**Six of Six Scientific Articles Finding *No Link* Between Officer Race, Suspect Race, and Fatal Shootings During an Arrest**

Cesario, J., Johnson, D.J., & Terrill, W. (in press). Is there evidence of racial disparity in police use of deadly force? Analyses of officer-involved shootings in 2015-2016. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*. (This journal is a top journal in my specialty, social psychology; it has about an 80% rejection rate of articles submitted for publication).

“When adjusting for crime, we find no systematic evidence of anti-Black disparities in fatal shootings, fatal shootings of unarmed citizens, or fatal shootings involving misidentification of harmless objects.”

Dr. Cesario, is Associate Professor of Psychology, Michigan State University

Johnson, D. J., Tress, T., Burkel, N., Taylor, C., & Cesario, J. (2019). Officer characteristics and racial disparities in fatal officer-involved shootings. *Proceeding of the National Academy of Sciences, 116,* 15,877-15,882.

“We find no evidence of anti-Black or anti-Hispanic disparities across shootings, and White officers are not more likely to shoot minority civilians than non-White officers.”

Dr. Johnson, Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park

Menifield, C. E., Shin, G., &, Logan S. (2019). Do White law enforcement officers target minority suspects? *Public Administration Review, 79,* 56-68.

“White officers appear to be no more likely to use lethal force against minorities than nonWhite officers.”

Dr. Meinfield is Dean of the School of Public Affairs and Administration, Rutgers University

Worrall, J. L., Bishopp, S. A., Zinser, S. C., Wheeler, A. P., Phillips, S. W. (2018). Exploring bias in police shooting decisions with real shoot/don’t shoot cases. *Crime & Delinquency, 64,* 1171-1192.

“Black suspects were not disproportionately the target of police shootings; Black suspects were approximately one third as likely to be shot as other suspects.”

Dr. Worrall is a professor at University of Texas, Dallas.

Fryer, R. G., Jr. (2009). An empirical analysis of racial differences in police use of force. *Journal of Political Economy, 127,* 1210-1261.

“On the most extreme use of force—officer-involved shooting—we find no racial differences in either the raw data or when contextual factors are taken into account.”

Dr. Fryer is a Black economist at Harvard University.

Kleck, G. (2007). Are **police** **officers** **more** likely to kill African-American **suspects**? *Psychological Reports, 100,* 31-34.

“Analysis indicates that the African-American share of persons killed by law enforcement officers, while higher than the African-American percentage of the U.S. population, is lower than one would expect based on the estimated African-American proportion of suspects confronted in violent encounters or the African-American percentage of suspects who kill police officers.”

Dr. Kleck is in the College of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Florida State University.

In 2019, 19 unarmed whites were killed by white police officers, 10 unarmed blacks, while 80 white, black, and Hispanic police officers were killed by suspects.