Spectacular Cranes Project Report

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Project Link

While speaking with Rajiv after the seminar on the Chicago Police Database, we learned that the Invisible Institute has noticed that allegation files tend to change over time, including information such as the category of the allegation, location, accused officers and more. We decided to make the theme of our project about tracking how the category of allegation category changes over time. While doing this, we also wanted to see if the new category was completely unrelated to the initial category or if it was much less severe than the initial category. We also wanted to see if we could identify any "cover charges" that the department frequently uses to either justify severe action or mask the severity of an allegation.

The first step for us was data integration. Since our theme is looking at how allegations have been changed over time (e.g. the category of allegation being changed to something less serious). This requires us to access data not currently available in CPDB. Professor Rogers and the Invisible Institute provided us with access to database files and we found $08_28_2018_case_info$ to be useful for answering these questions. This table contained allegation information such as the category of the allegation and the location. We were able to join this table with tables from CPDB which allegations had their category changed and which officers were involved.

Data Integration and Relational Analytics

While integrating the data, we encountered an early challenge: of all of the allegations that had their categories changed (the strings are different), many of the new categories *meant* the same thing as the old category. This makes it really difficult to tell when allegations were changed to something completely different (possibly less severe) or when the category was just renamed because of different nomenclature. An example of this is in the figure below:

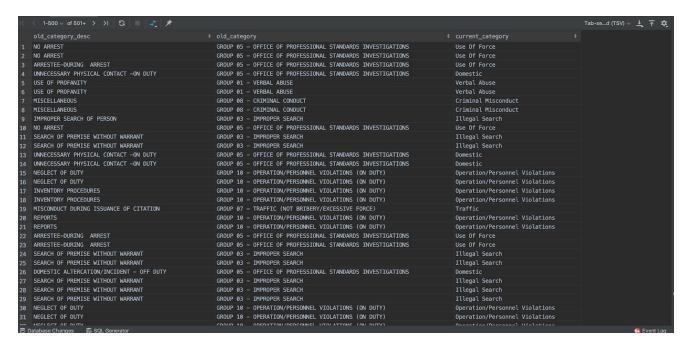


Fig. 1: Looking at old_category_desc and current_category, towards the bottom one can see that an allegation category of "SEARCH OF PREMISE WITHOUT WARRANT" is now represented as "Illegal Search." They essentially mean the same thing, and is certainly not evidence of officers or investigators changing the allegation to make it seem less serious.

Unsure about how to solve this problem at the time, we continued with an aggregate analysis of the allegation categories from the old data to the new data.

Below is a glance at the distributions of allegations in each the old and new databases to give you a sense of how things look. It gives one a gross overview of shifts in the distributions as well as language used (Fig 2). The relative distributions are similar within each database however the ranking of allegations has changed.

Creating the Mapping

Having had a chance to make some superficial comparisons between what we were dealing with in the old and the new databases with regard to these allegation designations, the next step was trying to figure out how we were in fact going to determine/define allegation change. We had to have a systematic method for doing this on a large scale. Our approach was as follows: for a given allegation category for a record in the old dataset, what is the most common new category name it has in CPDB? This approach is not perfect, so we took some liberty with the

idea and figured that although we may miss out on some suspicious allegations, this would allow us to narrow down to a subset of allegations that suspiciously had their allegations changed.

If we could define the "mapping" using this most common idea, then we have some idea about how the category names have changed over time. If we saw a record where the mapping is violated (the new category name is not what is usually is given the old category), then we may have a change that is more suspicious (as opposed to the new category string being different but meaning the same thing as the old category). This could reveal some foul play such as changing the allegation category to something less "severe" or something completely unrelated.

This is a key part of our project, so we'll give a quick example to make it easy to understand (Fig 2):

