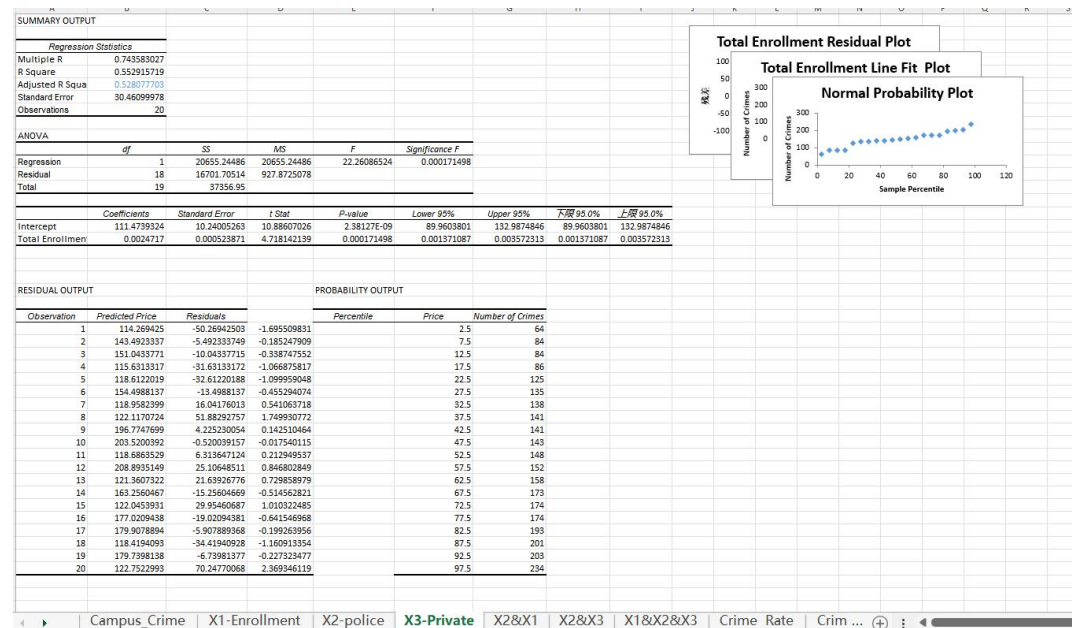


According to the scatter plot,when use a simple linear regression model to estimate the crime amount ,police and total enrollment should be used because there seems to be linear relationship between them with number of crimes.

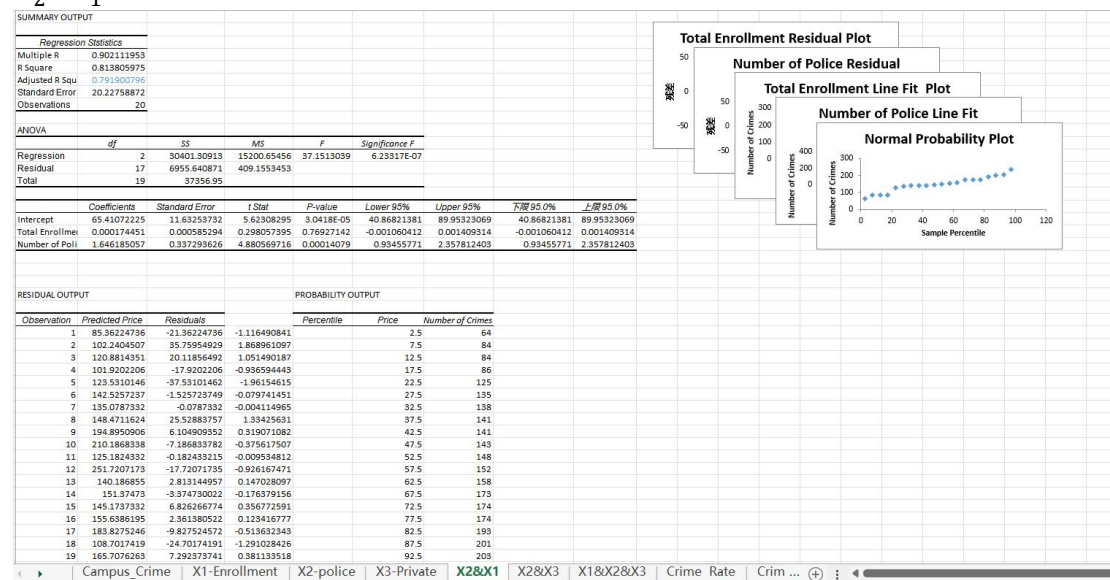
Step 2:

