

Inspire Create Transform

PH.D IN MATHEMATICAL ENGINEERING

DOCTORAL SEMINAR III

JUNE 08, 2018

NON-PARAMETRIC SPACE-TIME PREDICTION FOR ORGANIZED CRIME, BASED ON SOCIAL MEDIA, POLICE DATA AND OPEN SOURCES

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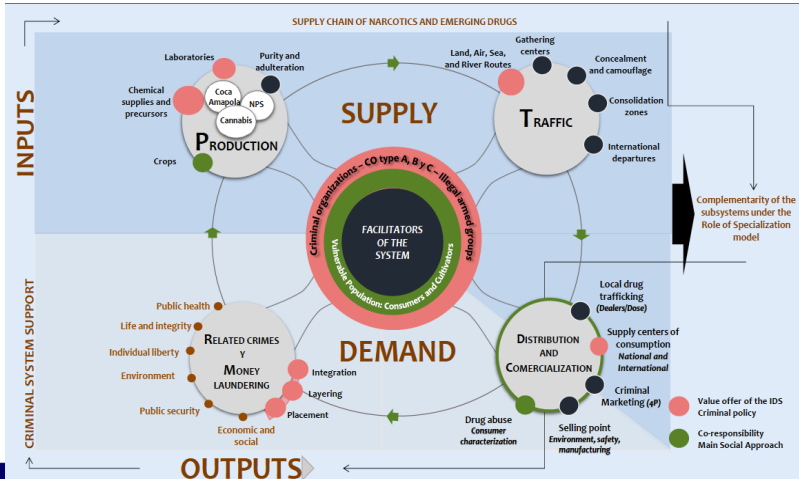
School of Sciences - Department of Mathematics Sciences

Ph.D in Mathematical Engineering

June 14, 2018

System of Illicit Drugs

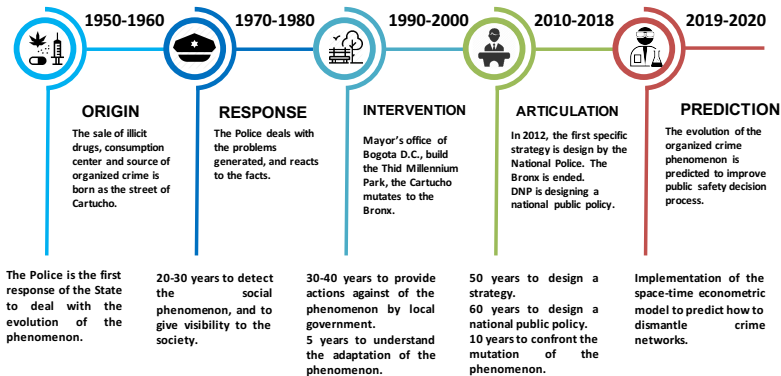
Source: National Police of Colombia



Longitudinal analysis: drug trafficking

[Click here](#)

Research problem: from Calle del Cartucho to Bronx



Outline

Research introduction

Work in progress

- Twitter and Kernel Density Estimation (KDE)

- Thin Plate Spline (TPS)

- Shrinkage

- Google trends

Future research line

- Social network analysis framework

- Process of making predictive decision

Research introduction

Criminal approach

- ▶ **Crime:** an action or omission which constitutes an offence and it is punishable by law.
- ▶ **Criminal:** an individual who has committed a crime.
- ▶ **Organized crime:** a structured network (criminals) whose primary objective is to obtain money through illegal activities (crimes).

Research question

Can a statistical model predict the organized crime felonies, and breaking up its criminal networks?

Research objectives

Main objective:

To design a space-time statistical model that predicts crime events and how it could be useful to break up its criminal networks.

First specific objective:

To propose a non-parametric space-time model to predict the occurrence of the crimes, based on social media, police data and open sources.

Work in progress

**Work in progress: Twitter and Kernel Density Estimation
(KDE)**



Matthew Gerber

Assistant Professor of Systems and Information Engineering

www.sciencedirect.com

Predicting crime using Twitter and kernel density estimation - ScienceDirect

Analytic approach

$$Pr(\text{Label}_p = T | f_1(p), f_2(p), \dots, f_n(p)) = F(f_1(p), f_2(p), \dots, f_n(p))$$

T = type of crime

$f_1(p)$ = density function

$f_2(p), \dots, f_n(p)$ = topic analysis

Kernel Density Estimation (KDE)

$$f_1(p) = k(p, h) = \frac{1}{Ph} \sum_{j=1}^P K\left(\frac{\|p - p_j\|}{h}\right)$$

