

Figure 1a: Estimated Black-White Disparities in Police UOF by Department and Coding Scheme, Population Benchmark, Relative Risk (Ratio) Measure

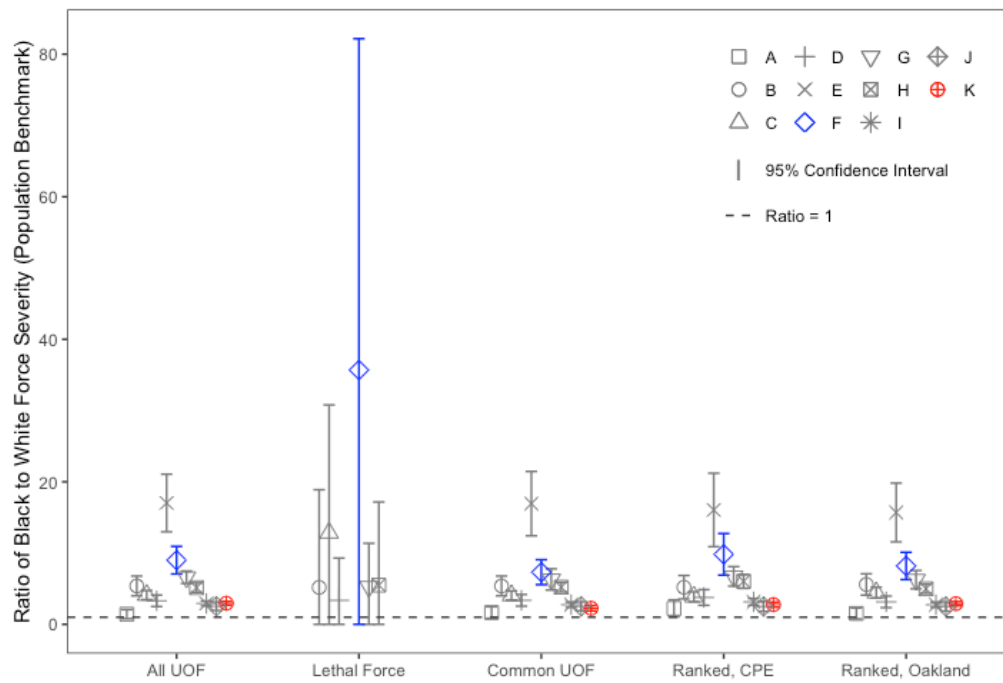


Figure 1b: Estimated Black-White Disparities in Police UOF by Department and Coding Scheme, Population Benchmark, Relative Risk (Ratio) Measure, Axes Distinct

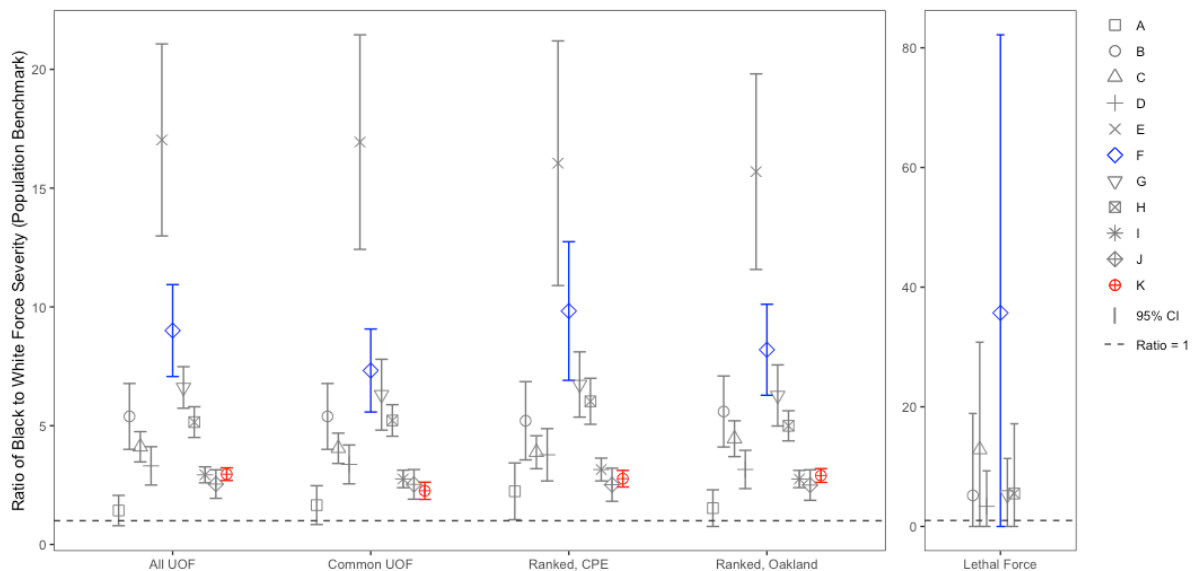


Figure 2: Estimated Black-White Disparities in Police UOF by Department and Coding Scheme, Arrest Benchmark, Relative Risk (Ratio) Measure

