

Impact of the National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice on Police Administrative Outcomes

Supplemental Materials to Impact Analyses

Daniel S. Lawrence

Nancy La Vigne

Jesse Jannetta

Jocelyn Fontaine

August 2019



ABOUT THE URBAN INSTITUTE

The nonprofit Urban Institute is a leading research organization dedicated to developing evidence-based insights that improve people's lives and strengthen communities. For 50 years, Urban has been the trusted source for rigorous analysis of complex social and economic issues; strategic advice to policymakers, philanthropists, and practitioners; and new, promising ideas that expand opportunities for all. Our work inspires effective decisions that advance fairness and enhance the well-being of people and places.

Contents

Acknowledgments	V
Summary	1
Method	2
Areas of Focus	2
Matched Comparison Cities	3
Analyses	4
Notes on the Following Trend Line Charts	7
Birmingham, AL Structural Break Charts	8
Calls for Service	8
Violent Crimes	9
Property Crimes	10
Arrests	11
Arrests of Community Members who are Black	12
Arrests of Community Members who are Hispanic	13
Arrests of Community Members who are white	14
Fort Worth, TX Structural Break Charts	15
Calls for Service	15
Violent Crimes	16
Property Crimes	17
Use of Force Incidents	18
Use of Force Incidents with Community Members Who Are Black	19
Use of Force Incidents with Community Members Who Are Hispanic	20
Use of Force Incidents with Community Members who are white	21
Traffic and Pedestrian Stops	22
Traffic and Pedestrian Stops with Community Members who are Black	23
Traffic and Ped. Stops with Community Members Who Are Hispanic	24
Traffic and Pedestrian Stops with Community Members Who Are white	25
Arrests	26
Arrests of Community Members who are Black	27
Arrests of Community Members who are Hispanic	28
Arrests of Community Members who are white	29
Minneapolis, MN Structural Break Charts	30
Violent Crimes	30

Property Crimes	31
Use of Force Incidents	32
Use of Force Incidents with Community Members who are Black	33
Use of Force Incidents with Community Members Who Are white	34
Pittsburgh, PA Structural Break Charts	35
Violent Crimes	35
Property Crimes	36
Use of Force Incidents	37
Use of Force Incidents with Community Members Who Are Black	38
Use of Force Incidents with Community Members Who Are Hispanic	39
Use of Force Incidents with Community Members Who Are White	40
Pedestrian Stops	41
Pedestrian Stops with Community Members Who Are Black	42
Pedestrian Stops with Community Members Who Are Hispanic	43
Pedestrian Stops with Community Members Who Are White	44
Traffic Stops	45
Traffic Stops with Community Members Who Are Black	46
Traffic Stops with Community Members Who Are Hispanic	47
Traffic Stops with Community Members Who Are White	48
Arrests	49
Arrests of Community Members Who Are Black	50
Arrests of Community Members Who Are Hispanic	51
Arrests of Community Members Who Are White	52
Stockton, CA Structural Break Charts	53
Calls for Service	53
Violent Crimes	54
Property Crimes	55
Traffic Stops	56
Traffic Stops with Community Members Who Are Black	57
Traffic Stops with Community Members Who Are Hispanic	58
Traffic Stops with Community Members Who Are white	59
Arrests	60
Arrests of Community Members Who Are Black	61
Arrests of Community Members Who Are Hispanic	62
Arrests of Community Members Who Are white	63
About the Authors	64
Statement of Independence	65

Acknowledgments

This brief was supported by cooperative agreement number 2014-MU-MU-K051 awarded by the US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. We are grateful to them and to all our funders, who make it possible for Urban to advance its mission.

The views expressed are those of the authors and should not be attributed to the Urban Institute, its trustees, or its funders. Funders do not determine research findings or the insights and recommendations of Urban experts. Further information on the Urban Institute's funding principles is available at urban.org/fundingprinciples.

We also appreciate the assistance we received from the police department and community residents and organizations in each National Initiative city, which were invaluable in collecting the information necessary for this report. We also wish to thank the National Initiative partners: the National Network for Safe Communities, the Justice Collaboratory at Yale Law School, and the Center for Policing Equity.

For more information and findings from the National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice, see the following companion reports:

[The National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice: Key Process and Outcome Evaluation Findings](#)

[Views of the Police and Neighborhood Conditions: Evidence of Change in Six Cities Participating in the National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice](#)

[Learning to Build Police-Community Trust: Implementation Assessment Findings from the Evaluation of the National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice](#)

[Impact of the National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice on Police Administrative Outcomes: Supplemental Materials to Impact Analyses](#)

Summary

The National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice worked with six police departments to improve relationships and increase trust between their communities and the criminal justice system.

This document expands on the research report *Impact of the National Initiative on Building Community Trust and Justice on Police Administrative Outcomes* by providing more detail regarding the areas of focus, the methodology for identifying the matched comparison cities, and the structural break analyses.

Charts of the structural break analyses across all National Initiative sites and the outcomes of interest are presented in full. Analyses focus on whether the National Initiative interventions were associated with changes in crime rates, departmental practices, and police-community interactions. Outcomes of interest include calls for service, violent and property crimes, use-of-force incidents, pedestrian and traffic stops, and arrests. We also review changes in racial and ethnic disparities within the outcomes. We employed Bai-Perron structural break analyses to detect statistically significant increases or decreases in these metrics; increases and decreases were aligned with the National Initiative's major milestones within each city as well as milestones between each city and a matched comparison city that did not receive the intervention.

Method

Areas of Focus

The administrative impact analyses addressed the following main research question: Were the National Initiative interventions associated with changes in crime, departmental practices, and police-community interactions? Because the availability of administrative data varied among National Initiative and comparator departments, the model specifications were contingent on the obtained data sources. The primary outcomes we used in the impact analyses included calls for service, instances of violent crime (i.e., homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault), instances of property crime (i.e., burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, arson), use-of-force incidents, pedestrian stops, traffic stops, and arrests. Although we intended to include an analysis of citizen complaint data, we were unable to obtain that data from any of the six sites. We collected additional demographic data within the use-of-force, stops, and arrest data to examine changes in the proportions of these metrics by race and ethnicity.

These dependent variables reflect the National Initiative's intended outcomes around improved public safety and reduced racial and ethnic disparities in policing practices. For each dependent variable, we conducted reviews—informed by technical assistance providers, trainers, and stakeholders—of the logic models and implementation evaluation findings to confirm the directionality of expected change. Table 1 details the directions of change we hypothesized for these outcomes as well as which outcome data we collected for in each National Initiative site. We hypothesized reductions in the total count of events for all outcomes, with the exception of calls for service, which we expected to increase based on the assumption that if the National Initiative's activities improved public trust in the police, community members would be more likely to place calls after witnessing a crime or being victimized. For metrics on racial disparity, we expected that following National Initiative activities, proportions of police interactions among racial and ethnic groups would become more comparable to the proportions of those subpopulations in the communities.

TABLE 1

Outcomes Analyzed by Site

Outcome	Direction of change	Birmingham	Fort Worth	Gary ^a	Minneapolis	Pittsburgh	Stockton
Count of calls for service	Increase	X (C)	X (C)				X (C)
Count of violent crimes	Decrease	X (C)	X (C)		X (C)	X (C)	X (C)
Count of property crimes	Decrease	X (C)	X (C)		X (C)	X (C)	X (C)
Count of use-of-force incidents	Decrease		X (C)		X (C)	X (C)	
Proportions by race	Decrease		X (C)		X (C)	X (C)	
Count of pedestrian stops	Decrease					X	
Proportions by race	Decrease					X	
Count of traffic stops	Decrease		X ^b			X	X
Proportions by race	Decrease		X ^b			X	X
Count of arrests	Decrease	X (C)	X (C)			X	X
Proportions by race	Decrease	X (C)	X (C)			X	X

Source: Data were provided individually by the National Initiative and comparison cities, or obtained from publicly available resources.

Notes: Violent crimes are homicides, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults. Property crimes are burglaries, larcenies/thefts, motor vehicle thefts, and arsons. (C) indicates that a comparative analysis was also conducted.

^a Gary, IN was excluded from these analyses because the agency did not share administrative data with the research team.

^b Stops in Fort Worth were traffic and pedestrian stops combined.

Matched Comparison Cities

To enhance the rigor of our analyses, the research team compared changes in the outcomes over time between each National Initiative city and a matched comparison city that did not receive those efforts (i.e., a control). We identified comparison cities using data on city population, law enforcement department size, historical crime rates, and socioeconomic status. We also requested the same outcome data from these comparison cities, allowing the researchers to better isolate the National Initiative's possible impacts on department practices and officers' actions from broader national trends.

To identify comparison cities, the research team first used population data from the 2012 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) at the place level (n=29,257) to filter down the list of potential comparison cities. Cities with populations within 100,000 people were identified for each National Initiative city, except for Gary, Indiana, for which we only used cities with populations within 25,000.

Next, we linked data from the 2013 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) and the FBI's 2013 Uniform Crime Report (UCR) to the refined list of cities. The number of full-time sworn officers was taken from LEMAS and violent and property crime data were taken from the UCR to create crime rates per 10,000 residents. Additionally, we created a concentrated poverty index using the ACS data. This concentrated poverty index was the average percentage of the population that

was unemployed, non-white, under the age of 18, on public assistance, living below the poverty line, and the percentage of households headed by a single female.

Next, the total full-time sworn officers, violent crime rates, property crime rates, and concentrated poverty index were standardized and averaged together independently within each sample of cities matched by population for a National Initiative site. Finally, this scale was rank ordered to identify the city most closely matched to a National Initiative site. Table 2 provides the characteristics of the National Initiative sites and their matched cities. We kept the comparison cities anonymous as part of our partnership with them.

TABLE 2
Outcomes Analyzed by Site

City	Approximate population	Approximate full-time sworn officers	Violent crime rate	Property crime rate	Concentrated poverty index
Birmingham, AL	210,000	850	134.53	667.78	31.73%
Matched city	290,000	975	95.31	581.16	26.37%
Fort Worth, TX	740,000	1,530	56.02	434.35	19.74%
Matched city	790,000	1,670	36.35	484.96	16.92%
Gary, IN	80,000	230	112.03	598.71	38.21%
Matched city	90,000	300	63.94	745.80	32.20%
Minneapolis, MN	380,000	840	101.92	488.58	19.48%
Matched city	380,000	630	79.30	538.23	17.12%
Pittsburgh, PA	300,000	890	73.43	326.59	19.69%
Matched city	380,000	630	79.30	538.23	17.12%
Stockton, CA	290,000	330	120.82	503.01	26.83%
Matched city	240,000	720	91.46	651.13	21.33%

Source: 2012 5-year American Community Survey, 2013 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, and FBI's 2013 Uniform Crime Report.

Notes: Violent crimes are homicides, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults. Property crimes are burglaries, larcenies/thefts, motor vehicle thefts, and arsons. Rates are per 10,000.

Analyses

Although the National Initiative activities are a unique collection of interventions—police trainings, community listening sessions and engagement, and department policy changes—other departmental activities and notable events that occurred during the Initiative’s implementation period could have influenced the outcomes we analyzed with our models. Moreover, identifying when the interventions had an effect—especially regarding the impact of reconciliation conversations—is difficult. These interventions might also have cumulative or interactive effects, as they were selected to complement

each other. These challenges informed our decision to use a quasi-experimental form of time series analysis known as structural break analysis to assess changes in outcomes of interest. Structural break analysis was best suited to such protracted and complicated interventions and reduced the likelihood of Type I (rejection of a true null hypothesis) and Type II (failure to reject a false null hypothesis) errors compared with other evaluation techniques. A structural break is a statistically significant shift or change in a time series. This is a well-documented econometric approach for evaluations of programs with inexact implementation dates (Piehl et al. 2003).

We used the Bai-Perron (BP) structural break analysis method to test for breakpoints in the outcomes within each National Initiative site,¹ and we conducted these analyses in R statistical software, version 3.5.1. The BP method allows researchers to detect multiple breakpoints and establish their location on a time series. We tested for the existence of multiple breakpoints in an iterative manner. The initial step of the BP method is to test for the existence and location of one break in a time series by identifying the maximum F-test value among a set of F-test values that correspond to every possible shift in the time series. The resulting optimal single break model can then be compared to the optimal two-break model to see which model fits the data better. This process of break identification and model comparison can continue indefinitely to identify the optimal number of breaks. We applied a census algorithm to the model that helps control for fluctuations in data associated with seasonal changes.²

Our structural break analyses use monthly data of the outcomes drawn from the entire city dating two or more years before the start of the National Initiative to 2017. For the analyses with comparator cities, we conducted structural breaks on the monthly difference of the outcome between the two cities.

The time series locations of any identified breakpoints are then compared with the timing of the National Initiative's component interventions, allowing for an assessment of both the individual and cumulative effects of the National Initiative's intervention components. If the analyses reveal three

¹ We applied the method for testing for multiple break points developed by Bai (Bai J. 1997a. "Estimating Multiple Breaks One at a Time." *Econometric Theory* 12: 315–52; Bai J. 1997b. "Estimation of a Change Point in Multiple Regression Models." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 79: 551–63), and performed the analysis using the R statistical language (R Development Core Team. 2008. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. Vienna: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. ISBN: 3-900051-07-0. www.r-project.org).

² The X-13ARIMA-SEATS Seasonal Adjustment Program produced, distributed, and maintained by the Census Bureau was used. More information: <https://www.census.gov/srd/www/x13as/>.

breakpoints that reasonably coincide with the timing of National Initiative interventions, there would be evidence that each National Initiative component intervention had individual effects. On the other hand, if the analyses should reveal fewer than three breakpoints, the effects of the National Initiative component interventions may have been more cumulative than individual.

To assist in the identification of these time-specific events, we have created detailed timelines that identify prominent police-community events in each city's history leading up to and during the National Initiative; prominent National Initiative activities that occurred during the project; and events that prompted a national discussion of police-community relations, such as prominent police shootings. These events may have affected how each site's department operated and how the National Initiative was implemented over time. They also provide additional information about the contexts in which National Initiative efforts occurred, which can help better determine why results from the structural breaks may have occurred at specific instances.

The structural break analyses on the impact of National Initiative activities primarily focus on the period between 2012 (three years before the program began) and 2017. Some of the sites conducted activities beyond 2017, but breaks pertaining to these events were not reviewed because 2018 data were not included in the analyses. Moreover, each city has a long and unique history of police-community relations, contexts that are crucial for understanding National Initiative efforts. The implementation report from this series provides a much more detailed account of each National Initiative city's context, such as city characteristics, departments' racial compositions compared with their communities, notable police-community encounters, and other important factors.³ Furthermore, Urban's baseline community survey found that the neighborhoods experiencing the highest levels of crime in all six cities had serious concerns about whether the police were trustworthy, unbiased, operated in ways consistent with procedural justice (PJ) principles, and held officers accountable for misconduct.⁴

³ Jesse Jannetta, Sino Esthappan, Jocelyn Fontaine, Mathew Lynch, and Nancy La Vigne, *Learning to Build Police-Community Trust: Implementation Assessment Findings from the Evaluation of the National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice*, Urban Institute, 2019.

⁴ Jocelyn Fontaine, Sino Esthappan, Nancy La Vigne, and Jesse Jannetta, "Views of the Police: Evidence of Change in Six Cities Participating in the National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice," Urban Institute, 2019.

Notes on the Following Trend Line Charts

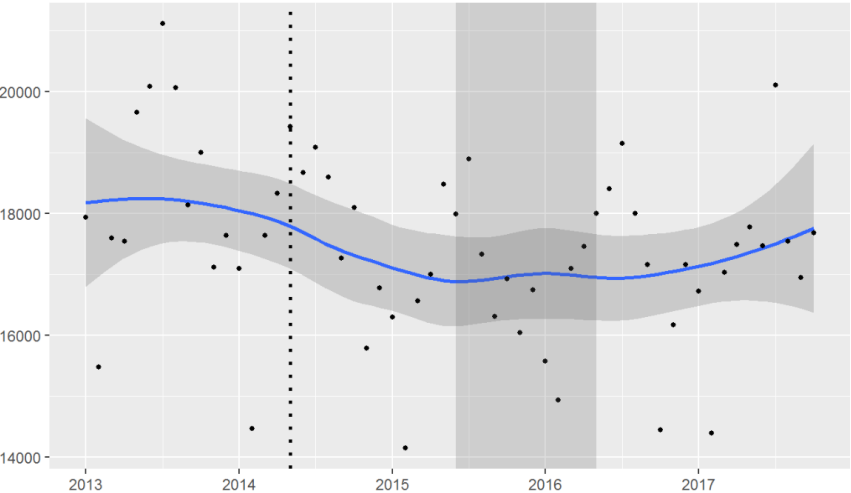
There are two important things to note when reviewing the following site-specific and comparison trend line charts. First, as mentioned above, the structural break analyses were conducted on trend lines that control for fluctuations in data associated with seasonal changes; however, the presented trend lines are of the raw monthly counts. As a result, there may be a significant break in a month where one would think there should not be, or vice-versa, simply based on the change in the raw monthly counts. The reality is the seasonal control trend line may differ from what is displayed in the chart.

Second, the structural break analyses on comparison data were conducted on the trend line that is produced by taking the difference of the monthly counts between the National Initiative site and its matched city (and by applying the seasonal control algorithm). The charts do not present this trend line, but instead present the raw monthly counts for both the National Initiative site and its matched city. We found that presenting the data this way is more intuitive when digesting the results.

Birmingham, AL Structural Break Charts

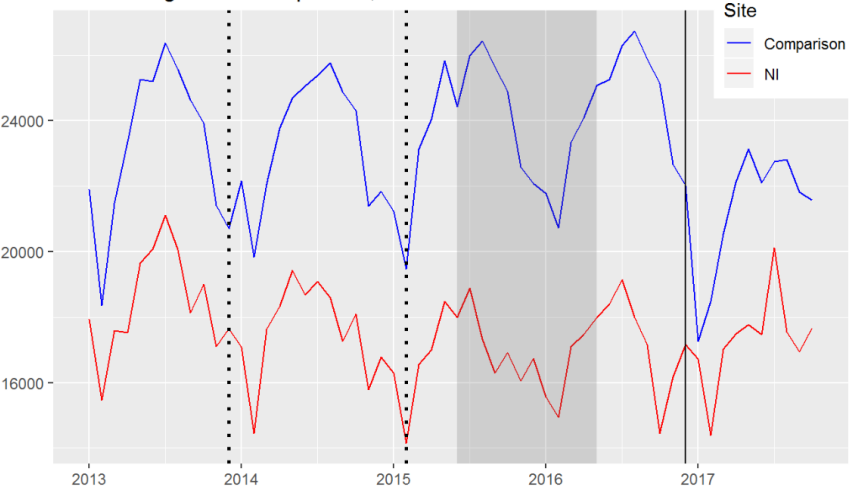
Calls for Service

FIGURE 1
Total Number of Calls for Service per Month, Birmingham, 2013–10/2017



Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.
Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Birmingham (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in May 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 05/2014.

FIGURE 2
Total Number of Calls for Service per Month, Birmingham & Comparison, 2013–10/2017

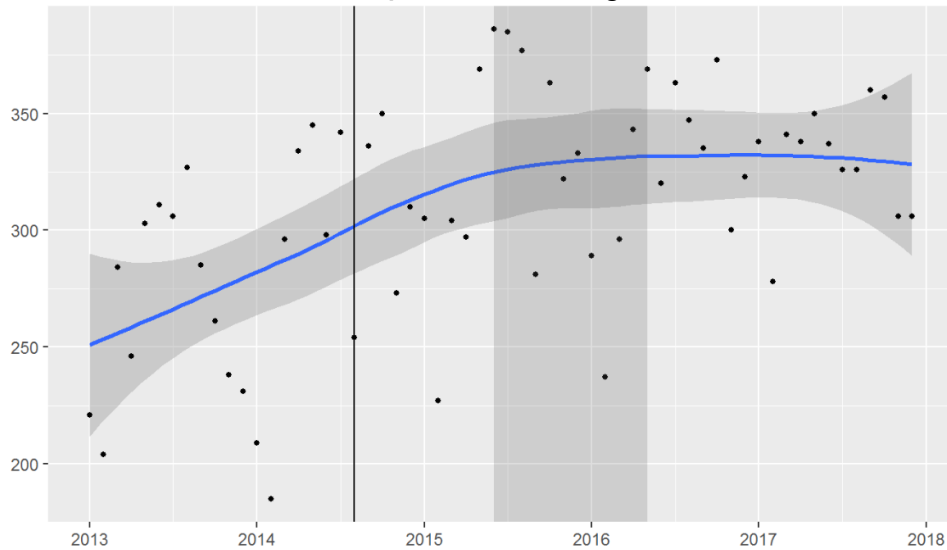


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.
Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Birmingham (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in May 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 12/2013, 02/2015, 12/2016.

Violent Crimes

FIGURE 3

Total Number of Violent Crimes per Month, Birmingham, 2013–17

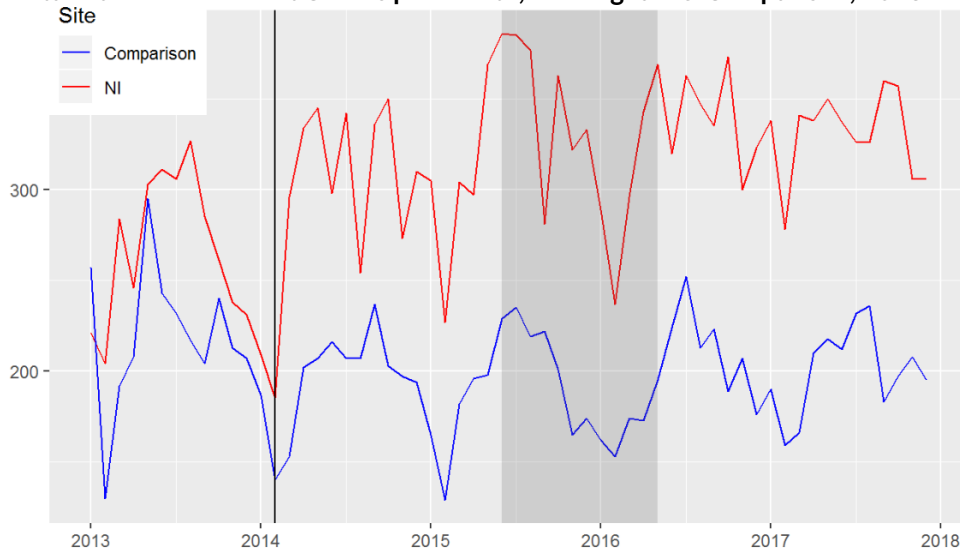


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Birmingham (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in May 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 08/2014.

FIGURE 4

Total Number of Violent Crimes per Month, Birmingham & Comparison, 2013–17



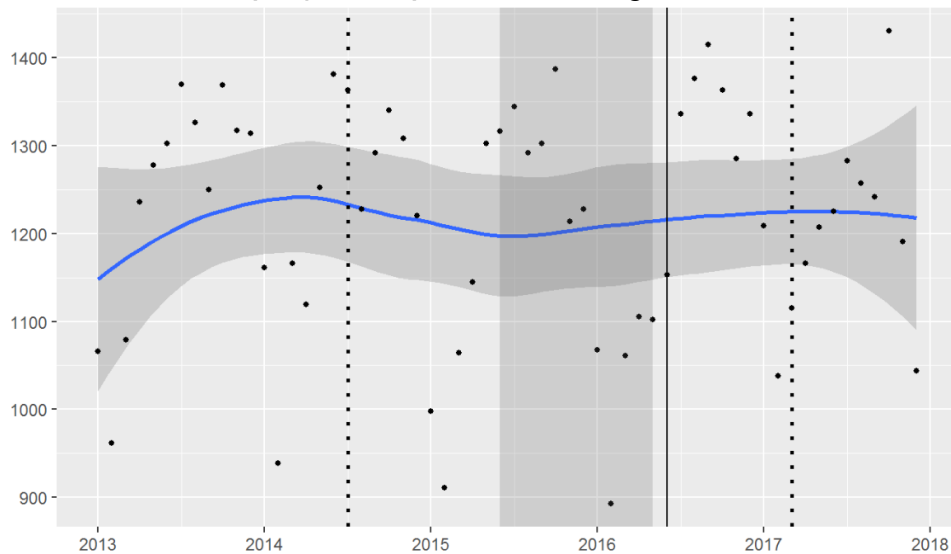
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Birmingham (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in May 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 02/2014.

