Bui, Q., & Cox, A. (2016, July 11). Surprising New Evidence Shows Bias in Police Use of Force but Not in Shootings. Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/2016/07/12/upshot/surprising-new-evidence-shows-bias-in-police-use-of-force-but-not-in-shootings.html

This article deals this the focus on How there is bias in police force but not police shootings. From the recent shootings this past few years. Police have been getting a lot of disrespect as shown from the protests and riots. But this evidence shows the shooting haven't been because of color. But for legitimate reasons. This data was found through a 10 year study from all stop and frisk reports from 2003 to 2013. The study results were adjusted for these specific things such as gender, age, police precinct, the reason for the stop, whether the stop was indoors or outdoors, the time of day, whether the stop took place in a high-crime area or during a high-crime time, whether the officer was in uniform, the type of identification provided, and whether others were stopped. Likelihoods are for at least that level of force. These protesters won't believe these facts.due to personal beliefs The study was made by Roland G. Fryer Jr., a professor of economics at Harvard

This source is credible because the study was done at harvard university by Roland J Fryer A Professor of economics At Harvard used from real police reports used by the houston police department and also data that has been used from the new york police department.

.moskos, P. (April 26, 2015.). “Washington Journal Peter Moskos Police Shootings US, Apr 26 2015.” C-SPAN.org, 2015, www.c-span.org/video/?325595-6%2Fwashington-journal-peter-moskos-police-shootings-us. Retrieved November 19, 2017,

This video describes The differences in shootings from Oklahoma and New Mexico from the rest of the U.S Peter Moskos states “ But a difference between a state like oklahoma and new mexico, which are high, and space at the bottom, we are not talking 10% or 20%. we are talking six times as many people per capita are killed by police in the state, particularly out west. these are huge differences. and that was a shock to me”. (Moskos 2017 5:08). His proposal was to have more focus on the police agencies that are doing the most shooting and try to find out how these agencies can reduce the body count of the police.

The credibility from this source is straight from the D.O.J ( department of justice)

 'Deadly force' lab finds racial disparities in shootings | WSU Insider | Washington State University. (2014, September 02). Retrieved from https://news.wsu.edu/2014/09/02/deadly-force-lab-finds-racial-disparities-in-shootings/

This article has a high focus on when the moment comes to use deadly force and the reaction times of police drawing there firearms by race. A 20 year study was on behalf of y Jodi M. Brown and Patrick A. Langan of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Police departments in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Houston, Los Angeles, New York City, Oklahoma City, and Philadelphia contributed valuable descriptions of actual cases of justifiable homicide by police based off this study police show to be more hesitant to draw there firearms on black citizens over white or hispanics. Sorson states “When confronted by an armed white person, participants took an average of 1.37 seconds to fire back. Confronted by an armed black person, they took 1.61 seconds to fire and were less likely to fire in error. The 240-millisecond difference may seem small, but it’s enough to be fatal in a shooting” (2014) Eric Sorensen is a WSU science writer

This source was found from two decades of police police reports and multiple charts were created to compare the data from 1976 to 1978.

Wagtendonk, A. V. (2015, April 10). How and why you should record the police. Retrieved April 03, 2018, from <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/6-rules-follow-citizen-journalist>

Showing the distrust from the police is what this article is about. This is a critical article for my argument because it bring out both sides of the nature of the police. The site has a video of a officer opening fire and a man running away from them the video is captured from a cell phone. The reason this video is up is because it is completely different than what the police had put in of the report about the shooting. Lumumba Bandele, Senior Community Organizer at the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and a co-founder of a Brooklyn-based grassroots [cop watch program](http://peoplesjustice.org/news-and-announcements/cop-watch-alliance-profile-1-mxgms-bedstuycentral-brooklyn-team) said “Before the knowledge of this tape [of Walter Scott], the police account was totally different. Now that it’s present, we can see what would have been presented and likely accepted as the narrative.” (Lumumba 2015).

