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The New York Times

Why Is Police Brutality Still Happening?

Videos of state-sponsored killings have been going viral for years. Little has changed.

May 28, 2020



Motivation

Our current moment is a product of countless historical decisions about:

- Where to police?
- Who to police?
- How to police?

These decisions are themselves informed by **research**

Today's talk:

- What do we know about effects of police on local communities?
- How does this intersect with representation in the academic institution?

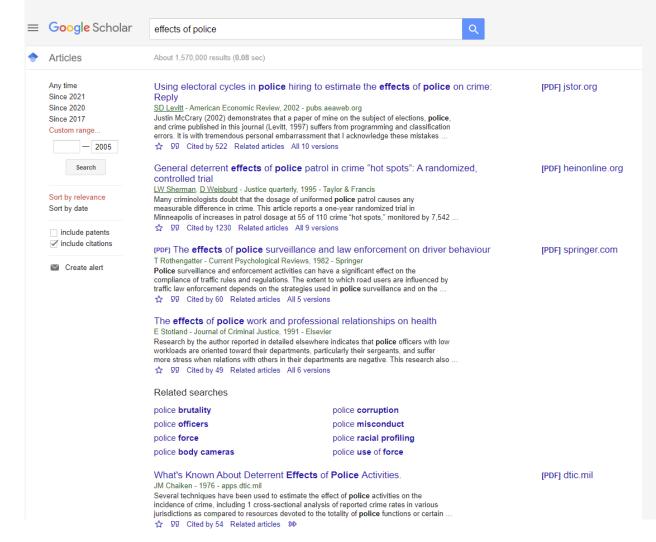
Research Landscape

What questions have empirical researchers asked about the effects of police historically?



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Narrow research questions

Narrow author set

Research Landscape

Research focusing on crime has led to the following consensus:

The research is clear: more cops = less crime



RIDEN ADMINISTRAT

CORONAVIR

RECOD

GOODS FUT

THE HIGHLIGHT

MODE -

The case for hiring more police officers

A crime-fighting idea that actually works, and new exclusive polling shows it's popular across all racial groups.

By Matthew Yglesias | @mattyglesias | matt@vox.com | Feb 13, 2019, 9:00am EST



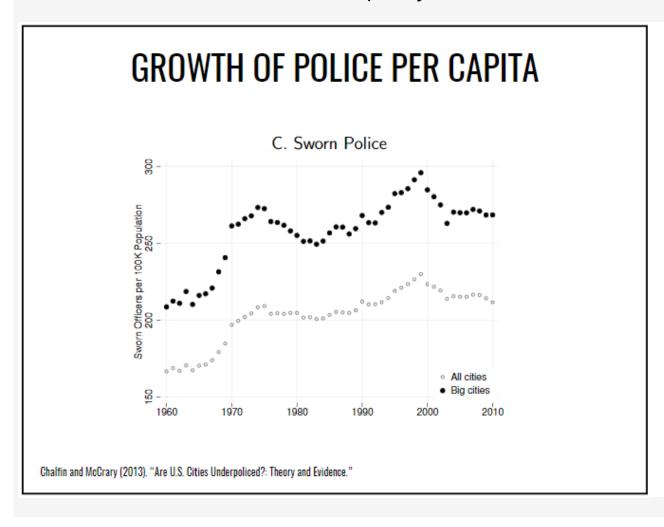


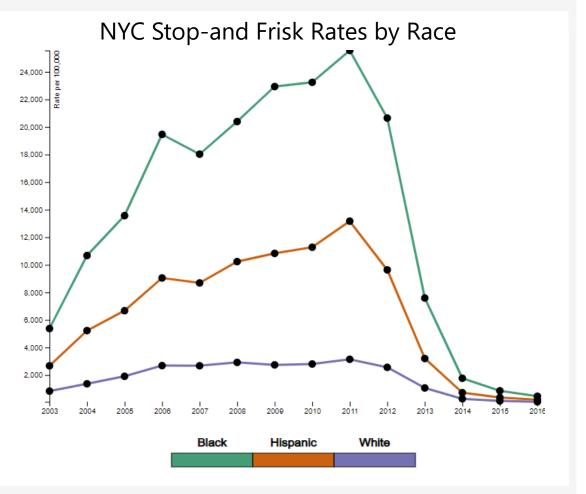


The newest members of the New York City Police Department (NYPD) attend their police academy graduation ceremony at Madison Square Garden, in New York City, on October 15, 2018. | Drew Angerer/Getty Images

