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- **Some considerations for your annotated bibs:**
 - Overview
 - Theory and/or Framework
 - Methods and Analyses
 - Sample size
 - Analytic techniques
 - Findings
 - Implications

—

Not Annotated Yet

- Cook, Scott J., and David Fortunato. "The politics of police data: State legislative capacity and the transparency of state and substate agencies." *American Political Science Review* 117, no. 1 (2023): 280-295.

Aaron J. Kivisto, Bradley Ray, Peter L. Phalen, "Firearm Legislation and Fatal Police Shootings in the United States", *American Journal of Public Health* 107, no. 7 (July 1, 2017): pp. 1068-1075. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2017.303770>

This article talks about stricter firearm legislation and its effect on fatal police encounters. This journal did a controlled tested for sociodemographic factors as well, in which they found that "states in the top quartile of legislative strength had a 51% lower incidence rate than did states in the lowest quartile. It would be interesting to analyze the states with stricter gun laws and. For example, a counterargument for cop city would be to suggest strengthening background checks, promoting safe storage, and reducing gun trafficking as a means to reduce fatal police encounters in Atlanta instead of adding 'adding more security'. This article will help buffer the proposal section where we demand the money should go in place of cop city. This analysis is limited to state level. It does not analyze the regional effects of firearm legislation. -doesn't matter because we are studying U.S.

Barber, Catherine, et al. "Homicides by Police: Comparing Counts from the National Violent Death ..." Homicides by Police: Comparing Counts From the National Violent Death Reporting System, Vital Statistics, and Supplementary Homicide Reports, *American Journal of Public Health (AJPH)*, May 2016, <https://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/10.2105/AJPH.2016.303074>.

This article discusses the validity and accuracy of the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) by analyzing the positive prediction value and sensitivity value. The positive prediction value and sensitivity value represent the code accuracy for the legal intervention statistics. The positive prediction value and sensitivity value were compared

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to their study count of homicides by police, which is NVDRS' 2005 to 2012 code. This comparison found that both the positive prediction value and sensitivity value have a value of 98% and 90%, respectively compared to the Vital Statistics and Supplementary Homicide Reports which had values of 58% and 48%, respectively. The conclusion of this article was that the NVDRS had more complete data on police homicides than existing systems.

Sources used/Sample

- Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research Web site
- SHR data from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research
- CDC using their Researcher Access Data Request

Research Methods

- The manner of death (on case review) was homicide, not suicide, accident, or natural.
- Deaths that the programmers identified as law enforcement homicides were coded as "legal intervention" in the NVDRS abstractor for the type of death category.
- To assess positive predictive value (PPV), the proportion of cases coded by the NVDRS abstractor as "legal intervention" that met our case definition as law enforcement homicides was calculated.

Limitations

- There was no standard to measure the sensitivity and PPV of the NVDRS against.
- Many homicides had blank or uninformative information.

Miscellaneous

- 32 States currently use the NVDRS system as of 2015.

Bor, Jacob, et al. "Police killings and their spillover effects on the mental health of Black Americans: A population-based, quasi-experimental study." *The Lancet*, vol. 392, no. 10144, 2018, pp. 302–310, [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736\(18\)31130-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(18)31130-9).

- Police killings are detrimental to local Black mental health.
- Unarmed police killings lead to 1.7 more "Bad Mental Health Days" among Black Americans.
- This research shows that instances of real or perceived structural racism can add to the health disparities experienced by Black Americans.

