

Bias_and_Policing_Writing_Assi gnment.edited.edited.docx

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Bias and Policing

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Bias and Policing

Bias-based policing is unethical police misconduct that has existed for decades. It involves the inappropriate reliance on uncouth traits such as race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, among others. The activities are not far from criminal activities because the police employ excessive force to initiate an action. However, it is difficult to differentiate whether the steps are racially biased.

The existence of implicit and explicit bias influence peoples' action and relation with other race. With the biases, the law enforcement agencies such as police officers associate with the African Americans in threat. I believe their attitudes toward the Black often form internal stressors such as fatigue due to fear. Additionally, explicit and implicit biases do cause unrest for the discriminated group. Ideally, no single human being who experiences hatred will live in peace. Apart from African Americans, the police often use their forces to target minorities or low socioeconomic status groups. Miller et al. (2007) observed that some of the police officers are naturally racists; hence, use their power to oppress the minorities. Therefore, the existence of implicit and explicit biases has negative consequences on the lesser groups. The law enforcement agencies are likely to take advantage of these minority groups and exploit them, knowing that the law is entirely in their hands. Though it is challenging to alter these implicit biases, I think it will be relevant to educate the police officers to modify their behaviors and attitudes towards the minorities.

I think implicit bias in police behavior will influence their judgment, thoughts, and actions towards the minority groups. The police force's attitude towards other races clearly defines implicit bias dominating law enforcement agencies. Everybody stands a chance of committing a crime, more so the black Americans; hence, they are usually subjected to police

brutality and arrests. According to Greenwald & Krieger (2006), the police officers, due to racial and discrimination against the minorities, influences their decisions to treat such groups with biases. For instance, while enforcing laws, these police officers intentionally shoot blacks despite criminal offences rather than appropriate action. Hence, these are significant counter-incidence bias that requires a reasonable effort specifically to serve the black people. The police officers linked to counter preferences are mainly against the groups such as sex and gender; thus, their actions and behaviors are of hatred. Therefore, implicit biases in police behavior are indicated by their attitude and stereotype traits towards minorities.

Racial discrimination is dominant in European countries, and many efforts have been put in place to curb it. For instance, the Black lives matter movement specifically condemned police brutality to African Americans. Ideally, implicit biases may impose negative consequences on both the police and the community as a whole. Usually, people and the world will condemn racial discrimination at all costs, accompanied by rioting and property destruction. Miller et al. (2007) argue that deploying police officers mostly in regions occupied by minority groups. While in these regions, these police officers punish these groups even with a minor offence.

Further, the relationship between the police and the community is reduced due to diminished trust issues (Miller et al., 2007). In this context, the community no longer trusts the law due to their evil behaviours. The mistreatment that these society members go through is what makes them develop mistrust issues with the police. Therefore, biased policing impacts the community and the police officers whose integrity has been degraded by the members of society.

The police profession should swiftly act to reduce the discriminatory behavior witnessed in their employees. I think educating these police officers to minimize negativity towards the minority group can help curb the behavior. Occasionally, these policing biases focus on the

African Americans, of which the issue might get out of hand if the tendencies continue. However, much of these perceptions might be challenging to change; the police body should modify the officers' behaviors and attitudes. Consequently, exposure of the officers might significantly help reduce the biases. Lastly, conducting the assessment of the senior counsel's modified changes will be necessary for examining the change process.

The specific policing incidence that often reflects on the unconscious bias is the police shootings. The police may unknowingly shoot someone while executing duty. Such actions are always regarded as severe offences; thus, they may not take them lightly. According to Fridell (2016) noted, even the well-intentioned individuals, including the police officers, possess biases, therefore contrary to the perceived behaviors. The incidence of majorly occurs to the naturally racist police officers; hence, utilize the opportunity to express their hatred. Thus, the actions are purely intentional, given the police perception and attitude towards the minority groups.

Society, in conjunction with social media, has a strong influence on law enforcement's implicit bias. Ideally, societies will hold protests against racial discrimination whenever necessary. For instance, Floyd's brutal killing stirred both the internet and the community, where demonstrations were all over. People and the world will condemn racial discrimination at all costs, accompanied by rioting and property destruction. Miller et al. (2007) claim that deploying police officers mostly in regions occupied by minority groups. Further, the media influenced immediate action against the police officer, which they could not ignore. Regarding these actions, both the community and social media strongly influence law enforcement's implicit bias.

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