Policy Landscape

And is also reflected in actual policy

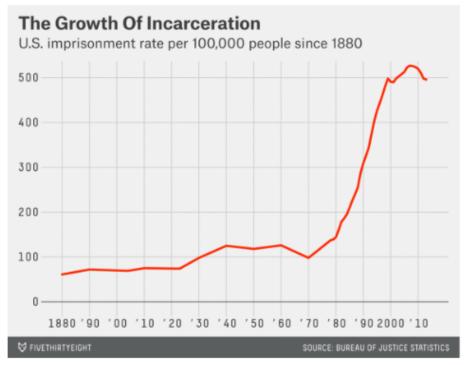




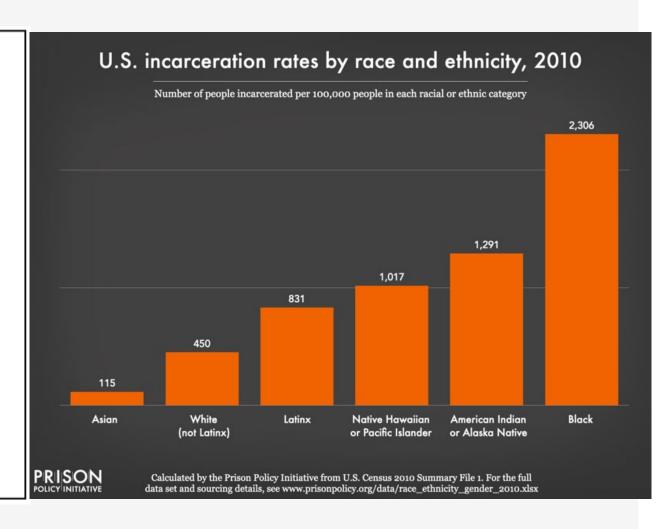
Policy Landscape

And outcomes...

GROWTH OF IMPRISONED POPULATION



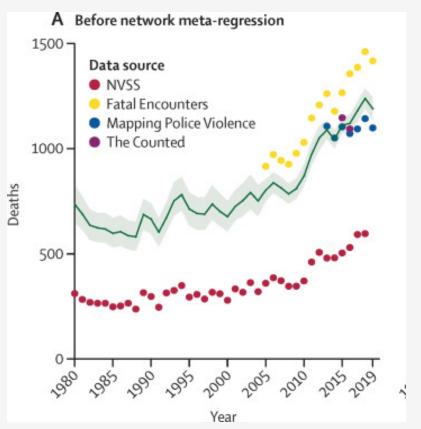




Policy Landscape

Leading to ~1,000 police-involved killings each year

- ~50% involve racial minorities; ~40% didn't have a gun
- <0.5% result in officer convictions



(Source: Lancet, 2021)

Use of force is "a feature, not a bug"

At the same time, purpose of police is far broader than crime reduction:

"The purpose of law enforcement in a free society is to promote **public safety** and uphold the rule of law so that **individual liberty may flourish**." – Charles Koch Institute

Crime is one input for public safety and community well-being, but it's not the only one:

- Procedural justice
- Trust in government
- Perceptions of safety
- Social cohesion
- Economic well-being
- Psychological well-being
- Etc.

Narrow frame for considering what impact police have on communities much less for determining optimal law enforcement policy

Long history of public discussions about police and use of force beyond their impacts on crime

Kerner Commission Report (1968):

"The atmosphere of hostility and cynicism is reinforced by a widespread belief among [African-Americans] in the existence of police brutality and in a "double standard" of justice and protection--one for [African-Americans] and one for whites."

