

ARRESTED MOBILITY:

EXPLORING THE ADVERSE SOCIAL,
POLITICAL, ECONOMIC & HEALTH
OUTCOMES OF OVER-POLICING BLACK
MOBILITY IN THE U.S.

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Virginia Association of Metropolitan Planning Organizations (VAMPO)

Workshop: “Integrating Equity and Inclusion into Transportation Planning and Public Outreach and Engagement Processes at the State, Regional and Local Level”

Wednesday, September 15, 2021

9:00a.m. – 12:00p.m.

 @ctbrown1911

 #arrestedmobility





**OF
FEDERAL,
STATE,
AND
LOCAL
INITIATIVE
S, PLANS,
PROGRAMS
, ETC.**



ACTIVE PEOPLE, HEALTHY NATION



OVERARCHING GOAL:

“The overarching goal is to help 27 million Americans become more physically active by 2027, with the understanding that physical activity can improve health, quality of life, and reduce healthcare costs.”





CHALLENGES/OPPORTUNITIES

- Ahistorical and apolitical
- Discriminatory law enforcement
- Tangible organization commitments
- Unconscious bias & criminalization of Blackness
- Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI)
- Political Determinants of Health



**“WHAT IS
ARRESTED
MOBILITY?”**



ARRESTED MOBILITY



ARRESTED MOBILITY

DEFINITION:

“Arrested mobility is the assertion that Black people [and other minorities] have been historically and presently denied by legal and illegal authority, the inalienable right to move, to be moved, or to simply exist in public space resulting in adverse social, political, economic, and health effects that are widespread, preventable, and intergenerational.” —*Charles T. Brown, MPA, CPD, LCI, 2020*



ARRESTED MOBILITY

ARRESTED MOBILITY asserts that Black people are historically and presently denied the inalienable right to move, to be moved, or to simply exist in public space by legal and illegal authority, resulting in adverse social, political, economic, and health outcomes that are preventable, widespread, and intergenerational.

ARRESTED MOBILITY



RACISM

4 REALMS:

- Personal
- Interpersonal
- Institutional
- Cultural

OVER-POLICING

- Policy (laws & regulation)
- Self Deputization
- Law Enforcement



TRAVEL MODES:

- Walking
- Bicycling
- Driving
- Public Transit
- Rideshare
- Micromobility



ADVERSE OUTCOMES

- Social
- Political
- Economic
- Health

MORTALITY

- Infant Mortality
- Life Expectancy

**“HOW ARE
BLACK PEOPLE
OVER-POLICED?”**

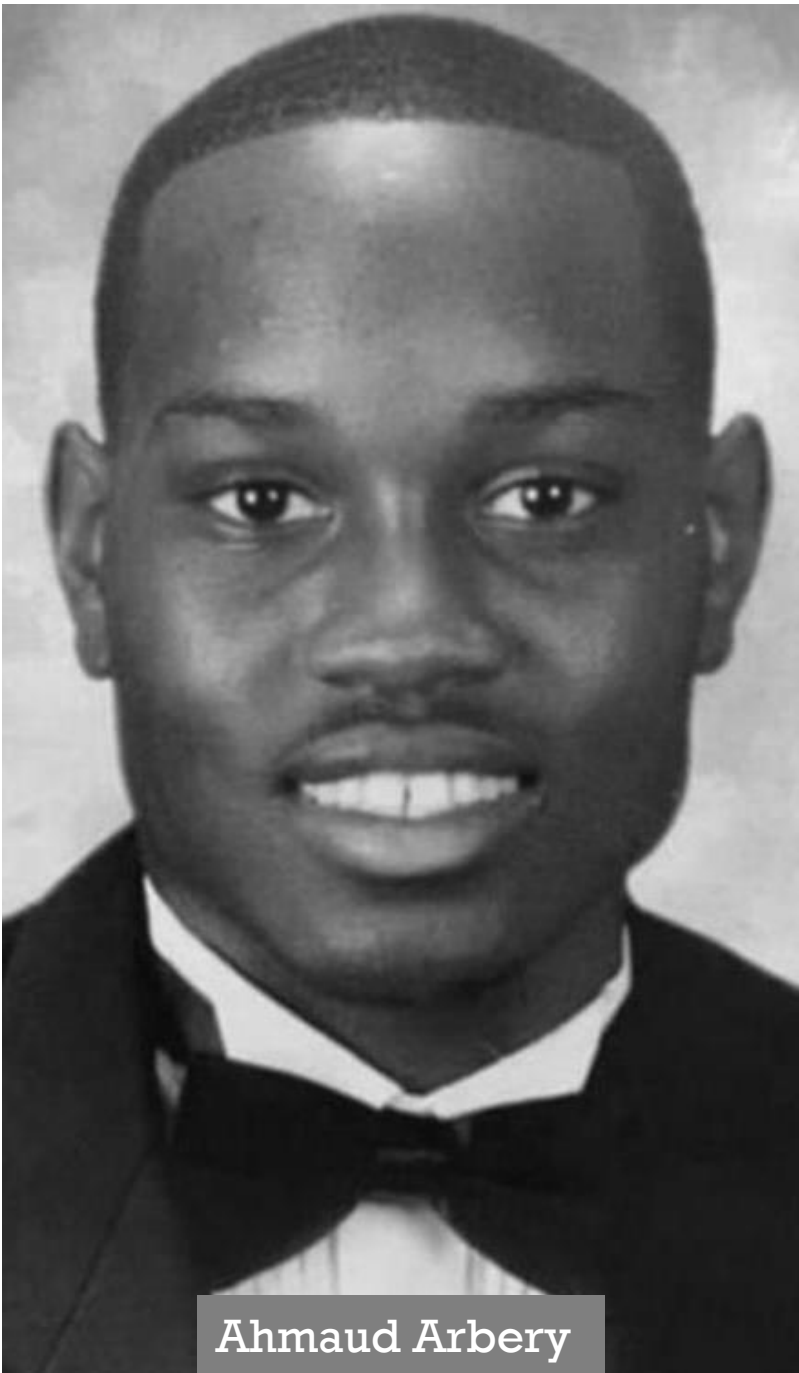




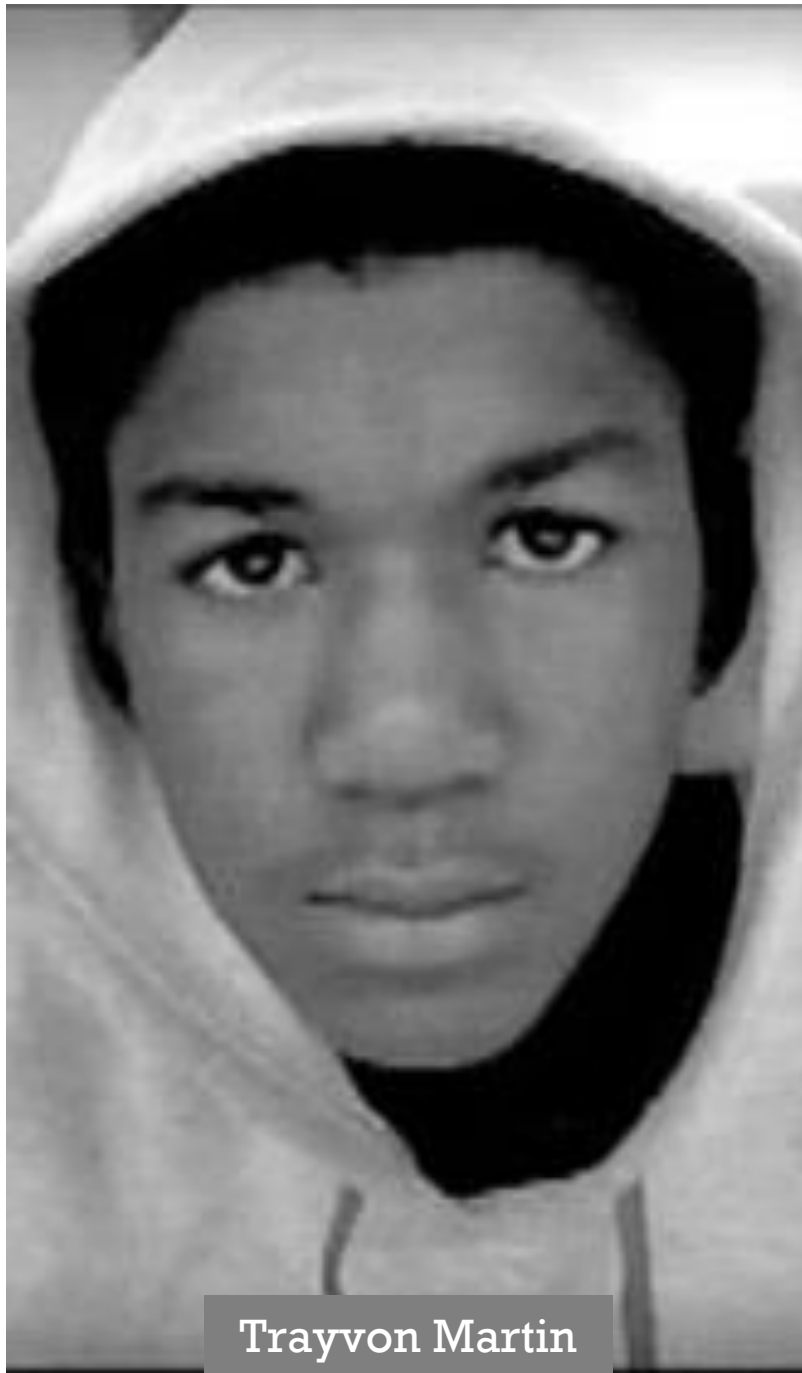


**“IS THERE EVIDENCE
TO SUPPORT **ARRESTED
MOBILITY** ACROSS
DIFFERENT MODES OF
TRANSPORTATION?”**

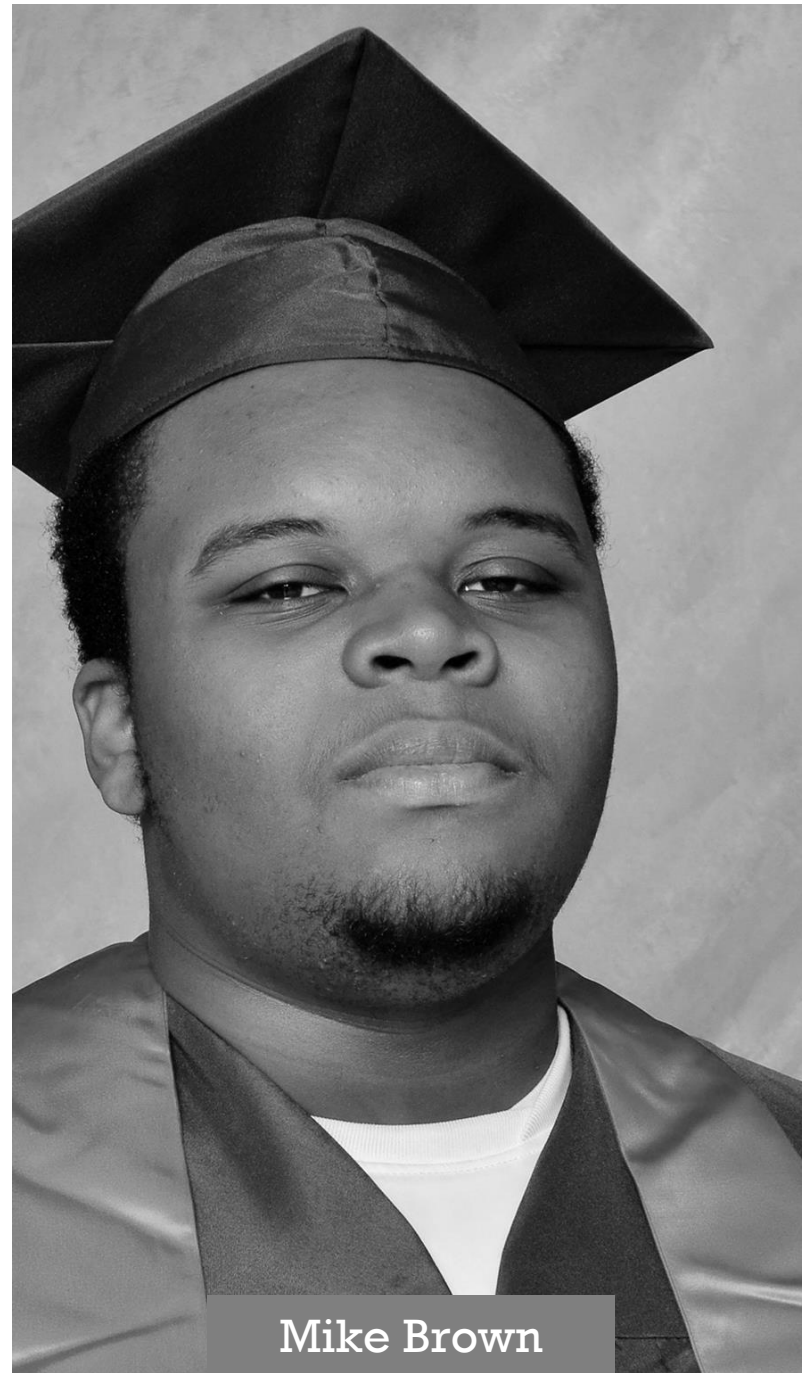




Ahmaud Arbery



Trayvon Martin



Mike Brown

ARRESTED MOBILITY:

WALKING/RUNNING

- 55% of tickets were issued to Black individuals even though only 29% of the total population identify as Black
- Blacks were **3X** more likely to receive a ticket than Whites
- Residents of the city's 3 poorest zip codes were about **6X** as likely to receive a pedestrian citation
