Checkpoint 1: Analysis
The Freedom Donkeys

Q1: What is the number of reprimands for each allegation category?

From our executed answer, we can see that the categories with the largest number of disciplines are "neglect of duty", "miscellaneous", and "associated with felon". Out of these three, miscellaneous is non-documented, which is a huge limitation of this dataset. It may be helpful to look into these allegations to see if all of them are actually miscellaneous in future CPs, such as the NLP CP. Thus, it is hard to see the effectiveness of police reform since many allegations are not clear from this database.

Q2: Which categories have seen the largest percentage increase in reprimands as time has gone on?

We explored the difference in percent reprimands for each category over a period of ten years (between 2000-2010). After running our analysis, we found that the "Inadequate / Failure to Provide Service" allegation has risen 5.54%, the most over the selected ten years. Oppositely, the "Slow / No Response" allegation has dropped by 2.77% during the same period.

In terms of tracking police reform over time, it is not a good sign that the magnitude of the largest percent increase is twice the magnitude of the largest decrease. Additionally, "Failure to Provide Service" as an increasing allegation can be concerning considering the increase in police spending over the 10 years. Similarly, "Slow / No Response" as the decreasing allegation is not necessarily a good thing if the police response is not helpful or detrimental to the public.

Q3: How has the difference between the number of department and civilian complaints changed for different categories over time?

Using our calculated values, we can see that for most categories, the difference between civilian and officer complaints has seemingly decreased. However, this is due to a lack of recent data so it seems like there were complaints in the past. For example, the difference in "Use of Force" complaints dropped from 1174 in 2001 to 133 in 2017. "False arrest" complaints similarly dropped from 98 to 83 in the same time period. Thus, these results tell us that we cannot use the difference in department and civilian complaints over certain years to make accurate observations. This is one of the biggest hurdles in attempting to track complaints over time using the CPDB. Instead, we can continue to do an analysis like in Q2 where we compare the percentages so each allegation category is only compared to the total number of allegations for that year.

Q4: How do the number of civilian/police reprimands differ in relation to the number of allegations for specific "problem areas"?

With our current SQL code, we find the number of officer and civilian complaints for each beat. In the tables below, there are the highest three and lowest three beats in terms of civilian and officer complaints. You can see based on the data that there is very little overlap between the beats that have the highest number of civilian complaints and the number of officer complaints. This could mean that the areas where

civilians have the most problems with police are not the same as where police think the most problems occur.

However, the numbers are not normalized by population so naturally, in areas with a larger number of civilians, there are bound to be a larger number of civilian complaints. The next step will be to identify actual "problem" areas and compare those specifically or track the differences over time to see if there has been a change in what areas report the largest number of complaints.

Beat ID	Number of Officer Complaints	Beat ID	Number of Civilian Complaints
160	820	2	1773
132	586	132	1532
261	464	261	1477
32	2	54	23
171	1	53	9
185	1	55	6