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Enhanced Surveillance Analytics for Crime Prediction Using Supervised ML Algorithms Combined with Convolutional Neural Networks

Dr. V. Maniraj^{1*}, V. Abinaya²

¹Principal(i/c), Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science, A.V.V.M.Sri Pushpam College(Autonomous), Poondi, Thanjavur(Dt), Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Thiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu

²M.Sc COMPUTER SCIENCE, Department of Computer Science, A.V.V.M.Sri Pushpam College(Autonomous), Poondi, Thanjavur(Dt), Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Thiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu

*Corresponding author, manirajv61@gmail.com

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Abstract

Crime prediction through machine learning provides an advanced and intelligent approach to understanding and anticipating criminal activities by extracting meaningful patterns from large scale datasets. The project integrates supervised learning algorithms with Convolutional Neural Network techniques to analyze crime occurrences using spatiotemporal and categorical features. The system begins with a structured preprocessing phase in which raw crime records are cleaned, timestamp fields are transformed into standardized formats, and essential temporal features are derived to capture variations across hours, days, and seasons. Missing information is handled systematically and feature concatenation is performed to create a more descriptive dataset. Exploratory data visualizations are then generated to observe crime trends, spatial distributions and correlations within the data. Following preprocessing, supervised machine learning models are trained and validated to ensure high predictive performance. The Convolutional Neural Network module plays a crucial role in extracting deep and complex patterns from spatial and temporal inputs such as latitude, longitude, and time intervals. The dataset is divided into training and testing sets to enable reliable performance evaluation, ensuring that the model generalizes well on unseen data and maintains accuracy across different scenarios. This functionality demonstrates the practical value of combining supervised learning with Convolutional Neural Network based feature extraction, providing a powerful tool for security agencies, smart city planners and surveillance systems. The system incorporates model saving and loading mechanisms, allowing seamless scalability, deployment and continuous updates as new data becomes available. Its modular architecture supports future improvements, such as integrating real-time crime feeds, expanding datasets and applying more advanced deep learning frameworks to further enhance prediction precision. A comprehensive, scalable and user oriented crime prediction framework that effectively merges supervised machine learning techniques with Convolutional Neural Networks. By utilizing data driven insights, the system offers reliable and actionable predictions that can support proactive crime prevention and improved public safety.

Keywords: Crime Prediction, Machine Learning, Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), Spatiotemporal Analysis, Supervised Learning, Data Preprocessing, Pattern Recognition, Smart Surveillance

Introduction

Crime prediction using machine learning has emerged as a promising tool for law enforcement agencies and urban planners to address criminal activities more proactively. By utilizing data driven insights, machine learning models can analyze large volumes of crime data and uncover patterns that may not be immediately apparent through traditional methods. This project explores the application of supervised machine learning algorithms and Convolutional Neural Networks to predict crime occurrences by incorporating both spatiotemporal and categorical data. The project begins with preprocessing raw crime data, which involves converting timestamps into a readable format and extracting relevant features that capture the temporal aspects of criminal activity. The preprocessing steps also address data cleaning tasks such as handling missing values, concatenating attributes and visualizing trends to better understand relationships within the dataset. Supervised learning models are then applied, ensuring that the predictive models are trained on labeled data and tested for optimal accuracy. The Convolutional Neural Network component plays a crucial role in feature extraction, allowing the system to identify intricate spatial and temporal patterns in the data, such as correlations between geographic locations, timestamps and other contextual information. The system ability to predict crime-prone areas and times is bolstered by incorporating geospatial data like latitude and longitude, which enhance the predictive power of the model. The pipeline includes a user-friendly interface where input data, including location and time, are processed to generate predictions that are visualized for user interpretation. This approach provides actionable insights for decision-makers, enabling more effective policing and resource allocation. The modular design of this system also allows for future improvements, such as real-time updates, integration of additional datasets or the application of more advanced deep learning models for improved precision. Overall, this project demonstrates the potential of combining supervised machine learning and Convolutional Neural Network techniques to create a scalable, accurate and user centric solution for crime prediction. This system aids law enforcement in proactive crime prevention by predicting high risk locations and times, with future improvements focusing on data integration and predictive analytics for enhanced public safety and urban planning. As a result, this approach not only improves crime prediction accuracy but also supports strategic decision.