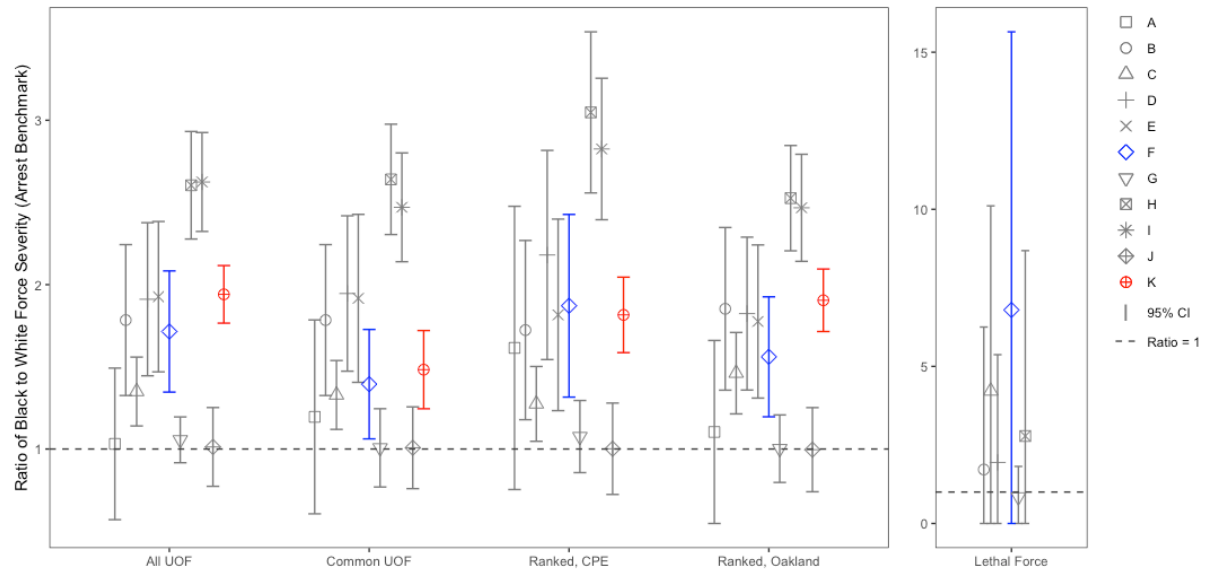


Figure 3: Estimated Nonwhite-White Disparities in Police UOF by Department and Coding Scheme, Population Benchmark, Relative Risk (Ratio) Measure

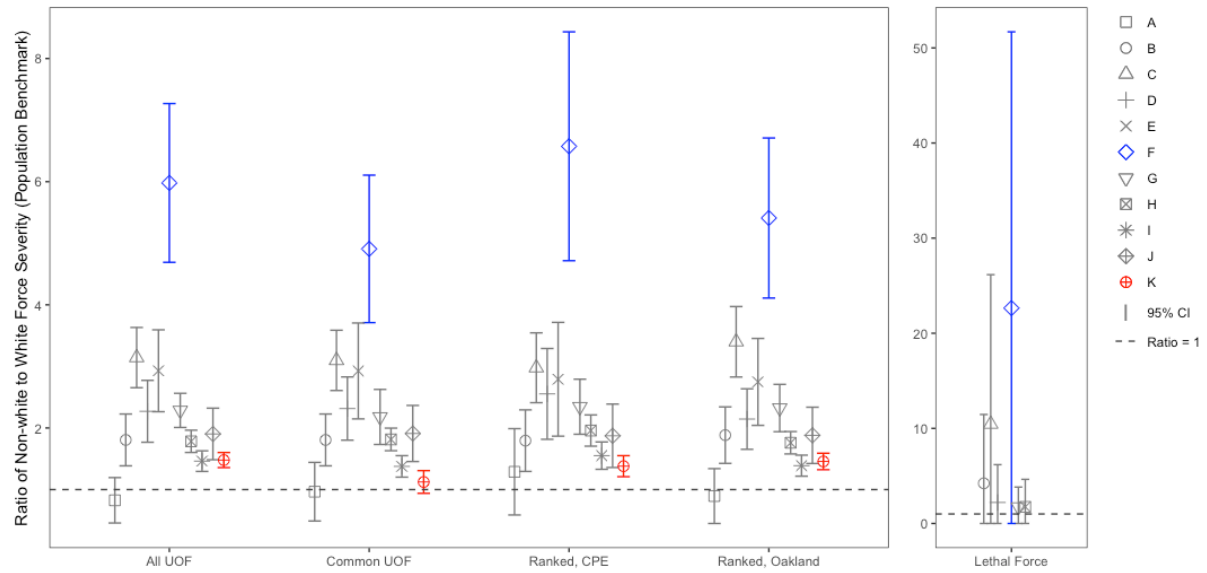


Figure 4: Estimated Nonwhite-White Disparities in Police UOF by Department and Coding Scheme, Arrest Benchmark, Relative Risk (Ratio) Measure

