2022-2023 Bias-Free Policing Annual Report

Within 365 days of the Effective Date, and at least annually thereafter, NOPD agrees to assess all NOPD programs, initiatives, and activities to ensure that no program, initiative, or activity is applied or administered in a manner that discriminates against individuals on the basis of race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity. As part of its assessment, NOPD agrees to specifically include an assessment of misconduct complaints involving discrimination, use of force, motor vehicle and pedestrian stops, and arrests, including the selection or rejection of particular geographic deployment tactics or strategies based upon stereotype or bias. NOPD shall base its assessment of programs, initiatives, and activities on accurate, complete, and reliable data, including data contained in the EWS, stop and detention data, use of force analyses, crime trend analysis in relation to population demographics, enforcement practices based on community concerns, operations plans, and after-action reports. NOPD agrees to make this assessment publicly available. [Consent Decree ¶188]

Summary

The purpose of this report is to "assess all NOPD programs, initiatives, and activities to ensure that they are not administered in a manner that discriminates against individuals on the basis of race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity." This report references assessments contained in other annual reports but with a specific focus on bias-free policing. For example, the Stop and Search Annual Report contains extensive analysis of stop and search data, and the Misconduct Annual Report contains analysis of public and rank initiated complaints but does not necessarily present the data analysis from the perspective of "bias".

The evaluation of bias in policing is difficult as statistics cannot show the subjective, or even unconscious, bias that may play a role in the decision making of an officer. Every interaction between an officer and a citizen is unique. Effective police work to prevent and solve crimes requires that officers make decisions based on those unique facts and where appropriate, form a reasonable suspicion to stop a person or probable cause to make an arrest. The Bias Free audit is intended to look for objective statistical indicia of bias in the conduct of officers. While there is no definitive test for determining the actual bias of an officer, the data can be useful in helping the department identify trends over time that may need to be addressed through training, policy changes, or other corrective action. Indeed, when officers see the global impact of certain decisions they make, it can help them identify unconscious bias or practices that lead to bias. Moreover, it is important for users of this data to understand that identifying and addressing specific officer misconduct is *not* the purpose of the audit. That role is undertaken by the multiple audits focused on objective misconduct, including but not limited to: the Stop, Search and Arrest audit, the Use of Force audit, the Custodial Interrogations audit, and the Supervision audit.

NOPD audits are conducted according to protocols adopted by NOPD after DOJ and Consent Decree Monitor (OCDM) approval. In the case of the bias-free audit, DOJ provided technical assistance. NOPD, DOJ, and OCDM established a bias-free auditing working group in the fall of 2020 and approved an initial iteration of a bias free audit protocol in May 2021. Upon reviewing the results of the audit conducted pursuant to this protocol, the group determined that the methodology needed further refinement. The new methodology was finalized in February 2022 and included a combination of data analyses and "checklist audits" designed to identify disparities by comparing rates of outcomes between demographic segments. This methodology was also created with technical assistance from the DOJ.[1] It is important to note that there is no historical baseline for these audits, and no nationally accepted audit process for assessing bias department-wide in policing. And although NOPD's current methodology can conclusively identify disparities, it cannot conclusively identify the causes of the disparities, which may or may not include biased police officers or deployment strategies.

The results of the 2022-23 bias-free audit were positive on the whole, showing many programs with no disparities, though with exceptions.[2] The results are summarized in the Bias-Free Audit section of this report and the technical report is available in Appendix B. NOPD's response to the disparities identified are also summarized below in the Bias-Free Audit section.

NOPD is committed to bias-free policing and will continue to implement and improve programs such as: implicit bias training, psychological evaluations, close and effective supervision, allegation-driven misconduct complaints, ethical policing is courageous (EPIC), performance auditing, frequent reminders of the bias-free policy, transparency, and disparity data analysis.

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[1] The Department of Justice retained Dr. Matthew Ross, a national expert in the area of empirically testing for racial and ethnic disparities, to help refine the initial iteration of the bias free methodology and conduct many of the bias free assessments explained below.

[2] There were constraints in NOPD's data that limited the types of analyses that could be conducted, such as the ability to link a specific search to a specific type of evidence seized and the ability to link calls for service data to specific demographic groups. The working group took these limitations into consideration when designing the methodology and identified a series of assessments used to identify disparate treatment based on the data available to NOPD.

Relevant Policies

The NOPD's Rule 2 – Moral Conduct, in paragraph #4 and the New Orleans Chief Administrative Office Policy Memorandum No. 83 (R) Section II (c) have a strong provision against discrimination and the current base NOPD policy on bias-free policing (Ch. 41.13) was updated and made effective July 10, 2016.[3] The policy prohibits discriminatory and bias-based policing, including using factors such as race, ethnicity, religion, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, or disability as the sole basis for law enforcement action. However, the policy permits officers to consider some of these factors in combination with other aspects of a physical description, such as height and weight, when pursuing a person suspected of a crime. For example, the Department's policy prohibits racial profiling, or stopping drivers of a vehicle on the basis of race alone. However, an officer searching for a person suspected of an auto theft described by a witness as a "short, white, female teenager" could stop a vehicle whose driver fits that description. In that case, the legitimate consideration of a person's apparent race, provided by a witness, is not a violation of Department policy.

NOPD created a separate policy for interactions with LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning) persons to direct effective bias-free policing procedures when dealing with the LGBTQ community. The policy regarding police interactions involving LGBTQ persons, Chapter 41.13.1, was implemented on March 12, 2017 and was updated on April 15, 2018.

The Department also created a policy that prohibits discrimination, harassment, and retaliation in the workplace, Chapter 26.3, implemented May 7, 2017. This policy operates in tandem with recently approved disciplinary policies, including Chapter 26.2: Adjudication of Misconduct and Chapter 26.2.1: Disciplinary Matrix and Penalty Schedule. The Disciplinary Matrix prohibits discrimination and categorizes it as an offense that can lead to dismissal. The Disciplinary Matrix also states that penalties shall be imposed "objectively, without favoritism or bias in any form. Similar penalties shall be imposed for similar violations, depending on the aggravating or mitigating circumstances of each case."

NOPD reinforces its commitment to bias-free policing throughout its policies and procedures. For example, the Department's approved Search and Seizure policy, Chapter 1.2.4 and Chapter 1.9 - Arrests, provides that officers "shall not use race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity in exercising discretion to conduct a warrantless search or to seek a search warrant...except as part of an actual and apparently credible description of a specific suspect or suspects in any criminal investigation." The same verbiage is used in Chapter 1.2.4.1 - Stops, to make the same prohibition applicable to Terry Stops, i.e. the brief detention of a person based on reasonable suspicion. Chapter 61.15.1 – Vehicle Checkpoints requires that the department "shall periodically assess the data collected during checkpoints to ensure that

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[3] NOPD's bias-free policing policy has not been updated since 2016. The policy is up for review in 2024.

checkpoints are not being deployed in a manner that discriminates on the basis of protected categories, such as race (see Chapter 41.13 – Bias Free Policing), and that chosen locations are supported by objective data. If NOPD discovers that checkpoints are having a disparate impact, NOPD shall assess whether alternative strategies resulting in less disparate impact could achieve the same aims."[4] Implementation of these polices began during the second half of 2016, and make clear that discrimination is unacceptable in stops, searches, arrests, and other police duties. While the appropriate policies are in place, it is important to make sure they are being constantly reviewed, followed, and that there is proper training, supervision, and accountability. This is being done through annual review of all policies, the analysis of community complaints relating to bias, performance auditing, and the annual review of training lesson plans.

Training

2022 Bias-Free Policing In-Service Training

The following courses include bias-free policing elements and were required courses during the Department's 2022 officer in-service training:

- Applied Problem-Oriented Policing- This course included a Problem Based Learning (PBL) activity that requires the formulation of an action plan using the SARA Model (Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment) towards problem-solving the Department's #1 strategic goal in reducing violent crime. Solutions must also consider any potential negative effects of aggressive patrol, thus maintaining community support through fair and impartial policing while building relationships of trust.
- Creating Community Engagement - This course included a PBL activity in how to implement relationship-based policing in this community. Scenarios involved the enforcement of juvenile curfew and proactive pedestrian, and vehicle stops.
- Improving Criminal Investigations - This course included a PBL activity to identify the critical steps in an investigation that impact clearance and prosecutorial results. The scenario includes stop, search, and arrest aspects.
- MDTS Tactics - This bi-annual certification training refreshes tactical skillsets in handcuffing, control, and search techniques. This training in prior years addressed the motor skills aspects of MDTS, however the focus of this course aligned tactics with scenarios, requiring decision making in practical applications.
- Procedural Justice Solutions - This course reviews the "Procedural Justice" audit scorecard and its application towards planned aggressive enforcement solutions. The scorecard provides guidance for the proper method of interacting with suspects in vehicle and pedestrian stops. A focus on constitutional policing procedures that reinforce the core principles of procedural justice, bias-free policing, police legitimacy, and community policing will be addressed.

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[4] NOPD has not attempted to assess the impacts of its checkpoints since an attempt, working with OCDM and DOJ, in 2021 found insufficient data for the analysis.

- Suspicious Person and Vehicle Stop Considerations - The officers are required to summarize their investigative activities in a Field Interview Card (FIC) that is in compliance with the scorecard measured areas, including procedural justice, bias-free policing, and community impact aspects.

For a summary of the training covering stops, searches, and arrests, which has implications for bias-free policing, see the 2022 Stop and Search annual report, available at nola.gov/nopd/nopd-consent-decree.

2022 Bias-Free Policing Recruit Training

The following courses include bias-free policing elements and were given to NOPD recruits in 2022:

- Bias Policing Recognition (6 Hours): This course introduced the fundamental principles that policing based on bias can be unsafe, ineffective. and unjust. The course demonstrated that it is necessary that police officers understand how their own implicit biases can impact their perception, decisions, and actions.
- Fair and Impartial Policing (5 Hours): This course introduced the concept of implicit bias and demonstrated how implicit biases can impact the perception and behavior of officers. The training featured a series of interactive exercises that allowed officers to experience how implicit bias works and how it can impact their own actions.
- LGBTQ Awareness Training (3 Hours): This course discussed terms used in the LGBTQ community and identified positive police interactions. The training proposed methods of cooperation and community impact and how the Department and the LGBTQ community can make the City a safer, more accepting place to live.
- The Cultural Gumbo of New Orleans (4 Hours): This course identified the distinct cultural differences in the New Orleans neighborhoods and community make-up of the city. The training also exposed recruits to some of the most common street language. Instruction is enhanced by presentations from Cultural leaders from the community.
- Diversity in the Community (2 Hours): This course aided the recruit in understanding and identifying unique factors when communicating with minority citizens.
- Procedural Justice (4 Hours): This course identified the core concepts and principles of procedural justice and how each relates to the Department and the community. The training will present the four pillars of procedural justice, define how to increase legitimacy with the community, and discuss how procedural justice relates to the use of force.

2023 Bias-Free Policing In-Service Training

The following courses include bias-free policing elements and were required courses during the Department's 2023 officer in-service training:

- Fostering Bias Free Policing - This course included a Problem Based Learning (PBL) activity that considered the influence implicit bias may have on decision-making. The PBL teams learned about the Professional Standards and Accountability Bureau (PSAB) audit criteria indicators for determining potential bias in stops, pat-downs, handcuffing, vehicle exits, searches, and arrests, and how these relate to police legitimacy. The scenario refreshed the tenets of "Procedural Justice" and the assertive need for interactive communications with

individuals encountered in investigative stops. The rights of individuals to dispute, observe, and record officer actions were presented. The course also addressed responsible interactions with members of the LGBTQ community.

- Conducting Vehicle Stops - This course used a PBL activity to appraise the elements necessary for initiating a vehicle stop for traffic violations and/or reasonable suspicion that its occupants are involved in criminal activity. Situations were offered where officers will be required to clearly articulate the supporting reasons for requiring the driver or the occupants to exit the vehicle, the nexus to a pat down or handcuffing based on threat or safety fear, and if the occupants should be requested to produce identification. A scenario examined the principles of exigent circumstances and how they are applied in warrantless search situations. A review of bias free interaction with LGBQT and racial disparity indicators was included. A final video scenario was presented after which the teams summarized the investigative activities in a Field Interview Card (FIC) narrative that needed to be specific in justifying each investigative action.

- The Officer's Role in Community Engagement - This course included a PBL activity to demonstrate to officers how they can personally engage with members of the community to impact their quality of life. The scenario included best practices in how to develop partnerships and initiate collaborative outreach towards problem-solving the concerns of citizens and businesses. The training also reviewed the signal classifications and preparation of Community Policing Forms which are essential in the tracking of engagement activities.

- Active Listening - This course was delivered by members of the Office of the Independent Police Monitor to prepare officers with the interpersonal communications skillsets necessary for positive interactions with citizens, co-workers, and supervisors. Particular attention was given to the relationship with crime victims who often feel that the police do not care about their situation. Active listening employs demonstrated empathy and understanding to assure citizens they are relevant. This training also focused upon verbal de-escalation, with the positive attributes of active listening applied to conflict resolution.

- Problem Solving with SARA - This course included a PBL activity challenging the officers to incorporate the SARA Model into problem-solving community concerns. The groups were tasked to identify how they can mobilize citizen and business involvement, develop officer-initiated strategies, and produce a community policing action plan that can achieve measurable positive results. Officers were taught to recognize the value of community partnerships in their effort to foster relationships of trust.

- Engaging Suspicious Persons - This course used a PBL activity reinforcing the officer's recognition of the indicators of reasonable suspicion when a suspect's actions stimulate the need for a proactive investigative stop. The scenario emphasized the importance of clearly articulating the supporting justification for each action taken within that stop, including the procedural knowledge and threat assessment in the decision to perform pat-downs, handcuffing, and searches under constitutional guidelines. Emphasis was placed on the legality and limitations of searches based on exigency and warrantless exceptions, as well as the procedural requirements for strip searches and a "no look" hand entry to retrieve concealed evidence. A renewed importance as to the timing of the Miranda warnings was also be included.

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Community Engagement

The New Orleans Police Department is committed to ensuring the philosophy of Community Engagement and Community Policing is embedded in every aspect of policing. Through the areas of Community Engagement, members of the New Orleans Police Department meet directly with community members, to listen to and address their concerns, with the assistance of community partners, PCABs, District specific monthly meetings, and other city agencies. The New Orleans Police Department is committed to continuing the Community Engagement and Community Policing Philosophy to improve the quality of life for all residents. During 2022 and 2023, the Community Engagement Section implemented various youth engagement programs and projects to enhance the relationship between NOPD and the youth in the City of New Orleans. These events ranged from a Youth Basketball Series including mentorship opportunities, Hispanic Heritage Fest, Junior Citizen Police Academy, re-establishing Officer Friendly and DARE, Student Pledge Against Violence, and Sex Trafficking and Human Trafficking Awareness.

NOPD has expanded its Limited English Proficiency Program by issuing Department Cell Phones to every district to assist with response times in calls for service. 100 additional phones were distributed to Detectives throughout the eight districts and all District supervisors (an additional 85 phones). NOPD has 38 documents translated into Spanish and Vietnamese and maintained 32 authorized interpreters (30 Spanish speaking and 2 Vietnamese speaking interpreters). The

Authorized Interpreters are both civilian and commissioned personnel. The Department continuously assess and analyze the language services provided to determine if the services are adequate for the need of the public. The LEP Coordinator is also helping members of City Hall create and finalize a Language Access Plan for its employees. More information can be found in the LEP annual reports at nola.gov/nopd/nopd-consent-decree.

The Community Engagement Section maintains its PALs, LGBTQ+ Liaison Program, Victim Witness Assistance Unit, and Limited English Proficiency Services as an additive to the foundational Community Policing and Engagement Philosophy. The Department is committed to improving the quality of life and fostering healthy relationships within the communities it serves through Constitutional Policing and collaborating with other City agencies to achieve a unified goal. To learn more about the NOPD's community engagement activities in 2022 and 2023, the revised and/or newly created documents, and community events, see the Community Engagement Reports, found at nola.gov/nopd/nopd-consent-decree.

Entrance Exams for Officer Candidates

In May 2023, the City of New Orleans' Civil Service Department began using a new entrance exam, the National Testing Network's Frontline Exam, for police officer applicants. The new entrance exam includes measures of Restraint in the Use of Authority, Group Bias Awareness, Commitment to Equality, and Appropriate Use of Force. 119 out of 503 candidates failed the new entrance exam.

Psychological Evaluations of Police Officer Candidates

NOPD has a process for psychologically evaluating all candidates for commissioned positions. The psychological evaluation is one of the final evaluations and is administered to candidates who successfully pass all assessments, the background investigation, are approved by the Recruitment and Applicant Investigation Administrator, and have been made an offer of conditional employment. The evaluation is administered by contracted third parties and follows national standards for police officer psychological screening.

In 2022, the contracted psychologist reviewed each applicant's background investigation packet, which includes, but is not limited to, investigation data about the applicant's legal, employment, military, traffic, and geographic history. Also included in the background investigation packet are the results from the computer voice stress analysis (CVSA) testing. The psychologist also reviewed any other documents provided by the New Orleans Police Department (e.g., documents from the public integrity bureau), Civil Service (e.g., previous psychological reports) or the background investigation unit. Each applicant was administered computerized psychological testing and after testing, had a face-to-face interview with the psychologist. The psychologist also sometimes conducted interviews with background investigators and/or prior NOPD supervisors,

if applicable, in order to glean more information about a candidate, or to corroborate candidates' statements. Information was never disclosed to collateral interviewees. The psychologist sometimes also requested records from previous mental health professionals, including military mental health records.

The psychologist's screening methods assessed social biases, among many traits that may predict the applicant's ability to perform law enforcement duties in an acceptable manner. Screenings included questions that directly asked about biases towards other genders (including individuals identifying as transgender, gender non-binary, and gender fluid), ethnicities, backgrounds, religious beliefs, sexuality (including homosexuality). Questions included, but were not limited to: "Have you ever made jokes about homosexuals or women in the workplace?" "How do you feel about people who are gay or transgender?" "How would you feel if your police partner was homosexual or transgender?" Follow up questions were asked when warranted. In 2022, 6 out of 45 applicants did not pass the psychological evaluation screening process and were therefore not hired.

In 2023, Civil Service entered a new contract for third party psychological screenings of police officer candidates. The screenings included a background review, two computerized tests, and an interview. The computerized tests were the California Psychological Inventory (CPI) and the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI).

The CPI is a personality assessment tool developed by Harrison Gough in the late 1950s. It aims to measure personality traits and characteristics relevant to social and interpersonal functioning. The CPI consists of 434 true-false items, assessing 20 primary scales, which are grouped into four broader categories: interpersonal behavior, social presence, values and orientation, and temperament. The inventory also includes three vector scales that provide a more comprehensive picture of an individual's personality: good impression, communality, and well-being. The CPI is used in various settings, including counseling, education, and organizational development, and has been extensively researched and validated over several decades.[5] Most relevant to bias-free policing, the CPI includes a measure called Tolerance.

The PAI was designed to be used by licensed psychologists in conducting psychological evaluations of applicants for police and other public safety positions. The principal purpose of the test is to help the evaluator assess the emotional stability of the applicant, in order to screen out applicants who display job-relevant psychopathology. It is generally paired with a test that assesses normal-range personality, such as the CPI.

The screenings rate candidates on many factors. Relevant to bias-free policing, candidates are rated on their ability to communicate with others tactfully and respectfully, to show sensitivity and concern in one's daily interactions, interact effectively with people from varying social and cultural backgrounds, and resolve conflicts through persuasion rather than force.

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[5] Jason Hreha, The Behavioral Scientist, What is the California Psychological Inventory?, https://www.thebehavioralscientist.com/glossary/california-psychological-inventory

In 2023, 52 out of 143 applicants did not pass the psychological evaluation screening process and were therefore not hired.

Bias-free Audit

NOPD began working with the DOJ and OCDM in 2020 to develop a bias-free audit methodology and finalized that protocol in February 2022. It is important to note that the group did not have the benefit of a guide or SOPs from other departments to aid in the design of the audit. The methodology takes a holistic approach to evaluating bias throughout the Department's activities and covered the following areas:

1. Analysis of Traffic Stops
2. Analyses of Post-Stop Enforcement
   a. Vehicle Exits
   b. Pat Downs
   c. Use of Force
   d. Firearm Pointings
   e. Handcuffing
3. Misconduct Complaints
4. Response Times
5. Sex Worker Offense Arrests

NOPD completed the 2022-2023 audit in May 2024. See Appendix B for the full report. This is the second iteration of the audit. The DOJ conducted many of the assessments included in the 2021 bias free audit. NOPD conducted the entire audit for 2022 and 2023 and received feedback and technical assistance from DOJ on the results. NOPD is exploring partnerships with local universities to gain access to the expertise necessary to ensure the analyses in the audit produce reliable, defendable results going forward without relying on the DOJ.

The audit's methodology analyzes aggregate data or large datasets to allow for statistical comparisons. It is not meant to negate or minimize any individual's personal experience with NOPD. A summary of the results and the plans to attempt to address any disparities identified are below. None of the assessments we ran can individually conclude that bias exists across the department, but disparities across several of the assessments we ran would be indicative of biased behavior. Overall, the results from the statistical analyses were not consistent with widespread pervasive disparities. However, the results for a subset of the tests highlighted particular enforcement areas where disparities still exist and where NOPD will continue to focus its reform efforts. This analysis is a critical tool for NOPD to identify areas where there is potential disparate treatment and to ensure a more equitable and efficient delivery of public safety resources. In particular, the analysis of response times across Black/white neighborhoods are suggestive of disparate treatment in terms of the allocation of resources. NOPD is committed to further investigating disparities identified by data analyses and implementing corrective action in attempt to resolve them.

Analysis of Traffic Stops

NOPD officers use Field Interview Cards (FICs) to document self-initiated stops and other law enforcement actions. In 2022, 72% of the people documented on FICs were Black or African-American and in 2023 it was 73 percent. At first glance, this frequency appears to show a disparity in who NOPD officers decided to stop and aligns with a commonly expressed notion that officers are more likely to target Black motorists. It is important, however, to contextualize the demographic data in FICs with the general population in New Orleans. According to Census data, African Americans made up 59% of the population in the New Orleans area in 2020.[6] And although the portion of stops of Black or African-American individuals appears high, experts believe measures of resident population (i.e. Census data) should not be used as a sole method of benchmarking the population at risk of being stopped. This is partly due to concerns that the Census undercounts minorities, pedestrian and vehicular populations include a greater percentage of minorities than indicated by the Census, a large portion of drivers are not residents, and officers are more likely to be in minority neighborhoods because a disproportionate number of calls for service come from predominantly Black neighborhoods.[7][8] In 2022, officers indicated 66% of subjects documented on FICs lived in New Orleans (64% in 2023) and 65% of calls for service came from majority Black neighborhoods in New Orleans in 2022 and 2023. Given these data limitations, the working group decided to conduct more rigorous analyses to probe potential disparities that may exist in the Department's stops, searches, and arrests practices.

As in the 2021 audit, the analysis of traffic stops in the 2022-23 bias-free audit used the "Veil of Darkness" method which compares the demographics of motorists that officers stop during daylight to darkness. The Veil of Darkness is a recognized method for analyzing the decision to stop motorists and relies on seasonal variation in the timing of sunsets to identify disparate treatment. The method assumes that, if officers are biased against minority motorists, they are more likely to act on their biases during daylight when they are marginally more likely to observe a motorist's race/ethnicity compared to darkness when race/ethnicity is more difficult to observe prior to making a traffic stop. In order for the test to reliably identify disparate treatment, we have to identify a time period during the year that is in daylight some parts of the year and in darkness at others. In New Orleans, this time period, known as the inter-twilight window, is approximately 5:00-9:00 pm. Assessing stops that occurred during this time period throughout the year allows us to control for other explanations that may be driving disparate treatment. For example, if we

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[6] The Data Center, Who Lives in New Orleans and Metro Parishes Now? | The Data Center (datacenterresearch.org), July 2021, New Orleans

[7] Analysis Group. 2005. Proposed Pedestrian and Motor Vehicle Stop Data Analyses Methodology Report. Los Angeles; Grogger and Ridgeway. 2006. Testing for Racial Profiling in Traffic Stops From Behind a Veil of Darkness. Journal of American Statistical Association, September 2006, Vol 101, No. 475 via The Rand Corporation; Haberman et al. 2020. Developing an Analytical Framework for Assessing Bias-Free Policing in the City of Cincinnati, Preliminary Report. University of Cincinnati. Ch 5 Traffic Stop Analysis, External Benchmark Census Data, P40; Police Strategies LLC. 2021. Demographic Disparity Analysis of Law Enforcement Data from the Spokane Police Department. Appendix C, The Problem with Population, P270.

[8] For purposes of this report, minority or minorities refer to racial/ethnic minorities in the U.S. (i.e. the majority population of New Orleans), i.e. individuals that are not white non-Hispanic.

compared enforcement activity during the afternoon (when it is light outside) to enforcement activity in the middle of the night (when it is dark out), there could be other explanations for disparate treatment, including socio-economic factors which could affect who is on the road at different times throughout the day. Using the inter-twilight window allows us to more reliably attribute any disparities to bias.

The analysis included over 1,000 vehicle stops in 2022 and over 900 in 2023. It is in important to note that the number of FICs per year has declined over recent years. For example, the number vehicle stops used in this analysis for the year 2018 was over 7000, much higher than 2022 and 2023. The decline in FICs is likely due to the net loss in commissioned employees each year since 2020 and the disbanding of proactive units in the districts in late 2020. See Appendix B for more info on the decrease in FICs.

NOPD ran the analysis two ways, one way looking at potential differences for all minorities (non-white) and the other specifically looking at Black or African American motorists. Applying this test to the data, there was no statistical evidence of differences that minority[9] motorists or Black or African American motorists were more likely to be stopped during daylight relative to darkness. Thus, this test did not provide any evidence of disparate treatment of racial/ethnic minorities by NOPD in the decision to stop a motorist. The analysis also looked at historical data from 2016-2021 and found that 2016 was the only year where minorities and Black of African American motorists were more likely to be stopped during daylight. Additional statistics regarding traffic stops are available in Appendix A.

Vehicle Exits

The analysis of vehicle exits included incidents of occupants being required to exit vehicles and compared occupants of different demographics by calculating the rate they were arrested. The analysis used Field Interview Card (FIC) data and included over 800 vehicle occupants in 2022 and over 900 in 2023. The analysis assumes that, if NOPD officers are biased against minorities, for example, in terms of vehicle exits, the likelihood of an arrest would be lower for minority motorists relative to their being asked to exit their vehicle. In other words, we would expect biased officers to exercise a lower threshold for asking a minority motorist to exit their vehicle, i.e. for circumstances less likely to result in arrest or for no reason at all. NOPD also compared arrest rates following a vehicle exit for Black or African American motorists and female motorists.

The analysis found that minority drivers who were required to exit the vehicle were not less likely to be arrested than non-minority drivers in 2022 and 2023, and also in 2016, 2017, and 2020. The analysis found lower arrest rates in 2018, 2019, and 2021 for minorities. The differences ranged from 4-7 percentage points and show a meaningful disparity in those years. The analysis did not find a difference in the arrest rate for minority passengers who were required to exit the vehicle. The results were consistent with the 2021 Bias-free audit. Following the 2021 audit, NOPD and OCDM reviewed a randomized sample of vehicle exits, which resulted in corrective action plan that included

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[9] For purposes of this report, minority or minorities refer to individuals that are not white non-Hispanic.

retraining and auditing. See the 2021 Bias-free annual report for more information on how NOPD explored and addressed the disparity surrounding vehicle exits in 2021. Subsequent audits found high levels of compliance (91%) with the policy requirements surrounding vehicle exits. For more details, see the Stop, Search, and Arrest (SSAPJ) audits for 2022 and 2023, found at nola.gov/nopd/nopd-consent-decree.

The analysis found very similar results when looking at Black or African American drivers and all Black or African American occupants. It found lower arrest rates in the same years—2018, 2019, and 2021—with differences in the same range—4-7 percentage points.

When comparing arrest rates for men and women who were required to exit their vehicle, the analysis found lower arrest rates for female drivers, passengers and when looking at all female vehicle occupants. The analysis found the lower arrests rates for women in every year although not for each category—drivers, passengers, and all occupants—every year. The differences ranged from 3-17 percentage points and show a meaningful disparity. To further understand the disparities NOPD plans to conduct a review of a representative, randomized sample of incidents where women were required to exit a vehicle. The review will involve watching videos and reading reports in attempt to gain an understanding of the circumstances surrounding the officer requiring female drivers and/or passengers to exit their vehicles. The results of the review will inform a corrective action plan which may include training enhancements, policy clarifications, additional audits, non-disciplinary corrective action, and formal disciplinary action.

Pat Downs

The analysis of pat down, or frisk searches, included over 1,600 incidents in 2022 and 1,100 incidents in 2023 of people receiving pat down searches (as documented on FICs submitted by officers). The analysis compared the likelihood of a pat down resulting in officers seizing evidence from minority vs. white individuals, Black or African American vs. white individuals, and female vs. male individuals. The premise of the test is that biased officers are more likely to conduct a pat down on a minority with less or no evidence of the person being armed and dangerous than on a non-minority. Thus, lower rates of evidence being seized during incidents involving pat downs would indicate a lower threshold for searching a particular racial/ethnic group. The analysis found lower rates of evidence being seized during pat down incidents involving non-minorities. The difference in rates ranged from 4 percentage points in 2018 and 2019 to 23 percentage points in 2023. The analysis did not determine this difference to be a disparity as it does not indicate disparate treatment against minorities. The analysis found lower rates of evidence being seized during pat down incidents involving women when compared to men. The difference in rates ranged from 2 percentage points in 2020 to 22 in 2023. The differences represent a disparity that is consistent with discrimination of women. To further understand the disparities in pat down outcomes for women NOPD plans to conduct a review of a representative, randomized sample of incidents where women received a pat down search. The review will involve watching videos and reading reports in attempt to gain an understanding of the circumstances surrounding pat downs of women. The results of the

review will inform a corrective action plan which may include training enhancements, policy clarifications, additional audits, non-disciplinary corrective action, and formal disciplinary action.

The analysis did not review 2016 or 2017 because the FIC form was modified in early 2018 to track pat down data. Additionally, there were some data limitations that precluded NOPD from being able to link the specific item seized as a result of a specific search. NOPD is working to modify the FIC to require officers to indicate the evidence seized for each search conducted. For example, the data from the revised FIC will indicate whether a pat down resulted in a weapon being seized or whether a vehicle search led to the seizure of contraband.

Uses of Force

The analysis of uses of force included the 515 subjects of force in 2022, the 583 subjects of force in 2023, and data on whether the subject of force was arrested. The data comes from NOPD's use of force reports, which are documented via IAPro Blueteam. NOPD's force reporting policy, Ch. 1.3.6 found at nola.gov/nopd/policies, requires a report for any force above hand control or escort techniques applied for the purposes of handcuffing, or escort techniques that are not used as pressure-point compliance techniques, do not result in injury or complaint of injury, and are not used to overcome resistance. The pointing of a firearm at a subject is also a use of force that requires a report.

The analysis compared the rates of arrest following uses of force for the following groups: minority vs. white, Black or African American vs. white, and female vs. male. The analysis assumes that police generally use force in response to physical resistance when a subject is being placed under arrest. Thus, a lower rate of arrest for subjects of force would indicate a lower threshold for applying force against a particular demographic group. In 2022 and 2023, the analysis found no statistical difference between the arrest rates for minority and white subjects of force. The analysis also reviewed data from 2016-2021 and had the same findings. The analysis found a higher arrest rate for Black or African American subjects of force when compared to white subjects in 2018, but the result is not interpreted as being consistent with discrimination. The analysis found no difference in arrest rates for the rest of the years assessed when comparing Black or African American to white subjects of force.

The analysis found lower arrest rates for female subjects of force when compared to male subjects for the years 2016-2020 and marginally lower arrests rates in 2022 and 2023. These results represent a disparity and are consistent with discrimination. However, the analysis does not factor NOPD's force review process. Every use of force is investigated and assessed to determine whether it was a reasonable use of force and whether policy violations occurred. In 2022 and 2023, there was no difference in the rates of unjustified use of force for minority and white subjects or for female and male subjects.[10] NOPD's annual reports can be found at: nola.gov/nopd/nopd-consent-decree. Additional statistics regarding uses of force are available in Appendix A.

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[10] In 2022, the rate of unjustified force for white subjects was 0% (0/66) and 2% (8/459) for non-white subjects. A Fisher's Exact test finds no difference between these rates ($p = 0.345$). In 2023, the rate of unjustified force for white

Firearms Pointings

The firearms pointings analysis included a sub-set of use of force incidents from 2022 and 2023 that involved an officer pointing their firearm at someone. It's important to note that every use of force is reviewed and subject to randomized internal audits, the results of which are available in the Department's Use of Force Annual Reports and Audits located at nola.gov/nopd/nopd-consent-decree. Similar to the analyses described above, the analysis of firearm pointings compared the rate of arrest following firearm pointings for the following groups: minority vs. white, Black or African American vs. white, female vs. male. The analysis assumes that police generally point a firearm in response to a perceived threat when a subject is being placed under arrest. Thus, a lower rate of arrest for subjects of a firearm pointing would indicate a lower threshold for the perception of a threat from a particular demographic group.

In 2021, the analysis found that minority subjects of firearm pointings were 18 pp less likely to be arrested relative to non-minority subjects. The analysis found no evidence of a disparity in 2016-2020 or 2022-2023 for minority or Black or African American subjects of a firearm pointing. For information on NOPD's analysis of this disparity in 2021, see the 2021 Bias Free report available at nola.gov/nopd/nopd-consent-decree.

The analysis found lower arrest rates for female subjects of firearm pointings when compared to male subjects in 2016-2020 and 2022-2023. The differences in arrests rates ranged from 39 percentage points in 2016 to 26 in 2017. The difference was 36 percentage points in 2022 and 27 in 2023. These results are interpreted as being consistent with discrimination of women. As mentioned above NOPD reviews all uses of force, including firearm pointings, for reasonableness. Since 2016 all of the incidents involving firearm pointings and force deemed unreasonable by NOPD's review process involved only male subjects.

Handcuffing

The handcuffing analysis included the 4800+ handcuffings in 2022 and 3100+ handcuffings in 2023 and compared the rate of arrest for the following groups: minority vs. white, Black or African American vs. white, and female vs. male. This analysis assumes that the use of handcuffs as temporary detainment is generally done during incidents when a subject is ultimately arrested. Thus, a lower rate of arrest for handcuffed subjects would indicate a lower threshold for temporarily detaining individuals from a particular demographic group. However, we note that this analysis does not account for the specific circumstances surrounding handcuffing or whether handcuffed subjects committed arrestable offenses. The analysis found no difference that can be interpreted as consistent with discrimination between the arrest rates of handcuffed subjects belonging to the groups assessed in 2021, 2022, and 2023. The analysis did not review any years prior to 2021 because the FIC form was modified in early 2021 to track handcuffing data.

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subjects was 0% (0/47) and 1% (6/541) for non-white subjects. A Fisher's Exact test finds no difference between these rates (p=0.608). In 2022, the rate of unjustified force for female subjects was 4.1% (3/74) and 1.3% (6/453) for men. A Fisher Exact test finds no difference between these rates (p = 0.126). In 2023, it was 1.3% (1/76) for women and 1% (5/504) for men. A Fisher Exact test also finds no difference between these rates (p = 0.572)

Misconduct Complaints

The analysis of misconduct complaint investigations looked at the source (internal or external), disposition (positive or negative), and timeliness of complaints and compared rates for officers of different demographics and complainants of different demographics. A negative disposition means the complaint investigation determined misconduct occurred. For the purpose of the analysis, a complaint investigation was considered timely if it was completed within 120 days. That threshold is the maximum number of days investigators have to complete an investigation. The entire process can take much longer, especially when investigations result in a negative disposition, which must be followed by hearings and the imposition of discipline. This means negative dispositions and non-timely investigations correlate in the analysis. NOPD is working to more accurately assess the timeliness of misconduct investigations in data analyses.

In 2022, misconduct complaints for which the majority of accused officers were Black or African-American resulted in a negative disposition at a lower rate than for complaints when the accused officers were white. The difference in rates was approximately 3 percentage points (pp). In 2023, the reverse was true, with a difference of about 6pp. Complaint investigations were more likely to be completed on time when the majority of accused officers were Black or African American than when the majority of accused officers were white in 2022. The difference was approximately 6pp but the reverse was true in 2023, also with a difference of about 6pp. Timeliness correlates with disposition because complaints with negative dispositions take longer to complete, as they require a disciplinary hearing process. NOPD will continue to monitor the timeliness of misconduct investigations to determine whether corrective action is needed. In 2022, complaints for which the majority of accused officers were Black or African-American were less likely to come from internal sources than complaints for which the majority of accused officers were white, by a difference of about 5pp. In 2023, the reverse was true, by a difference of about 9pp.

With regard to outcomes of complaints and the demographics of the complainants, complaints from Black or African American complainants were less likely to result in a negative disposition than complaints from white complainants in 2022, by about 2pp. In 2023, it was by about 3pp. Complaints from Black of African American complainants were more likely to be timely in 2022 than complaints made by white complainants, by about 10pp. In 2023, it was also by about 10pp. We also note that there were far fewer complaints that received a negative disposition and a much larger proportion of those complaints were resolved in a timely manner in 2022 and 2023 when compared to 2016. OCDM conducted an audit of misconduct investigations in 2022 and found substantial compliance with the resolutions being based on the preponderance of the evidence. OCDM did not conduct an audit of misconduct investigations in 2023. Additional statistics regarding misconduct complaints are available in Appendix A.

Response Times

The 2021 response times analysis found slower median response times in majority (>60%) Black or African American neighborhoods. The same was true for 2022 and 2023, with a gap of 2 minutes for Code 2s (emergency responses) in both years and a gap of 71 minutes in 2022 and 42 minutes in

2023 for Code 1s (non-emergency responses). Following the recommendations stemming from the 2021 response times analysis, NOPD designed a method of comparing response times by neighborhood that also factors geography, workload, and officer assignments. The analysis found that response times are longer in Black or African American neighborhoods even when factoring time and day, the type or nature of the call, the numbers of calls in the neighborhood, the geography of the neighborhood, and the number of residents in the neighborhood. The analysis also found that changes to officer assignments and the geographies of the areas to which officers are assigned to patrol could have large impacts on balancing response times across neighborhoods.

Independent of the response times analysis, NOPD had already committed to balancing workload across police districts. NOPD tracks response times by police district on a weekly basis and has been aware of slower response times in the 7th District, which includes many majority Black or African American neighborhoods. Starting in January 2024, NOPD added an additional platoon of officers to the 7th District that works during peak times. Looking at data from January to May 2024, emergency and non-emergency response times were faster when the additional platoon was working. And the percentage of calls that resulted in an officer making the scene and not being able to meet with the caller or interact with someone involved in the call (calls given the disposition Gone on Arrival) was lower by 8 percentage points when the extra platoon was working. NOPD will continue to monitor the impacts of the additional platoon. If this deployment strategy does not reduce the disparity for neighborhoods with majority Black or African American residents, NOPD will explore other workload balancing strategies.

Sex Work Offense Arrests

NOPD's methodology also includes a review of arrests related to sex work. It requires all sex work offense arrests to be audited using a checklist. The general purpose of the audit is to assess whether such arrests are conducted in a respectful and fair manner. In 2022 and 2023 made no sex work offense arrests that were relevant to the checklist audit.

NOPD's Professional Standards and Accountability bureau conducts audits of domestic violence, child abuse, and sex crimes investigations. The audits assess the thoroughness of the investigations, their timeliness, and whether the conclusions are appropriate based on the evidence. The audit reports are posted to nola.gov/nopd/nopd-consent-decree once sensitive information has been removed. The 2022 and 2023 audits found substantial compliance and recommended no corrective action.

Conclusion

NOPD remains committed to bias-free policing, creating a culture of inclusivity, accountability and providing services in a professional, nondiscriminatory, fair, and equitable manner in all police practices.

