

POLICY STEPS FOR RACIALLY-EQUITABLE POLICING

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BROOKINGS

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US police killings by year



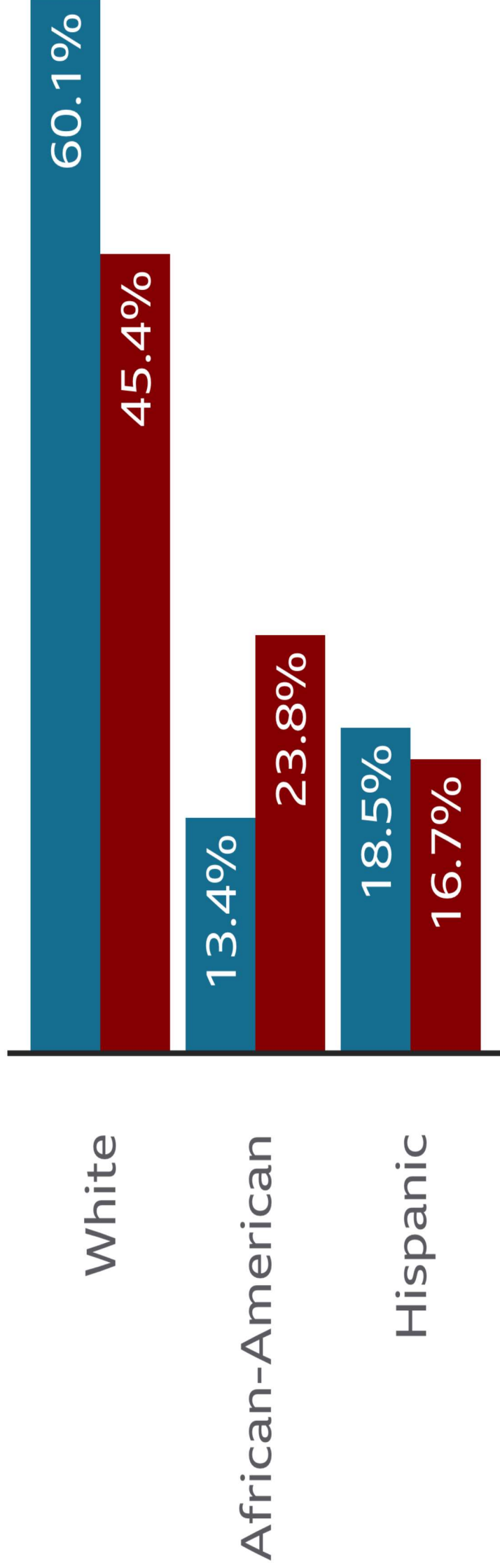
Sources: Mapping Police Violence

TRT WORLD

Fatal police shootings and population size by ethnic group

Total shootings reported between Jan 2015 and Mar 2021

■ Population ■ Killed in police shootings

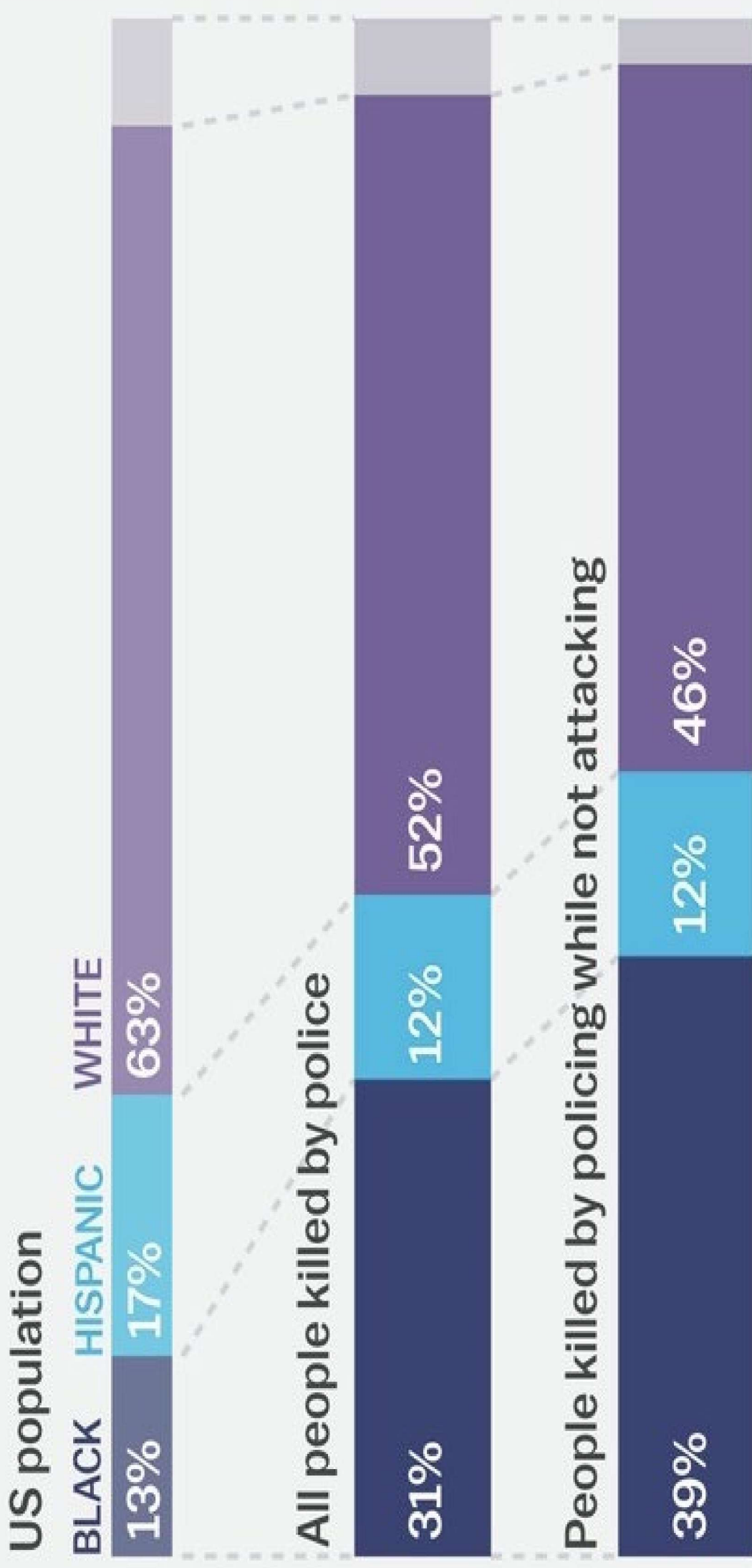


Note: Remaining fatal shootings among other minorities or unknown ethnicities

