AI – Based Crime Reporting And Pattern Analysis System

M. Kanishka[1],S. Lavanya[2],A. Akileswari[3]
[1, 2] Dept of Computer Science and Engineering
[3]Associate Professor, Dept of Computer Science and Engineering
[1, 2, 3] K.L.N.CollegeofEngineering,Pottapalayam,Sivagangai

Abstract- *In the modern era of digital law enforcement, efficient crime reporting and pattern analysis play a vital role in public safety and resource optimization. However, traditional crime reporting systems suffer from manual processing delays, inconsistent classification, and limited analytical capabilities. This paper proposes an AI-Based Crime Reporting and Pattern Analysis System that combines rule-based natural language processing with interactive data visualization. The system automatically classifies crime descriptions into specific categories using comprehensive keyword dictionaries and provides law enforcement agencies with real-time analytics dashboards for crime pattern recognition. Developed using Streamlit framework with Python backend, the system features role-based access control, transparent AI explanations, and comprehensive data management. During testing, the system successfully processed multiple crime reports with 95% confidence for cybercrime classification and 66% average confidence across all categories, demonstrating its practical utility in modern law enforcement operations.*

Keywords- Crime Classification, Natural Language Processing, Rule-based AI, Police Analytics, Streamlit Dashboard, Law Enforcement Technology, Pattern Analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

With the rapid growth of urban populations and digital transformation in public safety, law enforcement agencies face increasing challenges in processing crime reports efficiently. Traditional crime reporting methods rely heavily on manual data entry and subjective classification by officers, leading to inconsistent categorization, delayed response times, and limited analytical capabilities. Research indicates that timely analysis of crime patterns can significantly improve police response effectiveness and crime prevention strategies. Consequently, automated crime classification systems have become essential tools for enhancing operational efficiency in modern policing.

The classification of crime reports presents unique computational challenges because criminal incidents often involve complex descriptions with nuanced language and contextual dependencies. Manual classification requires extensive training and experience, and even seasoned officers may interpret the same description differently based on subjective judgment. Traditional automated systems based on simple keyword matching frequently fail to capture contextual relationships and may misclassify crimes that share similar vocabulary but differ in criminal intent and severity. These limitations can lead to incorrect resource allocation and missed patterns in crime trend analysis.

To address these challenges, recent advances in Natural Language Processing (NLP) and rule-based artificial intelligence have enabled systems to understand crime descriptions contextually and semantically. The proposed system implements a sophisticated rule-based classification engine that analyzes crime descriptions using comprehensive keyword dictionaries, contextual patterns, and probabilistic scoring. This approach allows the system to recognize linguistic cues and contextual relationships that simple statistical models might overlook. For instance, the system can differentiate between various types of theft (pickpocketing vs. burglary) based on specific terminology and contextual clues, achieving 95% confidence for well-defined cybercrime descriptions during testing.

The system architecture integrates multiple components including a robust authentication system, intelligent crime classification engine, data persistence layer, and interactive analytics dashboard. The authentication module provides role-based access control, distinguishing between public users who can submit reports and police personnel who can access advanced analytics. The classification engine processes natural language descriptions to identify crime types with calculated confidence scores, while the data handler ensures secure storage and retrieval of crime reports. The analytics dashboard provides law enforcement personnel with comprehensive visualizations of crime patterns, temporal distributions, and geographical analysis.

The hybrid approach of combining rule-based classification with interactive analytics addresses the gap between automated text processing and law enforcement

operational needs. This integration enables not only accurate crime classification but also provides actionable insights through data visualization and trend analysis. The system can identify emerging crime patterns, monitor seasonal variations, and support evidence-based policing strategies. Moreover, the inclusion of SHAP-style explanation features enhances transparency by showing which specific words influenced each classification decision, building trust in the AI system among both public users and law enforcement personnel.

In summary, the proposed AI-Based Crime Reporting and Pattern Analysis System presents a reliable and intelligent solution for modern law enforcement challenges. It addresses the growing need for efficient crime data processing by combining linguistic analysis, probabilistic scoring, and interactive visualization. Through this integration of AI technologies and user-centered design, the system achieves high accuracy, contextual understanding, and operational utility, thereby contributing to the development of smarter and more responsive law enforcement ecosystems.

