

The Policing of the “Reserve Army”

Economic Inequality and Police Killings

Matthew A. Carson

May 21, 2024

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2024-05-20

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1. Welcome to the talk!

Table of Contents

- 1 Research Question and Design
- 2 Literature Review
- 3 Findings: Race and Tract Income
- 4 Findings: Gentrification
- 5 Discussion

The Policing of the “Reserve Army”
└ Research Question and Design
└ Table of Contents

2024-05-20

Table of Contents

- Research Question and Design
- Literature Review
- Findings: Race and Tract Income
- Findings: Gentrification
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Research Question

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↳ Research Question and Design

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↳ How does class, economic inequality, and gentrification contribute to the incidence of police killings in the US?

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Research Question

- How does class, economic inequality, and gentrification contribute to the incidence of police killings in the US?
 - There are sharp racial disparities.
 - But what are the economic dimensions?

2024-05-20

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└ Research Question and Design

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The Policing of the “Reserve Army”

May 21, 2024

3 / 26

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2024-05-20

The Policing of the “Reserve Army”

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The Policing of the “Reserve Army”

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3 / 26

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2024-05-20

The Policing of the “Reserve Army”

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The Policing of the “Reserve Army”

May 21, 2024

3 / 26



- US Census American Community Survey
 - Median Family Income in tracts
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- FatalEncounters.org
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Research Design: Data Sources

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- Urban Displacement Project Typologies
 - Condensed into three typologies
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 - Gentrifying
 - Stable

2024-05-20

The Policing of the “Reserve Army”

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The Policing of the “Reserve Army”

May 21, 2024

4 / 26

Research Design: Definitions

- Lethal Use of Force (LUOF)
 - Include
 - tasered, gunshot, stabbed, asphyxiated/restrained, beaten/bludgeoned with an instrument, chemical agent/pepper spray, asphyxiation/restrained, or less than lethal force.
 - Exclude
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2024-05-20

The Policing of the “Reserve Army”

└ Research Question and Design

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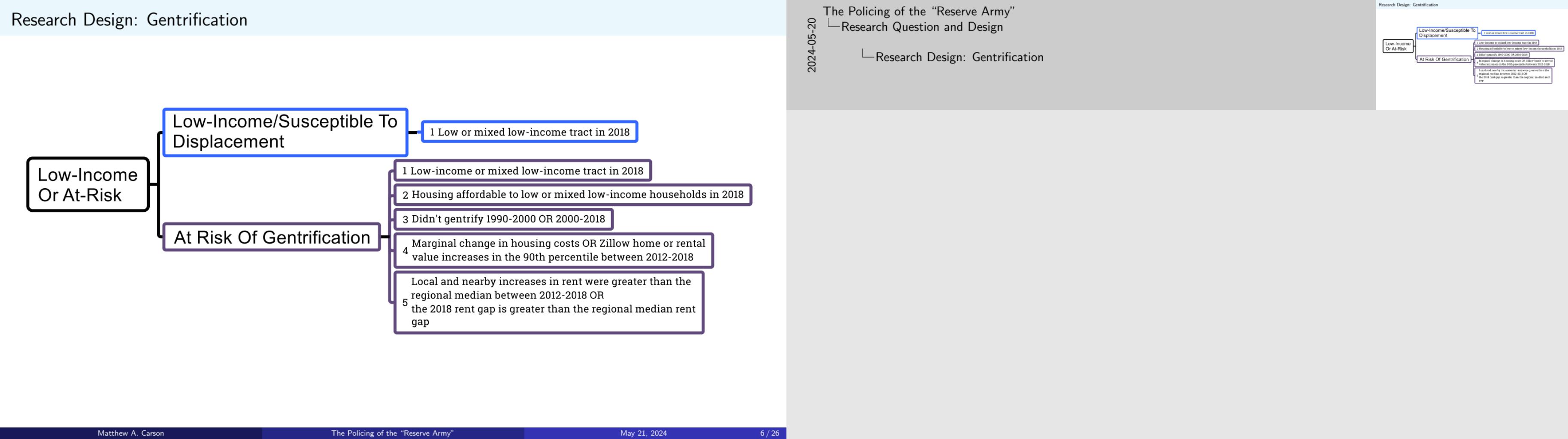
Research Design: Definitions

