

Use of AI/machine learning tools:

- By the police
- By the judge

Pros and cons?

AI outperforming the police and the judge?

Use of AI by the police: better investigation of crime

- **Recognition of patterns in huge volumes of data (ex: financial transactions: Connect, UK)**
- **Vocal / picture recognition (ex: INTERPOL ICSE database)**
- **Facial recognition (London police, UK)**

Depending on applications:

Pros: effectiveness

Cons: invasion of privacy

Possible abuses?



Use of AI by the police: prevent crime

- Predictive policing or « Hotspots » mapping
- Only some types of crime

Pros: good effectiveness rates (10 times more likely to predict crime location than normal patrolling); dissuasive effect in the surroundings

Cons: self-fulfilling prophecies and
oversurveillance

« Tyranny » of the algorithm?

Prediction Map in 2011

PredPol predictions provide clear recommendations about where and when to deploy precious police resources to suppress gun violence.

Zones of Chicago flagged, corresponding to the percentage of homicides predicted.



Use of AI within judicial proceedings

Risk- assessment tools : predicting reoffending

Three main fields of applications:

1. Custody
2. Sentencing
3. Execution of a criminal sanction



Predicting probabilities of reoffending by the interested person to support judicial decision - making

Not binding

1. High risk
2. Medium risk
3. Low risk

How does this work in practice?

Machine learning principles of functioning

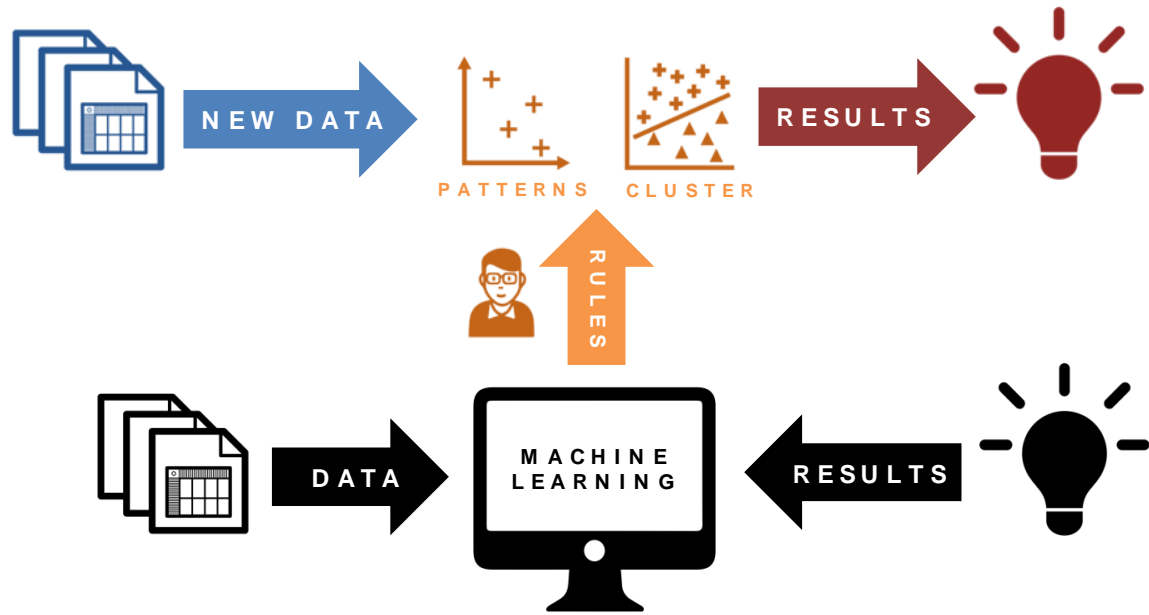
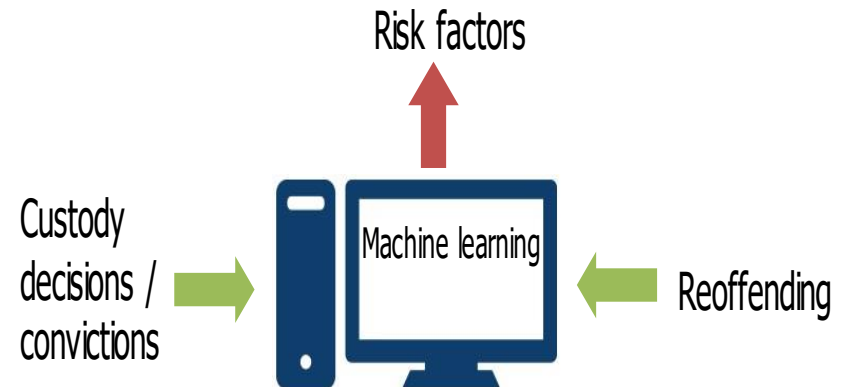


