Predictive Policing

Generalitat de Catalunya

**A Quick Overview:**

Catalonia is an autonomous community of Spain. It lies in the northeast of the Iberian Peninsula, to the south of the Pyrenees mountain range. The capital and largest city, Barcelona, is the second-most populated municipality in Spain and the fifth-most populous urban area in the European Union. The Mossos d’Escuadra is police force of Catalonia, responsible for law enforcement in this autonomous area.

**Data Structure:**

In this study, the public data available form the Catalonia police department has been collected, analyzed and evaluated. All the data can be found in the following website:

https://mossos.gencat.cat/ca/els\_mossos\_desquadra/indicadors\_i\_qualitat/dades\_obertes/

The data used for this study was last updated on the 17/05/2022.

All the data files are provided in two formats: **.csv** and **.json**. Both these formats are used in this analysis.

**Tools Used for Analysis:**

**Section 1:**

Python modules: json, plotly, matplotlib, pandas

Others: Geojson files

**Table of Contents:**

1. **Organizational Information**

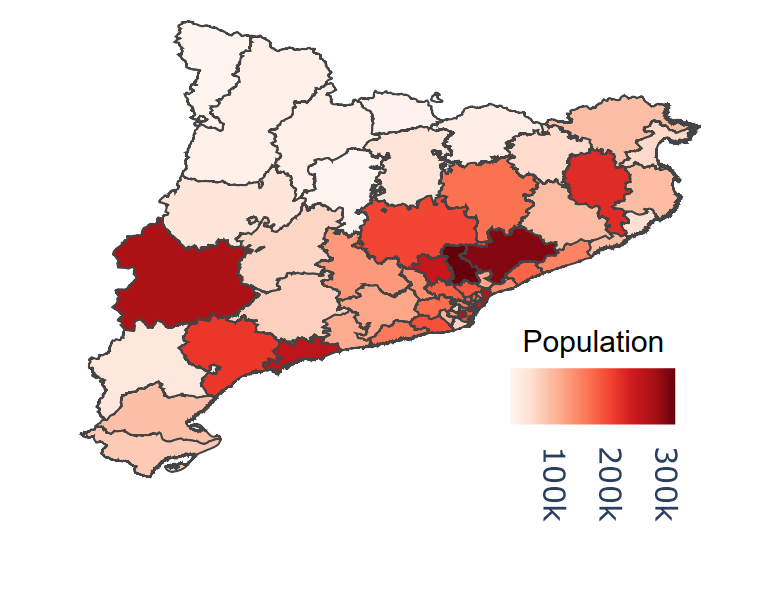
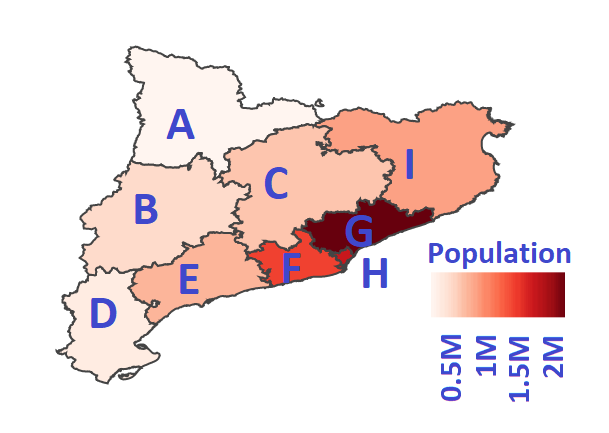
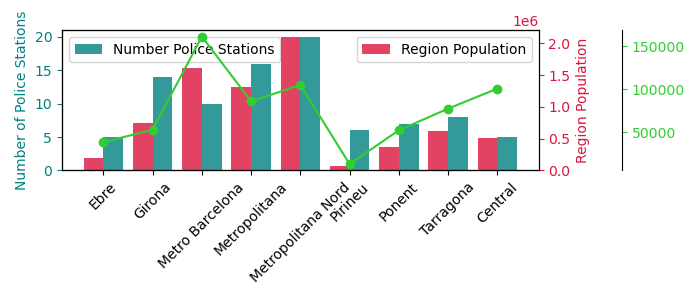
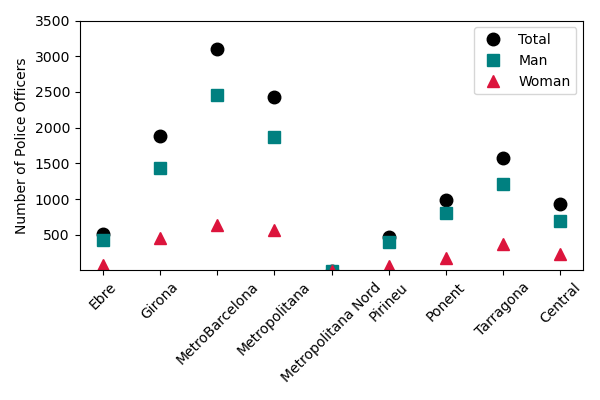
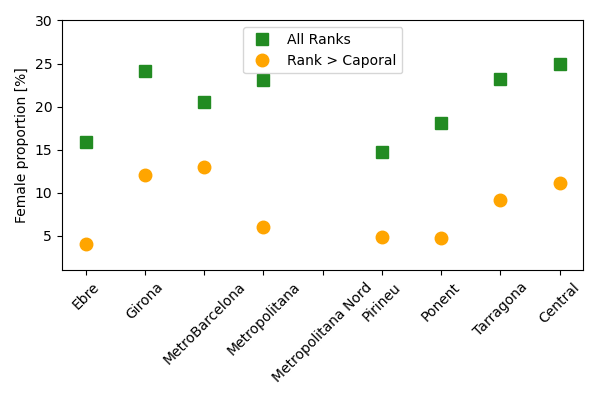
Territorially, the Catalan police is divided in 9 regions (Girona, Ponent, Pirineu Occidental, Central, Metropolitana Nord, Barcelona, Metropolitana Sud, Camp de Tarragona i Terres de l'Ebre). Figure 1 (left) shows the geographical location of each of the regions as well as population as of 2022. The **basic police areas** are different divisions of the Catalonia police that are in charge of a specific geographic area and provide the basic police services to the population of that area [1]. Figure 1 (right) shows the territorial division of this basic police areas as well as the population in each one of them.

