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| 1 | Contention: Predictive policing discriminates against the poor and minorities because data and algorithms are flawed or bias | My opponent tries to show you that the data being used in predictive policing is biased and flawed and thus the system is unjust. I have four responses to this argument.   * First, predictive policing according to Albert Meijer in 2019 has decreased crime in New Orleans, Manhattan, LA, and 12 other major cities. Even if the data is biased or slightly flawed, it still has been significantly decreasing crime. * Second, police departments know biases exist and they account for it. This is why according to Cindy Chang in 2016 and controlled trials conducted by Jeffrey Brantingham in 2018, predictive policing systems showed to not disproportionality arrest minorities anymore than traditional policing methods, and in multiple cases reduced biases. * Third, according to Eric Siegel in 2018, accounting for these biases any further in algorithms such as Compass reduced the accuracy of these models. * [Fourth, my opponent says if the data was not biased or racist it could have done better, but every person, every algorithm being used will be biased in some way and make errors, but in almost every single case predictive policing has shown benefits which is why as a whole it is moral.] * Fourth[Fifth] Eric Siegel also shows not a single algorithm explicitly takes into account race, making it more objective. Predictive policing is just because although not perfect it does what no other system could and improves these decisions, and reduces biases. *Do not run if they run feedback loop alone.* * [Feedback Loop] Sixth, my opponent also states how officers because of a systematic flaw are repeatedly sent back to the same area.   + However, according to Daniele Ensign, police departments understand this and have methods to intervene including an algorithm to recognize it then alter the inputs accordingly.   + [This is why there is not a single empirical example of where a feedback loop has actually occurred.] |
| 2 | Contention: Predictive policing threatens privacy and freedom of expression | My opponent tries to show you that predictive policing threatens people’s privacy and is thus unjust. I have three responses to this argument.  **Heat List**   * [First, according to the people who are placed on these heat lists with low-risk scores have the ability to ask to be taken off. * [Second, the people on these heat lists are simply being given a warning. According to the Human Rights Watch in 2017, governments are investing time to make sure these individuals are not the victims of crimes, and they are offering programs to help them through violent situations which outweigh any warning that my opponent believes is a violation of privacy.] * Third, the lists these individuals are placed on are highly accurate. The Chicago Strategic subject list had an 80% accuracy in predicting which individuals would be the victims of future crimes. Helping these individuals before they are the victims of violent crimes is necessary.   **Data being Sold**   * First, according to the Institute for Public Relations in 2018, the data being used in predictive policing is only obtained through legal channels. * Second, according to Teri Robinson, Congress passed a bill in 2018 clearly outlining that it is not a violation of privacy to simply have this big data. It is only a violation of privacy if the government intervenes using this data and the individual did nothing wrong, which my opponent does not show has ever happened. * Third, the major predictive policing algorithms such as PredPol only take into account three variables, type of crime, place of crime, and time of the crime, there is no personally identifiable information.   **Algorithms are Secret**   * This is entirely false. Every single major algorithm and the way they function including PredPol and HunchLab that is used by almost every single police department has been released, and you can even test simulations of the algorithm yourself online. * [New Orleans Example: According to Ali Winston in 2018, New Orleans was only keeping predictive policing secretive because they were only doing testing with it, there was no reason to release the algorithm, as there was no policing happening using it.] |
| 3 | Evidence: China detained 100s of Uyghur Muslims | My opponent tries to show you that the Chinese government detained 1000s of Uyghurs Muslims who did nothing wrong using predictive policing. However there is a key flaw to this argument.   * This is not predictive policing. Referring to the definition we agreed upon, predictive policing is used to prevent or predict crimes. According to Sophie Richardson, the China director from the Humans Rights Watch, these algorithms are only targeting Uyghur Muslims. And China’s goal is not to prevent crime but to oppress this group.   + And Chen Quanguo, Xinjiang party secretary organizing the implementation of these algorithms, himself does not call it predictive policing * [Second, my opponent states that their goal is to prevent terrorism. However, the Chinese government is flagging Uyghur Muslims for doing activities such as reading the Quran which is not at all indicative of terrorism. And according to Jane Perlez, Malaysian Diplomats and European Union officials in China, in 2019, they are only using terrrorism as an excuse for oppression.   Remember it is not predictive policing because the goal isn't to stop crime, it is to oppress. |
| 4 | Evidence: Israel detained 800 Palestinians based on social media posts | My opponent tries to show you how predictive policing is unjust because Israel detained hundreds of Palestinians based on social media posts.   * First, according to Nadav Argaman in 2017, 2000 of the individuals the predictive policing algorithm caught when investigated further, had plans to commit violent attacks. * Second, these algorithms are highly accurate at finding individuals who have or are highly suspicious of committing crimes. However, the Israeli government decided to detain even more people that had nothing to do with the results of predictive policing. It would not be predictive policing that is unjust, it would be the Israeli government. |
| 5 | Contention: Predictive policing is not effective | My opponent tries to show that predictive policing is not effective.   * One, this directly clashes with my first contention. I have shown you fifteen cities where violent crimes, homicides, property theft all decreased to as much as 55% after the implementation of predictive policing. And in a report by the FBI on net , predictive policing has decreased crime rates after the implementation of predictive policing by about 10%. |
| 6 | Contention: Predictive policing allows those not subject to significant attention to commit crimes with less hindrance | My opponent tries to show you how predictive policing allows those not subject to significant attention to more freely commit crimes. I have two responses to this argument.   * First, if this is true crime rates should be increasing. But again, according to Albert Meijer in 2019 it has decreased crime in New Orleans, Manhattan, LA, and 12 other major cities since the implementation of predictive policing, and a report by the FBI on net shows a decrease in crime by 10%. * Second, according to Mark Smith in 2018, the reason for this is because predictive policing algorithms such as PredPol used by over 60 police departments, are updated everyday. Thus, if crime increases in one area, police the very next day will be more equally distributed to that area. * *If they have no empirics*[Third, understanding how the algorithms work, there is not a single empirical example that my opponent was able to provide where crime rates in area increased and police didn’t respond the day after.] |
| 7 | Contention: Predictive Police has caused greater police brutality and could worsen community relations | My opponent tries to show you that predictive policing has caused greater police brutality in certain areas and thus worsened community relations. I have two responses to this argument.   * First, in multiple cities, according to the human rights watch in 2019 predictive policing has offered a public health approach, where instead of just arresting people once a crime has been committed, departments are able to offer nonviolent programs beforehand to communities with higher crime rates.   + According to Ali Winston in 2018, New Orleans has NOLA for life program where they use predictive policing to then offered job training, education, potential job placement, and health services to communities. * Second, in a series of studies conducted by the RAND corporation and the National Academy of Sciences since 2010, community involvement has increased because of predictive policing’s proactive approach. So what we see here is instead of there being mass spread police brutality and worsened police and community relations, these community relations have only become better. |

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| 1 | Contention: Predictive policing decreases crime | My opponent tries to show you that predictive policing has been decreasing crime and is thus moral. I have two responses to this argument.   * First, according to Mike Row in 2018, predictive policing might decrease crime in certain areas, but only pushes it to other areas where police are not present. * For this reason predictive policing has failed in multiple countries and cities. Through India, according to the National Crime Record Bureau in 2018, after the implementation of predictive policing, crime rates have increased by about 7.5%. And according to Beryl Lipton in 2018, after being in effect for 10 years, LA, Santa Cruz, Palo Alto and Mountain View all dropped their predictive policing systems, because it was ineffective. Baltimore and New York City also saw increases in crime rates after implmentation with a murder rate increase up to 55%, showing its unpredictability and immoral and harmful risks. |
| 2 | Contention: Predictive policing is able to stop human trafficking | My opponent tries to show you that predictive policing can be used to help stop human trafficking. I have two responses to this argument.   * First, according to Kami Simmons in 2015, predictive policing has created a chilling effect by worsening community relations and in turn victims of human trafficking and domestic abuse have not come forward even when given the opportunity. * Second, according to Amy Farrell, with a Phd from the Northeastern University School of Criminal Justice, the actual application of these predictive policing algorithms often fails in identifying victims. Utilizing predicted results, during interviews, victims have been let go only to be sent back into the system of abuse and trafficking, showing the algorithm’s unpredictability and the unjustices and vulnerabilities it has created. |
| 3 | Contention: Predictive policing promotes public safety | My opponent tries to show you that predictive policing promotes public safety. I have two responses to this argument.   * First, offering programs and fixing infrastructure does not at all need predictive policing. In Palo Alto and Mountain View, predictive policing algorithms provided no new information to help with public health programs, and both places dropped their use. * Second, referring to my third contention. In Chicago, according to Ali Winston in 2018, before providing programs, the department placed thousands of people on strategic subject lists where they monitored variables including geography, criminal records, the weather, and social media histories, and determined these people quote, “should be watched closely”. Predictive policing not only is unnecessary but also threatens privacy rights in order to try to help. |
| 4 | Contention: Predictive policing prevents terrorism | My opponent tries to show you that predictive policing prevents terrorism. I have two responses to this argument.   * First, according to Timme Munk Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 2017, these algorithms are “ineffective, risky and inappropriate” with 100,000 individuals being falsely accused of being terrorists for every actual terrorist identified leading to investigating thousands of innocent people and violating their legal rights. * Second, according to Bouchard in 2016, William Binney, a CIA executive states how predictive policing algorithms to prevent terrorism are risky, and unproven in actually working. And that the current successes of preventing terrorism[including stopping Osama Bin Laden] are attributable to traditional investigative methods and not predictive policing. |
| 5 | Contention: It makes the system more efficient by decreasing the number of officers and cost | My opponent tries to show you that predictive policing makes the system more efficient and thus is moral. I have two responses to this argument.   * First efficiency does not mean the system is moral. Decreasing the cost of policing while knowing that thousands are being detained for doing nothing wrong, that basic privacy rights are being violated, and that the algorithms are biased taking into account race and religion is simply not permissible. * Second, it isn't more efficient, according to Tristan Greene, the algorithms have become a luxury and expensive to maintain where Alabama invested $60K, and the LAPD investing $50K just for server maintenance. For buying the systems themselves, cities such as Memphis payed an annual fee of 395,000 dollars, with a 3 million dollar installment cost. |
| 6 | Contention: It reduces biases in officer’s judgments and improves decisions | My opponent tries to show you that predictive policing reduces biases within the system. I have two responses to this argument.   * First, this directly clashes with my first contention. These algorithms only are confirming and perpetuating biases within the system by taking into account variables such as race and religion, specifically surveilling certain ethnicities, and being fed dirty data of minorities being falsely arrested more often for certain crimes. * Second, According to Danielle Ensign in 2017 from Cornell University, in the process of a runaway feedback loop, dirty data and false crime rates being fed into the model cause police to be sent to wrong areas and disproportionality arrest more people in these communities, fueling the false distribution of crime rates and causing more police to repeatedly be sent back to these same neighborhoods. Thus unlike police judgement, predictive policing algorithms only cause these biases to worsen overtime. |

