

# Crime Detection via Crowdsourcing

Daniel Pimentel & Claudia Solís

University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA



We want to catch criminals



Criminals leave evidence



Detective follows clues

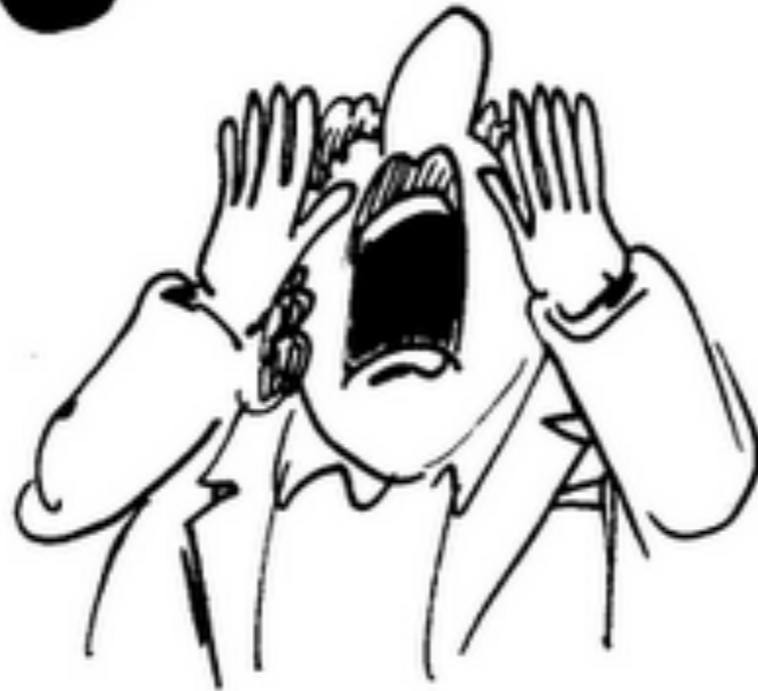


Criminal could be anyone!



Needle in a haystack problem

# Volunteers!



## Crowdsourcing

Obtain information by enlisting a lot of people



# Crowdsourcing is an old idea

FBI asks community for information



Overwhelming task!



Let's use Robots!



# Let's use ~~Robots~~!

Next best thing: Computers!



# Crowdsourcing is powerful!

Bird tracking



# Crowdsourcing is powerful!

Finding lost aircrafts



# Crowdsourcing is powerful!

Text Classification



So let's use Computers!



