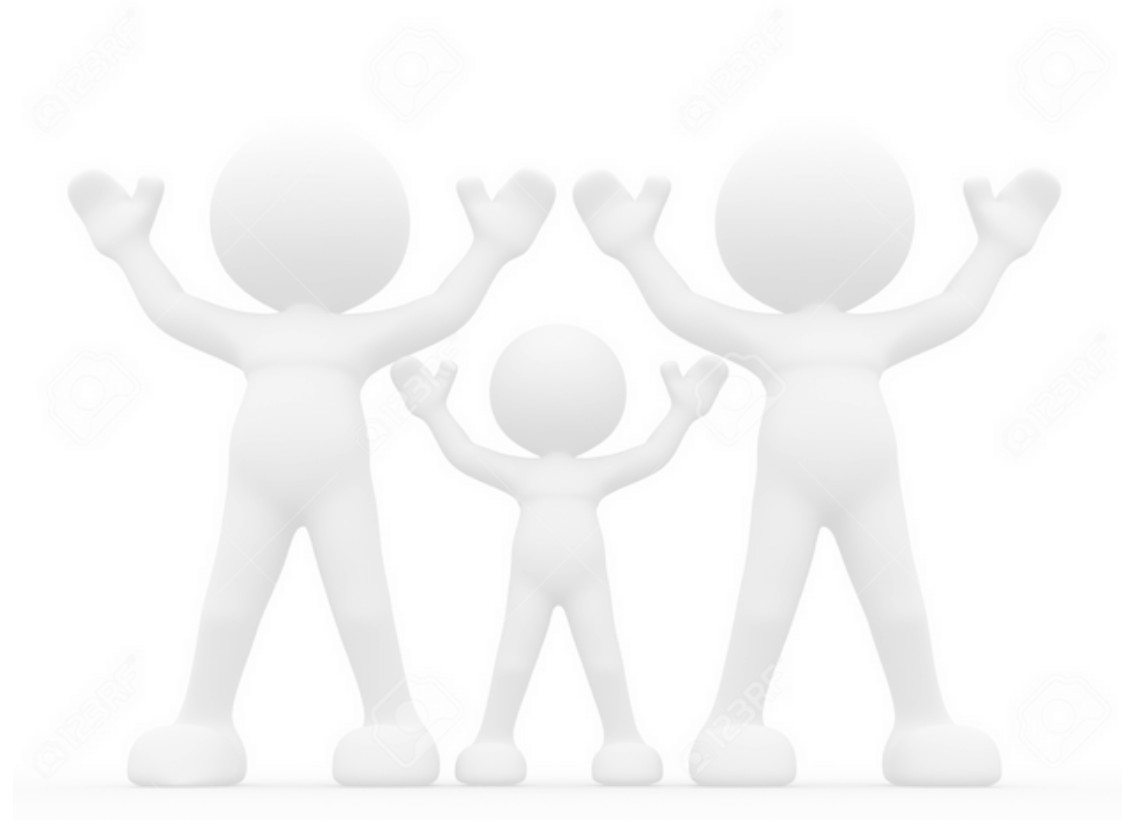


The Kids Are Not Alright

On Policing and Child Health



January 28, 2021

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National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Math

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Neither I nor my immediate family members have a personal financial relationship with a manufacturer of products or services that will be discussed in this presentation.

Black [children and adolescents] live
without sanctuary in the United States...from the
intersecting forms of **violence** that *threaten* and
shorten our **lives**.

Wright Rigueur L.A Discussion of Black Lives, Protest, and Democracy. Harvard Kennedy School Ash Center. June 2020.

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Hardeman RR, Medina EM, Boyd RW. Stolen Breaths. N Engl J Med. 2020 Jul 16;383(3):197-199. 2020 Jun 10



The **harms of policing** are **intergenerational** and span the *human lifecourse*, as children and youth, particularly those of color, can be direct **victims** *and* direct or indirect **witnesses** of police surveillance, brutality, or violence.

Exposure to Policing *In Utero*

A 2020 study found high levels of neighborhood police exposure increases the risk of pre-term birth among women of *all* racial groups. [And] since neighborhoods with greater proportion of Blacks residents are more likely to be policed, the higher incident of pre-term birth among Black women may be attributed to [this] *racialized* pattern of exposure.

Exposure to Policing in Community



In 2011, 1 in 5 people stopped by New York City police were teenagers between the ages of 14-18 and 80% of those stopped were Black or Latinx.

