Hello Officer: A Proposal

Using Technology to Combat Racial Profiling in Traffic Stops
Philando Castile Shooting - July 6, 2016
Hello Officer is an app that allows communication between driver and officer during a traffic stop without either having to leave the comfort and safety of their vehicle. It is being developed by Southern University Law Center in conjunction with its law enforcement partners. The app promotes safety for both parties to a traffic stop by reducing the need for the officer or the driver to step out of his or her vehicle. It also helps make traffic stops shorter and less stressful, allowing peace of mind for drivers and better efficiency for officers.
POTENTIAL FEATURES

Initial Contact Made Via The Hello Officer App
For the safety of everyone the officer will be able to begin the interview process without getting out of the vehicle. This will include a pre-recorded greeting for each police department explaining the situation and help reassure the driver to stay calm.

Interaction Recording
Drivers will have the ability to record the interaction.

Understanding Of Your Rights
Drivers will be given information on what their rights are regarding the traffic stop.

Reason For The Stop
Drivers will be informed by the officer of the reason they were pulled over.

Third Party Witness
Drivers will be able to call or text a friend and connected onto the call as a witness.

Disabilities & Language Settings
Drivers will be able to notify officers of their proficiency in English and of any disabilities

e-Ticket
Officers will be able to give tickets directly within the app to limit the need to exit the car.
Racial Profiling

Targeting people for suspicion of crime based on their race, ethnicity, religion or national origin.

Why is it a Problem?

Creating a profile about the kinds of people who commit certain types of crimes may lead officers to generalize about a particular group and act according to the generalization rather than specific behavior—Implicit bias becomes explicit basis.
The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

- Traffic stop—Most common reason for contact between police and public. (In 2011, an estimated 42% of face-to-face contacts occurred for this reason, involving 12% of the nation's 212 million drivers.)

- A higher percentage of black drivers (13%) than white (10%) and Hispanic (10%) drivers were stopped by police during 2011.

- In 2011, about 68% of black drivers believed police had a legitimate reason for stopping them compared to 84% of white and 74% of Hispanic drivers.

- In 2011, about 3% of traffic stops led to a search of the driver, the vehicle, or both.

- A lower percentage of white drivers stopped by police in 2011 were searched (2%) than black (6%) or Hispanic (7%) drivers.
Implicit Bias Defined

The attitudes or stereotypes that affect our understanding, actions, and decisions in an *unconscious manner*. Activated involuntarily, *without awareness* or intentional control. Can be either positive or negative. *Everyone is susceptible.*

The Science of Implicit Bias: Mindbugs
Our implicit biases flow from our System 1 thinking, while our explicit biases arise out of System 2 thinking. The Kirwan Institute estimates that only 2% of our emotional cognition is conscious.

Bias and the Brain

Our desire to align with specific groups is a potent human drive, so discerning “us” versus “them” is a fundamental survival mechanism of the brain.
Bringing Order to Chaos: Our Need to Classify
Implicit biases are created when we are exposed to information that links specific characteristics to specific groups, creating stereotypes. We then make snap judgments based upon group membership.
Prejudice & Discrimination: Crash Course Psychology #39
A large-scale analysis of racial disparities in police stops across the United States

Emma Pierson
Stanford University
Sam Corbett-Davies
Stanford University
Camelia Simion
Stanford University
Vignesh Ramachandran
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Using Technology to Combat Racial Profiling in Traffic Stops

RACIAL DISPARITIES IN TRAFFIC STOP OUTCOMES
FRANK R. BAUMGARTNER, LEAH CHRISTIANI, DEREK A. EPP, KEVIN ROACH, KELSEY SHOUB

Traffic enforcement in San Diego, California
An analysis of SDPD vehicle stops in 2014 and 2015
Joshua Chanin, Megan Welsh, Dana Nurge, and Stuart Henry
San Diego State University
November 2016

GRAND RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT IMPLICIT BIAS TRAINING AND TRAFFIC STOP DATA ANALYSIS

THE STATISTICAL EVIDENCE OF RACIAL PROFILING IN TRAFFIC STOPS AND SEARCHES: RETHINKING THE USE OF STATISTICS TO PROVE DISCRIMINATORY INTENT

NKU CHACE
W. Bruce Lunsford Academy for Law, Business + Technology

Police-Community Relations in Cincinnati
Year Three Evaluation Report
Terry Schell, Greg Ridgeway, Travis L. Dixon, Susan Turner, K. Jack Riley

Strategies for Change
Research Initiatives and Recommendations to Improve Police-Community Relations in Oakland, Calif.

Edited by Jennifer L. Eberhardt
June 20, 2016
Findings from Studies

• Black drivers are stopped disproportionately more often than white drivers.

• When stopped, blacks are more likely to be ticketed, searched, and arrested than white drivers.

• Research is inconclusive as to whether these disparities are the result of bias.
Behind the Badge

Most white, Latino officers say fatal encounters between blacks and police are isolated incidents; majority of black officers disagree.

% of officers saying the deaths of blacks during encounters with police in recent years are...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Isolated incidents</th>
<th>Signs of a broader problem</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Officers</strong></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public</strong></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All officers</strong></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Whites</strong></td>
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<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blacks</strong></td>
<td>72</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanics</strong></td>
<td>72</td>
<td>26</td>
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</table>
Police displayed a counter bias or “reverse racism” effect when tested in a deadly force judgment and decision-making simulator.

The Reverse Racism Effect – 2014 Washington State University Study

- Police participants displayed moderate-to-strong implicit racial bias (associating Black Americans with weapons on Harvard’s IAT).

- Police participants did not display explicit racial bias against Black suspects in the simulator (in fact, they were more hesitant to shoot Black suspects than White suspects).

- Police participants’ implicit racial bias did not predict, nor was it related to, explicit racial bias (i.e., their behavior in the simulator).

Combatting Implicit Bias - Takeaway from WSU Deadly Force Study

Self-Awareness
First Step To Combatting Implicit Bias.
Potential Data Points from State Statutes

Research Studies
## Call Log

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>START TIME</th>
<th>END TIME</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
<th>CITIZEN</th>
<th>OFFICER</th>
<th>GPS LOCATION</th>
<th>INFRINGEMENT</th>
<th>TICKET</th>
<th>WITNESS</th>
<th>RECORDING</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>11:23:10 am</td>
<td>0:00:00</td>
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<td>John Jimenez</td>
<td>12.345.678.901</td>
<td>Speeding</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>310-912-2147</td>
<td>Play</td>
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<td>John Jimenez</td>
<td>12.345.678.901</td>
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<td>YES</td>
<td>310-912-2147</td>
<td>Play</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Officer Dashboard

- **Events This Year**: 1,247
  - Average Stop Time: 8:41:23 MIN
  - Dollars Ticketed: $239,087
- **Events This Month**: 97
  - Average Stop Time: 9:08:11 MIN
  - Dollars Ticketed: $12,478
- **Events This Week**: 16
  - Average Stop Time: 8:03:45 MIN
  - Dollars Ticketed: $2,015
- **Events This Day**: 5
  - Average Stop Time: 7:22:18 MIN
  - Dollars Ticketed: $600

[Create a downloadable report]
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Implicit Bias: ABC’s black-ish - Does Dre Have Beige Rage?
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