

# Crime Density using News Article Analysis

**CRIME SCENE**

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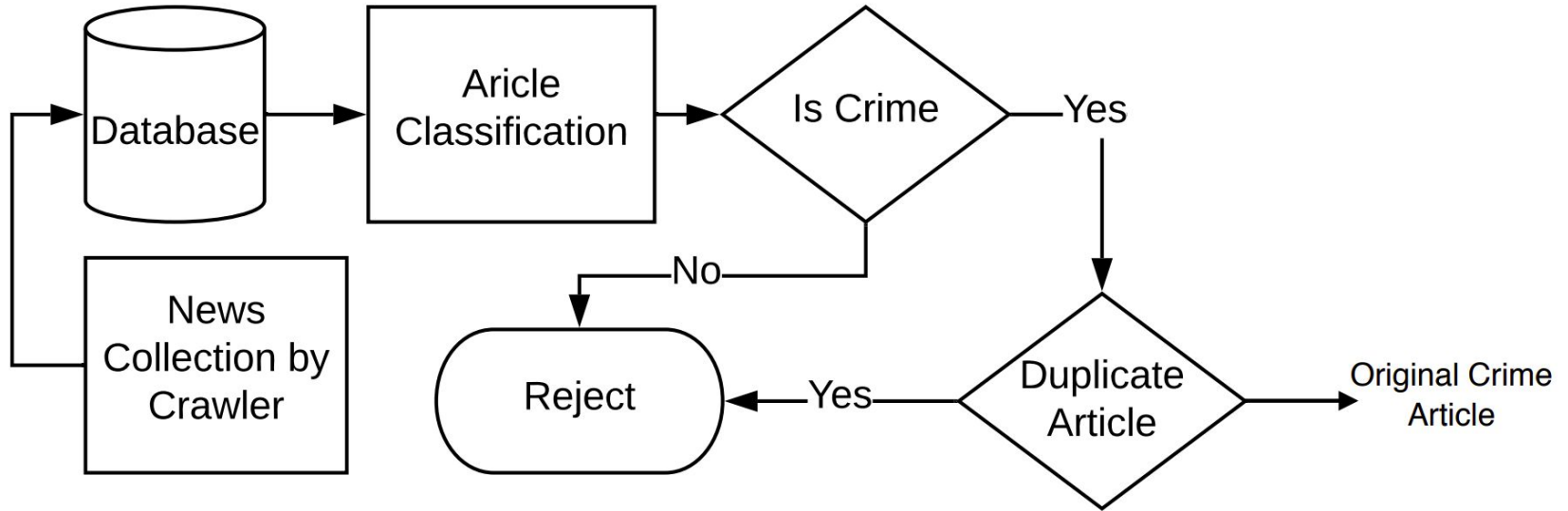
Mukesh Saini



# Problem Statement

- Main objective:
  - Generate a heat map
  - Based on crime rate
- Use Case:
  - Finding safest route/place
  - Dynamically organising police force
  - Predicting the future occurrence of crime

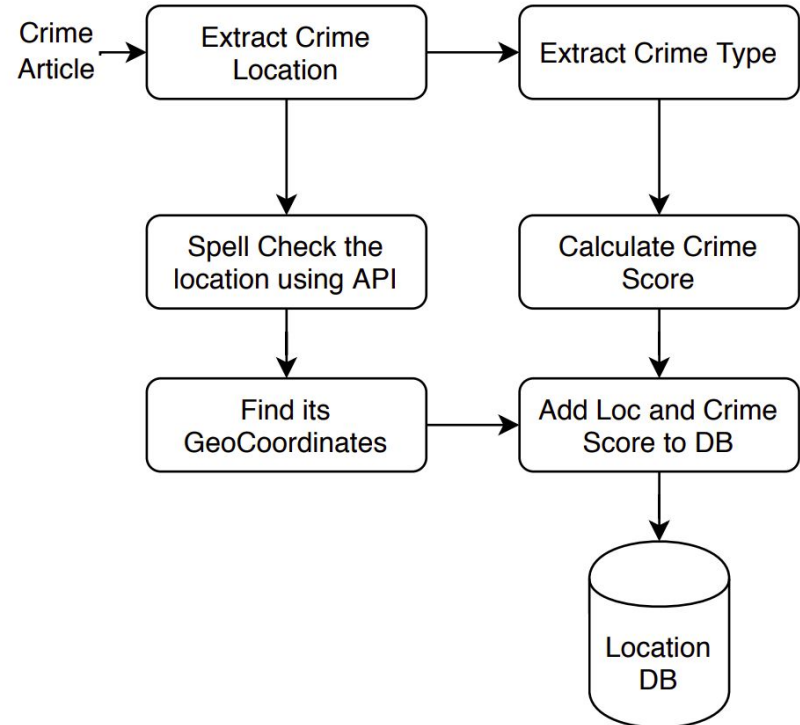
# Overall Framework Flow - I





## Overall Framework Flow - II

- Extracted all crime locations
- Calculated their crime score
- Store them into the DB





