

# Combining Data and Crime

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# Federal Statistics

- Increased nonresponse to surveys
- Decreased funding
- Demand for more granular data
  - Faster, more frequent
  - More geographic detail
- Demand for more privacy

# Crime Statistics

- Brief history
- Quality of current data sources
- Using multiple sources of data
- Measuring accuracy
- Unintended consequences?

# Why Crime?

Book for general public:

*Measuring Crime: Behind the Statistics.*

ASA/CRC Press Series on Statistical  
Reasoning in Science and Society

In print, late 2018

# Edith Abbott

- PhD Economics 1905
- Hull House resident
- First female dean of a US graduate school (U Chicago, 1924)
- Statistician, Chicago City Council Committee on Crime, 1914-15



# **Statistics Relating to Crime in Chicago**

**by**

**MISS EDITH ABBOTT, Ph. D., CHICAGO SCHOOL OF CIVICS  
AND PHILANTHROPY**

# Abbott (1915)

- Need accurate statistics:
  - Use police resources efficiently
  - Dispel myths about crime
- Vital stats: model for crime stats
- Comparison groups: identify outliers
- Bring together statistics about crime from various sources



# 1920s

CHICAGO –  
AS THE REST  
OF THE WORLD  
MUST IMAGINE IT

Chicago Tribune,  
1925



# 1930 Uniform Crime Reports

## UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES  
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume I - Number 1

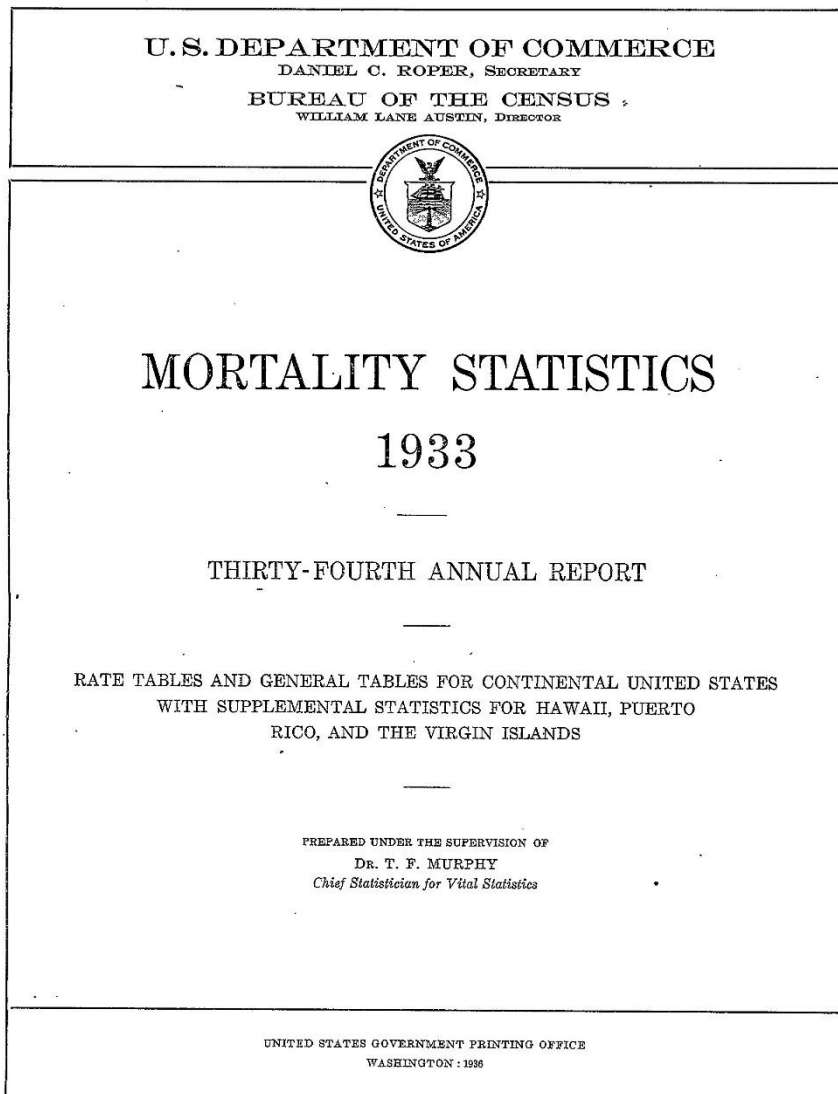
MONTHLY BULLETIN FOR AUGUST, 1930

Issued by the  
Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.