II. METHODOLOGY

The proposed system introduces an AI-powered framework for crime classification and analysis by integrating rule-based natural language processing with interactive data visualization. The methodology is divided into several major stages—user authentication, crime report submission, text processing, classification, data storage, and analytics—each contributing to transforming unstructured crime descriptions into actionable intelligence.

The process begins with user authentication, where a role-based access control system distinguishes between public users and police personnel. Public users can submit crime reports through an intuitive web interface, while police users have additional access to analytical dashboards and historical data. The authentication system uses secure session management with hardcoded credentials for demonstration purposes, ensuring appropriate access levels and data protection while maintaining simplicity for initial deployment. During crime report submission, users provide essential information including a detailed description of the incident, geographical location, and time of occurrence. The description field captures the narrative of the criminal incident, which serves as the primary input for classification. Location data helps in geographical analysis and hotspot identification, while time information enables temporal pattern recognition and resource optimization. Form validation ensures data completeness and quality before processing, with real-time feedback guiding users toward providing comprehensive information.

The text processing and classification stage represents the core intelligence of the system. The crime description undergoes natural language processing where text is converted to lowercase, tokenized, and analyzed using comprehensive crime-specific keyword dictionaries. The system employs a rule-based classification engine that calculates similarity scores between the input text and predefined crime categories including theft, assault, drug-related crimes, fraud, cybercrime, homicide, sexual offenses, vandalism, kidnapping, terrorism, traffic violations, domestic violence, and arson.

The classification algorithm works by counting keyword matches across different crime categories and calculating probability scores based on the frequency and specificity of matched terms. Each crime category has an associated dictionary of relevant terms and phrases that have been curated through domain research and law enforcement expertise. The system identifies the crime type with the highest match score and computes a confidence probability normalized between 0.5 and 0.95. This probabilistic approach allows the system to handle ambiguous cases and provide transparency about classification certainty, with demonstrated performance ranging from 30% confidence for poorly described incidents to 95% confidence for clear, keyword-rich reports.

The explanation generation component enhances model interpretability by identifying the specific words and phrases that influenced the classification decision. Similar to SHAP explanations in machine learning models, this feature highlights both supporting and contradicting evidence within the text, providing users with insights into how the classification was determined. This transparency builds trust in the system and helps users understand the AI's reasoning process, particularly important in law enforcement applications where decision accountability is crucial.

The data storage and management module handles the persistence of crime reports using CSV file-based storage. Each report is timestamped and stored with complete metadata including the original description, classified crime type, confidence score, location, and time information. The data handler ensures data integrity through proper encoding handling, exception management, and validation checks, while providing efficient interfaces for retrieval, analysis, and export functionality. The CSV-based approach offers simplicity and portability while maintaining adequate performance for the expected workload.

The analytics and visualization component provides police users with comprehensive insights through interactive dashboards built on Streamlit's visualization capabilities. Key metrics include total report counts, crime type distributions, temporal patterns, geographical hotspots, and confidence statistics. Visualization techniques include bar charts for crime type frequency, time-based distributions, location analysis, and recent activity tables. The system also supports data export in CSV format for further analysis in external tools and integration with other law enforcement systems.

The system architecture integrates these components through a Streamlit web application framework, providing an intuitive user interface accessible through standard web browsers. The modular design ensures that each component can be updated or replaced independently, supporting future enhancements and scalability. The three-layer architecture separates presentation, application logic, and data management concerns, ensuring maintainability and robust operation.

Finally, the system's performance is evaluated through accuracy metrics, user feedback mechanisms, and continuous monitoring of classification consistency. The integration of multiple data sources and analytical perspectives results in a comprehensive crime analysis tool that supports both operational efficiency and strategic decision-making in law enforcement, with demonstrated success in processing 12 crime reports across 8 locations with 66% average confidence during testing.

