

“The Crossfire”

Analyses of America 21st Century Law Enforcements’ Community Policing Effects on Minorities In General in Particularly On Africa Americans

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ABSTRACT : *This study investigated the roles race relationship/correction plays in the 21st century America community policing when dealing with the minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans. This investigation concentrated on the analyses of incarcerated offenders in Houston Harris County Jail between 2008 and 2010 as well as 2013 and 2015 using the political voices of conservative, liberal, and moderate as a community policing control factors. The study used a correlations comparison quantitative methodology to analyze the collected data. “Social Construction of the Ideology of Reality Theory” was used as lens of analyses of data. The study found that Blacks/African Americans were overly community policed in their owned neighborhoods as compared to their counterparts at a ratio of .43 for whites, .40 for Blacks/African Americans, .15 for Hispanic/Latinos, .0135 for Asians and Pacific, and 0.005 for Indians and others. The study also found that these statistics were profoundly above the population policing for Blacks/African Americans at a rate 308% as compared to 43% for whites and 3% for Hispanic/Latinos and less 01% for others. The implications of the study suggest that the federal government, state government, city leaderships, police departments, and Harris County leaderships along with the minorities leaderships to collectively collaborate positively as to **possibly bring some positive social changes to minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans** in Houston Harris County, Texas and possibly beyond.*

KEYWORDS: *Police Brutality, Community Policing, Harris County Jail, Incarceration, Arrests, Deadly Force, Confrontations*

1. Introduction

The focus of this study was to investigate the roles race relationship/correction plays in the 21st Century America community policing when dealing with the minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans. The study precisely investigated the correlations between race and harsh community policing in America 21st century paradigm. Also, this study looked into the genesis of community policing in America 21st century as crossfire that maybe possibly begins with institutional racism that was/is symmetrically and systematically implemented in American 21st century streets. There is no doubt that America’s 21st law enforcements’ community policing has been under some critical concerns that have baffled many minorities in America in particularly Black/African Americans. For example, Blacks/African Americans accounts for possibly approximately more of less than 13% of the US population; but they are overwhelmingly represented possibly in weekly police shootings deaths in American statistics and the incarcerations cannot be overemphasized. Basically, the race relationships in America has been seen by many as **“Racial Divide”** and the division has created unequivocal ideals and viewpoints that are even more disturbing than ever.

While the statistics is disturbing, the accuracies and consistencies remain unknown and subjected to irreconcilable physiological, psychological, political, and most especially racial debates. History has it that police brutality toward the minorities or the weaker ones in any society (countries) is fundamentally intriguing because minorities and the weak have no say and no defense in many countries. However, in a free country like the **United States of America (USA)**, minorities such as Blacks/African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, and Native Americans have a say and defense in all cases. And, that is what makes **USA the greatest country in the world**. Above all, they lived in the most freed country in the world; yet, it appears that the 21st century community policing effects have **“Crossed the Fire”** into brutality against minorities in America.

Interestingly, the almost a year investigation of Ferguson Police Department Report by the **United Stated Department of Justice Civil Right Division (DOJ-CRD, 2015)**, the findings of their investigation was even more disturbing than previously assumed by many scholars. Even more disturbing when analyzing the population and racial division of Ferguson, Missouri based on the federal government statistics (see US Statistics Bureau, 2013-2015; 2010; 1990-2000; 2014). The most disturbing question associated with this issue is how can American leaderships sanction the world when America cannot effectively, efficiently, or even proficiently police itself or even herself (**Royally** cited) in the 21st century? Above all, is it possible that the 21st century police departments in America have a **double or possibly a triple edged policy when dealing with race relationships/correlations in America?** Is it isolated to Ferguson, Missouri alone or is it more popular or even more generalized as possibly assumed and presumed when dealing with major US cities such as **Houston, Texas, New York City, New York, Las Angeles, California, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Chicago Illinois?** Therefore, the focus of this study was to investigate roles racial relationship/correlation plays in the effectiveness versus ineffectiveness, and the efficacies versus inefficacies and finally, the proficiencies versus the in proficiencies of community policing and roles institutional effects plays in American 21st century community policing.

II. Literature Review

According to Amnesty International (2007), police brutality is classified as the deliberate use of excessive force, use of unusual physical intervention, and possibly carried out during law enforcement activities when dealing with the population. The beginning of this type of community policing and to who is enforced remained unknown. However, what is known is this type of community policing comes with intimidation by police officers, police misconduct, false arrests, racial profiling, political repressions, sexual abuse, surveillance abuse, and police corruption (Martinelli, 2007). As argued by Martinelli, even though the above pinpointed police behavior maybe illegal, they can and somehow be performed under the **“Color of Law”** known as the **“Police Blue Thin Line.”** Sometimes, it is known as the **“Code of Silence.”** This “Blue thin line” various from one country to another. As history has it, forceful community policing of minorities in particular African Americans is not just limited to the US alone; instead, it is historically common in many countries worldwide.

For example, harsh community policing is somehow motivated by some unknown fear factors that threaten organizational leaderships’ survival of the fittest. They see themselves as the survival of the fittest because leaderships considered themselves as the fittest to and must survive by cracking down on the noisy weakest in societies. This is a physical psychological pre-test. For example, in the People’s Republic of China in 1989, the police crackdown “Tiananmen Square” which was seen by the world as the Chinese police outweighed the rioters (“Chinese censors block news on blind activist's escape - CNN.com”, 2012; “Police violence against journalists, invitations to tea - Reporters without Borders”, 2016). The outcomes of this pinpointed riot in China remained unknown in the hands and eyes of the international freedom fighters. However, the symmetrical unequivocal calmness thereafter speaks for itself. This is the case because civil

disobedience in China and in some other countries calls for an immediate death sentence with limited trial. It should be noted the privacy of these countries makes it difficult to actually verify occurrences of these assumptions. However, the calmness Tiananmen Square thereafter and none resurfacing of the protesters provided the psychological answer to the outcomes of the crackdown and guarantees no reoccurrences for the leadership. But, the People’s Republic of China is not alone.

Basically besides the above mention, even in Russia police brutality was used to protect the elites and the leaderships by cracking down on weaker citizens of Russia which were periodically deadly during the leadership of Vladimir Putin in 2012. This brutality in tapping private phones, business raids, and refusal to give due process of prosecution to possibly innocent citizens (Cops for Fire, 2012) For example,

In 2012, Russia's top investigative agency investigated charges that four police officers had tortured detainees under custody. Human rights activists claim that Russian police use torture techniques to extract false confessions from detainees. Police regulations require quotas of officers for solved crimes, a practice that encourages false arrests to meet their numbers. (Huffington Post, 2012)

Police corruption is yet another issue that plague foreigners police departments worldwide. For example, it was pinpointed that approximately 5 to 10% of police officers in Finland were convicted for corruption. Also, between 1920 and 1930, Finland was at the stage of civil war due to anticommunist police brutality lead by the country police officers (see "Tear gas as a dangerous weapon", 2015; "Police violence on the rise in Montreal", 2015; "300 arrested at Montreal protest against police brutality", 2015; "Medics at G20 protests speak out against police brutality", 2015; "Police violence against journalists, invitations to tea - Reporters without Borders", 2015; "Indonesia", 2016).

At best, police brutality is not limited to China, Russia, and US alone. Instead, its brutality is well documented worldwide; even within the so call advance countries as well as in classified third world where it was originally expected. For example, in places like Hong Kong, Middle East, Turkey, Canada, Indonesia, Finland, and possibly in majority of countries in Africa and other continents, police brutality is the norm (see Owens & Pfeifer, 2002; Skolnick, 2002; Loree, 2006; Skolnick & Fyfe, 1995; Nebelay, 2014). Generally, police brutality in many third world countries is used as the yardstick, threshold, benchmark, and possibly the pre-test that measures the leaderships’ marginal propensity to survive unequivocal and indefinitely without any internal or any near external in-between and in-within political interventions. As such, from a humanistic negative note, police brutality serves as an effective weapon for leaderships and ineffective to the victims of the system. However, unlike the above described conditions, America is not the same since merciless beating of **Rodney King** in 1991.

The outlooks of community policing was interrupted after the beating of King and the systematic follow-ups occurrences. For example Hubert Locke writes,

*When used in print or as the battle cry in a black power rally, police brutality can by implication cover a number of practices, from calling a citizen by his or her first name to a death by a policeman's bullet. What the average citizen thinks of when he hears the term, however, is something midway between these two occurrences, something more akin to what the police profession knows as "alley court"—the wanton vicious beating of a person in custody, usually while handcuffed, and usually taking place somewhere between the scene of the arrest and the station house.^[7] In March 1991, members of the Los Angeles Police Department harshly beat an African American suspect, **Rodney King**, while a white civilian videotaped the incident, leading to extensive media coverage and criminal charges against several of the officers involved. In April 1992, hours after the four police officers involved were acquitted at trial, the Los Angeles riots of 1992 commenced, causing 53 deaths, 2,383 injuries, more than 7,000 fires, damage to 3,100 businesses, and nearly \$1 billion in financial losses. After facing federal trial, two of the four officers were convicted and received 32 months prison sentence. The case was widely seen as a key factor in the reform of the Los Angeles police department. According to data released by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (2011), between 2003 and 2009 at least 4,813 people died in the process of being arrested by local police. Of the deaths classified as law enforcement “homicides,” 2,876 deaths occurred of which 1,643 or 57.1% of the people who died were “people of color”.*

The above incident and statistical analysis actually showcased the preview yet to be seen of criminal justice in the America 21st century in the future to come. In America 21st century criminal justice, when talking about community policing, you should consider Rodney King to be **“Very Lucky and Saved”** because Brown,

Taylor, Gray in Baltimore, and endless young black men from north to south and west to east in the 21st streets of America were not that lucky. However, due to the current 21st century **America racial divide, associative and associated complications, implications, demarcated and isolated political opinions, and not to mention the sensitivities** associated with this topic, this study simply concentrated with the investigation, findings, citing, and rulings of the **United States Department of Justice Civil Right Division (DOJ-CRD, 2015)** against Ferguson Police Department/City **about the killing of Michael Brown as the fundamental premises of the foundation of reviewed literature.**

The **United States Department of Justice Civil Right Division (DOJ-CRD, 2015)** investigation of the city of Ferguson Police Department (FDC) yielded some disturbing comprehensive findings in 102 pages report, 1 individualized finding, and 4 major findings when dealing with the practices of Ferguson Police Department’s community policing of the minorities in particularly Africa Americans. According to DOJ initial statistical analyses with the population of Ferguson as a city DOJ found that;

The City of Ferguson is one of 89 municipalities in St. Louis County, Missouri.1 According to United States Census Data from 2010, Ferguson is home to roughly 21,000 residents.2 While Ferguson’s total population has stayed relatively constant in recent decades, Ferguson’s racial demographics have changed dramatically during that time. In 1990, 74% of Ferguson’s population was white, while 25% was black.3 By 2000, African Americans became the new majority, making up 52% of the City’s population.4 According to the 2010 Census, the black population in Ferguson has grown to 67%, whereas the white population has decreased to 29%.5 According to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey, 25% of the City’s population lives below the federal poverty level.6 (DOJ, 2015)

These population data statistics was extracted from the Census of the Government U.S. Census Bureau from 1990 to 2015. The investigation found that Africa Americans accounted for about 67% in 2010 population wise while whites at the same time decreased to approximately 29% of Ferguson population. Yet at the same time, whites accounted for about 95% of the Ferguson Police Department population which fell under the principle and theoretical definition of the **“New Apartheid” in America 21st century community policing that argues the premises of “Population Wise, but yet Representative Flushed and Unaccountable.”**

Besides the above analysis, the investigation found that under FPD’s **police practices**, the department violated the rights of African Americans in general due to the unconstitutional use of unnecessary stops, searches, and arrests which violated their Fourth Amendment Rights DOJ, 2015, p. 16). Secondly, the investigation found that FDP also engaged on a systematic and symmetric patterns African Americans’ First Amendment Rights violation (p. 24). Additionally, the investigation also found in this area that FDP was engage in the use of excessive force or excessive use of force which actually violated the Fourth Amendment Rights of African Americans in Ferguson Missouri in general when looking into FPD police practices (see p. 28). Obviously, when it comes to community policing in FPD police practices, African Americans were and are still overwhelmingly discriminated by the system regardless of their majority population in Ferguson, Missouri.

