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Wed, 07/10 08:33AM 19:43

SUMMARY KEYWORDS

data, officer, information, works, law enforcement, crime, computer, impacts, system, doors, people, important, area, citation, data sets, milwaukee, dispatch, analysis, law, call



00:00

Right. And then before coming in today, I think you brought up when you were actually playing or using the lead application that you have seen stuff like this before, Have you have you worked like with an application like this?



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Right? Part of my job was strategic deployment of police resources. And we used probably the data sets that you have from wipers, as well as the City of Milwaukee used to have a compass map. And we use that compass map for strategic planning.



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Okay, Um, Do you remember like, what do you remember? Do you know it all, like what kind of algorithm it was, by chance,



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I never knew the algorithm that was used. That that was never shared. There were a couple of occasions where we, Me Myself, and my team would be given a packet of information about a specific crime that was occurring in our area of responsibility. And sometimes the predictive information that was given to us wasn't consistent with what we knew, as law enforcement officers just being in the neighborhood. So we would work with our intelligence fusion center, and let them know that something was off. And then I think

they were fine. Their algorithm.



01:22

Great fun. It's always good to kind of have an algorithm tell you one thing. But the computer says one thing, and it's better to be in a situation be like, no, you're kind of right. But I see this, and this is how it should be. Right? Definitely. Definitely. And you worked with it a lot like the entire time



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while you're at law enforcement done,



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I did when we split, Whenever we started using, it was probably



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right before it blend took over. And I can't remember what year that was. But for sure, throughout his



02:00

his tenure, we use strategic mapping with



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Why Where's and we also had data, neighbors, the National, So we use both libraries and diverse data.



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Okay. And would you say made like a positive or negative kind of benefits? How would you rate it?



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I think that information coupled with with just the knowledge of the officer who's familiar with the area, and the people helped us to be effective in our deployment?



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Awesome. Perfect. That's, I'm sure the whole goals make everything more efficient.



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Yes, perfect.



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So then moving to the questions that is before today, before coming to this session today. Have you ever felt that crime analyses have directly impacted you If at all,



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I felt crime analysis was a very effective tool and my ability to detect deter crime To prevent crime from happening by having an officer in the right place at the right time. I feel so strongly about its value that I am working with team here at Marquette and with my officers and with MTD to develop a data analysis program for immune PDS Police Department



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right now, is it just because you see it



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as the future kind of thing?



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Or has it like impacted June you need



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a need for this?



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Or what's your reasoning behind needing those are working with



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outsiders or a new team for this?



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it? It is, if you were to forecast where law enforcement is going in the next five to 10 years, We will rely heavily upon crime analysis and statistical analysis of not just crime that data set, but other data data sets that we have available to us. I know that it's helpful. And it's useful because I've used it in the past. And I've been successful in reducing crime based upon the information that was given through the data analysis. So I know it works



04:11

perfect. You also bring up the point about other data sets, what other data sets would be able to be used besides just the crime data sets?



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Here, at Marquette, we have our access control system. So that's the system that houses alarm data or doors around campus. When doors are opening when they're closing, which doors attract people who don't have access with their card, or denied



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access the doors like just front doors, any doors are just an exit door, you



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need door with a proximity reader where you need to use your card is a door that we we have in the access control system. And sure there are other sensors that are indoors that don't necessarily have proximity readers. But we have that that data set. Sure. We also have 1100 cameras on campus. And there has to be a way to mine information from those cameras. Not even not just facial Rec and data, which at some point in time, the majority of our cameras will have that capability. But information I don't know. So we're looking for a particular color car or someone with certain color color. Yes, we can. Hopefully I know we can do this, Use the cameras to identify people with that color clothing or even if it's something as detailed as a particular type of sweatshirt that we would be able to somehow through the cameras to figure out where that person frequency



05:58

definitely There's a lot going on to I'm over here in the every inch on campuses kind of covered and you guys see everything anyway. Just about just about that. That helps me though it helps me feel a lot safer, though being here. Again, thank you for that too. Welcome. So assume a specific process for crime analysis was implemented in your area, either where you live or where you work such a it directly impacts you, without the law Without you like having the law enforcement aspect of just directly impacts you. How important would it be to have some level of understanding of power works



06:37

Even if it wasn't directly related to my job personally, I would want to understand ever ring doorbell And There are a variety of different things that you could do with



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With that doorbell And the different



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type of information which is all video but you could still mind that, that that that that system holds. And knowing more about it personally, I think is something that's interesting. Sure.



