



# Unlocking the Secrets: Forecasting Crime Patterns in High-Risk Los Angeles Neighborhoods

**Presented by : Dhanashree Badhe**

**Fall 2023 | BANA 273: Machine-Learning Analytics**



# TOPIC OVERVIEW

- ❑ Expansive urban landscape of Los Angeles → diverse range of criminal activities
- ❑ Navigates a complex interplay of: socioeconomic factors, cultural diversity, & geography
- ❑ Potential unknown threatening dangers in urban landscape of Los Angeles



## ANALYZE

- ❑ Past crime data



## PREDICT

- ❑ Determine whether the situation is a violent crime





# THE DATA

Crime Data in Los Angeles (2010 to 2020)



**Kaggle**

Crime Data in Los Angeles (2020 to Present)



Crime Incidents in LA between years 2010 and 2022

276584 rows x 28 columns

# DATA CLEANING

## ❑ Missing values

- ❑ Dropped (i.e. Premis Cd)
- ❑ Average (i.e. Age)

## ❑ Outlier Management

- ❑ Age < 0 → replacement with average age

## ❑ Dropping Irrelevant Columns (i.e. Area Desc.)

### Missing Values

```
Click here to ask Blackbox to help you code faster |
#understanding missing values
miss_val = df.isnull().sum().sort_values(ascending=False)
miss_val.head(10)
```

```
Crm Cd 4      276559
Crm Cd 3      275808
Crm Cd 2      253843
Cross Street  226771
Weapon Used Cd 175499
Weapon Desc   175499
Mocodes       37993
Vict Descent   36362
Vict Sex       36357
Premis Desc     97
dtype: int64
```

```
Click here to ask Blackbox to help you code faster |
#understanding percentage missing values
percent_miss = (df.isnull().sum() * 100)/df.isnull().count()
percent_miss = percent_miss.sort_values(ascending=False)
percent_miss.head(10)
```

```
Crm Cd 4      99.990961
Crm Cd 3      99.719434
Crm Cd 2      91.777905
Cross Street  81.989920
Weapon Used Cd 63.452333
Weapon Desc   63.452333
Mocodes       13.736514
Vict Descent   13.146820
Vict Sex       13.145012
Premis Desc    0.035071
dtype: float64
```



# DATA PREPARATION

## ❑ Binning

- ❑ Age → Equal Frequency & Equal binning

## ❑ Conversion

- ❑ Date → extracted day, weekday, month, & hour

## ❑ Attribute Consolidation

- ❑ 132 crime types – converted to 6 & later 2 buckets

```
# Victim age into different bins
#Victim_Age1 - bins defined by us

df['Vict_Age1'] = pd.cut(df['Vict Age'], bins=[-10, 18, 30, 50, 70, 100], labels=[1,2,3,4,5])

df['Vict_Age2'] = pd.qcut(df['Vict Age'], 5 , labels=[1,2,3,4,5])
```

Crime_Category	DayName	MonthName	Year	Date	Month	Hour	Vict_Age1	Vict_Age2
1	Wednesday	January	2020	8	1	6	3	3
1	Wednesday	January	2020	1	1	1	2	1
0	Wednesday	September	2020	16	9	3	4	5
0	Wednesday	January	2020	1	1	5	5	5
0	Wednesday	January	2020	1	1	1	3	2
2	Wednesday	January	2020	1	1	1	2	1
0	Thursday	January	2020	2	1	4	2	1
0	Saturday	January	2020	4	1	1	3	3
3	Saturday	January	2020	4	1	1	2	1
0	Saturday	September	2020	12	9	1	2	1