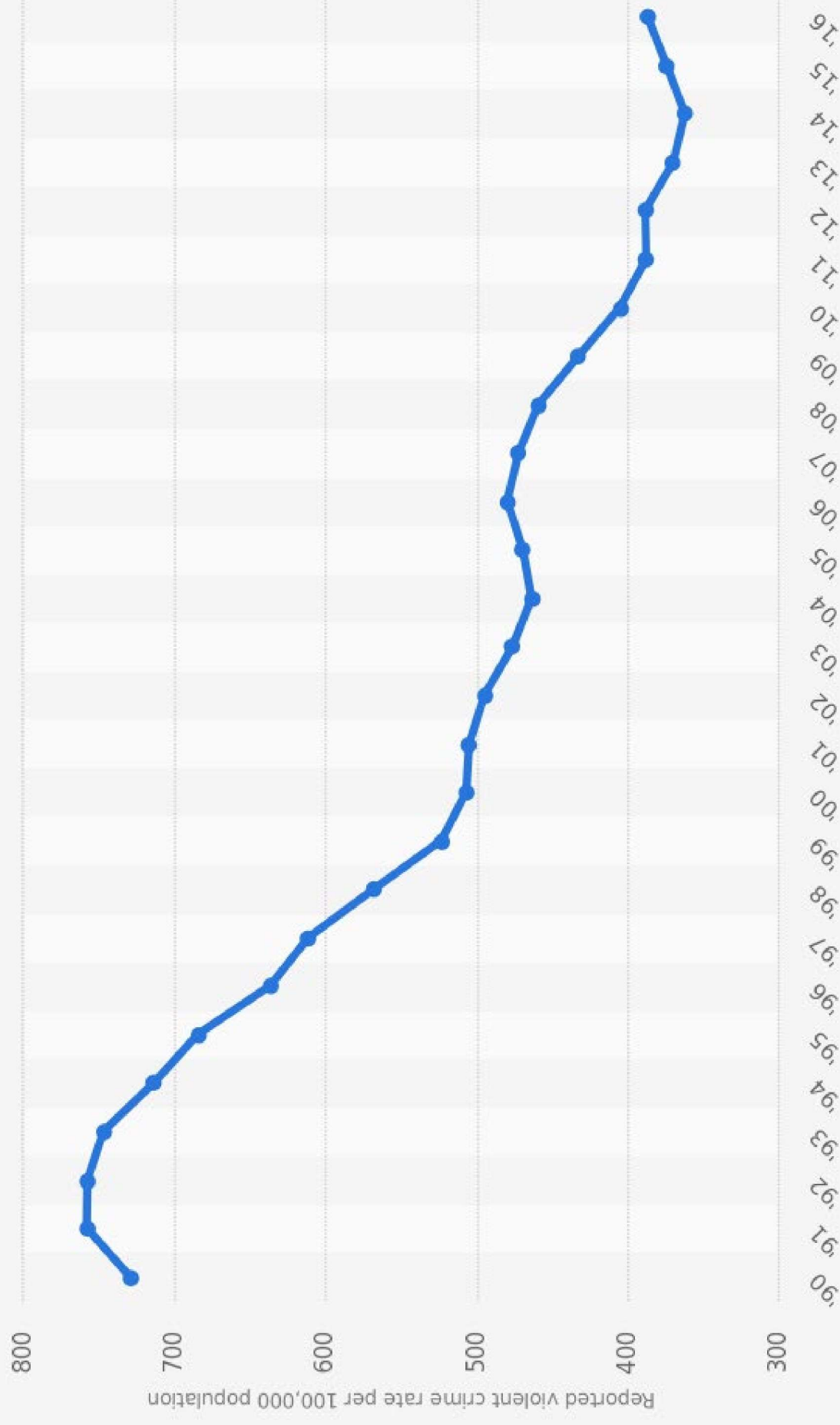
Source: US Census Bureau, Washington Post police shootings database

BBC

Police kill a disproportionate number of black people



Reported violent crime rate in the United States from 1990 to 2016



Source
FBI
© Statista 2018

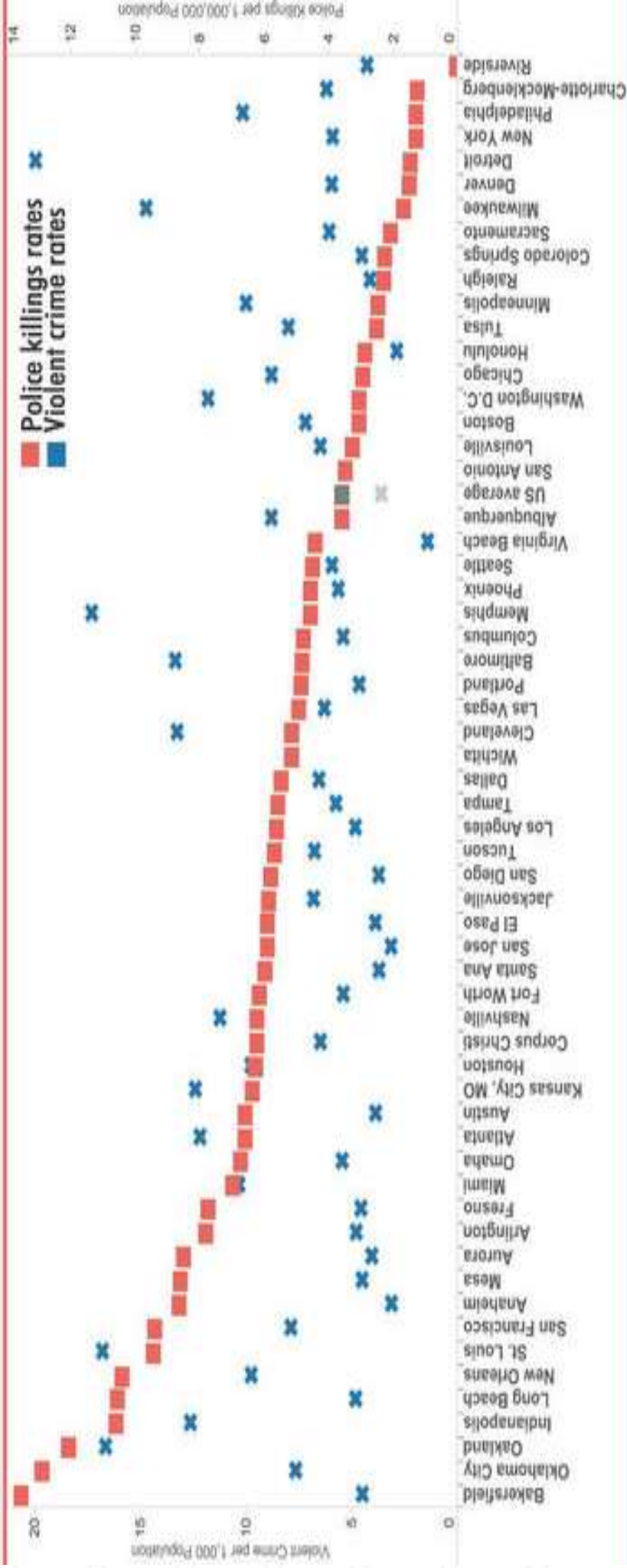
Additional Information:
United States; 1990 to 2016



MAPPING POLICE VIOLENCE

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.



Source: MappingPoliceViolence.org; US Census 2014; FBI Uniform Crime Report 2014
Police killings data from Jan 1 through Dec 15, 2015

