

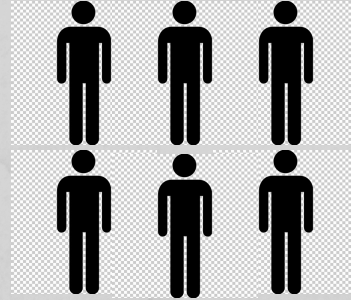
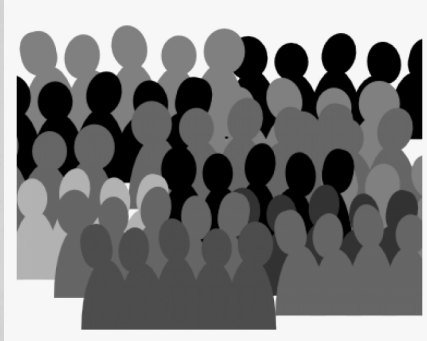
Racial Profiling, Biases in the Policing System, & the Detrimental Impacts on Young African Americans

What is it?

Racial profiling refers to the idea that officers use prejudgments to stop minority drivers.

42% of African Americans

reported having been stopped by police because of their skin color



6% of European Americans

reported having been stopped by police because of their skin color

What's The Harm?

The consequences of racial profiling are extensive. It subjects minorities to “suspicion, surveillance, and intrusion.” It harms historically disadvantaged groups that have been the target of discrimination for all of history, and racial profiling perpetuates the cycle that punishes and disenfranchises these groups of people, “with the attendant alienation from economic, political, and civic affairs” (Kahn & Martin, 2016, pg. 85).

“Under all conditions, racial profiling increases racial disparities in criminal justice.”

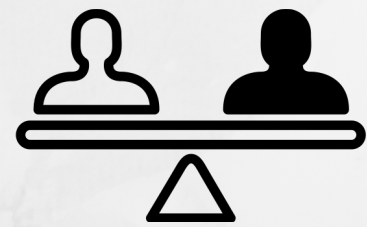
There are detrimental effects on historically disadvantaged groups and the system perpetuates discrimination and lower quality treatment of ethnic minorities due to the attendant negative consequences that persist after arrest and incarceration, such as the effects of a criminal record on the minority youth.

The probability of being black, unarmed and shot by police is about

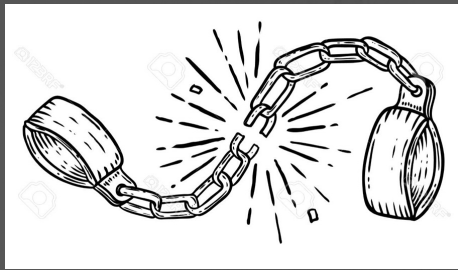
3x

the probability of being white, unarmed and shot by police

Why Are There Misconceptions About This Issue?



Within studying this issue, there is a lack of empirical evidence, which makes it difficult to fully trust the opinion of studies and conclusions made, but there is enough established data that racial prejudice leads to racial disparities in the policing and criminal justice system, and that it further hinders the success of minorities. Unless policy solutions are put in place to change the behaviors of many police who suffer from having intense implicit biases, they will be passed on to new officers and perpetuate a cycle that maintains a disconnect between the youth and authority figures.

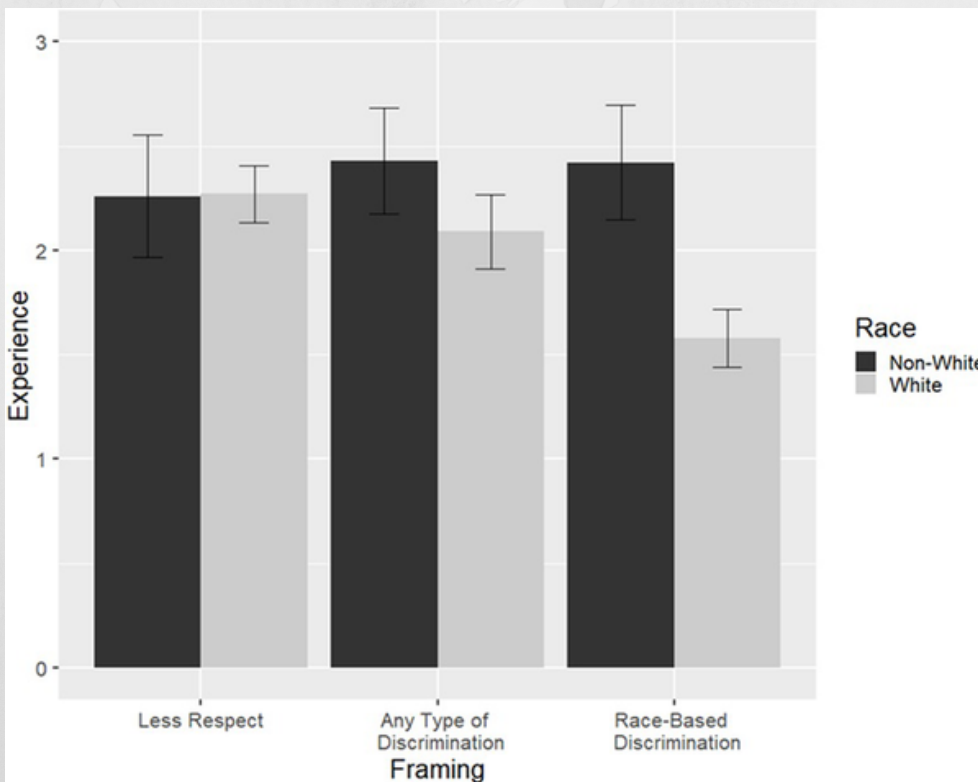


Is There a Way to Break the Shackles of Implicit Bias in Policing Systems?

The End Racial and Religious Profiling Act

would prohibit federal, state, and local law enforcement from targeting a person based on actual or perceived race ...”

This bill would require the implementation of policies to eliminate racial profiling, including better data collection, training for law enforcement, and the creation of procedures for responding to complaints of racial profiling.



The United States should work with leading scholars on implicit bias to develop the most effective training programs, designed to mitigate the influence of implicit racial bias at every level of the criminal justice system: police officers, public defenders, prosecutors, judges, jury members, and parole boards.

Citations

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