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

Supplemental Materials to Impact Analyses

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August 2019
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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—informe 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Direction of change</th>
<th>Birmingham</th>
<th>Fort Worth</th>
<th>Gary a</th>
<th>Minneapolis</th>
<th>Pittsburgh</th>
<th>Stockton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count of calls for service</td>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count of violent crimes</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count of property crimes</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count of use-of-force incidents</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportions by race</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count of pedestrian stops</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportions by race</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count of traffic stops</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportions by race</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count of arrests</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportions by race</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td>X (C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

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

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

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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


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

![Graph showing total number of use of force incidents per month for Fort Worth, 2013–17.](image)

**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

![Graph showing total number of use of force incidents per month for Fort Worth and comparison cities, 2013–17.](image)

**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 covers 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.

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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

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