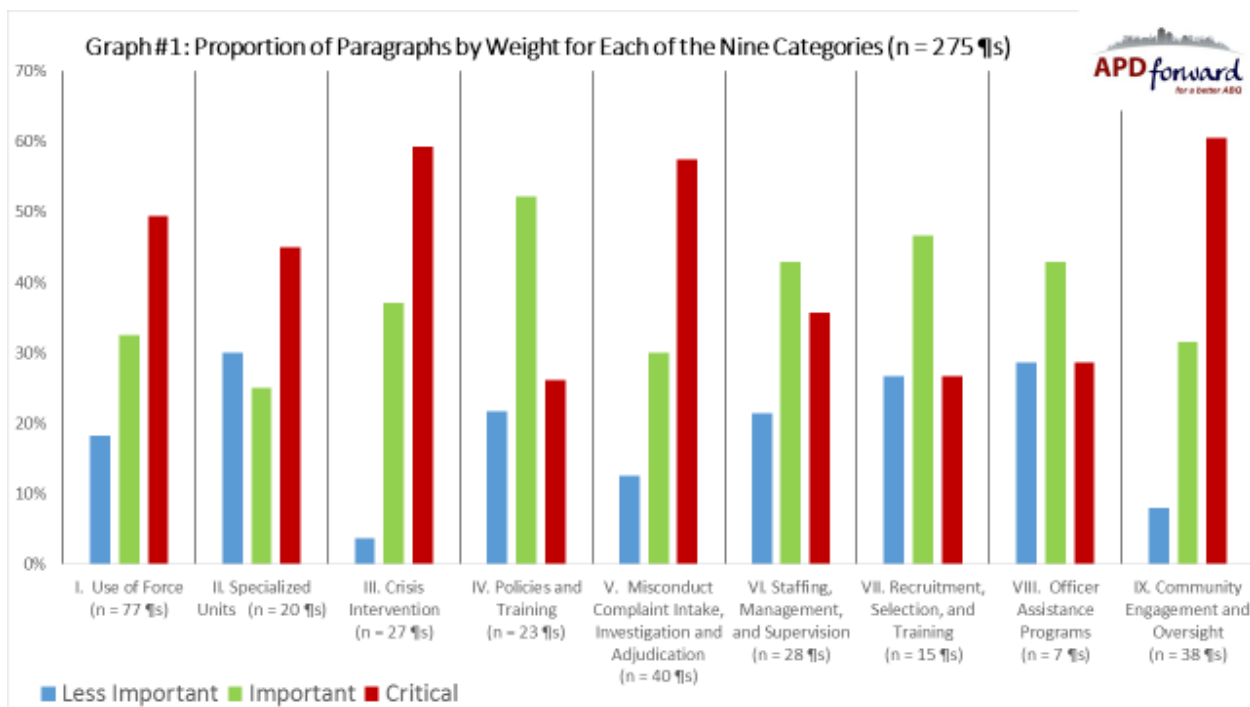


APD Forward Data Project

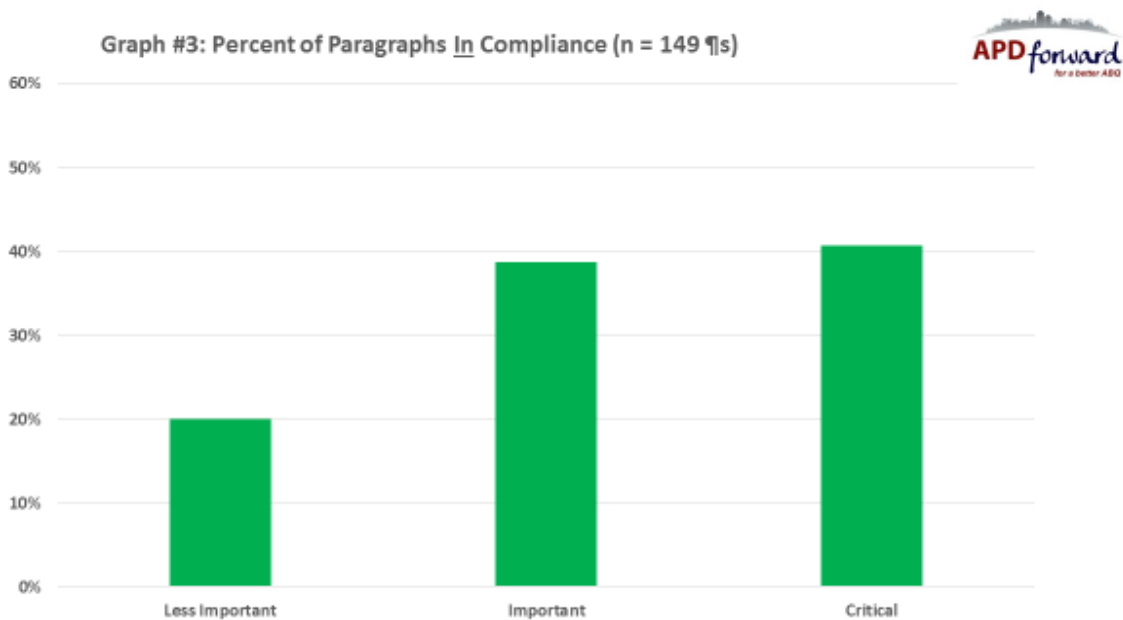
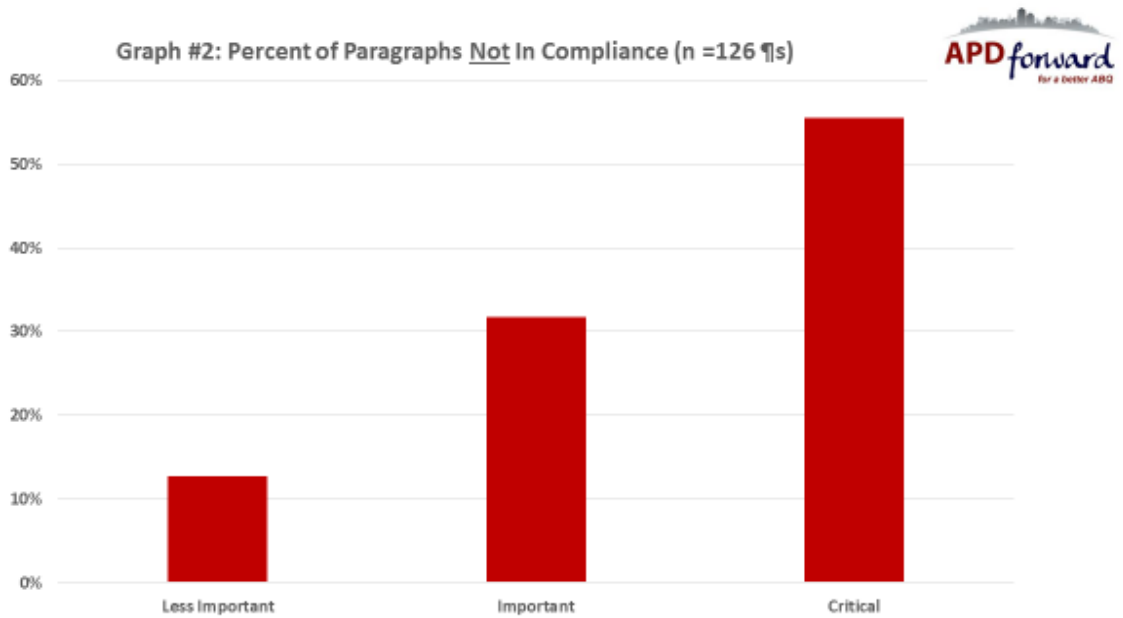
The goal of the Court Approved Settlement Agreement (CASA) is to ensure that APD develops policies and implements practices necessary to establish and maintain a constitutionally viable police agency. As the Monitoring Team has noted in each report, “...every provision of the CASA is aimed, directly or indirectly, at achieving this goal.” The APD Forward Coalition recognizes that each of the paragraphs in the CASA are important to the overall reform process; however, some paragraphs are more important than others. Further, some paragraphs are simpler to implement than others.¹ The fact that not all of the CASA paragraphs are equal is reflected in the Monitoring Team’s admonitions to APD in their Fifth and Sixth reports where they state, “The easy work is done. Much remains to be accomplished, and it is some of the most difficult work in policing.”

While the Independent Monitor’s reports are critical for tracking APD’s progress in complying with individual components of the CASA, we have struggled to understand how APD is doing with regard to the most essential elements of reform. To aid our understanding, the APD Forward Coalition developed a scheme for weighting each of the CASA’s paragraphs according to its overall importance in addressing the Department’s “pattern and practice” of excessive use of force. We assigned