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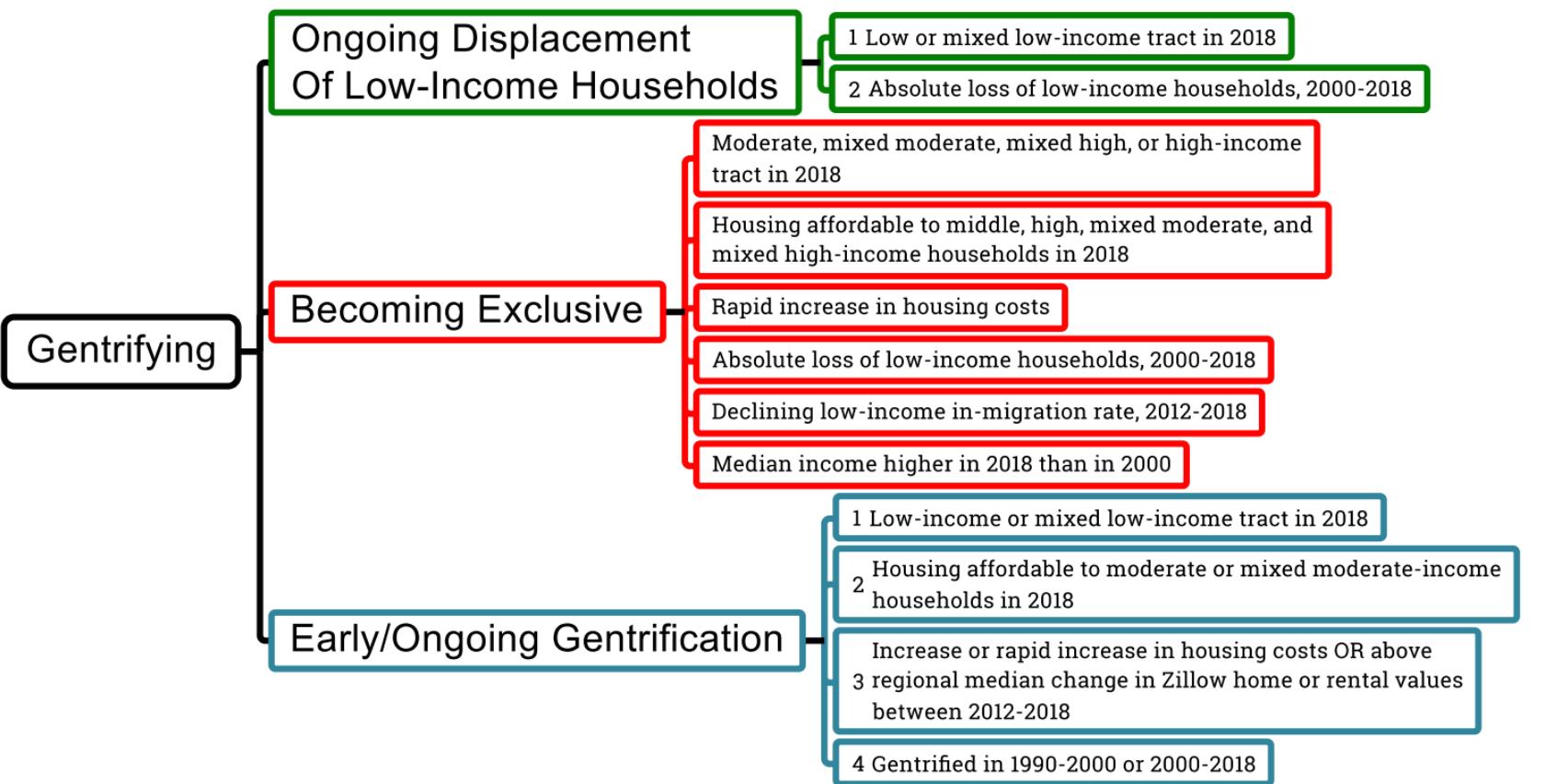
The Policing of the “Reserve Army”

