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Reaction paper

There is a need for controlling misconduct of the police officers towards blacks because they are engaged in racial discrimination. The unjust attitude of police officers is visible because they are focused on stopping black residents more compared to whites. Police treat blacks more brutally that threatens their future. The facts reveal that blacks are more often stopped by the police in street stops and in the traffic stops. The use of deadly force against blacks depicts the need for reexamining the policies. White cops arresting the black men against crimes increased massively after the militarization. The inclusion of the facts that militarization resulted in the drug war and riots support the argument of excessive use of force against African-Americans. Every administration in America including Clinton, Bush, Obama and Trump increased police access to the black neighbourhoods where they encountered homeless people. The prevalence of racial discrimination reflects the creation of a fair environment for the police and the residents (Burns, 2012).

Police intervention with the homeless creates more complexities for the blacks. Data reveals that "60% of Black residents who experienced the threat or use of force perceived the force as excessive, compared to 43% of white residents who experienced force” (Jones, 2018). This confirms the use of discriminatory practices by police. Blacks and Hispanics are treated by police more often because a significant population is still homeless. Black residents are eight times more likely to be stopped by the police compared to the whites in New York City. This disparity is due to the traditional approach of police towards Africans and minority population. The police are inclined to treat blacks differently and associate them with crimes. The central reason for adopting brutal behavior against blacks is the racially biased attitude of the police.

Racial profiling also exhibits the prevalence of racial discrimination in America. Officers rely on their preconceived beliefs that blacks are violent and more likely to conduct crimes. This encourages them to use force and stop blacks on the streets. Evidence states, "New York City police reported using force [in 23% of stops of Black and Latino residents](https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/stopandfrisk.html), but in only 16% of stops of white residents” (Jones, 2018). Such practices can have deteriorating impacts on the personality of the blacks and Hispanics. The police neglect to consider the mental problems that could cause further adversities. The misconduct can have detrimental impacts on the health of victims and many innocent blacks were shot dead. Due to ineffective policing racial profiling has essentially contributed to disparities in the justice system (CHETTIAR, 2015).

Cultural police disparities have undermined the system of justice and integrity. The black and Hispanic communities are not trusting the police and prefer to maintain distance. These disparities have derailed the legitimacy of the policing system and compromised public safety. Due to a lack of trust, the residents are less likely to report crimes to the police that will increase the rate of crimes. Blacks fear police due to their traditional approach of targeting innocent minorities. The brutal attitude of the police towards blacks and Hispanics have promoted negative police culture. Minority populations are less likely to trust police officers (Jones, 2018).

This reflects the need for adopting a better policy that assures the elimination of discrimination from the police system. By imposing strict punishments and penalties on the officers engaged in discriminatory behavior the system would be able to offer protection to all citizens irrespective of their race or ethnicities.

References

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