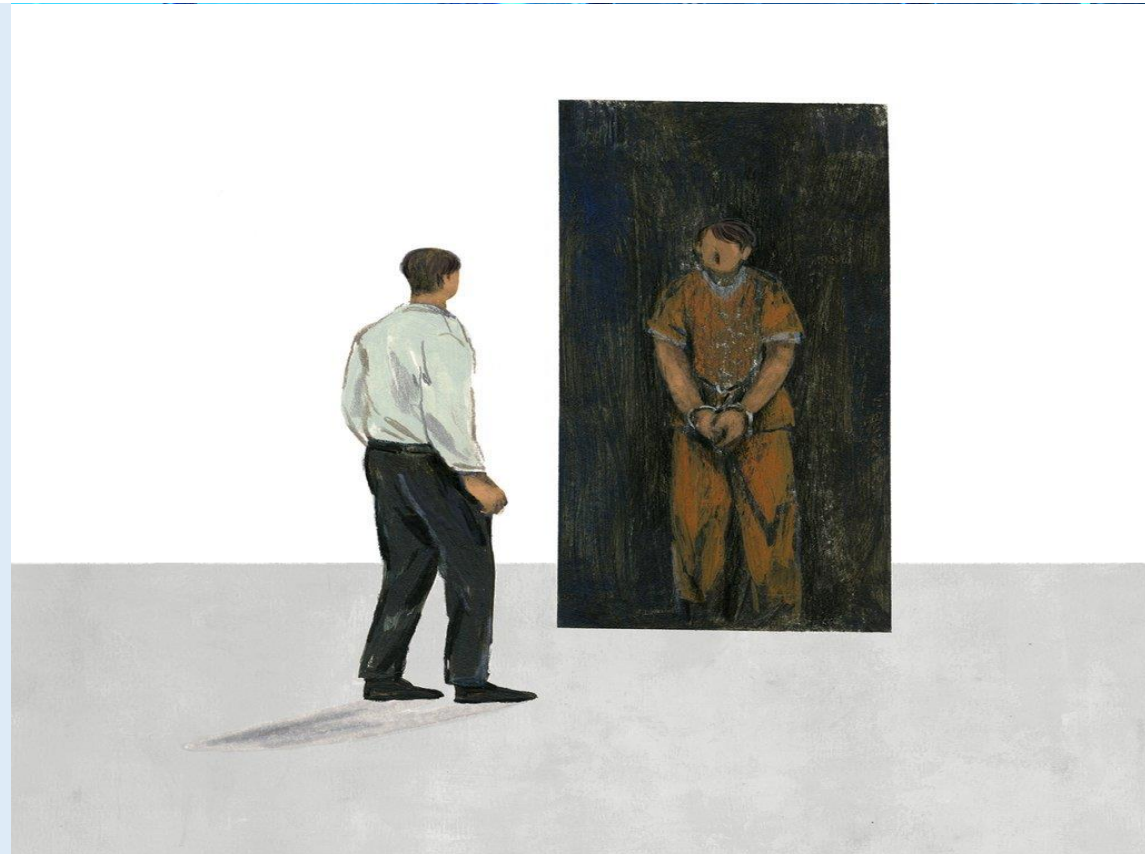
Fig.2: Machine learning alone produces models by automatically searching for correlation results.