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Methods:

- Combined novel data on police killings, with nationwide Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data (BRFSS) to see the causal impact on self reported mental health of unarmed police killings.
- Difference in difference models

Campbell, B. A., Nix, J., & Maguire, E. R. (2018). Is the Number of Citizens Fatally Shot by Police Increasing in the Post-Ferguson Era? *Crime & Delinquency*, 64(3), 398–420. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128716686343>

This article investigates whether or not the number of police shootings increased or decreased after the Ferguson incident in 2014 when Michael Brown was killed by police in Ferguson, Missouri. The article concludes that there are many random short-term fluctuations, but there are no trends. It reaches this conclusion using longitudinal data gathered from killedbypolice.net to use an interrupted time-series design to test the effect of events in Ferguson on fatal shootings by police. The increase and decrease of police brutality is speculated to be attributed to three causes: individuals becoming more defiant of police; less proactive policing; or defiance theory which states that government laws put in place to protect the public allow the police to perceive the public as having an attitude of defiance.

DeAngelis, Reed T. "Systemic racism in police killings: New evidence from the Mapping Police Violence Database, 2013–2021." *Race and Justice*, 2021, p. 215336872110479, <https://doi.org/10.1177/21533687211047943>.

- Relative to the general U.S population, Black Americans killed by police are overrepresented and White Americans are underrepresented.
- Black victims were less likely to exhibit signs of mental illness at the sights of their killings compared to their white peers.
- Black victims were more likely to attempt to flee than their white peers.

Methods:

- Mapping Police Violence Database (MPVD) (2013-2021) over 4,000 data points representing all 50 states and DC.
- Includes data of: both on duty and off-duty police officers, signs of mental illness at the scene, attempts to flee at the scene, zip code, state, city, neighborhood

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type, and race.

- Logistic regressions used to measure disparities among racial group, and to calculate probabilities of exhibiting specific behaviors.

Edwards, F., Lee, H., & Esposito, M. (2019). Risk of being killed by police use of force in the United States by age, race-ethnicity, and sex. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 116(34), 16793–16798.
<https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1821204116>

This is a study conducted by Frank Edwards of School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University, Newark, NJ, Hedwig Lee of Department of Sociology, Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, and Michael Esposito of Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. It was published in 2019 in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. This study tries to find the likelihood of an American being killed by the police in their lifetime based on race, gender, age, and other characteristics.

Gene Grabiner. (n.d.). Who Polices the Police? JSTOR. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26380303>

The article examines present day police structures, variables that contribute to police brutality, and the fatality demographics of the victims; with a focusing lens on police body cameras. Some interesting variables include the shift law enforcement has made towards overcriminalization for nonviolent offenses(zero tolerance),police departments waiving credit hours for military experience, and police shooting/killings reporting bias. The authors findings show an increase in police shootings in 2015 (close to 3 citizens a day) and even draws in a key study from a 2012 ‘Think Progress report’ that showed about half of those killed by police each year have a type of mental ill and found that black men are 21 times more likely than white men to get shot and kill by police further showing marginalized communities are the typical victims. This is a valuable resource for finding significant insights into police shootings by understanding the demographics in who is being mostly affected most and factors that contribute.

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Hirschfield, Paul J. "Exceptionally lethal: American police killings in a comparative perspective." Annual Review of Criminology, vol. 6, no. 1, 2023, pp. 471–498, <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-criminol-030421-040247>.

- In the comparative tradition, it is common to be “selectively comparative” by only considering comparisons with wealthy European nations. It is important to also include and consider South American and African nations.
- It is difficult to compare the effect of racial bias in police killings in a comparative context because of the unique history of race in the United States
- Much of the data in other countries surrounding fatal police violence is incomplete.
- In the countries where police encounter more guns and other weapons, the police training is typically the briefest.

Methods:

- Self reported (by individual nations) data on the amount of fatal police encounters.