X_1 :

Campus Crime Prediction



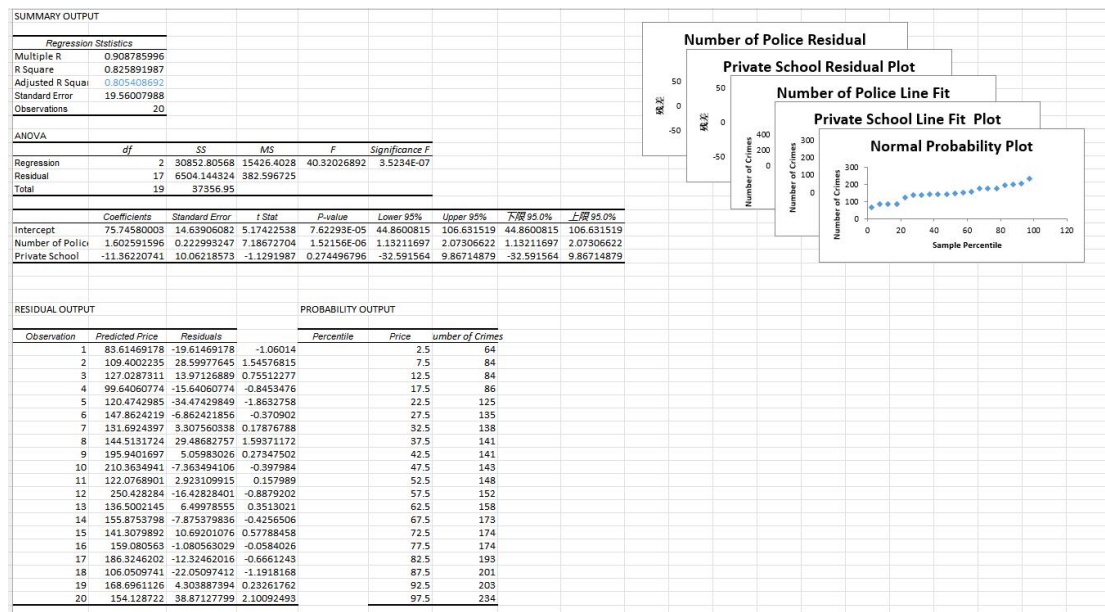
X_2 & X_1 :



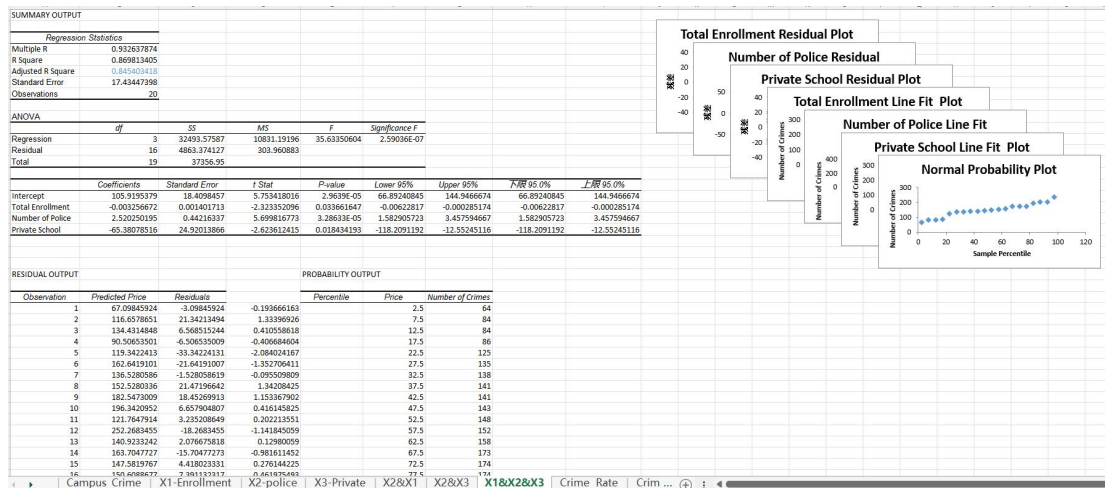
X_1 doesn't help to explain the crime amount when X_2 is also in the model.