This report documents the bias-free-related policies, trainings, community engagement, police applicant vetting, and the bias-free audit NOPD conducted in 2022-2023. The bias-free audit found the majority of the results to be positive while identifying areas for improvement. For example, the audit found no disparities for minority or Black or African American subjects in the decision to stop, vehicle exits, pat down searches, uses of force, firearm pointings and handcuffing in 2022 and 2023. On the other hand, the audit found disparities for female subjects in many of the areas assessed and a disparity in response times in majority Black or African American neighborhoods. These mostly positive results reflect NOPD's dedication to bias-free policing, the programs and policies covered in this report, and other innovative NOPD programs such as: Ethical Policing is Courageous/Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (EPIC/ABLE), close and effective supervision, allegation-based misconduct investigations, and internal auditing; with a level a granularity that exceeds other law enforcement agencies. NOPD is committed to further investigating the disparities identified and implementing corrective action plans to resolve them.

The Department affirms its commitment to maintaining transparency and recognizing that continued reforms must be internally driven. That is why on an annual basis, NOPD is committed to reviewing, adapting, and executing its bias-free programs and reporting the details to the public as part of its robust accountability systems.

Appendices

Appendix A: Additional information for misconduct complaints, stops and arrests, and uses of force

Misconduct Complaints

Misconduct complaints involving discrimination are investigated and assessed according to Chapter 41.13 – Bias Free Policing and other related policies such as Chapter 41.13.1 – Interactions with LGBTQ Persons. A complaint is any allegation of misconduct committed by any NOPD employee that is reported by any person, including any NOPD employee. Table 1 below shows two allegations of discrimination or bias were sustained between 2015 and 2023. For the one in 2020, the employee resigned while under investigation. And for the one in 2023, the employee received a two-day suspension for repeatedly neglecting to introduce himself.

Table 1: Allegations of Bias by Disposition and Year

Disposition	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Sustained	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Pending (under investigation)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exonerated	5	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Not sustained	4	5	2	4	3	3	3	1	0
No formal investigation merited	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfounded	23	16	25	21	12	8	7	5	20
DI-2 (Counseling)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancelled	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
Total	**33**	**30**	**29**	**26**	**17**	**14**	**10**	**6**	**23**

*For definitions of allegation dispositions, see Chapter 26.2: Adjudication of Misconduct, available at nola.gov/nopd/policies.

The number of discrimination and bias-based allegations over the past eight years saw a gradual decline from 33 in 2015 to 6 in 2022 but increased to 23 in 2023. Over the same time period, NOPD has made a concerted effort toward transparency and public awareness of the processes to file complaints of NOPD misconduct, as well as how to submit commendations for outstanding examples of police work. Placards, brochures, and forms detailing the complaint and commendation process have been made available to each District Station, NOPD Headquarters, City Hall, the office of the Independent Police Monitor, and New Orleans' public libraries. This information has

been transcribed in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese to provide all New Orleans residents and visitors a way to contact the NOPD regarding positive and/or negative experiences.

It is also worth noting that the majority of allegations of discrimination and bias-based policing receive a final disposition of "Unfounded." According to NOPD policy, the Unfounded disposition is used in cases in which "the investigation determines, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the alleged misconduct did not occur or did not involve the subject employee." The disposition "Not sustained" means the investigator or hearing officer was unable to determine, by a preponderance of the evidence, whether alleged misconduct occurred.

Stops and Arrests
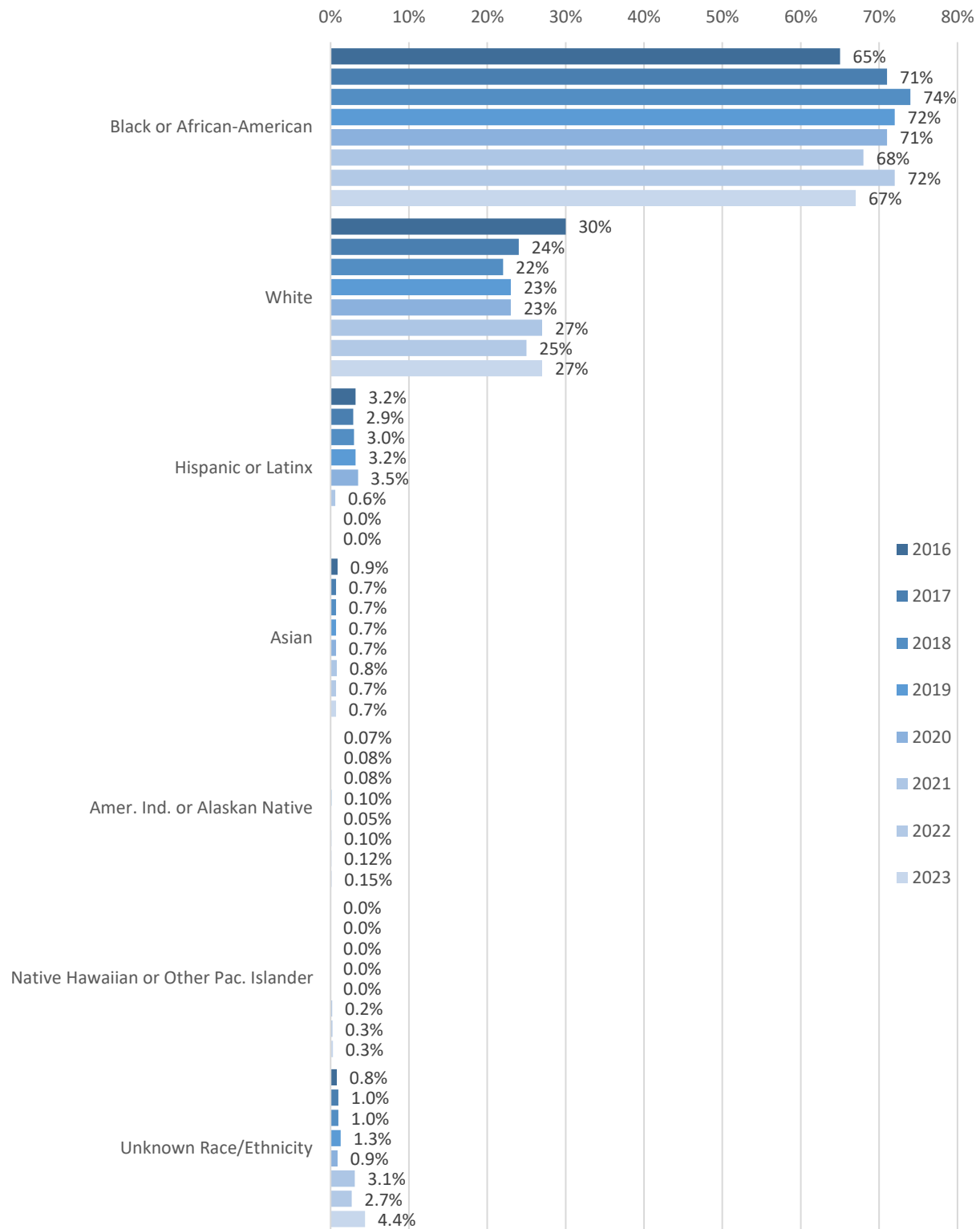
Ethnicity of FIC Subjects

Figure 1 (see next page) gives the distribution of stops across races/ethnicities for 2016-2023. The distribution of stops across races/ethnicities in 2023 resembled the statistics of previous years. Black or African-American individuals represented 67% of all subjects documented on FICs, down from 72% in 2022. White individuals represented 27% of all subjects documented on FICs, up from 25% in 2022. FICs documenting Asian, and American Indian and Alaskan Native individuals showed little to no change, remaining at about 1%, and <1%, respectively in 2015 through 2023. Instances of officers documenting people on FICs with unknown race ethnicity increased from consistently about 1% from 2015-2020 to 3.1% in 2021, 2.7% in 2022, and 4.4% in 2023. This is likely due to the removal of "Hispanic" from the race/ethnicity options on the FIC in February 2021. Although the portion of stops of Black or African-American individuals appears high, experts believe measures of resident population (i.e. Census data) should not be used as a sole method of benchmarking the population at risk of being stopped. This is partly due to concerns that the Census undercounts minorities, pedestrian and vehicular populations include a greater percentage of minorities than indicated by the Census, a large portion of drivers are not residents, and officers are more likely to be in minority neighborhoods because a disproportionate number of calls for service come from minority neighborhoods.[11] In 2023, Officers indicated 64% of subjects documented on FICs lived in New Orleans.

[Figure 1 is on the next page]

[11] Analysis Group. 2005. Proposed Pedestrian and Motor Vehicle Stop Data Analyses Methodology Report. Los Angeles; Grogger and Ridgeway. 2006. Testing for Racial Profiling in Traffic Stops From Behind a Veil of Darkness. Journal of American Statistical Association, September 2006, Vol 101, No. 475 via The Rand Corporation; Haberman et al. 2020. Developing an Analytical Framework for Assessing Bias-Free Policing in the City of Cincinnati, Preliminary Report. University of Cincinnati. Ch 5 Traffic Stop Analysis, External Benchmark Census Data, P40; Police Strategies LLC. 2021. Demographic Disparity Analysis of Law Enforcement Data from the Spokane Police Department. Appendix C, The Problem with Population, P270.

Figure 1 – FIC Subjects in New Orleans by race/ethnicity of the subject, 2012-2023

Black or African-American
- 65%
- 71%
- 74%
- 72%
- 71%
- 68%
- 72%
- 67%

White
- 30%
- 24%
- 22%
- 23%
- 23%
- 27%
- 25%
- 27%

Hispanic or Latinx
- 3.2%
- 2.9%
- 3.0%
- 3.2%
- 3.5%
- 0.6%
- 0.0%
- 0.0%

Asian
- 0.9%
- 0.7%
- 0.7%
- 0.7%
- 0.7%
- 0.8%
- 0.7%
- 0.7%

Amer. Ind. or Alaskan Native
- 0.07%
- 0.08%
- 0.08%
- 0.10%
- 0.05%
- 0.10%
- 0.12%
- 0.15%

Native Hawaiian or Other Pac. Islander
- 0.0%
- 0.0%
- 0.0%
- 0.0%
- 0.0%
- 0.2%
- 0.3%
- 0.3%

Unknown Race/Ethnicity
- 0.8%
- 1.0%
- 1.0%
- 1.3%
- 0.9%
- 3.1%
- 2.7%
- 4.4%

Legend: 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023

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Sex of FIC Subjects

As shown in Figure 2 (see next page), in 2023, males represented 67% of all subjects documented on FICs, a slight increase from 65% in 2019. Females represented 33% of all subjects documented on FICs, a slight decrease from 35% in 2019.

Figure 2 - Stops in New Orleans by sex of the subject, 2016-2023
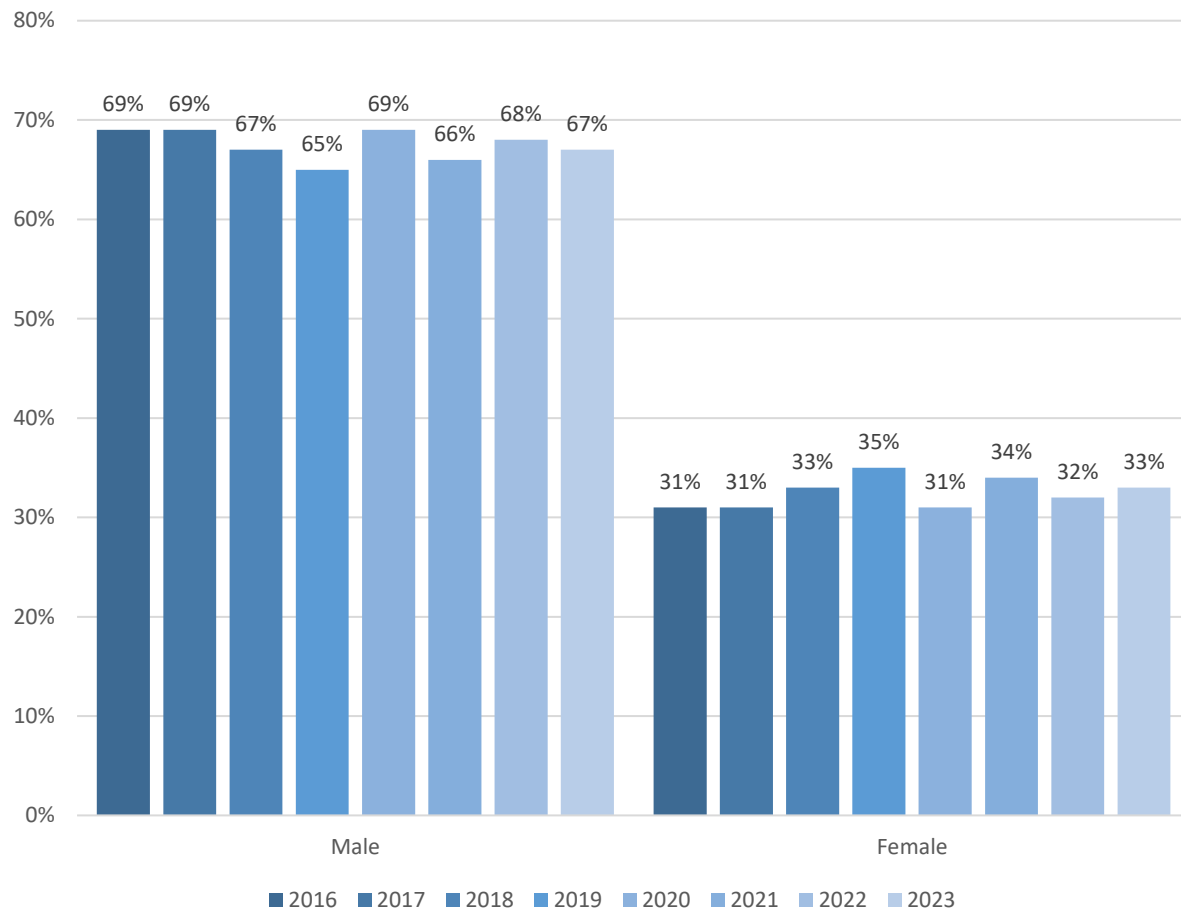
Arrests

Arrest data shows the proportion of arrests for each race/ethnicity has remained relatively constant over the past seven years. Of all the people arrested by NOPD between 2016 and 2023, 78% were Black or African-American; 21% were white; 1% were Hispanic or Latinx; and less than 1% were Asian, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or of unknown race/ethnicity.

Figure 3: Arrests in New Orleans by race/ethnicity of the subject, 2016-2023
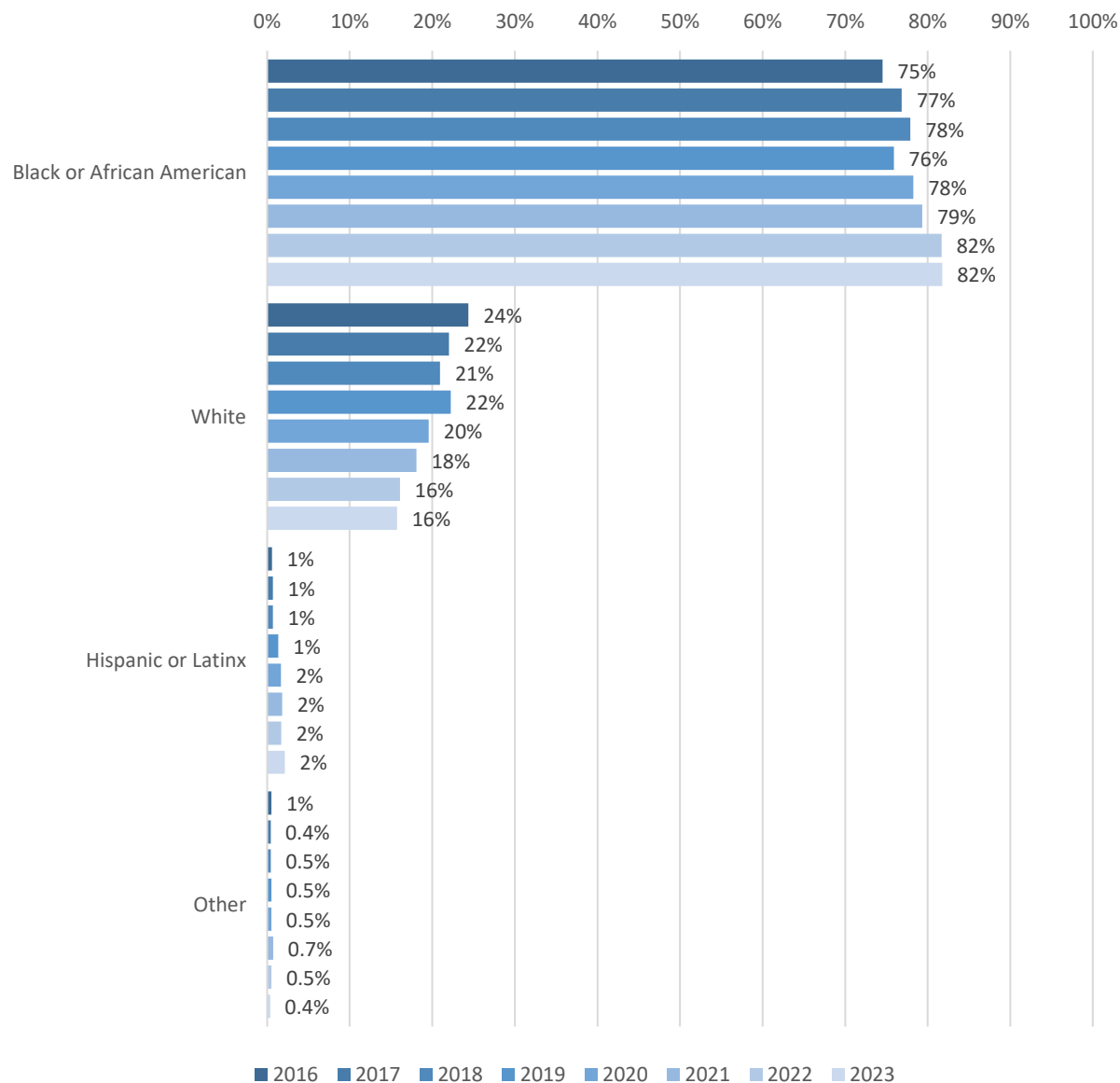
The following figure illustrates the percentages of male and female subjects arrested by NOPD between 2016 and 2023. With respect to sex, the demographics of arrested subjects saw little change over the six-year period. Of all the persons arrested by NOPD between 2016 and 2023, 23% were female while the other 77% were male.

Figure 4: Arrests in New Orleans by sex of the subject, 2016-2023
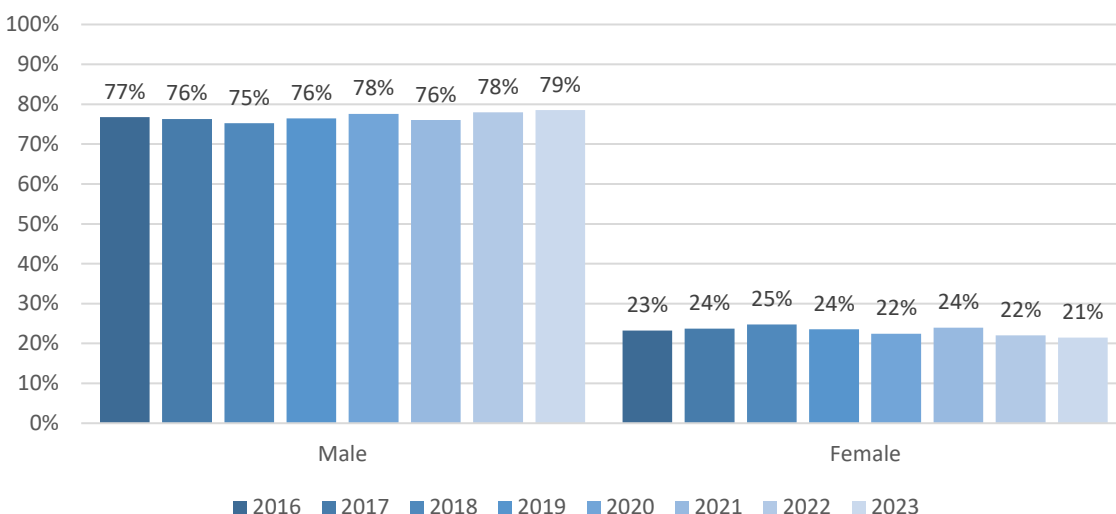
These data may be used as points of reference but do not provide enough information to draw statistically valid conclusions regarding bias or lack thereof. One cannot infer implicit or explicit biases among NOPD personnel from data presented in this report.

To learn more about the NOPD's stop, search, and arrest activities, see the Stop and Search Annual Report found at nola.gov/nopd/nopd-consent-decree.

Uses of Force

Individual force incidents can include multiple officers, using multiple types of force. For example, consider if six members of the Violent Offender Warrant Squad (VOWS) are deployed to apprehend a suspect, during which time all of the officers have their weapons exhibited/pointed, and one of them has to use a takedown technique to subdue the suspect(s). In this scenario, there would be a single force tracking number (FTN) created to document the incident; however, there would be 7 individual uses of force, one for each weapon pointed and another for the takedown. During any force incident involving NOPD officers, each type of force used is recorded, along with identifying information for each of the officers that used force.

Table 2 shows in 2023 there were 437 reported incidents in which NOPD Officers used force, which is a decrease from the 605 force incidents reported in 2017. The percentage of arrests that involved force increased from 3.3% in 2019 to 6.5% in 2023. It is important to note that police activity was generally lower than previous years in 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 due to COVID-19 and a net loss in personnel. For example, calls for service in 2023 were down 29% from 2019 and arrests were down 42 percent.

There are a number of reasons the percentage of arrests that involve force may increase or decrease. For example, the number of people resisting arrest, making force necessary to make an arrest, may

increase. Or officers may have started exercising less restraint. It should also be noted that arrests do not represent all instances during which officers may use force. Any detention could result in force. The arrests numbers in Table 2, for example, do not include transports of people in crisis or incidents involving detentions and no arrest, such as incidents during which the detained subject received a summons in lieu of arrest.

The data found in the Department's 2022 Use of Force report, found at nola.gov/nopd/nopd-consent-decree, has an in-depth review of all force incidents for the last seven years. The report includes information on the number of excessive force allegations and the number of NOPD force investigations that deem at least one use of force during an incident unjustified. Both show a decrease from 2021 to 2022, indicating the increase in the percentage of arrests that involve force from 2021 to 2022, as shown in Table 2, did not coincide with an increase in excessive or unjustified force. As of the writing of this report the 2023 Use of Force Report was not yet complete.

Table 2: Percentage of Arrests that Involve Use of Force

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Arrests	13,034	14,517	13,505	11,511	6,762	6,606	6,067	6,725
Force incidents	584	605	441	380	348	399	451	437
Percent of arrests that involve force	4.5%	4.2%	3.3%	3.3%	5.1%	6.0%	7.4%	6.5%

In 2023, NOPD reported using 940 types of force, a decrease from 1,135 in 2017, but an increase from the 694 in 2020.

Table 3: Types of Force Used, 2016-2023

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Firearm Discharge[1]	6	3	2	20	13	8	5	7
Firearm Exhibited/Pointed	444	444	304	258	243	259	319	336
CEW Discharged[1]	48	46	52	50	49	31	39	50
CEW Exhibited/Pointed[2]	103	105	20	7	0	2	6	5
Baton	2	2	4	2	3	5	2	3
Hands	280	241	223	156	149	241	181	187
Takedown[3]	155	220	186	200	152	201	216	252
Strike	3	4	12	3	10	8	12	16
Canine Deployments[4]	25	17	13	7	17	15	13	11
Escort Techniques	40	31	18	8	30	25	25	42
Defense Techniques	1	7	8	3	4	3	4	2
Other[5]	29	15	14	17	24	23	15	29
Total	**1,136**	**1,135**	**856**	**731**	**694**	**821**	**837**	**940**

[1] Accidental discharges not included

[2] In 2018, NOPD stopped requiring officers to report when they point their CEW at a subject.

[3] In 2018 the Department revised the takedown definition in Chapter 1.3 (NOPD policies are available at nola.gov/nopd/policies).

[4] While four incidents involving canines resulted in bites in 2016, no bites were reported in 2017 through 2019.

[5] Other includes uses of force not otherwise categorized.

Table 4 (see next page) shows force types used during incidents that involved at least one arrest compared to incidents that involved no arrest. A majority (80%, 756/940) of the uses of force in 2023 occurred while officers were making an arrest, or during situations in which an arrest became necessary.

[Table 4 is on the next page]

Table 4: Force Types Used during Incidents Involving an Arrest, 2017-2023

	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	@	No @	@	No @	@	No @	@	No @	@	No @	@	No @	@	No @
Firearm Discharge	2	1	0	2	9	11	1	12	3	5	1	4	1	6
Firearm Exhibited/ Pointed	366	78	254	50	206	52	169	74	175	84	244	75	289	47
CEW Discharged	37	9	36	16	35	15	32	17	23	8	29	10	38	12
CEW Exhibited/ Pointed	84	21	17	3	6	1	0	0	2	0	3	3	4	1
Baton	1	1	4	0	2	0	2	1	2	3	2	0	2	1
Hands	199	42	187	36	113	43	96	53	146	95	133	48	137	50
Takedown	182	38	145	41	164	36	111	41	125	76	172	44	197	55
Strike	4	0	11	1	3	0	8	2	3	5	12	0	14	2
Canine Deployments	17	0	13	0	7	0	16	1	14	1	13	0	10	1
Escort Techniques	20	11	13	5	4	4	21	9	18	7	13	12	35	7
Defense Techniques	7	0	8	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	4	0	2	0
Other	10	5	10	4	8	9	16	8	11	12	11	4	27	2
Total	**929**	**206**	**698**	**158**	**559**	**172**	**475**	**219**	**524**	**297**	**637**	**200**	**756**	**184**

*@ = Arrest

Use of Force Demographics

Below are three tables listing the number of subjects of force by age, sex, and race/ethnicity for each from 2016 to 2023.

[Table 5 is on the next page]

Table 5: Age of Subjects of Force

	≤ 10	11-17	18-27	28-37	38-47	48-57	58+	Not Specified
2016	4	91	256	202	77	51	21	53
2017	5	64	307	192	78	43	23	43
2018	2	76	186	140	64	30	12	39
2019	1	51	134	120	75	23	18	37
2020	0	49	112	110	60	22	11	38
2021	3	45	145	119	63	25	10	53
2022	0	74	171	137	56	31	9	56
2023	1	75	192	157	67	24	12	66

Table 5 shows in 2023, 192 incidents of force involved individuals between the age of 18 and 27, which is more than the other age groups. Individuals between the ages of 28 and 37 were the next highest with 157 incidents of force in 2023.

Table 6 shows more incidents of force involve male than female subjects. In 2023, 504 (85%) of the 594 subjects of force were male, while 76 (13%) subjects of force were women.

Table 6: Sex of Subjects of Force

	Male	Female	Not Specified
2016	627	113	15
2017	648	102	5
2018	469	76	4
2019	388	70	1
2020	340	56	6
2021	393	66	4
2022	454	74	6
2023	504	76	14

The data in Table 7 shows force was used against 513 Black or African-American, 47 white, and 10 Hispanic/Latinx individuals in 2023. The percentage of subjects of force that were Black or African American remained about the same (81%-83%) from 2016-2022 and increased slightly to 86% in 2023.

[Table 7 is on the next page]

Table 7: Race/Ethnicity of Subjects of Force

	African American	White	Hispanic	Other
2016	617	99	15	24
2017	621	96	20	18
2018	447	75	15	12
2019	381	54	10	14
2020	327	53	10	12
2021	383	62	9	9
2022	435	66	9	24
2023	513	47	10	24

This data is further explored in the Stop and Search Annual and Use of Force Annual Reports, which can be found at nola.gov/nopd/nopd-consent-decree.

Appendix B: 2022-23 Bias-Free Audit NOPD

1. Analysis of Traffic Stops

NOPD analyzed its traffic stops for disparities in officers' decision to stop using the Veil of Darkness (VOD) method. The VOD method expects an un-biased police department to have no difference between the racial composition of drivers who are stopped during daylight and darkness. It assumes officers are more likely to see the people they choose to stop before they do so during daylight than in darkness and thus a biased department would stop racial minorities at a higher rate during daylight.

Evaluating racial and ethnic disparities in the decision by police to stop a motor vehicle is complicated by the lack of an appropriate counterfactual, i.e. a benchmark to compare the demographic composition of traffic stops against. To overcome this challenge, Grogger and Ridgeway (2006) propose a test which compares the likelihood a traffic stop is made of a minority motorist during daylight relative to darkness (see also Ridgeway 2009; Horace and Rohlin 2019; Kalinowski et al. 2018, 2020a, 2020b). The authors demonstrate that, under a certain set of conditions, a change in the odds of a stopped motorist being a minority from daylight to darkness is equivalent to a change in the odds a minority motorist is stopped. If we were to assume that the only thing changing between daylight and darkness is the ability of police officers to detect race prior to making a traffic stop, an increase in the likelihood a minority motorist is stopped during daylight is indicative of discrimination. To account for the fact that enforcement activity and the driving population are likely to change from day to night, the test focuses on a fixed window of the day when the timing of sunset varies throughout the year. Further, researchers typically apply regression analysis to hold constant things like time of day, day of week, and geographic location.13 In recent years, the so-called "Veil of Darkness" test has become the gold standard for evaluating disparities in the decision by police to make a motor vehicle stop (Ross et al. 2021).

NOPD used Field Interview Card (FIC) data from 2016-2023. NOPD excluded FICs that were not documented as Traffic Violations and those that were not between 5pm-9pm (the inter-twilight window). Additionally, NOPD excluded FICs documenting stops that occurred between sunset and the end of twilight. NOPD also excluded FICs with narratives that included text indicating a specific set of infractions (i.e. cellphone, seatbelt, or inoperative lighting) were the reason for the stop due to the fact that their enforcement is likely correlated with visibility and potentially race. Additionally, NOPD built daylight and twilight data tables from the data made available by the Navy's Astronomical Applications Department[12]. See the SQL query in Appendix 1 for more data preparation details.

NOPD used the remaining FIC data and the daylight data to conduct linear regressions for each year, separately, from 2016-2023. The regression analyses used daylight to estimate the race/ethnicity of drivers stopped by NOPD officers. The analyses also factored time, location, and the officer. See Appendix 1 for more info on the variables and regression models. In summary, the analyses could be interpreted as finding a difference in rates that was consistent with discrimination in 2016, but not in 2017-2023.

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[12] Find the Navy's daylight data here aa.usno.navy.mil/data/RS_OneYear

Changes in FIC Frequency

It is important to note that the number of FICs per year has declined over recent years. As one can see in the summary tables in Appendix 2, the number of FICs used in this analysis was highest in 2018 at 7,612 and lowest in 2023 at 914. Figure 1 below shows counts for FICs, calls for service (CFS), and police reports (EPR) overtime. The data show FICs and CFS have trended downward since 2016. The FIC numbers in the chart represent all FICs created in the time period as opposed to the subset used in this analysis of traffic stops. The decline in FICs is likely due to the net loss in commissioned employees each year since 2020 and the disbanding of proactive units in the districts in late 2020. With the steady net loss in officers, patrol officers rarely have time between calls for service to conduct proactive traffic stops. And the proactive units solely took enforcement action that required an FIC. FICs are required for discretionary stops, like traffic stops, and warrantless searches, amongst other scenarios. See NOPD policy Chapter 41.12 Field Interview Cards, available at nola.gov/nopd/policies, for more details on when FICs are required.

Figure 1: NOPD Field Interview Card (FIC), Calls for Service (CFS), and Electronic Police Report (EPR) counts over time
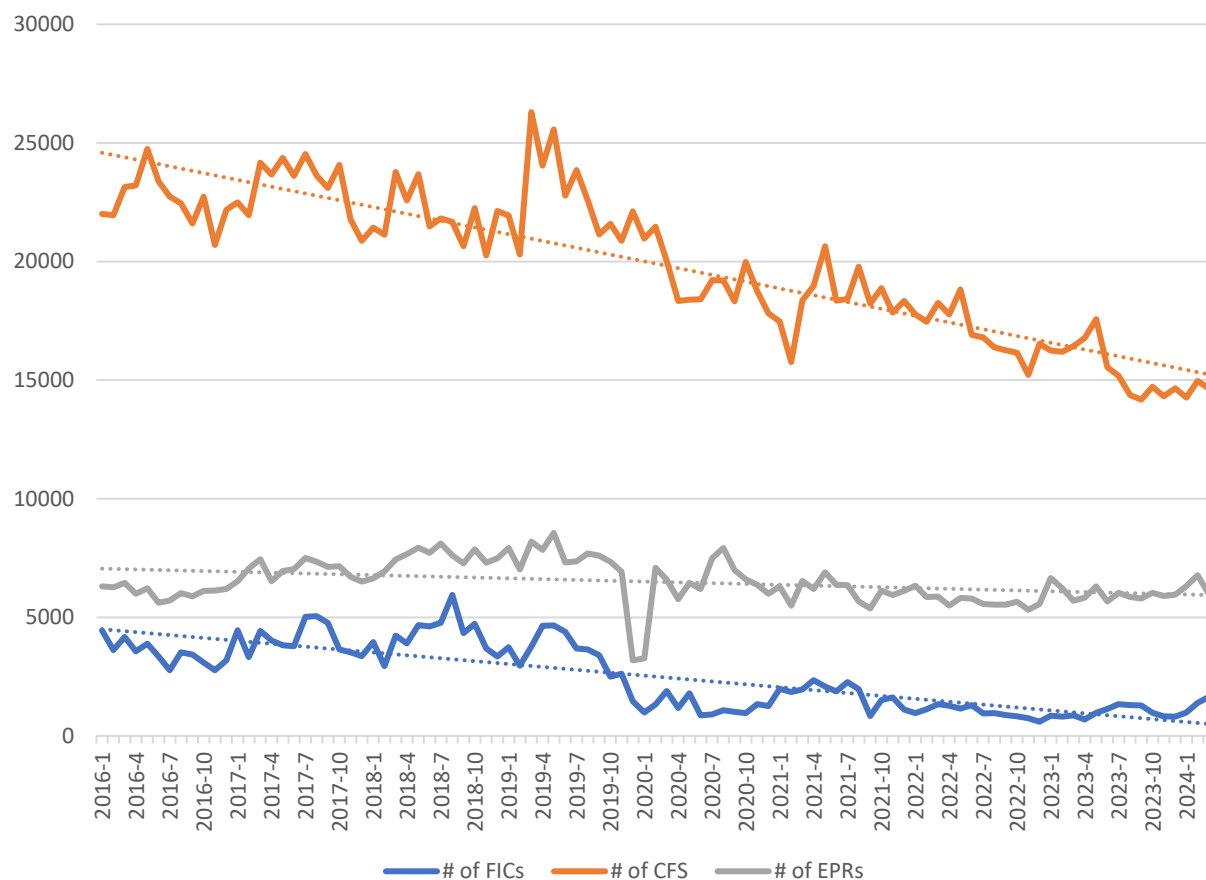
*CFS data includes incidents with the following final dispositions: RTF, NAT, GOA, UNF and does not include self-initiated incidents.

VOD Regression Results and Discussion

Below are bar graphs demonstrating the regression results. The bar graphs show the predicted percentage of minority and Black or African American drivers who were stopped in darkness and in daylight.[13] The graphs demonstrate the impact daylight (LightDark = 1) is predicted to have on the demographics of drivers stopped by NOPD officers. In 2022, although the analysis appears to predict a higher percentage of minority and Black or African American drivers in daylight than in darkness, the p values are too high to conclude the results indicate a disparity or that daylight correlates with the demographics of drivers stopped by NOPD. In 2023, the analysis appears to predict a lower percentage of minority and Black or African American drivers in daylight than in darkness, but the p values are also too high to conclude daylight correlates with the likelihood an NOPD officer will stop a minority or Black of African American motorist. For more details on the regression results for 2022 and 2023, and the results for 2016-2021, see the summary tables in Appendix 2.

Figure 1: Estimated Probability of a Minority Motorists Being Stopped for a Moving Violation in Darkness and Daylight in 2022

Racial Minorities
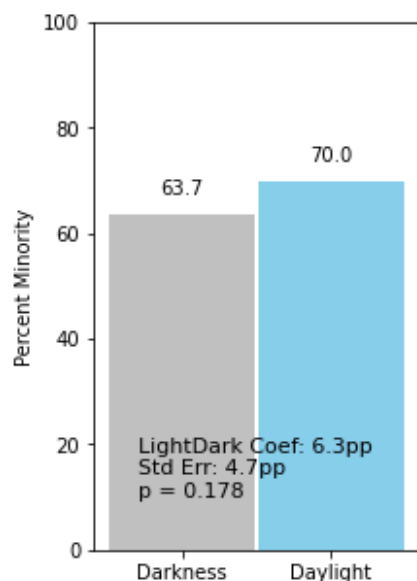
Black or African American

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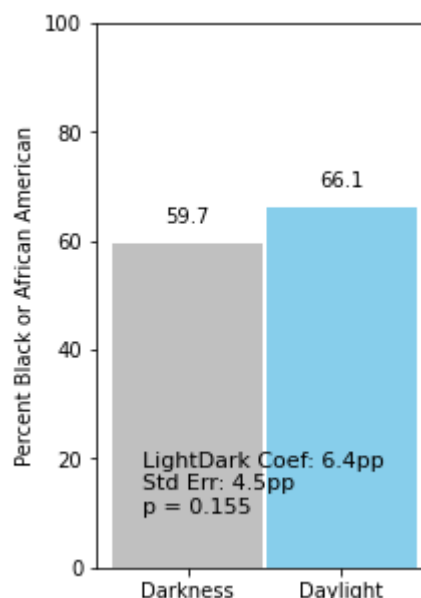
[13] The bar charts illustrate the difference by showing the intercept coefficient as the percentage of minority or Black or African American drivers in darkness versus the intercept coefficient plus the LightDark coefficient as the percentage in daylight. The charts use the results from the regression model that uses District fixed effects (see appendix 1) which found the lowest p values for the LightDark variable (see appendix 2), or in other words, the best chance that daylight correlates with the demographics of a motorist stopped by an NOPD officer.

Figure 2: Estimated Probability of a Minority Motorists being Stopped for a Moving Violation in Darkness and Daylight in 2023

Racial Minorities
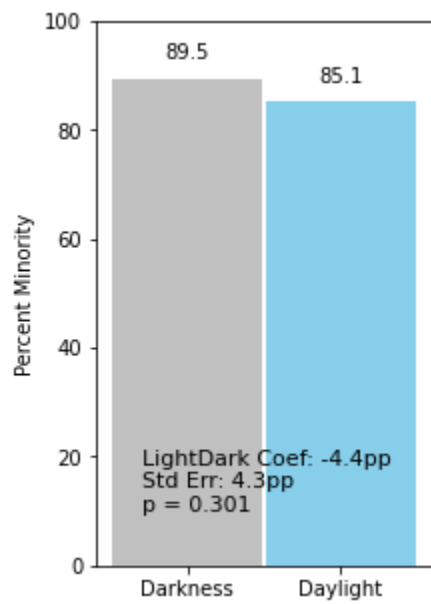
Black or African American
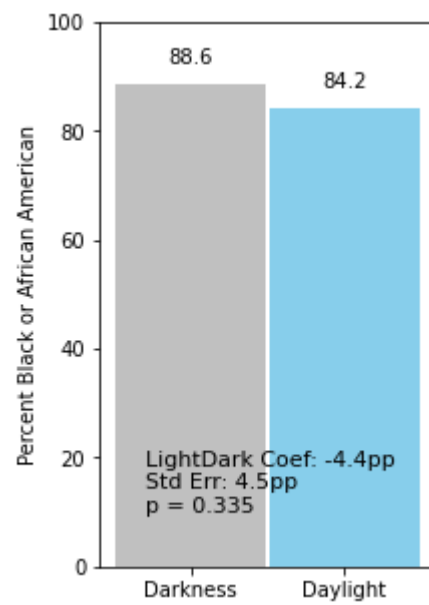
2. Analyses of Post-Stop Enforcement

NOPD conducted analyses of post-stop enforcement (hit-rate analyses) for the years 2016-2023 using chi-square tests to make the following hit-rate comparisons: minority vs. white, Black or African American vs white, and female vs. male.[14] Hit-rate analyses are premised on the concept that equal rates of outcomes—such as arrest or evidence seized—for minorities and non-minorities following an activity—such as vehicle exits, pat downs, or uses of force—implies officers applied an equal threshold to conduct the activity for each group. For example, if the analysis finds the rate of arrest following a use of force is significantly lower for minorities than non-minorities, the results are interpreted as officers generally applying a lower threshold (generally having lesser justifications or having justification less often) to use force on minorities.