- Offenses known to police
- **Uniform** crime definitions
- Originally only counts
- Crime details 1961, 1991

# Vital Statistics



- 1933: All states
- Homicide only

# 1967

## THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY

A REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT  
AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

United States Government Printing Office  
Washington, D.C.  
February 1967

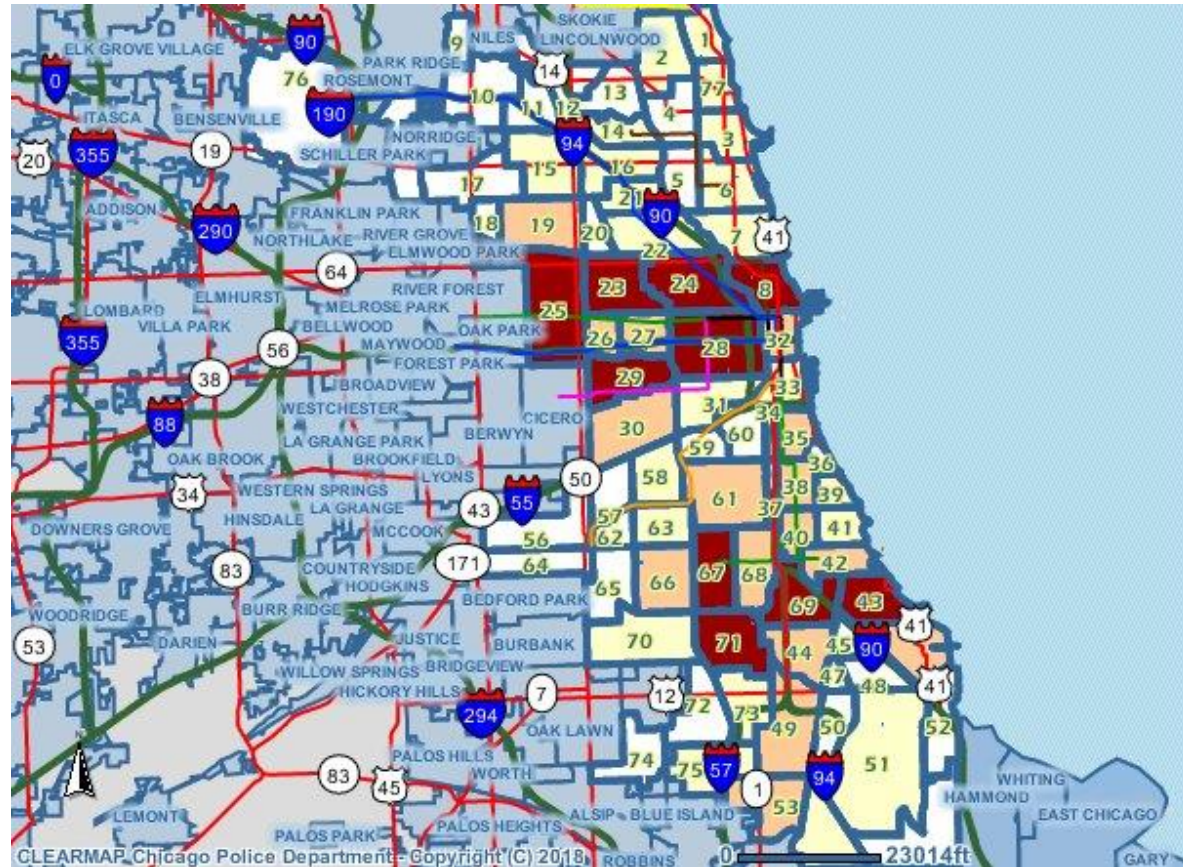
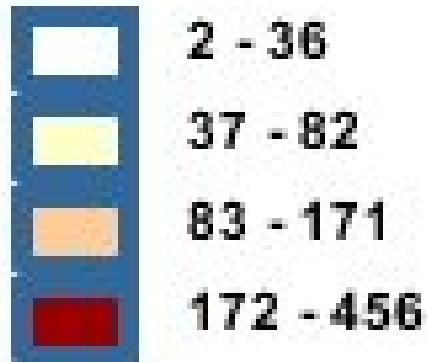
- “No one way of describing crime describes it well enough.”
- Fraud
- Survey: capture crimes not in UCR
- National Crime Victimization Survey

# 1990s: CompStat

- Computer-intensive predictive policing
- Data available
  - Quickly
  - Geographic detail

# Chicago Violent Crime

## Count by Community



# Chicago Near West Side, Feb 5 to 18



-  Homicide 1st and 2nd Degree
-  Involuntary Manslaughter
-  Crim Sex Asslt
-  Robbery
-  Agg Assault
-  Agg Battery
-  Burglary
-  Larceny
-  Motor Veh. Theft
-  Simple Assault
-  Simple Battery

[gis.chicagopolice.org](http://gis.chicagopolice.org)

