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AI-POWERED SAFETY ANALYSIS OF CITIES FOR WOMEN

AUTHORS:

Mr. Rajashekhar C G [*1], Harshita AV [*2], Ayisha Khanum[*3], Chiranjeevi Inamati[*4]

[1]Director & Professor, Department of Master of Computer Applications,

GM University, Davangere

[2]Students, Department of Master of Computer Applications

GM University, Davangere

Abstract- The AI-Powered Safety Analysis of Cities for Women project aims to address the critical issue of women's safety in urban environments through the use of artificial intelligence and data-driven insights. With increasing incidents of crimes against women in public spaces, there is an urgent need for smart technologies that can assess safety levels based on real-world data. This system uses machine learning techniques to analyze multiple factors that influence the safety of a location, such as the city, area type, time of day, frequency of people, presence of police stations and bars, tier classification of the city, and the residential profile of the location.

The dataset is pre-processed and cleaned, and features are transformed using One Hot Encoding to handle categorical variables effectively. A Logistic Regression model is trained using a robust pipeline to classify locations as either "Safe" or "Unsafe" with a strong focus on precision and recall for the "Safe" class. The model is evaluated using standard metrics such as accuracy, F1-score, and a confusion matrix to ensure reliability. Once trained, the model is saved and integrated into a web-based application built using Flask.

The application provides an intuitive interface where users can select a city and time to predict the safety status of that location. If a prediction is made, the app displays not only the safety result but also a dynamic map view of the city using Google Maps embedding. Furthermore, it offers detailed emergency contact information, including the names and contact numbers of district officials like the Deputy Commissioner, emergency helpline numbers, emails, and official websites, sourced from a dedicated CSV file.

By providing real-time, location-based safety predictions, the project empowers women to make informed decisions about their movements in urban areas. It also offers a potential tool for policymakers and law enforcement agencies to identify unsafe zones and allocate resources effectively. The combination of data science, geographic visualization, and public service contact integration makes this project a meaningful contribution toward enhancing women's safety in smart cities.

Index Terms- Safety Analysis, Data-Driven Insights, Logistic Regression, Feature Engineering, OneHotEncoding, Data Preprocessing, Flask Framework, Geographic Visualization, Resource Allocation, Policy Making.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the safety of women in urban environments has emerged as a pressing concern, with rising incidents of violence and harassment in public spaces. As cities

continue to grow and evolve, the need for innovative solutions to enhance safety becomes increasingly critical. The AI-Powered Safety Analysis of Cities for Women project seeks to address this urgent issue by leveraging artificial intelligence and data-driven insights to assess and predict the safety levels of various urban locations. This project harnesses the power of machine learning to analyze a multitude of factors that contribute to the safety of a given area.

Key variables such as city demographics, area type, time of day, pedestrian traffic, proximity to law enforcement, and local amenities are meticulously examined to create a comprehensive safety profile. By preprocessing and cleaning the dataset, and employing techniques like One Hot Encoding for categorical variables, the project ensures that the data is primed for effective analysis.

A Logistic Regression model is developed within a robust pipeline, focusing on classifying locations as either "Safe" or "Unsafe." The model's performance is rigorously evaluated using standard metrics, including accuracy, F1-score, and confusion matrices, to guarantee its reliability and effectiveness. Once trained, the model is seamlessly integrated into a user-friendly web application built with Flask, allowing users to interactively select a city and time to receive real-time safety predictions.

The application not only provides safety assessments but also enhances user experience through dynamic mapping features and access to essential emergency contact information. By offering details such as the names and contact numbers of local officials and emergency services, the project empowers women to make informed decisions about their movements in urban areas. Ultimately, the AI-Powered Safety Analysis of Cities for Women project represents a significant step toward improving women's safety in smart cities. By combining data science, geographic visualization, and public service integration, it serves as a valuable resource for individuals, policymakers, and law enforcement agencies alike, fostering a safer urban environment for all.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Women's safety in urban areas has been a recurring concern studied from multiple perspectives, including crime analysis, urban planning, and the application of artificial intelligence for predictive safety systems. This section reviews prior research that forms the foundation for the proposed AI-powered framework.

Integration of GIS with AI models enhance user understanding

Several studies have demonstrated that crime patterns are influenced by factors such as time, location type, and demographic density. Traditional crime mapping and hotspot analysis have been widely used to identify unsafe areas. Predictive policing models, utilizing statistical and machine learning techniques, have improved crime forecasting by leveraging historical data to predict potential risks.

Role of Artificial Intelligence in Safety Assessment Machine learning has emerged as a powerful tool in safety analytics. Logistic Regression, Decision Trees, and Random Forest models have been successfully applied in prior studies to classify regions as safe or unsafe based on crime records, socio-economic data, and environmental variables. AI systems have been shown to outperform manual crime mapping by offering real-time insights and adaptive learning capabilities.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Visualization Urban safety research has also relied heavily on GIS for mapping and visualization. Interactive maps have been used to display crime hotspots, infrastructure locations, and community resources. Integration of GIS with AI models enhance user understanding by providing location-based risk assessments in real-time.

