Network exposure and excessive use of force:

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/1745-9133.12459>

One important study on this topic is "The Contagion of Police Misconduct" by Marie Ouellet, Sadaf Hashimi, Jason Gravel, and Andrew V. Papachristos. This study analyzed data on police misconduct incidents in Chicago from 2006 to 2016 and found that exposure to incidents of police misconduct within social networks was significantly associated with an increased likelihood of similar incidents occurring in the future. The authors suggest that this may be due to the "normalization" of such behavior within social networks, or the idea that exposure to misconduct can lead individuals to perceive it as more acceptable or common.

The Network Structure of Police Misconduct:

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/2378023119879798>

This study examines police misconduct in Chicago, Illinois by creating networks of misconduct based on complaints filed against officers over a six-year period. The study investigates individual-level factors associated with receiving a complaint, the basic properties of misconduct networks, and factors related to officer co-naming in complaints. The results show that the incidence of police misconduct is associated with attributes including race, age, and tenure and that almost half of police officers are connected in misconduct ties in broader networks of misconduct. The study also finds that certain dyadic factors, particularly seniority and race, strongly predict network ties and the incidence of group misconduct. The findings provide information on how to leverage the co-complaint network structure to reduce misconduct.