

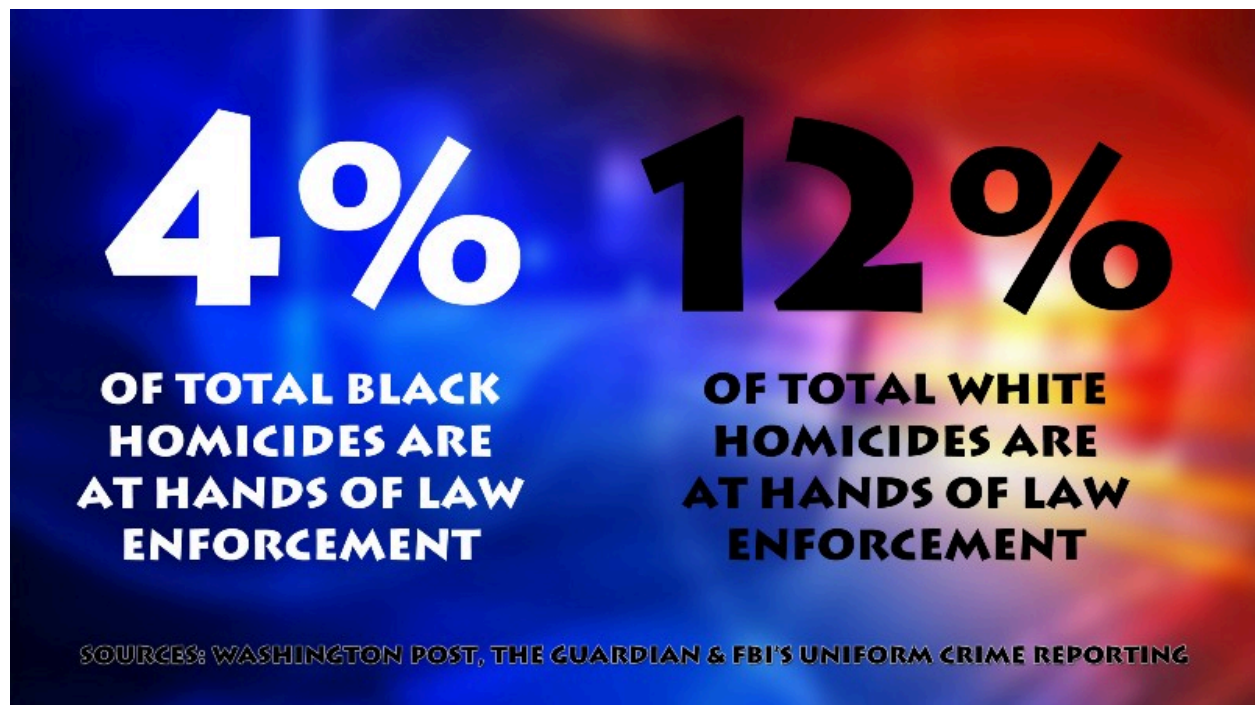
See also this doc titled, **“4 Steps Showing How Criminal Justice System's Racial Bias Is Negligible.”** (Similar content, but newer and updated more regularly. May be published as working paper or website someday.):

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1I2CiV8fGWVMFgt2enjysCmdOBhAxfb-ZgvcDXGFn9KE/edit>



[Chicago source data](#) & [national source data](#) & related article:

<https://medium.com/@agent.orange.chicago/my-open-letter-to-chicago-stripping-context-from-reporting-on-police-abuse-a-likely-cause-of-more-225feacb9301>



(scroll to last page for sources, or go to bottom [of David Shuey's article here](#))

A WORD FROM THE PERSON WHO PUT THIS TOGETHER:

I believe the personal stories, too, of injustice. But reconciling that w/ these facts is the conundrum:

26-29% of crime suspects are black < based on 3rd party reports & disproportionately black victims *

27-28% of arrests are black **

25% of fatal shootings are black, < This is the smoking gun! **

27-29% of use of force incidents are black, *

15-20% of car stops are black, *

25-30% of overall stops are black in (street, "stop and frisk", etc.) *

* very close ball-park estimates based on research data

** hard data (FBI arrest, and Washington Post/Guardian fatal force by police)

In essence, if police are stopping or arresting a population that's in line with their rate of being suspects then there's no racism. (See NCVS reports, the DOJ survey of victims of crime; or see citywide "case report" data for Chicago, for instance.)

And to those who say, “You can’t trust the data which is generated by police; they could be vastly undercounting their stops of African Americans.” For one: That’s an unsupportable conspiracy theory. And two: If black Americans are really 50% of all stops and interactions (because cops are hiding the data on bias-driven stops), how come they’re not 50% of fatal shootings but only 25% (every year since 2015)? You can’t hide that many dead bodies, and there’s not a single account of that occurring by police.

That’s why data is important.

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Step 5

1 IN 34 BLACK HOMICIDES IS BY COP; 1 IN 9 WHITE HOMICIDES IS BY COP

BONUS: 9 Studies Indicating No Racial Bias in Lethal Force by Police

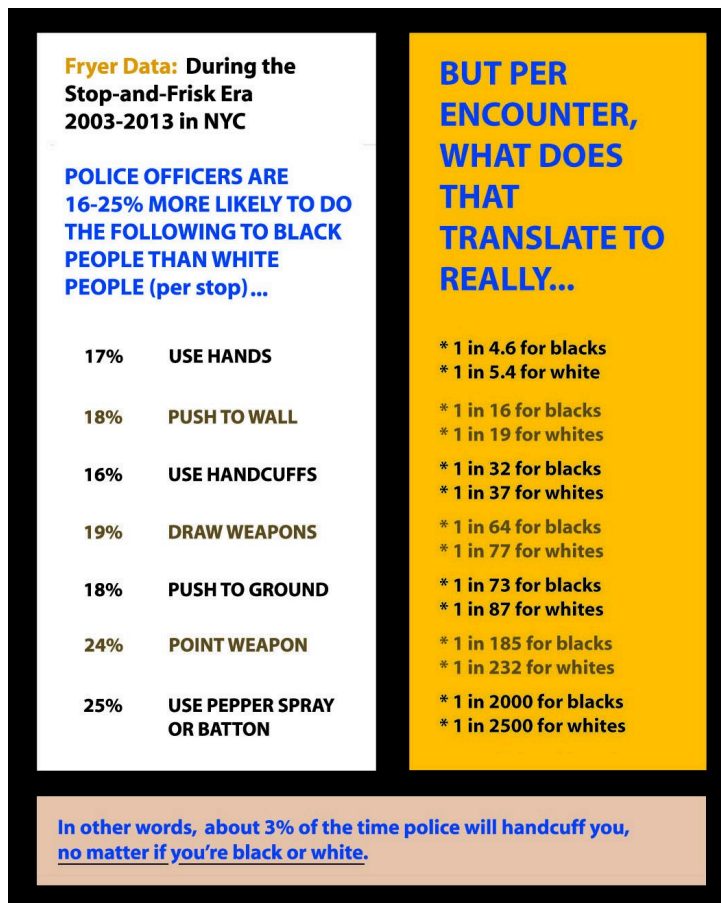
Introduction: Preeminent Data-driven Academic on the Issue of Police Force, Dr. Roland Fryer (Harvard), Showed the World Black Citizens are LESS Likely to be Shot

I’m not alone in my conclusions. A June 2018 update from Dr. Roland Fryer, Harvard Economist and MacArthur “genius grant” Fellowship winner on his controversial 2016 study. **(He updated the data from**

blacks being 24% LESS likely to be shot than whites in 2016, which was shown in the NY Times, to 27.4%):

https://scholar.harvard.edu/files/fryer/files/fryer_police_aer.pdf

*"I find, after controlling for suspect demographics, officer demographics, encounter characteristics, suspect weapon and year fixed effects, **that blacks are 27.4 percent less likely to be shot at by police relative to non-black, non-Hispanics.** Investigating the intensive margin – who shoots first in an encounter with police or how many bullets were discharged in the endeavor – **there are no detectable racial differences.**"*



His work became famous, and controversial for its findings, based on one New York Times article (among others):

<https://www.nytimes.com/2016/07/12/upshot/surprising-new-evidence-shows-bias-in-police-use-of-force-but-not-in-shootings.html?smprod=nytcore-iphone&smid=nytcore-iphone-share>

Excerpt below lays out how Fryer's methodology compared to more potentially ideologically compromised researchers. More critiques of Center for Policing Equity also here (also see **Step 2** below in this doc):

<https://medium.com/@agent.orange.chicago/sources-on-chicago-policing-use-of-force-48cd4428a2c1>

Dr. Roland Fryer, agrees with this perspective, and tends to "throw some shade" to his fellow African American researcher when stating clearly Dr. Goff "reported" lethal shootings were not racially biased, just as Fryer famously claimed in 2016 to much blow-back. He also did the same towards Vice Magazine, The

Guardian, Cody Ross (the ideologically-driven social scientist counter-point to Fryer), The Washington Post and others as he juicily said their “descriptive statistics, while poignant, do not prove racial bias.” He also added, “I conclude that the ‘evidence for bias’ in some studies and not others is mainly a result of misspecified regression equations, not inherent differences in the datasets.”

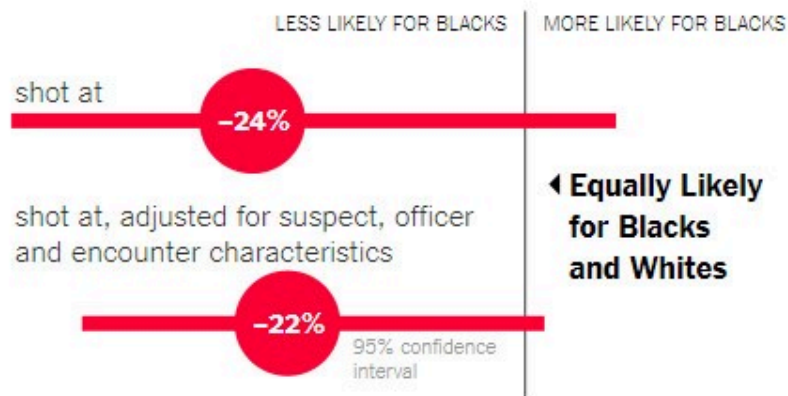
In a nice way, he’s saying they’re full of it, as I’m sure he’s doing so below as he ripped on Center for Policing Equity’s unwillingness to share data because their conclusions were politically inconvenient, as the group has a social justice and funding conflict of interest:

“Goff, et al. (2016) reports similar findings on the application of lethal force, but their data is not available for public use and thus cannot be included in this review.”

http://policingequity.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/CPE_SoJ_Race-Arrests-UoF_2016-07-08-1130.pdf

Lethal Force in Houston

In different sets of encounters when police might plausibly have fired their weapons.



