

A Closer Look at Law Enforcement Data



Dane County Research and Innovation Team
Presentation to the Criminal Justice Council
October 23, 2019

Starting with 2016

An Analysis of Police Arrests, Citations and
Summons Data Contributed by Fitchburg,
Madison, Middleton, Monona, Sun Prairie and
Verona.

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We started with the process
of defining what we are
measuring when we say
police enforcement contact.

Police enforcement contact:

**Contact with police
which resulted in
citations, summons,
and/or arrests.**

Exclusions:

Records of individuals
younger than 17

Warnings

Records where enough
information to uniquely
identify an individual
was not available

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When we ask the community,
people define an “**arrest**” as
being taken to **jail**.

How it is counted

- **Summoned and/or Cited**

Each unique citation number that is issued

- **Arrested & Booked**

Each instance an individual is booked, regardless of the number of charges

- **Arrested Not Booked**

Each instance an individual is arrested, regardless of the number of charges

- **Not Specified**

Each instance an individual is encountered using the encounter, rather than the number of charges associated with the event

Citations

Arrests

Police Enforcement Contact Outcomes

Number of Police
Enforcement
Contacts:

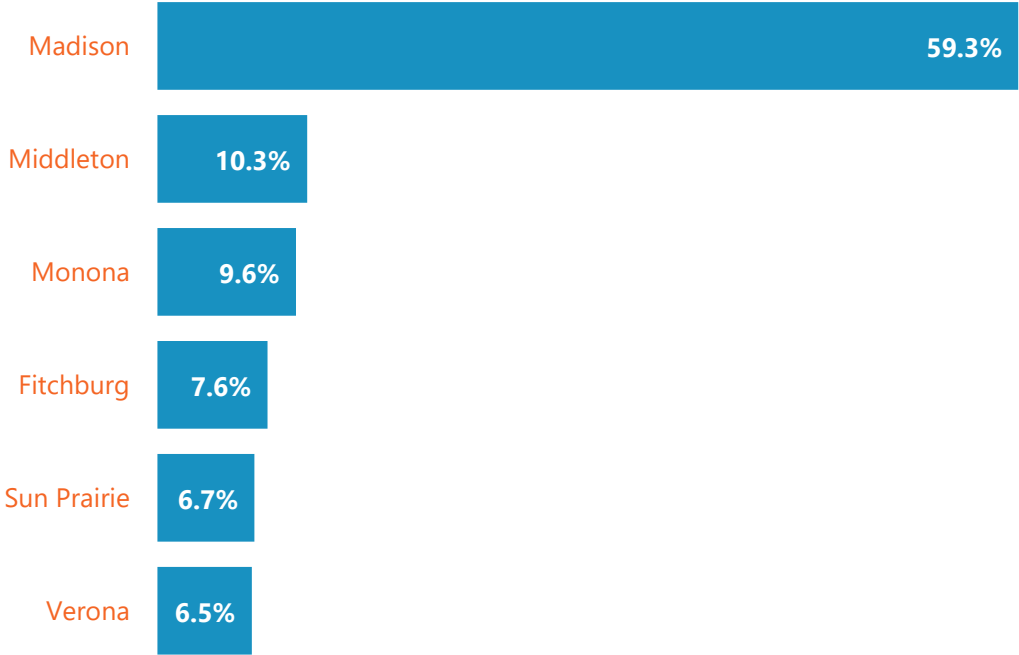
41,723

79%
of Police Enforcement
contact resulted in
Citation and or
Summons

13%
of Police Enforcement
Contact resulted in a
custodial arrest
followed by a booking
into jail