Cards:

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## **Predictive policing can reduce bias**

Hvistendahl 16 Mara Hvistendahl (contributing correspondent for Science). “Can ‘predictive policing’ prevent crime before it happens?” Science. 28 September 2016. JDN. <https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/09/can-predictive-policing-prevent-crime-it-happens>

Many other cities have already adopted similar systems, which incorporate everything from minor crime reports to criminals’ Facebook profiles. They’re catching on outside the United States as well. Drawing on approaches from fields as diverse as seismology and epidemiology, the algorithms can help bring down crime rates while also reducing bias in policing, their creators say. **They replace more basic trendspotting and gut feelings about where crimes will happen and who will commit them with ostensibly objective analysis.** That’s a strategy worth trying at a time when relations between U.S. police and minorities are at an all-time low, says Pittsburgh Police Chief Cameron McLay, who acknowledges that policing has a long way to go to fix bias. (Last year, McLay showed up at a New Year’s Eve celebration holding a sign that read, ”I resolve to end racism @ work.”) McLay sees **the use of big data—combined with more community-focused strategies—as part of a palliative for policing’s ills**.

# **The system is changing to be more fair**

Mark Puente and Cindy Chang of the LA Times find on October 17, 2016 that

Mark Puente and Cindy Chang, LA Times, "Policing Program Gets Changes in Response to Racism Claims", October 15, 2016, <https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2019-10-15/lapd-predictive-policing-changes>

PredPol was designed to predict in real time where and when crimes were likely to occur over the next 12 hours. The software’s algorithm examines 10 years of data, including the types of crimes and the dates, times and locations where they occurred. It then generates 10 “boxes,” each about 500 feet by 500 feet, designated as zones for possible property crimes such as burglaries and car thefts. Coming **changes include creating a data-driven policing unit to oversee all crime-fighting strategies** and **seeking input from various community groups before implementing new data programs.** The department also said it would **develop a system to provide periodic reports about data programs and outcomes with statistics on people and locations targeted for intervention. Officers will also stop logging on to computers to record the time they spend in the PredPol zones.** In the next few weeks, the department will finalize a manual to guide the program, Assistant Chief Robert Arcos told commissioners. Once approved and officers are trained, Arcos said he expects results can be measured in early 2020. The LAPD emphasized a “community focus” while working to reform the program, Arcos said. Moore and Arcos repeatedly pointed out that the program only predicts locations of property crimes and does not use information to identify suspects or people living in the areas where crimes could occur.

# **Accounting For Biases Further Causes Accuracy to Go Down**

# Eric Siegel, "How to Fight Bias with Predictive Policing - Scientific American Blog Network", Tue Mar 03 2020, https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/voices/how-to-fight-bias-with-predictive-policing/

# The models don’t explicitly incorporate race—nor any protected class—into their calculations (although religion has been a consideration). First, via proxies, the defendant’s race has influenced the calculated probability you’re looking at. Although race is not a direct input into the formula, the COMPAS model may incorporate unchosen, involuntary factors that approximate race such as family background, neighborhood (“Is there much crime in your neighborhood?”); education level (only partially chosen); and the behavior of family and friends. FICO credit scores have been similarly criticized for incorporating factors such as the “number of bank accounts kept, that could interact with culture—and hence race—in unfair ways.” Furthermore, the COMPAS model is sealed as a “black box,” so the ways in which it incorporates such factors is unknown to law enforcement, the defendant and the public. In fact, the model's creators recently revealed it only incorporates a selection of six of the 137 factors collected, but which six remains a proprietary secret. However, the founder of the company behind COMPAS has stated, if factors correlated with race, such as poverty and joblessness, “…are omitted from your risk assessment, accuracy goes down.”

## **Brantingham Study LA**

Jeffrey Brantingham et. al., Statistics and Public Policy, "Does Predictive Policing Lead to Biased Arrests? Results From a Randomized Controlled Trial: Statistics and Public Policy: Vol 5, No 1", Feb 8, 2018, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/2330443X.2018.1438940?scroll=top&needAccess=true>

The stated goal of the analyses presented above was to assess the degree to which arrest rates were impacted by the introduction of predictive policing in three divisions patrolled by the LAPD. Special attention was paid to arrest rates by the race-ethnicity of the individuals detained. Our null hypotheses were: (1) arrest of minority individuals did not differ between control and treatment conditions in test divisions; (2) arrest rates overall did not differ between control and treatment conditions in test divisions; (3) the rate of arrests per crime was unchanged across treatment and control conditions. The evidence presented does not allow us to reject null hypothesis (1). **There is no significant difference in the arrest proportions of minority individuals between treatment and control conditions**. We also cannot reject hypothesis (2) at the division level. Arrest rates overall are the same on control and treatment days within the test divisions as a whole. However, we do reject null hypothesis (2) at the box level. Arrests were higher overall in treatment prediction boxes. We therefore tested hypothesis (3) to see if the higher arrest rate in treatment boxes is explained by an overall higher crime rate in treatment boxes. We fail to reject the null hypothesis (3). **Arrest rates per crime do not differ across treatment and control conditions.** Clearly, arrests are a common part of day-to-day police operations. The introduction of predictive policing did not increase arrests overall, though treatment prediction boxes did see significantly more arrests than control prediction boxes. **The increase arrests in treatment prediction boxes are perhaps understandable given that algorithmic crime predictions are more accurate than those produced by existing best practice** (Mohler et al. 2015). The present study has several important limitations. Arrests are an imperfect proxy for other types of police contacts including stops, searches and detentions short of arrest. It is possible that predictive policing induced increases in these other categories of police contacts, without a concomitant impact on arrests. For this to hold true, it would have to be the case that the rate of arrest actually declined as these other precursor contacts increased, leaving overall arrest numbers unchanged. This hypothetical downward adjustment in arrests would have to hold not only for the experimental deployment period overall, but also for randomly assigned treatment days. We do not have sufficient data to exclude such dynamics, but they seem improbable on the face of it. Second**, the analyses do not provide any guidance on whether arrests are themselves systemically biased.** Such could be the case, for example, if black and Latino individuals experienced arrest at a rate disproportionate to their share of offending (Rosenfeld and Fornango 2014). The current study is only able to ascertain that arrest rates for black and Latino individuals were not impacted, positively or negatively, by using predictive policing. Future research could seek to test whether the situational conditions surrounding arrests and final dispositions differ in the presence of predictive policing.

**Feedback Loop Preventive Algorithm**

"[1706.09847] Runaway Feedback Loops in Predictive Policing", Sun Dec 24 2017, https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.09847

Predictive policing systems are increasingly used to determine how to allocate police across a city in order to best prevent crime. Discovered crime data (e.g., arrest counts) are used to help update the model, and the process is repeated. Such systems have been empirically shown to be susceptible to runaway feedback loops, where police are repeatedly sent back to the same neighborhoods regardless of the true crime rate. In response, we develop a mathematical model of predictive policing that proves why this feedback loop occurs, show empirically that this model exhibits such problems, and demonstrate how to change the inputs to a predictive policing system (in a black-box manner) so the runaway feedback loop does not occur, allowing the true crime rate to be learned. Our results are quantitative: we can establish a link (in our model) between the degree to which runaway feedback causes problems and the disparity in crime rates between areas. Moreover, we can also demonstrate the way in which \emph{reported} incidents of crime (those reported by residents) and \emph{discovered} incidents of crime (i.e. those directly observed by police officers dispatched as a result of the predictive policing algorithm) interact: in brief, while reported incidents can attenuate the degree of runaway feedback, they cannot entirely remove it without the interventions we suggest.

**Ali Winston New Orleans Testing these algorithms**

"6 reasons why you should care about the future of policing · GitHub", Thu Mar 05 2020, https://gist.github.com/geophilosophy/232f060dec6752a9fbc19d3ae214cede

In a recent investigative piece for The Verge, Ali Winston reports that the incredibly secretive defense and intelligence contractor Palantir used New Orleans to test their predictive policing system, without the knowledge of the city's council members. This system is similar to the SSL or so-called "heat list" used in Chicago, and Palantir now uses the deployment in New Orleans to market their system to other cities.

