# NYPD Criminal Complaints

Time Series Analysis

#### **Data Collection**

## NYC Open Data

NYPD Complaint Data 2006-2017, 6 million observations

Scope narrowed to 2014-2017 (after Stop-and-Frisk policy change)

1.9 million observations

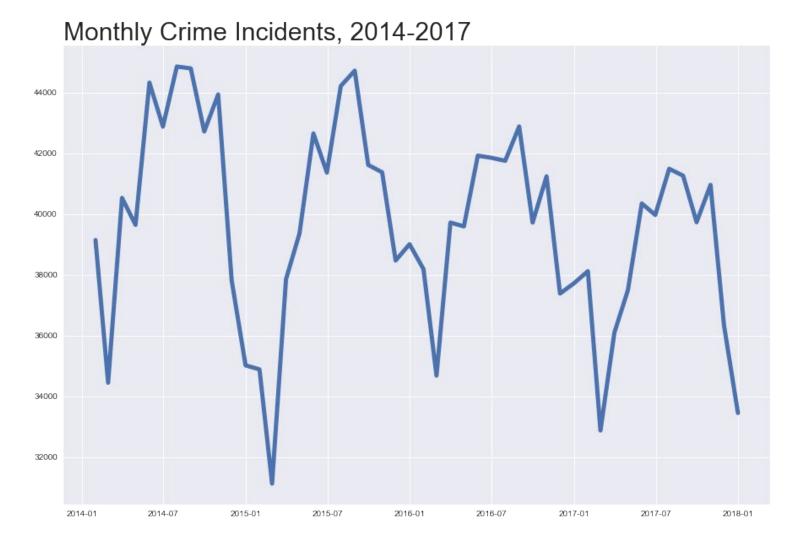


Central Park Daily Weather Data

Maximum Temperature

## Data Exploration

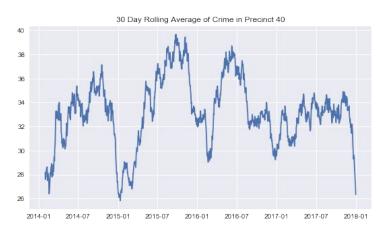
Daily Crime Incidents, 2014-2017 30 Day Moving Avg 



