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| 1. | [EXPLAINER; A detailed look at police use of force; Study: Blacks are more likely to be killed because they're more likely to be stopped](#doc_id_1)  *Los Angeles Times,* July 27, 2016 Wednesday, CALIFORNIA; Metro Desk; Part B; Pg. 4, (718 words), MELISSA HEALY |

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Los Angeles Times

**July** 27, 2016 Wednesday

Home Edition

**EXPLAINER;**

**A detailed look at police use of force;**

**Study: Blacks are more likely to be killed because they're more likely to be stopped**

**BYLINE:** MELISSA HEALY

**SECTION:** CALIFORNIA; Metro Desk; Part B; Pg. 4

**LENGTH:** 718 words

When African Americans and Latinos are stopped and questioned by **police,** they are no more likely to be **killed** or seriously **injured** than are **white** people drawn into similar encounters with the **police,** according to a new study.

But African Americans and Latinos -- especially men -- are far more likely than non-Latino **whites** to be stopped and questioned by **police,** the research found.

A higher probability of being stopped and an equal likelihood of being badly **injured** produces a pattern long alleged by activists: that people of color, and especially men of color, bear an uneven burden of harm at the hands of **U.S.** law enforcement.

At the same time, the research offered some support for the narratives of **police** officers, who maintain that in encounters with those suspected of wrongdoing, they do not discriminate by race or ethnicity. The findings also were consistent with simulation studies, which show that **police** officers are no more likely to fire their weapons at an unarmed **black** person than they are at an unarmed **white** person.

"The excess per-capita death rate of **blacks from U.S. police action** rightly concerns policy analysts, advocates and the press," wrote the authors of the research, which was not sponsored by any government organization or activist group. But, for **blacks** and Latinos who suspect they are subject to harsher treatment, they added, "the excess appears to reflect exposure" to **police,** not more violent **police** tactics during encounters.

The study, published Monday in the journal Injury Prevention, comes against the backdrop of mounting tension over **police** treatment of minorities, which in recent months has claimed lives on both sides of the divide and fueled heated rhetoric in the presidential campaign. The research weaved together data from several repositories to generate national estimates of **police**-inflicted injuries and deaths and to glean insights into behavioral patterns in law enforcement.

The picture it paints is of **police** actions that fall more heavily on minority populations, even as **police** mete out violence evenhandedly. When African Americans or Latinos are stopped and questioned, the research found, **police** arrested them in 82% to 85% of cases.

Non-Latino **whites** and Native Americans who were stopped and questioned by **police** were arrested about 70% of the time. And when **police** stopped and questioned Asians, about 60% of the encounters resulted in arrest.

The study falls in line with findings published this month by the National Bureau of Economic Research and based on 1,000 shootings in 10 major **police** departments in Texas, Florida and California. That research reported that **police** officers were more likely to pepper-spray, handcuff or point a weapon at a **black** person during an encounter than they were to take any such actions with a **white** person. But it found that **blacks** were no more likely than **whites** to be shot by **police.**

The new study also offered what no single database has provided to date: a comprehensive national view -- at least for a single year -- of serious injuries and deaths sustained by **U.S.** residents in encounters with **police.**

In 2012, it found, **police killed** roughly 1,000 people and wounded an additional 54,300 during legal stop-and-search incidents and arrests.

Firearms accounted for 95% of those deaths and for 23% of hospital admissions. Virtually all the remaining deaths involved the use of Tasers by **police** officers. In 2012, an estimated 65 Taser incidents resulted in an admission to a hospital, and 48 others were fatal.

When someone stopped by **police** was subsequently treated in a hospital but did not die, his or her injuries were most commonly caused by blows or blunt objects, the research found.

Ted Miller, a health economist and lead author, said his findings upended his expectations in many ways.

"Certainly the dialogue we're hearing is that there are a lot more minorities being **killed**" in **police** encounters, said Miller, a senior research scientist at the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation in Calverton, Md., which funded the study. "And I was expecting to see that the likelihood of being **killed** was higher if you're a minority. It turns out that once the **police** have stopped you, there is not a racial difference in the likelihood of your being seriously hurt."

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**GRAPHIC:** PHOTO: THE STUDY provided support to **police** who deny race influences their handling of encounters, but also showed that **blacks** and Latinos have more **police** exposure. PHOTOGRAPHER:Richard Hartog Los Angeles Times

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