**Predpol software**

"PredPol – The Predictive Policing Company", Thu Mar 05 2020, https://www.predpol.com/

Closing The Loop With Data And Reporting Analytics Standard and ad hoc CompStat reporting Crime analytics Graphical crime analysis Downloadable reports in CSV or PDF format Deeper understanding of your crime and operations data.

**Teri Robinson Congress Bill Privacy**

"ACLU says House surveillance bill increases likelihood of abuse | SC Media", Thu Mar 05 2020, https://www.scmagazine.com/home/security-news/privacy-compliance/aclu-says-house-surveillance-bill-increases-likelihood-of-abuse/

The bill would let agencies, including the FBI, the broad authority to sift without a warrant through data gather under Section 702 for information about Americans, prior to opening an active investigation.

**Privacy Policy Legal Channels**

"Big Data & Privacy: What's Happening To Your Personal Info? | Built In", Thu Mar 05 2020, https://builtin.com/big-data/big-data-privacy

I think privacy has definitely become more top of mind. I've talked to a lot of people, and they're not interested in targeted advertising like they might have once been. People are seeking privacy. I think people are going to start expecting that their data won’t be sold. I taught my kids as they sign up for things online to use fake birthdays, to use fake names, to not put their lives out there because of the trade-off they're making. They have a digital identity just like they have a physical identity, and just like you wouldn't go around handing out your wallet, or your checkbook or your ID to people, and showing them all the information, the same safeguards need to be taken online as well.

**Chinese Government Predictive Policing**

"China using big data to detain people before crime is committed: report - The Globe and Mail", Thu Feb 20 2020, https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/china-using-big-data-to-detain-people-in-re-education-before-crime-committed-report/article38126551/

The conference described efforts at all levels to "realize the acute perception and accurate prediction of various hidden dangers and crime," China Youth Daily reported. Elements of the policing system in Xinjiang are being set in place elsewhere in China, too, including the collection of data and integration of systems. But Xinjiang appears to be unique in the use of artificial intelligence to detain people in political re-education.

**Net Decrease In Crime**

"Predictive Policing: Review of Benefits and Drawbacks: International Journal of Public Administration: Vol 42, No 12", Fri Feb 21 2020, https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01900692.2019.1575664

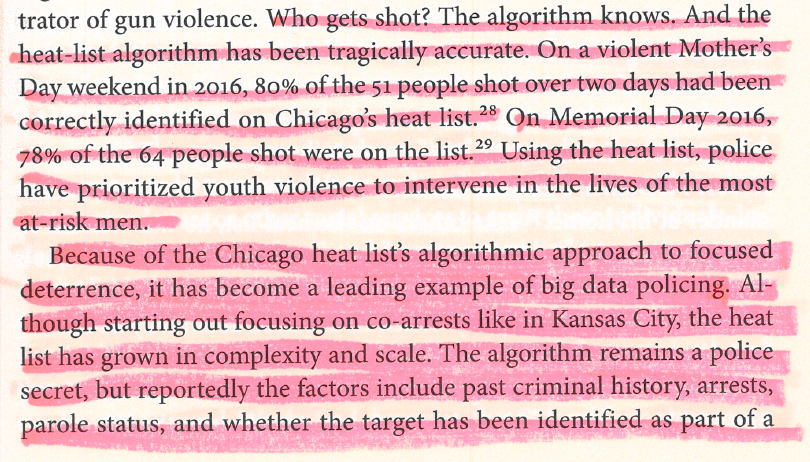
This literature review illuminates the conceptualization of predictive policing, and also its potential and realized benefits and drawbacks. The review shows a discrepancy between the considerable attention for potential benefits and drawbacks of predictive policing in the literature, and the empirical evidence that is available. The empirical evidence provides little support for the claimed benefits of predictive policing. Whereas some empirical studies conclude that predictive policing strategies lead to a decrease in crime, others find no effect. At the same time, there is no empirical evidence at all for the claimed drawbacks. We conclude that the current thrust of predictive policing initiatives is based on convincing arguments and anecdotal evidence rather than on systematic empirical research. We urge the research community to do independent tests of both positive and negative expectations to generate an evidence base for predictive policing.

**Congress New Law Not a Violation of Privacy**

"Congress Just Passed a Terrible Surveillance Law. Now What? | American Civil Liberties Union", Fri Feb 21 2020, https://www.aclu.org/blog/national-security/privacy-and-surveillance/congress-just-passed-terrible-surveillance-law-now

The bill risks codifying illegal practices that have been used to collect purely domestic communications. It will also allow warrantless backdoor searches of Americans’ information to continue largely untouched, imposing a warrant requirement only in cases of an established criminal investigation. The FBI acknowledges this limitation is unlikely to apply in the vast majority of cases. This is because agents usually perform such searches before opening an active investigation. In addition, the bill has an exception for “foreign intelligence” searches, which could include searches designed simply to find information about foreign affairs.

**Chicago Heat List has been incredibly accurate and could save lives**

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**Offering Programs To Reduce Violence for communities and individuals with predicted higher levels of violence**

"China: Police ‘Big Data’ Systems Violate Privacy, Target Dissent | Human Rights Watch", Tue Feb 18 2020, https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/11/19/china-police-big-data-systems-violate-privacy-target-dissent

What is needed instead is a well-defined intervention based on previous programs that were successful in reducing violence. A core intervention should be customizable and should include privacy and civil rights protections. The focus should be on working with those at risk to reduce future crime and victimization, not “suppression.” It should distinguish between those who are high threats to their communities and those who are just at high risk of becoming a victim. Agencies also should make specific long-term commitments to the intervention, including devoting sufficient resources, developing training procedures and committing to evaluation and improvement over time.

**China: Police Cloud System Tracks Certain Ethnicities**

"China: Police ‘Big Data’ Systems Violate Privacy, Target Dissent | Human Rights Watch", Tue Feb 18 2020, https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/11/19/china-police-big-data-systems-violate-privacy-target-dissent

These systems are also likely to have a discriminatory impact on ethnic minorities and other groups. This is in part by design: **the government severely represses the ethnic minority Uyghur population as part of its counterterrorism campaign. Tender documents show that the Police Cloud system is in part specifically designed to monitor Uyghurs and “people of certain ethnicities.”**

**“It is frightening that Chinese authorities are collecting and centralizing ever more information about hundreds of millions of ordinary people, identifying persons who deviate from what they determine to be ‘normal thought,’ and then surveilling them,” said Sophie Richardson, China director at Human Rights Watch. “Until China has meaningful privacy rights and an accountable police force, the government should immediately cease these efforts.”**

<https://www.inverse.com/innovation/the-facial-recognition-market-is-expected-to-be-worth-over-12-billion-by-2025>

**The Chinese government is using predictive policing** algorithms **to target ethnic minorities in the province of Xinjiang**, according to a Human Rights Watch report released Monday. The province in northwestern China is home to 11 million Uyghurs, a Turkish Muslim ethnic group that has been discriminated against by the Chinese government in recent years. Now, **authorities are** reportedly **using**  [**big data**](https://www.inverse.com/article/41660-vodafone-mobile-data-epidemics) **to** systematically **target anyone suspected of political disloyalty**. The push is part of the “Strike Hard” campaign, **aimed at quashing potential terrorist activity in China.** In practice, this has led to disproportionate policing of Uyghurs, [Human Rights Watch says](https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/02/26/china-big-data-fuels-crackdown-minority-region).

The predictive policing system, known as IJOP — Integrated Joint Operations Platform — is fed data from a variety of different surveillance tools. These include CCTV cameras, license plate and citizen ID card numbers obtained from security checkpoints, and a trove of personal information, including health, banking, and legal records.

[**https://www.hrw.org/report/2019/05/01/chinas-algorithms-repression/reverse-engineering-xinjiang-police-mass-surveillance**](https://www.hrw.org/report/2019/05/01/chinas-algorithms-repression/reverse-engineering-xinjiang-police-mass-surveillance)

Human Rights Watch finds that **officials [also] use the** IJOP **app to** fulfill three broad functions: **collect**ing **personal information,** reporting on activities or circumstances deemed suspicious, and prompting investigations of people the system flags as problematic.

The IJOP app demonstrates that Chinese authorities **[and] consider certain peaceful religious activities as suspicious, such as donating to mosques or preaching the Quran** without authorization. But most of the other behavior the app considers problematic are ethnic-and religion-neutral. Our findings suggest **the** IJOP **system surveils** and collects data on everyone in Xinjiang. The system is tracking the movement of people by monitoring **the** “trajectory” and **location** data **of their phones, ID cards, and vehicles; it is also monitoring the use of electricity and gas stations of everybody in the region.** This is consistent with Xinjiang local government statements that emphasize officials must collect data for the IJOP system in a “comprehensive manner” from “everyone in every household.”

**When the IJOP system detects irregularities** or deviations from what it considers normal, **such as when people are using a phone that is not registered to them, when they use more electricity than “normal,”** or when they leave the area in which they are registered to live without police permission, **the system flags these** “micro-clues” **[individuals] to the authorities as suspicious** and prompts an investigation.

The Strike Hard Campaign has shown complete disregard for the rights of **[once] Turkic Muslims** to be presumed innocent until proven guilty. In Xinjiang, **[are flagged] authorities** have created a system that considers individuals suspicious based on broad and dubious criteria, and then **generate**s **lists of people to be evaluated by officials for detention.** Official documents state that individuals “who ought to be taken, should be taken,” suggesting the goal is to maximize the number of people they find “untrustworthy” in detention. Such people are then subjected to police interrogation without basic procedural protections.

