"Racial Profiling" in 2018 Psychological Causes & Data Challenges

Jack Glaser

Goldman School of Public Policy University of California, Berkeley

What do we mean by "racial profiling"?

- 1990's conception: Formal, drug courier profiles including race and ethnicity
 - But, of course, many causes of disparities
- Today: Formal profiles that include racial or ethnic identity are taboo, banned, disavowed, etc.
 - But, data, where available, clearly indicates disparities that are almost certainly caused by group-based biases

Multiple Causes of Disparities

- Differential offending
- Differential enforcement
 - LE prioritizing different offenses
 - LE prioritizing different locations
- Formal profiling
- Informal profiling
 - Influence of stereotypes (implicit or otherwise)

INDIVIDUAL (OFFICER) LEVEL

Challenges with Policing Data

- Getting it
- Benchmarking it
 - -What is the denominator?
 - -What is the racial/ethnic distribution of stops we'd expect *in the absence of bias?*

Outcome tests circumvent benchmarks

-But require confidence in completeness

Case: NYPD Pedestrian Stops Per Year



Pedestrian Stops ...and what happens next NYPD, 2011 (peak year)



Black

Hispanic

White

Inferring Bias (Circumventing Benchmarks) Outcomes of Frisks, NYPD, 2011



Outcome ("hit rate") disparities

- Indicate differential suspicion thresholds
 - If one group has higher hit rates, it strongly suggests they are subjected to a higher suspicion threshold



HailOnline

Home News U.S. | Sport | TV&Showbiz | Australia | Femail | Health | Science | Money | Video | Travel | Fashion Finder

Latest Headlines | Royal Wedding | News | World News | Arts | Headlines | France | Pictures | Most read | Wires | Discounts

Black drivers are 85 percent more likely to be stopped in Missouri than whites

- Missouri law enforcement stopped black drivers at a rate 85 percent higher than white drivers last year
- In the eighteen years since this figure has been documented, the disparity has never been so great
- White drivers were less likely to be stopped, searched or arrested
- However, those who were stopped and searched were more likely to be found with contraband than black or Hispanic drivers
- Report found 7.1 percent of Hispanics, 6.6 percent of blacks arrested after stops

NYPD Stops Per Year



NYPD: % Contraband Per Stop



NYPD: % Weapons Per Stop



NYPD: % Arrested Per Stop



Challenges with Policing Data

- Getting it
- Benchmarking it
 - -What is the denominator?
 - What is the racial/ethnic distribution of stops we'd expect in the absence of bias?
- Outcome tests circumvent benchmarks
 But require confidence in *completeness*

Challenges with Policing Data

 Outcome tests circumvent benchmarks

-But require confidence in completeness

 Does change in reported stop rates reflect change in stops or change in reporting?

-Need accountability