WNYC. For City's Teens: Stop and Frisk is Black and White. 2012.

Geller A, Fagan J, Tyler T, and Link BG. Aggressive Policing and the Mental Health of Young Urban Men. *American Journal of Public Health*. 2014; 104(12): 2321-2327.

Exposure to Policing in Community



Symptoms of anxiety and stress are more common among young men who report frequent encounters with police.

WNYC. For City's Teens: Stop and Frisk is Black and White. 2012.

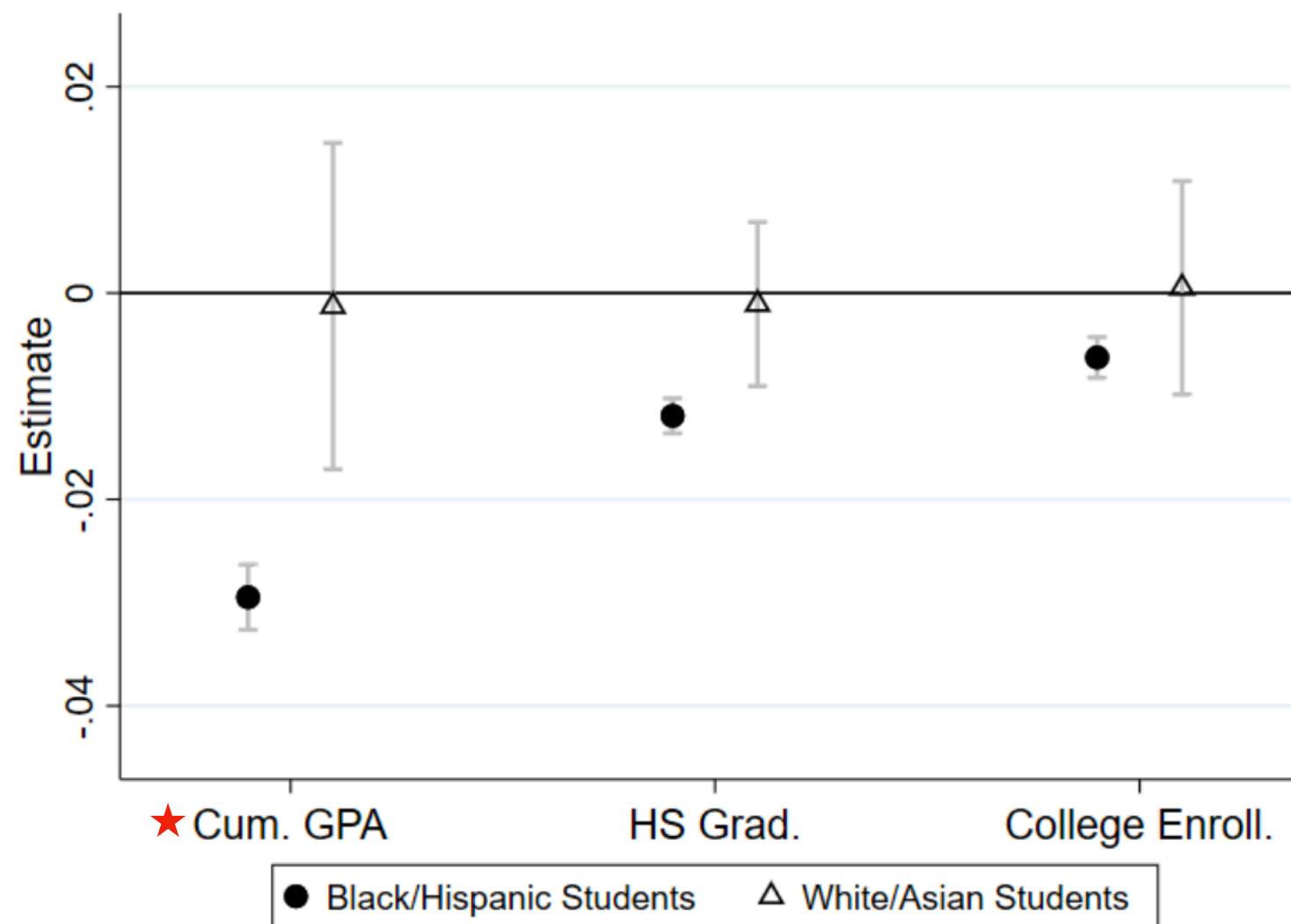
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Exposure to Policing in Community

A 2020 study examining over 700,000 public high school students and 500 police killings between 2002 and 2015 in Los Angeles County found that *living in proximity to* policing killings increases student absenteeism, decreases their GPA and their likelihood to graduate.

