Final Project Proposal: Crime Forecasting using Satellite Imagery

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Crime Forecasting

- Predict future high-risk crime areas (hot spots) through past spatial and temporal information
- Prediction Tasks:
 - Classification (Hot spot forecasting):
 - crime/no crime [1]; theft/no theft [2];
 - Related Statistics Prediction:
 - Number of crimes [4], most-likely crime type, etc. [6]
- Features:
 - Location (address / lon&lat), time, type, etc.

Literature Reviews and Motivations

- Crime Hot Spot Forecasting: A Recurrent Model with Spatial and Temporal Information [1]
 - Feature: Simply feed Ion, lat;
 - Task: forecast crime hot spots;
- Grid-Based Crime Prediction Using Geographical Features [2]
 - Feature: Generate geographical features;
 - Task: Only predict vehicle theft;
- Crime Mapping from Satellite Imagery via Deep Learning [3]
 - Feature: Use raw satellite imagery, no temporal info;
 - Task: Predict violent crime rate at three levels (low, neutral, high);
- Examine Deep Learning Architectures for Crime Classification and Prediction [4]
 - Feature: Generate incident maps;
 - Task: Both multi-label hot spot classification and prediction

Motivation: Satellite Imagery [3]

 Visual features contained in satellite imagery can be successfully used as a proxy indicator of crime rates

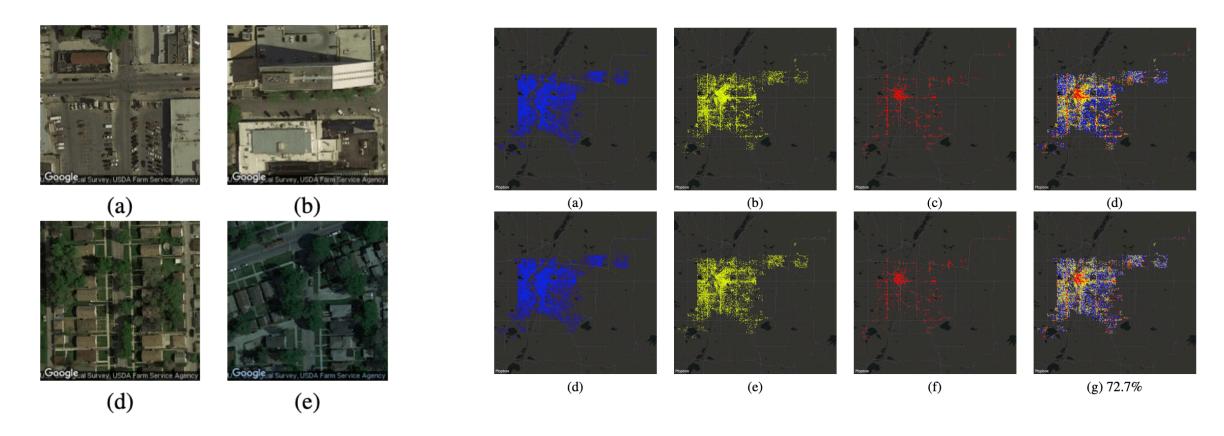


Figure 1: Satellite images of Chicago. >100 crimes in (a), (b); 1 crime in (d), (e).

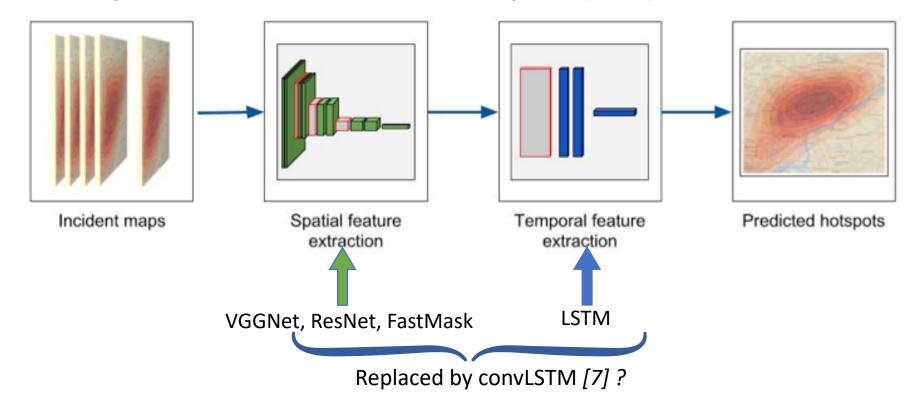
Figure 2: City-scale crime maps of Denver. (Crime rate label: low, neutral, high)

Literature Reviews and Motivations

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Motivation: Crime Classification and Prediction [4]

- Losses:
 - MSE for predicting number of all crimes
 - Multi-class cross entropy for predicting hot spot prob. of each crime type simultaneously
- Model: Spatial features first then the temporal (SFTT)



Proposed Work

- Features:
 - Add satellite image centered around center of each grid as **static** features
- Learning Tasks:
 - Crime classification and prediction simultaneously as in [4]
 - *Classification:
 - KL divergence for predicting the conditional distribution of crime type given that crime occurs in this cell
- Proposed method:
 - More survey (? pre-train a auto-encoder layer to learn a condensed feature embedding; AlexNet adopted in [3])
 - Change the SFTT structure in [4] to convLSTM [7]

Possible Contributions

- Detect risk of all crime and each crime type to optimize and allocate policing resources more efficiently
 - Forecast hot spot map / heat map of crime
 - Forecast hot spot map / heat map of each crime type
 - Detect most-likely crime type

Dataset and Metrics

Dataset:

- Incident reports in Chicago from 2001 to present (https:// data.cityofchicago.org/Public-Safety/ Crimes-2001-to-Present/ijzp-q8t2)
- Satellite imagery: Google Maps Static
 API (https://developers.google.com/
 maps/documentation/static-maps)

Evaluation Metrics:

- F1 score, AUROC, AUCPR, PAI@5 [4]
- Compare with [4] (not good for multilabel prediction)

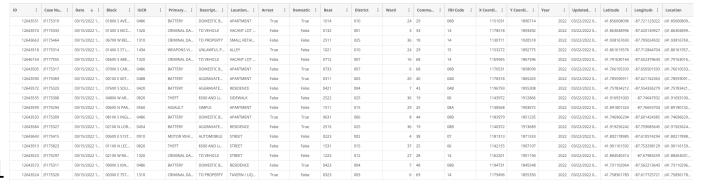


Figure 4: Data table preview







(b) Theft

Figure 5: Satellite images of Chicago

References

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- [3] Lin Y L, Yen M F, Yu L C. *Grid-based crime prediction using geographical features*[J]. ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 2018, 7(8): 298.
- [4] Stalidis P, Semertzidis T, Daras P. Examining deep learning architectures for crime classification and prediction[J]. Forecasting, 2021, 3(4): 741-762.
- [5] Shah N, Bhagat N, Shah M. Crime forecasting: a machine learning and computer vision approach to crime prediction and prevention[J]. Visual Computing for Industry, Biomedicine, and Art, 2021, 4(1): 1-14.
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- [7] Shi X, Chen Z, Wang H, et al. *Convolutional LSTM network: A machine learning approach for precipitation nowcasting*[J]. Advances in neural information processing systems, 2015, 28.