The challenge of analyzing post-stop enforcement (i.e. search, force, or vehicle exits) for evidence of racial or ethnic disparities is that alternative's approach, which condition on observables, may suffer from the well-known "infra-marginality problem." Put simply, disparities in post-stop outcomes might exist due to differences in the distribution of stopped motorists in terms of things observed by police on the scene and not easily observed by analysts using the FIC data. These differences are likely to persist even when the researcher controls for a rich set of observable characteristics. As such, scholars and practitioners have focused on hit-rate style tests following Knowles et al. (2001) as opposed to a conditioning on observables approach (see also Dharmapala & Ross 2003; Antonovics & Knight 2004; and Anwar & Fang 2006).[15] Hit-rate tests are motivated by Becker's (1971) model of discrimination where police bias is conceptualized as an officer facing a lower internal cost of engaging in discretionary post-stop enforcement against a minority relative to a non-minority in terms of things like search, force, or vehicle exits. In the absence of disparate treatment and in a world where the police make discretionary post-stop enforcement decisions on the basis of reasonable suspicion or a credible threat, the costs of engaging in enforcement for different groups should be equal. Thus, one should expect the empirical probability of a search yielding contraband to be equal across racial/ethnic groups even when the guilt rates across these groups differs. Put differently, unbiased police officers may engage in discretionary post-stop enforcement against minorities more often than non-minorities but only if and proportional to their higher likelihood of guilt. If minorities face a disproportionate rate of post-stop enforcement relative to their guilt rate, it is indicative that police face a lower cost for engaging in these activities and are biased against them.[16]

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[14] The hit-rate analyses reported in the 2021 bias-free annual report used regression analysis.

[15] Simoiu et al. (2017) also propose a threshold-style test that has the benefit of alleviating potential concerns of inframarginality in the hit-rate style tests but at the cost expense of adding significant complexity. In an effort to propose parsimonious solutions, I have limited my discussion to hit rate tests but would not be opposed to a threshold test.

[16] Note that hit-rate style tests are typically used with searches where the "hit" is contraband being found and is not a discretionary decision on the part of officers. In this analysis, arrest is used as a proxy for contraband being found in searches and for the true guilt rate in vehicle exits and use of force. Imagining that there is also disparate treatment towards minority motorists in terms of the likelihood of arrest and that arrests overstate the true guilt rate, we might imagine that a hit-rate style test would be potentially biased against finding discrimination even when it exists

The charts below show results for 2022 and 2023. To see results for 2016-2023 see Appendix 3. Lower rates for racial minority, Black or African American, or female subjects (blue bar smaller than the grey bar or negative delta and p ≤ 0.05) are interpreted as being consistent with discrimination.

In summary the results show no disparities when comparing hit-rates by race/ethnicity, but many disparities when looking at sex (female vs. male). NOPD should conduct further analysis that includes reviewing representative randomized samples of individual incidents to attempt to understand why women are less likely than men to be arrested following vehicle exits, uses of force, and gunpointings, and why officers are less likely to seize weapons, or any evidence, from women they pat down when compared to men.

2.a. Vehicle Exits

The vehicle exits hit-rate analyses attempt to assess whether NOPD officers apply an equal threshold across demographic segments when requiring drivers and passengers to exit vehicles. These analyses look at the rate of arrest following vehicle exits.

Minority vs. White Vehicle Exits

The analysis of racial minority and white drivers, documented in the chart below, found results that were not consistent with discrimination (lower arrest rate or negative delta and p ≤ 0.05) for the years 2022 and 2023.
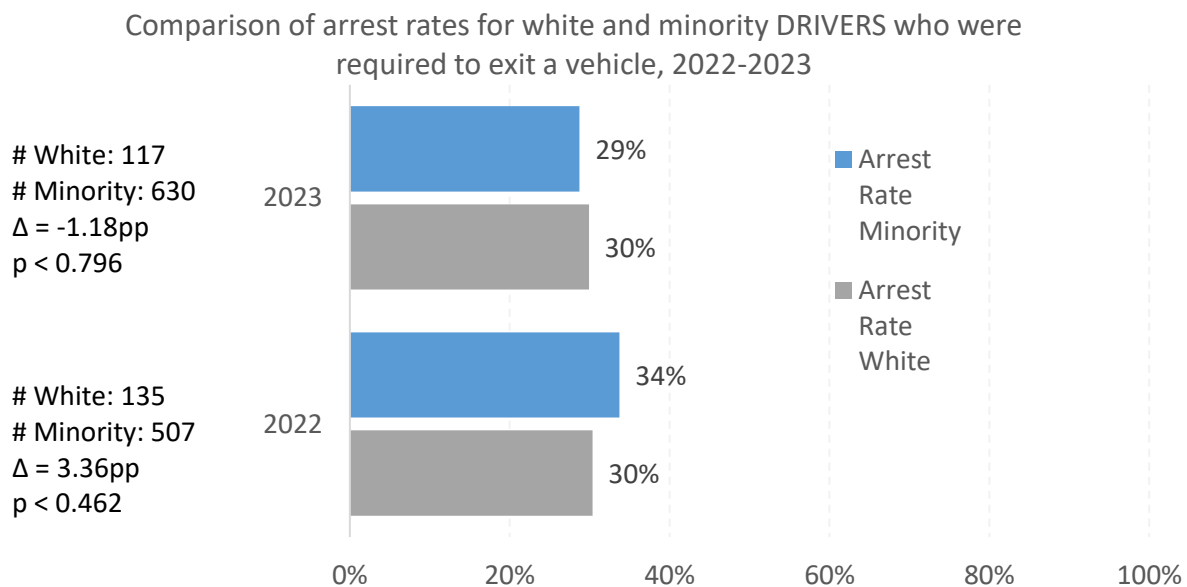
Comparison of arrest rates for white and minority DRIVERS who were required to exit a vehicle, 2022-2023

White: 117
Minority: 630
Δ = -1.18pp
p < 0.796

2023

29%

30%

■ Arrest Rate Minority

■ Arrest Rate White

White: 135
Minority: 507
Δ = 3.36pp
p < 0.462

2022

34%

30%

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for minority drivers is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

The results of the analysis of minority and white passengers were not consistent with discrimination for the years 2022 and 2023.
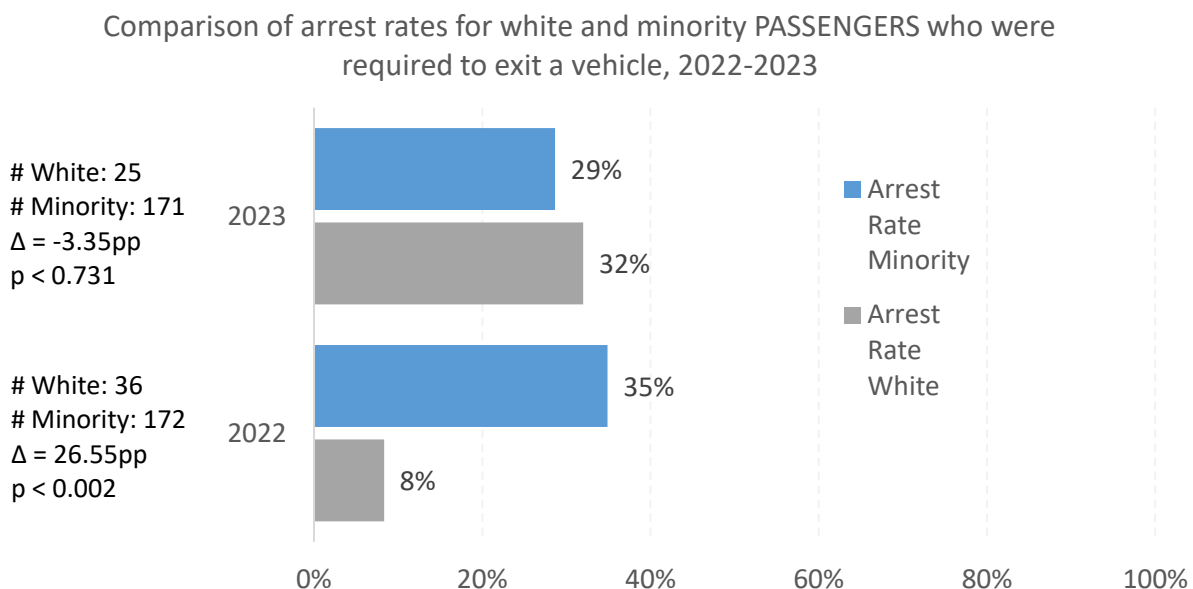
Comparison of arrest rates for white and minority PASSENGERS who were required to exit a vehicle, 2022-2023

White: 25
Minority: 171
Δ = -3.35pp
p < 0.731

White: 36
Minority: 172
Δ = 26.55pp
p < 0.002

2023: Arrest Rate Minority 29%, Arrest Rate White 32%
2022: Arrest Rate Minority 35%, Arrest Rate White 8%

Legend: Arrest Rate Minority (blue), Arrest Rate White (gray)

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for minority passengers is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

The analysis of white and minority vehicle occupants (drivers and passengers), documented in the chart below, found results that were similar to the analysis of drivers above. The results were not consistent with discrimination for the years 2022 and 2023.

Comparison of arrest rates for white and minority vehicle occupants (passengers and drivers) who were required to exit a vehicle, 2022-2023

White: 142
Minority: 801
Δ = -1.57pp
p < 0.705

White: 171
Minority: 679
Δ = 8.29pp
p < 0.039

2023: Arrest Rate Minority 29%, Arrest Rate White 30%
2022: Arrest Rate Minority 34%, Arrest Rate White 26%

Legend: Arrest Rate Minority (blue), Arrest Rate White (gray)

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for minority vehicle occupants is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

Black or African American vs. White Vehicle Exits

The analysis of white and Black or African American drivers who were required to exit their vehicles found results that were not consistent with discrimination for the years 2022 and 2023.

Comparison of arrest rates for white and Black or African American DRIVERS who were required to exit a vehicle, 2022-2023

White: 117
Black/AA: 624
Δ = -1.39pp
p < 0.761

2023: Arrest Rate Black/AA 29%, Arrest Rate White 30%

White: 135
Black/AA: 501
Δ = 3.16pp
p < 0.488

2022: Arrest Rate Black/AA 34%, Arrest Rate White 30%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for Black or African American drivers is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

The results for white and black or African American passengers were not consistent with discrimination for the years 2022 and 2023.

Comparison of arrest rates for white and Black or African American PASSENGERS who were required to exit a vehicle, 2022-2023

White: 25
Black/AA: 170
Δ = -3.18pp
p < 0.745

2023: Arrest Rate Black/AA 29%, Arrest Rate White 32%

White: 36
Black/AA: 171
Δ = 26.75pp
p < 0.002

2022: Arrest Rate Black/AA 35%, Arrest Rate White 8%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for Black or African American passengers is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

The results for white and Black or African American occupants were not consistent with discrimination for the years 2022 and 2023.

Comparison of arrest rates for white and black or African American vehicle occupants (passengers and drivers) who were required to exit a vehicle, 2022-2023

White: 142
Black/AA: 794
Δ = -1.69pp
p < 0.682

2023

29%

30%

■ Arrest Rate Black/AA

White: 171
Black/AA: 672
Δ = 8.2pp
p < 0.041

2022

34%

26%

■ Arrest Rate White

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for Black or African American vehicle occupants is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

Male vs. Female Vehicle Exits

The results for female and male drivers who were required to exit their vehicle were consistent with discrimination in 2023. They show female drivers were arrested less often by a difference of 10 percentage points (p < 0.012) after being required to exit their vehicle.

[chart on next page]

Comparison of arrest rates for male and female DRIVERS who were required to exit a vehicle, 2022-2023

Male: 585
Female: 162
Δ = -10.12pp
p < 0.012

2023
21% (Arrest Rate Female)
31% (Arrest Rate Male)

Male: 513
Female: 129
Δ = 1.36pp
p < 0.77

2022
34% (Arrest Rate Female)
33% (Arrest Rate Male)

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for female drivers is considered consistent with discrimination.
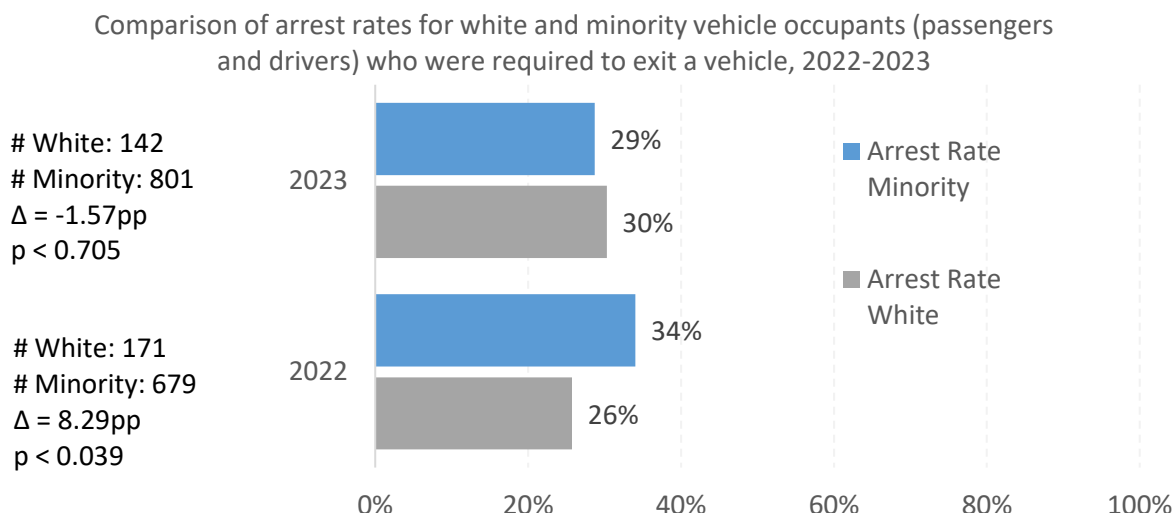**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

The results for female and male passengers were consistent with discrimination in 2022 and 2023. The arrest rate for women was 13 percentage points lower than the rate for men in 2023, and 17 percentage points lower in 2023.
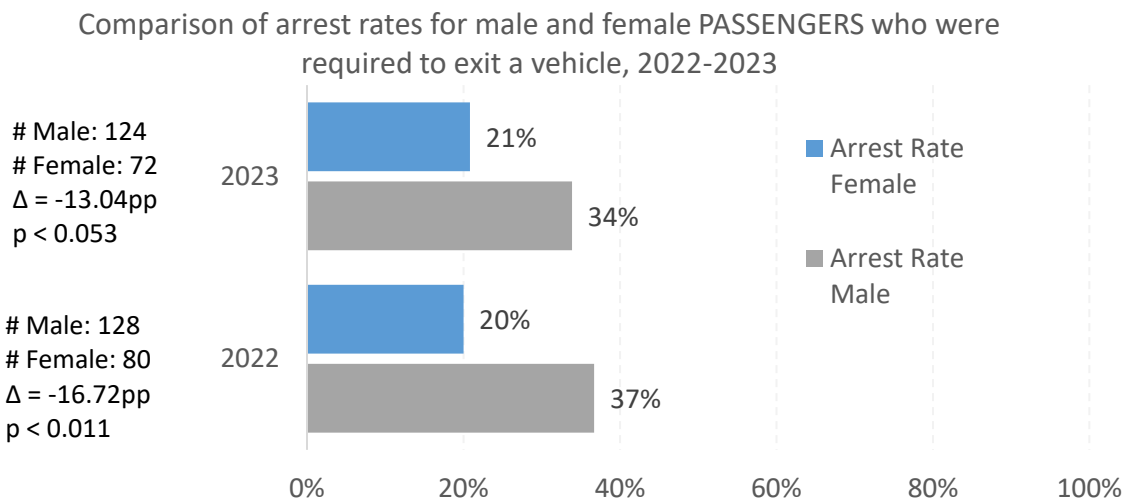
Comparison of arrest rates for male and female PASSENGERS who were required to exit a vehicle, 2022-2023

Male: 124
Female: 72
Δ = -13.04pp
p < 0.053

2023
21% (Arrest Rate Female)
34% (Arrest Rate Male)

Male: 128
Female: 80
Δ = -16.72pp
p < 0.011

2022
20% (Arrest Rate Female)
37% (Arrest Rate Male)

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for female passengers is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

The results for all vehicle occupants (passengers and drivers) were consistent with discrimination in 2023. The arrest rate for female occupants following a vehicle exit was 11 percentage points lower than the arrest rate for male occupants.

Comparison of arrest rates for male and female vehicle OCCUPANTS (passengers and drivers) who were required to exit a vehicle, 2022-2023

Male: 709
Female: 234
Δ = -10.65pp
p < 0.002

Male: 641
Female: 209
Δ = -4.83pp
p < 0.195

2023
- Arrest Rate Female: 21%
- Arrest Rate Male: 32%
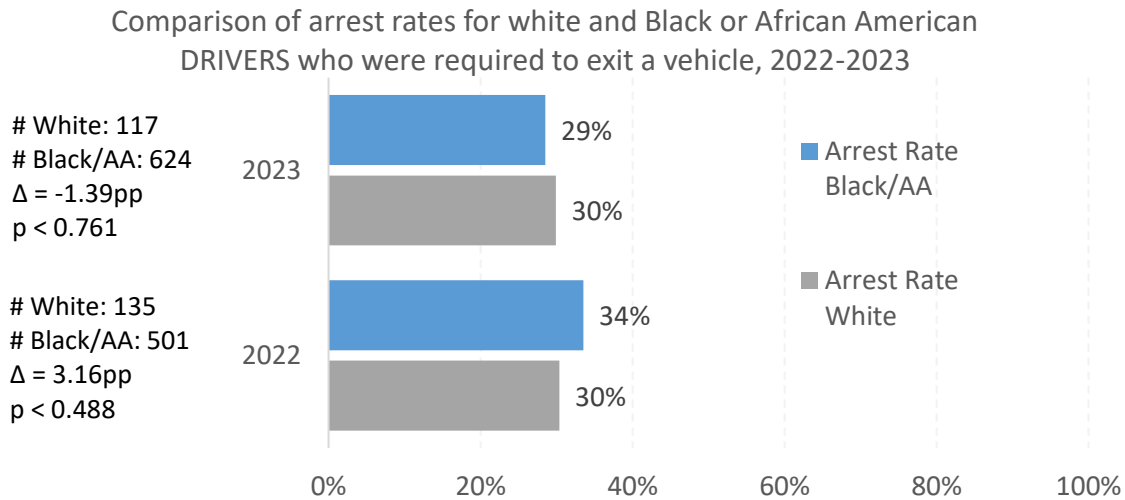
2022
- Arrest Rate Female: 29%
- Arrest Rate Male: 34%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for female vehicle occupants is considered consistent with discrimination.
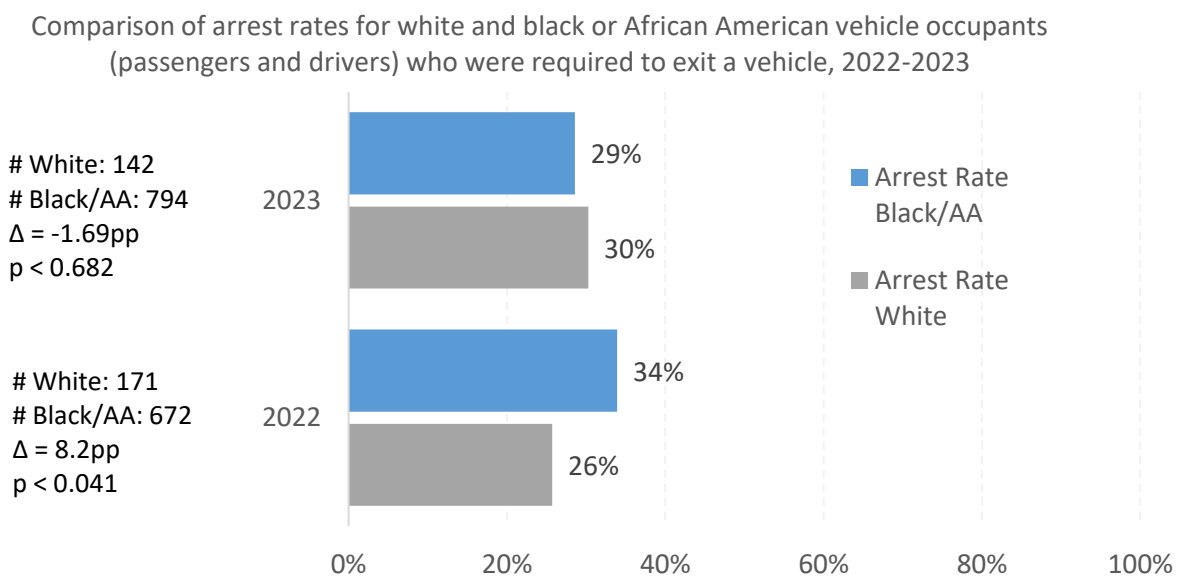**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

2.b. Pat Downs

The pat down hit rate analyses attempt to assess whether NOPD applies an equal threshold when deciding whether to conduct a pat down search on minorities and non-minorities. These analyses attempt to look at the rate evidence was a seized after a pat down was conducted. It's important to note that the FIC does not document which search found which piece of evidence. The FICs included in this analysis document that a pat down was conducted and whether evidence was seized, but many also document other searches were conducted. In other words, a "hit" for this analysis could be an incident that involved a pat down that uncovered no weapon and a vehicle search that uncovered a weapon. NOPD assessed pat down hit rates two ways: whether a weapon was seized and whether any evidence was seized.

Minorities vs. White Pat Downs

The results for the comparison of rates of weapons being seized from racial minority and white subjects who received a pat down were not consistent with discrimination.

[chart on next page]

Comparison of rates of weapons being seized from subjects who received a pat down, 2022-2023

White: 112
Minority: 991
Δ = 21.81pp
p < 0.001

White: 238
Minority: 1426
Δ = 18.17pp
p < 0.001

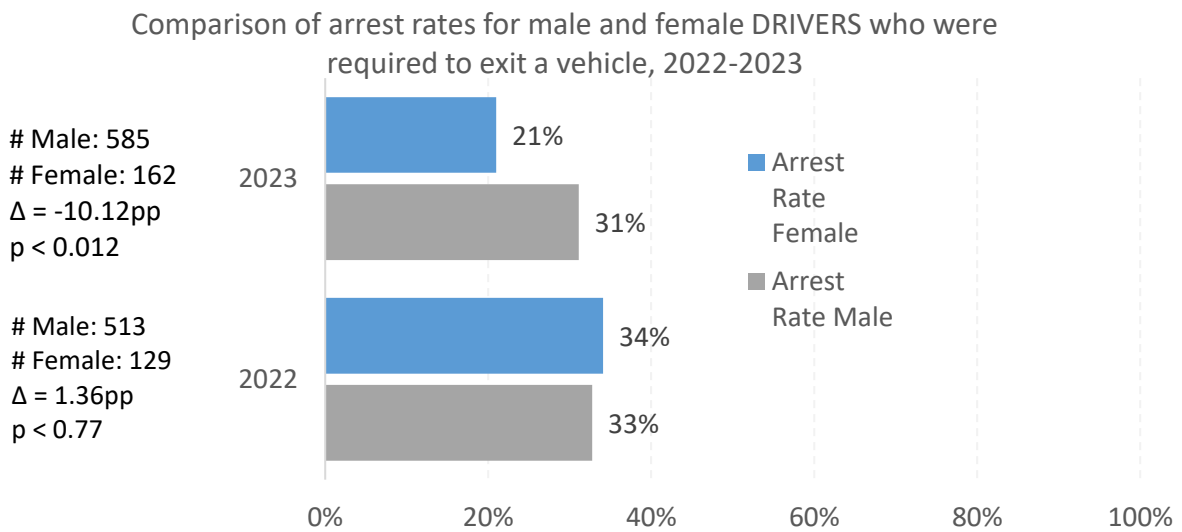2023: Hit Rate Minority 34%, Hit Rate White 13%
2022: Hit Rate Minority 26%, Hit Rate White 8%
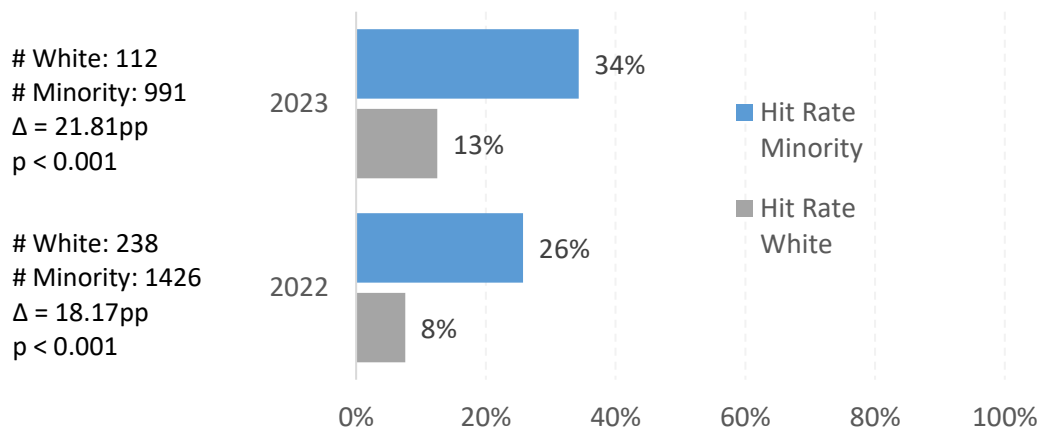
*A higher hit rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower hit rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for minority subjects of a pat down is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-square test

The results for the comparison of rates of any evidence being seized from minority and white subjects who received a pat down were not consistent with discrimination.

Comparison of rates of evidence being seized from subjects who received a pat down, 2022-2023

White: 112
Minority: 991
Δ = 23.08pp
p < 0.001

White: 238
Minority: 1426
Δ = 18.74pp
p < 0.001

2023: Hit Rate Minority 39%, Hit Rate White 16%
2022: Hit Rate Minority 30%, Hit Rate White 11%

*A higher hit rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower hit rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for minority subjects of a pat down is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by chi-square test

Black or African American vs. White Pat Downs

The results of the comparison of rates of weapons being seized from white and Black or African American subjects who received a pat down were not consistent with discrimination.

Comparison of rates of weapons being seized from subjects who received a pat down, 2022-2023

White: 112
Black/AA: 977
Δ = 21.99pp
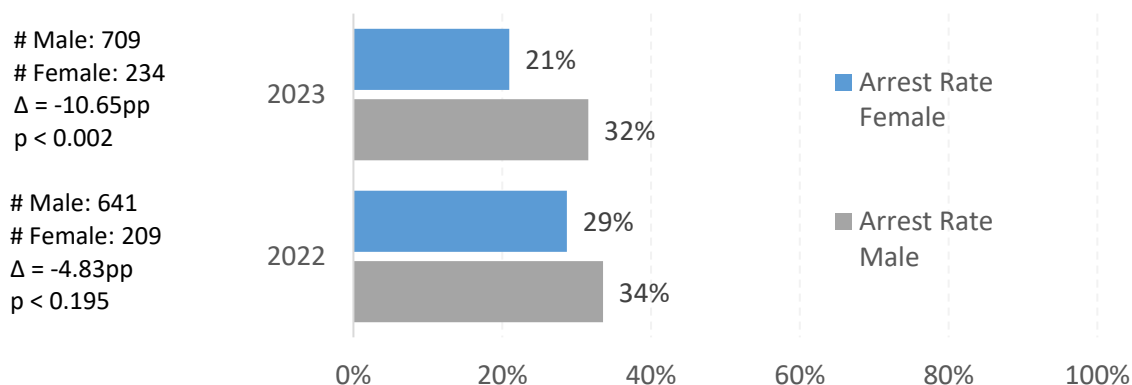p < 0.001

White: 238
Black/AA: 1399
Δ = 18.38pp
p < 0.001

*A higher hit rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower hit rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for Black or African American subjects of a pat down is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-square test

The results of the comparison of rates of any evidence being seized from white and Black or African American subjects who received a pat down were not consistent with discrimination.

Comparison of rates of evidence being seized from subjects who received a pat down, 2022-2023

White: 112
Black/AA: 977
Δ = 23.33pp
p < 0.001

White: 238
Black/AA: 1399
Δ = 18.89pp
p < 0.001

*A higher hit rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower hit rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for Black or African American subjects of a pat down is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by chi-square test

Male vs. Female Pat Downs

The comparison of rates of weapons being seized from female and male subjects of pat down searches were consistent with discrimination. The rate of weapons being seized from female subjects of pat down searches was 22 percentage points lower than for male subjects in 2023. In 2022, the rate was 15 percentage points lower for women than for men.

Comparison of rates of weapons being seized from subjects who received a pat down, 2022-2023

Male: 1031
Female: 72
Δ = -22.45pp
p < 0.001

Male: 1501
Female: 163
Δ = -15.45pp
p < 0.001

2023: Hit Rate Female 11%, Hit Rate Male 34%
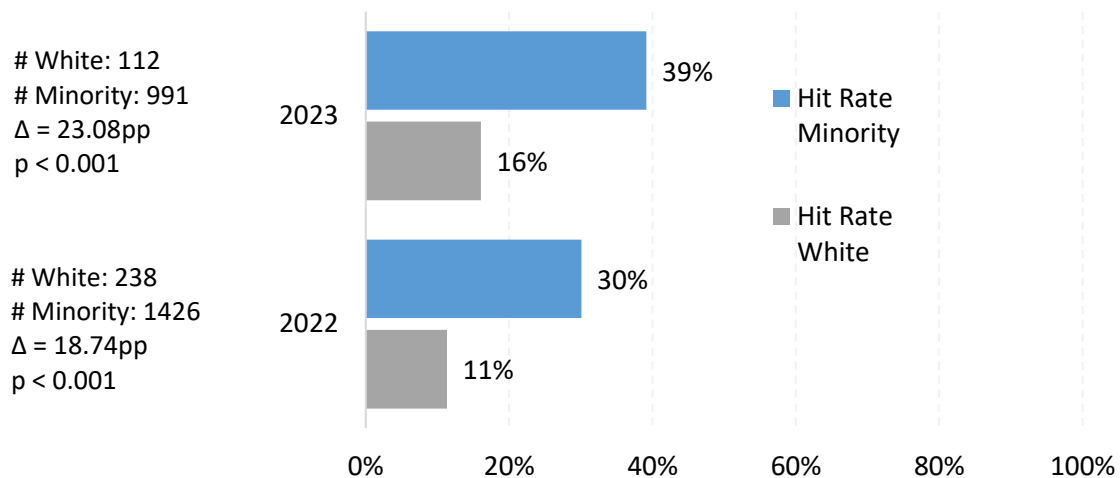2022: Hit Rate Female 9%, Hit Rate Male 25%

*A higher hit rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower hit rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for female subjects of a pat down is considered consistent with discrimination.

**p-value determined by Chi-square test

The comparison of rates of any evidence being seized from female and male subjects of pat down searches were consistent with discrimination. The rate of any evidence being seized from female subjects of pat down searches was 23 percentage points lower than for male subjects in 2023. In 2022, the rate was 14 percentage points lower for women than for men.

[chart on next page]

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Comparison of rates of evidence being seized from subjects who received a pat down, 2022-2023

Male: 1031
Female: 72
Δ = -23.03pp
p < 0.001

2023

15%
38%

Male: 1501
Female: 163
Δ = -14.06pp
p < 0.001

2022

15%
29%

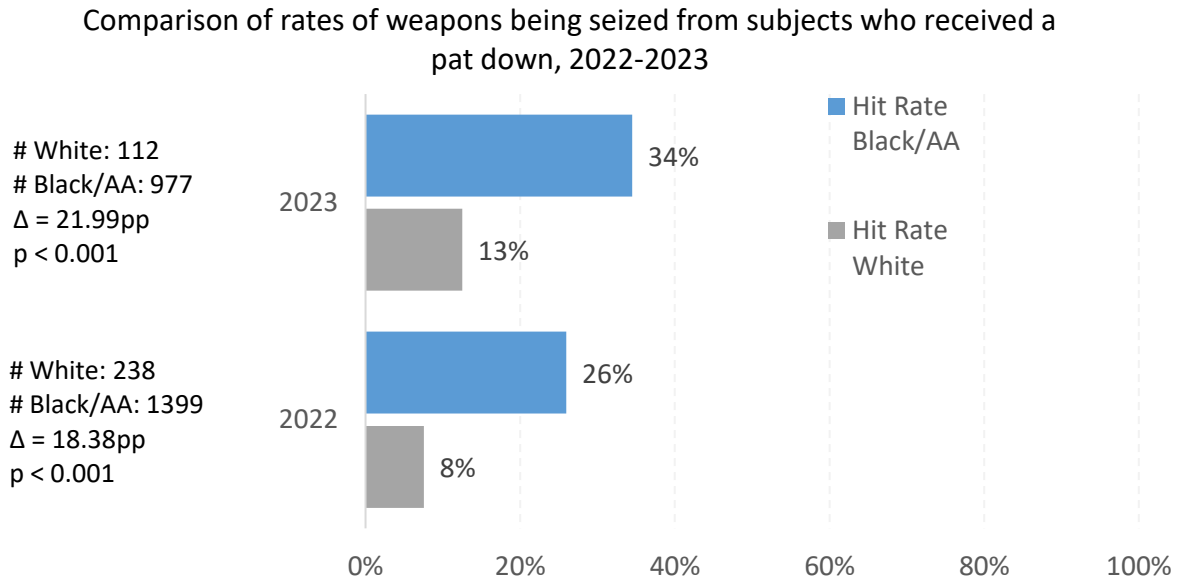■ Hit Rate Female

■ Hit Rate Male

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

*A higher hit rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower hit rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for female subjects of a pat down is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by chi-square test

2.c.i Use of Force

The use of force hit-rate analysis attempts to assess whether NOPD applies an equal threshold when deciding to use force against minorities and non-minorities. The analysis uses data from NOPD's use of force reports which are documented in IAPro's Blueteam software program.

Minorities vs. White Use of Force

The results of the comparison of arrest rates of racial minority and white subjects of a use of force were not consistent with discrimination.

Comparison of arrest rates following a use of force, 2022-2023

White: 49
Minority: 534
Δ = -0.66pp
p < 0.888

2023

89%
90%

White: 65
Minority: 450
Δ = 1.33pp
p < 0.798

2022

81%
80%

■ Arrest Rate Minority

■ Arrest Rate White

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for minority subjects of force is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by chi-square test

Black or African American vs. White Use of Force

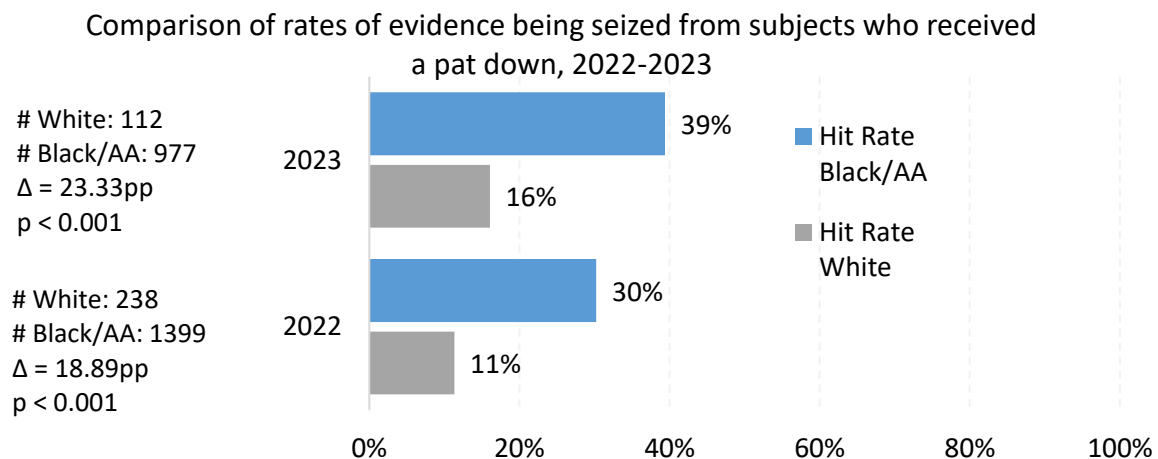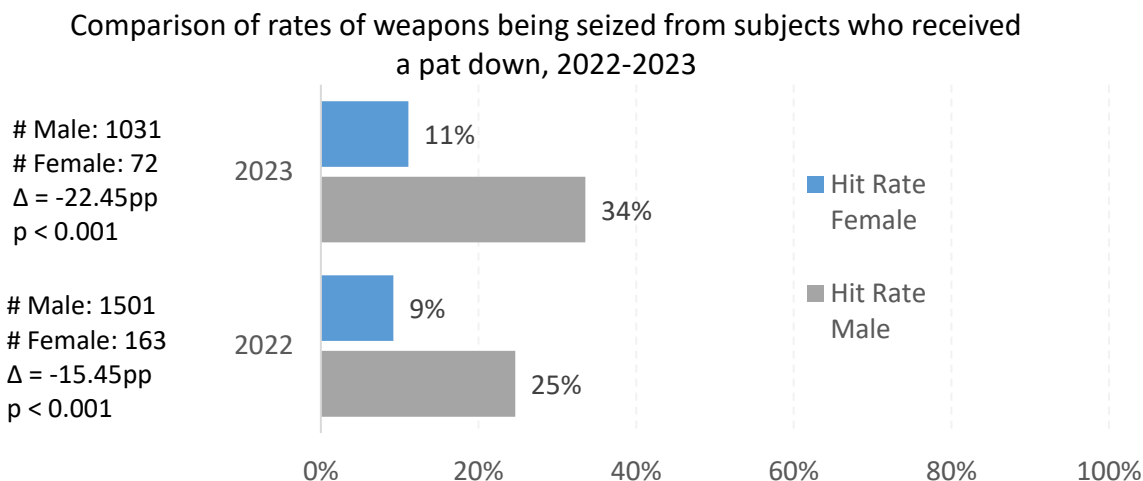The results of the comparison of arrest rates of Black or African American and white subjects of a use of force were not consistent with discrimination.

Comparison of arrest rates following a use of force, 2022-2023

White: 49
Black/AA: 523
Δ = -0.69pp
p < 0.882

White: 65
Black/AA: 438
Δ = 1.96pp
p < 0.703

2023 — Arrest Rate Black/AA: 89%, Arrest Rate White: 90%
2022 — Arrest Rate Black/AA: 82%, Arrest Rate White: 80%

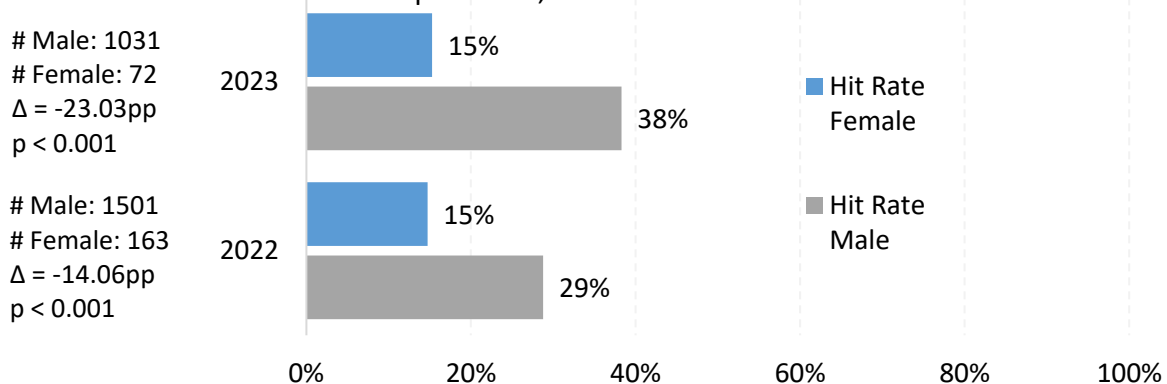Legend: Arrest Rate Black/AA (blue), Arrest Rate White (gray)

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for Black or African American subjects of force is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by chi-square test

Male vs. Female Use of Force

The comparison of arrests rates of female and male subjects of force were marginally consistent with discrimination. In 2023, the rate female subjects of force were arrested was 7 percentage points lower than for male subjects, but with marginal significance, having a p-value between 0.05 and 0.10. In 2022, the rate female subjects of force were arrested was 8 percentage points lower than for males, with a p-value between 0.05 and 0.10.