McElvain, J. P., & Kposowa, A. J. (2008). Police Officer Characteristics and the Likelihood of Using Deadly Force. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 35(4), 505–521. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854807313995>

This article examines characteristics, such as sex, age, race, and education of police officers that would make them more likely to use deadly force. The framework they used to analyze the data was Cox’s proportional hazard model, survival model, from 1972. The authors of this article used a 15 year period, from 1990 to 2004, involving 314 officers and 186 officer-involved shootings. 334 deputies were selected from over a 1000 to act as the control group. The results found were bivariate and multivariate. The biavariate analysis found there was no significant association between race/ethnicity and shootings, college educated officers were less likely to shoot than their non educated counterparts, male officers were likely to use deadly force than their female counterpart

Lucas Mentch (2020) On Racial Disparities in Recent Fatal Police Shootings, Statistics and Public Policy, 7:1, 9-18, DOI: [10.1080/2330443X.2019.1704330](https://doi.org/10.1080/2330443X.2019.1704330)

This article strives to analyze how Black people are killed disproportionately in

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comparison to other races. The article proves this by using random sampling to compare different variables such as estimates of national rates of criminal involvement, location, threat level, and body camera presence. The article focuses on these different variables to identify whether or not Black people are disproportionately affected in these areas by police fatalities. The article concludes that Black people were disproportionately affected in most if not all variables analyzed.

Monica E. Peek, Attia Goheer, Somnath Saha, The RWJF Health Policy Research Scholars: Interdisciplinary leaders advancing health equity, *Health Services Research*, 10.1111/1475-6773.14186, 58, S2, (145-149), (2023).

The study examined off-duty police-perpetrated killings by victim race and gender, comparing rates and rates relative to total police killings. Race-gender comparisons were conducted on the frequency of news media reporting of these killings, and thematic analysis of the narrative free-text field was conducted using grounded theory.

Ross CT (2015) A Multi-Level Bayesian Analysis of Racial Bias in Police Shootings at the County-Level in the United States, 2011–2014. *PLoS ONE* 10(11): e0141854. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0141854>

Sheppard, K. G., & Stowell, J. I. (2022). Police Fatal Force and Crime Reporting: A Test of Community Responses to Fatal Police-Civilian Encounters. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 37(21–22), NP19730–NP19758. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211043579>

This article explores how a neighborhood's socioeconomic and racial composition affect response to police use of fatal force incidents. They got information from two datasets – 1. Fatal Encounters and public safety data from the City of Los Angeles. Using these datasets their goal is to find the association between police killings and monthly neighborhood calls from 2011-2017. “The erosion of trust in the legal system prompts some individuals to disregard police services as a viable resource and resort to alternatives to crime reporting” (Black, 1970; Cooney, 1998; Sampson, 2012). Individuals who do not perceive the police as a viable resource will more readily seek to resolve their own conflicts through retaliatory violence, withdrawal from society, or other undesirable means.” This article talks about the social effect of fatal police encounters in different types of communities. Neighborhoods, where police cynicism/distrust/legitimacy

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is high experience, increased suppression of crime reports therefore actually leading to more crime. This paper could be helpful when arguing against cop city: The way police are trained is causing distrust among minority communities. It alienates them from society, making them less likely to rely on policing services for crime. Cop City, and its location to be built (Atlanta), will only decrease the public perception of police legitimacy and effectiveness because Atlanta is an area (supposedly. I have to back that up with data) with high distrust for police.

Slave patrols, "Packs of Negro dogs" and and policing Black communities on JSTOR. (n.d.). <https://www.jstor.org/stable/phylon1960.53.1.42>

This article examines the influence Antebellum slave patrolling has on southern law enforcement and the high policing in black communities. The study analyzes Slave patrolling, predatory policing tactics toward african americans, and the scrutiny of the Ferguson unrest. The research suggests that strict policing of blacks actually started during slavery. White citizens' fears of disobedient and defiant slaves led to the implementation of laws managing their actions. This lead to the formation of governing bodies for the supervision of blacks (Slave patrols, slave hunters, and pack of negro dogs). While slavery was abolished in 1865 America's position & craving for white supremacy was still very much apparent; with the ideology of slave hunters and patrollers now progressing to Ku Klux Klan and Southern policemen. The study also highlights the intimidation and predatory tactics ferguson policeman used during the unrest as a direct reflection to slave patrol practices previously expressed pre civil war, specifically with the use of 'Packs of Negro Dogs'. The Ferguson police were even charged with unconstitutional practices that came with no actual criminal charges or consequences further progressing police departments support of inhumane police practices towards African Americans. This is a valuable resource for finding significant insights into police shootings by understanding history and formation of what is now the present day police department, whose origin is rooted in discrimination and racism.

