

participant 28

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data, guess, impacted, crime, feel, question, information, bandwidth, analysis, assume, important, computing, context, released, sourced, factors, fair, illegally, stolen, process



00:00

And, you know, the point of this interview is just to get like some richness of context and better understand like your point of view and your thought processes and how you feel about certain things. So we have you as participant number 28. And you mentioned that you were pursuing a master's in computing. Do you have like a is your undergraduate and like a computing background? Or? I know,



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my undergraduate degree was in accounting. Okay,



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so you're in the year change? Okay. Yeah. So you wouldn't? How long have you been in the computing program?



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I just started on the 28th. Okay,



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so you have, like, three weeks or so? Yeah. Okay. So you would say that you don't have like a super strong technical background at this point? Not yet. Okay. Yeah.



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Good luck with that boot camp right here. It's pretty rough. But



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yeah, it's a, you know, eight hours a day, five days a week. So



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nothing like a full time job.



01:03

Right? Pretty much. Um,



01:07

so



01:10

enter,



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we have a series of questions. And as I said, this is for just some more context on you. So feel free to just to keep talking as much as you want, say anything that crosses your mind, none of this is going to be related back to you in any way. So, you know, you can say whatever you want. And, you know, there's no such thing as too much. So feel free to ramble on,



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if you need to.



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So our first question is, how have you felt that crime analysis algorithms have directly impacted you? If at all?



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I don't really feel like they've impacted me. Okay,



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I mean, I guess, I guess, like, like,



02:05

with with the crime analysis, I, you know, you are able to see areas that have, you know, the hot spots, but but, I mean, it doesn't, it doesn't really, I guess, make me just see things differently. You know, I mean, yeah,



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I can Yeah, that's,



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that's totally fine. Um, so our next question is, how important is it to you to understand how crime analysis algorithms or software works? What information would you think is important to know?



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Well, based on what I was, you know, when I was trying to adjust things,



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just provide me a little bit more detail with, you know,



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well, like, what was it? I think it was the bandwidth or something in the middle.



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Bandwidth was the one in the middle. Okay. Yeah. So,



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no, their review was, but yeah, just just like a way to have a little more more detail, and maybe maybe some examples as to how things will look before you.



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Kind of before you put everything into that category. Okay.



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And do you think it's important to have some level of understanding for how crime analysis algorithms or software works? Yeah,



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just because I think, like, I mean, like I was saying earlier, depending on how you can adjust the bandwidth and things like that, that can definitely affect how, you know, the amount of like, the red, the red hot spots. So how, you know how that would be seen. And then it can look like, Oh, this area has a really high crime rate. And maybe, and maybe it's just, you know, maybe it's because of, I guess, how the graph is shown. And, you know, just, I guess, seeing how how differences can kind of play a role in that in, in figuring out what hotspots needs to be addressed. Okay. So,



04:21

our next question, I assume that a specific process, whether it be an algorithm, or a software for crime analysis was implemented in an area where you live or where you work, such that it would directly impact you. In that case, how important would it be to have some understanding of how said process works? And what information would you want to

know about it?



04:53

Um, I guess in that, in that regard, I think it would be important to know, just more about, I guess more about the process. I mean, at least now, after this, I am I'm a little bit more familiar. But there's, there's still things I'd like to know. And just, yeah, I guess just general information for you know, people that live around that would that would live around that area.



05:23

So I'm assume that you had someone who is an expert and crime analytics or, like geospatial data analytics, who vouched for the efficacy and the fairness of a given a process for crime analysis, right? Would would it be important for you to understand how said process works in this case? And what information? Would it be important for you to know? Or would you want to know? Yeah,



06:07

I think it'd be important to



06:11

just know that.



06:13

Can you repeat the question? Okay,



06:15

so I'm assume in our scenario, that you have someone who is an expert in the field of algorithmic crime analysis, say that this x software X program is fair and effective? What would you want to know about the software? And how would it still be important to you to understand the process of like, how it works? Okay, so yeah,



06:53

I think it would be important to know, the process, but I think it also be important to know, I guess, the factors to when it came to testing everything and making sure that it is fair, you know, a fair method of



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crime analysis. Okay.