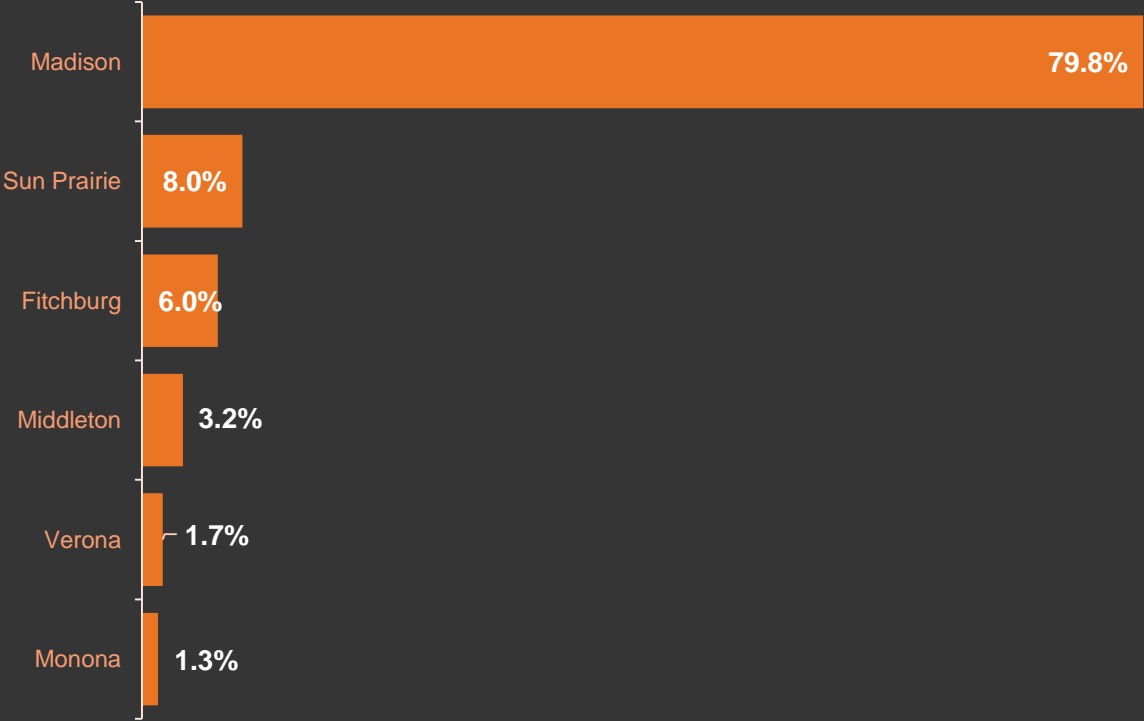
Percentage of Total Citations and/or Summons by Municipality

Total citations issued: 33,044



Percentage of Total Arrests with Bookings by Municipality

Total arrests: 5,240

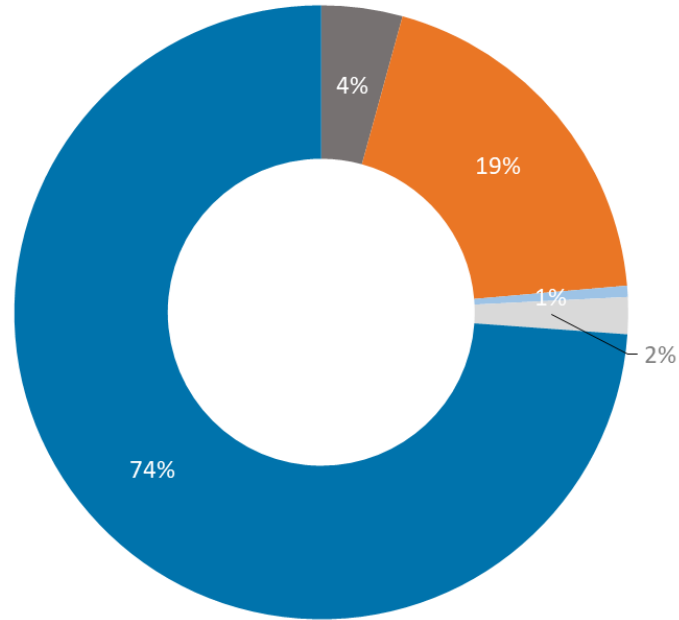


Why person level matters

to accurately measure impact
of criminal justice contact on
systems, individuals, and race,
ethnicity and gender

