UNDERSTANDING AND ADDRESSING POLICE VIOLENCE

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EXCUSE ME...
WE NEED ANSWERS FOR
Michael Brown Jr.
How many police shootings a year? No one knows

By Wesley Lowery  September 8, 2014   Follow @WesleyLowery
99% of cases in 2015 have **not** resulted in any officer(s) involved being convicted of a crime.
Black people are 3x more likely to be killed by police.
Black victims are more likely to be unarmed.

- % Black Victims Unarmed: 30%
- % Hispanic Victims Unarmed: 25%
- % White Victims Unarmed: 21%
POLICE VIOLENCE IN CALIFORNIA

Sources: MappingPoliceViolence.org, Census Data
USE DATA TO DEBUNK FALSE NARRATIVES
Police Violence and Community Violence are Independent Issues

Violent crime levels in U.S. cities did not appear to make it any more or less likely for police to kill people in 2015.

Police killings data from Jan 1 through Dec 15, 2015
There is no excuse for police violence

**Buffalo, NY**
- Population: 258,959
- Percent Non-White: 50%
- Violent Crime Rate: 12 per 1,000

**Orlando, FL**
- Population: 255,483
- Percent Non-White: 42%
- Violent Crime Rate: 9 per 1,000

0 People killed by Buffalo police since 2013

15 People killed by Orlando police since 2013
USE DATA TO FIND SOLUTIONS
CAMPAIGN ZERO

1. End Broken Windows Policing
2. Community Oversight
3. Limit Use of Force
4. Independently Investigate & Prosecute
5. Community Representation
6. Body Cams / Film the Police
7. Training
8. End For-Profit Policing
9. Demilitarization
10. Fair Police Union Contracts
Recruit Training: Hours Spent on Use-of-Force Topics (median values)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Hours</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firearms</td>
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<td>Defensive Tactics</td>
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<td>Con Law/Legal Issues</td>
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<td>UoF Scenario-Based Training</td>
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<td>Basic first-aid</td>
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<td>Communication Skills</td>
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<td>UoF Policy</td>
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<td>OC Spray</td>
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Source: Police Executive Research Forum
SAN JOSE POLICE DEPARTMENT:

GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY WHEN FORCE IS USED:
Revised 01-29-10
Each situation is unique. The Department relies on the officer’s judgment and discretion to employ an objectively reasonable level of force under each unique circumstance. Each incident in which force is used shall meet the conditions specified in this chapter.

Officers need not retreat or desist in the reasonable use of force. There is no requirement that officers use a lesser intrusive force option before progressing to a more intrusive one, as long as the force option used is objectively reasonable under the circumstances at that time. When confronted by force or resistance, an officer may use an objectively reasonable higher level of force to overcome that resistance.

Officers will notify a supervisor, without unnecessary delay, when reportable force is used. This includes instances where department members take enforcement action while off-duty and a use of force occurs.
PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT:

GENERAL PROCEDURES

A. It is important for the first responding officers to use caution, evaluate the situation, attempt to de-escalate the situation through communication, request a CIT trained officer, if not personally trained, wait for a back-up, and await the arrival of a patrol supervisor before taking any action, barring a threat to life.

B. Retreating or re-positioning is not a sign of weakness or cowardice by an officer; it is often a tactically superior police procedure rather than the immediate use of force.

The primary duty of all police officers is to preserve human life. Only the minimal amount of force necessary to protect life or to effect an arrest should be used by an officer. Excessive force and/or gratuitous use of any force will not be tolerated. Officers should exercise all safe and reasonable means of control and containment, using only the amount of force necessary to overcome resistance. The application of

It is the policy of the Philadelphia Police Department, that officers hold the highest regard for the sanctity of human life, dignity, and liberty of all persons. The application of deadly force is a measure to be employed only in the most extreme circumstances and all lesser means of force have failed or could not be reasonably employed.
## Visualizing Use of Force Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of Force Policy</th>
<th>Requires De-Escalation</th>
<th>Has Use of Force Continuum</th>
<th>Bans Chokeholds and Strangleholds</th>
<th>Requires Warning Before Shooting</th>
<th>Restricts Shooting at Moving Vehicles</th>
<th>Requires Exhaust All Other Means Before Shooting</th>
<th>Duty to Intervene</th>
<th>Requires Comprehensive Reporting</th>
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More restrictive use of force policies are associated with lower rates of police violence.

Restrictive use of force policies are associated with fewer police killings.

- Requires comprehensive reporting: -25%
- Requires officer exhaust all other means before shooting: -25%
- Bans chokeholds and strangleholds: -22%
- Has use of force continuum: -19%
- Requires de-escalation: -15%
- Duty to intervene: -9%
- Restricts shooting at moving vehicles: -8%
- Requires warning before shooting: -5%
More restrictive use of force policies associated with lower rates of police violence.
Officers in departments with more restrictive use of force policies are less likely to be assaulted in the line of duty.

Police departments with more or less restrictive use of force policies have similar crime rates.


Sources: UseofForceProject.org, FBI UCR 2015.
RESOURCES

mappingpoliceviolence.org
joincampaignzero.org
useofforceproject.org
checkthepolice.org

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