

School to prison pipeline essay

[Economics](#), [Budget](#)



According to Deborah N. Archer, professor of law at New York Law school, “African American students represented only 17.9% of public school enrollment nationwide, (yet) they accounted for 30% of school suspensions in 2000” (Archer). The school-to-prison pipeline is a caste-like complication to low budgeted; Eng ; n impoverished school districts, police presence in schools, and tough behavioral policies (like the zero tolerance policy) ; n the American public school system In which school administrations nationwide attempt to combat the occurrence of crime and violence at school. However, In their attempts. They have been shown to criminality minority students through racial profiling and unjust punishment, leading them down a “pipeline” to diminished opportunities for education, further criminal behavior.

And possible incarceration. Even before the widespread tide of interest in behavior discipline by Americas education system in the sass. The zero tolerance policy was formed with the intent f “ sending a message that certain behaviors will not be tolerated. By punishing all offenses severely.

“ No matter how minor,” according to Indiana University Professor of Educational Psychology Russell J. Skibob (Skibob). The zero tolerance policy first gained recognition in 1986 as the title of a drug impoundments program in San Diego led by LIST. Attorney Peter Nuke, In 1988, zero tolerance was established as a national model and its power brought any suspect passing through Customs with the slightest trace Of drugs to federal court (Skibob). After its emergence, the concept Of zero tolerance” was transferred to many Other unsolved issues Of America’s society at the time, school violence being one. In 1989, public school districts in California, Kentucky, and New

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York authorized expulsion in the event of drug possession, gang activity, and fighting.

Later, in 1994, the policies spread across American school districts and the Clinton Administration even signed the Gun Free schools Act of 1994, a form of this policy that raises controversy due to its manipulation and lengthening of the definition to prohibit ; any instrument that may be used as a weapon,” (Saba. According to a report by Youth United for Change and the Advancement project, Robert, an 11 year old African American boy was “arrested, suspended, and transferred to a disciplinary school” for accidentally forgetting to take out his Boy Scout pocket knife from a pair of dirty pants that he quickly threw on for school (Rethinking Schools). From the moment Roberts pocket knife fell out of his pants while running in gym class.