P = total number of crime T

p = spatial point

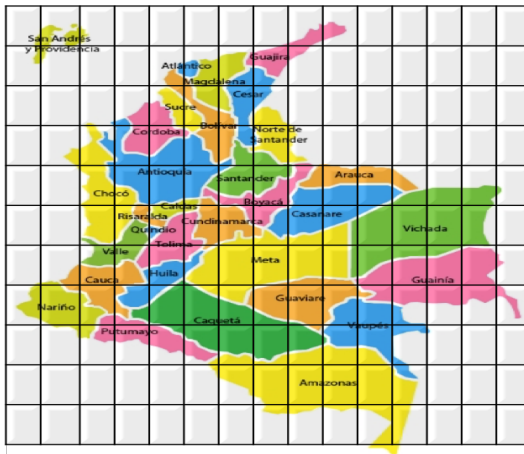
h = bandwidth

K = standard normal density function

$\|\cdot\|$ = euclidean norm

p_j = location of crime j

Longitudinal analysis: KDE



Longitudinal analysis: corruption

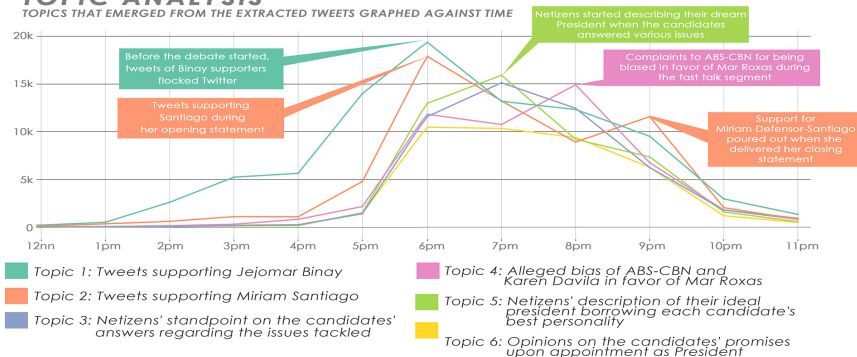
[Click here](#)

Topic analysis

Source: <https://pointwest.com.ph> -April 24 Philipinas Debate 2016

TOPIC ANALYSIS

TOPICS THAT EMERGED FROM THE EXTRACTED TWEETS GRAPHED AGAINST TIME



Full model formulation

(Binary logistic regression model)

$$Pr(\text{Label}_p = T | f_1(p), f_2(p), \dots, f_n(p)) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i f_i(p))}}$$

$i = 1$, f_i equals the KDE

$i > 1$, f_i equals $Pr(i - 1 | r)$

r = is the unique topic neighborhood that spatially contains p

β_j = coefficients

Probability interpolation function

(Distance-weighted spatial interpolation (IDW))

$$Pr_1(\text{Label}_p = T, W) =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{|N(p,W)|} \frac{W - D(p, n_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^{|N(p,W)|} W - D(p, n_j)} * Pr(\text{Label}_{n_i} = T)$$

Pr_1 = probability interpolation function

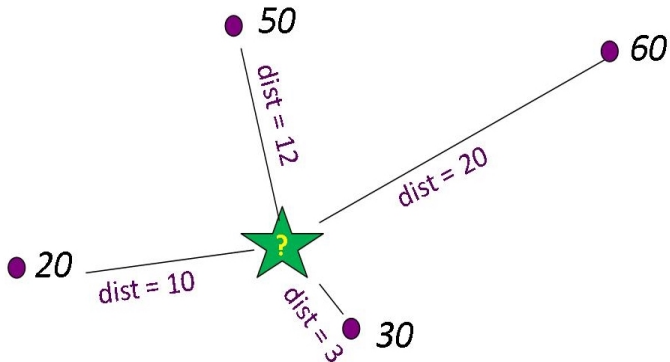
W = is a windowing parameter of, for example 500 meters

$N(p, W)$ = is the set of p 's neighbors within a distance of W
(this set includes p itself)

$D(p, n_i)$ = is the straight-line distance between p and one of its neighbors n_i

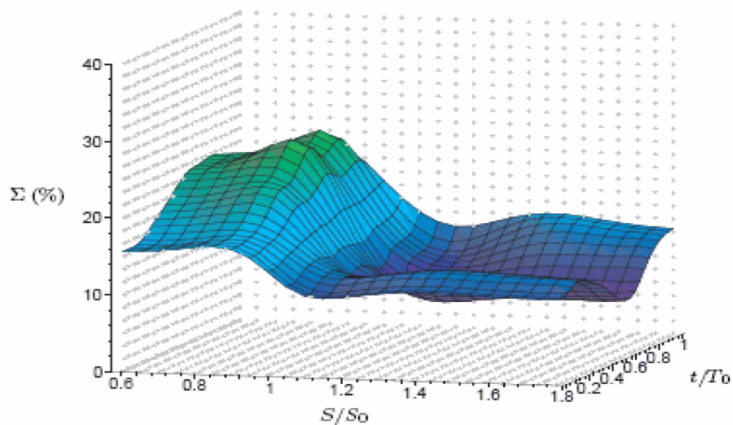
$(\text{Label}_{n_i}) = T$ is the non-interpolated probability

