KGS22	KGS8	G_NAME	AREA	EW	HH	KK_MIO	KK_IDX	HH_4EK	HH_5EK	HH_6EK	HH_TIT	HH_K	HH_K3M
05111000100001	05111000	Düsseldorf, Stadt	0.06	859	475	4.899	115.15	19.789	7.579	7.579	1.684	19.158	2.526
05111000100002	05111000	Düsseldorf, Stadt	1.06	1546	790	6.623	143.85	15.443	19.873	19.62	4.684	25.696	2.658
05111000100003	05111000	Düsseldorf, Stadt	1.66	523	301	5.721	139.94	20.266	13.953	13.953	0.664	18.605	2.326
05111000100004	05111000	Düsseldorf, Stadt	0.07	898	474	4.669	104.77	20.464	6.751	6.751	1.899	27.637	2.954
05111000100005	05111000	Düsseldorf, Stadt	0.4	1258	755	4.277	109.12	19.868	7.02	7.02	1.457	23.444	1.987
05111000100006	05111000	Düsseldorf, Stadt	0.08	971	519	5.22	118.61	20.809	6.744	6.744	1.734	21.965	2.505
05111000100007	05111000	Düsseldorf, Stadt	0.15	667	393	5.702	142.82	16.285	22.901	22.646	2.799	26.718	2.799
05111000100008	05111000	Düsseldorf, Stadt	0.65	1330	649	5.607	116.32	19.106	11.71	11.71	1.849	26.04	2.619
05111000100009	05111000	Düsseldorf, Stadt	0.09	1197	741	4.119	108.39	20.243	5.668	5.533	2.024	21.457	2.294

The potential of data for policing

INTELLIGENCE-LED POLICING: INFORMATIONSGELEITETE POLIZEIARBEIT

FACHFORUM 3D

„low-tech" in security & safety

"Some express a strong aversion to information technology. Most are competent users of communication technology […]. But that is all. None of them support their management work with information and communication technologies, as we have seen in financial and management consultancy".
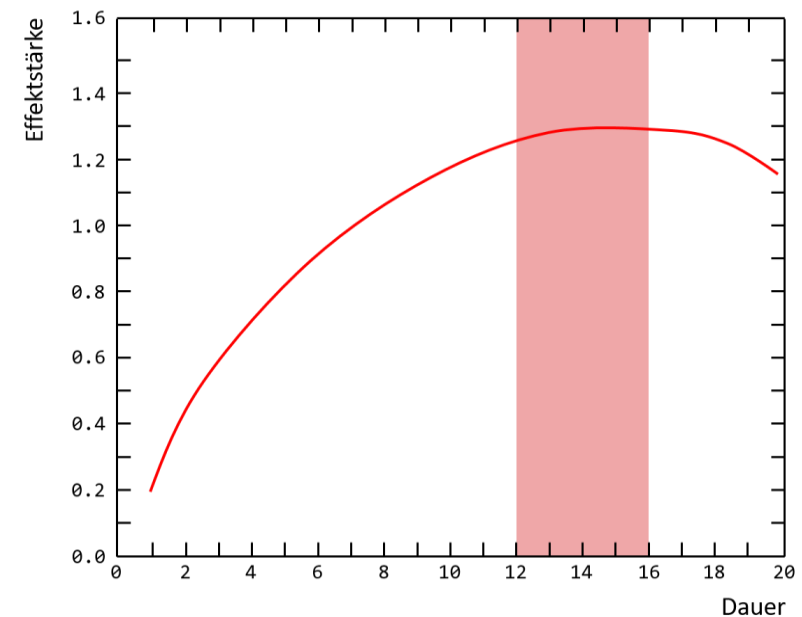
Connell 2016: 41

The premise of police work to date

Policing is an activity guided by experience

Decisions are based on historical experience values
◦ Organization / Structure
◦ Culture

Different: Intelligence-LED Policing (ILP)

Intelligence-Led Policing

Data-based policing

➢ILP overcomes purely reactive policing strategies

„Without analysis, there is no intelligence"

