

PRoTECT online seminar

Session 2

Case studies: The protection of public spaces at practitioner level

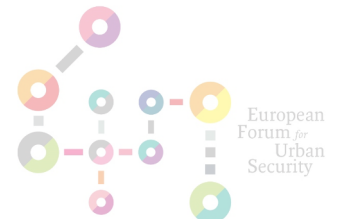
Super-Recognizers in Policing – Berlin Model for Super-Recognizer Identification

Dr. Meike Ramon & Simon Rjosk, M.Sc.

DITSS

Dutch Institute for
Technology
Safety &
Security

16 July 2020



Super-Recognizers in Policing – Berlin Model for Super-Recognizer Identification (BeMo SR-id)

Dr. Meike Ramon
University of Fribourg
Switzerland



Simon Rjosk, M.Sc.
LKA Berlin
Germany



Ramon M & Rjosk S (2021). Super-Recognizers in Policing – best practices established during development of the Berlin Model for SR-identification (BeMo SR-id).

In: *Best Practice Handbook of the EU project SafeCi - Safer Space for Safer Cities*



SafeCi
Safer Space
for Safer Cities



Funded by the EU's Internal Security Fund - Police

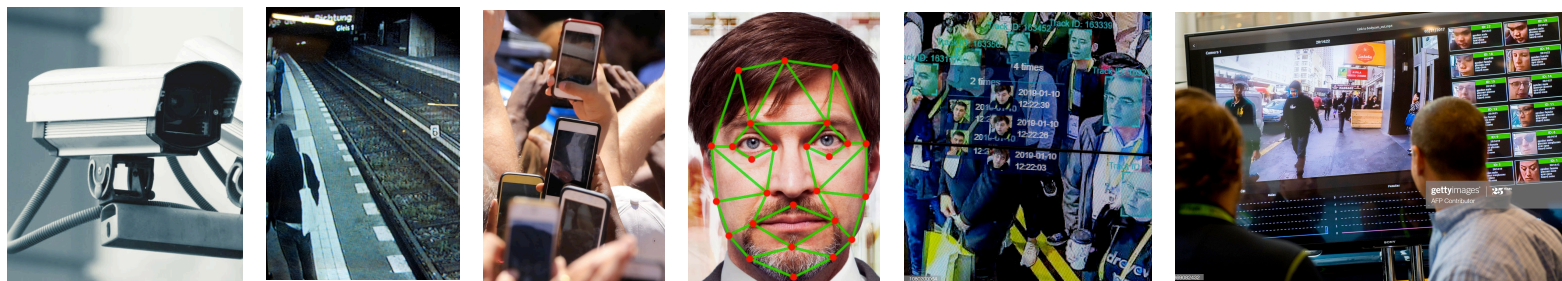


Content

- I. Introduction of the problem**
- II. The proposed solution**
- III. Results**
- IV. Challenges and lessons learned**

Background

Increasing interest in SR deployment in policing



Source: ghettyimages

Growing demand for
image/video processing

Issues concerning
automatic solutions

The problem

Increasing interest in SR deployment in policing

👉 No data available ⇔ many open questions

- **What** is a SR?
- **How** should SRs be identified?
- **Who** should identify SRs?
- **Why** deploy SRs? Expected outcome?
- ...

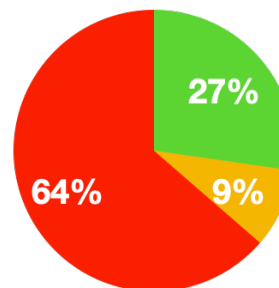
The problem

*“What is a Super-Recognizer (SR)?”**

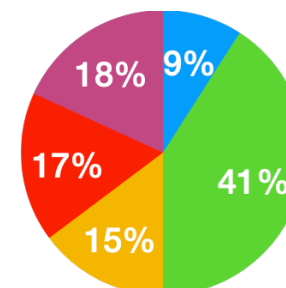
* Poll conducted prior to the 2nd workshop of the EU project SafeCI – Safer Space for Safer Cities

- People who never forget a face.
- 1-2% of the population; can remember 80% of seen faces.
- ... above average face matching.
- ...recognizing others via various cues (face, posture, gait, etc).
- I don't know.

Police practitioners



Civilians



Varied definitions among practitioners, researchers & civilians

The problem

How should SRs be identified?

Phillips et al (2018), *PNAS*

“... any [lab test] in the superrecognizer literature; e.g. [...] Glasgow Face Matching Test (GFMT) ...