Property Crimes

FIGURE 5

Total Number of Property Crimes per Month, Birmingham, 2013–17

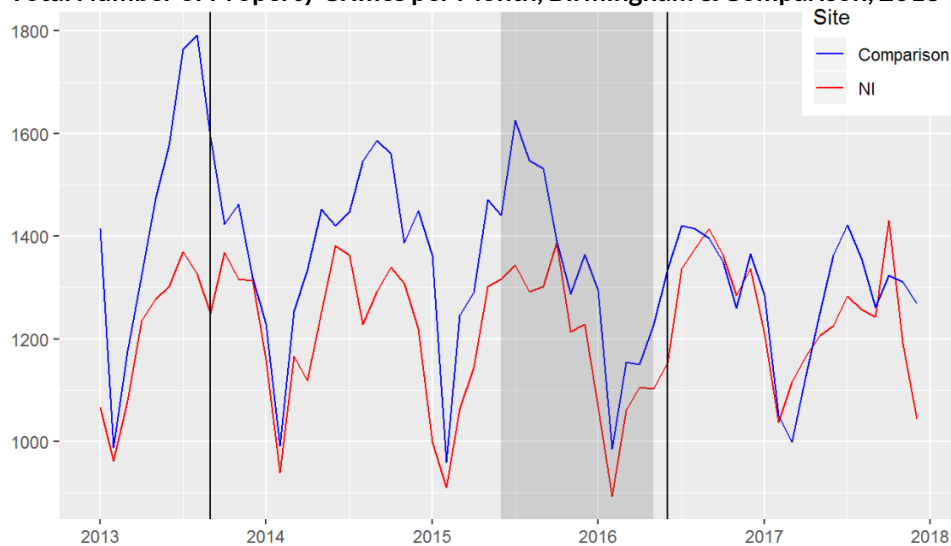


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Birmingham (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in May 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 07/2014, 06/2016, 03/2017.

FIGURE 6

Total Number of Property Crimes per Month, Birmingham & Comparison, 2013–17

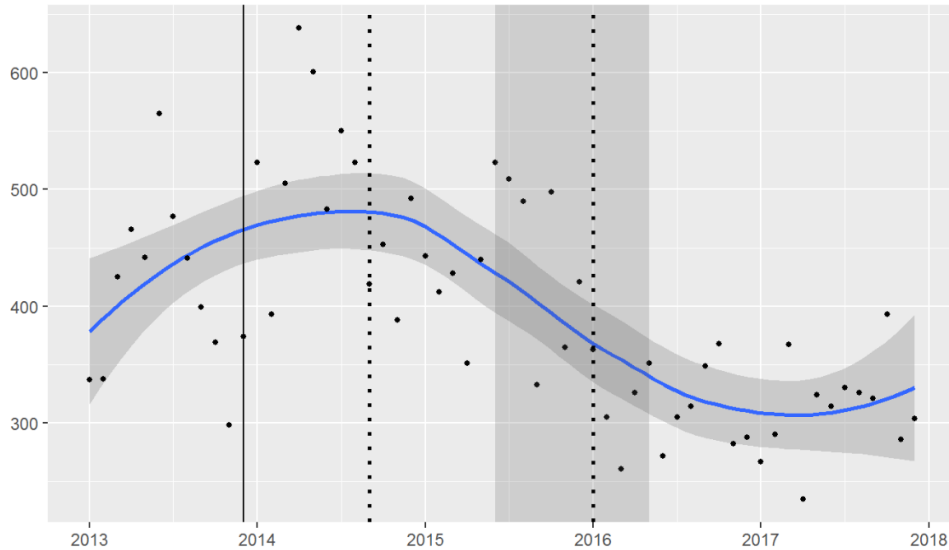


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Birmingham (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in May 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 09/2013, 06/2016.

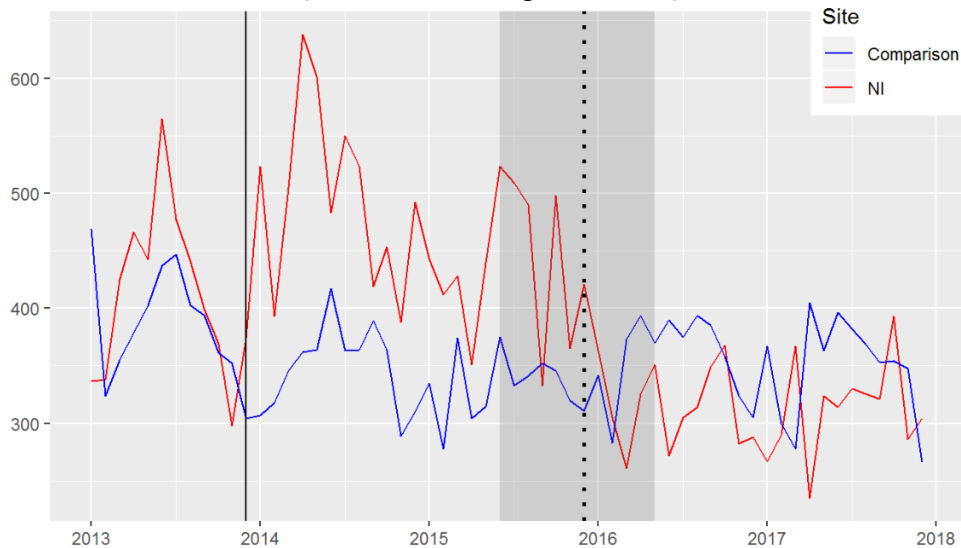
Arrests

FIGURE 7
Total Number of Arrests per Month, Birmingham, 2013–17



Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.
Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Birmingham (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in May 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 12/2013, 09/2014, 01/2016.

FIGURE 8
Total Number of Arrests per Month, Birmingham & Comparison, 2013–17

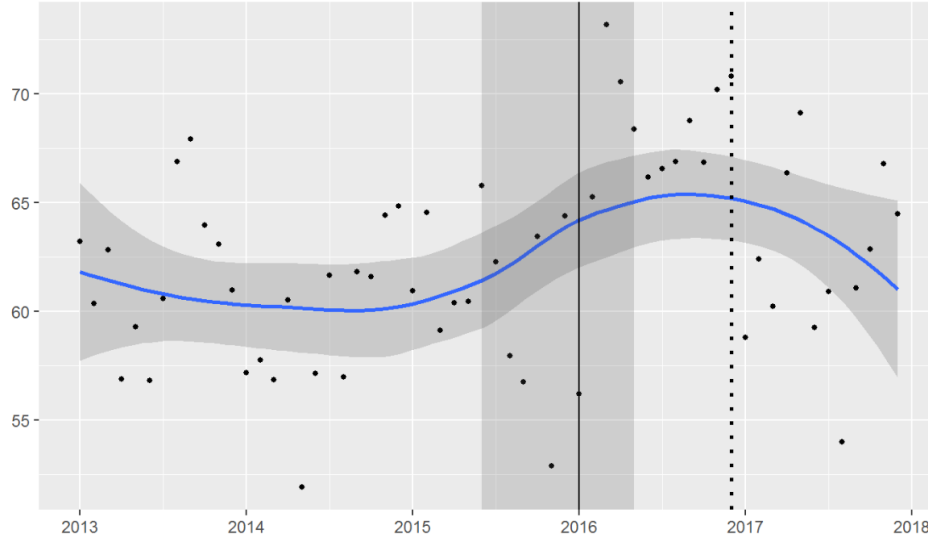


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.
Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Birmingham (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in May 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 12/2013, 12/2015.

Arrests of Community Members who are Black

FIGURE 9

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members who are Black, Birmingham, 2013-17

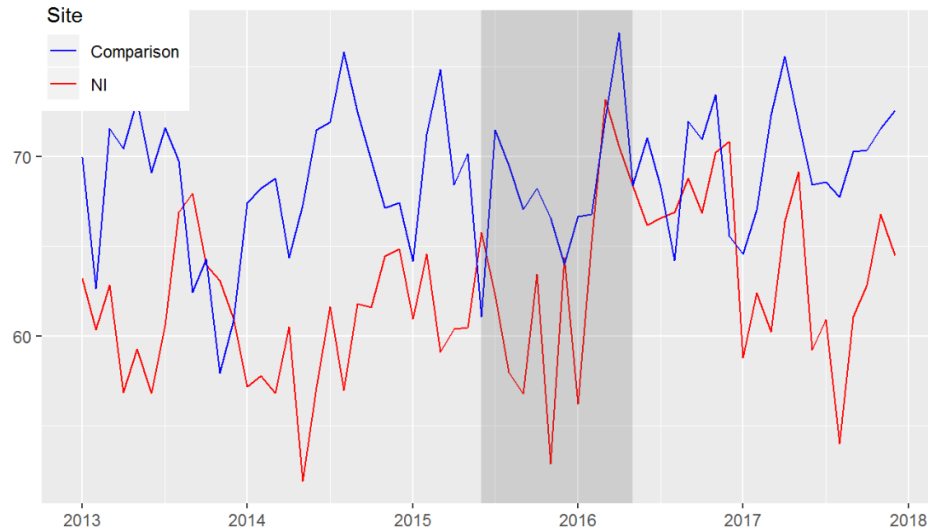


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Birmingham (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in May 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 01/2016, 12/2016.

FIGURE 10

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members who are Black, Birmingham & Comparison, 2013-17



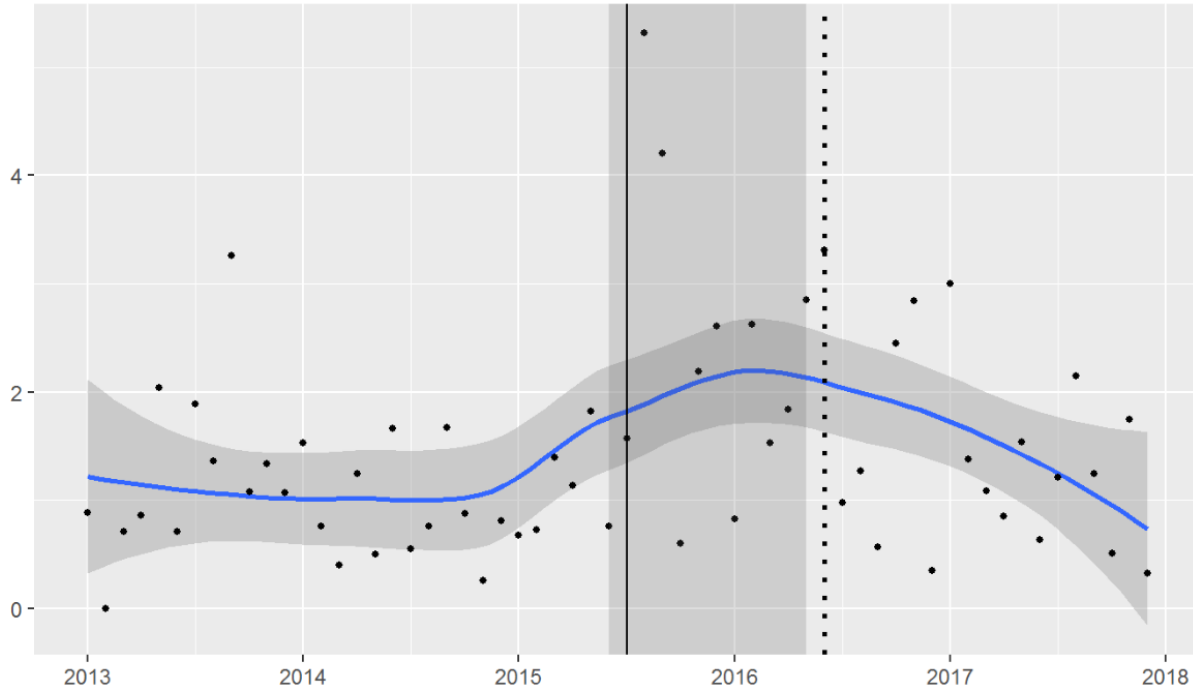
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Birmingham (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in May 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

Arrests of Community Members who are Hispanic

FIGURE 11

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members who are Hispanic, Birmingham, 2013–17



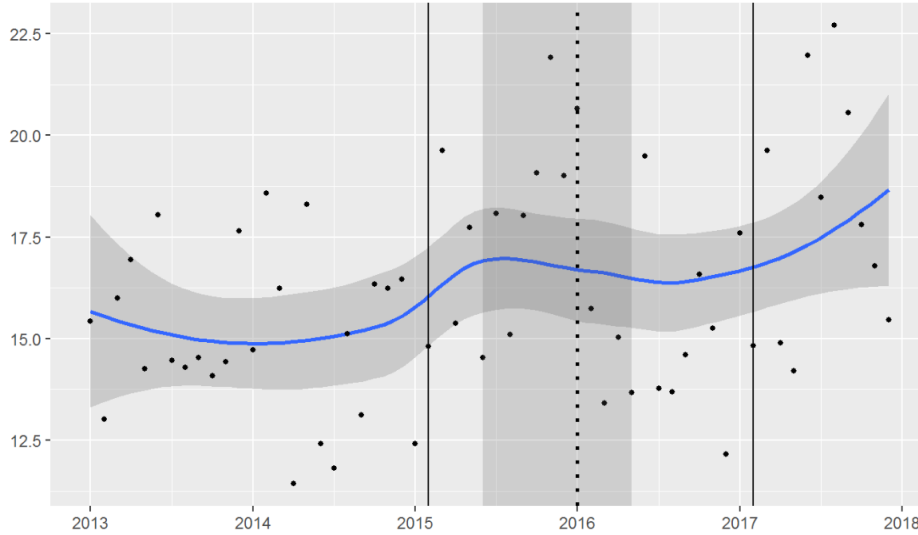
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Birmingham (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in May 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 07/2015, 06/2016.

Arrests of Community Members who are white

FIGURE 12

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members who are white, Birmingham, 2013–17

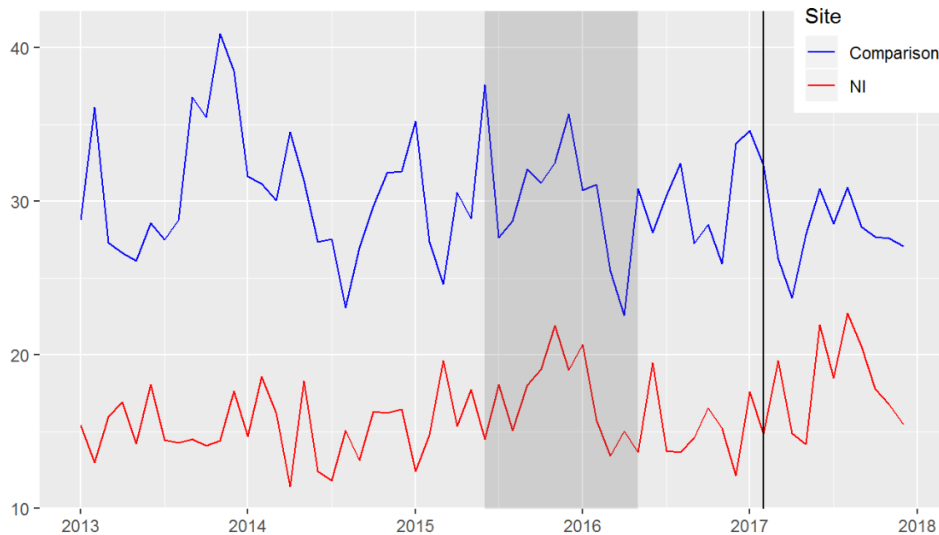


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Birmingham (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in May 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 02/2015, 01/2016, 02/2017.

FIGURE 13

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members who are white, Birmingham & Comparison, 2013–17



Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

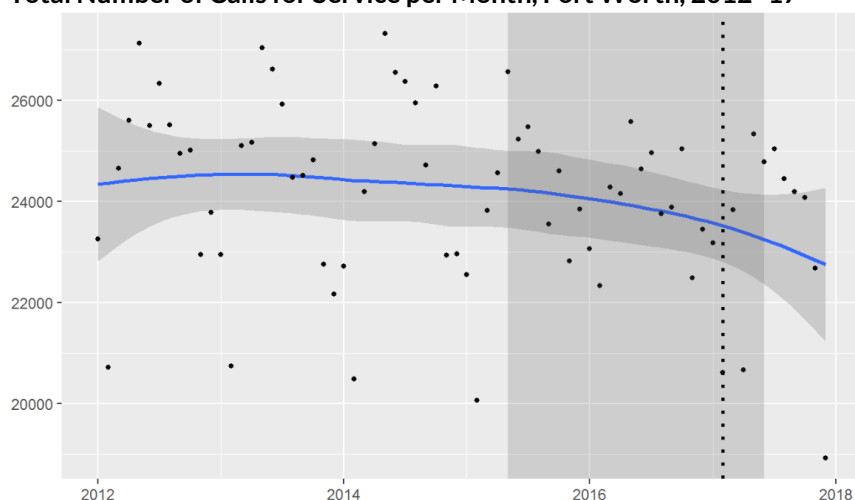
Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Birmingham (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in May 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 02/2017.

Fort Worth, TX Structural Break Charts

Calls for Service

FIGURE 14

Total Number of Calls for Service per Month, Fort Worth, 2012-17

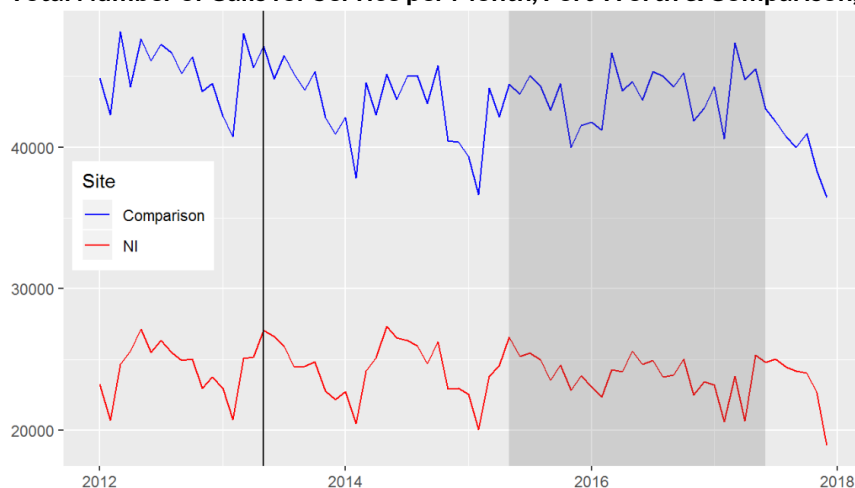


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 02/2017.

FIGURE 15

Total Number of Calls for Service per Month, Fort Worth & Comparison, 2012-17



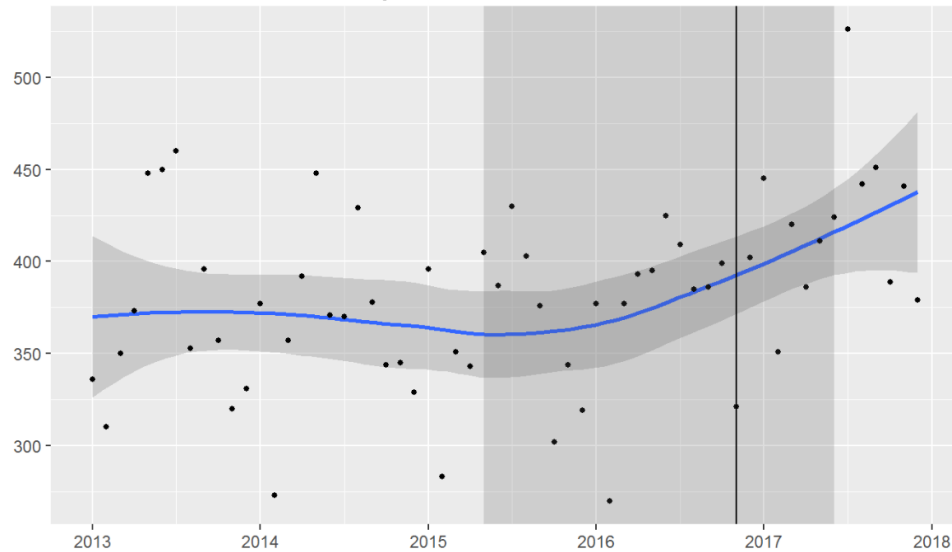
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 05/2013.

Violent Crimes

FIGURE 16

Total Number of Violent Crime per Month, Fort Worth, 2013–17

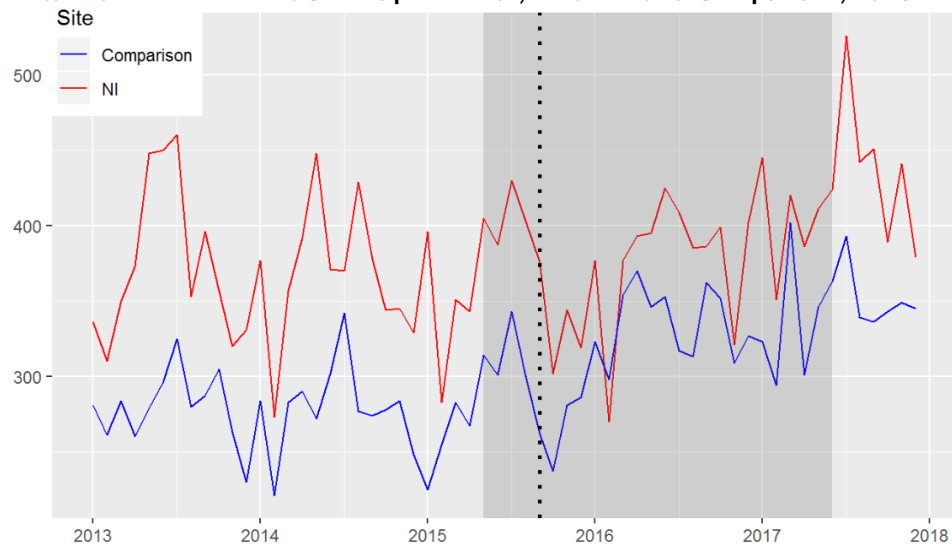


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 11/2016.

FIGURE 17

Total Number of Violent Crimes per Month, Fort Worth & Comparison, 2013–17



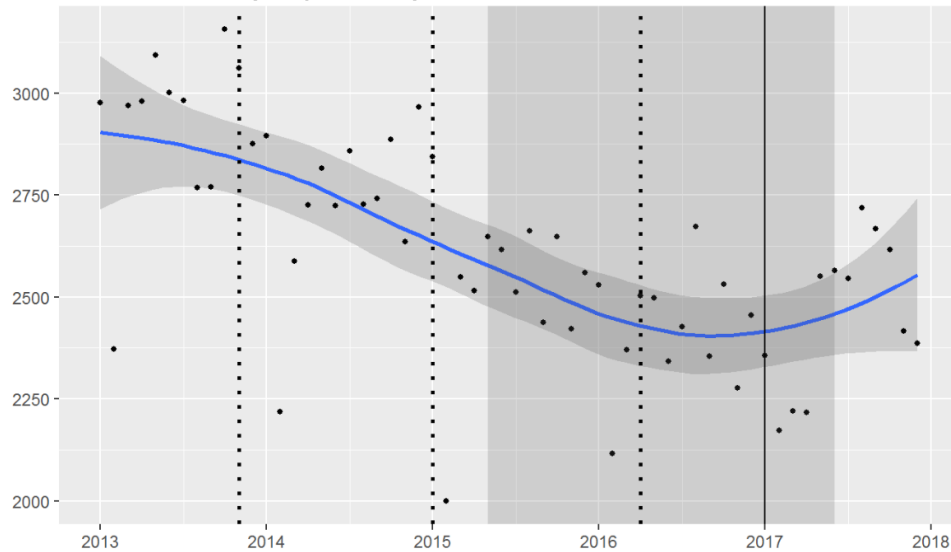
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 09/2015.

