

# THREE RULES FOR THE PERMISSIBILITY OF PREDICTIVE POLICING

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# THREE USES FOR STATISTICS IN POLICING

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Pre-Crime

Statistical Conviction

Resource Allocation

## **THE QUESTION:**

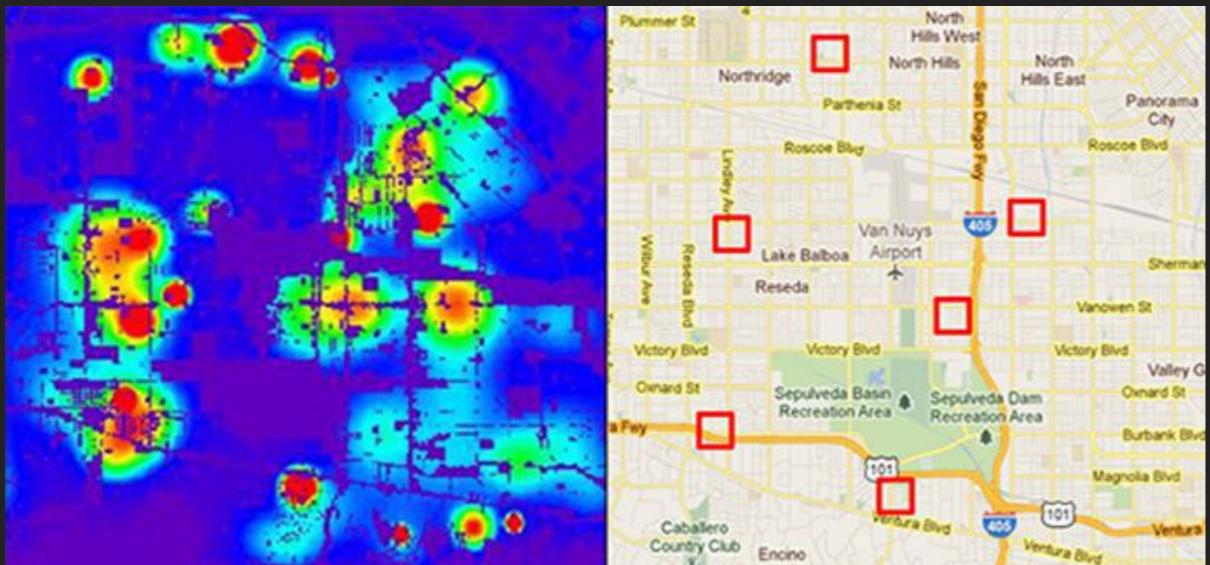
Is it morally permissible to make allocation decisions of police resources on the basis of predictive policing algorithms?

## **THE ANSWER:**

From my research, I have found that in some cases it is unethical to implement predictive policing for resource allocation. Therefore, the goal of my capstone is to propose three rules as a framework for deciding whether or not it is ethical to use predictive policing for allocating police resources.

# PredPol

PredPol uses historical crime data to predict **where** and **when** future crime will occur.



# Operation LASER

Los Angeles Strategic Extraction and Exploration

LASER uses historical crime data to predict **who** will commit a future crime and **when** and **where** it will occur.

### FIELD INTERVIEW CARD

NAME				NICKNAME	
ADDRESS				PHONE	
AGE	RACE	SEX	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	BUILD
DOB /	POB		HAIR	EYES	COMPLEXION MARKS OR SCARS
SOCIAL SECURITY NO. / /		DRIVERS LICENSE NO.		STATE	TYPE
DRESS					
MAKE OF CAR	YEAR	TYPE	COLOR	LICENSE NO.	STATE
OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER OR SCHOOL ATTENDED AND GRADE					
PARENT OR LOCAL REFERENCE					

## FRONT

LOCATION OF DATE & TIME  
INCIDENT \_\_\_\_\_ OF INCIDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ASSOCIATES WITH SUSPECT \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

