

Literature review

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Abstract

The criminal justice system is thought to be heavily influenced by race, and offending police officers could be victims of institutional racism where they receive more punitive actions once they participate in the murder of African Americans. Punishment could be distinctively different for police officers based on their skin tone or ethnicity. Such could validate the need for justice system changes to make police trials more equal for officers from all descents. This study is anchored on the notion that black police officers would receive harsher punishments than those received by Caucasian police officers for killing an African American. It alludes to past studies of quantitative and qualitative analyses to justify the claim and offer a basis for testing its hypothesis.

discusses the differences in racial or ethnic perception of procedural justice and the likelihood of recidivism. The research sampling method used is purposive sampling participants, in a southern state, from two problem-solving courts. The sample included 132 participants. The study used quantitative methods. The sample questions included: What does procedural justice mean to you? What part does race and ethnicity play in the court system? What are the policy implications? The study discovered that procedural justice has a major effect in problem-solving courts. However, the study addresses a literature gap by examining ethnicity and race influence on procedural justice perception. White problem-solving court clientele have a higher likelihood of recidivism and a higher perception of procedural justice. As such, black American cops may get harsh sentences as compared to white cops.

, discusses racial profiling among African American police officers. The research conducted a purposive sampling of 167 black Milwaukee police officers. The research had a response rate of 40 %. The data collection method used was an anonymous mail-out survey with closed-ended questions. The research findings concluded that 95% of the responders were aged 25 or older and had served as a police officer for at least 1 year. 83 % were male. 69 percent indicated that they had been questioned due to being black. 22 % had been ticketed in encounters attributed to racial profiling.

discusses the attitude about police punishment based on race, gender, and county crime rates. The study incorporated data from general service surveys and FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics. It used data from the General Social Survey, FBI Crime Reporting Data, and other outlets, as well as purposive sampling. The study findings concluded that differences in attitude among gender vary following county crime rates. Regardless of their attitudes, black men and women are found to have an effect on the justice system services in the United States. Thus, a harsh sentence for black Americans due to such attitude by a court ruling. Black cops are, therefore, likely to face a harsh sentence than white cops due to African American killing.

, discusses racial profiling in law enforcement agencies. The data collection method used in the study was conducting interviews with black law officers. The study did a simple sampling of black officers' race in Missouri. Sample questions used include; How is the tolerance of racial profiling? What are the behaviors of law enforcement officers? What is the black law

enforcement officers' law agencies' involvement? The findings concluded that despite black officers joining law agencies to help others, they were held accountable for their behaviors. They were more racially profiled as compared to their white counterparts. Besides, black Americans were seen as bad people due to racial profiling with Missouri's law justice system. A gap was identified in the knowledge of black American law enforcement officers. Hence race plays a role in police punishment from crimes such as the killing of black people.

investigates whether an officer was the target of an investigation during the previous financial year, as determined by a binary dummy variable of 1=Yes and 0=No based on gender, age, rank, and ethnicity. Purposive sampling of internal misconduct and corruption cases data from three police units in England was conducted. The study used a quantitative method. The finding concluded that in Greater Manchester Police. In West Midlands Police, 3.9% of White officers and 7.1% of black officers were subjected to investigation. There were 5.9 percent white police officers and 9.2 percent black police officers in the British Transport Police. 30 % of the investigated white officers were sanctioned, while 31.3 % of the black officers were sanctioned.

discusses the experiences of racial profiling of minority officers and the shape of black police when out of uniform in America. Purposive sampling of news and scholarly literature was used for the study. A qualitative methodology was used. The study's finding proved that when black cops are out of uniforms, they become a victim of racial profiling. There is a disbelief in whether an officer out of uniform is an officer. Minority black officers are also subjected to the same historical racist perceptions of crime, and as a result, they are subjected to harsher treatment than others. Finally, since black minority police officers are seen as "intruders" in white spaces, they can be violently confronted by residents and police for breaching these actual and symbolic spaces. When black officers are in uniform, they face the same degree of historical injustice and criminality as when they are not in uniform.

discusses punishment for killing African Americans based on race and ethnicity. The study analyzed a quantitative methodology of survey data from Washington State. The study used a simple random sampling of three groups of races, including Latinos, whites, and blacks, that had a response rate of 100%. The study examined; a racial attributions measure that distinguishes specifically between segregation, whites, Latinos, and blacks' attributions of separate encounters

with legal authorities. The research also investigates the topic of framing experiment, which shows the ability to shape the death penalty and power administration against a racial justice agenda. The finding concluded that the criminal justice system (CJS) in America had exceeded responses to public opinions to punish black Americans of all races. White and Latinos see a "color-blind" system, and Blacks see a severely biased against them. Current criminal justice is characterized by white preferences and is much likely to be responsive to racial discrimination. Criminologists have shown how black cops are being arrested and incarcerated as compared to whites. Black American cops have been subjected to death penalties compared to charges imposed on white and Latinos cops. Hence most Whites fail to see racial discrimination in the justice system leading to a large criminal justice gap.

discusses racial justice with police punishment for murder and crime in America. The study used an empirical study and an open-ended survey. The study used simple sampling. The simple sampling included Americans and black Americans. Sample questions asked were; What are the ramifications of the criminal justice system's racial disparities? Does the court have respect for all people? How often do courts make a punitive decision based on the information presented? What is the race relationship with United States cops and court evaluation? What are the internal and external court explanations? According to the survey, the majority of black Americans believe the justice system is unequal and discriminatory, while whites believe the system is equal and colorblind. The research finds black Americans' relationship with police and courts far more negative than those of white in America. The situation reinforces race discrimination injustice ruling particularly Black American cops as compared to white cops. Washington survey concluded that individual's negative effects varied across race and legal authority. The survey also found that black cops were often imprisoned than whites. Internal and external explanation of both white and black found white cops facing less judgment and punishment due to murders such as black Americans killing.

