Lösungshinweise

Variante 1:

Fear (Lori Fridell)	Warrior police (Seth Stoughton)	Social reasons (Charles Ramsey)
• people have implicit bias (which does NOT equal racism!) based on certain facts (e.g. blacks are disproportionally represented in street crime) • police also susceptible to implicit bias against blacks • partly based on facts, but generally blacks are perceived to be more dangerous than other ethnic groups • police officers must learn to tell between individuals and group stereotypes	• policemen are trained to see every situation they encounter as potentially lethal • consequently, police officers receive a lot of weapons training but hardly any de-escalation skills • warrior culture = police officers tend to see themselves as soldiers fighting crime • shift of focus might save 300-600 lives	• social problems at the root of the issue • disproportionate rate of crime in some neighborhoods ➔ requires intense policing • violence against both sides, officers and citizens • Philadelphia is trying to teach officers a community-based approach as well as how to de-escalate

Variante 2:

Cops' fear is killing black people (Joshua Adams)	Military equipment (Glen Greenwald)	How police training contributes… (Seth Stoughton)
• fear seems to be a decisive factor in many fatal encounters • tense situations increase the level of threat that people perceive ➔ prone to resorting to violence • fear as an exonerating factor in investigations, even in extreme cases • implicit bias: black men in general seen as dangerous / more dangerous than whites • implicit bias also prevents people from recognizing this problem • as a result, black people do not really trust the police	• several decades of militarizing US police forces funded by homeland security • massive influx of armored vehicles, automatic weapons and other military equipment • sometimes even forced on local police units • overwhelmingly directed at black communities • has given police forces a "creeping battlefield mentality" • excessive militarizing in policing escalates the risk of violence • first legal measures against excessive militarization	• policemen are trained to see risks everywhere • ultimate goal: survival • "hesitation can be lethal": i.e. the risks of hesitation are much higher than the risks of misjudgement • actions grounded in the fact that officers are trained to expect the worst ➔ fear as the key to survival • in most shootings, the police officers reacted exactly the way they were trained to • police training has to be reformed: less focus on perceived threats, more de-escalation tactics instead of weapons use, focus on unconscious racial bias, case analysis