Civilian Payouts for Police Misconduct



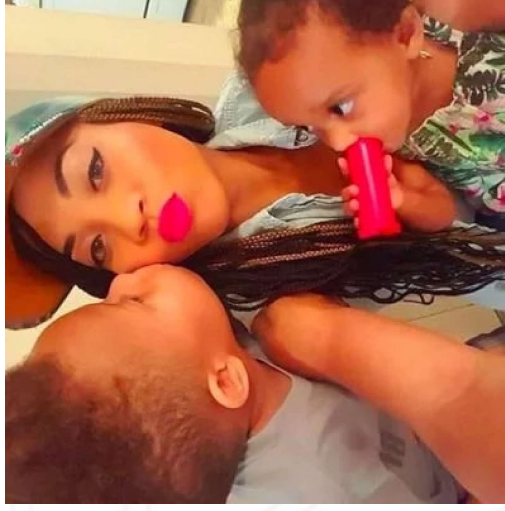
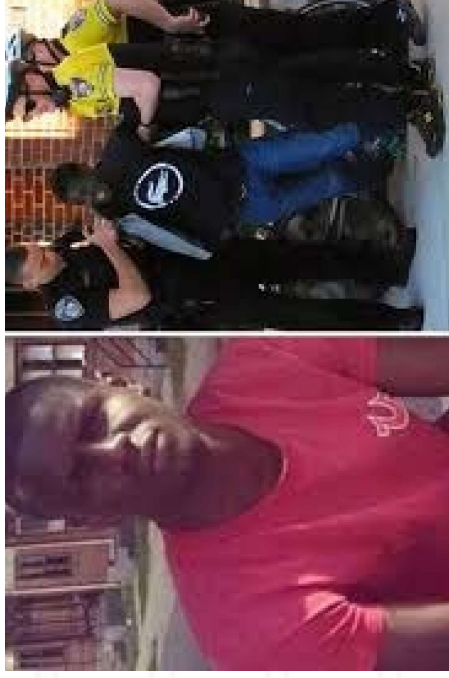
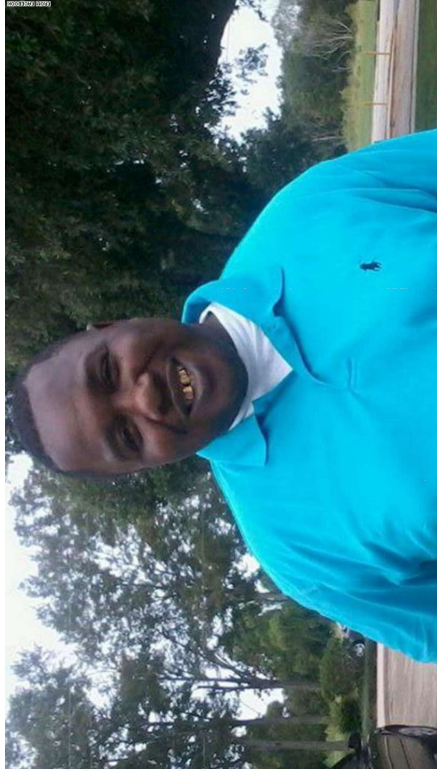
Walter Scott, \$6.5 Million, North Charleston

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





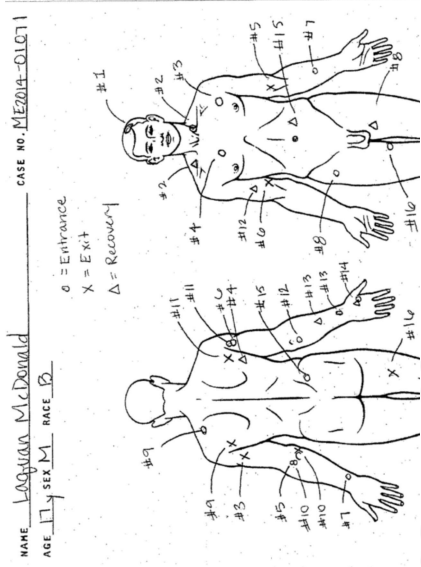
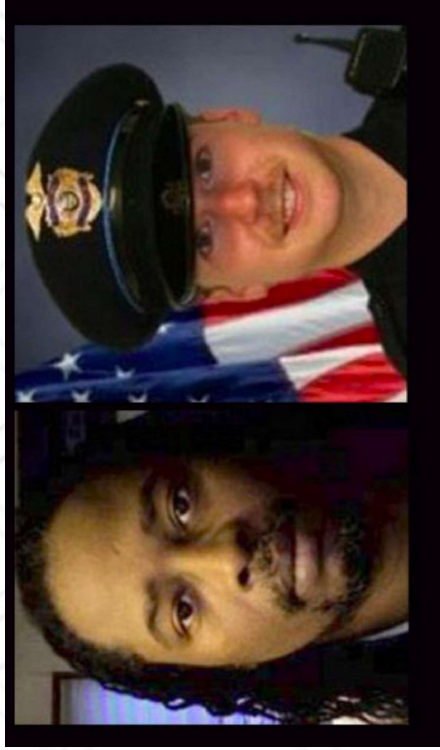
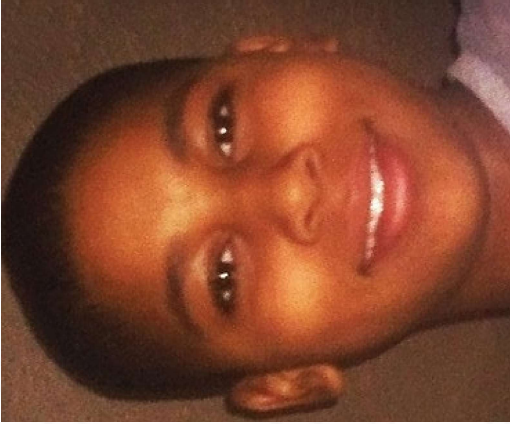
Civilian Payouts for Police Misconduct

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.



The information contained on this website does not reflect any of the conclusions, evidence or arguments that will be presented by plaintiffs in the lawsuit Floyd v. City of New York, 08 Civ. 1034 (SAB) (SDNY).

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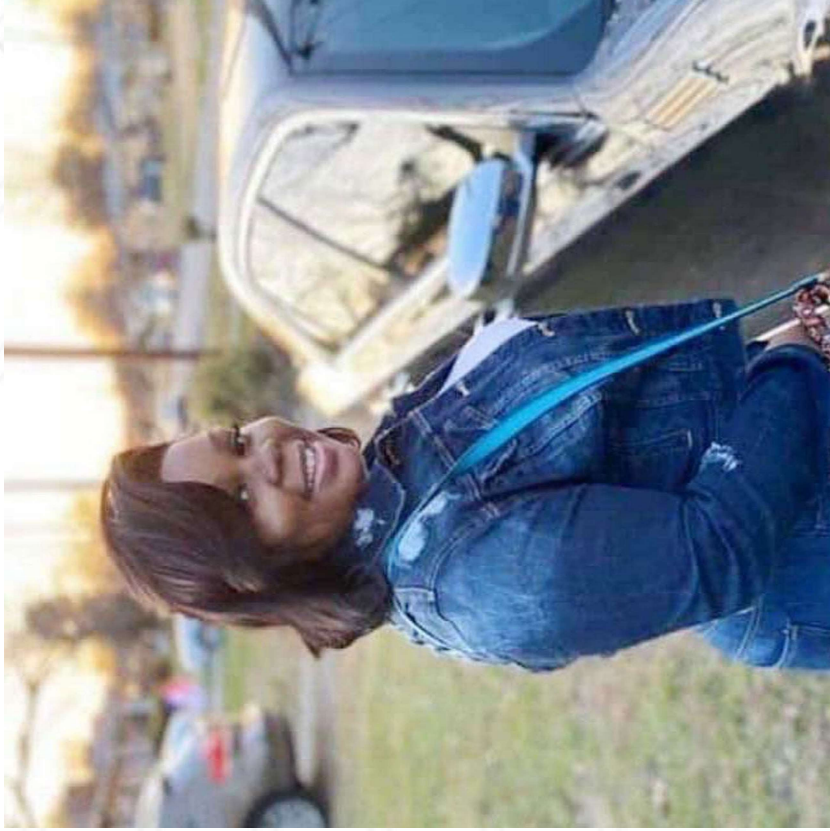


