Das Projekt BESECURE als Beispiel der europäischen security industrial policy

Andreas Armborst
Universität Leeds
Gliederung

1. Forschungsindustrie Sicherheit
   Die Security Industrial Policy der EU

2. BESECURE: Technologie und Anwendung

3. Schlussfolgerung
„there is currently no clear definition of the security industry and a methodological classification is hindered by a number of factors...“. 
Die Security Industrial Policy der EU

Reducing the gap from research to market:

1. Aligning funding programmes (H2020)
2. Intellectual property rights
3. Pre-commercial procurement
4. Technological Readiness Level 5
The societal dimension

“The societal acceptance of new technologies is a general challenge across different industrial sectors. [...] For industry it means the risk of investing in technologies which are then not accepted by the public, leading to wasted investment.” (p. 5)

“...involve society and make societal impact testing an obligatory part.” (p.11)
Die Security Industrial Policy der EU

“The study finds that security research has only partly addressed the concerns of EU citizens and that security research has been mainly put at the service of industry rather than society” (p. 1)

“security research has failed to address questions that are essential to security issues: what do we want to protect? How do security measures impact what we want to protect?” (p. 33)
Die Security Industrial Policy der EU

Forschung für die zivile Sicherheit
2012 – 2017
Rahmenprogramm der Bundesregierung

Deutscher Bundestag
17. Wahlperiode

Antwort
der Bundesregierung

auf die Kleine Anfrage der Abgeordneten Dr. Petra Sitte, Jan Korte, Karin Binder, weiterer Abgeordneter und der Fraktion DIE LINKE.
– Drucksache 17/11987 –

Bilanz und Neuaufüllage des Programms Forschung für die zivile Sicherheit
Die Security Industrial Policy der EU

Top 28 institutions in security research (funding volume) under FP 7. European Parliament (2014: 20)
1. SELEX
2. Indra Sistemas
3. TNO
4. Fraunhofer
5. BMT Group
6. Ecole Royale Militaire
...
31. Verint Systems

European Parliament (2014: 21)
Gliederung

1. Forschungsindustrie Sicherheit
   Die Security Industrial Policy der EU

2. BESECURE: Technologie und Anwendung

3. Schlussfolgerung
BESECURE – BEST PRACTICE ENHANCERS FOR SECURITY IN URBAN REGIONS

The BESECURE project aims to support local policymakers in the creation, enhancement and implementation of security policies in urban zones. Urban security is a critical subject within the EU, but dealt with in widely different manners.

To strengthen European urban security, experiences and practices should be shared among urban policymakers. This, however, is not an easy task because of the differences in policies and practices between urban areas, and therefore rarely done. The BESECURE project intends to improve our understanding of the urban security landscape (factors and actions that have a bearing on urban security), and to make best practices communicable from one urban area to another.

Read more
BE INSPIRED BESECURE.

information, insight and innovation
for urban security policy making

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement nº 285222

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Theoretische und empirische Bezüge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime-space-nexus</th>
<th>Space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal offender</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crime incident</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial distribution of crime in the urban environment</td>
<td>Criminogenic effects of the urban environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial distribution of people with criminogenic dispositions (Segregation)</td>
<td>Environmental characteristics cause criminogenic dispositions (Social Ecology)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial distribution of crime incidents (Crime Attractors)</td>
<td>Environmental characteristics cause or trigger criminal behavior (Crime Generators)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Theoretische und empirische Bezüge