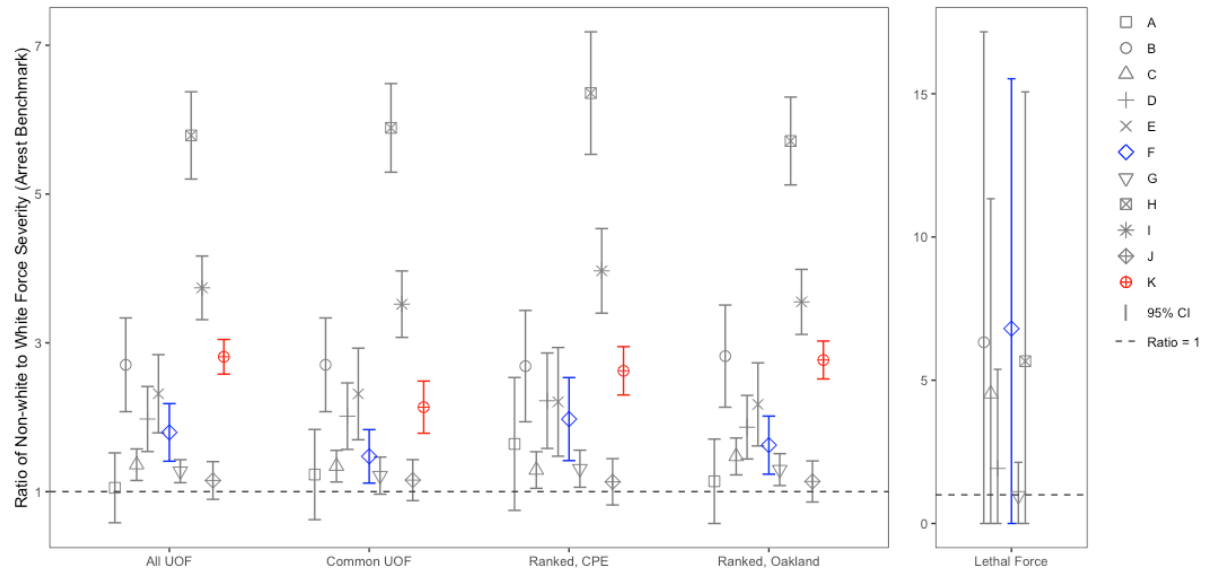


Figure E1: Estimated Black-White Disparities in Police UOF by Department and Coding Scheme, Population Benchmark, Attributable Risk (Difference) Measure

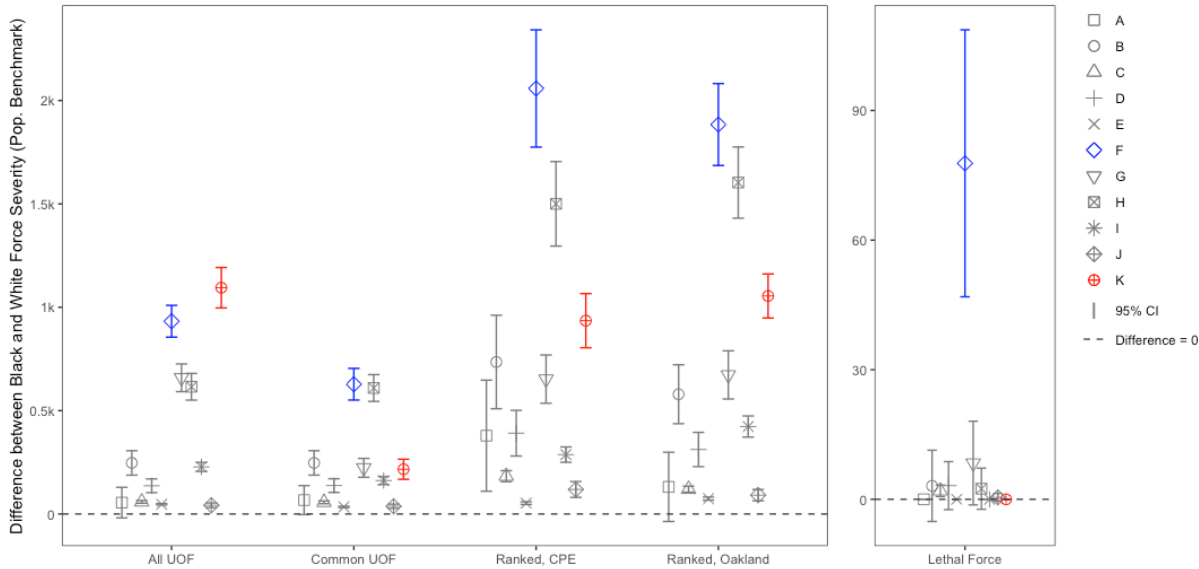


Table E1: Rank-Ordering of Police Departments by Black-White Disparities in Force Severity across Severity Coding Schemes, Population Benchmark, Attributable Risk (Difference) Measure

Severity Coding Scheme	CS1 All UOF	CS2 Lethal Force	CS3 Common UOF	CS4 Ranked, CPE	CS5 Ranked, Oakland
PD					
Most Equitable	J		E	E	E
2	E	A (tie)	J	J	J
3	A	E (tie)	C	C	C
4	C	K (tie)	A	I	A
5	D	J	D	A	D
6	I	C	I	D	I
7	B	H	K	G	B
8	H	B	G	B	G
9	G	D	B	K	K
10	F	G	H	H	H
Most Disparate	K	F	F	F	F

Note: Rank ordering is determined based on the point estimates of each disparity indicator.