Exposure to Policing in Community

Figure IX: Effects on Educational Attainment by Race



Notes: Figure plots DD coefficients and 95 percent confidence intervals from estimation of modified version of Equation 4, replacing the full set of expected grade at treatment interactions with a simple post-treatment dummy set to 1 for treated observations in expected grade ≤ 12 . Standard errors clustered by student. Includes demographic controls. Black circles represent estimation on black and Hispanic students. Triangles represent estimation on white and Asian students.

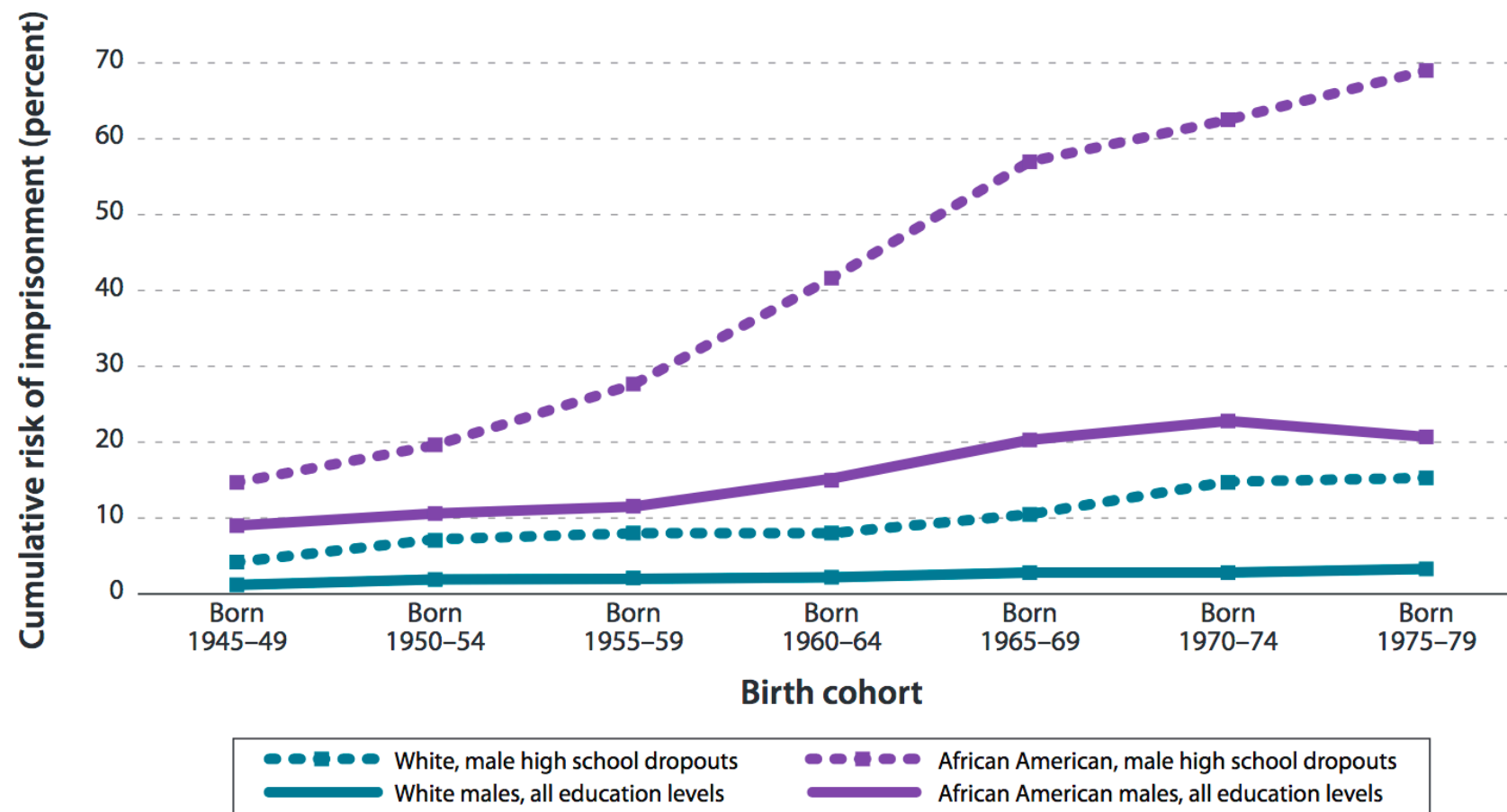
★ This effect lasted for FOUR semesters.