Property Crimes

FIGURE 18

Total Number of Property Crimes per Month, Fort Worth, 2013–17

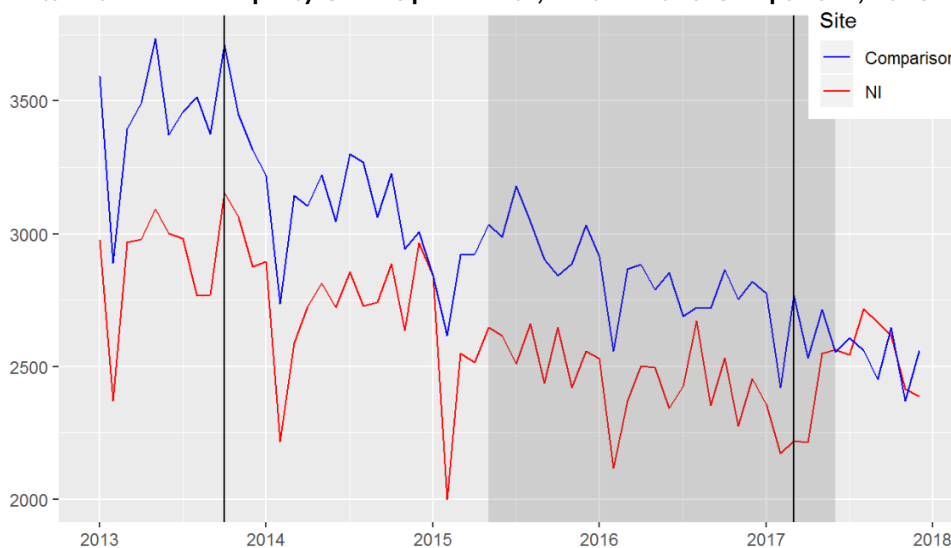


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 11/2013, 01/2015, 04/2016, 01/2017.

FIGURE 19

Total Number of Property Crimes per Month, Fort Worth & Comparison, 2013–17



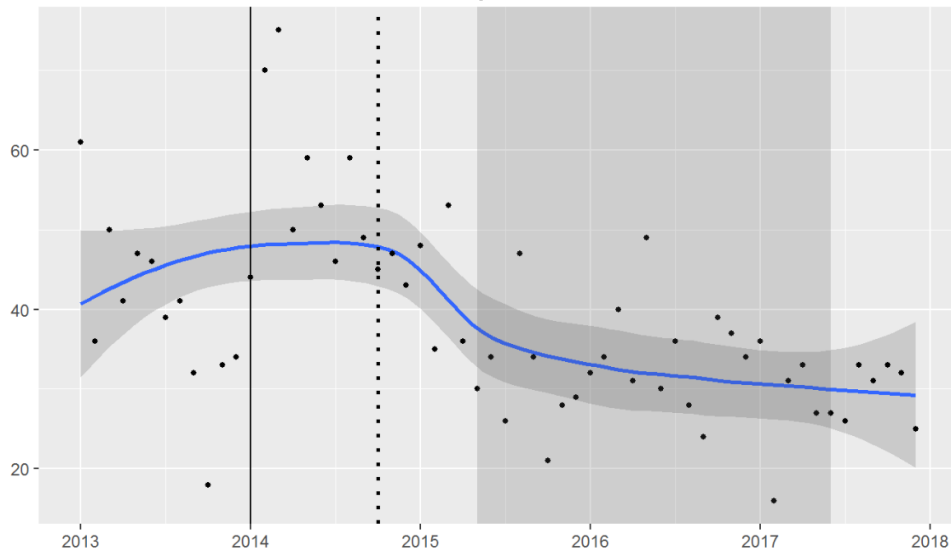
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first National Initiative activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 10/2013, 03/2017.

Use of Force Incidents

FIGURE 20

Total Number of Use of Force Incidents per Month, Fort Worth, 2013–17



Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first National Initiative activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 01/2014, 10/2014.

FIGURE 21

Total Number of Use of Force Incidents per Month, Fort Worth & Comparison, 2013–17



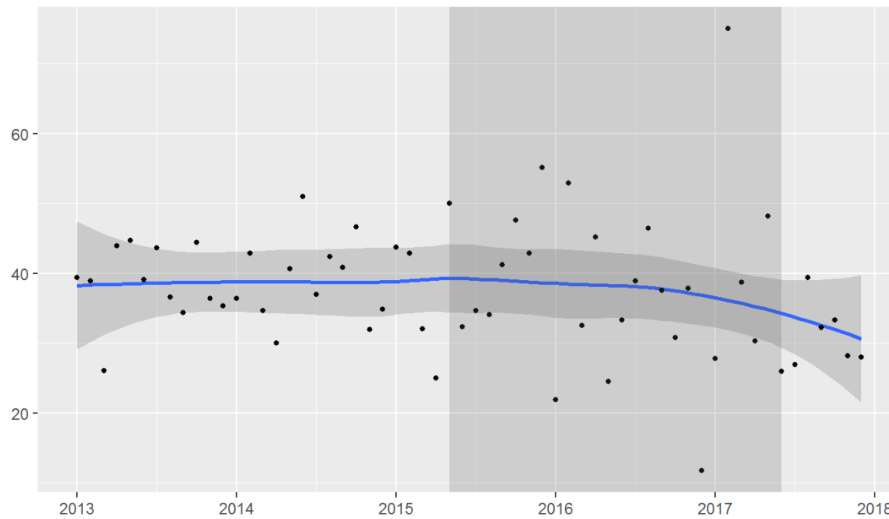
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first National Initiative activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 01/2014, 01/2015.

Use of Force Incidents with Community Members Who Are Black

FIGURE 22

Percent of Use of Force Incidents per Month with Community Members Who Are Black, Fort Worth, 2013–17

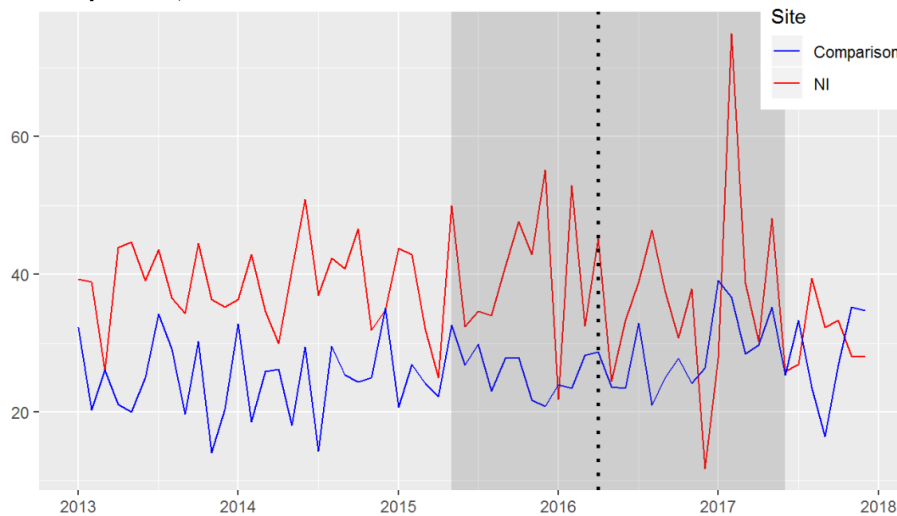


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first National Initiative activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

FIGURE 23

Percent of Use of Force Incidents per Month with Community Members Who Are Black, Fort Worth & Comparison, 2013–17



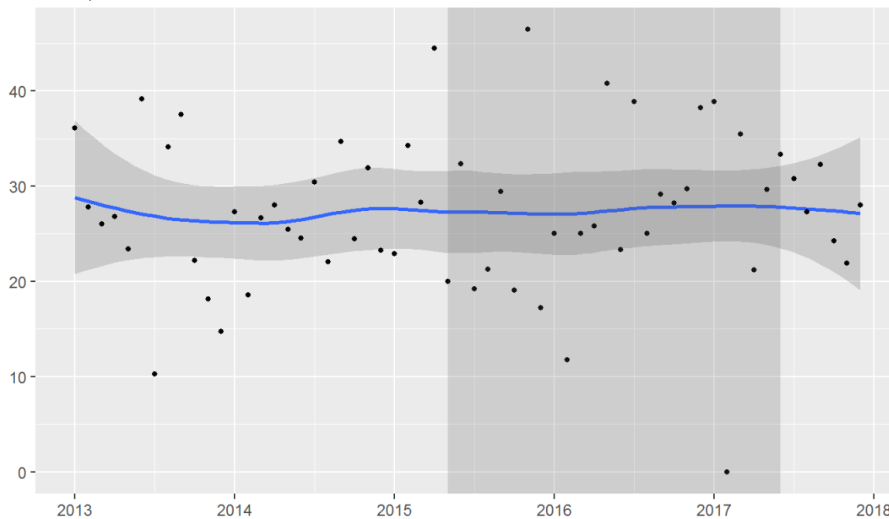
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first National Initiative activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 04/2016.

Use of Force Incidents with Community Members Who Are Hispanic

FIGURE 24

Percent of Use of Force Incidents per Month with Community Members Who Are Hispanic, Fort Worth, 2013–17

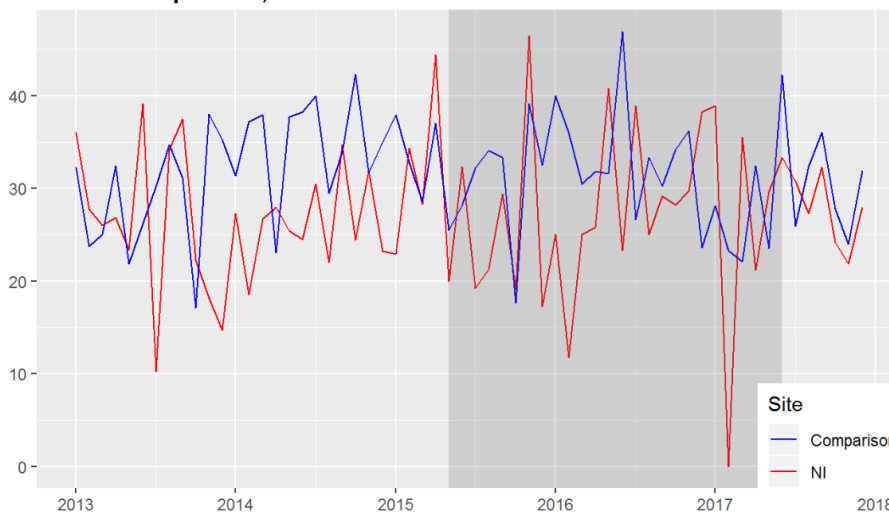


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first National Initiative activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

FIGURE 25

Percent of Use of Force Incidents per Month with Community Members Who Are Hispanic, Fort Worth & Comparison, 2013–17



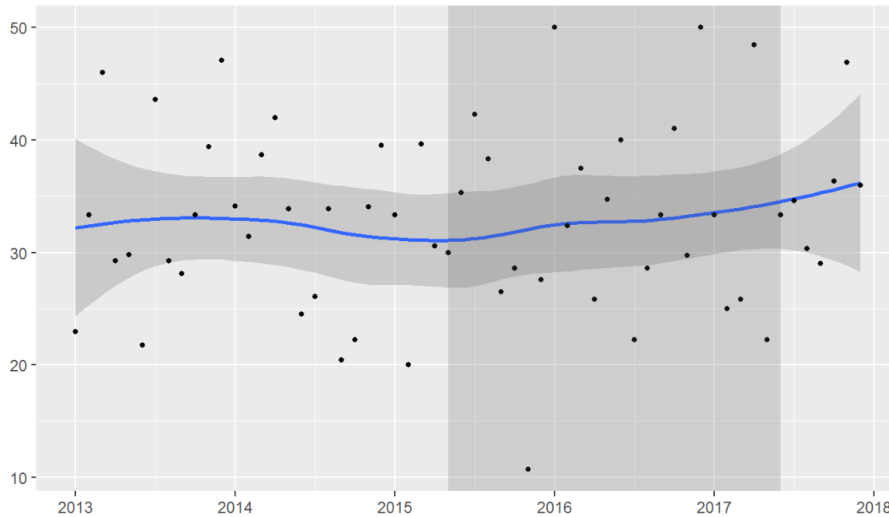
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

Use of Force Incidents with Community Members who are white

FIGURE 26

Percent of Use of Force Incidents per Month with Community Members Who Are White, Fort Worth, 2013–17

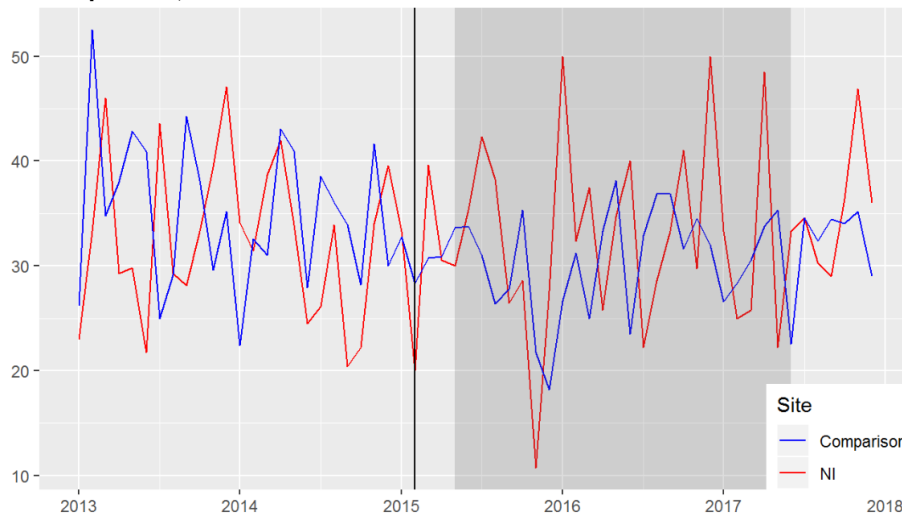


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

FIGURE 27

Percent of Use of Force Incidents per Month with Community Members Who Are White, Fort Worth & Comparison, 2013–17



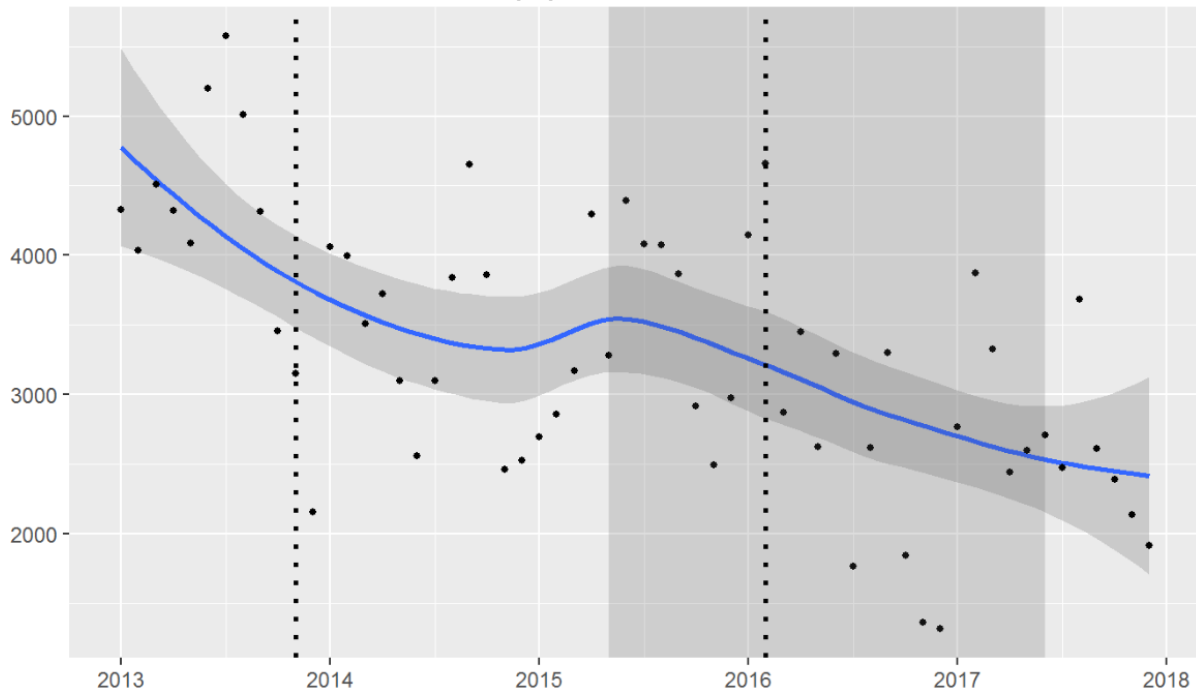
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 02/2015.

Traffic and Pedestrian Stops

FIGURE 28

Total Number of Traffic and Pedestrian Stops per Month, Fort Worth, 2013–17



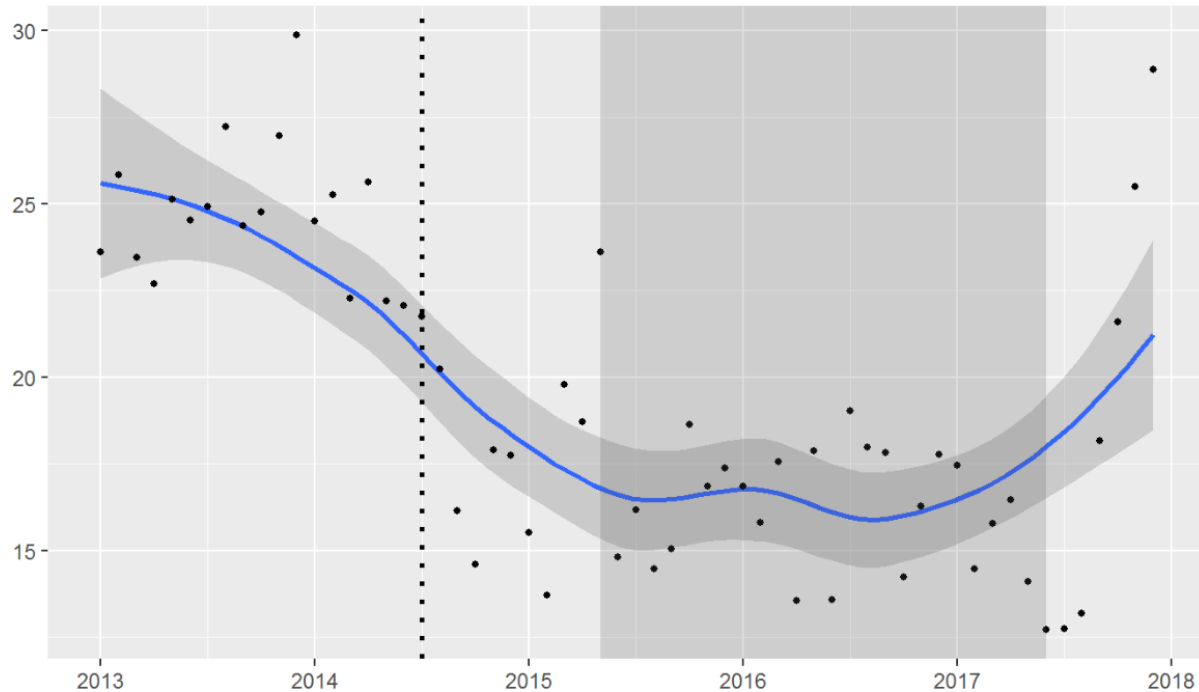
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 11/2013, 02/2016.

Traffic and Pedestrian Stops with Community Members who are Black

FIGURE 29

Percent of Traffic and Pedestrian Stops per Month with Community Members Who Are Black, Fort Worth, 2013–17



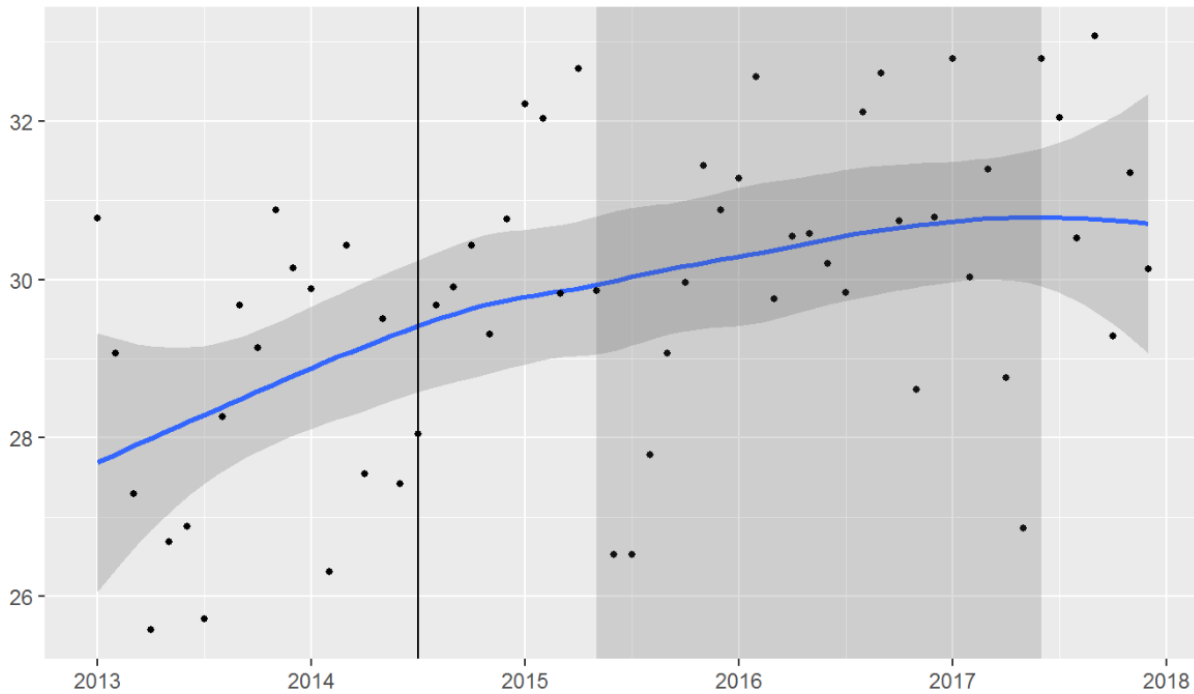
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 07/2014.

Traffic and Ped. Stops with Community Members Who Are Hispanic

FIGURE 30

Percent of Traffic and Pedestrian Stops per Month with Community Members Who Are Hispanic, Fort Worth, 2013–17



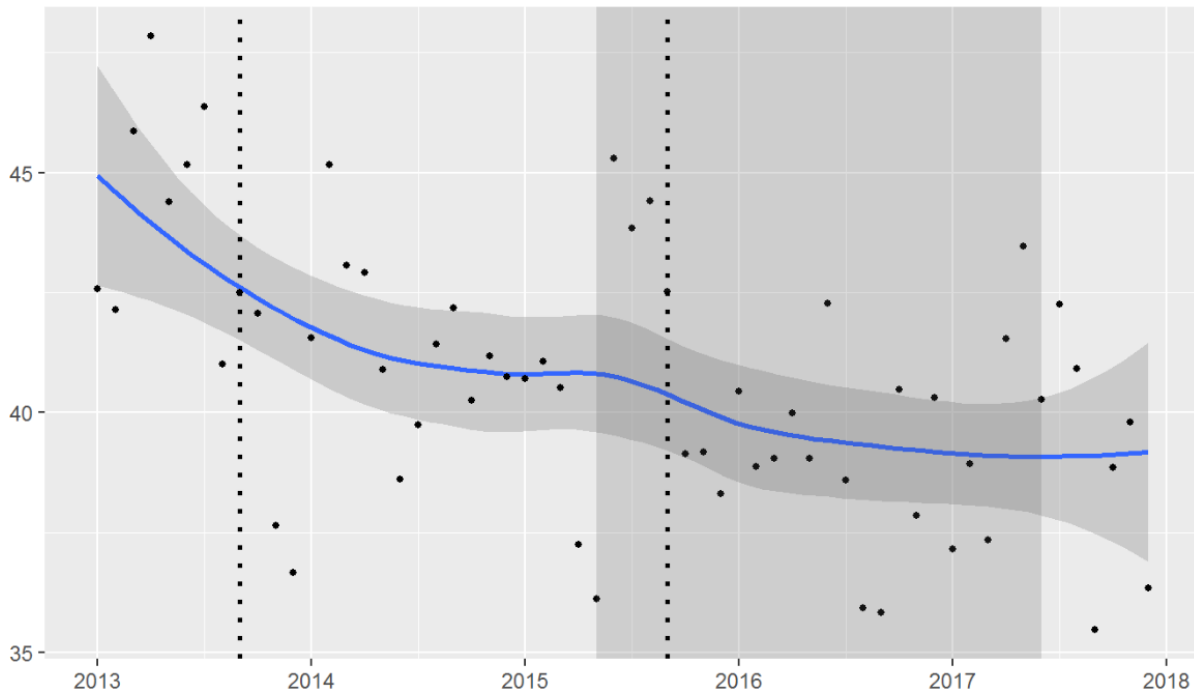
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 07/2014.

