Checkpoint 1

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Theme:

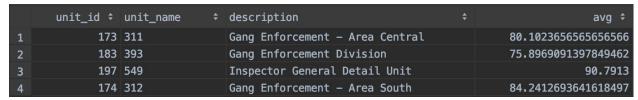
Our theme is analyzing the influence that supervisors have on the officers they manage.

Relational Analytics Questions:

- Which police units have average complaint_percentiles above the 75th percentile?
- What commanders have complaint_percentiles above the 75th percentile?
- What are the personal complaint percentiles for the commanders who oversee the units from Q1?
- How do unit sizes relate to complaint_percentiles of units and their commanding officers?

Answers:

Which police units have average complaint_percentiles above the 75th percentile?



We found that four units have an average complaint_percentile above the 75th percentile. We found this by running a query to connect the data_officerhistory to data_policeunit, then connected units to data_officer, and then averaged the percentile of each unit. We then showed only those above the 75th percentile. We were surprised to see that this is only 4 units. However, we do know from the Invisible Institute's findings that only a small number of officers are receiving the majority of complaints, and that these officers often times operate in groups. Knowing that, these findings make sense. Officers that commit misconduct are likely to collude with officers they are around, which would be officers within their unit. This would cause the officers within these units to have higher complaint_percentiles and a higher complaint_percentile for the unit overall.

- What commanders have complaint_percentiles above the 75th percentile?
 - Our query for this question finds the supervisor of each unit and shows their personal complaint_percentile if it is above 75. Because the number of units that have complaint_percentiles above 75 was so small, we were surprised at the number of supervisors listed here. Especially surprising when we know that officers who commit misconduct usually act in groups. This causes us to ask questions about the units that the supervisors listed here oversee- do they have higher complaint percentiles than other units, just not above 75? Maybe their units' averages are clustered around a different threshold.

	officer_id ÷	unit_id ÷	unit_name	<pre>complaint_percentile \$</pre>
1	9970	132	167	97.9863
2	27797	160	214	98.4563
3	30710	3	002	81.6094
4	13303	27	026	93.8405
5	24996	156	211	88.8808
6	16617	21	020	93.7756
7	15592	179	353	95.3231
8	12478	188	441	99.5529
9	1932	16	015	83.5772
10	6792	19	018	90.2105
11	23543	31	045	82.1711
12	15368	13	012	92.4497
13	8026	26	025	78.7933
14	20913	9	008	94.9792
15	14684	225	701	88.1395
16	12628	151	191	75.2130
17	14630	6	005	98.2805
18	29882	107	142	94.1194
19	22393	128	163	81.4298
20	31984	193	542	90.1876
21	27274	204	606	87.1232
22	29225	208	610	84.7503
23	12479	212	620	97.8258
24	10170	10	009	88.3077
25	23492	174	312	94.2952
26	25319	5	004	81.7202
27	27415	36	051	97.3062
28	18434	142	177	78.0635
29	7471	215	630	85.3043
30	27392	40	057	86.8366
31	13273	173	311	95.8122

 What are the personal complaint percentiles for the commanders who oversee the units from Q1?

	officer_id ÷	unit_id ÷	unit_name	‡	<pre>complaint_percentile ÷</pre>
1	13273	173	311		95.8122
2	23492	174	312		94.2952
3	32391	183	393		43.0897

 To figure out who the supervisor is of each unit, we saw on Piazza to look at the highest salary of the unit. Our query looks up the salaries of each unit and finds the highest. We then look at their complaint_percentiles. We were very confused to only see 3 supervisors when there are 4 units. Upon further inspection, we discovered that there are only 3 results here because one of the units is inactive and therefore does not have a supervisor. Our hypothesis was that these units would have supervisors with high complaint_percentiles. The supervisors with complaint_percentiles at 95 and 94 are in line with what we were expecting. The supervisor in the 43rd percentile was unexpected.

- How do unit sizes relate to complaint percentiles?
 - We wanted to examine the context of the average unit complaint_percentiles obtained in questions 1 and 3. A very small unit (of only one or two people) holds much less weight than a large unit with the same complaint percentile.
 - Our query obtained the commanders from each unit by finding the highest paid
 active officer per unit. In instances were there was more than one person with the
 top salary, we picked the first returned. We then compared those officers'
 complaint_percentiles to the average of their police unit, as well as the total
 number of active officers in that unit. We also pulled the unit description, to give
 further context.
 - We found that 15 units had fewer than 10 officers in them (commanders included). The two largest units were called "Recruit Training Section", which contained 7,337 and 44,022 members, respectively -- these are catchall units that every officer is placed into, and should be ignored. The next largest unit was "District 011", at 3,813 officers -- other general district units followed. All the same, this is a dramatic range in unit sizes that should inform our analyses going forward. Any small units should be further examined to see if there are any noticeable trends, or if they should be excluded from future analysis.
 - For example, one of the smallest units also had one of the top average complaint_percentiles -- the Freedom of Information Section unit had an average complaint percentile of 95.64, but also had a supervisor complaint_percentile of 98.46, and is only comprised of two individuals. This means that there is not enough data to say if this unit has any predictable complaint behavior -- a large part of the average is determined by this one supervisor.