School Failure is *never* benign.

FIGURE 7.

Cumulative Risk of Imprisonment by Age 30–34 for Men Born Between 1945–49 and 1975–79, by Race and Education

Among men born between 1975 and 1979, an African American high school dropout has nearly a 70 percent chance of being imprisoned by his mid-thirties.

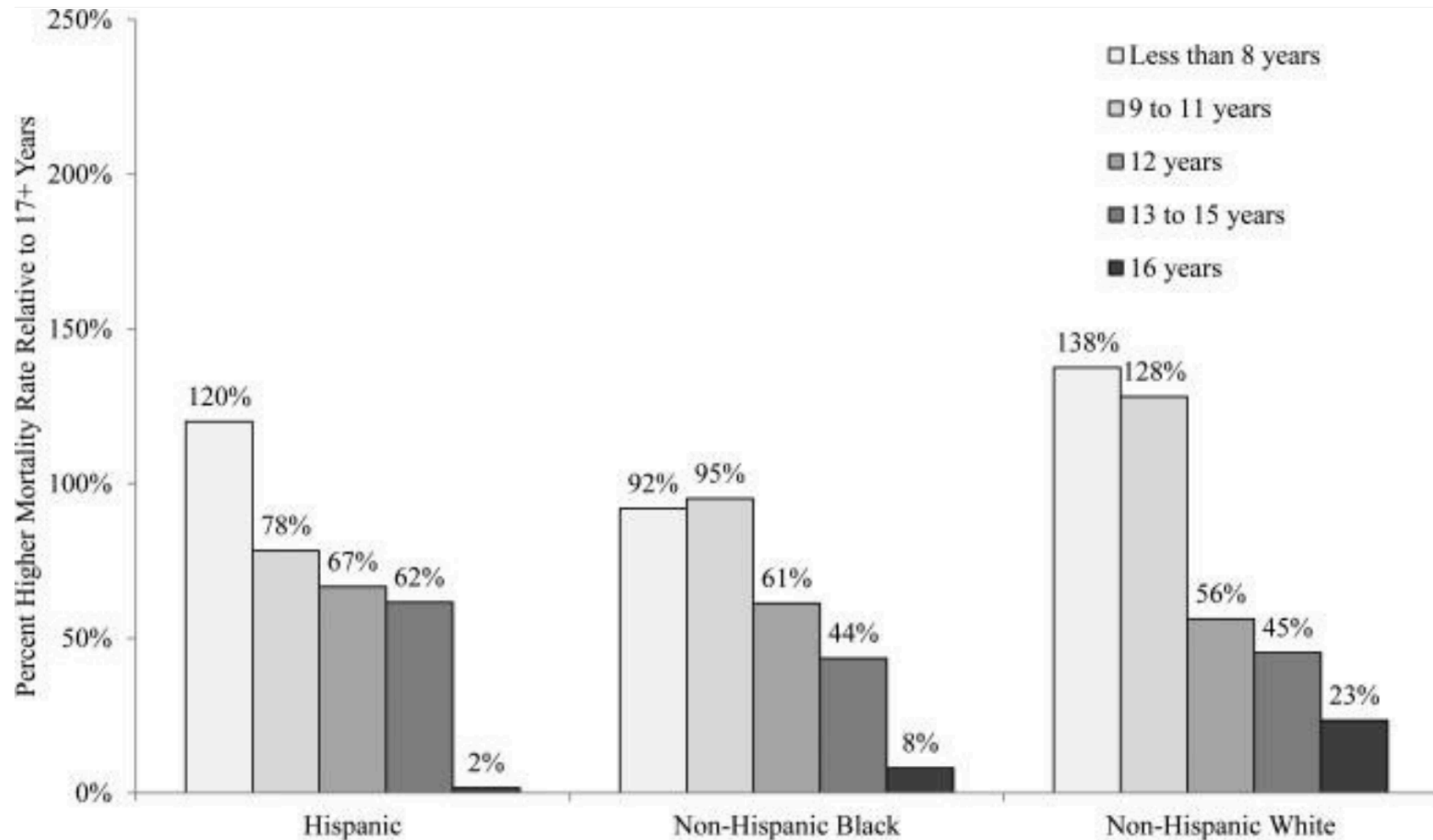


Source: Western and Wildeman 2009.

