**Background:** Identify an empirical puzzle of your choice and formulate a clear research  
question. Justify the importance of the question and discuss the value of the answer. Provide  
a brief review of the existing literature on the subject and explain why current approaches  
are insufficient or incomplete. Your justification of your chosen topic may hinge on clearly  
delineated theoretical and/or methodological shortcomings.

* Literature Review
  + Previous, civilian allegations were discounted as it often reflects officer productivity but its being used more often since long history of it is also linked to actual misconduct (Rozema & Schanzenbach, 2019)
    - The most active officers in terms of arrests and stops have more allegations
    - Civilian allegation process time is slow - ~ 1 year for Chicago
      * Rarely disciplined
    - Used often as an early intervention or early warning program
      * NYPD – officers terminated for cause tend to have more civilian allegations
    - (Rozema & Schanzenbach, 2019) uses 50,000 civilian allegations of police officer misconduct in Chicago to predict officer misconduct
    - Used bayes estimation procedure to construct a shrunken measure of officer-level civilian allegations that control for officer assignment and characteristisics
    - Findings:
      * Worst 1% generate 5x # of payouts and 4x total damages
      * Suggests that officers with moderate number of allegations are at no greater risk of committing serious conduct than officers who receive no allegations
  + (Harris & Worden, 2014)
    - Sanctions for police misconduct are far from certain
      * Many civilains don’t complain and when they do, misconduct is often underrepresented due to legal advantage/malice
        + Usually not sustained due to lack of independent witnesses or forensic evidence
        + Complaints are usually exonerated (verified but act was proper), unfounded, or not sustained (evidence not sufficient) if civilian

Higher sustained rates for internal

* + - * + 1/3 of citizens will actually complain and only 1/8 of complaints are sustained

Prob of sanction is 1/24 instances of misconduct

* + - * Internal compliants are even rarer – only rep 1/5 of actual complaints
      * Long delays in closing complaint investigation
      * When sanctions are applied – often not commensurated with actions or nonexistent
      * General trends of complaints
        + Males are 2x more compliants
        + Younger, less experience = more complaints
        + Officers with military officers = more compliants
        + Minority officers = more complaints than white counterparts

(Cubitt et al., 2022) may be a result of differential task or geographic assignment

* + - * + Patrol officers get more civilian facetime = more complaints
        + More productive officers = more compliants
      * (Harris & Worden, 2014) looked at whether sanctions would actually deter police misconduct given that some research suggests that punishment can actually do encourage recidivism
        + Examined severe sanction would affect likelihood of future sustained compliant and length of time till next complaint
        + Looked at a police department in Northeast US from 1987-2001
      * Findings:
        + 36% of 1216 sustained complaints were followed by another sustained complaint within the followup period

Risk of obtaining another complaint is higher in the first several months and then drops

* + - * + Officers who are sanctioned are more likely to engage in further misconduct and do so more rapidly

Consistent w/ defiance theory

* + (Cubitt et al., 2022)
    - Looked at 33,358 resolved allegations against serving NYPD between 1985-2020 and how features of misconduct differed by gender using machine learning
    - Theories for police misconduct
      * General strain theory = police misconduct as a response/coping mechanism to occupational stress/burnout that comes with dangerousness of job
      * Social learning theory = misconduct incentivized by occupational norms, informal code, and overall police culture
    - Investigation and sanction of misconduct in NYPD
      * CCRB = independent agency that receives and investigates citizen complaints against police
        + Become independent in 1993
      * Internal Affairs Bureau = investgiatons from chief of police
      * NYPD retains final decision making power for officer misconduct
      * Commision to Combat Police Corruption = reviews corruption findings and engages with Internal Affairs to produce feedback
      * Allegations typically fall into four broad categories: 1) improper use of force, 2) abuse of authority, 3) discourteous behavior, and 4) offensive language
    - Used random forest and logistic regression
    - Findings
      * Models were able to differentiate male and female officers
      * Women accrue fewer complaints across ever compliant type
        + But were more likely to be subjected to remedial management action

