The Alan Turing Institute





Supporting Rape Victims and Informing Policies with Spatial Data Science

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Motivation: some facts...

- Only ~30% of all sexual assault is reported ¹
- Around 35% of all women have experienced sexual assault ²
- The longer victims delay reporting of sexual assault, the more unlikely the crime becomes to be reported at all ³
- Longer reporting delays make it harder to catch, prosecute and convict perpetrators and provide victims with needed resources

¹ RAINN. The Criminal Justice System: Statistics, 2014.

² Mumsnet. 'We Believe You' Campaign: Rape and Sexual Assault Survey, 2012.

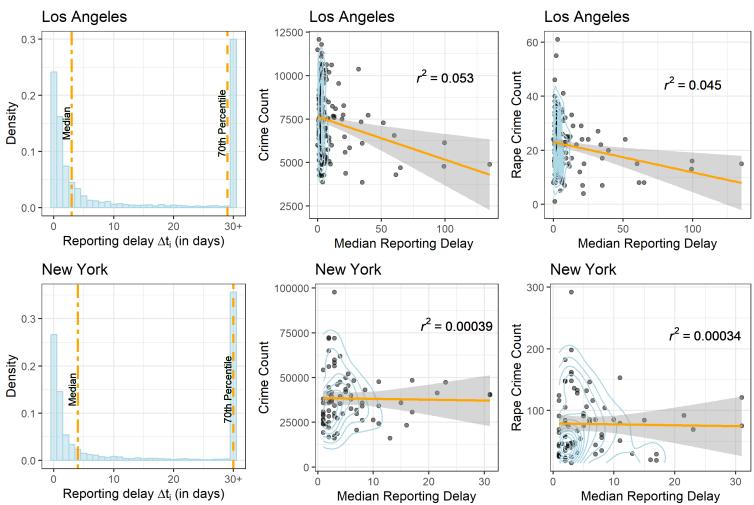
³ Iva A.E. et al. Predictors of delayed disclosure of rape in female adolescents and young adults. *European Journal of Psychotraumatology.* 2015.







Are reporting delays correlated with crime prevalence?



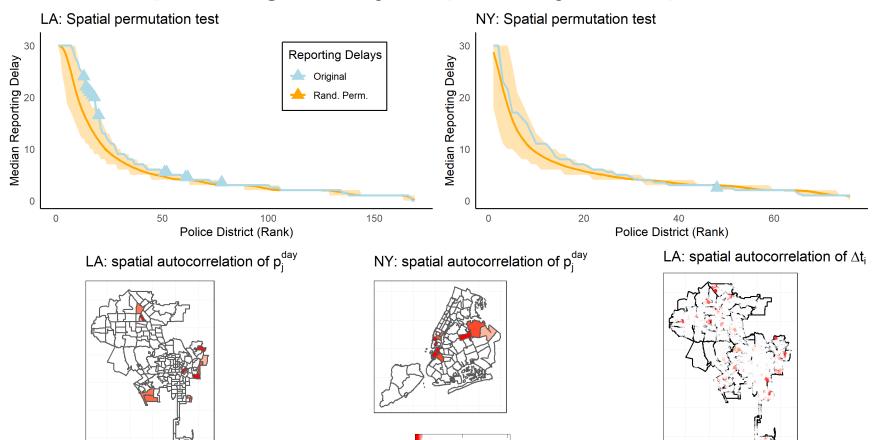
Most rapes get reported either immediately (within 24 hours) or after a long time (more than one month). General crime prevalence appears to be unrelated.







Are reporting delays spatially independent?



Reporting delays show global and local spatial autocorrelation patterns.





There are at least two possible explanations for the observed spatial correlations:



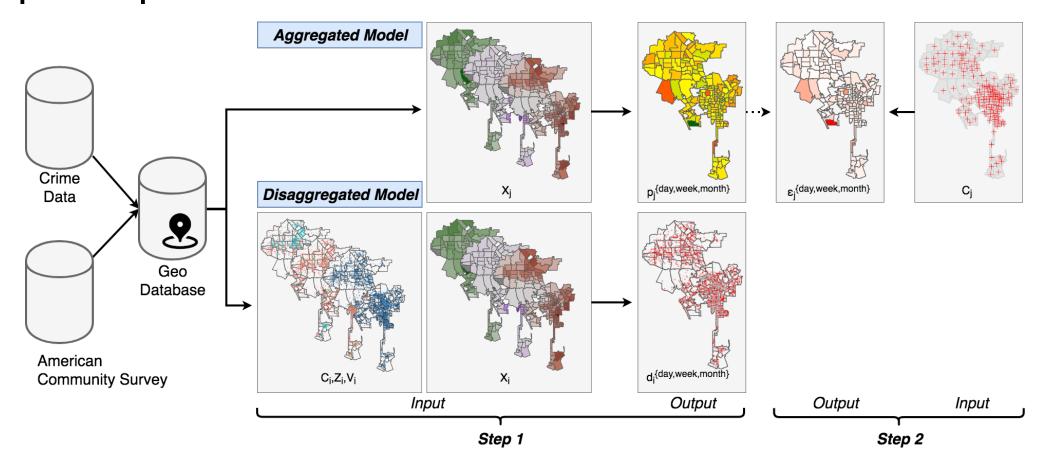
Underlying, true *spatial process* (e.g. contagious spread in attitude towards rape reporting)







Machine Learning approach: Predicting the time it takes to report rape









Impact

- → Shedding light on the complex and noisy process of rape reporting leveraging geo-aggregated data and machine learning techniques
- →Identifying vulnerable communities (areas) and populations (individuals)
- → Informing policy making and intervention efforts from community policing to legislation

Thank you!





Support:



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Paper



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