VEHICLE SEARCH	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	TYPE OF SEARCH	CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/>	ING TO ARREST <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTRABAND FOUND	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	TYPE OF CONTRABAND	DRUGS <input type="checkbox"/>	CURRENCY <input type="checkbox"/>
NO <input type="checkbox"/>		P.C.	PC <input type="checkbox"/>	INVENTORY <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>		WEAPONS <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	
CHARGES FILED	YES <input type="checkbox"/>								
	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	P.C. _____							

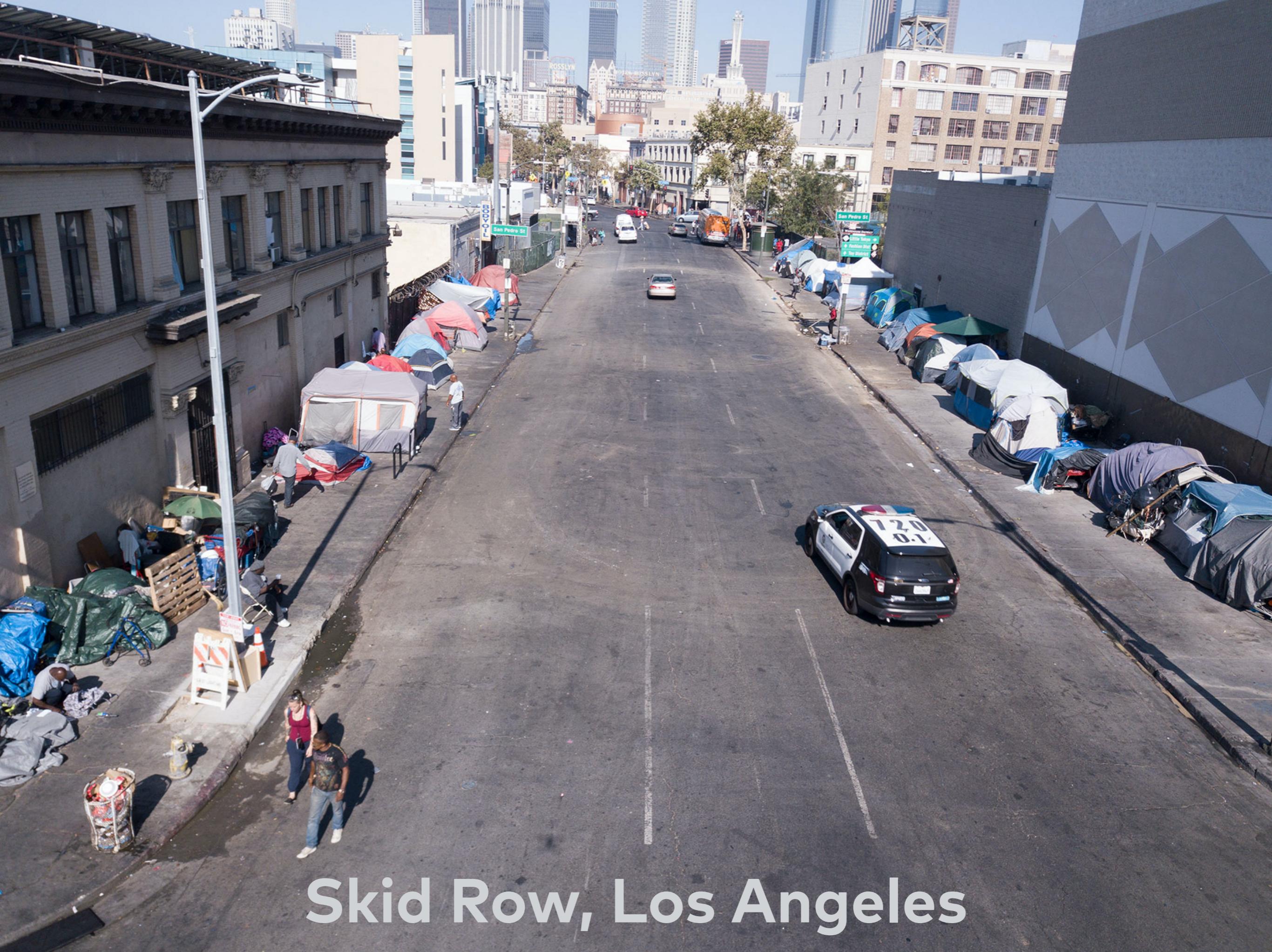
REASON FOR INTERROGATION \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