May 21, 2024

5 / 26



Research Design: Gentrification

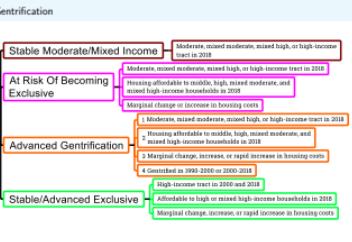
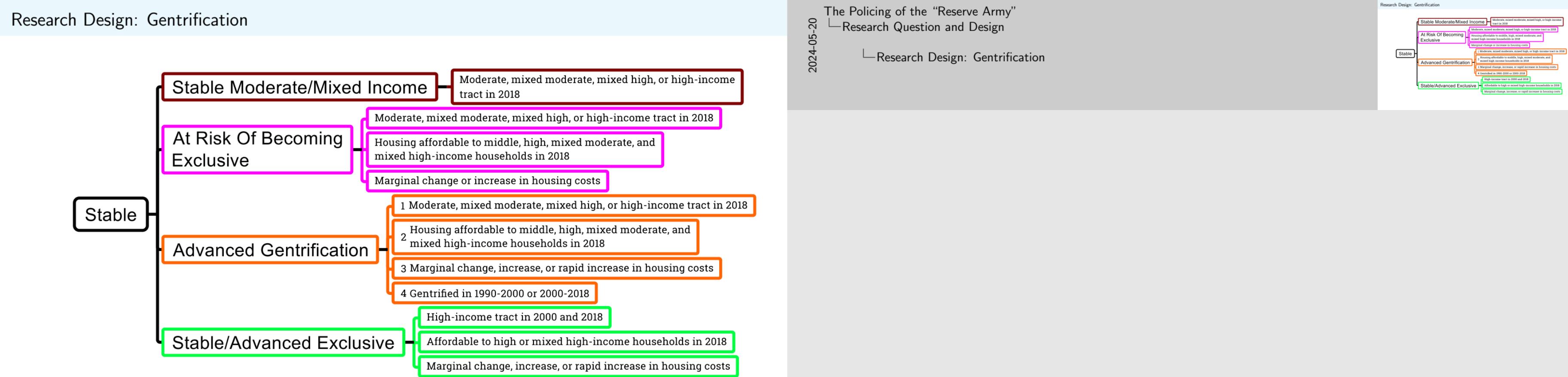


2024-05-20

The Policing of the “Reserve Army” —Research Question and Design

Research Design: Gentrification





Research Design: Hypotheses

H₁: LUOF rates should vary more substantially by income quintiles within each racial group than by racial groups within each income quintile. The lowest income quintiles should have the highest LUOF rates.

H₂: Tracts experiencing gentrification or vulnerable to becoming gentrified should experience higher rates of LUOF than higher-income tracts that have experienced no gentrification, regardless of the racial composition of the tract. That is, there should be more variation within each racial group by gentrification typology than there is within each gentrification typology by majority race.

2024-05-20

The Policing of the “Reserve Army”

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The Policing of the “Reserve Army”

May 21, 2024

9 / 26

The slide is titled "Research Design: Hypotheses" and is dated "2024-05-20". It is part of a presentation titled "The Policing of the ‘Reserve Army’". The slide contains two main hypotheses:

- H₁:** LUOF rates should vary more substantially by income quintiles within each racial group than by racial groups within each income quintile. The lowest income quintiles should have the highest LUOF rates.
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At the top right, there is a small note: "Research Design: Hypotheses" followed by a list of two items:

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Table of Contents

- 1 Research Question and Design
- 2 Literature Review
- 3 Findings: Race and Tract Income
- 4 Findings: Gentrification
- 5 Discussion

The Policing of the “Reserve Army”

2024-05-20

Literature Review

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Research Question and Design

Literature Review

Findings: Race and Tract Income

Findings: Gentrification

Discussion

Table of Contents



- Quantitative
 - J. M. Feldman et al. (2019)
 - J. Feldman (2020)

Literature Review

- Quantitative
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 - J. Feldman (2020)
 - Historical
 - C. Johnson (2016; 2019; 2023)