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And the ring doorbell is slow doorbell you kind of like press and gives you live feed doorstep, okay.



07:11

Yeah Yeahs motion detection. So as soon as someone comes within a parameter that you set, then the video starts. So Okay,



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going back to the whole crime analyses, then if it does directly impact you, you would still kind of be interested in wanting to know about that, then absolutely. What information you think is important to know about it.



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It's important to know how to interpret, You know, the information that you receive from the analysis, you know, simply giving numbers or I've experienced this previously, names of people with no, no context, no interpretation, Is that helpful. So, you know, going beyond just simply mining the data and giving run numbers, but some interpretation that goes along with that is helpful.



08:06

You bring up the names is just because you've seen the names before you recognizing a pattern, or what do you mean by the names are big.



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So it One algorithm that Milwaukee had is it can mine our report writing system to say there was a particular hotspot area, and it could mine information from our field interview system, where if there was someone that was stopped in that hotspot area, Like say five is a number that, you know, we think is unusual five times or more, they would spit out names, it would give you names of who those individuals are. And those individuals because of their contact with police are probably likely to be engaging in some type of activity that is unlawful. Okay. Okay, that makes sense.



09:00

So, assume someone with more expertise vouch for the efficacy or the efficiency and the fairness of a given process of crime analysis? How important would it be to you then to still have some understanding if at all of how the crime analysis process works?



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I think it's important for me and for folks in law enforcement to understand how the system works, because we want to be transparent. We want to be able to address concerns from our constituency, especially as it relates to technology and the use of technology. And you know, this huge controversy about big data and you know, what's happening with big data? So The more information you have, the more you know, the more educated you are, I think the better response you can give to community members and others that are concerned about our use of data,



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Like how to use and what the outcome is



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Exactly. Exactly. What other



10:02

kind of information do you think is important to know about that process, then? Even if someone's still vouching, like they have all the degrees, all the qualifications, what information is important to know?



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I don't know exactly how you would do this, but



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some sort of assurance that the information has been ethically compiled.



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And that there is a transparent process.



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If there are any questions you have about how the data was compiled, or where the data sets come from, you know that that's another concern. People are very particular about their privacy of their personal data. So transparency about where that information comes from, I think is really important to know. And to be able to explain to others, the frontline,



10:57

definitely.



11:00

So kind of speaking on that process, The idea about where data is coming from, And the whole situation. Do you believe that weather data was sourced legally and fairly impacts the quality of the data?



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I think, as it relates to using it in a court proceeding, And for law enforcement use of it, it has has to be to be gained from legal sources, like



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I'm trying to think of places where,



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like data from hospitals, you know, about patient information that violates the HIPAA law, I wouldn't want us him up to use any data from that data source, because it is prohibited by law to do that.



11:53

Even if its own maybe like true data, very trustworthy. It just goes against the law. So it's affects the quality.



12:03

Yes, there there is a law governing the use of that that particular data set, I would not want any algorithm to to pull that from my officers to use the phone.



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Phone. No. What about if it was sourced on ethically? Does that affect the quality of the data?



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I think so. I think so if it was sourced then ethically, then the results going to be unethical. Okay. and law enforcement shouldn't be using that data, even though it may be extremely helpful.



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We just we shouldn't do it.



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For the Kairos. To what against like morals or



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it? Well, yeah, definitely. It goes against morals, however, we are, you know, sworn to uphold the law. Yeah. And if you're violating it, in order to, you know, your end goal is to arrest the bad guy, but you're using bad data in order to do it, or unethically gained data. It doesn't make the end The end result. Right. Okay. Definitely.



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So How would you feel if hack data was used by professionals? Like what kind of context would you condone the usage of this data? If at all,



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hacked, hacked data is is unethical, and I couldn't condone it in any way, shape or form? Okay, Definitely.