Smith, B.W. (2003), The Impact of Police Officer Diversity on Police-Caused Homicides. Policy Studies Journal, 31: 147-162. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1541-0072.t01-1-00009>.

This is a study conducted by Brad Smith of the Department of Criminal Justice at Wayne State University. It was published in 2003 in the Policy Studies Journal. This article

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studies the impact of an increase in minority and female officers on large municipalities and their police homicides.

Asabor, Emmanuella Ngozi, Lett, Elle, Mosely, Brein, Boone, Cheriko A., Sundaresan, Saahil, Wong, Tian An, & Majumder, Maimuna S.. *A mixed-methods assessment of off-duty police shootings in a media-curated database. Health Services Research*, 58 (S2).

<https://doi.org/10.1111/1475-6773.14170>

Summary:

- **Overview.** The study examined off-duty police-perpetrated killings by victim, race and gender, comparing rates relative to total police killings.
- **Research questions:**
- **Framework.** Race-gender comparisons were conducted on the frequency of news media reporting of these killings, and thematic analysis of the narrative free-text field was conducted using grounded theory.
- **Methods and Analyses.** To do an analysis for this study, they linked the Mapping Police Violence database to curate a dataset of killings perpetrated by off-duty police (2013–2021, N = 242). They obtained data from Media Cloud to assess news coverage of each off-duty police-perpetrated killing. It was to their knowledge the only database that reports on-/off-duty status of the offending officer, which includes the largest time catchment, has the greatest diversity of input sources, and has extensive contextual data elements.
- **Findings.** The analysis examines how off-duty police intervene violently among their own family and acquaintances, their presence escalates the situations in which they intervene, and they intentionally obscure information about their lethal use of force.
- **Implications.** Previous studies demonstrate that differential reporting of police encounters by news media influences public perception and policy preferences and this paper adds to this narrative by showing that news media report police-perpetrated

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killings and the off-duty status of the perpetrator more commonly with Black and Hispanic victims relative to white victims.

- **Reflection.** I thought this paper was interesting as it looked at the data through a media lens, showing that off-duty police-perpetrated killings are reported differentially by the news media depending on the race of the victim. It also highlighted the fact that police perpetrate lethal violence while off duty, compromising public health and safety.

Ross CT (2015) A Multi-Level Bayesian Analysis of Racial Bias in Police Shootings at the County-Level in the United States, 2011–2014. PLoS ONE 10(11): e0141854.
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0141854>

Summary:

- **Overview.** This study used a geographically-resolved, multi-level Bayesian model to analyze data from the US Police-Shooting Database in order to investigate the extent of racial bias in the shooting of American civilians by police officers in recent years.
- **Framework.** The study provides ratios of probability of being armed and unarmed across all races/ethnicities of suspects/civilians. They also examined county-level racial bias in police shootings as a function of county-level properties (population size, racial/ethnic composition, inequality, median income, race-specific crime rates, and norms about racism) and visualized the probability ratio results of the analysis on different maps of the US for each probability statement.
- **Methods and Analyses.** For the dataset, they used the U.S. Police Shootings Data, accessed in December 2014, from the U.S. Police Shootings Database.
- **Findings.** The findings showed evidence of significant bias in killing of unarmed black Americans and that racial bias in police shootings were most likely to emerge in larger metropolitan counties with high financial inequality.
- **Implications.** In contrast to previous work that relied on the FBI's Supplemental Homicide Reports that were constructed from self-reported cases of police-involved homicide, their data set is less likely to be biased by police reporting practices.
- **Reflection.** I really enjoyed the method used to complete the analysis and how they created their own dataset from an existing dataset for analysis. Additionally, I thought it

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interesting that the methodology can be extended to estimate absolute risk (ie. as more databases are updated with data).