[chart on next page]

Comparison of arrest rates following a use of force, 2022-2023

Male: 504
Female: 78
Δ = -6.75pp
p < 0.075

Male: 441
Female: 73
Δ = -8.34pp
p < 0.092

2023 — Arrest Rate Female: 83%, Arrest Rate Male: 90%

2022 — Arrest Rate Female: 74%, Arrest Rate Male: 82%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for female subjects of force is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by chi-square test

2.c.ii Firearm Pointing
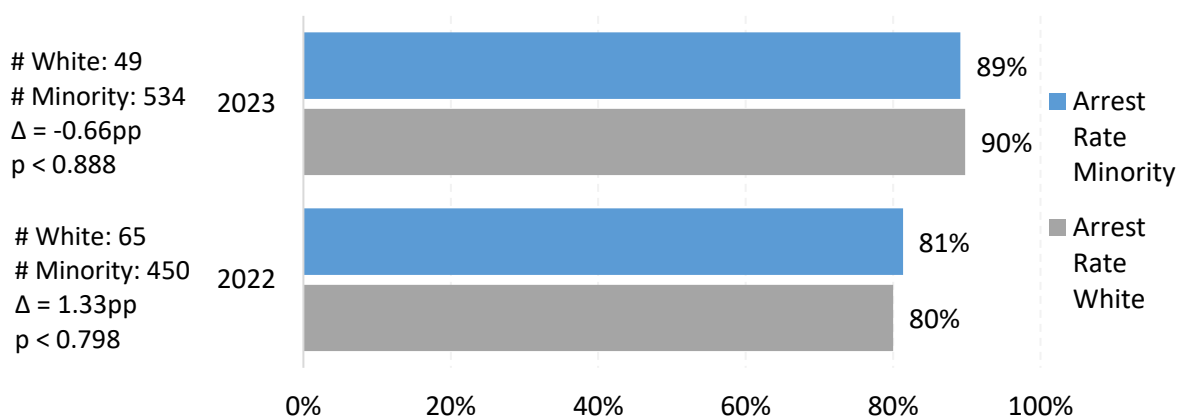
The firearm pointing hit-rate analysis attempts to assess whether NOPD applies an equal threshold when deciding to point a firearm at minorities and non-minorities. The analysis uses a sub-set of the data from NOPD's use of force reports and includes only the data for uses of force involving a firearm pointing. It is important to note that IAPro's Blueteam software does not indicate which uses of force were used against which subjects of force. The reports list the subjects of force and the officers who used force and the types of force each officer used. This analysis may incorrectly include a subject of force at whom an officer did not point a firearm, but who was the subject of a different type of force during an incident involving another subject of a firearm pointing.

Minority vs. White Firearm Pointing

The results of the comparison of arrest rates for racial minority and white subjects of a firearm pointing were not consistent with discrimination.

[chart on next page]

Comparison of arrest rates following a gunpointing, 2022-2023

White: 15
Minority: 273
Δ = 14.58pp
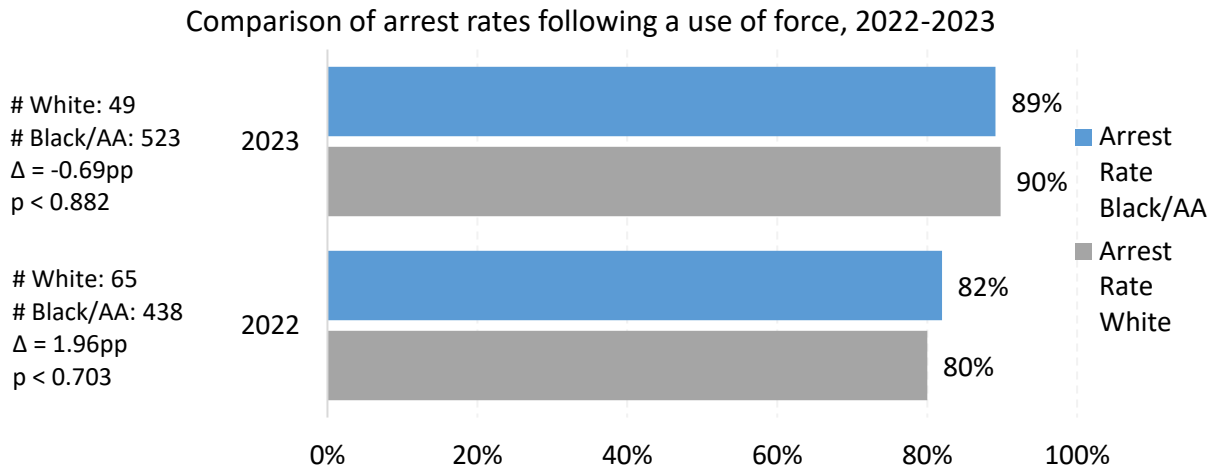p < 0.111

White: 18
Minority: 238
Δ = 12.84pp
p < 0.18

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for minority subjects of a gunpointing is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-vlaue determined by Fischer's Exact test

Black or African American vs. White Firearm Pointing

The results of the comparison of arrest rates for Black or African American and white subjects of a firearm pointing were not consistent with discrimination.

Comparison of arrest rates following a gunpointing, 2022-2023

White: 15
Black/AA: 270
Δ = 14.44pp
p < 0.115

White: 18
Black/AA: 234
Δ = 13.25pp
p < 0.17

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for Black or African American subjects of a gunpointing is considered consistent with discrimination.
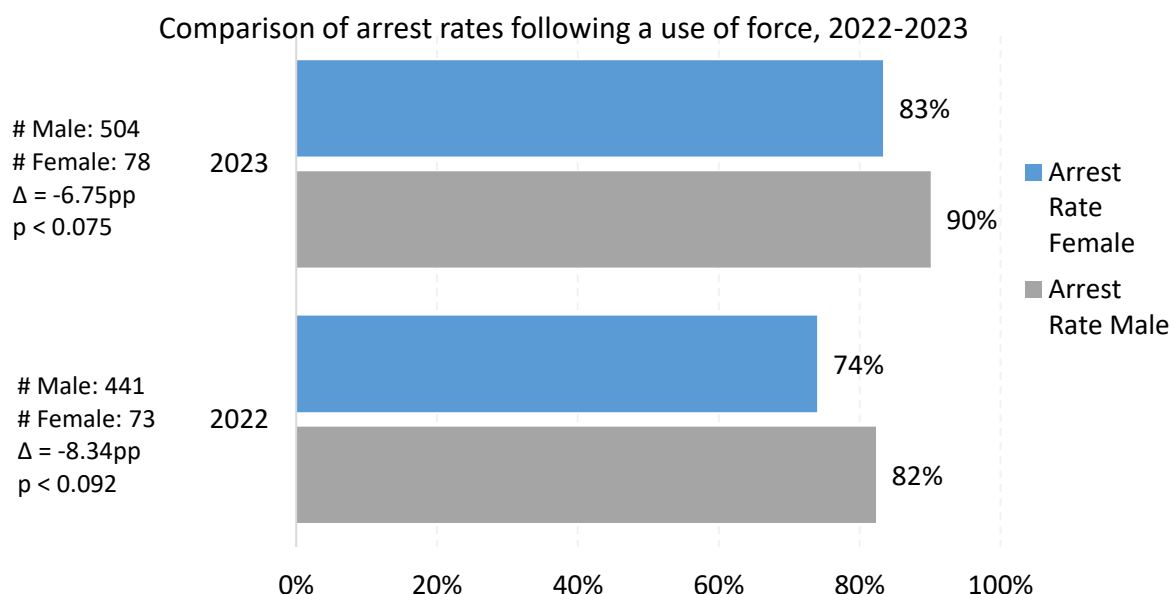**p-vlaue determined by Fischer's Exact test

Male vs. Female Firearm Pointing

The results of the comparison of arrests rates of female and male subjects of a firearm pointing were consistent with discrimination. In 2023, the arrest rate for women was 27 percentage points lower than for men. In the 2022, it was 36 percentage points lower.

Comparison of arrest rates following a gunpointing, 2022-2023

Male: 263
Female: 24
Δ = -26.85pp
p < 0.002

2023: 63% (Arrest Rate Female), 89% (Arrest Rate Male)

Male: 235
Female: 20
Δ = -35.74pp
p < 0.001

2022: 40% (Arrest Rate Female), 76% (Arrest Rate Male)

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for female subjects of a gunpointing is considered consistent with discrimination.
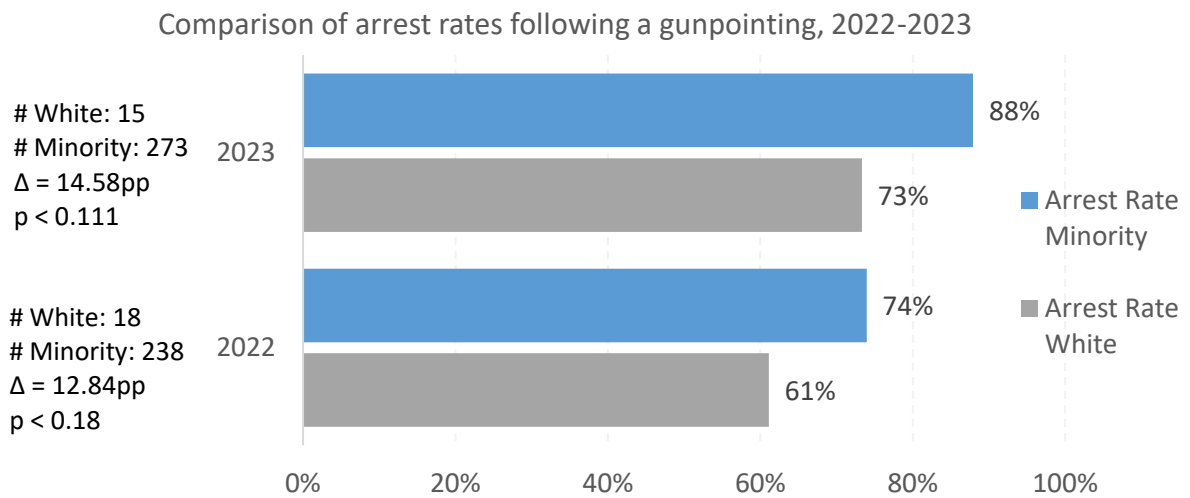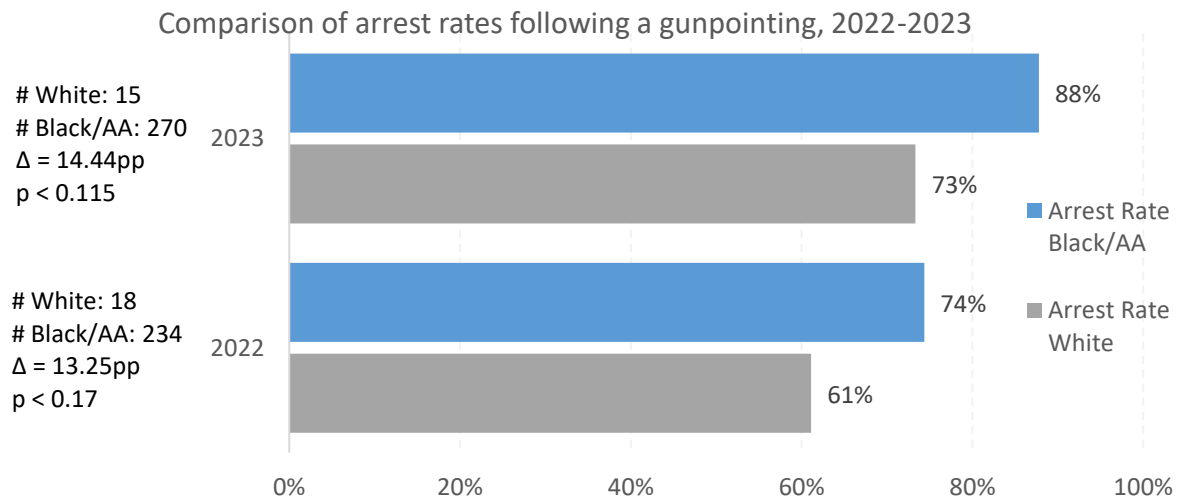**p-value determined by chi-square test for 2022. p-vlaue determined by Fischer's Exact test for 2023

2.c.iii Handcuffing

The handcuffing hit-rate analysis attempts to assess whether NOPD applies an equal threshold when deciding to handcuff people from various demographic segments. Like most of the hit-rate analyses in this audit, it compares arrest rates for those who have been the subject of the enforcement activity in question, in this case handcuffing. This analysis assessed 2021, 2022, and 2023 because NOPD began tracking whether subjects were handcuffed in 2021.

Minority vs. White Handcuffing

The analysis found no difference in the arrest rates of handcuffed racial minority and white subjects in 2023 (p > 0.05). It found a higher arrest rate for minorities in 2022. Again, a lower arrest rate for minorities would be considered consistent with discrimination. The results of the handcuffing hit-rate analysis for minorities are not consistent with discrimination.

[chart on next page]

Comparison of arrest rates for white and minority people who were handcuffed, 2022-2023
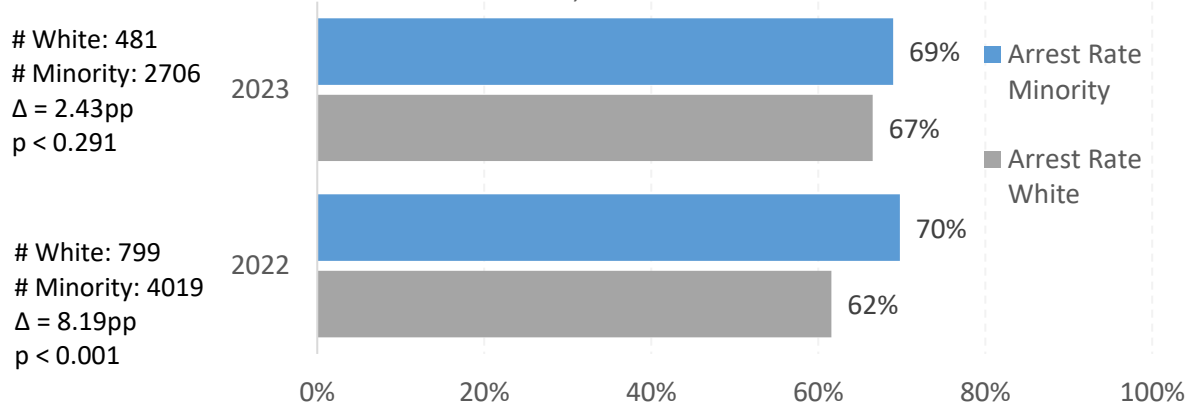
White: 481
Minority: 2706
Δ = 2.43pp
p < 0.291

2023

69% ■ Arrest Rate Minority

67% ■ Arrest Rate White

White: 799
Minority: 4019
Δ = 8.19pp
p < 0.001

2022

70%

62%

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%
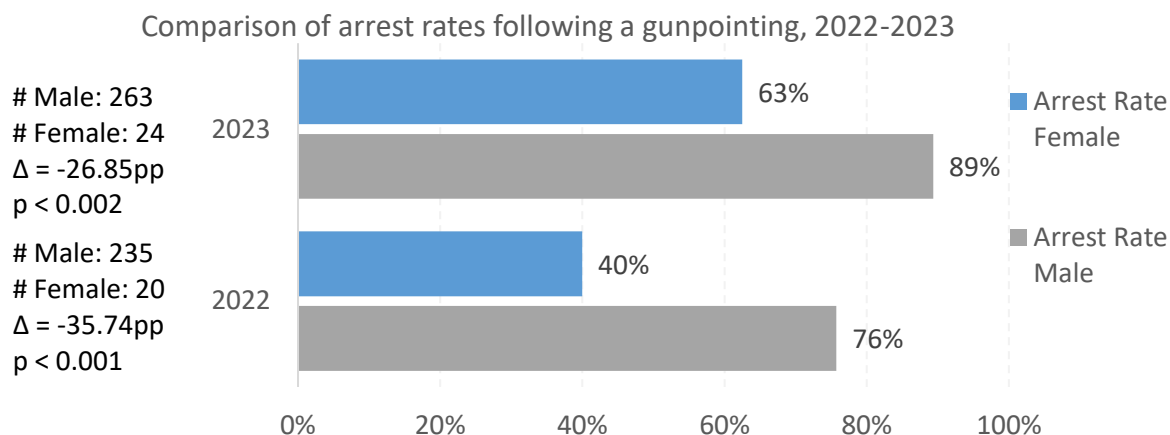
*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for handcuffing; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for minorities is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

Black or African American vs. White Handcuffing

The results of the analysis comparing arrest rates for Black or African American and white subjects who were handcuffed was also not consistent with discrimination. The results show no difference in arrests rates in 2023 and a higher arrest rate for Black or African American handcuffed subjects in 2022.

Comparison of arrest rates for white and black or African American people who were handcuffed, 2022-2023

White: 481
Black/AA: 2667
Δ = 2.58pp
p < 0.263

2023

69% ■ Arrest Rate Black/AA

67% ■ Arrest Rate White

White: 799
Black/AA: 3933
Δ = 8.37pp
p < 0.001

2022

70%

62%

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for handcuffing; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for Black or African American people is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

The results of the comparison of arrests rates of female and male handcuffed subjects were not consistent with discrimination. The results show no difference in arrest rates in 2023 (p > 0.05) and arrest rates marginally higher for women in 2022 (p between 0.05 and 0.10).

Comparison of arrest rates for male and female people who were handcuffed, 2022-2023

Male: 481
Female: 2706
Δ = -2.35pp
p < 0.303

Male: 799
Female: 4019
Δ = 3.16pp
p < 0.059

2023: Arrest Rate Female 67%, Arrest Rate Male 69%
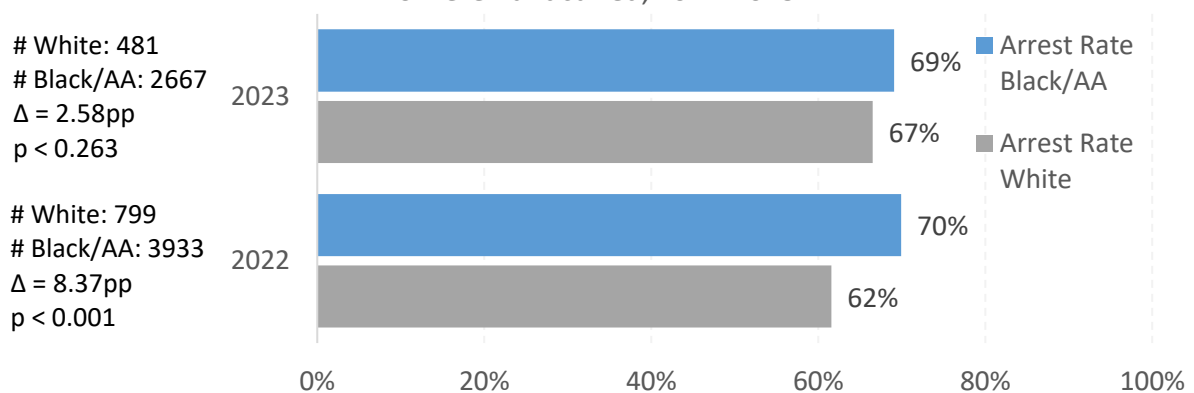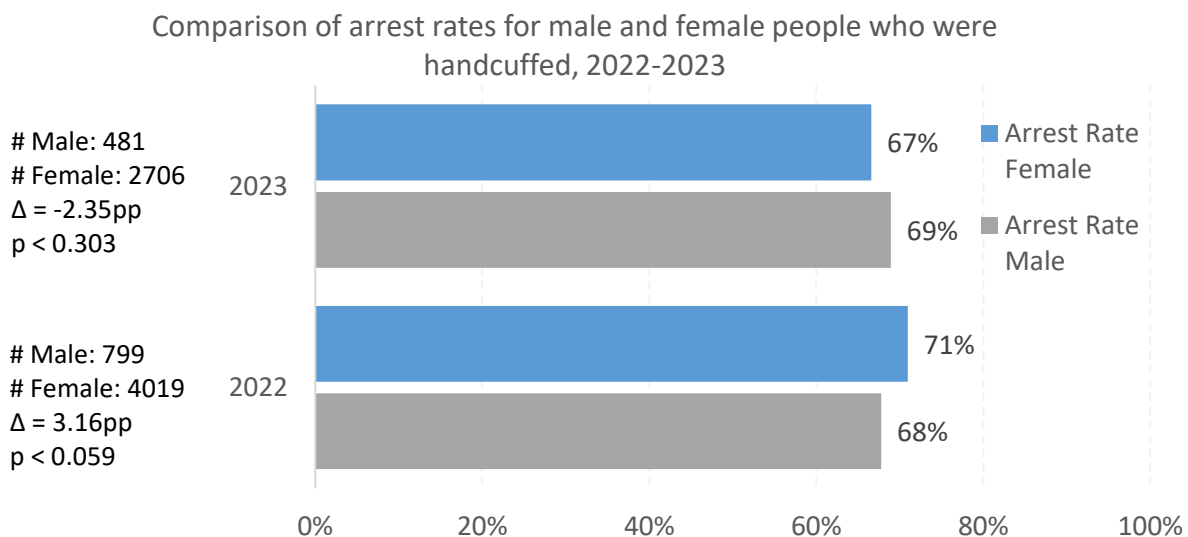2022: Arrest Rate Female 71%, Arrest Rate Male 68%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for handcuffing; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for women is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

3. Misconduct Complaints

The tables below give the percentages of complaints by the demographics of the accused officers. In reading the tables, one should look down the columns (except for the total column). If the numbers are roughly equal, then little disparity exists. If one number is larger than the others in the column, then that demographic group received that type of complaint, disposition, or timely/non-timely response more often than the other groups. For example, in 2023, misconduct complaints, for which the majority of the accused were Black or African American came from an internal source at a higher rate (by 8.5%), and had a higher rate of negative dispositions (by 3.9%) than complaints for which the majority of the accused were white. Since multiple officers can be involved in a single complaint, the demographic categories are split to account for whether any officer from a demographic group was accused of misconduct (e.g., "Any White") and whether the majority of officers accused were from a demographic group (e.g., "Majority White"). Below are four tables: one with percentages for all complaints from 2016-2023, one for 2023 only, one for 2022 only, and one for 2016 only. Notably, the proportion of complaints that are internal decreased, the proportion of complaints that result in a negative disposition decreased, and the proportion of complaints that are completed in a timely manner increased from 2016 to 2023. For the purposes of this analysis NOPD set the timeliness threshold at 120 days after the incident was created in the database. That threshold is the maximum number of days investigators have to complete an

investigation. The entire process can take much longer, especially when investigations result in a negative disposition, which must be followed by hearings and the imposition of discipline. This means negative dispositions and non-timely investigations correlate in this analysis. NOPD is working to more accurately assess timeliness in data analyses.

Rates of the Source, Disposition, and Timeliness of Misconduct Complaints by the Demographics of the Accused, 2016-2023

	Source		Disposition		Timeliness		Total
	External	Internal	Positive	Negative	Timely	Non-Timely	N
Race							
Any White	65.6	33.8	67.7	32.3	41.5	58.0	1797
Any Black/AA	62.0	36.6	64.3	35.7	43.4	55.9	2627
Any Other	84.7	14.9	85.8	14.2	67.4	32.2	1109
Majority White	63.8	35.6	66.7	33.3	43.4	55.8	1320
Majority Black/AA	60.1	38.5	62.8	37.2	44.8	54.4	2188
Majority Other	87.8	11.8	89.7	10.3	77.3	22.1	828
No Majority	72.7	26.0	75.0	25.0	41.4	58.2	488
Gender							
No Female	68.9	30.4	70.7	29.3	51.1	48.2	3610
Any Female	60.8	37.4	65.5	34.5	44.5	54.9	1168
Majority Female	56.7	41.4	63.6	36.4	47.9	51.2	822
Years of Experience							
0-5 Only	61.7	37.9	60.5	39.5	47.4	52.1	1019
6-10 Only	59.3	40.3	57.6	42.4	41.3	58.3	472
11-15 Only	64.7	34.8	65.4	34.6	43.3	55.9	515
16-20 Only	59.3	39.6	66.0	34.0	46.4	52.9	427
21+ Only	59.4	37.0	69.1	30.9	49.1	49.9	643
Combination	70.9	28.8	67.1	32.9	32.9	66.8	760

[chart on next page]

Rates of the Source, Disposition, and Timeliness of Misconduct Complaints by the
Demographics of the Accused, 2023

	Source		Disposition		Timeliness		Total
	External	Internal	Positive	Negative	Timely	Non-Timely	N
Race							
Any White	82.6	16.8	88.6	11.4	79.9	20.1	149
Any Black/AA	72.3	25.8	81.8	18.2	73.9	26.1	264
Any Other	83.0	17.0	92.2	7.8	86.9	13.1	153
Majority White	81.8	17.3	87.3	12.7	80.9	19.1	110
Majority Black/AA	72.0	25.8	80.9	19.1	75.1	24.9	225
Majority Other	85.4	14.6	92.7	7.3	92.7	7.3	123
No Majority	78.0	20.0	92.0	8.0	76.0	24.0	50
Gender							
No Female	80.7	18.0	86.9	13.1	82.0	18.0	383
Any Female	67.3	31.9	82.3	17.7	74.3	25.7	113
Majority Female	59.8	39.0	82.9	17.1	75.6	24.4	82
Years of Experience							
0-5 Only	68.8	31.2	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	77
6-10 Only	69.5	30.5	78.0	22.0	79.7	20.3	59
11-15 Only	87.2	10.3	92.3	7.7	89.7	10.3	39
16-20 Only	65.8	28.9	86.8	13.2	76.3	23.7	38
21+ Only	73.6	23.0	82.8	17.2	78.2	21.8	87
Combination	84.5	15.5	83.1	16.9	66.2	33.8	71

[chart on next page]

Rates of the Source, Disposition, and Timeliness of Misconduct Complaints by the
Demographics of the Accused, 2022

	Source		Disposition		Timeliness		Total
	External	Internal	Positive	Negative	Timely	Non-Timely	N
Race							
Any White	78.8	20.2	89.9	10.1	62.6	36.4	99
Any Black/AA	81.4	16.2	92.8	7.2	66.5	31.7	167
Any Other	90.5	9.5	95.9	4.1	78.4	20.3	74
Majority White	77.9	20.8	90.9	9.1	63.6	35.1	77
Majority Black/AA	81.3	15.8	94.2	5.8	69.1	28.8	139
Majority Other	90.9	9.1	96.4	3.6	83.6	14.5	55
No Majority	84.8	15.2	90.9	9.1	54.5	42.4	33
Gender							
No Female	83.1	15.9	94.7	5.3	70.5	27.5	207
Any Female	79.5	17.0	89.8	10.2	65.9	33.0	88
Majority Female	73.4	21.9	89.1	10.9	67.2	31.3	64
Years of Experience							
0-5 Only	75.5	24.5	81.6	18.4	75.5	24.5	49
6-10 Only	80.0	16.7	86.7	13.3	60.0	36.7	30
11-15 Only	79.4	17.6	97.1	2.9	58.8	41.2	34
16-20 Only	81.0	19.0	95.2	4.8	71.4	23.8	21
21+ Only	73.6	20.8	96.2	3.8	64.2	32.1	53
Combination	92.7	7.3	95.1	4.9	70.7	29.3	41

[chart on next page]

Rates of the Source Disposition, and Timeliness of Misconduct Complaints by the
Demographics of the Accused, 2016

	Source		Disposition		Timeliness		Total
	External	Internal	Positive	Negative	Timely	Non-Timely	N
Race							
Any White	72.4	27.6	68.0	32.0	22.4	77.2	250
Any Black/AA	65.2	34.8	60.6	39.4	27.5	72.2	454
Any Other	87.2	12.8	84.6	15.4	45.0	55.0	149
Majority White	70.7	29.3	65.2	34.8	23.4	76.1	184
Majority Black/AA	62.8	37.2	57.4	42.6	28.6	71.2	392
Majority Other	90.4	9.6	89.5	10.5	55.3	44.7	114
No Majority	77.6	22.4	79.3	20.7	20.7	79.3	58
Gender							
No Female	71.5	28.5	66.7	33.3	31.6	68.2	582
Any Female	65.1	34.9	63.3	36.7	27.7	71.7	166
Majority Female	58.2	41.8	61.5	38.5	33.6	65.6	122
Years of Experience							
0-5 Only	68.0	32.0	64.0	36.0	30.0	70.0	100
6-10 Only	61.1	38.9	50.0	50.0	23.8	75.4	126
11-15 Only	60.0	40.0	55.7	44.3	33.0	67.0	115
16-20 Only	64.1	35.9	51.6	48.4	34.4	65.6	64
21+ Only	58.9	41.1	61.1	38.9	24.4	74.4	90
Combination	80.7	19.3	73.7	26.3	18.4	81.6	114

The tables below give the percentages of complaints by the demographics of the complainants, both internal and external to NOPD. Similar to the tables above, in reading the tables, one should look down the columns (except for the total column). If the numbers are roughly equal, then little disparity exists. If one number is larger than the others in the column, then misconduct complaints coming from complainants in the demographic group received that type of disposition, or timely/non-timely response more frequently than complaints with complainants in other demographic groups. For example, misconduct complaints, in 2023, coming from Black or African American complainants had a smaller portion of negative dispositions (by 3%) and a larger portion were completed in a timely manner (by ~10%) than complaints coming from white complainants. Since complaints can involve multiple complainants, the demographic categories are split to account for whether all complainants were from the same demographic group. Below are four tables: one with percentages for all complaints from 2016-2023, one for 2023 only, one for 2022 only, and one for 2016 only. Like the tables above the portion of complaints that resulted in a negative disposition decreased and the portion that were completed in a timely manner increased from 2016 to 2023. The save caveat mentioned above regarding timeliness also applies to these tables.

Rates of the Disposition and Timeliness of Misconduct Complaints
by the Complainant's Race and Gender, 2016-2023

	Disposition		Timeliness		
	Positive	Negative	Timely	Non-Timely	
	%	%	%	%	N
Race					
All White	86.6	13.4	51.2	48.5	619
All Black/AA	86.3	13.7	53.1	46.4	1915
All Other	86.8	13.2	60.8	38.7	737
Combination	81.8	18.2	41.8	58.2	55
Gender					
All Male	85.1	14.9	55.9	43.7	1348
All Female	87.5	12.5	52.2	47.4	1528
Combination	86.4	13.6	50.0	50.0	22

Rates of the Disposition and Timeliness of Misconduct Complaints
by the Complainant's Race and Gender, 2023

	Disposition		Timeliness		
	Positive	Negative	Timely	Non-Timely	
	%	%	%	%	N
Race					
All White	93.8	6.2	76.9	23.1	65
All Black/AA	96.8	3.2	86.6	13.4	217
All Other	97.0	3.0	90.9	9.1	99
Combination	100.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	9
Gender					
All Male	97.7	2.3	83.8	16.2	173
All Female	95.8	4.2	87.3	12.7	166
Combination	100.0	0.0	71.4	28.6	7

[chart on next page]

Rates of the Disposition and Timeliness of Misconduct Complaints
by the Complainant's Race and Gender, 2022

	Disposition		Timeliness		
	Positive	Negative	Timely	Non-Timely	
	%	%	%	%	N
Race					
All White	97.5	2.5	62.5	35.0	40
All Black/AA	99.3	0.7	72.8	25.2	147
All Other	100.0	0.0	72.9	25.4	59
Combination	-	-	-	-	0
Gender					
All Male	99.0	1.0	67.6	30.4	102
All Female	99.1	0.9	74.3	23.0	113
Combination	100.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	3

Rates of the Disposition and Timeliness of Misconduct Complaints by
the Complainant's Race and Gender, 2016

	Disposition		Timeliness		N
				Non-Timely	
	Positive	Negative	Timely	Timely	
	%	%	%	%	
Race					
All White	81.7	18.3	31.0	69.0	126
All Black/AA	77.0	23.0	28.4	71.4	370
All Other	81.6	18.4	39.1	59.8	87
Combination	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Gender					
All Male	77.1	22.9	34.8	65.2	253
All Female	81.4	18.6	26.4	73.3	296
Combination	-	-	-	-	0

4. Response Times

The group working on the 2021 bias-free audit and annual report recommended further analysis on response times that factors geography and officer assignments. The response time analysis reported in the 2021 bias-free audit and annual report compared median response times in neighborhoods with greater than 60 percent Black or African American residents (more Black/AA) to neighborhoods with fewer than 40 percent (less Black/AA). The analysis found the median code 2 (emergency calls) and code 1 (non-emergency calls) response times to be shorter in less-Black/AA neighborhoods than in more-Black/AA neighborhoods. The gap in median response times between more-Black/AA and less-Black/AA neighborhoods as a proportion of response times decreased slightly from 2021 to 2022 (20% to 18% for Code 2s, 56% to 50% for Code 1s) and from 2022 to 2023 (18% to 17% for Code 2s, 57%-48% for Code 1s). Like 2021, the number of calls in more-Black/AA neighborhoods was higher in 2022 and in 2023 than in less Black/AA neighborhoods.

Median Response Times

2021 Median Response Times by Neighborhood Demographics

Call Priority	Neighborhood Categorization	Weighted Median Response Time (min)	Gap	# of Calls
Code 2	More Black/AA	10	20%	29,118
	Less Black/AA	8	(2/10)	9,162
Code 1	More Black/AA	77	58%	48,032
	Less Black/AA	31	(46/79)	20,901

2022 Median Response Times by Neighborhood Demographics

Call Priority	Neighborhood Categorization	Weighted Median Response Time (min)	Gap	# of Calls
Code 2	More Black/AA	11	18%	23,375
	Less Black/AA	9	(2/11)	7,787
Code 1	More Black/AA	123	57%	41,932
	Less Black/AA	52	(71/123)	18,839

2023 Median Response Times by Neighborhood Demographics

Call Priority	Neighborhood Categorization	Weighted Median Response Time (min)	Gap	# of Calls
Code 2	More Black/AA	12	17%	22,441
	Less Black/AA	10	(2/12)	6,553
Code 1	More Black/AA	88	48%	36,119
	Less Black/AA	46	(42/88)	13,607

While the median response times are longer in more Black/AA neighborhoods, when plotting response times against the percent of residents who are Black or African American in each neighborhood, one does not see a strong correlation. The charts below have two y-axes: one for median Code 2 response times in minutes and one for the percent of residents who are Black or African American. Looking at the charts below one can find neighborhoods with similar median response times with very different percentages of Black or African American residents and one can find neighborhoods with similar demographics with very different median response times. If one were to sort the charts by the percent of residents who are Black of African American from lowest to highest percentage, the charts would show gradual lines for "% Black/AA" (orange) and zig-zagging lines for median response times (blue).
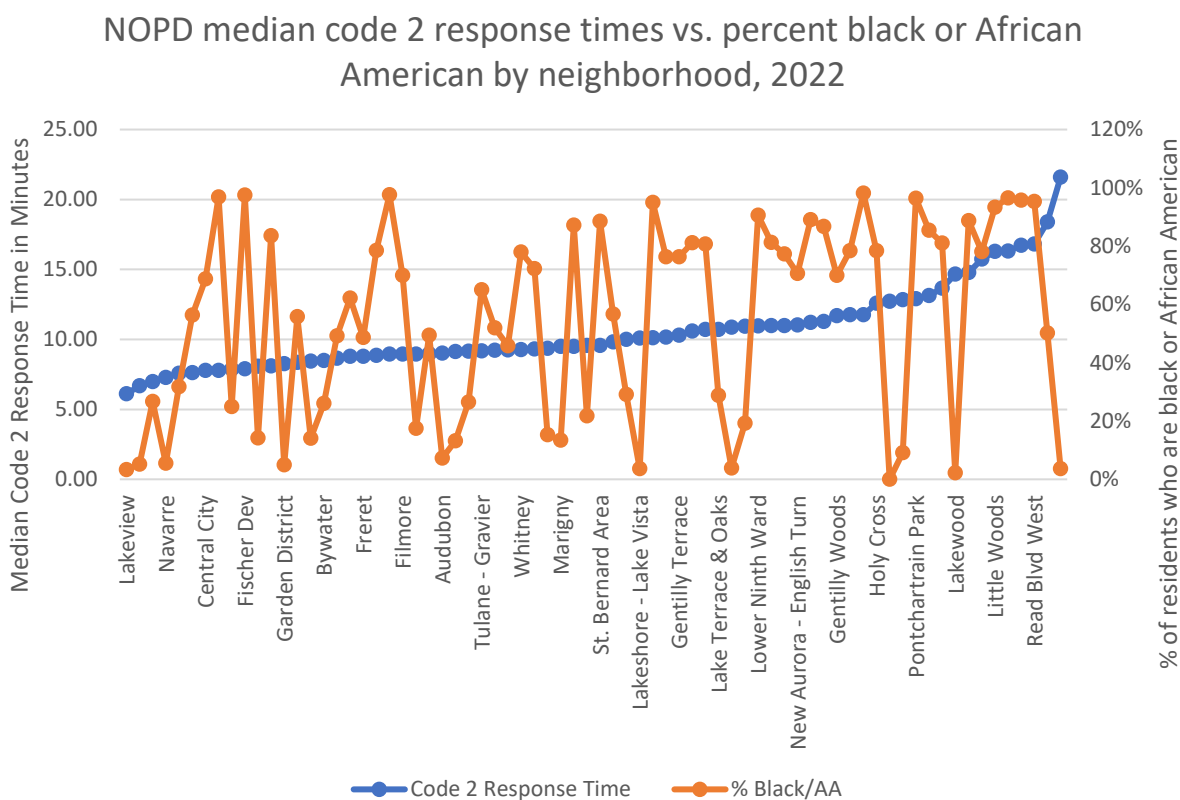
NOPD median code 2 response times vs. percent black or African American by neighborhood, 2022

NOPD median code 2 response times vs. percent black or African American by neighborhood, 2023
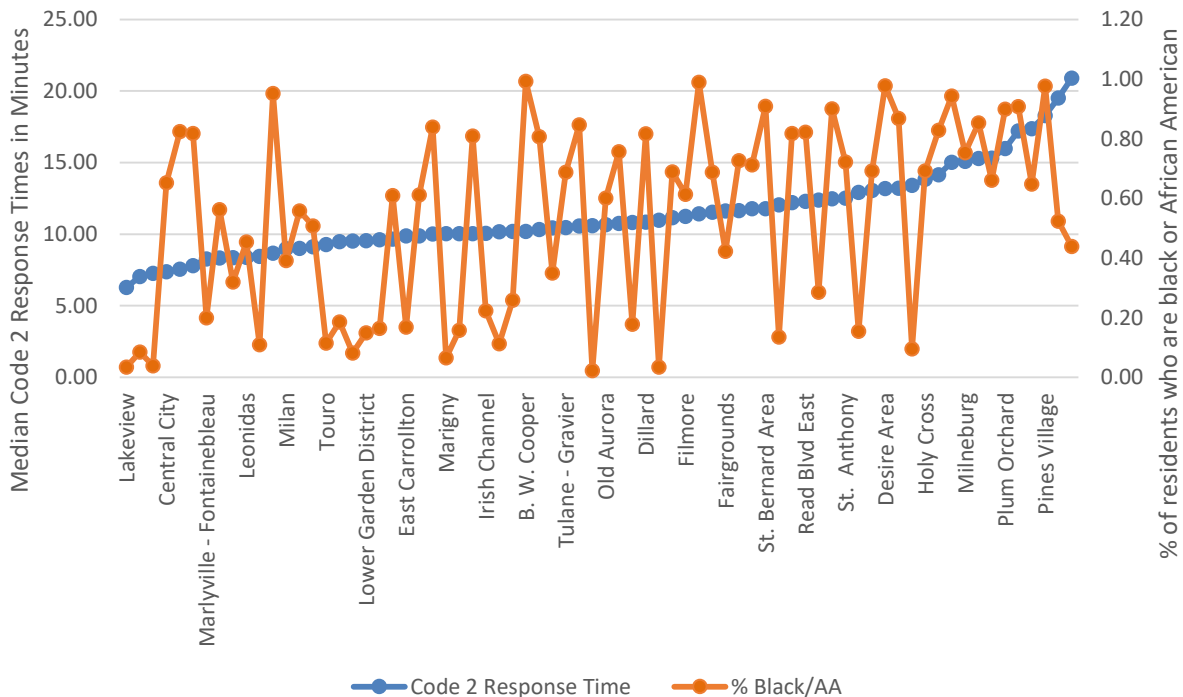
For the 2022/2023 iteration of the response times disparity analysis NOPD determined the best way to factor geography and officer assignments would be to develop metrics that can be calculated for each neighborhood and then to run regression analyses to see how the metrics compare to demographics with regards to predicting response times. NOPD developed the following metrics to factor geography and officer assignments into the regression analysis. NOPD refers to this first set of variables as workload indicators:

- # of Code 2's: This metric uses CAD data. NOPD counted the number of calls for service dispatched with a priority of 2 (emergency, time-sensitive, officers dispatched to Code 2 calls respond with lights and sirens) for each neighborhood. Code 2 calls take priority over code 1 calls. An imbalance in Code 2 calls should have an impact on response times.
- # of Code 1's: This metric uses CAD data. NOPD counted the number of calls for service dispatched with a priority of 1 (non-emergency calls) for each neighborhood. The # of Code 1's metric reflects the non-emergency workload for police in the neighborhood. Although Code 2 calls take priority over code 1 calls, once on the scene of code 1 calls, officers tend to stay on scene until the incident is complete. An imbalance in the number of code 1 calls should have an impact response times.
- Median Driving Time: This metric uses CAD data. NOPD found the median driving time by calculating the difference between the time the first officer was dispatched or assigned a call and

the time the first officer arrived to the scene of the call for each call for service. And then NOPD calculated the median driving time for each neighborhood. The median driving time in each neighborhood reflects the average distance between calls for service and the officers who are assigned to the calls and reflects the geography or location of the neighborhood.