discusses motivational and policy frames based on participants' race (coded 0 for non-Hispanic White and 1 for non-White), several working years, occupation, gender, age, education, and region of residence. Purposive sampling of email addresses of JCJWs who attended National Criminal Justice Training Center training. The number of the participants was 543. Sample questions used were; How critical or insignificant is the question of disproportionate minority

interaction to you? (1 = very insignificant, 5 = very critical). The study used empirical research and theories towards carceral inequality and criminal injustice. Five forms of legal bias and four types of individual differences in behavior were among the attributional frames used in the study. Only race-conscious social movements involving both public and legal actors can have an effect on the injustice system, according to the report. The frames of criminal injustice are influenced by race. Attempts to eliminate racial inequalities in the juvenile justice system mobilize criminal justice. Findings show a strong association between race and attributional frame regarding carceral inequality.

discusses racial and ethnic disparities in police discipline for murder in the criminal justice system. The article incorporated data and research findings on disparities in criminal justice based on race and ethnicity. It is a context of studies on police sentencing, scientific research, and social and behavioral science. A simple random sampling of two groups, including Americans and Black Americans, was used and had a response rate of 100%. Sample questions asked were; Are there discrimination studies and illustrations? What are the issues relating to the race or ethnicity injustice system? What is the perception and reality of unfairness in the justice system? What is a balanced picture of race and ethnicity from systematic evidence? What scientific evidence is needed to deal with the intersection of race and criminal justice? The finding concluded that numerous empirical studies and sentence meta-analyses have shown that black Americans are at a higher risk of capital punishment, especially when considered in racial discrimination. Some studies have revealed direct race discrimination in the criminal justice system. Empirical research illustrates that black Americans who murder African Americans are likely to face death than Caucasians, thereby illustrating unfairness in the justice system. More education is required to consider racial inequalities in the criminal system, as per the justice professionals and policymakers.

discusses the social justice for Joe Campo Torres's murder. The study explores the development of effective policy models, systematic methods of racial oppression, and racism and race issues that lead to Whites dominance. The methodology used was a qualitative review of literature from the case of Joe Campos's murder. Sampling involved purposive sampling of cops involved in the murder case of Joe Campos Torres. The findings concluded that the HPD reinforced the racial dominance of white Houstonians. It used powerful police models to control disobedient

minorities and maintain the white supremacy racial structure. HPD used street justice to avenge Joe Torres' death and the subsequent judicial injustice on both the federal and state levels. It raises critical questions of racism and ethnicity, which perpetuate white supremacy and shape ethnic Mexican identity. The corruption that resulted from the killing revealed a race role in the killing of the black Americans.

discusses threat associated with police officers (based on age, gender, and ethnicity) and political affiliation support for reforms. The study used quantitative methods through an online survey using Qualtrics to gather information. Easy random sampling of students from a large public university in a conservative Midwestern state was used in the study. The sample contained 224 participants and had a 96.4% response rate. Sample questions asked were; Do you think a police force's ethnic demographics should reflect the racial demographics of the population it serves? When do you think it's necessary for police officers to use lethal force? The challenge posed by police officers and black men significantly predicted support for policing reforms, according to multivariate regression analysis. The study indicates that popularizing police encounters that are racially instigated may actually lead to resistance to policing reforms among people who view people of color as threatening.

discusses the attitude towards departmental problem solving, legal restrictions, selective enforcement, and police role based on skin tone (Black or white), training, Officers' sex, education, unit, and shift. Quantitative methods were used. Quantitative methods used indices to reflect police officers' attitude towards departmental problem solving, legal restrictions, selective enforcement, and police role. A Likert scale with six items was used. A lower rating indicated a generally negative attitude, while a high score indicated a positive attitude. Purposive sampling of officers from the Survey of Police Communities was used to gather data, with a response rate of 93 percent. The sampling used 3 datasets. The study was aimed at 398 officers, with 50 officers coming from Indianapolis Police Department. The sample was taken from the 1990 census. Cronbach's alpha of .70 demonstrated good dependability, according to the report. In the model of legal constraints, officer race is the only important indicator. According to the theory, black police officers are far more inclined than white police officers to view legal limitations in a positive light. The study analyses risk assessment concerning racial and ethnic disparities., risk instrument and racial bias, painting of risk instrument, risk assessment, and individuals'

incarceration. The evaluation of risk instruments was used to show racial and ethnic inequalities in the judicial system. The study used a simple sampling that included Americans and black Americans. According to the findings, ethnic and racial disparities are deeply embedded in the criminal justice system. Risk instruments can exacerbate racial and ethnic differences, according to the study. Evidence has shown that the risk instrument injustice system is scrutinized for racial bias. Painting the instrument in the color of Americans maximizes the prediction of recidivism. As a result, it leads to unnecessary incarceration of black American cops in the criminal justice system.

. in 2020 discusses police officers' perceptions of racism, prejudice, and exclusion by coworkers and superiors based on age, gender, ethnicity, sexuality, religion, rank, position, and length of service. It was measured through reports from the participants. Qualitative methods were used. A semi-structured interview with open-ended questions was conducted. Sampling was used and involved random sampling of 20 officers who had experienced bias or prejudiced internally. The participants in the study said they felt threatened because of their personal identities as black officers. Homophobia, racism, and sexism were discussed.

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Ivan Y. Sun. "Police officers' attitudes toward their role and work: A comparison of black and white officers", American Journal of Criminal Justice, 09/2003

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