Theoretische und empirische Bezüge

Bezüge zur Praxis der Kriminalprävention

Die neun Sektoren der städtischen Kriminalprävention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>primary prevention (long term, disperse, proactive)</th>
<th>secondary prevention (short term, targeted, proactive)</th>
<th>tertiary prevention (reactive)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>offender</td>
<td>population based</td>
<td>at-risk offender</td>
<td>convicted offenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>situation/location</td>
<td>public space</td>
<td>at-risk situations/locations</td>
<td>hot spots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>victim</td>
<td>population based</td>
<td>at-risk victims</td>
<td>actual victims</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Bedeutung des Sektors für BESECURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hoch</th>
<th>gering</th>
<th>gar nicht</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quelle</td>
<td>doi: 10.1177/1477370809102168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>Throughout Europe various policy targets have recently been proposed to encourage cycling as a sustainable transport alternative. From a criminological perspective, if successful, increases in the population of cyclists may generate increases in the number of opportunities for cycle theft. Although there is little research into bicycle theft compared with other volume crimes, analyses of data from the...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raumtyp</td>
<td>Geschäftsumfeld, Wohngebiet, Parkplatzanlagen, ÖPNV, Sportanlagen, Vereinsgelände, Stadien, Schulen, ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delikttyp</td>
<td>Sachbeschädigung, Diebstahl, Körperverletzung, Raub, Drogenhandel... Bike theft</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kriminogener Faktor</td>
<td>architektonische, sozialräumliche, situative, individuelle opportunity through poorly secured bicycles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Präventiver Faktor</td>
<td>architektonische, sozialräumliche, situative, individuelle target hardening through good locking practise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art der Intervention</td>
<td>Akteur (Polizei, Sozialarbeit, privat) und Maßnahme (Substitutionsprogramme, städtebauliche Kriminalprävention)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ergebnisse der Studie</td>
<td>► significant difference between treatment and control sites ► p-value for different locking practices: good (p = .607 n.s.), ok (p = .325 n.s.) or bad locking practices (p = .397n.s.) ► ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daten</td>
<td>Survey, secondary statistics, aggregated or individual statistical data, qualitative (observational, interview, visual).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erhebungsdesign</td>
<td>Randomized? Control group? Random sampling?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Practice Enhancers For Security In Urban Regions - The Platform

Welcome to the BESECURE PLATFORM! An BESECURE account provides access to all content and features across project's various online resources.

Don't have account? - Use unregistered user access
1. Inspirational Platform
   Find inspiration for new policies and interventions. Be inspired by relevant reports, practices, and experiences.

2. Policy Platform
   Build sensible policies, backed by evidence. Make connections to data, established practices, and deliver convincing urban security proposals.

3. Urban Data Platform
   View your urban data sets, and create insightful diagrams that help to support your policies and interventions. Build early-warning signals that help to spot undesirable situations in your target area.
Inspirational platform

The inspirational platform contains a wealth of information to inspire you when building more effective policies and interventions. It contains information about urban security practices from all over Europe, and a large body of related literature. The platform provides insightful comparison and search functions, and options to mark practices and literature for later use as justification for novel practices. The 'Glossary' sections contains general information and terms on urban security.

**Literature**
A collection of established literature on urban security, well-annotated and referenced. From here, practices can be selected for use as justification for novel practices.

**Practices**
A collection of best urban security practices gathered from the BESECURE case study areas and other sources. From here, practices can be selected for use as justification for novel practices.

**Glossary**
A glossary of key terms in the urban security domain with source information.

**Compare**

**Search engine**
Literature reviews and sources of urban security information

- Koskela, H. and Tuominem, M. (2003), 'A two-edged sword' - a research on the attitudes of Helsinki citizens toward video surveillance
- The Global Network on Safer Cities, 100 Promising Practices on Safer Cities: Collation of Urban Safety Practices
- Dietrich Oberwittler, A multilevel analysis of neighbourhood contextual effects on serious juvenile offending
- Dietrich Oberwittler, A multilevel analysis of neighbourhood contextual effects on serious juvenile offending.
- Ashley Ames, Helen Powell, Joanne Crouch, Dan Tse, Anti-Social Behaviour: People, Place and Perceptions
- Reid, Lesley Williams (2003), Atlanta: The Same Old New South. In: Crime and the City: A Political and Economic Analysis of Urban Crime
- Reid, Lesley Williams, Boston: The Real Renaissance. In: Crime and the City: A Political and Economic Analysis of Urban Crime
- European Crime Prevention Network, Camden StreetSafe

Keywords:

Abstract:

This book focuses on urban renewal and the effect it has had on crime and society developing in urban areas of the United States of America.

Main topic and research interests:

European Crime Prevention Network, Common Housing Estates


Norman, L. J., Crime in New York City's subways: a study and analysis of the issues with recommendations to enhance safety and the public's perception of safety within the subway system

Rosenfeld, Richard, Crime is the Problem: Homicide, Acquisitive Crime, and Economic Conditions

Zurawski, Nils. Crime Prevention & Urban Development
Elena Banfield, Joel Glover, Helen Hawkins, Amanda Hemmings, Clare McGovern, Caroline McIntee and Rebecca Pugh, Aileen Murphie, Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour


Year: 2006


Main topic and research interest: Investigation of realized measures and examination of work of the Home Office's anti-social behaviour unit

Issue(s) category: Anti-social behaviour

Results / conclusions: Strategy development is complex and raises a range of dilemmas. Effective practices depend on achieving a balance between needs of young people and the communities' greater involvement of youth offender teams' guideline should be revised. Anti-social behaviour orders could be adapted. Restricting the number of prohibitions to an absolute minimum. Differences between ethnic groups could not be explored – further researches are needed.