Distance-weighted spatial interpolation (IDW)



Work in progress: Thin Plate Spline (TPS)

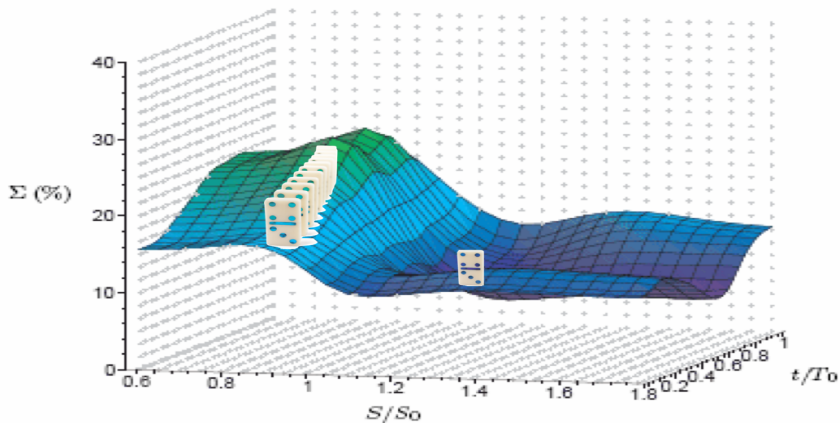
TPS concept



TPS Vs IDW



Thin Plate Spline (TPS)



Work in progress: Shrinkage

Shrinkage

Source: M.J.D. Powell. Some algorithms for thin plate spline interpolation to functions of two variables

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Phi & P \\ P^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Work in progress: Google trends

Limitations

- ▶ Colombians don't use usually the location in Google search.
- ▶ Internet have few coverage in rural areas.
- ▶ The Google trends are grouped by capital cities, and we cannot get information about others towns.

Future research line

Research objectives

Second specific objective:

To develop a predictive framework based on social network analysis that be useful on breaking up criminal organizations.

Third specific objective:

To propose a making decision process based on artificial intelligence to policing against organized crime.

Future research line: Social network analysis framework

Social network analysis to break up organized crime



To understand the criminal links, to find the most important vertex, and to support policing on breaking up current networks and to predict the future networks.

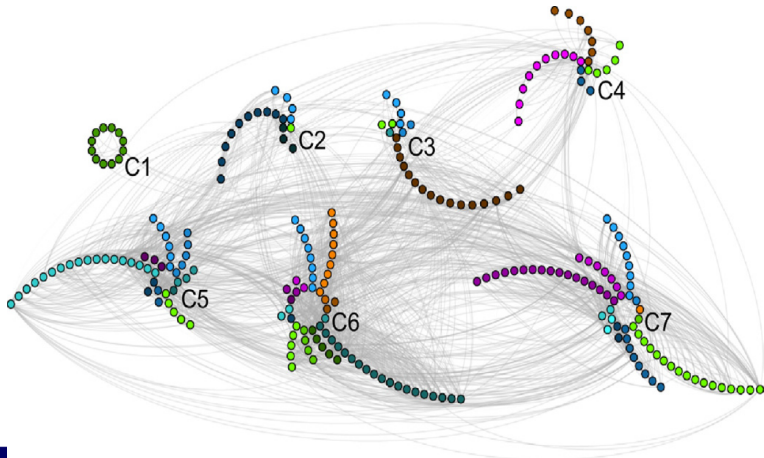


To use social media to understand the space-time crime context, and to perform the process of making predictive decisions.



Social network analysis to break up organized crime

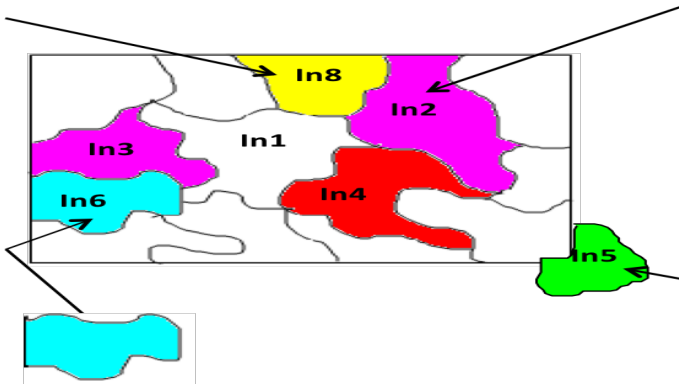
Source: Calderoni, F., Brunetto, D., Piccardi, C. (2017)



Future research line: Process of making predictive decision



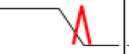








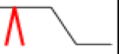
Artificial intelligence for making decision process

Source: Lesca, H. et Lesca, N. (2011)



Artificial intelligence for making decision process

Source: <http://www.nexyad.net>

decision critera	Decision 1	Decision 2	Decision 3	Decision 4
Input 1				
Input 2				
Input 3				
Possibility	0,7	0,5	0,3	0,1

Thanks