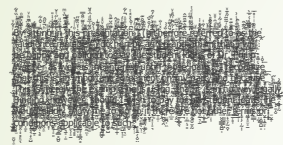




# Smart Justice: Only as Smart as its User-base

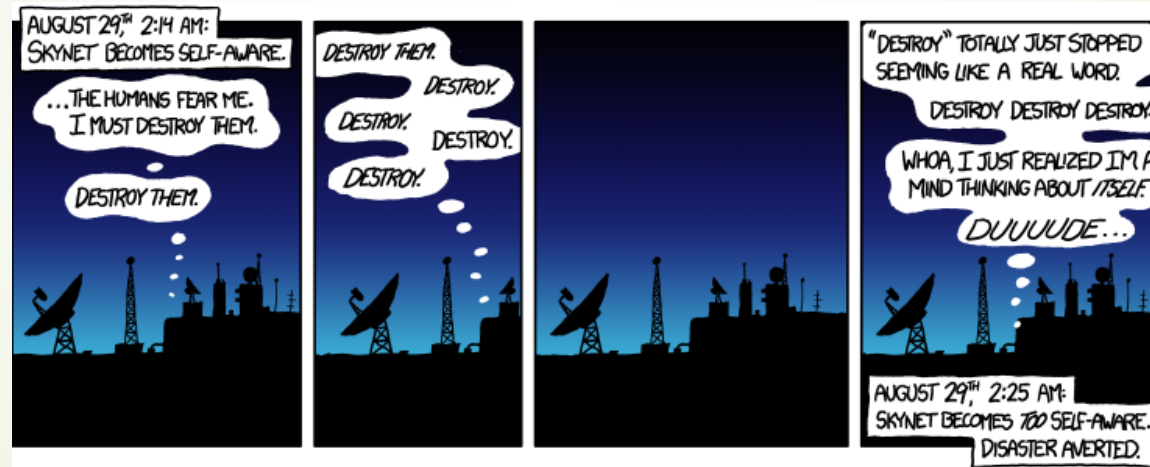
Philip Wagner, Ph.D.

# Introduction



# Introduction

- ▶ How important is the user?
  - ▶ Barring our being replaced by Skynet...important.



- ▶ What are some of the things we do as users?
  - ▶ What sort of information do we generate when it comes to crime and justice through everyday things?



# Introduction

- ▶ Examples directly related to law enforcement:
  - ▶ 911 phone calls are logged.
  - ▶ If we use the blue light boxes on campus.
  - ▶ When you access any website, including those containing records.
    - ▶ WI Sex Offender Registry even notes this.



# Introduction

- ▶ Examples we may not think of with law and justice:
  - ▶ Geolocation on your phone for Twitter and Facebook.
  - ▶ Search history and bulk metadata.
- ▶ But how does that impact law enforcement? For that we need to look at what programs are in use and how they may evolve...



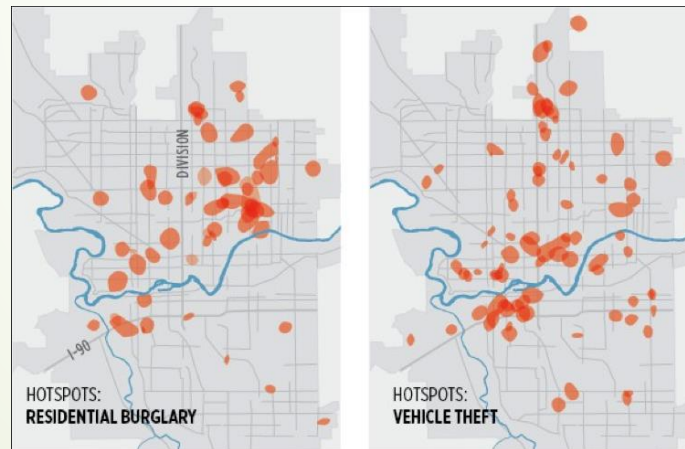
# What sort of Programs do Police use?

- ▶ Employee records
  - ▶ Basic data entry software
- ▶ COMPSTAT (**COMP**are **STAT**istics)
  - ▶ Mapping and crime analysis and prediction software.
- ▶ GeoFeedia and Snaptrends.
  - ▶ Private companies that partnered with law enforcement via contractual basis...



# What sort of Data is Generated?

- Basic records
  - Arrest records, employee info, dash and body cam footage
    - Surprisingly a growing cost for many departments!
- COMPSTAT



# What sort of Data is Generated?

- ▶ GeoFeedia and Snaprends.
  - ▶ Analysis of social media trending data and hashtags.
  - ▶ ACLU of Mass. (2016) sued Boston Police Department
    - ▶ Religious profiling of hashtags “Ummah” & “Muslim lives matter” between 2014-2016.
  - ▶ ACLU of California (2016) sued several departments.
    - ▶ Racial profiling using phrases like “Black Lives Matter” and “Police brutality”.





# Hmm...

- ▶ This seems to focus a lot on programs and analysis for something with “user” and “userbase” in the title!
  - ▶ It sure does! The user is the weak component in all of this.
    - ▶ The officer who entered CompStat data wrong.
    - ▶ The folks whose profiling lost Geofeedia access to social media.
    - ▶ Or even, you know, those basic record keep functions? About that...



# How the NYPD Nearly Lost its Data!

- NYPD has Open Access Data online as a database.
- Partnered with Silicon Valley's Palantir to maintain its records.
- Eventually the NYPD ended the partnership...
  - ...and discovered they didn't actually own their data.
  - Palantir was willing to cooperate with them, but...
  - ...they wanted a new full searchable database with the new software they were using. They're still fighting it out.
- Maybe the NYPD should have read their EULA?



# Well Surely That's A Fluke...

- ▶ So far, yes! However, courts could order the release of records as part of lawsuits, which could prove difficult.
- ▶ For example, the Seattle Police Department has 850 officers with body cameras.
  - ▶ They keep 2.5 **petabytes** of information stored annually.
  - ▶ 78,000 32GB flash drives, for comparison.
  - ▶ Storage costs, support staff, video software, etc. estimated to be roughly \$1.5 million in 2018 (Sheldon, 2018).
- ▶ Now what happens when a court orders all of that released?
  - ▶ Editing innocent people's faces out?
  - ▶ Identifying info?
  - ▶ Blood?
  - ▶ Do lawyers argue backups of it don't exist, as the NYPD's recently did?



# Technology Advances, We Don't Necessarily

- ▶ These programs can be amazing!
  - ▶ Body cameras, open access policing data, etc. could revolutionize policing for the better.
- ▶ At the end of the day, it's all down to the person making a judgment call, the User. The User can do great things. Or...
  - ▶ Can get departments sued for poor judgement.
  - ▶ Can cost companies and law enforcement access to data.
  - ▶ Can infringe on the privacy rights of citizens.
  - ▶ Can expose people's personal information.
  - ▶ Can result in a number of unfortunate situations.
- ▶ Oh, one more thing. Back to the start of this presentation...



## How About That Intro Text?



# Let's Try Anyhow Agent Mulder, Dr. Scully...

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# What Did You Agree To?

By sitting in this presentation I (hitherto referred to as the “audience member”) do hereby agree and affirm that I will be happy and obliged to pay the student loans of Dr. Philip Wagner as well as the interest upon those loans. I recognize that this is an important agreement on my part, and because This is merely the example he is using, that it is in no way legally Binding, however, should I wish to pay for his student loans, he would gladly allow me to do so if there are not other terms or conditions applicable to such.



Questions? Comments?

