Predictive modelling

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Data Preparation and cleaning

Getting the missing values percentages

```
Number_Missing Missing_Rate
                                          Variable
## 1
               7087
                         56.53318
                                        enrollment
## 2
               7087
                         56.53318
                                        employment
## 3
               9448
                         75.36694 employment_type
## 4
               9448
                         75.36694 weekly_work_hrs
                         58.71889
## 5
                                        ethnicity
               7361
## 6
               7383
                         58.89438
                                            gender
## [1] 5095
              18
```

missing value treatment

Method I

Treating imbalance classification

```
library(ROSE)
data_pad_balance<-ovun.sample(permanent_address ~ ., data = data_pad, method = "both", p=0.5,N=NROW(data_pad_balance)</pre>
```

```
## [1] 5095 18
```

Converting predictors to category

Partitioning data set

```
## [1] 3415 18
## [1] 1680 18
```

The training data has 76 observations with 1887 now (old =1057 when compared) variables. The testing data has 32 observation with 1887 now (old= 1057 when compared) variables.

Model fitting

```
#---- Model building ----
# Create a wrapper function to abstract away the common aspects of model fitting
formula<- permanent_address~.</pre>
fit.model <- function(method, tunegrid="", data=NULL, formula=NULL) {</pre>
  data <- training
  if(is.null(formula)) formula<- permanent_address~.</pre>
  # Train the model
  train(
           formula,
           data = data,
           method = method,
           trControl = trainControl(method = "cv", 5),
           preProcess = c("center", "scale"),
           tuneGrid = tunegrid)
# Logistic Regression
log <-train(formula,</pre>
                 data=training,
                 method="glm",
                 family = binomial(link = "logit"),
                trControl = trainControl(method = "cv", 5),
                preProcess = c("center", "scale"))
# LDA
lda <- train(formula,</pre>
                 data=training,
                 method="lda",
                trControl = trainControl(method = "cv", 5),
                preProcess = c("center", "scale"))
#----- Elastic Net Models -----
# fit a LASSO model
lasso <- fit.model("glmnet", expand.grid(.alpha=1, .lambda=seq(0,0.1,0.01)))</pre>
# Fit a Ridge regression model
ridge <- fit.model("glmnet", expand.grid(.alpha=0, .lambda=seq(0,0.1,0.01)))
# Bagging
# bag <- fit.model("rf", data.frame(mtry=11))</pre>
bag <- train(formula,</pre>
                 data=training,
                 method="rf",
                trControl = trainControl(method = "cv", 5),
                preProcess = c("center", "scale"),
                tuneGrid = data.frame(mtry=11),
                ntree = 1000)
```

Making predictions

Metrics

##

auc

```
## In order to avoid name clashes, do not attach 'mlr3measures'. Instead, only load the namespace with
##
## Attaching package: 'mlr3measures'
## The following object is masked from 'package:pROC':
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:caret':
##
## precision, recall, sensitivity, specificity

## The following object is masked from 'package:MASS':
##
## fbeta
```

```
# Create a custom confusion matrix with performance metrics
metrics <- function(model_object, response="", test_data=NULL) {</pre>
  # response = "permanent_address"
  # model_object <- log</pre>
  if(is.null(test_data)) test_data <- testing</pre>
  # make predictions
  prediction <- predict(model_object, test_data)</pre>
  prediction_A <- predict(model_object, test_data, type="prob")</pre>
  target <- test_data[, response]</pre>
  cmat <- confusionMatrix(prediction, target, mode = "prec_recall")</pre>
  ROC <- roc(target, predictor = prediction_A[,2])</pre>
  AUC_m<-round(ROC$auc, digits=4)
  # Plotting the ROC_auc curves
  plot <- ggroc(ROC, colour = 'blue', size = 2) +</pre>
  ggtitle(paste0('(AUC = ', AUC_m, ')')) +
    theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 1))+
  theme_minimal()
  misscal<- round(mean(prediction != target), digits = 2)</pre>
 # Returned outputs
 return(list(
   accuracy = (1-misscal),
   mcr = misscal,
  sens = round(cmat$byClass[1],2),
   spec = round(cmat$byClass[2],2),
   fbeta = round(cmat$byClass[7],2),
   auc = AUC_m,
   plot = plot
))
}
metric_log <- metrics(lasso, response = "permanent_address")</pre>
## Setting levels: control = 1, case = 2
## Setting direction: controls < cases
#----- Compute performance metrics for the full models
log.metric <- metrics(log, response = "permanent_address")</pre>
## Setting levels: control = 1, case = 2
## Setting direction: controls < cases
lda.metric <- metrics(lda, response = "permanent_address")</pre>
## Setting levels: control = 1, case = 2
## Setting direction: controls < cases
```