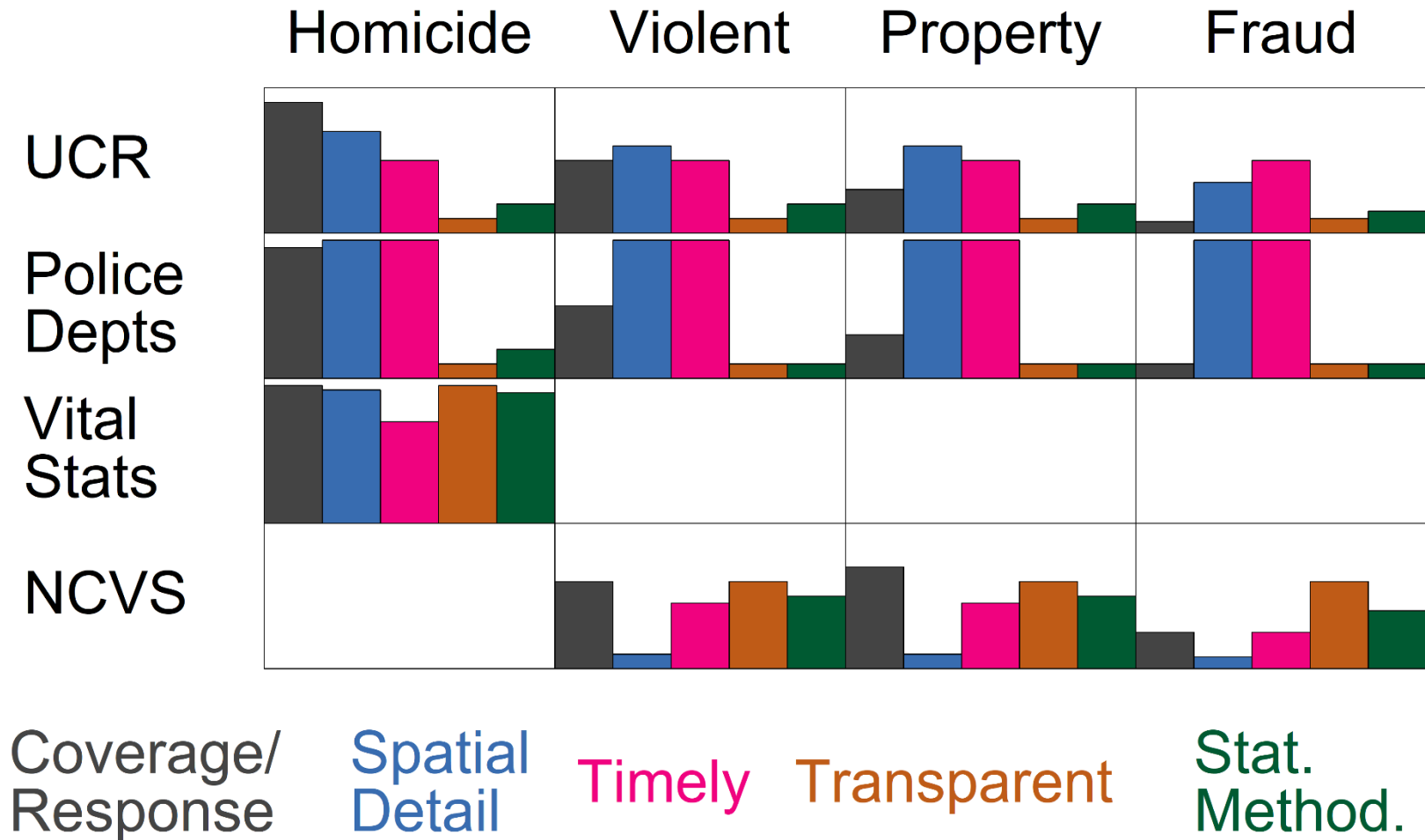
# Chicago Near West Side, Feb 5 to 18



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DATE	BLOCK	CODE	CRIME_TYPE	SECONDARY	ARREST	LOCATION	DOMESTIC	BEAT
Fri, 09 Feb 2018 11:29:00	100 N WESTERN AVE	031A	ROBBERY	ARMED: HANDGUN	N	GAS STATION	N	1222

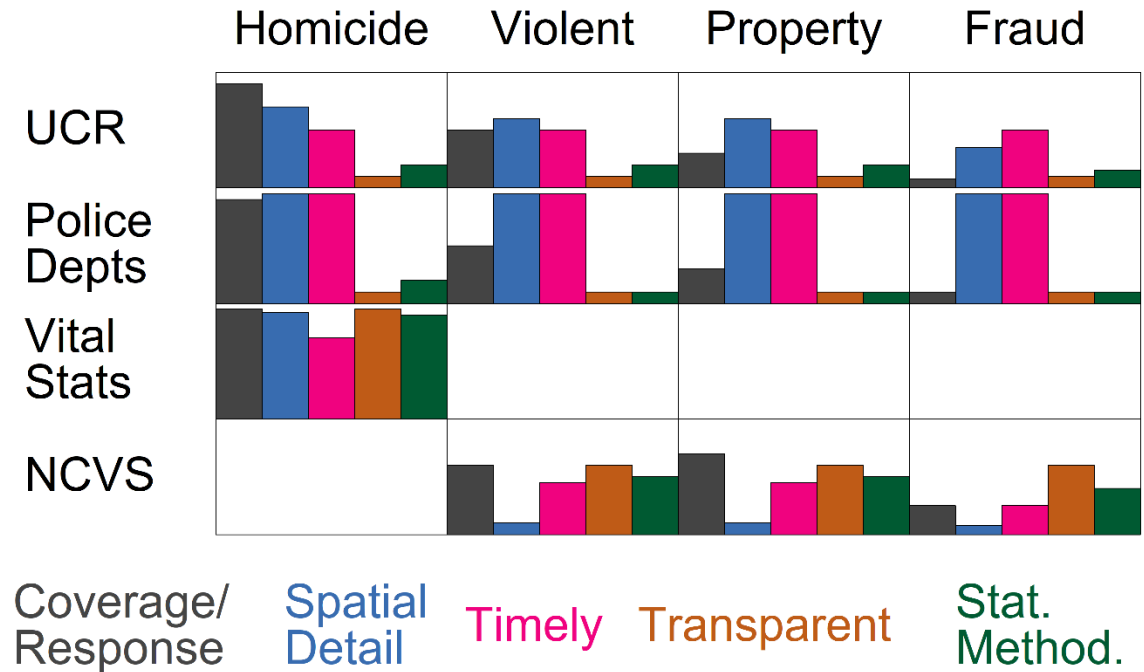
# Data Sources: Quality





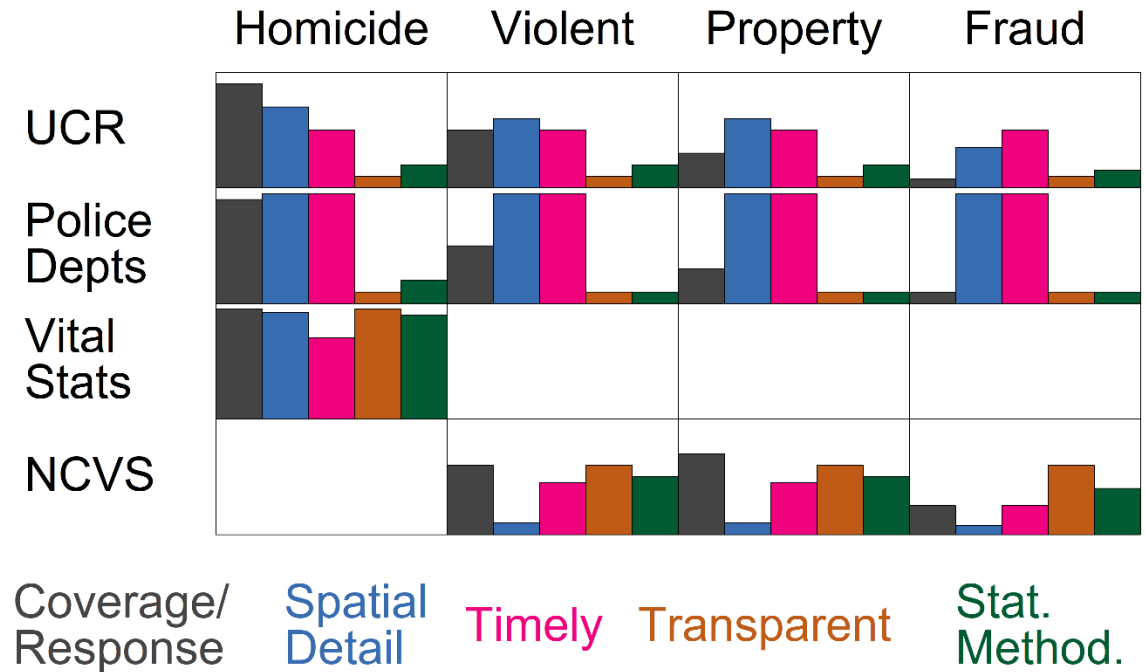
# UCR

- Voluntary
- Measurement error
- Only crimes recorded by police
- No measures of uncertainty



