**NNIPCamp Atlanta, May 10, 2018 3:15-4:15**

**Session 1 –**

**Led by Kathy Pettit (KP)/Dean Obermark (DO)**

**Notes by Olivia Arena**

**Attendance:**

* Elizabeth Grossman (Microsoft), Kevin Miller (Microsoft), Erica Raleigh (Data Driven Detroit), Mehvish Siddiqui (CI:NOW), Peter Eckhart (Illinois Public Health Institute), Denise Linn (City Tech, Chicago), Shea Swauger (Auraria Library), Carrie Koss Vallejo (Data You Can Use, Milwaukee), Nick Chun (Portland State University, Portland), Stephen Sills (Greensboro), Rachel Weinstein (Data Center, New Orleans), Mariko Toyoji (Public Health, Seattle), Dominic Braham (LISC, Phoenix), Ryan Ferriman (Shift Research Lab, Denver)

**Opening**: Criminal Justice (CJ) systems are very localized—vast landscape and hard to map.

* This is building off an amazing project before about community data and training and worked well for everyone and the field. The format was more exploratory. We aren’t sure the interest and activities. Just to give everyone a heads up, we are sending out a survey in a few weeks which will inform that survey. This is admitting our profound ignorance.
* EG- Learn from this landscape and the experience of the experts. In phase two to build out tools and analytics that would be useful as aligned with the core NNIP mission, data in community context.

**Framing:**

**Reform areas/issues**

* Police violence
* Michael Brown killed in 2014 in St. Louis
* Pre-Trial detention/Cash Bail
* DA’s and discretion
  + [John Pfaff](https://www.fordham.edu/info/23171/john_pfaff), DAs as a key agent of oppression, co-linear with increase in incarceration, unlocks a mechanism of the problem
  + Philly has a progressive DA, used to be a public defender
* Folks using 911 as a tool of oppression
  + Student at Yale calling police at someone sleeping in the dorm, UColorado calling police on students on a tour
* Mass Incarceration

**What data do folks have? What does that data look like?**

* Baltimore, Chicago, Milwaukee – crime or incident data
* More than stuff from police department – Chicago
* Data gets harder and harder to get when you move past police data.
* Reform space—Chicago, Baltimore, St. Louis
* Nick Chun—In Portland we don’t work with police data, police data locked up, since new chief data is locked up. Alternative strategies?
* CKV—[Byrne Justice Grant](https://www.bja.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?Program_ID=70), DA taking both sets of cases – police data and what he looks at
* SS--County, sheriff department, police department, one PD gives us opiate information daily with information in excel sheet, partnership with SD as MetroLab partner. Heatmap where overdoses are occurring and have needle exchange. The federal probation officer was the key—understood research and had more access than the local department in getting surveys out and information. Brought on people on local reentry council because they want to be part of it. Someone else is doing it in the same area, we don’t want to be left out. Shaming seems to work.
* CKV—Health users data group, HUG, presenter that came in and talked about community health and ambulance, police calls, drug overdoses or violence happening in the community are not in the police data.
* DLR- Doing right now, working with collation of researchers in journalism organizations to share data around criminal justice, journalists and media organizations know about data access and have great data, system around governance, we have a lot of unique (Cook County in Chicago), increasing challenges, FOIA exempt, journalists sit in bond court and collect bond data, share with others. We are in the process of trying to understand how—work together. Mapping as much of the system, a few years ago our organization created Crime and Punishment in Chicago, victimization to jail, all of the data that exists levels of availability, you can sit in court and get data, what is easily accessible and what isn’t.
* PE- —Chicago Gang Database, Chicago PD, 700,000 entries tracking people who are gang-involved, self-identified or not. Upset about that now, people are showing up in the system, whole other debate about whether that should exist. Big data, predictive analytics. Proper uses and misuses, are there any proper examples.Closed algorithm, don’t know how the predictions are made.
* PE- Diversion programs, identified and police-known in lists for mental and behavioral health, exchange names, if someone is identified to be arrested, they are on the list for behavioral health. People experiencing homelessness or housing instability. Related ot alcohol and drug use.
* DB—public safety grant, tie it into our light rail system being developed, communities of color in South Phoenix, seeing new system, homeless individuals, Valley Metro, respect the ride, security and cops can tell people they have to leave and arrest them. The lightrail is a reason to come in and police us. We want to do trainings to bring together behavioral health, Phoenix PD, Valley metro
* EG—fees and fines, the impacts of arrests, when we do diversion programs, maybe not arrests for marijuana do fees and fines, then that’s another rsystem.
* SS (Auraria Library)—staff do functionally, vendor would lock down the algorithm to no auditing. Risk assessments, predictive analytics, problematic. Revamp of use of force policy, we are trying. The student work coming out was trying to identify what could lead to a use of force. Not conducive at this point, working on Sheriff. Don’t collect data by race in a way that is going to do good. Even with good motives, don’t know how to collect race. They don’t know how to measure if they are or aren’t, because they don’t know how to collect data. Engaging with them about data, they have some design classes trying to show how to design a form, stop form, process under review. Working with students and professors to answer those questions.

**DO- Police can do minimal engagement and people fawn over it.**

* Barrier is having nodata to work with it at all.
* RF—It’s that or getting data from many sources, multiple jurisdictions, even with all open data, by the time it’s aggregated by the state it’s lost the spatial granularity.
* KM—Meaning is not fluid across jurisdictions. Police department captures use of force, while the sheriff department is more aggressive about capturing that (San Jose).
* RW—Most incarcerated city, most incarcerated state, most incarcerated country in the world. Federal government came in. The sheriffs in new orleans were paid to hold state prisoners. In our last report we found that they moved state prisoners back to state prisoners vs. releasing. The amount of NOLA prisoners, nothing changed. We had Orleans Parish Sheriff. Vera institute. The numbers didn’t match at all, the stakeholders pointed out that the Orleans Parish didn’t have great adata.