Source:

Slave patrols, "Packs of Negro dogs" and and policing
Black communities on JSTOR. (n.d.).
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/phylon1960.53.1.42>

Summary: This article examines the influence Antebellum slave patrolling has on southern law enforcement and the high policing in black communities. The study analyzes Slave patrolling, predatory policing tactics toward african americans, and the scrutiny of the Ferguson unrest. The research suggests that strict policing of blacks actually started during slavery. White citizens' fears of disobedient and defiant slaves led to the implementation of laws managing their actions. This lead to the formation of governing bodies for the supervision of blacks (Slave patrols, slave hunters, and pack of negro dogs). While slavery was abolished in 1865 America's position & craving for white supremacy was still very much apparent; with the ideology of slave hunters and patrollers now progressing to Ku Klux Klan and Southern policemen. The study also highlights the intimidation and predatory tactics ferguson policeman used during the unrest as a direct reflection to slave patrol practices previously expressed pre civil war, specifically with the use of 'Packs of Negro Dogs'. The Ferguson police were even charged with unconstitutional practices that came with no actual criminal charges or consequences further progressing police departments support of inhumane

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police practices towards African Americans. This is a valuable resource for finding significant insights into police shootings by understanding history and formation of what is now the present day police department, whose origin is rooted in discrimination and racism.

Source:

Gene Grabiner. (n.d.). Who Polices the Police?
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Summary: The article examines present day police structures, variables that contribute to police brutality, and the fatality demographics of the victims; with a focusing lens on police body cameras. Some interesting variables include the shift law enforcement has made towards overcriminalization for nonviolent offenses(zero tolerance),police departments waiving credit hours for military experience, and police shooting/killings reporting bias. The authors findings show an increase in police shootings in 2015 (close to 3 citizens a day) and even draws in a key study from a 2012 ‘Think Progress report” that showed about half of those killed by police each year have a type of mental ill and found that black men are 21 times more likely than white men to get shot and kill by police further showing marginalized communities are the typical victims. This is a valuable resource for finding significant insights into police shootings by understanding the demographics in who is being mostly affected and factors that contribute.

Wells-Barnett, Ida B., “A Red Record. Tabulated statistics and alleged causes of lynchings in the United States, 1892-1893-1894,” Digital Public Library of America.

Text here.

Mesic, A., Franklin, L., Cansever, A., Potter, F., Sharma, A., Knopov, A., & Siegel, M. (2018, January 4). *Clinicalkey*. ClinicalKey.
<https://www.clinicalkey.com/#!/content/playContent/1-s2.0-S0027968417303206?returnurl=https>

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[:~2F%2Flinkinghub.elsevier.com~2Fretrieve~2Fpii~2FS0027968417303206%3Fshowall%3Dtrue&referrer=, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnma.2017.12.002](https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0027968417303206%3Fshowall%3Dtrue&referrer=https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnma.2017.12.002)

The purpose of this article is to investigate structural racism on a state level and determine the connection it has to the disparities in police shootings between Black and White people while also taking into account whether the victims were armed or not. The researchers used a Poisson regression method to analyze data from the Mapping Police Violence project database from January 1, 2013, to June 30, 2017. The article establishes a state racism index, which measures structural racism on a state level and includes the following factors: residential segregation, incarceration rates, educational attainment, economic indicators, and employment status. Even after accounting for numerous state-level variables, the study still reveals a significant correlation between the state racism index and the Black-White disparity in police shootings of unarmed victims. Specifically, for every 10-point increase in the state racism index, the Black-White disparity ratio in police shooting rates of unarmed individuals increases by 24%. As for implications, the article concludes that structural racism is a crucial predictor of the disparities in police shootings between Black and White people who are not known to be armed across different states. These findings contribute to the understanding of the root causes of racial disparities in fatal police shootings. It also highlights the need for further research at the city level to support the findings and further research into this issue across the board as there are scarcely any papers that attempt to measure racism on a structural level and connect it to fatal police shootings.