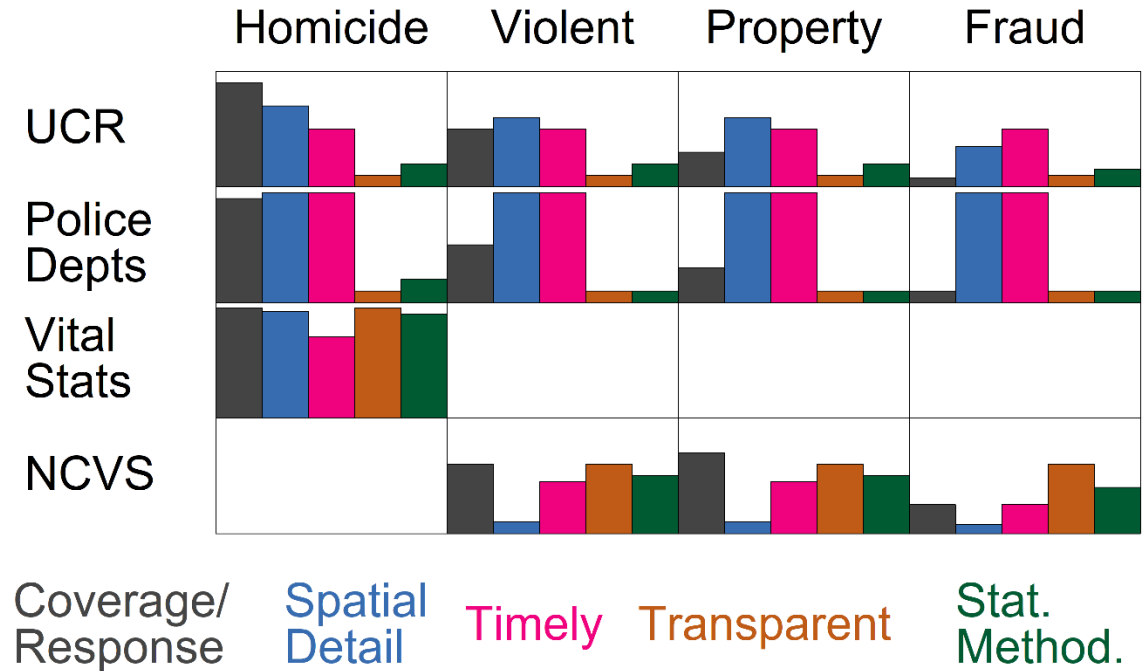
# Police Depts

- Only large depts.
- Similar to UCR
- More detail
- Faster
- Algorithms secret



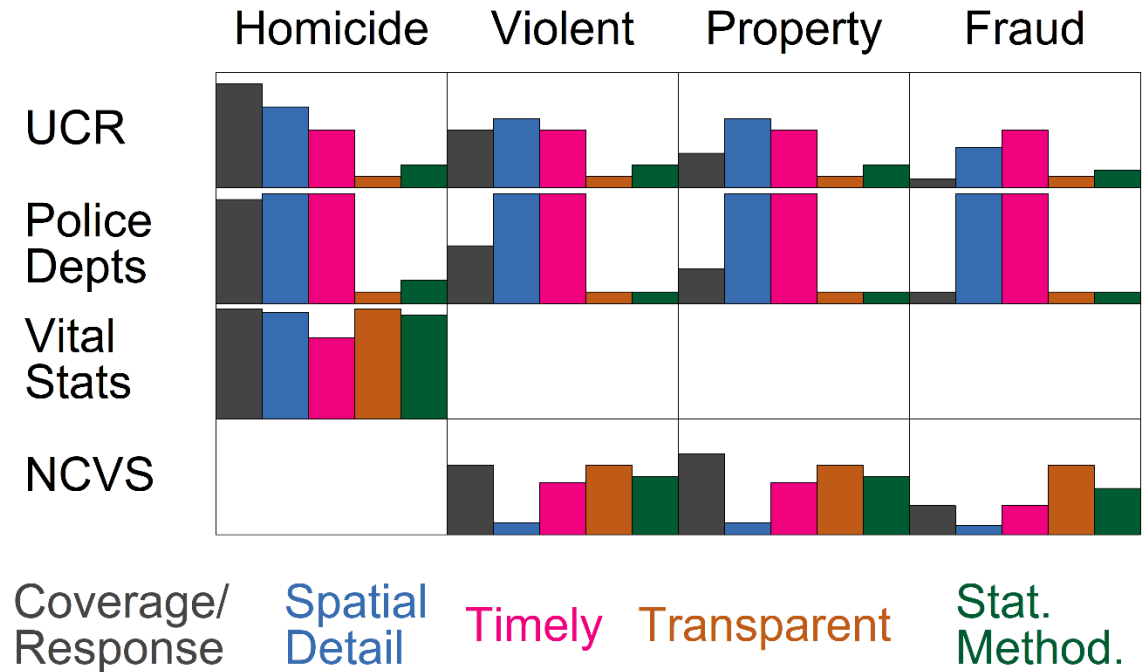
# Vital Statistics

- Best data we have
- QI program
- National Violent Death Reporting System
- Homicide

