



Crime & Open Data

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1. Importance of having Open Data

- Opening data could create a new situation where collaborative networking emerge and use and create public information.
- When the people who analyse and process data is from outside the organizational boundaries might enrich data combining with other data sources that they know and maybe even combining with data that they selves have collected using mobile phones technologies.
 - tourist information, business, traffic and weather among others are created and collected by public organizations.

An open white door in a room with light wood flooring and white walls, leading to another room. The door is slightly ajar, revealing a bright, empty space beyond. The text "2. Open Data in Spain" is overlaid in a large, brown, serif font across the center of the image.

2. Open Data in Spain

Transparency Law

Ley 19/2013, de 9 de diciembre, de Transparencia, Acceso a la Información Pública y Buen Gobierno

Check Website



<http://transparencia.gob.es>

3. OPEN DATA OF CRIME



Symbole



DANGER
HAUTE
TENSION
ELOIGNEZ-VOUS



- 
- A yellow warning sign with a black triangle and exclamation mark symbol, reading "CAUTION AVALANCHE DANGER", is mounted on a wooden post. The sign is set against a backdrop of a snowy mountain landscape with evergreen trees and a cloudy sky. The text of the sign is partially obscured by the overlaid text.
- What happens with Crime Data?
 - Is Crime Data appropriate to make it available in terms of Open Data requirements?
 - Is important that citizens know what type of crime is occurring in their surroundings?
 - Is crime data safe to share with users and citizens?



Usability?

- ISO 9241-11 (1998) defined usability as “the extent to which a product can be used by specified users to achieve specified goals with effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction in a specified context of use.”

Could we consider open data as a product?

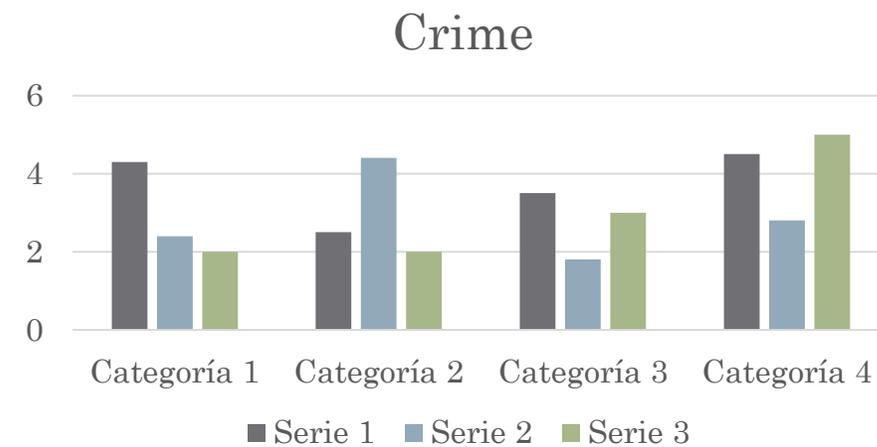
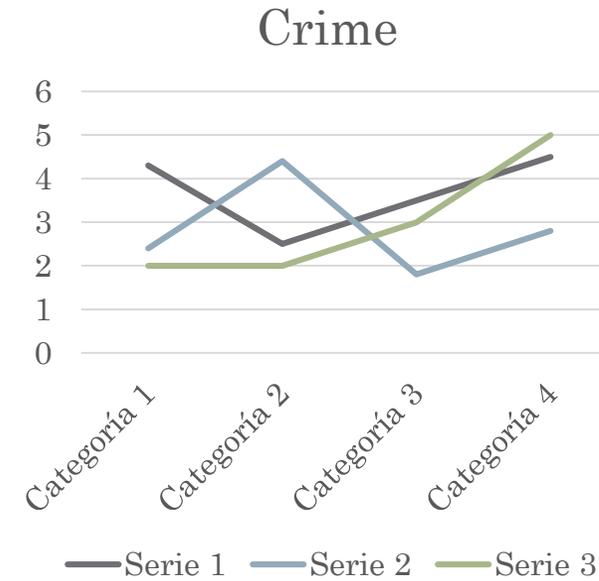
- ISO 9241-210 extended the definition from “products” to “products, systems and services”

INE



Crime:

- nationality
- type of crime
- age
- gender
- etcetera...



