

An Analysis of The Use of Force by U.S. Law Enforcement Agencies

Summer 2022 Research: Report 2

Sajid Bin Mahamud

Contents

1 Study Design	1
1.1 Data Cleaning	1

1 Study Design

1.1 Data Cleaning

The Law Enforcement Officer Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) data set reports monthly data in several categories including Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) killed feloniously, LEO assaulted with and without injury. Amongst the agencies that submit data, some agencies do not submit their own data, instead they do it through some other agency. Moreover, among those who submit data, some agencies do not submit data for all months. Therefore the **first stage**

1.1.1 Incidents Involving Multiple Agencies

Since a primary ambition of the analysis is to understand **how aggression or hostility against LEOs affect the use of force by LEOs across agencies**. A key factor of my initial assumption is that felonious death of LEO doesn't only affect the agency involved but may also influence neighboring agencies. Hence, when a killed suspect (KS) who involves multiple departments doesn't clearly tell us which agency was influenced how much by the recent events. However, if we look at a cluster of departments then it could be easier to identify effect of assault and killing on policing practices.

1.1.2 Is the data reliable?

I don't believe so. The reasons are very well evident in the patterns of reporting. The reporting of assault increases over time.

Olea et al. ([2021](#))

```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
library(readr)
library(dplyr)
library(kableExtra)
library(tidyverse)
library(kableExtra)
library(fbi)
```

```

library(tidyverse)
library(lubridate)

### to abstain from confusing department names
### need to replace department with ORI code
### identify which department codes are missing
### from data from before 2022 (we don't want to work on 2022,
### because it might provide an incomplete picture)

mpvData <-
  read_csv("~/police-violence-study/reports/report2/mpv.csv")

# stage one data is filtered out data from before 2022
mpvData <-
  mpvData %>% filter(year <= 2021)

# identifying which row doesn't have a police department listed
mpvData[which(is.na(mpvData$ori)),]

# will fill in missing data for agencies via excel

##stage two data is filtered out

## Uncomment the following two lines of code.
## Run them once and comment it back.
# install.packages("devtools")
# devtools::install_github("jacobkap/fbi")

API_KEY = "UQdRQU5cN0hitFUs5BNelClg2OS6VYwd5jqPEqaa"
set_api_key(API_KEY)

#which agencies reported in 2012
#Agency_2012 <- agencies_2000_2020 %>% filter(data_year == 2012)

#which department had officers killed in the line of duty

##get rid of departments which didn't report data
#stageOne <- leoka_monthly_2012 %>%
  # filter(covered_by == "no, it is not covered by another agency") %>%
  # select(ori9, number_of_months_reported, month, date,
    # fips_state_county_code, fips_place_code,
    # msa, covered_by, month_indicator, covered_by, record_indicator,
    # report_indicator, )

```

- Buchanan, L., Bui, Q., & Patel, J. K. (2020). Black lives matter may be the largest movement in u.s. history. *The New York Times (Online)*.
- Burghart, D. B. (2022). National officer-involved homicide database. In *Center for Economic and Social Research (CESR)*. University of Southern California. <https://fatalecounters.org/>
- Cassell, P. G. (2020). Explaining the recent homicide spikes in u.s. cities. *Federal Sentencing Reporter*, 33, 83–127. <https://doi.org/10.1525/fsr.2020.33.1-2.83>
- Correll, J., Park, B., Judd, C. M., & Wittenbrink, B. (2002). The police officer's dilemma: Using ethnicity to disambiguate potentially threatening individuals. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 83,