Since late 2016**, the Chinese government has subjected the 13 million ethnic Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang to mass arbitrary detention**, forced political indoctrination, restrictions on movement, and religious oppression. Credible estimates indicate that under this heightened repression, up to one million people are being held in “political education” camps. The government’s “Strike Hard Campaign against Violent Terrorism” (Strike Hard Campaign, 严厉打击暴力恐怖活动专项行动) has turned Xinjiang into one of China’s major centers for using innovative technologies for social control.

**They have no right to legal counsel, and some are subjected to torture and mistreatment**, for which they have no effective redress, as we have documented in our September 2018 report. The result is Chinese authorities, bolstered by technology, arbitrarily and indefinitely detaining Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang en masse for actions and behavior that are not crimes under Chinese law.

**Terrorism is an excuse for oppression**

"China Wants the World to Stay Silent on Muslim Camps. It’s Succeeding. - The New York Times", Thu Mar 05 2020, https://www.nytimes.com/2019/09/25/world/asia/china-xinjiang-muslim-camps.html

The trips do not always go as planned. Two reports — one by a Malaysian diplomat and another by European Union officials — were highly critical after their visits. The diplomat referred to two cities in Xinjiang — once-bustling Kashgar and Hotan — as “zombie towns,” saying the streets were virtually empty and that China was probably “using the threat of terrorism as an excuse to ‘sanitize’ Uighur Muslims until they become acceptable Chinese citizens.”

**AT: Israel**

The New Arab, "Israel's 'predictive policing' sees online crackdown on Palestini", October 2017, <https://www.alaraby.co.uk/english/news/2017/10/26/israels-predictive-policing-sees-online-crackdown-on-palestinians>

Dareen Tatour, 35, was arrested a week after she posted a poem on Facebook entitled "Resist, my people, resist," with Israeli police raiding her home in northern Israel. On Monday she will find out whether she will be jailed on charges of incitement to violence and supporting a terrorist group, with the maximum term five years. Posted as a wave of violence shook Jerusalem and the West Bank in 2015, the poem read **"Resist, my people, resist them /Resist the settlers' robbery/ And follow the caravan of martyrs."** Wave of violence Since October 2015 at least 270 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli forces, with a majority shot dead after carrying out attacks or in clashes with Israeli soldiers. Fifty-one Israelis were also killed in the violence. **Many Palestinian attackers post farewell messages before carrying out attacks.** "They didn't understand my poem," Tatour told Reuters in an interview at her home in Reineh in northern Israel, where she is under house arrest. "There is no call for violence. There is a struggle, they cast it as violent." "The point of the poem was to say 'enough'. A person feels for their people. I am of the Palestinian people. I live this struggle and I spoke it through the poem," she said. **Israeli prosecutors say Tatour issued a call to violence by reading her poem as a soundtrack to a video she posted on Facebook and YouTube, showing Palestinian youths throwing stones and Molotov cocktails at Israeli soldiers.** Tatour is also implicated by other posts than the poem that appeared on 3 October, 2015, Israeli prosecutors say. "The attempt to present her as an artist, a poet, who merely wrote something innocent distorts the truth," an Israeli Justice Ministry official said. Online crackdown Indictments for online incitement have tripled in Israel since 2014, with mostly young Palestinians charged over their online activity. **Tamara Abu-Laban, 16, was detained in East Jerusalem in July. Her father said she had shared a video showing an elderly Palestinian man arguing with Israeli soldiers who said "kill me, I want to die for al-Aqsa".** She was held for two days and barred from using Facebook for 180 days but not charged. Her father said Israel's Shin Bet intelligence agency called him in to say they were keeping an eye on her. "They are convinced she is going to do something. They told me to be careful. I tried to tell them it's just Facebook - she's just looking for 'Likes'," he said. **Shin Bet chief Nadav Argaman says 2,000 potential "lone wolves" have been stopped by using advanced technology since 2016**. A Shin Bet source said some potential attackers were arrested and prosecuted, and others just warned. Other Palestinians suspects are held in jail without trial under a policy known as administrative detention. Western intelligences agencies also use similar predictive policing methods to identify individuals of interest but experts say Israel is unique in using them as a basis for detention. Facebook said public posts can be read by anyone, including law enforcement and intelligence agency officers, according to Reuters. Google, which owns YouTube, declined comment.

**PredPol updated everyday**

"Can we predict when and where a crime will take place? - BBC News", Mon Mar 02 2020, https://www.bbc.com/news/business-46017239

It takes years of historic data, including the type, location and time of crime, and combines this with lots of other socio-economic data, which is then analysed by an algorithm originally designed to forecast earthquake aftershocks. The software tries to predict where and when specific crimes will occur over the next 12 hours, and the algorithm is updated every day as new data comes in. "PredPol was inspired by experiments run by the University of California in collaboration with the Los Angeles Police Department," says PredPol co-founder and anthropology professor Jeff Brantingham.

**Allows Middle Class and Upper Class to Commit Crimes With Less Hinderance**

**Mike Rowe, "AI profiling: the social and moral hazards of 'predictive' policing", Sat Feb 01 2020, http://theconversation.com/ai-profiling-the-social-and-moral-hazards-of-predictive-policing-92960**

An unintended consequence of this is that those not subject to significant attention will be able to continue to offend with less hindrance. So the crack cocaine user buying drugs on the street is more likely to be caught in what Harcourt termed “the ratchet effect” than the middle-class professional ordering cocaine for delivery from the internet.

# **Chen Quanguo, Xinjiang party secretary, Not**

# "China’s Algorithms of Repression | Reverse Engineering a Xinjiang Police Mass Surveillance App", Thu Mar 05 2020, https://www.hrw.org/report/2019/05/01/chinas-algorithms-repression/reverse-engineering-xinjiang-police-mass-surveillance

# We must respond to the new ways in which hostile forces and terrorists are plotting crimes by implementing all-encompassing, round-the-clock, three-dimensional prevention and control [surveillance systems], to resolutely ensure that there are no blind spots, no gaps, no blanks unfilled [in our efforts]. —Chen Quanguo, Xinjiang party secretary, in a directive issued on August 17, 2017[9]

**New Orleans NOLA**

"Palantir has secretly been using New Orleans to test its predictive policing technology - The Verge", Tue Mar 03 2020, https://www.theverge.com/2018/2/27/17054740/palantir-predictive-policing-tool-new-orleans-nopd

NOPD then used the list of potential victims and perpetrators of violence generated by Palantir to target individuals for the city’s CeaseFire program. CeaseFire is a form of the decades-old carrot-and-stick strategy developed by David Kennedy, a professor at John Jay College in New York. In the program, law enforcement informs potential offenders with criminal records that they know of their past actions and will prosecute them to the fullest extent if they re-offend. If the subjects choose to cooperate, they are “called in” to a required meeting as part of their conditions of probation and parole and are offered job training, education, potential job placement, and health services. In New Orleans, the CeaseFire program is run under the broader umbrella of NOLA For Life, which is Mayor Landrieu’s pet project that he has funded through millions of dollars from private donors.

**Net Benefits Predictive Policing Study**

"The effectiveness of predictive policing: Lessons from a randomized controlled trial - Journalist's Resource", Tue Mar 03 2020, https://journalistsresource.org/studies/government/criminal-justice/predictive-policing-randomized-controlled-trial/

The effectiveness of predictive policing: Lessons from a randomized controlled trial FacebookTwitterLinkedInRedditEmailBy Martin Maximino November 6, 2014 A preliminary report from the FBI indicates that during the first half of 2013, violent crime dropped 5.4% in the United States relative to the same period in 2012. The drop was consistent for cities both small and large — from under 10,000 inhabitants to more than 1 million — and across the four U.S. geographic regions. The reduction was smaller than those for 2008-2009 (-6.1%), 2009-2010 (-6.2%) and 2010-2011 (-6.4%), but it is a substantial improvement over the 1.9% increase in violent crimes from 2011 to 2012.

**Predictive Policing more community involvement**

"Predictive Policing: The Role of Crime Forecasting in Law Enforcement Operations | RAND", Tue Mar 03 2020, https://www.rand.org/pubs/research\_reports/RR233.html

Predictive policing is the use of analytical techniques to identify promising targets for police intervention with the goal of preventing crime, solving past crimes, and identifying potential offenders and victims. These techniques can help departments address crime problems more effectively and efficiently. They are being used by law enforcement agencies across the United States and elsewhere, and these experiences offer valuable lessons for other police departments as they consider the available tools to collect data, develop crime-related forecasts, and take action in their communities. This guide is one in a series of resources sponsored by the National Institute of Justice to help police departments develop strategies to more effectively prevent crime or conduct investigations. It provides assessments of some of the most promising technical tools for making predictions and tactical approaches for acting on them, drawing on prior research, information from vendors and developers, case studies of predictive policing in practice, and lessons from the use of similar techniques in military operations. It also dispels some myths about predictive methods and explores some pitfalls to avoid in using these tools. Predictive policing is a topic of much enthusiasm and much concern, particularly with regard to civil liberties and privacy rights. As this guide shows, these tools are not a substitute for integrated approaches to policing, nor are they a crystal ball; the most effective predictive policing approaches are elements of larger proactive strategies that build strong relationships between police departments and their communities to solve crime problems. Predictive Policing Methods Are Not Equivalent to a Crystal Ball, but They Can Enhance Proactive Policing and Improve Intervention Strategies Predictive policing methods are not a crystal ball: they cannot foretell the future. They can only identify people and locations at increased risk of crime. The operational value of predictive policing tools is in their contribution to broader law enforcement strategies that use the tools' risk assessments to inform resource allocation and problem-solving decisions. The collection and use of data on individuals has raised a number of concerns about privacy rights and civil liberties. An understanding of the legal precedent, along with regular audits, public outreach strategies, and greater community involvement and buy-in, have helped police departments address these concerns.