Conventional Criminal Tracking System

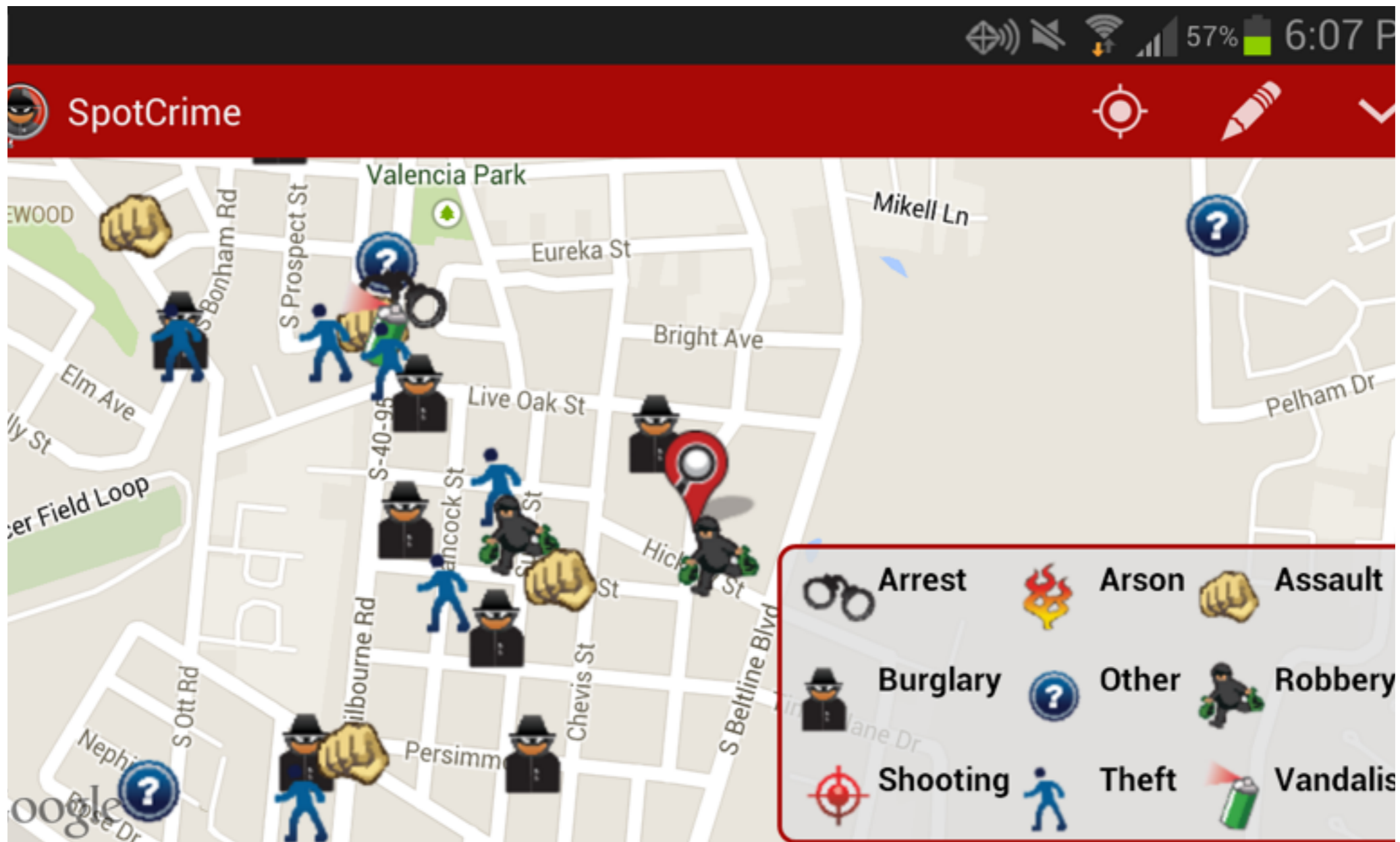


# Conventional Criminal Tracking System

## With Crowdsourcing



This works!



This works?



# **Conventional** Criminal Tracking System

With Crowdsourcing



Let's turn things around



# New Criminal Tracking Model

Let's change the rules of the game!



# In Essence:

Classify Houses



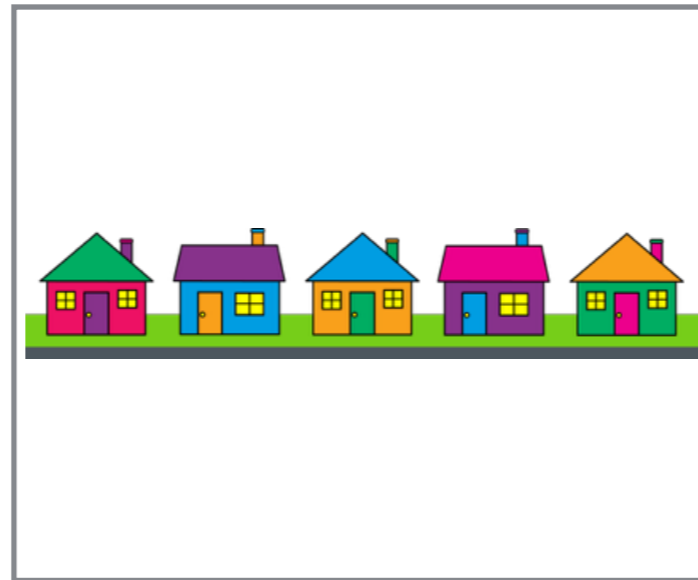
# In Essence:

Classify Houses

Could this ever work?



- 1 Criminal



- $n + 1$  Houses:

$h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n, h_*$



- $m$  Tips

# Key Ingredients

New Criminal Tracking Model



- One man, one vote.



- Votes go to:
  - $h_*$  with probability  $p_*$ ,
  - $h_j$  with probability  $p_j$ .
  - Assume  $p_1 \geq p_2 \geq \dots p_n$ .



- Detective investigates  $\hat{h}$ .