Uncertainty around these point estimates, and clustering of statistically similar departments can be seen in Figure E1. Department I did not report subject race in its lethal force data, and is therefore not included in the rankings of CS2. “Oakland” in CS5 refers to the Oakland Police Department force classification scheme, not to data from the Oakland Police Department. Departments F and K are color coded to highlight their relatively pronounced position changes or consistency across coding schemes.

Figure E2: Estimated Black-White Disparities in Police UOF by Department and Coding Scheme, Arrest Benchmark, Attributable Risk (Difference) Measure

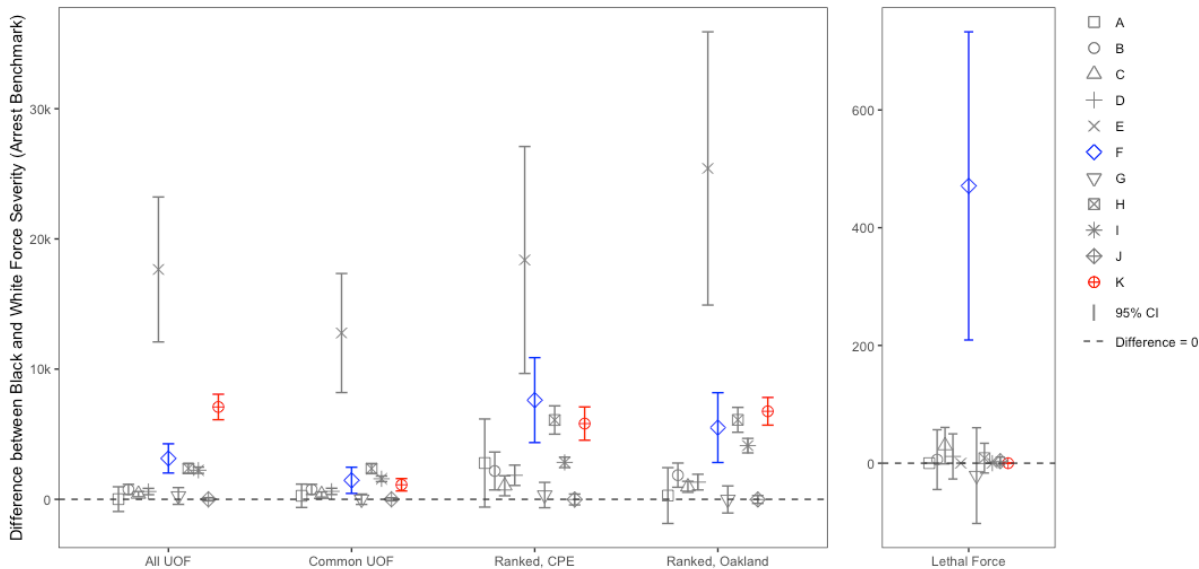


Table E2: Rank-Ordering of Police Departments by Black-White Disparities in Force Severity across Severity Coding Schemes, Arrest Benchmark, Attributable Risk (Difference) Measure

Severity Coding Scheme	CS1 All UOF	CS2 Lethal Force	CS3 Common UOF	CS4 Ranked, CPE	CS5 Ranked, Oakland
PD					
Most Equitable	J		J	J	G
2	A	A (tie)	G	G	J
3	G	E (tie)	A	C	A
4	C	K (tie)	C	D	C
5	D	J	D	B	D
6	B	B	B	A	B
7	I	H	K	I	I
8	H	D	F	K	F
9	F	G	I	H	H
10	K	C	H	F	K
Most Disparate	E	F	E	E	E

Note: Rank ordering is determined based on the point estimates of each disparity indicator.

Uncertainty around these point estimates, and clustering of statistically similar departments can be seen in Figure E2. Department I did not report subject race in its lethal force data, and is therefore not included in the rankings of CS2. “Oakland” in CS5 refers to the Oakland Police Department force classification scheme, not to data from the Oakland Police Department. Departments F and K are color coded to highlight their relatively pronounced position changes or consistency across coding schemes.

Figure E3: Estimated Nonwhite-White Disparities in Police UOF by Department and Coding Scheme, Population Benchmark, Attributable Risk (Difference) Measure