Abstract: Anti-social behaviour encompasses a broad range of behaviours including nuisance behaviour, intimidation and vandalism. On average 17 per cent of the population perceive high levels of anti-social behaviour in their area with the young and the least well-off being disproportionately affected. The cost to government agencies of responding to reports of anti-social behaviour in England and Wales is approximately £3.4 billion per year and there are significant indirect and emotional costs as well. The Home Office's Anti-Social Behaviour Unit is a small policy unit which in the period 2002-06 covered primarily by this report had an annual budget of around £15 million to drive forward local action as set out in the Together anti-social behaviour action plan. In September 2005 the Government announced the creation of the Respect Task Force to take forward the anti-social behaviour agenda in conjunction with the Unit and subsequently, in January 2006, published the Respect Action Plan. The Government is currently considering further legislation to address anti-social behaviour and take forward the Respect Agenda.

Practice description: Acceptable behaviour contract; anti-social behaviour order; crack house closure order; demoted tenancies; dispersal power; penalty notices for disorder; housing act injunction; individual support order; parenting contracts; parenting order.

Created by: kim
Created: 23-12-2014

Modified by: kim
Modified: 23-12-2014
Spatial Displacement and Diffusion of Benefits Among Geographically Focused Policing Initiatives

Download: Review Protocol Title User abstract

Authors: Kate Bowers, Shane Johnson, Rob Guerette, Lucia Summers, Suzannefoynton
Published: 15.06.2011
Group: Crime and Justice
Volume: 7
Issue nr.: 3

Abstract: Objectives: To synthesize the evidence concerning the degree to which geographically focused policing initiatives are related to spatial displacement of crime or diffusion of the crime control benefits.

Search Strategy: A number of search strategies were used to retrieve relevant studies. First, we undertook a keyword search of electronic abstract databases. Second, we searched bibliographies of existing displacement reviews and reviews of the effectiveness of focused policing initiatives. Third, we did forward searches for works that had cited key displacement publications. Fourth, we reviewed research reports of professional research and policing organizations. Fifth, we undertook a hand search of pertinent journals and publications. Finally, once these searches were all completed we emailed a list of the studies that we had assessed as meeting (and a separate list of those not meeting) our criteria to a number of key scholars with knowledge of the area to identify any further studies we might have missed.

Selection Criteria: Eligible studies met the following criteria; (1) they evaluated a policing initiative; (2) this initiative was geographically focused to a local area; (3) the evaluation included a quantitative measure of crime for both a treatment area and a displacement/diffusion catchment area. This needed to be available for both a pre- and a post- (or during) intervention period. Other criteria specified that the study was written in English and that it reported original research findings. The studies could have been conducted at any point in time and at any location. Both published and unpublished studies were included.
Evidence-based policing matrix (Lum, Koper, Telep 2011).
Glossary

BESECURE common definitions and terminology

Find term

Fight

Definition: To oppose or struggle against (a person, thing, cause, etc) in any manner.

Synonyms: Violent confrontation


Factors

Fear of crime

Firearms

Fortification

Fraud

Geographical application (national; regional; local)
Fear of crime is people’s perceptions that they are at risk of being victims of crime – is important in crime prevention. Recent research shows that the fear of crime is widespread in South Africa. In general, this type of fear may be categorised in three ways: concrete – fear of becoming a victim of a specific violent crime; formless – non-specific and amorphous fear about general safety; and learned – acquired through experiences and the environment.
Inspirational platform

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A glossary of key terms in the urban security domain with source information.

Compare

Search engine
Case study areas

- Belfast, United Kingdom
- Tower Hamlets, London, United Kingdom
- Lewisham, London, United Kingdom
- The Hague, Netherlands
- Poznan, Poland
- Freiburg, Germany
- Naples, Italy
- Reggio di Calabria, Arghilli, Italy

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Urban Area

Description of the area:
City center of Freiburg. Entertainment district with a concentration of bars and restaurants. In specific the so-called Bermuda Triangle.

Wateringe Se Veld

Size of the area: 57,000 m²
Administrative entity: Municipal district

Area Characteristics

Land Use:
- Residential
- Hospitality and entertainment

Land use is mixed commercial and residential, including hospitality and entertainment functions (bars, discos, cinemas) and a popular square (Augustiner Platz) where many people meet at night.