X_2 & X_3 :

Campus Crime Prediction



$X_1 \& X_2 \& X_3$:



The model using X_2 accounts for 80% of the variation in y, leaving 20% unaccounted for. If X_3 , X_2 is also in the model, then the model using X_1, X_2 and X_3 accounts for 84.5% of the variation in y, leaving 15.5% unaccounted for.

Y: crime X_1 : Total enrollment X_2 : Police X_3 : Private school

$$\hat{Y} = b_1 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3$$

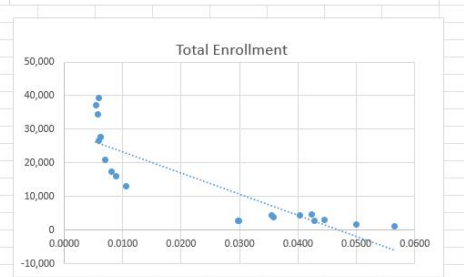
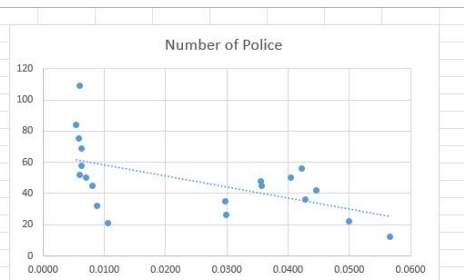
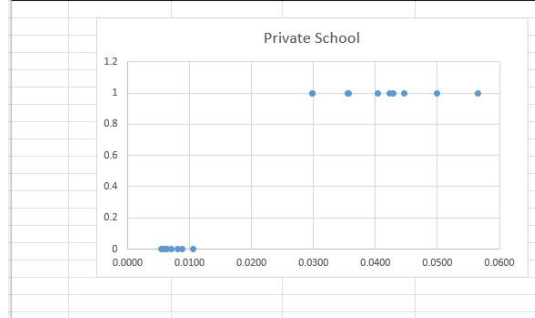
$$\hat{Y} = 105.9195 - 0.0032567X_1 + 2.52X_2 - 65.38X_3$$

Step 3-Crime rate mode:

To reduce the sample bias from total amount of Enrollment, use crime rate as dependent variable (crime rate = crime / total enrollment):

Campus Crime Prediction

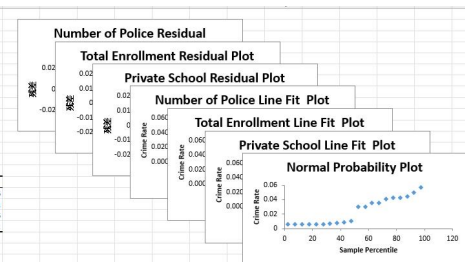
obs	Crime Rate	Number of Police	Total Enrollment	Private School
1	0.0566	12	1,131	1
2	0.0107	21	12,954	0
3	0.0088	32	16,009	0
4	0.0499	22	1,682	1
5	0.0298	35	2,888	1
6	0.0081	45	17,407	0
7	0.0446	42	3,028	1
8	0.0404	50	4,306	1
9	0.0058	75	34,511	0
10	0.0055	84	37,240	0
11	0.0428	36	2,918	1
12	0.0059	109	39,414	0
13	0.0358	45	4,000	1
14	0.0071	50	20,950	0
15	0.0355	48	4,277	1
16	0.0060	52	26,519	0
17	0.0063	69	27,687	0
18	0.0299	26	2,810	1
19	0.0063	58	27,619	0
20	0.0423	56	4,563	1



Campus_Crime | X1-Enrollment | X2-police | X3-Private | X2&X1 | X2&X3 | X1&X2&X3 | **Crime Rate** | Crim ... (+) :