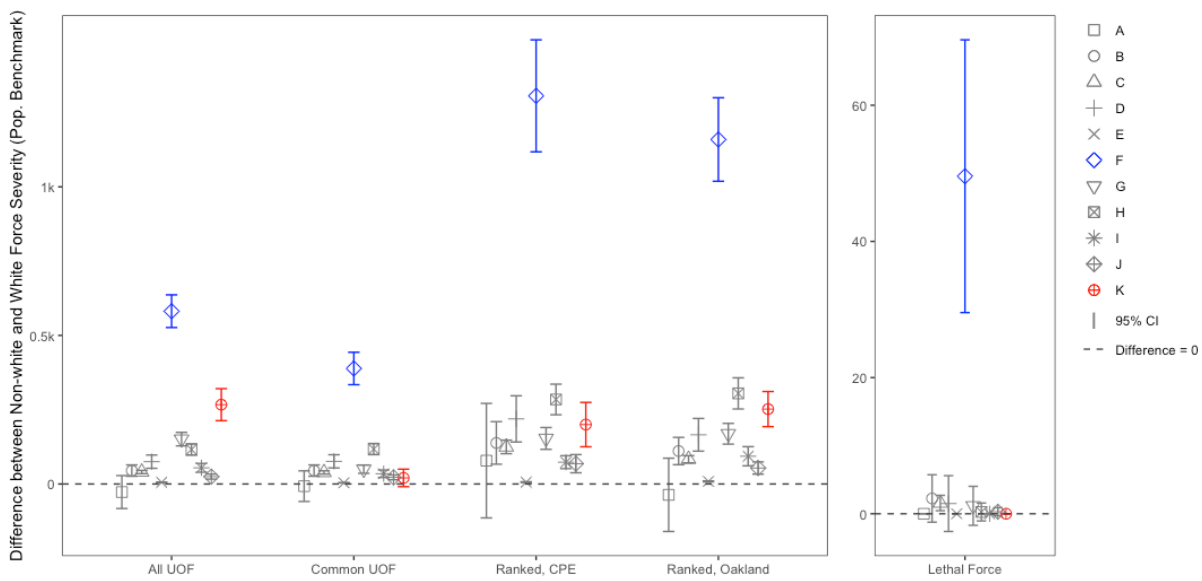


Table E3: Rank-Ordering of Police Departments by Nonwhite-White Disparities in Force Severity across Severity Coding Schemes, Population Benchmark, Attributable Risk (Difference) Measure

Severity Coding Scheme	CS1 All UOF	CS2 Lethal Force	CS3 Common UOF	CS4 Ranked, CPE	CS5 Ranked, Oakland
PD					
Most Equitable	E		E	E	E
2	J	A (tie)	A	J	A
3	A	E (tie)	K	I	J
4	C	K (tie)	J	A	C
5	B	H	I	C	I
6	I	J	C	B	B
7	D	G	B	G	D
8	H	D	G	K	G
9	G	C	D	D	K
10	K	B	H	H	H
Most Disparate	F	F	F	F	F

Note: Rank ordering is determined based on the point estimates of each disparity indicator.

Uncertainty around these point estimates, and clustering of statistically similar departments can be seen in Figure E3. Department I did not report subject race in its lethal force data, and is therefore not included in the rankings of CS2. “Oakland” in CS5 refers to the Oakland Police Department force classification scheme, not to data from the Oakland Police Department. Departments F and K are color coded to highlight their relatively pronounced position changes or consistency across coding schemes.

Figure E4: Estimated Nonwhite-White Disparities in Police UOF by Department and Coding Scheme, Arrest Benchmark, Attributable Risk (Difference) Measure

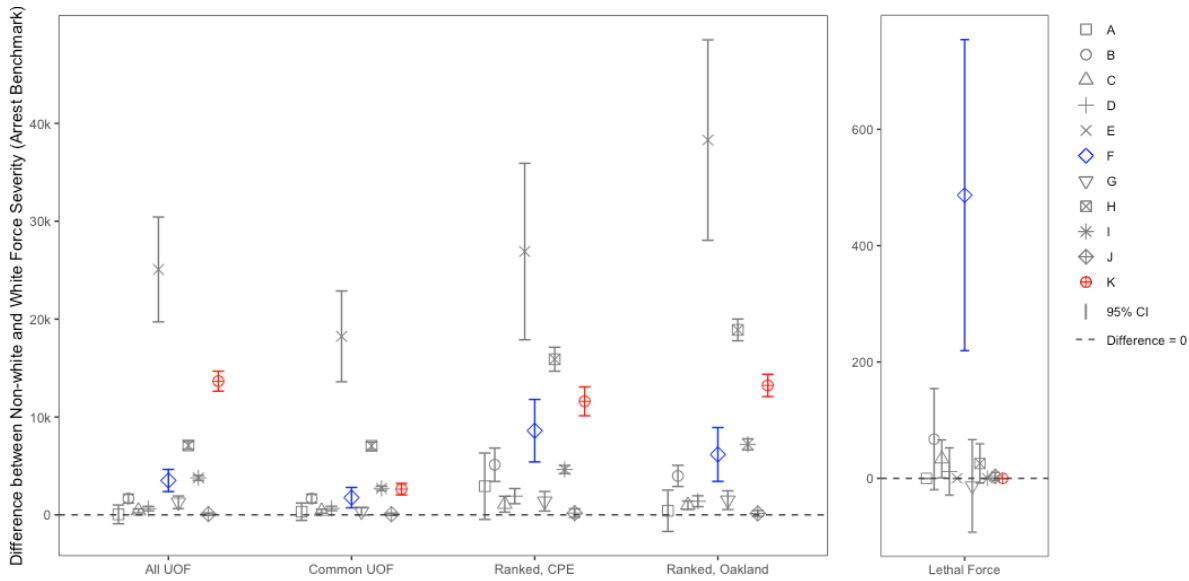


Table E4: Rank-Ordering of Police Departments by Nonwhite-White Disparities in Force Severity across Severity Coding Schemes, Arrest Benchmark, Attributable Risk (Difference) Measure

Severity Coding Scheme	CS1 All UOF	CS2 Lethal Force	CS3 Common UOF	CS4 Ranked, CPE	CS5 Ranked, Oakland
PD					
Most Equitable	A		J	J	J
2	J	A (tie)	A	C	A
3	C	E (tie)	G	G	C
4	D	K (tie)	C	D	D
5	G	J	D	A	G
6	B	D	B	I	B
7	F	G	F	B	F
8	I	H	K	F	I
9	H	C	I	K	K
10	K	B	H	H	H
Most Disparate	E	F	E	E	E

Note: Rank ordering is determined based on the point estimates of each disparity indicator.

