1. **How Predictive Policing Software Works**
   a. Crime maps are used to station police in places crime might occur based on weather, location, recent issues, nearby bars or public transportation stops, etcetera.

2. **Websites and Apps for Sharing Crime and Safety Have Become Outlets for Racial Profiling**
   a. Racial profiling increases on apps intended to limit crime by reporting a correlation between race and crime, but can be limited by improving provided data.

3. **Is Predictive Policing the Law-Enforcement Tactic of the Future?**
   a. Predictive policing stops repeat crimes and identifies likely crime locations, but is expensive, data could be flawed/incomplete, and overpolicing and racial targeting could increase.

4. **Interactive Predictive Policing Program in South Pasadena, California**
   a. This program fairly accurately shows types of crimes, their most likely future times and locations, and a suggested officer route to anyone given the link.

5. **How Big Data is Helping the NYPD Solve Crimes Faster**
   a. Situational awareness systems collect and analyze city records, data from sensors, and reports from citizens to identify, prevent, and resolve public safety issues and crimes.

6. **Algorithms in the Criminal Justice System**
   a. Predictive algorithms are unregulated and widely varied, sometimes incorporate racial targeting and inaccurate, incomplete, or ineffectively compared data, and often play powerful roles in court.

7. **Machine Bias**
   a. Predictive algorithms are relied upon in many states to determine sentences, despite being repeatedly shown to rank black defendants as higher risk than white defendants.

8. **Response to ProPublica article**
   a. ProPublica’s findings are inaccurate, the Cox survival model proves that risk scales showing the likelihood of recidivism are not overpredicted nor underpredicted for black defendants.

9. **ProPublica rejoinder to developer’s response**
   a. Northpointe overpredicts for black defendants and underpredicts for white defendants, which damages the futures of incorrectly judged black defendants more that incorrectly judged white defendants.