My Analysis of Roland Fryer’s data and use of force in general in America today (see more charts like **orange, **blue** and **black** one I designed above):**

<https://medium.com/@agent.orange.chicago/how-roland-fryers-controversial-study-on-racial-bias-by-police-actually-shows-negligible-bias-ea3a8b1fd293>

Excerpt:

Granule data comes from Houston, [a common critique](#), but It’s also worth noting the data is bolstered by more than 1000 officer-involved shootings spanning 15 years from these additional police departments: Boston, Camden, Austin, Dallas, Los Angeles, and six Florida counties. It’s a large data set. Fryer also sought advice from [at least 50 colleagues](#), and the final paper is being peer-reviewed and published in [The Journal of Political Economy](#) in 2018.

The Ferguson Effect: The Stakes for Delegitimizing Institutions that are NOT Racially Biased in First Place is Increased Murder and Violence

While controversial, the supposition of the Ferguson Effect is that when police pull back and are less engaged in policing high crime areas, crimes increase. Factors can also include citizenry being less willing to call the police, and emboldened criminality due to anger over police violence seen in media, and the knowledge police are more reluctant to engage (“going fetal” as Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel put it). FBI Director Comey said widespread officer fear of being “the next viral video” is also keeping police from being proactive. Basically, police are being told either through direct policy (see ACLU Effect in Chicago) or loudly by politicians, protest and TV depictions: Don’t stick your neck out, don’t engage if you see suspected criminal activity, and just do the minimum work required. Many critics called this a “work slowdown” and blamed police pettiness. Which is another way of saying, “Policing works to alleviate crime.” Mostly, I would argue the people downplaying this phenomenon have a conflict of interest in that they support protest movements and endorse de-incarceration social activism.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferguson_effect

What few can deny: The years 2014-2016 murder increased significantly. And in cities like St. Louis, Baltimore, and Chicago, murders skyrocketed directly after high profile police shootings. Baltimore murders have remained at double the levels as before Freddie Gray died.

A twisted irony takes place when murder increases occur directly after new ACLU-mandated reforms take place, ostensibly to build trust, such as in Chicago in January 2016 where the year started with 90% reduction in stops and 80% increase in shootings. The year ended with an 80% reduction in stops and nearly 60% increase in murders. Yet, due to self-interest, the ACLU said the murder increase had nothing to do with their policies. I don’t know any other field where if the workers do 80% less in one area it doesn’t have an effect elsewhere.

<https://www.dnainfo.com/chicago/20160331/bronzeville/chicago-police-stops-down-by-90-percentage-as-gun-violence-skyrockets/>

3000 more people murdered since 2014 (the year of Ferguson protests), when FBI listed murder totals as 14,164. “In 2016, the estimated number of murders in the nation was 17,250. This was an 8.6 percent increase from the 2015 estimate, a 16.1 percent increase from the 2012 figure”

<https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/topic-pages/murder>

From 2014 to 2016, homicide increased 31 percent in America’s 52 largest cities. This post also shows how ideological groups like the Brennan Center blatantly mislead the public and downplay crime increases by saying much of those are situated in Chicago.

<http://www.copinthehood.com/2017/07/two-year-increase-in-homicide.html>

Two papers show how de-policing negatively affects the lives of poor minority communities:

Ferguson Effect paper (2017):

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/2378023117703122>

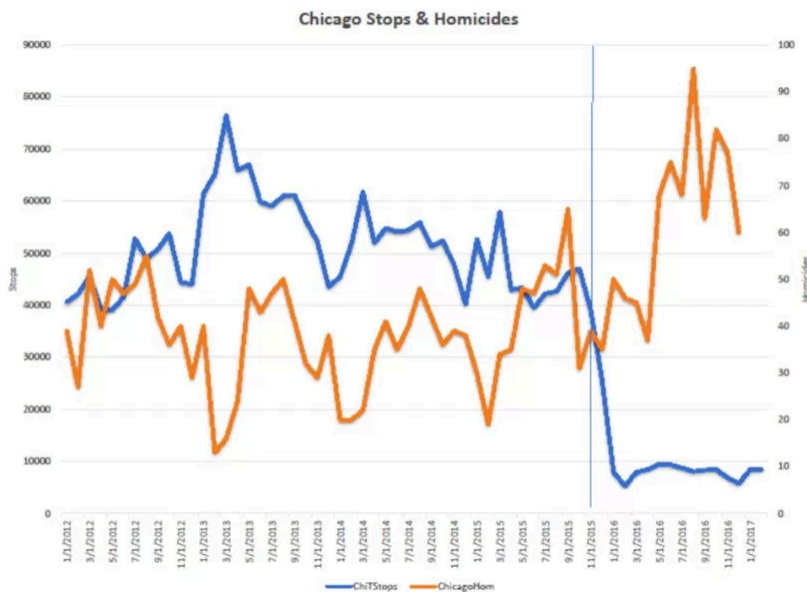
“In this article, we examine the association between public concern over police violence and crime rates using Google search measures to estimate the former. Analyzing data on 43 large U.S. cities, we find that violent crime was higher and rose more in cities where concern about police violence was greatest. We also find that measures of social inequality predict crime rates.”

ACLU Effect paper (2018):

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3145287

“Our regression equations permit quantification of the costs of the decline in stop and frisks. Because of fewer stop and frisks in 2016, it appears that (conservatively calculating) approximately 239 additional victims were killed and 1129 additional shootings occurred in that year alone. And these tremendous costs are not evenly distributed, but rather are concentrated among Chicago’s African-American and Hispanic communities.”

Two cities show how de-policing leads to more murder, as obvious the sky is blue: Chicago and Baltimore



IN CHICAGO IN 2016: MURDERS WENT TO 800 TOTAL FROM 500 IN 2015

60 Minutes and Chicago Sun Times—arrests down 33%, stops down 80% in 2016

<http://chicago.suntimes.com/politics/mccarthy-sees-crisis-in-chicagos-murder-rate/>

<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/60-minutes-crisis-in-chicago-gun-violence/>

Chicago's murder rate up 57% in 2016 (nearly 60%).

<http://abcnews.go.com/US/chicagos-control-violence-produces-762-homicides-2016/story?id=44402951>

Authors' Defense of ACLU Effect paper:

<https://reason.com/volokh/2018/03/28/the-2016-chicago-homicide-spike-further>

"In responding to each of [Professor Pfaff's questions](#) to us, it may be fair to pose a single question back to him. Based on our review of on-the-street reports from Chicago, regression analysis of the available data, qualitative analysis of possible 'omitted variables,' and relevant criminology literature, we believe that the best explanation for the 2016 Chicago homicide spike was a reduction in stop and frisks triggered by the ACLU consent decree. If this isn't the best explanation, is there a better one?"

ACLU's defensive response (my direct critiques to their argument [here](#)):

<https://www.aclu-il.org/en/news/piercing-myth-so-called-aclu-effect>

Authors show how "stop-and-frisk" actually can reduce gun crimes:

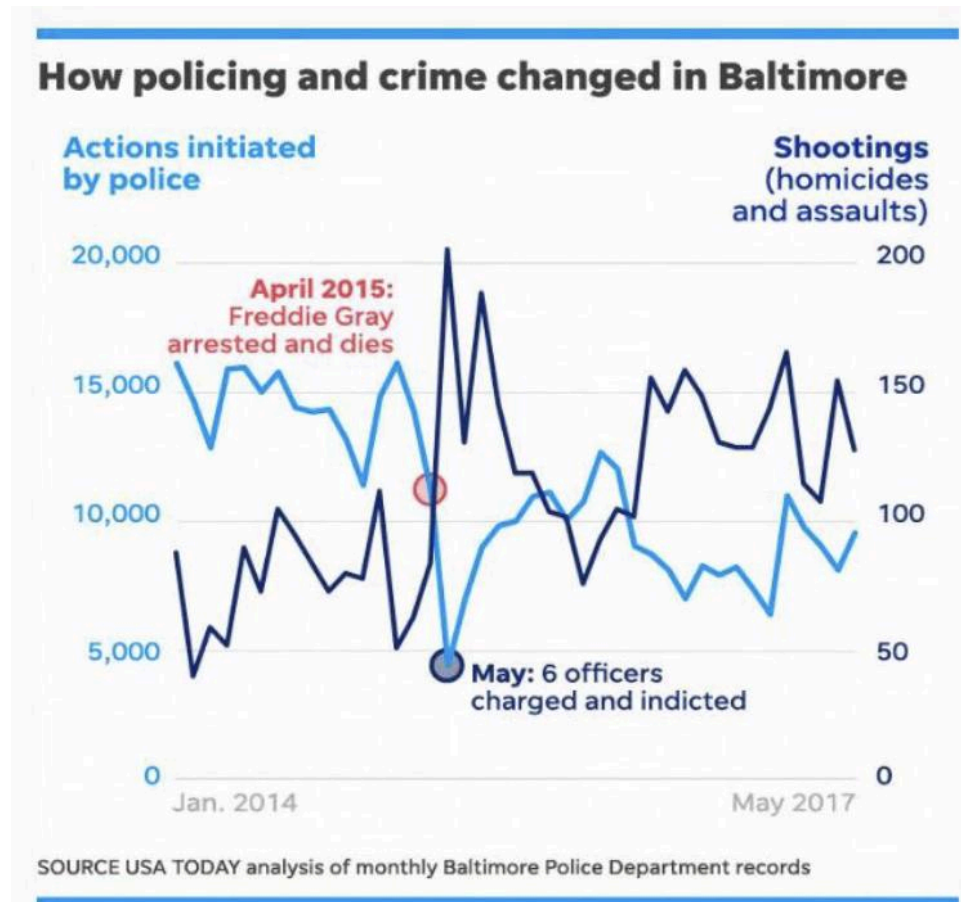
<https://reason.com/volokh/2018/05/14/attorney-general-sessions-praises-my-ana>

The ACLU later conceded to union demands not to include the name and badge number on the two-page form that takes 45 minutes to fill out for every stop a police makes.

<https://www.dnainfo.com/chicago/20170112/englewood/aclu-will-no-longer-get-names-of-officers-who-make-stops-on-street/> (Excerpt: With the public outcry over controversial police shootings nationwide, a majority of officers now say they are less willing to stop and question suspicious people, and 86 percent say their work has become harder in the last year, according to a Pew survey.)

<http://secondcitycop.blogspot.com/2016/01/contact-card-vs-isr.html> (Excerpt from anonymous Chicago police blog: "Little wonder activity has dropped off by extraordinary amounts.")

<https://www.dnainfo.com/chicago/20170102/downtown/cpd-black-lives-matter-garry-mccarthy-police-morale-rahm-emanuel/> (Excerpt: (Former police superintendent) McCarthy, who has openly blamed politics for the low morale and high crime in Chicago, called department productivity "horrific," and said the ACLU Effect is partially to blame. Following a 2015 agreement with the American Civil Liberties Union, police making investigative stops must fill out two-page report rather than an index-card-sized checklist. "It could take you up to 45 minutes," McCarthy said, adding that time would be better spent "doing more proactive things to prevent crime.")