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NO-KNOCK WARRANTS



Breonna Taylor
#SayHerName

No-knock warrants are routinely granted

Police must announce

Not routinely granted, but forcible entry allowed under exigent circumstances

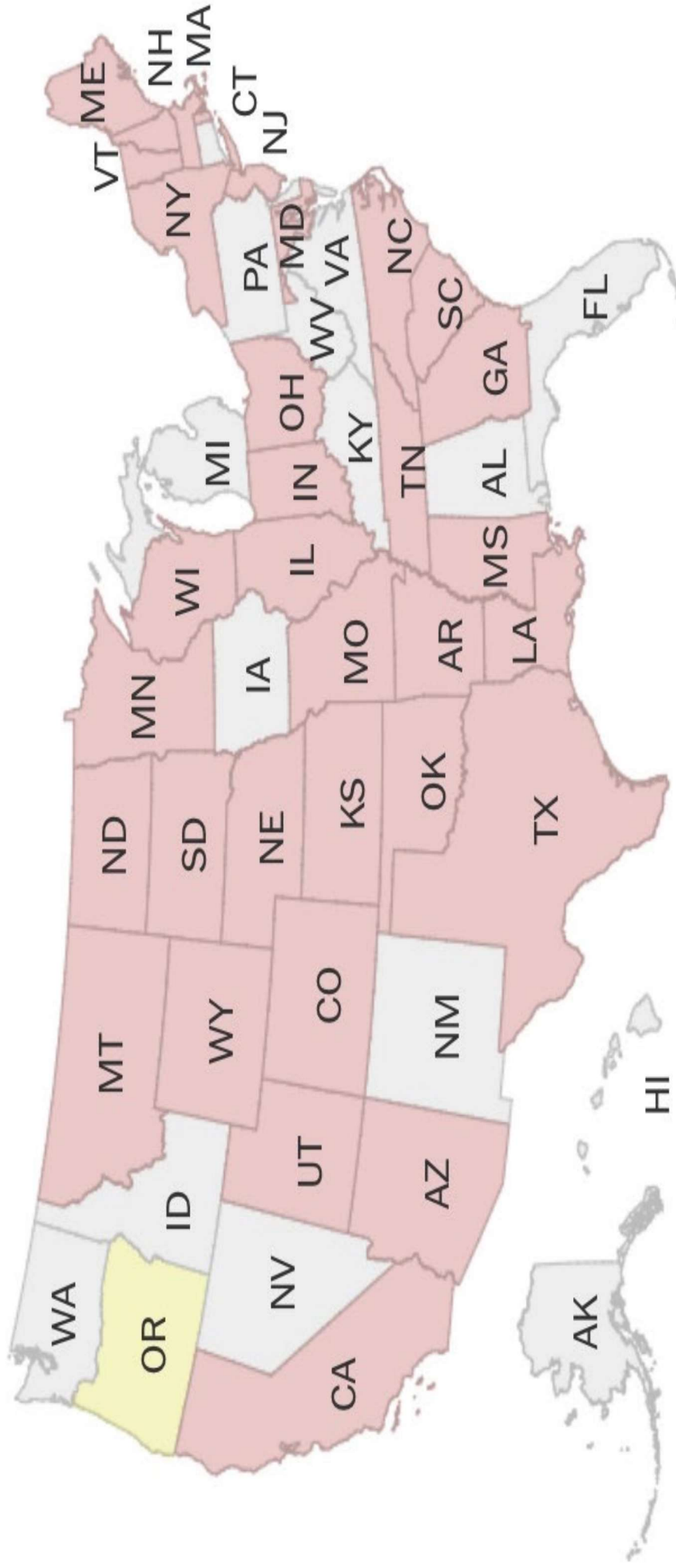
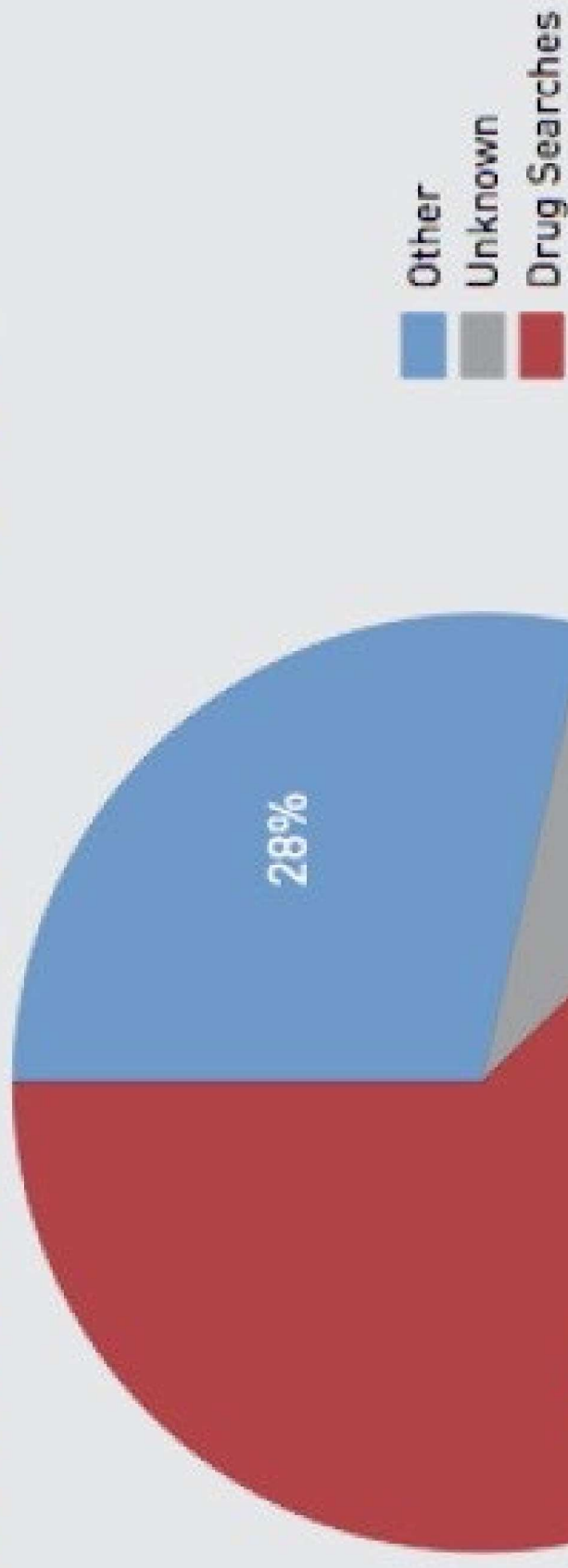