**Greater Community Involvement from Predictive Policing**

Fri Jun 25 2010, https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/230414.pdf

Community Involvement Is Critical Participants agreed that transparency and community involvement are important. “Community trust is huge as we move down this path,” Beck explained. “We need to be extremely transparent. As we advance this discussion of how law enforcement will use information and how we tie that information to officer deployment, all of these discussions must be open.” “The community must have confidence that law enforcement will handle information the right way,” said Thomas O’Reilly, senior policy advisor at the justice department’s Bureau of Justice Assistance. “As we move into predictive policing, nothing should be secret. We should engage privacy advocates and community leaders from the outset to explain the program and get their ideas and input to alleviate their concerns.”

**Community Involvement with Police and part of the intervention**

"5 Community Reaction to Proactive Policing: The Impact of Place-Based, Problem-Solving, and Person-Focused Approaches | Proactive Policing: Effects on Crime and Communities | The National Academies Press", Tue Mar 03 2020, https://www.nap.edu/read/24928/chapter/7#179

For assessing community outcomes in this and the following chapter, the committee relies on a logic model that has framed much of the research on community effects, one that links community evaluative judgments to community orientations and ultimately to behaviors. The model begins with formal police policies, which are presumed to shape police officer actions on the street that are relevant to the community. The policies are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1Sampson, Raudenbush, and Earls (1997) coined the term “collective efficacy” to refer to the degree to which people who live in communities trust their neighbors and are willing to intervene in community affairs. Page 180 Suggested Citation:"5 Community Reaction to Proactive Policing: The Impact of Place-Based, Problem-Solving, and Person-Focused Approaches." National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2018. Proactive Policing: Effects on Crime and Communities. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. doi: 10.17226/24928.× Add a note to your bookmark also assumed to affect community practices where community involvement with police is part of the intervention (e.g., community participation in collaborative efforts with the police). Police and community actions, in turn, are hypothesized to shape the sort of evaluative judgments community members make about police performance (effective, fair, lawful). And these evaluations are seen to shape the general orientation toward the police (perceived police legitimacy). Perceived legitimacy in turn is hypothesized to shape the behavior of community members in terms of law abidingness, cooperation with authorities, and engagement in the community. Figure 5-1 depicts this linkage.

**Offering Programs To Reduce Violence for communities and individuals with predicted higher levels of violence**

"China: Police ‘Big Data’ Systems Violate Privacy, Target Dissent | Human Rights Watch", Tue Feb 18 2020, https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/11/19/china-police-big-data-systems-violate-privacy-target-dissent

What is needed instead is a well-defined intervention based on previous programs that were successful in reducing violence. A core intervention should be customizable and should include privacy and civil rights protections. The focus should be on working with those at risk to reduce future crime and victimization, not “suppression.” It should distinguish between those who are high threats to their communities and those who are just at high risk of becoming a victim. Agencies also should make specific long-term commitments to the intervention, including devoting sufficient resources, developing training procedures and committing to evaluation and improvement over time.

**Neg:**

# **Other countries prove PP is bad**

## India:

### **CRIME IN INDIA WENT UP FOR THE PAST 3 YEARS**

National Crime Records Bureau, "Crime in India – 2018", <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2018/pdfs/CII%202018%20SNAPSHOTS%20STATES.pdf>

A total of **50,74,634 cognizable crimes** comprising 31,32,954 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 19,41,680 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were registered **in 2018.** Though it shows **an increase of 1.3% in registration of cases over 2017** (50,07,044 cases), however, crime rate per lakh population has come down from 388.6 in 2017 to 383.5 in 2018. [Table –1.1] ii. During 2018, registration of cases under IPC have increased by 2.3% whereas SLL crimes have declined by 0.1% over 2017. [Table – 1.1] iii. Percentage share of IPC was 61.7% while percentage share of SLL cases was 38.3% of total cognizable crimes during 2018.[Table – 1.1]

National Crime Records Bureau, "Crime in India—2017", <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2017/pdfs/CII2017-Snapshots-State-UT.pdf>

A total of **50,07,044 cognizable crimes** comprising 30,62,579 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 19,44,465 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were registered **in 2017, showing an increase of 3.6% in registration of cases over 2016** (48,31,515 cases). [Table –1.1] ii. During 2017, registration of cases under IPC have increased by 2.9% and SLL crimes by 4.8% over 2016. [Table – 1.1] iii. Percentage share of IPC was 61.2% while percentage share of SLL cases was 38.8% of total cognizable crimes during 2017.[Table – 1.1]

National Crime Records Bureau, "Crime in India—2016", <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2016/pdfs/NEWPDFs/9%20%20Snapshots%20All%20India%202016.pdf>

A total of **48,31,515 cognizable crimes** comprising 29,75,711 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 18,55,804 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported **in 2016, showing an increase of 2.6% over 2015** (47,10,676 cases). [Table – 1.1]

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### **Why CMAPS is really bad**

Vidushi Marda and Shivangi Narayan, Association for Computing Machinery, "Data in New Delhi's predictive policing system", January 2020, <https://dl.acm.org/doi/pdf/10.1145/3351095.3372865>

5.1.1Historical bias... While gathering information is an age old practice within policing, from compiling “badmash registers” in colonial India to maintaining a list of criminals by birth to keep track of criminal tribes [27], the act of gathering information has always been a selective one; with greater surveillance often befalling axes of disadvantage, i.e. caste, gender, class, and religious minority. It is not simply a case of more crime occurring in poorer parts of Delhi, or in places where minorities and migrants live - an additional layer of complication is introduced when a human is tasked with choosing which area or under which crime a certain call should be led. **A general apathy towards individuals living in slums, and more forgiving outlooks with respect to individuals living in posh parts of Delhi was apparent from conversations across the Call Centre. This, combined with the fact that policing as an institution has a controversial record around discrimination, brutality, and illegal practices with vulnerable individuals [11] means that historical bias is not only embedded, but actively formalised and introduced into data.** 5.1.2Representation bias... Given that input data for CMAPSconsists of calls to the Dial 100 call centre and a national database used to track crime and criminals, there is a significant underrepresentation of individuals from privileged socio-economic backgrounds, and also of upscale areas in the data. This is because the sampling methods, i.e. **calls to an emergency helpline or existing records in a criminal database (not conviction database) lend themselves more readily to some areas of the city and sections of society.** The DMD receives around 20000 calls a day, and in the course of our research some employees said that people from posh areas “hardly called”, and that an overwhelming majority of these calls were from slums. **This means that the probability of crime will be marked higher in hotspot areas where quantity of engagement is higher, leading to a vicious circle of heightened scrutiny for the most marginalised,** eventually leading to more arrests and reports coming out of these areas. 5.1.3**Measurement bias... Occurs** in DMD and CMAPS for a few reasons. **Given** that **the** spatial distribution of Delhi is less accurate among temporary settlements, and there is **greater nuance in data arising from privileged neighbourhoods in Delhi**, the clusters of information tend to be less quantitatively overwhelming, thus attracting less future scrutiny. This bias arises not just because of systemic blind spots, but also because of vulnerable individuals inability to engage with the system as well as others. For example, we learnt from a call taker that some people do not know their addresses even if they have been living at that place all their lives and an overwhelming majority of such people have always been women. She said women mostly stay inside the house and are not very aware of their surroundings or the exact address (name of mohalla/colony) of their location. In most cases they Wouldnt even know the nearest police station by which the call taker could identify the caller’s address. In such cases the call takers have no choice but to ask callers to call again once they know their address. They encourage them to ask a passerby to tell them about the landmarks of their location, a thana, police chowki or another famous place to get their address. 5.2 Disparate impact, or indirect discrimination Disparate impact refers to a situation where a prima facie neutral policy has a disproportionate and disadvantageous impact on a protected class [1]. Findings from our research indicate that data collection and creation within Delhi Police has a disproportionate impact on historically marginalized and vulnerable groups, which we can logically extend to decision making that is informed by such data [22]. Crimes are more likely to be recorded when they come from organised colonies, with specific details and granular information relating to actual addresses, **whereas crimes from shanty settlements are plotted at the same spot due to lack of accurate information, leading to an imbalance in what is classified as a "hotspot" of crime. There is also widespread selective enforcement and individual officer discretion that works against the interests of these communities.** This in turn leads to over-policing areas inhabited by individuals from vulnerable groups, and also creates a cycle of confirmation bias within an institution that is already embedded with societal, cultural, gender and caste biases [11]. Article 15 of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of race, religion, caste, sex, and place of origin. While the status of disparate impact under Article 15 has been the subject of some legal debate [2], the Delhi High Court in 2018 recognised indirect discrimination [10], a.k.a disparate impact, as one that qualifies as discrimination under the Indian Constitution. Reiterating the rationale underlying Article 15, the Court stated that it existed be-cause women and other vulnerable groups, “have been subjected to historic discrimination that makes a classification which disproportionately affects them as a class constitutionally untenable.” Given our findings in this paper, thus, current data practices within the Delhi Police can attract Article 15 of the Indian Constitution. 5.3 Direct discrimination The design of ‘layers’ in CMAPS software can be used to filter immigrant colonies and minority settlement areas, extending from the belief that crime rises due to the de facto existence of these areas, and the people who live in them. The observable variable that is used at the time of analysis and filtering is not merely a proxy for a protected attribute, it is the protected attribute itself, under Article 15(1) of the Indian Constitution. It is also reasonable to state that the use of such infrastructure can attract Article 14of the Indian Constitution, which contemplates the fundamental right to equality and equal protection of laws. According to the Supreme Court of India, “equality” must necessarily be substantive, i.e. must consider whether a provision or executive act “contributes to the subordination of a disadvantaged group of individuals.” [5] The use of opaque technical systems like CMAPS currently afford a veneer of objectivity and shield against scrutiny in the process, but a challenge to this usage is both possible and crucial.