Sheppard, K. G., & Stowell, J. I. (2022). Police Fatal Force and Crime Reporting: *A Test of Community Responses to Fatal Police-Civilian Encounters*. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 37(21–22), NP19730–NP19758. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211043579>

This article explores how a neighborhood's socioeconomic and racial composition affect response to police use of fatal force incidents. They got information from Deadly Encounters and public safety data from the City of Los Angeles. Using these datasets, they aim to find the association between police killings and monthly neighborhood calls from 2011-2017. "The erosion of trust in the legal system prompts some individuals to disregard police services as a viable resource and resort to alternatives to crime reporting" (Black, 1970; Cooney, 1998; Sampson, 2012). Individuals who do not perceive the police as a viable resource will more readily seek to resolve their conflicts through retaliatory violence, withdrawal from society, or other undesirable means. "This article talks about the social effect of fatal police encounters in different types of communities.

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In neighborhoods where police cynicism, distrust, and legitimacy are high, experience increased suppression of crime reports, leading to more crime. This paper could be helpful when arguing against cop city: The way police are trained is causing distrust among minority communities. It alienates them from society, making them less likely to rely on policing services for crime. Cop City and its location to be built (Atlanta) will only decrease the public perception of police legitimacy and effectiveness because Atlanta is an area (supposedly. I have to back that up with data) with high distrust for police.

Aaron J. Kivisto, Bradley Ray, Peter L. Phalen, "*Firearm Legislation and Fatal Police Shootings in the United States*," *American Journal of Public Health* 107, no. 7 (July 1, 2017): pp. 1068–1075. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2017.303770>

This article discusses stricter firearm legislation and its effect on fatal police encounters. This journal also did a controlled test for sociodemographic factors, in which they found that "states in the top quartile of legislative strength had a 51% lower incidence rate than did states in the lowest quartile. It would be interesting to analyze the states with stricter gun laws. For example, a counterargument for cop city would be to suggest strengthening background checks, promoting safe storage, and reducing gun trafficking as a means to reduce fatal police encounters in Atlanta instead of adding 'adding more security.' This article will help buffer the proposal section where we demand the money should go in place of cop city. This analysis is limited to the state level. It does not analyze the regional effects of firearm legislation. -It does not matter because we are studying in the U.S.

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- Mummolo, Jonathan, "Militarization fails to enhance police safety or reduce crime but may harm police reputation". <https://www.pnas.org/doi/full/10.1073/pnas.1805161115>

- Overview

Communities across America are worried about the militarization of their law enforcement. The militarization of law enforcement is said to be a way to protect people and deter crime. The researcher, Jonathan Mummolo, gathered and came up with their own data to demonstrate that communities with a majority African American presence are often targeted by militarized police units. Even with militarized police the study shows that there is not an increase of officer protection or a decrease in crime.

- Theory and/or Framework

Using data the study is able to point out and examine communities affected by militarized policing and calculate crime, safety and public perception of police.

Methods and Analyses

To assess the militarization of law enforcement multiple public datasets were used. Using public records request data on every SWAT deployment in Maryland between FY2010 and FY2014 they were able to answer where and why SWATs were deployed. They also coalesced three surveys from the federal Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (CSLLEA) with the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) database, from the FBI.

They conducted two surveys to understand the public's perception of police as it militarized. One was conducted convenience sampling from Amazon's Mechanical Turk (n=1,566), the other used Survey Sample International (n=4,465) "These experiments provided brief news articles accompanied by a randomly assigned image that conveyed

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different levels of militarization, allowing for an estimate of the causal effect of seeing militarized police on attitudes toward law enforcement relative to seeing more traditionally equipped police forces. ”

- **Findings**

According to the study areas with people of color are target more with militarized police. This can continue to deteriorate the police and public relations among those marginalized groups. They could Minimize the use of SWAT to rare events which may improve public perception.