# Rules of the Game

New Criminal Tracking Model

# Intuitively

- $p_1$  is the level of *prejudice*.
- $p_*$  is the level of *accuracy*.



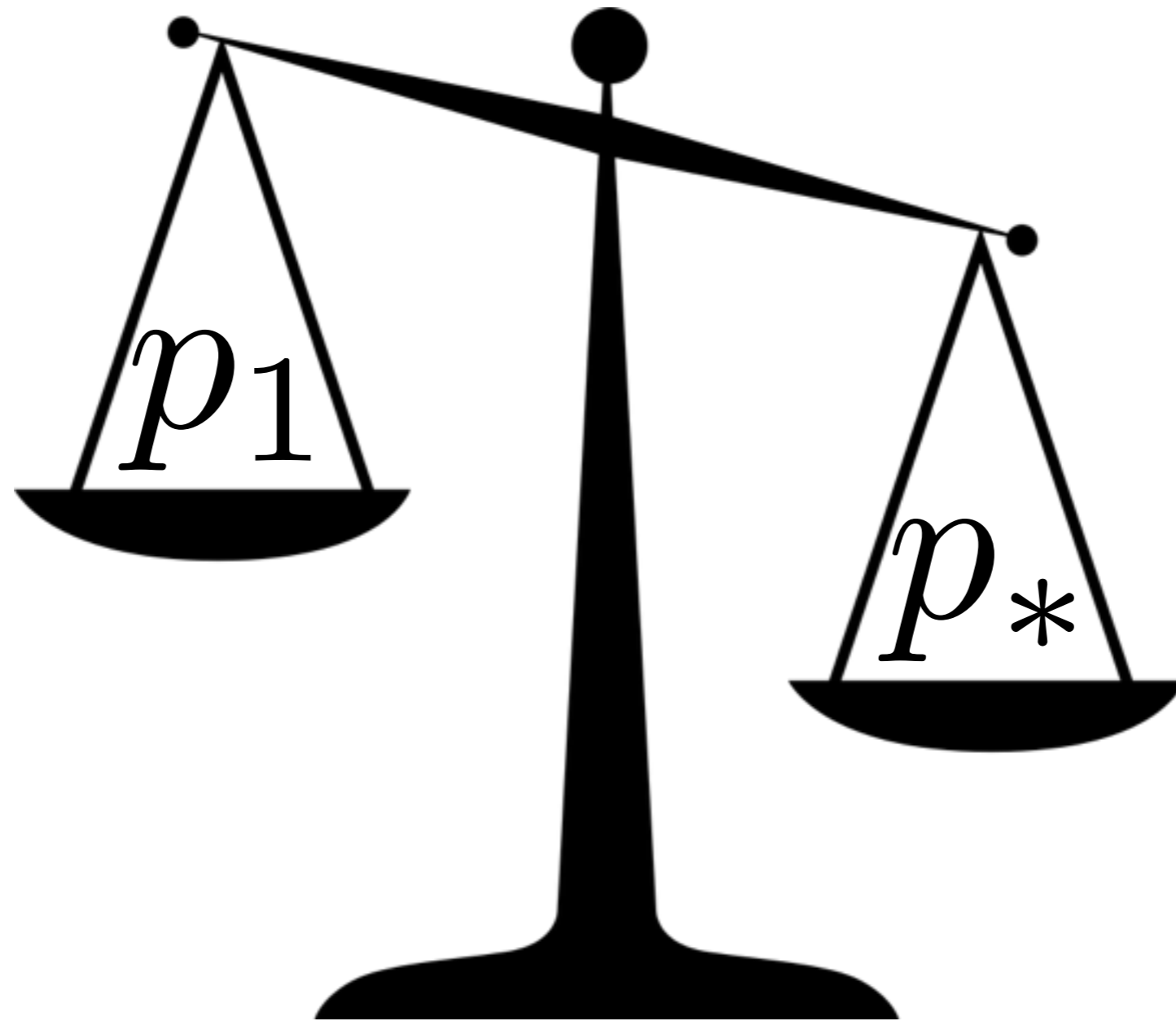
**Theorem.** Let  $\epsilon > 0$  be given and suppose

$$p_* \geq p_1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{m} \log \left( \frac{n}{\epsilon} \right)}.$$

Then  $\hat{h} = h_*$  with probability at least  $1 - \epsilon$ .