- Neighborhood Population: This is the total number of residents for the neighborhood calculated using GIS software, shape files for neighborhoods, and census data.

The following indicators are workload indicators that also factor officer assignments:

- DV Calls per Officer by Neighborhood: This metric uses officer assignments data and CAD data. Domestic violence (DV) calls for service are commonly known within the Department to be frequent and time-consuming, partially due to increased documentation requirements. The distribution of DV calls among districts on a per-officer basis could be a good proxy for assessing whether officer assignments are balanced based on workload. NOPD took the ratio of the number of DV calls in each district divided by the number of officers (rank of Police Officer and Senior Police Officer) assigned to each district. For neighborhoods that cross district lines, NOPD calculated the weighted ratio.
- Top 10 per Officer by Neighborhood: This metric also uses officer assignments data and CAD data. NOPD found the frequency and mean handling time for each call for service type. Ignoring call types with a frequency less 500 per year, NOPD identified the ten with the highest mean handling time. For the purposes of this analysis NOPD is considering these 10 call types to be the most time-consuming call types. The ten include one DV call type. See Appendix 4 for the list of top 10 calls included in this variable for 2021-2023. NOPD took the ratio of the number of Top 10 calls in each district divided by the number of officers (rank of Police Officer and Senior Police Officer) assigned to each district. For neighborhoods that cross district lines NOPD calculated the weighted ratio. NOPD then populated the response time data with the Top 10 per Officer by Neighborhood number.
- Calls per Officer: This metric also uses officer assignments data and CAD data. NOPD took the ratio of the number of calls for service in each district divided by the number of officers in each district. For neighborhoods that cross district lines, NOPD calculated the weighted ratio. Calls per officer is a cruder measure of workload than Top 10 per Officer and DV per Officer as it does not factor whether the number of time-intensive calls are balanced. Still, an imbalance in calls per officer should have an impact on response times.

The following are additional variables used in the regression analysis:

- PercentBlack: this is a decimal between 0 and 1 denoting the percent of residents in the neighborhood that are Black or African American. The decimal was calculated using GIS software, shape files for neighborhoods, and census data. NOPD populated the response time data with PercentBlack values based on the neighborhood of the call for service.
- ResponseTimeMin
  - Code 1 median response time: The dependent or Y-axis variable for the code 1 regressions. The response time in minutes for the Code 1 (non-emergency responses) call for service.

- - Code 2 median response time: The dependent or Y-axis variable for the code 2 regressions. The response time in minutes for the Code 2 (emergency responses) call for service.
- Neighborhood: The name of the neighborhood used to categorize calls and to create the workload indicators described above. Treated as categorical. Used to cluster standard errors.
- Hour: the hour of the day, 0=0:00-0:59, 1=1:00-1:59, etc. Treated as categorical.
- DayOfWeek: 1 = Monday, 2 = Tuesday, 3 = Wednesday, etc. Treated as categorical.
- Week: week of the year with Sunday being the first day of the week. Treated as categorical.
- Type: call type, reflects Louisiana's revised statutes, 95G = Illegal Carrying of a Weapon for example, see NOPD policy chapter 81.7 – Police Complaint Signals and Dispositions for descriptions, NOPD policies found at nola.gov/nopd/policies. Treated as categorical.

NOPD conducted the regression analysis in Python and prepared the data using SQL, Excel and Python. See Appendix 5 for data preparation details.

NOPD did the following to create the datasets used for this analysis:

- Exported call for service data into Excel (one row per call for service). See SQL query in the appendix.
- Calculated the neighborhood values for each metric/variable described above.
- Added the neighborhood values to the call for service data. For example, every call for service in the same neighborhood has the same value for PercentBlack, Top 10 Per Officer, Median Driving Time, and so on.

NOPD ran each model below six times, one for each combination of year (2021-2023) and priority type (code 1, code 2). The python code used is available in Appendix 6 and shows the model NOPD used clustered the standards errors by neighborhood.

- ResponseTimeMin = PercentBlack + Neighborhood
- ResponseTimeMin = PercentBlack + All Controls
- ResponseTimeMin = PercentBlack + All Controls + Workload Indicators
- ResponseTimeMin = PercentBlack + All Controls + Workload and Assignment Indicators

Response Time Regression Results

Below are tables with excerpts from the regression results summaries provided in Appendix 6 highlighting the results for the PercentBlack variable. The variable is the decimal denoting the percentage of residents in the neighborhood who are Black or African American. Because the maximum decimal is 1.00 the coefficients represent the impact in minutes the model predicts for a neighborhood with 100% Black or African American residents. For example, using the 2021 Code 2 results for the model that only includes the PercentBlack and Neighborhood variables, the results predict response times to be 10.6 minutes longer in neighborhoods with 100% African American residents than in neighborhoods with 0% Black residents. And when using the 2022 Code 2 results for the model that includes all controls, workload, and assignment indicators, the results predict response times to be 3.2 minutes shorter (the coefficient is negative) in neighborhoods with 100% African American residents than in those with no Black residents.

PercentBlack Summary Table for ResponseTimeMin = PercentBlack and Neighborhood

Year	Priority	Coef	Std Err	P
2021	Code 2	10.6304	1.82e-12	0.000
	Code 1	107.0250	8.68e-12	0.000
2022	Code 2	8.9820	1.46e-12	0.000
	Code 1	246.0078	7.51e-12	0.000
2023	Code 2	18.5231	5.32e-13	0.000
	Code 1	174.9373	1.19e-11	0.000

PercentBlack Summary Table for ResponseTimeMin = PercentBlack and Controls

Year	Priority	Coef	Std Err	P
2021	Code 2	10.0207	0.410	0.000
	Code 1	115.0730	2.773	0.000
2022	Code 2	12.7704	1.105	0.000
	Code 1	209.8584	4.083	0.000
2023	Code 2	14.0890	1.054	0.000
	Code 1	153.1406	3.073	0.000

PercentBlack Summary Table for ResponseTimeMin = PercentBlack, Controls, and Workload Indicators

Year	Priority	Coef	Std Err	P
2021	Code 2	1.1142	0.518	0.032
	Code 1	50.3564	2.385	0.000
2022	Code 2	7.6205	1.003	0.000
	Code 1	144.9669	5.257	0.000
2023	Code 2	11.2561	0.904	0.000
	Code 1	121.7391	2.206	0.000

PercentBlack Summary Table for ResponseTimeMin = PercentBlack, Controls, and Workload and Assignment Indicators

Year	Priority	Coef	Std Err	P
2021	Code 2	-2.1190	0.450	0.000
	Code 1	12.9105	1.039	0.000
2022	Code 2	-3.1572	0.720	0.000
	Code 1	1.0523	4.942	0.831
2023	Code 2	0.0068	0.992	0.995
	Code 1	31.9806	2.212	0.000

Discussion

The results show a positive coefficient and significant p-value for the variable PercentBlack for the first three models and therefore show results that are consistent with discrimination. These results corroborate the longer median response times in majority Black or African American neighborhoods, as shown above. To emphasize this point, the third model, being robust in that it includes controls for time, the type or nature of call, the number of calls for service in the neighborhood, the geography of the neighborhood, and the population size of the neighborhood, found large, positive coefficients for PercentBlack and low/strong p-values. Meaning, even when controlling for all of the above, the results predict neighborhoods with larger Black or African American populations to have longer response times.

In the fourth model, which includes controls for officer assignments, the variable indicating the demographics of the neighborhood (PercentBlack) did not have a consistently positive coefficient and significant p-value. NOPD interprets these results to show that the disparity can be addressed, at least in part, by attempts to balance workload for officers that respond to calls for service.

Looking more specifically at the metrics NOPD used, the workload and assignment indicators consistently showed significant p-values, except for DV Calls per Officer for 2021 and 2022 Code 2 calls. Despite being linear in theory (more work per officer should increase response times), the coefficients for the workload indicators were not all positive (which would indicate they increase response times). The workload indicators with consistently positive coefficients were the Top 10 per Officer (top 10 most time-intensive calls) and the Median Driving Time (how long on average it take officers to get to the scene of the call after being assigned the call). Based on these results it appears the most likely causes of the longer response times seen in neighborhoods with higher percentages of Black or African American residents are the number of time-intensive calls per officer in each district and the differences in the geographies of the areas in which officers answer calls for service (i.e. police districts).

This analysis was not designed in a manner that allows one to determine whether attempting to balance median driving time or the number of time-intensive calls per officer would have a greater impact on balancing response times. For example, the variables are not scaled to allow for comparison of coefficients. Nor is this analysis designed to determine how to balance time-intensive calls per officer or median driving times. This analysis was designed to determine whether demographics (PercentBlack) predicts response times when controlling for geography, workload, and officer assignments. However, the results show that NOPD could reduce the imbalance in response times across neighborhoods by attempting to balance time intensive calls per officer and/or the geographies of police districts.

It should also be noted that the R-squared values for each model for each year and priority type are low, ranging from 0.018 to 0.231, meaning the variables used do not do a good job of explaining the variation in response times.

Recommendations for improvements on future iterations of response time analysis:

- NOPD could explore expanding Top 10 per Officer to the top 20 or 30 most time-consuming calls
- NOPD could explore creating a variable that is specific to officer assignments to allow for a better sense of the impact assignments have on response times

- NOPD could remove variables that consistently have poor p-values to see if their removal improves the model
- NOPD could attempt to scale the variables to allow for comparison of coefficients

5. Sex Worker-Related Arrests

In 2022, NOPD charged one person with the municipal prostitution charge under 54-251. The person solicited prostitution and received a summons. NOPD considered this incident to be not relevant to the Sex Work Offense Arrests audit because the arrestee was not a sex worker and therefore there were no 2022 incidents pertinent to the audit.

In 2023, NOPD charged no one with a prostitution-related charge.

Appendix

Appendix 1: VOD SQL Query, Variables Set-up, Models, and Python Code

SQL Query:

```sql
SELECT S.[SubjectID]
    , S.[FieldInterviewID]
    , S.[ItemNumber]
    , Concat(fi.Officer1EmployeeID, fi.officer1Name) as 'Officer'
    , S.[Race]
    , cast(CASE WHEN S.[Race] = 'WHITE' THEN '0'
            ELSE '1' END as int) AS [RaceBinomial]
    , FI.[StopType]
    , FI.[EventDate]
    , DATEPART(WEEKDAY,FI.[EventDate]) AS [DayOfWeek]
    , CONCAT(DATEPART(HOUR, FI.[EventDate]), ':', CASE
            WHEN DATEPART(MINUTE, FI.[EventDate]) BETWEEN '0' AND '14' THEN '00'
            WHEN DATEPART(MINUTE, FI.[EventDate]) BETWEEN '15' AND '29' THEN '15'
            WHEN DATEPART(MINUTE, FI.[EventDate]) BETWEEN '30' AND '44'THEN '30'
            WHEN DATEPART(MINUTE, FI.[EventDate]) BETWEEN '45' AND '59' THEN '45' end)
            as MinBin
    , YEAR(FI.[EventDate]) AS [Year]
    , dltl.[Setdst] as SunSet
    , dltl.[Enddst] as TwilightEnd
    , case when Timefromparts(DATEPART(HOUR, FI.[EventDate]),DATEPART(MINUTE,
            FI.[EventDate]),0,0,0) <= TIMEFROMPARTS(left(dltl.[Setdst],
            2),right(dltl.[setdst],2),0,0,0) then 1
            when Timefromparts(DATEPART(HOUR, FI.[EventDate]),DATEPART(MINUTE,
            FI.[EventDate]),0,0,0) >= TIMEFROMPARTS(left(dlTL.[Enddst],
            2),right(dlTL.[Enddst],2),0,0,0) then 0
            else null end as LightDark
    , FI.[District]
    , CONCAT(FI.[District],FI.[Zone]) as [Beat]

FROM [FICRpt].[dbo].[NOPD_FIC_Subjects] AS S
    LEFT JOIN [FICRpt].[dbo].[NOPD_FIC_FieldInterviews] AS FI ON FI.[FieldInterviewID]
    = S.[FieldInterviewID]
```

```
          LEFT JOIN [CADRpt].[dbo].[CADIncidents] AS C ON C.[ItemNumber] = FI.[ItemNumber]
          LEFT JOIN [FICRpt].[dbo].[NOPD_FIC_Vehicles] AS V ON V.[FieldInterviewID] =
          FI.[FieldInterviewID]
          left join [dev-nopdsqlap17].PSABWorkspace.dbo.[daylighttwilight] DLTL on
          dltl.[date] = cast(fi.EventDate as date)

WHERE YEAR(FI.[EventDate]) IN (2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023)
      AND FI.[StopTypeID] = '9' --Traffic Violation
      AND ((Officer1AgencyTypeID = 1 and Officer1Name is not null)
           or (Officer2AgencyTypeID = 1 and Officer2Name is not null)
           or YEAR(FI.[EventDate])=2016 )
      AND FI.[Narrative] NOT LIKE '%BRAKE LIGHT%'
      AND FI.[Narrative] NOT LIKE '%BREAK LIGHT%'
      AND FI.[Narrative] NOT LIKE '%TAIL LIGHT%'
      AND Fi.[Narrative] NOT LIKE '%TAILLIGHT%'
      AND FI.[Narrative] NOT LIKE '%HEAD LIGHT%'
      AND FI.[Narrative] NOT LIKE '%HEADLIGHT%'
      AND FI.[Narrative] NOT LIKE '%CELL PHONE%'
      AND FI.[Narrative] NOT LIKE '%CELLPHONE%'
      AND FI.[Narrative] NOT LIKE '%TAIL LAMP%'
      AND FI.[Narrative] NOT LIKE '%HEAD LAMP%'
      AND FI.[Narrative] NOT LIKE '%BRAKE LAMP%'
      AND FI.[Narrative] NOT LIKE '%SEATBELT%'
      AND FI.[Narrative] NOT LIKE '%SAFETY BELT%'
      AND FI.[Narrative] NOT LIKE '%LICENSE PLATE LIGHT%'
      AND DATEPART(HOUR, FI.[EventDate]) BETWEEN '17' AND '20'
```

The variables NOPD used are the following:

- RaceBinomial: 1 = Minority (race is not white), 0 = Non-Minority (white)
- LightDark: 1 = Daylight, 0 = Darkness
- DayOfWeek: 1 = Sunday, 2 = Monday… 7 = Saturday
- MinBin: 17:00 = 5:00-5:14pm, 17:15 = 7:15-7:29pm, 17:30 = 5:30-5:44…20:45 = 8:45-8:59 pm
- District: District: 1 = the location of the stop was within the 1st District's boundaries, 2 = location of the stop was within the 2nd District's boundaries…8 = the location of the stop was within the 8th District's boundaries.
- BeatNew: Beat if total number of stops for the year in the beat is ≥ 30, if not, the District.
  - Beat: 1A = location of the stop was within the 1st District's boundaries in zone A, 1B = location of the stop was within the 1st District's boundaries in zone B…8W = 8th District's boundaries in zone W
- OfficerNew: Officer if total traffic stops by the officer is ≥ 30 in the year, if not, Beat if total number of stops in the beat is ≥ 30, if not, the District.
  - Officer: First officer listed on the FIC. Officer ID and full name concatenated.

Per the DOJ's technical assistance, via Dr. Matt Ross, NOPD included DayOfWeek, MinBin, District, BeatNew, and OfficerNew as controls and as fixed effects or categorical variables.

Python code for creating BeatNew and OfficerNew:

```python
import numpy as np

dfyr['BeatCount'] = dfyr.groupby(['Beat'])['FieldInterviewID'].transform("count")

dfyr['OfficerCount'] = dfyr.groupby(['Officer'])['FieldInterviewID'].transform("count")


dfyr['BeatNew'] = (np.select([dfyr['BeatCount'] >= 30],

                [dfyr['Beat']],

                dfyr['District'])).astype(str)

dfyr['OfficerNew'] = (np.select([dfyr['OfficerCount'] >= 30,

                dfyr['BeatCount'] >= 30],

                [dfyr['Officer'],

                dfyr['Beat']],

                dfyr['District'])).astype(str)
```

Also per the DOJ's technical assistance, NOPD ran three regression models. All models included DayOfWeek and MinBin as controls and used OfficerNew to cluster the standard errors. The difference in the models was the inclusion of District, BeatNew or OfficerNew as a control. The models are as follows:

1. RaceBinomial = LightDark + DayOfWeek + MinBin + District
2. RaceBinomial = LightDark + DayOfWeek + MinBin + BeatNew
3. RaceBinomial = LightDark + DayOfWeek + MinBin + OfficerNew

Python code for the three regression models:

```python
from statsmodels.formula.api import ols


#District

regr = ols('RaceBinomial ~ LightDark + C(DayOfWeek) + C(MinBin) + C(District)', data=dfyr, missing='drop')

results = regr.fit(cov_type='cluster', cov_kwds={'groups': dfyr['OfficerNew']})


#BeatNew
```

Appendix 2: Regression results summary tables

In the tables below, a positive coefficient for the LightDark variable means daylight (LightDark = 1) increases the chances that the driver is a minority (RaceBinominal = 1). A positive coefficient and a significant p-value (≤ 0.05), or a marginally significant p-value (≤ 0.10) for LightDark can be interpreted as being consistent with discrimination. For example, if the LightDark coefficient were 0.1 with a significant p-value, the result could be interpreted as the estimated probability of a minority motorist being stopped in the year assessed was higher by 10 percentage points in daylight than in darkness. The p-value for LightDark was significant in 2016 for all three models when using 0.10 as the significance level. This result could be interpreted as the estimated probability of a minority motorist being stopped in 2016 was higher by 4.6-5.9% in daylight than in darkness, which is a result consistent with discrimination. The only other year assessed with a positive coefficient for LightDark for all three models was 2022, but the p-values were greater than 0.10, which cannot be interpreted as being consistent with discrimination. The results for the years 2017-2021 and 2023 are also not consistent with discrimination, having negative coefficients for LightDark and high p-values.

[table on next page]

Summary Table with the results for LightDark for all models and years assessed using the dataset that includes all race types:

Year	Obs	Model	R-squared	Intercept Coef	LightDark Coef	Std Err	p	[0.025	0.975]
2016	5,014	District	0.054	0.5285	0.0589	0.025	0.019	0.009	0.108
		BeatNew	0.169	0.6895	0.0481	0.025	0.053	-0.001	0.097
		OfficerNew	0.192	0.8341	0.0464	0.027	0.087	-0.007	0.099
2017	6,521	District	0.057	0.6630	-0.0054	0.019	0.774	-0.042	0.032
		BeatNew	0.182	0.7294	-0.0037	0.017	0.824	-0.036	0.029
		OfficerNew	0.197	0.6479	0.0113	0.014	0.424	-0.016	0.039
2018	7,612	District	0.044	0.7000	-0.0173	0.016	0.287	-0.049	0.015
		BeatNew	0.126	0.8667	-0.0130	0.015	0.383	-0.042	0.016
		OfficerNew	0.132	0.8323	-0.0134	0.016	0.392	-0.044	0.017
2019	5,548	District	0.057	0.7462	-0.0137	0.020	0.482	-0.052	0.025
		BeatNew	0.143	0.8217	-0.0088	0.018	0.626	-0.044	0.026
		OfficerNew	0.175	0.9367	-0.0109	0.019	0.561	-0.047	0.026
2020	1,612	District	0.064	0.7348	-0.0638	0.041	0.118	-0.144	0.016
		BeatNew	0.106	0.7350	-0.0500	0.042	0.230	-0.132	0.032
		OfficerNew	0.119	0.7795	-0.0489	0.042	0.239	-0.130	0.032
2021	2,470	District	0.101	0.6665	-0.0244	0.038	0.521	-0.099	0.050
		BeatNew	0.198	0.6517	-0.0356	0.030	0.238	-0.095	0.024
		OfficerNew	0.203	0.6105	-0.0322	0.031	0.306	-0.094	0.029
2022	1,042	District	0.161	0.6368	0.0627	0.047	0.178	-0.029	0.154
		BeatNew	0.178	0.6478	0.0477	0.051	0.347	-0.052	0.147
		OfficerNew	0.192	0.2139	0.0622	0.047	0.185	-0.030	0.154
2023	914	District	0.133	0.8946	-0.0441	0.043	0.301	-0.128	0.039
		BeatNew	0.144	0.8467	-0.0204	0.045	0.651	-0.109	0.068
		OfficerNew	0.145	0.7280	-0.0272	0.045	0.544	-0.115	0.061

[table on next page]

Summary Table with the results for LightDark for all models and years assessed using the dataset that includes only white and Black or African American race types:

Year	Obs	Model	R-Squared	Intercept Coef	LightDark Coef	Std Err	p	[0.025	0.975]
2016	4,762	District	0.060	0.4981	0.0593	0.026	0.024	0.008	0.111
		BeatNew	0.189	0.6844	0.0504	0.026	0.050	-5.16e-05	0.101
		OfficerNew	0.213	0.8310	0.0506	0.028	0.074	-0.005	0.106
2017	6,161	District	0.063	0.6378	-0.0078	0.021	0.706	-0.049	0.033
		BeatNew	0.201	0.7281	-0.0072	0.019	0.701	-0.044	0.029
		OfficerNew	0.215	0.6330	0.0085	0.016	0.586	-0.022	0.039
2018	7,249	District	0.049	0.6739	-0.0166	0.017	0.340	-0.051	0.018
		BeatNew	0.141	0.7433	-0.0105	0.016	0.501	-0.041	0.020
		OfficerNew	0.147	0.8252	-0.0117	0.016	0.465	-0.043	0.020
2019	5,257	District	0.065	0.7197	-0.0102	0.021	0.621	-0.051	0.030
		BeatNew	0.155	0.7964	-0.0054	0.019	0.772	-0.042	0.031
		OfficerNew	0.195	0.9160	-0.0081	0.020	0.680	-0.046	0.030
2020	1,521	District	0.072	0.7108	-0.0592	0.041	0.149	-0.140	0.021
		BeatNew	0.112	0.7134	-0.0522	0.040	0.193	-0.131	0.026
		OfficerNew	0.133	0.7790	-0.0479	0.041	0.237	-0.127	0.032
2021	2,339	District	0.111	0.6411	-0.0123	0.035	0.724	-0.081	0.056
		BeatNew	0.214	0.6267	-0.0259	0.030	0.386	-0.084	0.033
		OfficerNew	0.224	0.5909	-0.0212	0.030	0.486	-0.081	0.038
2022	981	District	0.174	0.5971	0.0640	0.045	0.155	-0.024	0.152
		BeatNew	0.197	0.6086	0.0480	0.051	0.349	-0.052	0.149
		OfficerNew	0.213	0.1402	0.0684	0.047	0.149	-0.024	0.161
2023	876	District	0.143	0.8859	-0.0437	0.045	0.335	-0.132	0.045
		BeatNew	0.155	0.8765	-0.0296	0.046	0.519	-0.119	0.060
		OfficerNew	0.155	0.8765	-0.0296	0.046	0.519	-0.119	0.060

Appendix 3: Hit-rate results for 2016-2023

[chart on next page]

Comparison of arrest rates for white and minority DRIVERS who were required to exit a vehicle, 2016-2023

 # White: 117
 # Minority: 630
Δ = -1.18pp
p < 0.796

2023 — 29% (Arrest Rate Minority), 30% (Arrest Rate White)

 # White: 135
 # Minority: 507
Δ = 3.36pp
p < 0.462

2022 — 34%, 30%

 # White: 294
 # Minority: 1331
Δ = -6.91pp
p < 0.015

2021 — 25%, 32%

 # White: 280
 # Minority: 1385
Δ = -0.12pp
p < 0.966

2020 — 22%, 23%

 # White: 867
 # Minority: 4393
Δ = -6.77pp
p < 0.001

2019 — 25%, 32%

 # White: 892
 # Minority: 5079
Δ = -4.36pp
p < 0.01

2018 — 31%, 35%

 # White: 905
 # Minority: 4093
Δ = 0.02pp
p < 0.994

2017 — 48%, 48%

 # White: 832
 # Minority: 3062
Δ = 4.72pp
p < 0.016

2016 — 48%, 43%

Legend: Arrest Rate Minority, Arrest Rate White

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for minority drivers is considered consistent with discrimination.

Comparison of arrest rates for white and minority PASSENGERS who were required to exit a vehicle, 2016-2023

White: 25
Minority: 171
Δ = -3.35pp
p < 0.731

2023
- Arrest Rate Minority: 29%
- Arrest Rate White: 32%

White: 36
Minority: 172
Δ = 26.55pp
p < 0.002

2022
- Arrest Rate Minority: 35%
- Arrest Rate White: 8%

White: 55
Minority: 345
Δ = 0.66pp
p < 0.908

2021
- Arrest Rate Minority: 19%
- Arrest Rate White: 18%

White: 77
Minority: 551
Δ = 3.77pp
p < 0.368

2020
- Arrest Rate Minority: 14%
- Arrest Rate White: 10%

White: 219
Minority: 1549
Δ = -0.73pp
p < 0.801

2019
- Arrest Rate Minority: 20%
- Arrest Rate White: 21%

White: 265
Minority: 1837
Δ = -1.39pp
p < 0.617

2018
- Arrest Rate Minority: 23%
- Arrest Rate White: 25%

White: 201
Minority: 1303
Δ = 2.89pp
p < 0.445

2017
- Arrest Rate Minority: 52%
- Arrest Rate White: 49%

White: 149
Minority: 734
Δ = 0.27pp
p < 0.953

2016
- Arrest Rate Minority: 45%
- Arrest Rate White: 45%

Legend: ■ Arrest Rate Minority (blue), ■ Arrest Rate White (gray)

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for minority passengers is considered consistent with discrimination.

**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

74

Comparison of arrest rates for white and minority vehicle OCCUPANTS
(passengers and drivers) who were required to exit a vehicle, 2016-2023

White: 142
Minority: 801
Δ = -1.57pp
p < 0.705
2023 — Minority: 29%, White: 30%

White: 171
Minority: 679
Δ = 8.29pp
p < 0.039
2022 — Minority: 34%, White: 26%

White: 349
Minority: 1676
Δ = -6pp
p < 0.018
2021 — Minority: 24%, White: 30%

White: 357
Minority: 1936
Δ = 0.15pp
p < 0.947
2020 — Minority: 20%, White: 20%

White: 1086
Minority: 5942
Δ = -5.85pp
p < 0.001
2019 — Minority: 24%, White: 29%

White: 1157
Minority: 6916
Δ = -3.97pp
p < 0.007
2018 — Minority: 29%, White: 33%

White: 1106
Minority: 5396
Δ = 0.75pp
p < 0.649
2017 — Minority: 49%, White: 48%

White: 981
Minority: 3796
Δ = 3.92pp
p < 0.029
2016 — Minority: 48%, White: 44%

Legend: ■ Arrest Rate Minority ■ Arrest Rate White

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for minority vehicle occupants is considered consistent with discrimination.

Vehicle Exits, Black or African American vs. White

Comparison of arrest rates for white and Black or African American DRIVERS who were required to exit a vehicle, 2016-2023

White: 117
Black/AA: 624
Δ = -1.39pp
p < 0.761

2023
29% (Arrest Rate Black/AA)
30% (Arrest Rate White)

White: 135
Black/AA: 501
Δ = 3.16pp
p < 0.488

2022
34%
30%

White: 294
Black/AA: 1306
Δ = -6.82pp
p < 0.017

2021
25%
32%

White: 280
Black/AA: 1304
Δ = -0.57pp
p < 0.836

2020
22%
23%

White: 867
Black/AA: 4181
Δ = -7.06pp
p < 0.001

2019
25%
32%

White: 892
Black/AA: 4845
Δ = -4.71pp
p < 0.006

2018
31%
35%

White: 905
Black/AA: 3951
Δ = 0.35pp
p < 0.849

2017
48%
48%

White: 832
Black/AA: 2901
Δ = 5.15pp
p < 0.009

2016
49%
43%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for Black or African American drivers is considered consistent with discrimination.

**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

Comparison of arrest rates for white and Black or African American
PASSENGERS who were required to exit a vehicle, 2016-2023

White: 25
Black/AA: 170
Δ = -3.18pp
p < 0.745

2023
29%
32%

■ Arrest Rate
Black/AA

White: 36
Black/AA: 171
Δ = 26.75pp
p < 0.002

2022
35%
8%

■ Arrest Rate
White

White: 55
Black/AA: 343
Δ = 0.48pp
p < 0.933

2021
19%
18%

White: 77
Black/AA: 531
Δ = 3.92pp
p < 0.352

2020
14%
10%

White: 219
Black/AA: 1505
Δ = -0.48pp
p < 0.869

2019
20%
21%

White: 265
Black/AA: 1781
Δ = -1pp
p < 0.721

2018
24%
25%

White: 201
Black/AA: 1281
Δ = 3.39pp
p < 0.372

2017
52%
49%

White: 149
Black/AA: 726
Δ = 0.63pp
p < 0.889

2016
46%
45%

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for Black or African American passengers is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

Comparison of arrest rates for white and Black or African American vehicle occupants
(passengers and drivers) who were required to exit a vehicle, 2016-2023

2023
White: 142
Black/AA: 794
Δ = -1.69pp
p < 0.682
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 29%
- Arrest Rate White: 30%

2022
White: 171
Black/AA: 672
Δ = 8.2pp
p < 0.041
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 34%
- Arrest Rate White: 26%

2021
White: 349
Black/AA: 1649
Δ = -5.98pp
p < 0.019
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 24%
- Arrest Rate White: 30%

2020
White: 357
Black/AA: 1835
Δ = -0.16pp
p < 0.945
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 20%
- Arrest Rate White: 20%

2019
White: 1086
Black/AA: 5686
Δ = -6.02pp
p < 0.001
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 23%
- Arrest Rate White: 29%

2018
White: 1157
Black/AA: 6626
Δ = -4.15pp
p < 0.005
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 29%
- Arrest Rate White: 33%

2017
White: 1106
Black/AA: 5232
Δ = 1.14pp
p < 0.492
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 49%
- Arrest Rate White: 48%

2016
White: 981
Black/AA: 3627
Δ = 4.32pp
p < 0.017
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 48%
- Arrest Rate White: 44%

Legend:
- Arrest Rate Black/AA
- Arrest Rate White

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits;
a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for Black or African American vehicle occupants is
considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

78

Vehicle Exits, Female vs. Male

Comparison of arrest rates for male and female DRIVERS who were required to exit a vehicle, 2016-2023

2023
Male: 585
Female: 162
Δ = -10.12pp
p < 0.012
- Arrest Rate Female: 21%
- Arrest Rate Male: 31%

2022
Male: 513
Female: 129
Δ = 1.36pp
p < 0.77
- Arrest Rate Female: 34%
- Arrest Rate Male: 33%

2021
Male: 1232
Female: 393
Δ = -3.71pp
p < 0.144
- Arrest Rate Female: 23%
- Arrest Rate Male: 27%

2020
Male: 1331
Female: 334
Δ = -5.93pp
p < 0.021
- Arrest Rate Female: 18%
- Arrest Rate Male: 24%

2019
Male: 3929
Female: 1331
Δ = -2.41pp
p < 0.084
- Arrest Rate Female: 24%
- Arrest Rate Male: 27%

2018
Male: 4532
Female: 1439
Δ = -2.24pp
p < 0.112
- Arrest Rate Female: 30%
- Arrest Rate Male: 32%

2017
Male: 3857
Female: 1141
Δ = -2pp
p < 0.236
- Arrest Rate Female: 47%
- Arrest Rate Male: 49%

2016
Male: 2948
Female: 946
Δ = -3.43pp
p < 0.067
- Arrest Rate Female: 45%
- Arrest Rate Male: 48%
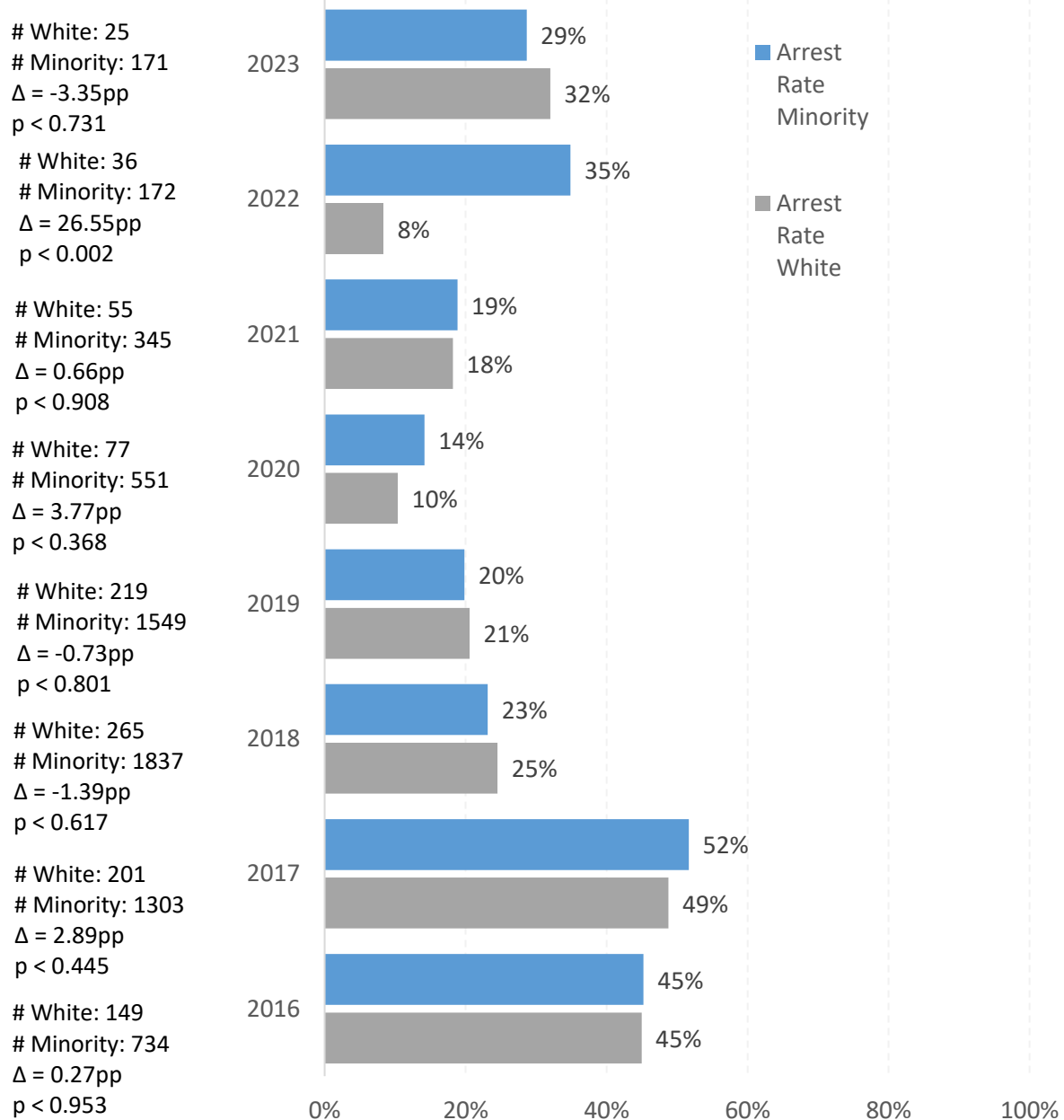
*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for female drivers is considered consistent with discrimination.
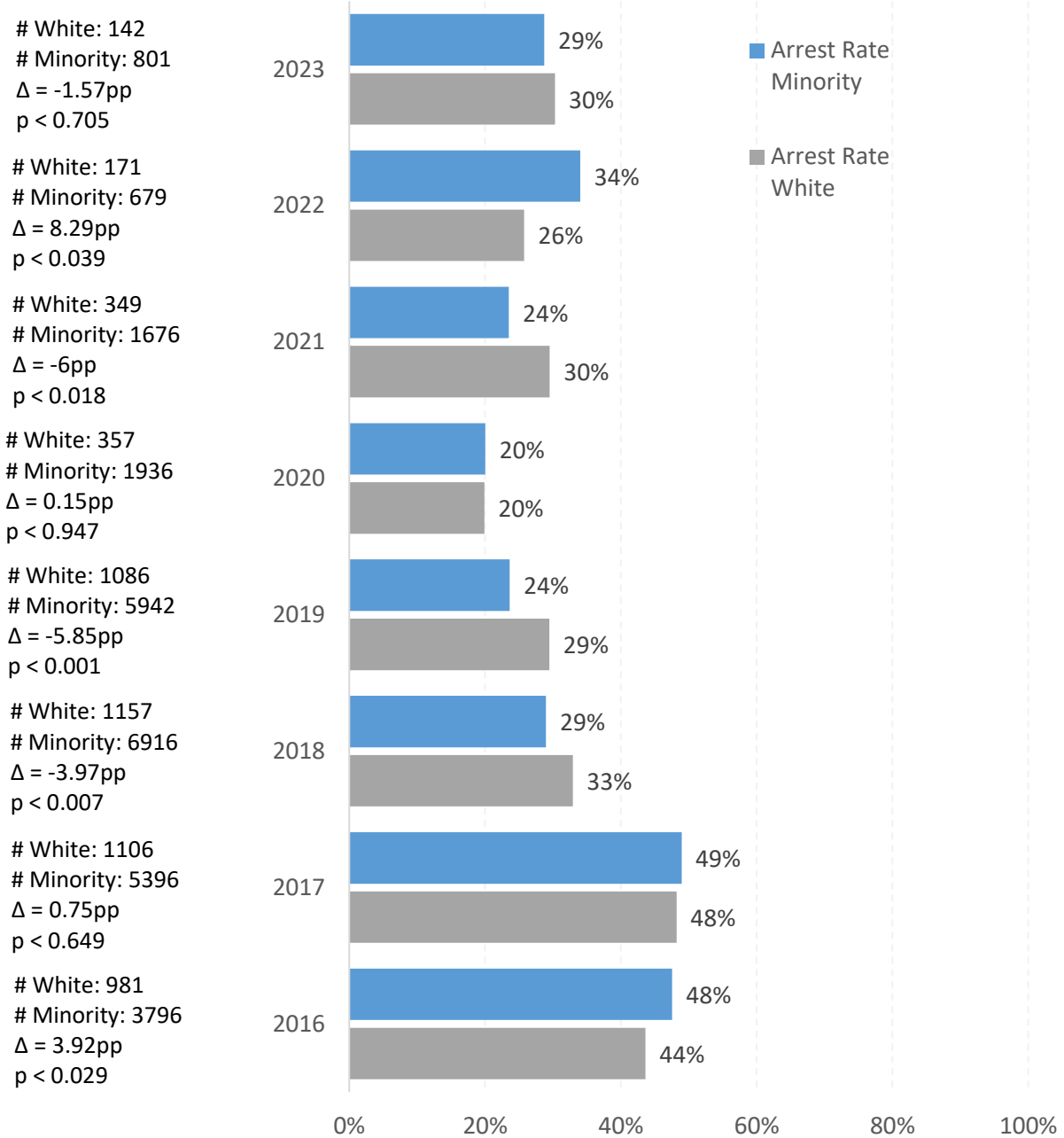**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

Comparison of arrest rates for male and female PASSENGERS who were required to exit a vehicle, 2016-2023

Male: 124
Female: 72
Δ = -13.04pp
p < 0.053

2023
21%
34%

Male: 128
Female: 80
Δ = -16.72pp
p < 0.011

2022
20%
37%

Male: 237
Female: 163
Δ = -11.97pp
p < 0.003

2021
12%
24%

Male: 385
Female: 243
Δ = -10.25pp
p < 0.001

2020
7%
18%

Male: 1064
Female: 704
Δ = -3.81pp
p < 0.05

2019
18%
21%

Male: 1278
Female: 824
Δ = -6.6pp
p < 0.001

2018
19%
26%

Male: 1054
Female: 450
Δ = -7.19pp
p < 0.011

2017
46%
53%

Male: 599
Female: 284
Δ = -5.36pp
p < 0.135

2016
42%
47%

Arrest Rate Female
Arrest Rate Male

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for female passengers is considered consistent with discrimination.