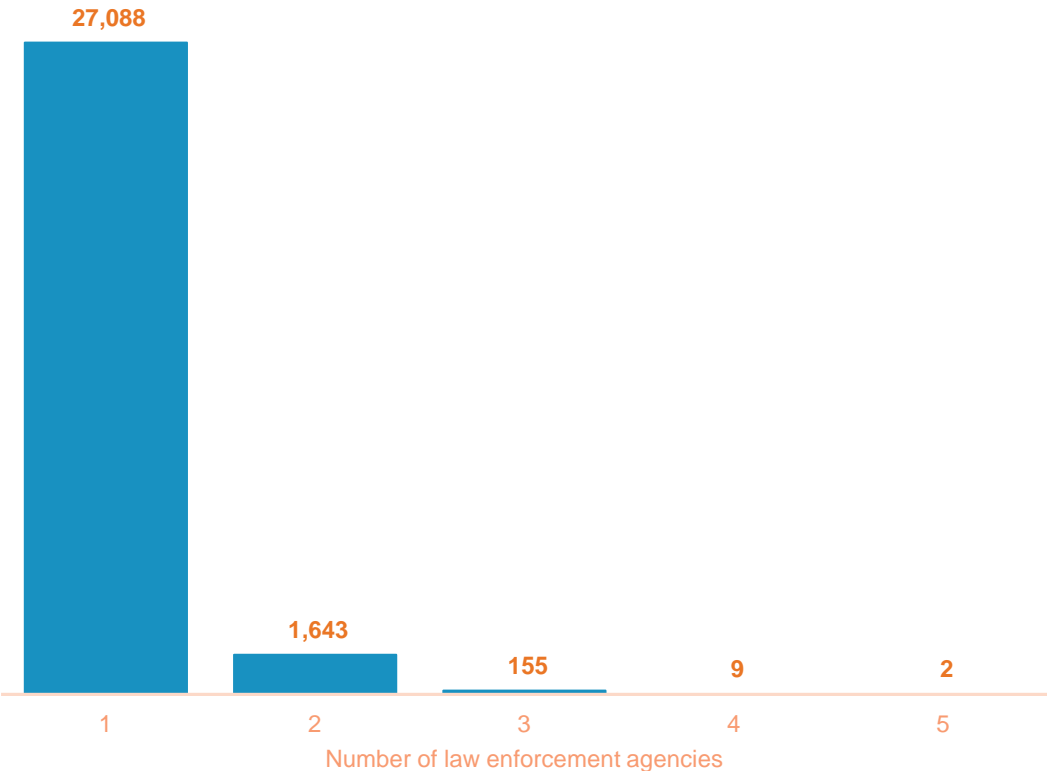
Distribution of Race

Number of unique individuals: 28,897



Number of Individuals with Multiple Agency Contacts

6% of individuals have contact with multiple agencies.