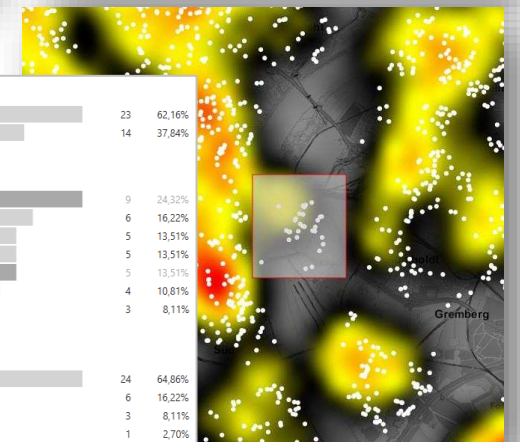„intelligence is what is produced after collected data is evaluated and analyzed"
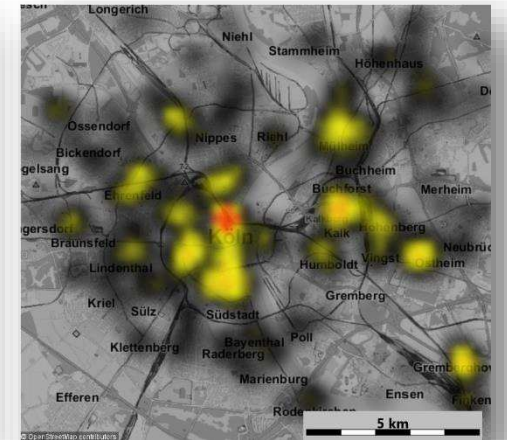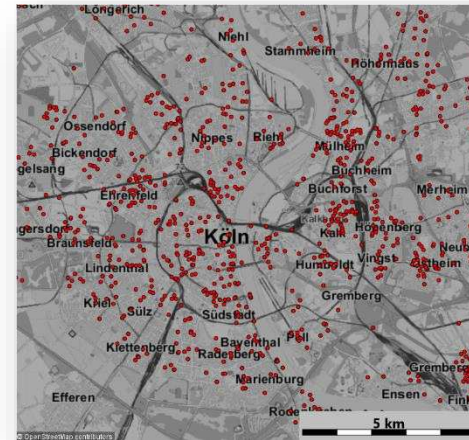
➢Without data, there is no analysis!

What potential do data have?

Hidden patterns and connections
- detect
- interpret
- ➢ produce knowledge

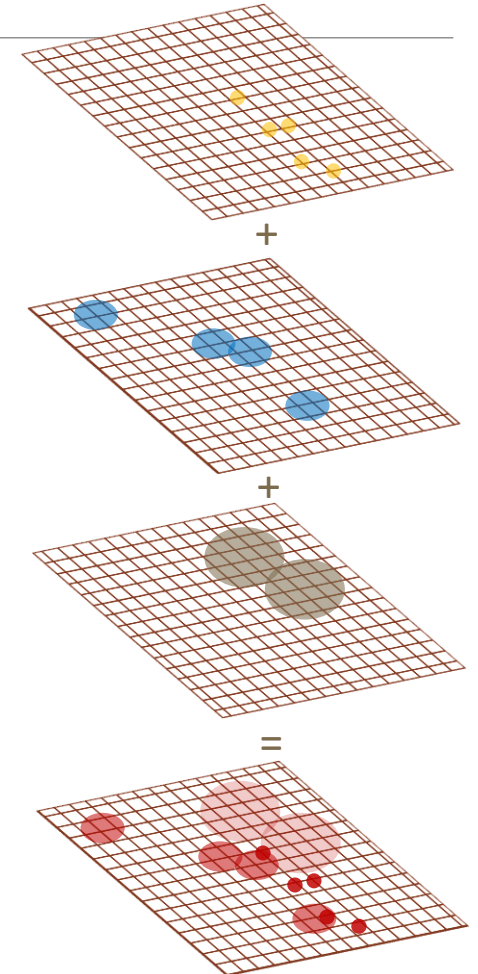Support of strategic orientation <u>and</u> operative management

Creation of effective measures

Success factors – Data in the police

1. The data must be clearly structured.

2. The semantics of data must be clearly defined.

3. The data must be complete and without errors.

4. The goals of data analysis must be clearly defined.

Success factors – Data in the police

1. The data must be clearly structured.
   - ◦ Various recording and research systems
   - ◦ Uniform structure for different data sources

2. The semantics of data must be clearly defined.
   - ◦ E.g. coordinate systems for geodata
   - ◦ Plausibility of the precessed data

Success factors – Data in the police

3. The data must be complete and without errors.
    - Complete spatial coverage
    - Data quality as a requirement

4. The goals of data analysis must be clearly defined.
    - Clear analysis objectives bevor data selection
    - Conflicting goals: „false positive" vs. „false negative"

Success factors – Personnel

Expert knowledge
- Internal training?
- External education?
- External recruitment?

Current: Discrepance between the value of technical and management skills

Many thanks

M.A. Criminology & Police Science
M.A. Management (HR)