Risk- assessment tools : predicting reffending

Risk factors

Sexe
Age
Family history
Level of studies
Employment
Income and financial situation
Criminal history
Crime attitude
Residence



Example

Criminal Attitudes

The next statements are about your feelings and beliefs about various things. Again, there are no 'right' or 'wrong' answers. Just indicate how much you agree or disagree with each statement.

127. "A hungry person has a right to steal."
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Not Sure Agree Strongly Agree
128. "When people get into trouble with the law it's because they have no chance to get a decent job."
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Not Sure Agree Strongly Agree
129. "When people do minor offenses or use drugs they don't hurt anyone except themselves."
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Not Sure Agree Strongly Agree
130. "If someone insults my friends, family or group they are asking for trouble."
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Not Sure Agree Strongly Agree
131. "When things are stolen from rich people they won't miss the stuff because insurance will cover the loss."
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Not Sure Agree Strongly Agree
132. "I have felt very angry at someone or at something."
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Not Sure Agree Strongly Agree
133. "Some people must be treated roughly or beaten up just to send them a clear message."
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Not Sure Agree Strongly Agree
134. "I won't hesitate to hit or threaten people if they have done something to hurt my friends."
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Not Sure Agree Strongly Agree
135. "The law doesn't help average people."
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Not Sure Agree Strongly Agree
136. "Many people get into trouble or use drugs because society has given them no education."
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Not Sure Agree Strongly Agree
137. "Some people just don't deserve any respect and should be treated like animals."
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Not Sure Agree Strongly Agree

COMPASS
137 questions
Extract
of questionnaire

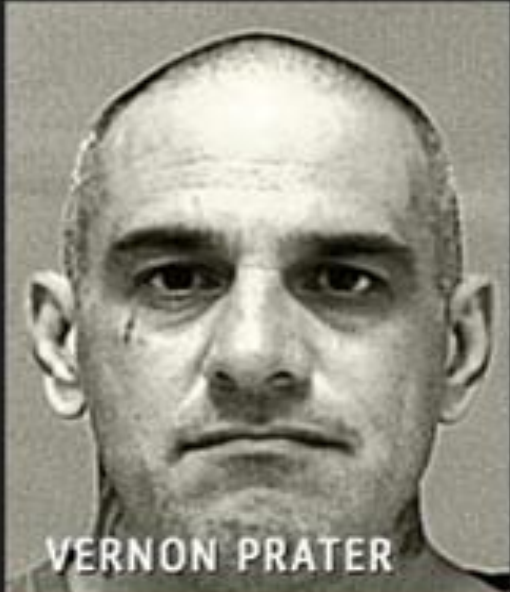

More matches with recidivists' previously answered questionnaires → Higher probabilities of reoffending

Risk- assessment tools : predicting re-offending in real life.....

Recidivism rate of afroamericans is estimated double than other populations in the two years following criminal conviction

ProPublica, 2016:
**Biased data bring
biased results**

Two Petty Theft Arrests

	
VERNON PRATER	BRISHA BORDEN
LOW RISK 3	HIGH RISK 8

Borden was rated high risk for future crime after she and a friend took a kid's bike and scooter that were sitting outside. She did not reoffend.

AI: more precise than humans?

HART in the U.K: Durham Police: assessing reoffending (custody)

High predictions rates (88% for individuals considered as high risks) but possible misclassification of false negatives and false positives pointed out



AI: more precise than humans?

Objective: not let false negatives go into society... help avoiding mistakes... BUT:

Out of 888 examples of custody studied, police officers agree with AI predictions on high risks offenders only in 10% of the cases



Points of attention: criminal field



Accountability and responsibility

Transparency of the algorithm and equality of arms in a criminal trial

Which place, which effects of algorithms on judicial decision-making?

Possible positive applications....



Study whether big data can facilitate the collection of objective information on an individual's life path, processed by a professional (judge, probation officer)

Thank you !

Questions / Discussion



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