IN BALTIMORE IT WAS OBVIOUS: 342 KILLED IN 2017 (nearly double from early 2010s)

It astounds me how so many find this acceptable. 342 murders in a city of 600,000 is what you get when you de-legitimize policing.

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2018/07/12/baltimore-police-not-noticing-crime-after-freddie-gray-wave-killings-followed/744741002/>

Headline: Baltimore police stopped noticing crime after Freddie Gray's death. A wave of killings followed.

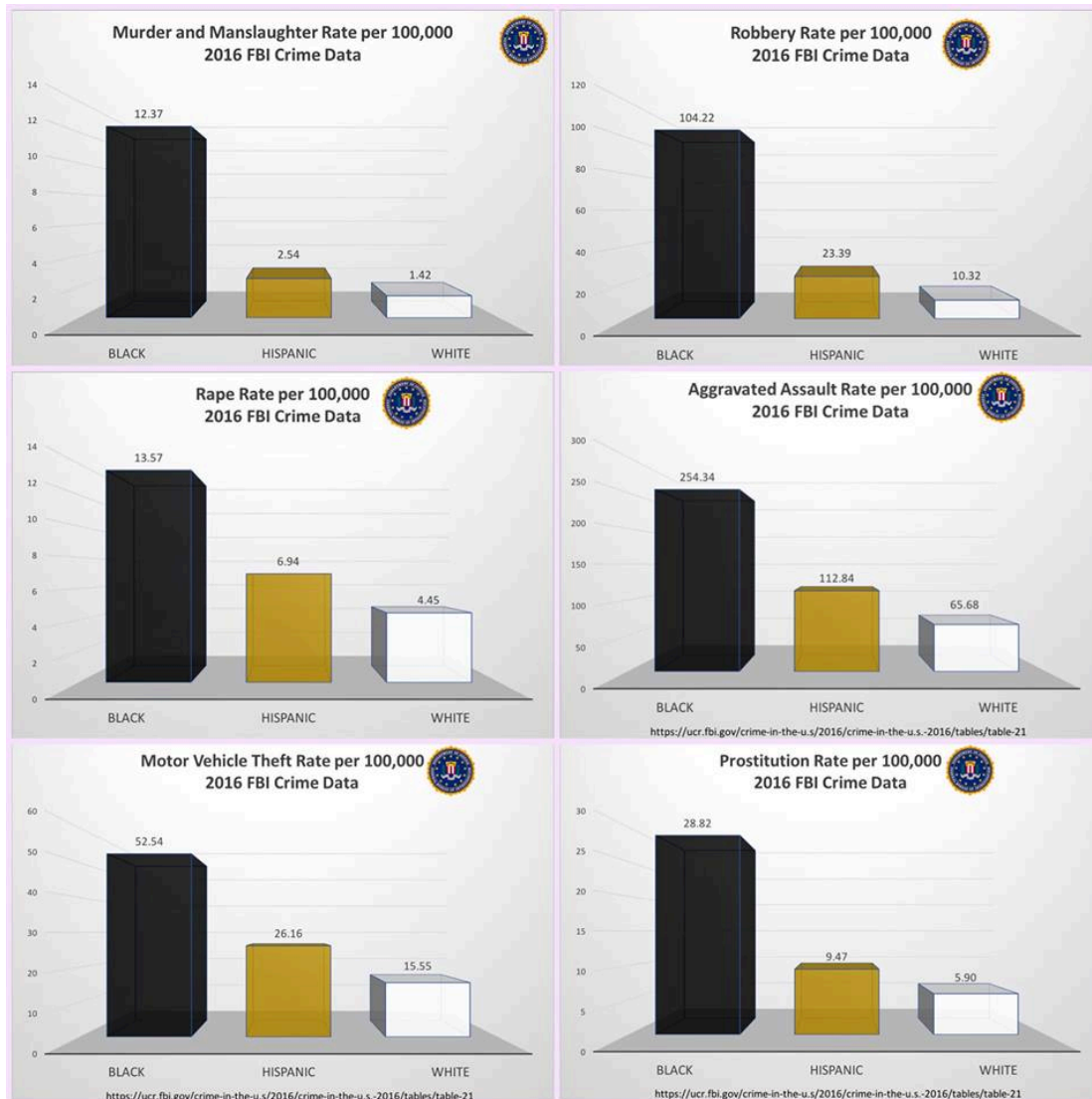
Excerpt:

"Immediately upon the riot, policing changed in Baltimore, and it changed very dramatically," says Donald Norris, an emeritus professor at the University of Maryland Baltimore County, who reviewed USA TODAY's analysis. "The outcome of that change in policing has been a lot more crime in Baltimore, especially murders, and people are getting away with those murders."

Police officials acknowledge the change. "In all candor, officers are not as aggressive as they

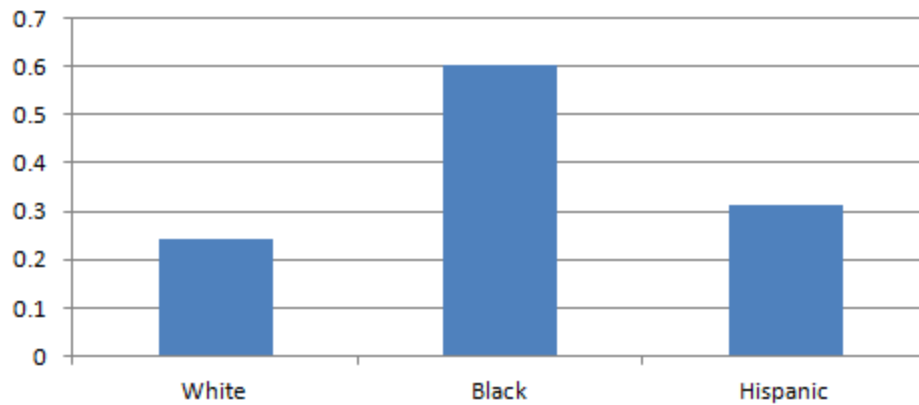
once were, pre-2015. It's just that fact," says acting Police Commissioner Gary Tuggle, who took command of Baltimore's police force in May.

Step 1-5 Below Charts

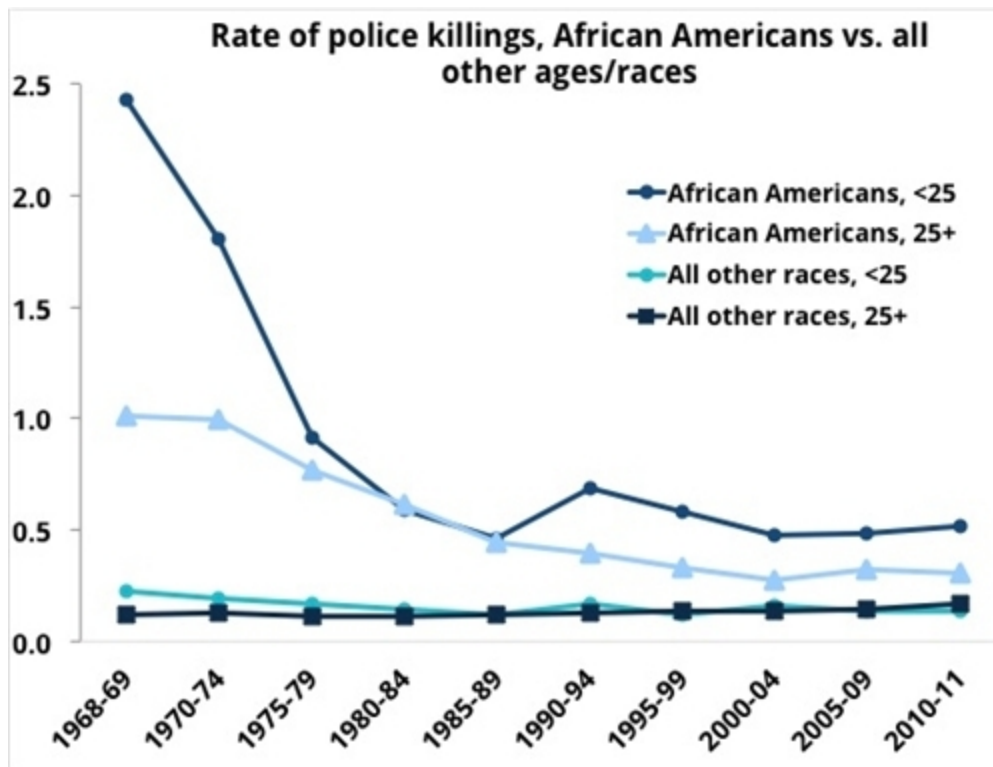


Blacks are 8 times more likely to commit murder than whites (nearly as likely to be murdered)
In most other crimes, the black-white disparity difference is 3-5 times (robbery 10 times)

Deaths by Police Shooting per 100,000



Blacks are 3 times more likely to be killed by police than whites



The rate of killings by police has dropped 3-4 times over 40 years

Step 1

YOUR INTRODUCTION: HOW DATA PROVES NO RACIAL BIAS IN DEADLY ENCOUNTERS WITH POLICE BECAUSE SHOOTINGS MATCH CRIME RATES

(And, yes, unarmed white teens are also shot and killed—rarely, just like black teens)

It could very well be that Black Lives Matter protests helped Trump. Who else placed the kryptonite of “super predator” on Hillary Clinton, a single quote more than two decades ago that also included Clinton’s indictment of white Italian Mafia criminals.

Indeed, 6 in 10 Americans believed race relations were worsening in 2016 to a 25-year low point. The Black Lives Matter versus All Lives Matter exemplified this split. What’s telling? BLM evidence is single video case examples in a country of 320 million, which isn’t science. Or in the case of the debunked “hands up, don’t shoot,” no video or evidence at all. There’s really no proof racism and intolerance is more prevalent today than 10, 20 or 25 years ago — or even police violence in general. In fact, it’s the opposite, as evidence shows no racial bias in police use of force in recent years. For example, black killings dropped 70% since 1968 (a multiplier effect of 3-4 times), according to the Centers for Disease Control, while the rate remains the same for most other racial groups. BLM and other activist groups, including the ACLU, highlight disparities of lethal and non-lethal use of force without contextualizing for actual crime that prompts police interaction with citizenry. When that is factored, no racial bias in police shootings is present (in fact, police deaths per interaction are slightly less for blacks), and for overall use of force, the difference is negligible. The simplest way to say it: When 25% of people killed by police are black, but blacks make up 27% of arrests and as least as many interactions, then there’s no sound argument for racism UNLESS blacks are being over-policed significantly. There’s also clear evidence that isn’t true either, which I’ll get to shortly.

My opinion: Overreach by activist groups on the left lit the fuse of the Trump bomb exploding on the right. Basically, this hyperbole infuriates conservatives, free thinkers, and moderates, and loses Democratic votes.

