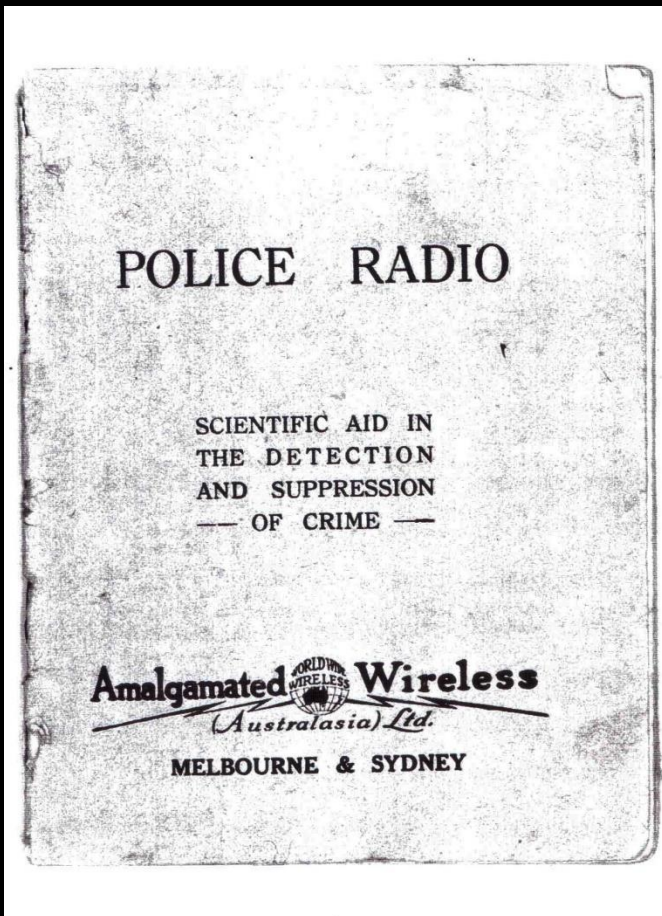


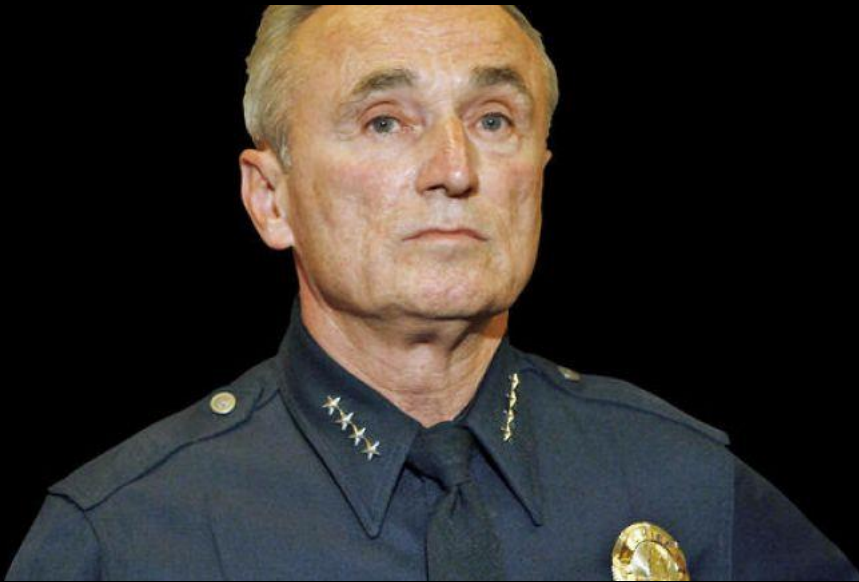
Algorithmic Patrol: The Futures of Predictive Policing

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \ln f_{a,\sigma^2}(\xi_1) &= \frac{(\xi_1 - a)}{\sigma^2} f_{a,\sigma^2}(\xi_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{(\xi_1 - a)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \\ \int_{\mathcal{R}_n} T(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx &= M\left(T(\xi) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(\xi, \theta)\right) \\ \int_{\mathcal{R}_n} T(x) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(x, \theta)\right) \cdot f(x, \theta) dx &= \int_{\mathcal{R}_n} T(x) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{f(x, \theta)}{f(x, \theta)}\right) f(x, \theta) dx \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{\mathcal{R}_n} T(x) f(x, \theta) dx &= \int_{\mathcal{R}_n} T(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx \end{aligned}$$

What is predictive policing?

- ‘the application of analytical techniques-particularly quantitative techniques-to identify likely targets for police intervention and prevent crime or solve past crimes by making statistical predictions’
- How ‘new’ is predictive policing?