3,586

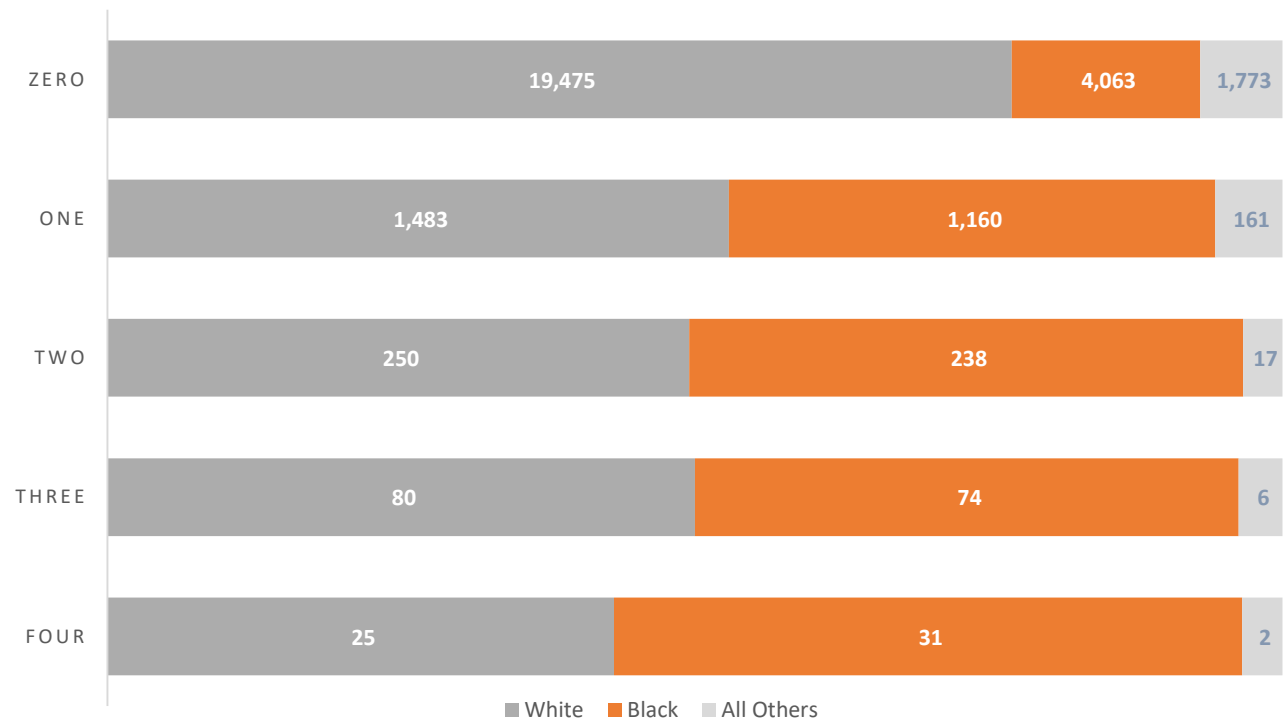
Individuals Involved in Any
Booking

782

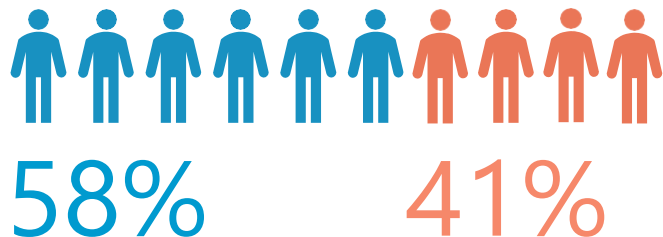
Individuals involved in 2 or
more jail bookings

Booking Count Category by Race

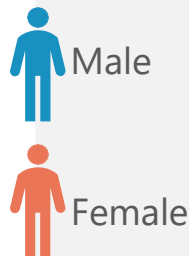
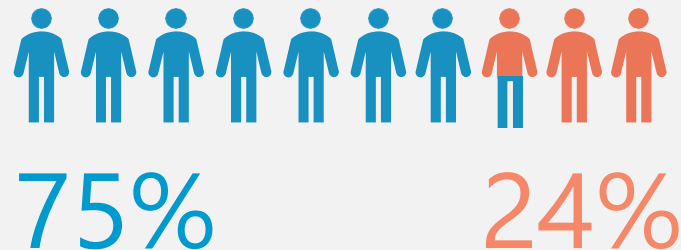
Number of unique individuals: 28,897



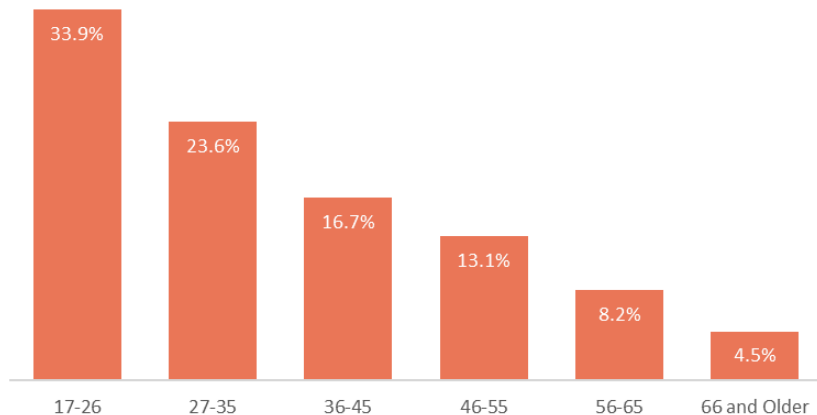
Unique Individuals with Any Citation and/or Summons by Gender



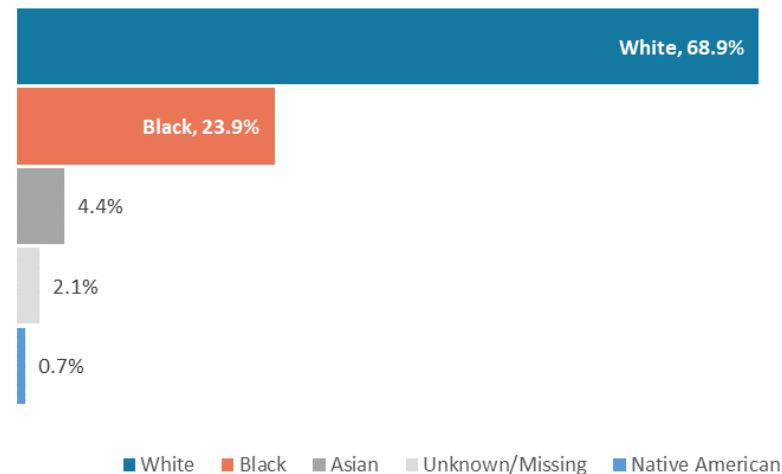
Unique Individuals with Any Jail booking by Gender