My second opinion: The Ferguson Effect is real, and despite record low murder rates during the first 6 years of the Obama administration, that national homicide rate spiked 10.8% in 2015 and continued in 2016, where major cities like Chicago experienced a 58% increase after ([the](#)

[Laquan Effect](#)). This disproportionately affects poor minority communities because of the high crime in those areas (70% of homicide victims are Hispanic or African American).

THE DATA

I'll also note that these shootings are anomalies. The Washington Post in 2016 listed only 5% of police killings involved a person who was "unarmed," down from 9% in 2015. One-third are black [17 total].

For overall gun killings by police, one-quarter are black [around 250] and one-half are white [around 500 out of 1000].

There's a great deal of focus on unarmed black males, but they're an extremely tiny percentage of killings overall (1-2%), and there's no statistical measurement to show there's a racial bias in these deaths.

On the whole, one could argue that whites are killed disproportionately based on their actions, especially when their overall share in whole numbers of murders and weapons arrests is LOWER than Black Americans.

Whites (61% of population) are nearly 5 times the population of black people (13% of the population).

Again, whites are being killed at TWICE the number of blacks by police, 50% to 25%. Compare that 25% black share of fatal deaths at the hands of police to:

From 2004-2013:

* 43% of police were killed by someone black. (Washington Post)

According to FBI data for 2015 blacks are:

- * One-half of homicide arrests. (51.1%)
- * One-third of violent crime arrests. (36.4%)
- * Two-fifths of weapons (carrying, possessing) arrests. (40%)
- * One-quarter of all arrests. (26.6%)

CONCLUSION

Police are killing blacks 25% of the time (while arresting blacks 27% of the time), but blacks are killing cops 43% of the time. More than one-third of violent arrests are of black suspects. Simple logic shows that nationally, there's no systemic racial bias -- i.e. no institutional racism -- in shooting and killing blacks, especially when police are shooting them at a far lower percentage than their most dangerous interactions (urban stops, arrests and violent arrests).

SOURCES:

Data collected by David Shuey | Contact: organica.design@gmail.com

Articles (police, media, hate crimes & criminal justice): <https://medium.com/@agent.orange.chicago>

Fatal police shootings down 70% for blacks since 1968 but the same for every other racial group, according to CDC data (CJCJ is left-leaning source):

<http://www.cjcj.org/mobile/news/8113>

FBI crime data 2015 (26% of arrests are black, 36% of violent arrests are black):

<https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/tables/table-43>

Unarmed fatal shootings in 2016 down to 5% from 9% in 2015 (17 out of 48 are black):

<http://www.newsweek.com/police-killings-unarmed-black-men-538542>

2016 police shootings (24% African American):

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/national/police-shootings-2016/>

Who kills police by race (43% are black):

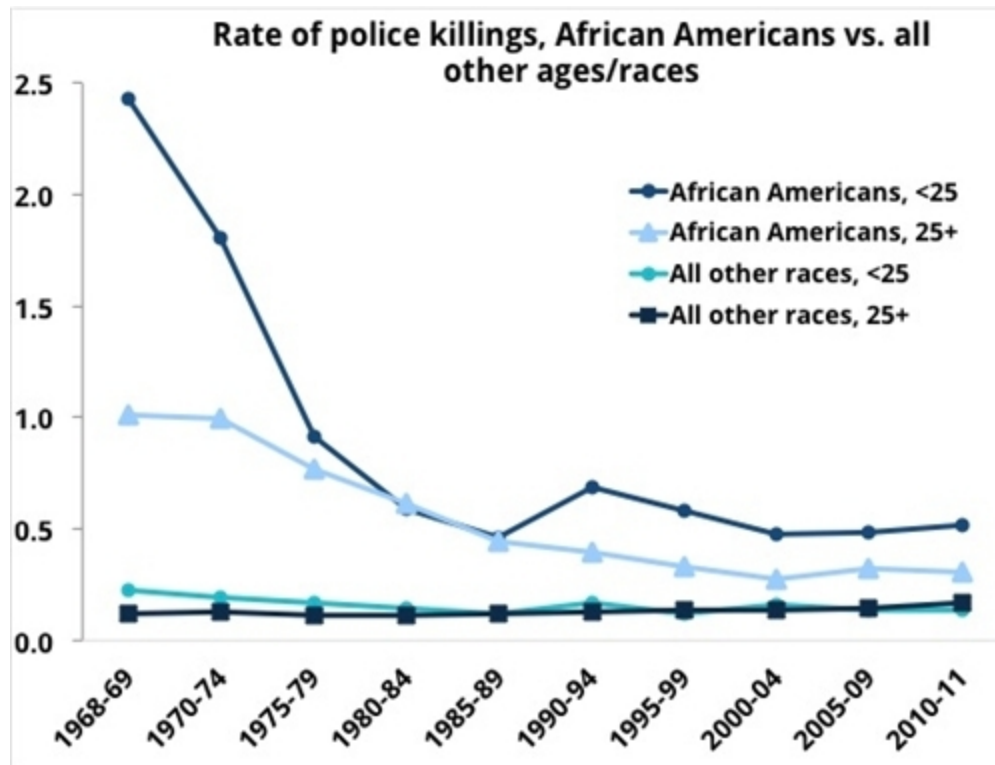
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/fact-checker/wp/2015/01/09/are-black-or-white-offenders-more-likely-to-kill-police/>

U.S. Census Data: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/>

The Laquan Effect in Chicago: <http://interactive.wbez.org/everyotherhour/laquan-effect/>

In 2017, 30 unarmed white people (6 women) and 20 unarmed black people (1 woman) were killed by police. Those totals represent 6.5% of all whites killed by police and 8.9% of all blacks killed by police.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/national/police-shootings-2017/>



Source: CDC used by <http://www.cjcj.org/mobile/news/8113>

WHAT WHAT DOES THAT CDC GRAPH PROVE: THAT THE SHOOTING OF BLACK PERSONS HAS GOT VASTLY BETTER IN THIS COUNTRY.

Black conservative Larry Elder using CDC Data accurately: “The CDC reported that in 1968, shootings by law enforcement -- called "legal intervention" by the CDC -- was the cause of death for 8.6 out of every million blacks. For whites the rate was .9 deaths per million. By 2011, law enforcement shootings caused 2.74 deaths for every million blacks, and 1.28 deaths for every million whites. While the death-by-cop rate for whites has held pretty steady over these last 45 years, hovering just above or below the one-in-a-million level, the rate for blacks has fallen ... What's driving this notion that there is now an "epidemic" of white cops shooting blacks when in the last several decades the numbers of blacks killed by cops are down nearly 75 percent?”

https://www.realclearpolitics.com/articles/2014/12/18/racial_cop_stories_that_didnt_make_the_cut_125004.html#ixzz4Qg91fNv9

Daily Kos is left-leaning source, and validates the accurateness using same CDC graph as CJCJ and Larry Elder: “It is fair to point out the rate of police killing of African-Americans has significantly dropped since the 1960s.” Still, they made other specious, irrational arguments. <https://www.dailykos.com/stories/2014/12/2/1348891/-Fox-Distorting-the-Stats-on-Police-Killings-of-Black-People-Again>

WHITE UNARMED TEENS KILLED BY POLICE YOU LIKELY NEVER HEARD ABOUT:

While the May 2017 shooting in Texas of an unarmed teen is indeed a tragedy, and should be treated as such, it is rare and doesn't just happen to black teens. If you don't think this happens to white people, too, look up Zachary Hammond (NPR: "A White Teen Was Killed By A Cop And No One Took To The Streets. Is That A Problem?"). Or look up Jeremy Mardis (NY Daily News: "Body camera footage shows Louisiana police shooting that killed 6-year-old autistic boy.") Or Google white unarmed teens killed by police Dillon Taylor, Dylan Noble, or Gilbert Collar. Stories were written about them in recent years, but a national uproar did not take place.

5 LINKS TO KILLINGS OF UNARMED WHITE TEENS:

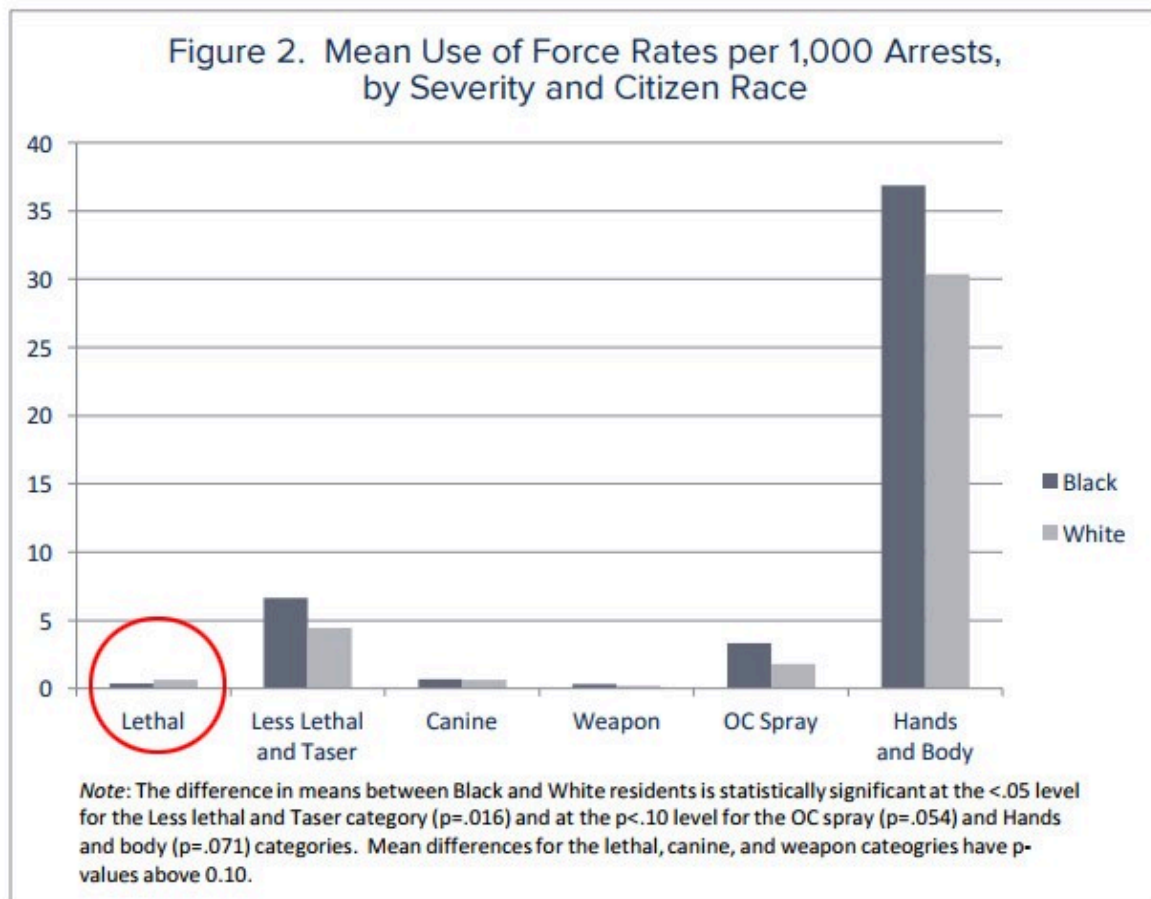
<http://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2015/08/30/435277397/a-white-teen-was-killed-by-a-cop-and-no-one-took-to-the-streets-is-that-a-problem>