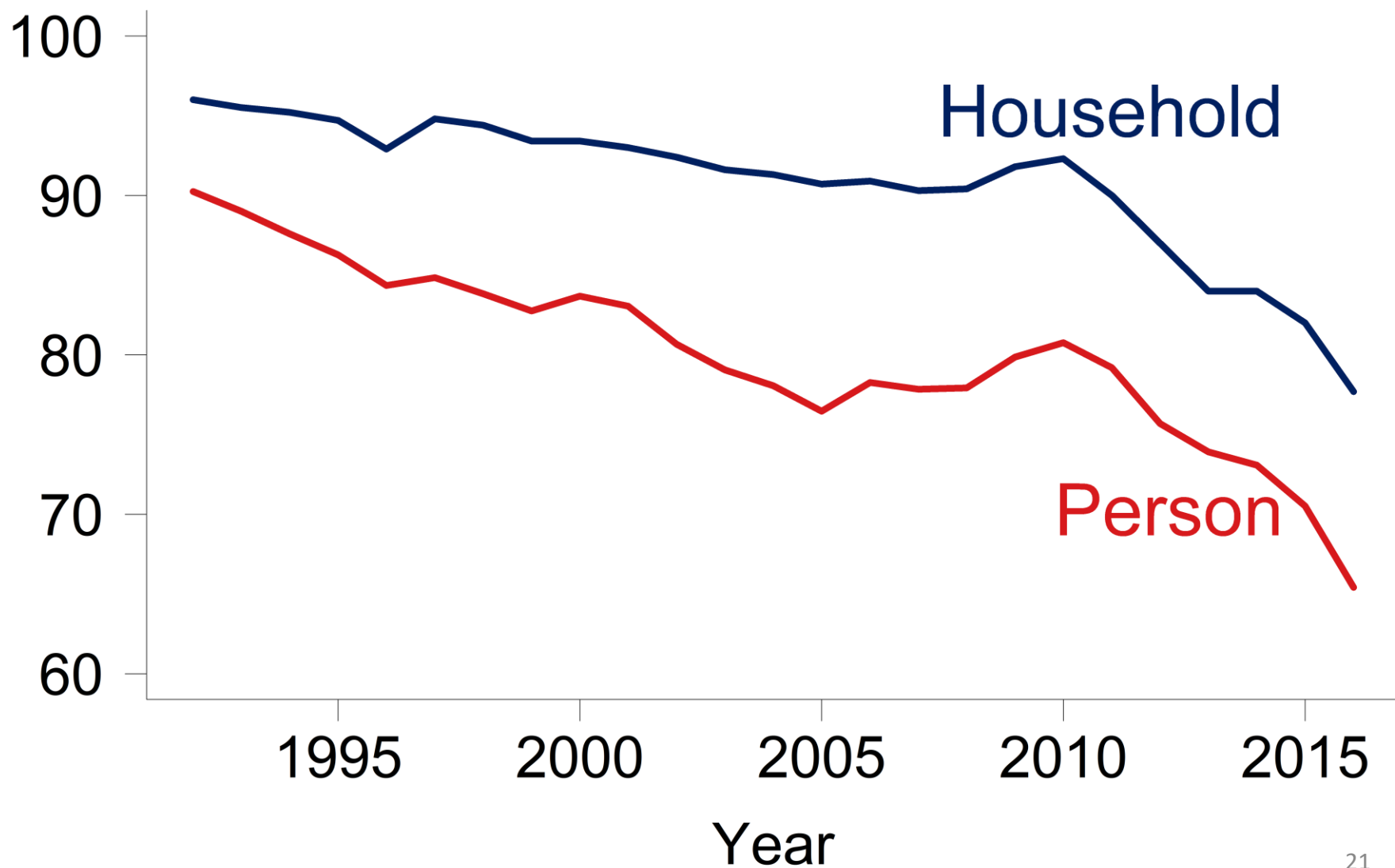


# Natl Crime Victimization Survey

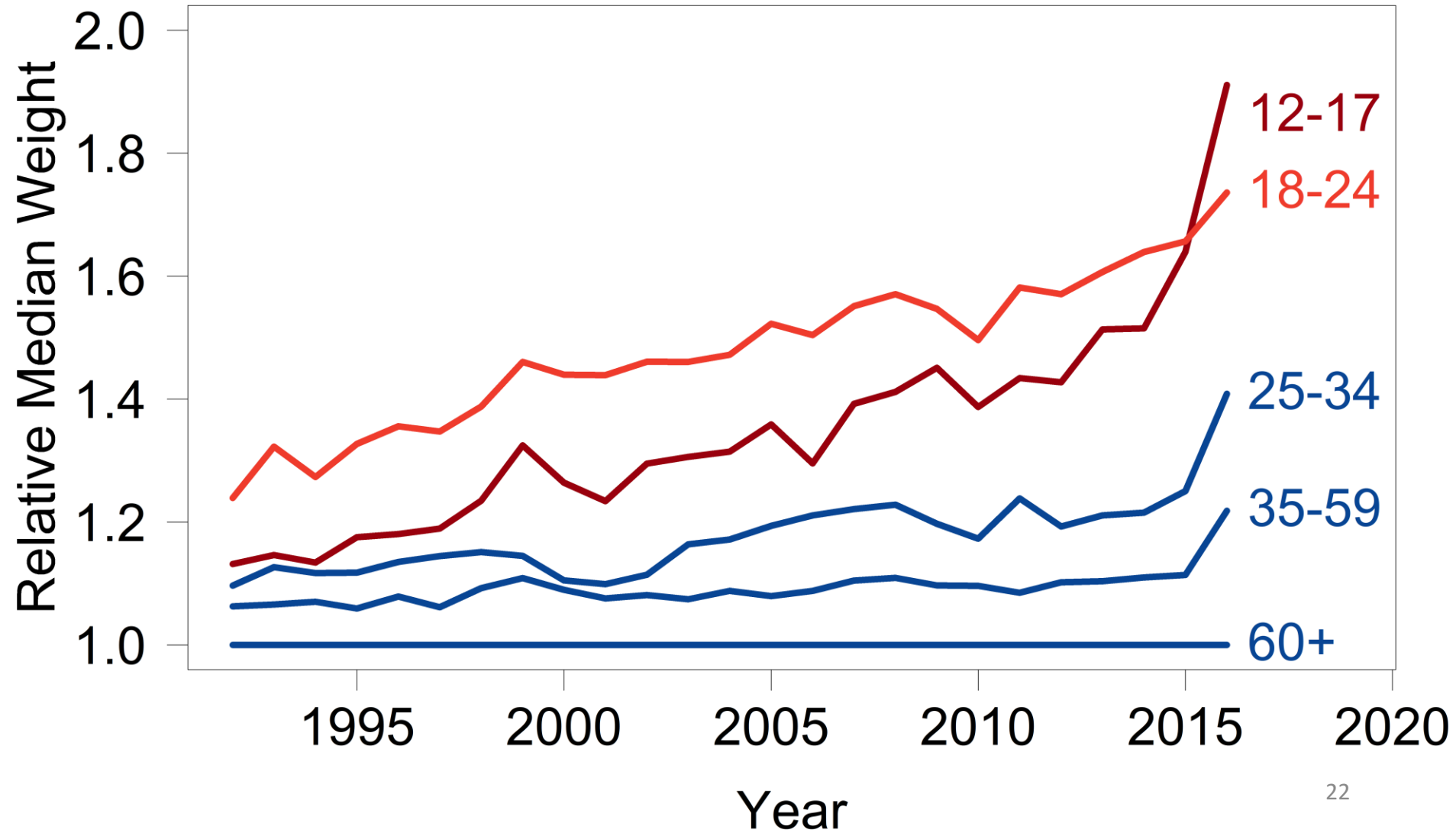
- Crimes not in other sources
- Small n for victims



# NCVS Response Rates



NCVS:  $\frac{\text{Median weight of age group}}{\text{Median weight of age 60+}}$



At what response rate is design-based SE invalid?