a value of “1” to the “Less Important” paragraphs (18% of total CASA paragraphs), a value of “2” to the “Important” paragraphs (35% of paragraphs), and a value of “3” to those paragraphs deemed “Critical” to the reform process (47% of paragraphs). Using the compliance scores assigned by the Monitor in IMR-6, we are able to assess APD’s progress on the elements of reform that matter the most. Graph #1 shows the proportion of paragraphs deemed less important, important, and critical for each of the nine sections of the CASA.



¹ For example, Paragraph 32 simply requires officers to keep Electronic Control Weapons in their weak-side holster while Paragraph 14 requires APD to abide by a set of nine detailed Use of Force Principles, each of which has far-reaching implications for policy development, training and officer supervision.

The overall results are illuminating. As Graph #2 shows, APD’s highest rates of noncompliance correspond with the “Critical” and “Important” elements of reform, while compliance is highest among those “Less Important” paragraphs.² Graph #3 shows that of the 149 paragraphs the Monitor has deemed in compliance, 40% of those paragraphs are “Critical” to the reform process.



² We acknowledge that a degree of subjectivity may inform our weighting scheme. However our findings would seem to confirm the Monitoring Team’s conclusion that “the easy work is done” and the “most difficult work” remains. In our opinion, it is also the most essential work.