**KP-- Even if you get the data, understanding the motives and measurement and reporting of the data.**

* RW—School to prison pipeline, geographic concentration. Build schools next to prisons. Mental health, the amount of mental health facilities and people in prison.
* MT- Juvenile justice is a big issue in Seattle.

**DO- how much is race at the center of it? Efficiency vs. equity?**

* PS—STL, racial equity is used as a lens, but there’s an anti-government push. Trying to reduce court systems and police, push back on how many governments there are vs. race. It gets muddy in terms of what the state will actually do.
* SS—White people think criminal justice doesn’t involve race. There is some class that gets in there, but it’s a neoliberal individual choice framework. You are in the CJ system of individual choice.
* CKV—The police sit on our Byrne board.
* KP—Oakland had a problem between data access and calling out the reform issues. When Oakland came out with a report on police use of force, their data access got cut off. It’s relationship building. Do people see that here? Not wanting to anger?
* RW—Secure task force, auditing system for juvenile justice facilities in Louisiana, people have to be at the table by law. Create systems where we can create monitoring system and talk, the prison person left and stopped showing up, so by law we can’t vote. We struggle to build trust, but we need those systems. Someone created a survey for youth, don’t say anything that would get you in trouble.
* SS (Greensboro)—positive, talk about this as public health issue, press conference and the number 2 comes that harm reduction, decriminalize users, off message talking about drugs interventions. Sheriff deputy trying to do risk assessment the day after overdose. Don’t have understanding of recovery, syringe. Don’t have the context or education on the subject.

**KP—The departments aren’t homogenous.**

* SS (Greensboro) —heroin users take care of themselves and die. Rural area is different.
* CKV—Evaluating a human trafficking task force, detective every meeting, working with agencies and same people, active participant, asking DA and pushing to categorize people differently, who can and cannot be charged, start over and have a new life. Detective is fantastic, classify people in a way to get services in the system.
* RF—Trying to set up data group, providers, users, everywhere heard from governor to govt. employers, difference between data you can't share and open data out there. There is a gray area of data that could be cleaned and put out there, don't have budget. A lot easier to just say no versus going through process that data could be released, lead technology for the governor’s office. Can take this to government offices to get shared.
* RW—Used suicide as a proxy for gun violence in communities, tightly correlated
* MT--Washington State has BRFSS about gun in home and locked in state
* DO—showed up nationally show two years.
* MT—Interesting based on state, can ask for in your state.

**KP—What data is there? Not accessible? Don’t have? Not collecting? PDF?**

* MT—BRFSS questions can be advocated for—For example, the Gun in Homes indicator. (Here is a link to the Gun in Homes indicator that we have available in King County. It is one of our [community health indicators](https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/health/data/community-health-indicators.aspx) and is also available with some narrative on our Communities Count Website.)
  + Gun in Home indicator:<http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=homes-with-guns>
  + Firearms in King County resource page: <https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/health/violence-injury-prevention/violence-prevention/gun-violence/LOK-IT-UP/firearm-facts.aspx>
* SS—Presidents of local NAACP chapters, president has a close relationship with the chief of police, go out to lunch once a week and leads to working relationships and door in to work with the police through NAACP chapter, maybe not always as amicable.
* KP—In St. Louis [HandsUp United](http://www.handsupunited.org/) did coding summer and did the language around the data and tool. Advocacy groups are branching out to other work.

**DO- Explanation of Worksheets**

Worksheets on police data sources, 40 or so departments, some departments don’t collect this vs. do. When you are asking about data these are your main data types. Use of force is shoddy but improving. Stop data can be used for police presence in neighborhoods. Huge variation in quality. Stop data—car and pedestrian stop data, pedestrian is not even comprehensive. Other thing put together, projects around criminal justice (measures for justice, doing cool system-wide project at the country level, community justice indicators), webinar recorded on our website, Spike went there, 6 states but trying to get 20 by 2020, ramping up in states, have list of states going in, insight into court data. [Measures for Justice](https://measuresforjustice.org/), getting data and putting it up vs. working with groups. They need to be connected to other parts of the spectrum.

* EG-NNIP question—geographical nature of the data, where a crime occurred, where the victim vs. perpetrator lives. [Texas Criminal Justice Coalition](https://www.texascjc.org/), have data from courts in Houston, connects the person going through the court system with where they live.
* DO- Have to be careful about what you think they measure. Worked in depth with police departments, but don’t have an understanding of where it’s collected.
* KP—Hotspot for prostitution is the police department, missing the police department.
* CKV-- People are shooting guns at cemetary but the data is showing up at hospital.
* DO—Neighborhood use of force in Austin, disproportionately affected by police force, the trauma related, done at the neighborhood level.
* PS—Including economic data with fines and fees, need to include economic information.
* DO—Looking at citation data with traffic stops, these neighborhoods are overly cited, getting back to national – [Center for Policing Equity](http://policingequity.org/) signs MOUs with Police and don’t release data publically, but have a framework with racial equity lens to report out to police department. [Police Data Initiative](https://www.policedatainitiative.org/), Obama’s Task Force, departments that were opening up their data, put it on a webpage, encourage others to enter the open-data space. Still up and running. Example datasets. First go-to. Mapping police violence, terrible data, none available when Michael Brown was killed, crowd-sourced data sources, killedbypolice.net Most comprehensive database on police violence, police killings and have policy audit—use of force policies, coded them to look for certain elements, statistical modeling, incorporating these elements—deescalate. Culture matters more than policy for police, but good thing to note.