Traffic and Pedestrian Stops with Community Members Who Are white

FIGURE 31

Percent of Traffic and Pedestrian Stops per Month with Community Members Who Are white, Fort Worth, 2013–17



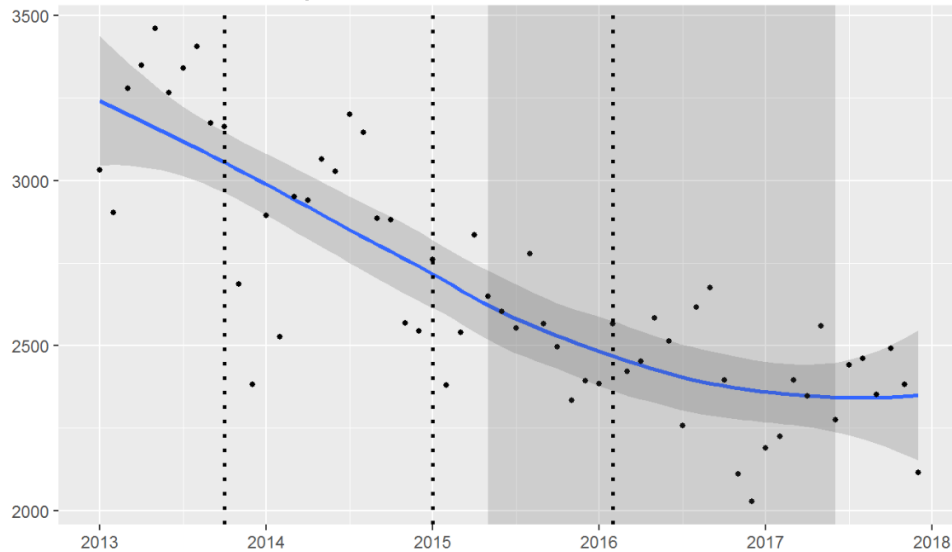
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 09/2013, 09/2015.

Arrests

FIGURE 32

Total Number of Arrests per Month, Fort Worth, 2013-17

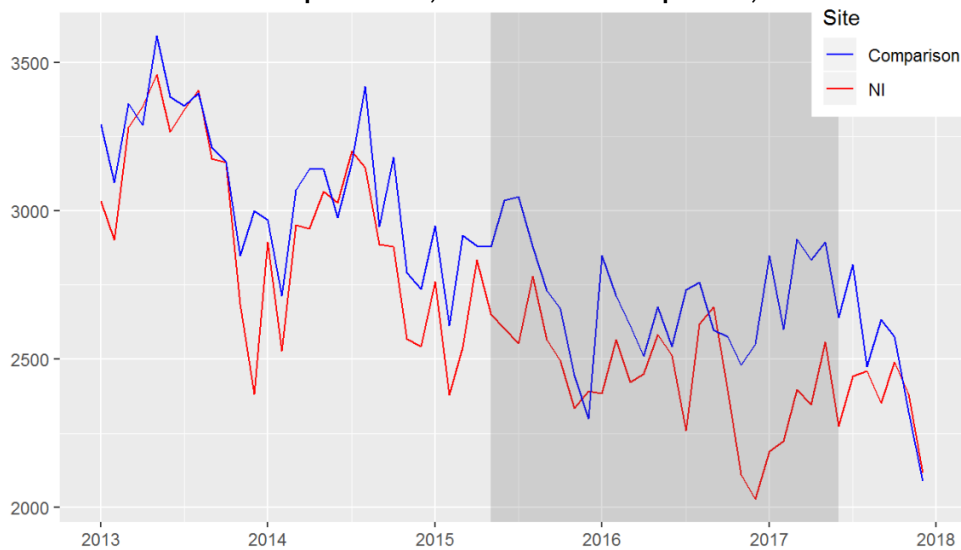


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 10/2013, 01/2015, 02/2016.

FIGURE 33

Total Number of Arrests per Month, Fort Worth & Comparison, 2013-17



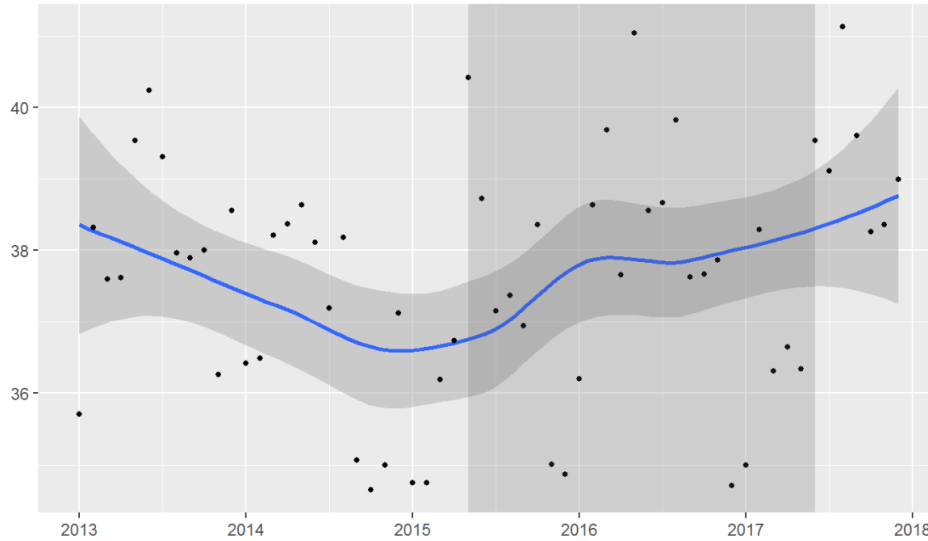
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

Arrests of Community Members who are Black

FIGURE 34

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members Who Are Black, Fort Worth, 2013–17

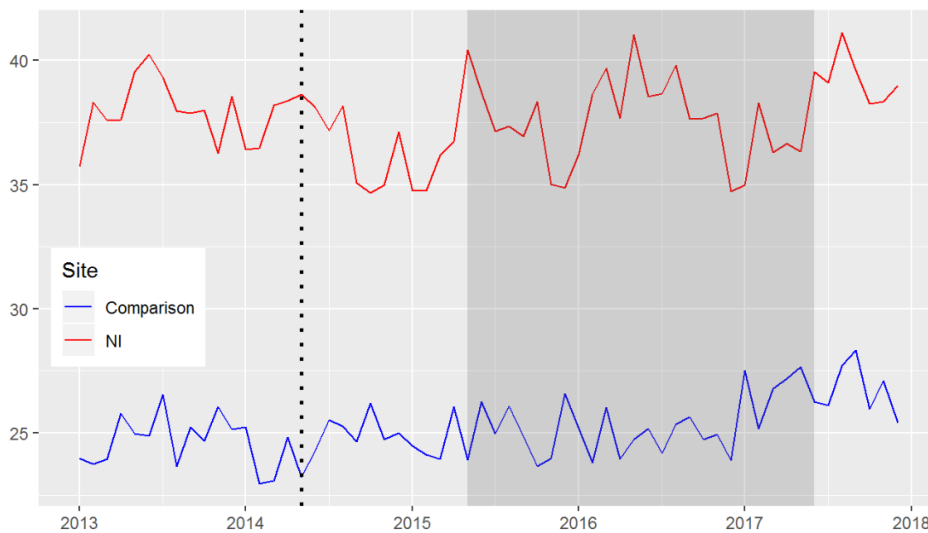


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

FIGURE 35

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members Who Are Black, Fort Worth & Comparison, 2013–17



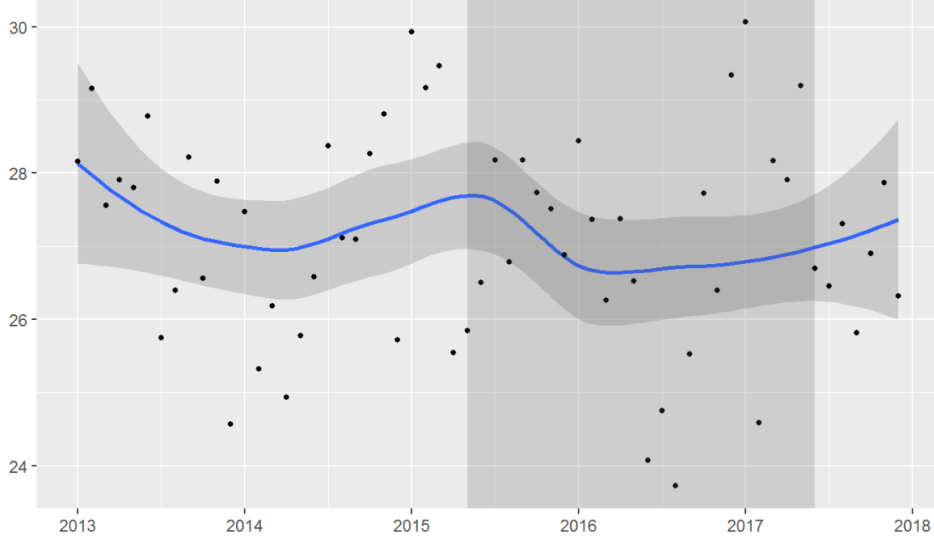
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 05/2014.

Arrests of Community Members who are Hispanic

FIGURE 36

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members Who Are Hispanic, Fort Worth, 2013–17

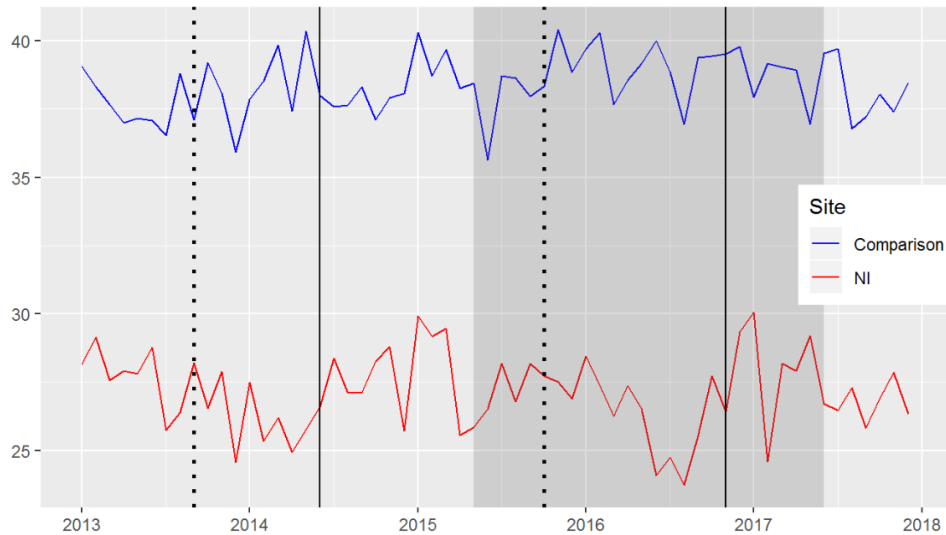


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of Breaks: no breaks.

FIGURE 37

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members Who Are Hispanic, Fort Worth & Comparison, 2013–17



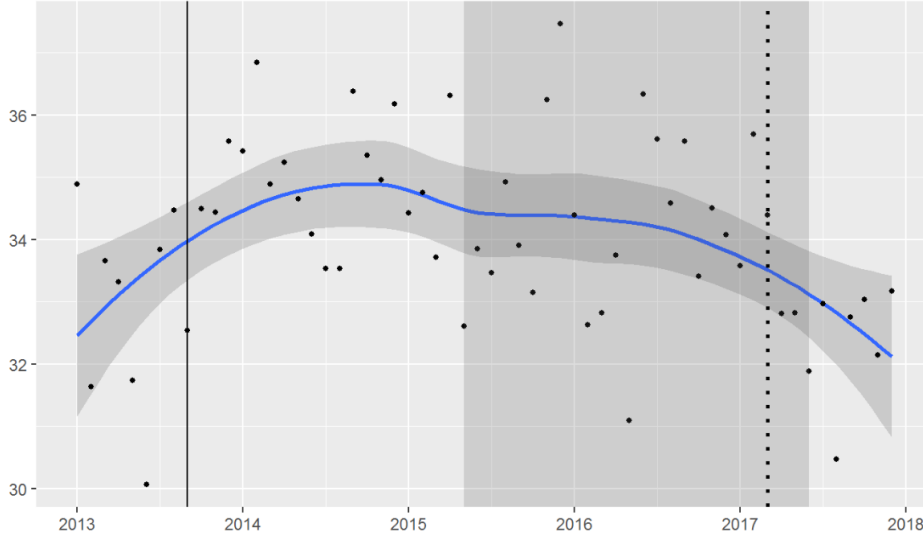
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 09/2013, 06/2014, 10/2015, 11/2016.

Arrests of Community Members who are white

FIGURE 38

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members Who Are white, Fort Worth, 2013–17

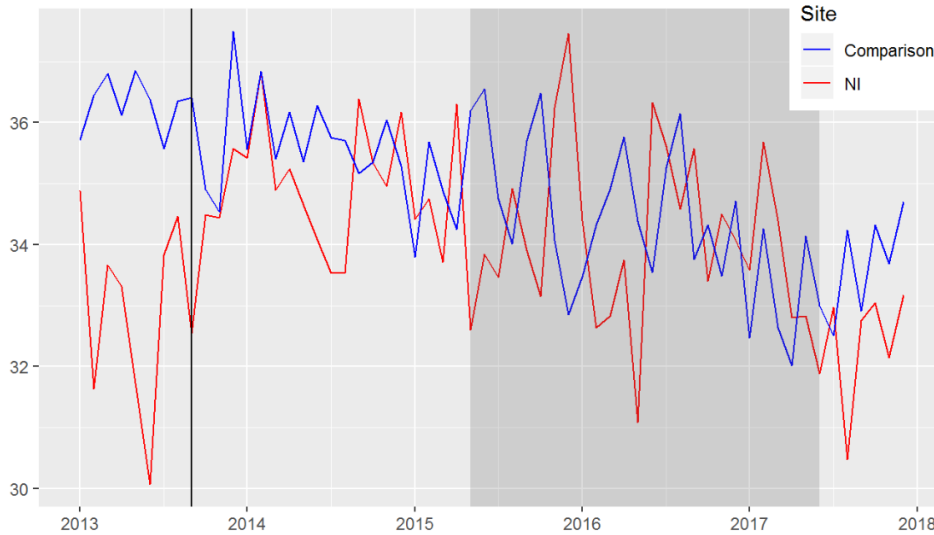


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 09/2013, 03/2017.

FIGURE 39

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members Who Are white, Fort Worth & Comparison, 2013–17



Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

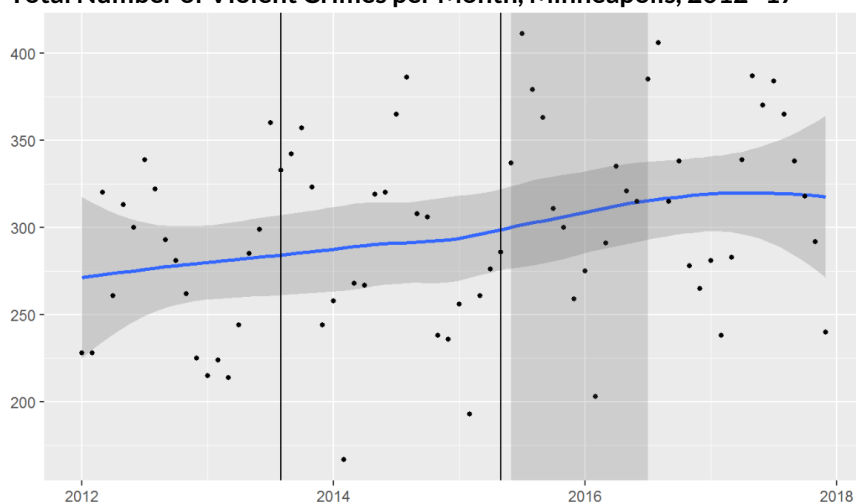
Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Fort Worth (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in June 2017. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 09/2013.

Minneapolis, MN Structural Break Charts

Violent Crimes

FIGURE 40

Total Number of Violent Crimes per Month, Minneapolis, 2012–17

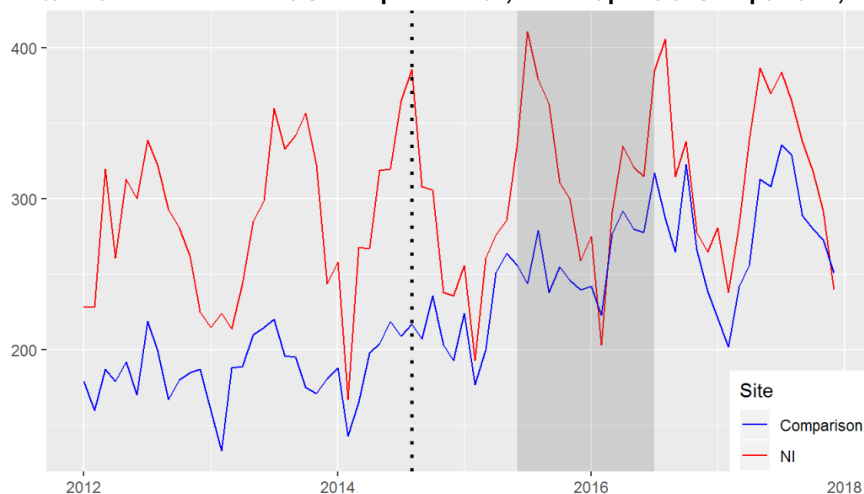


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Minneapolis (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in July 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 08/2013, 05/2015.

FIGURE 41

Total Number of Violent Crime per Month, Minneapolis & Comparison, 2012–17



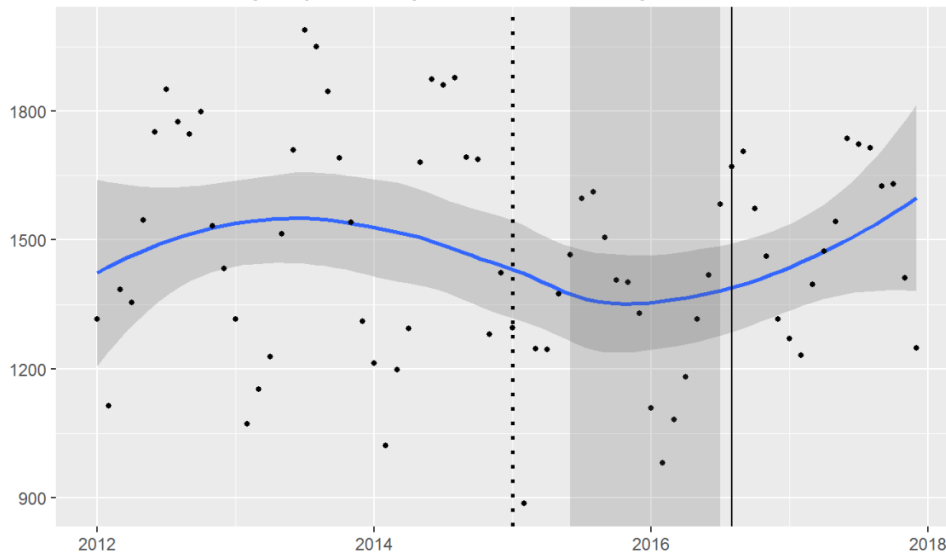
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Minneapolis (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in July 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 08/2014.

Property Crimes

FIGURE 42

Total Number of Property Crimes per Month, Minneapolis, 2012–17

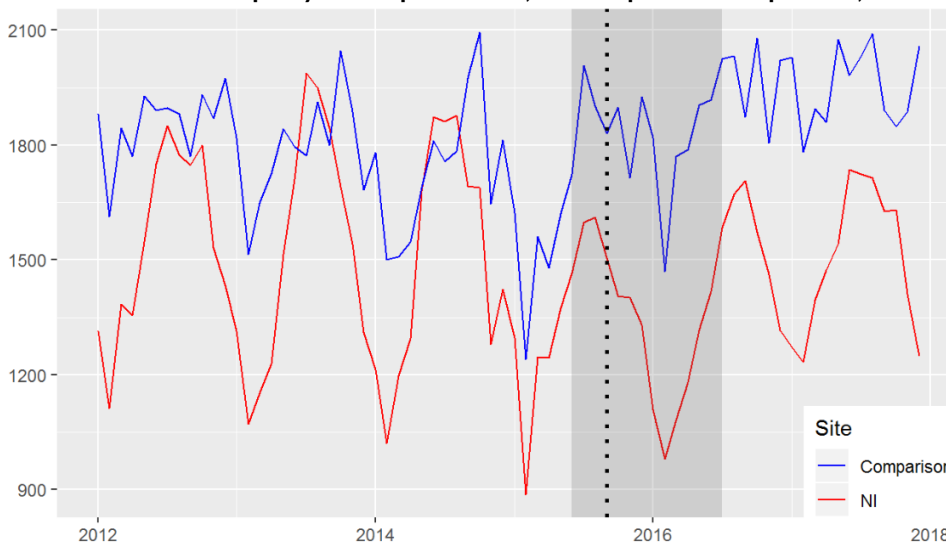


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Minneapolis (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in July 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 01/2015, 08/2016

FIGURE 43

Total Number of Property Crime per Month, Minneapolis & Comparison, 2012–17



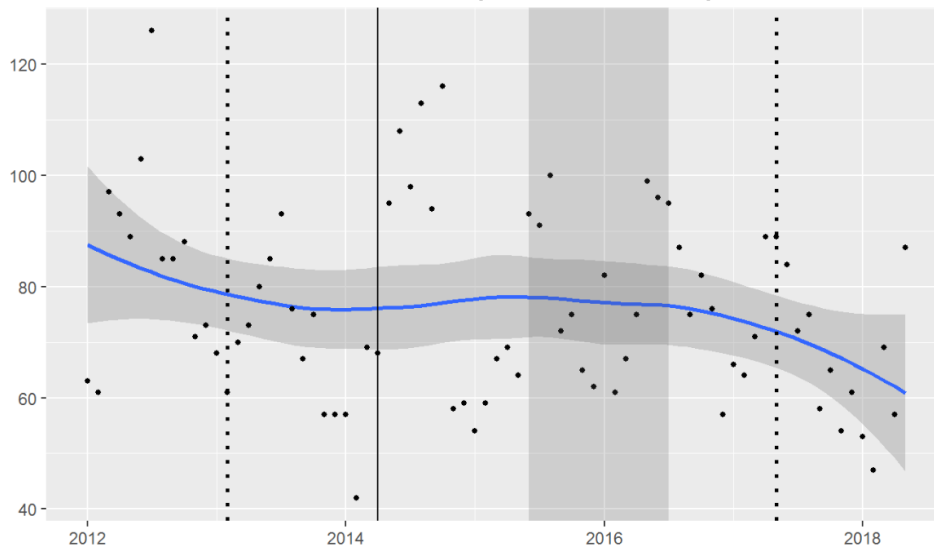
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Minneapolis (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in July 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 09/2015.

