

# CompStat360 Data Collection Report for Police Analysts and Epidemiologists

The purpose of this document is to provide a set of indicators covering the three dimensions of CompStat360 (see figure 1) to assist police analysts and epidemiologists to assist in strategic decision making when planning for, responding to, and assessing the comprehensive approach to public health issues. While the indicators provided are comprehensive, there may be additional indicators of interest to the agency. These indicators can be used to leverage existing or create new partnerships to generate actionable data to guide police and public health response. Some of these indicators may be available now while others require the development of partnerships and methodologies. Additionally, some indicators may be useful for the agency today while others are useful in anticipation of future needs.

Developing deeper analytical connections between local law enforcement agencies and health departments can be utilized to tackle a wide array of issues. Monitoring health related calls for service both through police and emergency medical services (EMS) calls for service can create insight into public health needs such as domestic violence, mental health, opioid epidemic, and others. In addition, many of the indicators below can be utilized for more effective problem-solving and utilized in sophisticated data methodologies like risk terrain modelling. More comprehensive data sharing between agencies can lead to more integrated responses by local government on an array of issues. By utilizing these types of indicators, CompStat360 problem-solving teams can be equipped with a range of data points to better address community concerns, ensure officer wellness, and develop a better understanding of the problem.

FIGURE 1 – COMPSTAT360 DIMENSIONS



## CompStat360 Dimension: Prevent, Interrupt and Solve Crime

INDICATORS	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	WHERE TO GET IT?
<b>Traffic Accidents</b>	A proxy measure on compliance with stay-at-home or related orders that may be issued during a public health or emergency response scenario.	Police Call for Service data
<b>Traffic camera tickets</b>	A proxy measure on compliance with stay-at-home or related orders during a public health or emergency response scenario	Police Ticket Database or other data system. May be kept by vendor.
<b>Large Gatherings (call for service data potentially)</b>	A proxy measure on compliance with stay-at-home or related orders during a public health or emergency response scenario. This information would also help to indicate potential locations where these orders or no gathering instructions are frequently violated.	Police Call for Service data
<b>Call for service by type and location</b>	May indicate shifting patrol response needs by location and response type (in person or via phone)	Police Call for Service data
<b>Medical Calls for Service to Police (Death and Medical calls)</b>	Can identify emerging public health hot spots	Police Call for Service data
<b>Crime trends during the relevant time period</b>	This will likely be asked for in many follow-up reports and need to be explained with the end of the year and following year number during any crisis response.	Police Record Management System
<b>Domestic violence calls (calls for service and percent of calls ending in a report)</b>	Tracking domestic violence which may be substantially impacted, including the reporting of it by victims and police.	Police Call for Service data and Police Records Management System



INDICATORS	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	WHERE TO GET IT?
<b>Ratio of simple of assaults to simple assaults domestic</b>	Ensure proper reporting of domestic violence and may show increase during a lockdown.	Police Record Management System
<b>Regional call for service data, similar to the metrics above.</b>	Regional data can help ensure compliance is happening at a larger scale, which can impact localized outbreaks or crisis response.	Regional agency or open data
<b>Regional crime data</b>	Understand how crime is shifting across region as behavior is altered during a crisis.	Regional agency data sharing
<b>Mental health calls for service</b>	Identify different patterns and police response needs for mental health as individuals are experiencing high-anxiety and close proximity with potential triggers. These data points can help identify high-risk individuals during a crisis or during public health emergencies.	Police Call for Service data
<b>Specialized Mental Health Response use</b>	Understand police responses to mental health needs during any crisis.	Police special teams data
<b>Crime and calls for service of juveniles</b>	As school has moved out of the classroom how has juvenile crime and calls related to juveniles been impacted.	Police Record Management System
<b>Cyber bullying and hate crime</b>	This data is often unreported but working with local anti-hate or anti-bullying groups may help identify victims of cyber bullying and online hate crime as activity has moved online.	



## CompStat360 Dimension: Integrate Community and Governmental Partners

INDICATORS	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	WHERE TO GET IT?
<b>EMS Call for Service data (anonymized)</b>	Anonymized data can be used to identify hot spots related to health which can be used to target community policing response.	EMS
<b>Fire Call for Service data</b>	Fire may also have related data to identify public health hot spots.	Fire
<b>Victim location data (anonymized and generalized at the block level)</b>	Specific anonymized and generalized victim data can help identify hotspots and clusters of any public health crisis. Emerging data can be used to identify potential enforcement or community problem solving activities.	EMS, Department of Health, or the State Department of Health
<b>Food distribution sites</b>	Useful information to have and to map. May also be a potential site that could require police presence (or potentially could be a site of crime).	Public School District and potentially agencies within City Hall
<b>Regional case data</b>	Helps understand the level of the public health emergency regionally.	State Department of Health
<b>311 call information</b>	Where citizens are calling for help which may increase or change based on new behavior patterns.	311 Agency



INDICATORS	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	WHERE TO GET IT?
<b>211 call information</b>	Citizens are calling United Way for assistance with basic needs	United Way
<b>Mental health partner data (anonymized)</b>	Any macro level data on mental health data to understand the mental health impact of the crisis.	Mental Health data from partner agencies including the State and County agencies.
<b>List of businesses authorized to be open (detailed or generalized)</b>	Helpful quick reference for officers regarding enforcement.	Law Department
<b>List of businesses in violation of state orders</b>	Will be important to track for reporting purposes and for follow-up engagement.	Law Department or Police Department RMS
<b>Domestic violence service provider partners</b>	Can inform true increase in DV incidents and identify gaps for future intervention	DV Partner
<b>Medical examiner/coroner data</b>	Provides useful information on deaths (overdose, suicide, homicide) locations and toxicology beyond police response	Medical Examiner/Coroner
<b>Prosecution data</b>	Helpful in understanding charging decisions of arrested individuals (ie. with mental health issues, substance use disorder, sex trafficking)	Prosecutor RMS

## CompStat360 Dimension: Maximize Organizational Effectiveness

INDICATORS	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	WHERE TO GET IT?
<b>Infection cases within agency</b>	To report to leadership and the public, prepare for potential reimbursement, identify officer wellness response needs, and identify potential staffing needs within the agency.	Manual tracking per the agency's method.
<b>Number of officers exposed to public health issue</b>	To report to leadership and the public, prepare for potential reimbursement, identify officer wellness response needs, and identify potential staffing needs within the agency.	Manual tracking per the agency's method.
<b>Training received by the agency on the public health issue</b>	To ensure that officers know how to respond to someone experiencing symptoms in a safe manner.	Police Academy Training database
<b>Staffing levels for Police, Fire, and EMS</b>	To ensure proper response to priority needs of the agencies.	HR data
<b>Asset tracking related indicators such as car cleaning, emergency response supplies, naloxone, PPE stock levels, and others.</b>	To ensure proper safety protocols adhered to by the Police Department to minimize risk to officers and the public. Ensure all units are properly staffed with necessary equipment and supplies.	Manual tracking per the agency's method.
<b>Overtime hours</b>	If overtime is needed, it will be important to track it by how it is used. Or, overtime may need to be reduced in light of budgetary constraints.	HR data or manual tracking per the agency's method.



INDICATORS	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?	WHERE TO GET IT?
<b>Officer address and phone number database</b>	Do officers live in any identified clusters? Does the agency have a structured way to reach out to officers if needed?	HR data
<b>Police complaint and use of force data</b>	Ensure proper accountability of police during crisis response.	Internal affairs data