- Raquel Nelson, a Black single mother and college student, lost her son in a hit-and-run while crossing the street to their apartment
- The man who killed her son was later found and admitted to drinking and taking painkillers on the night he killed Raquel's son





ARRESTED MOBILITY:

BICYCLING

- Between 2003 and 2015, Tampa police issued over 10,000 bike tickets
- 79% of them were issued to Blacks
 - In Oakland, CA, 60% of all bicycle stops included Black cyclists
 - In Chicago, **twice** as many bike citations are written in majority Black neighborhoods than in majority White or Latino neighborhoods
 - 321 bike tickets were issued in Austin, a low-income, majority Black community, whereas only 5 were issued in Lincoln Park, a wealthy, majority White community.





**JUSTICE
FOR OSCAR GRANT**

WE ARE
ALL
OSCAR

JUSTICE
FOR OSCAR
GRANT

NO MORE
STOLEN
LIVES

STOP
POLICE
GAGS

ARRESTED MOBILITY: PUBLIC

TRANSIT

- While the numbers of turnstile arrests have decreased significantly, what has not changed is who gets arrested: **89%** of those arrested are Black or Hispanic, virtually the same proportion since 2014.
- The top 10 neighborhoods in New York with the highest numbers of arrests per subway swipe were all predominantly Black or Hispanic.
- Adrian Napier, a Black teenager, was tackled and aimed at by 10 police officers for fare evasion. The fare was \$2.75.
- In 2017, Blacks were **8X** more likely than Whites to be charged for certain transit violations in Portland, Oregon.