Figure 1: Left, territorial division of the Catalan police. A: Pirineu, B: Ponent, C: Central, D: Ebre, E: Tarragona, F: Metropolitana Sud, G: Metropolitana Nord, H: Metropolitana Barcelona, I: Girona. Right, Geographical description of the basic police areas in Catalonia.

 Some of the basic police areas are very complex or have to deal with a big amount of population. For this reason, the **district police stations** provide service to their corresponding basic police area. In [2] one can find the location of the various police offices in Catalunya as well as the necessary contact information. Figure 2 shows for each one of the 9 territorial regions, the amount of police stations and police personal assigned to that region. Not surprisingly a strong correlation exists between amount of population in a territory and number of police officials.

The green line in Figure 2 indicates the average population that lies under the control of a given police station. For example, in the Ebre region, there are 5 police stations. Each of them assigned to an amount of population. The average amount of population that needs to be handled for the police stations in Ebre is around 5000 people per police office. From this we can observe that the police stations in the Metro Barcelona area need to deal in average with a much larger amount of populations.



If we have a look at the amount of police personnel assigned to each area we can see that the correlation between amount of population and personnel is more even along all the regions. With the police stations in the Metro Barcelona area being some of the largest in Catalunya. This is showed in Figure 3 (left).

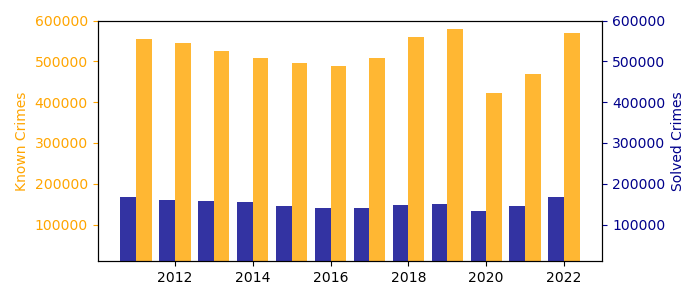
The available provided information on the rank of the personnel and the sex. Which allows to do a small gender study of the Catalan police. Figure 3 (right) shows the proportion of female police officers in the various regions. It is not surprising to observe that female officers are a minority, with a maximum of 25% female officers in the Metro Barcelona and Central areas. The female proportion seems to be consistent among the different areas. The proportion however seems to be further diminished when considering higher police ranks. In particular if we consider only ranks superior to Caporal, the maximum proportion of female officers is observed in the Metropolitana area, with a 13%.