FIGURE 1

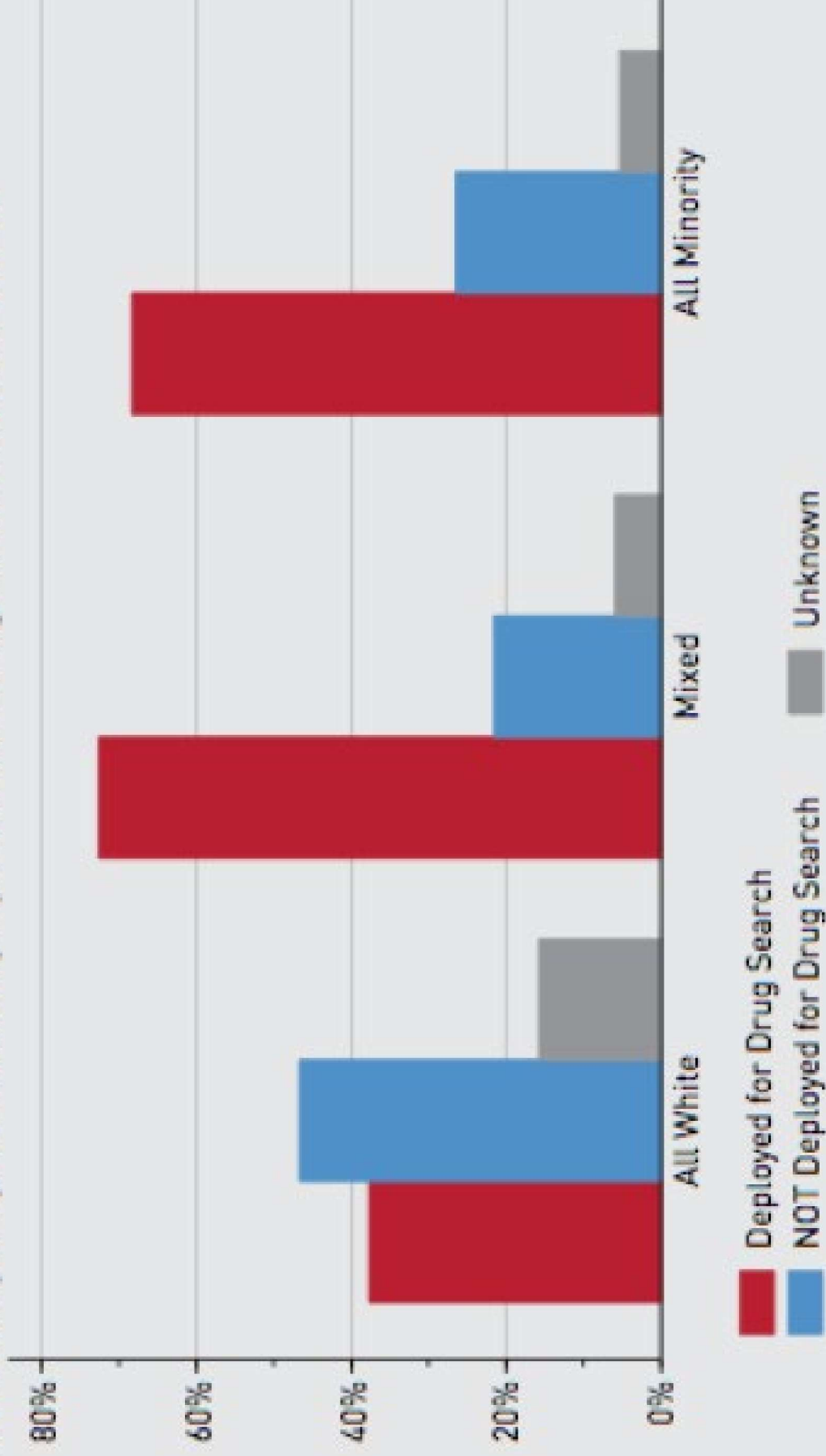
Majority of SWAT Deployments for Drug Searches (2011-2012)



Source: Data provided by local law enforcement agencies for ACLU investigation.

FIGURE 4

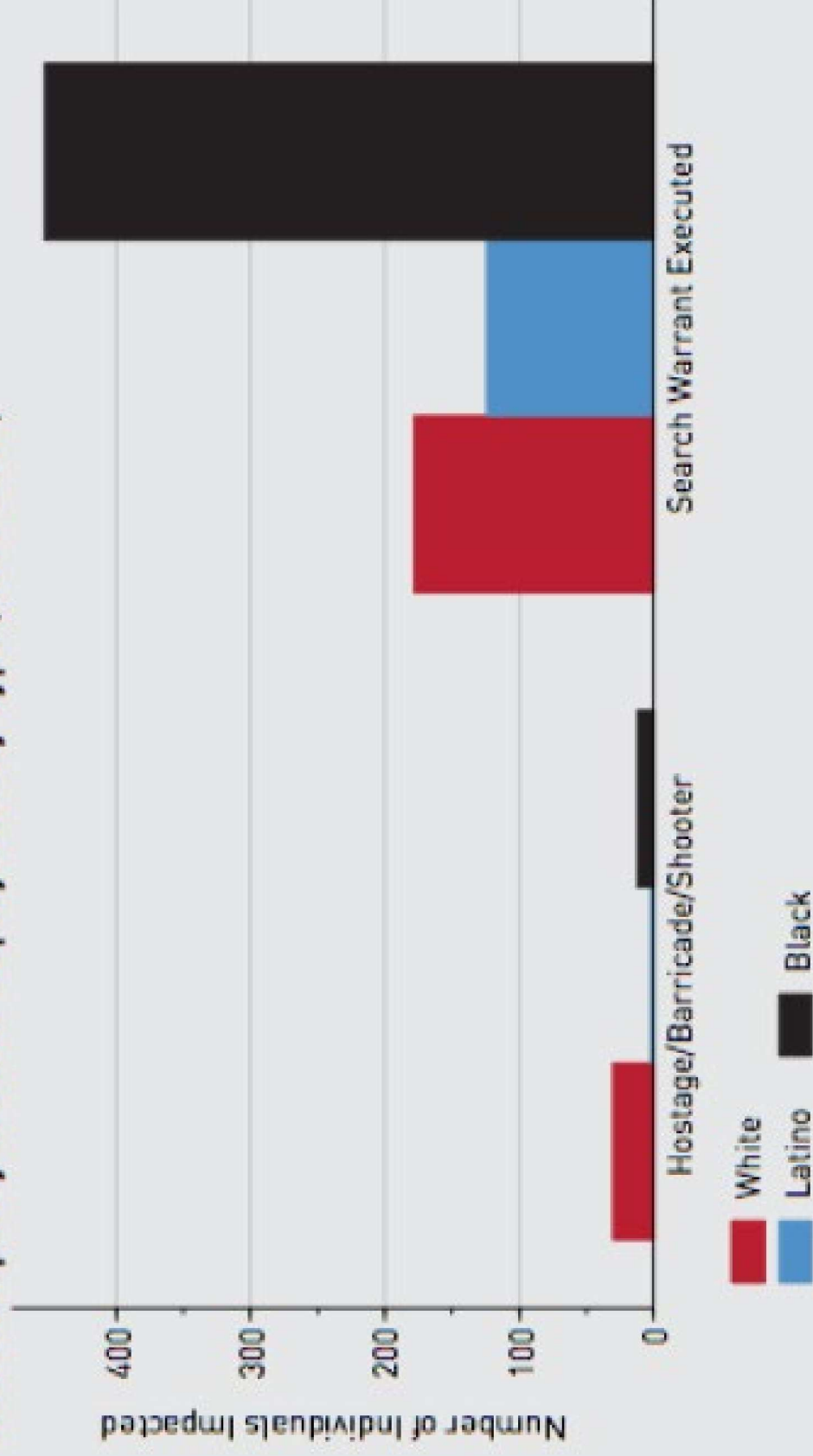
Racial Disparity in SWAT Deployments for Drug Searches (2011-2012)



Source: Data provided by local law enforcement agencies for ACLU investigation.

FIGURE 5

Racial Disparity in SWAT Deployment by Type (2011-2012)

