

Anticipating crime: datafication, standardization and visibility

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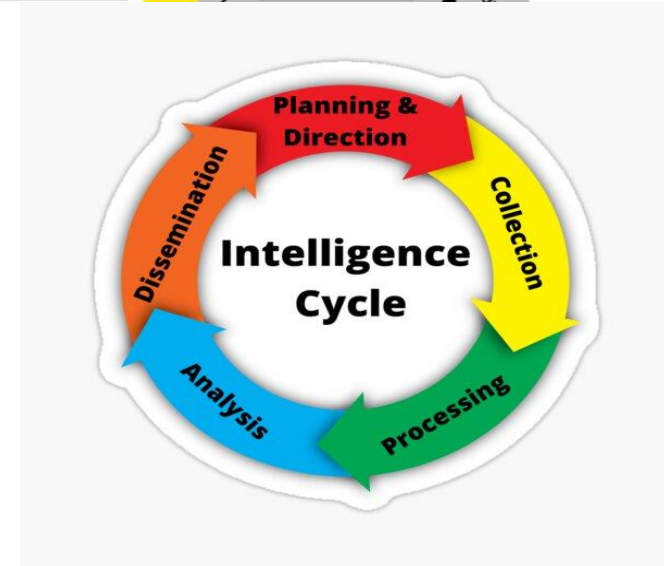
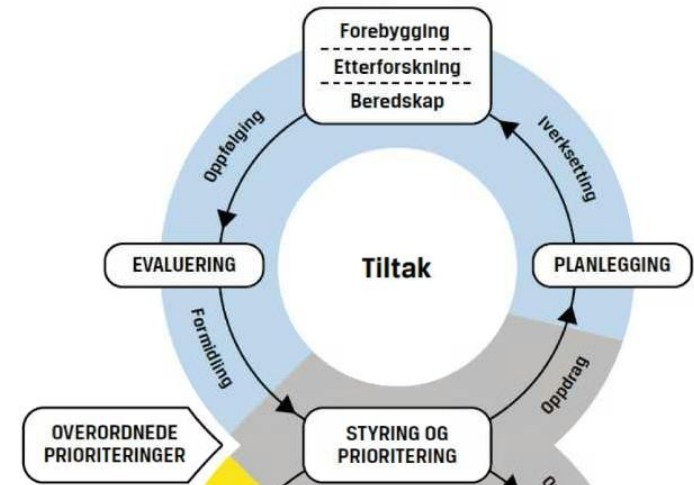


Data collection 2021-

- 2021-2023: Risk assessment tool approaching youth crime (CUPP/Nordforsk)
 - with Pernille Erichsen Skjevraak
 - Participatory observation developing new working methods risk assessment tool: May-November 2021: 81 hours
 - Observation of making of KIBU intelligence report 17 hours
 - 14 interviews 18 informants
- 2021-23: Algorithm governance and policing cultures (AGOPOL, NRC)
 - with Christin Wathne
 - Police Districts (Nordland (5, 3 obs) Sør-Øst (21, 6 obs), Police Directorate (2), PIT (2), KRIPOS (1) =31 interviews
 - Observation 84 hours
 - Camilla L. Langeland: Police districts Agder(6)
 - Oda Kibsgaard-Petersen: Police ICT (7) Oslo PD, 2 Police IT Center, 3 PHS
 - 44 interviews
- Total: 58 interviews 62 informants
- Policy, intelligence reports and evaluations documents

Intelligence and actionable measures

- **ILP** can be defined as a:
«governed, systematic collection, analysis, assessment of information, about individuals, groups or phenomena to support decisions» – no value on its own
- **Intelligence** is systematically collected data that is analysed and transformed into **intelligence products**
- Intelligence product part of a planned process, **manager** better prioritise and decide assignments and operations



Economy of traces and overlit

- Datafication; *“result of processes of digitization and digitalization that produce digital traces or data. Datafication implies that human actions are turned into data, often for strategic, optimization or governance purposes. A data-driven, algorithmic approaches make the ‘management of visibilities’”* (Flyverbom 2022, p. 4)
- Surveillance capitalism affect possibilities for actorhood and reflexivity in the organization (Power 2022)

Empirical findings

- Biased recording among the patrols
- Random what's being recorded.
Intuitive-driven?
- Difficult to negotiate with the doctrine
- Only recorded data is valid **knowledge**

Assumption that data is objective and neutral differ:

- Managers take decision on intelligence that lack context
- Intelligence base decisions on analyzes of quality-assured data; separate between dirty and clean data. Need for local data.

“All the information that is collected in the region forms the basis for that intelligence summary. When the managers just throw it over their shoulders and come up with their own priorities, **then it is not based on knowledge.** That is what we have reacted on around here, we have said that quite harshly” (Intelligence analysis, 2021)

- Operative units base conclusions on ‘fresh produced’ and concrete data
- Preventers base analysis on broad data from municipalities, schools, child care etc

How does dataification affect agency and discretion?

- intelligence products are based on selectively chosen data/information
 - data that are feeded into the system; more intuitive driven than data driven?
 - **A lot of manual processes**
 - the process of recording and analyzing the data is not transparent and hidden – what does that mean?
 - intelligence products are (mostly) reserved for the managers
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- Relevance of ‘reflexive actorhood at risk’ (Power 2022)
 - Data driven but also intuition-driven (Brayne, Rosenblat, and danah boyd’s 2015) – what does that mean?

Thank you!

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