Burch, Traci. "Not all black lives matter: officer-involved deaths and the role of victim characteristics in shaping political interest and voter turnout." *Perspectives on Politics* 20, no. 4 (2022): 1174-1190.

In her paper, Burch studies the relationship between portrayal of victims of fatal police encounters and black voter turnout. In particular, she examines the effect that different characteristics of the victims' deaths have on the political interest of black people. Burch used data from a 2016 political survey with over 10,000 responses, as well as Google Trends data to test for victim visibility, and official records such as court records and officer reports to verify officer traceability. Then Burch generated statistical models to test her hypothesis. She finds that young black people are more likely to vote and interact with politics in response to fatal police encounters that are visible and traceable.

1. Nix, Justin, and John Shjarback. "Factors associated with police shooting mortality: A focus on race and a plea for more comprehensive data." *PLOS ONE*, 3 Sept. 2021, <https://doi.org/10.21428/cb6ab371.52abc4c3>.
 - This article analyzes data from police shootings, seeking to understand whether the fatality of the shooting is moderated by race. This study focuses on four main states in a roughly five year period (Florida, Colorado, California, and Texas from 2014-2019). The strongest component of this article is the depth in which these state variables are evaluated. This study was able to control for gender, county, age and access to care. While this provides a significant amount of information,

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there is no data stemming from other states that could have significantly different demographics. The results of this study found that racial disparities, specifically the Black-white disparity, were more pronounced in non-fatal shootings. Metropolitan cities tended to have a higher survival rate of shootings as well. This source adds to the literature by analyzing the relationship between fatal police shootings and non-fatal police shootings. While most articles focus on variables associated with fatal police shootings, this article delves deeper into other mitigating factors that could account for differences in fatal police shooting data. The police data comes from individual state databases that have both similar and unique variables. These state databases were then compared to the Washington Post's "Fatal Force" database. Analysis focuses on cross tabulation of variables and logistic regression between shootings and race.

2. Rafail, Patrick. "Community contexts predicting fatal police shootings of Youth, 2014–2018." *Youth & Society*, 9 Apr. 2024, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0044118x241245145>.

- This study analyzes fatal police shooting data of youth in counties across America. Researches geo-coded county level data, including racial demographics and policing context data in order to determine whether racial disparities exist among these fatal police shootings. The strength of this article stems from the conceptual framework and social theories surrounding fatal police shootings. The research creates variables that account for policing context and racial segregation. A limitation for this article is that the analysis ends in 2019 due to the disappearance of certain databases. While this article provides key insights to macro-level social contexts, it does not account for micro-level factors dealing with fatal police shootings. The results of this study found that Black youth are killed at almost double the rate of white youth. Researchers also find that areas with a higher concentration of African-American residents typically have a higher count of police shootings with youth overall. There was a stark contrast between fatal police shootings of white and Latinx residents as well. This article adds to existing literature by accounting for the youth specifically, who are not often delineated in other similar studies. The data comes from the Washington Post, The Guardian, and the United States Police Shooting Database, with the latter no longer existing. The data is analyzed using negative binomial regression.

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3. Nagin, Daniel S. "Firearm availability and fatal police shootings." *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, vol. 687, no. 1, Jan. 2020, pp. 49–57, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002716219896259>.

- This study seeks to identify correlations between firearm availability in homes and fatal police shootings. The study bases its analysis by state laws surrounding gun ownership as well as gun possession per family unit. Limitations of this article stem from the variable used to account for gun ownership. The researchers used a database that accounts for suicide attempts with firearms. While there was a .54 positive correlation between this variable and estimates of gun ownership, this fails to consider those who possess firearms, but are not accounted for in this data. The study found that there is a strong positive correlation between statewide firearm availability and gun violence. This source provides a different source of causation for the prevalence of police gun violence. The researchers infer that the prevalence of gun ownership might cause an officer to be more likely to view suspects as threats. While this study noted the disproportionate number of black people who were killed by police, this particular study failed to create a directional relationship between other variables considered in this study. The data for this study was collected from 2016-2018 and used the Washington Post fatal police shooting data and the WISQARS fatal injury report. The study mainly relied on regressions for statistical analysis.

