Social Action Project 2021

The Death of George Floyd: Overview

George Floyd, an African American man who was murdered by police on May 25th 2020

- The murder was taken place in Minneeapolis, Minnesota on May 25th 2020
- Floyd was arrested after a store clerk alleged he has a counterfeit $20 bill

The Death of George Floyd: Police Brutality

Derek Chauvin is a former police officer who was convicted of the murder of George Floyd

- Chauvin was video pressing his knee down on Floyd's neck for more than nine minutes as Floyd repeatedly saying **"I can't breathe"**

The Death of George Floyd: Effects in the community

The death of George Floyd sparked a massive outbreak of community outreach

- This heartbreaking event brought together people from all around the world to take action from police brutality
- The killing of George Floyd created many protests, which evoked the start of the Black Lives Matter Movement

The Movement: BLM

➢ **An International social movement, formed in the United States in 2013.**

➢ **Dedicated to fighting racism and anti-black violence, especially in the form of police brutality.**

➢ **Co-Founded as an online movement using the hashtag #BlackLivesMatter on social media, by three black community organizers** <u>**Patrisse Khan-Cullors, Alicia Garza, and Opal Tometi**</u>**,** *(after the acquittal of George Zimmerman in 2012 for the fatal shooting of an unarmed black teenager Trayvon Martin).*

Protesters carrying Black Lives Matter signs at a demonstration against police brutality in Boston, Massachusetts, May 2020.
Maddie Meyer/Getty Images News
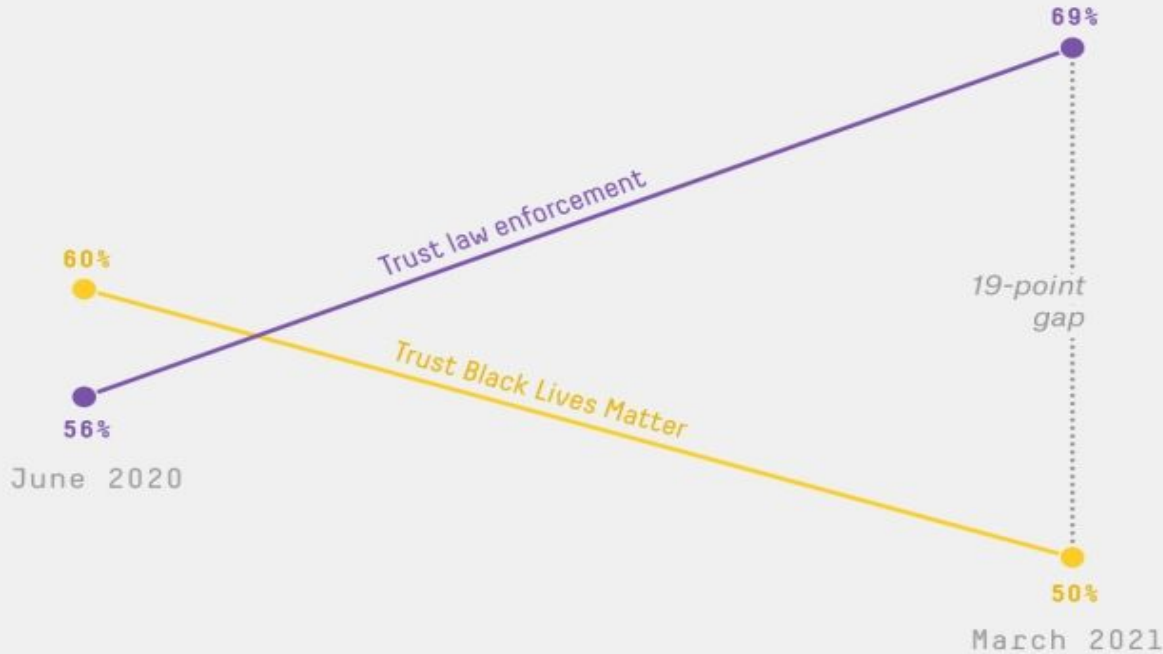
PROTEST AGAINST POLICE