- 1314–1329. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.83.6.1314>
- Cox, W. T. L., Devine, P. G., Plant, E. A., & Schwartz, L. L. (2014). Toward a comprehensive understanding of officers' shooting decisions: No simple answers to this complex problem. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology*, 36, 356–364. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01973533.2014.923312>
- Davis, A. C., & Lowery, W. (2015). FBI director calls lack of data on police shootings 'ridiculous,' 'embarrassing'. *The Washington Post*. https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/fbi-director-calls-lack-of-data-on-police-shootings-ridiculous-embarrassing/2015/10/07/c0ebaf7a-6d16-11e5-b31c-d80d62b53e28_story.html
- DeAngelis, R. T. (2021). Systemic racism in police killings: New evidence from the mapping police violence database, 2013–2021. *Race and Justice*, 0, 21533687211047943. <https://doi.org/10.1177/21533687211047943>
- Edwards, F., Lee, H., & Esposito, M. (2019). Risk of being killed by police use of force in the united states by age, race–ethnicity, and sex. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 116, 16793–16798. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1821204116>
- Hinton, E., Henderson, L., & Reed, C. (2018). *An unjust burden: The disparate treatment of black americans in the criminal justice system*. Vera Institute of Justice. <https://www.vera.org/downloads/publications/for-the-record-unjust-burden-racial-disparities.pdf>
- Johnson, D. J., Tress, T., Burkel, N., Taylor, C., & Cesario, J. (2019). Officer characteristics and racial disparities in fatal officer-involved shootings. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 116, 15877–15882. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1903856116>
- Kahn, K. B., & McMahon, J. M. (2015). Shooting deaths of unarmed racial minorities: Understanding the role of racial stereotypes on decisions to shoot. *Translational Issues in Psychological Science*, 1, 310–320. <https://doi.org/10.1037/tps0000047>
- Kivisto, A. J., Ray, B., & Phalen, P. L. (2017). Firearm legislation and fatal police shootings in the united states. *American Journal of Public Health*, 107, 1068–1075. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2017.303770>
- Klinger, D. (2012). On the problems and promise of research on lethal police violence: A research note. *Homicide Studies - HOMICIDE STUD*, 16, 78–96. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1088767911430861>
- Klinger, D., Rosenfeld, R., Isom, D., & Deckard, M. (2016). Race, crime, and the micro-ecology of deadly force. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 15, 193–222. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12174>
- Knox, D., & Mummolo, J. (2020). Making inferences about racial disparities in police violence. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 117, 1261–1262. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1919418117>
- Lartey, J. (2015). By the numbers: US police kill more in days than other countries do in years. *The Guardian*.
- Lim, H., Fridell, L., & Lee, H. (2014). The impact of supervision and neighborhood context on police use of less-lethal force : A multi-level analysis. *Journal of Police Science*, 14, 155–182.
- Maskaly, J., & Donner, C. M. (2015). A theoretical integration of social learning theory with terror management theory: Towards an explanation of police shootings of unarmed suspects. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 40, 205–224. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-015-9293-7>
- Nix, J., Campbell, B. A., Byers, E. H., & Alpert, G. P. (2017). A bird's eye view of civilians killed by police in 2015: Further evidence of implicit bias. *Criminology and Public Policy*, 16, 309–340. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12269>
- Olea, J. L. M., O'Flaherty, B., & Sethi, R. (2021). Empirical bayes counterfactuals in poisson regression. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3857213> but state level data is too highly aggregated to be of much use in understanding this phenomenon (from rajiv's blog)
- Pierson, E., Simoiu, C., Overgoor, J., Corbett-Davies, S., Jenson, D., Shoemaker, A., Ramachandran, V., Barghouty, P., Phillips, C., Shroff, R., & Goel, S. (2020). A large-scale analysis of racial disparities in police stops across the united states. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 4, 736–745. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-020-0858-1>
- Ross, C. T., Winterhalder, B., & McElreath, R. (2018). Resolution of apparent paradoxes in the race-specific frequency of use-of-force by police. *Palgrave Communications*, 4, 61. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-018-0110-z>

- Sinyangwe, S., McKesson, D., & Elzie, J. (2021). *Mapping police violence database*. <https://mappingpoliceviolence.org/>
- Swaine, J., & Laughland, O. (2015). Eric garner and tamir rice among those missing from FBI record of police killings. *The Guardian*.
- Swedler, D. I., Simmons, M. M., Dominici, F., & Hemenway, D. (2015). Firearm prevalence and homicides of law enforcement officers in the united states. *American Journal of Public Health*, 105, 2042–2048. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2015.302749>
- Tate, J., Jenkins, J., & Rich, S. (2022). National police shooting database. In *The Washington Post*. Nash Holdings. <https://github.com/washingtonpost/data-police-shootings>
- Taylor, K.-Y. (2016). Black awakening in obama’s america. In *From #BlackLivesMatter to Black Liberation* (pp. 13–15). Haymarket Books.
- Tregle, B., Nix, J., & Alpert, G. P. (2019). Disparity does not mean bias: Making sense of observed racial disparities in fatal officer-involved shootings with multiple benchmarks. *Journal of Crime and Justice*, 42, 18–31. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0735648X.2018.1547269>
- Zimring, F. E. (2017). *When police kill*. Harvard University Press.
- Zimring, F. E. (2020). Police killings as a problem of governance. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 687, 114–123. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002716219888627>