DISPOSITION \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

DATE AND TIME OF CONTACT \_\_\_\_\_  
OFFICERS REPORTING \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

FORM NO. C-329 LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS, INC. P.O. BOX 1105, CORSICA, TEXAS 75111

## BACK



# Skid Row, Los Angeles

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# ARGUMENTS FOR PREDICTIVE POLICING

## UTILITARIANISM : FELICIFIC CALCULUS

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1. Determine everyone who will be affected by the decision.
2. Identify all of the options in the situation and calculate how much pain and pleasure each person affected will experience in each option.
3. Subtract the total pain from the total pleasure and the option with the highest value is the morally best decision.

# What Goes Up, Must Come Down

Don't fire your gun  
into the air  
this New Year's Eve



- ▶ "47 percent decrease in random gunfire"
- ▶ "246 percent increase in weapons seized"
- ▶ "saved \$15,000 in personnel costs"

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# ARGUMENTS AGAINST PREDICTIVE POLICING

**95%**

of the opium smuggling cases in the Minneapolis area in 1992 involved people of Hmong ancestry.

**6%**

of the population in the area are people of Hmong ancestry.

In Minneapolis in 1992 a person of Hmong ancestry is

**297**

times more likely to be trafficking drugs as compared to someone who is not of Hmong ancestry.

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# THREE RULES

## THE RULES

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### RULE 1

Only felonies should be recorded for use in future data collection for predictive policing algorithms.

#### Felony :

- ▶ Felonies include the most severe crimes, like murder and human trafficking, and result in harsh punishment by death or extended time in prison.

#### Misdemeanor :

- ▶ Misdemeanors are crimes that are less severe than felonies, like public intoxication or vandalism. Misdemeanors result in a milder punishment, like a short time in jail.

## THE RULES

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### RULE 2

Predictive policing algorithms must be implemented to solve a particular problem.

### RULE 3

Data collection, modeling, and analysis for predictive policing algorithms must pass through a system of scrutiny before they are implemented.

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## CONCLUSION

- ▶ There needs to be a system in place before predictive policing for resource allocation can be consistently implemented ethically.

## IMAGES

<https://images.app.goo.gl/Ux8qLshciFdXbhwy7>

[http://www.lesdirect.com/popup\\_image.php?pID=62](http://www.lesdirect.com/popup_image.php?pID=62)

<https://images.app.goo.gl/ZHimyPdqBz4nGwz6>

<https://images.app.goo.gl/sfLA5BS7vrEayqWv5>

<https://images.app.goo.gl/tkHUGo7gJn8iREXP8>

<https://images.app.goo.gl/nEkxDdW2CDCyQGH88>

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/innovation/artificial-intelligence-is-now-used-to-predict-crime-is-it-biased-180968337/>

<https://images.app.goo.gl/3iQgmqmGdMBsHLhz8>

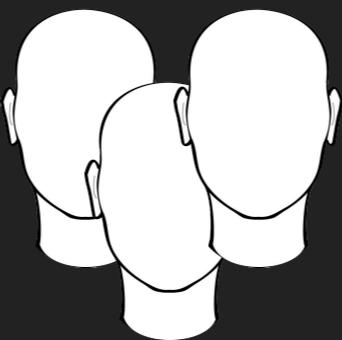
# UTILITARIANISM : FELICIFIC CALCULUS

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Option 1: Use a predictive policing algorithm to prevent theft



$$-5 + -5 + -5 = -15$$



$$3 + 3 + 3 = 9$$



$$600 \times 3 = 1,800$$

$$(1,800 + 9) - 15 = 1,794$$

Option 2: Deny the use of a predictive policing algorithm to prevent theft

$$5 + 5 + 5 = 15$$

$$-5 + -5 + -5 = -15$$

$$600 \times -3 = -1,800$$

$$15 - (15 + 1,800) = -1,800$$

$$1,794 > -1,800$$