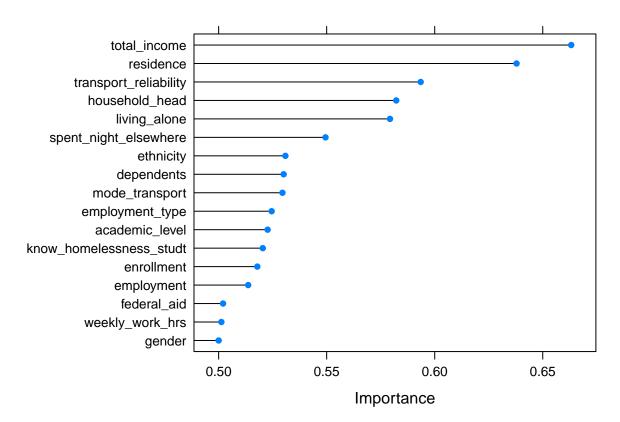
```
# knn.metric <- metrics(knn)</pre>
lasso.metric <- metrics(lasso, response = "permanent_address")</pre>
## Setting levels: control = 1, case = 2
## Setting direction: controls < cases
ridge.metric <- metrics(ridge, response = "permanent_address")</pre>
## Setting levels: control = 1, case = 2
## Setting direction: controls < cases
bag.metric <- metrics(bag, response = "permanent_address")</pre>
## Setting levels: control = 1, case = 2
## Setting direction: controls < cases
# rf.metric <- metrics(rf)</pre>
svc.metric <- metrics(svc, response = "permanent_address")</pre>
## Setting levels: control = 1, case = 2
## Setting direction: controls < cases
# sumP.metric <- metrics(sumP)</pre>
svmR.metric <- metrics(svmR, response = "permanent_address")</pre>
## Setting levels: control = 1, case = 2
## Setting direction: controls < cases
mod.sum <- data.frame(rbind(</pre>
                                                                                          c("Logistic", log.metric$mcr, log.metric$accuracy, log.metric$sens, log.metri
                                                                                          c("LDA", lda.metric$mcr, lda.metric$sccuracy, lda.metric$sens, lda.metric$sp
                                                                                          c("LASSO", lasso.metric$mcr, lasso.metric$accuracy, lasso.metric$sens, lasso.metric$sens,
                                                                                          c("Ridge", ridge.metric$mcr, ridge.metric$accuracy, ridge.metric$sens, ridge.metric$sens,
                                                                                          c("Bagging", bag.metric$mcr, bag.metric$accuracy, bag.metric$sens, bag.metric
                                                                                          c("SVC", svc.metric$mcr, svc.metric$accuracy, svc.metric$sens, svc.metric$sp
                                                                                          c("SVM (Radial Kernel)", svmR.metric$mcr, svmR.metric$accuracy, svmR.metric$s
names(mod.sum) <- c("Model", "Misclassification Rate", "Accuracy", "Sensitivity", "Specificity", "fbeta</pre>
kable(mod.sum, align = "lcccccc", caption = "Table : Evaluation metrics for Housing Insecurity with Per
      kable_paper("hover", full_width = F)%>%
                       kable_styling(font_size = 12)
```

Base on our table of results SVM with radial basis function is the best

```
Var <- varImp(svmR, scale = FALSE)
plot(Var)</pre>
```

Table 1: Table : Evaluation metrics for Housing Insecurity with Permanent Address as a response

Model	Misclassification Rate	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity	fbeta	AUC
Logistic	0.3	0.7	0.74	0.66	0.71	0.7633
LDA	0.3	0.7	0.75	0.66	0.72	0.7638
LASSO	0.3	0.7	0.74	0.65	0.71	0.7637
Ridge	0.3	0.7	0.75	0.65	0.71	0.7645
Bagging	0.03	0.97	0.95	0.99	0.97	0.9987
SVC	0.33	0.67	0.81	0.54	0.71	0.7532
SVM (Radial Kernel)	0.04	0.96	0.93	1	0.96	0.9668



Graphing

\$'1'