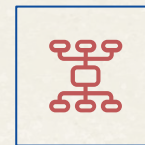
# DATA ANALYSIS: Models



## Tree-Based Models

1. Decision Trees
2. Random Forests
3. Extra Trees

Gini and Entropy Criteria



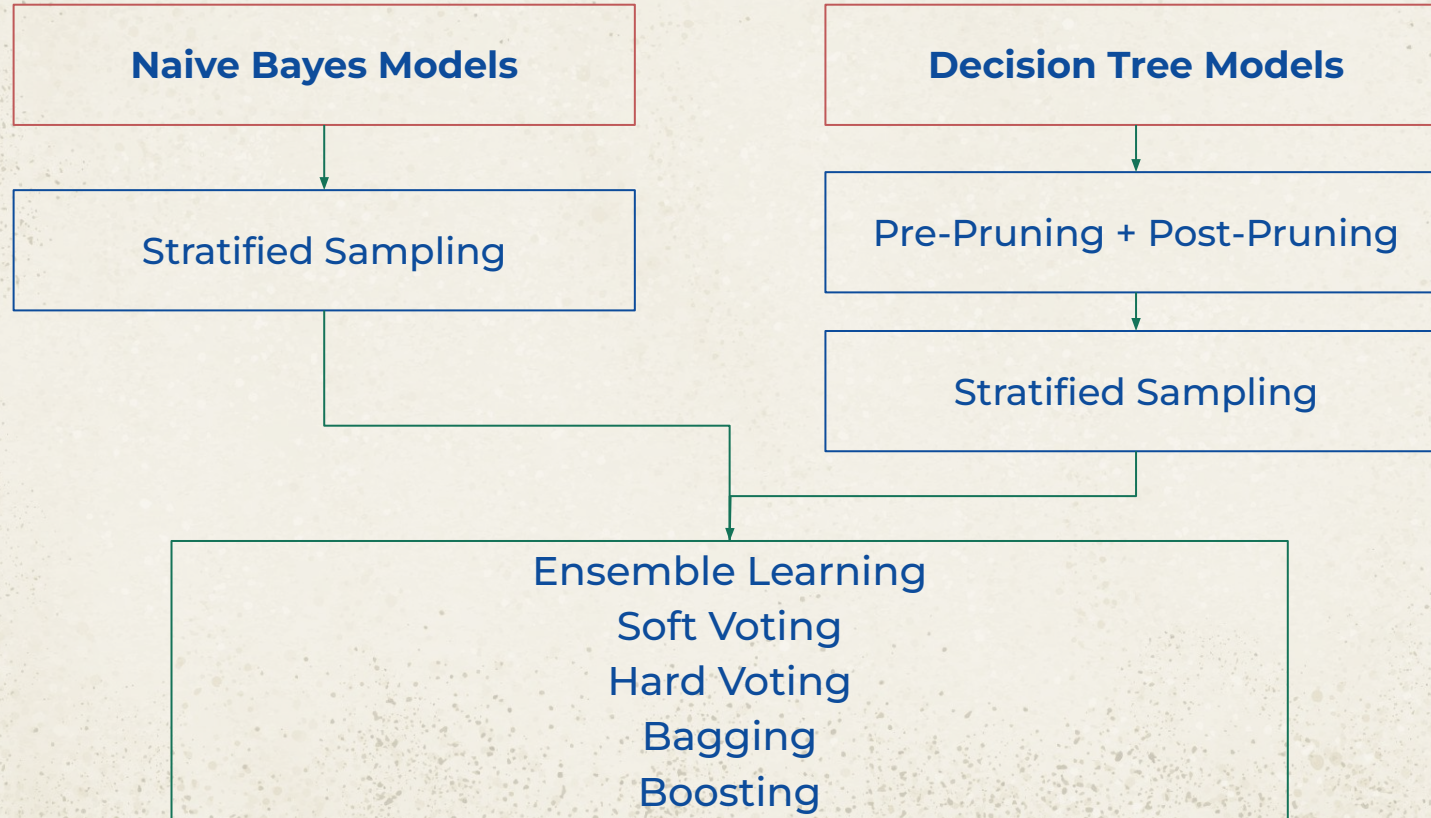
## Naive Bayes

1. Multinomial Naive Bayes
2. Gaussian Naive Bayes
3. Complement Naive Bayes
4. Bernoulli Naive Bayes





# DATA ANALYSIS: Workflow



Model Name	Train Acc	Test Acc	Expected Value
Multinomial NB	0.2537	0.25159...	-78316
<b>Gaussian NB</b>	<b>0.47968...</b>	<b>0.47597...</b>	<b>215590</b>
Complement NB	0.42244...	0.42187...	119674
Bernoulli NB	0.45537...	0.45416...	214102
Decision Tree Classifier (Gini)	0.99895...	0.46449...	162753
Decision Tree Classifier (Entropy)	0.99895...	0.46716...	165937
<b>RandomForest</b>	<b>0.99894...</b>	<b>0.56410...</b>	<b>313554</b>
Extremely Randomized Trees (Gini)	0.99895...	0.54431...	288804
Extremely Randomized Trees (Entropy)	0.99895...	0.54048...	284553
Ensemble Learning (Soft)	0.9215	0.5364	293610
Ensemble Learning (Hard)	0.9990	0.5245	261589