# W. Edwards Deming

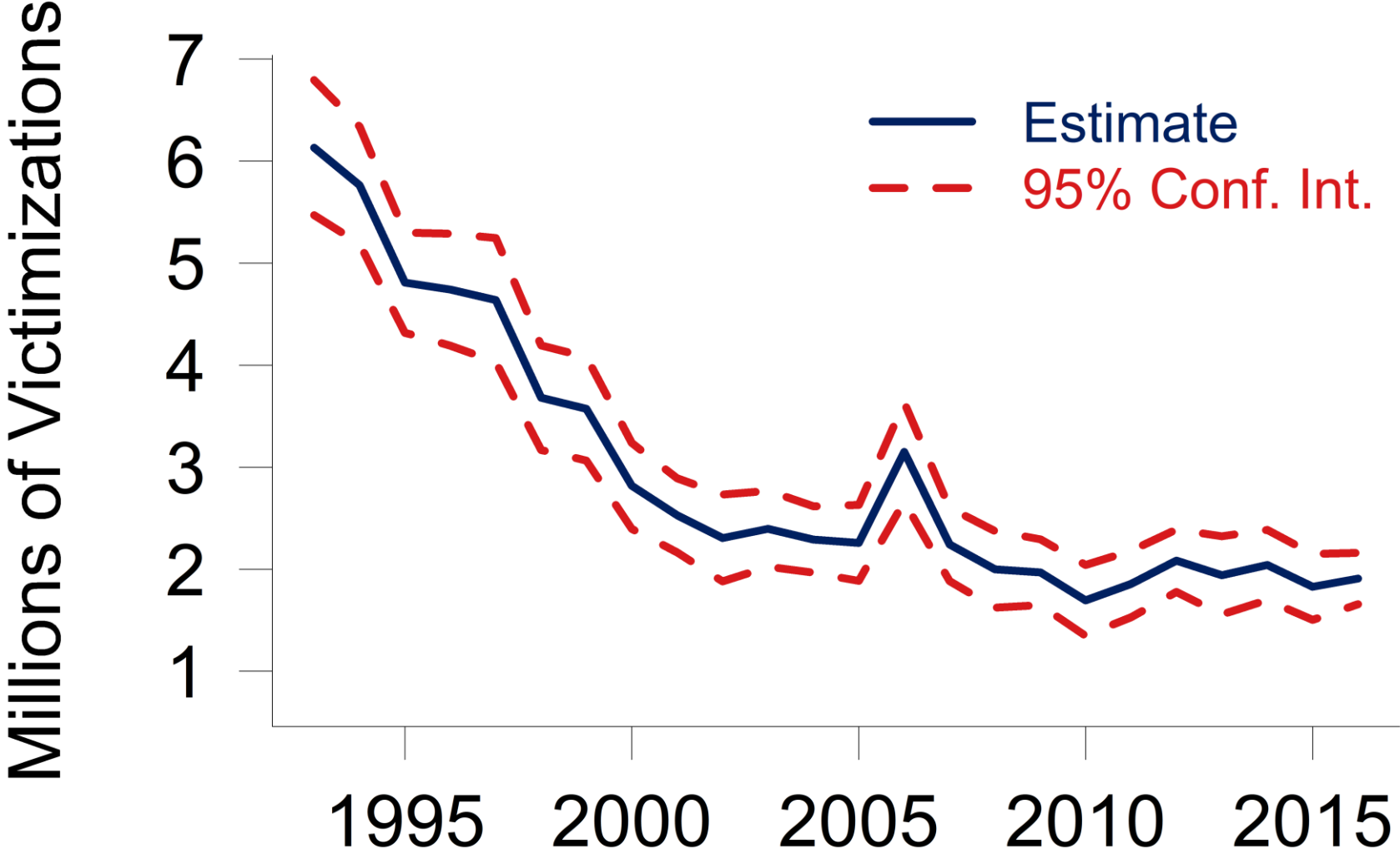
“A sample that is **95** or **98** percent a probability-sample ... **may** still be an excellent sample, although it is important to investigate the remaining 5 or even 2 percent as soon as possible.”



[www.deming.org](http://www.deming.org)



# NCVS Rape, robbery, agg. assault



# NCVS Standard Errors

- Too small
- Only sampling error
- Poststratification
  - lowers SE further
  - assumes bias is removed
- UCR, police stats don't attempt SE

# Common and special causes

- 2006, 2016 anomalies treated as special causes
  - New areas
  - New interviewers
- These are systems features
- Standard errors need to include causes of variation from the system