Still offered little protection against serious misconduct

* + - * Men conducted serious misconduct at younger ages
    - Repeat offender officers are responsible for over $1.5 billion in lawsuit settlements
  + (Headley et al., 2020)
    - Investigates whether complaint’s race/ethnicity were linked to police misconduct case outcomes
    - Police misconduct = “a police officer’s violation of internal and/or
    - external rules of conduct and can include the breaking of police department procedures as well as the violation of a citizen’s civil rights”
    - Findings
      * odds of not sustained were 4.7 x higher for black complaints
        + 3.6 x unfounded for black
        + 4.2 x that officer will be cleared of any wrongdoing
      * 1.6 x not sustained for Hispanics
      * Younger complaints are more likely to get not sustained, unfounded, or exonerated
      * Male complaints were less likely to result in unfounded or exonerated
      * Officer factors
        + White: 1.5x not sustained

1.2x unfounded

1.9 exonerated

* + - * + Hispanic

1.8x exonerated

* + - * + Higher rank

Unfounded

* + - * + The more the number of allegations, the higher likelihood of it being not sustained, unfounded, or exonerated
  + (Cubitt & Birch, 2021)
    - Used the CCRB database for NYPD; machine learning to identify demographic and misconduct history features most associated with officers who commit instances of serious misconduct
    - Used random forest algorithm
    - Findings
      * 24.7% complaints substaintiated and 75.3% unsubstaintiated
      * officers prior to age of 30 were more likely to be prone to serious misconduct
        + control theory = misconduct as a result of low self control
  + (Wright II, 2020)
    - Used datasets from indianopolis and new orleans misconduct/compliants police data
    - Multinomial logit regression
    - Black complaints are more likely to be sustained when interacting with a white officer
    - White complaints are less likely to be sustained when interacting with a black officer
    - Male complaints are less likely to have their complaint sustained or exonerated w/ white officers relative to female officers
    - Racial mismatches have an impact on outcome of police misconduct complaints
      * This was true for indianopolis but not for new orleans after disaggregating by city
  + (Gaub, 2020)
    - 12% of officers in 2016 were women
    - Looking at different risk and protective factors for police misconduct for men and women
    - Marriage was protective for men but not protective for women
      * Getting married during time in nypd was protective for both however
      * Getting divorced was protective for women but no diff for men
      * Being divorced at the start was a risk factor for women tho
    - Task assignment
      * Proactive and special units were more protective for women than men but protective for both
    - Rank
      * Supervisor was more protective for men than women
    - Limitations bc NYPD
      * Not generalzedable due to size
* Question
  + How does media visibility of police misconduct impact case outcomes and how are such rulings moderated by factors such as race and gender?
  + Understanding what factors lead to police misconduct
  + What factors are predictive of police misconduct and what factors are predictive of police misconduct case ruling in NYPD?
  + \*\*how am I defining police misconduct?
    - Use of force / police brutality
  + Goals
    - Predict misconduct case rulings
    - Predict future misconduct and when

**Data:** Discuss the types of data that would be ideal for analyzing this question. Identify at  
least one dataset that could be used to answer your research question and comment on its  
potential limitations and quality. Note: If you are replicating an existing study, you need to  
use the same dataset(s) used in the original work.

* Data Needed
  + Civilian Police Misconduct Complaint
    - Would need location
    - If used, used data after 1993 (become independent from NYPD then)
  + NY Population by District
    - Productivity = higher complaints
  + NY Crime by District
    - To account for area of arrest
      * Productivity = higher complaints
  + Media reports?

Conditions:  
1. The dataset(s) you intend to use must be publicly accessible.  
2. Your bibliography must include a dataset citation with a web address.  
3. Each dataset must have at least 1,000 unique subject observations. Repeated observations recorded by the same subject (e.g. time-series or panel data) do not count  
towards the threshold.