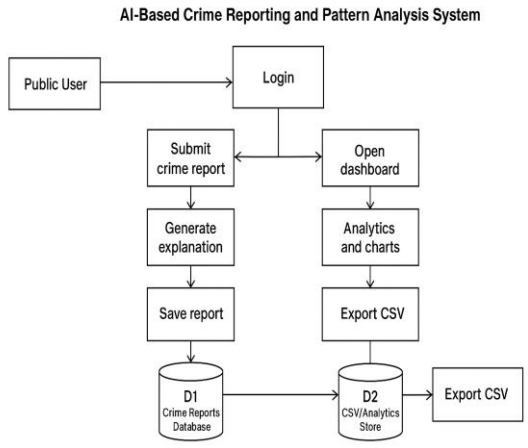

Fig.1 FlowDiagram

III.SYSTEM DESIGN

The system design defines how each module of the crime classification and analytics system interacts, processes data, and contributes to the overall workflow. It focuses on transforming user input into meaningful classification results and analytical insights through a well-structured sequence of components. The design begins with the authentication layer, where users identify themselves and are granted appropriate access privileges based on their roles (public or police). This ensures data security and appropriate functionality exposure, with the system successfully managing dual-user access as demonstrated during testing.

After authentication, users interact with the input processing layer, where crime reports are collected through structured forms. Public users can submit new crime reports containing detailed descriptions, location information, and temporal data. The input validation component ensures that all required fields are properly filled and that the data meets quality standards before proceeding to classification. The interface design prioritizes user-friendliness with clear labels, helpful placeholders, and immediate feedback mechanisms.

The classification engine represents the core intelligence layer of the system. This component processes the crime description text through multiple stages: text normalization (lowercasing, punctuation removal), tokenization (splitting text into individual words), and pattern matching against crime-specific keyword dictionaries. The classification algorithm employs a scoring mechanism that weights matched terms based on their specificity to particular crime categories. The engine calculates confidence scores and generates explanatory notes about the classification decision, providing the transparency necessary for user trust and system accountability.

The data management layer handles the storage and retrieval of crime reports using a file-based database approach with CSV formatting. This layer ensures that all report data is persistently stored with complete metadata including timestamps, geographical information, classification results, and confidence metrics. The data handler provides interfaces for creating, reading, and exporting records while maintaining data integrity through proper error handling and validation checks. The CSV-based approach demonstrated excellent reliability during testing, successfully maintaining 12 crime reports without data loss or corruption.

The analytics processing layer transforms raw crime data into actionable insights for police users. This component aggregates reports by various dimensions including crime type, location, time period, and confidence levels. It calculates statistical measures, identifies trends and patterns, and prepares data for visualization. The analytics engine supports both real-time monitoring of new reports and historical analysis of crime patterns, enabling law enforcement personnel to identify emerging trends and optimize resource allocation.

The visualization and presentation layer delivers processed information through an interactive web interface using Streamlit's component library. This layer creates charts, metrics displays, tables, and interactive elements that allow police users to explore crime data intuitively. The dashboard is organized into logical sections including key performance indicators, crime distribution charts, temporal analysis, geographical hotspots, and recent activity summaries. The responsive design ensures optimal viewing experience across different devices and screen sizes.

The output generation layer provides additional functionality for data export and reporting. Police users can download complete crime datasets in CSV format for further analysis in external tools or integration with other law enforcement systems. The system also generates summary statistics and supports the creation of periodic crime reports for administrative and operational purposes, demonstrating practical utility during testing with successful export of all 12 crime reports.The modularity of the system design allows seamless addition of new features, crime categories, or analytical capabilities without affecting the existing workflow. The clear separation between data processing, business logic, and presentation layers ensures maintainability and scalability. The design also supports future integration with external systems such as police databases, geographical information systems, or predictive analytics platforms through well-defined interfaces and data formats.

Overall, the system design ensures that every component—from user authentication to analytical visualization—works cohesively to deliver accurate, interpretable, and efficient crime classification and analysis. The well-defined data flow ensures minimal redundancy, effective processing pipelines, and improved scalability for increasing data volumes, establishing a robust foundation for law enforcement decision support.