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Literature Review

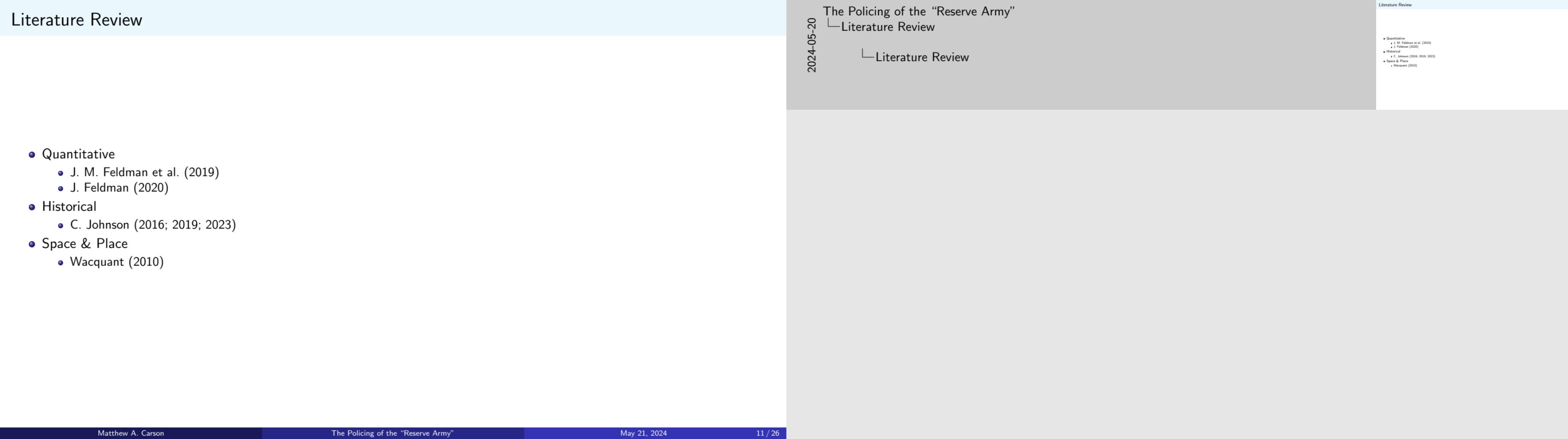


Table of Contents

- 1 Research Question and Design
- 2 Literature Review
- 3 Findings: Race and Tract Income
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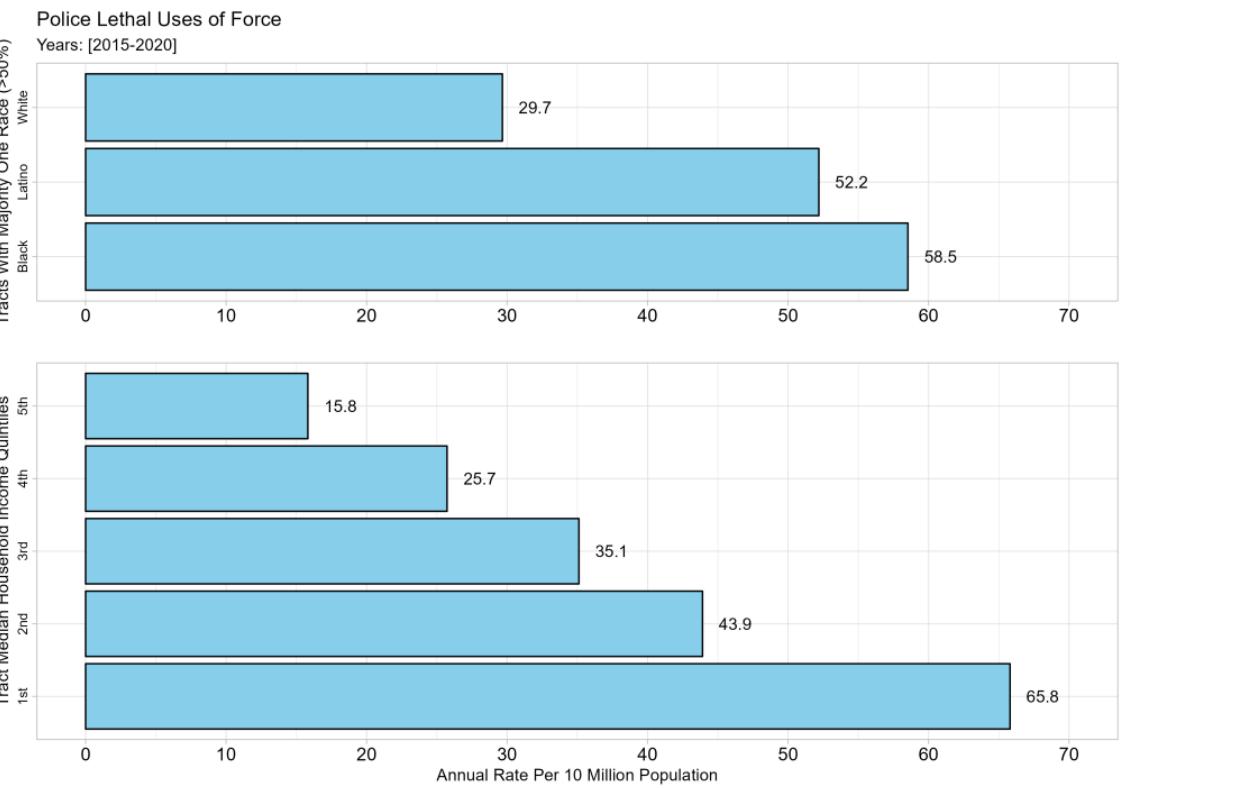
The Policing of the “Reserve Army”
└ Findings: Race and Tract Income
 └ Table of Contents