<http://www.cnn.com/2016/09/29/us/louisiana-body-cam-shooting/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/video/2015/oct/27/dashcam-footage-police-shooting-zachary-hammond-video>

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2014/nov/27/white-teen-gilbert-collar-killed-by-black-cop-trev/>

<http://nypost.com/2016/07/14/body-cam-video-shows-cop-fatally-shooting-unarmed-teen/>



Step 2

WHITES & BLACKS ARE TREATED ESSENTIALLY THE SAME PER ARREST WHEN IT COMES TO USE OF FORCE

I got two sets of data that's disprove how abusive cops are to BOTH whites and blacks. I've worked on this since April 2017 and regularly updating, and believe the data is wholly accurate (but open to commenting and feedback):

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1FU0YyGjJE_IrCJI0tWtpnQtomLpaKlp_3gyjuM_odGY/edit#gid=952921389

The rate difference between white and black Chicagoans per arrest is a mere 18%, 3.33 per 100 vs. 3.99 per 100. Use of force against African American citizens by Chicago police is significantly less than the nationwide black rate, 3.6 per 100 vs. 4.6 per 100 (based on the

widely published 2016 Centers for Policing Equity report). This is without controlling for types of arrests, or the attitude of the arrestee or officer, just simply calculating use of force incidents against CPD arrest numbers 2011-2016. This use of force data comes from the Jan 2017 Obama-era U.S. Department of Justice report on the Chicago Police Department, but the "rate" was omitted for what I believe to be political purposes.

Instead, Loretta Lynch's 161-page report said, "Blacks, Latinos, and whites make up approximately equal thirds of the population in Chicago, but the raw statistics show that CPD uses force almost 10 times more often against blacks than against whites." [NPR](#), [USA Today](#), [The Washington Post](#), [Vox](#), and [The Chicago Tribune](#) all reported that use of force occurred "almost" 10 times more often for black residents than white ones, and all did not factor in human behavior that would lead to an interaction with law enforcement. What they failed to mention anywhere was that the ARREST rate was *almost* 10 times higher, as well -- and well over 10 times for most violent crimes. Nowhere do they mention in the DOJ report that the "almost ten times more" (10x) use-of-force figure is borderline to [case reports](#) issued by victims or 911 calls of suspects (8x), or [contact cards](#) by police, i.e. stops (8x). These twin statistics tear down the argument for racial bias in arrests significantly. Nor does the 161-page report point out that robbery arrests, for instance, are 24 times higher for blacks than whites, according to widely available [2009 CPD arrest data](#), and mirrored in the [2010 CPD arrest data](#) (the last time CPD published). Murder committed by black Chicagoans is 27 times higher than white Chicagoans, sexual assault is 12 times higher, aggravated battery is 10 times higher, and so forth.

Here are the rates of use of force that are "roughly" accurate based on available data:

- * 3.6 per 100 arrests (whites nationally)
- * 4.6 per 100 arrests (blacks nationally)
- * 3.3 per 100 arrests (whites in Chicago)
- * 4.0 per 100 arrests (blacks in Chicago)

For Chicago, I divided the average annual instances of use of force over a 5-year period (3,693 for blacks, 383 for whites) with the arrests for the same period (92,328 for blacks, 11,541 for whites).

Total Arrests (2009): 16,141 (white) vs. 130,082 (black) = 8.1 times difference

Total Arrests (2011-2016): 11,541 (white) vs. 92,328 (black) = 8.0 times difference

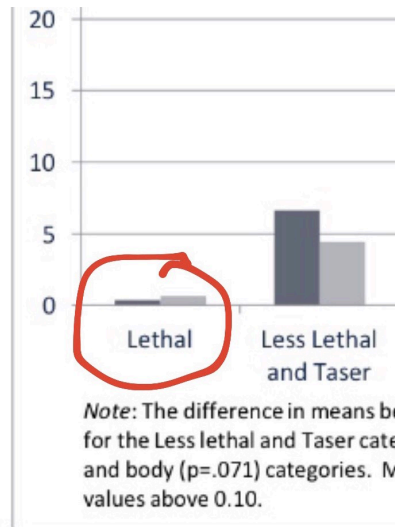
Average use of force instances (2011-2016): 380 (white) vs. 3700 (black) = 9.7 times difference

According to the Center for Policing Equity's own data for national statistics, 21 out of 22 times encounters with police do "go well" with no "use of force" for blacks, and 27 out of 28 times it's the same results for whites. Most importantly, their own evidence points out that when you factor in "violent arrests" there is no bias against blacks. They write, "Table 5 shows that benchmarking to violent Part I arrests reverses the direction of the Black-White gap."

Importantly, violent crime isn't contextualized in the Center for Policing Equity's data even though they repeatedly say they do. Go to section here: "Houston, We Don't Have a Problem; Ideologues Do." Or see visual below. (Table 5.) This section was dubbed such as the critique against Fryer was that he focused on data in just one city, Houston.

<https://medium.com/@agent.orange.chicago/how-roland-fryers-controversial-study-on-racial-bias-by-police-actually-shows-negligible-bias-ea3a8b1fd293>

Excerpt:



Houston, We Don't Have a Problem; Ideologues Do

It's also worth noting that despite the [common refrain from critics](#)—including from [Phillip Atiba Goff](#), criminology professor and co-founder and president of the [social justice-oriented](#) Center for Policing Equity, a [research center](#) I've repeatedly referenced in this meta-analysis. They say Roland Fryer's data came only from Houston and is interpreted too broadly, yet his conclusions are actually bolstered by officer-involved shooting data spanning 15 years from these additional police departments: Boston, Camden, Austin, Dallas, Los Angeles, and six Florida counties. It's a large data set. He also sought advice from [at least 50 colleagues](#), and the final paper is [being peer-reviewed and published](#) in [The Journal of Political Economy](#) in 2018. [The New York Times article](#) also made clear in the same paragraph where Fryer says "It is the most surprising result of my career" the following: "The study examined more than 1,000 shootings in 10 major police departments, in Texas, Florida and California." That appears approximately as large as Goff's data gathered from "12 agencies serving populations ranging from under 100,000 to over 1 million, with a median size of roughly 600,000

residents." [In a USA Today article critiquing Dr. Fryer](#), Dr. Goff says the paper was conducted "casually" and snidely mentions, "If you haven't read all of the literature and don't understand what you're looking at, you end up in a position that doesn't look good."

"In shootings in these 10 cities involving officers, officers were more likely to fire their weapons without having first been attacked when the suspects were white. Black and white civilians involved in police shootings were equally likely to have been carrying a weapon. Both results undercut the idea of racial bias in police use of lethal force." —From The New York Times' "hot-button" write-up on Roland Fryer's data

SOURCES:

Use of force occurs in 36 out of 1000 arrests for whites and 46 out of 1000 arrest for blacks. However: "Table 5 shows that benchmarking to violent Part I arrests reverses the direction of the Black-White gap."

http://policingequity.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/CPE_SoJ_Race-Arrests-UoF_2016-07-08-1130.pdf

The 161-page DOJ Report on Chicago Police Department (which includes ZERO data for arrests or demographics of criminal perpetrators): "For example, of all use-of-force incidents for

which race was recorded between January 2011 and April 18, 2016, black individuals were subject to approximately 76% (19,374) of the uses of force, as compared to whites, who represented only 8% (2,007) of the force incidents. In some categories of force, blacks were even more overrepresented: black individuals were the subject of 80% of all CPD firearm uses and 81% of all Taser contact-stun uses during that time period.”

www.justice.gov/opa/file/925846/download

Chicago Demographics: 32% White / 31% Black / 29% Hispanic / 5 % Asian / 2.7% 2 or more races: <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/map/IPE120213/1714000/accessible>

CPD '09 Annual Report w/ Arrest Data: 9% of arrests are white and 72% are black (same in 2010 arrest report).

<http://4abpn833c0nr1zvwp7447f2b.wpengine.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/2009-Annual-Report.pdf>

Average arrests in Chicago 2011-16 is 128,233. "They show that Chicago Police officers made 167,355 arrests in 2010; 152,740 in 2011; 145,390 in 2012; 143,618 in 2013; 129,166 in 2014; 112,996 in 2015, and 85,493 last year."

<http://chicago.suntimes.com/news/chicago-police-arrests-drop-24-percent-in-one-year/>

My Own Analysis of the DOJ report (nearly 20,000 words):

<https://medium.com/@agent.orange.chicago/an-evidence-based-analysis-of-attorney-general-jef-f-sessions-call-to-review-obama-era-u-s-7bb8c9564e41>

How I calculate the following use-of-force rates: 3.3 per 100 arrests (whites in Chicago) and 4.0 per 100 arrests (blacks in Chicago). From my spreadsheet "Data Analysis of Use of Force Against Blacks in DOJ Report on Chicago Police + Arrest Data":

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1FU0YyGjJE_lrCJI0tWtpnQtomLpaKlp_3gyjuM_odGY/edit#gid=952921389

Table 5. Use of Force Rates per 1,000 Arrests for Violent Offenses*, by Citizen Race

Sample: 12 Department-Years (only most recent year for each department)

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Black**	731	356	166	3989
White**	1003	421	201	7111

*Arrest data were obtained from BJS and include arrests for Part I violent crimes only.

**Use of Force data are for non-Hispanic Black and non-Hispanic White citizens, whereas arrest data are for all Black and all White citizens regardless of ethnicity.

Contrary to the dominant narrative, these analyses reveal that racial disparities persist even when benchmarking on all arrests. Although these disparities dissipate (and even reverse) when controlling for violent Part I arrests, it is noteworthy that 5 of the 12 participating departments (42%) still evidence disproportionate targeting of Black residents when violent arrests are controlled. Given the rarity of Part I violent crimes and a lack of evidence that

P. 17 of [the Center for Policing Equity's report](#) on use of force says, "**Table 5 shows that benchmarking to violent Part I arrests reverses the direction of the Black-White gap.**" Yet earlier on P.9 in the section "Organization of the Report" they say, "Finally, within each section, **we also reveal the percentage of participating departments that demonstrate racial disparities in use of force when controlling for violent crime arrest rates.**" Which is it? And does it really? Because just looking at this data it appears outcomes are worse for whites in violent arrests. [Black arrests for violent crime](#) are almost twice the proportion of arrests as they are for whites, but the report neglects to mention that. Also, read between those lines above. The report says "5 of 12 participating departments (42%) still evidence disproportionate targeting of Black residents when violent arrests are controlled." So does that mean 7 out of 12 departments (58%) show a disproportionate targeting of whites? That's seriously misleading. The more I look into the Center for Policing Equity, the more I believe they're blatantly ignoring their own data. And the media blindly falls for it.