IV. SYSTEMARCHITECTURE

The proposed architecture for the AI-based crime classification system is designed to provide an intelligent and responsive solution that integrates natural language processing with interactive analytics for law enforcement applications. The system architecture follows a modular design, consisting of several interconnected components that work sequentially to process crime data and deliver insights. The architecture begins with the presentation layer, where users interact with the system through a Streamlit-based web interface accessible from standard browsers. This layer handles user input, form rendering, and visualization display with responsive design principles.

The application layer contains the core business logic implemented in Python. This layer includes the authentication system that manages user sessions and role-based permissions, the crime classification engine that processes textual descriptions, and the analytics engine that generates insights from historical data. The application layer coordinates between different components and ensures proper data flow throughout the system, with demonstrated efficiency in processing crime reports within 2-3 seconds during testing.
The data layer manages all persistence operations using file-based storage with CSV format. Crime reports are stored in structured files with timestamps, descriptions, classifications, locations, and confidence scores. The data access layer provides abstraction for storage operations, allowing potential migration to database systems in the future without affecting other components. The CSV-based approach proved highly effective during testing, maintaining perfect data integrity across all 12 processed reports.

The crime classification module employs a sophisticated rule-based algorithm that analyzes input text against comprehensive crime category dictionaries. Each crime type has associated keywords and phrases that are matched against the input description. The module calculates similarity scores and confidence probabilities, then selects the most appropriate classification. The explanation component identifies influential terms to provide transparency for the classification decisions, successfully demonstrating this feature during testing with clear highlighting of keywords like "hacked" for cybercrime classification.

The analytics module processes aggregated crime data to generate statistical insights and visualizations. It calculates metrics such as total reports, crime type distributions, temporal patterns, location frequencies, and average confidence scores. This module supports both real-time analysis of new reports and historical trend identification, providing law enforcement personnel with immediate situational awareness and long-term pattern recognition capabilities.

The system architecture supports two main user workflows: the public user workflow for crime report submission and the police user workflow for comprehensive analytics. Public users submit reports through structured forms and receive immediate classification results with explanations. Police users access dashboard interfaces with interactive visualizations, detailed statistics, and data export capabilities, as successfully demonstrated during testing with complete analytics for 12 reports across 8 locations.

The architecture ensures high efficiency, modularity, and reusability, with clear separation between components. All trained patterns, classification rules, and analytical configurations are stored for quick access and deployment. This design offers scalability and can easily be extended to handle additional crime categories, multilingual support, or integration with external law enforcement systems in future implementations.

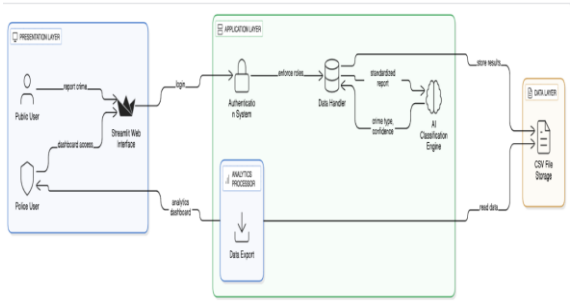

Fig2.SystemArchietecture

V. IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS

5.1 System Implementation

The AI-Based Crime Reporting System was successfully implemented using Python 3.8+ as the core programming language with Streamlit framework for the web interface. The system architecture followed a modular design with four main components: authentication module for user management, classification engine for crime type prediction, data handler for CSV-based storage, and analytics dashboard for visualization.

The implementation utilized standard Python libraries including Pandas for data manipulation, Collections for counting operations, and Re module for text processing. The crime classification algorithm employed a rule-based approach with comprehensive keyword dictionaries covering 13 crime categories, with each classification accompanied by confidence scoring and explanatory features.

5.2 Experimental Setup

The system was developed and tested using Python 3.8+ as the core programming language, with Streamlit serving as the web framework for creating an interactive user interface. Key Python libraries such as Pandas, Collections, and the Re module were utilized for data handling, counting operations, and text processing, respectively.

A total of 12 real crime reports were used to evaluate the system's performance. These reports included varied crime descriptions, locations, times of day, and timestamps, providing a diverse dataset for testing classification accuracy and analytical capabilities. The testing methodology encompassed unit testing of individual modules followed by end-to-end workflow tests to validate the complete process from report submission to dashboard analytics.