2024-05-20

Table of Contents

- Research Question and Design
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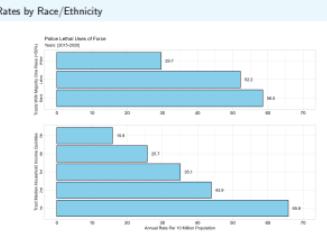
Findings: Rates by Race/Ethnicity



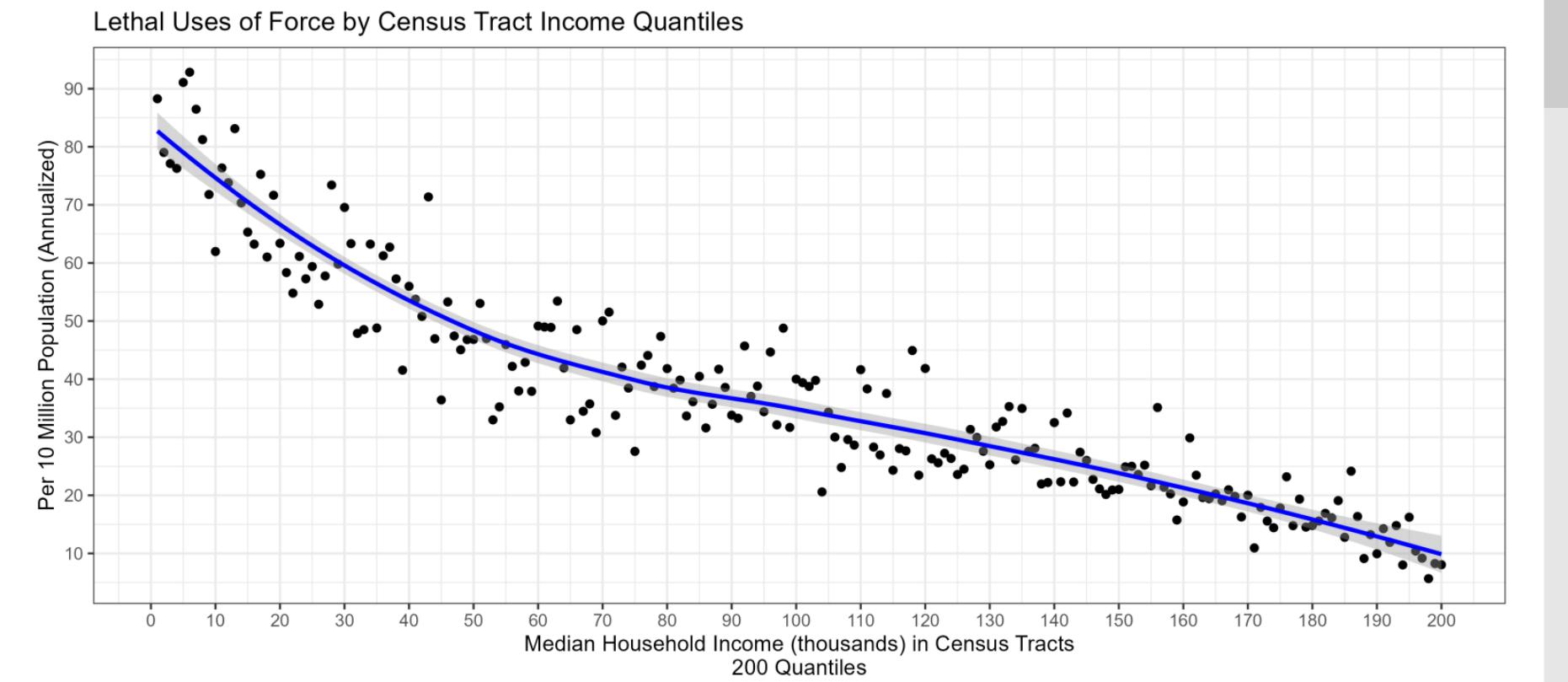
licing of the “Reserve Army” ndings: Race and Tract Income