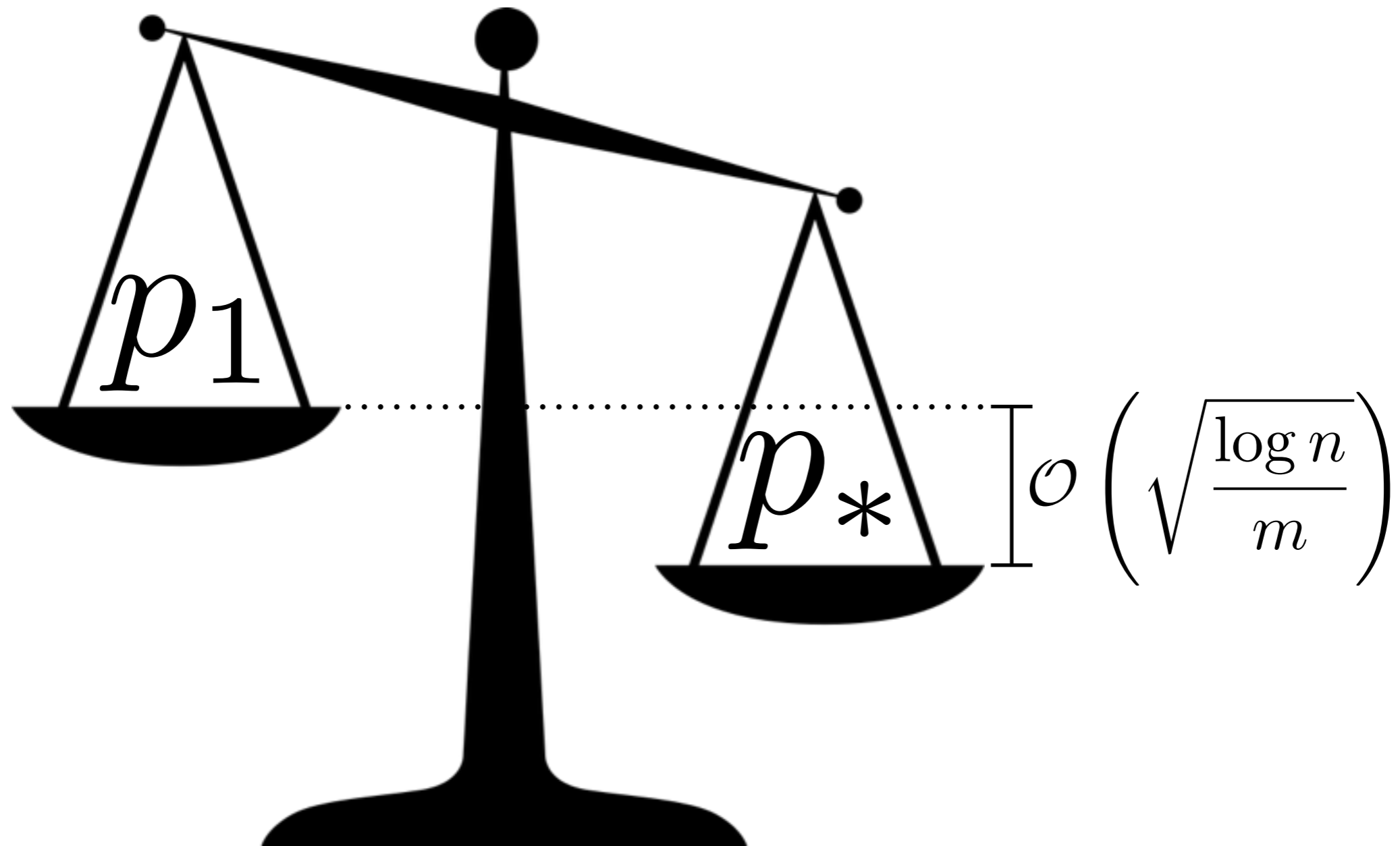
# Main Result

New Criminal Tracking Model



# In words

Main result matches intuition



# In words

Main result matches intuition

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{P}(\hat{h} \neq h_\star) &= \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^n \{N_\star \leq N_j\}\right) \\
&\leq \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbb{P}(N_\star \leq N_j) \quad \longleftarrow \text{Union Bound} \\
&\leq \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbb{P}(N_\star \leq N_1) \quad \longleftarrow \text{Assumption} \\
&\leq e^{-\frac{m}{2} (p_\star - p_1)^2} \quad \longleftarrow \text{Hoeffding's} \\
&\leq \epsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

