Improving Policing Data

A presentation to the PSP SSLs

Wednesday, April 5, 2023

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Measures for Justice
Presentation Overview

- Presentation Objectives
- CODE Background
- Policing Data Project Overview
- The State of Policing Data
- MFJ and the Dimensions of Police Performance
- High-Value Case Studies
- Recommendations
- Discussion
Objectives

- Better understand the kinds of policing data collected and federal data sources
- Share valuable use cases of applying data for better policing
- Pinpoint challenges and opportunities in using policing data
- Highlight how the Police Data Commons can serve your work
- Share data-driven recommendations to law enforcement
- Identify concrete next steps for PSP cities
- Receive feedback from SSLs about applying data with PSP cities
About CODE

- Founded in 2015
- Mission: to maximize the value of open and shared data for the public good
- Focused on Data Providers and Data Users
- Hosted over 30 Roundtables and Workshops
- Engaged nearly 2,000 Subject Matter Experts through stakeholder engagement
Program Areas

ROUNDTABLES

RESEARCH

RESOURCES
Policing Data Project Overview

January 2021

January 2022

June 2022
The State of Policing Data
Types of Policing Data

- Calls for service to law enforcement agencies
- Police complaints
- Officer-involved shootings
- Stops, citations, and arrests
- Use of force
- Incidents
- Hate/Bias crimes
- Demographics
Why reporting your local data matters

- Allows for the collection of more detailed crime-related information
- Provides additional context to understand victimization and offending
- Allow Federal government to provide improved aid to law enforcement agencies
  - DOJ sponsors Regional Information Sharing Systems to support local law enforcement in combating illegal drug trafficking, human trafficking, violent crime, and more.
- Communities can have access to their local law enforcement data
  - improves community trust and perceptions of transparency

“As a representative of the community, I would like baseline data that I can use on the local level in St. Louis to compare departments and their responses. We’ve done some work to this end with the publicly available data shared on St. Louis area department websites.” - Roundtable Participant
## Federal Data Sources on Policing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Sample Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Archive of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Criminal victimization, populations under correctional supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Data Explorer database</td>
<td>Assaults on law enforcement officers, human trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Use-of-force Data Collection</td>
<td>Use of force, voluntarily submitted by participating law enforcement agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Incident Based Reporting System</td>
<td>22 offense categories, w/ 46 specific crimes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Transition to NIBRS

- Compare crime across jurisdictions
- More granular view of crime with 22 offense categories and 46 crime types
- Empowers victim service providers to understand victimization
- 53% of agencies reported data to NIBRS in 2021

As recommended by our law enforcement partners and approved by the FBI, the UCR Program retired the SRS and transitioned to a NIBRS-only data collection on January 1, 2021. Law enforcement agencies are encouraged to start implementing NIBRS now. The FBI remains committed to assisting all agencies in making the switch.
National Civil Society Databases

- Police Use of Force Project
- Police Body Camera Implementation by City
- The Marshall Project’s Local Crime Data Reporting to the FBI
- Gun Violence Archive — online archive of gun violence incidents collected from over 7,500 law enforcement, media, government and commercial sources daily

Reporting by state

The missing data is not random — in some of the largest states like California, Florida and New York, most agencies did not report data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Agencies fully reporting</th>
<th>Total agencies</th>
<th>Full reporting rate</th>
<th>Pop. coverage</th>
<th>Pop.</th>
<th>Pop. coverage pct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>5.1M</td>
<td>6.2M</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>3.6M</td>
<td>4.2M</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>9.1M</td>
<td>10M</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>2.3M</td>
<td>3.3M</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Did your cities report crime data to the FBI?

Anchorage, AK
Antioch, CA
Baltimore, MD
Baton Rouge, LA
Gary, IN
Rochester, NY
Sacramento, CA
Shreveport, LA
Tucson, AZ

PSP Cities: 2021 Crime Data Reporting to FBI

Source: The Marshall Project

- Did Not Report: 40.9%
- Fully Reported: 36.4%
- Partially Reported: 22.7%
Data-Driven Applications in Policing

**Data for Predictive Policing**
Place-based predictive policing relies on existing crime data to predict where and when crimes will take place. Other forms of this use analysis of space, time and space, and social networks.

**Data to Evaluate Use of Force Policies**
Analysis of policing data around use of force policies demonstrated that reforming and updating use of force procedures resulted in lower rates of officer-involved killings.

**Data for Alternatives to Policing**
LEAP and the Center for American Progress analyzed community responder models through 911 calls and found that nearly 68 percent of calls could be handled by a non-police officer.
Exploring a Commons for Police Data
About MFJ, Commons, and Police Measures

- Measures for Justice develops tools that help communities, including the institutions that serve them, reshape how the system works.
- Commons is one tool that helps make goals and data transparent.
- With the MFJ Policing Council, developed the 8 Dimensions of Police Performance.
- Developing a Commons to display Policing Measures within the dimensions.