↳ Findings: Rates by Race/Ethnicity

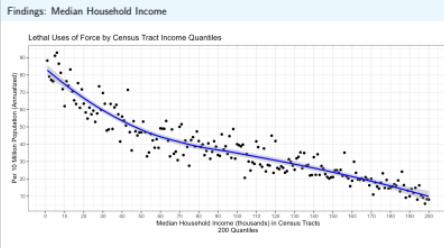
- majority-black neighborhoods experience a rate nearly twice that of majority-white neighborhoods.
majority-Hispanic/Latino neighborhoods experience a rate 1.75 times greater than majority-white neighborhoods.
S census tracts were binned into quintiles based on the distribution of median household income across all US census tracts.
Median household income has a strong relationship with the rate of police killings.
Police killings occur at the greatest frequency in the lowest-income tracts.
The lowest household income quintile tracts experience a rate over four times that of the highest household income tracts.

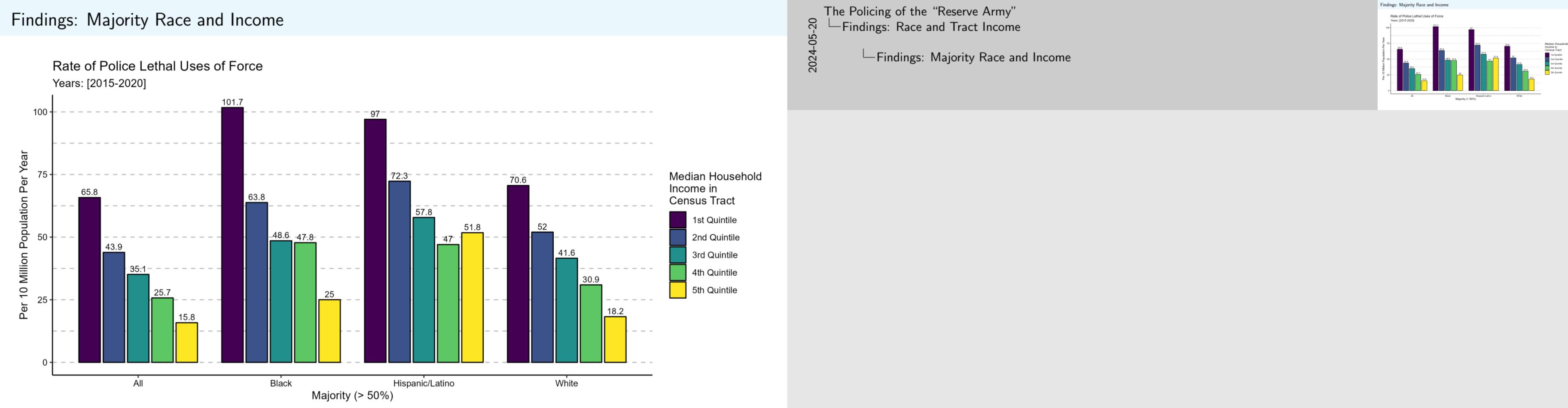


Findings: Median Household Income



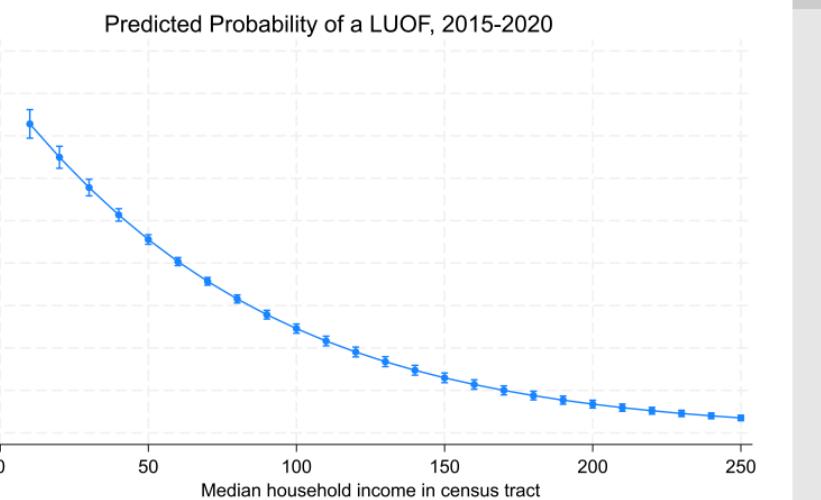
- The Policing of the “Reserve Army”
 - Findings: Race and Tract Income
 - Findings: Median Household Income





