

Checkpoint 1: SQL Analytics Findings

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October 15, 2021

The main goal of our research is to investigate the conditions under which police officers tend to use force on civilians. Specifically we believe that race and environmental conditions play a critical role in this, therefore in this report, we utilized SQL to analyze and answer some important questions. The questions are grouped into sections and each section contains multiple questions about the same topic.

1. Information about Victims and Officers

We would like to first gather some background information about the officers and victims in the use of force cases, such as race distribution. The data in this section is taken from the `trr_trr`, `data_officer`, and `data_racepopulation` datasets.

1a. What is the racial distribution of the victims and officers involved in cases of use of force in tactical response reports?

Subject Race:

subject_race	count
Black	49747
Hispanic	9369
White	6540
Asian/Pacific Islander	431
Native American/Alaskan Native	54

Police Officer Race:

officer_race	count
White	38731
Hispanic	15064
Black	10599
Asian/Pacific	2028
Native American/Alaskan Native	310

From the results, we can see the race distribution of the subjects and police officers involved in the use of force cases.

The table shows that black subjects are the dominant race which has contributed to cases more than the total of all other races combined. However, as we know that black people do not dominate the total population in Chicago, this indicates a worth-of-investigating racial discrimination involved in the police use of force.

From the results, we can see the race distribution of police officers involved in use of force cases. At the top is white police officers whose count exceeds the total of the rest of the races, especially in contrast to the number of Asian/Pacific and Native American/Alaskan Native police officers. This potentially leads to a white-dominated culture in police department.

1b. What portion of these use of force cases involves an officer that is of a different race than that of the victim (cross-race use of force) and what are the racial distributions of the subjects and officers in these cases?

Cross-Race Use of Force Percentage:

```
cross_race_percentage
-----
0.732046
```

Detailed View of Race Distribution of Subject and Officers:

percentage	officer_race	subject_race
0.416733	White	Black
0.157269	Hispanic	Black
0.141796	Black	Black
0.083096	White	Hispanic
0.065161	White	White
0.043256	Hispanic	Hispanic
0.020457	Hispanic	White
0.019950	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black
0.008147	White	
0.006923	Black	White
0.006849	Black	Hispanic
0.005536	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic
0.004238	White	Asian/Pacific Islander
0.003969	Asian/Pacific Islander	White
0.003357	Native American/Alaskan Native	Black
0.002552	Hispanic	
0.001805	Black	
0.001044	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander
0.000731	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander
0.000627	Native American/Alaskan Native	Hispanic
0.000537	White	Native American/Alaskan Native
0.000463	Native American/Alaskan Native	White
0.000418	Asian/Pacific Islander	Asian/Pacific Islander
0.000358	Asian/Pacific Islander	
0.000194	Hispanic	Native American/Alaskan Native
0.000179	Native American/Alaskan Native	
0.000045	Black	Native American/Alaskan Native
0.000030	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American/Alaskan Native

Based on the results, we can see that cross-race use of force cases make up 73.2% of total use of force cases, which is less surprising considering the fact that victims are dominated by black people and police officers are dominated with white. Nevertheless, 73.2% is high enough to raise follow-up questions about the different dynamics between police and victims. Specifically, we will look into the racial composition of the cross-race cases.

The results provides a more detailed view of the racial components of the subjects and police officers in all the use of force cases. A cursive scan shows us that 41% of all cases come from white police officers' use of force on black subjects. Further analysis shows that cases with black subjects make up 71.58% of all use of force cases. This indicates that the black population are more prone to police's use of force.

1c. What portion of these cases involved police officer firearm usage?

```
firearm_used_percentage
-----
0.0153
```

Based on the results, we can see that only 1.5% use of force cases involved the usage of firearms. This indicates a less number of firearm usage than what we expected, despite large media coverage on this topic.

1d. What are the top 10 most populous areas and what are the racial distributions?

2. Environmental Factors That May Affect an Officer's Decision to Use Force

Next we want to investigate the influence of environmental factors on a police officer's decision to use force. The following questions will looking into some of these factors. The data in this section is taken from the `trr_trr` dataset.

2a. What portion of the use of force happened under different lighting conditions?

lighting_condition	percentage
GOOD ARTIFICIAL	0.395291
DAYLIGHT	0.293887
NIGHT	0.118295
POOR ARTIFICIAL	0.111580
	0.054283
DUSK	0.021113
DAWN	0.005551

This table shows that the use of force cases are dominated by the scenarios with good lighting (either with daylight of good artificial light). This, to some extend, suggests that lack of visibility is not a risk for someone to experience use of force, which is opposite to our hypothesis.

2b. What portion of the use of force happened under different weather conditions?

weather_condition	percentage
CLEAR	0.810218
RAIN	0.060058
	0.056685
OTHER	0.038959
SNOW	0.027977
FOG/SMOKE/HAZE	0.003312
SEVERE CROSS WIND	0.001477
SLEET/HAIL	0.001313

This indicates that adverse weather conditions might not be an attribute for use of force which is opposite to our hypothesis. This would allow us to eliminate the influence of weather conditions from our future research.