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So you would want to know how it's tested. Yeah, there, okay. And like,



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how many trials? You know,



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make sure that there's, you know, no biases, things, like, just things like that lot, you know, lots of checking for any possible errors. And



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so you would you would like to see sort of, like, you know, like the results from a study or something. Yeah. Okay. Cool. Kinda what we're doing now? Sorry. So,



07:46

do you believe that whether data was sourced ethically, legally and fairly impacts the quality of the data itself? How so?



08:02

So if it's collected fairly, like, how, how does it impact? Yeah,



08:06

whether Do you think that? I, the question is sort of getting at the inverse, but do you think that data that's collected unfairly, or unethically or illegally is impacted by bad?



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Um, well, I feel like if, I mean, if if someone's just using I guess, like, the fair, the fair data, then then the other. The other stuff doesn't I mean, then I guess it doesn't matter if they're as long as they if they're not going to use that data. That's not fair, I guess. You know, if they, if they're relying on one set of data, not the other. Okay, so you would,



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but so if they're relying on like, fair data, yeah. Okay. So you would you would say that fair data is, like, better than?



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I mean, yeah. But I, I don't know, like, I'd have to, I'd have to look into it. Like, why it will makes it fair, you know, so. So, you know, making sure that there's some type of, you know, protocol. And, and I guess, yeah, figuring out what, what made it what made a certain data. Not fair. And, and obviously, like not, you know, they're not using that, and it could skew the rest of it. Okay, or, you know, like,



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so you you would think you mentioned, but unfair data would skew things.



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Um, I mean, I guess just maybe in terms of like, opinion than anything. But



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so you think it's sort of, like, bad for your reputation? Or? I mean, yeah, I just,



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I think that I just wouldn't want to use data that's not reliable, you know, credible? Okay. I mean, if it's just data from someone, like those present someone just saying something. I mean, I can't, you know, versus



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like, something concrete. Okay.



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Evidence of some kind. What if, what if, like,



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some hacker released a bunch of data? Right. And, you know, the hack would be illegal. But some researchers decided to use the legal data. that's now been, it's now out there. Right. would would that like, affect things are with? Well, what would you think about in that case?



10:53

That's kind of interesting.



11:01

Because he, I mean, I don't I mean, if it's not originally their data, I don't, I don't think that they should use it. Yeah,



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but



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can you ask that one again? Okay. I'm just



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so like, imagine that hackers release a bunch of information. And some scientists say, hey, this information, it's now publicly available, even though the people who released it sourced it, like illegally, but we're just going to take the, you know, the data points that are on like, wiki leaks or whatever, okay,



11:48

um,



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and then use that for something like, how would you How would you feel about that scenario? And what do you feel like the data is? Good are impacted by the context surrounding it?



12:10

So if Originally, the people use the god data, but it was it was stolen, basically, yeah,



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it was stolen, but the researchers didn't steal it. Right. The researchers found it right.



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Here, that's kind of interesting. Yeah,



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that's kind of hard. Yeah. Yeah. Well, just because they're using I mean, the original source was stolen. But then but it's on it's on a public platform. So that yeah,



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it's been, it's been released. Right? And it's totally okay, if you don't have like, if you don't

have a firm take, but like, if you could just give us some of the things that like, you're sort of weighing in your mind some of the considerations. Okay.



13:06

Um,



13:11

I don't know that I just kind of I feel like I mean, if it if it's already public, like, there's no way of, you know, deleting that, right, like, there's just there. I mean, I think they can use it, but but then I'm just wonder about, you know, the credibility. So, I guess just, I guess, just trying to make sure that



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the data is credible.



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I would say that's, that's about all I can think of. Okay.