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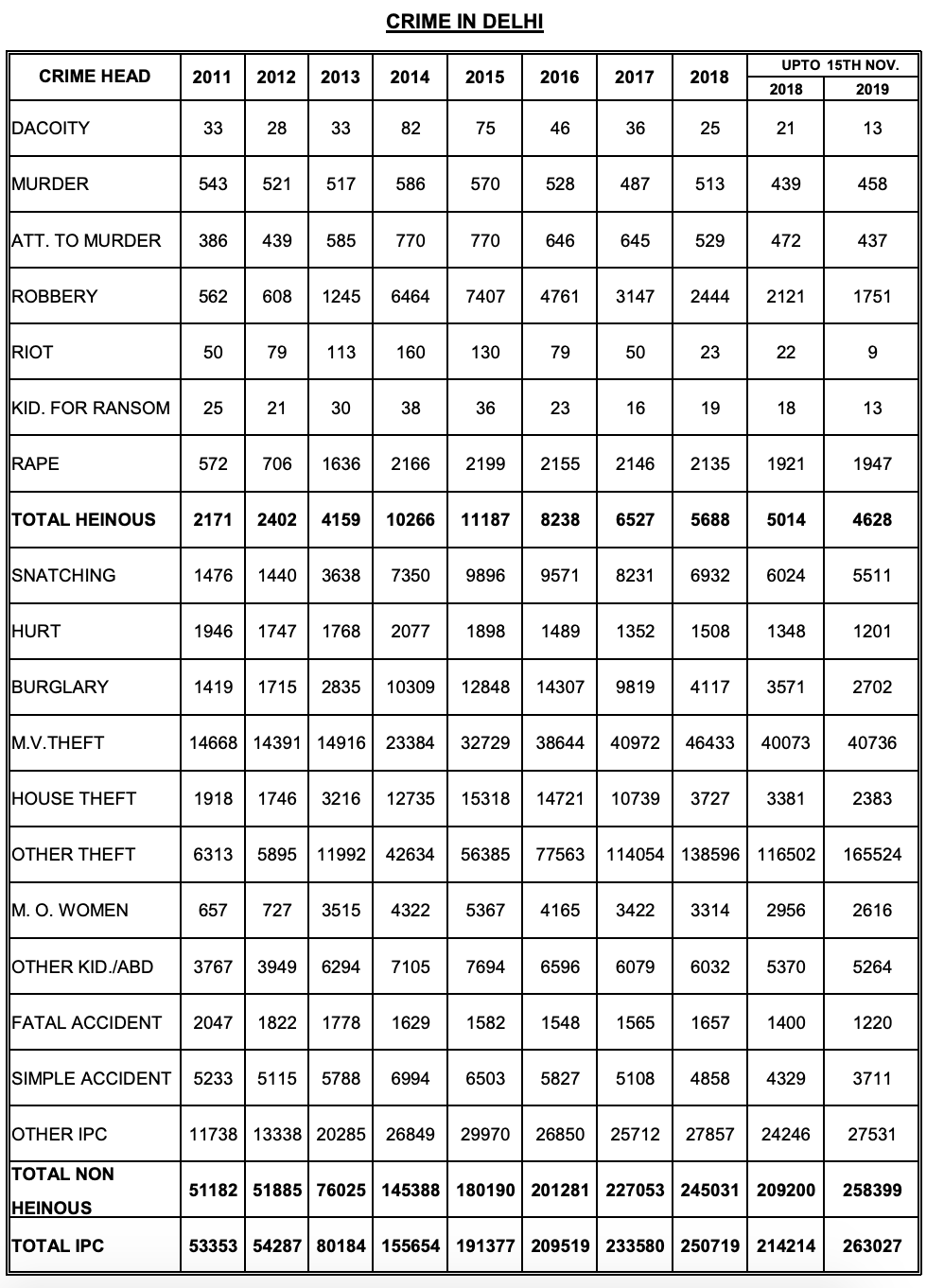
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### **Crime in Delhi Went up**

National Informatics Centre, "Crime in Delhi", November 15, 2019, <https://www.delhipolice.nic.in/PDF/CID.pdf>



# **LA Predictive Policing Bad**

Beryl Lipton, MuckRock, "Eight years in, LAPD can’t measure PredPol’s effect on crime • MuckRock", March 2019, <https://www.muckrock.com/news/archives/2019/mar/12/algorithms-lapd-predpol/>

The Los Angeles Police Department, an early adopter of data-driven policing, needs tougher standards for data collection, recordkeeping, and communicating its policies to the public to guard against targeting minorities and certain neighborhoods, a new report from the department’s inspector general said. The 48-page report from the office of **Inspector General Mark Smith**, issued on March 8, **said data tracked by the department is inadequate for determining the impact of specific programs on crime.** The report, reviewed on March 12 by the Board of Police Commissioners, examined databases, software, and crime statistics used in three specific programs. It found that data on **“dosage,” the time an officer spends in an area deemed to be of interest, was too vague.** One critic of the LAPD’s predictive policing systems said that the report itself fell short by not accounting for the harm to targeted individuals and their communities from the department’s targeted policing practices and policies. Over the past decade, LAPD has used several predictive policing systems, combining strategies that target individuals and locations. In 2009, the department began development of the L.A. Strategic Extraction and Restoration (LASER) Program, using nearly $1 million in grants from the federal Bureau of Justice Assistance, designed to identify for removal particular “high risk” individuals. Two years later, it began to employ the predictive policing software PredPol, which uses historical data to create daily reports on anticipated crime “hotspots.” And the agency recently began testing ELUCD, a platform to survey community sentiment. The IG’s report specifically reviewed LASER, PredPol, and ELUCD, noting use of a platform developed by data analytics firm Palantir to streamline information used in both the LASER and PredPol programs. The 9000-member department has had a long history of controversy in which local groups have questioned its ability to overcome bias in policing. Stop LAPD Spying Coalition released a report in May 2018 critical of the department’s predictive policing and asked the inspector general’s office to conduct its own review. At a special July 2018 police commissioners meeting on data-driven policing, representatives from the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, **Stop LAPD Spying Coalition, and the community testified in opposition to the department’s use of predictive technology - including the audited programs, automated license plate readers and video recording systems - to drive decision making and to identify individuals for warrantless surveillance.** The five-member commission, following a request from Stop LAPD Spying Coalition, asked in August 2018 that the IG examine the agency’s existing data-informed strategies. The IG report offered new information about the department’s use of technology, noting that in August the department had suspended use of the LASER system. Jamie Garcia, a Stop LAPD organizer, told MuckRock that the program’s suspension was news to her and had been done without public notice. However, the temporary suspension, she said, will not enable the department to compensate for its shortcomings. **“This isn’t a new program that just got started and it’s going to have some bumps,”** Garcia told MuckRock. **“This is a program that has been in effect for 10 years.** This is 10 years of people’s lives that they have been screwing with. **The LASER program relied on the identification of “Chronic Offenders” to be monitored for removal from the community. It also highlighted areas, referred to as “LASER Zones” or “hotspot corridors,” for increased officer attention.** According to the report, the department is working to revise the program and plans to continue using it. Garcia was also disappointed that the report included no mention of the community request for the investigation or the human and civil rights impact these programs have had, and instead ignored potential victims of the program and the activists who have worked to bring to light problems. Stop LAPD released a response to the audit in which they call on the LAPD to “stop legitimizing harmful predictive policing programs by attempting to ‘reform’ them.” LAPD has been employing PredPol since 2011. The software intends to help police departments target high-risk crime zones and is used by an estimated 50 police departments. However, activists and academics throughout the country, such as the ACLU, are worried that the reliance on old data generated by previous LAPD policing or arrest patterns will perpetuate existing biases in deployment of officers and investigative resources. The department has begun to rethink some of its predictive policing methods, the IG report said. “[S]ome of the proposed changes for a revised offender-based program include more narrowly constraining the selection process, incorporating disclosure and appeal processes, and developing a centralized oversight component,” the report said. “The Department also expects to implement additional technology to assist in more accurately tracking data related to officers’ activities in the field, including those related to data-driven policing strategies.” The LAPD did not provide comment by publication time. **Garcia, however, believes any reform that cannot properly address concerns that LASER, PredPol, or other predictive systems are inherently unjust. “To even think about bringing something back that violates human rights, to me, is completely, completely unacceptable,” Garcia said. “How do you even talk about bringing back a program that has unjustly targeted and stalked people?”**

# **Police stopped using PP**

## Palo Alto and Mountain View

Mark Puente, LA Times, "LAPD pioneered predicting crime with data. Many police don’t think it works - Los Angeles Times", July 2019, <https://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-lapd-precision-policing-data-20190703-story.html>

The Los Angeles Police Department took a revolutionary leap in 2010 when it became one of the first to employ data technology and information about past crimes to predict future unlawful activity. Other departments around the nation soon adopted predictive policing techniques. But the widely hailed tool the LAPD helped create has come under fire in the last 18 months, with **numerous departments dumping the software because it did not help them reduce crime and essentially provided information already being gathered by officers patrolling the streets. After three years, “we didn’t find it effective,” Palo Alto police spokeswoman Janine De la Vega said. “We didn’t get any value out of it. It didn’t help us solve crime.”** **The Mountain View, Calif., Police Department** spent more than $60,000 on the program between 2013 and 2018. “We tested the software and eventually subscribed to the service for a few years, but ultimately the results were mixed and we **discontinued the service in June 2018,”** spokeswoman Katie Nelson said in a statement. The program was designed to predict where and when crimes were likely to occur over the next 12 hours.