Note: Cumulative risk of imprisonment is the projected lifetime likelihood of imprisonment for a person born in a specific range of years. For more details, see the technical appendix.

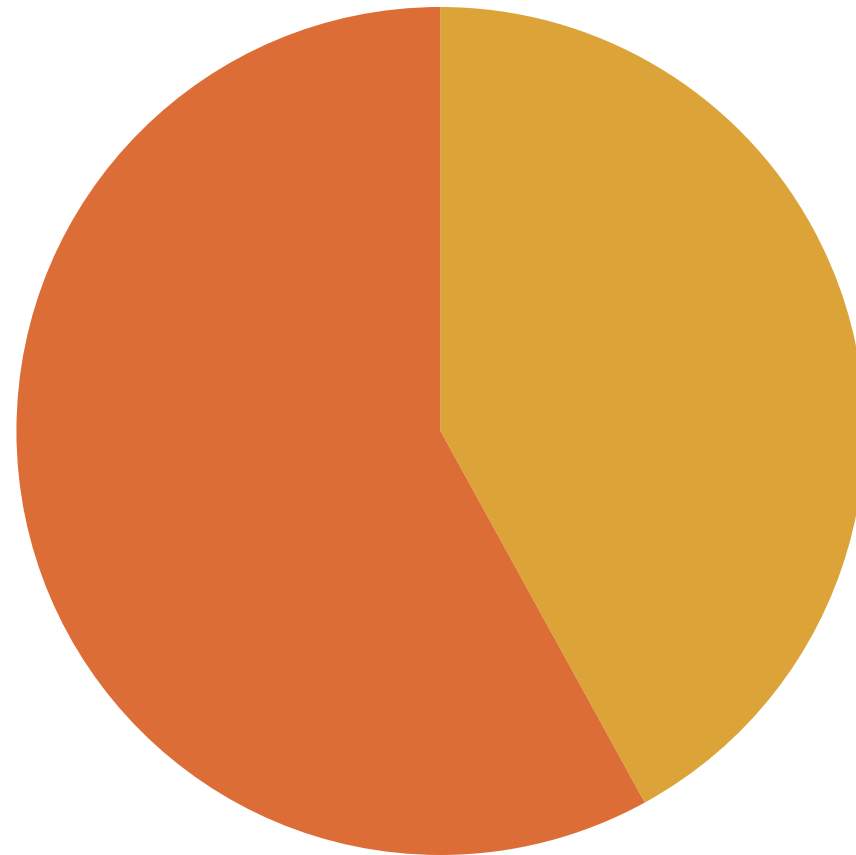
THE
HAMILTON
PROJECT
BROOKINGS

School Failure is *never* benign.



Source: Robert A. Hummer and Joseph T. Lariscy, "Educational Attainment and Adult Mortality," in *International Handbook of Adult Mortality*, ed. Richard G. Rogers and Eileen M. Crimmins (NY: Springer, 2011)

Exposure to Policing *in School*

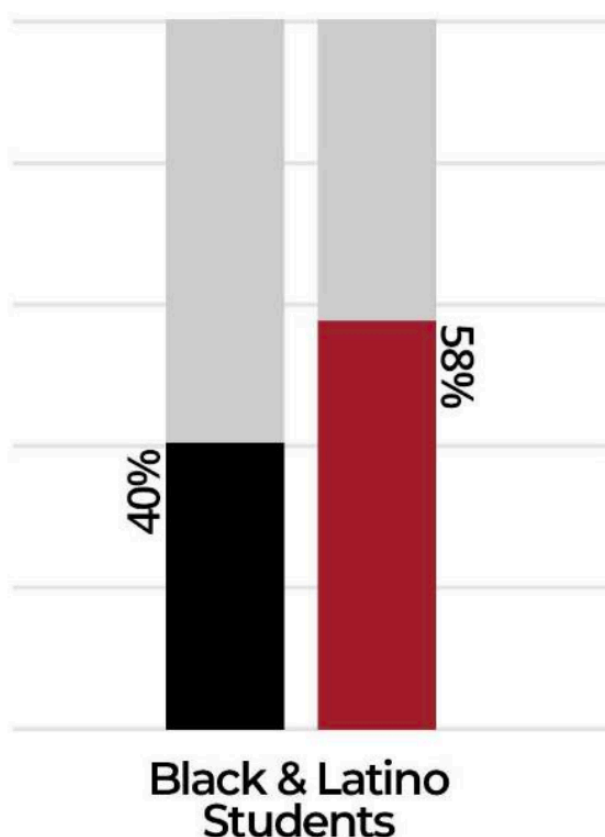


42% of public schools reported having *at least one SRO* present, *at least one day a week*, during the 2015-2016 academic year.