1. Related work

Several studies have explored the use of advanced technologies to improve crime detection and hotspot analysis. Researchers have increasingly focused on integrating artificial intelligence, machine learning, and data-driven approaches. They also support predictive analysis, enabling early detection of suspicious activities. These technologies help in identifying crime patterns more accurately and efficiently. Sedat Kilic and Mihran Tuceryan (April 2025) proposed a method for crime detection using pre-crime video analysis. Their approach incorporates augmented activity information to identify unusual behavior. This helps in preventing crimes before they actually occur. Their work highlights the importance of proactive surveillance systems.

In April 2024, Anu Sayal and her team focused on crime detection using data mining techniques. Data mining helps extract meaningful patterns from large volumes of data. This approach is useful in understanding trends and recurring crime patterns. It improves decision-making for law enforcement agencies.

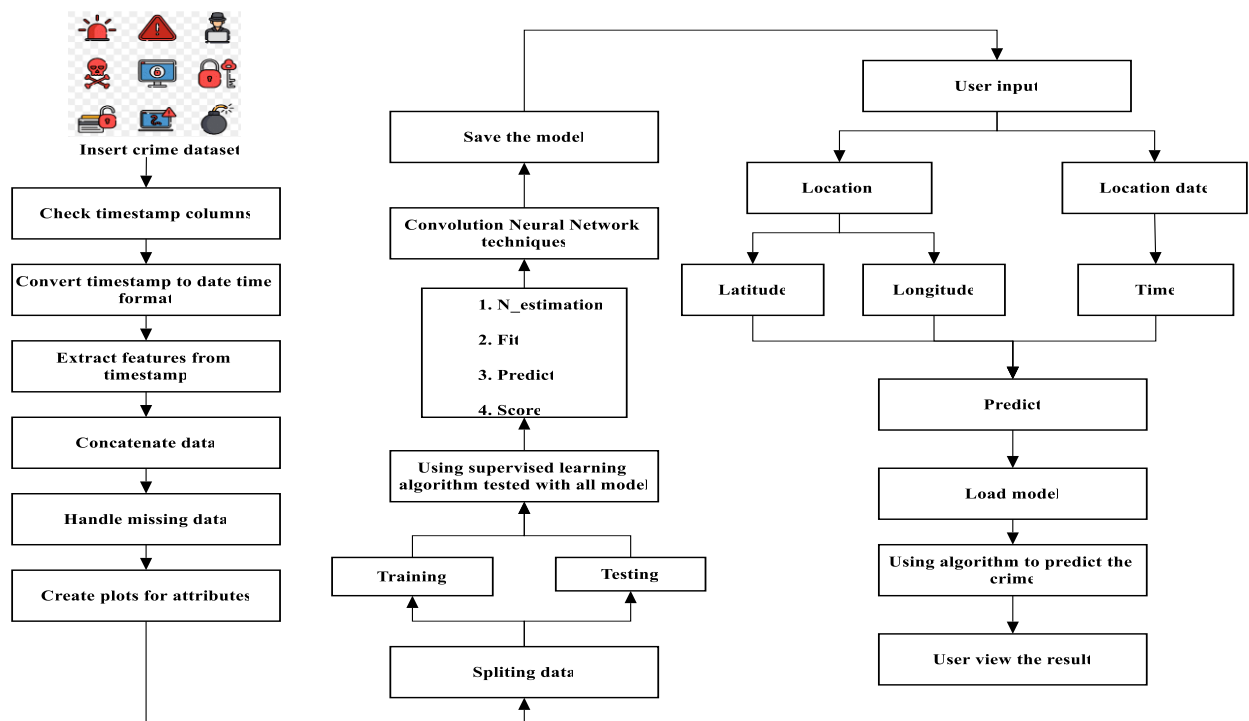
Janakiramaiah Bonam and colleagues (July 2023) developed a crime hotspot detection method. They used optimized K-means clustering combined with machine learning techniques. This method helps in identifying high-risk areas where crimes are more frequent. Such analysis is useful for resource allocation and preventive measures.