BE CAREFUL WITH BARCELONA AND METROPOLITANA!

Unfortunatelly there was no information on Metro nord area, so we could not judge that.

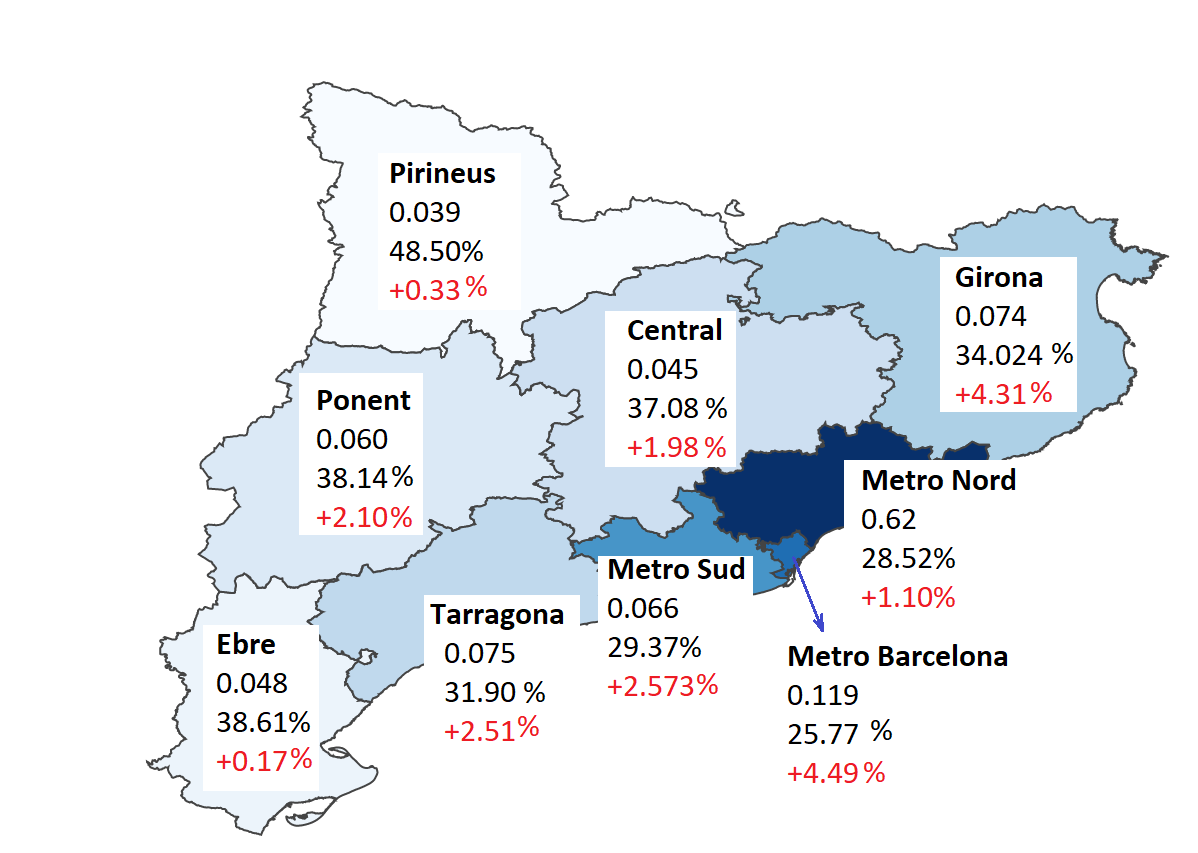
1. **Criminal Data**
   1. **Evolution of the crimes known by the Catalan Police.**

Figure 4 shows the evolution of known and solved crimes since 2011. The variation of crimes per year seems to fluctuate. We observe a minimum on the crime rates in 2020 and 2021. However, these numbers are evidently influenced by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and should be taken with care.



If one compares the solved crimes in 2019 and 2022, we see an overall improvement of a 3.45% in the rate of solved crimes. A comparative evolution of the crime rates in each territorial region is shown in figure 5. In this figure it is shown, in this order, for every region the known crime per number of inhabitants (in 2022), the rate of solved crimes (in 2022) and comparison rates of crimes solved between 2019 and 2022. From this figure we can see that the ratio of criminality per number of habitants is the largest in the Metropolitana Nord and Barcelona areas, which is also where the majority of the population is. The proportion of solved crimes varies between 48.50% in the Pirineus area to 25.77% in the Metropolitan area of Barcelona.