Use of Force Incidents

FIGURE 44

Total Number of Use of Force Incidents per Month, Minneapolis, 2012–05/2018

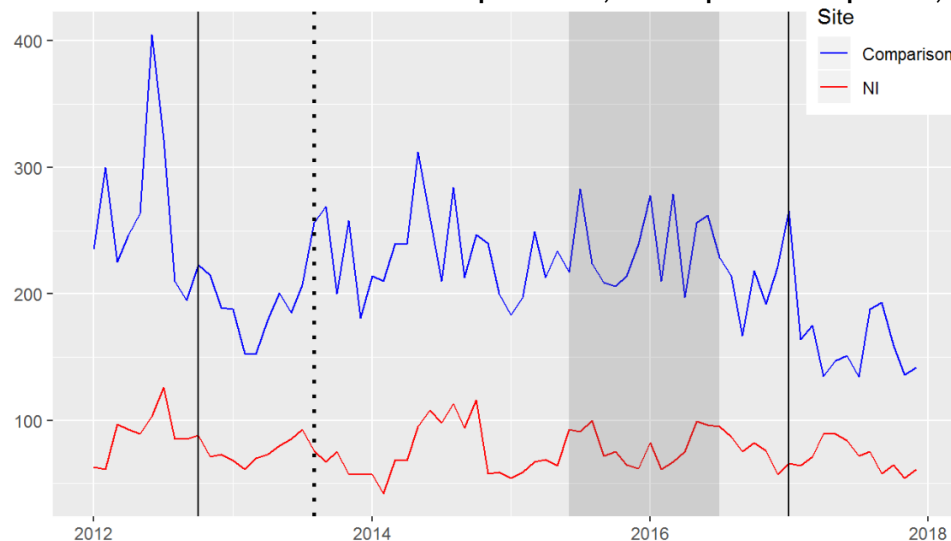


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Minneapolis (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in July 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 02/2013, 04/2014, 05/2017.

FIGURE 45

Total Number of Use of Force Incidents per Month, Minneapolis & Comparison, 2012–17



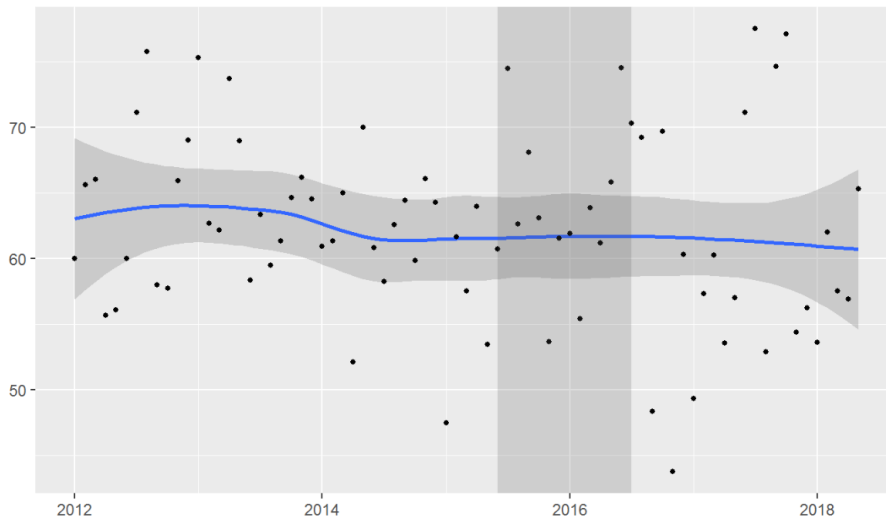
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Minneapolis (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in July 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 01/2017.

Use of Force Incidents with Community Members who are Black

FIGURE 46

Percent of Use of Force Incidents per Month with Community Members Who Are Black, Minneapolis, 2012–05/2018



Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Minneapolis (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in July 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

FIGURE 47

Percent of Use of Force Incidents per Month with Community Members Who Are Black, Minneapolis & Comparison, 2012–17



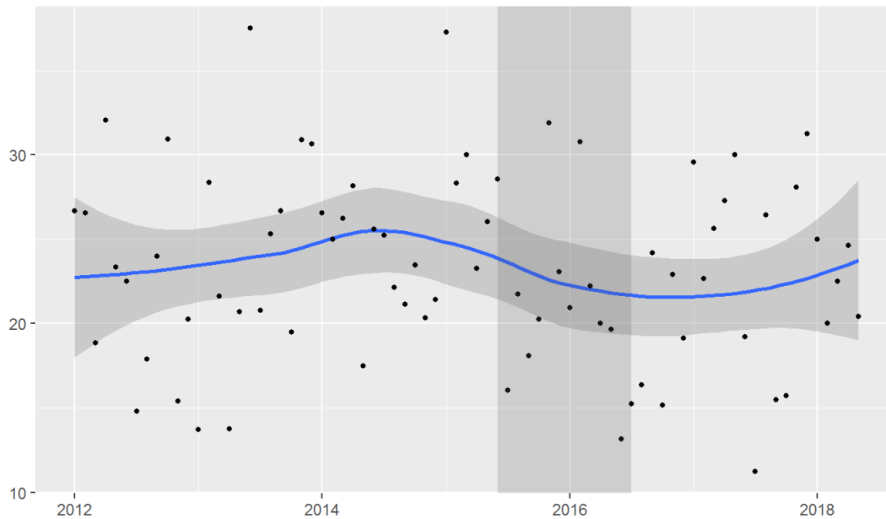
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Minneapolis (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in July 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

Use of Force Incidents with Community Members Who Are white

FIGURE 48

Percent of Use of Force Incidents per Month with Community Members Who Are White, Minneapolis, 2012–05/2018

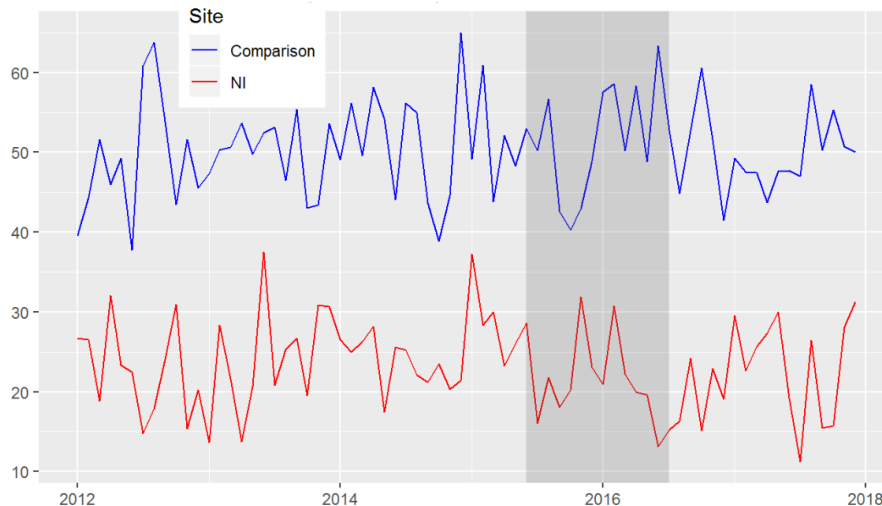


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Minneapolis (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in July 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks

FIGURE 49

Percent of Use of Force Incidents per Month with Community Members Who Are white, Minneapolis & Comparison, 2012–17



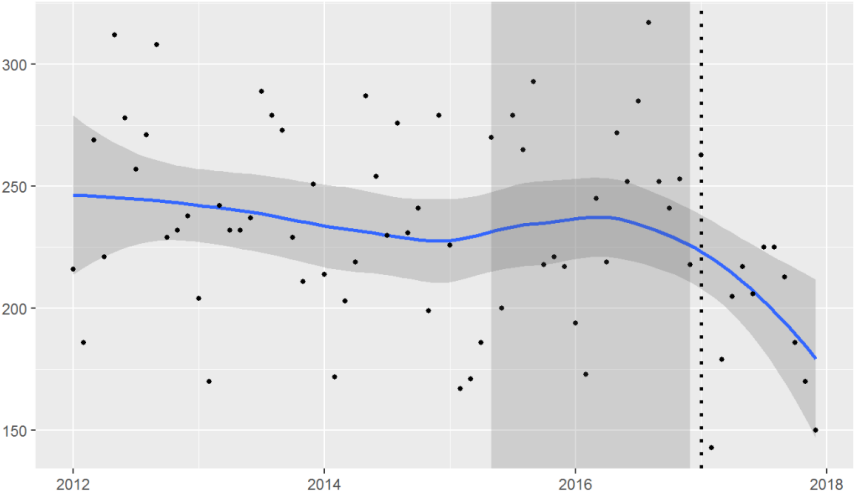
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Minneapolis (June 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in July 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

Pittsburgh, PA Structural Break Charts

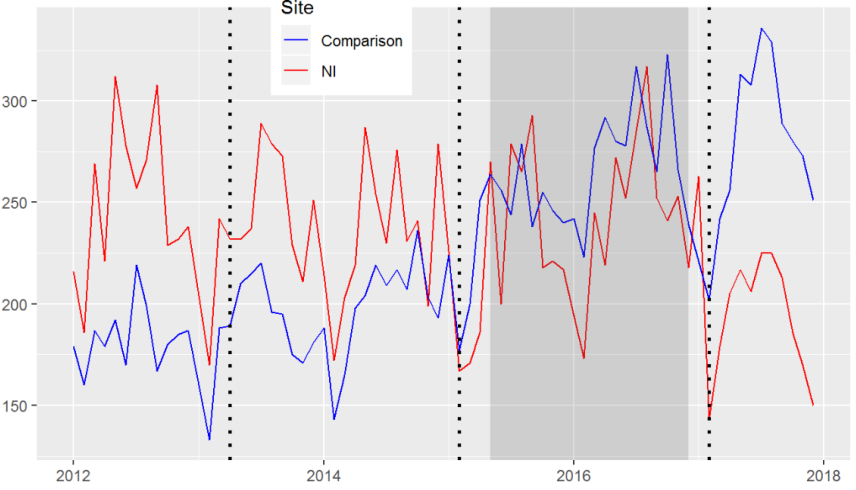
Violent Crimes

FIGURE 50
Total Number of Violent Crimes per Month, Pittsburgh, 2012–17



Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.
Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase.
Date(s) of Breaks: 01/2017

FIGURE 51
Total Number of Violent Crimes per Month, Pittsburgh & Comparison, 2012–17

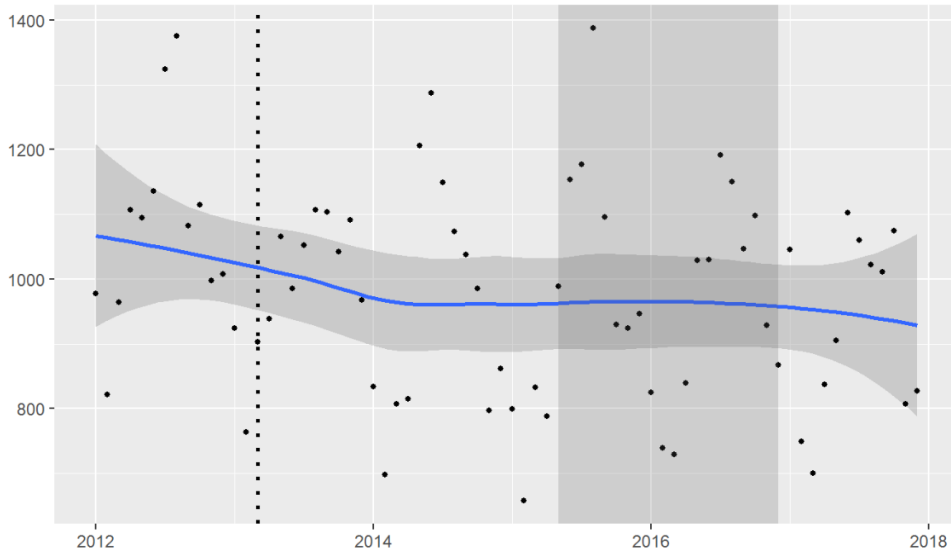


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.
Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 04/2013, 02/2015, 02/2017.

Property Crimes

FIGURE 52

Total Number of Property Crimes per Month, Pittsburgh, 2012–17

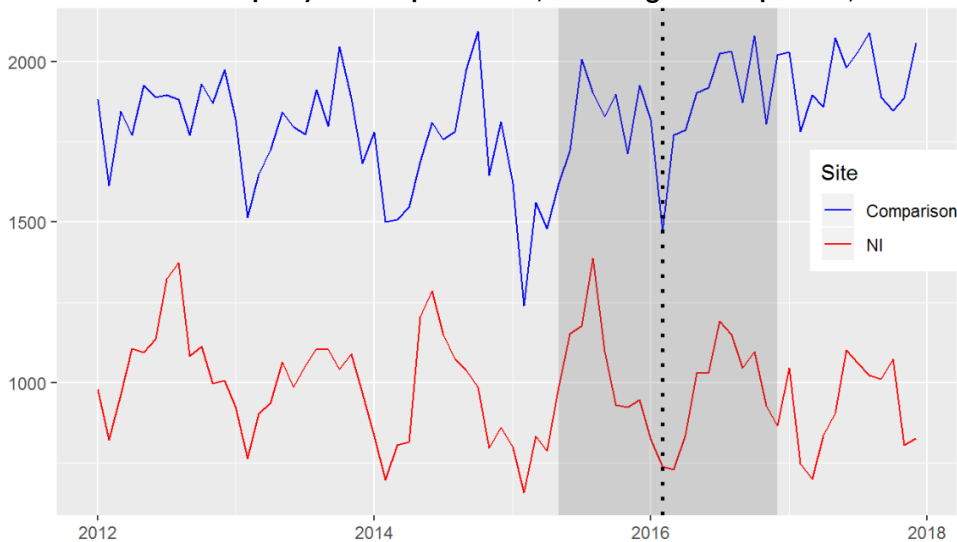


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 03/2013.

FIGURE 53

Total Number of Property Crimes per Month, Pittsburgh & Comparison, 2012–17



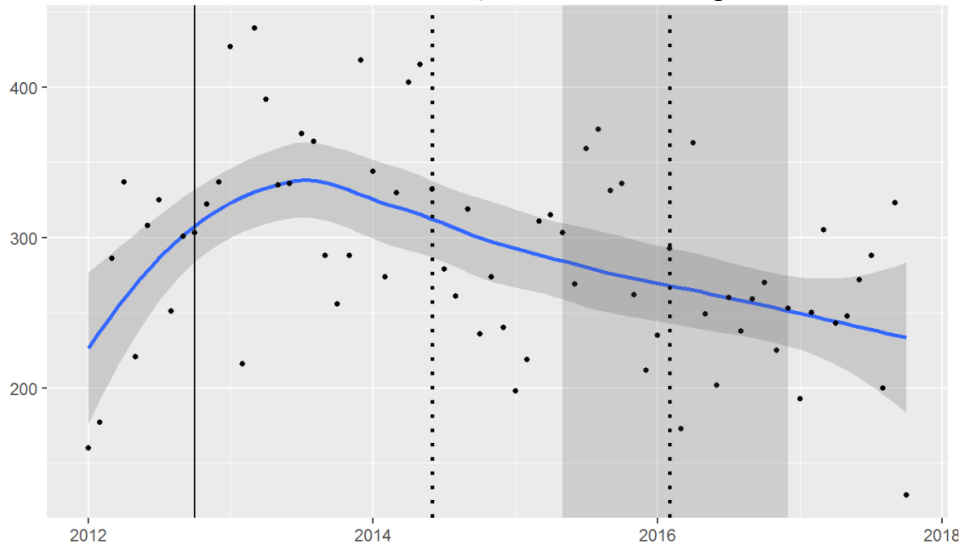
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 02/2016.

Use of Force Incidents

FIGURE 54

Total Number of Use of Force Incidents per Month, Pittsburgh, 2012–10/2017

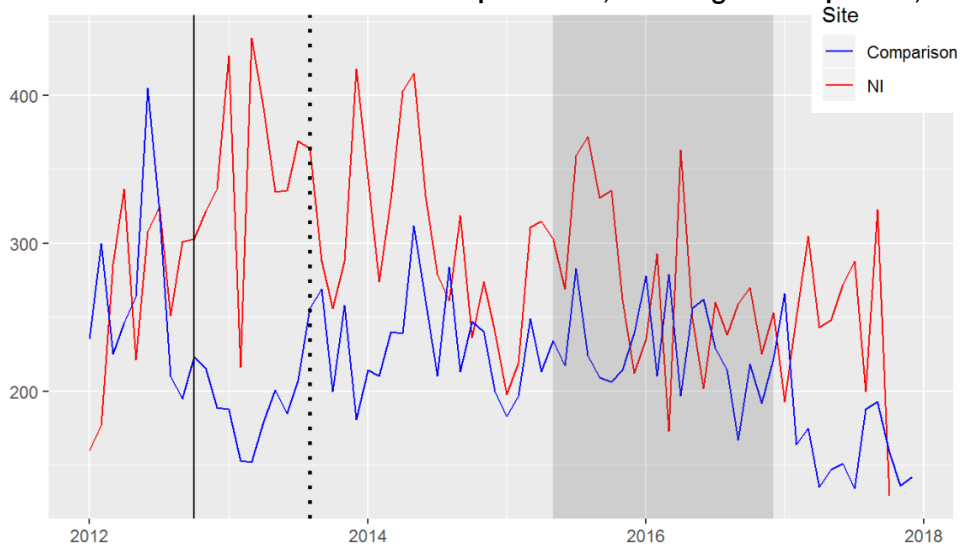


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of Breaks: 10/2012, 06/2014, 02/2016.

FIGURE 55

Total Number of Use of Force Incidents per Month, Pittsburgh & Comparison, 2012–17



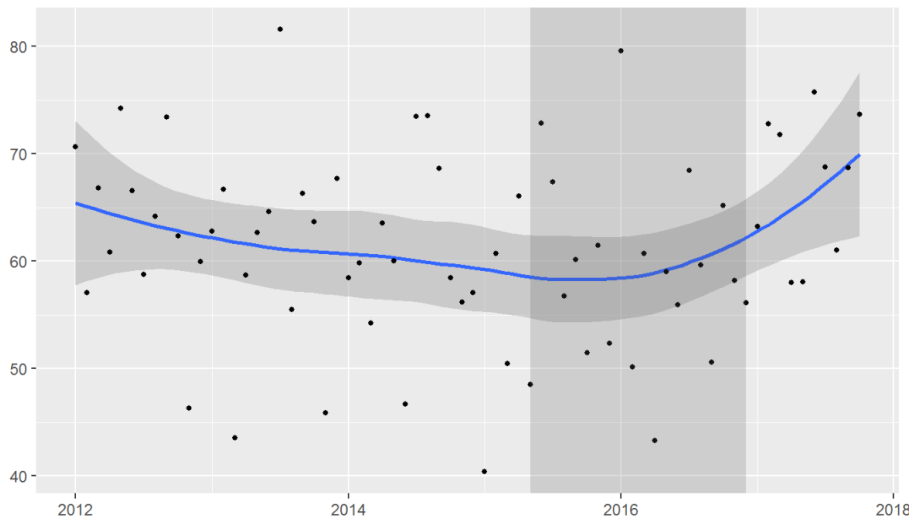
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 10/2012, 08/2013.

Use of Force Incidents with Community Members Who Are Black

FIGURE 56

Percent of Use of Force Incidents per Month with Community Members Who Are Black, Pittsburgh, 2012–10/2017

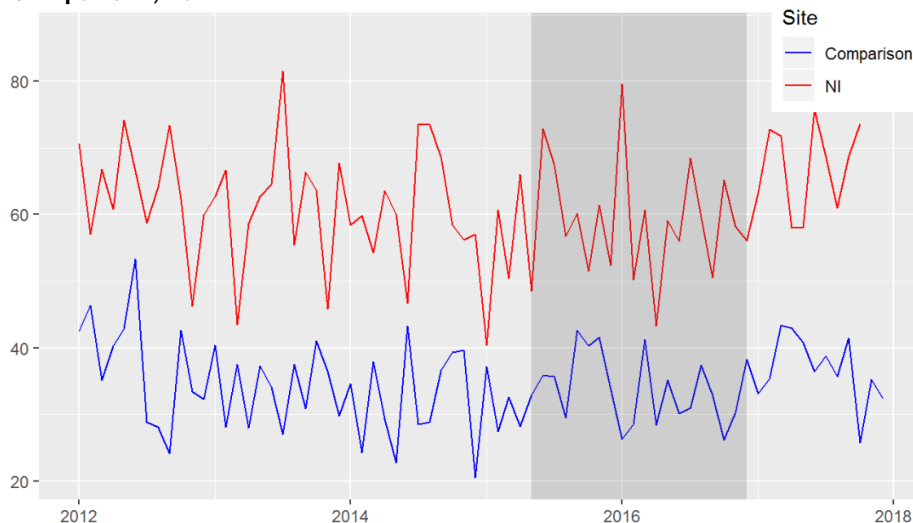


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

FIGURE 57

Percent of Use of Force Incidents per Month with Community Members Who Are Black, Pittsburgh & Comparison, 2012–17



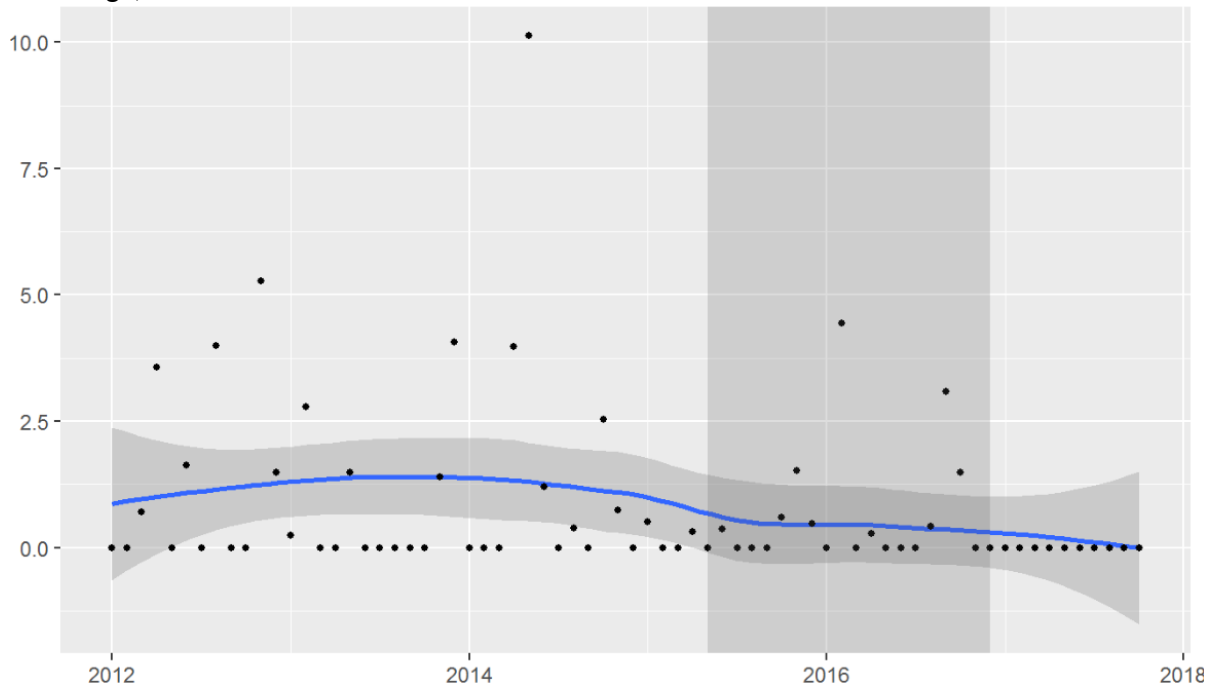
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

Use of Force Incidents with Community Members Who Are Hispanic

FIGURE 58

Percent of Use of Force Incidents per Month with Community Members Who Are Hispanic, Pittsburgh, 2012–10/2017



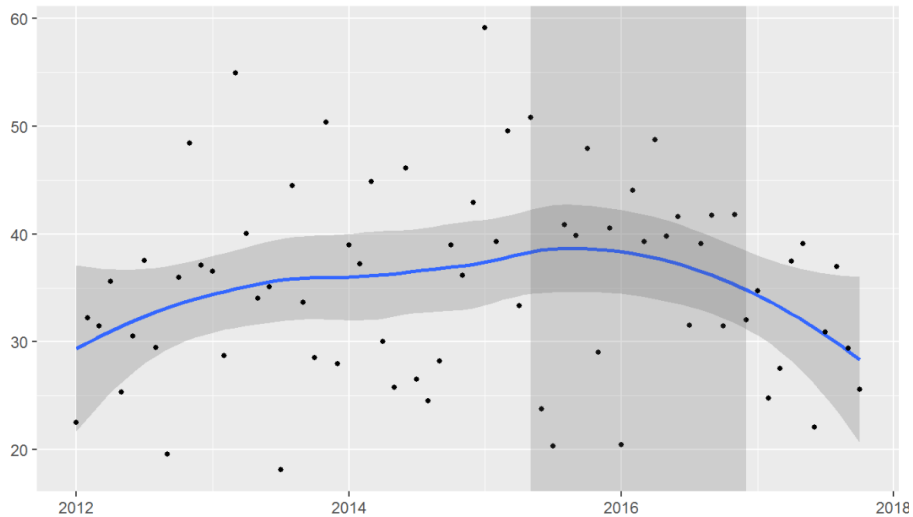
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Structural break analysis could not be completed due to amount of 0 values.