Unique Individuals with Any Police Enforcement Contact by Age (N=28,897)



Unique Individuals Ages 17 to 26 with Any Police Enforcement Contact by Race (N=9,792)



Unique Individuals with Any Citation and/or Summons

(N=24,098)



Unique Individuals with Any Booking

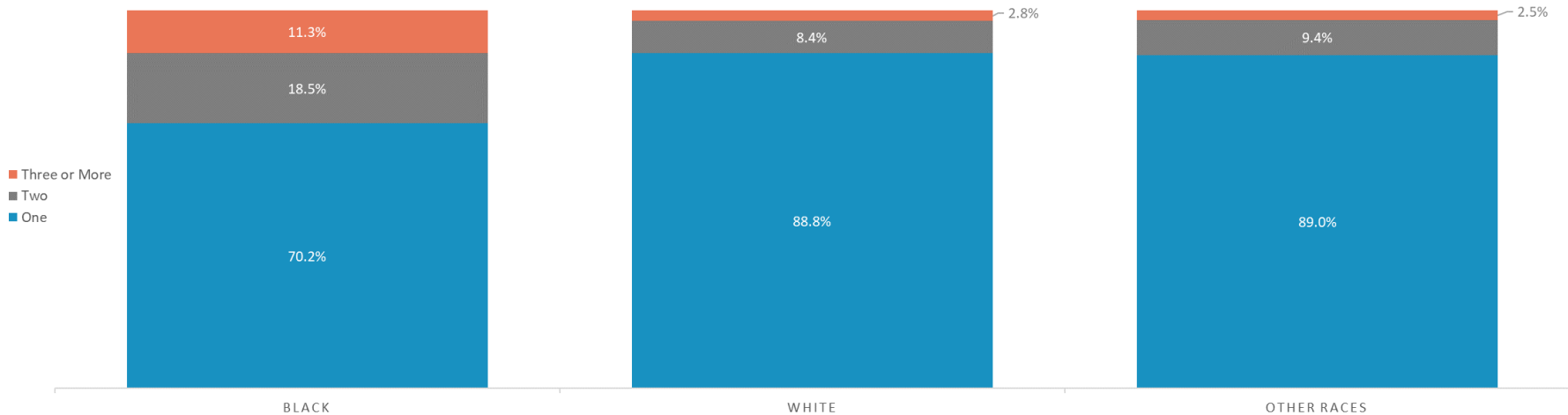
(N=3,586)



Black White Other Races

Number of Distinct Enforcement Contacts per Unique Individuals

(N=28,897)



Key Takeaways

- 21% of individuals were involved in 2 or more bookings. See the appendix for a breakdown of the counts of bookings and a breakdown of race among these individuals.
- 16.6% percent of individuals involved in a police contact resulting in a citation and or summons were black, but 42.6% of individuals involved in a booking were black.
- Black individuals were more likely than individuals of other race groups to be involved in more than one police contact citation and arrest in 2016. Of black individuals, 29.8% had two or more contacts, compared to 11.2% of white individuals and 11.9% of individuals of other races.
- 23.9% of individuals between the ages of 17 and 26 during their citation/arrest are identified as black. Future research should be pursued to analyze this disparity gap.

Future Research

- This report does not take into consideration the different population sizes of the communities served by each individual police contact agency. Future analysis and research should focus on isolating the population of individuals ages 17 and older from each community to enable analyses controlling for population size.
- There were 978 individuals who had three or more police contacts during 2016. Future analyses should include a focus on individuals with multiple arrests within and across jurisdictions to examine factors that may contribute to recidivism. Increasing data sharing—as well as data sharing partners-- to include: other county/city service agencies, community partners and hospitals will help analyze the overall impact. After which, effective approaches may be developed to reduce criminal justice involvement and increase individual and community health.
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Questions.



Thank you.