In figure 5 we see in red the improvement on the solved cases rate between 2019 and 2022. In all the areas we se ea positive improvement. The metropolitan area of Barcelona being the one with the best improvement rate. This shows how measures have already been put into place to solve the situation in this area.



* 1. **Types of crimes in Catalunya.**

IMPORTANT! All the results given in this section should be not taken too seriously. My knowledge on what type of crime is what is not good enough tfor the classification so some mistake might have been done when classifying the type of crime. One can check what crimes have been considered for each case with the given description in

“…/PlottingFolders/Section2\_KnownCrimes/TypesOfCrimes.py”

The types of criminal acts in Catalonia are classified in the following way:

Against Police Authority

12.95% 0.58%

Driving Related Crimes

57.05 % 54.92%

Public Security

10.41 % 21.83%

Others:

19.58 % 22.66%

Others

7.07% 5.38%

Crimes against Property

83.51% 86.43%

Crimes against People

9.42 % 8.18%

Thefts

41.41 % 45.87%

Robbery or Bulgary

23.09 % 25.53%

Damage

10.94 % 11.37%

Scams

19.57 % 13.05%

Others

4.97 % 4.15%

Murder

0.68 % 0.75%

Sexual Crimes

6.38 % 5.87%

Injuries or Threats

78.59 % 77.98%

Freedom/Hate Crimes

0.72% 0.74%

Kidnapping or Torture

0.02 % 0.01%

Others

13.60% 14.63%

Crimes in 2022 / 2019 / Comparison with 2019

Calculate difference and talk a bit about the results.

Crimes with time? Is there a trend in some crime?

Talk about the analysis per region?

A geographical analysis of the type of crime per area was performed. As a figure of merit, the proportion of crimes per population was used. In the following tables we show the areas where the majority and minority of the crimes of a certain crime have been committed.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Crime | Maximum | Minimum |
| Total Against people | 12.90 % (Ponent) | 9.38 % (Metro Nord) |
| Murder | 15.83 % (Pirineu) | 5.55 % (Central) |
| Sexual Assault | 13.91% (Metro Barcelona) | 9.37 % (Metro Sud) |
| Freedom Hate | 18.4% (Pirineu) | 6.28 % (Ebre) |
| Injuries Treat | 12.92% (Ponent) | 8.302% (Central) |

