

Presentation title:

## Macro-level of correlates of homicides by the police: Preliminary evidence from a field-wide scoping review

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The existing body of research testing competing hypotheses about the macro-level correlates of police homicides has produced little agreement about the nature or size of the impact of any of the social conditions thought to lead to more police violence; perhaps more importantly, there are fewer tests and even less consensus regarding which types of law enforcement characteristics contribute to or reduce the amount of police violence. This presentation reports results from a field-wide scoping review of 49 macro-level studies published between 1979 and 2021 that use multivariate statistical methods to explain jurisdictional variations in the frequency of homicides by law enforcement officers in the United States. This presentation initially focuses on the reported findings for eight macro-level hypotheses about the impact of social conditions on police homicide—racial threat, community violence, social disadvantage, population size, inequality, segregation, poverty and racial threat moderators. However, the primary focus on this presentation will be the reported findings for nine hypotheses about the impact of the law enforcement characteristics—personnel size and type, recruitment standards and training, organizational characteristics, departmental policies, availability of less than lethal weapons, available of other weapons and technology, state-level firearm regulations, the number of arrests, and community policing programs. This presentation considers the extent to which the reported findings are moderated by the years and jurisdictions studied, the levels of aggregation selected, the types of homicides considered, and the statistical methods employed by these 49 studies.