McLaughlin, E. C. (2015, April 21). There aren't more police shootings, just more coverage. Retrieved April 03, 2018, from <https://www.cnn.com/2015/04/20/us/police-brutality-video-social-media-attitudes/index.html>

I'm using this source to show the way police will try to word one situation to get out of trouble one great example in this article is a officer charged with murder after opening fire on a man the officer said to have fought for his taser and felt that his life was threatened and that he had to draw his firearm. He was charged with murder later on because of a bystander taking a video

. "When you have clear evidence that would contradict a different story, it's difficult to engage in denial," Bogle said (Bogle 2015) this puts emphasis on recording incidents can sever justice and possible change people behavior now that they are in front of a camera.

 Black Guy Arrested For Having A Gun License Legally. (2017, August 25). Retrieved April 03, 2018, from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7ToYkL67IKw&t=103s

This source is a video of a traffic stop from going badly because of a law dispute from a cop and the driver. This recording clearly shows the current relationship of the public and the police. The driver has a gun on him with legal documentation but doesn't follow the orders that the officer is giving him. In the video he says “why do i need to step out i have not committed any crimes” the video was taken by the passenger clearly showing that without any prior knowledge to who both the driver and the police officer are they instantly start a conflict as if they have been rivals for so long.

 Police foot patrols: 3 pluses and 3 pitfalls. (2016, September 28). Retrieved from <https://www.policeone.com/community-policing/articles/225497006-Police-foot-patrols-3-pluses-and-3-pitfalls/>

This article is about the pros and cons to foot patrols in the field of police work. Doug is the 2014 Western Publishing Association “Maggie Award” winner for Best Regularly Featured Digital Edition Column, and has authored more than 1,000 articles and tactical tips. Doug is a member of International Law Enforcement Educators and Trainers Association (ILEETA), an Associate Member of the California Peace Officers’ Association (CPOA), and a member of the Public Safety Writers Association (PSWA). The article has a lot of valuable information. One important point that he bring up is Is it wise to put officers on sidewalks in areas so engulfed by anti-cop fervor that it has the opposite of the intended outcome and actually creates more animosity among citizens? Does putting officers on foot patrol create an officer safety issue? Does this strategy adversely affect response times for the offices that remain in squad cars? Have we given ample consideration to officer morale about a foot patrol assignment? This are the questions that he used to find all of these pros and cons.

(Tony Zimmerman & Ron Kness) Building Trust in Law Enforcement. (1-9-2015.). Retrieved from <https://www.firescience.org/building-trust-in-law-enforcement/>

This article bring up many examples of how the relationship of the police and the public can be strengthened. The two authors come from an extensive background in the field of police work. Tony has over 35 years of law enforcement in him. He rose through the ranks,starting off as a rookie patrol officer, then moving up to sergeant and finally ending his career as the lieutenant of police. He was Division Commander of Patrol, Planning, Training and Administration; and SWAT Team Commander. Ron retired with 36 years of military service. His assignment as Supervisor of Military Personnel Services. An experiment was made to see what a change in police culture would do. The article says about the experiment “In 2009 the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) completed a reform of their department that had begun in 2000. During the 90s, the LAPD had a variety of police crises beginning with the 1991 beating of Rodney King and ending with the 1999 Rampart police corruption scandal within the department.” the two experts then began to provide ways so that police crisis won't happen again.

(Philip V. Prateep)FRIENDS OF POLICE MOVEMENT: A CONCEPT FOR EMPOWERMENT AND AN EXPERIMENT IN COMMUNITY POLICING. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.ncjrs.gov/policing/fri149.htm>

 This article was describes a group name “Friends of Police” they were founded by the Ramnad District of Tamilnadu. The main purpose of this movement is to change the image of the police The public will come to know of the good work being done by police and help it. On the other hand, police will get the information of public sentiments on various issues. This movement has made many statistics though extensive surveys. survey results that asked specific questions to members stated “ 62% of respondents stated that they could now understand and appreciate the difficulties in policing -- acting as a FOP tends to create a sense of sympathy and empathy in the members of the public. An overwhelming 88% of respondents felt they had acquired the sense of pride of policing. 83% of the FOPs stated that it had improved their knowledge of legal duties and obligations.” this in turn proves that there is way to better the relationship of the public and the police.