old_category""	new_allegation_name""	num_allegation_name_given_old percent_allegation_name_given_old_category	allegation_mapping_boolean
Null	"Excessive Force / On Duty - No Injury"	2 100.009	TRUE
"Absent Without Permission"	"Seat Belts"	1 0.689	FALSE
"Absent Without Permission"	"Leaving Assignment (District, Beat, Sector, Court)"	2 1.369	FALSE
"Absent Without Permission"	"Failure To Ensure - Civil Rights"	2 1.369	FALSE
"Absent Without Permission"	"Inadequate / Failure To Provide Service"	2 1.369	FALSE
"Absent Without Permission"	"Use Of Profanity"	1 0.689	FALSE
"Absent Without Permission"	"Absent Without Permission"	139 94.569	TRUE
"Abuse Of Authority"	"Use Of Official Position"	1 1.239	FALSE
"Abuse Of Authority"	"Miscellaneous"	6 7.419	FALSE
"Abuse Of Authority"	"Neglect Of Duty"	3 3.709	FALSE
"Abuse Of Authority"	"Reports"	2 2.479	FALSE
"Abuse Of Authority"	"Abuse Of Authority"	62 76.549	TRUE
"Abuse Of Authority"	"Altercation / Disturbance - Other"	2 2.479	FALSE
"Abuse Of Authority"	"Misuse Of Department Records"	2 2.479	FALSE
"Abuse Of Authority"	"Association With Felon"	3 3.709	FALSE
"Accident - Fatal"	"Neglect Of Duty"	16 50.009	TRUE
"Accident - Fatal"	"Miscellaneous"	14 43.759	FALSE
"Accident - Fatal"	"D.U.I Off Duty"	2 6.259	FALSE
"Accident - Injury"	"Miscellaneous"	10 26.329	FALSE
"Accident - Injury"	"D.U.I Off Duty"	28 73.689	TRUE
"Accident - No Injury"	"D.U.I Off Duty"	6 100.009	TRUE
"Accident - Property Damage"	"D.U.I Off Duty"	16 80.009	TRUE
"Accident - Property Damage"	"Intoxicated Off Duty"	2 10.009	FALSE
"Accident - Property Damage"	"Illegal Arrest / False Arrest"	2 10.009	FALSE
"Ageism"	"Eeo Investigations"	6 100.009	TRUE
"Altercation / Disturbance - Neighbor"	"Improper Search Of Vehicle"	2 1.209	FALSE
"Altercation / Disturbance - Neighbor"	"Inadequate / Failure To Provide Service"	2 1.209	FALSE
"Altercation / Disturbance - Neighbor"	"Association With Felon"	4 2.409	FALSE
"Altercation / Disturbance - Neighbor"	"Altercation / Disturbance - Neighbor"	148 88.629	TRUE

Notice in the chart above, we have **old_category** and **new_allegation_name**. This shows all of the new category names that an allegation with an old category could have taken on. So allegations with "Absent Without Permission" as the old category changed to 6 different allegation categories in the new data: "Seat Belts, Leaving Assignment, Failure to Ensure - Civil Rights, Inadequate / Failure to Provide Service, Use of Profanity, and Absent Without Permission." To the right, we can see the distribution of how allegations with "Absent Without Permission" changed. One column shows the raw number and the other columns shows the

percentage. For each old category, we defined its **true mapping** as the most common change. Thus, the true mapping for "Absent Without Permission" is well, "Absent Without Permission," since that was the new category 94.56% of the time. We use **allegation_mapping_boolean** to denote this. Thus, when **allegation_mapping_boolean** is false, this shows a violation of the mapping, which allows us to narrow down the amount of allegations we need to look at that might be suspicious.

Another example above is that "Abuse of Authority" in the old data maps to "Abuse of Authority" in the new data. In this case, just like the previous case, the strings are the same. Of course, this is not always true. Interestingly, 7% of these allegations changed to "Miscellaneous," which is vague and unrelated to "Abuse of Authority."

Below we show the **true mapping** of each allegation/location in the old database to the most frequently used allegation/location in the new database (Fig 4). In other words, 'Choked' in the old database was most frequently mapped to 'Excessive Force/On Duty - Injury' in the new database. One can see the **location** mapping here as well.