—

So again: What is the disproportionate mistreatment we're talking about? It simply doesn't exist.

Step 3

3 STUDIES SHOW NO PROVEN RACIAL BIAS BY POLICE IN ARRESTS (SO YOU CAN'T JUST SAY "OVER-POLICING" IS THE CAUSE)

Critics of the criminal justice system that say it's the prime example of "institutional racism" because blacks are overexposed to police. But clearly they're not over-policed in accordance to their criminal behavior based several studies show whites are as likely, if not more likely in some categories, to get caught. Here are 3 studies that indicate there's no evidence of racial bias in the arrest of citizens.

"Results indicate that race does have an indirect effect on police contact, but it is White individuals who are more likely to be questioned and arrested." SOURCE (2016, Criminal Justice Review): <http://cjr.sagepub.com/content/41/3/294.full.pdf+html>

"Relative to violation frequency as reported by crime victims, the likelihood of arrest for white and black offenders is roughly equal. Multivariate logistic regression results show that the odds of arrest for white offenders is approximately 22% higher for robbery, 13% higher for aggravated assault, and 9% higher for simple assault than they are for black offenders. These findings suggest that the disproportionately high arrest rate for black citizens is most likely attributable to differential involvement in reported crime rather than to racially biased law enforcement practices." SOURCE (2003, Social Forces, Department of Sociology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): <http://sf.oxfordjournals.org/content/81/4/1381>

"To date, the research that has been conducted cannot confirm or refute whether officers discriminate against members of racial minority groups."

SOURCE (2004, NCJRS, U.S. Department of Justice):

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/213004.pdf>

BONUS FACTS ON SENTENCING: And when caught, there's no evidence that blacks are given significantly longer sentences.

Study that says blacks are NOT given a longer sentence:

"Survey findings revealed blacks were convicted of more serious offenses than whites, had longer criminal records, and were convicted in places that generally meted out more prison sentences. These differences explained why 51 percent of convicted blacks but only 38 percent of convicted whites were sent to prison. The survey provided no evidence that, in places where

blacks had most of their contacts with the criminal justice system, the system treated them more harshly than whites.”

SOURCE (1994, NCJRS, U.S. Department of Justice):

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/Publications/abstract.aspx?ID=174599>

Two studies where blacks are given between 5-10% longer sentences.

The Bureau of Justice in October 2015 reported: “In the 8-year period between 2005 and 2012, black men received roughly 5% to 10% longer prison sentences than white men for similar crimes, after accounting for the facts surrounding the case.”

SOURCE (Bureau of Justice Statistics: Federal Sentencing Disparity, 2005-2012):

https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fsd0512_sum.pdf

A University of Michigan Law School study in 2014 showing 10% longer sentences for blacks compared to whites at the federal level is the main citation in Wikipedia. “Across the distribution, blacks receive sentences that are almost 10% longer than those of comparable whites arrested for the same crimes. Most of this disparity can be explained by prosecutors’ initial charging decisions, particularly the filing of charges carrying mandatory minimum sentences.”

SOURCE (University of Michigan Law School: Racial Disparity in Federal Criminal Sentences, 2014): <http://repository.law.umich.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2413&context=articles>

BONUS: IN 2018, a number of stories and a media narrative has grown that police are being called far too often for people of color (at Starbucks, or for BBQ’n, or mowing a lawn, etc.). There’s no evidence of that. There’s only evidence that these stories are being shared widely.

Stories like these (where all their points could be exploded with facts on this doc)

<https://www.cnn.com/2018/07/04/us/oregon-police-called-on-black-representative-trnd/index.htm>
|

<https://www.vox.com/identities/2018/7/2/17527382/reggie-fields-racial-profiling-911-police>

These incidents can strain trust between communities of color and police

But another important part of the conversation focuses on why the police are being asked to respond to situations where they aren’t really needed. When white people call law enforcement on people of color for unnecessary reasons, they are adding to an existing problem, since minority groups are more likely to face police violence or harsh punishment from the justice system.

These incidents can have real effects on the relationships between law enforcement and communities of color. Black and white people [call law enforcement at different rates](#), with people of color calling the police far less than their white counterparts. This is driven by a

crucial difference in perception: While white people see police as a force that will protect them, communities of color see a force that is more likely to do the opposite.

As Vox's German Lopez [has noted](#), high-profile incidents of police violence erode trust in law enforcement, and that trust can be difficult to regain. A 2016 [study](#) from a group of sociologists at Yale, Harvard, and Oxford found that after the [2004 police beating of Frank Jude](#) in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, residents made 17 percent fewer 911 calls the next year. Those numbers remained low even after the officers involved in the incident had been punished. Researchers found similar results after high-profile incidents of police brutality in other predominantly black communities.

A deterioration in trust can happen even when a fatal police shooting isn't involved. [In 2013](#), two political scientists, Amy Lerman and Vesla Weaver, looked at the potential effects 311 nonemergency calls have on communities. Analyzing some 3 million 311 call records and 1.2 million police stops in New York City, they found that many of these calls, which are usually used to lodge complaints about minor issues like noise disturbances, were more likely to occur in low-income and minority neighborhoods.

But how police handled these cases had a significant effect on perceptions of local institutions. "When police search a higher number of citizens or deploy more force in their stops of community members, people become much less likely to make claims on local government," they noted. "Thus, the relationship turns on the quality of policing, not merely the quantity."

"The gulf between how black America and white America experience the police is vast," Weaver, now a professor at Johns Hopkins University, [wrote for Vox in May](#), pointing to a dynamic where black communities often struggle to get police to respond to calls for assistance, as white Americans continue to see police as worth calling due to their high response rates. "Black people need to be able to trust that when they enlist the police, they get what whites get — police who show up, take their concerns seriously, and don't further victimize or retaliate against the citizen," she added.

<https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2018/04/when-calling-the-police-is-a-privilege/558608/>

What makes this continued practice troubling isn't just that these calls appear unnecessary, it's also the fact that given the history of police brutality against communities of color, a white person's readiness to call the police—and ultimate decision to do so—is an invitation to end an otherwise mundane misunderstanding with the opportunity for violence. As the writer Gene Demby recounted [during a conversation with Slate](#), "The police were called into this situation, as a colleague said, to mediate a misunderstanding, like they were RAs in a dorm and not armed agents of the state with broad discretion to use violence and detain people."

In the absence of shared experiences, anecdotal evidence suggests that hindsight might be the best teacher for white people when it comes to understanding the unintended, and potentially deadly consequences a 911 call might have. In hindsight, it's clear that the incident at Starbucks was a gratuitous escalation. But the type of hindsight that encourages someone to call the police assuming that they will be protected is a privilege—one that is still reserved disproportionately for white Americans.

TO COUNTER:

Arrests are dropping since the 1990s. Let me know when EVIDENCE of a trend occurs. FACT: There's no evidence that "bullshit" calls are increasing or happening only against innocent people of color. FACT: Arrest are FAR lower today than they've been in decades. 13 million in 2010. 10,797,088 arrests in 2015. 10,662,252 arrests in 2016.

SOURCES:

13,122,110 arrest in 2010, which is dramatically less than 1990s:

<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/aus9010.pdf>

10,797,088 arrests in 2015

<https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/persons-arrested/persons-arrested>

10,662,252 arrests in 2016

<https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/topic-pages/persons-arrested>

At least 50% more arrests in the 1990s:

https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/1tabledatadecoverviewpdf/table_1_crime_in_the_united_states_by_volume_and_rate_per_100000_inhabitants_1993-2012.xls

Additionally, blacks call the police more than whites according to NCVS survey data (one of the most reliable outlets for the reality of crime and behavior):

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Race_and_crime_in_the_United_States

Comparison of UCR and NCVS data

According to the NCVS for 1992–2000, 43% of violent criminal acts, and 53% of serious violent crime (not verbal threats, or cuts and bruises) were reported to the police. Overall, black (49%) and Native Americans (48%) victims reported most often, higher than whites (42%) and Asians (40%). Serious violent crime and aggravated assault against blacks (58% and 61%) and Native Americans (55% and 59%) was reported more often than against whites (51% and 54%) or Asians (50% and 51%). Native Americans were unusually unlikely to report a robbery (45%), as with Asians and a simple assault (31%).[17]

Despite the differences in the amount of crime reported, comparisons of the UCR and NCVS

data sets show there to be a high degree of correspondence between the two systems.[18]
This correspondence extends to the racial demography of both perpetrators and victims of violent crime reported in both systems.[19]

Step 4

REAL MURDER, REAL PERSPECTIVE: UNARMED BLACK MEN KILLED BY POLICE REPRESENT APPROXIMATELY 1/500th OF ALL BLACK HOMICIDES

When the Ferguson Effect becomes widely accepted, I hope all the social justice warriors on this page remember this.

17 unarmed black people (16 male) killed by police in 2016. Roughly 9500 black people were murdered total in 2016.

Has anyone reported that it's likely 3000-4000 MORE people are being killed in 2016 than in 2014? It's easy to calculate because you just have to take the murder increase percentage and multiply in on top of CDC's homicide total in 2014 (15,808). I haven't seen that in major media, or by government or academic organizations. News reports from [Baltimore](#) to Chicago indicate that the murder rate isn't going down. Here are some FACTS about crime in the USA this story and others should pay attention to:

* 10.8% murder increase in 2015 (FBI) = 1,707 homicide increase ($.108 \times 15,809$), or 17,516 homicides in 2015

* 7.8% estimated nationwide increase in 2016 based on Apr 2017 Brennan Center for Justice report = 1,366 more homicides ($.078 \times 17,516$). The total estimate would be 18,882 homicides for 2016, approximately 3000 more than in 2014.

* There was an estimated 13.1% increase in 2016 in the nation's 30 largest cities, according to the left-leaning Brennan Center. And they also report a 31.5% increase from 2014 to 2016 nationwide.

* For context, in 2016 approximately 250 out of 1000 people killed by police are black (25%), but 50% of approximately 19,000 Americans killed are black.

NOTE: Using CDC murder rate as a baseline will lead to higher number than official FBI totals.

SOURCES:

10.8% homicide increase in 2015, according to FBI:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/27/us/murder-crime-fbi.html>

<https://www.fbi.gov/news/pressrel/press-releases/fbi-releases-2015-crime-statistics>

Brennan Center for Justice, Sept 2016: "Nationally, the murder rate is projected to increase 31.5 percent from 2014 to 2016":

<https://www.brennancenter.org/publication/crime-2016-preliminary-analysis>

Brennan Center for Justice, Apr 2016: "The murder rate rose last year by an estimated 7.8 percent."