Uncertainty around these point estimates, and clustering of statistically similar departments can be seen in Figure E3. Department I did not report subject race in its lethal force data, and is therefore not included in the rankings of CS2. “Oakland” in CS5 refers to the Oakland Police Department force classification scheme, not to data from the Oakland Police Department. Departments F and K are color coded to highlight their relatively pronounced position changes or consistency across coding schemes.

Figure F1: Estimated Black-White Disparities in Police UOF by Department and Coding Scheme, Violent Arrest Benchmark, Relative Risk (Ratio) Measure

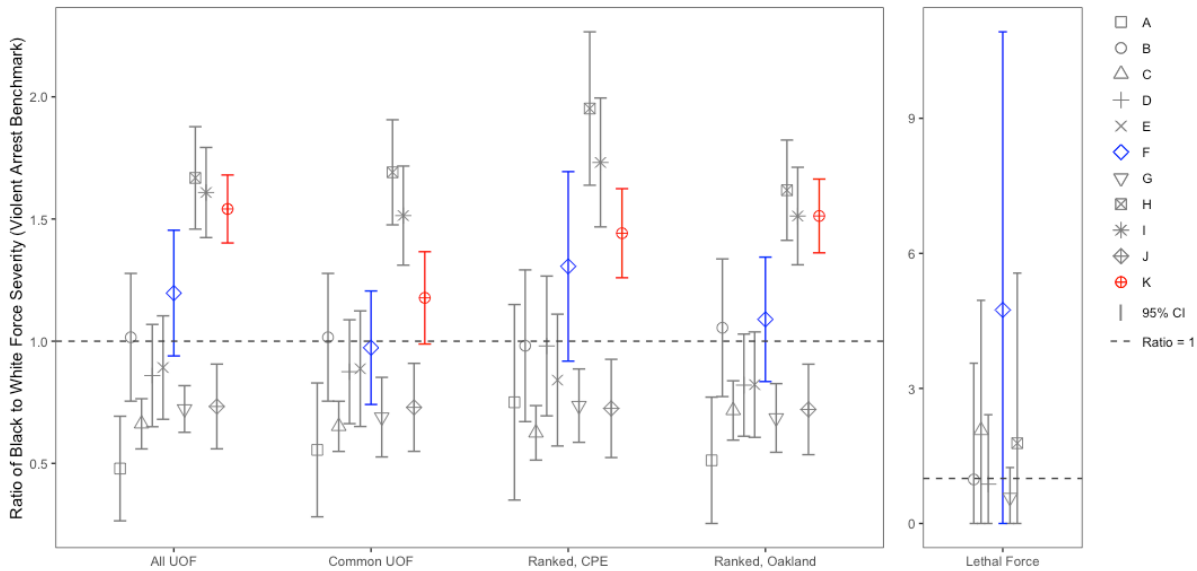


Table F1: Rank-Ordering of Police Departments by Black-White Disparities in Force Severity across Severity Coding Schemes, Violent Arrest Benchmark, Relative Risk (Ratio) Measure

Severity Coding Scheme	CS1 All UOF	CS2 Lethal Force	CS3 Common UOF	CS4 Ranked, CPE	CS5 Ranked, Oakland
PD					
Most Equitable	B		B	B	B
2	E		F	D	F
3	D		E	E	E
4	F		D	A	D
5	J		K	G	J
6	G	B	J	J	C
7	C	D	G	F	G
8	A	G	C	C	A
9	K	H	A	K	I
10	I	C	I	I	K
Most Disparate	H	F	H	H	H

Note: Rank ordering is determined based on the point estimates of each disparity indicator. Uncertainty around these point estimates, and clustering of statistically similar departments can be seen in Figure F1. Departments missing from the CS2 severity ranking had no lethal force reported against whites, or no subject race reported (in the case of Department I). Ratios could therefore not be computed. Departments F and K are color coded for the sake of continuity across tables. “Oakland” in CS5 refers to the Oakland Police Department force classification scheme, not to data from the Oakland Police Department.