SUMMARY OUTPUT						
Regression Statistics						
Multiple R	0.9500502					
R Square	0.90832933					
Adjusted R Square	0.89145158					
Standard Error	0.006096221					
Observations	20					
ANOVA						
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F	
Regression	3	0.005776728	0.001925576	52.84813092	1.59511E-08	
Residual	16	0.000582975	3.6406E-05			
Total	19	0.006359703				
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Intercept	0.010154086	0.006373917	1.593068406	0.130705898	-0.00358015	0.023666186
Number of Police	-0.000183121	0.000453087	-1.196184032	0.249050292	-0.000707651	0.000414141
Total Enrollment	2.99E-07	4.85306E-07	0.615539586	0.546861611	-7.30082E-07	1.32752E-06
Private School	0.036475464	0.008627952	4.22760229	0.00064046	0.018185066	0.054765862

RESIDUAL OUTPUT				PROBABILITY OUTPUT		
Observation	Predicted Price	Residuals		Percentile	Price	Number of Crimes
1	0.044769956	0.01181735	2.13355889	2.5	0.005451128	
2	0.010178172	0.000476808	0.08735581	7.5	0.00581423	
3	0.009076436	-0.00026889	-0.04842982	12.5	0.00595677	
4	0.043103345	0.006837202	1.234326658	17.5	0.005957992	
5	0.041083035	-0.011304641	-2.040837843	22.5	0.006163804	
6	0.007113479	0.0008671	0.178131731	27.5	0.006284538	
7	0.039843012	0.004740872	0.85874206	32.5	0.007064439	
8	0.038759812	0.00164892	0.297881185	37.5	0.00810019	
9	0.006729169	-0.000904939	-0.16336952	42.5	0.008807546	
10	0.005806291	-0.000445163	-0.080365724	47.5	0.01065308	
11	0.040098076	0.001028884	0.148187236	52.5	0.020778393	
12	0.001967695	0.003696282	0.716578274	57.5	0.029893238	
13	0.039584006	-0.003834006	-0.692156813	62.5	0.035538929	
14	0.007250241	-0.000191802	-0.04062626	67.5	0.0405575	
15	0.03911739	-0.003578461	-0.646022972	72.5	0.040408732	
16	0.008553572	-0.002595579	-0.468582417	77.5	0.042296735	
17	0.005789428	0.00049511	0.089382748	82.5	0.04283756	
18	0.042707819	-0.013814581	-2.313438673	87.5	0.044683884	