Use of Force Incidents with Community Members Who Are White

FIGURE 59

Percent of Use of Force Incidents per Month with Community Members Who Are White, Pittsburgh, 2012–10/2017

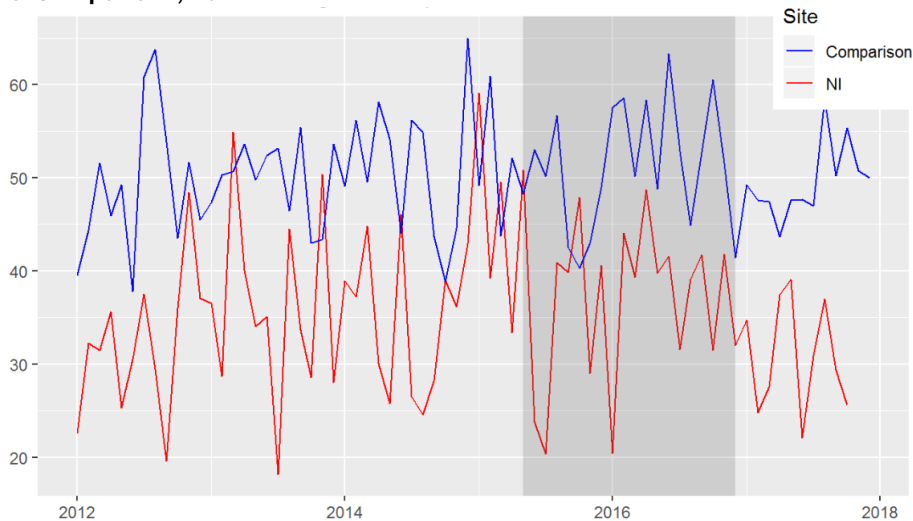


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

FIGURE 60

Percent of Use of Force Incidents per Month with Community Members Who Are White, Pittsburgh & Comparison, 2012–17



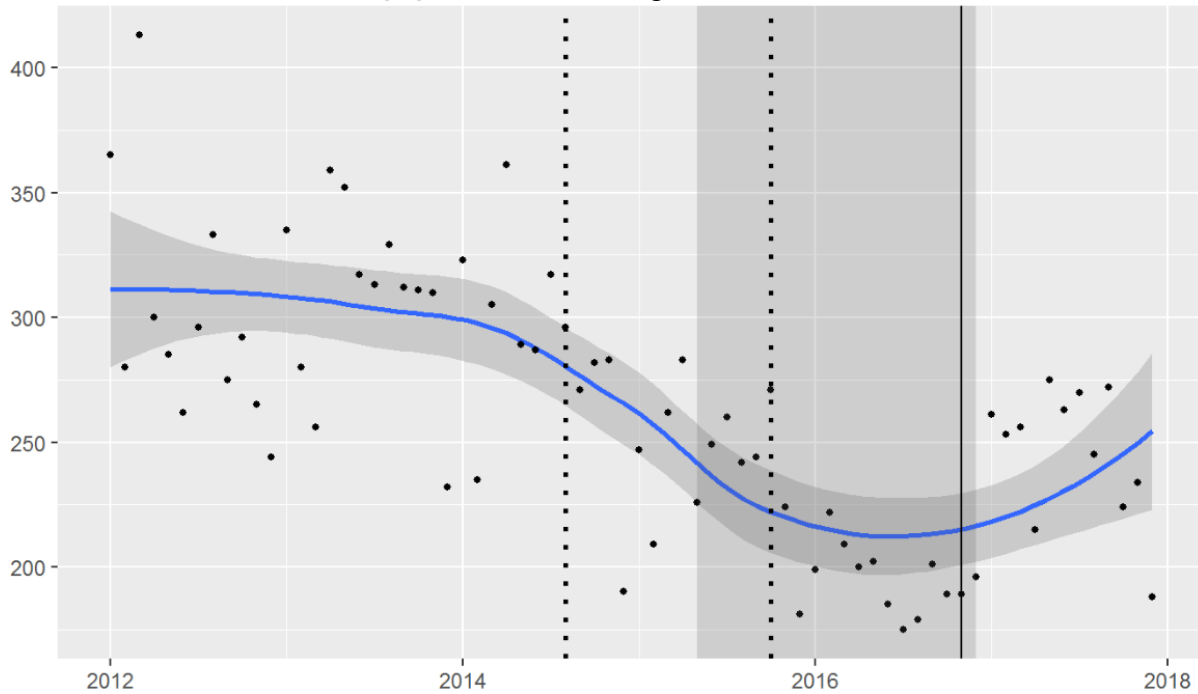
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

Pedestrian Stops

FIGURE 61

Total Number of Pedestrian Stops per Month, Pittsburgh, 2012-17



Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

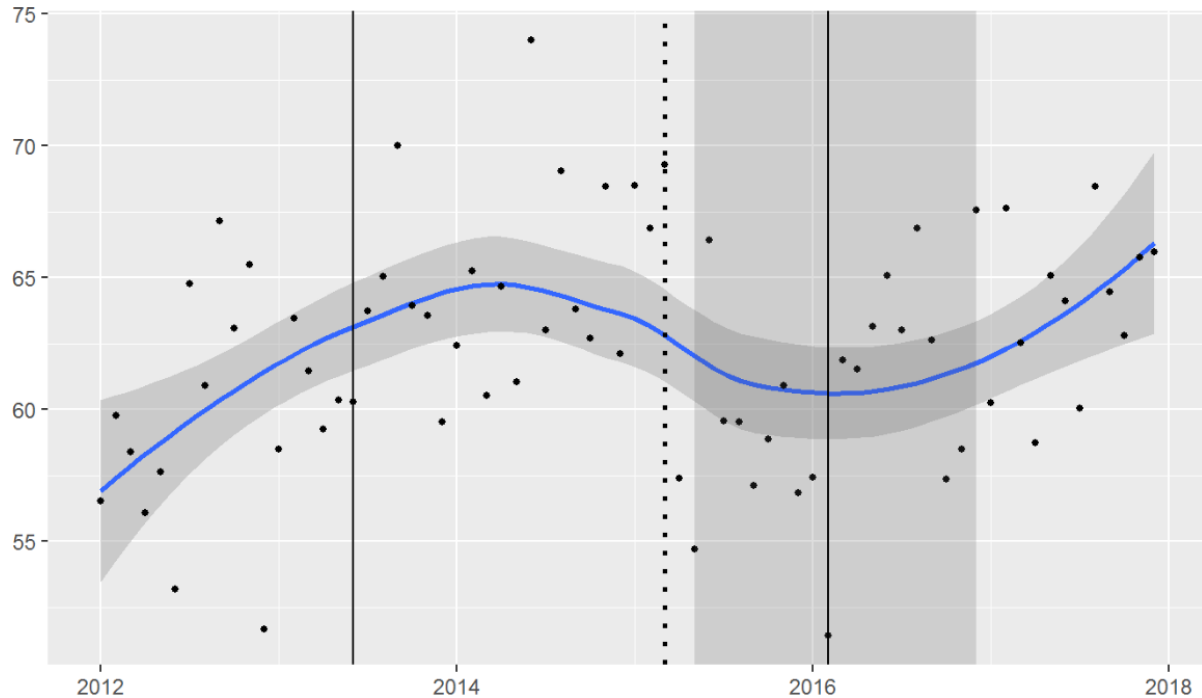
Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 08/2014, 10/2015, 11/2016.

Pedestrian Stops with Community Members Who Are Black

FIGURE 62

Percent of Pedestrian Stops per Month with Community Members Who Are Black, Pittsburgh, 2012–

17



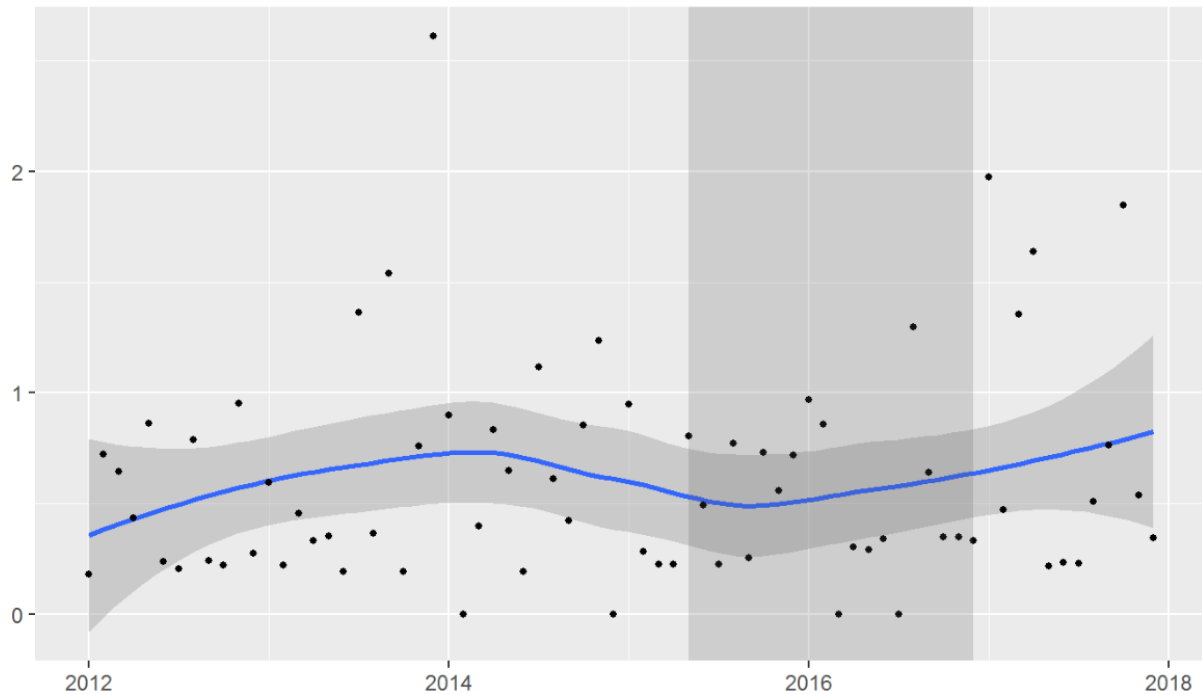
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 06/2013, 03/2015, 02/2016.

Pedestrian Stops with Community Members Who Are Hispanic

FIGURE 63

Percent of Pedestrian Stops per Month with Community Members Who Are Hispanic, Pittsburgh, 2012–17



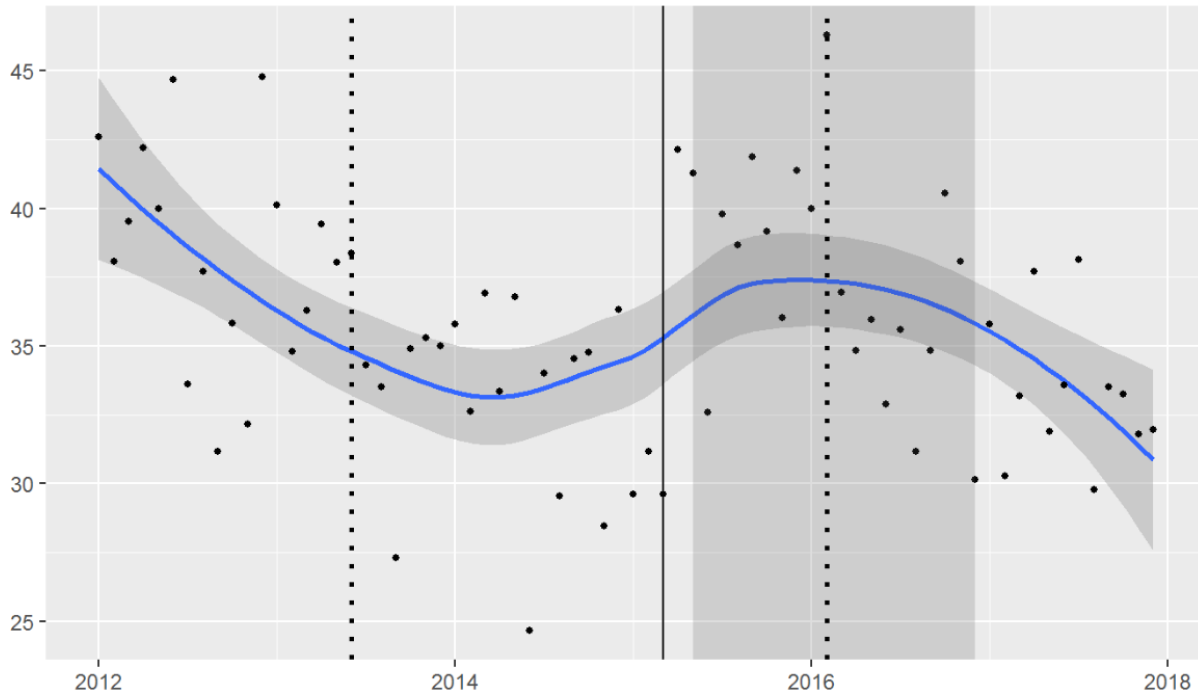
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

Pedestrian Stops with Community Members Who Are White

FIGURE 64

Percent of Pedestrian Stops per Month with Community Members Who are white, Pittsburgh, 2012–17



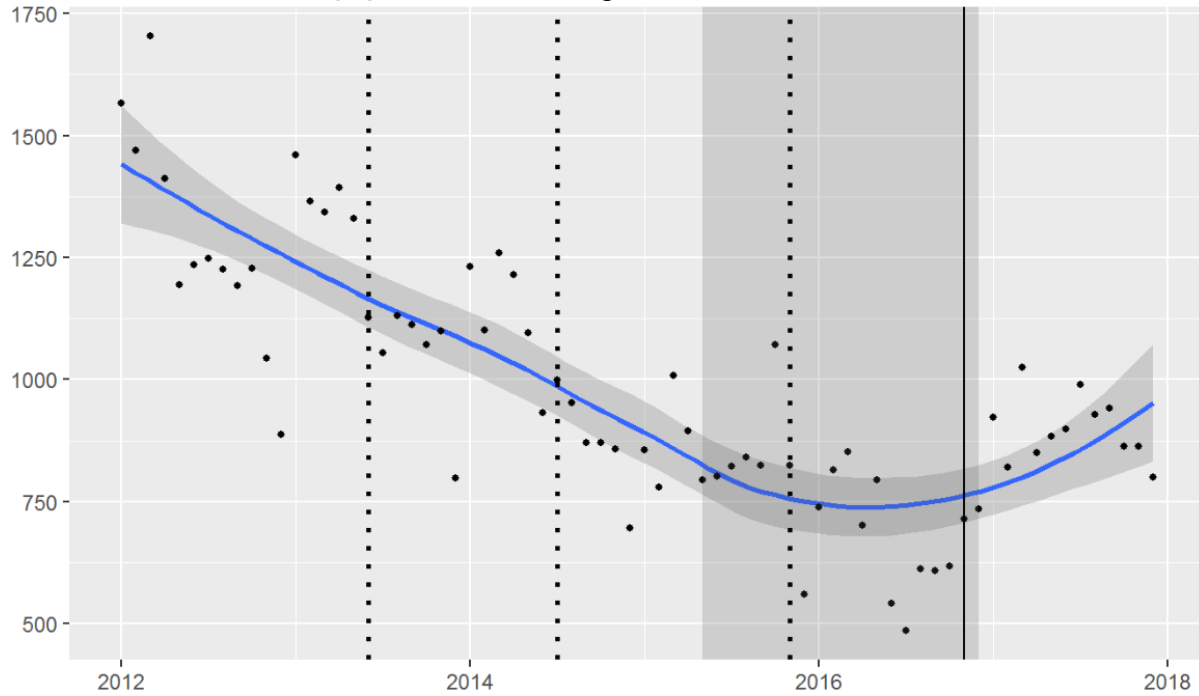
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 06/2013, 03/2015, 02/2016

Traffic Stops

FIGURE 65

Total Number of Traffic Stops per Month, Pittsburgh, 2012–17



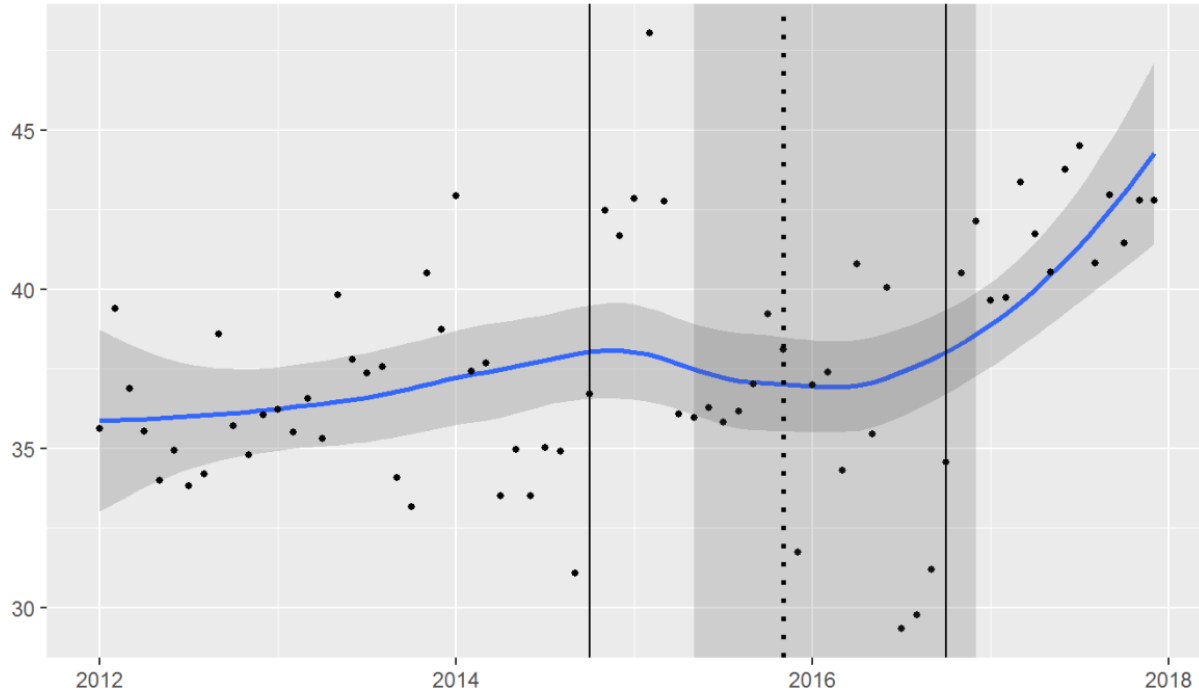
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 06/2013, 07/2014, 11/2015, 11/2016.

Traffic Stops with Community Members Who Are Black

FIGURE 66

Percent of Traffic Stops per Month with Community Members Who Are Black, Pittsburgh, 2012-17



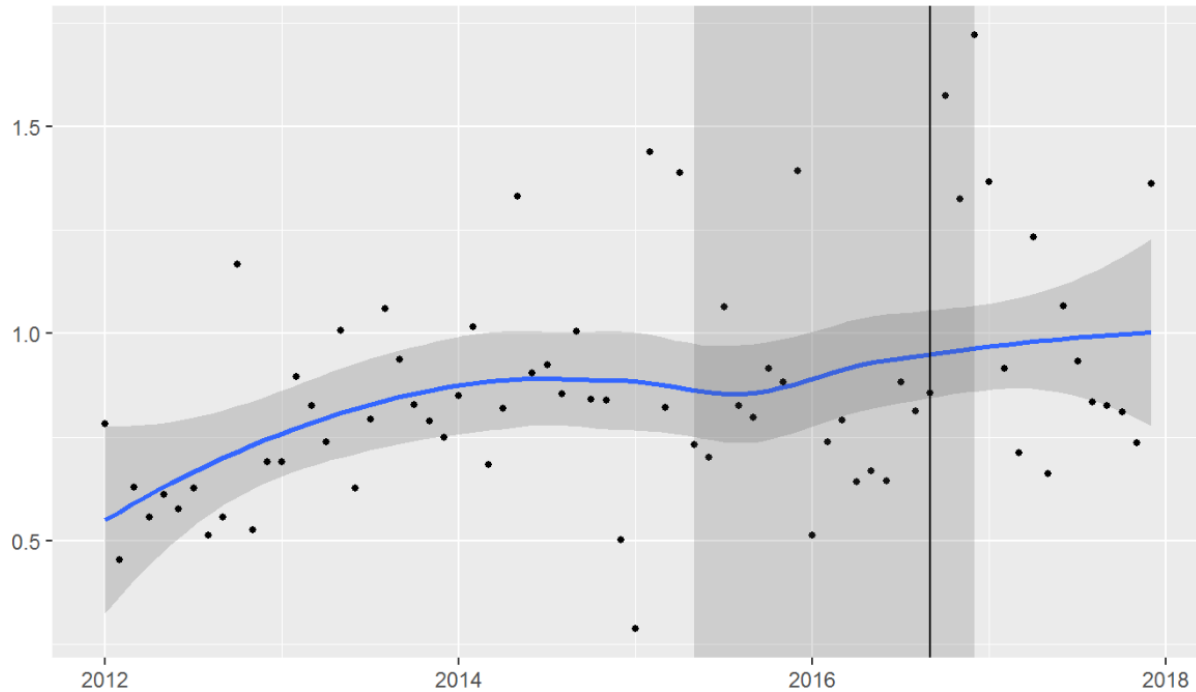
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 10/2014, 11/2015, 10/2016.

Traffic Stops with Community Members Who Are Hispanic

FIGURE 67

Percent of Traffic Stops per Month with Community Members Who Are Hispanic, Pittsburgh, 2012–17



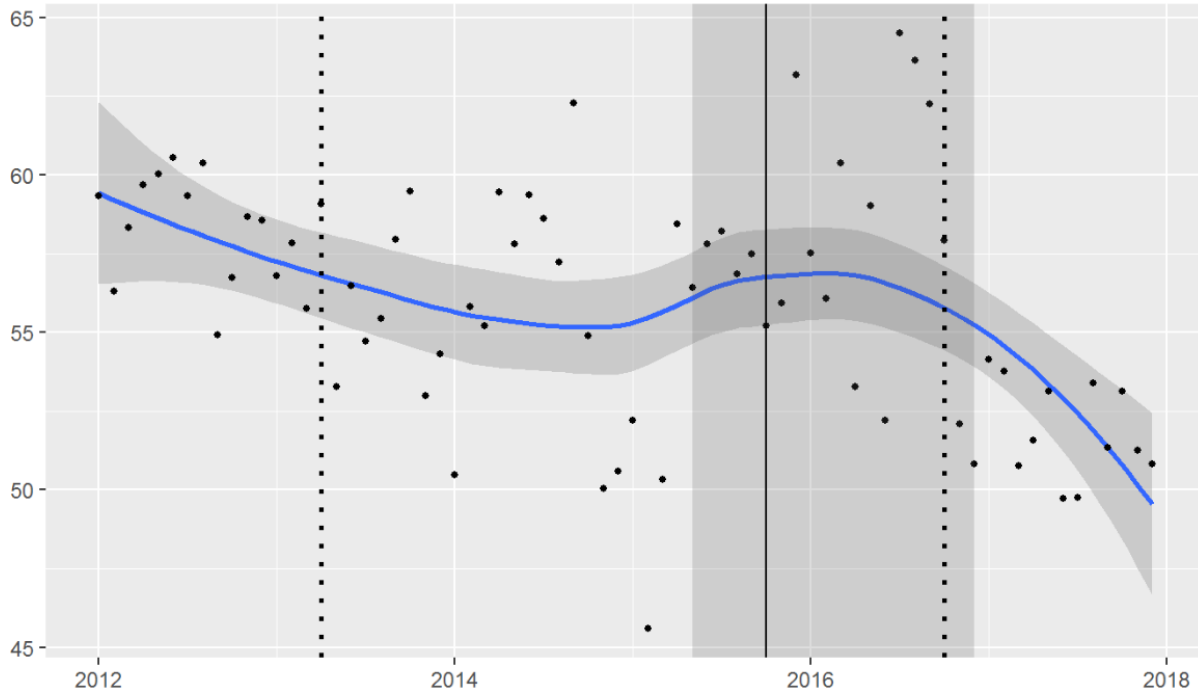
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 09/2016.