Secondly, when looking into Ferguson’s municipal court practices, the investigation found two major disturbing findings. In this investigation, DOJ found that the municipal court system made it impossible for African Americans resolve their municipal codes’ violations by systematically imposing unnecessary, unneeded, illegal approaches, and symmetrical designed barriers in challenging their efforts to overcome their charges (p. 43). Also, the court imposes unduly harsher payments on missed payments or appearances when dealing with African Americans as compared to their counterparts (see p. 54). Therefore, the DOJ’s investigative findings of Ferguson’s municipal court practices showed that African Americans were holistically discriminated mentally, physically, psychologically, and more surprisingly, even financially as well. As such, the Ferguson municipal court’s practices are sociologically intriguing when dealing with community policing in 21st century America.

More consequently, DOJ found that racial biases were openly implemented by FPD daily. The investigation found that when dealing with the threats of using federal laws violations as a yardstick to hold African Americans in Ferguson, the disproportional data are overwhelming as well. The investigation found that African Americans neighborhoods are overly policed which led to overly stops, searches, arrests, and systematic intimidation in their own communities. Additionally, they found that when dealing with law enforcement practices in Ferguson Missouri, African Americans are the victims’ intents of police brutality which eventually and repeatedly leads to unknown and unproven violations of city, state, and possibly federal laws which are yet to be validated by this investigation (see pp. 62-70). The investigation summed that when it comes to law enforcement practices in FPD, discrimination of African Americans is motivated with overwhelming systematic biases by force by FPD officials.

Finally, DOJ in-depth investigation further found that the FPD community policing was ineffective, inefficient, and in proficient due to following reasons. There were five major pinpointed findings that were implemented by FPD which led to the lack of community trust especially among Ferguson’s African American Residents, practically policing in these neighborhoods became less effective, more difficult, and above all less safe for citizens in Ferguson Missouri (see DOJ, 2015, pp. 79-88). First, in this area, the investigation found that due to unlawful community poling by FPD officers and municipal court’s practices led to distrust and resentment among many African Americans in Ferguson, Missouri (p. 79). For example the DOJ investigation summed that;

The lack of trust between a significant portion of Ferguson’s residents, especially its African-American residents, and the Ferguson Police Department has become, since August 2014, undeniable. The causes of this distrust and division, however, have been the subject of debate. City and police officials, and some other Ferguson residents, have asserted that this lack of meaningful connection with much of Ferguson’s African-American community is due to the fact that they are “transient” renters; that they do not appreciate how much the City of Ferguson does for them; that “pop-culture” portrays alienating themes; or because of “rumors” that the police and municipal court are unyielding because they are driven by raising revenue. (p. 79)

Secondly, the investigation found that even whenever FPD exercises of discretion however, lawful it maybe, it undermines community’s trust and public safety when implemented. For example, DOJ found and pinpointed that;

Even where lawful, many discretionary FPD enforcement actions increase distrust and significantly decrease the likelihood that individuals will seek police assistance even when they are victims of crime, or that they will cooperate with the police to solve or prevent other crimes. Chief Jackson told us “we don’t get cooperating witnesses” from the apartment complexes. Consistent with this statement, our review of documents and our conversations with Ferguson residents revealed many instances in which they are reluctant to report being victims of crime or to cooperate with police, and many instances in which FPD imposed unnecessary negative consequences for doing so. (p. 81)

This is yet another example of opened police brutality toward minorities in Ferguson, Missouri which appears to be systematic and history because Ferguson was not well known by many Americans until the over killing of Michael Brown in the street. Truthfully speaking, if any generally unknown police department, anywhere, **whose police officers pump possibly 5, 10, and even 15 bullets into a young teenager** (Michael Brown) in the noticeable opened streets of USA, it will and should surely draw some unequivocal attention nationally and possibly international; and Ferguson, Missouri is a **“Singular Factor Effect”** to the 21st century new definition of America community policing.

More consequently third, DOJ investigation found that FPD failed to respond to police misconduct complains which systematically once again increased in some cases it eroded the lack of community trust on law enforcement in Ferguson, Missouri. For example, DOJ emphasized that;

Public trust has been further eroded by FPD’s lack of any meaningful system for holding officers accountable when they violate law or policy. Through its system for taking, investigating, and responding to misconduct complaints, a police department has the opportunity to demonstrate that officer misconduct is unacceptable and unrepresentative of how the law enforcement agency values and treats its constituents. In this way, a police department’s internal affairs process provides an opportunity for the department to restore trust and affirm its legitimacy. Similarly, misconduct investigations allow law enforcement the opportunity to provide community members who have been mistreated a constructive, effective way to voice their complaints. And, of course, effective internal affairs processes can be a critical part of correcting officer behavior, and improving police training and policies. (p. 82)

Besides the above outlines ways FDP systematically undermined the rights of African Americans in Ferguson, Missouri, the psychological impacts of this type overwhelming community policing cannot and must not be understated according to DOJ investigative findings in 2015. Basically, FPD failed to engage in the community they should be policing as defined by the federal code which stressed that;

Community policing and related community engagement strategies provide the opportunity for officers and communities to work together to identify the causes of crime and disorder particular to their community, and to prioritize law enforcement efforts. See Community Policing Defined 1-16 (U.S. Dep’t of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 2014). The focus of these strategies—in stark contrast to Ferguson’s current law enforcement approach—is on crime prevention rather than on making arrests. See Effective Policing and Crime Prevention: A Problem Oriented Guide for Mayors, City Managers, and County Executives 1-62 (U.S. Dep’t of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 2009)... (p. 86)

Finally, DOJ investigation found that Ferguson lacked a diverse police force which further complicated and undermined community trust on FDP. The investigation statistically outlined that;

While approximately two-thirds of Ferguson’s residents are African American, only four of Ferguson’s 54 commissioned police officers are African American. Since August 2014, there has been widespread discussion about the impact this comparative lack of racial diversity within FPD has on community trust and police behavior. During this investigation we also heard repeated complaints about FPD’s lack of racial diversity from members of the Ferguson community. Our investigation indicates that greater diversity within Ferguson Police Department has the potential to increase community confidence in the police department, but may only be successful as part of a broader police reform effort. (p. 88)

The investigation concluded that it was possible for FPD to positively reform its designed community policing attitude so long as they implement the 13 pinpointed recommendations by this DOJ investigation. However, at the time of this study, Ferguson is yet to implement any noticeable recommendations. More surprisingly, Ferguson leaderships argued about six months or so ago that one, they have no applicable resources to implement the recommendations and secondly, if they do half of the DOJ 2015 recommendations, the city has to file for bankruptcy. The outlook of Ferguson Missouri versus the US DOJ investigation effects is yet to be resolved in both ways. But in fact, the federal government had warned FPD officials that if they cannot address the recommendations, they will be federally **classified as city that lacks the law enforcement agency’s marginal propensity to be self-efficient, effective, and proficient and the federal government will take over the community policing of Ferguson, Missouri and the lines have been well drawn on the US legal grounds.**

In summary, since the killing of Michael Brown, the killings of young and aged Blacks/African Americans is more common than ever. It appeared that such killings were/are expected possibly monthly if not less and the opinions of Americans as a whole have change. African Americans have resulted to the slogan that **“Black Lives Matter”** which have infuriated due to the targeted killings of police officers in New York, New York, Dallas, Texas, and Baton Rouge Louisiana. Basically, the relationship between African Americans in the 21st century is possibly at its worst since or even before the civil right movement. Blacks see themselves are the endangered species; whites see blacks and other minorities as people who enjoy to commit crimes as general and sensitive as this study can cite.

However, minorities in general are systematically and symmetrically divided regardless of the occurrences. For example, in the city of New York, New York in 2015 Asian Americans protested that an Asian America police officer be set free after killing an innocent black man in his house for absolutely no reason. Above all, minority Americans were and still are not united in or on any issues in America 21st and possibly before this century and it has gotten worst. There were fundamental gaps in literature concerning what exactly plays the profound division in the relationships between Americans when talking about positive or negative implications about community policing in American 21st century. It appeared that **“internal intervals statistical differences inconsistencies”** had plagued all minorities in America 21st century or as argued by many Americans, bad relations between Americans was implemented by the Barrack Obama’ administration genesis. Possibly, its origin could be linked to the first majority (white) slogan that **“You know have a black president; and no more excesses.”** Contrarily, others argued that the last Administration of George W. Bush last 5 years decimated the positive race relationships in America due to his ultra conservative administrative approach which systematically graduated in the eyes of his followers and supporters. Even more possibly, George W. Bush classified himself as a **“Compassionate Conservative”** when dealing with minorities in general in particularly Blacks/African Americans. But, how compassionate can he be based on his criminal justice history on Black/African Americans? The answer to this question yet, remains unknown. This division is disturbing because it appeared that Americans are once again taking 200 steps backward after taking 100 progressive steps forward since the civil right movement. Race relationships in America 21st century is possibly at its worst.

Therefore, the focus of this study was to investigate the roles race relationships/correlations played in the positive or negative effects of community policing using **Houston Harris County population** and **Houston Harris County Jail incarceration** as a case study’ race correlation.

III. Theoretical Framework

This study used **Social Construction of the Ideology of Reality Theory** as a lens of analyses which stipulated that error thinking, faulty errors, default errors, gossips, false perceptions, assumptions, and presumptions lead to the creation of ineffective, inefficient, and in proficient public social policies (Berger & Luckmann, 1966). It is factual that since the beginning of the turn of the century, police brutality toward minorities in general and in particularly against African Americans has being fundamentally usual and psychologically disturbing across the board. As sad as it may be, the **“internal intervals statistical inconsistencies’ differences”** in-between and even in-within community policing of minorities in America 21st century is still questionable. Yet, the mentalities behind this approach remained unknown to many criminal justice personalities not to talk about the public of American citizens in the 21st century. In fact, it appeared that this falls under the theoretical and practical definition of **social construction of the ideology of reality theory**. **The premises of this theory argued that issues such as stimulations play significant roles in the initiation, development, and the implementation of public policy.**

Based on these premises, it is fair to assume that US community policing leaderships operated under the assumption and presumption that African Americans were and are more likely to be violent during any form of confrontations with police officers especially in their communities. These assumption and presumption of operational methodology fell under the theoretical implications of social construction or possibly even the reconstruction or social reengineering of social construction of the ideology of the reality theory. However, the practicalities of this operational presumption are holistically disturbing across the board. Therefore, it is a must that an extraordinary use of force and possibly deadly force is a first option instead of a last resort. **The question now becomes does the American 21st century community policing approach uses a double headed or possibly a triple headed approach when dealing with minorities in particularly African Americans communities? Secondly, does the current infamous community policing in American 21st century is motivated by political opinions which lead to harsher community policing of minorities in particularly African Americans than other counterparts?** Hence this theory was singularly selected for this study as a lens of analyses in addressing the above pointed concerns.