# **NYC Murder Rate up**

Anna Hopkins, Fox, "Murder rate rises 55 percent in New York City, NYPD statistics say | Fox News", Feb 21, 2019, <https://www.foxnews.com/us/murder-rate-rises-55-in-new-york-city>

**Murder rates in New York City are up 55 percent in 2019** compared to the same time frame in 2018, according to NYPD statistics. From the start of 2019 through Sunday, there have been 48 murders in New York City, compared to 31 in the same seven-week time frame in 2018, the New York Daily News reported.

# **AT Deterrence (Baltimore)**

Thompson, Maxfield, Analyzing the Efficacy of Predictive Policing in Law Enforcement (May 1, 2016). <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2891544>

These paroling officers were sent to high visibility spots within the various hot spots. The visibility of the police alone helped reduce crime, however; **police soon realized the crime was being displaced to other places in the city.** When this shift occurred, the CCP was seen as going into phase two (Perry 72). **Phase two consisted of a more aggressive policing strategy the high risk areas.** Now instead of scaring off crime, the Baltimore police shifted their focus to catching criminals. **During this activation period, total stops were greatly increased in the high risk zones.**

**Predictive Policing generates and monitors individuals who have done nothing wrong**

"Can ‘predictive policing’ prevent crime before it happens? | Science | AAAS", Sat Feb 01 2020, https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/09/can-predictive-policing-prevent-crime-it-happens

But civil liberties groups and racial justice organizations are wary. They argue that predictive policing perpetuates racial prejudice in a dangerous new way, by shrouding it in the legitimacy accorded by science. Crime prediction models rely on flawed statistics that reflect the inherent bias in the criminal justice system, they contend—the same type of bias that makes black men more likely to get shot dead by the police than white men. Privacy is another key concern. In Chicago, Illinois, one scientist has helped the police department generate a list of individuals deemed likely to perpetrate or be victims of violent crime in the near future; those people are then told they're considered at risk, even if they have done nothing wrong.

<https://chicago.suntimes.com/2017/5/18/18386116/a-look-inside-the-watch-list-chicago-police-fought-to-keep-secret>

As Chicago endured a devastating surge in gun violence last summer, scores of people with long rap sheets stood atop the Chicago Police Department’s secret watch list, newly obtained records show.

One of the men had been arrested 12 times for violent crimes, all before turning 20. He’d also been charged with illegal gun possession. Two others each had been arrested eight times for violent crimes and caught three times with guns. Another man had been busted three times for illegal guns, racked up four arrests for violent offenses and been shot twice.

[“We have 1,400 individuals that drive this gun violence in this city,”](https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2016/08/28/two-men-charged-chicago-shooting-dwyane-wades-cousin/89507362/) police Supt. Eddie Johnson said in August, assuring the public his department was keeping tabs on the people on its closely guarded “**Strategic Subject List.**” “We’ve gotten very good at predicting who will be the perpetrators or victims of gun violence.”

Yet the list is far broader and more extensive than Johnson and other police officials have suggested. It **includes more than 398,000 entries** — encompassing everyone who has been arrested and fingerprinted in Chicago since 2013.

Nearly half of the people at the top of the list have never been arrested for illegal gun possession. About 13 percent have never been charged with any violent crime. And 20 of the 153 people deemed most at risk to be involved in violent crime, as victim or shooter, have never been arrested either for guns or violence.

That’s according to a version of the list that the police department released to the Chicago Sun-Times after a lengthy legal dispute.

**The police concluded the people who hadn’t been arrested** for guns or violence were at great risk to commit a violent crime or become the victim of one — and, as a result, **should be watched closely**

<https://chicagounbound.uchicago.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1636&context=uclf>

This analysis reveals several constitutional and statutory defects in the current usage of the SSL. Chicago police almost certainly cannot use the SSL as a basis for reasonable suspicion or probable cause. **Placing someone on the SSL may constitute an unreasonable search in violation of the Fourth Amendment,** depending upon how current doctrine continues to evolve. **Placing someone on the SSL also violates the Fourteenth Amendment by depriving that person of protected liberty interests in information privacy and avoiding stigma without due process of law.** Finally, by disproportionately burdening Chicago’s African-American and Latino communities, **current usage of the SSL results in a racially disparate impact in violation of the Illinois Civil Rights Act**. In light of these numerous deficiencies, the City of Chicago should at a minimum provide individuals on the SSL with notice and the opportunity to be heard; the city should also reform the program to eliminate its racially disparate impact. However, disbanding the SSL program altogether would best protect the substantial privacy interests of Chicago residents.

**Predictive Policing looks at often private or personal variables**

"Palantir has secretly been using New Orleans to test its predictive policing technology - The Verge", Sun Feb 09 2020, https://www.theverge.com/2018/2/27/17054740/palantir-predictive-policing-tool-new-orleans-nopd

Interest and investment in predictive policing technology accelerated after 2009 when the National Institute of Justice began issuing grants for pilot projects in crime forecasting. Those grants underpin some of the best-known — and most scrutinized — predictive policing efforts in Chicago and Los Angeles. Programs vary, and the algorithms are often proprietary, but they all aim to ingest vast stores of data — geography, criminal records, the weather, social media histories — and make predictions about individuals or places likely to be involved in a crime. In the following years, many startup firms have struggled to monetize the crime-fighting method — most notably PredPol, a California startup whose contract awards have foundered after an initial blitz of publicity in the early 2010s. ""

# **AT Terrorism**

## 100k false positives

Timme Munk, University Illinois at Chicago, "100,000 false positives for every real terrorist: Why anti-terror algorithms don't work | First Monday", August 2017, <https://journals.uic.edu/ojs/index.php/fm/article/view/7126/6522>

Can terrorist attacks be predicted and prevented using classification algorithms? Can predictive analytics see the hidden patterns and data tracks in the planning of terrorist acts? According to a number of IT firms that now offer programs to predict terrorism using predictive analytics, the answer is yes. According to scientific and application-oriented literature, however, these programs raise a number of practical, statistical and recursive problems. In a literature review and discussion, this paper examines specific problems involved in predicting terrorism. **The problems include the opportunity cost of false positives/false negatives, the statistical quality of the prediction and the self-reinforcing, corrupting recursive effects of predictive analytics, since the method lacks an inner meta-model for its own learning- and pattern-dependent adaptation**. **The conclusion is algorithms don’t work for detecting terrorism and is ineffective, risky and inappropriate, with potentially 100,000 false positives for every real terrorist that the algorithm finds.**

## Risky for resources and past ex have not used PP

Timme Munk, University Illinois at Chicago, "100,000 false positives for every real terrorist: Why anti-terror algorithms don't work | First Monday", August 2017, <https://journals.uic.edu/ojs/index.php/fm/article/view/7126/6522>

The current wave of Islamic terrorism in Europe has a greater political and social platform in ethnic religious extremist environments and among returning volunteers from the Syrian civil war (Bennhold, 2015). The group of possible potential terrorists is therefore large, but the group of actual terrorists small, which makes it difficult to apply the rule of limited police resources optimally. Across Europe, authorities find it difficult to predict and focus correctly on who will become terrorists from the large group of potential terrorists. It involves a necessary prioritization of monitoring and investigations which in some cases have been erroneous. The wrong people have been monitored, and the right people have gone free, simply because the number of potential terrorists is so vast. It is often mentioned after attacks that the now dead terrorists were known by the police but the police found that monitoring, investigating or arresting them was neither necessary nor possible. **This prioritization involves tremendous opportunity costs when you choose not to investigate terrorists due to limited resources and instead choose to investigate innocent people, violating their legal rights and wasting resources.** This is an insoluble practical problem, as the small selected target group versus the total group means more undiscovered terrorists and persecution of innocent people. This is why the extent and use of police resources is a large issue across Europe. Successful prediction and prevention of terrorist attacks often require resource-intensive and time-consuming traditional police work involving interrogations, searches and informants in the extremist environments and digital networks. It is therefore difficult to choose which persons to investigate, and the risk of failure is great. If you look [2] at all public sources on current counter-terrorism efforts, you find that, **in practice, the investigative breakthroughs in the prevention of terrorism reported in the media are entirely due to subject-based data mining** (Bennhold, 2015). The wanted terrorist Abdeslam Salah, who was partly responsible for the Paris attacks in 2015, was arrested because he used a monitored mobile phone. Others involved in the Paris attacks were located based on their relations to **and** contacts with family members (Taub, 2016). Therefore, these investigative breakthroughs **cannot be attributed to the use of predictive analytics**, which is a pattern-based experimental method (DeRosa, 2004; Horgan, 2008; Jensen, 2002; McMorrow, 2009; Schneier, 2006). As mentioned above, the subject-based method is a digital version of traditional police work rather than pattern recognition and prediction based on large amounts of data with an infinite number of possible correlations (DeRosa, 2004). The results of counter-terrorist investigations are therefore consequences of the digitization of the investigations — an efficiency gain — rather than proof that predictive analytics works. The effect of the pattern-recognizing, inductive method is strongly debated and assessed in the literature relationally as an experimental method that can only be used as a complement to other methods (DeRosa, 2004; Hayden, 2016; Jensen, 2002). The challenge is that the inductive method seeks to find emerging patterns in relational and conditional data in infinite dimensions rather than unconditional and unrelated data in finite dimensions, which increases the complexity of and noise in the data material (DeRosa, 2004). The traditional method, based on investigating already convicted or suspected persons (subject-based), limits the complexity and noise dramatically, making it even more efficient (Bouchard, 2015; Chivers, 2003; DeRosa, 2004; Jonas and Harper, 2006; Kaufmann, 2010; Lum, et al., 2008). This underlines the practical problem of finding patterns in complex, open social systems with potentially infinite dimensions for predictive analytics.