THE EFFECTS OF BLM:

Support for BLM falls while trust in law enforcement rises

Share of respondents who said they trust local police and law enforcement and the Black Lives Matter movement to promote justice and equality

69%

Trust law enforcement

19-point gap

60%

Trust Black Lives Matter

56%

June 2020

50%

March 2021

FiveThirtyEight

SOURCE: USA TODAY/IPSOS

Eleven months after Floyd's death, support for the Black Lives Matter movement has fallen, while America's trust in law enforcement has risen. Sixty-nine percent of Americans, according to a USA Today/Ipsos survey from March, now trust local police and law enforcement to promote justice and equal treatment of all races versus 56 percent who felt the same way last June.
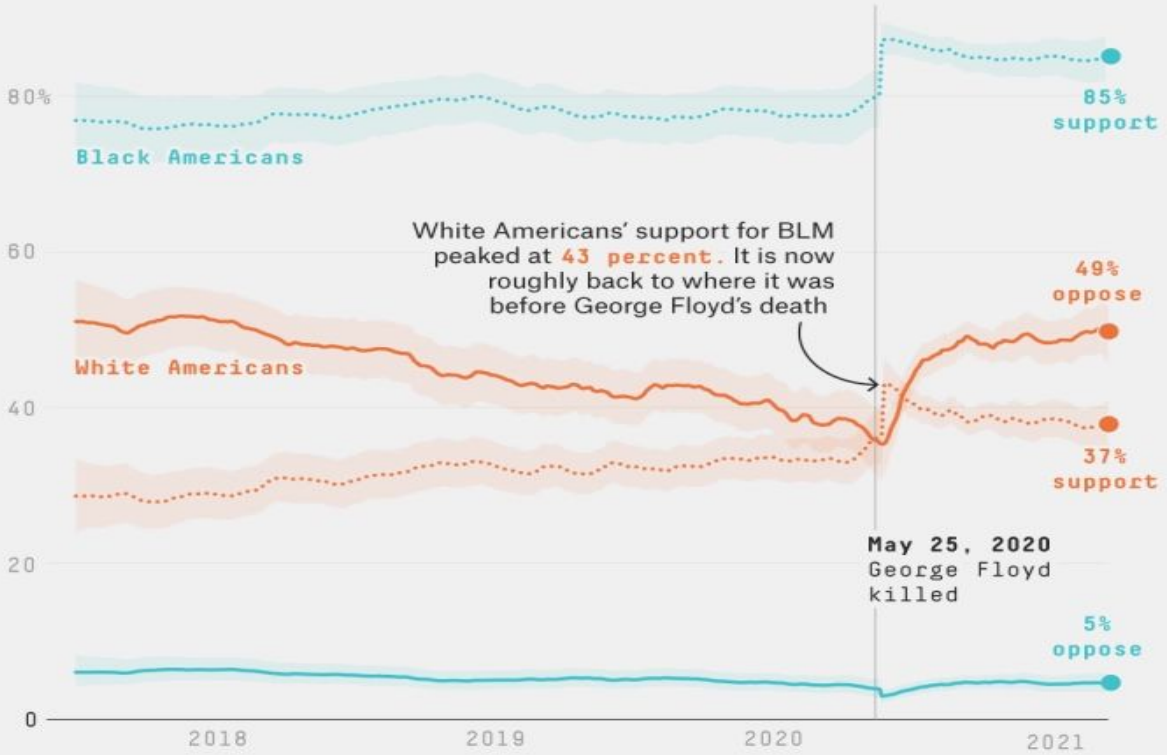
THE EFFECTS OF BLM:

A majority of white people have never supported the movement. Support peaked at 43 percent last June, just

. Since then, white Americans' support for the movement has dipped back down to roughly where it was before Floyd's death and is currently at 37 percent.