Recent years have seen the development of mobile and web platforms that offer emergency alerts, safe-route navigation, and crime reporting features. However, most existing systems focus on reactive measures rather than predictive safety analysis. Studies highlight the importance of integrating predictive modeling with userfriendly interfaces to empower citizens in decisionmaking.

1. Women's Safety-Focused Research

Research on gendered aspects of urban safety emphasizes that women often experience public spaces differently due to harassment, underreporting of crimes, and lack of institutional support. Prior studies suggest the need for proactive, datadriven safety assessment tools tailored to women's unique concerns, rather than generic crime statistics.

While prior research has laid a strong foundation in crime prediction, GIS visualization, and safety applications, there is limited work combining machine learning models, real-time geographic visualization, and emergency contact integration in one unified platform focused on women's safety. This project seeks to bridge that gap by providing an AI-driven, interactive, and user-centric solution.

III.REQUIREMENT OBJECTIVE

1. **Data Collection**: Gather comprehensive datasets on crime incidents, urban demographics, and safety-related factors in various cities.

2. **Data Preprocessing**: Clean and preprocess the collected data to ensure accuracy and consistency.
    - Transform categorical variables using OneHotEncoding for effective model training.
3. **Feature Selection**: Identify and select relevant features that influence safety, such as location type, time of day, population density, and proximity to police stations.
4. **Model Development**: Develop a Logistic Regression model to classify locations as "Safe" or "Unsafe."
    - Implement a robust training pipeline to optimize model performance.
5. **Model Evaluation**: Evaluate the model using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and confusion matrix to ensure reliability and effectiveness.
6. **Web Application Development**: Create a user-friendly web-based application using the Flask framework.
    - Design an intuitive interface for users to input city and time for safety predictions.
7. **Dynamic Mapping Integration**: Integrate Google Maps API to provide a dynamic map view of the predicted safety status of selected locations.
8. **Emergency Contact Information**: Include detailed emergency contact information for district officials and relevant authorities, sourced from a dedicated CSV file.
9. **Real-Time Prediction Capability**: Enable the application to provide real-time safety predictions based on user input.
10. **User Empowerment**: Empower women to make informed decisions about their movements in urban areas through accessible safety information.
11. **Policy Support**: Provide insights and data-driven recommendations for policymakers and law enforcement agencies to identify unsafe zones and allocate resources effectively.
12. **Continuous Improvement**: Establish a feedback mechanism to continuously improve the model and application based on user experiences and new data.

IV.PROPOSED FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The proposed framework architecture for the AI-Powered Safety Analysis of Cities for Women project is designed to facilitate data processing, model training, and user interaction through a webbased application. At the core of the architecture is the **Data Layer**, which includes various data sources such as public datasets, law enforcement reports, and geographic data, all stored in a relational or NoSQL database, along with a dedicated CSV file for emergency contact information. The **Processing Layer** encompasses a data preprocessing module that handles data cleaning, normalization, and feature engineering, as well as an exploratory data analysis (EDA) module that visualizes data distributions and trends to inform model development. The machine learning module implements the Logistic Regression model within a robust pipeline, focusing on model training and evaluation.

. The **Application Layer** consists of a web application built using Flask, providing an intuitive front-end interface that allows users to select a city and time to assess safety, view safety predictions, access a dynamic map view using Google Maps API, and retrieve emergency contact information. This layer also integrates with external APIs for enhanced functionality. The **User Layer** represents the end users, including women in urban areas seeking real-time safety predictions, policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and community organizations advocating for women's safety. Finally, the **Monitoring and Maintenance Layer** ensures continuous tracking of model performance and user interactions, allowing for regular updates to the dataset and emergency contact information to maintain accuracy and relevance. This comprehensive architecture aims to deliver a reliable and user-friendly system that enhances women's safety in urban environments through actionable insights and real-time predictions.

The research methodology for the AI-Powered Safety Analysis of Cities for Women project follows a structured approach that encompasses several key phases: data collection, preprocessing, model development, evaluation, and deployment. Initially, relevant data is gathered from diverse sources, including public datasets, law enforcement reports, and geographic information systems (GIS), focusing on attributes that influence women's safety, such as city demographics, area types, and historical crime statistics. Once the data is collected, it undergoes a thorough preprocessing phase, which includes cleaning to handle missing values, normalization of numerical features, and transformation of categorical variables using techniques like OneHotEncoding. Following preprocessing, exploratory data analysis (EDA) is conducted to visualize data distributions and identify trends that inform feature selection and model design. The core of the methodology involves developing a machine learning model, specifically Logistic Regression, which is trained on the processed dataset. The model is rigorously evaluated using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, with a particular emphasis on minimizing false negatives in safety predictions. After achieving satisfactory performance, the model is integrated into a Flask-based web application, allowing users to interactively assess safety predictions based on their selected city and time. The application also incorporates dynamic mapping features and emergency contact information. Finally, the methodology includes a monitoring phase to continuously assess model performance and user feedback, ensuring the system remains relevant and effective in enhancing women's safety in urban environments.