IV. Methodology

According to Atatah, Kisavi-Atatah, and Vital-Branch (2016);

These measurements concentrated on general descriptive statistics, percentile values, central tendencies, dispersions, and distribution of data, along with one-way sample statistics test, and a confidence interval differences test was set at < 0.05 or < 0.95 . Nominal scale was used as the scale of measurement in this study. Non-Experimental Descriptive study relies on the statistical analyses of existing secondary or primary data, through comprehensive measurements of the above mentioned measurements’ perimeters. (p. 202)

However, this methodology had a fundamental twist because it also measured the correlation between race relationships and the marginal propensity to be arrested and incarcerated in Houston Harris County, Texas in light assigned percentiles population distribution. **This correction is classified from -1 to 0 and from 0 to 1 as to indicate a positive or negative correlation within the data distributions.** Also, ordinal scale was used in these areas of analyses. This was one of the reasons why this quantitative methodology was selected for this study (see Frankfort-Nachmias, & Nachmias, 2000; 2008; Creswell, 2009). Also, this study implemented a **“Singular Case Study” which concentrated in Houston Harris County, Texas population as compared the arrests and incarcerations in Houston Harris County, Texas jail.** Since these are secondary data Atatah et al. (2013) Statistical Significant Differences Multiplier (SSDM) was not needed to estimate additional data.

V. Research Questions

This quantitative research study investigated two major research questions. These questions were:

1) Research Question 1. RQ 1:

What are the correlations/relationships between races, arrests, and incarcerations of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in Houston Harris County Jail based on community policing?

2) Research Question 2. RQ 2:

What are the leaderships’ methodologies motivating factors behind community policing of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in Houston Harris County, Texas?

Hypotheses

We hypothesized this study with two major hypotheses which were:

1) Alternative Hypothesis H11:

There were direct correlations/relationships between races, arrests, and incarcerations of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in Houston Harris County Jail based on community policing

2) Null Hypothesis H01:

There were no correlations/relationships between races, arrests, and incarcerations of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in Houston Harris County Jail based on community policing.

VI. Assumptions

We conducted this study with three major assumptions in mind. These assumptions were;

Assumption 1:

The race of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in Houston Harris County, Texas leads to harsher community policing that eventually leads to higher arrests and incarcerations.

Assumption 2:

The harsher community policing in minorities communities in particularly Black/African Americans communities leads to increased abuses, arrests, and incarcerations.

Assumption 3:

Leaderships’ methodologies are the motivating factors behind community policing of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in Houston Harris County, Texas.

VI.I Classification by Definition of Leadership Methodologies

By definition, there were three leadership methodologies that were investigated this study. First, generally leadership methodology behind community policing was fostered by the ideology of conservative approach which states the following.

Conservatives: Operate social institutions in the context of culture and civilization. Some conservatives seek to preserve things as they are, emphasizing stability and continuity. **This push holistically sticks for the reservation of the status quo in any communities.** It should be noted that conservative approach was more associated with the Republicans’ leadership.

Liberals: Operate the classical liberalism which is a political ideology and a branch of liberalism which advocates civil liberties and political freedom with representative democracy. **This push systematically and symmetrically seeks dependable variances in any communities depending on the**

incidents and the aftermath effects on the subjects. It should be noted that liberal approach was more associated with the Democratic leadership

Moderates: Operate the politics and religion as a moderate is an individual who is not extreme, partisan, nor radical. Additionally, in recent years, the term political moderates have gained traction that may fall under the ideology of social engineering. The moderate **push falls in-between and in-within the conservatives and the liberals’ leadership methodologies when dealing with of community policing.** It should be noted that moderate approach was more associated with the Democratic Party leadership than Republican Party leadership

The above pinpointed three leadership methodologies are directly and in some cases indirectly responsible for community policing of any city in the 21st century US and Houston Harris County, Texas is not an exception. From a general mentality viewpoint, Republicans such as former President George W. Bush was considered as ultra conservative who silently fostered community policing during his leadership with **“invisible iron hand”** as he classified himself as a **“compassionate conservative.”** However, current President Barack Obama is considered by many as an ultra-liberal who openly fostered community policing with a more or less balanced holistic outlooks by holding both the police and the minority communities responsible for their actions which is not happily received by many Americans. **The question now becomes which presidential administrative period fostered Houston Harris County, Texas community policing more positively or negatively when dealing with African Americans?** That was the focus of this study.

VI. II Data Collection

1. Classification of Data (Population)

Data in this study was classified in the following ways.

- A. **Houston Harris County, Texas population of the last three years of President George W. Bush pre/post period** which were from **2008 to 2010.**
- B. **Houston Harris County, Texas population of the mid three years of President Barack Obama** which were from **2013 to 2015.**
- C. **Race makeup of all the collected population was classified into;**
Caucasians or Whites, Hispanics, Blacks/African Americans, Asians, and Native Americans
- D. **Classification of Data (Arrests and Incarcerations)**

These data and information about Harris County Jail were extracted from United States Department Justice-Civil Rights Division (2009) investigative report. Also, these data were extracted from Harris County Jail Population Report in January 2016 along with United States Department of Justice (DOJ) Bureau of Justice Statistics in 2011. As pinpointed by DOJ, majority of these extracted data were estimates based on statistical inconsistencies accuracies. Therefore, the populations were estimated at **10,063 inmates in 2008, 11,360 in 2009, 10264 in 2010, 9262 in 2013, 8565 in 2014, and 8950 in 2015. These were the Harris County extracted data used in these study statistical analyses based on DOJ Bureau of Justice Statistics information.**

Race was broken-down into the last and post three years of **President Bush** and near the last three years of President Obama **and** the race was broken down into **Caucasians or Whites, Hispanics, Black/African Americans, Asians, Native Americans, and Others.** This classified data was analyzed as to establish the **correlations/relationships** between racial growths as compared to community policing of minorities in particularly in African Americans communities by using arrests and incarcerations as derivatives. The collected data was cleaned and loaded into **IBM SPSS Version 21** and the results of the quantitative descriptive statistical analyses are shown below.

VII. Results

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Harris County Jail Population in 2008 to 2010
Statistics

	Harris Co Jail 2008	Harris Co Jail 2009	Harris Co Jail 2010
N Valid	5	5	5
Missing	0	0	0
Mean	1991.8	2246.2	2029.4
Std. Error of Mean	912.97	1029.6	930.1

Median	1511.0	1704.0	1540.0
Mode	51.00 ^a	57.00 ^a	52.00 ^a
Std. Deviation	2041.47	2302.20	2079.70
Variance	4167585.7	5300123.7	4325175.800
Skewness	.307	.307	.307
Std. Error of Skewness	.913	.913	.913
Kurtosis	-2.951	-2.950	-2.949
Std. Error of Kurtosis	2.000	2.000	2.000
Range	4280.0	4828.0	4362.0
Minimum	51.0	57.00	52.00
Maximum	4331.0	4885.00	4414.00
Sum	9959.0	11231.00	10147.00
Percentiles			
25	93.50	105.50	95.5
50	1511.00	1704.0	1540.0
75	4130.50	4658.0	4208.0

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

Table 1: Showed the variances of the Harris County population between 2008 and 2010. The data showed significant variances in Mean, Mode, Variances, Std. Deviations, but some statistics similarities in Skewness, Std. Error of Skewness, Kurtosis, and Std. Error of Kurtosis (see Table 1 above).

Table 2: Cumulative Frequencies of Harris County Jail Population 2008

Harris Co Jail 2008				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders	1	20.0	20.0	20.0
Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin	1	20.0	20.0	40.0
Hispanic/Latino	1	20.0	20.0	60.0
Black/African Americans	1	20.0	20.0	80.0
White	1	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	5	100.0	100.0	

Table 2: Showed Cumulative Frequencies of Harris County Jail Population in 2008 with a 100% data with no missing numbers (see Table 2 above).

Table 3: Cumulative Frequencies of Harris County Jail Population 2009

Harris Co Jail 2009				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders	1	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin	1	20.0	20.0	40.0
	Hispanic/Latino	1	20.0	20.0	60.0
	Black/African American	1	20.0	20.0	80.0
	Whites	1	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	5	100.0	100.0	

Table 3: Showed Cumulative Frequencies of Harris County Jail Population in 2009 with a 100% data with no missing numbers (see Table 3 above).

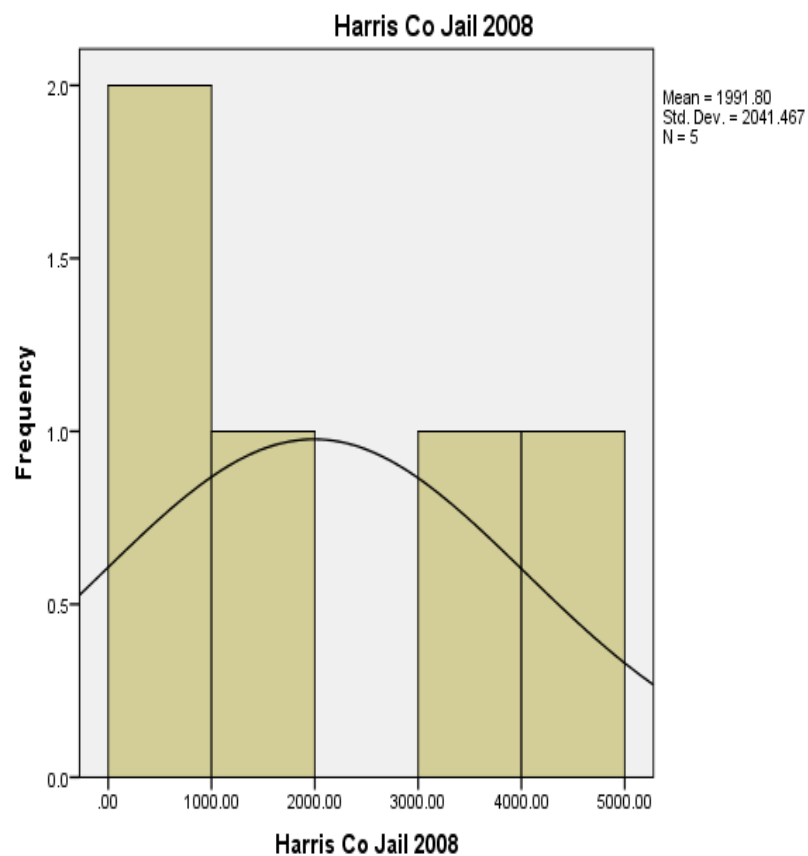
Table 4: Cumulative Frequencies of Harris County Jail Population 2010