Allegation Mapping		Location Mapping	
Old Category""	Allegation Mapping	Old Location Code""	Location Mapping
"Accident - Injury"	"D.U.I Off Duty"	"ABANDONED BUILDING"	"Public Way - Other"
"Accident - No Injury"	"D.U.I Off Duty"	"AIRCRAFT"	"Airport"
"Accident - Property Damage"	"D.U.I Off Duty"	"AIRPORT BUILDING NON-TERMINAL -	"Airport"
"Ageism"	"Eeo Investigations"	NON-SECURE AREA"	"Public Way - Other"
"Altercation / Disturbance - Neighbor"	"Altercation / Disturbance - Neighbo	"AIRPORT BUILDING NON-TERMINAL	"Airport"
"Altercation / Disturbance - Other"	"Altercation / Disturbance - Other"	"AIRPORT EXTERIOR - NON-SECURE A	"Airport Exterior - Non-Secure Area"
"Altercation / Disturbance - Traffic"	"Altercation / Disturbance - Traffic"	"AIRPORT EXTERIOR - SECURE AREA"	"Airport"
"Altering Medical Documents"	"Misuse Of Department Records"	"AIRPORT PARKING LOT"	"Airport"
"Amphetamines"	"Positive Drug Screen - Originated Fi	"AIRPORT TERMINAL LOWER LEVEL	"Airport"
"An Act To Circumvent Criminal	"Association With Felon"	"AIRPORT TERMINAL LOWER LEVEL	
Prosecution"	"Court Attendance Irregularities"	"AIRPORT TERMINAL MEZZANINE - N	"Airport"
"Arrest, Improper Procedures"	"Arrest, Improper Procedures"	"AIRPORT TERMINAL UPPER LEVEL	"Airport"
"Arrestee-After Arrest, Prior To Lockup"	"Excessive Force / On Duty - No Injur	"AIRPORT TERMINAL UPPER LEVEL - S	"Airport"
"Arrestee-During Arrest"	"Excessive Force / On Duty - Injury"	"AIRPORT/AIRCRAFT"	"Airport"
"Arrestee-Lockup/Deletion"	"Excessive Force / Off Duty - Injury"	"ALLEY"	"Public Way - Other"
"Arson"	"Arson"	"APARTMENT"	"Private Residence"
"Assault / Battery, Etc."	"Assault / Battery, Etc."	"APPLIANCE STORE"	"Public Way - Other"
"Association With Felon"	"Association With Felon"	"ATHLETIC CLUB"	"Public Property - Other"
"Auto Theft"	"Damage / Trespassing To Property'	"BANK"	"Public Way - Other"
"Bonding/Booking/Processing"	"Bonding/Booking/Processing"	"BAR OR TAVERN"	"Tavern/Liquor Store"
"Bribe, Failure To Report"	"Bribe, Failure To Report"	"BARBERSHOP"	"Public Way - Other"
"Burglary"	"Burglary"	"BOAT/WATERCRAFT"	"Public Property - Other"
"Choked"	"Excessive Force / On Duty - Injury"	"BOWLING ALLEY"	"Other Business Establishment"
"Citation"	"Improper Processing / Reporting / F		"Public Way - Other"
"Civil Suits - Third Party "	"Unnecessary Display Of Weapon / C	"CAR WASH"	"Public Way - Other"
"Closed Hand Strike (Punch)"	"Excessive Force / On Duty - Injury"	"CEMETARY"	"Other Private Premise"
"Cocaine"	"Positive Drug Screen - Other Physic	"CHA APARTMENT"	"Public Way - Other"
"Coercion - Miscellaneous"	"Gang Affiliation"	"CHA HALLWAY/STAIRWELL/ELEVATO	"Public Way - Other"
"Coercion - Threat Of Arrest/Charges"	"Improper Search Of Vehicle"	"CHA PARKING LOT/GROUNDS"	"Public Way - Other"
"Coercion - Violence"	"Gang Affiliation"	"CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE/PLACE OF WO	
"Compensatory Time"	"Compensatory Time"	"CLEANING STORE"	"Other Business Establishment"
"Conduct An Improper / Inadequate Investi	"Conduct An Improper / Inadequate I		"Public Way - Other"
"Conduct Unbecoming"	"Neglect Of Duty"	"COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY GROUNDS"	"Other Business Establishment"
"Court Attendance Irregularities"	"Court Attendance Irregularities"	"COMMERCIAL/BUSINESS OFFICE"	"Other Business Establishment"
"Criminal Sexual Assault"	"Criminal Sexual Assault"	"CONVENIENCE STORE"	"Other Business Establishment"

Fig 3: Mapping table from old database to new database for allegation and location.

Many of the allegations map to the same allegation in the new database but there are a significant number of changes in terminology. Some don't make obvious sense 'Not at home' to 'Seat Belts'. In fact, all of the following map to 'Seat Belts': Not at home, Medical Roll Violation, Failure to Provide Documentation, Failure to Appear at Mss, Failure to receive approval for travel, timely notification to unit, and working while on the medical /IOD. **Seat Belts** seems to be a common cover for a certain set of allegations.

Below we show a small visual representation of the "other" mappings for each allegation and location. In other words, some allegations map to a distribution of allegations in the new database and while we can define the most common (and hence the likely 'unchanged' form of the allegation), we can also learn from how dispersed the changes were for a particular allegation (Fig 4).