CIS



- Inquest for citizens
- Not from police Office

- Objectives:
 - Measure the perception about crime on citizens
 - Measure the victimization
 - Measure fear of crime

Violence Against Women

<http://www.violenciagenero.msssi.gob.es>



Finding crime Open Data

- Easy to find
- Easy to download
- “Easy to use” → We will see later

• **Problems found:**

- ✓ Difficult to find bulk data
- ✓ “Difficult to use” → Formats
- ✓ Request compulsory

4. Data Infrastructure in Crime Data

- “Ley Orgánica 2/1986, de 13 de marzo, de Fuerzas y Cuerpos de Seguridad”
- Article 104 CE: “Security Forces, under the government's dependence, shall have the mission of protecting the rights and freedoms and guaranteeing citizen security.”
- Security Forces working in same territory with one big objective in common, but they do not share a Database.

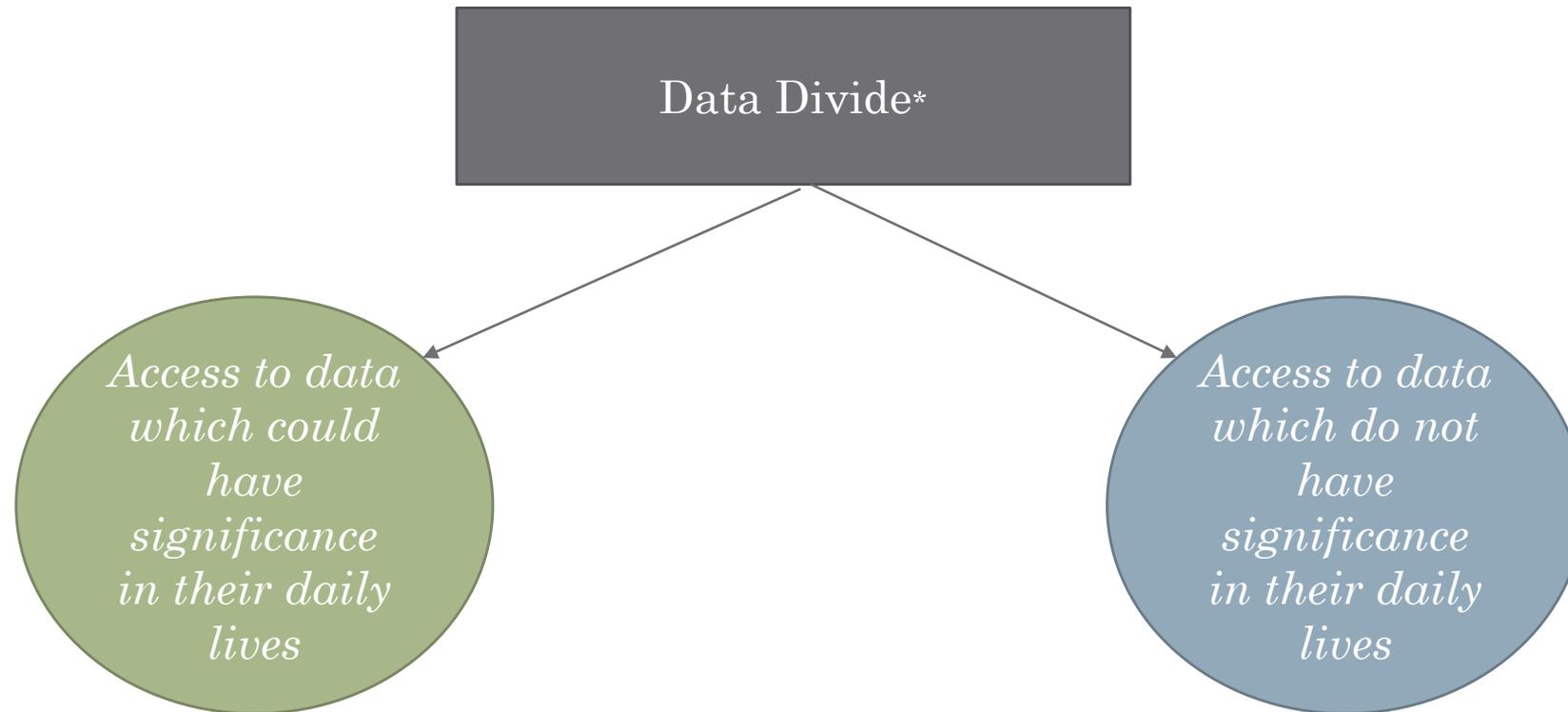


Benefits and Barriers

BENEFITS	BARRIERS
More transparency	Lack of ability to discover the appropriate data
Stimulation of innovation	No access to the original data (only processed data)
Contribution toward the improvement of processes, products and/or services	Data formats and data sets are too complex to handle and use easily
Development of new products and services	Focus is on making use of single data sets, whereas the real value might come from combining various data sets
Improvement of public policies	Registration required before being able to download the data
Creation of new data based on combining data	Privacy violation
The ability to merge, integrate and mesh public and private data	Lack of knowledge to make use of or to make sense of data