New York Times (1858):

"The man Hollis was a notorious and most pestilent ruffian. That he deserved his fate is universally conceded...

Yet, nothing could more forcibly illustrate the degradation into which local government has fallen. It is bad enough to have a gang of lawless and uncontrollable scoundrels among us, but **it is much** worse to have their lawlessness imitated by the men whose special duty it is to enforce the law."

Largest urban protests and riots over past half-century were all sparked by acts of police violence

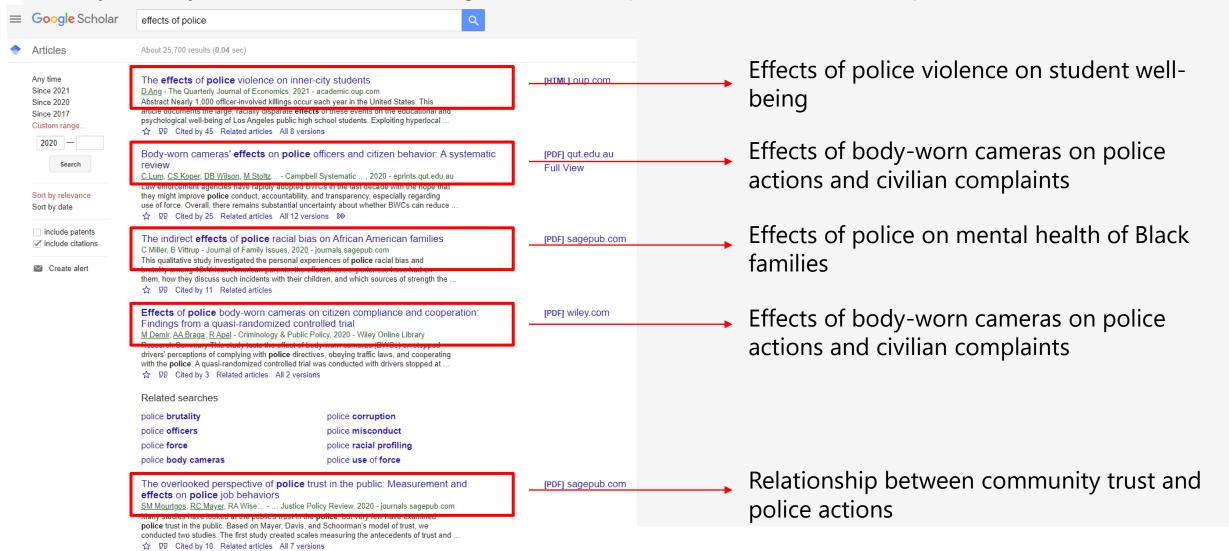


Rodney King Riots (1992)

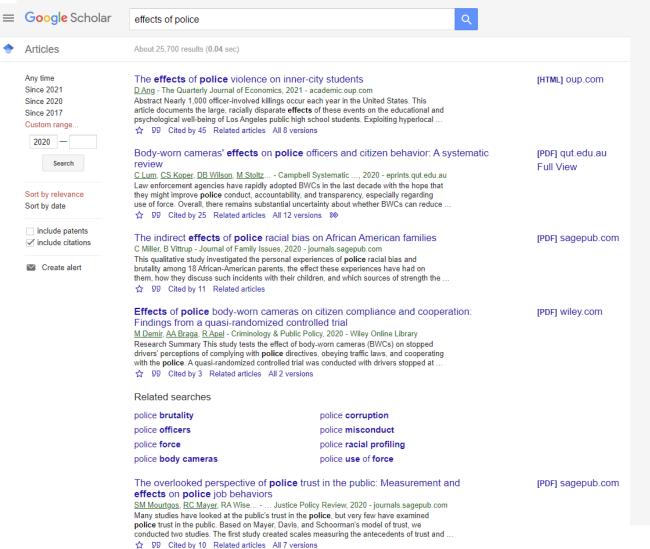
Watts Riots (1965)

