Crime Ontology Documentation

Anderson Wong

Urban Data Centre (urbandatacentre.ca)
School of Cities (schoolofcities.ca)
University of Toronto

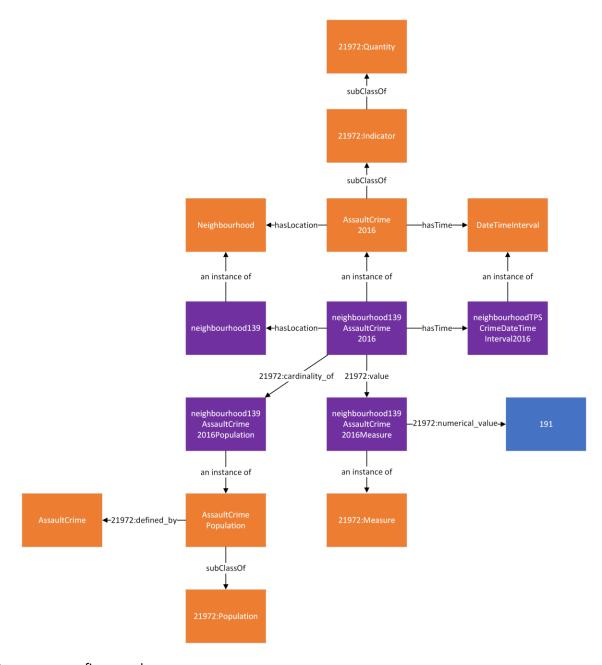
15 December 2023

Introduction

This is a basic ontology for representing crime indicators using the Indicator pattern from ISO/IEC 21972. An instance of a crime indicator (e.g. AssualtCrime2016 which measures the number of assault crimes that occurred during the year 2016 in a given location) is defined as a subclass of the Indicator class from ISO/IEC 21972. Crime indicators can be linked to their location using the hasLocation property and its corresponding time period using the hasTime property. The value of a crime indicator is defined as an instance of the Measure class from ISO/IEC 21972 and can be linked to its numerical value using the numerical_value property. Additionally, crime indicators can be linked to its population instance using the cardinality_of property from ISO/IEC 21972. A list of the key properties is shown below:

- hasTime: Identifies the DateTimeInterval for the crime indicator
- hasLocation: Identifies the City or CityAdministrativeArea for the crime indicator
- 21972:value: Identifies the Measure instance that represents the value of the crime indicator
- 21972:numerical value: Indicates the numerical value of the crime indicator
- **21972:cardinality_of**: Identifies the Population instance of the crime indicator

A diagram of the ontology using AssaultCrime2016 as an example can be found below. Orange boxes represent classes, purple boxes represent instances, and blue boxes represent literals.



Namespace prefixes used:

• 21972: http://ontology.eil.utoronto.ca/ISO21972/iso21972/

The following table shows the key classes and properties:

Class	Property	Value Restriction
Indicator	rdfs:subClassOf	21972:Quantity
	hasTime	only DateTimeInterval
	hasLocation	only City or
		CityAdministrativeArea

	21972:value	only Measure
	21972:cardinality_of	only 21972:Population
Measure	numerical_value	only xsd:integer or xsd:decimal