## Changes After The Paper (New Objectives)

- Crime Score of unknown location
- Updates in the database
- Duplicate Detection



# Location Extraction

**Table 9** Accuracy improvement results for Location Separation from all entities by performing the check, presence of *Common\_Used\_Words* in entities

Method	Without Check	With Check
NLTK	52.15%	63.21%
Stanford Tagger	78.96%	82.77%

**Table 10** Accuracy results for Location Extraction

Method	Potential Locations	Crime Locations
NLTK	63.21%	60.08%
Stanford Tagger	82.77%	79.24%



# Duplicate Detection

- Using both tf-idf and simhash method
- Simhash for better results
- Tf-idf for handling cases of large and small documents comparisons

**Table 6** Duplicate Detection algorithm results

Metrics	Values
Accuracy	94.15%
Precision	86.23%
Recall	92.61%
F1-Score	89.31%

**Table 5** Duplicate Detection algorithm results

Actual	Predicted	
	Duplicate	Not duplicate
Duplicate	188	15
Not duplicate	30	537



# Duplicate Detection

**Table 7** Results of duplicate detection by fixing the time span for comparison as X days, where X is 15, 30, 60 and 90 days respectively. ID refers to Article ID and Dup ID refers to respective Duplicate Article ID.

15 Days		30 Days		60 Days		90 Days	
ID	Dup ID	ID	Dup ID	ID	Dup ID	ID	Dup ID
1001	None	1001	28402	1001	28402	1001	28402
1002	26961	1002	26961	1002	26961	1002	26961
1013	12948	1013	12948	1013	12948	1013	12948
1021	6710	1021	6710	1021	6710	1021	6710
1031	6663	1031	6663	1031	6663	1031	6663
1035	2327	1035	2327	1035	2327	1035	2327
1050	9503	1050	9503	1050	9503	1050	9503
1062	None	1062	None	1062	5698	1062	5698
1078	None	1078	None	1078	8586	1078	8586
1088	None	1088	7852	1088	7852	1088	7852





# Duplicate Detection

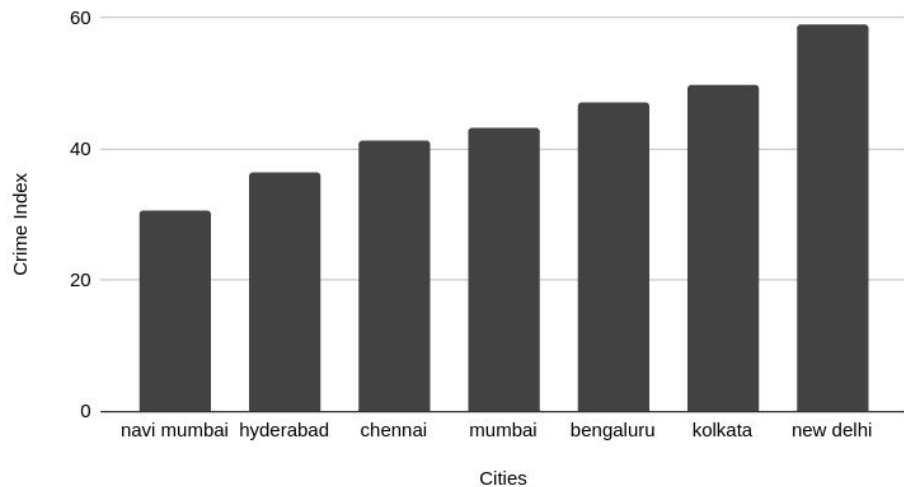
**Table 8** Time taken by the system to run duplicate detection algorithm over 50 articles. With Location means comparing only those articles which has same crime location. Days indicates that current article will be compared to articles which are published within X days before current article.