Harris Co Jail 2010

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders	1	20.0	20.0
	Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin	1	20.0	40.0
	Hispanic/Latino	1	20.0	60.0
	Black/African American	1	20.0	80.0
	Whites	1	20.0	100.0
	Total	5	100.0	100.0

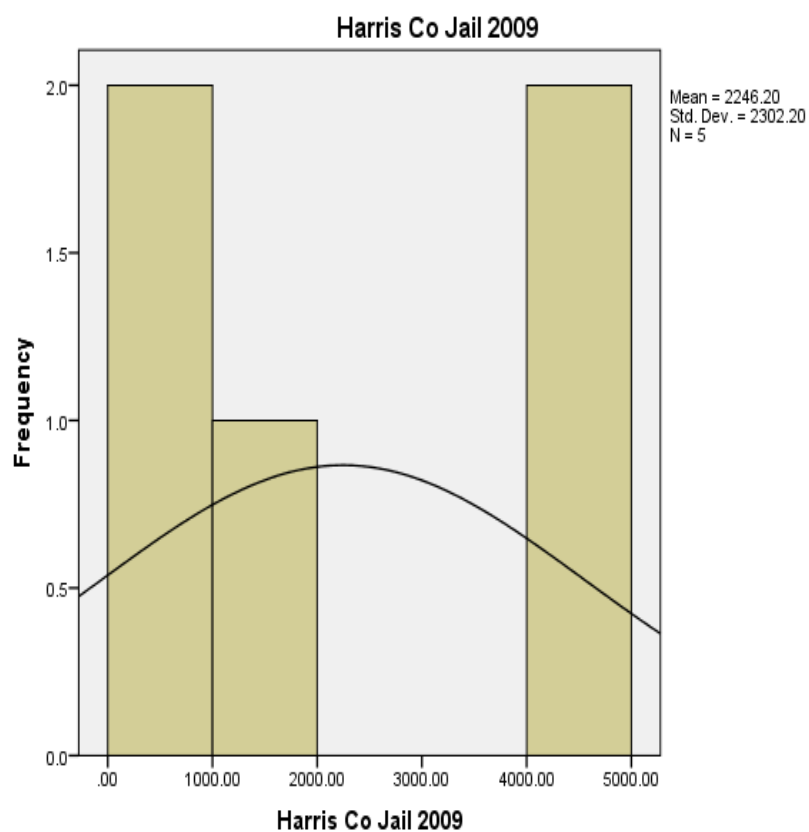
Table 4: Showed Cumulative Frequencies of Harris County Jail Population in 2010 with a 100% data with no missing numbers (see Table 4 above).

“Fig.” 1 Frequencies bar Chart Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2008



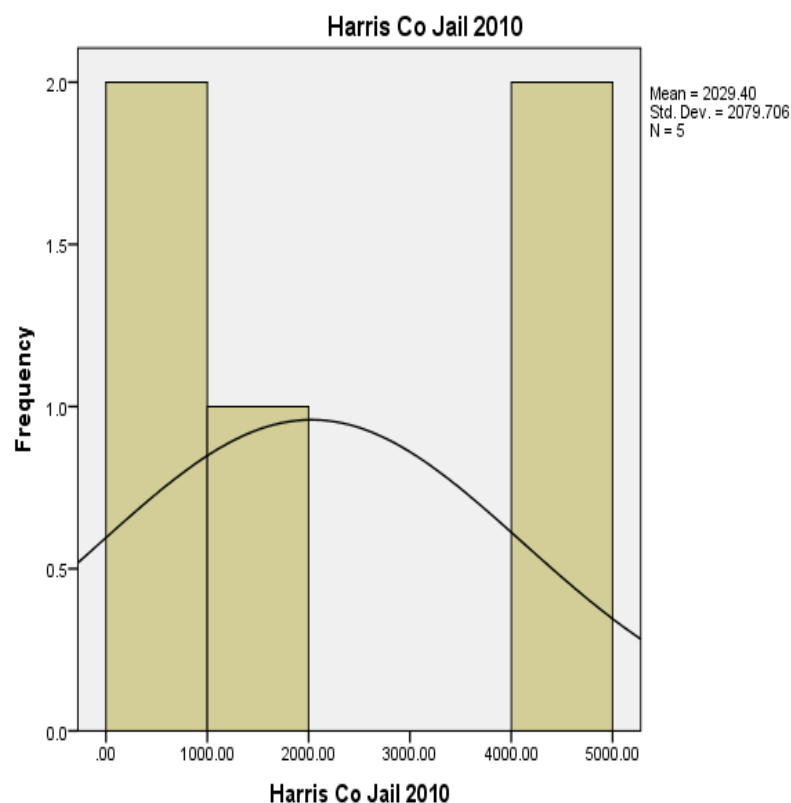
“Fig.” 1 Showed the Frequencies Bar Chart Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2008 with a Mean of 1991.5, Std. Deviation of 2041.5 and N=5 (see Figure 1 Above).

“Fig.” 2 Frequencies Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2009



“Fig.” 2 Showed the Frequencies Bar Chart Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2009 with a Mean of 2246.2, Std. Deviation of 2302.2 and N=5 (see Figure 2 Above

“Fig.” 3 Frequencies Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2010



“Fig.” 3 Showed the Frequencies Bar Chart Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2010 with a Mean of 2029.4, Std. Deviation of 2079.7 and N=5 (see Figure 3 Above).

Table 5: Correlations in Harris County Jail 2008, 2009, and 2010

Correlations			
	Harris Co Jail 2008	Harris Co Jail 2009	Harris Co Jail 2010
Pearson Correlation	1	1.000**	1.000**
Harris Co Jail 2008 Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000
N	5	5	5
Pearson Correlation	1.000**	1	1.000**
Harris Co Jail 2009 Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
N	5	5	5
Pearson Correlation	1.000**	1.000**	1
Harris Co Jail 2010 Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
N	5	5	5

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 5: showed significant correlations at 0.01 levels (2-tailed) at 1 or 100% in 2008, 2009, and 2010 (see Table 5 above).

Table 6: One-Sample Statistics 2008, 2009, and 2010

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Harris Co Jail 2008	5	1991.8	2041.47	912.97
Harris Co Jail 2009	5	2246.2	2302.20	1029.58
Harris Co Jail 2010	5	2029.4	2079.71	930.07

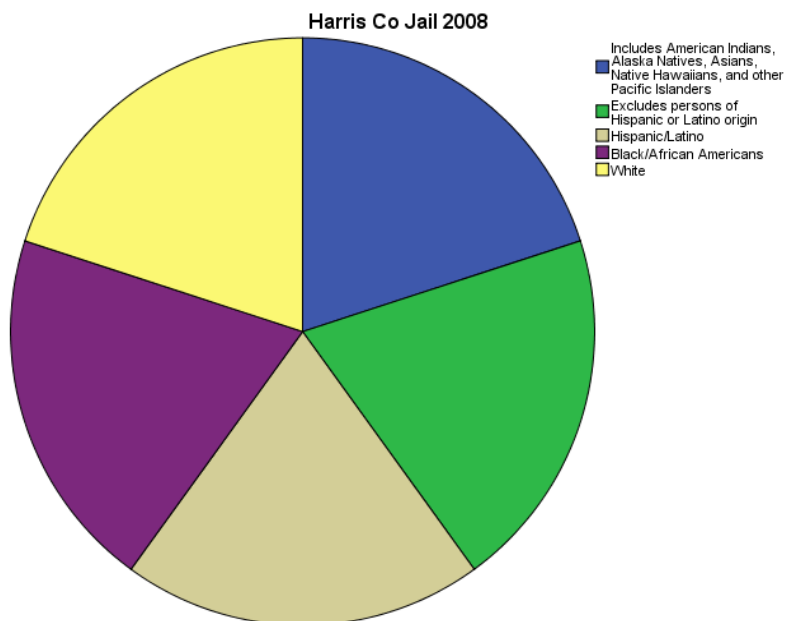
Table 6: showed the One-Sample Statistics 2008, 2009, and 2010; the **N=5**, **Mean** ranged from 1992 to 2246, and **Std. Dev** ranged from 2041 to 2302 (see table 6 above).

Table 7: One-Sample Statistics Test 2008, 2009, and 2010

One-Sample Test						
	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Harris Co Jail 2008	2.182	4	.095	1991.8	-543.02	4526.61
Harris Co Jail 2009	2.182	4	.095	2246.2	-612.36	5104.76
Harris Co Jail 2010	2.182	4	.095	2029.4	-552.90	4611.70

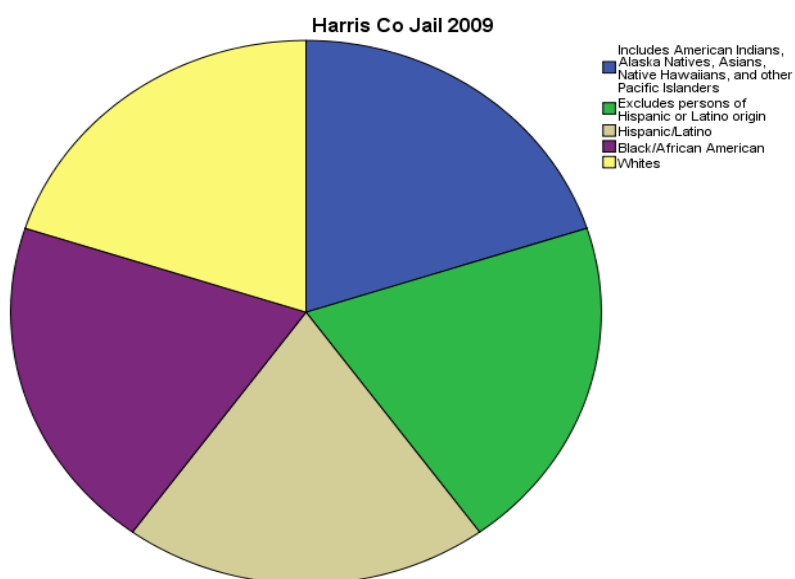
Table 7: showed a statistical significance **Sig. (2-tailed)** differences at **.094 to .095 > 0.05 or 95%**, but they was less than **.10 or 90%**, and the **Confidence Interval of the Difference (CID)** were **negative at the lower and positive at the upper** (see Table 7 above).

“Fig.” 4 Frequencies (Color Coded Pie Chart) Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2008



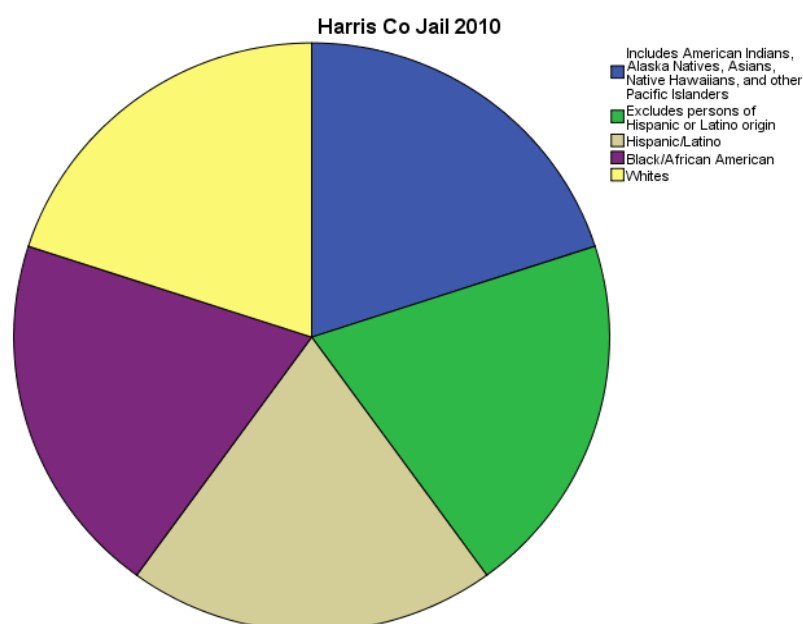
“Fig.” 4 showed the color coded pie chart representation of Harris County Jail Population in 2008 (see Figure 4 above).