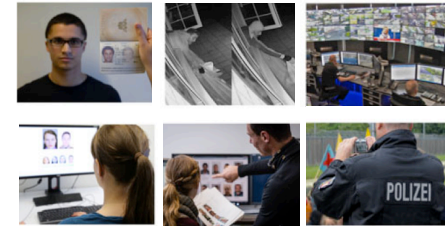


White et al (2017), *QJEP*

“Developmental prosopagnosia (DP) is commonly referred to as ‘face blindness’ ...

[...] did not differ from normative scores on the GFMT”

Ramon et al (2019), *BJP*



Lab vs. real world ?

👉 Currently no consensus on diagnostic criteria & tests

👉 Questionable research practices (e.g. insufficient sensitivity & relevance for police tasks)

The problem

**Existing methods:
suboptimal to identify SRs & evaluate their deployment**

What's needed:

**Solution for SR-identification developed specifically
*to meet the needs of the police***

The proposed solution

Berlin Model for Super-Recognizer Identification (BeMo SR-id)

- **Collaborative:** combines scientific procedures & policing practices
- **Tech-assisted, human-centered assessment** of face processing
 - police-relevant psychometric testing
 - large-scale, representative validation (total possible N: >25K Berlin employees)

The proposed solution

Berlin Model for Super-Recognizer Identification (BeMo SR-id)

5-step approach:

1

Task analysis

Image search & comparison

eg image analysis, crime series grouping, prevention



Source: ghettymages



Source: CVDazzle

Search & surveillance

eg monitoring or targeted search for wanted individuals



Source: ghettymages

The proposed solution

Berlin Model for Super-Recognizer Identification (BeMo SR-id)

5-step approach:

1
Task analysis

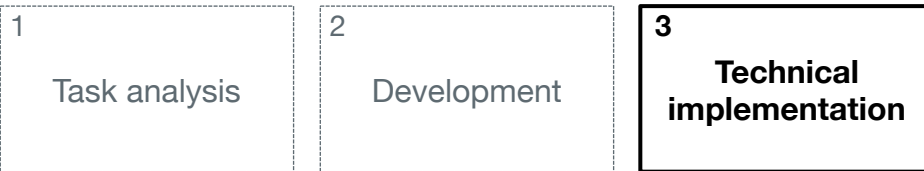
2
Development

Translation:
Relevant tasks → Experiments

The proposed solution

Berlin Model for Super-Recognizer Identification (BeMo SR-id)

5-step approach:



👉 Thanks to our developers!



The proposed solution

Berlin Model for Super-Recognizer Identification (BeMo SR-id)

5-step approach:



Berlin Model for Super-Recognizer Identification (BeMo SR-id)

= *State of the art assessment of face processing combining science & policing*

- **Police-relevant**
 - Real case material & professionally relevant tasks
- **Scientific**
 - Validated in representative, large population (↔ uncontrolled mass online testing)
 - Procedures/data/results OPEN and transparent via scientific publication
- **Available to other agencies for free**
 - Enabling widespread comparability; evaluation of deployment

Challenges and lessons learned

Berlin Model for Super-Recognizer Identification (BeMo SR-id)

What we needed / wanted:

- Clarity (definitions, expectations) & transparency
- *Police-relevant* & objective assessment tool

Challenges:

- Strict data protection laws in Berlin
- Distributed, interdisciplinary team

What we learned:

- Solid work takes time, effort & collaboration
- Interdisciplinary work → learning opportunities

Future opportunities:

- Evaluate task-specific deployment of Be-Mo SRs
- Evidence-informed practices & operations

Thanks



FONDS NATIONAL SUISSE
SCHWEIZERISCHER NATIONALFONDS
FONDO NAZIONALE SVIZZERO
SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION



POLIZEI
BERLIN



SafeCi
Safer Space
for Safer Cities



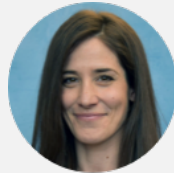
Friends

Collaborators
participants

Interested in BeMo SR-id?

Contact us


Dr. Meike Ramon
University of Fribourg
Switzerland



 @MeikeRamon
www.meikeramon.com

Simon Rjosk, M.Sc.
LKA Berlin
Germany



 Simon Rjosk
simon.Rjosk@polizei.berlin.de

Read more

- Ramon M & Rjosk S (2021). Super-Recognizers in Policing – best practices established during development of the Berlin Model for SR-identification (BeMo SR-id).

In: *Best Practice Handbook of the EU project SafeCi - Safer Space for Safer Cities*



- Ramon M (submitted). Super-Recognizers – a novel diagnostic framework, 40 cases, and guidelines for future work.