# STEPS TO IMPROVE ACCURACY FURTHER

## PART 2

### FEATURE SELECTION

#### 1. FEATURE IMPORTANCES

- ☐ Naive Bayes
- ☐ Decision Trees

#### 2. WRAPPER METHOD

- ☐ Forward
- ☐ Backward

### REDUCTION OF OUTPUT CATEGORIES

- ☐ From 6 to 2

## PART 3

### CATEGORY REDUCTION

#### OVERSAMPLING 1 USING SMOTE SAMPLING METHOD

Crime Category % distribution from 95,5 to 50,50

	Part 2: Reducing Categories + Features			Part 3: Use SMOTE to create even distribution		
	Train Accuracy	Test Accuracy	Expected Values	Train Accuracy	Test Accuracy	Expected Values
Str. Acc 0	0.95	0.95		0.50	0.5	
Multinomia NB	0.6086	0.6087	741165	0.5331	0.5326	576546
Gaussian NB	0.9589	0.9572	2054035	0.6953	0.6967	962666
Bernoulli NB	0.9589	0.9572	2054035	0.5005	0.4987	617526
Decision Tree Classifier (Gini)	0.9999	0.9216	1904565	0.9999	0.8506	1346866
pre-pruing	0.9998	0.9216	1904565	0.9999	0.8506	1346866
post-pruing	0.9602	0.9583	2050325	0.5342	0.5289	282219
Boosting	0.9999	0.9486	2007415	0.9999	0.9095	1494306
Decision Tree Classifier (Entropy)	0.9999	0.9244	1916275	0.9999	0.8566	1362438
Ensemble (Soft)	0.9789	0.9583	2052955	0.9158	0.8182	1298066
Ensemble(Hard)	0.9998	0.9558	2038455	0.9999	0.8526	1352574
Random Forest	0.9998	0.9594	2051765	0.9999	0.8824	1425798

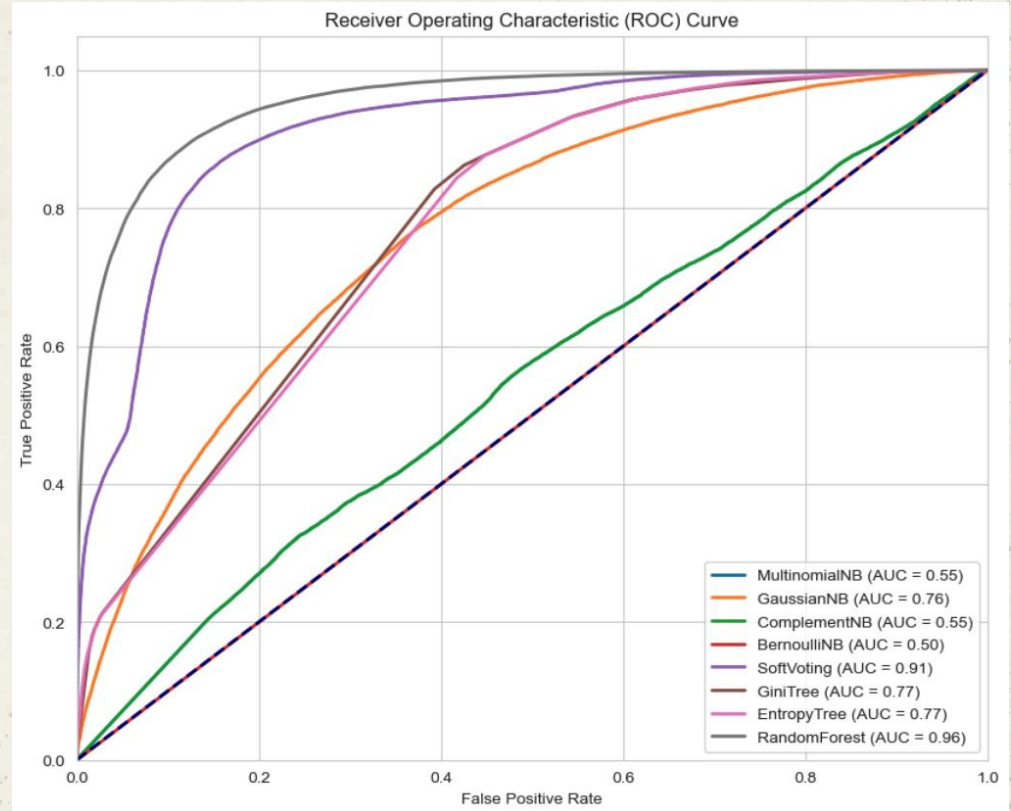


# MODEL ACCURACY EVALUATION

**Random Forest is BEST**

Following...

Soft Voting  
Gini Tree & Entropy Tree





# CONCLUSION

- ❑ If you give a new data row containing the following information, we can predict with Random Forest, if any violent/non-violent crime will occur with you.
  - ❑ Date
  - ❑ Month
  - ❑ Hour
  - ❑ LatLon
  - ❑ Vict Age
  - ❑ Vict Descent