“Fig.” 5 Frequencies (Color Coded Pie Chart) Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2009



“Fig.” 5 showed the color coded pie chart representation of Harris County Jail Population in 2009 (see Figure 5 above).

“Fig.” 6 Frequencies (Color Coded Pie Chart) Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2010



“Fig.” 6 showed the color coded pie chart representation of Harris County Jail Population in 2010 (see Figure 6 above).

Table 8: Descriptive Statistics of Harris County Jail Population in 2013 to 2015

		Statistics		
		Harris Co Jail 2013	Harris Co Jail 2014	Harris Co Jail 2015
N	Valid	5	5	5
	Missing	0	0	0
Mean		1831.8	1693.6	1769.8
Std. Error of Mean		839.37	776.27	811.21
Median		1390.0 ^a	1285.0 ^a	1343.0 ^a
Mode		47.0 ^b	43.0 ^b	45.0 ^b
Std. Deviation		1876.89	1735.80	1813.92
Variance		3522696.7	3012973.8	3290309.2
Skewness		.307	.307	.307
Std. Error of Skewness		.913	.913	.913
Kurtosis		-2.950	-2.950	-2.950
Std. Error of Kurtosis		2.000	2.000	2.000
Range		3936.0	3640.0	3804.0
Minimum		47.00	43.00	45.00
Maximum		3983.0	3683.0	3849.00
Sum		9159.0	8468.0	8849.00
Percentiles	25	106.25 ^c	97.75 ^c	102.00 ^c
	50	1390.00	1285.00	1343.00
	75	3705.50	3426.50	3580.50

a. Calculated from grouped data.

- b. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown
- c. Percentiles are calculated from grouped data.

Table 8: Showed the variances of the Harris County population between 2013, 2014, and 2015. The data showed significant variances in **Mean, Mode, Variances, Std. Deviations**, but some statistics similarities in **Skewness, Std. Error of Skewness, Kurtosis, and Std. Error of Kurtosis** (see Table 8 above).

Table 9: Cumulative Frequencies of Harris County Jail Population 2013

Harris Co Jail 2013				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders	1	20.0	20.0
	Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin	1	20.0	40.0
	Hispanic/Latino	1	20.0	60.0
	Black/African Americans	1	20.0	80.0
	White	1	20.0	100.0
	Total	5	100.0	

Table 9: Showed Cumulative Frequencies of Harris County Jail Population in 2013 with a 100% data with no missing numbers N=5 (see Table 9 above).

Table 10: Cumulative Frequencies of Harris County Jail Population 2014

Harris Co Jail 2014				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders	1	20.0	20.0
	Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin	1	20.0	40.0
	Hispanic/Latino	1	20.0	60.0
	Black/African American	1	20.0	80.0
	Whites	1	20.0	100.0
	Total	5	100.0	

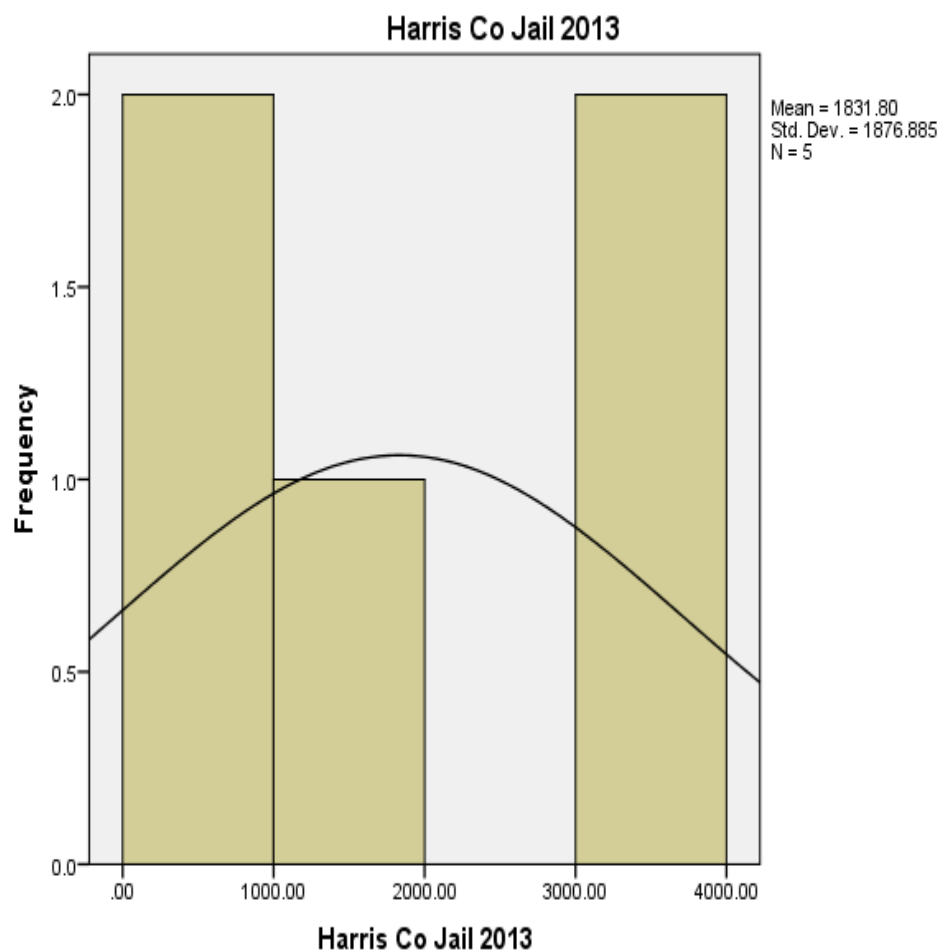
Table 10: Showed Cumulative Frequencies of Harris County Jail Population in 2014 with a 100% data with no missing numbers N=5 (see Table 10 above).

Table 11: Cumulative Frequencies of Harris County Jail Population 2015

Harris Co Jail 2015				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders	1	20.0	20.0
	Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin	1	20.0	40.0
	Hispanic/Latino	1	20.0	60.0
	Black/African American	1	20.0	80.0
	Whites	1	20.0	100.0
	Total	5	100.0	100.0

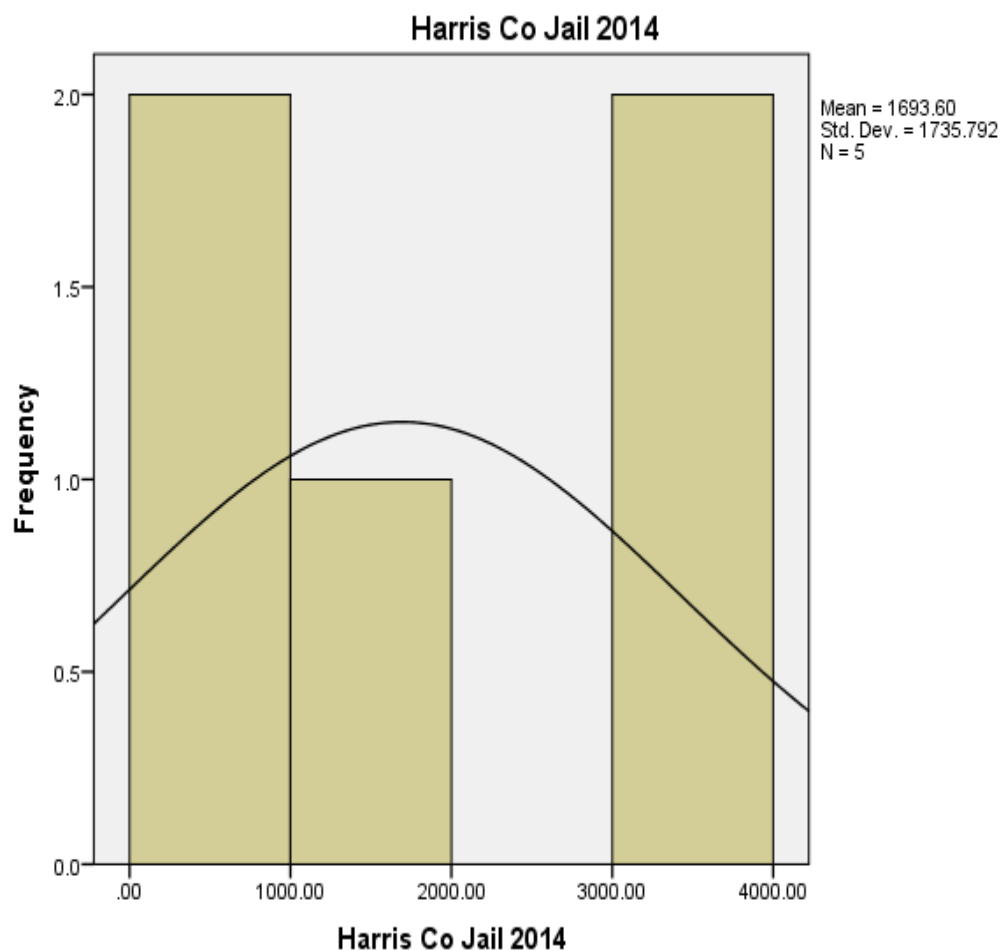
Table 11: Showed Cumulative Frequencies of Harris County Jail Population in 2015 with a 100% data with no missing numbers N=5 (see Table 11 above).