Figure F2: Estimated Nonwhite-White Disparities in Police UOF by Department and Coding Scheme, Violent Arrest Benchmark, Relative Risk (Ratio) Measure

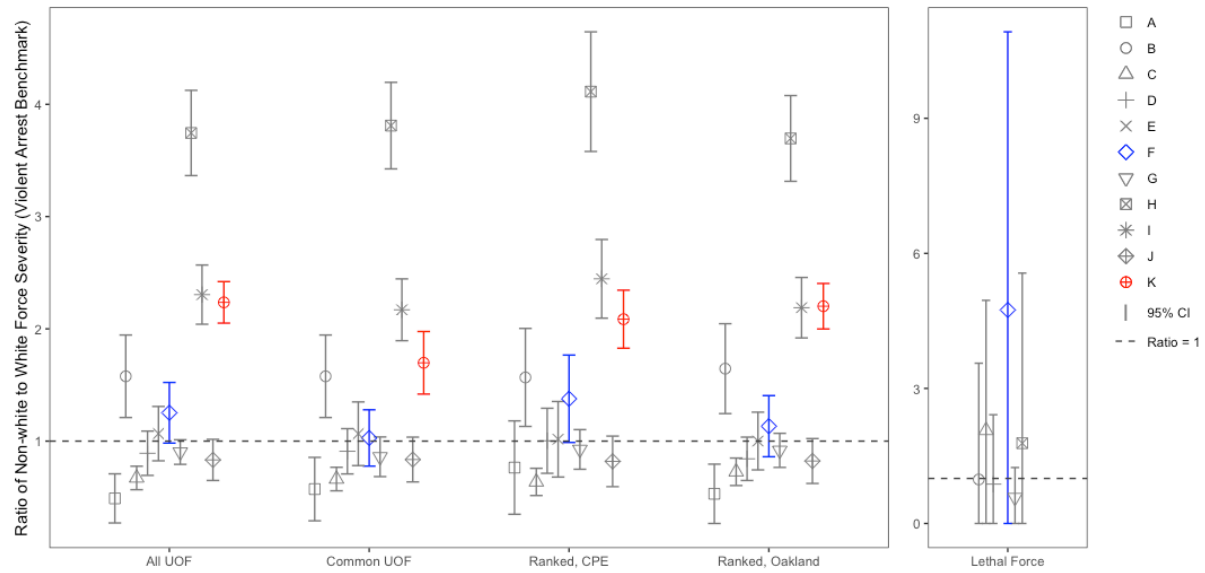


Table F2: Rank-Ordering of Police Departments by Nonwhite-White Disparities in Force Severity across Severity Coding Schemes, Violent Arrest Benchmark, Relative Risk (Ratio) Measure

Severity Coding Scheme	CS1 All UOF	CS2 Lethal Force	CS3 Common UOF	CS4 Ranked, CPE	CS5 Ranked, Oakland
PD					
Most Equitable	E		F	D	E
2	G		E	E	G
3	D		D	G	F
4	J		G	J	D
5	F		J	A	J
6	C	D	C	C	C
7	A	G	A	F	A
8	B	C	B	B	B
9	K	H	K	K	I
10	I	B	I	I	K
Most Disparate	H	F	H	H	H

Note: Rank ordering is determined based on the point estimates of each disparity indicator. Uncertainty around these point estimates, and clustering of statistically similar departments can be seen in Figure F2. Departments missing from the CS2 severity ranking had no lethal force reported against whites, or no subject race reported (in the case of Department I). Ratios could therefore not be computed. Departments F and K are color coded for the sake of continuity across tables. “Oakland” in CS5 refers to the Oakland Police Department force classification scheme, not to data from the Oakland Police Department.

Figure F3: Estimated Black-White Disparities in Police UOF by Department and Coding Scheme, Violent Arrest Benchmark, Attributable Risk (Difference) Measure

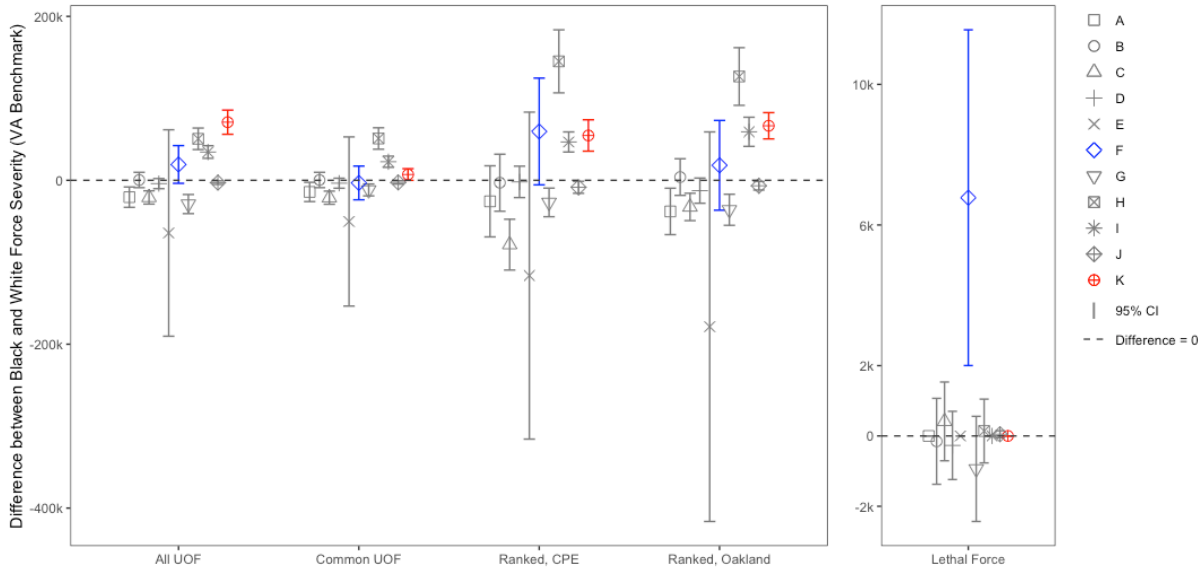


Table F3: Rank-Ordering of Police Departments by Black-White Disparities in Force Severity across Severity Coding Schemes, Violent Arrest Benchmark, Attributable Risk (Difference) Measure