But social impacts were never rigorously examined in the academic literature historically

Only recently, have researchers interrogated broader questions about the role of police



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Diverse research questions

Diverse author set

My work examines social impacts of police violence on aspects of community well-being beyond crime

How do police killings affect:

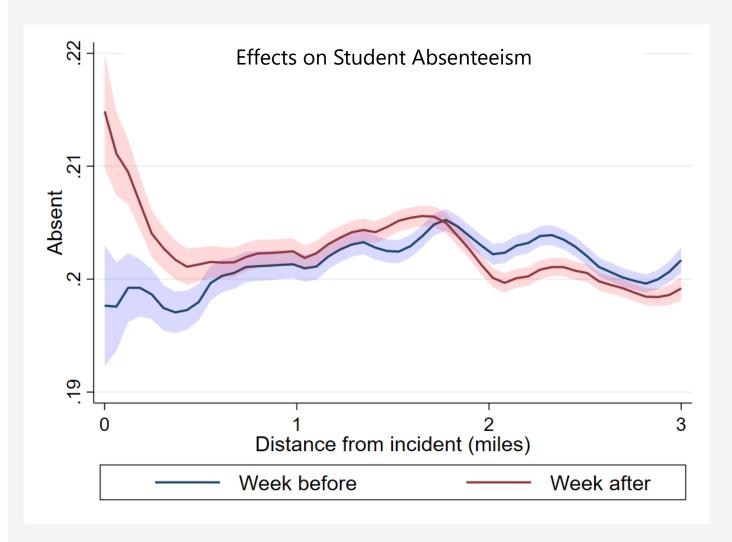
- Emotional and academic well-being of children
- Civic engagement and trust in government
- Civilian crime reporting and social unrest

Leverage highly-detailed, granular data on students/voters/911 calls and incident-level information on time and location of police killings

What do we find when we begin asking these questions?

Combine detailed data from 2002-2016:

- 600+ police killings in Los Angeles
- Home address and outcomes of all public high school students (700k+)

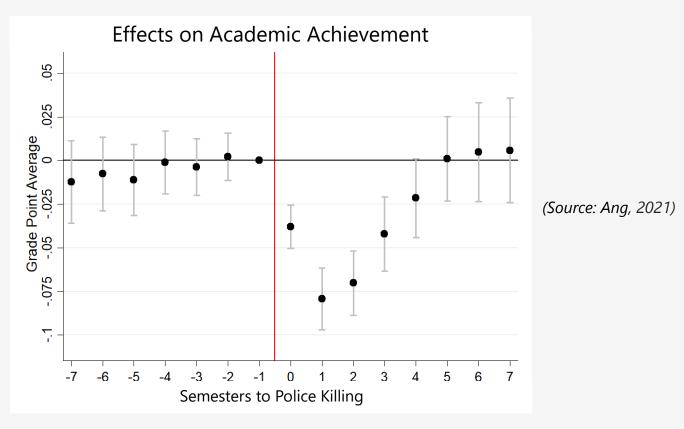


Combine detailed data from 2002-2016:

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- Home address and outcomes of all public high school students (700k+)

Police killings significantly increase absenteeism among nearby students

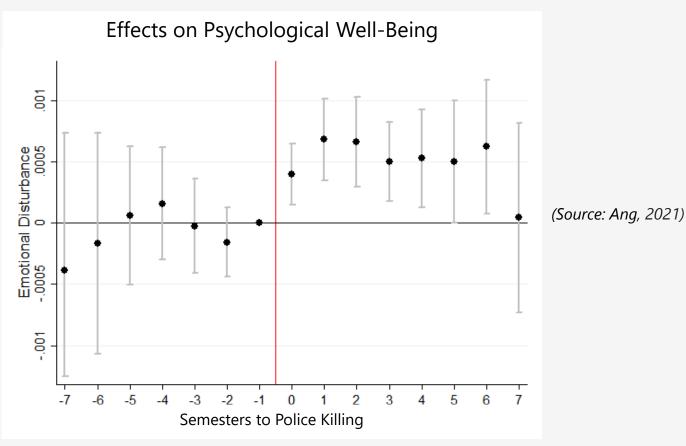
<u>Ultimately</u>, <u>bleeding into educational achievement</u>