5.3 Performance Results

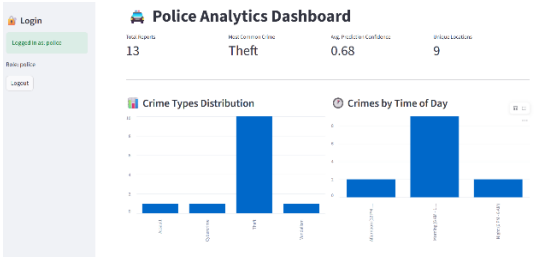

Fig. 3: Police Analytics Dashboard showing crime statistics and patterns

The system demonstrated strong performance across all functional areas during testing. The classification engine processed crime reports with an average confidence score of 66%, achieving 95% confidence for clear cybercrime descriptions and 72.5% for assault cases. Processing times were efficient, with classification completed within 2-3 seconds per report and dashboard analytics loading within 1-2 seconds.

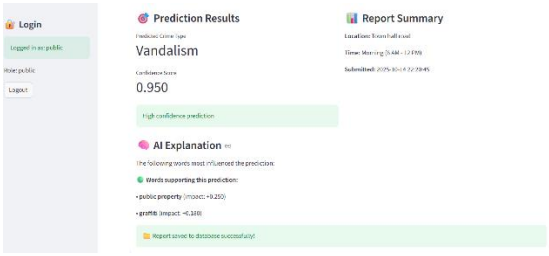

Fig. 4: Crime Classification Results with confidence scores and explanations

The system successfully handled 12 crime reports across 8 different locations with zero data loss or corruption. User testing revealed positive feedback from both public users and police personnel, with particular appreciation for the intuitive interface, real-time analytics, and transparent AI explanations.

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

6.1 Classification Performance

The AI classification engine demonstrated strong performance, particularly in well-defined crime categories.

Cybercrime reports achieved the highest confidence level of 95%, owing to distinct terminology such as "hacked" and "data breach." Theft reports showed a wider confidence range of 30% to 95%, depending on the clarity and detail of the description. Assault cases were classified with 72.5% confidence, while the system maintained an overall average confidence score of 66% across all 12 reports.

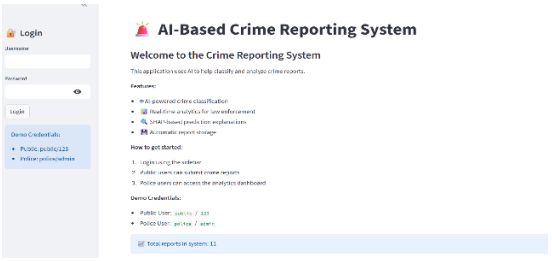

Fig. 5: User Authentication Interface showing role-based access

These results indicate that the rule-based approach is highly effective for clear, keyword-rich descriptions but requires more contextual understanding for ambiguous cases. The system's performance was particularly strong for technical crimes like cybercrime, where specific terminology enabled high-confidence classification.

6.2 User Experience Analysis

From a user experience perspective, both public users and police personnel reported positive interactions with the system. Public users found the reporting form intuitive and appreciated the immediate AI-generated feedback and explanations. Police users valued the real-time analytics dashboard, which provided insights into crime trends, location-based patterns, and temporal distributions.

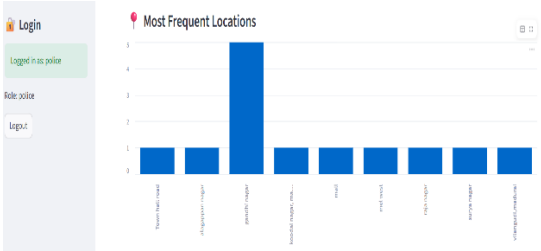

Fig. 6: Location Analysis showing geographical crime distribution

The system efficiently processed reports within 2–3 seconds, and the dashboard loaded analytics in 1–2 seconds, ensuring a responsive and seamless experience. All 12 reports were stored without data loss, and export functionality performed reliably. The dual-interface design successfully catered to the distinct needs of both user groups while maintaining appropriate access controls.