Severity Coding Scheme	CS1 All UOF	CS2 Lethal Force	CS3 Common UOF	CS4 Ranked, CPE	CS5 Ranked, Oakland
PD					
Most Equitable	B		B	D	B
2	J	A (tie)	J	B	J
3	D	E (tie)	F	J	D
4	F	K (tie)	D	A	F
5	A	J	K	G	C
6	C	H	G	I	G
7	G	B	A	K	A
8	I	D	C	F	I
9	H	C	I	C	K
10	E	G	E	E	H
Most Disparate	K	F	H	H	E

Note: Rank ordering is determined based on the point estimates of each disparity indicator. Uncertainty around these point estimates, and clustering of statistically similar departments can be seen in Figure F3. Department I did not report subject race in its lethal force data, and is therefore not included in the rankings of CS2. “Oakland” in CS5 refers to the Oakland Police Department force classification scheme, not to data from the Oakland Police Department. Departments F and K are color coded to highlight their relatively pronounced position changes or consistency across coding schemes.

Figure F4: Estimated Nonwhite-White Disparities in Police UOF by Department and Coding Scheme, Violent Arrest Benchmark, Attributable Risk (Difference) Measure

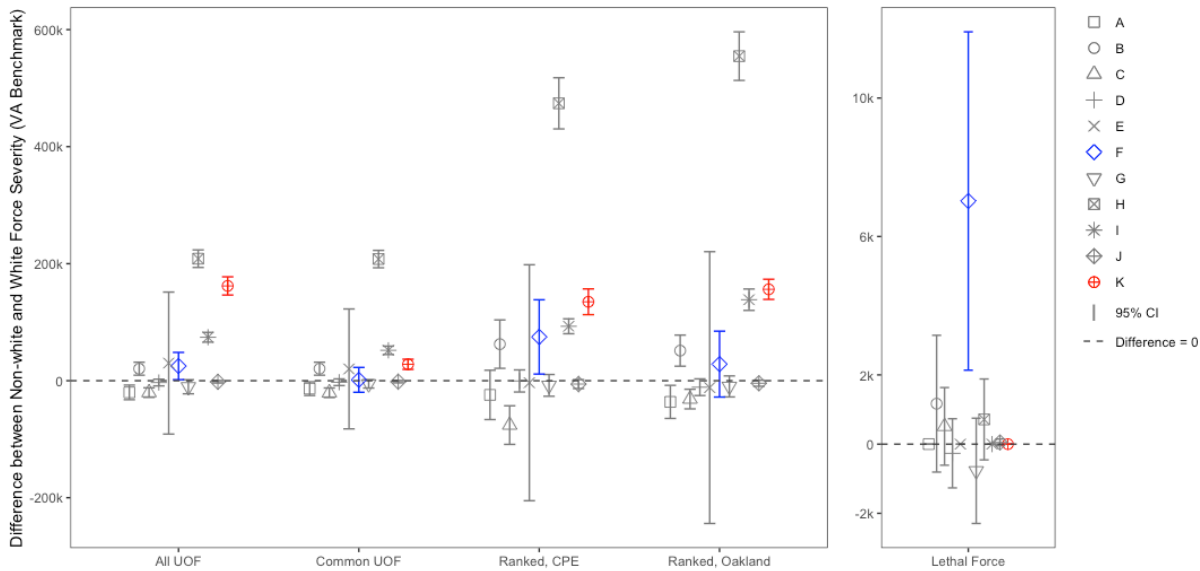


Table F4: Rank-Ordering of Police Departments by Nonwhite-White Disparities in Force Severity across Severity Coding Schemes, Violent Arrest Benchmark, Attributable Risk (Difference)
Measure

Severity Coding Scheme	CS1 All UOF	CS2 Lethal Force	CS3 Common UOF	CS4 Ranked, CPE	CS5 Ranked, Oakland
PD					
Most Equitable	J		F	D	J
2	D	A (tie)	J	E	G
3	G	E (tie)	D	J	D
4	A	K (tie)	G	G	E
5	C	J	A	A	F
6	B	D	E	B	C
7	F	C	B	F	A
8	E	H	C	C	B
9	I	G	K	I	I
10	K	B	I	K	K
Most Disparate	H	F	H	H	H

Note: Rank ordering is determined based on the point estimates of each disparity indicator.

Uncertainty around these point estimates, and clustering of statistically similar departments can be seen in Figure F4. Department I did not report subject race in its lethal force data, and is therefore not included in the rankings of CS2. “Oakland” in CS5 refers to the Oakland Police Department force classification scheme, not to data from the Oakland Police Department. Departments F and K are color coded to highlight their relatively pronounced position changes or consistency across coding schemes.