Days	Without Location(mins)	With Location(mins)
15	67.11	21.74
30	104.99	28.69
60	146.57	37.18
90	171.20	44.87

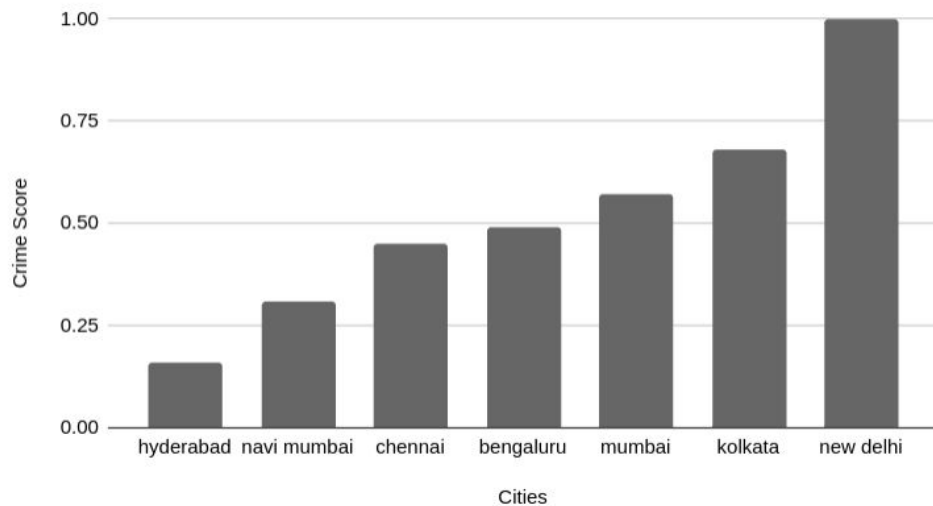


# Crime Score Verification

Numbeo.com: Crime Index of cities



Our Framework: Crime scores of cities





# Crime Classification (ML Technique)

Data Partition ration	SVM	Naive Bayes
0.1	45.53	45.53
0.2	54.02	54.02
0.3	51.48	51.48



## Total Data

- Total Articles : 345870
- Non-crime: 266624
- Crime Articles: 79246
- Crime Duplicate: 12096
- Crime Locations : 3311

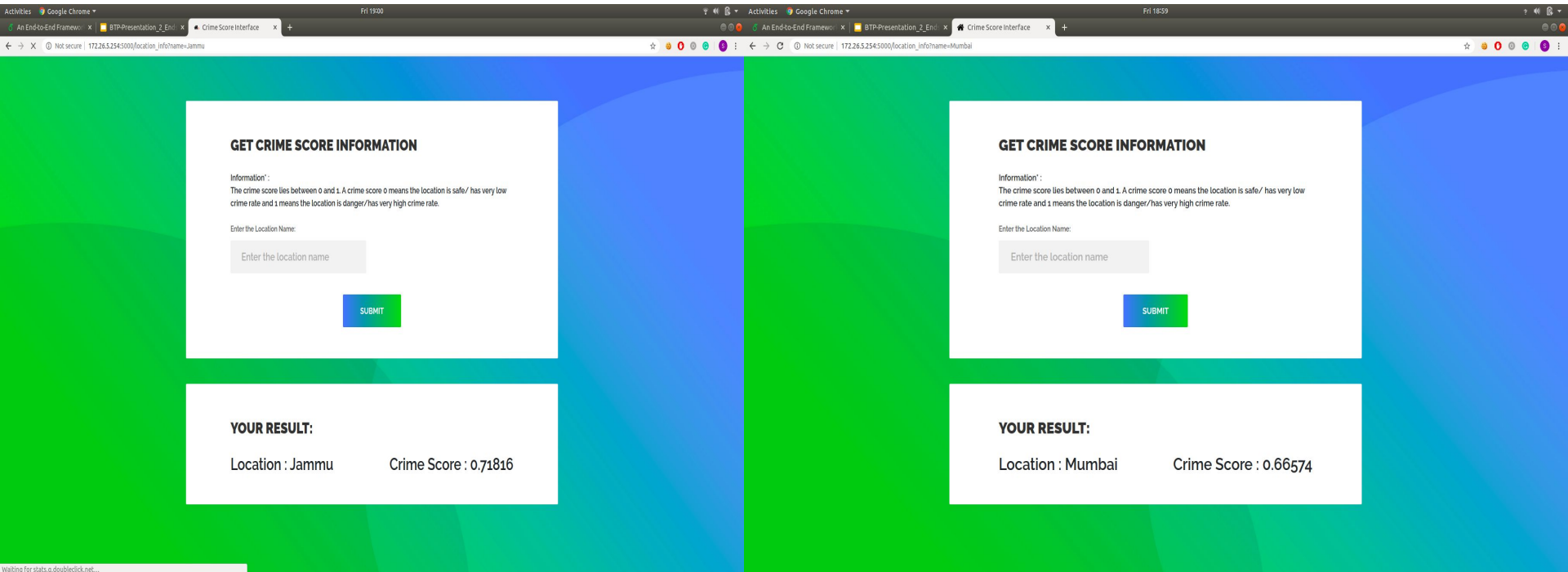


# Interface

- Crime score review web interface
- Using Python and Flask
  - Input - Location
  - Output - Crime Score
- Check out this: <http://172.26.5.254:5000>