“Fig.” 7 Frequencies Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2013



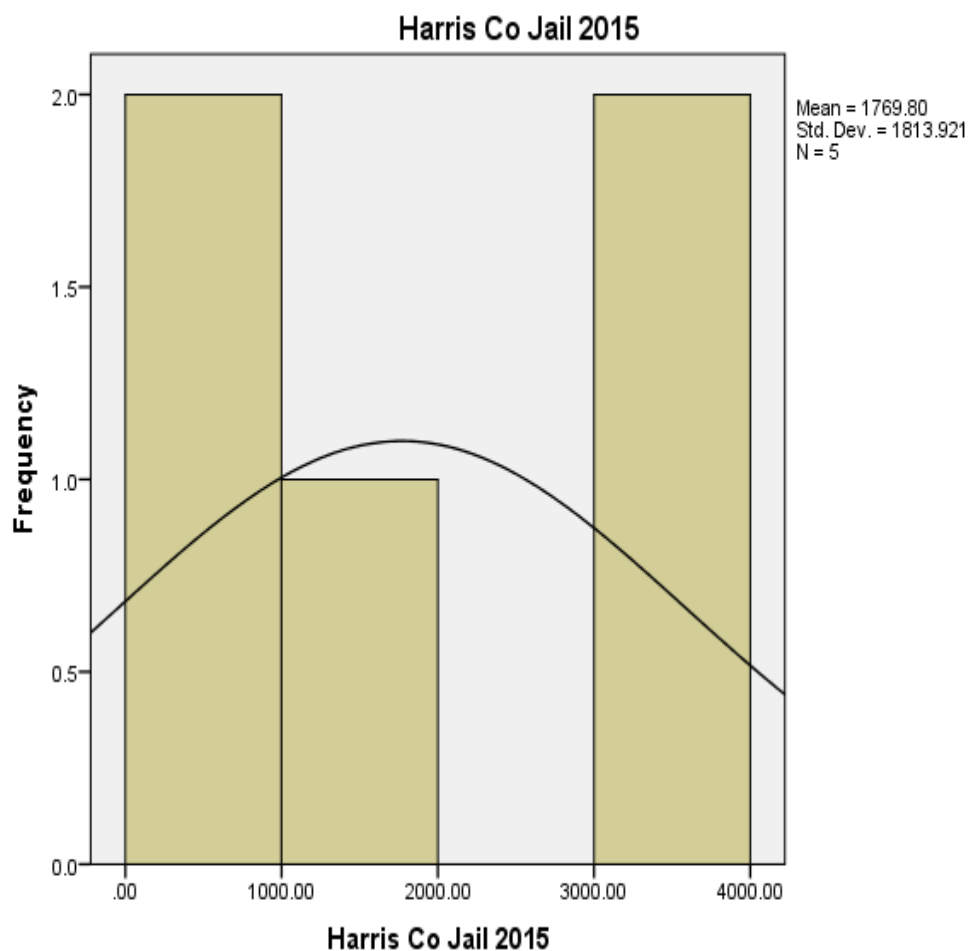
“Fig.” 7 Showed the Frequencies Bar Chart Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2013 with a Mean of 1831.8, Std. Deviation of 1876.9 and N=5 (see Figure 7 Above).

“Fig.” 8 Frequencies Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2014



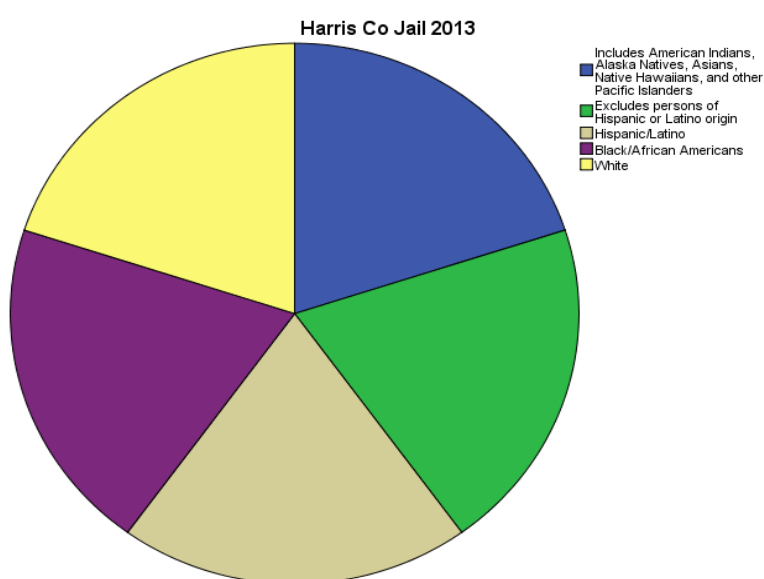
“Fig.” 8 Showed the Frequencies Bar Chart Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2014 with a Mean of 1693.6, Std. Deviation of 1735.8 and N=5 (see Figure 8 Above).

“Fig.” 9 Frequencies Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2015



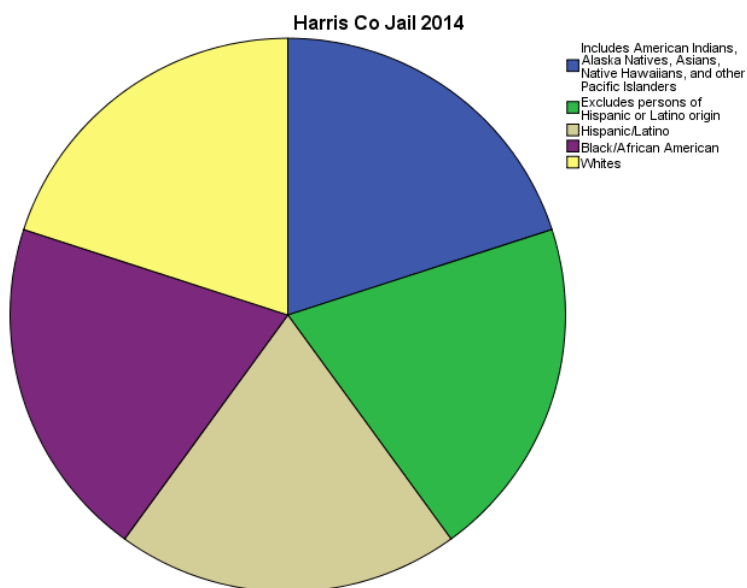
“Fig.” 9 Showed the Frequencies Bar Chart Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2015 with a Mean of 1769.8, Std. Deviation of 1813.9 and N=5 (see Figure 9 Above).

“Fig. 10 Frequencies (Color Coded Pie Chart) Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2013



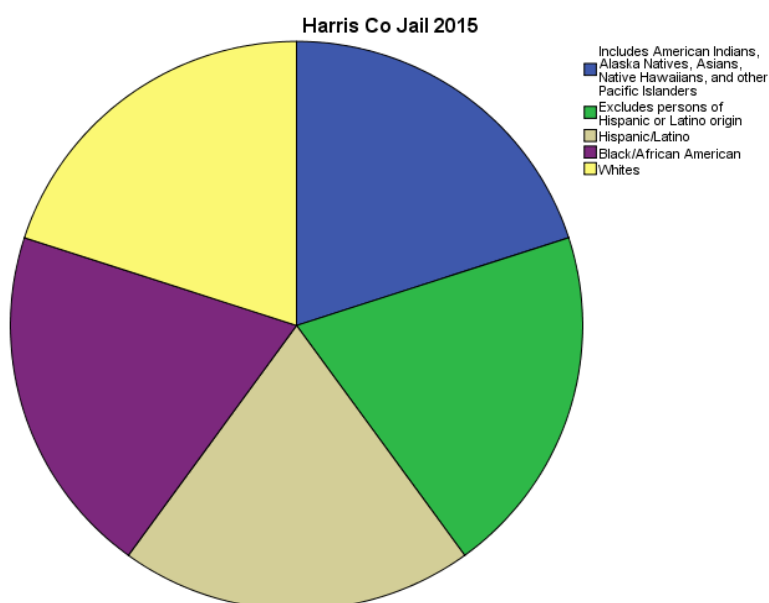
“Fig.” 10 showed the color coded pie chart representation of Harris County Jail Population in 2013 (see Figure 10 above).

“Fig.” 11 Frequencies (Color Coded Pie Chart) Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2014



“Fig.” 11 showed the color coded pie chart representation of Harris County Jail Population in 2014 (see Figure 11 above).

“Fig.” 12 Frequencies (Color Coded Pie Chart) Representation of Harris County Jail Population 2015



“Fig.” 12 showed the color coded pie chart representation of Harris County Jail Population in 2015 (see Figure 12 above).

Table 12: Correlations in Harris County Jail 2013, 2014, and 2015

Correlations				
		Harris Co Jail 2013	Harris Co Jail 2014	Harris Co Jail 2015
Harris Co Jail 2013	Pearson Correlation	1	1.000**	1.000**

	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000
	N	5	5	5
	Pearson Correlation	1.000**	1	1.000**
Harris Co Jail 2014	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	5	5	5
	Pearson Correlation	1.000**	1.000**	1
Harris Co Jail 2015	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	5	5	5

**, Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 12: showed significant correlations at 0.01 levels (2-tailed) at 1 or 100% in 2013, 2014, and 2015 (see Table 12 above).

Table 13: One-Sample Statistics 2013, 2014, and 2015

One-Sample Statistics				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Harris Co Jail 2013	5	1831.8	1876.9	839.4
Harris Co Jail 2014	5	1693.6	1735.8	776.3
Harris Co Jail 2015	5	1769.8	1813.9	811.2

Table 13: showed the **means** of 1694 to 1832, **Std. Deviation** of 1736 to 1877 and N=5 (see Table 13 above).

Table 14: One-Sample Statistics Test 2008, 2009, and 2010

One-Sample Test						
	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Harris Co Jail 2013	2.182	4	.094	1831.8	-498.67	4162.26
Harris Co Jail 2014	2.182	4	.095	1693.6	-461.67	3848.87
Harris Co Jail 2015	2.182	4	.095	1769.8	-482.48	4022.08

Table 14: showed a statistical significance **Sig. (2-tailed)** differences at **.094 to .095 > 0.05 or 95%**, but they was less than **.10 or 90%**, and the **Confidence Interval of the Difference (CID)** were negative at the lower and positive at the upper (see Table 14 above).

These data was extracted from Atatah and Kisavi-Atatah (2016) about the immediate growth of Houston Harris County population driven by the implications of hydraulic fracking (see Globalization statistical analyses of the implication of the implications of originally tropically neglected diseases book).

Table 15: Houston Harris County Population 2010 to 2014

Statistics	
Houston Harris County Population 2010 to 2014	
N	Valid 5

Missing	0
Mean	4412834.6
Std. Error of Mean	201955.8
Median	4253963.0
Mode	4092459.0 ^a
Std. Deviation	451586.90
Variance	203930731331.3
Range	1111765.0
Minimum	4092459.00
Maximum	5204224.00
Sum	22064173.00

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

Table 15: showed the population growth of Houston Harris County between 2010 and 2014 the low was **4092459.00** and the high was **5204224.00**. There were differences in **Mode, Mean, and Std. Deviation** (see Table 15 above).

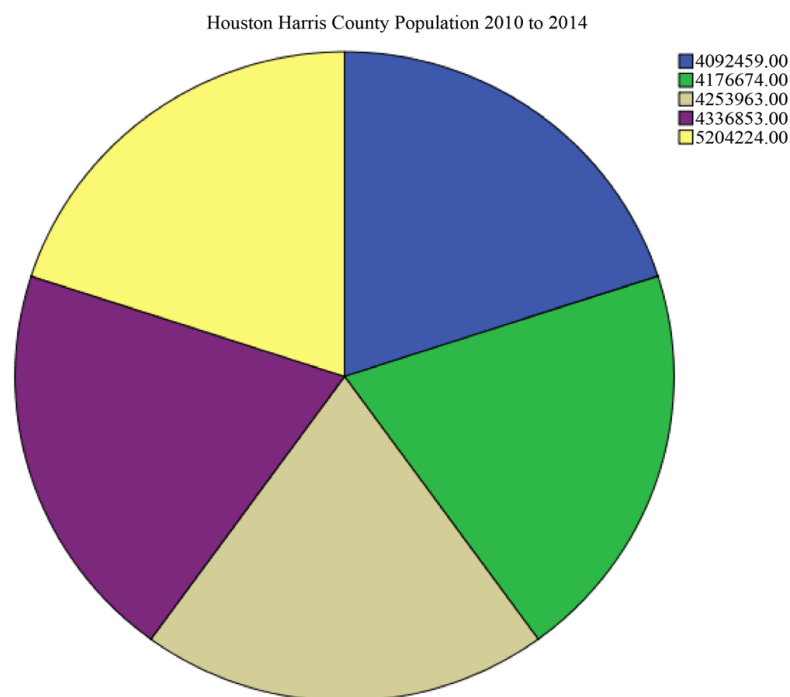
Table 16: Frequency Percent Valid Percent and Cumulative Percent Analyses

Houston Harris County Population 2010 to 2014

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
4092459.00	1	20.0	20.0	20.0
4176674.00	1	20.0	20.0	40.0
4253963.00	1	20.0	20.0	60.0
4336853.00	1	20.0	20.0	80.0
5204224.00	1	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	5	100.0	100.0	

Table 16: showed the Frequency Percent Valid Percent and Cumulative Percent Analyses Houston Harris County Population 2010 to 2014 and N=5 (see Table 16 above).