Annotated Bibliography

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4. Alang, The more things change, the more things stay the same: Race, ethnicity, and police brutality. *American Journal of Public Health*, 108(9), 1127–1128. 2018

- This article focuses on race and ethnicity as a factor in determining the outcome of police interactions. The author takes a historical approach to the issue, beginning first at African chattel slavery in the United States of America. The article makes sure to connect modern day policing with slave patrollers that sought to keep social order (which in this case the upholding of slavery). The article then extends this narrative to account for the maltreatment of Latino people from police as well. The article also mentions how specific laws and policies translate into our current racially hostile police system. The article concludes by advocating for the end of these racialized policies, which in turn, would end racialized policing.

5. Brucato, Policing Race and Racing Police: The Origin of US Police in Slave Patrols. *Social Justice*, 131, 2020.

- This article gives a historiography of policing throughout the timeline of the United States. The article begins at the genesis of American policing, which were slave patrollers, meant to catch any enslaved people who tried to escape. The article provides a critical approach with a conflict framework to detail this history in an attempt to reject white orthodoxy. The article instead takes a heterodox approach to account for the accumulating factors that lead to our current conceptions of police. Some of these factors include, race, capitalism, and the “slavocracy”

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Bor, Jacob, et al. “Police killings and their spillover effects on the mental health of Black Americans: A population-based, quasi-experimental study.” *The Lancet*, vol. 392, no. 10144, 2018, pp. 302–310, [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736\(18\)31130-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(18)31130-9).

Notes:

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- Police killings are detrimental to local Black mental health.
- Unarmed police killings lead to 1.7 more “Bad Mental Health Days” among Black Americans.
- This research shows that instances of real or perceived structural racism can add to the health disparities experienced by Black Americans.

Methods:

- Combined novel data on police killings, with nationwide Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data (BRFSS) to see the causal impact on self reported mental health of unarmed police killings.
- Difference in difference models

Hirschfield, Paul J. “Exceptionally lethal: American police killings in a comparative perspective.” Annual Review of Criminology, vol. 6, no. 1, 2023, pp. 471–498, <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-criminol-030421-040247>.

Notes:

- In the comparative tradition, it is common to be “selectively comparative” by only considering comparisons with wealthy European nations. It is important to also include and consider South American and African nations.
- It is difficult to compare the effect of racial bias in police killings in a comparative context because of the unique history of race in the United States
- Much of the data in other countries surrounding fatal police violence is incomplete.
- In the countries where police encounter more guns and other weapons, the police training is typically the briefest.

Methods:

- Self reported (by individual nations) data on the amount of fatal police encounters.

DeAngelis, Reed T. “Systemic racism in police killings: New evidence from the Mapping Police Violence Database, 2013–2021.” Race and Justice, 2021, p. 215336872110479, <https://doi.org/10.1177/21533687211047943>.

Notes:

- Relative to the general U.S population, Black Americans killed by police are overrepresented and White Americans are underrepresented.
- Black victims were less likely to exhibit signs of mental illness at the sights of their killings compared to their white peers.

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- Black victims were more likely to attempt to flee than their white peers.

Methods:

- Mapping Police Violence Database (MPVD) (2013-2021) over 4,000 data points representing all 50 states and DC.
- Includes data of: both on duty and off-duty police officers, signs of mental illness at the scene, attempts to flee at the scene, zip code, state, city, neighborhood type, and race.
- Logistic regressions used to measure disparities among racial group, and to calculate probabilities of exhibiting specific behaviors.