V. PROPOSED MODULES

1. Data Collection Module :

serves as the foundation of the project by gathering essential data from various sources, including crime reports, demographic statistics, and urban infrastructure information. This module utilizes APIs for real-time crime data retrieval, data scraping tools to collect information from public databases, and CSV file management to store and organize the collected data effectively.

2. Preprocessing Module:

cleans and prepares the data for analysis and model training. It includes functions for data cleaning to handle missing values and outliers, as well as feature transformation techniques such as OneHotEncoding for categorical variables. Additionally, this module normalizes and scales numerical features to ensure consistency across the dataset.

3. Feature Engineering Module:

focuses on identifying and selecting the most relevant features that impact safety predictions. It employs algorithms for feature selection, such as correlation analysis and recursive feature elimination, and creates new features based on existing data, like time of day and proximity to police stations, to enhance the model's predictive capabilities.

4. Model Training and Evaluation Module:

the Logistic Regression model is trained and evaluated for performance. This module implements the Logistic Regression algorithm, establishes a training pipeline for model fitting and hyperparameter tuning, and calculates evaluation metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1score, and confusion matrix to ensure the model's reliability.

5. Web Application Module:

provides the user interface for interacting with the safety prediction system. It encompasses frontend development using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for a responsive design, along with backend development using Flask to handle user requests and model predictions. This module also includes user input forms for selecting the city and time for safety predictions.

6. Dynamic Mapping Module:

integrates Google Maps API, allowing users to see the predicted safety status on a map. This module features dynamic markers that indicate safe and unsafe areas based on predictions and provides interactive capabilities for users to explore different locations.

7. Emergency Contact Information Module:

is designed to provide users with essential emergency contact details. It manages a database or CSV file containing contact information for district officials and emergency services, displaying relevant contacts based on the selected location to ensure users have access to critical information when needed.

8.Feedback and Improvement Module:

collects user feedback. This module includes feedback forms for users to report their experiences and suggestions, as well as mechanisms for updating the model and application based on new data and user input, fostering continuous improvement.

9. Reporting and Analytics Module:

generates reports and analytics for stakeholders. It incorporates visualization tools to present safety trends and patterns effectively and offers export functionality

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the AI-Powered Safety Analysis of Cities for Women project involves a combination of technologies, frameworks, and methodologies that work together to create a robust and user-friendly system. At the core of the implementation is the use of machine learning, specifically Logistic Regression, which serves as the primary algorithm for classifying urban locations as "Safe" or "Unsafe." This model is trained on a carefully curated dataset that includes various features such as crime statistics, demographic information, and geographic data, ensuring that the predictions are data-driven and relevant.

Data collection is facilitated through the integration of multiple sources, including public datasets and law enforcement reports, which are stored in a structured format within a relational or NoSQL database. This allows for efficient data management and retrieval. The preprocessing of this data involves cleaning, normalization, and feature engineering, ensuring that the dataset is ready for analysis and model training.

The web application is developed using the Flask framework, which provides a lightweight and flexible environment for building the user interface. This application allows users to input their city and time preferences, receive real-time safety predictions, and access dynamic maps that visualize safety levels in their selected areas. The integration of the Google Maps API enhances the user experience by providing an interactive mapping feature that displays relevant locations and safety indicators.

To ensure the system remains effective and relevant, a monitoring and maintenance strategy is implemented. This includes continuous tracking of model performance, gathering user feedback, and scheduling regular updates to the dataset and emergency contact information. Additionally, stakeholder engagement is prioritized throughout the implementation process, involving end users, policymakers, and community organizations to ensure that the system meets their needs and expectations. Overall, the implementation of the AI-Powered Safety Analysis system combines advanced data analytics, machine learning, and user-centered design principles to create a comprehensive

solution aimed at enhancing women's safety in urban environments. This multifaceted approach not only addresses immediate safety concerns but also fosters a proactive and informed community.

VII. Conclusion

The AI-Powered Safety Analysis of Cities for Women project represents a significant advancement in leveraging data-driven insights to enhance the safety of women in urban environments. Through a comprehensive framework that integrates data collection, machine learning, and user-friendly web applications, the system aims to provide real-time safety predictions that empower women to make informed decisions about their movements. The project employs a robust methodology that encompasses data preprocessing, exploratory data analysis, and the development of a Logistic Regression model, ensuring that the predictions are both accurate and relevant.

The modular design of the system facilitates maintainability and scalability, allowing for future enhancements and adaptations as new data becomes available or as user needs evolve. Rigorous testing across various phases—unit testing, integration testing, system testing, user acceptance testing, and performance testing— ensures that the application functions reliably and meets the expectations of its users. By engaging stakeholders, including end users, policymakers, and community organizations, the project fosters a collaborative approach to addressing women's safety concerns.

Ultimately, this project not only provides a practical tool for enhancing safety but also contributes to broader discussions about urban safety, gender equity, and the role of technology in creating safer communities. By harnessing the power of data and machine learning, the AI-Powered Safety Analysis system stands as a proactive solution that can adapt to the dynamic nature of urban environments, making a meaningful impact on the lives of women and promoting a safer society for all.

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