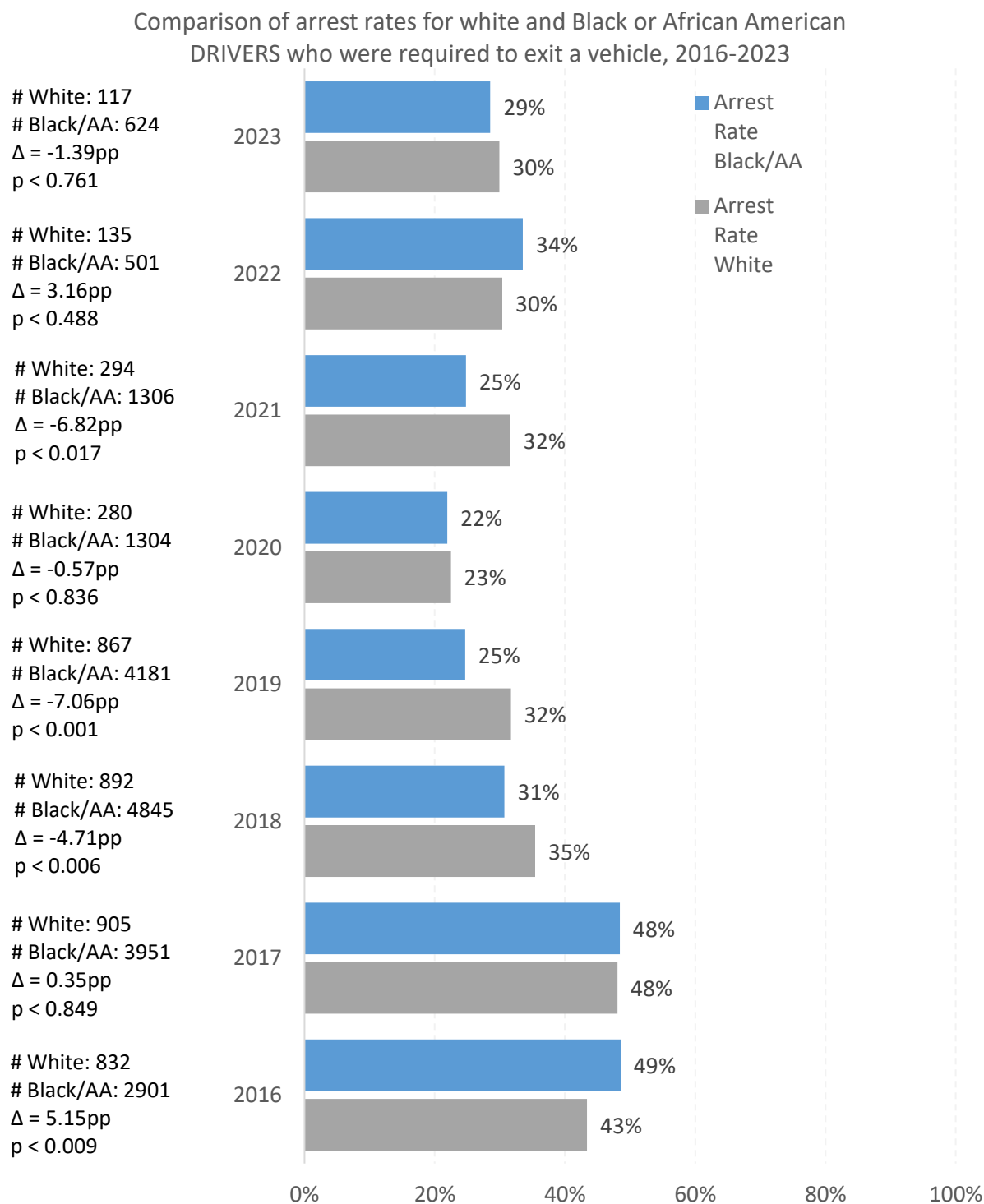Comparison of arrest rates for male and female vehicle occupants (passengers and drivers) who were required to exit a vehicle, 2016-2023

Male: 709
Female: 234
Δ = -10.65pp
p < 0.002

2023
21%
32%

Male: 641
Female: 209
Δ = -4.83pp
p < 0.195

2022
29%
34%

Male: 1469
Female: 556
Δ = -6.56pp
p < 0.003

2021
20%
26%

Male: 1716
Female: 577
Δ = -8.92pp
p < 0.001

2020
13%
22%

Male: 4993
Female: 2035
Δ = -3.59pp
p < 0.002

2019
22%
26%

Male: 5810
Female: 2263
Δ = -4.74pp
p < 0.001

2018
26%
31%

Male: 4911
Female: 1591
Δ = -3.13pp
p < 0.03

2017
46%
50%

Male: 3547
Female: 1230
Δ = -3.94pp
p < 0.018

2016
44%
48%

Arrest Rate Female
Arrest Rate Male

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for vehicle exits; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for female vehicle occupants is considered consistent with discrimination.
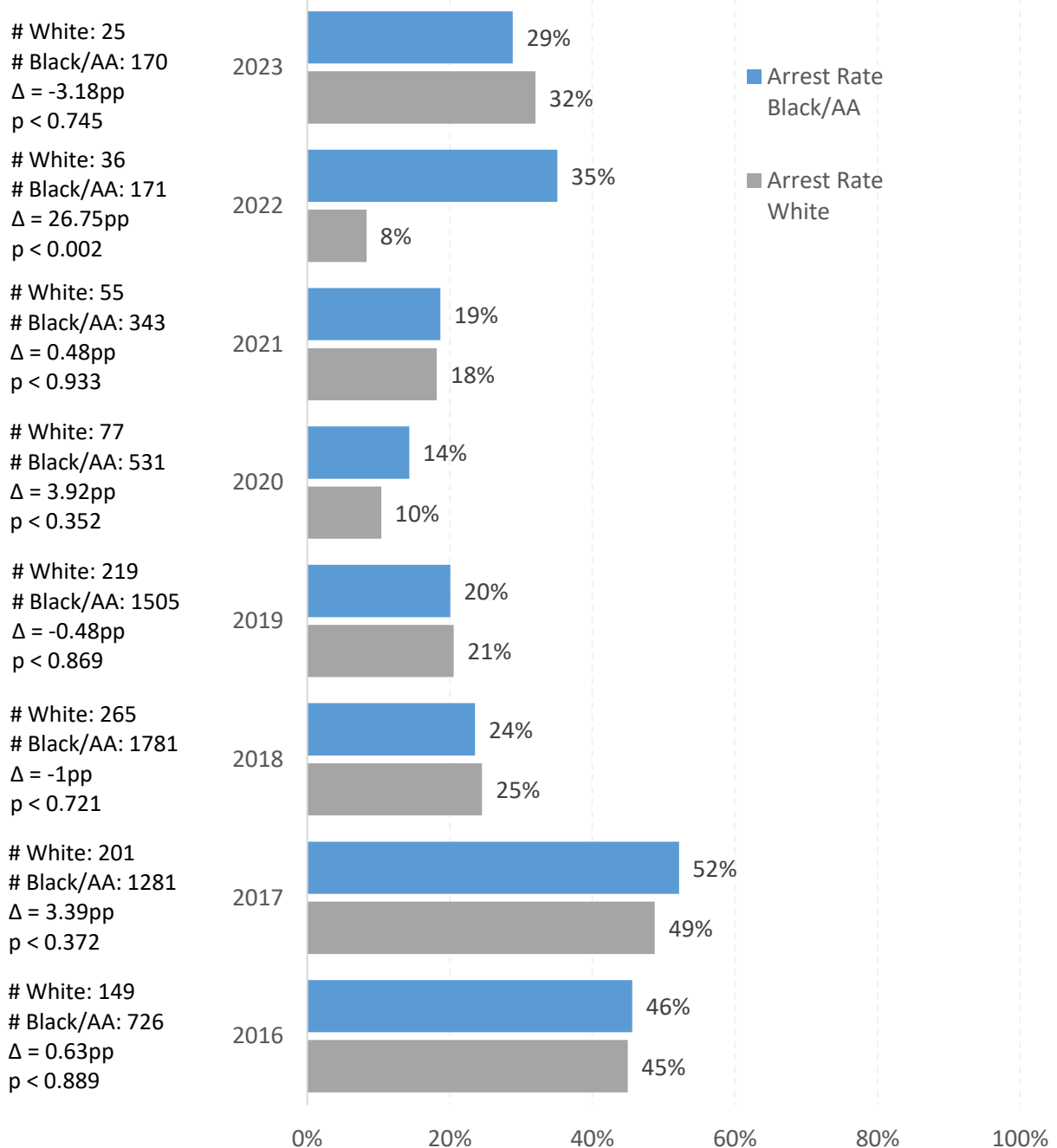
Pat down Likelihood, Minority vs. White

Comparison of pat down rates on subjects who were stopped, 2018-2023

White: 3227
Minority: 10946
Δ = 5.58pp
p < 0.001

2023 — 9% / 3%

■ Pat Down Rate Minority

White: 3566
Minority: 10999
Δ = 6.29pp
p < 0.001

2022 — 13% / 7%

■ Pat Down Rate White

White: 6801
Minority: 18179
Δ = 2.64pp
p < 0.001

2021 — 6% / 3%

White: 4155
Minority: 13539
Δ = 3.54pp
p < 0.001

2020 — 8% / 4%

White: 11618
Minority: 38974
Δ = 1.96pp
p < 0.001

2019 — 4% / 2%

White: 12930
Minority: 47112
Δ = 4.73pp
p < 0.001

2018 — 10% / 5%

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
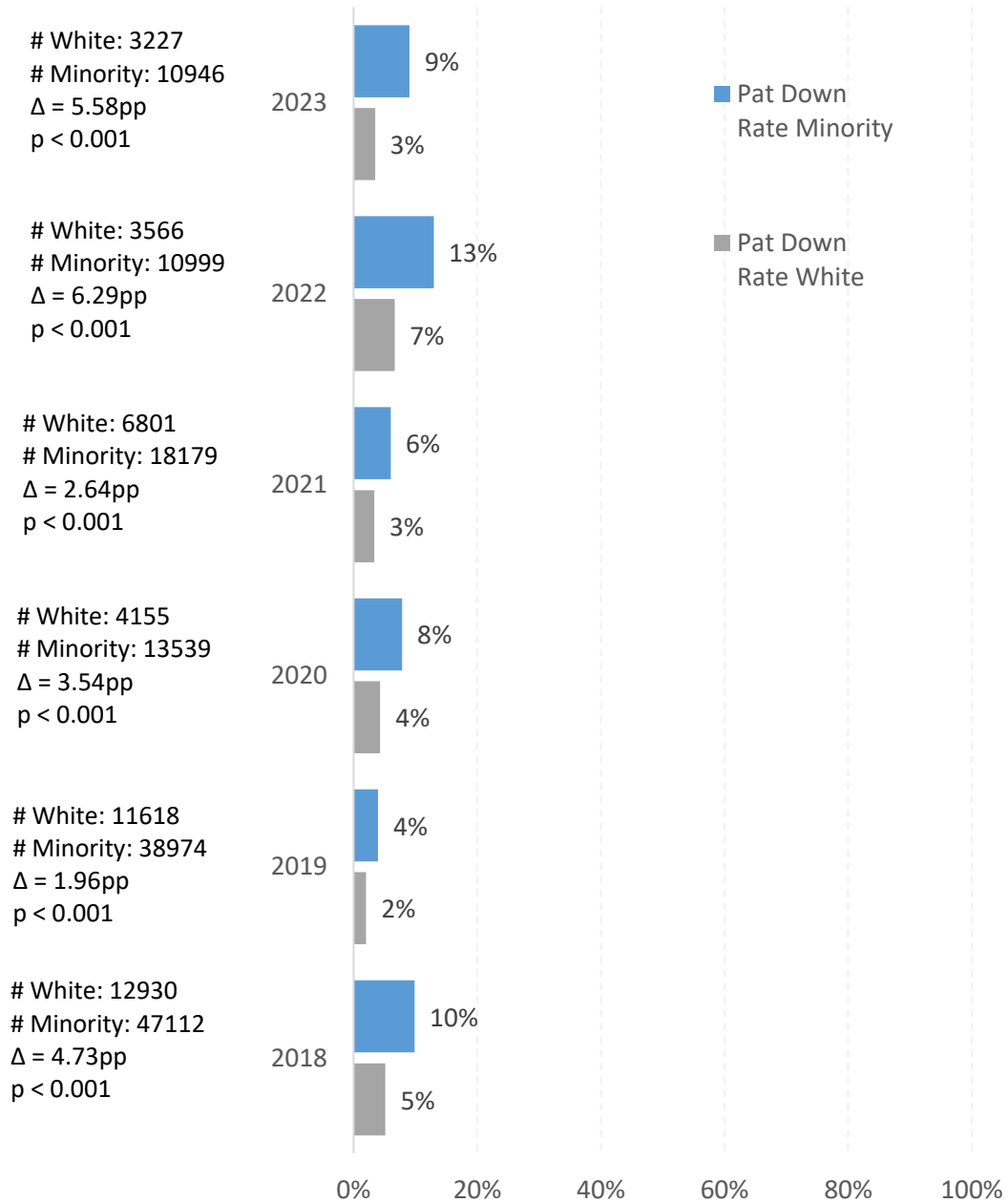
*p-value determined by Chi-square test

Pat Down Likelihood, Black or African American vs. White

Comparison of pat down rates on subjects who were stopped, 2018-2023

White: 3227
Black/AA: 10313
Δ = 6pp
p < 0.001

2023 — 9% / 3%

White: 3566
Black/AA: 10447
Δ = 6.72pp
p < 0.001

2022 — 13% / 7%

White: 6801
Black/AA: 16984
Δ = 2.88pp
p < 0.001

2021 — 6% / 3%

White: 4155
Black/AA: 12621
Δ = 3.73pp
p < 0.001

2020 — 8% / 4%

White: 11618
Black/AA: 36354
Δ = 2.14pp
p < 0.001

2019 — 4% / 2%

White: 12930
Black/AA: 44283
Δ = 5.03pp
p < 0.001

2018 — 10% / 5%

Legend: ■ Pat Down Rate Black/AA   ■ Pat Down Rate White
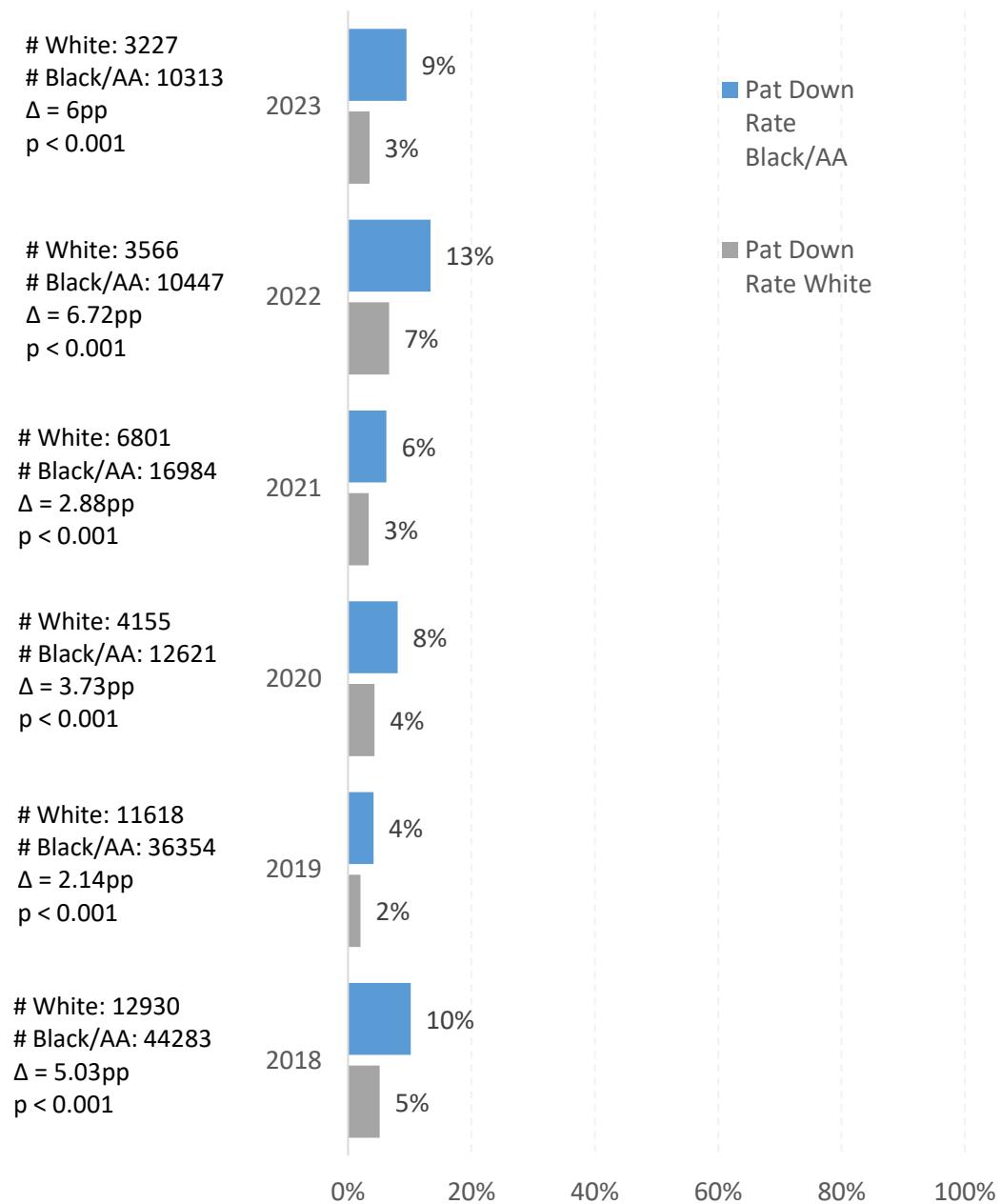
*p-value determined by Chi-square test

Pat Down Likelihood, Female vs. Male

Comparison of pat down rates on subjects who were stopped, 2018-2023

 # Male: 9382
 # Female: 4737
Δ = -9.47pp
p < 0.001

2023
- 2%
- 11%

 # Male: 9904
 # Female: 4620
Δ = -11.63pp
p < 0.001

2022
- 4%
- 15%

 # Male: 16384
 # Female: 8564
Δ = -5.3pp
p < 0.001

2021
- 2%
- 7%

 # Male: 12189
 # Female: 5505
Δ = -7.39pp
p < 0.001

2020
- 2%
- 9%

 # Male: 33060
 # Female: 17531
Δ = -3.95pp
p < 0.001

2019
- 1%
- 5%

 # Male: 40113
 # Female: 19928
Δ = -8.76pp
p < 0.001

2018
- 3%
- 12%

Legend:
- ■ Pat Down Rate Female
- ■ Pat Down Rate Male

*p-value determined by Chi-square test

Comparison of rates of weapons being seized from subjects who received a pat down, 2018-2023

White: 112
Minority: 991
Δ = 21.81pp
p < 0.001

2023

34%

13%

■ Hit Rate
Minority

White: 238
Minority: 1426
Δ = 18.17pp
p < 0.001

2022

26%

8%

■ Hit Rate
White

White: 228
Minority: 1089
Δ = 7.2pp
p < 0.002

2021

12%

5%

White: 179
Minority: 1063
Δ = 5.86pp
p < 0.007

2020

9%

3%

White: 232
Minority: 1544
Δ = 4.09pp
p < 0.027

2019

8%

4%

White: 664
Minority: 4647
Δ = 4.17pp
p < 0.001

2018

5%

1%

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

*A higher hit rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower hit rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for minority subjects of a pat down is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-square test

85

Comparison of rates of evidence being seized from subjects who received a pat down, 2018-2023

White: 112
Minority: 991
Δ = 23.08pp
p < 0.001

2023

39%

16%

■ Hit Rate Minority

■ Hit Rate White

White: 238
Minority: 1426
Δ = 18.74pp
p < 0.001

2022

30%

11%

White: 228
Minority: 1089
Δ = 8.77pp
p < 0.003

2021

21%

13%

White: 179
Minority: 1063
Δ = 6.88pp
p < 0.022

2020

17%

11%

White: 232
Minority: 1544
Δ = 7.49pp
p < 0.004

2019

17%

9%

White: 664
Minority: 4647
Δ = 4.14pp
p < 0.014

2018

21%

17%

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

*A higher hit rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower hit rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for minority subjects of a pat down is considered consistent with discrimination.

**p-value determined by chi-square test

Comparison of rates of weapons being seized from subjects who received a pat down, 2018-2023

 # White: 112
 # Black/AA: 977
Δ = 21.99pp
p < 0.001

2023

34%

13%

■ Hit Rate Black/AA

 # White: 238
 # Black/AA: 1399
Δ = 18.38pp
p < 0.001

2022

26%

8%

■ Hit Rate White

 # White: 228
 # Black/AA: 1059
Δ = 7.45pp
p < 0.002

2021

12%

5%

 # White: 179
 # Black/AA: 1014
Δ = 5.69pp
p < 0.009

2020

8%

3%

 # White: 232
 # Black/AA: 1503
Δ = 4.17pp
p < 0.025

2019

8%

4%

 # White: 664
 # Black/AA: 4500
Δ = 4.22pp
p < 0.001

2018

5%

1%

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

*A higher hit rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower hit rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for Black or African American subjects of a pat down is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-square test

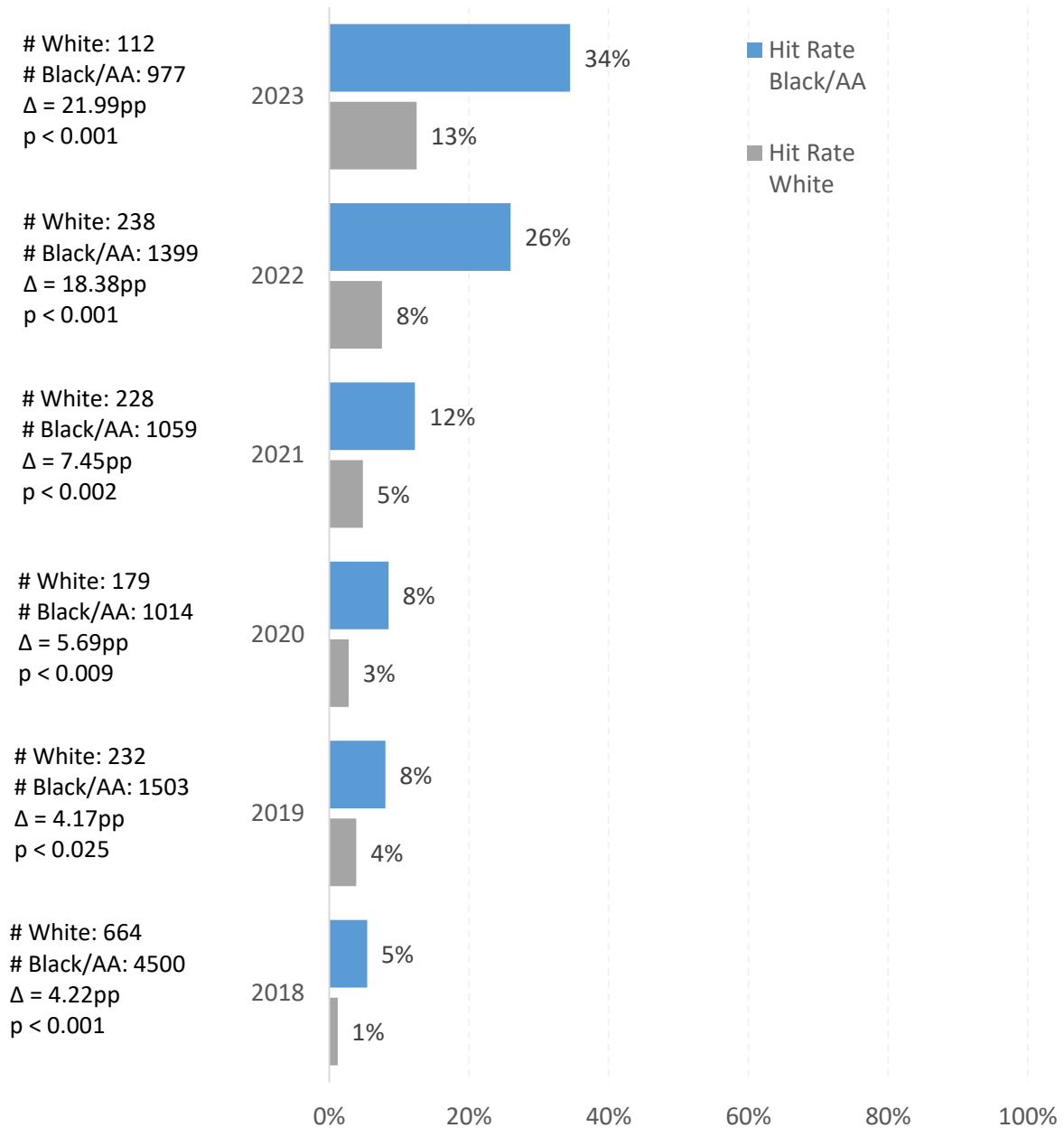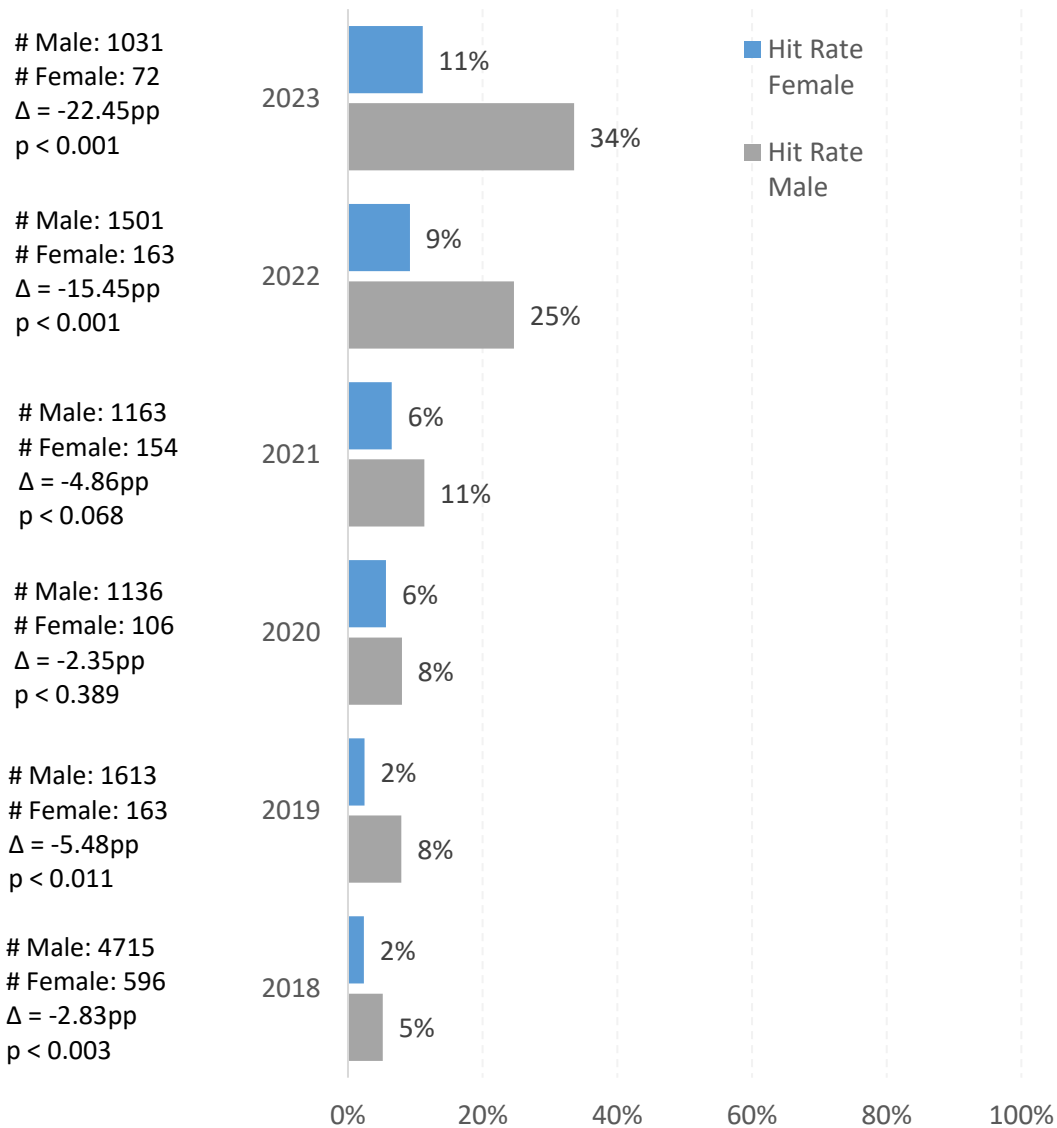# Comparison of rates of evidence being seized from subjects who received a pat down, 2018-2023

 # White: 112
 # Black/AA: 977
Δ = 23.33pp
p < 0.001

2023

■ Hit Rate Black/AA
■ Hit Rate White

39%
16%

 # White: 238
 # Black/AA: 1399
Δ = 18.89pp
p < 0.001

2022

30%
11%

 # White: 228
 # Black/AA: 1059
Δ = 9pp
p < 0.003

2021

22%
13%

 # White: 179
 # Black/AA: 1014
Δ = 6.55pp
p < 0.029

2020

17%
11%

 # White: 232
 # Black/AA: 1503
Δ = 7.62pp
p < 0.004

2019

17%
9%

 # White: 664
 # Black/AA: 4500
Δ = 4.31pp
p < 0.011

2018

21%
17%

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

*A higher hit rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower hit rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for Black or African American subjects of a pat down is considered consistent with discrimination.
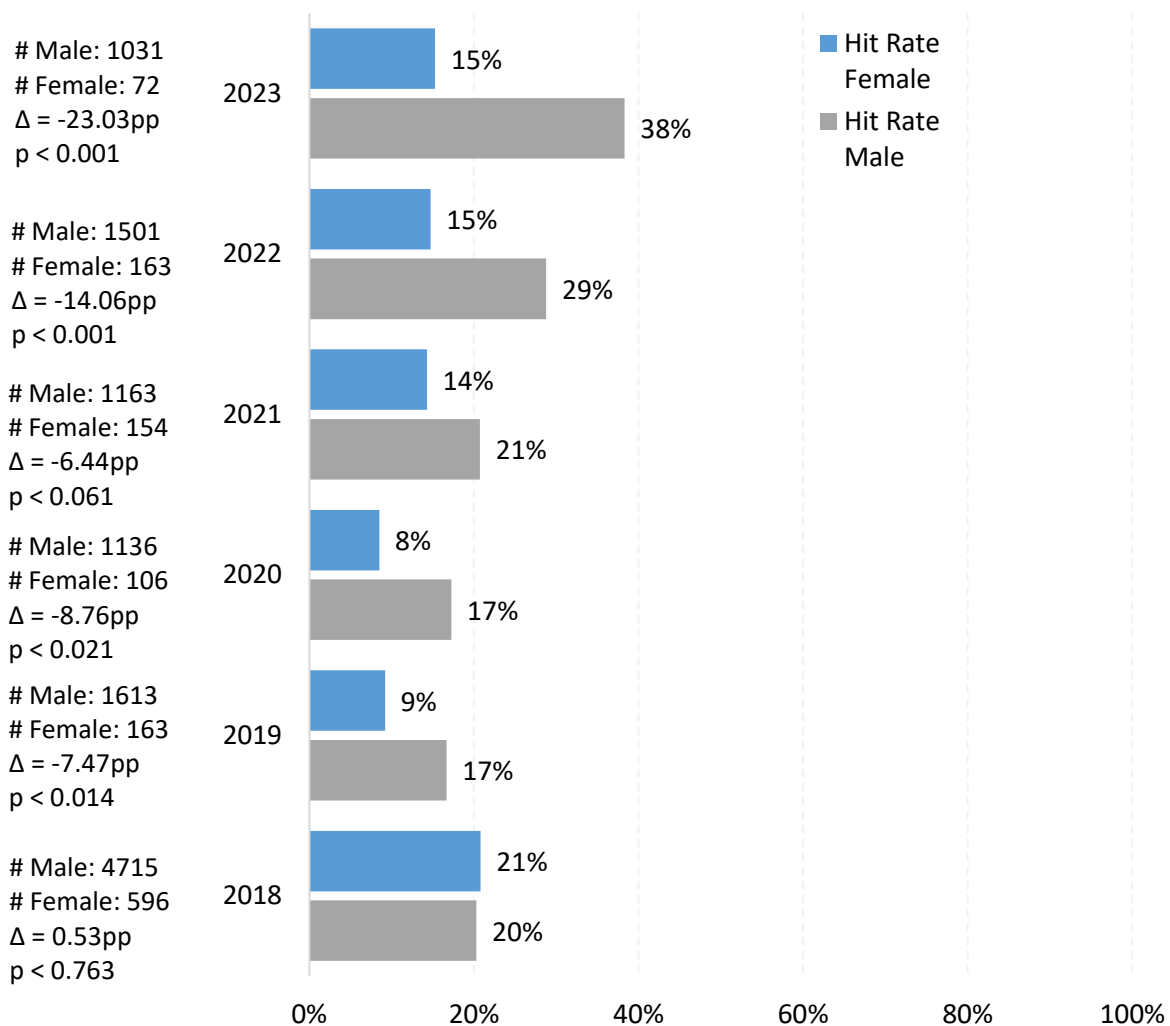**p-value determined by chi-square test

Pat Downs, Female vs. Male

Comparison of rates of weapons being seized from subjects who received a pat down, 2018-2023

Male: 1031
Female: 72
Δ = -22.45pp
p < 0.001

2023

11%

34%

Hit Rate Female

Hit Rate Male

Male: 1501
Female: 163
Δ = -15.45pp
p < 0.001

2022

9%

25%

Male: 1163
Female: 154
Δ = -4.86pp
p < 0.068

2021

6%

11%

Male: 1136
Female: 106
Δ = -2.35pp
p < 0.389

2020

6%

8%

Male: 1613
Female: 163
Δ = -5.48pp
p < 0.011

2019

2%

8%

Male: 4715
Female: 596
Δ = -2.83pp
p < 0.003

2018

2%

5%

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

*A higher hit rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity;
a lower hit rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for female subjects of a pat down is considered
consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-square test

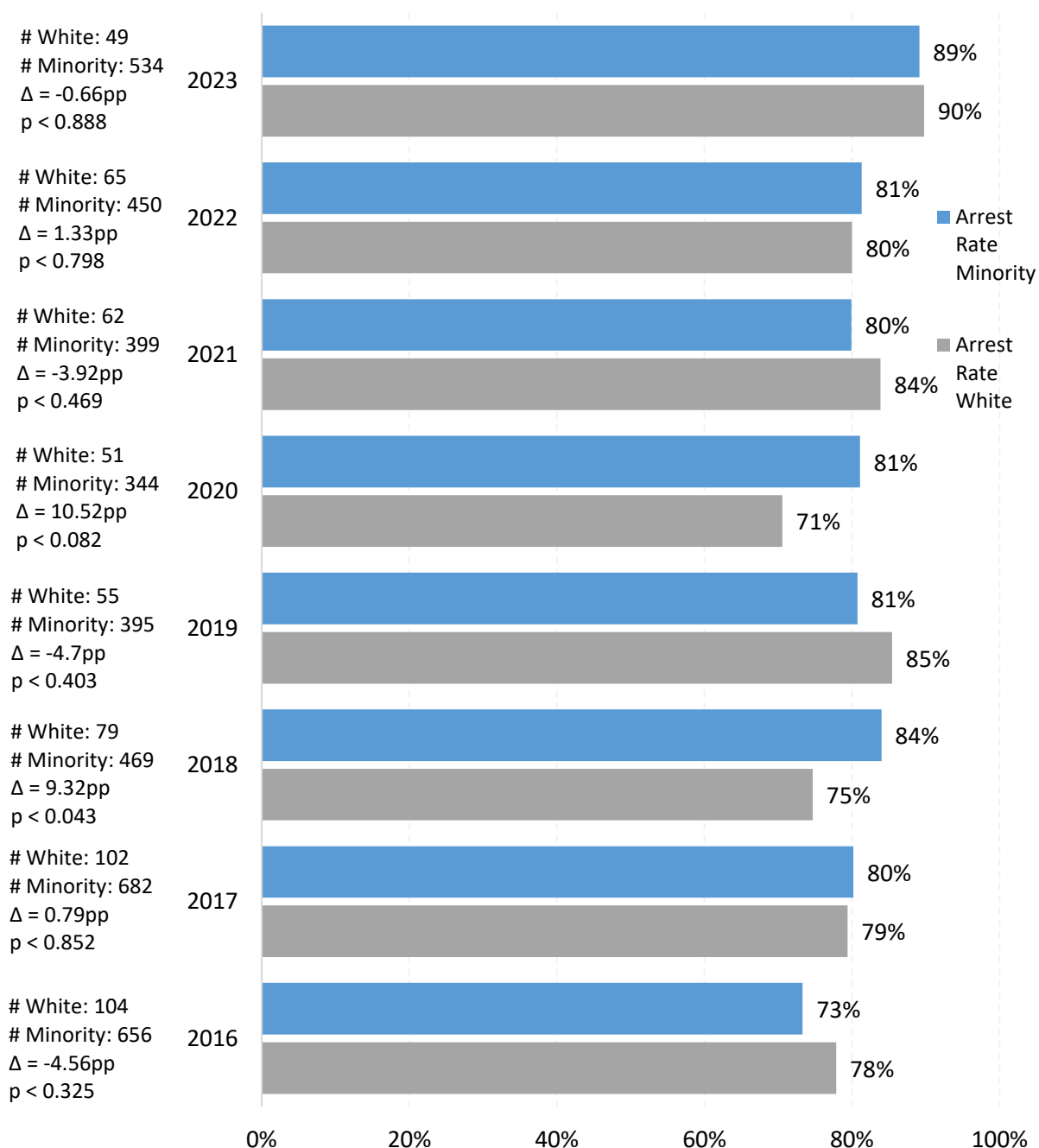# Comparison of rates of evidence being seized from subjects who received a pat down, 2018-2023

 # Male: 1031
 # Female: 72
Δ = -23.03pp
p < 0.001

2023
- Hit Rate Female: 15%
- Hit Rate Male: 38%

 # Male: 1501
 # Female: 163
Δ = -14.06pp
p < 0.001

2022
- Hit Rate Female: 15%
- Hit Rate Male: 29%

 # Male: 1163
 # Female: 154
Δ = -6.44pp
p < 0.061

2021
- Hit Rate Female: 14%
- Hit Rate Male: 21%

 # Male: 1136
 # Female: 106
Δ = -8.76pp
p < 0.021

2020
- Hit Rate Female: 8%
- Hit Rate Male: 17%

 # Male: 1613
 # Female: 163
Δ = -7.47pp
p < 0.014

2019
- Hit Rate Female: 9%
- Hit Rate Male: 17%

 # Male: 4715
 # Female: 596
Δ = 0.53pp
p < 0.763

2018
- Hit Rate Female: 21%
- Hit Rate Male: 20%

Legend: Hit Rate Female, Hit Rate Male

*A higher hit rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower hit rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for female subjects of a pat down is considered consistent with discrimination.