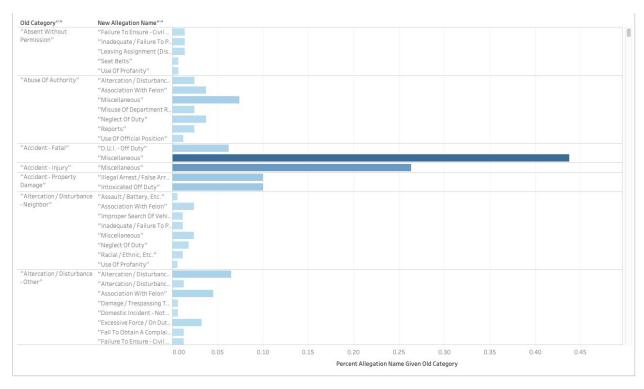


Fig 4: Distribution of mappings when the allegation was considered to be changed (violations of the mapping).

Understanding these findings and taking this step set the stage for us to take a deeper look into what's driving these changes or associated with these changes (for instance, the officers involved).

By looking at the allegation category changes *by officer*, we were able to see the distribution of how allegations changed for particular officers (Fig 5). For example, Terry Abbate had CLOSED HAND STRIKE PUNCH change to several different **new** categories such as Miscellaneous, Fail to Obtain Complaint Register Number, etc. These seem like categories much less severe than CLOSED HAND STRIKE PUNCH! This can also disguise repeat offenders of certain misconduct, hiding systemic problems that a particular officer may have.



Fig 5: Allegation changes by officer.

Graph Analytics

Using a graph analytics we tried to see what we could glean from this officer and investigator information. We used the mapping table joined back with the allegation data to construct our graph. Each vertex is an officer. Two vertices have an edge if they were listed on the same allegation (remember, only allegations where the mapping was violated, which means the allegation category was changed in a potentially suspicious way). This is basically just the co-accusal analysis but this only looks at allegations where the category changed in the police database.

Using a PageRank approach, we identified the most "important/influential" vertices in the graph. These are officers that are most frequently connected to other officers where the associated allegations have their category changed (Fig 6).

+	+	+			++
1	id	officer_fname	officer_lname	complaint_percentile	pagerank
+	+	+			++
21	309	Eric	Olson	94.46720123291016	14.6843363535723
28	758	Jesse	Torres	43.90639877319336	14.484175385091378
17	176	Ricardo	Mancha	83.57720184326172	14.033271002320387
27	725	Mark	Struke	82.25520324707031	13.656611151876517
25	980	Roberto	Sena	88.70120239257812	12.517037105678986
21	941	Daniel	Passarelli	89.08329772949219	12.004761240422239
32	086	Shane	Jones	97.64240264892578	11.045369399725754
11	686	Timothy	Hawkins	87.7688980102539	10.949908884745193
31	997	Emerico	Gonzalez	92.91960144042969	10.855702489793506
20	177	Nathaniel	Myles	93.80229949951172	10.103644595649541
18	384	Kathleen	Mc Lean	94.97540283203125	10.018741684885711
12	440	Terrance	Hollis	27.52669906616211	9.624971127388415
32	159	Jorge	Martinez	99.81659698486328	9.515512072442359
29	379	Artemio	Vargas	74.81559753417969	9.110292972755232
15	273	Karl	Kruger	88.70120239257812	9.067880632233914
29	612	Frank	Villareal	99.2876968383789	8.949792463004878
13	903	Julie	Joyce	71.59449768066406	8.797037105983549
27	962	John	Swarbrick	77.83419799804688	8.618667197571575
3	998	Justin	Carrillo	75.12129974365234	8.440248247900932
7	273	Daniel	Dowling	84.99870300292969	8.247455360497561
+	+	+			++
onl	y she	owing top 20 r	ows		

Fig 6: PageRank approach for displaying the top 20 officers connected in allegation changes.

As one can see, the officers who have a high pagerank when allegations are changed also tend to have some of the highest complaint percentiles (often 90+). So there is something to be said in the sense that officers who are fielding some of the highest complaint percentiles are generally the same officers involved in changed allegations.

Machine Learning & Text Analytics

Our latest analysis used NLP and text analytics to compare allegation category strings where the **mapping** was violated with cosine similarity to try to find the allegations where the category changed to something completely unrelated. We also compared the sentiment (a proxy for severity) of the old and new categories to see which allegations changed most in severity.