Nationally, Black and Brown students are more likely to be arrested by school police

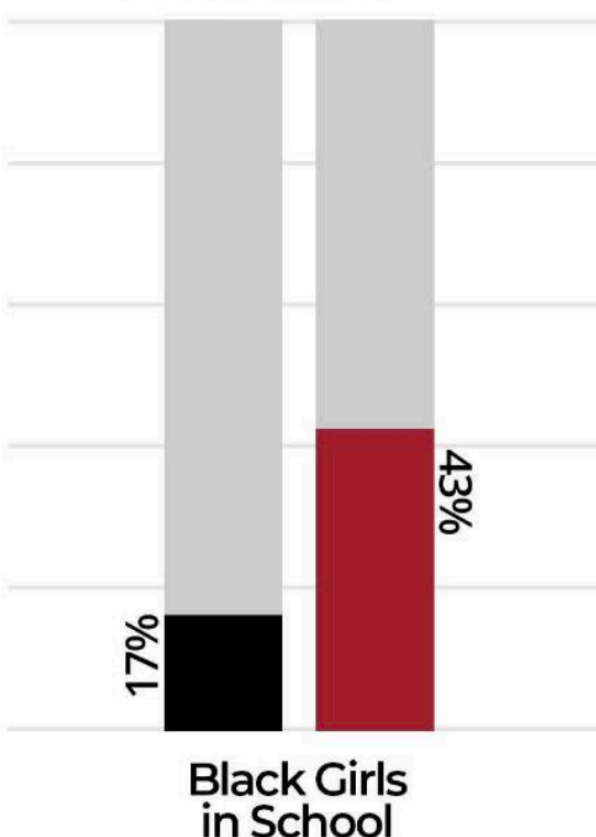
Black & Latino Youth in Schools

- % of school population
- % of school arrests



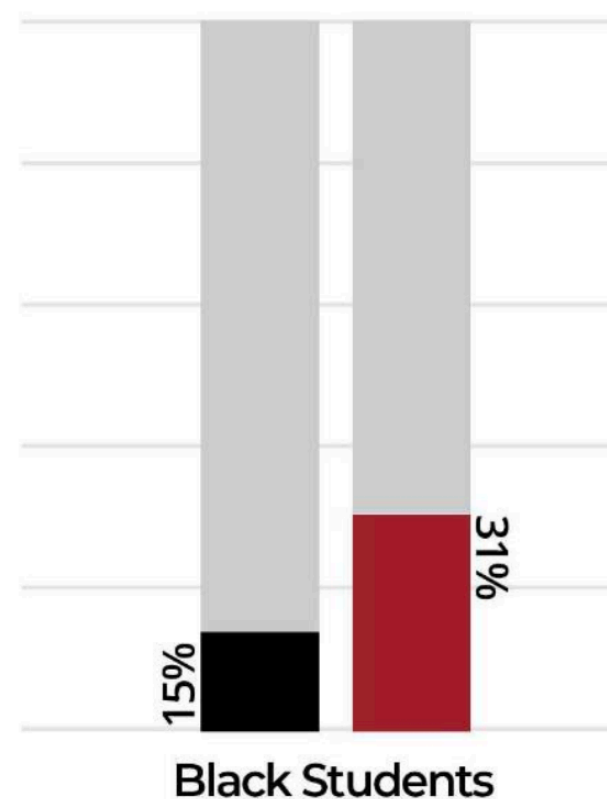
Black Girls During the 2015 - 2016 School Year

- % of school population
- % of students arrested or referred to law enforcement



Black Students During the 2015 - 2016 School Year

- % of school population
- % of the girls arrested at school



There is **no evidence** that students of color exhibit higher rates of misbehavior.

Black & Latino Data Source: Education Week Research Center. "Does Your School Arrest Students?" (January 27, 2017), (conducting original analysis of Department of Education Office for Civil Rights Civil Rights Data Collection).