<https://www.brennancenter.org/publication/crime-trends1990-2016>

Census of 15,809 homicides 2014, according to CDC (note: FBI has lower murder total than CDC): <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/homicide.htm>

Homicide and crime is mostly intraracial: "1980 through 2008— 84% of white victims were killed by whites. 93% of black victims were killed by blacks.":

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/htus8008.pdf>

"50% off murder victims were black": <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=954>

Calculating FBI and Brennan Center numbers to get to 19,000 homicides for 2016 (continuing in 2017):

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1JR7ye-3KQdoerxQ-f1tnjcLJbfn5oORdADPb7IYV5q0/edit>

17 unarmed black people (16 male) killed by police in 2016 (out of 51 unarmed total):

<http://www.newsweek.com/police-killings-unarmed-black-men-538542>

EXTRA RESOURCES

May 1, Baltimore Sun: "Through the first four months of 2017, Baltimore has experienced its highest murder rate in recorded history."

<http://www.baltimoresun.com/news/maryland/baltimore-city/bs-md-ci-atf-crime-20170501-story.html>

Ferguson Effect in Ferguson & Nationwide:

<https://www.nationalreview.com/blog/corner/ferguson-effect-increases-homicides/>

*“Ferguson, Mo., is emblematic of how the Ferguson effect is hitting cities with large black populations: It has produced the **largest homicide increase** in nearly a half-century. That crime increase will only end if the false narrative about policing promulgated by the Black Lives Matter movement and embraced by President Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton is finally put to rest.”*

Link goes to:

<https://www.nationalreview.com/blog/corner/yes-ferguson-effect-real/?target=author&tid=900042>

Ferguson Effect in Chicago:

<http://dailycaller.com/2017/10/01/the-fbis-latest-report-suggests-the-ferguson-effect-is-real/>

Earlier this year, the University of Chicago issued a **report** on the data behind the city’s horrifying rise in gun violence in 2016. After concluding the wave of murders couldn’t be attributed to warm weather or a decrease in educational or social welfare spending, the report suggested a precipitous drop in police stops might be a causal factor.

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My own analysis on Chicago police violence and misleading DOJ report & excerpt on Ferguson Effect:

<https://medium.com/@agent.orange.chicago/an-evidence-based-analysis-of-attorney-general-jef-f-sessions-call-to-review-obama-era-u-s-7bb8c9564e41>

Research on “The Ferguson Effect”

[The hyperfocus on policing called the “Ferguson Effect,”](#) [popularized by Manhattan Institute scholar Heather Mac Donald](#) and promoted by [few others](#)—mostly conservatives—willing to stick their neck out in a decriminalization environment, importantly note an immediate shift in crime in cities like **Chicago, Baltimore and St. Louis**. [Many critics have pushed back](#) against the concept that a drop in proactive policing led to rising crime, despite the fact that in 2015 major cities, [and the country](#), had the largest single year increase in homicides since 1971. That trend [continued in 2016](#). Much of it is driven by cities that had high-profile killings at the hands of police (**Laquan McDonald, Freddie Gray, and Michael Brown**), [concentrations of poverty](#), and already high rates of criminality. Even skeptical [research criminologists like Richard Rosenfeld](#),

who said before there's no "Ferguson Effect," are having "second thoughts" now. "My views have been altered," he said to The Guardian after seeing an overall 17% increase in homicide in 56 of the nation's largest cities. Rosenfeld, who now claims "something like a Ferguson Effect was responsible for the increase." Indeed Rosenfeld, a [Founders Professor at the the University of Missouri](#) and former President of the [American Society of Criminology](#), wrote about the possible negative effects of "de-policing" in [a June 16, 2016 paper](#) after saying we shouldn't be "sounding alarm bells over a "Ferguson Effect" in [a 2015 policy brief](#). Other criminologists like David Pyroozo of University of Boulder state that the Ferguson Effect is "[long on anecdotes and short on data](#)," and [publish papers](#) debunking it. Yet when he and other academics write about their expertise in [The Washington Post as recently as September 2017](#) regarding the phenomenon, there's no mention of Chicago, Baltimore, or St. Louis—unless you look in the comments, where citizens state the obvious. Is that willful denial? Fortunately, there are sociologists like [Neil Gross](#) who worked with a [PhD candidate Marcus Mann](#) and reviewed Google searches and an uptick interest in Black Lives Matter to write in an [April 2017 published paper](#) this alarming conclusion: "Analyzing data on 43 large U.S. cities, we find that violent crime was higher and rose more in cities where concern about police violence was greatest."

[The critics of Mac Donald](#) should look at the continuing problem of increasing violence with fresh eyes. Additionally, civic leaders, academics and media should not be afraid of the chilling effects from the left-wing narrative saying the "Ferguson Effect" is a "racist theory," as [Daily Kos slung as a polemic in 2015](#).

— by David Shuey

Step 5

1 IN 34 BLACK HOMICIDES IS BY COP; 1 IN 9 WHITE HOMICIDES IS BY COP

This is a more precise calculation. And also with nearly a 20% increase in homicides from 2014 to 2016, more than 3000 total, you're going to see the numbers rise for black homicides who are more than 50% of total homicide victims.

Excerpt from here:

<https://medium.com/@agent.orange.chicago/go-to-the-fbi-data-below-and-look-at-violent-crime-and-murders-c0b40f58e7b3>

In the end, the question needs to be asked and understood by all Americans before we move forward together: Who should fear who? (Frankly, rarely the unknown stranger, except if in high-crime areas.)

To state it clearly: With a spike of more than 3000 murders in two years to 17,250 homicides in 2016 (FBI data), and no determinable increase of people shot by police, this is the outlook for two demographic sets of people walking outside their home:

*** For every 1 black person killed by police, there are another 31 blacks killed by a black person. The ratio for blacks killed in total is 34:1.**

- THE MATH: 17,250 (total murders) x 52% (percentage of black victims) x 91% (intraracial black-on-black) ÷ 266 (blacks killed by police) = 30.7

*** For every 1 white person killed by police, there are another 7 whites killed by a white person. The ratio for whites killed in total is 9:1.**

- THE MATH: 17,250 (total murders) x 30% (percentage of white victims) x 83% (intraracial white-on-white) ÷ 574 (whites killed by police) = 7.4

Black Lives Matter and the media need to rectify themselves with these facts: **4% of black homicides are by police, yet 12% of white and Hispanic homicides are instigated by law enforcement.** 96% of the bodies ripped from this world today don't come from the hands of the state (i.e. the police), but from their fellow citizens. Indeed, with more than 8500 black murders, and 266 coming from cops, compared to around 5000 annual white non-Hispanic murders and 574 by cops, you do get 4% and 12% respectively of their proportion of deaths committed by the state.

Thus, when acclaimed writer and "public intellectual" Ta-Nehisi Coates talks about "violence against black bodies" as coming from "oppressors," I don't know what the hell he's talking about.

SOURCES:

"In 2016, the estimated number of murders in the nation was 17,250. This app was an 8.6% increase from the 2015 estimate, a 16.1% increase from the 2012 figure."

<https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/topic-pages/murder>

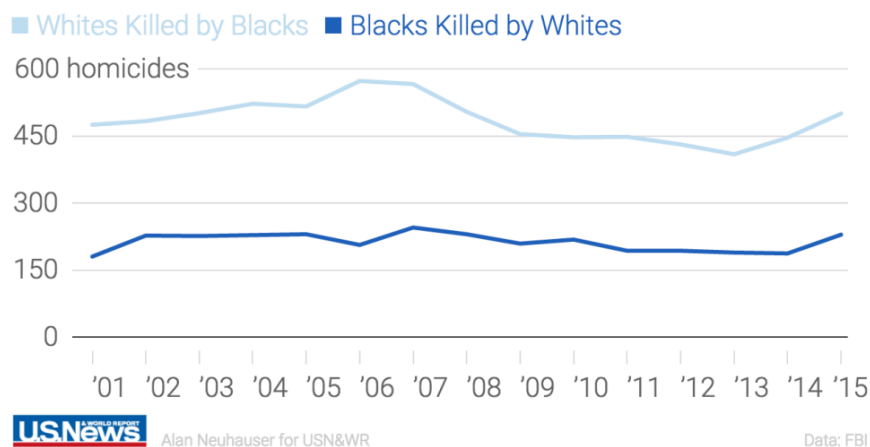
Twice as many whites are killed by blacks than vice versa. For example: 409 whites killed by blacks in 2013, and 189 blacks killed by whites:

https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded_homicide_data_table_6_murder_race_and_sex_of_victim_by_race_and_sex_of_offender_2013.xls

CDC homicides = 15,872: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/homicide.htm>

The white homicide percentage is hard to come by on Google. 30% is likely estimate based on above figure of being 26% of murderers (being murdered slightly more than share of killing themselves), and corroborated by murder victim rate from this VPC.org source. From Violence Policy Center: The Hispanic homicide victimization rate in 2010 was 5.73 per 100,000; white = 2.52 per 100,000; black = 19.47 per 100,000. Thus, Hispanics are killed twice as often as whites and blacks 8 times as often. <http://www.vpc.org/studies/hispanic.pdf>

Interracial Killings



52.3% of homicide victims are black (likely going higher in recent years, as crime spikes are driven in largely black cities):

<https://www.usnews.com/news/articles/2016-09-29/race-and-homicide-in-america-by-the-numbers>

“And yes, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, black offenders committed 52 per cent of homicides recorded in the data between 1980 and 2008. Only 45 per cent of the offenders were white [which includes Hispanics]. Homicide is a broader category than “murder” but let’s not split hairs.”

<https://www.channel4.com/news/factcheck/factcheck-black-americans-commit-crime>

<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/htus8008.pdf>

Data collected by David Shuey | Contact: organica.design@gmail.com

Articles (police, media, hate crimes & criminal justice): <https://medium.com/@agent.orange.chicago>

Recent percentage breakdown of intraracial homicide, 83% white-on-white, and 91% black-on-black:

<http://www.politifact.com/florida/article/2015/may/21/updated-look-statistics-black-black-murders/>

<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/htus8008.pdf>

574 (whites killed by police) and 266 (blacks killed by police):

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/ng-interactive/2015/jun/01/the-counted-police-killings-us-database>

Ta-Nehisi Coates excerpt published by sympathetic blogger (devoid of much sense, and completely ignoring how 9 out of 10 bodies are “destroyed” by other blacks):

“That was the week you learned that the killers of Michael Brown would go free. The men who had left his body in the street like some awesome declaration of their inviolable power would never be punished. It was not my expectation that anyone would ever be punished. But you were young and still believed. (Coates, 11).” In directly addressing his son, and the reader, Coates delivers his view on the injustice that permeates American society. His frank declaration on the objectification of the black body – that which has never been, isn’t and never will be secure – highlights the mentality of the black male (or female) as one with a rendered sense or lack of identity, powerless to the white aggressor.”