Michael R. Bloomberg
Mayor

Police Department City of New York



Raymond W. Kelly
Police Commissioner

Volume 19 Number 14

CompStat

62nd Precinct

Report Covering the Week 4/2/2012 Through 4/8/2012

	Week to Date			28 Day			Year to Date*			2 Year	11 Year	19 Year
	2012	2011	% Chg	2012	2011	% Chg	2012	2011	% Chg	% Chg	% Chg (2001)	% Chg (1993)
Murder	0	0	***.*	0	0	***.*	0	0	***.*	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Rape	0	0	***.*	0	0	***.*	2	6	-66.7	0.0	-66.7	-75.0
Robbery	7	10	-30.0	17	26	-34.6	48	55	-12.7	4.3	-45.5	-80.9
Fel. Assault	3	2	50.0	12	7	71.4	39	40	-2.5	39.3	-18.8	-40.0
Burglary	2	3	-33.3	14	14	0.0	63	66	-4.5	-23.2	-65.6	-84.5
Gr. Larceny	5	7	-28.6	33	29	13.8	108	114	-5.3	0.0	-19.4	-44.3
G.L.A.	3	4	-25.0	10	18	-44.4	31	52	-40.4	-31.1	-80.3	-93.5
TOTAL	20	26	-23.08	86	94	-8.51	291	333	-12.61	-7.91	-52.84	-79.29
Petit Larceny	15	20	-25.0	59	83	-28.9	211	238	-11.3	-11.3	***.*	***.*
Misd. Assault	10	3	233.3	43	27	59.3	128	102	25.5	29.3	***.*	***.*
Misd. Sex Crimes	1	0	***.*	5	4	25.0	14	9	55.6	40.0	***.*	***.*

BIG DATA?

VOLUME
Large amounts of data.

VELOCITY
Needs to be analyzed quickly.

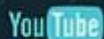
VARIETY
Different types of structured
and unstructured data.



30 billion pieces of content were added to Facebook this past month by 600 million plus users.



Zynga processes 1 petabyte of content for players every day; a volume of data that is unmatched in the social game industry.



More than 2 billion videos were watched on YouTube... yesterday.



The average teenager sends 4,762 text messages per month.



32 billion searches were performed last month... on Twitter.

Worldwide IP traffic will **quadruple by 2015.**



By 2015, nearly **3 billion people**



will be online, pushing the data created and shared to nearly **8 zettabytes.**

Causality to Correlation

- 'society will need to overturn some of its obsession with causality in exchange for simple correlations: not knowing *why* but only *what*' (Mayer-Schönberger and Cukier 2013: 14).
- Dataism

Transparent Technologies

- Black-boxing
- 'technical capacity is hidden from the user and the science is already built in'
- 'Intuitive Usability' with actionable predictions at 'one click of a mouse'
- Seamless and invisible prediction
- Data thirst



Marketing the Future



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Predict Crime in Real Time[®]

PredPol provides targeted, real-time crime prediction designed for and successfully tested by officers in the field.



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MINORITY REPORT, IN REAL LIFE?



BIG DATA IS WATCHING YOU

Police turn to computers
to help predict
potential crimes



OF A MOTHER WHO WAS GUNNED DOWN WHILE WALKING WITH HER HUSBAND

- 'Dear Sir/Madam: Please let my chief and I know where we can buy the software that will tell us where to go pick up criminals as they are committing crimes. We have read articles and seen ads on this...'
- (Composite of multiple letters sent to the International Association of Crime Analysts) (cited Perry et al 2013)

Policing for Austerity



Evaluation

- Industry sponsored evaluation
- Rand Corporation Shreveport Evaluation
- 'no statistical evidence that special operations to target property crime informed by predictive maps resulted in greater crime reductions than special operations informed by conventional crime maps' (Hunt et al 2014: xvi)
- Impact upon community

- “IT and its supporting features did not change any significant practice” (Manning 2008: 251)
- Information Overload
- Over-collection of police data
- Resistance to and subversion of technology in the field

Antinomies of Prediction

- Notion of technology as 'force multiplier'
- Deskillling/Burbank Police
- Benevolent Prediction
- Predictive policing to 'provide a greater level of precision and also provide information on officer activity when *not* on a predictive policing mission' (Mohler et al 2015: 1410)
- Community Policing

Post-Political Crime Control?



© Andrew Lichtenstein

Tracking and Targeting in the Smart City





Some concluding thoughts

- Policing for Austerity – the erasure of politics and normalization
- Rationalization of crime control
- The scientification of police work and the narrowing of mission
- Escalating spirals of hot spots, prediction and the ‘usual suspects’