- Housing density: high
- Vacancy: low
- Activity day: high
- Activity night: high
- Transport: high
### Security metric for Freiburg Old City Mid (area code 111)

#### Security component
- **Built environment (housing)**
  - Residential density
  - Residential anonymity
  - Average living area in m²
  - High rise buildings

- **Urban data**
  - Males
  - Adolescents and young adults
  - Single parenthood
  - Divorces
  - Unemployment
  - Long-term unemployment
  - Employment among young adults
  - Underage offenders
  - Foreigners
  - Germans only
  - Crowded housing

- **Property crime**
  - Bicycle theft
  - Shoplifting
  - Pickpocketing
  - Burglary

- **Violent crime**
  - Battery
  - Aggravated battery
  - Sexual offences
  - Robbery

- **Narcotics**
  - Possession
  - Trade

- **Perceptions (survey scales)**
  - People here help each other
  - People here know each other
  - Trust in neighbours
  - Often conflicts
  - Parents don't care
  - No shared values
  - No respect for law and order
  - Residents feeling insecure

#### Annual change rates
- Development single indicator (2006-2011)
- Security Index I (average development within sub-category)
- Security Index II (average development within security component)

#### Security Index I
- Development built environment

#### Security Index II
- Development urban risk factors
- (High values indicate presence of risk factors and absence of protective factors)

#### Crime Index
- Development property crime
- Development violent crime
- Development narcotics

#### Social cohesion

#### Social disintegration

#### Collective efficacy
- High values indicate more collective efficacy = more cohesion and less disintegration
Security metric for Freiburg Old City Mid (area code 111)

### Security Component: Urban Data
- **Residential Muggings**
  - Value base: 2009
  - Annual change rates: 2010-2011
- **Residential Burglary**
  - Value base: 2009
  - Annual change rates: 2010-2011
- **Residential Robbery**
  - Value base: 2009
  - Annual change rates: 2010-2011

### Security Component: Police Recorded Crime
- **Theft**
  - Value base: 2009
  - Annual change rates: 2010-2011
- **Burglary**
  - Value base: 2009
  - Annual change rates: 2010-2011
- **Robbery**
  - Value base: 2009
  - Annual change rates: 2010-2011

### Security Component: Perceptions
- **Social Cohesion**
  - Value base: 2009
  - Annual change rates: 2010-2011
- **Social Disruption**
  - Value base: 2009
  - Annual change rates: 2010-2011
- **Collective Efficacy**
  - Value base: 2009
  - Annual change rates: 2010-2011
Rückmeldung der Testnutzer

Testnutzer der Polizei Freiburg

„Das brauchen wir nicht“. 

Testnutzerin aus dem Präventionsrat Freiburg

„Die Entwicklung der Policy Support Plattform würde ich einstellen“. 

Testnutzerin Drogenberatungsstelle Freiburg

„Toll, die Angaben aus der Plattform kann ich für meinen nächsten Bericht ans Ministerium übernehmen.“ 

[Testnutzerin Schüttelt ungläubig den Kopf]
Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit

Andreas Armborst
University of Leeds
School of Law
Leeds LS2 9JT
Tel.: ++44(0) 113 343 8260
a.armborst@leeds.ac.uk
Urban Data Platform

Urban data is a powerful asset in the development of urban security interventions. However, policy makers normally use just a fraction of the data that are available and typically do not take full advantage of the information that data can provide. The aim of the Urban Data Platform is to provide easy-to-use and understandable GIS based data analysis and visualization to generate specific area profiles. The information produced by the Urban Data Platform includes graphics (including maps and charts) and tabular representation of the data to enable easy and relevant interpretation through the use of powerful analytics.

My projects
Create or edit new and past projects by selecting your urban data.

Dashboard
Display the data contained in the database in numerous ways and analyse.

Early warning system
Monitor development and trends in your targeted areas.
BESECURE: Technologie und Anwendung
Practice Enhancers For Security In Urban Regions - The Platform

Welcome to the BESECURE PLATFORM! An BESECURE account provides access to all content and features across project’s various online resources.

Objectives
The BESECURE project aims to support local policymakers in the creation, enhancement and implementation of security policies in urban zones. Urban security is a critical subject within the EU, but dealt with in widely different manners.

About BESECURE
BESECURE is a project commissioned by the European Union under the EU 7th framework programme (FP7-SECURITY). The project commenced in April 2012 and is due to be completed in by the end of March 2015. The BESECURE team consist of 14 partners and is coordinated by the Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO).
All Policies

Collaborative workspace for designing new evidence-based policies

- A more pleasant nightlife atmosphere in Amersfoort (2015)
- Countering burglary in Utrecht Hoograven (plan 2015-2016)
- Countering nuisance in MyTown (2015-2018)
- New policy
- Reduce anti social behaviour Belfast
- Reduce Burglary and Anti-Social Behaviour in Belfast
- Reduce Burglary in Belfast
- Safer Belfast
- Tackling ASB in Poplar HARCA's housing estates, Tower Hamlets, London
- test
- test policy
Collaborative workspace for designing new evidence-based policies