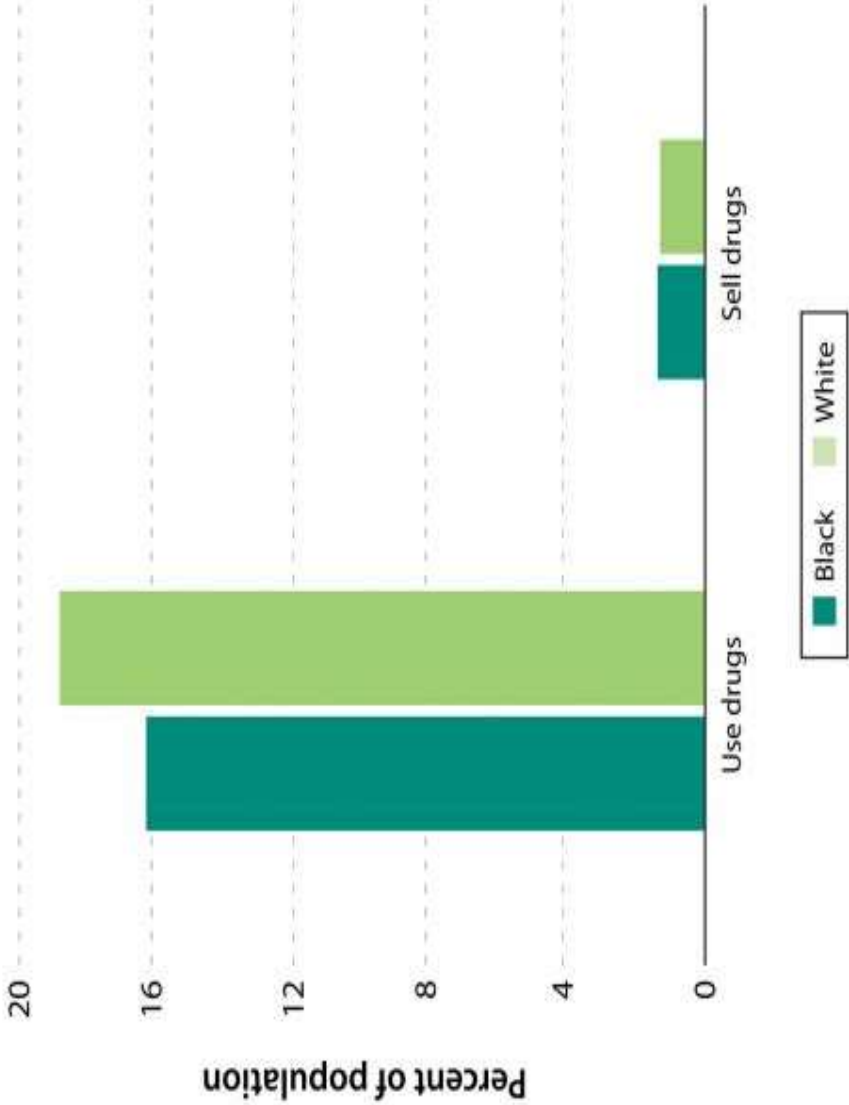


Source: Data provided by local law enforcement agencies for ACLU investigation.

FIGURE 6A.

Rates of Drug Use and Sales, by Race

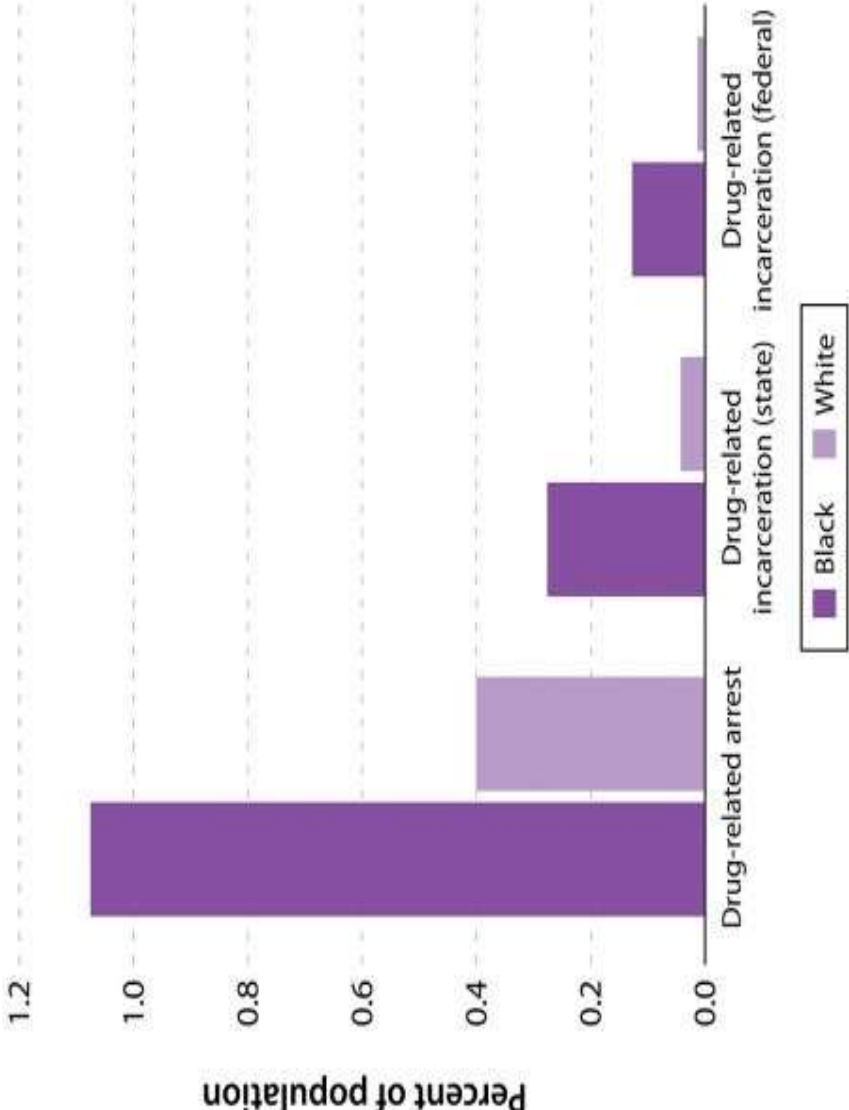
At the state level, blacks are about 6.5 times as likely as whites to be incarcerated for drug-related crimes.



Source: BLS n.d.c; Carson 2015; Census Bureau n.d.; FBI 2015; authors' calculations.

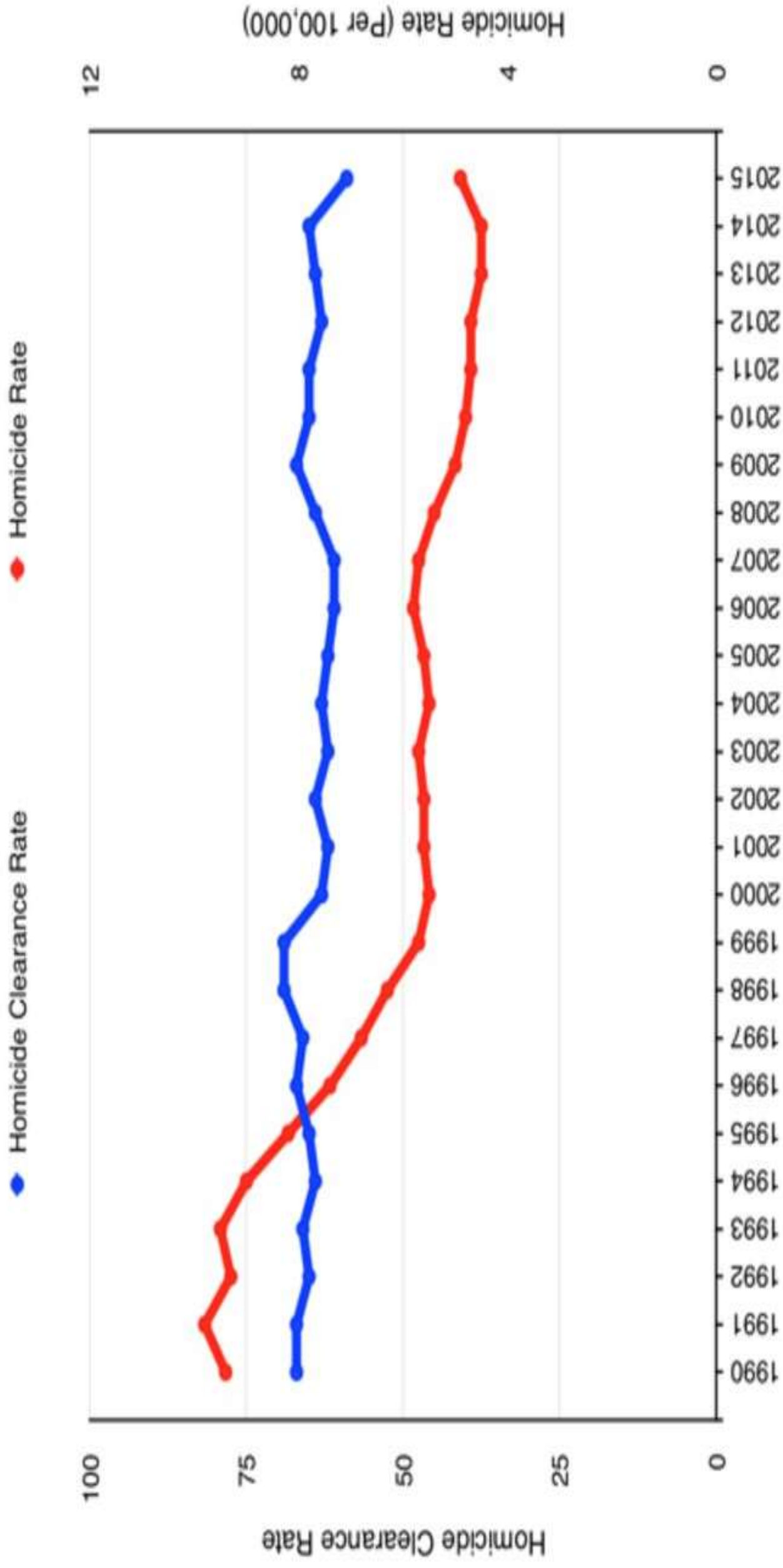
FIGURE 6B.

