

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

BIG DATA: CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES

PROJECT PROPOSAL

Predictive Policing - Opaqueness, Impact and Legal Standards

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Abstract

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1 Introduction

One Friday morning in July of 2011, two women were arrested in Santa Cruz, California after being caught peering into cars parked in a local parking garage. In addition to the suspicious nature of their activities, one of the women arrested had outstanding warrants, and the other was in possession of drugs. Though arrests of this nature are rarely reported on the news, this particular arrest was an exception due to its peculiar circumstances. These arrests were made after officers were dispatched because a computer algorithm predicted the area as likely to be effected by crime. [14] This technology, called Predictive Policing, is defined as the application of analytical techniques, particularly quantitative techniques, to identify promising targets for police intervention and prevent or solve crime. [20] As such, predictive policing can be seen as a branch of “Big Data” or “Data Science,” the collection and analysis of large quantities of data to form predictive tools.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the effect of predictive policing on due process. To achieve this, the effects of predictive policing will be viewed through a multidisciplinary eye. Legal literature will be reviewed to define and discuss the role of due process in liberal democracies, psychology literature will be reviewed to discuss conceptual models of thinking and computer science literature will be discussed to discuss the inner workings of machine learning. In order to tie all of these different disciplines together, this paper discusses all of them through the lense of probability and likelihood.

The remainder of this paper will be organized as follows, Section 1.1 will define predictive policing. Section 1.2 will define due process and discuss its role in liberal democracies. Section ?? will discuss machine learning and probability and their roles in predictive policing. Section 1.3 will introduce elements of cognitive psychology. Section ?? will discuss the changes to due process introduced by predictive policing. Finally, Section 3 concludes.

1.1 Predictive Policing: Definition and Taxonomy

As mentioned in Section 1, predictive policing is by Perry et al. to be the application of analytical techniques, particularly quantitative techniques, to identify promising targets for police intervention and prevent or solve crime. In the book *Predictive Policing: The role of crime forecasting in law enforcement operations*, Perry et al. present a taxonomy of predictive policing methods. This taxonomy breaks predictive policing into four categories: [20]

1. Methods for predicting future crimes
2. Methods for predicting future offenders
3. Methods for predicting perpetrator’s identities
4. Methods for predicting victims of crimes

Category one, methods for predicting future crimes, focuses on predicting the times and places in which crimes are anticipated to occur. Category two, methods for predicting future offenders, focuses on predicting individuals and groups that are “at risk of offending in the future.” Category three, methods for predicting perpetrator’s identities, focuses on identifying individuals who have committed past crimes. Lastly category four, methods for predicting victims of crimes, focuses on predicting individuals and groups that are “likely to become victims of crime.”

1.2 Due Process

Due Process is defined by the Oxford English Dictionary (US Edition) to be “[f]air treatment through the normal judicial system, especially as a citizens entitlement.” In modern liberal democracies (such as the United States), due process serves an important role; Due process protects citizens from unfair treatment under the law.

Liberal democracies have at the core of their philosophies the idea that every individual has equal protection of human rights, civil rights, civil liberties, and other political freedoms. As such, due process of law is necessary to protect the core tenants of this philosophy, and to protect the rights of citizens from governments that seek to violate the rights of its citizens. It ensures that the weak, poor and powerless have the same legal protections as the strong, wealthy and powerful, creating equal treatment under the law.

In the United States, due process of law is separated into two groups, procedural due process and substantive due process. Procedural due process focuses on rights that apply to government proceedings that may result in the denial of an individual’s right to life, liberty or property [4]. As part of procedural due process, it is well accepted that the following rights apply: [12]

1. An unbiased tribunal.
2. Notice of the proposed action and the grounds asserted for it.
3. Opportunity to present reasons why the proposed action should not be taken.
4. The right to present evidence, including the right to call witnesses.
5. The right to know opposing evidence.
6. The right to cross-examine adverse witnesses.
7. A decision based exclusively on the evidence presented.
8. Opportunity to be represented by counsel.
9. Requirement that the tribunal prepare a record of the evidence presented.
10. Requirement that the tribunal prepare written findings of fact and reasons for its decision.

Substantive due process is “[a] doctrine holding that the 5th and 14th Amendments require all governmental intrusions into fundamental rights and liberties be fair and reasonable and in furtherance of a legitimate governmental interest.” [6] One part of substantive due process is the application of the Bill of Rights, which contains as part of it the Fourth Amendment, or the protection against unreasonable searches and seizures by the government.