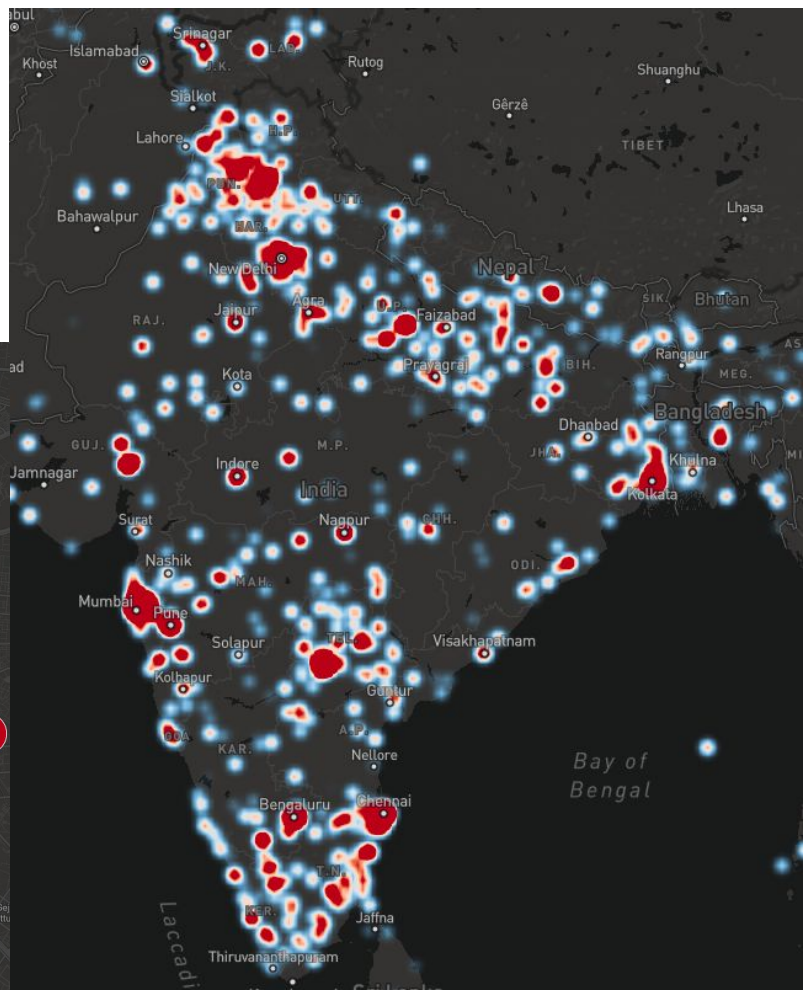
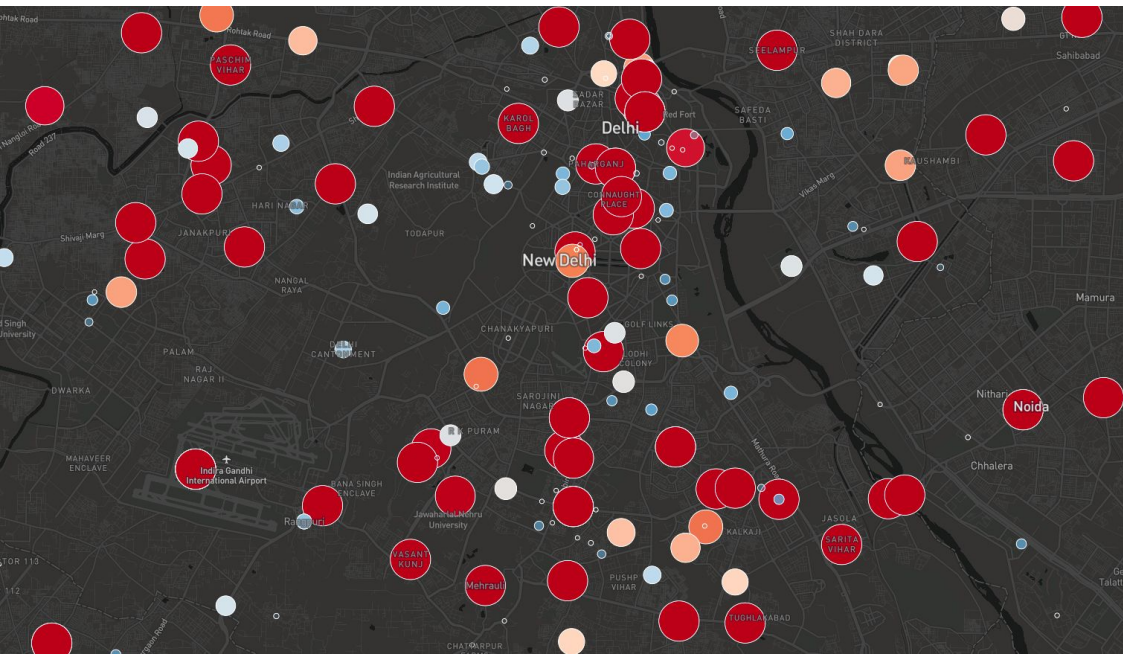