Rates of Drug-Related Criminal Justice Measures, by Race



VIOLENT CRIME CLEARANCE RATE IS UNACCEPTABLE

About 38% of murders, 66% of rapes, 70% of robberies, and 47% of aggravated assaults go unclear every year.”



RESPONSE TIMES

“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

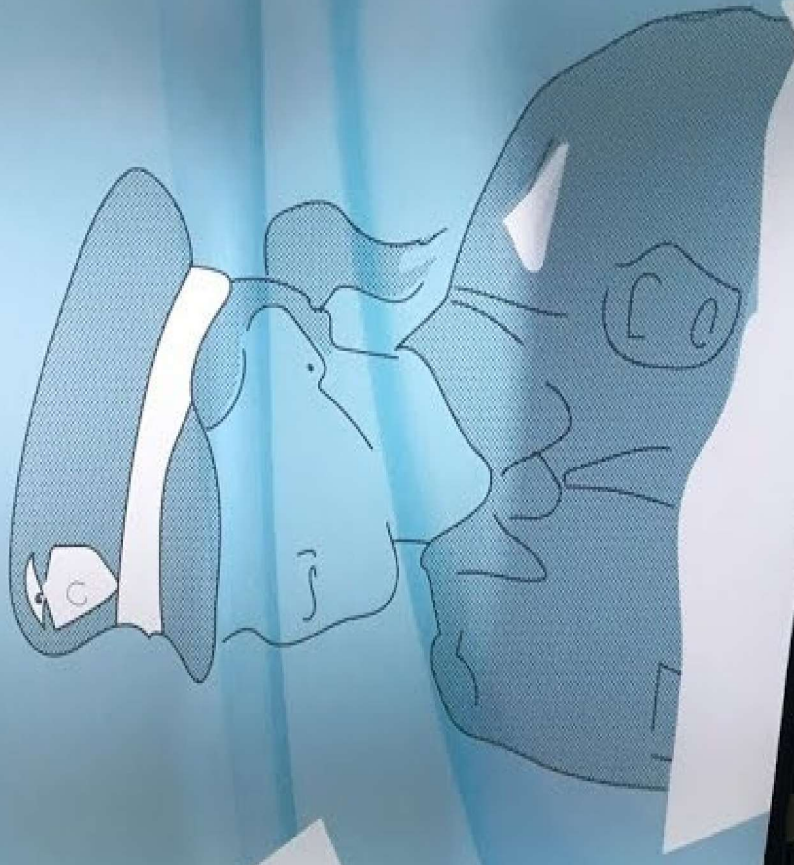
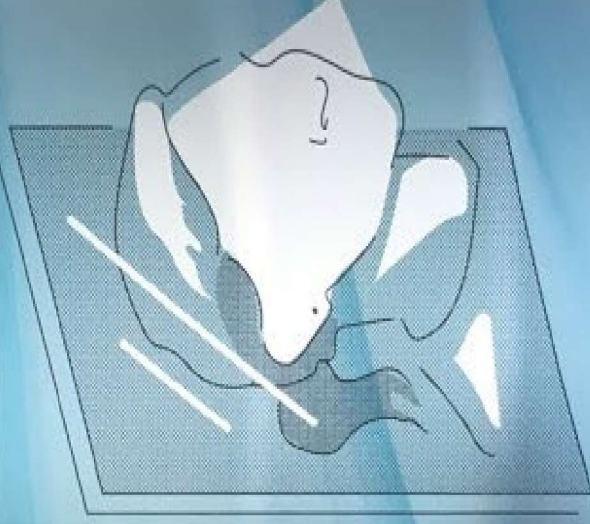


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BLENDED REALITY CENTER
EMPOWERING THE STATE

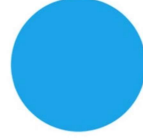
Visual computing for healthcare and training



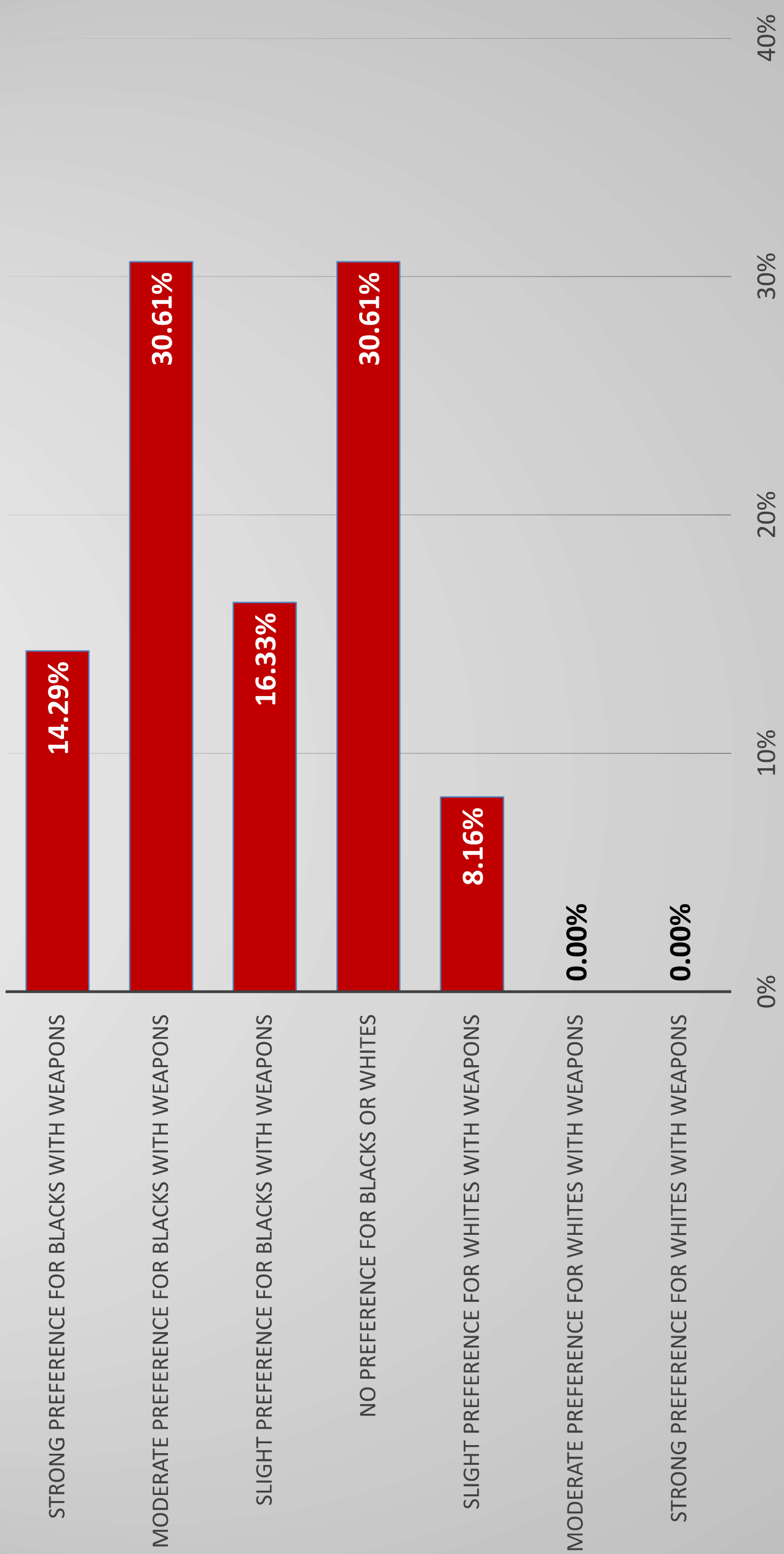
LAB FOR
APPLIED SOCIAL
SCIENCES RESEARCH