**50k for predictive policing**

Tristan Greene, "Can we predict when and where a crime will take place? - BBC News", Mon Mar 02 2020, https://www.bbc.com/news/business-46017239

More than 60 law enforcement agencies in the US still use predictive policing AI. This is despite the cost (Alabama just invested $60K, and the LAPD recently made a $50K payment just for server maintenance). It’s safe to say these companies make millions selling digital snake oil to law enforcement agencies– every cent of it taxpayer money.

**Memphis 3 million dollar cost**

Michael Thomsen, "Predictive Policing And The Fantasy Of Declining Violence In America", Mon Mar 02 2020, https://www.forbes.com/sites/michaelthomsen/2014/06/30/predictive-policing-and-the-fantasy-of-declining-violence-in-america/#377415183d17

Maybe. Early investments into predictive policing were not cheap. In Memphis, where the city rolled out its Blue CRUSH initiative with IBM software and help from a University of Memphis professor, the program’s annual cost was around $395,000, in addition to the installation of a $3 million Real Time Crime Center. And while IBM’s crime figures sure looked appealing (some IBM figures touted crime reductions of as much as 42 percent), subsequent research has indicated that crime reduction from predictive policing tools is likely a lot more modest than IBM might have you believe: As referenced in Official Police Business a couple weeks back, perhaps the most thorough academic study to date into predictive policing shows that software by PredPol—one of the best known predictive policing tools on the market today—can lead to a 7.4 percent reduction in “crime volume.” Not only is that much lower than any of IBM’s claims, that study was replicated by a French researcher who concluded that police could have similar results if they simply sent officers to patrol hotspots—areas where crimes were already occurring.

**Runaway Feedback Loop**

"[1706.09847] Runaway Feedback Loops in Predictive Policing", Sun Dec 24 2017, https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.09847

Predictive policing systems are increasingly used to determine how to allocate police across a city in order to best prevent crime. Discovered crime data (e.g., arrest counts) are used to help update the model, and the process is repeated. Such systems have been empirically shown to be susceptible to runaway feedback loops, where police are repeatedly sent back to the same neighborhoods regardless of the true crime rate.

Rand Provides Guides Internationally

<https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR233.html>

We are grateful for the assistance provided by the professional staff of several police

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in East Orange, New Jersey; the Minneapolis Police Department in Minneapolis,

Minnesota; the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department in Charlotte and

Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; and the Baltimore Police Department in

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## **Meta-data show PP is good**

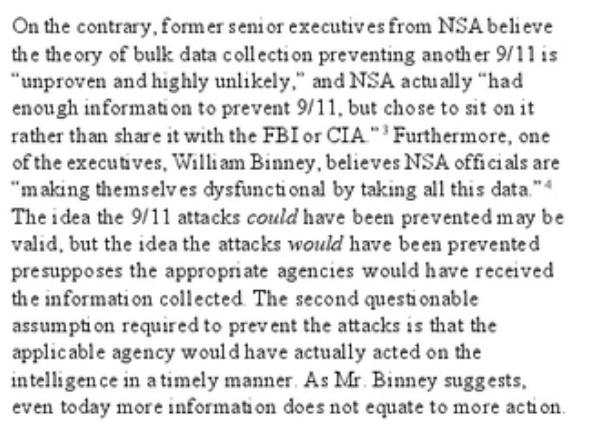
Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy. “What is Hot Spots Policing?” 2016. JDN.

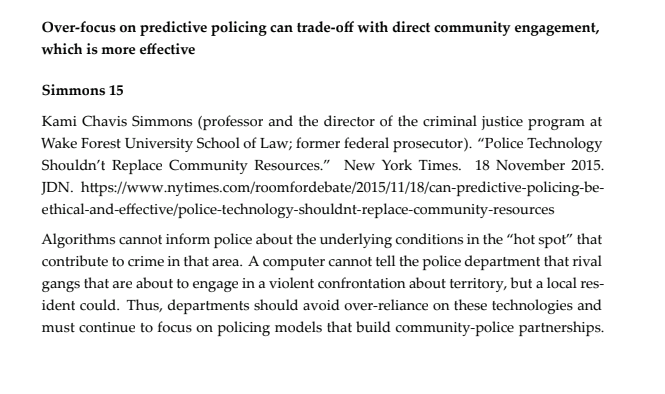
<https://cebcp.org/evidence-based-policing/what-works-in-policing/research-evidencereview/hot-spots-policing/>

The evidence base for hot spots policing is particularly strong. As the National Research Council (2004: 250) review of police effectiveness noted, “studies that focused police resources on crime hot spots provided the strongest collective evidence of police effectiveness that is now available.” A Campbell systematic review by Braga et al. (2012) comes to a similar conclusion; although not every hot spots study has shown statistically significant findings, the vast majority of such studies have **20 of 25 tests from 19 experimental or quasi-experimental evaluations reported noteworthy crime or disorder reductions, suggesting that when police focus in on crime hot spots, they can have a significant beneficial impact on crime in these areas.**

**NSA Director shows it is risky and unproven**

Brant C. Reilly, American Intelligence Journal, Vol. 32, No. 1 (2015), pp. 18-24 (7 pages), Published by: [National Military Intelligence Foundation](https://www.jstor.org/publisher/natlmilintassn)https://www.jstor.org/stable/26202099?read-now=1&seq=5#page\_scan\_tab\_contents





**Victims Won’t Tell Police Officers Information Because of Distrust**

*Amy Farrell, 2012, “Identifying Challenges to Impr ove the Investigation and Prosecution of State and Local Human Trafficking Cases” National Institute of Justice 810 Seventh Street N.W. Washington, D.C. 20531*

Proactive identification occurs when law enforcement develops intelligence about criminal activities occurring in their community and targets

investigatory resources to identify suspects and victims. Previous research suggests that law enforcement has generally relied on reactive strategies to identify human Officers in agencies in states with human trafficking task forces had more awareness about the limitations of the reactive approach to human trafficking investigations. As one detective noted, “Nobody calls us and says, ‘Hello. My name is … and I’m a victim of trafficking. Please help me.’ It doesn’t happen,” (Comprehensive Legislation- Task Force- West, Law enforcement 3). While the reactive approach was still dominant in task force sites, police officials expressed frustration and often cited institutional practices that impeded more proactive investigations. For example, a police chief in another task force site explained how institutional policies on immigration inhibit proactive victim identification.

**China Predictive Policing**

Laurie Chen, "Decoded app exposes how China carries out ‘predictive policing’ in Xinjiang - Inkstone", Fri Mar 06 2020, https://www.inkstonenews.com/china/china-using-app-power-its-police-state-xinjiang-human-rights-watch-reports/article/3008536

Decoded app exposes how China carries out ‘predictive policing’ in Xinjiang Photo: AFP

**Exposed China's Operating Manuals**

"Exposed: China’s Operating Manuals for Mass Internment and Arrest by Algorithm - ICIJ", Fri Mar 06 2020, https://www.icij.org/investigations/china-cables/exposed-chinas-operating-manuals-for-mass-internment-and-arrest-by-algorithm/

A new leak of highly classified Chinese government documents has uncovered the operations manual for running the mass detention camps in Xinjiang and exposed the mechanics of the region’s Orwellian system of mass surveillance and “predictive policing.”

**Wall Street Journal Predictive Policing China**

Josh Chin, "About to Break the Law? Chinese Police Are Already On To You - WSJ", Fri Mar 06 2020, https://www.wsj.com/articles/china-said-to-deploy-big-data-for-predictive-policing-in-xinjiang-1519719096

About to Break the Law? Chinese Police Are Already On To You Rights group says ‘predictive policing’ platform combines feeds from surveillance cameras with personal information

**Financial Times Predictive Policing**

"The role of AI in China’s crackdown on Uighurs | Financial Times", Fri Mar 06 2020, https://www.ft.com/content/e47b33ce-1add-11ea-97df-cc63de1d73f4

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**Fox News It is Predictive Policing China**

"Brave New World Of ‘Predictive Policing’ Raises Specter Of High-Tech Racial Profiling | Fox News", Fri Mar 06 2020, https://www.foxnews.com/world/brave-new-world-of-predictive-policing-raises-specter-of-high-tech-racial-profiling

WORLDPublished February 25, 2014Last Update January 11, 2017 Brave New World Of ‘Predictive Policing’ Raises Specter Of High-Tech Racial Profiling

**BBC China is Predictive Policing**

"Data leak reveals how China 'brainwashes' Uighurs in prison camps - BBC News", Fri Mar 06 2020, https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-50511063

The leaked documents also reveal how the Chinese government uses mass surveillance and a predictive-policing programme that analyses personal data.