Black Girls Data Source: National Women's Law Center & NAACP Legal Defense & Education Fund "Unlocking Opportunity for African American Girls," (2014)

Black Students Data Source: "2015-2016 Civil Rights Data Collection, School Climate & Safety" U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights, (2018),

Exposure to Policing *in School*

In United States, more than 14 million students (1 in 3) attend a K-12 public school that has a police officer but no psychologist, nurse, social worker, or counselor.

Exposure to Policing *in the Home*

Experiencing or witnessing an immigration-related arrest of a family member is associated with higher rates of depressive symptoms.

Exposure to Policing *in the Home*

Experiencing or witnessing an immigration-related arrest of a family member is associated with higher rates of depressive symptoms.

Depressive symptoms are magnified among youth who report that both of their parents have undocumented legal status.

Exposure to Policing *in Clinic*

Mandated reporters within child-serving systems can extend the carceral gaze into children's lives through referrals to Child Protective Services.

"This renders marginalized populations hyper-visible to the state in ways that may reinforce inequality and marginality."

Fong, Kelley. 2020. "Getting Eyes in the Home: Child Protective Services Investigations and State Surveillance of Family Life". *American Sociological Review* 85 (4):610-38.

Kim H, Wildeman C, Jonson-Reid M, Drake B, "Lifetime Prevalence of Investigating Child Maltreatment Among US Children", *American Journal of Public Health* 107, no. 2 (February 1, 2017): pp. 274-280.

Exposure to Policing *in Clinic*

Mandated reporters within child-serving systems can extend the carceral gaze into children's lives through referrals to Child Protective Services.

1 in 2 Black children will experience a *child protective services investigation* by age 18 years.

Fong, Kelley. 2020. "Getting Eyes in the Home: Child Protective Services Investigations and State Surveillance of Family Life". *American Sociological Review* 85 (4):610-38.

Kim H, Wildeman C, Jonson-Reid M, Drake B, "Lifetime Prevalence of Investigating Child Maltreatment Among US Children", *American Journal of Public Health* 107, no. 2 (February 1, 2017): pp. 274-280.



For youth who experience it as
**caregiver absence, custody
transitions**, or the
criminalization of peers,
police exposure can be linked
to events associated with
loss or **stress**.

This transforms **routine police encounters** into
events that in *quantity* or *severity*
affect their **health**.



The **violence of policing** **separates** children from the *social networks* on which they rely and in which they **thrive**.

How do we **build sanctuary** from the *intersecting* forms of **violence** in which too many of our children and youth are ensnared?

Community Response Initiative to Strengthen Emergency Systems (C.R.I.S.E.S Act)

California AB 2054 creates a *pilot grant* program for community-based responses to local emergencies including crises related to being unhoused, mental health, IPV or community violence, substance use, and natural or climate disasters.

Bill co-sponsors: Alliance for Boys and Men of Color • ACLU of California • Anti Police-Terror Project • Berkeley Free Clinic • CURYJ • East Bay Community Law Center • Justice Teams Network • Oakland Power Projects • PolicyLink • Public Health Advocates • STOP (StopTerrorism Oppression by Police Coalition) • UDW/AFSCME Local 3930 • Youth Justice Coalition. Passed August 28, 2020.

Peer Support Specialist Certification

California SB 803 sets up a standardized process to *train and certify* peer support specialists. This will **expand the network of support** for people with mental illness, and **compensate people** already providing informal support to friends, neighbors, and loved ones.

Signed September 25, 2020!

Shrink the police footprint in children and adolescents' lives.



Divert resources into youth-lead organizations.

Care Not Cops. Portland in Solidarity Against COVID19.

Critical Resistance. 8 to Abolition Framework.

Police *Free* Hospitals

PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES TO SHERIFF PRESENCE AT SFGH AND DPH CLINICS

Presented to: SF Department of Public Health Leadership

Developed by: DPH Must Divest Coalition and Community Partners

Who do we serve? Who do we protect? What is the foundation of the system we choose to invest in? We must carefully contemplate these questions and challenge ourselves to interrogate and dismantle systems that do not reflect our hospital's mission.

The people we care for come to us from all circumstances, and many bring with them complexities of trauma, economic inequities and the burden of racism and other forms of historic marginalization. Our hospital's polished vision for our patients is to "advance our community's wellness in a person centered, healing environment." Instead of providing a person-centered, healing environment, we ask our patients to enter their care through courtyards, lobbies and hallways flanked by armed sheriffs. We ask them to exist in clinical spaces inherently rendered unsafe for them by the sheer physical presence of the San Francisco Sheriff Department. Entangling sheriff presence with our medical care presumes the concept of safety requires armed law enforcement for all; an assumption which invariably leads to harm for many.