“Fig.” 13 Frequencies Pie Chart Representation of Harris County Population between 2010 and 2014



“Fig.” 13 showed the color coded pie chart representation of Harris County Population between 2010 and 2014 (see Figure 13 above).

VIII. Interpretation of the Findings

The study found that in Harris County Texas community policing varied from one race to another. For example, while statistics indicated that Whites account for possibly approximately 67% of the county’s population extracted from US department of Justice indicated that Whites were being incarcerated at less than 43%. This showed that Whites in Harris County, Texas were unequivocally policed in their communities at - 36% or -24 points than their actual statistical population representation. In other words, the study found that if 1000 people were arrested and incarcerated in Houston Harris County, Texas, 440 out of 1000 or 44% of them will be whites. However, at the same threshold, benchmark, or yardstick, if 1000 people were arrested about 400 out of 1000 or 40% of them will be Black/African Americans in light of the fact that they only accounted for possibly approximately more or less than 13% of the population (see Tables 1 to 16 & Figures 1 to 13).

Conversely, statistically speaking, this showed than Blacks/African Americans were profoundly overly policed in their communities at possibly approximately 308% as compared to their counterparts as well as over their actual 13% statistical population representation. That means **if you fall within this race’s benchmarks, thresholds, or yardsticks you posed 308% of being incarcerated in Houston Harris County, Texas as compared to your counterparts.** The findings of the study showed that community policing in Houston Harris County, Texas fell under one of the premises of **Social Construction or possibly Social Reconstruction or even Social Reengineering of Ideology of Reality Theory.** This Theory confirmed that Blacks/African Americans were more likely at 308% to encounter confrontations with local police officers which might eventually lead to police brutality or death of Blacks/African Americans in Harris County Texas (see Tables 1 to 16 & Figures 1 to 13).

Interestingly, the study found that Hispanic/Latino showed the percentage population of approximately more or less than 14% was being community policed at 15% which somehow indicated a reasonable accommodation of fundamental community policing. For example, this means that if you are Hispanic/Latino in Houston Harris County Texas, the chances of your being confronted by police, arrested, and incarcerated in Harris County Jail is **15% which showed about 1 point or 0.03% above your population representative which fell under a reasonable accommodation as a fair community policing at 14.5 out of 15 or 97% statistical proficiency accepted level.** This study found that Hispanic/Latino fell outside the theoretical practicality because they were only **3% likely to be involved in any form of confrontations with local police officers Houston**

Police Department (HPD) among others, as compared to 308% for Blacks/African Americans in Houston Harris County, Texas (see Tables 1 to 16 & Figures 1 to 13). This finding fell below all statistical significant differences based on its measurement thresholds of **Sig. 0.5 or 95%** accuracy rate.

Finally, those who Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders they accounted for more or less than 2% of the Houston Harris County population and they accounted way below their community policing level of 1.35%. This showed that these groups were being community policed at **approximately .65 points or approximately 33% below their population representation**. This once again **fell below the threshold, benchmark, or statistical yardstick of one to one community policing correspondence**. Once again, this appeared to be yet another reasonable accommodation theory at an acceptable level (see Lurigio et al., 1988). Additionally, those who were excluded persons of Hispanic or Latino origin population accounted for possibly more or less than 1% of Houston Harris County residence. However at the same place and time, they accounted for approximately less **1/5 of 1% or 0.005%** of those in Harris County Jail between 2008 and 2015. This showed once again that these groups were way less community policed as compared to Blacks/African American communities at **308% versus -99.5%**, which aligned with the **slogan in reverse that “Black Lives Should Matter”** based on the above statistical analyses (see Tables 1 to 16 & Figures 1 to 10 above). Speaking about reasonable accommodation at any level and social construction of the ideology of reality theory, the study suggests scholars to (see Lurigio et al., 1988; Berger & Luckmann, 1966).

IX. Implication of the Study

As statistically pinpointed above, the study shed some lights that in Houston Harris County, Texas, Blacks/African Americans were **profoundly overly community policed in their neighborhoods** as compared to their counterparts. The study also shed some lights that whites, Hispanics/Latinos, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders and excluded persons of Hispanic or Latino origin population were **profoundly “under” community policed in their neighborhoods**. However, for some unknown reasons, these findings shed some lights that some multi-purpose public policies were implemented in Houston Harris County, Texas in particularly when dealing with community policing of Black/African Americans as compared to their counterparts. In other words, Blacks/African Americans were unequivocally profoundly overly policed in their own communities in Houston Harris County, Texas.

X. Limitation of the Study

This study implemented a singular **“Case Study”** which concentrated in Houston Harris County, Texas population; as compared the arrests and incarcerations in Houston Harris County, Texas jail. While is arguable that majority of USA major cities (such as Los Angeles California, New York, New York, Chicago Illinois, Boston, Massachusetts, among others) incarcerated offenders may look likely maybe reflect certain similarities to those Houston Harris County offenders, it cannot be holistically generalize to other cities, without any conclusive statistical verification. That was the limitation of this **“case study”**.

XI. Discussion Conclusion and Recommendations

The study provided some robust answers to the foundation research questions that there were profound correlations/relationships between races, arrests, and incarcerations of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in Houston Harris County Jail based on community policing efforts. The study also provided some robust answers that the **conservative leaderships’ methodologies** were the motivating factors behind community policing of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in Houston Harris County, Texas (see analyzed data for 2008, 2009, & 2010 as compared to 2013, 2014, & 2015 as shown above).

Secondly, the study rejected the **Null Hypotheses** all the way and accepted the **Alternative Hypotheses** that there were direct correlations/relationships between races, arrests, and incarcerations of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in Houston Harris County Jail based on community policing. The study rejected **HO-1: $U1 = U2$** and accepted **HI-1: $U1 < or > U2$** . Also, the study rejected and accepted the **Null Hypothesis and accepted that Alternative Hypothesis** that conservative viewpoints motivated correlations/relationships between races, arrests, and incarcerations of minorities in particularly African Americans in Houston Harris County Jail based on community policing. Therefore, the study also rejected **HO-1: $U1 = U2$** and accepted **HI-1: $U1 < or > U2$** (see data for 2008, 2009, & 2010 as compared to 2013, 2014, & 2015 as shown above; also see Table 5 to 8 and 12 to 14).

Thirdly, the study **accepted the three assumptions** that the race of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in Houston Harris County, Texas leads to harsher community policing that eventually leads to higher arrests and incarcerations. Also, the study accepted that the assumption that the harsher community policing in minorities communities in particularly Black/African Americans communities leads to **unwarranted increased confrontations, abuses, arrests, incarcerations, injuries, and possibly unneeded preventable deaths**. Finally, the study also accepted the assumption that **conservative leaderships’ methodologies are the motivating factors/voices behind community policing of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in Houston Harris County, Texas (see data for 2008, 2009, & 2010 as compared to 2013, 2014, & 2015 as shown above)**. Therefore, the loosely used word such as **“Conservative Political Mentality” or “Red States”** simply means **“Zero Tolerances”** for all minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans in Houston Harris County, Texas. It should be noted at this point that Houston Harris County, Texas leads the way for many minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans into the **“Death Row Pie”** in the state of Texas. If that is not conservative methodology, this study is missing something because the Houston Harris County Lab had been closed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) previously due to its continued and repeated **“Internal Intervals Statistical Inconsistencies and Inaccuracies’ Differences”**. It should be noted that this pinpointed noted fact actually landed many minorities into Texas **Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division (TDCJ-ID)** due to wrongful convictions. **From a criminal justice and public policy standpoint, community policing in America 21st century is a physical, philosophical, mental, and a psychological quagmire to be systematically or possibly symmetrically undo as soon as possible (ASAP)**. Therefore, a positive slogan such as **“STOP THE VIOLENCE”** across the board, might help everybody immediately and possibly in the long run.

To be as general as possibly, the scenes in America major streets have been in the making for possibly 10 to 12 years. There appeared to be a shift in managements and leaderships across the board. On one hand, many have argued that liberal and moderate viewpoints are the problems and conservation viewpoint is the solution. For example, conservative politicians argued that if you put me in position, **“I will be tough on crime with the edge of zero tolerance applications”**; and they won. To analyze the above, conservative viewpoint actually incarcerated many minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans at a record rate. As such, police brutality against minorities especially the weaker and less fortunate is historic in USA. Criminal justice has been discussed over and over again but nothing works when dealing with criminal as argued by Frederick in the 1970s. **If you live in a place where leaderships disagreed with “The Statistical Quota System” when it comes to employments or anything good; yet, at the same yardstick of measurement perimeters, the same leaderships failed to address the over representations of statistical incarcerations of minorities that exceeded the same “statistical quota system”, there is something wrong with the system that needs to be holistically addressed.** It needs to be address immediately because as **Former President Ronald Reagan** once argued, the **right hand (conservative hand)** does not see or know where the **far left hand (liberal hand)** live or wherever they came from; and it is hand for both hands to get together effectively; just to simply paraphrase. And, that is the difference in America 21st century political science in 2016; if the popular votes winner **Hillary Clinton** can symmetrically lose to **Donald Trump** after winning more 2.5 million votes ahead of him, and that is America politics.

For example last summer in 2015, to be as general as possibly the retired Houston Police Department (HPD) Chief argued that above **80%** if not more HPD officers actually live outside Houston perimeters. The impacts of this approach are basically ineffective, inefficient, and in proficient; just to mention a few because they knew less and lack the marginal propensities to understanding the neighborhoods they were scheduled to community policed, he argued. **The Chief added that any officer who moves back into the city perimeters will be rewarded with \$15,000 to \$20,000 incremental pay increase; and that is community policing by our definition.** Finally, he argued that criminal justice organizations in general somehow systematically devalue all forms of education associated with colleagues. **In other words, the more educated you becomes, the higher marginal propensity for you not to be promoted due to possibly the “fears of the unknown syndrome effects.”** Thereafter, your acquired education, systematical and symmetrical intimidation becomes a daily experience for you; as to systematically frustrate you enough, and to possibly drive you out of the criminal justice system. Contrarily to the above analysis, he challenged the system further by pinpointing that any officers who have additional education before or during services will be **handsomely professional rewarded rather than being criticized, surprised, or systematically held from hard earned professional promotions.** But, that is 21st century criminal justice in the state of Texas and possibly in many other large cities in the USA.