Google



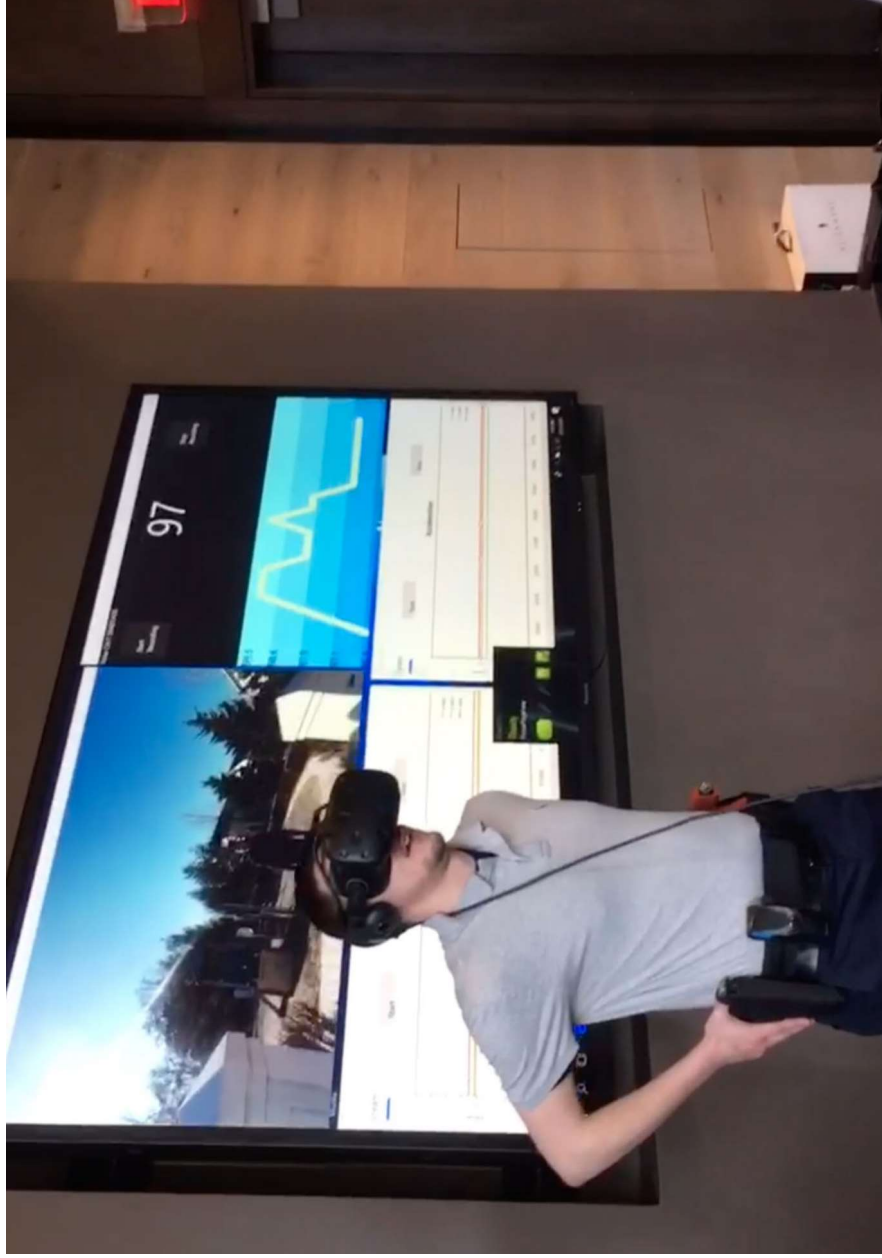
IMPLICIT BIAS AMONG POLICE OFFICERS



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!

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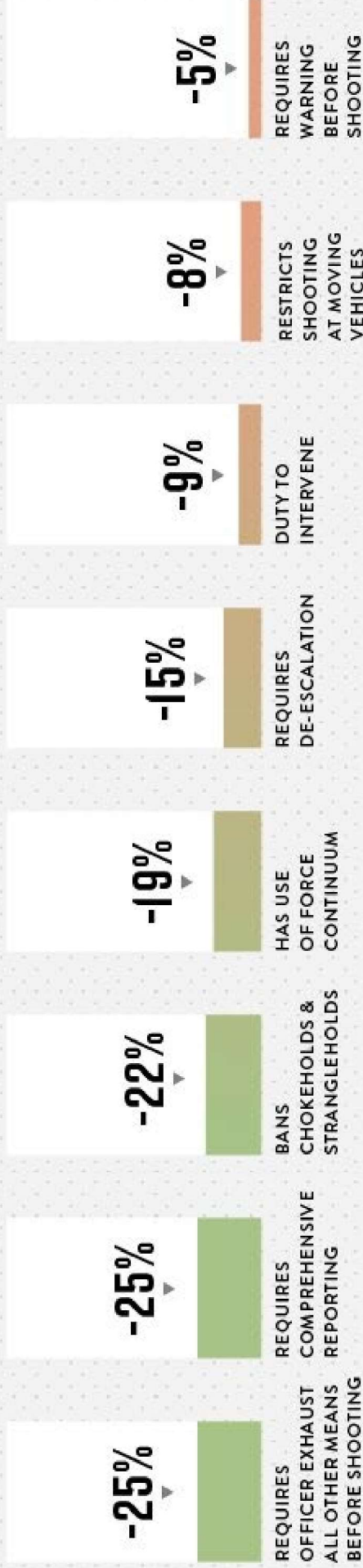
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RESTRICTIVE USE OF FORCE POLICIES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH **FEWER POLICE KILLINGS**

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



CAMPAIGN ZERO

POLICE USE OF FORCE
POLICY ANALYSIS

READ MORE AT [USEOFFORCEPROJECT.ORG](https://useofforceproject.org)

Sources: Useofforceproject.org, The Guardian's 'The Counted' Database, FBI UCR 2012