Y:crime-rate X_1 :Total enrollment X_2 :Police X_3 :Private school

$$\hat{Y} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2 + \alpha_3 X_3$$

$$\hat{Y} = 0.010154 + 1.99E07X_1 - 0.000183121X_2 + 0.036475474X_3$$

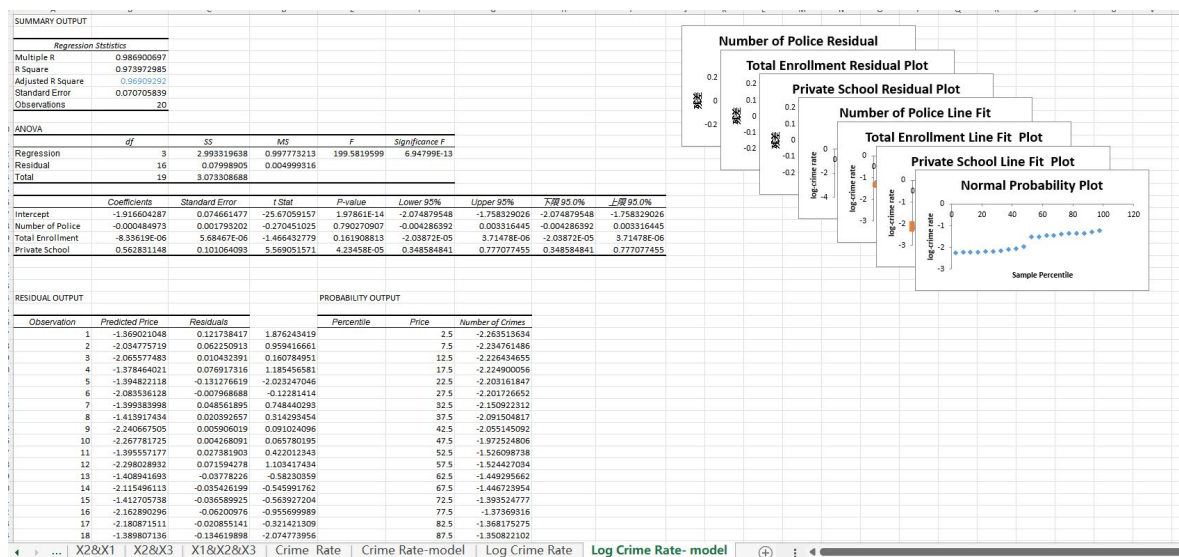
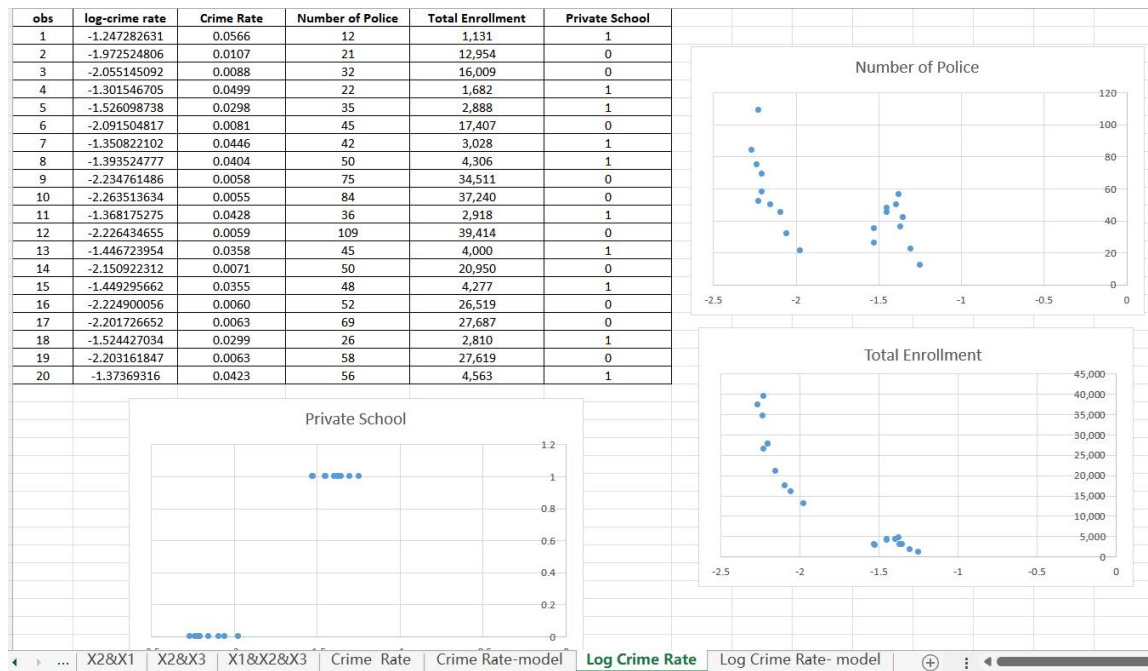
According to the above model, on average, if 1 unit increase in amount of police, then crime rate can be estimated decreased by 0.0183%, but not significant. And crime rate in private school is higher than non-private school.

Step 4-log-Crime rate mode:

Finally, log-scale graph may help us find better accuracy

Log- y-axis:

Campus Crime Prediction



Variables	R^2	Adj- R^2	SE
X_1 (total enrollment)	0.552916	0.528078	30.46099978
X_2 (police)	0.812833	0.802435	19.7089792
X_3 (private)	0.552916	0.528078	30.46099978
$X_2 \& X_1$	0.791901	0.791901	20.22758872
$X_2 \& X_3$	0.825892	0.805409	19.56007988
$X_1 \& X_2 \& X_3$	0.869813	0.845403	17.43447398
Crime rate- $X_1 \& X_2 \& X_3$	0.908333	0.891145	0.006036221
Log(Crime rate)- $X_1 \& X_2 \& X_3$	0.973973	0.969092	0.070705839

Regression models recommended to use and Conclusion:

When completed the log transform of crime rate, then use regression model methods, X_1 : Total enrollment X_2 : Police X_3 : Private school should be used to estimate $\log(\text{crime-rate})$, since its highest $\text{Adj-}R^2(0.973973)$, the recommended model is $\log(\text{crime rate})^{\wedge} = -1.9166 - 8.33619\text{E}06\text{Enrollment} - 0.000484973\text{police} + 0.56283\text{Private}$. If 1 unit increase in police, then crime rate will be decreased by 0.0000485%. And on average, the crime rate of private school higher than non-private school.