Philando Castile



Sandra Bland

ARRESTED MOBILITY:

DRIVING

Black and Hispanic drivers are stopped disproportionately to White drivers

- Police are less likely to pull over Black drivers after dusk when the race of the driver is less obvious to police.
- A state-commissioned study in Minnesota found that Blacks and Latinos were **7X** more likely to be stopped by police in White majority neighborhoods
- In 2016, 47% of arrests by the St. Anthony Police Department in Minnesota were of Black individuals even though the patrolled area is only about 7% Black.





ARRESTED MOBILITY:

RIDESHARING

- Black travelers waited on average 20% longer than White travelers to have their ride accepted on Lyft or UberX
- It also took about 30% longer for Black travelers to be picked up than White travelers when they used UberX.
- On average, female travelers were driven 5% further than males, given the same start and finish location.
- 55% of Blacks who have called for a cab at some point have experienced a refusal by the service to send a cab to their community.





Breonna Taylor



Tamir Rice

**“WHAT ARE THE
ADVERSE SOCIAL,
POLITICAL, ECONOMIC
AND HEALTH
OUTCOMES?”**





ARRESTED MOBILITY:

IMPACTS

- Blacks are 54% less likely to be physically active than Whites regardless of neighborhood or individual income levels (poor vs. non-poor).
- Blacks are 46% less likely to be physically active than Whites regardless of the racial composition of the neighborhood.
- Black men living in predominately White neighborhoods were far less likely to engage in physical activity in the areas surrounding their own homes.
- Black men would attempt to make themselves seem less threatening.





ARRESTED MOBILITY: IMPACTS

- Areas with a larger Black populations tend to have lower rates of upward mobility.
- 1/4 of the gap in intergenerational mobility between Blacks and Whites can be attributed to the counties in which they live.
- Upward economic mobility is a matter of whether neighborhoods have less segregation.
- Rideshare fares tended to be higher for drop-offs in Chicago neighborhoods with high non-White populations.





ARRESTED MOBILITY: IMPACTS

- Blacks more likely to be uninsured than White Americans.
- Blacks pay about **twice** as much of their average household income for health care costs.
- Several states, primarily in the South, have neglected to expand public health insurance programs that tend to help Blacks.
- Residential segregation has led to a dearth of hospitals and health care providers in majority Black and Hispanic areas.





ARRESTED MOBILITY: IMPACTS

- Blacks' average household income is 60% that of White households, and they are paid less than Whites for the same jobs.
- Disproportionately associated with food deserts, made even worse by lack of access to transportation options.
- Segregation discernibly affects educational attainment for Blacks much more than for Whites.
- Segregation also affects unemployment probability for Blacks much more than for Whites.





ARRESTED MOBILITY: IMPACTS

- Blacks consistently have less access to important resources and opportunities like healthcare, supermarkets, education, and jobs.
- Less access to reliable transportation.
- Transportation disadvantage also makes Black people vulnerable to disenfranchisement efforts like a lower density of polling places, which then exacerbates the lack of representation in the government



**“WHAT ARE SOME
STRATEGIES TO
ADDRESS THESE
ISSUES?”**





ARRESTED MOBILITY: STRATEGIES AND SOLUTIONS

- Reparation-style infrastructure package for Black communities:
 - Bicycle Infrastructure
 - Pedestrian Infrastructure
 - Public Transit
 - Public Art
- Enhanced police accountability
- Elimination of the “Scary Black Male” narrative
- Data for Black lives and experiences
- Penalization of race-based 911 calls
- Elimination of racialized zoning
- More courage from White allies
- Mental health services



No we are not all in the same boat.

We are in the same storm.

There is a huge difference.

We can't go jogging (#AhmaudArbery).

**We can't ask for help after being in a car crash
(#JonathanFerrell and #RenishaMcBride).**

We can't walk from the corner store (#MikeBrown).

We can't walk home with Skittles (#TrayvonMartin).

We can't get a normal traffic ticket (#SandraBland).

We can't break down on a public road with car problems

ARRESTED MOBILITY



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THANK YOU

CONTACT INFO

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**Value
History**

BREAK 5 MINUTES