Open data access and Open data (effective) use

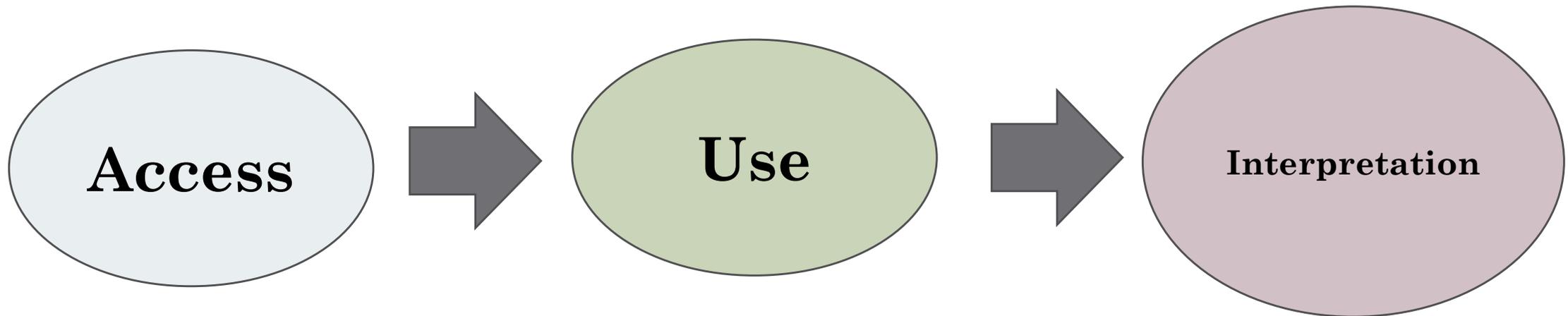
- Compare with The Digital Divide



*(Gurstein, Michael B. 2011).

5. Difference of *Use of Data* and “*Effectiveness*” *use of Data*

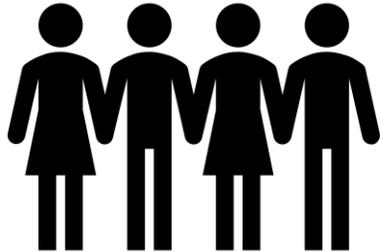
- Adapted for the most number of users possible
- Taking into account the language of data
- Technical requirements



(Gurstein, Michael B. 2011).

6. “Semi-Open Data”?

Could we talk about creating a semi-open data?