Most white Americans don't support BLM

Share of respondents who say they support or oppose the Black Lives Matter movement, from April 25, 2017, to April 10, 2021, by race

Black Americans

80%

White Americans' support for BLM peaked at **43 percent**. It is now roughly back to where it was before George Floyd's death

60

White Americans

40

85% support

49% oppose

37% support

May 25, 2020
George Floyd
killed

20

5% oppose

0

2018   2019   2020   2021

Does not include respondents who said they were "unsure" or "neither support nor oppose."

FiveThirtyEight

SOURCE: CIVIQS

MEDIA:

Video Clip: **Why Serious Changes To Policing Are So Unlikely To Happen**

In the News:

police brutality in the United States | Definition, History, Causes, & Examples

More Brutality in the News:

https://www.al.com/life/2021/04/trevor-noah-vents-about-police-brutality-where-are-the-good-apples.htm

Now

Then

HELPFUL RESOURCES:

Supports for Black Lives Matters…

Grant Opportunities:

- Classroom Grant Application
- The Awesome Foundation
- https://www.wkkf.org/grants
- National PTA: National Parent Teacher Association
- Title I, Part A Program (ed.gov)
- Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) website

School to Prison Pipeline

Melissa Alcaide

School to Prison Pipeline

- Youth who are faced with punitive punishment during school are more likely to end up incarcerated in the future

- Research finds that the punishment chosen for students may predict negative future outcomes
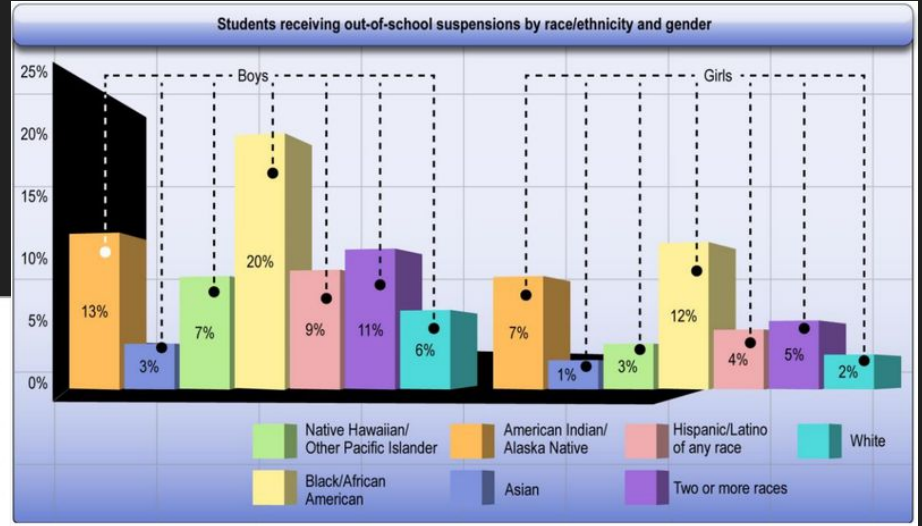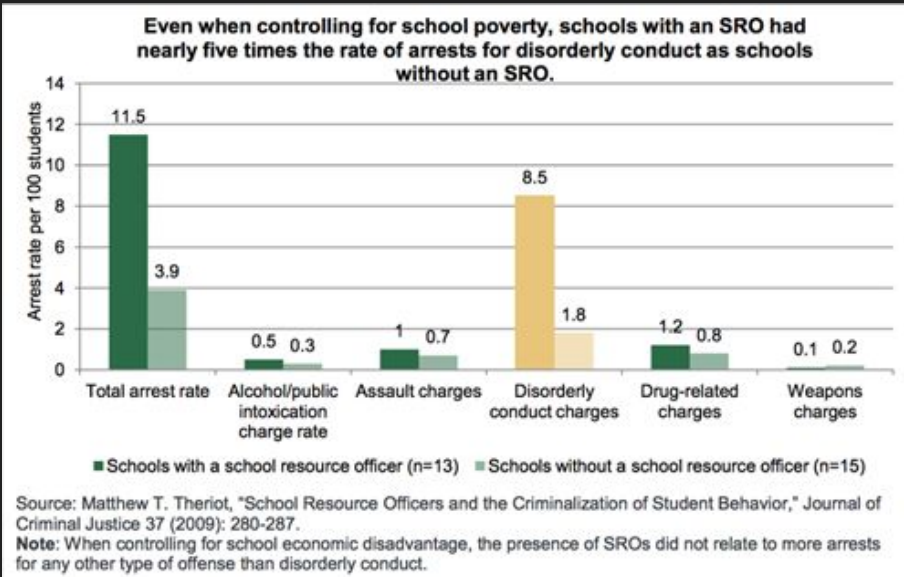
How this problem affects the community