In May 2023, Kilic and Tuceryan also explored augmented pose information. They analyzed human body movements in video data to detect suspicious actions. This method improves the accuracy of behavior-based crime detection.

Samundeswari S. et al. (November 2022) worked on real-time crime detection models. Their customized models can detect crimes as they happen. This allows for faster response and immediate action.

T. Sravani and M. Raja Suguna (February 2022) conducted a comparative study. They compared convolutional neural networks (CNN) and support vector machines (SVM). They also used engineered spatial features to improve performance. Their results showed improvements in classification accuracy. In August 2021, M. Anton Permana and team used social media for crime detection. They applied text mining and logistic regression techniques. This approach helps in analyzing public data to understand crime trends. P. Sivakumar et al. (July 2021) proposed deep learning-based crime detection. Deep learning models are effective in handling complex data. They improve real-time detection accuracy significantly. Xingchen Yu (July 2020) developed a system for cross-border cybercrime detection. This system used big data analysis and network-based techniques. It helps in identifying crimes across different regions and countries. Biswajit Panja et al. (June 2020) explored crime mapping and intrusion detection. They used data mining techniques to analyze crime-related information. This helps in visualizing crime patterns geographically.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



SUPERVISED LEARNING ALGORITHM

STEP 1: DATA COLLECTION

Collect Crime Data: Gather historical crime data that includes relevant features such as crime type, location (latitude, longitude), timestamps, and other contextual information (e.g., weather conditions, nearby events).

STEP 2: DATA PREPROCESSING

Handle Missing Data: Identify and fill missing values in the dataset using appropriate methods such as imputation, or remove records with missing values if necessary.

Feature Extraction: Extract relevant features like crime types, geographic locations, timestamps, and any other contextual data. Ensure that time-related data is in a usable format.

Split the Data: Divide the dataset into training and testing sets (typically 80% training, 20% testing). The training set will be used to train the model, while the testing set will be used to evaluate its performance.

STEP 4: MODEL SELECTION

Choose the Supervised Learning Model: Select a supervised learning algorithm that best suits the nature of the crime prediction, classification models like decision trees or regression models can be useful, depending on whether predicting crime type or crime occurrence is the goal.

STEP 5: TRAINING THE MODEL

Train the Model: Use the training data to train the selected supervised learning algorithm. During this step, the model learns the relationship between the input features (e.g., location, time) and the target variable (e.g., crime occurrence or type).

STEP 6: MODEL EVALUATION

Test the Model: Evaluate the model's performance using the testing set. Calculate metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score (for classification) or mean squared error (for regression) to assess the model's predictive power.

STEP 7: MODEL OPTIMIZATION

Hyperparameter Tuning: Fine-tune the model by adjusting hyperparameter such as learning rate, tree depth, or kernel type to improve performance. Techniques like grid search or random search can be used to find the best parameters.

Feature Selection: Evaluate the importance of different features and remove irrelevant or redundant features to improve model efficiency and reduce over fitting.

STEP 8: PREDICTION

Make Predictions: Once the model is trained and optimized, use it to make predictions on new, unseen data. This could include predicting crime-prone areas or times based on user inputs (e.g., specific location or time).

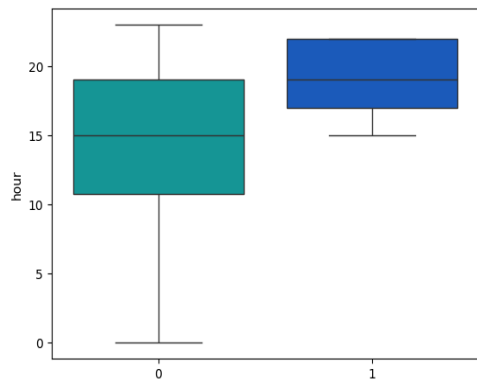
STEP 9: RESULTS VISUALIZATION

Visualize Predictions: Use visualization tools (like heat maps, charts, or graphs) to present the model's predictions. For example, show predicted crime hotspots on a geographic map, or display crime risk levels over different times of day.

