**Police use-of-force**

* + <https://news.uchicago.edu/article/2016/08/25/using-data-science-confront-policing-challenges>
  + <http://voices.uchicago.edu/201702busn3910001/2017/04/21/algorithms-to-predict-police-misconduct/>

## Need to locate behavioral datasets regarding the below, preferably from cops

## Potential behavioral datasets

### Does susceptibility to formidability judgement bias correlate with other predictors of officer use-of-force and decision-making?

* The environment can prime biases in formidability judgements and perceptions. When primed with a dangerous situation, people view the actor in it as larger than he really is (Dario’s lecture- probably Fessler or something)
* Relevant articles
  + [Weapons Make the Man (Larger): Formidability Is Represented as Size and Strength in Humans](http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0032751)
  + [Sizing up the threat: the envisioned physical formidability of terrorists tracks their leaders' failures and successes.](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23333835)
  + Status increases formidability perception, studies reviewed in:
    - Higham PA, Carment DW (1992) The rise and fall of politicians: The judged heights of Broadbent, Mulroney and Turner before and after the 1988 Canadian federal election. Can J Behav Sci 24: 404–409.PA HighamDW Carment1992The rise and fall of politicians: The judged heights of Broadbent, Mulroney and Turner before and after the 1988 Canadian federal election.Can J Behav Sci24404409
* Potentially relevant articles
  + Wilson PR (1968) Perceptual distortion of height as a function of ascribed academic status. J Soc Psychol 74: 97–102.PR Wilson1968Perceptual distortion of height as a function of ascribed academic status.J Soc Psychol7497102
  + Marsh AA, Yu HH, Schechter JC, Blair RJR (2009) Larger than life: Humans' nonverbal status cues alter perceived size. PLoS ONE 4: e5707.AA MarshHH YuJC SchechterRJR Blair2009Larger than life: Humans' nonverbal status cues alter perceived size.PLoS ONE4e5707
  + Duguid MM, Goncalo JA (2012) Living large: The powerful overestimate their own height. Psych Sci 23: 36–40.MM DuguidJA Goncalo2012Living large: The powerful overestimate their own height. Psych Sci233640

### How do the social networks of police officers affect use-of-force?

* Officers on the same or overlapping ‘beats’
  + Create networks of these and correlate w/use of force
  + It could be interesting to use an officer's 'beat' or their normal shift as a proxy for group affiliation in a network analysis. So, Officers A and B, who typically work the graveyard shift in Bloomington, (probably) have stronger network connectivity than Officer C who typically works the early-bird shift (even if he is cited for Use of Force while working a graveyard shift) . So, if we control for time the crime is committed, is there a relationship between one's likelihood of using force and the likelihoods of using force from the company one keeps? That's just one idea. The Indianapolis stuff seems to have the data we'd need for this (Use of Force, officer/subject demographics including mental illness, and officer beat).
  + Indianapolis
    - <https://www.projectcomport.org/department/IMPD/schema/useofforce/>
    - Includes
      * Mental health writ (ArrestCharges)
      * Officer District (network analysis)
      * Officer Shift (network analysis)
    - Also includes a new beat in Indianapolis PD, Behavioral Health Services – “pairing specially trained officers with mental health experts to find people in crisis and divert them to appropriate programs and services”
      * <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2016/jun/26/indianapolis-police-create-behavioral-health-units/>
      * Few incidents involving BHS reported in this dataset, but article implies there are other datasets
  + Austin
    - <https://data.austintexas.gov/Public-Safety/R2R-2015/iydp-s2cf>
    - Includes
      * Mental health suspicions
      * Officer Organization (network analysis)
        + E.g. Adam 300 Reg II Patrol
      * Date (also handy for network analysis)

### Does PD intergroup connectivity (communication between different [ethnic] groups) correlate with Use of Force in departments?

* + Generate social networks (by ethnicity), changing probabilities of interaction between different ethnic groups within police dept.
  + Black, White, Hispanic etc.
  + Parameters to manipulate:
  + Intergroup connectivity

### Groups with differing levels of dominance

* + Generate social networks w/different individual levels of dominance.
  + Groups of individuals with similar levels of dominance
  + ‘leaders’
  + e.g. there’s probably a different average dom for leaders than civilians
  + Police
  + Normal civilians
  + Will need to research dominance scores associated with these groups and tailor parameters per group to those

## Demographic Datasets

* + <https://www.policedatainitiative.org/datasets/>
  + Henderson: <http://cityofhenderson.com/police/police-data-initiative>

Use of Force

* + Officer Demographics
  + Austin, TX: <https://data.austintexas.gov/Public-Safety/R2R-2015/iydp-s2cf>
  + Use of force (includes notes on mentally ill)
  + Bedford: <http://www.bedfordva.gov/1177/Police-Data>
  + Use of force & officer demographics (\*may include mentally ill? n = 2…) in same dataset
    - Currently lacks info for network analysis. Would require finding data on the officers’ implicated in the incidents (report #s are provided)
  + Bloomington:
  + Employee demographics: <https://data.bloomington.in.gov/dataset/bloomington-police-department-employee-demographics>
  + Use of force, officer demographics, mentally ill in same dataset: <https://data.bloomington.in.gov/dataset/use-of-force-data>
  + Indianapolis: <https://www.projectcomport.org/department/IMPD/schema/useofforce/>
  + Use of force, officer demographics, beat, and mentally ill in same dataset