Smallest units:

	unit_id ÷	number_of_officers A 1 unit_name	description	‡	<pre>supervisor_complaint_percentile +</pre>	<pre>avg_unit_complaint_percentile +</pre>
1	160	2 214	Freedom Of Information Section		98.4563	95.64595
2	144	2 179	Reproduction And Graphic Arts Section		34.5917	28.16475
3	115	2 148	Traffic Court Unit		26.8274	13.4137
4		3 135	Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (Caps) Division		61.4497	70.8239333333333333
5	157	3 212	Bureau Of Patrol - Area South		70.3068	65.3382
6	165	4 241	Troubled Building Unit		28.0005	44.097475
7	90	5 130	Technology And Records Group		16.2164	29.05584
8	164	5 231	Medical Section		21.2946	45.4274
9		5 128	Professional Counseling Division		31.5884	53.22836
10	128	6 163	Records Inquiry Section		81.4298	63.3009833333333333
11	169	7 261	Court Section		63.5016	69.9897
12	192	7 541	Fop Detail		56.9371	40.4799428571428571
13	126	9 161	General Support Division		52.1914	43.7604888888888889
14	134	9 169	Police Documents Section		68.4116	48.214944444444444
15	156	9 211	Bureau Of Patrol - Area Central		88.8808	70.9233
16	40	11 057	Detail Unit		86.8366	49.5437454545454545

Largest units:

s	unit_id ÷	number_of_officers A 1	unit_name ÷	description ÷	‡	<pre>supervisor_complaint_percentile =</pre>	<pre>avg_unit_complaint_percentile ÷</pre>
123		2952	004	District 004		81.7202	67.7813288617886179
124	10	2979	009	District 009		88.3077	65.438033836858006
125	16	3048	015	District 015		83.5772	59.4226904339250493
126		3160	007	District 007		61.9579	65.6404247148288973
127		3591	006	District 006		44.6372	67.1661594820384294
128		3753	003	District 003		60.4562	62.10333168
129	12	3813	011	District 011		42.1535	62.7455967741935484
130	30	7337	044	Recruit Training Section		70.6584	56.0801667406092872
131	30	44022	044	Recruit Training Section		0.0000	56.0801667406092872

- The larger units, in the 1000-4000 member range, were mostly district-specific general units (ex: "District 007") and had average complaint_percentiles that only ranged from about 57-67. It makes sense that the percentile averages would trend towards the middle as we included more individuals. This suggests that perhaps we should re-evaluate how we determine "problematic" units and supervisors.
- Of note, of the 14 units with top complaint_percentiles above 70, 11 of them were from the gang enforcement and narcotics units. These units had around 100-300 members. The other three all had fewer than 10 members. These gang enforcement and narcotics units' supervisors had complaint_percentiles that seemed to vary pretty dramatically (from 43.95 99.23), but further analysis is necessary to see if there is any significant relationship.

	unit_id ÷	number_of_officers = unit_name	description	‡	<pre>supervisor_complaint_percentile =</pre>	avg_unit_complaint_percentile ▼ 1
1	160	2 214	Freedom Of Information Section		98.4563	95.64595
2	174	276 312	Gang Enforcement - Area South		71.9384	85.2487195652173913
3	174	276 312	Gang Enforcement - Area South		94.2952	85.2487195652173913
4	153	246 193	Gang Investigation Division		99.2587	80.5053219512195122
5	153	369 193	Gang Investigation Division		43.9456	80.5053219512195122
6	173	294 311	Gang Enforcement - Area Central		95.8122	80.3775394557823129
7	183	188 393	Gang Enforcement Division		43.0897	76.6017574468085106
8	183	188 393	Gang Enforcement Division		82.9582	76.6017574468085106
9	175	116 313	Gang Enforcement - Area North		61.2052	75.7288922413793103
10	149	296 189	Narcotics Division		56.9371	70.947127027027027
11	149	296 189	Narcotics Division		62.7488	70.947127027027027
12	149	296 189	Narcotics Division		65.1141	70.947127027027027
13	156	9 211	Bureau Of Patrol - Area Central		88.8808	70.9233
14	96	3 135	Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy	(Caps) Division	61.4497	70.8239333333333333

 However, in general, it was difficult to see exactly what relationship existed between group sizes and complaint_percentiles. We hope to remedy some of this in future work with visualizations.