COMMONS IS:

A community-driven data tool that shapes criminal justice policy.
Measures for Justice
Dimensions of Police Performance

1. Trust, Legitimacy, and Community Engagement
2. Crime Reduction and Calls for Service
3. Use of Force
4. Least Harm Practices & Alternatives to Arrest
5. Accountability
6. Officer Wellness and Safety
7. Fiscal Needs and Responsibility
8. Recruitment, Training, and Education
Roundtable on Improving Policing Data

- Roundtable to:
  - Explore the use of data on dimensions of policing
  - Review existing data sources and gaps in the relevant data
  - Highlight high-priority use cases of data application; and
  - Identify opportunities to improve data and put it to use

- Featured a webinar of keynote speakers discussing opportunities to apply data and improve policing

- Resulted in a Summary Report
Cross-Cutting Data Themes
Measuring Community Perceptions, Attitudes, and Perspectives

Case Study: Mayor’s Action Plan for Neighborhood Safety in NYC

A neighborhood-based approach to gathering and analyzing community insights (e.g. overall safety and police presence) to develop public safety priorities for residents in NYC Housing Authority developments.
Cross-Cutting Data Themes
Accessing Data on Financial Incentives, Budgets, and Legislative Oversight

Case Study: BASIS - Montgomery County MD Operating Budget

Montgomery County’s Office of Management and Budget developed a budget analysis and statistical information application. The platform provides clear and concise budget and performance data for easy access by law enforcement and the public.
Cross-Cutting Data Themes
Developing Better Data on Police Training and Wellbeing

Case Study: Increasing Training and Pre-Academy Support in Seattle PD

Before the Badge initiative that supports a wellness program prioritizing incentives and support structures to enable officer wellness and prioritize mental health. Providing clinical psychology, counseling, mental health education, and relational police training.
Cross-Cutting Data Themes
Leveraging Socioeconomic and Health Data

**Case Study:** Community Responders Model

Eugene Oregon’s Crisis Assistance Helping Out on the Streets (CAHOOTS) program. Dispatchers are trained to divert 911 calls that involve behavioral health or substance abuse to trained professionals at a local clinic.
# Policing Commons: Updates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric ID</th>
<th>Metric Description</th>
<th>Council</th>
<th>National Community</th>
<th>Availability</th>
<th>Local Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RPD</td>
<td>WSPD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Officer Demographics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Full-time sworn officers by race, ethnicity, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, language skills (counts, percentages)</td>
<td>✓ (1.1)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Ratio of full-time sworn officers by race and ethnicity to the share of each racial and ethnic group in the serviced population</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic/Pedestrian Stops</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Partial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1.3       | Stops (counts, percentages):  
| a. Traffic stops (includes DUls and checkpoints) | ✓       | ✓                 | ✓  | Partial | Partial | Partial |
| b. Pedestrian stops (counts, %s) | | | | | | |
| c. Filter by: Results of pedestrian stops (release, citation, arrest, contraband found) | ✓       | ✓                 | ✓  | Partial | Partial | Partial |
| d. Search requests | | | | | | |
| e. Filter by: Results of traffic stops (release, citation, arrest, contraband found) | ✓       | ✓                 | ✓  | Partial | Partial | Partial |
| f. Ratio of traffic/pedestrian stops of local residents to the share of each racial, ethnic, and age group in serviced population | ✓       | ✓                 | ✓  | Partial | Partial | Partial |
| Pedestrian and traffic stops resulting in referral to diversion or treatment programming (counts, %s) | ✓       | ✓                 | ✓  | Partial | Partial | Partial |
| 1.4       | Location type (e.g., street, public housing, park, etc.) of investigatory stops (counts, percentages) | ✓       | ✓                 | ✓  | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   |
| Reason for stops, by location type | | | | | | |

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*This table represents measures and data availability for different types of stops and demographics in relation to the serviced population.*
## Challenges/Issues

| Data Measurement                  | • Effective diversionary policing tactics  
|                                 | • Measuring Police Response              
|                                 | • Qualitative data collection            
|                                 | • Effects of overtime                    
|                                 | • Unclear metrics and indicators         |
| Data Systems                     | • Lack of data standards                 
|                                 | • Multiple reporting and changing systems|
|                                 | • Collecting and understanding the social context of crime |
|                                 | • Disconnected data recording systems    |
| Department Capacity Challenges   | • Voluntary reporting systems            
|                                 | • Community accessibility to data        
|                                 | • Vendor Lock-In Risk                    
|                                 | • Resources for ongoing data collection + analysis |
Immediate opportunities to improve data collection

National Policing Institute Five-Part Compendium of Best Practices for Open Data and Policing

- Developing Open Datasets
- Implementing Practices for Opening Data
- Sharing Open Data
- Updating Open Data
- Building Community Partnership
Actionable Recommendations for Police Departments

- Invest in police data capacity
- Support alternatives to arrest and other interventions
- Adopt existing data standards and protocols where possible
- Make anonymized 911 data accessible for review
Potential Next Steps for Your Cities

Evaluate National Reporting Standards. Ensure your city is collecting and reporting data to NIBRS. Check-in with your departments about data collection and possible paths to share data.

Understand Your Department’s Data. Review your department’s data to know where to prioritize resources and possible interventions.

Review Case Studies and Innovative Approaches. Crime diversion, officer wellness programs, and other emerging approaches might be effective for your department.
Thank You

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