Traffic Stops with Community Members Who Are White

FIGURE 68

Percent of Traffic Stops per Month with Community Members Who Are white, Pittsburgh, 2012-17



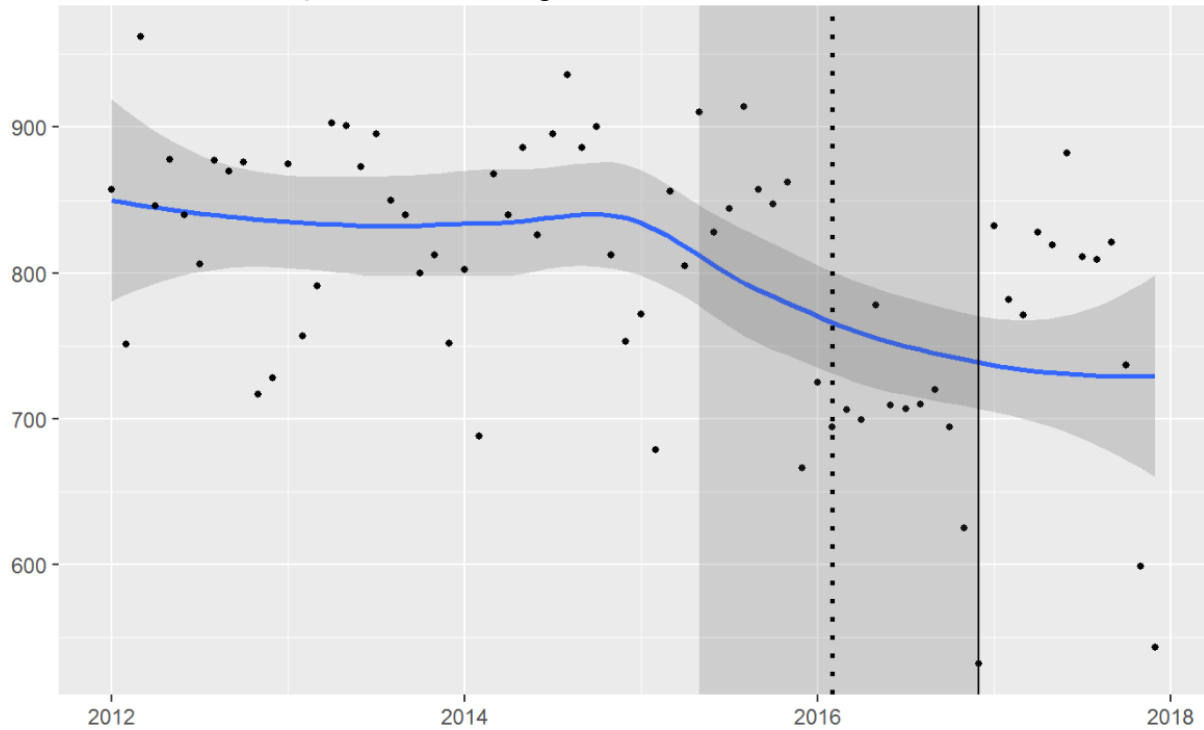
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 04/2013, 10/2015, 10/2016.

Arrests

FIGURE 69

Total Number of Arrests per Month, Pittsburgh, 2012–17



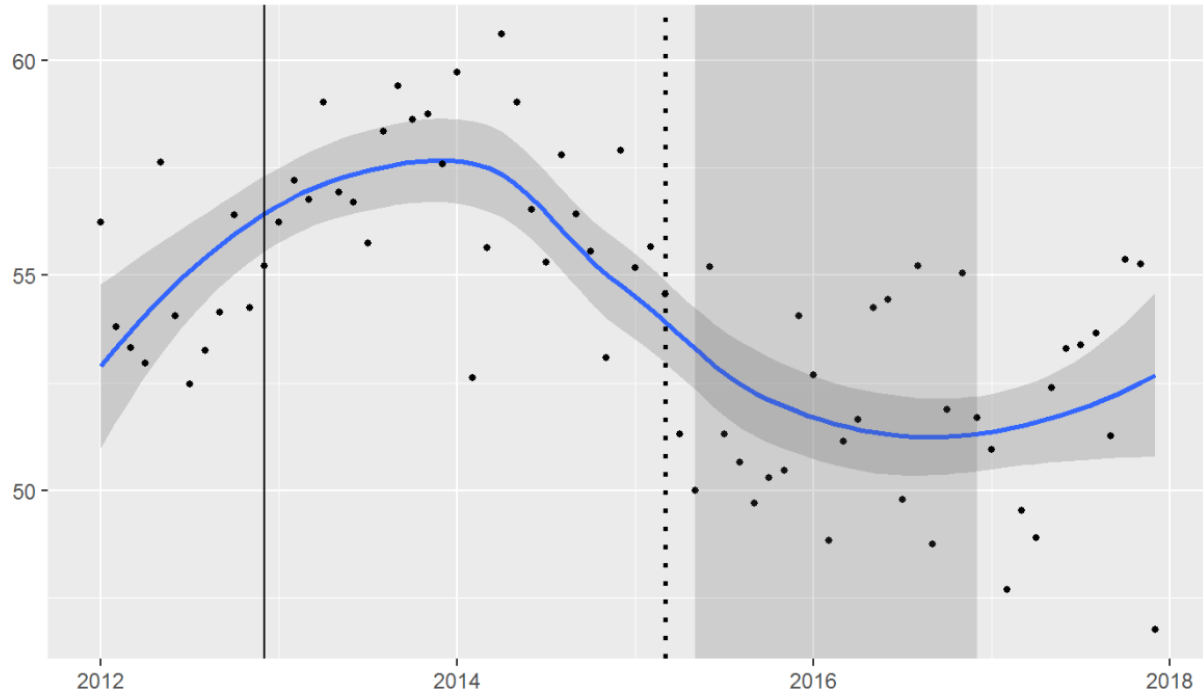
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 02/2016, 12/2016.

Arrests of Community Members Who Are Black

FIGURE 70

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members Who Are Black, Pittsburgh, 2012–17



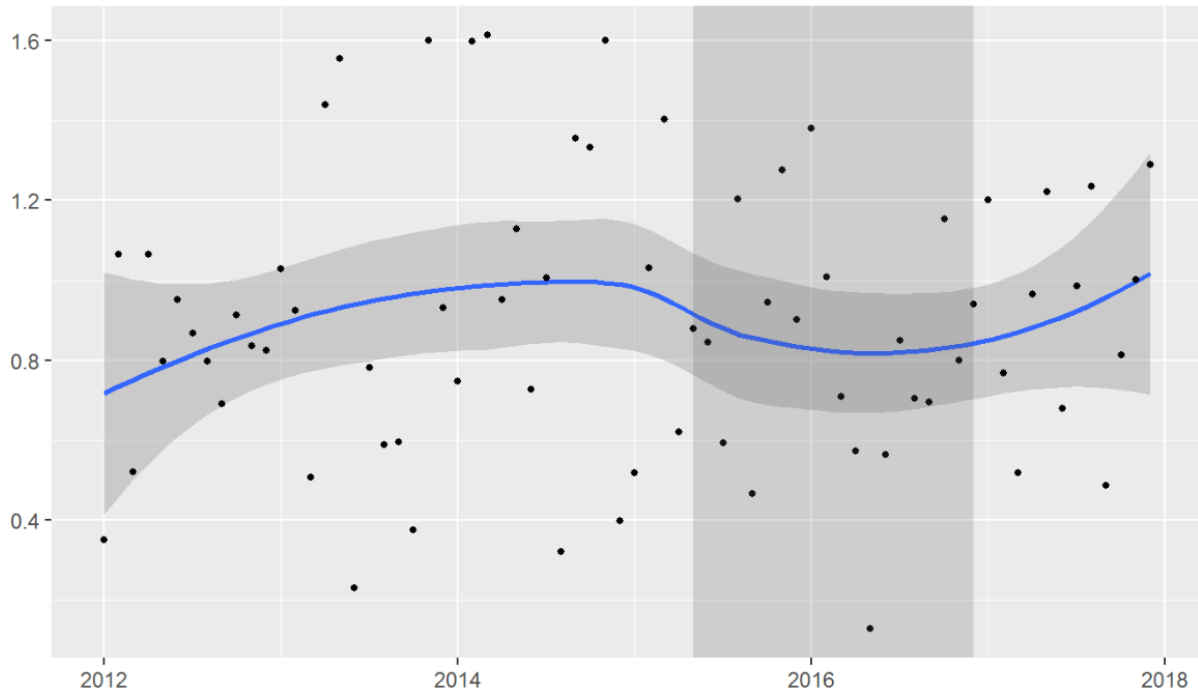
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 12/2012, 03/2015.

Arrests of Community Members Who Are Hispanic

FIGURE 71

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members Who Are Hispanic, Pittsburgh, 2012–17



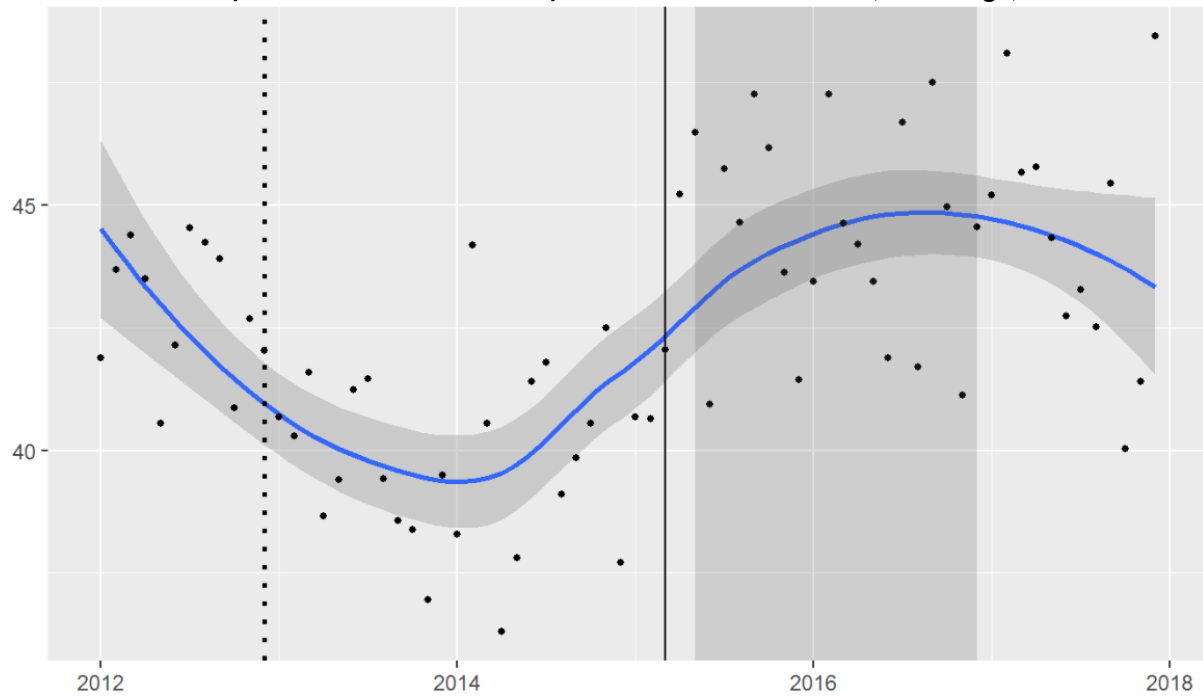
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

Arrests of Community Members Who Are White

FIGURE 72

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members Who Are White, Pittsburgh, 2012–17



Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

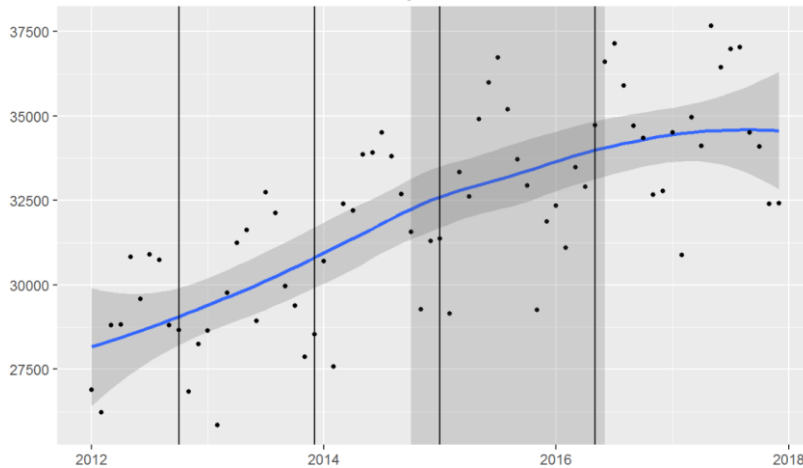
Notes: Shaded region corresponds to the first NI activity in Pittsburgh (May 2015) and cover to the completion of the tactical PJ trainings in December 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 12/2012, 03/2015.

Stockton, CA Structural Break Charts

Calls for Service

FIGURE 73

Total Number of Calls for Service per Month, Stockton, 2012-17

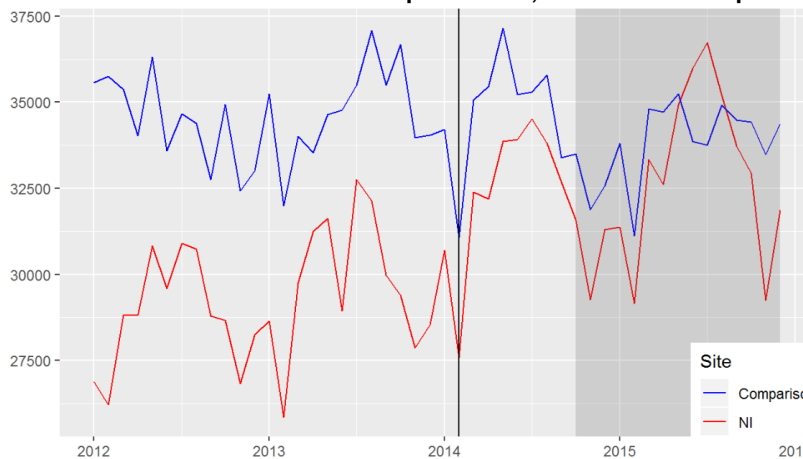


Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: The first NI activity in Stockton occurred in April 2015, but the city conducted the conceptual PJ trainings before the NI, in October 2014. The shaded region corresponds to the time frame from October 2014 to the completion of tactical PJ training in June 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 10/2012, 12/2013, 01/2015, 05/2016.

FIGURE 74

Total Number of Calls for Service per Month, Stockton & Comparison, 2012-15



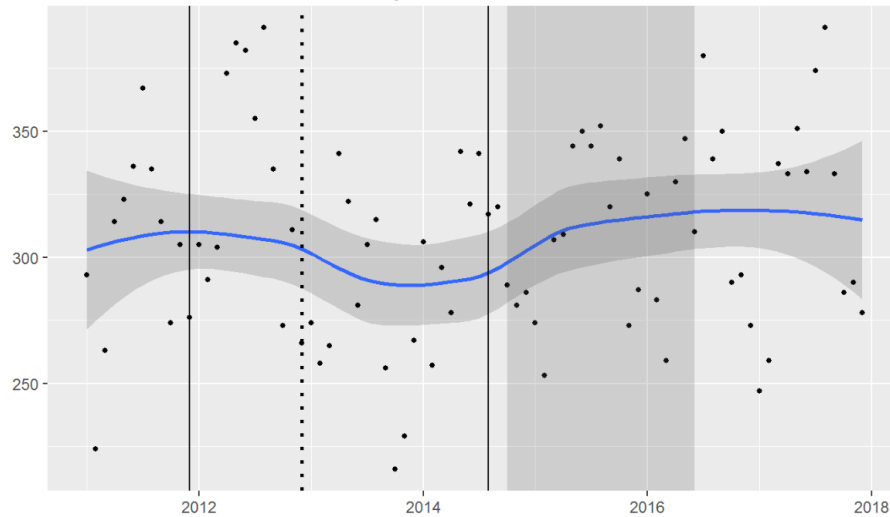
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: The first NI activity in Stockton occurred in April 2015, but the city conducted the conceptual PJ trainings before the NI, in October 2014. The shaded region corresponds to the time frame from October 2014 to the completion of tactical PJ training in June 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks on difference: 02/2014.

Violent Crimes

FIGURE 75

Total Number of Violent Crimes per Month, Stockton, 2011–17



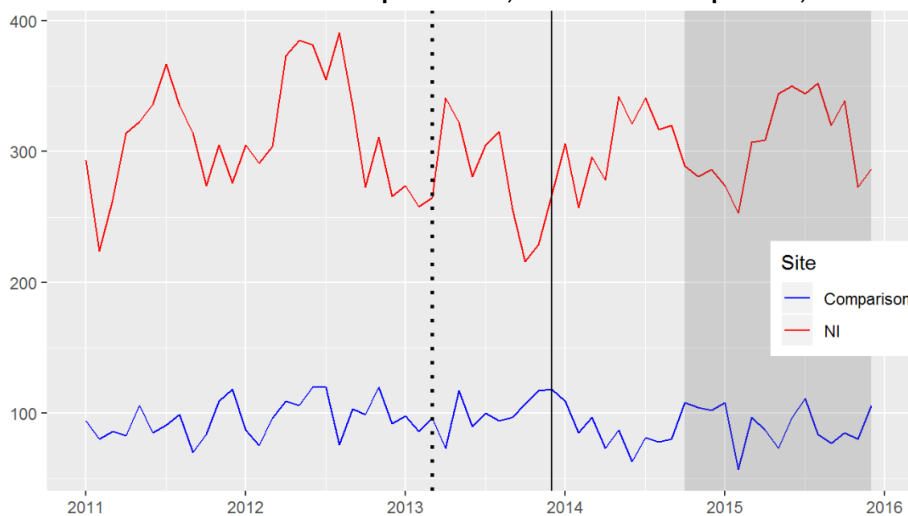
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: The first NI activity in Stockton occurred in April 2015, but the city conducted the conceptual PJ trainings before the NI, in October 2014. The shaded region corresponds to the time frame from October 2014 to the completion of tactical PJ training in June 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase.

Date(s) of Breaks: 12/2011, 12/2012, 08/2014

FIGURE 76

Total Number of Violent Crime per Month, Stockton & Comparison, 2011–15



Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

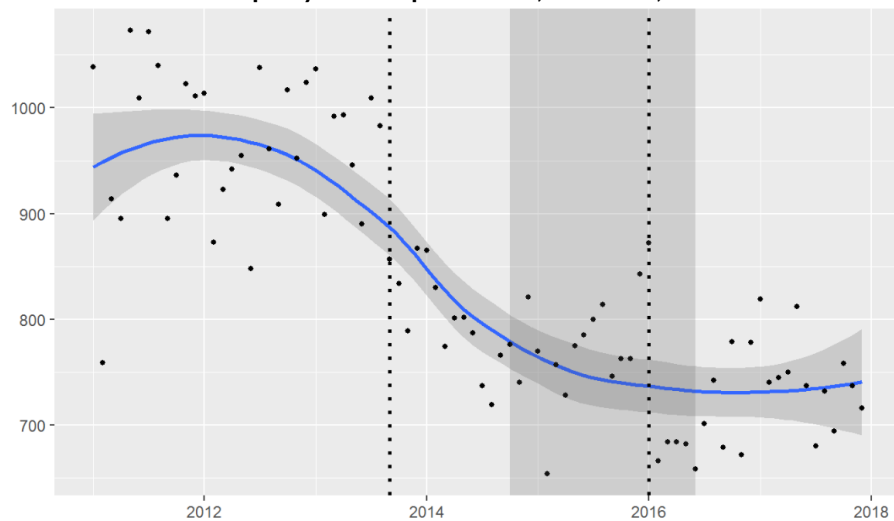
Notes: The first NI activity in Stockton occurred in April 2015, but the city conducted the conceptual PJ trainings before the NI, in October 2014. The shaded region corresponds to the time frame from October 2014 to the completion of tactical PJ training in June 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks:

03/2013, 12/2013.

Property Crimes

FIGURE 77

Total Number of Property Crimes per Month, Stockton, 2011–17



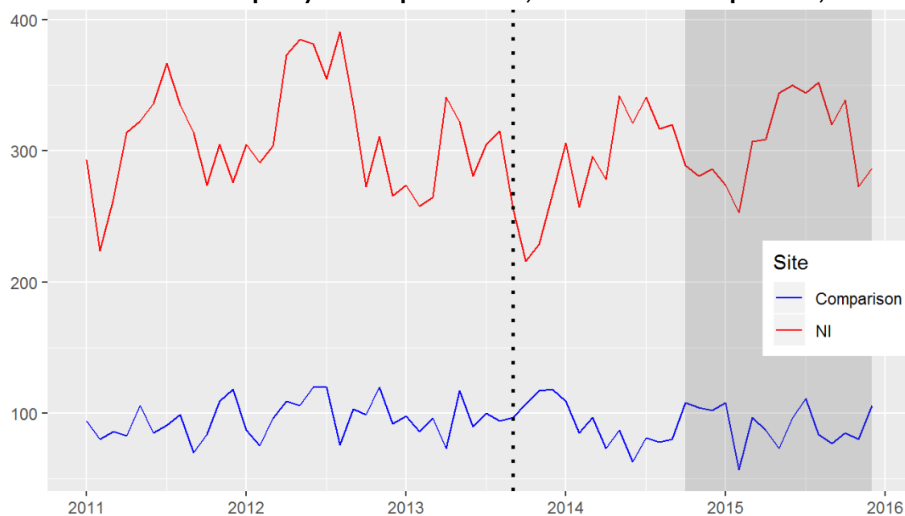
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: The first NI activity in Stockton occurred in April 2015, but the city conducted the conceptual PJ trainings before the NI, in October 2014. The shaded region corresponds to the time frame from October 2014 to the completion of tactical PJ training in June 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase.

Date(s) of Breaks: 09/2013, 01/2016

FIGURE 78

Total Number of Property Crime per Month, Stockton & Comparison, 2011–15



Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

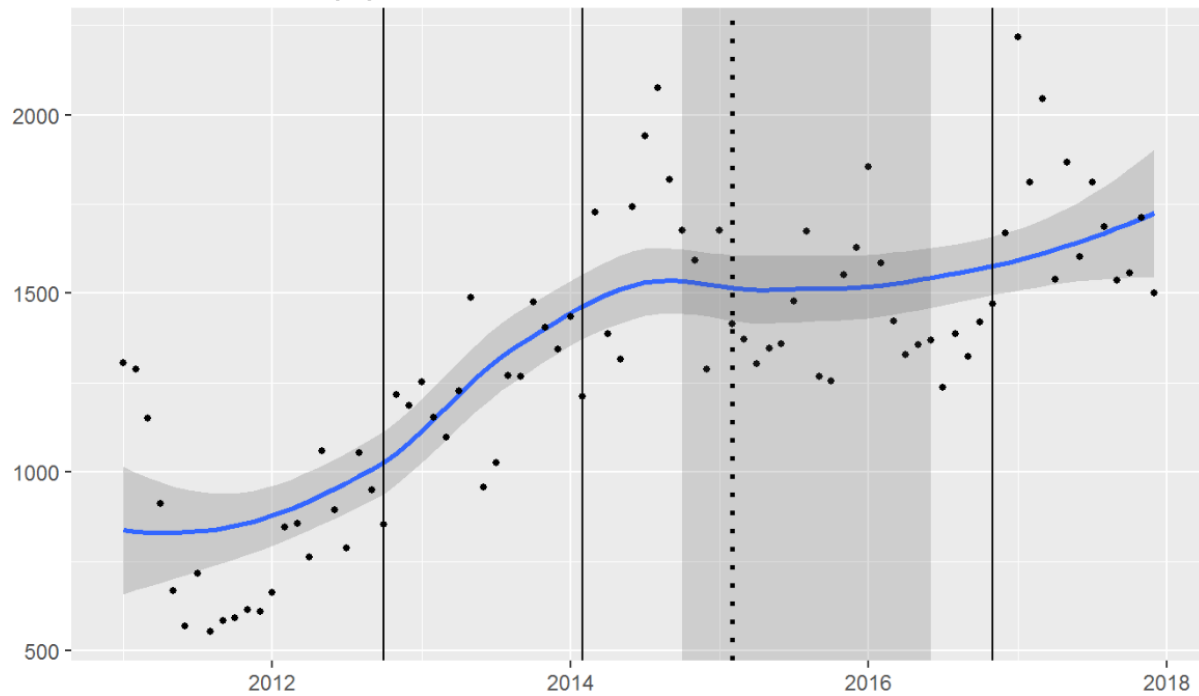
Notes: The first NI activity in Stockton occurred in April 2015, but the city conducted the conceptual PJ trainings before the NI, in October 2014. The shaded region corresponds to the time frame from October 2014 to the completion of tactical PJ training in June 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks:

09/2013.