2c. Under what combinations of different conditions (lighting, indoor or outdoor, weather, location) is a police officer more likely to use force?

weather	indoor_or_outdoor	lighting_condition	location_recode	count
CLEAR	Outdoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Street	5870
CLEAR	Outdoor	DAYLIGHT	Street	5587
CLEAR	Outdoor	DAYLIGHT	Sidewalk	4621
CLEAR	Outdoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Sidewalk	4290
CLEAR	Outdoor	NIGHT	Street	2278
CLEAR	Outdoor	NIGHT	Sidewalk	1891
CLEAR	Indoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Police Facility/Veh Parking Lot	1836
CLEAR	Indoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Apartment	1498
CLEAR	Indoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Residence	1357
CLEAR	Outdoor	POOR ARTIFICIAL	Street	1313
CLEAR	Outdoor	DAYLIGHT	Alley	1294
CLEAR	Outdoor	POOR ARTIFICIAL	Sidewalk	1198

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This table provides a more comprehensive view of the narratives for the most common scenarios of police's use of force. Most cases happened with in good lighting conditions on the street.

2d. How does the influence of the top 10 combinations of different conditions vary from race to race?

Race: Black

weather	indoor_outdoor	lighting	location	pct
CLEAR	Outdoor	DAYLIGHT	Street	0.0891
CLEAR	Outdoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Street	0.0818

CLEAR	Outdoor	DAYLIGHT	Sidewalk	0.0774
CLEAR	Outdoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Sidewalk	0.0612
CLEAR	Outdoor	NIGHT	Street	0.0336
CLEAR	Outdoor	NIGHT	Sidewalk	0.0277
CLEAR	Indoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Police Facility/Veh Parking Lot	0.0269
CLEAR	Indoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Apartment	0.0214
CLEAR	Outdoor	DAYLIGHT	Alley	0.0205
CLEAR	Outdoor	POOR ARTIFICIAL	Street	0.0204

Race: White

weather	indoor_outdoor	lighting	location	pct
CLEAR	Outdoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Street	0.1057
CLEAR	Outdoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Sidewalk	0.0699
CLEAR	Outdoor	DAYLIGHT	Street	0.0645
CLEAR	Outdoor	DAYLIGHT	Sidewalk	0.0433
CLEAR	Outdoor	NIGHT	Street	0.0336
CLEAR	Indoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Police Facility/Veh Parking Lot	0.0300
CLEAR	Outdoor	NIGHT	Sidewalk	0.0235
CLEAR	Indoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Residence	0.0234
CLEAR	Indoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Apartment	0.0205
CLEAR	Outdoor	POOR ARTIFICIAL	Sidewalk	0.0180

Race: Hispanic

weather	indoor_outdoor	lighting	location	pct
CLEAR	Outdoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Street	0.1075
CLEAR	Outdoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Sidewalk	0.0748
CLEAR	Outdoor	DAYLIGHT	Street	0.0630
CLEAR	Outdoor	DAYLIGHT	Sidewalk	0.0457
CLEAR	Outdoor	NIGHT	Street	0.0361
CLEAR	Outdoor	NIGHT	Sidewalk	0.0334
CLEAR	Indoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Apartment	0.0285
CLEAR	Indoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Police Facility/Veh Parking Lot	0.0284
CLEAR	Indoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Residence	0.0244
CLEAR	Outdoor	POOR ARTIFICIAL	Sidewalk	0.0222

Race: Asian/Pacific Islander

weather	indoor_outdoor	lighting	location	pct
CLEAR	Outdoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Street	0.0928
CLEAR	Outdoor	DAYLIGHT	Street	0.0905
CLEAR	Outdoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Sidewalk	0.0696
CLEAR	Outdoor	NIGHT	Sidewalk	0.0487
CLEAR	Outdoor	DAYLIGHT	Sidewalk	0.0418
CLEAR	Indoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Apartment	0.0348
CLEAR	Outdoor	NIGHT	Street	0.0325
CLEAR	Indoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Residence	0.0325
CLEAR	Outdoor	DAYLIGHT	Alley	0.0302
CLEAR	Indoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Police Facility/Veh Parking Lot	0.0278

Race: Native American/Alaskan Native

weather	indoor_outdoor	lighting	location	pct
CLEAR	Outdoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Sidewalk	0.0926
CLEAR	Outdoor	DAYLIGHT	Street	0.0741
CLEAR	Outdoor	DAYLIGHT	Sidewalk	0.0741
			Street	0.0741
CLEAR	Indoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Apartment	0.0741
CLEAR	Outdoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Street	0.0741
CLEAR	Outdoor	DAYLIGHT	Alley	0.0370
CLEAR	Outdoor	NIGHT	Alley	0.0370
CLEAR	Indoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Residence Porch/Hallway	0.0370
CLEAR	Outdoor	GOOD ARTIFICIAL	Parking Lot/Garage (Non-Residential)	0.0370

Based on the results for each race, we can see that most use of force cases happen outdoors in clear weather under good lighting conditions. Further analysis shows that these results do not differ much between different races. The interesting part here is that most use of force cases don't happen under bad conditions as we hypothesized. This probably indicates that most police activity happens under favorable conditions and that police activity is not common when conditions are bad. Further research should be conducted to dig deeper into each of these conditions.

Conclusion and Future Research

Based on the race distributions of victims and police officers, we can see that the black population is the dominant race in the victims of police use of force. We also saw that cross-race use of force is common and made up 73% of all the use of force cases. Furthermore we also saw that a white police officer is more likely to use force on a black subject. These results suggest that the black population is more prone to police use of force and we would like to dig deeper into racial issues.

We also investigated how environmental conditions affected a police officer's decision to use force and concluded that most police use of force cases happened in favorable environmental conditions, such as good lighting and good weather. Since these environmental conditions didn't seem to influence an officer's decision that much, we would like to further investigate the physical location in which the case occurred, such as the neighborhood's socioeconomic status, median income, and crime rate. We believe that this will provide us with more information going forward.