<https://blogs.qub.ac.uk/americanists/2017/02/27/violence-on-the-black-body-ta-nehisi-coates-between-th>

From The Guardian (“Ta-Nehisi Coates: ‘In America, it is traditional to destroy the black body’: In this edited extract from his new book, acclaimed writer Ta-Nehisi Coates discusses the history of race in the US in the form of a letter to his teenage son):

*“But what one “means” is neither important nor relevant. It is not necessary that you believe that the officer who choked Eric Garner set out that day to destroy a body. All you need to understand is that the officer carries with him the power of the American state and the weight of an American legacy, and they necessitate that of the bodies destroyed every year, some wild and disproportionate number of them will be black. Here is what I would like for you to know: **In America, it is traditional to destroy the black body – it is heritage.** Enslavement was not merely the antiseptic borrowing of labour – it is not so easy to get a human being to commit their body against its own elemental interest. And so enslavement must be casual wrath and random manglings, the gashing of heads and brains blown out over the river as the body seeks to escape. It must be rape so regular as to be industrial.”*

<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2015/sep/20/ta-nehisi-coates-between-the-world-and-me-extract>

Final Excerpt on how obsessed Coates is with the “black body” without acknowledging that today -- it’s not the 1920s anymore, Mr. Coates, though you write like it is -- 96% of the bodies ripped from this world today don’t come at the hands of the state (i.e. the police), but from their fellow citizens. Indeed, with more than 8500 black murders, and 266 coming from cops, compared to around 5000 annual white non-Hispanic murders and 574 by cops, **you do get 4%**

and 12% respectively of their proportion of deaths committed by the state.

“In a widely replicated gesture, Coates locates the experience of racism in the body, in a racism that “dislodges brains, blocks airways, rips muscle, extracts organs, cracks bones, breaks teeth.” In the slim volume, fewer than 300 pages, the word “body” or “bodies” appears more than 300 times. “In America,” he writes, “it is traditional to destroy the black body.” Another brooding passage dwells on the inevitability of this violence.

It had to be blood. It had to be nails driven through a tongue and ears pruned away. It had to be the thrashing of a kitchen maid for the crime of churning the butter at a leisurely clip. It could only be the employment of carriage whips, tongs, iron pokers, handsaws, stones, paperweights or whatever might be handy to break the black body.

Yet Coates’s descriptive language and haunting narrative are not mere metaphors. They act as an ontological pivot, mystifying racism even as it is anchored in its physical effects.”

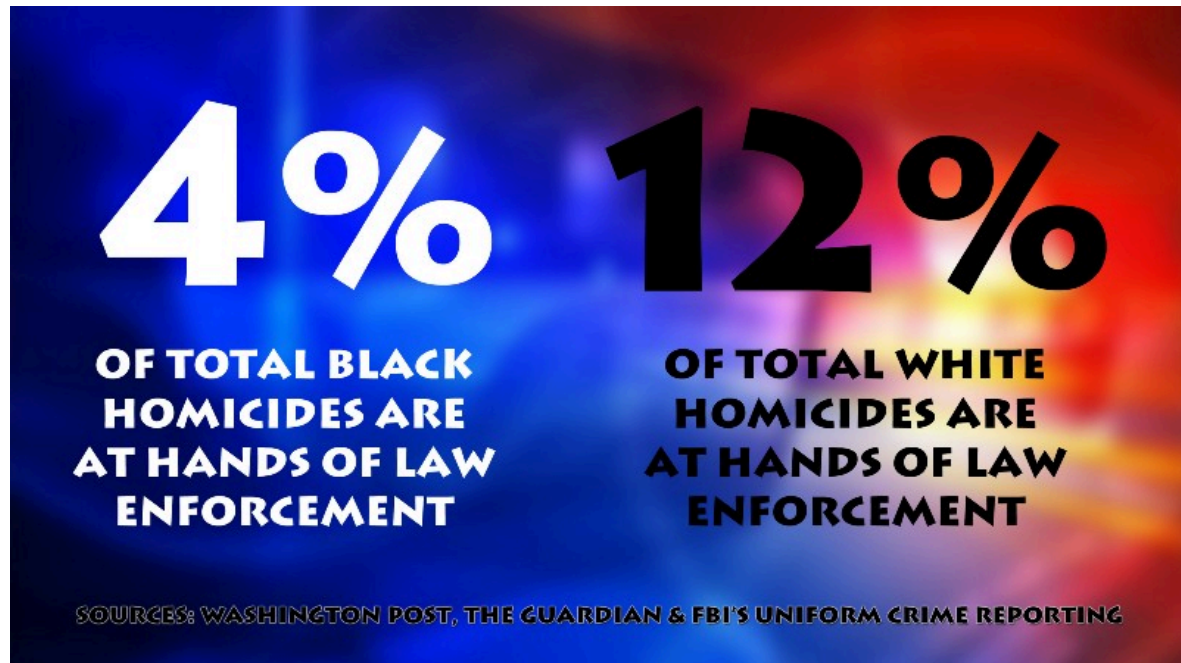
<https://www.viewpointmag.com/2017/05/17/the-birthmark-of-damnation-ta-nehisi-coates-and-the-black-body/>

Heather Mac Donald came up with similar numbers: “An analysis of federal police crime statistics and the Washington Post police shooting database shows that fully 12% of all whites and hispanics who die of homicide are killed by cops. In contrast, only 4% of black homicide victims are killed by cops.”

https://www.realclearpolitics.com/video/2016/09/23/heather_macdonald_on_black_lives_matter_does_the_truth_matter.html

4% OF TOTAL BLACK HOMICIDES ARE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT (12% FOR WHITES)

(Contingent on the year; it was 3% in 2016)



Used above graph at bottom here:

<https://medium.com/@agent.orange.chicago/shocking-disturbing-police-shooting-video-released-in-chicago-in-context-chicago-police-66bdafbc37ea>

BONUS: 9 Studies Indicating No Racial Bias in Lethal Force by Police

4. NINE (9) studies published since 2016 showing blacks are NOT likely to be injured or shot more often than whites or other racial groups by police when benchmarking for real criminal activity, i.e. racial bias for use of force is nil or negligible.

1. NEW July 2019 study:

"We find no evidence of anti-Black or anti-Hispanic disparities across shootings, and White officers are not more likely to shoot minority civilians than non-White officers. Instead, race-specific crime strongly predicts civilian race. This suggests that increasing diversity among officers by itself is unlikely to reduce racial disparity in police shootings."

<https://www.pnas.org/content/early/2019/07/16/1903856116> ("Officer characteristics and racial disparities in fatal officer-involved shootings")

RELATED STORY:

<https://theconversation.com/our-database-of-police-officers-who-shoot-citizens-reveals-whos-most-likely-to-shoot-119623>

2. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/puar.12956> ("Do White Law Enforcement Officers Target Minority Suspects?")
3. "When adjusting for crime, we find no systematic evidence of anti-Black disparities in fatal shootings, fatal shootings of unarmed citizens, or fatal shootings involving misidentification of harmless objects." <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1948550618775108> ("Is There Evidence of Racial Disparity in Police Use of Deadly Force? Analyses of Officer-Involved Fatal Shootings in 2015–2016") ALSO: Author's earlier analysis: <https://www.cesariolab.com/race-bias-in-shooting> <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1948550618775108> ("Is There Evidence of Racial Disparity in Police Use of Deadly Force? Analyses of Officer-Involved Fatal Shootings in 2015–2016") ALSO: Author's earlier analysis: <https://www.cesariolab.com/race-bias-in-shooting> RELATED: "Supplemental Material #2: Why Biased Policing Does Not Account for the Results" which says, "Blacks are arrested at about their reported rate of crime, or the odds benchmarked on arrests show greater anti-White bias, suggesting that **Blacks are under-arrested given their rate of reported crime**. In any case, the pattern of data is inconsistent with the claim that police over-arrest Blacks and that this undermines our findings of no anti-Black bias in the odds of being fatally shot." https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/b44013_23920f7547cc4b019b3aa915cf7e18de.pdf
4. <http://www.nber.org/papers/w22399> (Roland Fryer at Harvard: "An Empirical Analysis of Racial Differences in Police Use of Force"; See also Fryer's 2018 follow-up article to the same study titled "Reconciling Results on Racial Differences in Police Shootings" where he reiterates that **"Blacks are 27.6% less likely to be shot at by police relative to non-black, non-Hispanics"** https://scholar.harvard.edu/files/fryer/files/fryer_police_aer.pdf)
5. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1745-9133.12269> ("A Bird's Eye View of Civilians Killed by Police in 2015" Criminology and Public Policy)
6. <http://injuryprevention.bmj.com/content/early/2016/07/27/injuryprev-2016-042023> (Injury and Prevention: "Perils of police action: a cautionary tale from US data sets")
7. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2870189 (College of William and Mary Department of Economics and the Crime Prevention Research Center: "Do White Police Officers Unfairly Target Black Suspects?")
8. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1745-9133.12187/abstract> (Washington State University shooting study showing police shoot unarmed whites more in training than unarmed blacks DESPITE showing greater implicit bias against blacks: "The Reverse Racism Effect")
9. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1745-9133.12174> (Published in Criminology & Public Policy, February 2016, Volume 15, by authors: Klinger, David; Rosenfeld, Richard; Isom, Daniel; Deckard, Michael. Titled: "Race, Crime, and the Micro-Ecology of Deadly Force.") Study co-author [David Klinger, PhD](#), a Professor of Criminology & Criminal Justice at the University of Missouri–St. Louis [said on CNN with host Anderson Cooper](#) rebutting sociologist Michael Eric Dyson, **"There's absolutely no empirical evidence from the field that indicates that police are quicker on the trigger when it's a black suspect versus a white suspect."**

Links for above data, or my own:

<https://tinyurl.com/9-studies-no-racist-police>

Also: <https://tinyurl.com/http-blm-sayhername-myths>

Also: <https://tinyurl.com/4-steps-crime-just-bias>

FINALLY, AND WHEN SOMEONE SAYS THEIR EXPERIENCE IS DIFFERENT OR: A WORD FROM THE PERSON WHO PUT THIS TOGETHER

I believe the personal stories, too, of injustice. But reconciling that w/ these facts is the conundrum:

26-29% of crime suspects are black < based on 3rd party reports & disproportionately black victims *

27-28% of arrests are black **

25% of fatal shootings are black < This is the smoking gun! **

27-29% of use of force incidents are black *

15-20% of car stops are black *

25-30% of overall stops are black in (street, "stop and frisk", etc.) *

* very close ball-park estimates based on research data

** hard data (FBI arrest, and Washington Post/Guardian fatal force by police)

In essence, if police are stopping or arresting a population that's in line with their rate of being suspects then there's no racism. (See NCVS reports, the DOJ survey of victims of crime; or see citywide "case report" data for Chicago, for instance.)

And to those who say, "You can't trust the data which is generated by police; they could be vastly undercounting their stops of African Americans." For one: That's an unsupportable conspiracy theory. And two: If black Americans are really 50% of all stops and interactions (because cops are hiding the data on bias-driven stops), how come they're not 50% of fatal shootings but only 25% (every year since 2015)? You can't hide that many dead bodies, and there's not a single account of that occurring by police.

That's why data is important.