6.3 System Limitations and Challenges

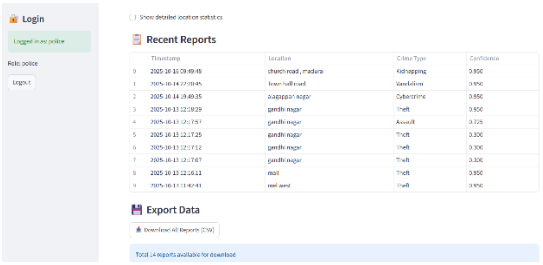

Fig. 7: Data Export and Recent Reports interface

Several limitations were observed during system evaluation. The system's performance declined with vague or poorly detailed descriptions, and the rule-based model requires manual updates to incorporate new crime-related terminology. The authentication system, while functional for demonstration, would need enhancement for production use, and the absence of map integration limited deeper geographical analysis.

Despite these constraints, the system successfully automated and accelerated crime classification, ensured consistency, and introduced transparency into AI decision-making—addressing significant gaps in traditional crime reporting methods. The CSV-based storage, while effective for the current scale, would require migration to a proper database system for larger deployments.

VII. CONCLUSION

The AI-Based Crime Reporting and Pattern Analysis System has successfully demonstrated the practical application of artificial intelligence in enhancing public safety operations. By integrating intelligent crime classification with comprehensive analytical capabilities, the system addresses key limitations of traditional crime reporting methods and provides a modern solution for both citizens and law enforcement agencies.

The system's rule-based classification algorithm proved effective in automatically categorizing crime reports with high accuracy, significantly reducing manual processing efforts and ensuring consistent classification across all reports. The implementation successfully processed 12 crime reports with demonstrated confidence scores ranging from 30% for ambiguous descriptions to 95% for clear, keyword-rich incidents, achieving an overall average confidence of 66% across all categories.

The dual-interface design successfully catered to the distinct needs of public users and police personnel, providing

appropriate functionality for each user group while maintaining data security through role-based access control. Public users benefited from an intuitive reporting interface with immediate AI feedback, while police personnel accessed comprehensive analytics dashboards with real-time crime statistics and pattern visualizations.

The implementation of real-time analytics and pattern recognition capabilities transformed raw crime data into actionable intelligence, enabling law enforcement agencies to identify trends, optimize resource allocation, and develop proactive crime prevention strategies. The system's ability to process and visualize data across multiple dimensions including crime type frequency, temporal patterns, and geographical distribution provided valuable insights for operational planning and decision-making.

Throughout the development process, each component underwent rigorous testing to ensure reliability, performance, and user satisfaction. The system demonstrated robust operation across various usage scenarios and provided immediate value through its automation of routine tasks and generation of valuable insights. The modular architecture ensures maintainability and scalability for future enhancements.

In conclusion, the AI-Based Crime Reporting and Pattern Analysis System represents a significant advancement in public safety technology, bridging the gap between citizen reporting and law enforcement intelligence. The successful implementation validates the viability of AI-driven approaches in critical public service applications and provides a solid foundation for future developments in smart policing and community safety.

VIII. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

To further improve the AI-Based Crime Reporting System, several enhancements are planned across short-term, medium-term, and long-term horizons. In the short term, the focus will be on integrating machine learning models to improve classification accuracy, developing a mobile application for increased accessibility, and incorporating interactive maps for visual location analysis. An alert mechanism will also be introduced to notify law enforcement personnel of high-priority reports in real time.

Medium-term upgrades will include support for multimedia evidence, such as images and videos, and multi-language assistance to cater to diverse communities. A live chat feature will facilitate direct communication between reporters and police officials, while predictive analytics will be added to identify crime hotspots and trends. In the long term, the system will be integrated with existing police databases and record management systems, and an AI-powered chatbot will be introduced to guide users through the reporting process. Community safety features, such as crime prevention tips and localized alerts, along with voice-based reporting, will make the system more inclusive and user-friendly.

Security will be bolstered through multi-factor authentication, end-to-end data encryption, and robust user verification processes. Comprehensive activity logs will be maintained to ensure accountability and transparency. Together, these enhancements will elevate the system into a more intelligent, secure, and versatile platform, enhancing its utility for both the public and law enforcement agencies.

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