# Interface





# Heat Map





# Crime Score of Unknown Location

- Assuming Gaussian distribution of crime score
- Using the neighbour crime
- Calculate crime score for unknown location





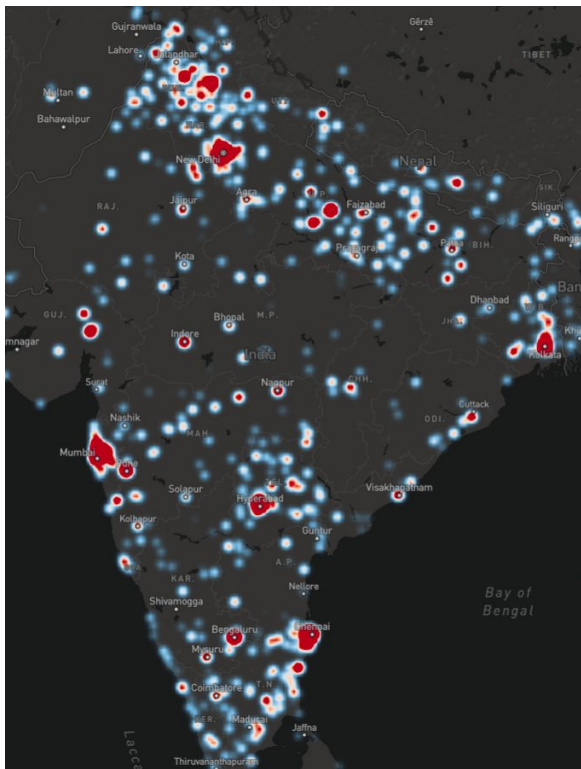
# Continuous Heat Map

- We don't have crime score of every location
- Finding the crime score of unknown location
- To fill the gaps in the heat map
- Took the geoCoordinate inside India
- With granularity of 0.1 degree

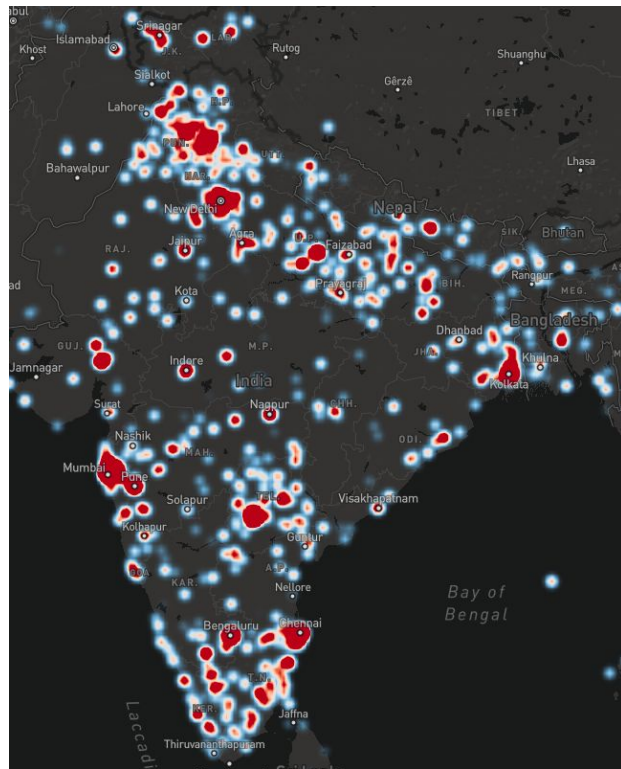


# Heat Map Density Difference

BEFORE



AFTER



# Questions and Answers



*Thanks!*