## **Top Precincts**



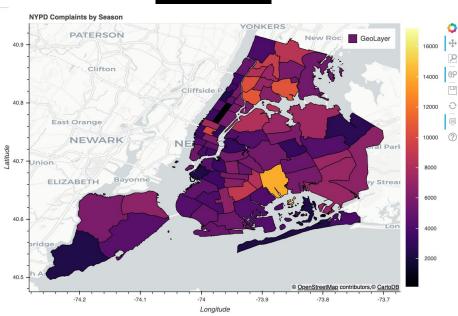




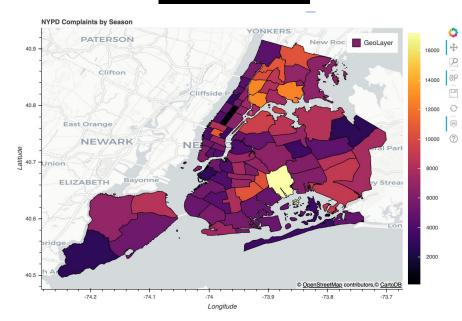


### **Crime by Precinct, Seasonal Comparison**

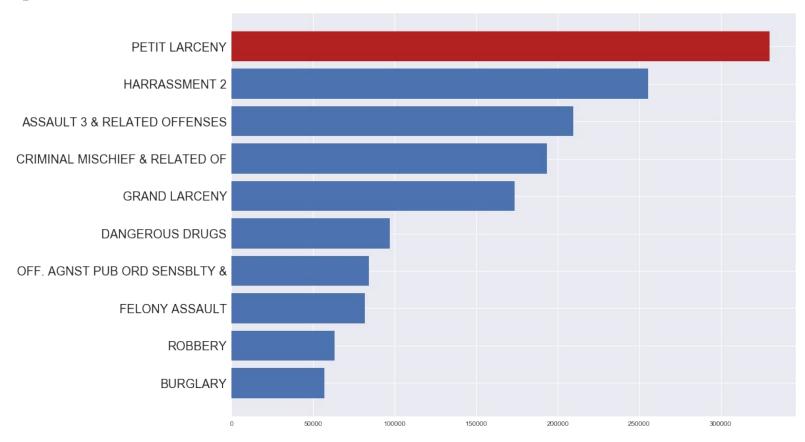
#### Winter



#### **Summer**



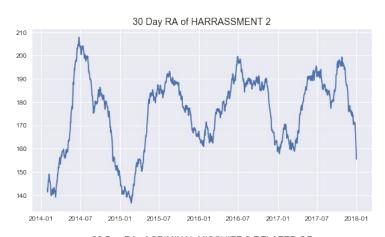
## **Top Crimes**



### **Top Crimes**

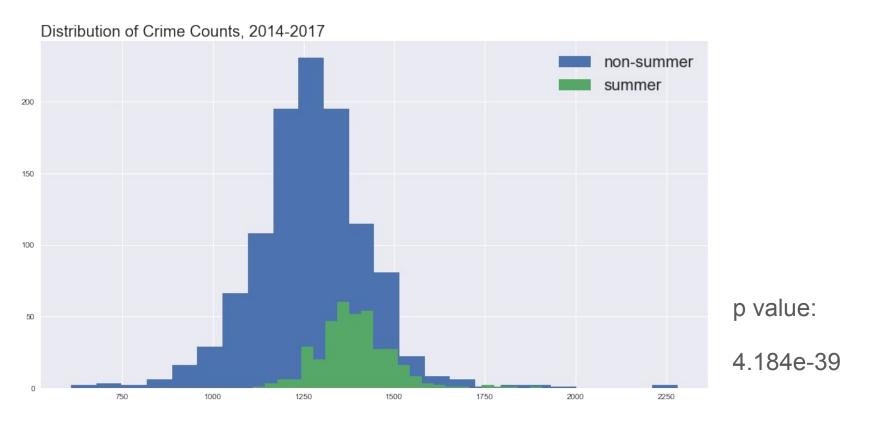








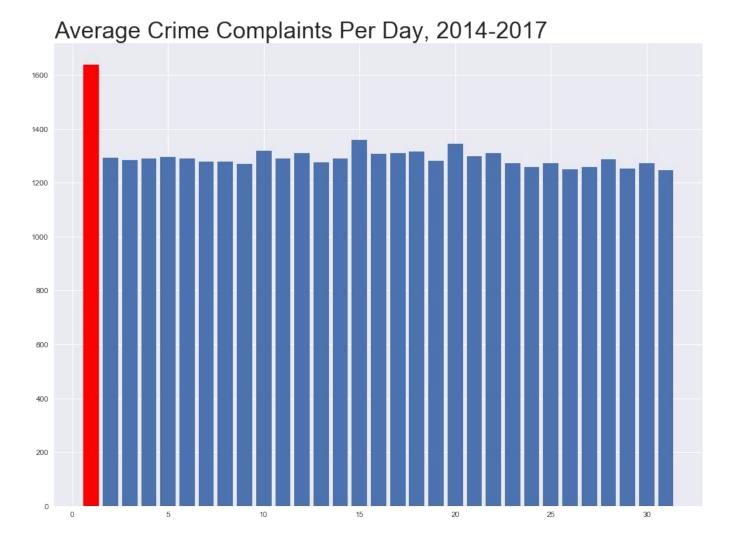
#### T-Test: Difference of Summer/Non-Summer Crime