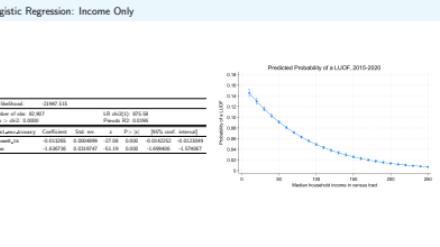
Logistic Regression: Income Only

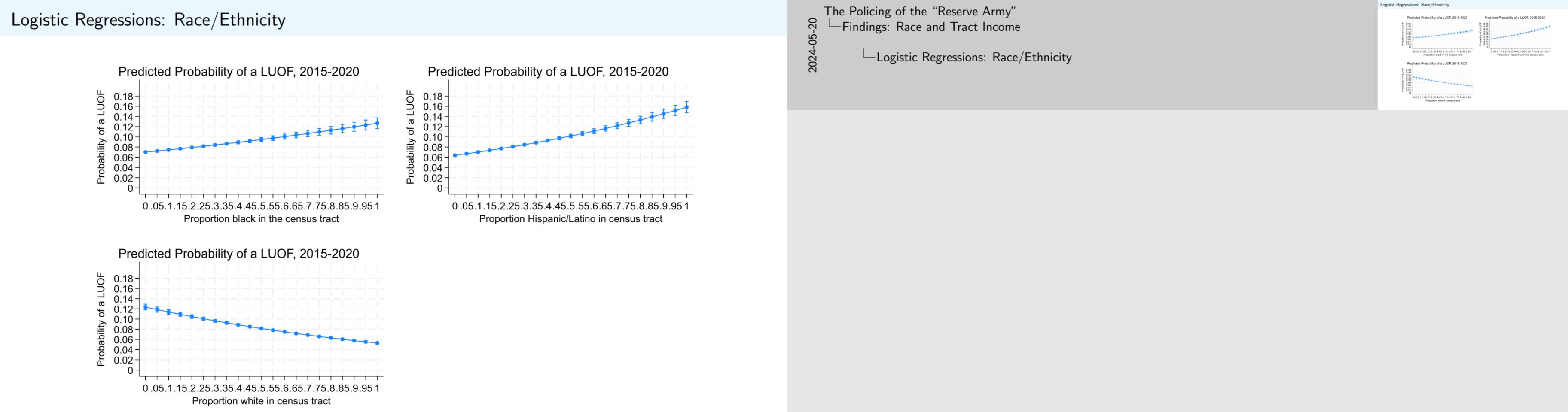
Log likelihood:	-21947.515				
Number of obs:	82,907				
Prob > chi2:	0.0000				
LR chi2(1):	875.58				
Pseudo R2:	0.0196				
fatal_enc_binary	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]
IncomeE_1k	-0.013265	0.0004899	-27.08	0.000	-0.0142252 -0.0123049
_cons	-1.636736	0.0319747	-51.19	0.000	-1.699406 -1.574067