Students living near police killing experience large decreases in GPA lasting several semesters

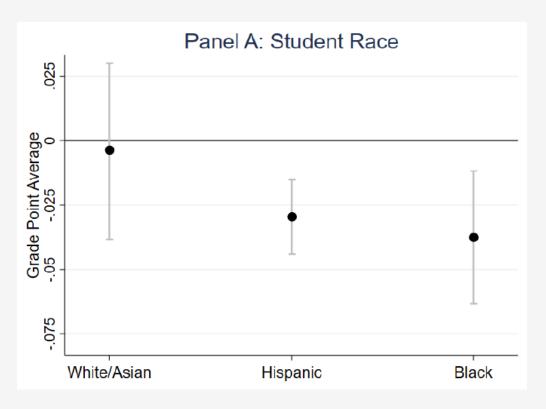
- On average, 300 students affected by each killing in Los Angeles

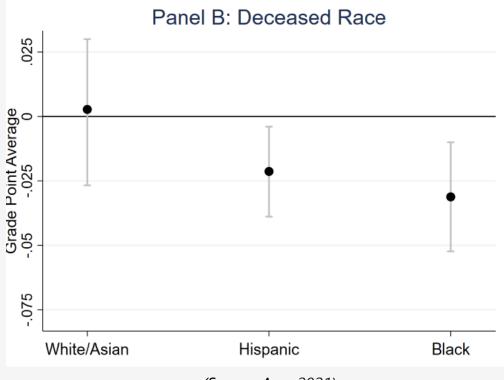
...and mental health



Similar findings for adult mental health by DeVylder et al. (2018) and Bor et al. (2018)

Further exacerbating persistent racial disparities

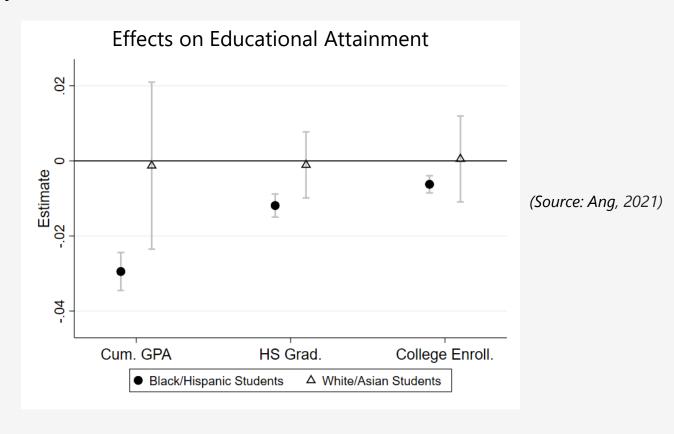




(Source: Ang, 2021)

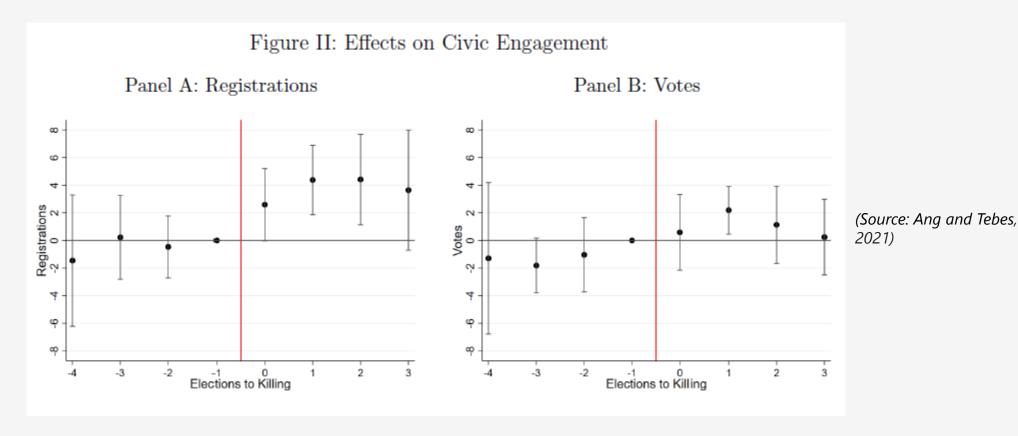
- Effects borne entirely by underrepresented minorities
- Stem entirely from police killings of other minorities

