POLICY STEPS FOR RACIALLY-EQUITABLE POLICING

Dr. Rashawn Ray
David M. Rubenstein Fellow, The Brookings Institution
Professor of Sociology, University of Maryland
Director, Lab for Applied Social Science Research (LASSR)
Email: rray@brookings.edu
Twitter: @SociologistRay
Fatal police shootings and population size by ethnic group
Total shootings reported between Jan 2015 and Mar 2021

- **Population**
- **Killed in police shootings**

- **White**: 60.1% of population, 45.4% killed
- **African-American**: 13.4% of population, 23.8% killed
- **Hispanic**: 18.5% of population, 16.7% killed

Note: Remaining fatal shootings among other minorities or unknown ethnicities

Source: US Census Bureau, Washington Post police shootings database
Police kill a disproportionate number of black people

- US population: 13% Black, 17% Hispanic, 63% White
- All people killed by police: 31%
- People killed by policing while not attacking: 12%
- People killed by policing while attacking: 46%
Reported violent crime rate in the United States from 1990 to 2016

Source
FBI
© Statista 2018

Additional Information:
United States; 1990 to 2016
Police Violence and Community Violence are Independent Issues

Violent crime levels in U.S. cities did not appear to make it any more or less likely for police to kill people in 2015.

Police killings data from Jan 1 through Dec 15, 2015
Civilian Payouts for Police Misconduct

Walter Scott, $6.5 Million, North Charleston
Freddie Gray, $6.4 Million, Baltimore
Alton Sterling—Protesters given settlements for wrongful arrests
Sandra Bland—$1.9 Million, Walter County, TX
Korryn Gaines’ son—$32 Million, Baltimore
Civilian Payouts for Police Misconduct

Tamir Rice-$6 Million, Cleveland

Sam Dubose-$5.3 Million and free education for children, University of Cincinnati

Laquan McDonald-$5 Million, Chicago

Michael Brown, $1.5 Million, Ferguson, MO
The Impact of Stop & Frisk

The New York City Police Department’s (NYPD) aggressive stop-and-frisk practices are having a profound effect on communities across the city. Here is a snapshot of that impact compiled in part from 2011 NYPD data.

*In 2011, there were 605,724 stops performed by the NYPD.

*The use of stops has increased by more than 600% since Bloomberg came into office in 2002.

- 6% of stops resulted in arrests
- 6% of stops led to a summons
- 88% of stops led to nothing

56% of all stops involved frisks.

Percentage of stops by race

- 9% WHITE
- 33% LATINO
- 51% BLACK

# of times force used by officers (by race of victim)

- 9,765 BLACK
- 53,107 LATINO
- 76,483 WHITE

As a result of discriminatory policing practices like stop and frisk, New Yorkers feel as if their communities are under siege. To learn more about the human impact of these practices, visit www.stopandfrisk.org

The information contained in this website does not reflect any of the conductive, ethical or inappropriate that has been presented by plaintiffs in Belkis v. People's City of New York, No. 1:04-CV-1044 (S.D. N.Y.).
No-knock warrants are routinely granted
Police must announce

Not routinely granted, but forcible entry allowed under exigent circumstances
**Figure 1**
Majority of SWAT Deployments for Drug Searches (2011-2012)

- **Drug Searches**: 62%
- **Other**: 28%
- **Unknown**: 9%

*Source: Data provided by local law enforcement agencies for ACLU investigation.*
FIGURE 4
Racial Disparity in SWAT Deployments for Drug Searches (2011-2012)

Source: Data provided by local law enforcement agencies for ACLU investigation.
FIGURE 5
Racial Disparity in SWAT Deployment by Type (2011-2012)

Number of Individuals Impacted

- Hostage/Barricade/Shooter
- Search Warrant Executed

- White
- Latino
- Black

Source: Data provided by local law enforcement agencies for ACLU investigation.
At the state level, blacks are about 6.5 times as likely as whites to be incarcerated for drug-related crimes.

Source: BLS n.d.c; Carson 2015; Census Bureau n.d.; FBI 2015; authors’ calculations.
VIOLENT CRIME CLEARANCE RATE IS UNACCEPTABLE

About 38% of murders, 66% of rapes, 70% of robberies, and 47% of aggravated assaults go uncleared every year.”
“African American and Latino neighborhoods wait much longer for a police officer to be dispatched after an emergency 911 call, have fewer officers assigned to minority districts for each emergency call than predominantly white neighborhoods and that minority neighborhoods continue to have more violent crimes per officer than white neighborhoods.”

ACLU Illinois
VIRTUAL REALITY DECISION-MAKING PROGRAM

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
BLENDDED REALITY CENTER
MPowering the State
Visual computing for healthcare and training

LAB FOR
APPLIED SOCIAL
SCIENCES RESEARCH
VIRTUAL REALITY
DE-ESCALATION TRAINING
15% reduction in use of force
Policy Implications
POLICY STEPS FOR EQUITABLE POLICING

✓ Restructure civil payouts for police misconduct
✓ Civilian representation on the police misconduct trial board
✓ Advanced De-escalation Training
✓ Bad Apple List and Good Apple Protections
✓ Reallocate Funding
✓ Mandatory housing subsidies for officers
Thank you!

Dr. Rashawn Ray
@SociologistRay

BROOKINGS
RESTRICTIVE USE OF FORCE POLICIES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH FEWER POLICE KILLINGS

PERCENT FEWER POLICE KILLINGS PER CAPITA FOR POLICE DEPARTMENTS WITH EACH POLICY IMPLEMENTED

-25% Requires officer exhaust all other means before shooting
-25% Requires comprehensive reporting
-22% Bans chokeholds & strangleholds
-19% Has use of force continuum
-15% Requires de-escalation
-9% Duty to intervene
-8% Restricts shooting at moving vehicles
-5% Requires warning before shooting

CAMPAIGN ZERO | POLICE USE OF FORCE POLICY ANALYSIS

READ MORE AT USEOFFORCEPROJECT.ORG


FEARLESS IDEAS