In modern policing, two legal standards keep the actions of law enforcement agencies in check: reasonable suspicion and probable cause. Reasonable suspicion is the standard that must be met in order for law enforcement officials to justify brief stops and detentions, but not full searches. [5] Reasonable suspicion must be based on “specific and articulable facts... taken together with rational inferences from those facts,” which must be associated with a particular individual. [7] In order to receive a warrant for a search or to make an arrest, a law enforcement agent must meet the standard of probable cause.

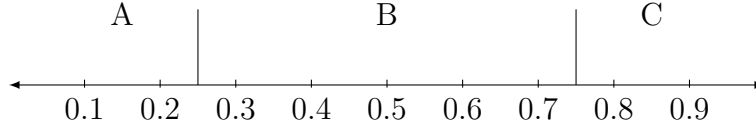


Figure 1: The number line separated into three sections by p_1 and p_2 .

Probable cause requires a “reasonable basis for believing that a crime may have been committed (for an arrest) or when evidence of the crime is present in the place to be searched (for a search).” [3] These standards keep the police from arbitrarily targeting individuals for investigation of crimes, instead requiring reasons for the infringement on their rights.

To frame this into the discussion of probabilities, we can think of redefining reasonable suspicion and probable cause as probability threshold values p_1 and p_2 respectively, where $0 < p_1 < p_2 < 1$, where the values of p_1 and p_2 are defined by societal norms, legislation and case law. (Picking these values is not trivial, though the abstraction is still useful; we will not discuss the values of p_1 or p_2 in this paper.) These values divide a number line on the interval $[0,1]$ into three parts, as shown (with example values of p_1 and p_2 in Figure 1. If the perceived probability P (we will define this term contextually in both Sections 1.3 and ??) is greater than p_1 , but less than p_2 , (i.e. $p_2 \geq P > p_1$), only the standard of reasonable suspicion is met. This can be seen as section B of the numberline. If the perceived probability is above p_2 (i.e. $P > p_2$), the standards of probable cause and reasonable suspicion are met. This can be seen as section C of the number line. This reflects the fact that reasonable suspicion is a lesser standard than probable cause. If the perceived probability is less than p_1 (i.e. $P \leq p_1$), neither probable cause nor reasonable suspicion are met. This corresponds to section A of the number line. Though this numerical definition of these two standards may seem overly complex, they are necessary to tie together the disciplines of law, psychology and computer science.

1.3 Cognitive Psychology

In order to understand judgements made by police before the creation of predictive policing, one must understand how the mind deals with decisions of a statistical nature. These ideas are detailed greatly by the work of Kahneman and Tversky, two psychologists who created and studied a useful model of human statistical thinking. This section briefly outlines the work done by Kahneman and Tversky in this field and is based entirely on Kahneman’s book *Thinking Fast and Slow*. [18]

In *Thinking Fast and Slow*, Kahneman describes his work with Tversky in different areas of psychology. The central thesis of the book, and of Kahneman and Tversky’s work itself, is the idea of a human’s thought process being separated into two modes of thought, called “system 1 and system 2” both in the academic literature and in the book itself. In the book, Kahneman explains that system 1 is fast and effortless. It acts as a statistician, counting occurrences and making quick predictions and reactions based on input stimuli. As such, it is trained over many years of input data and outcomes, calculating correlations and storing them for later use. System 1 is also responsible for expert reactions to domain specific problems. System 2 is the antithesis of system 1. It is slow, effortful and logical, and it analyzes new problems and stimuli that system 1 was

incapable of handling, or was proven to have handled incorrectly. Due to the effortful nature of system 2, most decisions, predictions, judgements and reactions are made by system 1, the quick and intuitive mode of thinking. In order to avoid activating the slow and effortful system 2, there exist a list of heuristics that allow individuals to reach decisions using only system 1, including framing, availability, loss aversion, and others.

Since system 1 is responsible for quick expert decisions, it is reasonable to believe that when a law enforcement agent attempts to assess whether a standard of probable cause or reasonable suspicion are met, they use the quick and intuitive “statistician” that is system one. To place this in context of our frame of probability, this can be viewed as a law enforcement agent estimates the perceived probability $P = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, that is the probability that an observed individual has committed or is going to commit a crime. This probability is estimated based on expert training (police training) and previous similar experiences. Then, the law enforcement agent estimates the values of p_1 and p_2 based on his or her understanding of the legislation and case law. Lastly, he or she compares the perceived probability P with the thresholds p_1 and p_2 as described in Section 1.2.

2 The Novelty of Predictive Policing

2.1 Similarities

2.2 Differences

3 Verdict and Conclusion

References

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- [2] Due process.
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