Long-run costs are potentially enormous



From 2002-2016, over **2000 students of color** dropped out of L.A. high schools because of police killings

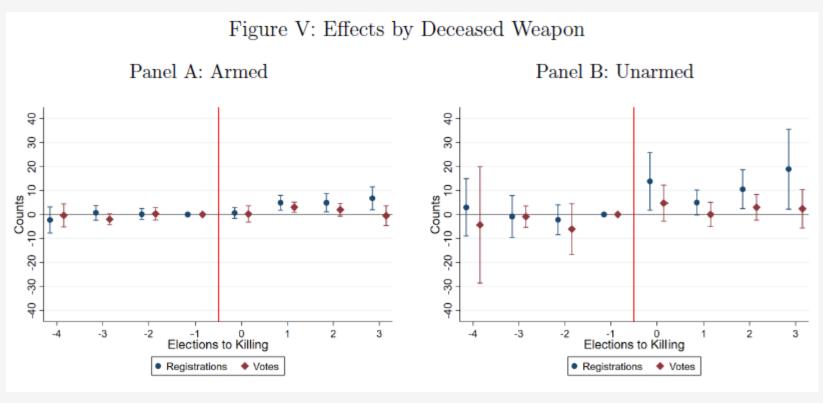
Spillovers may extend to interactions with other government institutions



Voter registration and turnout increases among nearby residents

- Driven entirely by Black and Hispanic citizens

Largest effects stem from least justified incidents



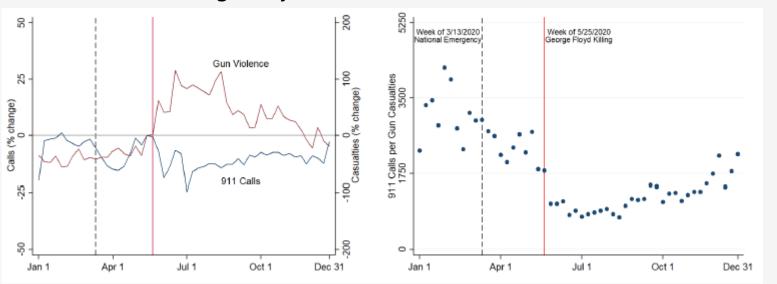
(Source: Ang and Tebes, 2021)

Accompanied by increased local support for criminal justice reforms

- Suggesting concerns about procedural justice and discrimination

Even from criminological perspective, police violence may perverse effects

Effects of George Floyd's Murder on Violence and 911 Calls



(Source: Ang, Bencsik, Bruhn and Derenoncourt, 2021)

Gun violence casualties spiked and civilian crime reporting fell after George Floyd's murder

- Consistent with work by Lerman and Weaver (2014) and Desmond et al. (2016)

<u>Significant research finds that more police = less crime, but equally important to consider at what and whose cost?</u>

- Increasing evidence that police violence may have cause significant social harm across a number of dimensions, particularly for racial minorities

From **policy** perspective, highlights potential role of alternative methods of fostering public safety

- Alternative policing strategies
- Role of community stakeholders and investment

From research perspective, emphasizes importance of diversity in academia

- Not zero-sum: Who gets the job? Who is best at a given task?
- Portfolio value: Are we asking all the questions we need to make the right policy decisions?