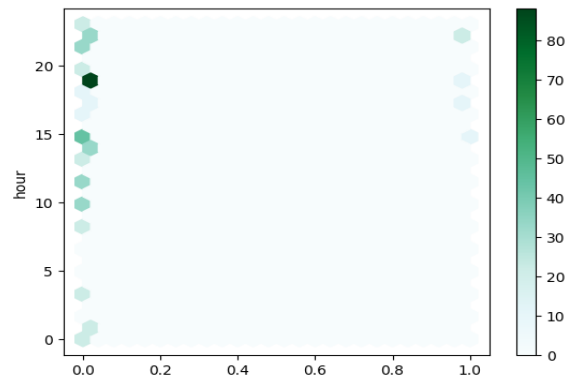
STEP 10: MODEL DEPLOYMENT AND MONITORING

Deploy the Model: Once the model is performing well, deploy it in a real-world environment where it can be used for on going crime prediction.

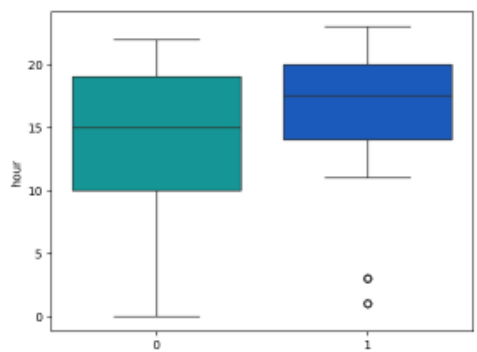
2. BOXPLOT VISUALIZING FOR TIMESTAMP



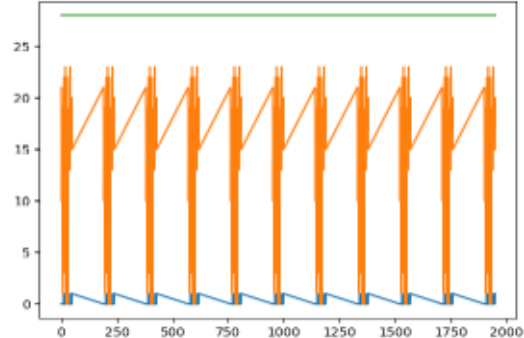
Crime prediction for hour vs act 363



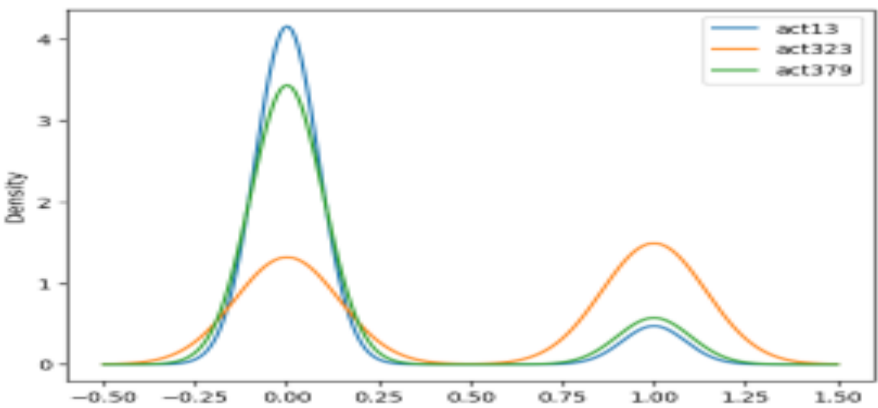
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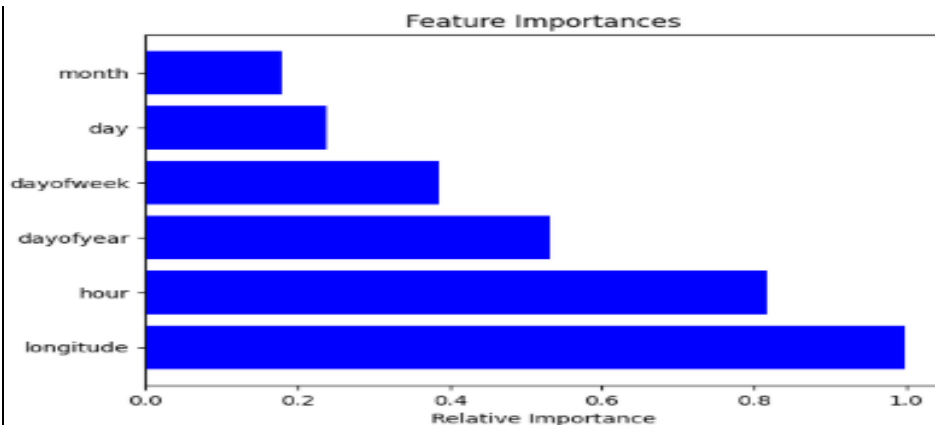
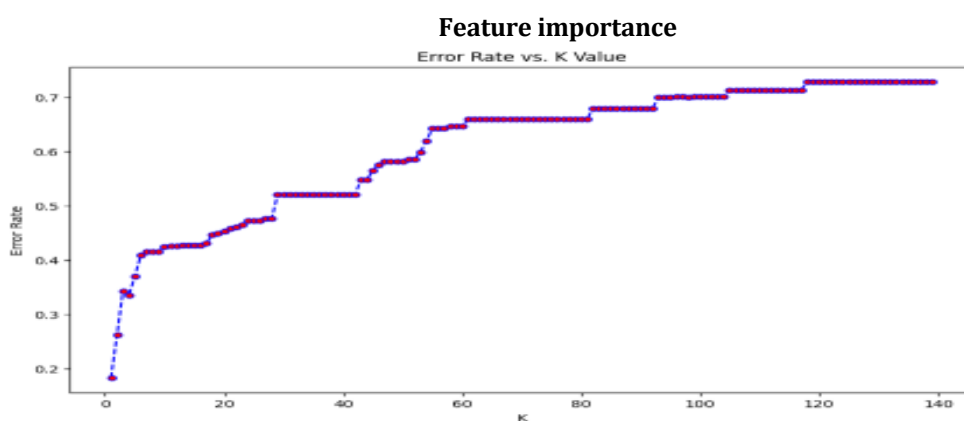
Crime prediction for hour vs act 323



Crime prediction for hour vs act 13



Crime prediction for hour vs act 113



Error rate vs k value

PREDICTION OF CRIME ANALYSIS.

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3.Conclusion

Conclude the proposed system represents a significant advancement in crime prediction, leveraging the power of machine learning techniques, particularly supervised learning algorithms and Convolutional Neural Networks. By utilizing a comprehensive set of spatiotemporal and categorical data, the system offers more accurate predictions of crime prone areas and times compared to traditional methods. Its ability to preprocess data, train and test models for optimal accuracy, and visualize actionable insights will assist law enforcement in making informed decisions for resource allocation and crime prevention. The system scalability and adaptability, with features like model saving loading and future enhancements, ensure its relevance for a wide range of applications, from urban policing to real-time surveillance. As it evolves to incorporate real-time data and advanced techniques, the system will remain a dynamic and effective tool in addressing crime in ever changing urban environments. By analyzing spatiotemporal and categorical data, the system reliably forecasts crime prone areas and times, providing valuable insights for law enforcement and urban planning. The modular design of the system ensures adaptability, allowing for future enhancements, such as real time data integration to improve prediction accuracy.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The authors declare no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship and publication of this article.

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