A more pleasant nightlife atmosphere in Amersfoort (2015)
Countering burglary in Utrecht Hoograven (plan 2015-2016)
Countering nuisance in MyTown (2015-2018)

New policy
Reduce anti social behaviour Belfast

Description

Description: blabla

Reduce Burglary and Anti-Social Behaviour In Belfast
Reduce Burglary in Belfast
Safer Belfast
Tackling ASB in Poplar HARCA’s housing estates, Tower Hamlets, London
test
test policy
BESECURE case files and pan-European urban security practices

- "Architettura partecipata" - Participatory Architecture
- Addressing alcohol nuisance and public disorder in Poznan
- Addressing nuisance and violent crime and enhancing security in the old town area of Poznan
- Aggregation Centre, Arghillà (a project of the Social Inclusion Plan)

 Alcohol ban

PREVIEW

Country/City: The Hague/Netherlands
Keywords:
Practice description: A limited alcohol prohibition law that made drinking of alcoholic beverages in designated public areas of the city center (Bermuda triangle) Friday to Sunday between 10:00 pm and 6:00 am illegal. Police confiscates opened alcoholic beverages during this time from all visitors. The initiative aims to ban the drinking of alcohol outside bars as to reduce alcohol related violence in this area.

PICTURES

- Anti-social behaviour complaint procedure
- Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs)
- Antracket/Antiusury Initiative
- ANVIL: Analysis of Civil Security Systems in Europe (FP7-SEC)
- Approach for criminal youth groups
- Aracne
- ASSERT: Assessing Security Research - Tools and Methodologies to measure societal impact (FP7-SEC)
Practices

BESECURE case files and pan-European urban security practices

★ Alcohol ban

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRACTICE

Title: Alcohol ban
City/Country: The Hague/Netherlands
Keywords: 
Description of the practice: A limited alcohol prohibition law that made drinking of alcoholic beverages in designated public areas of the city center (Bermuda triangle) Friday to Sunday between 10:00 pm and 8:00 am illegal. Police confiscates opened alcoholic beverages during this time from all visitors. The initiative aims to ban the drinking of alcohol outside bars as to reduce alcohol related violence in this area.

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE PRACTICE

Structure of the practice:
Intent of the practice: Improve quality of life
The intent of this practice is to improve the atmosphere during the weekend in the nightlife area in Freiburg city centre, through reducing the nuisance, violence and vandalism caused by alcohol consumption.

Objective(s) of the practice: Reduce crime, Reduce anti-social behaviour, Reduce abuse of alcohol
Reduce nuisance, violence and vandalism related to alcohol consumption.

Motivation behind the practice: After several interventions to reduce alcohol related violence and vandalism did not show the desired impact (e.g. ban list, voluntary stop of flat rate drinking parties in the area) the city council passed a limited alcohol prohibition law that made drinking of alcoholic beverages in an designated public areas of the city center (Bermuda triangle) Friday to Sunday between...
All Policies

Collaborative workspace for designing new evidence-based policies

Reduce anti social behaviour Belfast

Title: Reduce anti social behaviour Belfast
Description of the Policy Challenge: blabla
All Policies
Collaborative workspace for designing new evidence-based policies

Reduce anti social behaviour Belfast

AREA

Country:
City:
Administration unit:
Critical location:

AREA DESCRIPTORS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Description of the area:
## All Policies

Collaborative workspace for designing new evidence-based policies

### Reduce anti social behaviour Belfast

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Policy</th>
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<td>Objective</td>
<td>Method</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stakeholders</td>
<td>Expected results</td>
<td>Cost structure</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Generate report

- Add evidence
- Add info

- Add evidence
- Add info

- Add evidence
- Add info
Datengrundlage

1. Kriminologische Studien
2. Lokales Expertenwissen
3. Sozialräumliche Indikatoren
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product (Company)</td>
<td># of agencies served</td>
<td>Crime types</td>
<td>Temporal Analysis</td>
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<td>Crime Mapping (The Omega Group)</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>All major crimes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crime Reports (Public Engines Inc.)</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>All major crimes</td>
<td>Yes, variable</td>
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<tr>
<td>EveryBlock (msnbc*)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>All major crimes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maptimbus (Geo. Techn. Group)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>All major crimes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Neighborhood Update (Corona Solution)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7 basic crimes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAIDS* Online (Bair Analytics)</td>
<td>100+</td>
<td>All major crimes</td>
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<tr>
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<td>n.a.</td>
<td>8 major crimes</td>
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