Daily Crime Incidents, 2014-2017 30 Day Moving Avg 

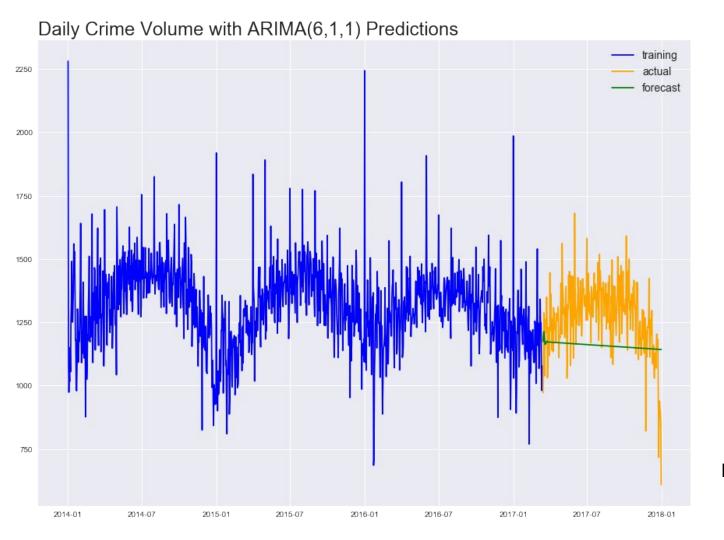




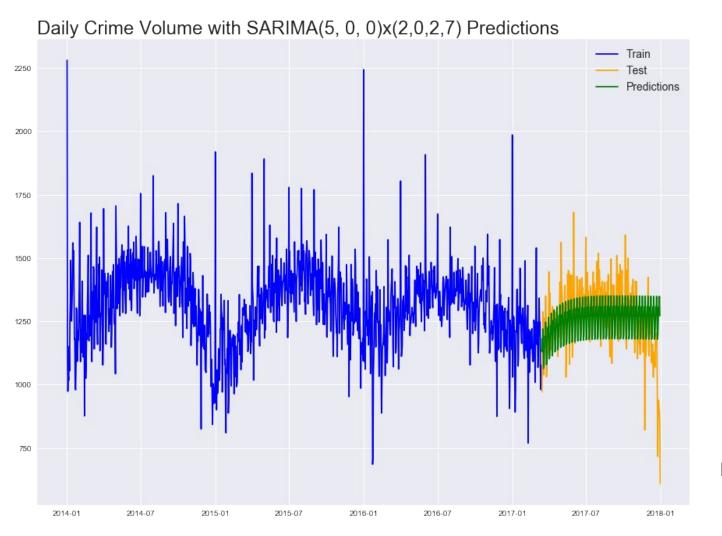


30 Day Moving Average Anomalies Rolling Avg 2250 95% Confidence Interval Anomaly Actual values 2000 1750 1500 1250 1000 750 2014-01 2014-07 2015-01 2015-07 2016-01 2016-07 2017-01 2017-07 2018-01

## Modeling

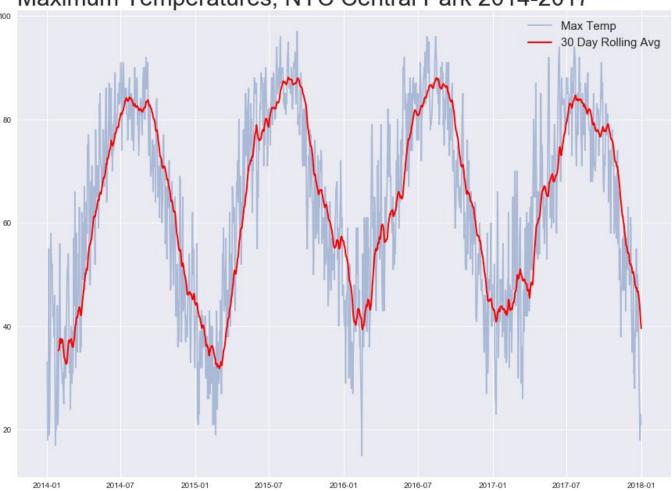


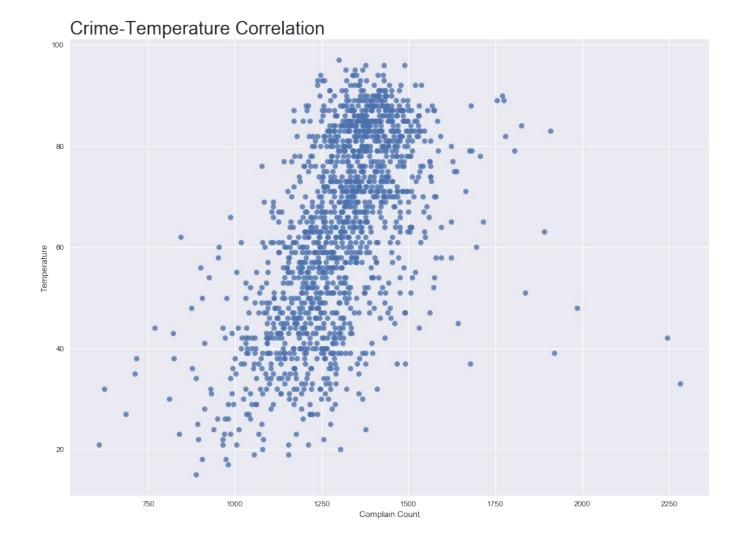
RMSE: 173.98

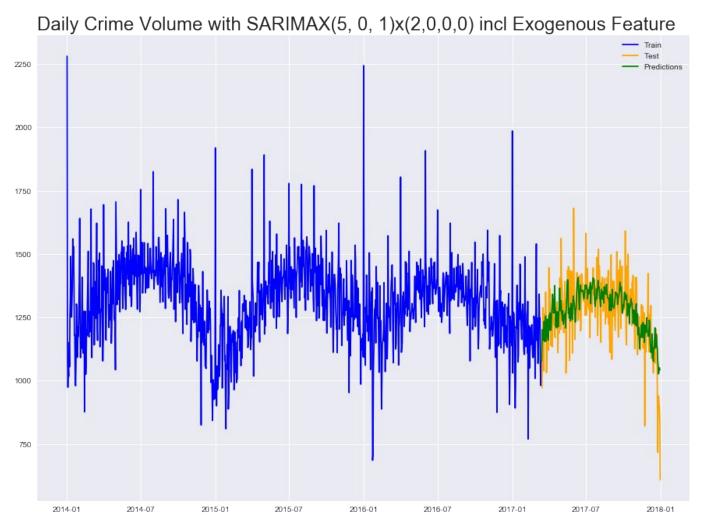


RMSE: 142.43

Maximum Temperatures, NYC Central Park 2014-2017







RMSE: 99.252

## Conclusion

Exogenous features can greatly improve the performance of time series predictions.

By incorporating temperature into the model, RMSE for crime predictions was reduced by 30%.