- 1/3 of students in the US are suspended by the end of high school

- Department of Education notes that suspensions have increased even though violence and offenses have decreased since the 1980

- The rise in suspensions lead to negative outcomes in addition to jail time like low self-esteem, poor academic performance, anxiety, and delinquency

- Zero tolerance policies from the 1990s forward lead to the up rise in suspensions

- Life course perspective finds that a student's early introduction to the criminal justice system will be met with negative outcomes such as incarceration and further implications with the law (Hemez et al., 2020).

- Schools allow School Resource Officers (SRO) to arrest students which makes it easier for students to obtain a criminal record

Who is affected?

- Boys are more likely to receive suspension than girls by 3.1 times
- Black students, even though making up only 15% of the student population, received 32.5% in school suspensions, 46% more than on out of school suspensions, and 34.7% of in school arrests (McCarter et al., 2019)

Even when controlling for school poverty, schools with an SRO had nearly five times the rate of arrests for disorderly conduct as schools without an SRO.

Source: Matthew T. Theriot, "School Resource Officers and the Criminalization of Student Behavior," Journal of Criminal Justice 37 (2009): 280-287.
Note: When controlling for school economic disadvantage, the presence of SROs did not relate to more arrests for any other type of offense than disorderly conduct.

Students receiving out-of-school suspensions by race/ethnicity and gender

- Schools are an important link between the juvenile criminal justice system and further mass incarceration
- Racial disparities continue the affect the system

CHANGE: What can be done?

- The Obama Administration worked with schools to lessen their discipline policies and use suspension as a last ditch effort
- Some schools are doing away with officers in the schools
- Other schools are lessening the offenses of what is deemed worthy of a suspension
- The reduction of racial inequalities could begin by changing the ways school punish students with suspension (Barnes & Motz, 2018)

References

Barnes, J. C., & Motz, R. T. (2018). Reducing racial inequalities in adulthood arrest by
reducing inequalities in school discipline: Evidence from the school-to-prison
pipeline. *Developmental Psychology, 54*(12), 2328.
doi:http://dx.doi.org.libproxy.adelphi.edu/10.1037/dev0000613

Hemez, P., Brent, J. J., & Mowen, T. J. (2020). Exploring the school-to-prison pipeline: How school
suspensions influence incarceration during young adulthood. *Youth Violence and Juvenile
Justice, 18*(3), 235-255. doi:http://dx.doi.org.libproxy.adelphi.edu/10.1177/1541204019880945

McCarter, S., Venkitasubramanian, K., & Bradshaw, K. (2020). Addressing the school-to-prison pipeline:
Examining micro- and macro-level variables that affect school disengagement and subsequent
felonies. *Journal of Social Service Research, 46*(3), 379-393.
doi:http://dx.doi.org.libproxy.adelphi.edu/10.1080/01488376.2019.1575323

References Cont.

Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (2020, August 13). Black Lives Matter. Encyclopedia Britannica.
https://www.britannica.com/topic/Black-Lives-Matter

https://cdn.britannica.com/97/192897-050-AF60A2E8/march-opposition-police-violence-place-Washington-DC-Dec-13-2014.jpg

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.theguardian.com%2Fworld%2F2021%2Fjan%2F29%2Fblack-lives-matter-nobel-peace-prize-petter-eide-norweigan-mp&psig=AOvVaw22X4L3i3y5i7xB1jhQuJYK&ust=1618796472557000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAIQjRxqFwoTCPDCi43VhvACFQAAAAAdAAAAABAJ
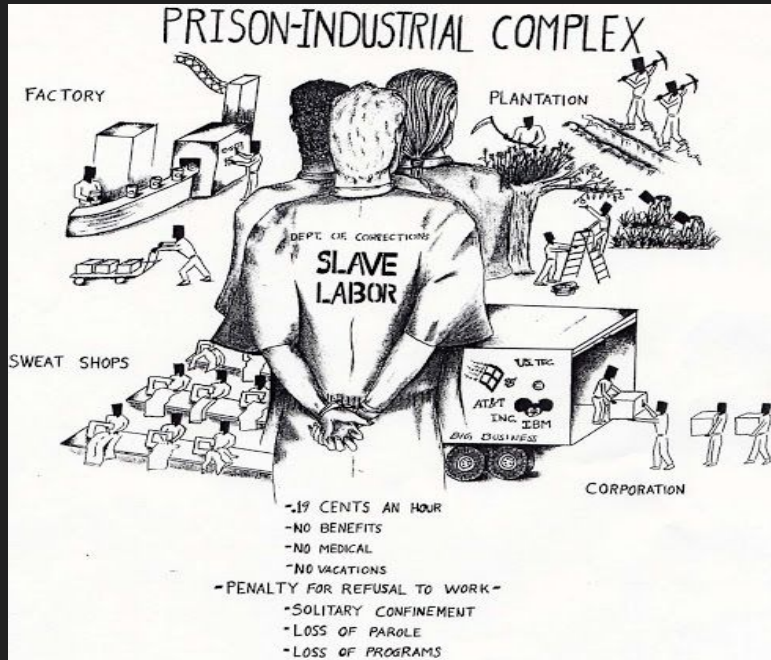
Samuels, A. Political Reporter at FiveThirtyEight (2021, April 13). How Views On Black Lives Matter Have Changed-And Why That Makes Police Reform So Hard.
https://fivethirtyeight.com/contributors/alex-samuels/

Moore, L. (2020, July 27). Police brutality in the United States. Encyclopedia Britannica.
https://www.britannica.com/topic/Police-Brutality-in-the-United-States-2064580

https://cdn.britannica.com/96/71296-050-6A212E1E/demonstrator-rights-police-dog-reaction-Alabama-Birmingham-May-3-1963.jpg

For Profit Prison Systems

Sydney Coleman
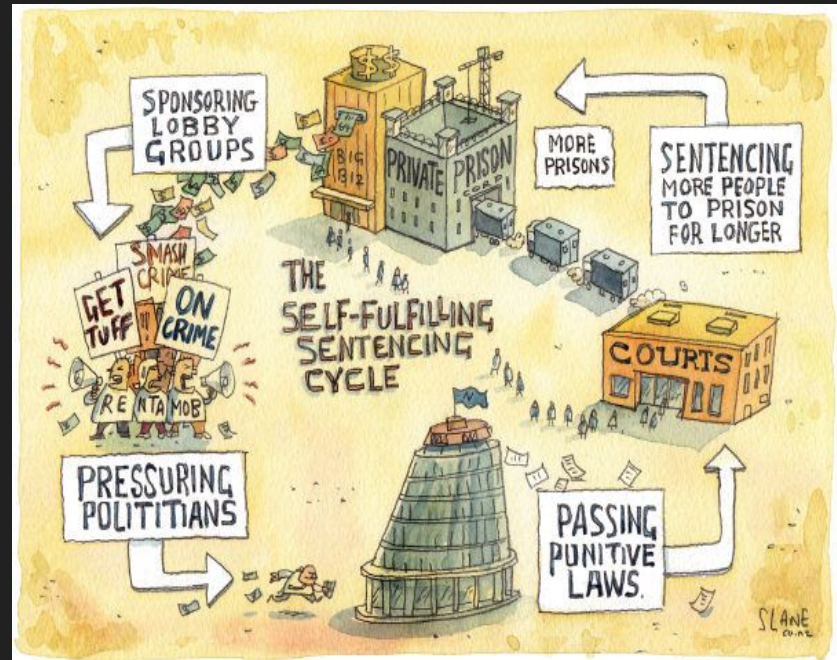
What is the for-profit prison system?

- In the 1980's The War on Drugs and harsher sentencing policies fueled a rapid expansion in the nation's prison population.
  - The resulting burden on the public sector led to the modern emergence of for-profit private prisons in many states and at the federal level.
- Of the 1.5 million people in state and federal prisons in 2016, 8.5 percent, or 128,063, were incarcerated in private prisons.
- The largest private prison corporations, Core Civic and GEO Group, collectively manage over half of the private prison contracts in the United States with combined revenues of $3.5 billion as of 2015.
- In order to make money as a private prison, they receive a stipend from the government to house each prisoner.

For-Profit Prison Systems and People Of Color

- The For Profit prison system remains functional based on a constant stream of inmates coming in to their prisons.
- The school to prison pipeline is a source of many prisoners for the for profit prison system and somehow with only 17% of the overall youth population being children of color, 34% of suspensions and 45% of juvenile arrests are of children of color.
- This pipeline is a depiction of racial disparity found in policy shifts from education to incarceration. This feeds the stereotype that people of color are dangerous and will end up in this cycle.
- The racial disparity is not just found in schools, but in prisons, 1 in 3 black men and 1 in 6 Latino men spend time in prison compared to the 1 in 17 white men. Black men spend an average of 20 percent longer in prison for the same crimes as white men.

Websites Offering Ways to Support and Education on this Cause and How to Dismantle It

- Sources such as the website Abolish Private Prisons offer information on why the For Profit prison system should be dismantled, and specifically how it harms communities of people of color and is the equivalent to "modern slavery,"
- There is also the option of donating in order to not only support prisoners, but in order to fund groups and organizations working towards getting rid of the for-profit prison system.

# Invisibility of Black and Brown Women Being Killed By Police

Historical Overview

- The relationship between Black women and the state was birthed in violence.
- Going back to the days during slavery, Black women would be beaten, mutilated, sexually assaulted, and even killed by slave holders for innocent reasons.
- In 1807 there was more of an increase of the death of Black women because of the ban of the importation of Africans, which the law provided little support from (Jacobs, 2017).
- The law also began to reflect the normative view that Black women were not civilized enough to be brought within the bounds of the protective law.
- Public benefits law, educational law, delinquency and neglect policy, and all aspects of criminal law have embedded the stereotypes as the normative foundation for how government evaluates, judges, and punishes Black women.

Present Day Statistics (Did you Know)

- There is an expectation that between 2.4 and 5.4 Black women and girls will be killed by the police during the life course per 100,00 at current rates (Edwards, 2019).
- The racist mythology of black women having a lack in femininity, continue to appear in the press well after slavery ended making this an excuse for police officers to man handle, beat, and mistreat Black women.
- The reason for the lack of the highlight of violence amongst Black women is the community self censure as it did with the racism/sexism in both law enforcement and the media.
- It has become so hard to discuss this matter through the media because of the lack of attention the topic revcevies through the media. Time after time, we are receiving less and less news on police brutality and killing of Black women.
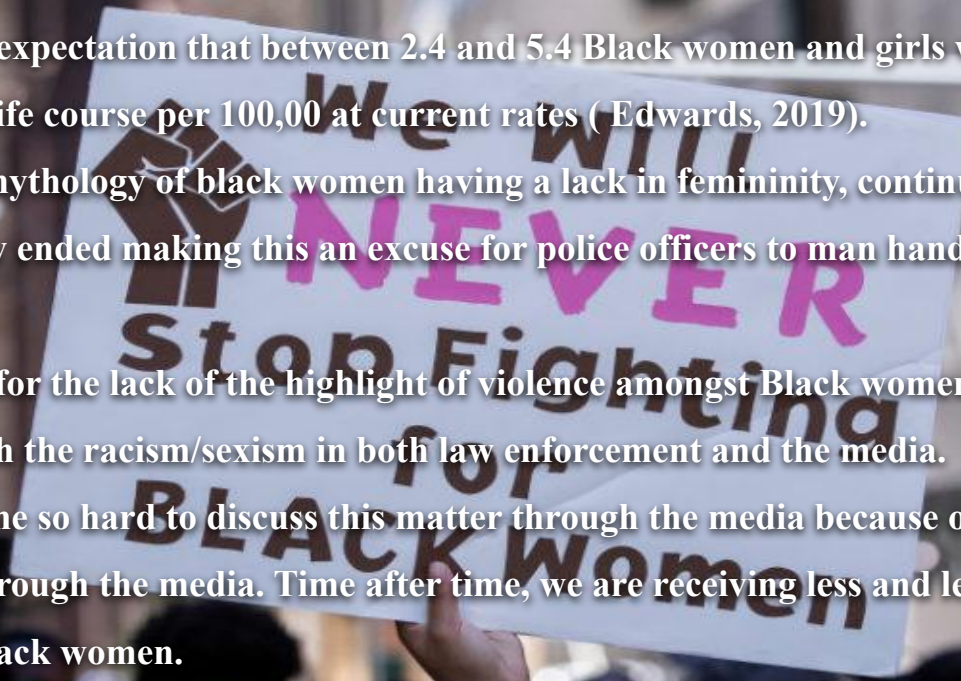
The Effect on Our Community

Stigma

- There continues to be a stigma associated with African American women where we are being seen as the stigma that the society believes (angry, violent, aggressive, and uneducated)

Disrespect

- The disrespect that Black women continue to receiving sexually, ethically, and physically has been something that has not been highlighted through media enough for the awareness to be out to the public.

Dehumanization

- As dehumanization comes with the definition of depriving people of their basic human rights, Black women continue to have their rights ignored and misused as we are continuously judged for our existence.

It's Time for a Change

- As we move forward, the first step to making a change is being the change. More awareness toward Black and Brown women being killed by the police needs to be highlighted in all ways so that the message can be spread.
- Movements such as #BlackLivesMatter, #MeToo Movement, and #SayHerName are only the first steps towards the world being aware to this problem being present.
- Policies such as the The Public Policy continues to be a macro leveled resource that is being used to advocate the civil rights that are associated with the dehumanization that is occurring with Black and brown women.

Let's Fight This Together: Resources to Help the Cause

- https://metoomvmt.org/
- https://www.aapf.org/sayhername
- https://www.nlg-npap.org/
- Alliance of Families for Justice
- https://policingequity.org/fight-bias?gclid=CjwKCAjwg4-EBh BwEiwAzYAIsphw7AW13bZQoBbnwwKkVZhv-Bc1om5FqX 6mQ6jg9Ga_camx5HOSMxoCw2wQAvD_BwE

"

The fight is not just being able to keep breathing. The fight is actually to be able to walk down the street with your head held high — and feel like I belong here, or I deserve to be here, or I just have [a] right to have a level of dignity.

—Alicia Garza, civil rights activist, cofounder of Black Lives Matter movement, 2015т