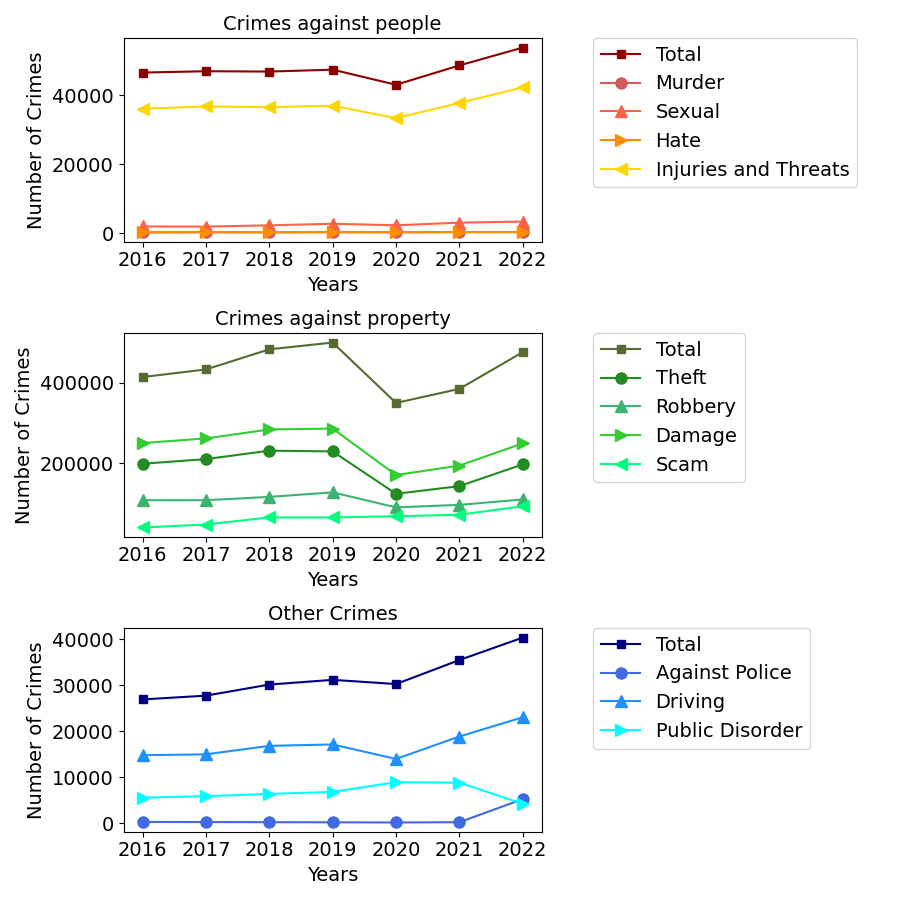
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Crime | Maximum | Minimum |
| Total against property | 22.54% (Metro Barcelona) | 5.59 (Pirineu) |
| Robbery Bulgary | 20.05 (Metro Barcelona) | 2.38 % (Pirineu) |
| Theft | 33.02% (Barcelona) | 3.38% (Pirineu) |
| Damage | 14.49 % (Tarragona) | 8.67 (Central) |
| Scam | 13.71 % (Metro Barcelona) | 9.07 (Ebre) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Crime | Maximum | Minimum |
| Other Crimes | 14.93% (Girona) | 8.88 % (Metro Nord) |
| Driving | 16.35% (Girona) | 8.68 % (Metro Nord) |
| Against Police | 15.38 % (Girona) | 7.039% (Pirineu) |
| Public Disorder | 21.43% (Metro Barcelona | 6.21 % (Central) |

Most of the crimes are homogeneously divided along the regions. In particular, when it comes to crimes against people, there is not a very clear region where most of these crimes occur. In the last years a lot of news have appeared talking about the increase of sexual assaults in Barcelona city. Even in being the maximum of sexual assaults occurring in Barcelona city, the difference with the other areas is not as critical.

One clear geographical distinction is when it comes to crimes against the property, where metropolitana de Barcelona is clearly the winner, with a 22.54% of the crimes against the property occurring in this region. In particular, crimes like Robbery and theft are mostly common in this region. Contrarily, The pirineu area shows a very impressive low rate of crimes against the property, in particular no robberies or thefts, at leasat not knonw ones.

When it comes to oter crimes, such as driving offences or crimes against the police, Girona distinwishes itself with a lot of driving offences occurring in this region. Barcelona metropolitan wins again wen it comes with public disorder crimes where 21.45% of the crimes occurring here.



From this figure, we will ignore the 2020 and 2021 as they are not representative of the general trend. From this figure we see that the Crimes against people and the other crimes have increased in the past years, while the crimes against properties have remained constant or even decreased. Most of the crimes in the same cathegory seem to follow the same trend of that cathegory. The sexyal crimnes even being much less than other personal crimes such as inguries or threats, have been systematically increasing since 2016, whithout any fluctuation.

This figures should be taken with a hint of suspicion. No information on the total amount of population per year. A more proper analysis should account the increase of population before concluding more on the comparisons.

* 1. **Type of hate crimes, victims and perpetrator study.**

Some of the crimes commited have to do with hate against peoples. It is interesting to investigate these crimes in more detail to get an idea of what minority groups are the most targeted and where. When talking about hate crimes we refer to crimes that have been commited due to a prejudice against a group of people due to the following prejudices:

* Ethnithity, race, country of origin.
* Disability.
* Antisemitism
* Religion or beliefs
* Sexual orientation
* Ideology
* Poberty / social exclusion
* Any other situation, social condition or personal.

The type of crimes that are committed, with a hate background is quite broad and can include several of the pereviosly mentioned crimes, such as: Threats, Injuries, Sexual assault, robbery, coercion, degradatory treatmetnt, etc.

* 1. **Mobility and Public transport crimes.**

1. **Police Activity and Prevention.**

**Conclusions**

References

[1] <https://ca.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%80rea_B%C3%A0sica_Policial>

[2] <https://mossos.gencat.cat/.content/home/dadesobertes/comissaries/index.html?lang=en>