Citizens

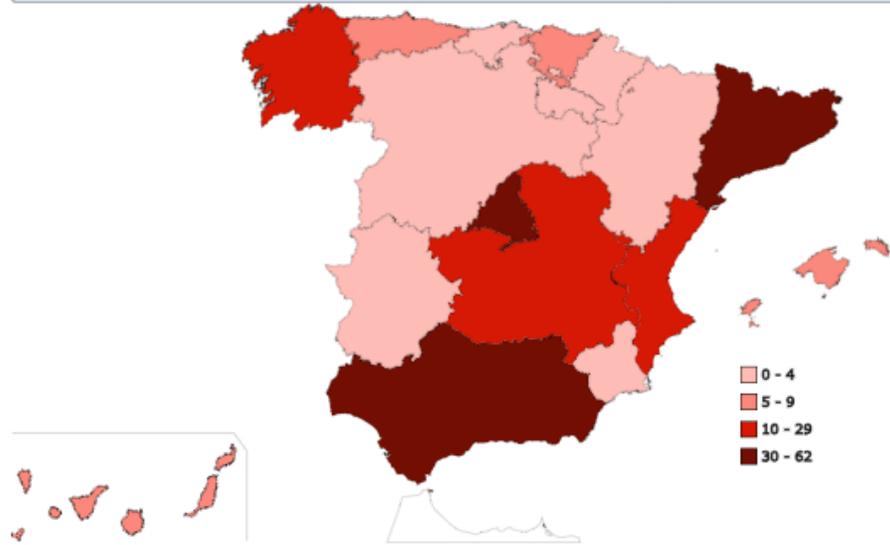


Others

Location on Map - Crime

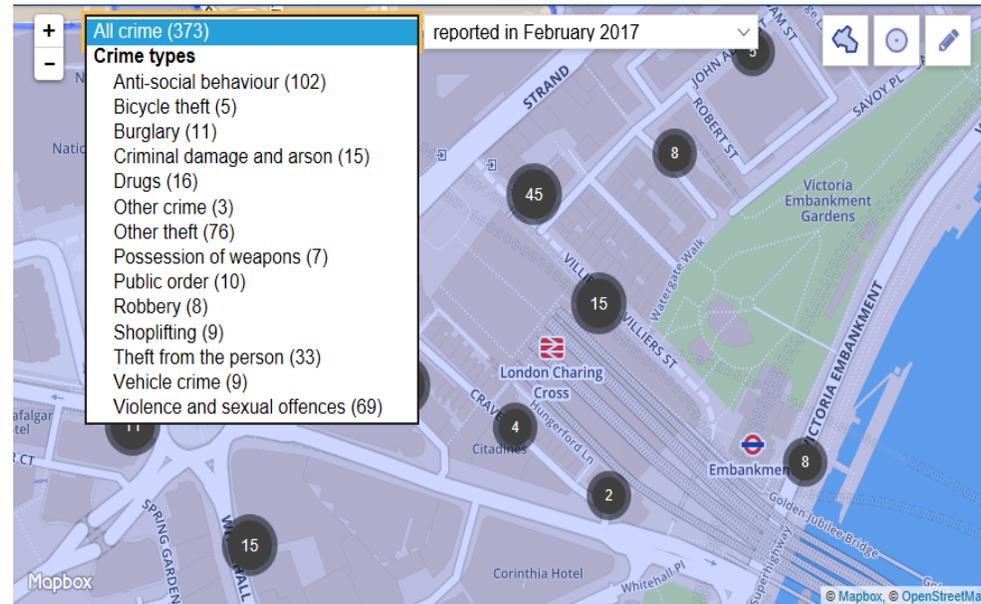
Spain

Estadística de Condenados: Adultos, 1.2. Asesinato, Lugar de condena, periodopx



<http://www.ine.es/jaxi/Datos.htm?path=/t18/p466/a2014/l0/&file=02005.px>

UK



<https://www.police.uk/metropolitan/00BK17N/crime/>

Información solicitada

Datos de delictivos policiales y denuncias tanto de oficio como de parte en la ciudad de Castellón. Tipo de delito/denuncia, hora y lugar exacto del hecho (calle y número o coordenadas), excluyendo datos protegidos o relevantes como datos de los implicados, datos del denunciante o agente que lo haya tramitado. Estos datos son necesarios para la realización de un mapa delictivo

Reason 1

No obstante, en la petición recibida se solicita el acceso a la información correspondiente a los hechos conocidos por las Fuerzas y Cuerpos de Seguridad en la ciudad de Castellón, desagregados por tipología delictiva, hora y lugar concreto de comisión del hecho (dirección del portal, calle o coordenadas), autor, víctima y datos del denunciante o miembro policial que haya conocido de los mismos.

El Juzgado Central Contencioso Administrativo nº 9, en Sentencia nº 60/2016, de 25 de abril de 2016, pone de manifiesto cómo debe ser interpretado el término *“reelaboración”*. De esta suerte, el tribunal afirma que *“reelaborar”* significa *“volver a elaborar algo”*. Así pues, *“en el presente caso se está pidiendo una información que a día de hoy no se tiene y cuya obtención no es sencilla”*. Motivo por el que para poder facilitar la información solicitada es necesario acometer dicha acción de reelaboración, y ello implicaría *“realizar nuevas operaciones de análisis, agregación e interpretación”*.

Reason 2

Resolution

En consecuencia, y en relación a todo lo expuesto, ante la solicitud de datos descrita, mediante la presente Resolución se deniega parcialmente el acceso a dicha información, todo ello, al objeto de preservar el secreto estadístico regulado en la Ley 12/89 de la Función Estadística Pública, así como, que la misma, incurre en el supuesto contemplado en el artículo 18.1 c) de la Ley 19/2013 de Transparencia, Acceso a la Información Pública y Buen Gobierno.

Conclusions

- Is easy to find and download general crime data but in some cases you must have some skills.
- It would be good if the police entities share the same data base in order to avoid the duplicated data and to be more conscientious about what is happening in every space.
- It could be good create a kind of “Semi-Open Data” structure for more detailed information about crime in case they think it could be dangerous to share that with citizens. For example, starting adding more detailed information on geospatial
- Also, this could be a very good opportunity to create the figure of criminologist as an assistance of government, court, police officer or also the figure of crime analyst.

THANK YOU



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