**p-value determined by chi-square test

Use of Force, Minority vs. White

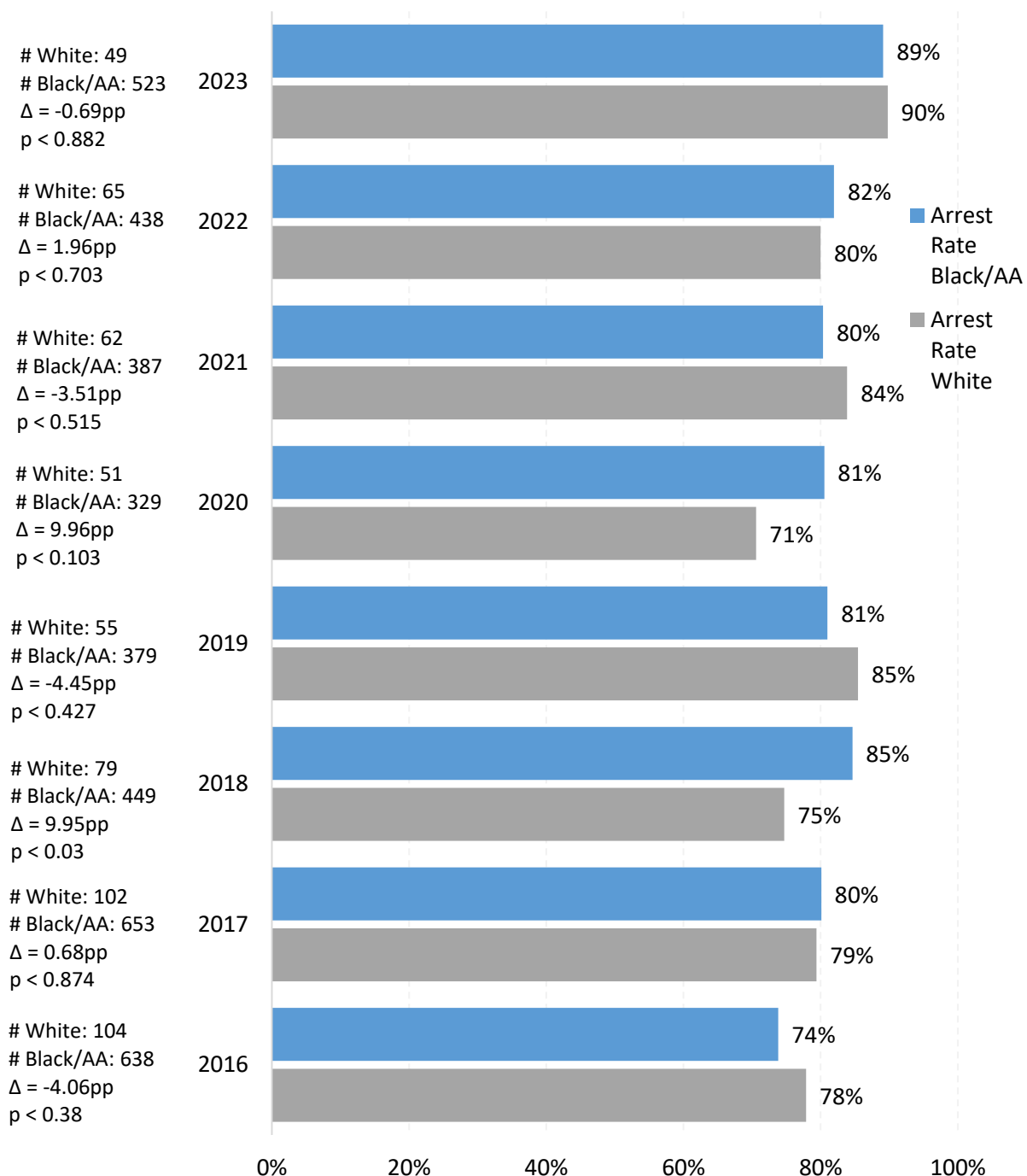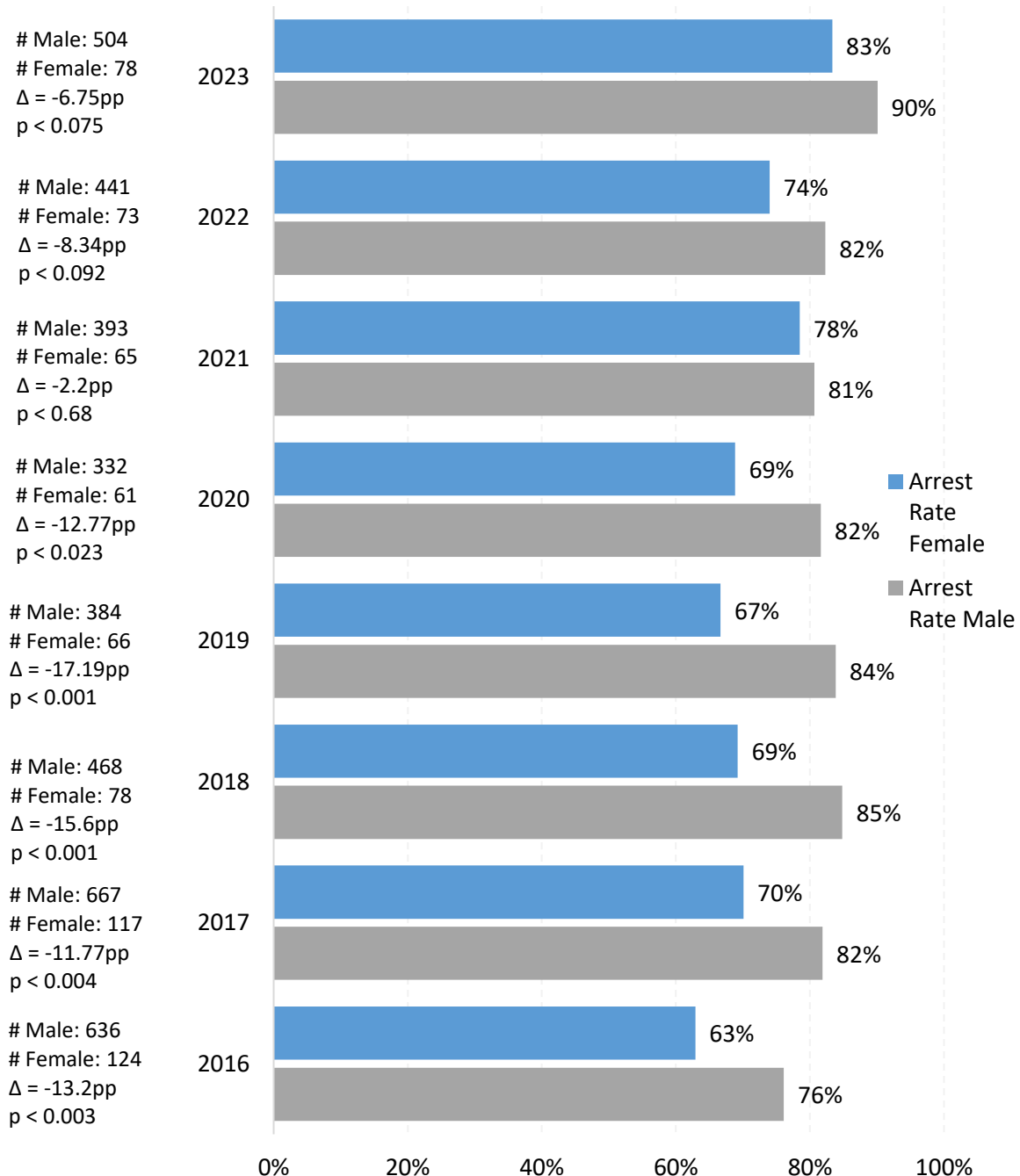### Comparison of arrest rates following a use of force, 2016-2023

White: 49
Minority: 534
Δ = -0.66pp
p < 0.888

2023
- Arrest Rate Minority: 89%
- Arrest Rate White: 90%

White: 65
Minority: 450
Δ = 1.33pp
p < 0.798

2022
- Arrest Rate Minority: 81%
- Arrest Rate White: 80%

White: 62
Minority: 399
Δ = -3.92pp
p < 0.469

2021
- Arrest Rate Minority: 80%
- Arrest Rate White: 84%

White: 51
Minority: 344
Δ = 10.52pp
p < 0.082

2020
- Arrest Rate Minority: 81%
- Arrest Rate White: 71%

White: 55
Minority: 395
Δ = -4.7pp
p < 0.403

2019
- Arrest Rate Minority: 81%
- Arrest Rate White: 85%

White: 79
Minority: 469
Δ = 9.32pp
p < 0.043

2018
- Arrest Rate Minority: 84%
- Arrest Rate White: 75%

White: 102
Minority: 682
Δ = 0.79pp
p < 0.852

2017
- Arrest Rate Minority: 80%
- Arrest Rate White: 79%

White: 104
Minority: 656
Δ = -4.56pp
p < 0.325

2016
- Arrest Rate Minority: 73%
- Arrest Rate White: 78%
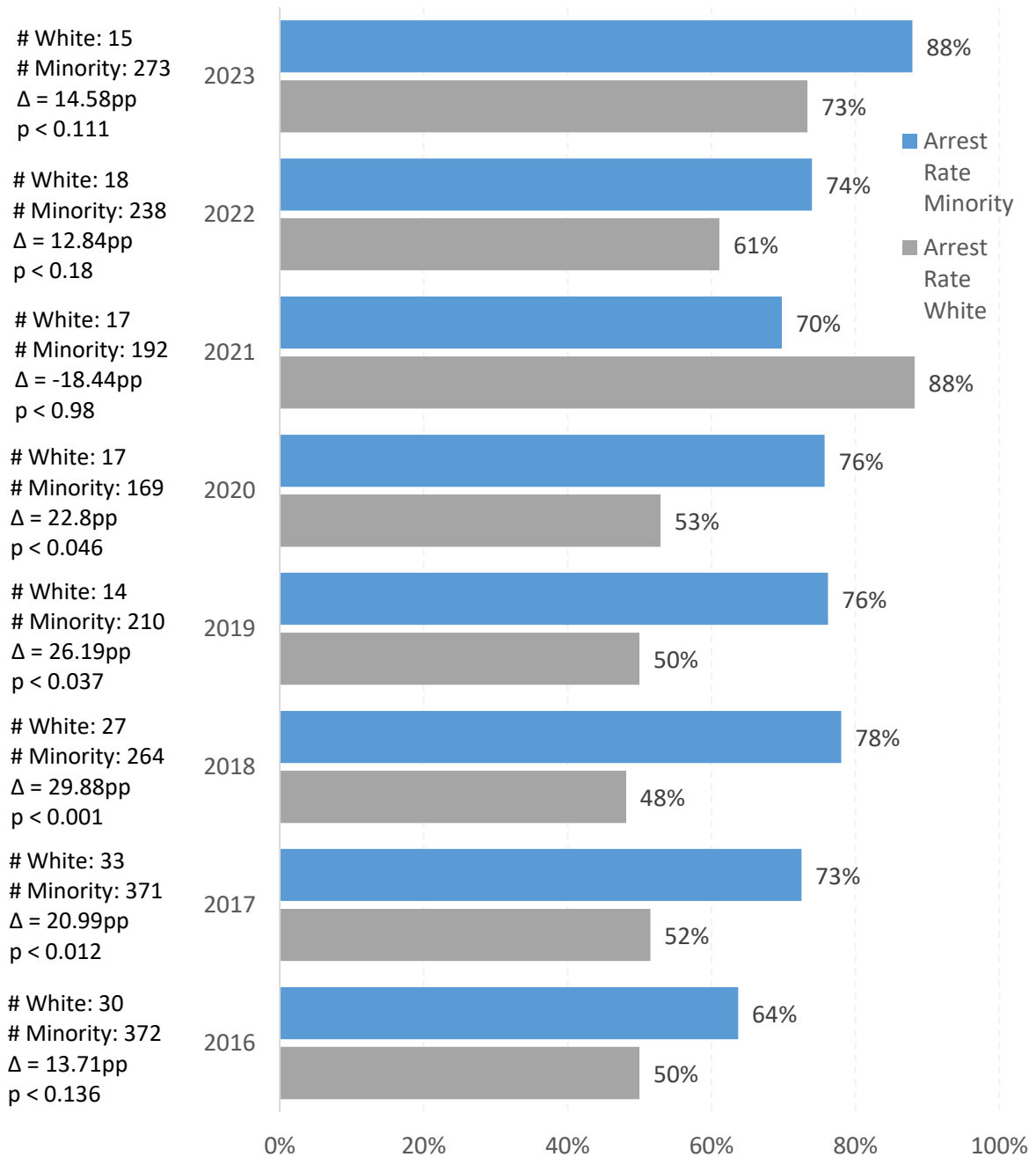
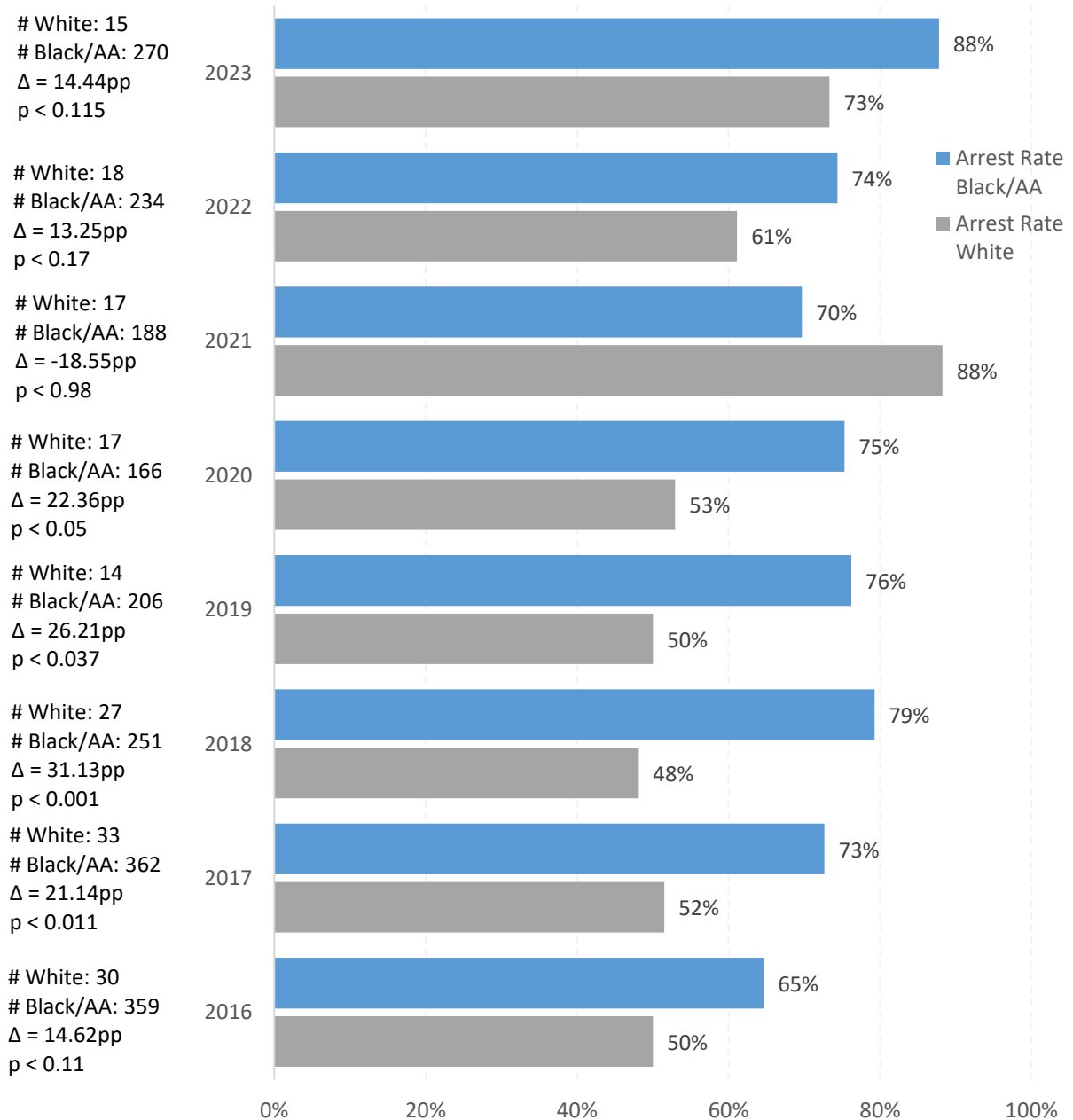Legend: ■ Arrest Rate Minority (blue) ■ Arrest Rate White (gray)

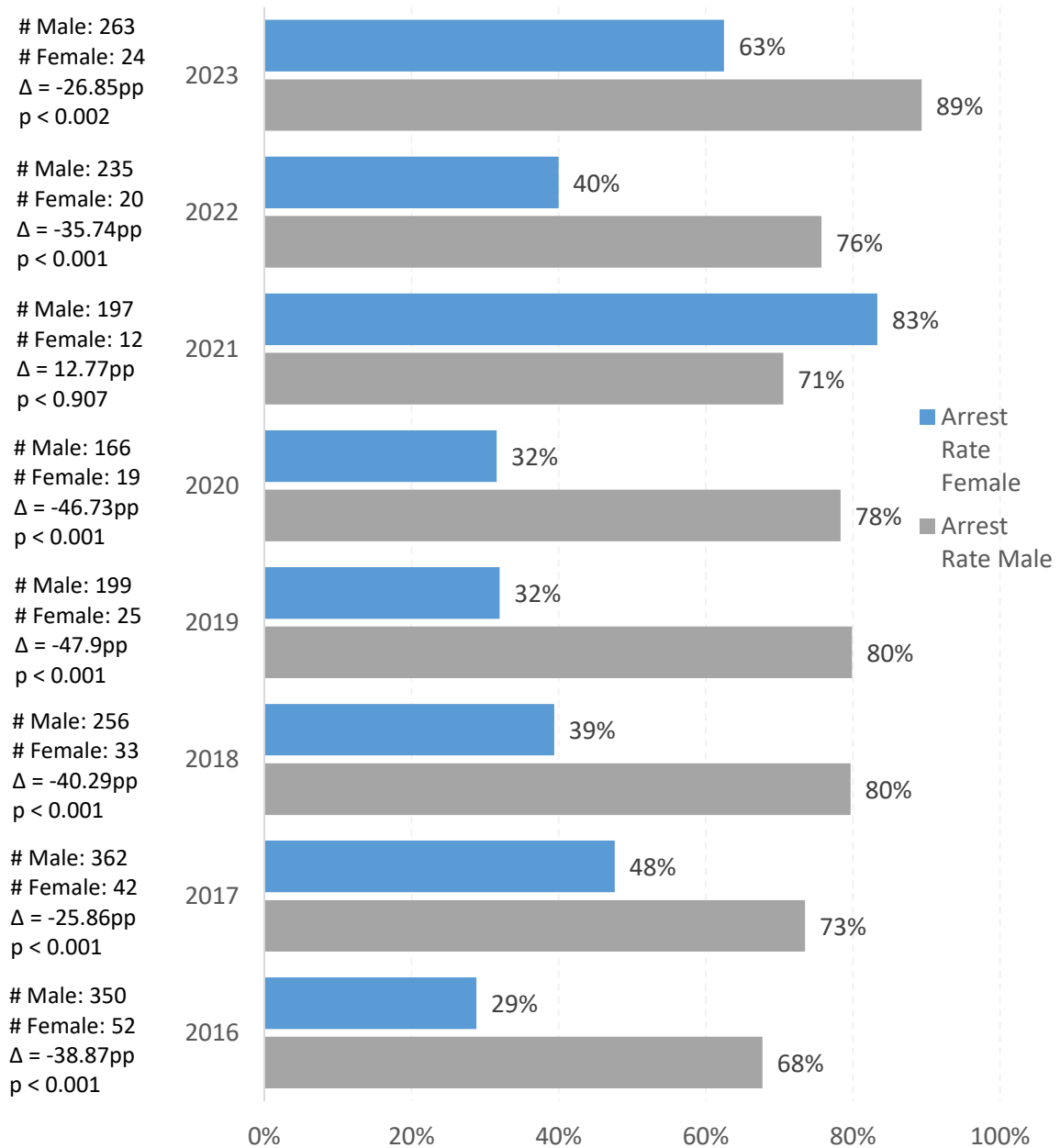*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for minority subjects of force is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by chi-square test

Use of Force, Black or African American vs. White

Comparison of arrest rates following a use of force, 2016-2023

2023
White: 49
Black/AA: 523
Δ = -0.69pp
p < 0.882
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 89%
- Arrest Rate White: 90%

2022
White: 65
Black/AA: 438
Δ = 1.96pp
p < 0.703
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 82%
- Arrest Rate White: 80%

2021
White: 62
Black/AA: 387
Δ = -3.51pp
p < 0.515
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 80%
- Arrest Rate White: 84%

2020
White: 51
Black/AA: 329
Δ = 9.96pp
p < 0.103
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 81%
- Arrest Rate White: 71%

2019
White: 55
Black/AA: 379
Δ = -4.45pp
p < 0.427
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 81%
- Arrest Rate White: 85%

2018
White: 79
Black/AA: 449
Δ = 9.95pp
p < 0.03
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 85%
- Arrest Rate White: 75%

2017
White: 102
Black/AA: 653
Δ = 0.68pp
p < 0.874
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 80%
- Arrest Rate White: 79%

2016
White: 104
Black/AA: 638
Δ = -4.06pp
p < 0.38
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 74%
- Arrest Rate White: 78%
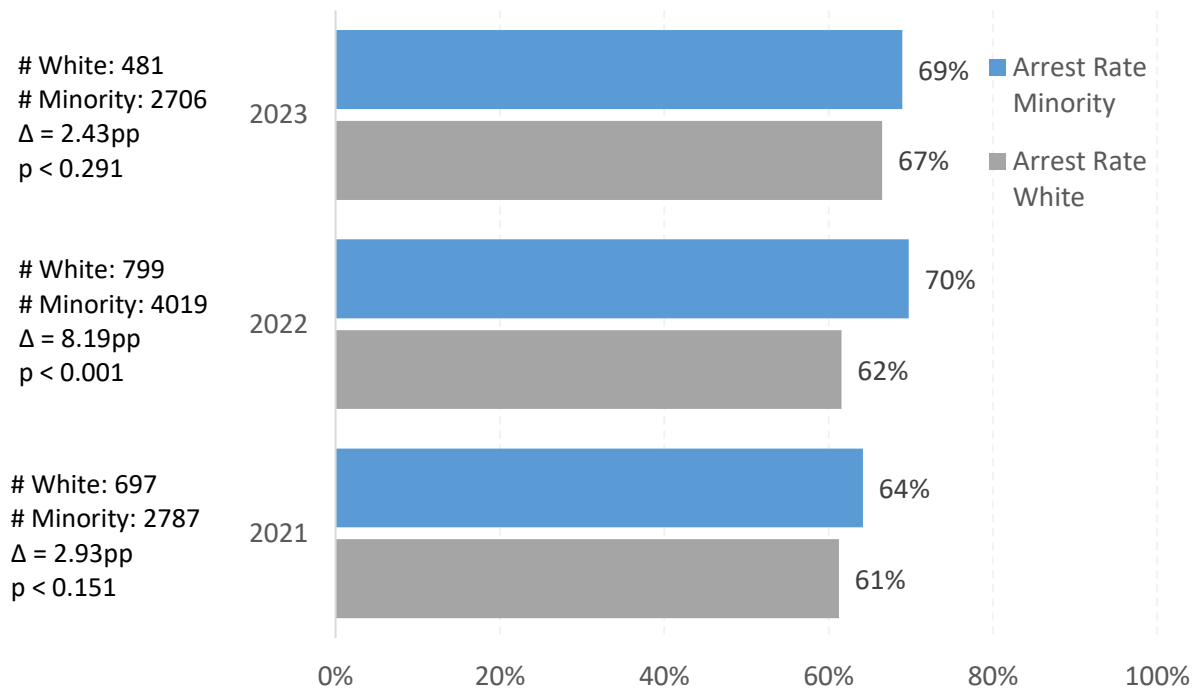
Legend:
- ■ Arrest Rate Black/AA
- ■ Arrest Rate White

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for Black or African American subjects of force is considered consistent with discrimination.

**p-value determined by chi-square test

Use of Force, Female vs. Male

Comparison of arrest rates following a use of force, 2016-2023

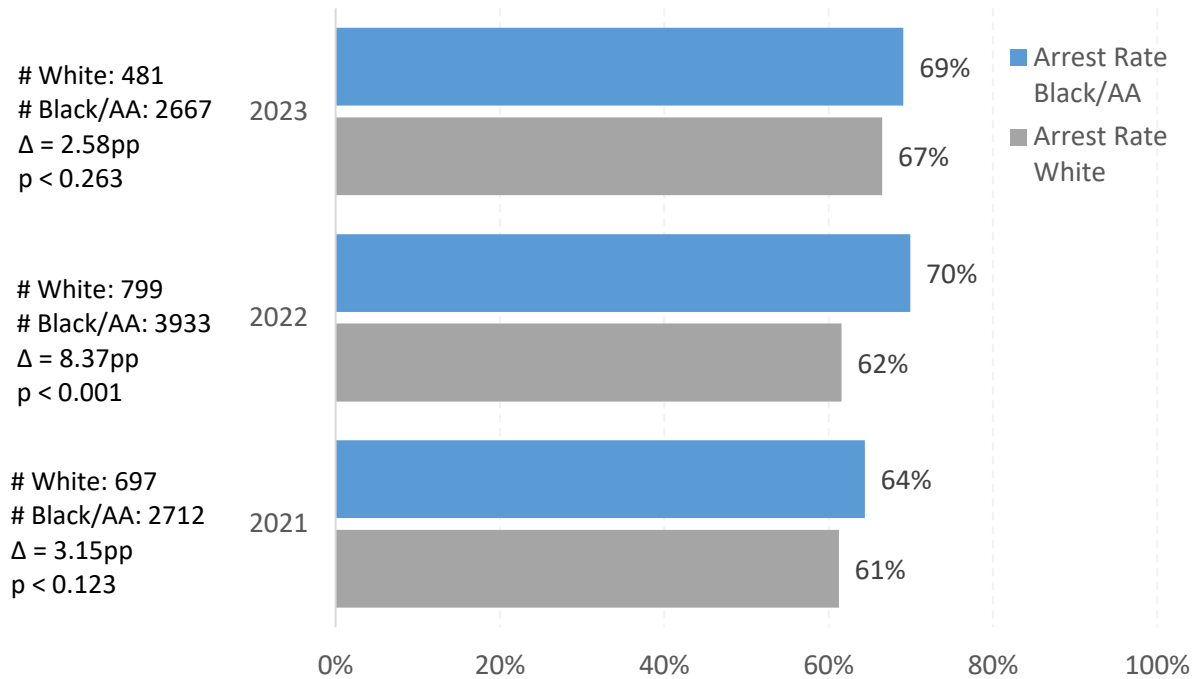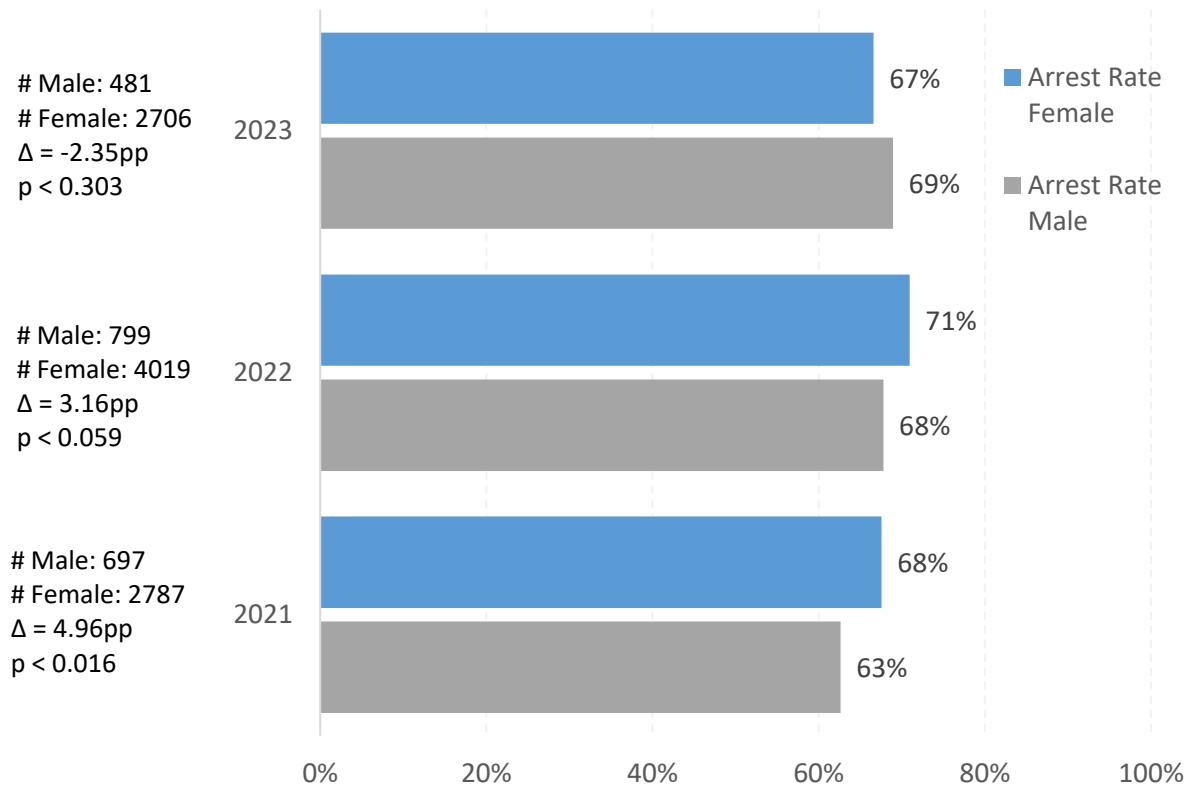| Year	Labels	Arrest Rate Female	Arrest Rate Male
2023	# Male: 504 # Female: 78 Δ = -6.75pp $p < 0.075$	83%	90%
2022	# Male: 441 # Female: 73 Δ = -8.34pp $p < 0.092$	74%	82%
2021	# Male: 393 # Female: 65 Δ = -2.2pp $p < 0.68$	78%	81%
2020	# Male: 332 # Female: 61 Δ = -12.77pp $p < 0.023$	69%	82%
2019	# Male: 384 # Female: 66 Δ = -17.19pp $p < 0.001$	67%	84%
2018	# Male: 468 # Female: 78 Δ = -15.6pp $p < 0.001$	69%	85%
2017	# Male: 667 # Female: 117 Δ = -11.77pp $p < 0.004$	70%	82%
2016	# Male: 636 # Female: 124 Δ = -13.2pp $p < 0.003$	63%	76%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for female subjects of force is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by chi-square test

Comparison of arrest rates following a gunpointing, 2016-2023

# White: 15 	
# Minority: 273 	
Δ = 14.58pp
p < 0.111
	2023

# White: 18 	
# Minority: 238 	
Δ = 12.84pp
p < 0.18
	2022

# White: 17 	
# Minority: 192 	
Δ = -18.44pp
p < 0.98
	2021

# White: 17 	
# Minority: 169 	
Δ = 22.8pp
p < 0.046
	2020

# White: 14 	
# Minority: 210 	
Δ = 26.19pp
p < 0.037
	2019

# White: 27 	
# Minority: 264 	
Δ = 29.88pp
p < 0.001
	2018

# White: 33 	
# Minority: 371 	
Δ = 20.99pp
p < 0.012
	2017

# White: 30 	
# Minority: 372 	
Δ = 13.71pp
p < 0.136
	2016

Chart values (Arrest Rate Minority = blue, Arrest Rate White = grey):

- 2023: 88% / 73%
- 2022: 74% / 61%
- 2021: 70% / 88%
- 2020: 76% / 53%
- 2019: 76% / 50%
- 2018: 78% / 48%
- 2017: 73% / 52%
- 2016: 64% / 50%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for minority subjects of a gunpointing is considered consistent with discrimination.

**p-value determined by chi-square test for 2016-2018. p-vlaue determined by Fischer's Exact test for

Gunpointing, Black or African American vs. White

Comparison of arrest rates following a gunpointing, 2016-2023

2023
White: 15
Black/AA: 270
Δ = 14.44pp
p < 0.115
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 88%
- Arrest Rate White: 73%

2022
White: 18
Black/AA: 234
Δ = 13.25pp
p < 0.17
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 74%
- Arrest Rate White: 61%

2021
White: 17
Black/AA: 188
Δ = -18.55pp
p < 0.98
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 70%
- Arrest Rate White: 88%

2020
White: 17
Black/AA: 166
Δ = 22.36pp
p < 0.05
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 75%
- Arrest Rate White: 53%

2019
White: 14
Black/AA: 206
Δ = 26.21pp
p < 0.037
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 76%
- Arrest Rate White: 50%

2018
White: 27
Black/AA: 251
Δ = 31.13pp
p < 0.001
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 79%
- Arrest Rate White: 48%

2017
White: 33
Black/AA: 362
Δ = 21.14pp
p < 0.011
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 73%
- Arrest Rate White: 52%

2016
White: 30
Black/AA: 359
Δ = 14.62pp
p < 0.11
- Arrest Rate Black/AA: 65%
- Arrest Rate White: 50%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for Black or African American subjects of a gunpointing is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by chi-square test for 2016-2018. p-vlaue determined by Fischer's Exact test for 2019-2023

Gunpointing, Female vs. Male

Comparison of arrest rates following a gunpointing, 2016-2023

2023
Male: 263
Female: 24
Δ = -26.85pp
p < 0.002
- Female: 63%
- Male: 89%

2022
Male: 235
Female: 20
Δ = -35.74pp
p < 0.001
- Female: 40%
- Male: 76%

2021
Male: 197
Female: 12
Δ = 12.77pp
p < 0.907
- Female: 83%
- Male: 71%

2020
Male: 166
Female: 19
Δ = -46.73pp
p < 0.001
- Female: 32%
- Male: 78%

2019
Male: 199
Female: 25
Δ = -47.9pp
p < 0.001
- Female: 32%
- Male: 80%

2018
Male: 256
Female: 33
Δ = -40.29pp
p < 0.001
- Female: 39%
- Male: 80%

2017
Male: 362
Female: 42
Δ = -25.86pp
p < 0.001
- Female: 48%
- Male: 73%

2016
Male: 350
Female: 52
Δ = -38.87pp
p < 0.001
- Female: 29%
- Male: 68%

Legend: Arrest Rate Female, Arrest Rate Male

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for the activity; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** $p \leq 0.05$) for female subjects of a gunpointing is considered consistent with discrimination.

**p-value determined by chi-square test for 2016-2020 and 2022. p-vlaue determined by Fischer's Exact test for 2021 and 2023

Handcuffing, Minority vs. White

Comparison of arrest rates for non-minority and minority people who were handcuffed, 2021-2023

White: 481
Minority: 2706
Δ = 2.43pp
p < 0.291

White: 799
Minority: 4019
Δ = 8.19pp
p < 0.001

White: 697
Minority: 2787
Δ = 2.93pp
p < 0.151

2023
- 69% Arrest Rate Minority
- 67% Arrest Rate White

2022
- 70%
- 62%

2021
- 64%
- 61%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for handcuffing; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for minorities is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

Handcuffing, Black or African American vs. White

Comparison of arrest rates for white and Black or African American people
who were handcuffed, 2021-2023

White: 481
Black/AA: 2667
Δ = 2.58pp
p < 0.263

2023

69%

67%

Arrest Rate
Black/AA

Arrest Rate
White

White: 799
Black/AA: 3933
Δ = 8.37pp
p < 0.001

2022

70%

62%

White: 697
Black/AA: 2712
Δ = 3.15pp
p < 0.123

2021

64%

61%

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for handcuffing; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for Black or African American people is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

Handcuffing, Female vs. Male

Comparison of arrest rates for male and female people who were handcuffed, 2021-2023

Male: 481
Female: 2706
Δ = -2.35pp
p < 0.303

2023
- Arrest Rate Female: 67%
- Arrest Rate Male: 69%

Male: 799
Female: 4019
Δ = 3.16pp
p < 0.059

2022
- Arrest Rate Female: 71%
- Arrest Rate Male: 68%

Male: 697
Female: 2787
Δ = 4.96pp
p < 0.016

2021
- Arrest Rate Female: 68%
- Arrest Rate Male: 63%

Legend: Arrest Rate Female, Arrest Rate Male

X-axis: 0%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, 100%

*A higher arrest rate is interpreted as officers generally exercising a higher threshold for handcuffing; a lower arrest rate (negative Δ **AND** p ≤ 0.05) for women is considered consistent with discrimination.
**p-value determined by Chi-squared test

Appendix 4: Top 10 per Officer Variable Call Types

Tables for call types included in the Top 10 per Officer variable used in the response times analysis:

2021

Type	Number	Mean Handling Time (Min)	Total Handling time 2021 (Hrs)	Top 10
34S	550	231.1	2,118	Yes
35D	3638	137.5	8,340	Yes
29	816	126.4	1,719	Yes
58R	1240	120.7	2,495	Yes
20I	3904	108.7	7,072	Yes
37	1264	106.3	2,239	Yes
100I	1192	87.5	1,739	Yes
58	4231	86.7	6,110	Yes
67A	3688	87.9	5,405	Yes
62R	1660	78.3	2,167	Yes

2022

Type	Number	Mean Handling Time (Min)	Total Handling time 2022 (Hrs)	Top 10
34S	538	235.2	2,109	Yes
29	614	138.9	1,421	Yes
21R	676	132.3	1,490	Yes
35D	2293	126.9	4,850	Yes
58R	760	124.2	1,573	Yes
62B	621	118.2	1,223	Yes
20I	3523	114.6	6,729	Yes
37	1254	105.2	2,198	Yes
100I	932	104.6	1,625	Yes
58	2630	95.8	4,199	Yes

[table on next page]

2023

Type	Number	Mean Handling Time (Min)	Total Handling time 2023 (Hrs)	Top 10
43B	1076	363.8	6,524	Yes
62B	771	157.2	2,020	Yes
100I	602	130.2	1,306	Yes
21L	850	127.6	1,808	Yes
21R	2073	123.9	4,279	Yes
37	1105	123.3	2,271	Yes
20I	2186	120.5	4,389	Yes
62R	1431	113.4	2,705	Yes
56	3135	111.5	5,825	Yes
62C	4302	106.2	7,616	Yes

Appendix 5: Response Times Analysis Data Preparation

SQL

```sql
select i.ItemNumber
       , Type, TimeCreate
               , DATEPart(dw,timecreate) as 'DayOfWeek'
       , datepart(hh,timecreate) as 'Hour'
       , datepart(ww,timecreate) as 'Week'
       , datepart(m,timecreate) as 'Month'

       , case when left(InitialPriority,1) = 1 and left(priority, 1)=1 then '1'
              when left(InitialPriority,1) = 2 and left(priority, 1)=2 then '2'
              else 'Other'
              end as PriorityType

       , round(cast(datediff(ss,timecreate,timearrival) as float)/60,2) as
ResponseTimeMin
       , round(cast(datediff(ss,TimeArrival,TimeClosed) as float)/60,2) as
HandlingTimeMin
       , round(datediff(ss,TimeDispatch,TimeArrival)/60.0,2) as DrivingTimeMin
       , left(beat, 1) as District
       , LEP

from cadrpt.dbo.Incidents i

where year(timecreate) = 2021 --Change to 2022 for 2022 analysis
       and TimeArrival is not null
       AND Disposition IN ('NAT', 'RTF', 'GOA','unf')
       AND PrimaryUnit LIKE '[1-9]%'
       AND PrimaryUnit NOT LIKE '9[0-9][0-9]'
```

```
      AND PrimaryUnit NOT LIKE '9[0-9][0-9][a-z]'
      AND PrimaryUnit NOT LIKE '7[0-9][0-9][0-9]'
      and beat is not null
    and timearrival >= timecreate
    and selfinitiated = 'N'
    and left(beat,1) like '[1-8]'
```

GIS

NOPD's GIS analyst estimated demographics for New Orleans' neighborhoods using census data and identified the neighborhood for every call for service.