Traffic Stops

FIGURE 79

Total Number of Traffic Stops per Month, Stockton, 2011–17



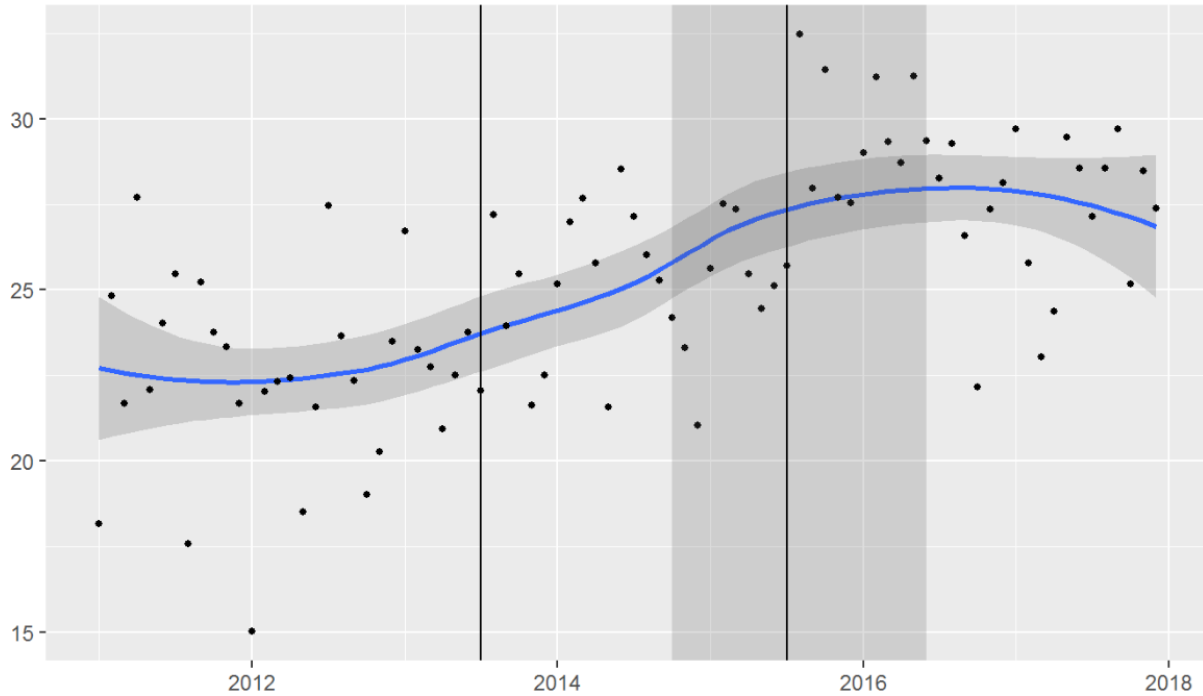
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: The first NI activity in Stockton occurred in April 2015, but the city conducted the conceptual PJ trainings before the NI, in October 2014. The shaded region corresponds to the time frame from October 2014 to the completion of tactical PJ training in June 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 10/2012, 02/2014, 02/2015, 11/2016.

Traffic Stops with Community Members Who Are Black

FIGURE 80

Percent of Traffic Stops per Month with Community Members Who Are Black, Stockton, 2011–17



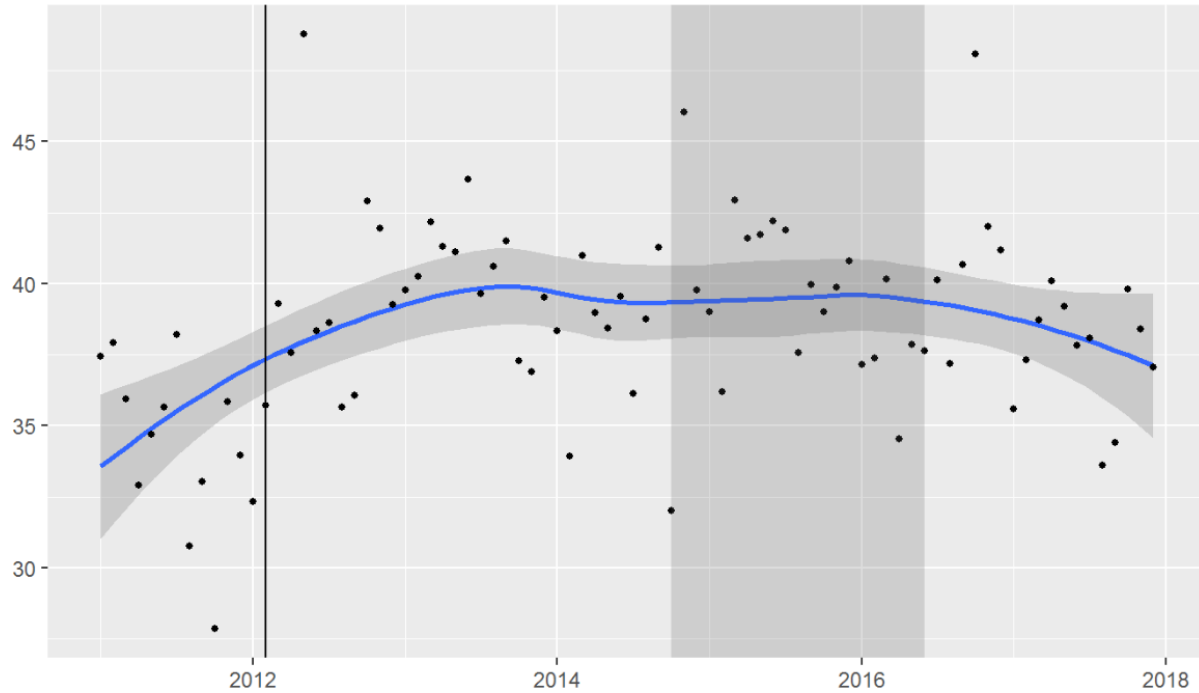
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: The first NI activity in Stockton occurred in April 2015, but the city conducted the conceptual PJ trainings before the NI, in October 2014. The shaded region corresponds to the time frame from October 2014 to the completion of tactical PJ training in June 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 07/2013, 07/2015.

Traffic Stops with Community Members Who Are Hispanic

FIGURE 81

Percent of Traffic Stops per Month with Community Members Who Are Hispanic, Stockton, 2011–17



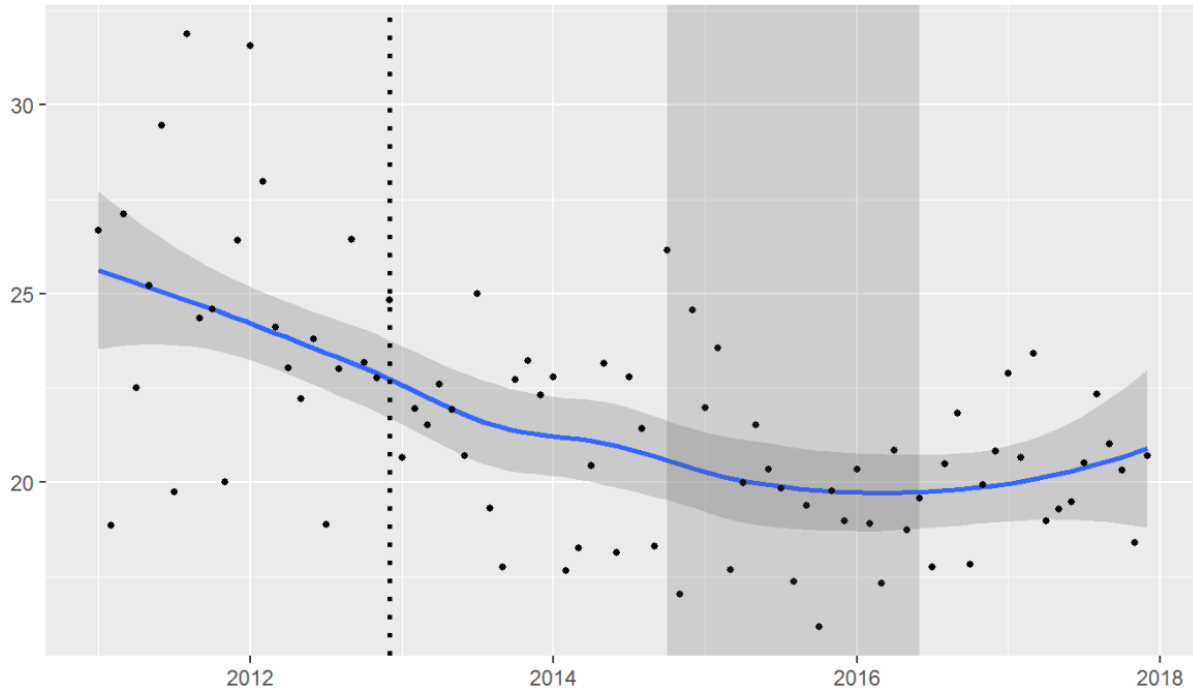
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: The first NI activity in Stockton occurred in April 2015, but the city conducted the conceptual PJ trainings before the NI, in October 2014. The shaded region corresponds to the time frame from October 2014 to the completion of tactical PJ training in June 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 02/2012.

Traffic Stops with Community Members Who Are white

FIGURE 82

Percent of Traffic Stops per Month with Community Members Who Are White, Stockton, 2011-17



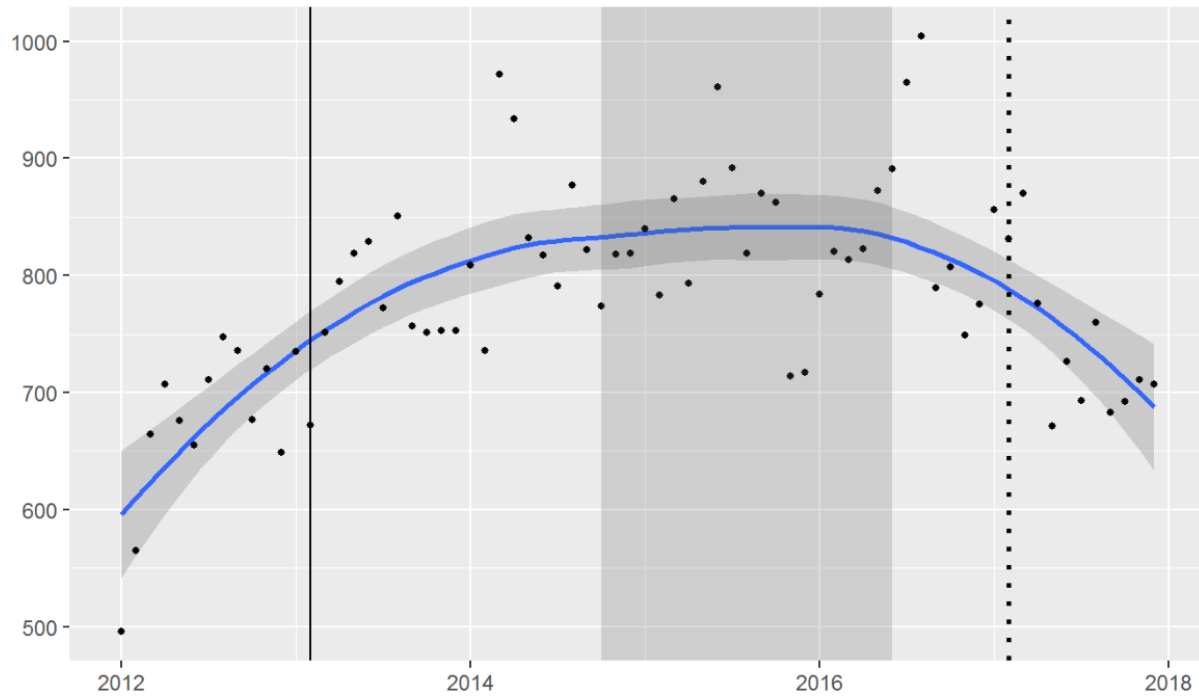
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: The first NI activity in Stockton occurred in April 2015, but the city conducted the conceptual PJ trainings before the NI, in October 2014. The shaded region corresponds to the time frame from October 2014 to the completion of tactical PJ training in June 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 12/2012.

Arrests

FIGURE 83

Total Number of Arrests per Month, Stockton, 2012-17



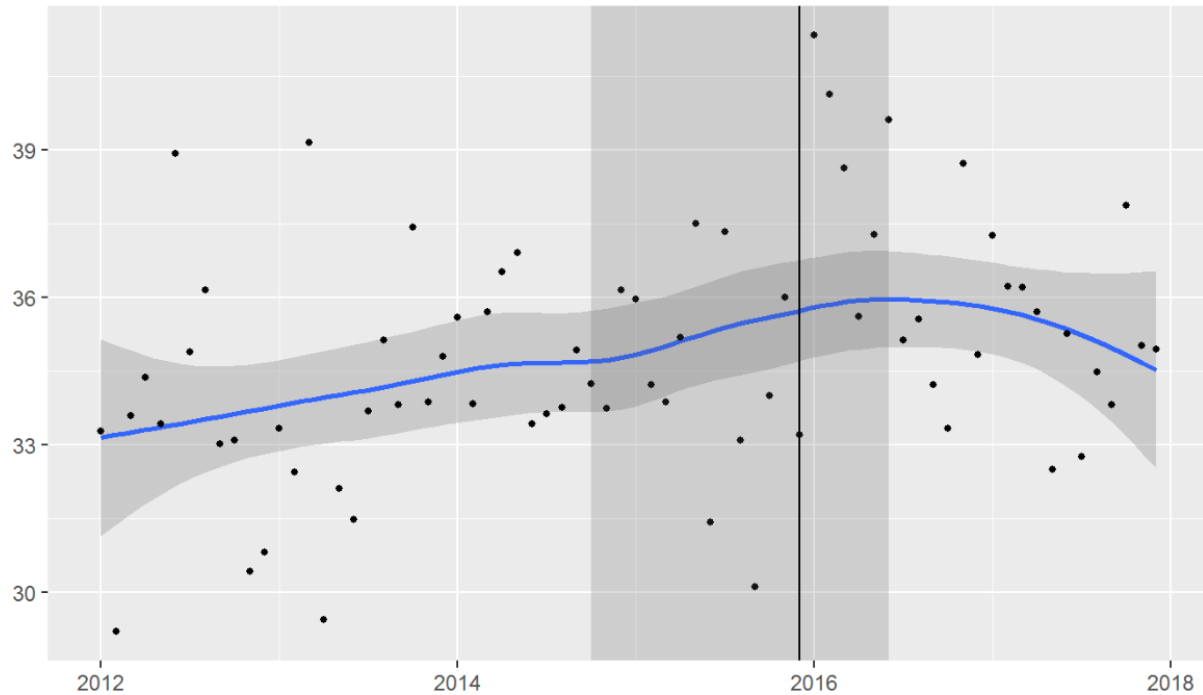
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: The first NI activity in Stockton occurred in April 2015, but the city conducted the conceptual PJ trainings before the NI, in October 2014. The shaded region corresponds to the time frame from October 2014 to the completion of tactical PJ training in June 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 02/2013, 02/2017.

Arrests of Community Members Who Are Black

FIGURE 84

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members Who Are Black, Stockton, 2012–17



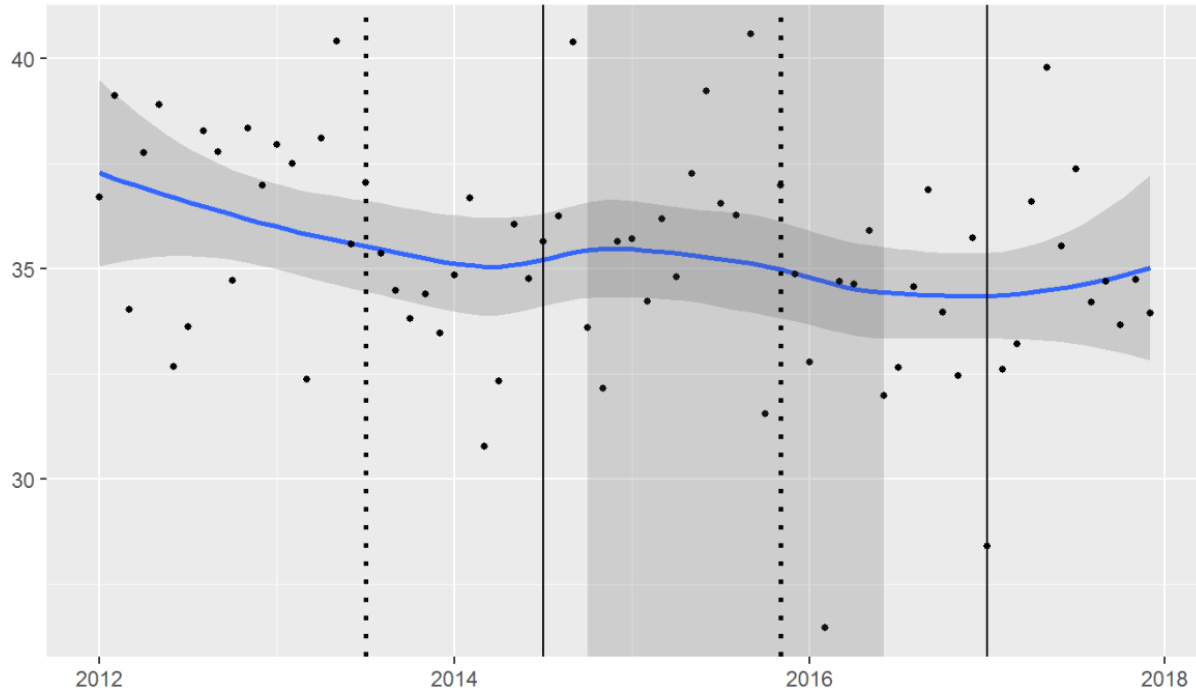
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: The first NI activity in Stockton occurred in April 2015, but the city conducted the conceptual PJ trainings before the NI, in October 2014. The shaded region corresponds to the time frame from October 2014 to the completion of tactical PJ training in June 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 12/2015.

Arrests of Community Members Who Are Hispanic

FIGURE 85

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members Who Are Hispanic, Stockton, 2012–17



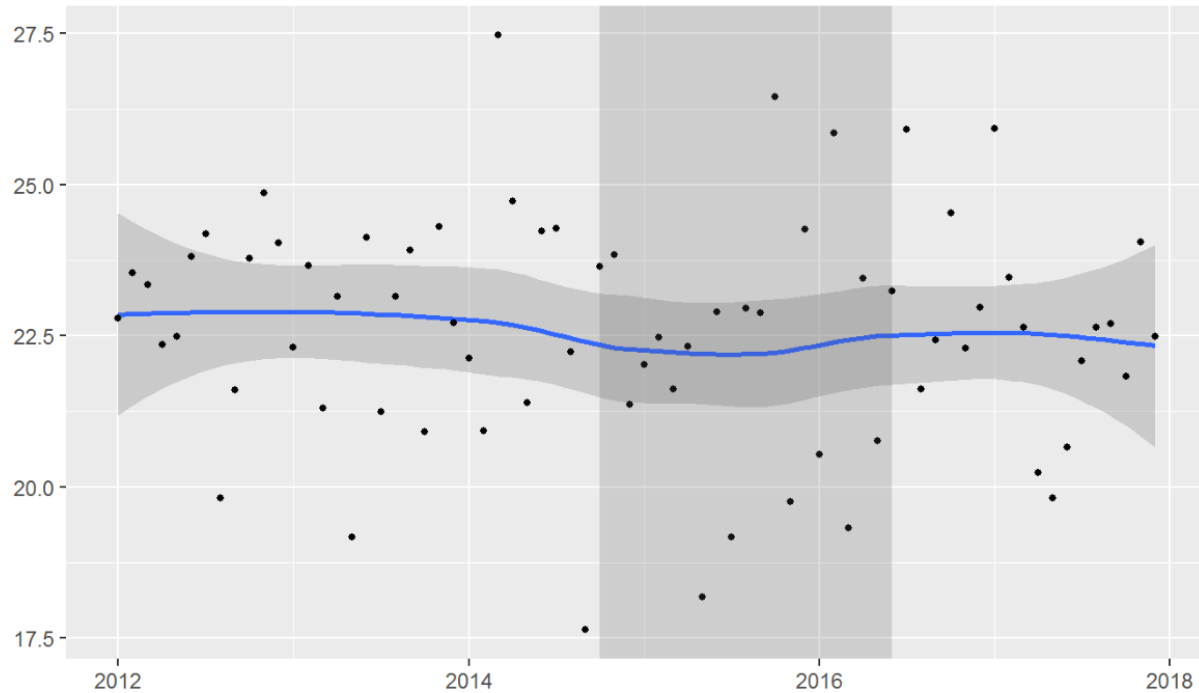
Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: The first NI activity in Stockton occurred in April 2015, but the city conducted the conceptual PJ trainings before the NI, in October 2014. The shaded region corresponds to the time frame from October 2014 to the completion of tactical PJ training in June 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: 07/2013, 07/2014, 11/2015, 01/2017.

Arrests of Community Members Who Are white

FIGURE 86

Percent of Arrests per Month with Community Members Who Are White, Stockton, 2012–17



Sources: Data were provided by the National Initiative and comparison cities or obtained from public resources.

Notes: The first NI activity in Stockton occurred in April 2015, but the city conducted the conceptual PJ trainings before the NI, in October 2014. The shaded region corresponds to the time frame from October 2014 to the completion of tactical PJ training in June 2016. Dotted vertical lines indicate a break decrease. Solid vertical lines indicate a break increase. Date(s) of breaks: no breaks.

About the Authors

Daniel S. Lawrence is a senior research associate in the Justice Policy Center at the Urban Institute. His research focuses on police legitimacy and procedural justice, police technology, police screening and hiring practices, and community policing. Lawrence holds a BS in criminal justice from Northeastern University and an MA and PhD in criminology, law, and justice from the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Nancy La Vigne is vice president for justice policy at the Urban Institute. She manages a staff of more than 50 scholars and conducts her own research on policing, criminal justice technologies, and reentry from incarceration.

Jesse Jannetta is a senior policy fellow in the Justice Policy Center, where he leads projects on prison and jail reentry, community-based violence reduction strategies, and community supervision. He applies mixed-methods approaches to process and impact evaluations and provides direct technical assistance to jurisdictions improving justice system functioning.

Jocelyn Fontaine is a former senior research fellow in the Justice Policy Center and is an adjunct assistant professor in the McCourt School of Public Policy at Georgetown University. She is committed to using rigorous social science methods to change policy and practice and contribute to the public discourse on crime and the criminal justice system. Her research portfolio mostly focuses on evaluating community-based crime reduction and reentry initiatives.

STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE

The Urban Institute strives to meet the highest standards of integrity and quality in its research and analyses and in the evidence-based policy recommendations offered by its researchers and experts. We believe that operating consistent with the values of independence, rigor, and transparency is essential to maintaining those standards. As an organization, the Urban Institute does not take positions on issues, but it does empower and support its experts in sharing their own evidence-based views and policy recommendations that have been shaped by scholarship. Funders do not determine our research findings or the insights and recommendations of our experts. Urban scholars and experts are expected to be objective and follow the evidence wherever it may lead.



500 L'Enfant Plaza SW
Washington, DC 20024

www.urban.org