| Author and Year | Focusing Area | Methodology | Dataset | Findings | Gap |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Karabo Jenga, Cagatay Catal, Gorkem Kar 2023 | 1.South Africa 2.Venezuela 3.Papua New Guinea | 1.Neural Network 2.Decesion Tree 3.KNN Algorithm 4.Random Forest | 1.Text Type | 1.Predict Occurance of Crime 2.Predict Location of a Time | 1.ML techniques do not produce accurate results 2.Data availability and a limited amount of resources |
| Varshitha D N, Aishwarya P, Sahana R 2017 | 1.Mumbai 2.Dellhi | 1.Data mining 2.Crime cast 3.Deep learning 4.Sentimental analysis | 1.Text Type 2.JSON Type | 1.Reducing the crime occurrences 2.Building Crime Prediction | 1.Deep Learning produces inaccurate results when the small dataset is provided |
| Wajiha Safat, Sohail Asghar, Saira Andleeb 2021 | 1.Chicago 2.Los Angeles | 1.Logistic regression 2.SVM 3.Naive Bayes 4.KNN | 1.Text Type 2.Graph ical Type | 1.Early identi cation of crime 2.Hot spots with higher crime rate | 1.hybrid models to expand crime prediction accuracy and to enhance the overall performance |
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