13:44

Thanks. Um, if asked to voluntarily give personal information, such as like your location demographics, like habits, to law enforcement, for the purpose of like more training data, and better training data for crime analysis algorithms, what would be your response? And the reasoning behind that response?



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I guess, just maybe.



14:45

I'm just trying to think of, you know, like the tool we just used. Sure.



14:50

So any, any, this question does extend beyond just the tool that we have here? Okay. And it's sort of a general question just about your thoughts about like, would you be willing to give your data for like, more accurate algorithms? But feel free to also answer in the context of like, what we did today?



15:21

Sorry, can you?



15:23

I can answer. Same question while we're talking.



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No worries. Yeah. Um, so if asked to voluntarily give personal information, such as location and demographics, to law enforcement, and for the exclusive purpose of better training data, for crime analysis algorithms, what would be your response? And why?



15:48

So basically, if I want it if I ever want to give them my information, yes or no and why? Yeah.



15:56

If under the under the assumption that they they're going to use it for something algorithmic crime analysis.



16:05

Hmm.



16:08

I don't think I'd Yeah, I wouldn't have a problem with it. Yeah, I would. Yeah, I would. I would,



16:13

uh,



16:19

let me use my information. Okay.



16:22

What if it was, like,



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something that was sort of like live up to date? Like you? they asked, Hey, can we have permission to track your phone? I assume you have a smartphone. Yeah. But to track your phone phone's location throughout the day, so they can have a constant like, feed of, you know, where all the people are? Would you be okay with that?



16:56

No, no, I Yeah. Like, that's almost where it's, it just seems like, then. I mean, you really don't have like a sense of privacy of okay. Yeah.



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But I, I don't know. I mean, I guess.



17:13

I guess it's I guess it also just depends on the situation. But yeah, I mean, for the most part, I just wouldn't want to know that. I just wouldn't like that idea that. You don't like.



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Just having a like, the constant. Yeah, yeah.



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Big Brother,



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right? Yeah, I don't. Yeah, I'm not really cool.



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So that would be too much. But yeah, just filling out like a questionnaire or survey, almost like the census. But on a sort of more micro level. Yeah. That would be would that be? Okay, that would be something that like, do you think would be worth it? Yeah. Okay.



17:59

So our last question.



18:03

How would you feel if data from traffic tickets was used to systematically allocate police along highways and roads?



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I don't know how I feel about that. Just because I think that there to be. There's just so many factors when it comes to like someone getting a ticket. I mean, because then then they assume like, well, I don't know. I guess they assume that, that if one person then the generally people are speeding in that area? I don't know. But I don't know. I guess I guess maybe I just think of the outliers too much like the people that maybe just aren't driving as fast. Like just going more like a normal speed limit or something.



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But what do you so is that that's what you mean by outliers? You Yeah. Like? Yeah, just yeah,



18:55

just meant, like, just someone going like, going normal? Or, like a little sore or something. But I don't know. But and I don't know, it just makes me want to think like, I almost want to do a little more research. Like, how big How big is the speeding problem? I mean, that's just something that I don't really, you know, think about that much. So, okay, um, but,



19:25

um,



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in terms of, you know, using that as tool. Yeah,



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I mean, I guess if it's, if it's something that that is seen as a pattern, then it would make sense to do that. Okay. Yeah.



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You seem You seem to have like, a lot of thoughts about that. If there's any, are there anything any other like factors that you were considering? That you did invoice or?



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I mean, like,



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because I guess I just think of because I have a car now. So this is, you know, yeah. Yeah,

it's just something that now I'm like, you know, when I when I go on the highway, and I see you know, sometimes you see the what is it like the share? Yeah, to share some stuff with



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Highway Patrol. Yeah.



20:37

I don't know. I mean,



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I guess I yeah, I guess I don't really have much more to say just just what I've, I've explained. Okay. Yeah,



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that's totally fine. So that's all that we have, unless there's any last burning thoughts that you want to get out about that. Okay.



21:00

No worries.