Justice Navigator Assessment Worksheet

This worksheet provides space for you to document the information needed to complete CPE's guidance on taking action after receiving a Justice Navigator assessment.

1 Who is experiencing disparities?

- Use your JN Summary tab to identify the racial groups experiencing disparities in police contact overall:

- Use your JN Use of Force tab to identify the racial groups experiencing disparities in use of force incidents:

  → What level of disparities remain after accounting for neighborhood-level factors such as poverty and crime?

- Use your JN Vehicle stops tab* to identify the racial groups experiencing disparities in vehicle stops:

→ Are those same groups or different groups experiencing disparities in:

... Searches at these stops?

... Outcomes of these stops?

- Use your JN Pedestrian stops tab* to identify the racial groups experiencing disparities in pedestrian stops:

→ What level of disparities remain after accounting for community-level factors?

→ Are those same groups or different groups experiencing disparities in:

... Searches at these stops?

... Outcomes of these stops?

- Note the feedback you receive from community members about their experiences with policing:

* If your department is subject to California's RIPA, "Vehicle Stops" and "Pedestrian Stops" are replaced with "Traffic Stops" and "Non-Traffic Stops" respectively throughout the assessment.

2 Which stop reasons are associated with disparities?

- Use your JN Vehicle stops tab* to identify the reasons which are more often recorded in stops of groups experiencing racial disparities:

  → Which stop reasons are most often recorded overall?

- Note any patterns in narrative explanations of stops:

- Note any patterns in deployment patterns across neighborhoods:

- Note any patterns in dispatch records:

* If your department is subject to California's RIPA, "Vehicle Stops" and "Pedestrian Stops" are replaced with "Traffic Stops" and "Non-Traffic Stops" respectively throughout the assessment.

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3 Are there common characteristics of stops that appear unproductive?

- Use your JN Vehicle stops tab* to identify racial groups that are searched more frequently:

  → Are these searches equally or less likely to result in the discovery of contraband than searches of White people?

- Use your JN Pedestrian stops tab* to identify racial groups that are searched more frequently:

  → Are these searches equally or less likely to result in the discovery of contraband than searches of White people?

- Note any patterns in relevant spreadsheet-based data or in narrative descriptions of stops:

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4 Which types of force are most commonly used?

- Use your JN Use of Force tab to identify the force types that are most commonly recorded:

  → What force types are most often used against people in racial groups that are experiencing disparities in the frequency of use of force?

  → Which force types are of most concern to the community?

- Note any policies and training that contain vague, ambiguous, or general language, or that do not reflect the values of the department and the communities it serves:

- Note any patterns associated with a force type in use of force reports:

5 Do officer- or unit-level differences appear to contribute to observed disparities?

- Use your JN Use of Force tab to identify:

  → Are disparities consistent among most work units?

  → Are disparities more severe within a specific work unit or units?

- Use your JN Vehicle Stops tab* to identify:

  → Are disparities consistent among most work units?

  → Are disparities more severe within a specific work unit or units?

- Use your JN Pedestrian stops tab* to identify:

→ Are disparities consistent among most work units?

→ Are disparities more severe within a specific work unit or units?

→ Do officer-level differences appear to contribute to racial disparities in pedestrian (or "non-traffic") stops, or are disparities consistent among many officers?

- Use your JN Calls for Service and Officer-Initiated Activity tab to identify:

→ Do officers take more time on average to respond to calls for service in areas with higher levels of poverty?

→ If so, do specific work units or officer assignments contribute differently to observed differences in call response times?

- Note relevant community context for unit-level disparities provided by officers and community members:

- Note any deployment patterns or enforcement priorities, across the department or within specific work unit assignments, that that may contribute to observed disparities:

- Note what officer focus groups and surveys reveal about officers' feelings about reporting misconduct and aggressive enforcement action:

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6 Are there any deployment patterns or enforcement priorities that may contribute to observed disparities?

- Use your JN Calls for Service and Officer-Initiated Activity tab to identify:

→ Are the types of activities that officers record initiating themselves generally aligned with the types of enforcement requested via calls for service?

→ If not, which event types have the largest differences between recorded officer-initiated activities and calls for service?

→ Do certain areas of the jurisdiction have higher levels of officer-initiated activities relative to the number of calls for service?

→ If so, do these areas generally have a higher proportion of residents in the racial groups that are experiencing disparities in stops or use of force?

→ Are there certain types of calls for service or officer-initiated activities that may be contributing to inequitable deployment patterns or enforcement priorities?

→ Do officers generally enforce more low-level offenses (*e.g.*, public order concerns, nuisances, suspicious behavior) in neighborhoods with a higher proportion of Black residents or higher levels of poverty?

→ How often do officers record being involved in or responding to reports of people experiencing mental health crises?

- Note any call types that may not require an armed response, or that may be better addressed by using appropriate non-police responders, co-response models, or other community resources:

- Note any policies, deployment patterns, or enforcement priorities that may drive higher rates of police contact in certain areas, such as neighborhoods with a higher proportion of residents experiencing disparities or with higher poverty levels:

- Note any patterns in officer timesheets and any specific policies that could be contributing to officer fatigue: