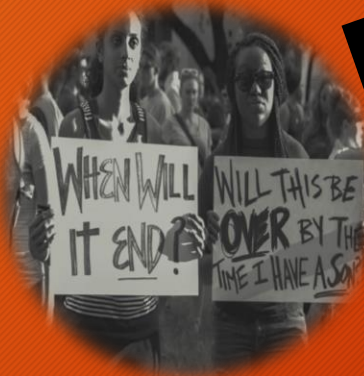# The Impact of Racial Profiling on the Death of Unarmed Black Males in the United States 2007-2017

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November 29, 2018
Jackson, MS

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Problem Statement

Police killed black Americans at a rate of 6.66 per 1 million people, compared to 2.9 per 1 million for white Americans.

Who Does the Problem Affect?

Minorities and People of Color, Muslim, Arab, South Asian Communities, Latino Men

Literature Review

❖ According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (Langan, Greenfeld, Smith, Durose, &Levin,2001) found that Blacks (12.3%) were somewhat more likely than Whites (10.44%) and Hispanics (8.8%) to report being stopped by the police.

❖ In a study of pedestrian stop and frisk practices of the New York City Police Department (NYPD), researchers from Columbia University found that Blacks accounted for 50.6% of all persons stopped by the NYPD but comprised only 26% of the New York population. Hispanics were also overrepresented among persons stopped (23.7% of the population, 33% of persons stopped), whereas Whites were significantly underrepresented relative to their size in the population (43.4% of the population, 12.9% of persons stopped).

❖ When controlling for racial differences in arrest rates, they still found that Blacks (23% more) and Hispanics (39% more) were stopped more frequently than Whites across all crime categories (New York Attorney General's Office, 1999).

Unarmed People of Color Killed by Police 1999-2014

(Juzwiak, 2014)

Gone But Not Forgotten

Causes Of The Problem

Stop and Frisk
Suspect's race
Psychological stereotyping
Implicit biases of police officers
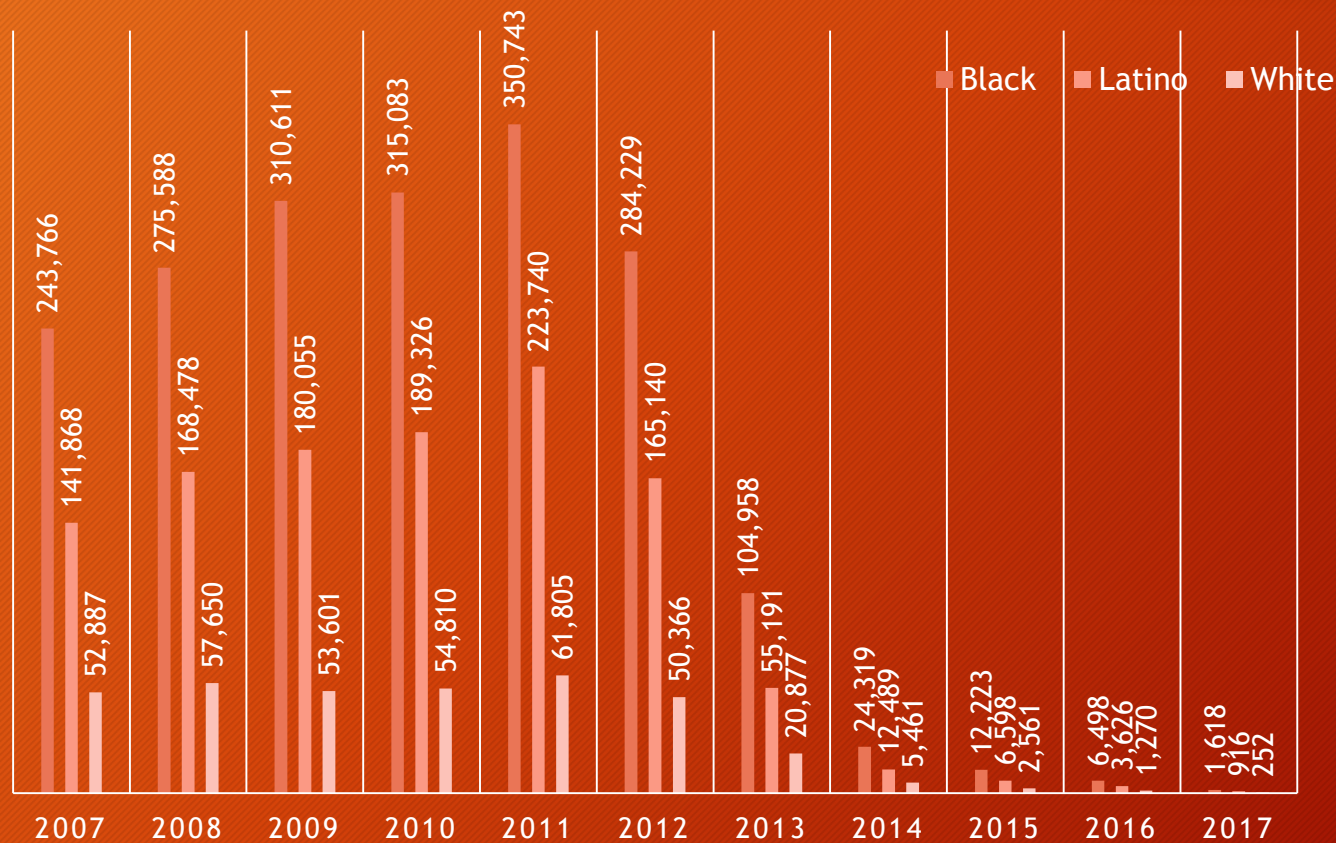Racism

Source: (Head, ThoughtCo 2017)

STOP AND FRISK

Racial Profiling case in NY

- Police are using the stop and frisk without probable cause
- 85% of victims are black or hispanics
- Use race as a reason to stop someone
- 600.000 stop and frisks per year
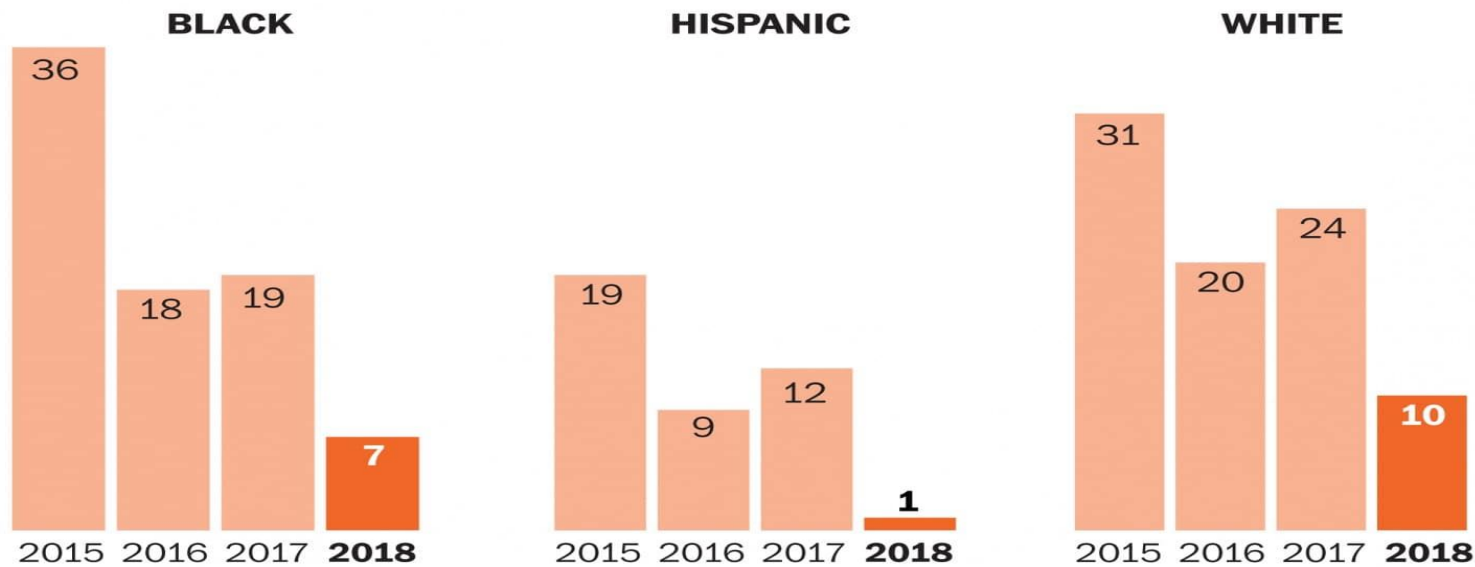- Stop, question, and frisk is NYPD policy

(NYCLU, 2018)

Number of NYPD Stop and Frisk 2007-2017

Rate of Unarmed Black Men Killed by Police

Deaths of unarmed men

BLACK

36
18
19
7

2015 2016 2017 **2018**

HISPANIC

19
9
12
1

2015 2016 2017 **2018**

WHITE

31
20
24
10

2015 2016 2017 **2018**

Note: African Americans constitute about 13 percent of the U.S. population, Hispanics about 18 percent and white non-Hispanics about 61 percent.

Source: Post reporting as of May 1

THE WASHINGTON POST

Consequences of the Problem

- Death among minorities will continue to rise
- Produce hostile interactions with police
- Expensive litigation over civil rights violation/concerns
    - *Walter L. Scott 6.5 million*
    - *Freddy Gray 6.4 million*
    - *Tamir Rice 6.0 million*
    - *Eric Garner 5.9 million*
- Produces feelings of victimization and powerlessness
- Affects the physical and emotional health of African Americans (Marans, 2016).

Major Interventions to Minimize the Problem

➢ Black Lives Matter

➢ YWCA USA

➢ Video surveillance technology (cctv)

➢ Body cameras

➢ Terahertz laser scanners

Barriers to Successful Intervention

- Officers' ability to determine race and ethnicity
- Politics
- Budget
- Time
- Paperwork/Policies (Newly imposed SOP)
- Accuracy of Information collected

Source: Skogan, 2004

Most Promising Intervention(s)

- **Black Lives Matter (BLM)**

  Emerged as a response to these high-profile deaths.   The Black Lives Matter movement has since tackled a number of important occurrences of police brutality and excessive use of force that have become focusing events for scholars, activists, media members, and policy make**rs (Birkland 1998)**.

- **Body Worn Video Camera (BWVC**)

  Body cameras document everything from encounters with witnesses, suspects, and victims, to the crime scene, interviews, interrogations, and even arrests — making cases that are typically difficult to prosecute, more probable (First Police Body-Worn Camera Evaluation By Crime Solutions.Gov 2016).

Research Questions

- RQ1: How has the number of unarmed deaths changed as a result of the Black Lives Matter Movement?

- RQ2: What are the numbers of deaths by Black Police Officers compared to White Officers of suspects when it comes to Racial Profiling?

- RQ3: Are the number of unarmed deaths impacted by the victim's socioeconomic status?

- RQ4: What is the death rate among unarmed black males before and after the implementation of the most promising interventions?

Hypothesis

This study will be guided by the following hypothesis.

H1: The Black Lives Matter Movement has significantly reduced the practice of Racial Profiling and the deaths of unarmed Black men.

H2: Racial Profiling has significantly led to an increase in the number of deaths involving unarmed black males

H3: The secondary data concludes that there is a relationship between Racial Profiling and the deaths of unarmed Black men.

Theoretical Framework

Critical Race Theory

- Social arrangements, discriminations, and relations based on race as well as other areas of relegation.

- Race and racism are eternal, widespread, and forever matted in the American social material.

- Seeks to challenge created beliefs of impartiality and racial sympathy and maintains that such ideas are protections for authoritative practices by governing groups in America;

- Endorse the realistic knowledge of people of color as genuine and crucial to the considerate of dominated individuals (Burton, Bonilla-Silva, Ray, Buckelew, & Freeman, 2010).

Research Rationale

- Build on and contribute to the current literature on racial discourse in law enforcement.

- Aim to assess the relationship between racial profiling, implicit biases, and the deaths of unarmed black men in the United States between 2007 and 2017.

- Fuses different aspects of racial profiling and implicit biases to demonstrate the interconnectedness of different theories of oppression and how they apply to the police shootings of Black and minority males.

Significance of Study

- Countless number of black men are losing their lives because of the stereotypical targeting and racial profiling of police officers.

- Racial profiling has been and still is an ongoing problem in the United States.

- Analyze the effectiveness of Stop and Frisk/Broken Window Theory implemented in the state of New York in the early to mid-80's

Methodology

Research Design

- Quantitative research
- Multivariate Analysis

Methodology

Data Collection

The secondary data for this study will be retrieved from the following sources:

(1) UCRDatatool.gov

(2) U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics

(3) Public National Survey

(4) The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS.gov)

(5) Department of Justice Statistics

(6) Fatal Encounters.org

(7) KilledbyPolice.net

(8) National Violent Death Reporting System and the Supplemental Homicide Reports.

(9) The target population of the data to be collected is/will be all disposed of cases within the years 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Methodology

Data Analysis

- Numerical data will be gathered through the use of surveys and questionnaires.

- The data will be measured using MANOVA, T-TEST, Multiple regressions and possibly the Mann-Whitney test.

- Unit of Analysis is cities where DOJ has declared to be practicing Racial Profiling

Limitations of Study

There are two main limitations associated with this research study.

- The availability of the officer(s) involved and their willingness to participate or be recorded.

- Restricted access to interviewing officers.

Delimitations

- Research doesn't include any statistical data on the killing of unarmed black women or any other unarmed minorities mentioned in the research.

- Research will not be measuring the impact of Stop and Frisk, Racial Biases, or the excessive use of force against women in this study.

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