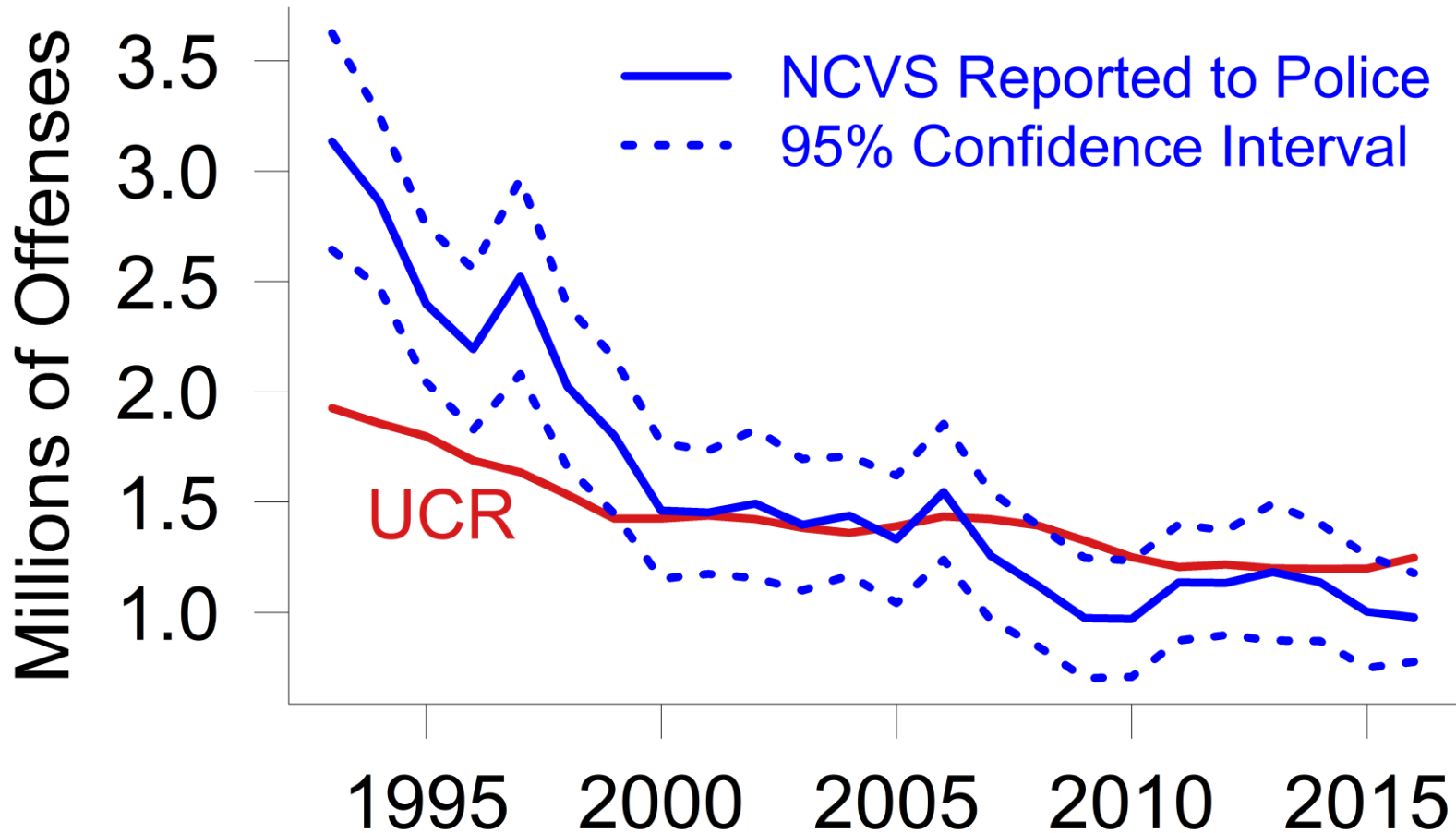
# How?


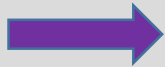
- Nonresponse adjustments use models
- Include model uncertainty in SE
  - Spiegelhalter & Riesch (2011), risk analysis
  - Lohr & Brick (2017), Bayesian model averaging (1936 *Literary Digest* poll)
  - Always larger than design-based SE

# How?

- Measurement error models
- Hierarchical models
- Use multiple sources
  - Thurs 10:15: NAS report on methods for combining data
  - Lohr & Raghunathan (2017), *Statistical Science*

# Rape, robbery, agg. assault



	In NCVS	Not in NCVS
In UCR	Reported to police Except 	Homicide Reported to police against: Children, institutionalized, commercial establishments
Not In UCR	Not reported to police Except 	<b>Not reported to police:</b> <b>Children, institutionalized,</b> <b>commercial establishments</b> <b>Not represented in NCVS:</b> <b>Nonresponse</b> <b>Measurement error</b>

# Multiple sources

- Statistics from merged data
- Explore error properties
- Present alternative views
- Diversity is a strength
- Alternative sources for lower right quadrant, fraud
- 1960s-70s: expts, checks



# Unintended Effects?



# Unintended Effects?

- Linking records
  - Need affirmative consent to link survey
  - Public trust, response rates?
- Replacing data with models?
  - What if relationships change?
  - Convenient data sources manipulable
  - Need high-quality surveys or other independent sources

# Unintended Effects?

- More honest standard errors?
  - Standards for sensitivity analyses
  - It's easy to find model giving no nonresponse bias
  - Incentives penalize thorough analysis
- Errors in data sources correlated
  - Victimization missing from all
- Privacy?

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- Need accurate statistics:
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# Future Research

- Use multiple sources to study quality
- Standard error:
  - Need systems change
  - Include measurement, nonresponse
- “We of the West are not afraid of crossing the frontiers”