Excel

NOPD used Excel to determine the workload metrics for each neighborhood and then to populate neighborhood info for each call for service.

Python

```
import pandas as pd

file = pd.read_csv("S:\Bias Free\IV A Response Times by Neighborhood/IV A Response Times by Neighborhood 2021 data.csv") #change for 2022 data

df = pd.DataFrame(file)

df.columns = [c.replace(' ', '_') for c in df.columns]

df.columns = [c.replace('#', 'Num') for c in df.columns]

df['PercentBlack'] = pd.to_numeric(df.PercentBlack, errors='coerce') #Convert 'NA' to NaN

df['Pop_NBHD'] = pd.to_numeric(df.Pop_NBHD, errors='coerce') #Convert '-' to NaN

df = df.dropna() #Drop NaN

dfCode2 = df[df.PriorityType == '2']

dfCode1 = df[df.PriorityType == '1']
```

Appendix 6: Response times regression results summaries

The regression results are presented below with relevant code and snips of the results summaries.

2021 Code 2

2021 Code 2 Response Times - PercentBlack and Neighborhood

```
dfCode2 = df[df.PriorityType == '2']

data_use=dfCode2

from statsmodels.formula.api import ols

regr = ols('ResponseTimeMin ~ PercentBlack \

    + C(Neighborhood)' \

    , data=data_use, missing='drop')

results = regr.fit(cov_type='cluster', cov_kwds={'groups': data_use[str('Neighborhood')]})

print(results.summary())
```

```
                         OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:        ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                       0.043
Model:                            OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.042
Method:                 Least Squares   F-statistic:                  1.128e+30
Date:                Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):               0.00
Time:                        14:02:57   Log-Likelihood:             -2.4981e+05
No. Observations:               45365   AIC:                         4.998e+05
Df Residuals:                   45293   BIC:                         5.004e+05
Df Model:                          71
Covariance Type:              cluster
==============================================================================
                             coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                 11.8683   1.51e-12   7.88e+12      0.000      11.868      11.868
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON]  -3.0377   1.31e-12  -2.32e+12      0.000      -3.038      -3.038

...


C(Neighborhood)[T.WHITNEY]  -8.7660   7.42e-14  -1.18e+14      0.000      -8.766      -8.766
PercentBlack              10.6304   1.82e-12   5.85e+12      0.000      10.630      10.630
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                   102309.771   Durbin-Watson:                   1.937
Prob(Omnibus):                  0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):      1193017112.085
Skew:                          21.240   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                     796.317   Cond. No.                     2.18e+15
==============================================================================
```

2021 Code 2 Response Times - PercentBlack and Controls

```
regr = ols('ResponseTimeMin ~ PercentBlack \

    + C(Neighborhood) + C(Hour) + C(DayOfWeek) + C(Week) + C(Type)' \

    , data=data_use, missing='drop')

results = regr.fit(cov_type='cluster', cov_kwds={'groups': data_use[str('Neighborhood')]})
```

```
                        OLS Regression Results
================================================================================
Dep. Variable:         ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                     0.079
Model:                             OLS   Adj. R-squared:                0.074
Method:                  Least Squares   F-statistic:                1.149e+11
Date:                 Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):             0.00
Time:                         14:13:15   Log-Likelihood:            -2.4894e+05
No. Observations:                45365   AIC:                        4.984e+05
Df Residuals:                    45120   BIC:                        5.005e+05
Df Model:                          244
Covariance Type:               cluster
================================================================================
                              coef    std err        z     P>|z|    [0.025    0.975]
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                  22.3551      7.516    2.974     0.003     7.624    37.086
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON]  0.8784      0.772    1.137     0.255    -0.636     2.392

...

C(Type)[T.99]             -15.6658      7.875   -1.989     0.047   -31.101    -0.231
C(Type)[T.NOPD]           -14.7833      7.319   -2.020     0.043   -29.128    -0.438
PercentBlack               10.0207      0.410   24.425     0.000     9.217    10.825
================================================================================
Omnibus:                    102728.247   Durbin-Watson:                   1.965
Prob(Omnibus):                   0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):       1273504590.609
Skew:                           21.427   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                      822.696   Cond. No.                     2.31e+15
================================================================================
```

2021 Code 2 Response Times - PercentBlack, Controls, and Workload Indicators

```
from statsmodels.formula.api import ols

regr = ols('ResponseTimeMin ~ PercentBlack \

    + C(Neighborhood) + C(Hour) + C(DayOfWeek) + C(Week) + C(Type) \

    + Median_Driving_Time_NBHD + Num_of_Cd_1_NBHD + Num_of_Cd_2_NBHD + Pop_NBHD' \

    , data=data_use, missing='drop')

results = regr.fit(cov_type='cluster', cov_kwds={'groups': data_use[str('Neighborhood')]})
```

```
                        OLS Regression Results
================================================================================
Dep. Variable:         ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                     0.079
Model:                             OLS   Adj. R-squared:                0.074
Method:                  Least Squares   F-statistic:                4.404e+11
Date:                 Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):             0.00
Time:                         14:14:53   Log-Likelihood:            -2.4894e+05
No. Observations:                45365   AIC:                        4.984e+05
Df Residuals:                    45120   BIC:                        5.005e+05
Df Model:                          244
Covariance Type:               cluster
================================================================================
                              coef    std err        z     P>|z|    [0.025    0.975]
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                 -16.0030      4.141   -3.865     0.000   -24.118    -7.888
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON] -1.8571      0.709   -2.620     0.009    -3.246    -0.468

...
```

```
C(Type)[T.99]                        -15.6658    7.876    -1.989    0.047   -31.102    -0.230
C(Type)[T.NOPD]                      -14.7833    7.319    -2.020    0.043   -29.129    -0.438
PercentBlack                           1.1142    0.518     2.149    0.032     0.098     2.130
Median_Driving_Time_NBHD               7.0973    0.624    11.365    0.000     5.873     8.321
Num_of_Cd_1_NBHD                      -0.0012    0.000    -2.595    0.009    -0.002    -0.000
Num_of_Cd_2_NBHD                       0.0060    0.001     8.385    0.000     0.005     0.007
Pop_NBHD                              -0.0002  1.11e-05  -14.416    0.000    -0.000    -0.000
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                   102728.247   Durbin-Watson:                   1.965
Prob(Omnibus):                  0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):     1273504590.609
Skew:                          21.427   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                     822.696   Cond. No.                     1.16e+19
==============================================================================
```

<u>2021 Code 2 Response Times - PercentBlack, Controls, and Workload and Assignment Indicators</u>

```
from statsmodels.formula.api import ols

regr = ols('ResponseTimeMin ~ PercentBlack \

    + C(Neighborhood) + C(Hour) + C(DayOfWeek) + C(Week) + C(Type) \

    + Median_Driving_Time_NBHD + Num_of_Cd_1_NBHD + Num_of_Cd_2_NBHD + Pop_NBHD \

    + Top_10_per_officer_NBHD + DV_Calls_per_Officer_NBHD + Calls_per_officer_NBHD' \

    , data=data_use, missing='drop') results = regr.fit(cov_type='cluster', cov_kwds={'groups':
data_use[str('Neighborhood')]})

print(results.summary())
```

```
                        OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:        ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                       0.079
Model:                            OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.074
Method:                 Least Squares   F-statistic:                 4.708e+11
Date:                Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):               0.00
Time:                        14:17:24   Log-Likelihood:             -2.4894e+05
No. Observations:               45365   AIC:                         4.984e+05
Df Residuals:                   45120   BIC:                         5.005e+05
Df Model:                         244
Covariance Type:              cluster
==============================================================================
                               coef    std err       z    P>|z|   [0.025   0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                    1.2224      1.667    0.733    0.463   -2.044    4.489
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON]   1.8292      0.367    4.983    0.000    1.110    2.549

...

PercentBlack                -2.1190      0.450   -4.704    0.000   -3.002   -1.236
Median_Driving_Time_NBHD     4.8858      0.443   11.020    0.000    4.017    5.755
Num_of_Cd_1_NBHD            -0.0016      0.001   -3.020    0.003   -0.003   -0.001
Num_of_Cd_2_NBHD            0.0055       0.001    7.447    0.000    0.004    0.007
Pop_NBHD                    -0.0001    1.22e-05  -8.652    0.000   -0.000  -8.2e-05
Top_10_per_officer_NBHD      0.8865      0.119    7.446    0.000    0.653    1.120
DV_Calls_per_Officer_NBHD   -0.0998      0.062   -1.618    0.106   -0.221    0.021
Calls_per_officer_NBHD      -0.0972      0.018   -5.430    0.000   -0.132   -0.062
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                   102728.247   Durbin-Watson:                   1.965
Prob(Omnibus):                  0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):     1273504590.609
Skew:                          21.427   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                     822.696   Cond. No.                     1.15e+19
==============================================================================
```

2021 Code 1

```
#Same as 2021 Code 2 except:

dfCode1 = df[df.PriorityType == '1']

data_use=dfCode1
```

2021 Code 1 ResponseTimeMin - PercentBlack and Neighborhood

```
                            OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:         ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                       0.137
Model:                             OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.136
Method:                  Least Squares   F-statistic:                  7.907e+28
Date:                 Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):               0.00
Time:                         14:19:27   Log-Likelihood:             -5.7209e+05
No. Observations:                82438   AIC:                          1.144e+06
Df Residuals:                    82366   BIC:                          1.145e+06
Df Model:                           71
Covariance Type:               cluster
==============================================================================
                             coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                  86.1535   7.22e-12   1.19e+13      0.000      86.153      86.153
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON] -16.9614   6.47e-12  -2.62e+12      0.000     -16.961     -16.961

...

C(Neighborhood)[T.WHITNEY] -98.8295   6.77e-13  -1.46e+14      0.000     -98.830     -98.830
PercentBlack              107.0250   8.68e-12   1.23e+13      0.000     107.025     107.025
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                     98393.605   Durbin-Watson:                   1.836
Prob(Omnibus):                   0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):         65543008.920
Skew:                            5.741   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                      140.657   Cond. No.                     1.81e+15
==============================================================================
```

2021 Code 1 ResponseTimeMin - PercentBlack and controls

```
                            OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:         ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                       0.231
Model:                             OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.228
Method:                  Least Squares   F-statistic:                    208.4
Date:                 Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):           3.80e-63
Time:                         14:24:02   Log-Likelihood:             -5.6735e+05
No. Observations:                82438   AIC:                          1.135e+06
Df Residuals:                    82164   BIC:                          1.138e+06
Df Model:                          273
Covariance Type:               cluster
==============================================================================
                             coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                 115.0775     34.737      3.313      0.001      46.994     183.161
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON]  -6.4469      3.856     -1.672      0.095     -14.005       1.112

...

C(Type)[T.99]             -77.2020      5.661    -13.636      0.000     -88.298     -66.106
C(Type)[T.GATHER]         -16.6398     10.777     -1.544      0.123     -37.763       4.483
PercentBlack              115.0730      2.773     41.492      0.000     109.637     120.509
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                    102224.456   Durbin-Watson:                   1.919
Prob(Omnibus):                   0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):         95647793.280
Skew:                            6.069   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                      169.428   Cond. No.                     2.02e+15
==============================================================================
```

106

2021 Code 1 ResponseTimeMin - PercentBlack, controls, and workload indicators

```
                              OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:        ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                       0.231
Model:                            OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.228
Method:                 Least Squares   F-statistic:                     201.3
Date:                Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):           1.29e-62
Time:                        14:25:36   Log-Likelihood:            -5.6735e+05
No. Observations:               82438   AIC:                         1.135e+06
Df Residuals:                   82164   BIC:                         1.138e+06
Df Model:                         273
Covariance Type:              cluster
==============================================================================
                            coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                -164.9911     18.010     -9.161      0.000    -200.291    -129.692
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON] -35.7156      2.869    -12.449      0.000     -41.339     -30.092

…

C(Type)[T.99]             -77.2020      5.662    -13.636      0.000     -88.299     -66.106
C(Type)[T.GATHER]         -16.6398     10.778     -1.544      0.123     -37.763       4.484
PercentBlack               50.3564      2.385     21.112      0.000      45.682      55.031
Median_Driving_Time_NBHD   51.4613      3.067     16.780      0.000      45.450      57.472
Num_of_Cd_1_NBHD           -0.0042      0.003     -1.272      0.203      -0.011       0.002
Num_of_Cd_2_NBHD            0.0315      0.006      5.664      0.000       0.021       0.042
Pop_NBHD                   -0.0003   6.86e-05     -3.792      0.000      -0.000      -0.000
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                   102224.456   Durbin-Watson:                   1.919
Prob(Omnibus):                  0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):       95647793.280
Skew:                           6.069   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                     169.428   Cond. No.                     1.40e+19
==============================================================================
```

2021 Code 1 ResponseTimeMin - PercentBlack, Controls, and Workload and Assignment Indicators

```
                              OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:        ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                       0.231
Model:                            OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.228
Method:                 Least Squares   F-statistic:                     197.7
Date:                Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):           2.42e-62
Time:                        14:27:08   Log-Likelihood:            -5.6735e+05
No. Observations:               82438   AIC:                         1.135e+06
Df Residuals:                   82164   BIC:                         1.138e+06
Df Model:                         273
Covariance Type:              cluster
==============================================================================
                            coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                 -16.4735      7.062     -2.333      0.020     -30.315      -2.632
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON]  -5.4946      1.999     -2.748      0.006      -9.413      -1.576

…

C(Type)[T.99]             -77.2020      5.662    -13.636      0.000     -88.299     -66.105
C(Type)[T.GATHER]         -16.6398     10.778     -1.544      0.123     -37.764       4.484
PercentBlack               12.9105      1.039     12.422      0.000      10.874      14.948
Median_Driving_Time_NBHD   28.7583      2.411     11.928      0.000      24.033      33.484
Num_of_Cd_1_NBHD           -0.0108      0.003     -3.101      0.002      -0.018      -0.004
Num_of_Cd_2_NBHD            0.0295      0.005      5.423      0.000       0.019       0.040
Pop_NBHD                    0.0003   7.05e-05      3.903      0.000       0.000       0.000
Top_10_per_officer_NBHD     7.9950      0.519     15.409      0.000       6.978       9.012
DV_Calls_per_Officer_NBHD  -1.1120      0.229     -4.847      0.000      -1.562      -0.662
Calls_per_officer_NBHD     -0.7818      0.079     -9.947      0.000      -0.936      -0.628
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                   102224.456   Durbin-Watson:                   1.919
Prob(Omnibus):                  0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):       95647793.280
Skew:                           6.069   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                     169.428   Cond. No.                     1.21e+19
==============================================================================
```

2022 Code 2

2022 Code 2 Response Times – PercentBlack and Neighborhood

```
#same as 2021 except pointing to the 2022 data
```

```
                        OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:        ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                      0.018
Model:                           OLS    Adj. R-squared:                 0.016
Method:                Least Squares    F-statistic:                1.334e+35
Date:               Tue, 16 Apr 2024    Prob (F-statistic):              0.00
Time:                       14:28:44    Log-Likelihood:            -2.1883e+05
No. Observations:              35480    AIC:                        4.378e+05
Df Residuals:                  35408    BIC:                        4.384e+05
Df Model:                         71
Covariance Type:             cluster
==============================================================================
                             coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                 21.9984   1.21e-12   1.82e+13      0.000      21.998      21.998
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON] -10.6082  1.05e-12  -1.01e+13      0.000     -10.608     -10.608

…

C(Neighborhood)[T.WHITNEY]  -4.9562   8.19e-14  -6.05e+13      0.000      -4.956      -4.956
PercentBlack                8.9820   1.46e-12   6.16e+12      0.000       8.982       8.982
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                   81465.534   Durbin-Watson:                   1.979
Prob(Omnibus):                 0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):       720493745.373
Skew:                         22.385   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                    699.681   Cond. No.                     3.79e+15
==============================================================================
```

2022 Code 2 Response Times - PercentBlack and Controls

```
                        OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:        ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                      0.051
Model:                           OLS    Adj. R-squared:                 0.045
Method:                Least Squares    F-statistic:                     1112.
Date:               Tue, 16 Apr 2024    Prob (F-statistic):          7.69e-89
Time:                       14:31:06    Log-Likelihood:            -2.1822e+05
No. Observations:              35480    AIC:                        4.370e+05
Df Residuals:                  35228    BIC:                        4.391e+05
Df Model:                        251
Covariance Type:             cluster
==============================================================================
                             coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                 20.4270     11.088      1.842      0.065      -1.305      42.159
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON] -2.0088     0.897     -2.238      0.025      -3.768      -0.250

…

C(Type)[T.99]             -9.7964      7.273     -1.347      0.178     -24.050       4.458
C(Type)[T.NOPD]          -16.0478      7.349     -2.184      0.029     -30.452      -1.643
PercentBlack              12.7704      1.105     11.555      0.000      10.604      14.937
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                   81404.332   Durbin-Watson:                   1.989
Prob(Omnibus):                 0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):       743504883.120
Skew:                         22.322   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                    710.772   Cond. No.                     4.19e+15
==============================================================================
```

2022 Code 2 ResponseTimeMin – PercentBlack, Controls, and Workload Indicators

```
                          OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:         ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                       0.051
Model:                             OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.045
Method:                  Least Squares   F-statistic:                     1188.
Date:                 Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):           7.23e-90
Time:                         14:32:40   Log-Likelihood:             -2.1822e+05
No. Observations:                35480   AIC:                         4.370e+05
Df Residuals:                    35228   BIC:                         4.391e+05
Df Model:                          251
Covariance Type:               cluster
==============================================================================
                            coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                -8.3910      5.057     -1.659      0.097     -18.302       1.520
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON]  -5.6846      0.773     -7.353      0.000      -7.200      -4.169

…

C(Type)[T.99]            -9.7964      7.273     -1.347      0.178     -24.051       4.458
C(Type)[T.NOPD]         -16.0478      7.350     -2.183      0.029     -30.453      -1.642
PercentBlack              7.6205      1.003      7.597      0.000       5.655       9.586
Median_Driving_Time_NBHD  4.3536      0.926      4.699      0.000       2.538       6.169
Num_of_Cd_1_NBHD         -0.0038      0.001     -7.262      0.000      -0.005      -0.003
Num_of_Cd_2_NBHD          0.0123      0.000     32.126      0.000       0.012       0.013
Pop_NBHD               2.249e-05    4.8e-05      0.468      0.640   -7.16e-05       0.000
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                     81404.332   Durbin-Watson:                   1.989
Prob(Omnibus):                   0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):     743504883.120
Skew:                           22.322   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                      710.772   Cond. No.                     8.77e+18
==============================================================================
```

2022 Code 2 ResponseTimeMin – PercentBlack, Controls, and Workload and Assignment Indicators

```
                          OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:         ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                       0.051
Model:                             OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.045
Method:                  Least Squares   F-statistic:                     815.6
Date:                 Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):           4.50e-84
Time:                         14:34:26   Log-Likelihood:             -2.1822e+05
No. Observations:                35480   AIC:                         4.370e+05
Df Residuals:                    35228   BIC:                         4.391e+05
Df Model:                          251
Covariance Type:               cluster
==============================================================================
                            coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                -2.5769      3.805     -0.677      0.498     -10.035       4.881
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON]   0.4776      0.587      0.814      0.416      -0.672       1.628

…

C(Type)[T.99]            -9.7964      7.273     -1.347      0.178     -24.052       4.459
C(Type)[T.NOPD]         -16.0478      7.350     -2.183      0.029     -30.454      -1.642
PercentBlack             -3.1572      0.720     -4.385      0.000      -4.568      -1.746
Median_Driving_Time_NBHD  5.6856      0.414     13.745      0.000       4.875       6.496
Num_of_Cd_1_NBHD         -0.0033      0.001     -5.381      0.000      -0.005      -0.002
Num_of_Cd_2_NBHD          0.0099      0.000     22.542      0.000       0.009       0.011
Pop_NBHD                 -0.0001    4.26e-05     -3.271      0.001      -0.000   -5.59e-05
Top_10_per_officer_NBHD   3.0331      0.211     14.359      0.000       2.619       3.447
DV_Calls_per_Officer_NBHD  -0.1210      0.109     -1.112      0.266      -0.334       0.092
Calls_per_officer_NBHD   -0.3284      0.027    -12.099      0.000      -0.382      -0.275
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                     81404.332   Durbin-Watson:                   1.989
Prob(Omnibus):                   0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):     743504883.120
Skew:                           22.322   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                      710.772   Cond. No.                     1.18e+19
==============================================================================
```

2022 Code 1

2022 Code 1 ResponseTimeMin - PercentBlack and Neighborhood

```
                        OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:         ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                    0.116
Model:                            OLS   Adj. R-squared:               0.115
Method:                 Least Squares   F-statistic:                1.747e+30
Date:                Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):            0.00
Time:                        14:36:03   Log-Likelihood:            -5.0373e+05
No. Observations:               66902   AIC:                        1.008e+06
Df Residuals:                   66830   BIC:                        1.008e+06
Df Model:                          71
Covariance Type:              cluster
==============================================================================
                                coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                    73.1494   6.27e-12   1.17e+13      0.000      73.149      73.149
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON]  -25.9347    5.5e-12  -4.71e+12      0.000     -25.935     -25.935

...

C(Neighborhood)[T.WHITNEY] -144.5525    5.2e-13  -2.78e+14      0.000    -144.552    -144.552
PercentBlack                246.0078   7.51e-12   3.28e+13      0.000     246.008     246.008
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                    72277.001   Durbin-Watson:                 1.870
Prob(Omnibus):                  0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):        9027898.203
Skew:                           5.355   Prob(JB):                      0.00
Kurtosis:                      58.892   Cond. No.                   2.13e+15
==============================================================================
```

2022 Code 1 ResponseTimeMin - PercentBlack and Controls

```
                        OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:         ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                    0.195
Model:                            OLS   Adj. R-squared:               0.191
Method:                 Least Squares   F-statistic:                5.023e+10
Date:                Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):            0.00
Time:                        14:39:03   Log-Likelihood:            -5.0061e+05
No. Observations:               66902   AIC:                        1.002e+06
Df Residuals:                   66619   BIC:                        1.004e+06
Df Model:                         282
Covariance Type:              cluster
==============================================================================
                                coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                   189.8486     48.066      3.950      0.000      95.640     284.057
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON]  -30.0652      3.669     -8.195      0.000     -37.256     -22.875

...

C(Type)[T.99]              -183.5907     16.856    -10.892      0.000    -216.627    -150.554
C(Type)[T.NOPD]             -42.0986     21.286     -1.978      0.048     -83.818      -0.379
PercentBlack                209.8584      4.083     51.404      0.000     201.857     217.860
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                    71782.060   Durbin-Watson:                 1.944
Prob(Omnibus):                  0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):        9622911.261
Skew:                           5.257   Prob(JB):                      0.00
Kurtosis:                      60.806   Cond. No.                   2.30e+15
==============================================================================
```

2022 Code 1 ResponseTimeMin - PercentBlack, Controls, and Workload Indicators

```
                           OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:         ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                       0.195
Model:                             OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.191
Method:                  Least Squares   F-statistic:                 -1.216e+10
Date:                 Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):               1.00
Time:                         14:40:01   Log-Likelihood:             -5.0061e+05
No. Observations:                66902   AIC:                          1.002e+06
Df Residuals:                    66619   BIC:                          1.004e+06
Df Model:                          282
Covariance Type:               cluster
==============================================================================
                                coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                    -41.2621     21.956     -1.879      0.060     -84.295       1.771
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON]   -77.7110      4.000    -19.426      0.000     -85.552     -69.870

...

C(Type)[T.99]               -183.5907     16.856    -10.892      0.000    -216.628    -150.553
C(Type)[T.NOPD]              -42.0986     21.286     -1.978      0.048     -83.819      -0.378
PercentBlack                 144.9669      5.257     27.575      0.000     134.663     155.271
Median_Driving_Time_NBHD      34.9486      4.013      8.708      0.000      27.083      42.814
Num_of_Cd_1_NBHD              -0.0284      0.003     -8.183      0.000      -0.035      -0.022
Num_of_Cd_2_NBHD              0.1254      0.004     32.088      0.000       0.118       0.133
Pop_NBHD                      0.0005      0.000      1.722      0.085   -6.49e-05       0.001
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                     71782.060   Durbin-Watson:                   1.944
Prob(Omnibus):                   0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):        9622911.261
Skew:                            5.257   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                       60.806   Cond. No.                     1.79e+19
==============================================================================
```

2022 Code 1 ResponseTimeMin - PercentBlack, Controls, and Workload and Assignment Indicators

```
                           OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:         ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                       0.195
Model:                             OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.191
Method:                  Least Squares   F-statistic:                 -1.449e+09
Date:                 Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):               1.00
Time:                         14:42:31   Log-Likelihood:             -5.0061e+05
No. Observations:                66902   AIC:                          1.002e+06
Df Residuals:                    66619   BIC:                          1.004e+06
Df Model:                          282
Covariance Type:               cluster
==============================================================================
                                coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                     29.6799     16.851      1.761      0.078      -3.347      62.707
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON]   -14.7297      4.645     -3.171      0.002     -23.833      -5.626

...

C(Type)[T.99]               -183.5907     16.856    -10.891      0.000    -216.629    -150.553
C(Type)[T.NOPD]              -42.0986     21.287     -1.978      0.048     -83.820      -0.377
PercentBlack                   1.0523      4.942      0.213      0.831      -8.633      10.738
Median_Driving_Time_NBHD      51.9235      1.854     28.003      0.000      48.289      55.558
Num_of_Cd_1_NBHD              -0.0314      0.004     -8.362      0.000      -0.039      -0.024
Num_of_Cd_2_NBHD              0.1029      0.004     25.796      0.000       0.095       0.111
Pop_NBHD                      -0.0012      0.000     -4.994      0.000      -0.002      -0.001
Top_10_per_officer_NBHD       37.7629      0.753     50.144      0.000      36.287      39.239
DV_Calls_per_Officer_NBHD     -2.6244      0.375     -6.992      0.000      -3.360      -1.889
Calls_per_officer_NBHD        -3.9800      0.106    -37.520      0.000      -4.188      -3.772
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                     71782.060   Durbin-Watson:                   1.944
Prob(Omnibus):                   0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):        9622911.261
Skew:                            5.257   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                       60.806   Cond. No.                     1.41e+19
==============================================================================
```

2023 Code 2

2023 Code 2 ResponseTimeMin - PercentBlack and Neighborhood

```
                          OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:          ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                       0.022
Model:                              OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.020
Method:                   Least Squares   F-statistic:                 2.413e+31
Date:                  Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):               0.00
Time:                          14:44:29   Log-Likelihood:             -1.8732e+05
No. Observations:                 32102   AIC:                         3.748e+05
Df Residuals:                     32030   BIC:                         3.754e+05
Df Model:                            71
Covariance Type:                cluster
==============================================================================
                            coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                 13.6155   4.43e-13   3.08e+13      0.000      13.615      13.615
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON] -2.1970  3.95e-13  -5.56e+12      0.000      -2.197      -2.197

…

C(Neighborhood)[T.WHITNEY] -11.8282 6.54e-14  -1.81e+14      0.000     -11.828     -11.828
PercentBlack              18.5231   5.32e-13   3.48e+13      0.000      18.523      18.523
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                   61267.994   Durbin-Watson:                   1.959
Prob(Omnibus):                 0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):       158617428.063
Skew:                         14.786   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                    346.090   Cond. No.                     4.14e+15
==============================================================================
```

2023 Code 2 ResponseTimeMin - PercentBlack and Controls

```
                          OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:          ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                       0.097
Model:                              OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.091
Method:                   Least Squares   F-statistic:                 4.534e+04
Date:                  Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):          5.52e-146
Time:                          14:49:08   Log-Likelihood:             -1.8603e+05
No. Observations:                 32102   AIC:                         3.725e+05
Df Residuals:                     31869   BIC:                         3.745e+05
Df Model:                           232
Covariance Type:                cluster
==============================================================================
                            coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                 41.5287      8.142      5.101      0.000      25.571      57.487
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON] 2.6623      0.656      4.057      0.000       1.376       3.949

…

C(Type)[T.99]            -10.9840      5.062     -2.170      0.030     -20.905      -1.063
C(Type)[T.NOPD]          -17.3809      2.941     -5.909      0.000     -23.146     -11.616
PercentBlack              14.0890      1.054     13.363      0.000      12.023      16.155
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                   60037.060   Durbin-Watson:                   1.985
Prob(Omnibus):                 0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):       145226897.892
Skew:                         14.133   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                    331.291   Cond. No.                     4.33e+15
==============================================================================
```

2023 Code 2 ResponseTimeMin - PercentBlack, Controls, and Workload Indicators

```
                        OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:         ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                       0.097
Model:                             OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.091
Method:                  Least Squares   F-statistic:                 4.568e+04
Date:                 Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):          4.24e-146
Time:                         14:51:16   Log-Likelihood:             -1.8603e+05
No. Observations:                32102   AIC:                         3.725e+05
Df Residuals:                    31869   BIC:                         3.745e+05
Df Model:                          232
Covariance Type:               cluster
================================================================================
                               coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                     9.2115      3.320      2.775      0.006       2.705      15.718
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON]   -0.8426      0.720     -1.170      0.242      -2.254       0.568

...

C(Type)[T.99]               -10.9840      5.062     -2.170      0.030     -20.906      -1.062
C(Type)[T.NOPD]             -17.3809      2.942     -5.909      0.000     -23.146     -11.615
PercentBlack                 11.2561      0.904     12.455      0.000       9.485      13.027
Median_Driving_Time_NBHD      4.1534      0.641      6.481      0.000       2.897       5.410
Num_of_Cd_1_NBHD              0.0024      0.001      3.279      0.001       0.001       0.004
Num_of_Cd_2_NBHD              0.0015      0.001      2.289      0.022       0.000       0.003
Pop_NBHD                     9.1e-05   4.72e-05      1.927      0.054    -1.54e-06      0.000
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                     60037.060   Durbin-Watson:                   1.985
Prob(Omnibus):                   0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):      145226897.892
Skew:                           14.133   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                      331.291   Cond. No.                     1.50e+19
==============================================================================
```

2023 Code 2 ResponseTimeMin - PercentBlack, Controls, and Workload and Assignment Indicators

```
                        OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:         ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                       0.097
Model:                             OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.091
Method:                  Least Squares   F-statistic:                 4.625e+04
Date:                 Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):          2.72e-146
Time:                         14:52:49   Log-Likelihood:             -1.8603e+05
No. Observations:                32102   AIC:                         3.725e+05
Df Residuals:                    31869   BIC:                         3.745e+05
Df Model:                          232
Covariance Type:               cluster
================================================================================
                               coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                     2.1087      2.030      1.039      0.299      -1.870       6.088
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON]   -0.3674      0.874     -0.420      0.674      -2.080       1.345

...

C(Type)[T.99]               -10.9840      5.063     -2.170      0.030     -20.906      -1.061
C(Type)[T.NOPD]             -17.3809      2.942     -5.908      0.000     -23.147     -11.615
PercentBlack                  0.0068      0.992      0.007      0.995      -1.937       1.951
Median_Driving_Time_NBHD      4.2106      0.483      8.715      0.000       3.264       5.157
Num_of_Cd_1_NBHD             -0.0012      0.000     -6.955      0.000      -0.002      -0.001
Num_of_Cd_2_NBHD              0.0018      0.001      3.131      0.002       0.001       0.003
Pop_NBHD                      0.0002   5.64e-05      3.261      0.001    7.34e-05       0.000
Top_10_per_officer_NBHD       1.7335      0.095     18.280      0.000       1.548       1.919
DV_Calls_per_Officer_NBHD     0.2077      0.041      5.079      0.000       0.128       0.288
Calls_per_officer_NBHD       -0.1532      0.018     -8.755      0.000      -0.188      -0.119
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                     60037.060   Durbin-Watson:                   1.985
Prob(Omnibus):                   0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):      145226897.892
Skew:                           14.133   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                      331.291   Cond. No.                     1.41e+19
==============================================================================
```

2023 Code 1

2023 Code 1 ResponseTimeMin - PercentBlack and Neighborhood

```
                         OLS Regression Results
========================================================================
Dep. Variable:         ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                  0.081
Model:                             OLS   Adj. R-squared:             0.080
Method:                  Least Squares   F-statistic:             1.207e+32
Date:                 Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):          0.00
Time:                         14:54:23   Log-Likelihood:         -3.8171e+05
No. Observations:                53627   AIC:                     7.636e+05
Df Residuals:                    53555   BIC:                     7.642e+05
Df Model:                           71
Covariance Type:               cluster
========================================================================
                               coef   std err        z    P>|z|    [0.025    0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                   58.1675  9.94e-12  5.85e+12    0.000    58.168    58.168
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON] -11.9519  8.84e-12 -1.35e+12    0.000   -11.952   -11.952


...

C(Neighborhood)[T.WHITNEY] -107.4054  4.09e-13 -2.63e+14    0.000  -107.405  -107.405
PercentBlack               174.9373  1.19e-11  1.46e+13    0.000   174.937   174.937
========================================================================
Omnibus:                     54489.254   Durbin-Watson:                 1.825
Prob(Omnibus):                   0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):       6499678.809
Skew:                            4.807   Prob(JB):                       0.00
Kurtosis:                       56.070   Cond. No.                    3.39e+15
========================================================================
```

2023 Code 1 ResponseTimeMin - PercentBlack and Controls

```
                         OLS Regression Results
========================================================================
Dep. Variable:         ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                  0.171
Model:                             OLS   Adj. R-squared:             0.167
Method:                  Least Squares   F-statistic:                215.4
Date:                 Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):       1.19e-63
Time:                         14:55:59   Log-Likelihood:         -3.7896e+05
No. Observations:                53627   AIC:                     7.584e+05
Df Residuals:                    53380   BIC:                     7.606e+05
Df Model:                          246
Covariance Type:               cluster
========================================================================
                               coef   std err        z    P>|z|    [0.025    0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                  178.5962    41.871     4.265    0.000    96.530   260.663
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON]  -6.7771     3.573    -1.897    0.058   -13.780     0.226


...

C(Type)[T.99]              -45.2231    26.212    -1.725    0.084   -96.598     6.152
C(Type)[T.NOPD]           -246.3818    61.021    -4.038    0.000  -365.981  -126.782
PercentBlack               153.1406     3.073    49.842    0.000   147.119   159.163
========================================================================
Omnibus:                     55554.393   Durbin-Watson:                 1.897
Prob(Omnibus):                   0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):       8333205.971
Skew:                            4.884   Prob(JB):                       0.00
Kurtosis:                       63.283   Cond. No.                    3.77e+15
========================================================================
```

2023 Code 1 ResponseTimeMin - PercentBlack, Controls, and Workload Indicators

```
                      OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:          ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                       0.171
Model:                              OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.167
Method:                   Least Squares   F-statistic:                     217.5
Date:                  Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):           8.49e-64
Time:                          14:57:17   Log-Likelihood:            -3.7896e+05
No. Observations:                 53627   AIC:                         7.584e+05
Df Residuals:                     53380   BIC:                         7.606e+05
Df Model:                           246
Covariance Type:                cluster
==============================================================================
                            coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                 86.8261     18.461      4.703      0.000      50.642     123.010
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON]  -20.8846   3.988     -5.237      0.000     -28.701     -13.069

…

C(Type)[T.99]             -45.2231     26.213     -1.725      0.084     -96.600       6.153
C(Type)[T.NOPD]          -246.3818     61.023     -4.037      0.000    -365.986    -126.778
PercentBlack              121.7391      2.206     55.191      0.000     117.416     126.062
Median_Driving_Time_NBHD   12.3931      3.104      3.993      0.000       6.310      18.476
Num_of_Cd_1_NBHD            0.0642      0.005     12.568      0.000       0.054       0.074
Num_of_Cd_2_NBHD           -0.0476      0.004    -11.932      0.000      -0.055      -0.040
Pop_NBHD                   -0.0011      0.000     -4.947      0.000      -0.002      -0.001
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                      55554.393   Durbin-Watson:                   1.897
Prob(Omnibus):                    0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):         8333205.971
Skew:                             4.884   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                        63.283   Cond. No.                     1.42e+19
==============================================================================
```

2023 Code 1 ResponseTimeMin - PercentBlack, Controls, and Workload and Assignment Indicators

```
                      OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:          ResponseTimeMin   R-squared:                       0.171
Model:                              OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.167
Method:                   Least Squares   F-statistic:                     216.1
Date:                  Tue, 16 Apr 2024   Prob (F-statistic):           1.06e-63
Time:                          14:58:21   Log-Likelihood:            -3.7896e+05
No. Observations:                 53627   AIC:                         7.584e+05
Df Residuals:                     53380   BIC:                         7.606e+05
Df Model:                           246
Covariance Type:                cluster
==============================================================================
                            coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Intercept                 43.2525     10.681      4.049      0.000      22.317      64.188
C(Neighborhood)[T.AUDUBON]  -12.3132   4.279     -2.877      0.004     -20.701      -3.926

…

C(Type)[T.99]             -45.2231     26.214     -1.725      0.084     -96.601       6.155
C(Type)[T.NOPD]          -246.3818     61.025     -4.037      0.000    -365.989    -126.775
PercentBlack               31.9806      2.212     14.457      0.000      27.645      36.316
Median_Driving_Time_NBHD   11.3510      2.547      4.457      0.000       6.359      16.343
Num_of_Cd_1_NBHD            0.0494      0.002     24.157      0.000       0.045       0.053
Num_of_Cd_2_NBHD           -0.0649      0.002    -27.531      0.000      -0.070      -0.060
Pop_NBHD                   -0.0004      0.000     -1.746      0.081      -0.001    5.49e-05
Top_10_per_officer_NBHD    14.4076      0.315     45.701      0.000      13.790      15.026
DV_Calls_per_Officer_NBHD   3.0286      0.156     19.393      0.000       2.723       3.335
Calls_per_officer_NBHD     -1.3794      0.078    -17.611      0.000      -1.533      -1.226
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                      55554.393   Durbin-Watson:                   1.897
Prob(Omnibus):                    0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):         8333205.971
Skew:                             4.884   Prob(JB):                         0.00
Kurtosis:                        63.283   Cond. No.                     7.39e+18
==============================================================================
```