**US POLICE SHOOTINGS: Police Shootings - Racial Inclinations (USA)**

# **INTRODUCTION**

This report investigates the popular subject of "racism," which emerged in response to the recent police killings in the United States. A variety of data elements, including the victims' racial, gender, and geographic backgrounds as well as whether or not they were armed or posed a threat, are revealed in the Power BI report. This document describes the implications of the different data qualities that were examined in the study and the conclusions drawn from the data.

# **PROBLEMS**

1. Which racial groups are significantly overrepresented in police shooting victims compared to their population size?
2. Which racial groups are underrepresented in police shooting victims compared to their population size?
3. What percentage of victims are male?
4. Are female victims more or less likely to be killed in police shootings compared to male victims?
5. What percentage of victims are armed with guns, and how does this compare to other types of weapons?
6. What proportion of victims are killed while unarmed?
7. Are the total number of police shooting deaths increasing or decreasing over the years represented in the data?
8. Are there notable differences in police shooting rates across different states or regions of the United States?
9. How does systemic racism contribute to racial disparities in police shootings?
10. How does the perceived threat from the victim correlate with the use of lethal force?

# **ANALYSIS**

* RACE

The charts show that, Black victims are significantly overrepresented compared to their population percentage, White victims are underrepresented compared to their population percentage, and Hispanic, Asian, and Native American victims, are also disproportionately affected.

* GENDER

Gender Distribution in the data reveal that, male victims are predominantly affected, comprising 95.46% of total victims, whiles female victims make up only 4.54% of total victims.

* ARMS POSESSION

Guns were the most common weapon possessed by victims, followed by unknown and sharp objects. The charts also showed that a significant portion of unarmed victims were those killed.

* TOTAL DEATHS

There is an Increasing trend in total deaths as the years go by. The number of total deaths appears to have increased from 2015 to 2017, then decreased in 2018 and 2019, before increasing again in 2020.

* DEATHS ACROSS THE STATES

The map indicates a geographical distribution of deaths, with some regions experiencing higher rates than others. CA has the highest total number of deaths at 701 and MN and, NJ have the lowest number of deaths at 60. The geographical distribution of deaths may reflect systemic issues such as racial profiling or disparities in policing resources

* SYSTEMATIC RACISM

Based on the data presented in the chart, there is a clear indication of racial bias in police shootings. The disproportionate representation of Black, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American victims compared to their population percentages suggests that systemic racism is a significant factor contributing to these outcomes.

* PERCEIVED THREAT FROM VICTIM

The majority of deaths occurred when the victim was perceived to pose a threat. It is also evident that a significant portion of deaths occurred when the threat level was undetermined. The data suggests that police officers are more likely to use lethal force when they perceive a threat from the victim

* OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The charts show that a large majority of victims were not trying to flee when they were killed and the primary manner of death was "shot," followed by "shot and tasered." The finding that most victims were not trying to flee suggests that factors other than victim behavior may contribute to lethal encounters.

# **CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATION**

The figures convey a general message that white people are shot at a higher rate than black and other racial groups, raising the possibility that the narrative surrounding racism in America is fiction. It is imperative to acknowledge that these charts in isolation are not a sufficient means of offering a conclusive response to the query of whether a "high case of racism" exists generally. To completely comprehend the scope of racism in society, more thorough research and data are required.

It is possible to argue that the high percentage of undetermined threats points to the need for better threat assessment processes or training. The graphs highlight the significance of investigating the underlying causes of these differences, including socioeconomic inequality, implicit biases, and systematic racism. Examining solutions based in the community is also crucial. Here, the efficacy of violence prevention programs and community-oriented policing initiatives is examined. Moreover, addressing these gaps and enhancing public safety could be accomplished by creating evidence-based policy recommendations.