# Key Idea of Proof



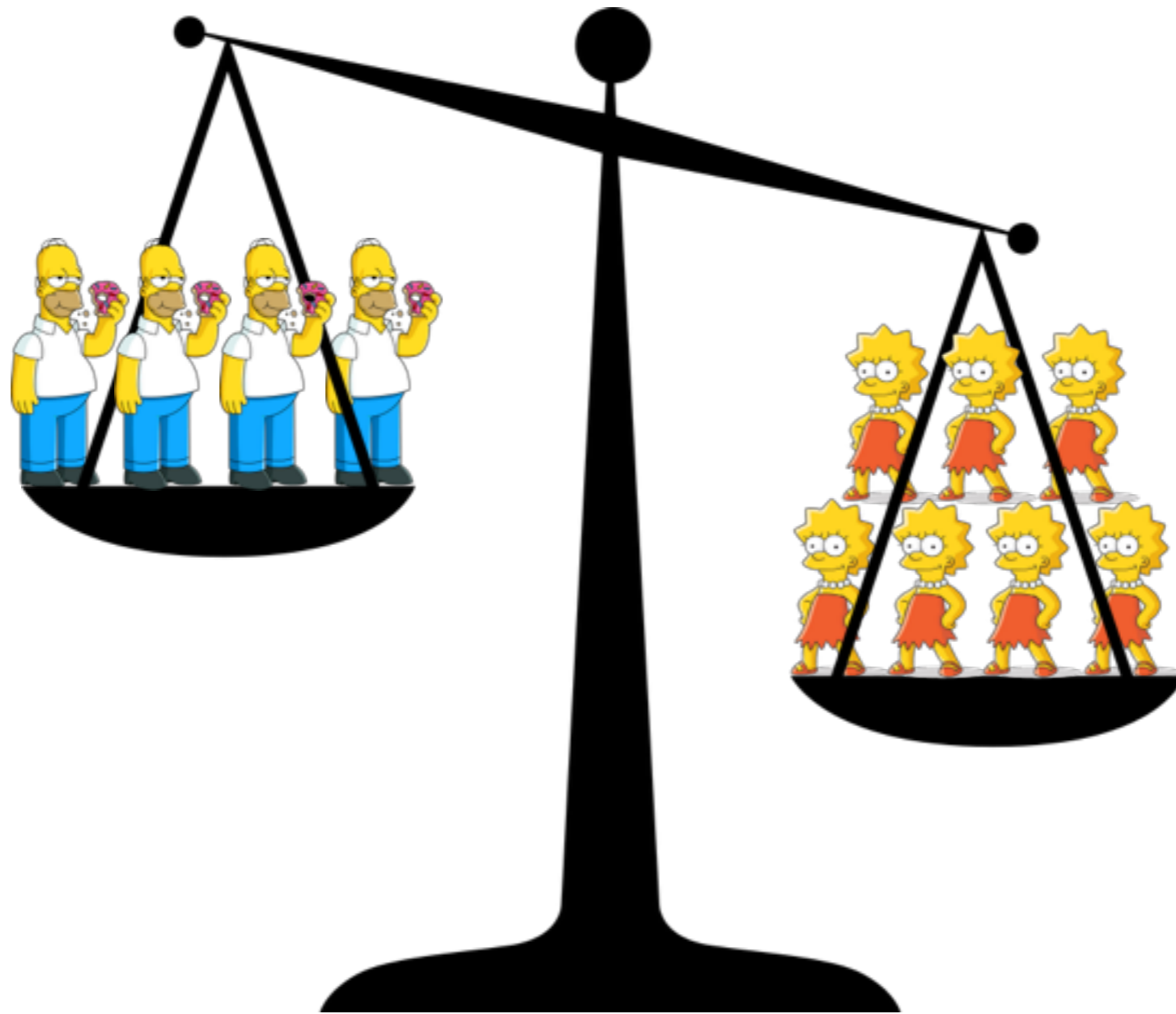
# Geography & Bias

Model Extensions



# Geography & Bias

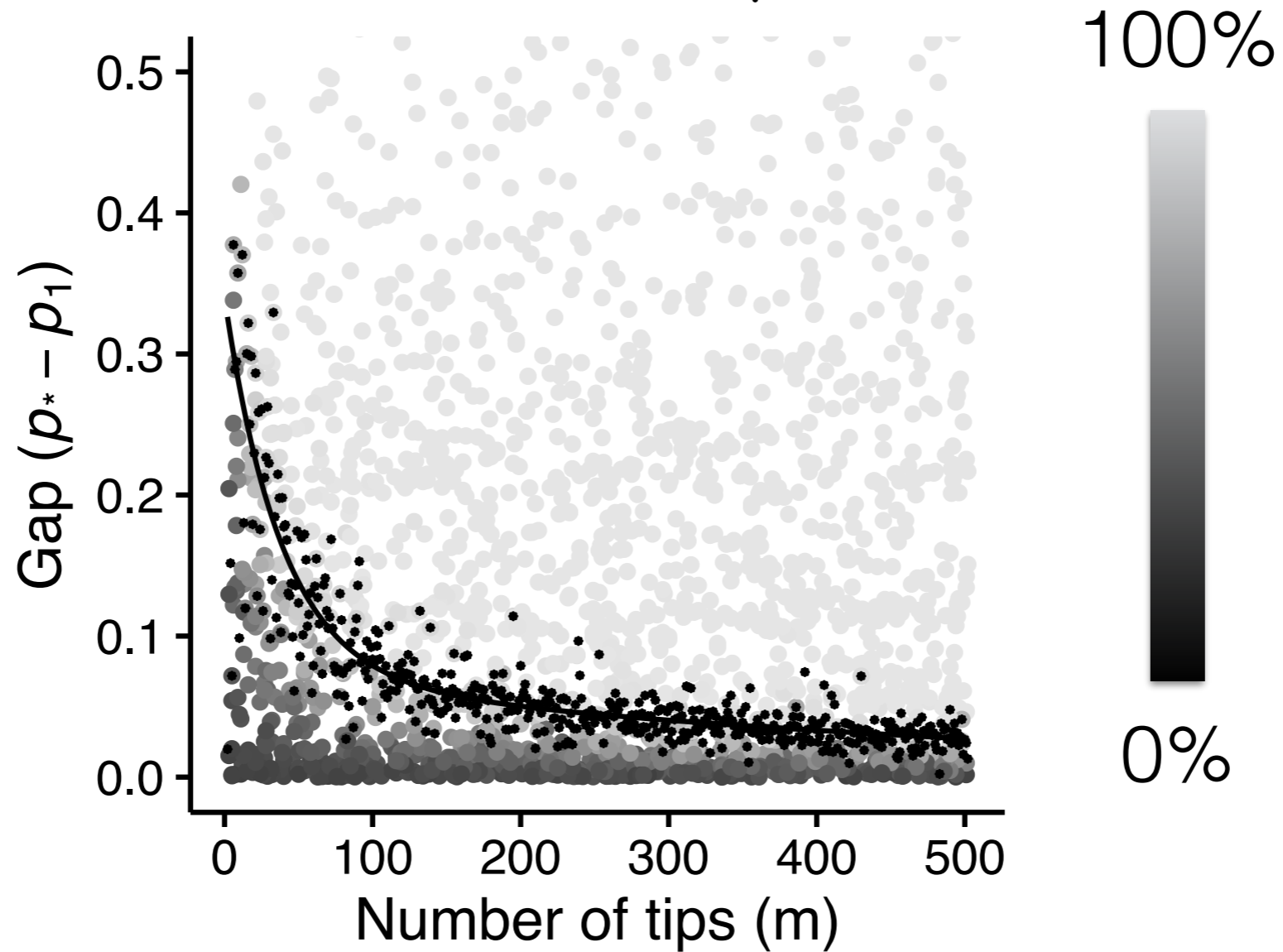
Model Extensions



# Geography & Bias

Model Extensions

$$\hat{h} = h_*$$



# Experiments

Look promising!



# What's next?

Organized Crime & Corruption

Thanks.