The main thing we found, which is consistent with a pattern we had noticed in previous analysis, is that the category: MISCELLANEOUS is commonly used to mask the content of allegations. Of course, the word miscellaneous is boring and uninformative, so it doesn't look bad at all.

	officer_id	officer_fname	officer_Iname	complaint_percentile	crid	old_category	new_allegation_name	allegation_mapping_boolean
2	10322	Joel	Gonzalez	89.8819	1012611	MISCELLANEOUS	Inadequate Failure To Provide Service	False
3	31291	Willard	Wright	52.8214	1012622	EEO INVESTIGATIONS	Miscellaneous	False
4	16729	Jerry	Luke	37.9466	1012622	EEO INVESTIGATIONS	Miscellaneous	False
5	20033	Kevin	Murphy	80.4570	1012622	EEO INVESTIGATIONS	Miscellaneous	False
6	31291	Willard	Wright	52.8214	1012622	EEO INVESTIGATIONS	Miscellaneous	False
7	16729	Jerry	Luke	37.9466	1012622	EEO INVESTIGATIONS	Miscellaneous	False
8	20033	Kevin	Murphy	80.4570	1012622	EEO INVESTIGATIONS	Miscellaneous	False
9	13604	Brian	Johnson	97.5202	1012629	CHOKED	Excessive Force On Duty No Injury	False
10	7233	John	Dougherty	92.7369	1012629	CHOKED	Excessive Force On Duty No Injury	False
11	13604	Brian	Johnson	97.5202	1012629	CHOKED	Excessive Force On Duty No Injury	False
12	7233	John	Dougherty	92.7369	1012629	CHOKED	Excessive Force On Duty No Injury	False
13	30336	Kenneth	Weller	82.4004	1012648	MISCELLANEOUS	Excessive Force On Duty No Injury	False
14	15657	Timothy	Lange	64.2047	1012648	MISCELLANEOUS	Excessive Force On Duty No Injury	False
16	27997	Brian	Swiatkowski	98.5896	1012654	PUSHPULLGRAB	Use Of Profanity	False
17	5328	Markee	Cooper	95.2734	1012654	PUSHPULLGRAB	Use Of Profanity	False
18	12177	John	Higgins	88.5216	1012654	PUSHPULLGRAB	Use Of Profanity	False
19	27997	Brian	Swiatkowski	98.5896	1012654	PUSHPULLGRAB	Unnecessary Physical Contact On Duty No Injury	False
20	5328	Markee	Cooper	95.2734	1012654	PUSHPULLGRAB	Unnecessary Physical Contact On Duty No Injury	False
21	12177	John	Higgins	88.5216	1012654	PUSHPULLGRAB	Unnecessary Physical Contact On Duty No Injury	False
22	27997	Brian	Swiatkowski	98.5896	1012654	PUSHPULLGRAB	Fail To Obtain A Complaint Register Number	False
23	5328	Markee	Cooper	95.2734	1012654	PUSHPULLGRAB	Fail To Obtain A Complaint Register Number	False
24	12177	John	Higgins	88.5216	1012654	PUSHPULLGRAB	Fail To Obtain A Complaint Register Number	False
25	23190	Hakeem	Qazi	80.8987	1012689	PUSHPULLGRAB	Excessive Force On Duty No Injury	False
26	909	Lindbergh	Askew	78.5694	1012690	MISCELLANEOUS	SecondarySpecial Employment	False
27	1360	Donna	Barnes Simmons	49.6573	1012691	MISCELLANEOUS	SecondarySpecial Employment	False
28	1586	Ronald	Beach	56.9371	1012692	MISCELLANEOUS	Seat Belts	False
29	3914	Dena	Carli	33.6288	1012693	MISCELLANEOUS	SecondarySpecial Employment	False
30	9019	Derek	Fowler	69.2513	1012694	MISCELLANEOUS	Seat Belts	False
31	13939	Harold	Junior	51.4165	1012695	MISCELLANEOUS	Seat Belts	False
32	18213	Anthony	Mc Gowan	63.1462	1012696	MISCELLANEOUS	Seat Belts	False

Fig 7 - Looking at allegations and the drastic changes in meaning

One can see "MISCELLANEOUS" showing up often under **old_category** and "Miscellaneous" showing up under **new_allegation_name**. There are still quite a few interesting ones, such as "PUSHPULLGRAB" being changed to "Fail To Obtain A Complaint Register Number." Clearly these are unrelated and the severity of these is different.

