Dallas Police Public Data - RMS Incidents

Predicting the whether Drugs are involved in Crime

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Data Collection

Source: Dallas Police Public Data - RMS Incidents

https://www.dallasopendata.com/Public-Safety/Police-Incidents/qv6i-rri7

How the data was collected

The data was sourced from preliminary reports given to the police after June 1st 2014.

Preprocessing

The Initial Data was Enormous, approx 875 000 Rows of Data, denoted by 86 Attributes.

- Lots of data does not mean the data is good.

Duplicate data was Removed

Redundant Attributes were Merged

Outliers were Removed

Correlating Attributes were filled based on the dataset

Missing Data led to removed rows: Where 6 or more attributes had missing values, the rows are ignored

Analysis

Classification

Vector distances are calculated between neighboring data points and classifying the dataset based on those distances.

kNearestNeighbors

We attempted kNN but a vector based approach was very costly, when nominal fields have such a large breadth of options.

- Long Calculations [>10 hours] and unreliable results

Analysis

Clustering

Grouping objects in such a way, that objects falling in a group would be more similar to those in other groups

- Simple kMeans
- Farthest First

Results

Clustering predicted approx 8% of incidents were drug related

With 10.85% of the data incorrectly clustered.

By projecting from the original dataset, we would expect the results to land closer to 3.85% of incidents are drug related.

This means our model overestimates the number of incidents.

kNN

1.91%

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Time taken to test model on training data: 51823.52 seconds
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=== Summary ===

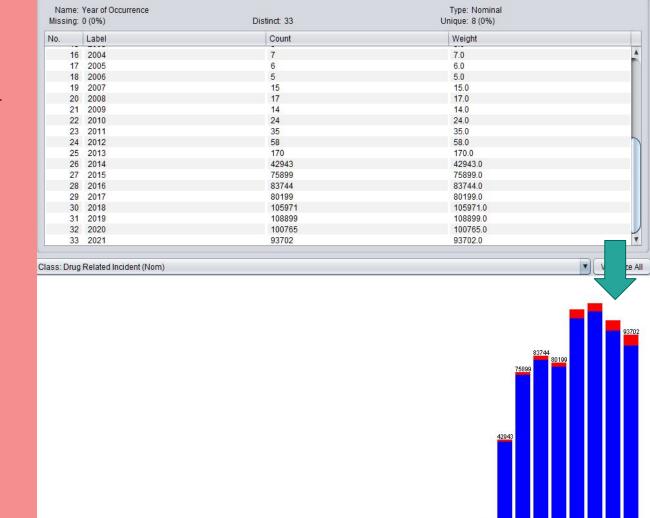
Correctly Classified Instances 679686 98.1469 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances 12833 1.8531 %
Kappa statistic 0.6609
Mean absolute error 0.0192
Root mean squared error 0.098
Relative absolute error 27.632 %
Root relative squared error 52.6366 %
Total Number of Instances 692519

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	MCC	ROC Area	PRC Area	Class
	0.999	0.477	0.982	0.999	0.990	0.690	0.995	1.000	No
	0.523	0.001	0.932	0.523	0.670	0.690	0.995	0.838	Yes
Weighted Avg.	0.981	0.460	0.981	0.981	0.979	0.690	0.995	0.994	

=== Confusion Matrix ===

a b <-- classified as 666678 946 | a = No 11887 13008 | b = Yes Drug Related
Incidents are
Increasing
Over Time



1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 3 1 2 20 3 5 3 7 6 5 15 17 14 24 35 58 <u>170</u>

Drugs and Hate Crimes Don't Mix

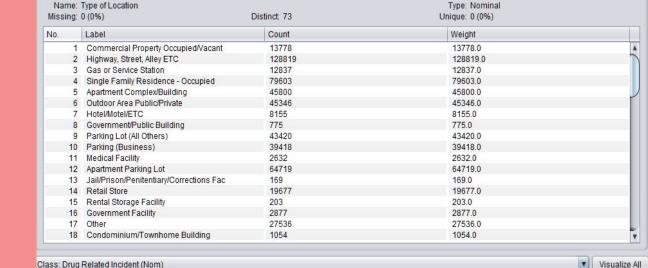
	Hate Crime Description 0 (0%)	Distinct: 25	Type: Nominal Unique: 4 (0%)			
0.	Label	Count	Weight			
1	None	681944	681944.0	1		
2	Unknown	10265	10265.0			
3	Anti Male Homosexual (Gay)	21	21.0			
4	Anti White	66	66.0			
5	Anti Other Ethnicity/Natl Origin	11	11.0			
6	Anti Transgender	5	5.0			
7	Anti Homosexual (Gays and Lesbians)	47	47.0			
8	Anti Black Or African American	60	60.0			
9	Anti Catholic	2	2.0			
10	Anti-Hawaiian Or Other Pacific Islander	4	4.0			
11	Anti Jewish	13	13.0			
12	Anti Hispanic	28	28.0			
13	Anti Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	11	11.0			
14	Anti Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	7	7.0			
15	Anti Multi-Racial Group	7	7.0			
16	Anti Islamic (Muslim)	6	6.0			
17	Anti Protestant	6	6.0			
18	Anti Arab	5	5.0			

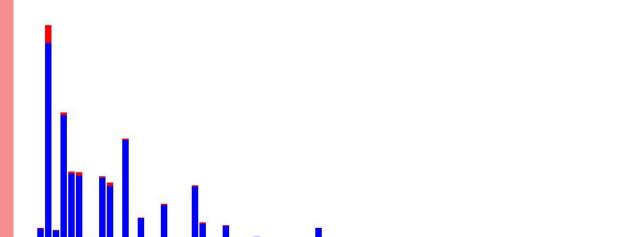
Class: Drug Related Incident (Nom)





Most Drug Related Incidents Occur On Highways, Streets or in Alleyways





Conclusion

Our results had higher accuracy than we thought.

The data should be better cleaned.

The dataset contains too many sources of error.

Most of the information has no impact of our search

The data being populated is too unreliable for critical fields