Police Stops in Wisconsin

Seasonality and Missingness of Racial Observations

Background and Scope

Background

- U.S. Law enforcement data has become increasingly accessible in recent decades
- Data analysis can potentially educate the general public, drive informed public policy outcomes, and weed out bad apples

Focus Areas

- Seasonality by month
- Missingness of racial data points in recent years

Potential Drivers

- Public policy decisions
- State patrol institutional behaviors
- Ticket fees
- Weather

Dataset

Observations

- All traffic stops made by the Wisconsin State Patrol from January 1, 2011 December 31, 2015
 - * Local police stops not included

Source

- The Stanford Open Policing Project

Variables

date, time, county, coordinates (limited observations),
violation(s), driver's gender, race, age, car type, model,
search conducted, drug related

Seasonality

More stops in May

- Potential drivers
 - Wisconsin's fiscal year ends in June quotas for officers and departments
 - The WI state trooper union <u>sued</u> the State Patrol in October 2015 for evaluating officer performance based on quotas
 - Quotas for WI's South Region: 1 traffic stop per hour of patrol, 1 citation per 1.8 hours of patrol, 1 warning per 0.8 hours of patrol
 - Weather

Fewer stops in December

- Potential drivers
 - Religious holidays
 - Weather

Missingness of Racial Observations

From Stanford Dataset

- Early 2011 almost all observations include the driver's race
- Late 2014 dramatic increase in missing race data

Public Policy Timeline

- **1999** WI Governor Thompson created a task force on racial profiling. The task force <u>recommended</u> mandatory racial data collection at every stop.
- June 2009 WI state legislature (controlled by Democrats) passed legislation requiring the State Patrol to record the race of all drivers stopped.
- January 2011 the above legislation went into effect.
- February 2012 WI state legislature (controlled by Republicans) eliminated the requirement.

Conclusion

- Shiny app demo

Questions?

 For more on the dataset and an extensive analysis of racial bias in Wisconsin's (and other states') law enforcement practices, see The Stanford Open Policing Project (Link).