Next we thought it would be interesting to try and see which allegations were having their categories changed to something "less severe." We decided to use *sentiment* as a proxy for severity: if the sentiment is more positive, the category is less severe (and vice versa).

Sentiment (most allegations will probably be negative \mathfrak{F})

- Excessive Force: -.25
- Unnecessary Physical Contact On Duty No Injury: -.2
- Use Of Profanity: 0
- Seat Belts: 0
- · We will compare how the sentiment (proxy for severity) changed from the old allegation categories to the new allegation categories

One can see "Excessive Force" has negative sentiment (more negative than Unnecessary Physical Contact which makes sense). Use of Profanity and Seat Belts are considered neutral. We then calculated the absolute difference between the old category and the new category, getting an idea of how the sentiment (severity) changed.

	officer_id	officer_fname	officer_Iname	complaint_percentile	crid	old_category	new_allegation_name
334	5323	Ronald	Cooper	74.7927	1014535	CONDUCT UNBECOMING	Sexual Orientation
335	18907	Tomi	Methipara	73.2184	1014535	CONDUCT UNBECOMING	Sexual Orientation
336	5323	Ronald	Cooper	74.7927	1014535	CONDUCT UNBECOMING	Sexual Orientation
337	18907	Tomi	Methipara	73.2184	1014535	CONDUCT UNBECOMING	Sexual Orientation
702	28925	Joseph	Tripoli	84.5898	1017193	RACIAL ETHNIC ETC	Sexual Orientation
703	8592	Frank	Fish	52.0271	1017193	RACIAL ETHNIC ETC	Sexual Orientation
762	24506	Stan	Rogers	74.7851	1017952	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Excessive Force On Duty No Injury
763	16660	Lawrence	Lowrey	71.4570	1017952	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Excessive Force On Duty No Injury
764	13796	Nancy	Jones	53.9163	1017952	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Excessive Force On Duty No Injury
765	23351	Brandon	Rambert	74.5214	1017952	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Excessive Force On Duty No Injury
798	27725	Mark	Struke	82.2552	1018181	INADEQUATE FAILURE TO PROVIDE SERVICE	Properly Direct Subordinate
799	13909	Ted	Jozefczak	95.2046	1018181	INADEQUATE FAILURE TO PROVIDE SERVICE	Properly Direct Subordinate
800	17134	Melissa	Malm	78.4953	1018181	INADEQUATE FAILURE TO PROVIDE SERVICE	Properly Direct Subordinate
818	13637	Robert	Johnson	95.8695	1018246	RACIAL ETHNIC ETC	Sexual Orientation
819	32383	Armando	Ugarte	99.6981	1018246	RACIAL ETHNIC ETC	Sexual Orientation

It looks like many of the major differences have to do with Sexual Orientation. In this analysis, we did not find particular allegations that were grossly different. Given enough time, further analysis could be done where one uses a different sentiment analysis model, or uses the

<u>Severity Analysis</u> done by the Fearless Hamsters. Using the **Severity Analysis**, one could truly compare whether allegation categories where changed from something severe to something less severe (like "Seat Belts" =)

Conclusion

We learned a lot in this project. Not only did we learn new tools and analytical methods, but we learned a lot about the Chicago Police and the CPDP project. A large percentage of allegations have their category strings changed (in our estimation, about ½). Most of the changes are benign, but there is a subset of allegations that change to a category that is completely different. There are others that changed to something much less severe. Why is this? Are some of these clerical errors? Is this a technique the Department uses to mask the severity of certain allegations?

We noticed that "Miscellaneous" is used a catch-all term. There are some very serious allegations that are being defined as "Miscellaneous." The term is vague and non-descriptive and also masks the severity of certain allegations. Another common cover is "Seat Belts." This category is used in CPDB often when the previous allegation category is completely unrelated.

In closing, we believe we have just scratched the surface and we hope that our work is a baseline for further investigation. Hopefully those with more knowledge about the project can read our analysis and either make confirmations, or come up with new questions that can be answered using our data and analysis.

Future Work

In each checkpoint, we mention ways to expand on the questions we asked for the analysis. Overall, the most promising future analysis would be integrating the **Severity Analysis** with our **mapping** data. As opposed to doing sentiment analysis, we could truly see if allegations were changed to a category that is less severe. This would allow the Invisible Institute to have an even smaller subset of allegations where the categories changed, ones in which the severity of the allegation was altered.