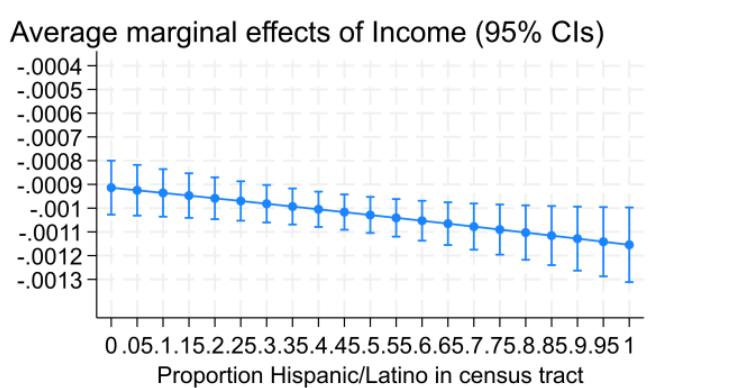
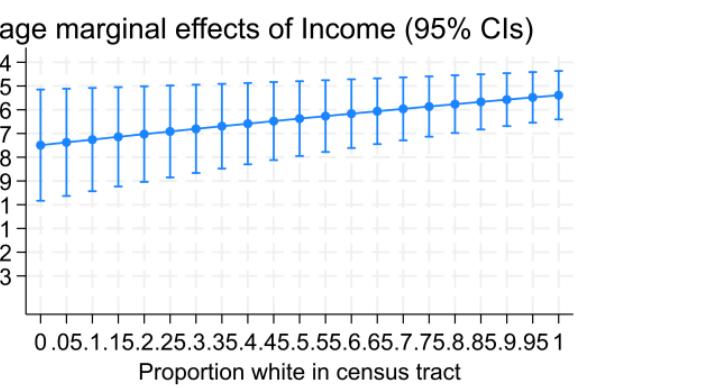
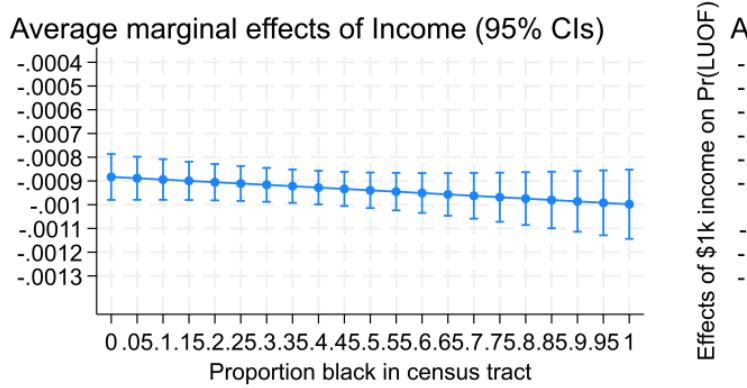
The Policing of the “Reserve Army”

- Findings: Race and Tract Income
- Logistic Regression: Income Only





Logistic Regressions: Marginal Effects



Policing of the “Reserve Army” Findings: Race and Tract Income

└ Logistic Regressions: Marginal Effects

The figure consists of three vertically stacked line graphs sharing a common x-axis representing the proportion of white individuals in the census tract.

- Top Graph:** Y-axis ranges from -0.0013 to 0.0013. The graph shows two series: "Average marginal effects of Income (99% CIs)" (blue line with dots) and "Average marginal effects of Income (95% CIs)" (red line with dots). Both series show a slight positive trend as the proportion of white individuals increases, with the 99% CI line being more volatile.
- Middle Graph:** Y-axis ranges from -0.0013 to 0.0013. The graph shows two series: "Average marginal effects of Race/Ethnicity (99% CIs)" (blue line with dots) and "Average marginal effects of Race/Ethnicity (95% CIs)" (red line with dots). The 99% CI line shows a sharp negative spike at approximately 0.10 proportion white, while the 95% CI line remains relatively flat near zero.
- Bottom Graph:** Y-axis ranges from -0.0013 to 0.0013. The graph shows two series: "Average marginal effects of Race/Ethnicity (99% CIs)" (blue line with dots) and "Average marginal effects of Race/Ethnicity (95% CIs)" (red line with dots). Similar to the middle graph, it shows a sharp negative spike in the 99% CI line at approximately 0.10 proportion white.

Table of Contents

- 1 Research Question and Design
- 2 Literature Review
- 3 Findings: Race and Tract Income
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2024-05-20 The Policing of the “Reserve Army”
└ Findings: Gentrification
 └ Table of Contents

Table of Contents

- Research Question and Design
- Literature Review
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- Findings: Gentrification
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Text goes here...

Table of Contents

- 1 Research Question and Design
- 2 Literature Review
- 3 Findings: Race and Tract Income
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2024-05-20 The Policing of the “Reserve Army”
└ Discussion
 └ Table of Contents

Table of Contents

- Research Question and Design
- Literature Review
- Findings: Race and Tract Income
- Findings: Gentrification
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2024-05-20 The Policing of the “Reserve Army”
Discussion
Bibliography

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