Finally, the liberal and conservative are basically intertwined in finding solutions for the current mess they both systematically created for the world to see. It is shameful that parents all over the third world countries

are beginning to warn their children to stay away from the police officers when you arrive in America. There is no doubt that America has the finest and possibly one of the best and if not the best police forces in the world. **It should be noted that the U.S. police officers are 99% professional and all it takes if 1% to bad egg to make all look as bad as all.** However, the officer who carries a service gun and fired 5 to 15 bullets into an innocent unarmed person regardless of the person's race must have been practicing unnoticed violent confrontations for a while. It takes a special person to do that. Interestingly, conservative viewpoint had argued that Blacks/African Americans kill more blacks daily than the police do in a year. Yes, intra-racism or “Black on Black” crime is a major historic challenge in America. And, it is holistically condemned in black communities in America. For example, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. once frustratedly argued that **“I am tired of going to funerals of young black men killed by black men”** (personal communication, 1963-1968). The Blackman should and must value each other more than others do; as to be holistically more sustainable above the survival of the fittest pretexts; instead of being interpersonally **“Self-Destructive”** in their own communities. In New York City for example, **“Stop and Frisk”** was introduced by the former mayor to control **“Black on Black”** from escalating more than it was. Conservative viewpoint argued that it was successful due to the almost immediate symmetrical reduction on black on black crimes. In light of these discrepancies, another violence that had emerged from this process is the unneeded targeted shootings and killings of innocent police officers in the Cities of New York, New York, Dallas, Texas, and Baton Rouge, Louisiana which led to police slogan that **“Police Lives Matter.”** Yes indeed **“Police Lives Matter”** because police officers are here to protect us and such violence will only complicate the already dysfunctional situation in American 21st century community policing; also, **“The Lone Wolves”** phenomenon mentality and approach will not work, therefore, **“STOP THE VIOLENCE”** holistically.

However, it is arguable that any public policy should be holistically implemented across the board in all areas; instead of being limited to one particularly neighborhood alone. This was a default of **“Stop and Frisk”** due to its discriminative application methodology which made it ineffective, inefficient, and in proficient across the board when dealing with criminal justice. Yet, **Donald Trump the modern conservative voice argued that “Stop and Frisk”** was success; while **Hillary Clinton the modern liberal voice argued that criminal justice needs a fundamental holistic overhauling reform.** Therefore in summary, the modern slogans about criminal justice are **“Black Lives Matter,” “Police Lives Matters,” “All Lives Matters,”** and above all, simply **“STOP THE VIOLENCE.”** If these positive slogans are taken seriously by all entities, then this study should bring some positive changes to all lives in America 21st century criminal justice system. For example, as previously stated above, “In April 1992, hours after the four police officers involved were acquitted at trial, the Los Angeles riots of 1992 commenced, causing 53 deaths, 2,383 injuries, more than 7,000 fires, damage to 3,100 businesses, and nearly \$1 billion in financial losses (p. 4). As the riot intensified, Rodney King gave a historic slogan that actually stopped the riot. **“Why Can We All Just Get Along?”** And that was a historic signature slogan that stopped the “out of control” Los Angeles’ riot in 1992. Nevertheless, the conservative slogan became intensified from 2008 to 2016 after the election of President Obama initially with **“Tea Party Goals and Obligations,” “We Want Our Country Back,”** and finally, **“We Do Not like the Directions the Country Is Moving”** these conservative slogans brought President Trump into power and the power of slogans cannot and must not be underemphasized in any political science. As politicians, if you push it as good enough and as strong and forceful enough, repeatedly, people will eventually buy into it. And that is the **United States of America** not to overstress the 21st century political effects paradigm. Now, between former President Bush and current President Obama, the story is divided. Interesting, at the end of this study, Donald Trump was elected as the 45th president of the United States of America despite his hate, intimidations, sexism, religious divisions, capital power divisions, and racial divide campaign. Even more interestingly, **Hillary Clinton** became the first presidential candidate in America history who lost the White House election despite winning more than 2.5 million popular votes over the winner **Donald Trump.** The runner up in this lost avenue was **Al Gore** in 2000 with half a million (500,000) plus popular votes; which shows fundamental shift in US political racial demographics. And, that is the paradigm of hate and the voice of the conservatives in America 21st century history.

Bush who was/is an ultra-conservative saw himself as a **“Compassionate Conservative”** yet, he sent more Blacks/African Americans and Hispanic/Latinos to the death row during his governorship than any other governor in modern Texas history. He stood as the first governor who executed a woman in recent Texas history yet he was and is a **“compassionate conservative.”** That is the voice of the conservatives. On the other hand, President Obama spoke against all unjust shooting dead of any citizen in particularly Blacks/African Americans and police officers; yet he is not popular with the white Americans due to his liberal position. Also, in recent months, Obama has been highly criticized for pardoning more federal prisoners than any president in modern history. Obama argued that majority of the pardoned prisoners have served 20 years or more for crimes they committed that were nonviolence. He added that if these men committed the same crimes today, they will serve

possibly five years or less. **That showed a lot about the default sentencing codes in America and that is the voice of the liberals.** Comfortably, the moderate stood in the middle as the political wind blows from left to right and that is the voice of the moderate Americans. From a very general summation, the America 21st century criminal justice system is like betting for **“The possibilities of the improbabilities against probabilities of the impossibilities”** you may be hoping for good luck with time.

In conclusion, this study brought several disturbing philosophical ideologies to mind. First, as argued by a philosopher previously and just to openly paraphrase without getting too personal, **“...Injustice Anywhere Is a Threat to Justice Everywhere Else”** (Personal communication, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. MLK, 1963 to 1968); and that is a fact. This means if we allow our police officers who swore to protect us knowingly kill one of us in particularly Blacks/African Americans with zero accountabilities and absolutely zero professional or interpersonal responsibility, then, they will eventually with time step out of lines and kill some of the most protected and valuable groups’ members in our society. Yes, that is true in any analysis. Furthermore, this study brought to mind the analysis of Atatah and Kisavi-Atatah (2016) about the **“Paradigm of Life”** which stated that;

The paradigm of life is the internalization of the factorized intrinsic of the presences; while the past is the externalization of the factorized extrinsic of the occurrences. However, the fundamental measurements or the factorizations of the actual futures are always ruled by mildness, moderateness, or severances of the unknowns, undefined, and unmarked rulers; who are always accompanied with or by humanistic skepticisms. (p. 10)

Yes indeed, **“The Crossfire” community policing in Houston Harris County, Texas is a systematic and a symmetrical quagmire; that is burning so hot, that crossing it becomes a physical and psychological unequivocal nightmare.** In fact, community policing in the USA 21st century criminal justice has become an actual “paradigm of life” with humanistic skepticisms. Finally, this study reminded us about a song that was initially written and recorded possibly 40 plus years ago that;

A woman held her head and cried just because her son had been shot dead in the street just because of the system. A woman held her head and cried while I was a passerby to comfort her; but she complained and she cried. Wondering, how she could work it out when she knows that the “wages of sin is death” and it is just because of the system. She cried, Johnny was a good man, Johnny was a good, good, good, good man...just because of the system... (Bob Nester Marley, Personal Communication, 1975 to 1980)

Basically, 40 plus years later after that historic song was initially written and recorded, the **United States of America community policing and police brutality on minorities** in particularly Blacks/African Americans looks like **“A Natural Mystic” that flows through the air; which can only be blamed on the system. Yes indeed, blame it on the system.** But who or what is the system? This is a “lingering question” this study leaves behind for future studies to address. However, regardless of the situation, this study holistically advocate for all entities to **“STOP THE VIOLENCE.”**

This study has simplified recommendations for the entities that played roles in the incarcerations of citizens in 21st century criminal justice system. These entities include the Harris County leadership and Houston Police Department (HPD), federal government, state government, district attorney’s office, and the minorities at large.

Harris County Jail, Sherriff Department, and HPD

- He officers should wear body cameras and ensure they work at all time most especially during confrontations.
- The leaderships of HPD/Sheriff department should review all police “use of force” whether deadly or not as to use them in preventable trainings.
- They should embark on comprehensive trainings across the board and continuously and repeatedly.
- As suggested by the retired HPD chief, the officers should find ways to positively partner with the communities they protect by living in the communities and getting to know the citizens.
- HPD/Sheriff department should find ways to reduce unnecessary confrontations with mental health clients.
- HPD/Sheriff department leadership should identify officers who show higher marginal propensities to use force unneeded and to counsel them before they end up in the streets.

- Keep all statistics records of the “use of force” or confrontations deadly or not.
- Leadership should stop using the threats of “illegal employees’ disciplinary sanctions” to intimidate subordinate employees from doing the right thing.
- HPD/Sheriff department leadership should embark of **equitable promotion on the fit and the most qualified officers**; rather than placing promotional approaches on the personal or interpersonal relationships basis.
- Transparency is a must for all criminal justice leadership in particularly Harris county jail, sheriff department and HPD.
- HPD should identify overwhelming officers (overly aggressive personalities officers) who are pruned to the excessive “use of force” historical known as those with the “**John Wayne Syndrome**”, “**Storm Troopers**”, or possibly “**Drama Kings/Queens**” (DK or DQ) personalities through a comprehensive review of their personalities profiles, take their guns from them and assign them to “Desk Top Job” until they holistically “**Cool Down**” as long as it takes to calm them down.
- Finally, HPD/Sheriff department should embark in training all patrol officers on how to effectively, efficiently, and proficiently train them on how interact with mental health clients as to prevent escalating situations turn violent. The key is to deescalate the volatile situation.

Federal Government

- The federal government should oversee those cities PD which are involved in the “use of force” deadly or not.
- They should require the police departments to keep statistics of all shootings deadly or not.
- The federal government should create a complete separation of power between the police leaderships and the district attorneys’ offices during shootings investigations.
- The federal government should review the civil settlements as to ensure that the interests of the victims and families are protected.
- The federal government should continue to monitor the Harris County Crime Lab which is historically notorious in false incarcerations of minorities in particularly Blacks/African Americans.
- Finally, the federal government should revisit those painful wrongful incarcerated cases and to ensure that they undo and rewrite the wrongs with exclamation and indelible signatures.

States

- The states should oversee cities or local behaviors as to ensure that the rights of the states’ citizen are being protected.
- The states leaderships should put their political positions and objective aside and do the right things for humanity because wrong is wrong.
- The state should implement compliance policy on all the police labs such as Houston Harris County Crime Lab; which is notorious in the past.
- District Attorneys officers should and must separate and seek independent Grand Jury during shootings rather than using the political and interpersonal informed insiders.

Minorities

- Minorities should uphold the value of human life.
- Reduce “**Internal Intervals Statistical Inconsistencies Differences**” (**Black on Black Crimes**).
- Love one another which will increase others/outside’s love.
- Get holistically, positively, and collectively collaborate by getting involved with/in your communities’ affairs.
- **STOP THE VIOLENCE**

If even a few of these recommendations are somehow implemented, one day the minorities in Houston Harris County, Texas and possibly beyond should see some positive social changes in the near future to come.

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XIII. Conflict of Interests

We share no conflict of interests in this study because it was self-supported and funded.

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