Police *Free* Schools



WE CAME TO LEARN

A CALL TO ACTION FOR POLICE FREE SCHOOLS

Advancement Project. We Came to Learn: A Call to Action for Police Free Schools. 2018.

Black Organizing Project. Oakland, California. George Floyd Resolution. 2020.

Addressing Law Enforcement Violence as a Public Health Issue

Date: Nov 13 2018 | **Policy Number:** 201811

Urges federal agencies, localities, and states to **add death or injury by legal intervention to their list of reportable conditions**, including the CDC adding legal interventions to its list of nationally notifiable conditions. APHA further urges the CDC to **expand the NVDRS to include all states** and move to more timely processing and release of data at the local level.

Urges that Congress **fund the National Institute of Justice and the CDC to conduct research on the health consequences, both individual and community-wide, of law enforcement violence**, particularly exploring the disproportionate burden of morbidity and mortality among people of color, people with disabilities or mental illness, people who are experiencing houselessness, poor people, LGBTQ populations, and immigrant populations.

Urges that Congress also **fund the National Institutes of Health to study the effectiveness of interventions that may decrease reliance on law enforcement**, including decriminalization, increased investment in social determinants of health, and community-based alternatives that promote public safety, such as violence intervention and restorative justice.

Urges federal, state, tribal, and municipal governments to **fund programs that meet human needs, promote healthy and strong communities, and reduce structural inequities** (economic, racial, and social) — such as employment initiatives, educational opportunities, and affordable housing—including by using resources currently devoted to law enforcement.

Addressing Law Enforcement Violence as a Public Health Issue

Date: Nov 13 2018 | **Policy Number:** 201811

Urges federal, state, tribal, and municipal governments to **advance equity and justice by decriminalizing activities shaped by the experience of marginalization and eliminating officer enforcement of regulations designed to control marginalized people**, including but not limited to substance use and possession, sex work, loitering, sleeping in public, and minor traffic violations (e.g., expired registrations, jaywalking, broken taillights) as well as targeting undocumented immigrants.

Urges federal, state, tribal, and municipal governments and law enforcement agencies to engage in a **review of law enforcement agencies' formal and informal policies and practices in order to eliminate those that lead to disproportionate violence against specific populations**, contracting with nongovernmental organizations to do so to encourage objectivity.

Urges federal, state, tribal, and municipal governments to **allocate funding from law enforcement agencies to community-based programs that address violence and harm without criminalizing communities**, including mental health intervention and violence prevention and intervention and restorative justice programs, particularly in the communities currently most affected by law enforcement violence.

Addressing Law Enforcement Violence as a Public Health Issue

Date: Nov 13 2018 | **Policy Number:** 201811

Urges federal, state, tribal, and municipal governments and law enforcement agencies to **reverse the militarization of law enforcement**, including by eliminating acquisition and use of military equipment and reducing the number of SWAT teams and the frequency of their deployment.

Urges state legislative bodies to **eliminate legislative provisions that shield law enforcement officers from investigation and accountability** and urges municipal governments (both executive and legislative branches) to negotiate police union contracts that eliminate barriers to identifying, investigating, and addressing possible misconduct on the part of law enforcement officers.

Urges law enforcement agencies and oversight bodies to **provide full public disclosure of all investigations of law enforcement officer brutality and excessive use of force as well as access to recordings of any incidents in question, which should be deemed public property**. These materials could be made public through an online database.

Clinicians

Talk about it with parents and patients

Document it in the medical record

Refer affected patients appropriately

Consider group visits for youth
with incarcerated caregivers

Teach healing-centered practices to trainees

Researchers

Study associations between police exposure and geographic distributions of chronic disease

Prospectively follow youth in juvenile justice facilities to identify adult health risks

Include police violence in national surveys capturing childhood exposures to violence

We need to ask more *sophisticated* and
nuanced questions about the **impacts** of
policing on **child health**?

How does **community-level** police violence shape the *social* and *economic* **mobility** of children, particularly children of color?

How often should we **screen** children for **inflammatory conditions** like heart disease and asthma, if their grandfather or father died from asphyxiation triggered by an *illegal police chokehold*?

Police violence is a public health issue
and a child health issue.