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So, if you were asked to voluntarily give personal information, maybe more specific location details or more specific demographic details, to the local law enforcement solely for the only purpose of better training their data, and algorithms for crime analysis, What would your response be for this,



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As long as we can legally provide that information? I'd be fine with it. Law enforcement, we share information, we have a shared goal, to keep the community, our community, our specific constituencies and community safe. So we do share information. And again, as long as it was ethically derived, than I wouldn't have a problem sharing it.



14:09

So For now, What if this was playing the hypothetical? What if this was like a mandatory kind of situation where law enforcement like Milwaukee Police Departments come into everyone's doors and saying, we'll need your location services on the whole time will be kind of tracking following you, but only will have this information, just to make sure everyone's staying safe and no one's doing any crimes? What is your response be for them always following your location?



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I don't think that that's a reasonable or ethical thing to do. I don't think that our constituency here in the city of Milwaukee would be agreeable to that.



14:47

Okay. Just playing the hypothetical here. Just tell us definitely, definitely. And then how would you feel if data from traffic tickets was used and collected by the police in order to systematically place police along the highways?



15:02

I do believe that, that happens. Yeah, I'm not sure if it actually comes from the citations, It probably comes from the computer dispatch systems, which officers, when they go out with the traffic stop, they tell the dispatcher where they are. And if they issue a citation, there's a code for that. So I think the information wouldn't come from the ticketing system, it would come from the computer, Computer dispatch system



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knows the computer telling people or the officers where to go, or someone dispatching them to that location



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is someone Well, either They can be dispatched, say a citizen calls and reports that there is reckless driving and the certain areas Officer responds, Find someone engaging in that activity issues, the citation, or you can have an officer who see something and it's self initiated activity, and then he or she decides to stop the person and issue them a citation. Okay.



16:02

For Now, from the whole computer dispatch system, does that actually make a difference? Or what actually tracking the data and pushing them out? I'm still trying to grasp the idea, would that make more of a better difference? That makes sense?



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It? If It is, it is helpful, I think it's more helpful coming from the computer dispatch system than coming from a system that simply log citations, because citations can be issued at a variety of different places, and doesn't necessarily tell you that where the citation was

issued is the place where the problem occurred, You, I think, have a better chance of understanding the problem associated with the place from the dispatch system.



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Okay. And again, the dispatch system, Not computer generated



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it? Well, it doesn't automate, it doesn't automatically have its own dispatch officers, you have a human being taken a look at the screen, different calls for service. And that human makes the decision of whether or not they feel officer should respond to whatever is going on.



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Ok. So again, I'm just trying to get an idea. Computer is generating these responses. And you have another officer sitting there and the officers then telling the



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artist dispatching the other officer,



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is that correct? Yes. So The way it works is you'll have a call come in through either the emergency or non emergency system. A tele communicator will talk to that person trying to figure out what's wrong, there will be some sort of code for whatever the issue is, say, you know, it's drag racing. And then there's a code for drag racing, then another human being a dispatcher will take a look at the code or the computer message from the first person that took the call, and then decide based on the information, which officers best suited to go and take care of that and who's available. And then they'll call you officer in the radio and say, Hey, we have this assignment. And please go and take care of this officer will respond.



18:13

Okay, I think we touched on this before that, instead of the computer telling, which all sort of go directly, it'd be better to have kind of like a middleman or someone reading the output and interpreting it than telling the officer where to go.



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Now the computer system, at least years ago, I think no walkie has a new system now. But the system would suggest which squads They think would be best suited. But The dispatcher the human, the human, the person will know who the officers are, and they will know truly of the numbers, who is the best person



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to wish and again, or the background knowledge. Okay,



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right. Definitely. Right.



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And was that the computer where we suggested the which squad to go? Was that accurate at all? Or would that have always have to be changed it?



19:07

It, it would be accurate, in that the officer that is suggested is either in close proximity, or it is their area? Okay. So it's accurate in in that respect, but in determining the best person to go and take care of that, that I don't think the computer can determine.



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Definitely. So it's just a matter of responsiveness though the computer was



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Yes, sure.



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Definitely.



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Well, that's all the questions I think I have to ask and again, thank you for coming in.



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Oh, you're a lot. You're Welcome.