

# **NATIONAL JUSTICE DATABASE CITY REPORT**

**Sacramento Police Department, 2014-2019**

**(March 2021)**

**Center for Policing Equity**



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## **ABOUT THIS REPORT**

The Center for Policing Equity (CPE) partnered with the Sacramento Department to examine policing practices and behavior as a part of the National Justice Database (NJD) project. CPE examined the incidences of vehicle stops, pedestrian stops, and use of force in order to:

- Identify any racial disparities in police interactions with people
- Determine if disparities were caused by inequitable practices or other factors
- Identify any attitudinal dispositions by officers or within the department that may be risk factors for inequitable practices

CPE analyzed data provided by Sacramento PD to generate this report.

## **WHAT DOES IT MEAN IF THIS ANALYSIS FINDS EVIDENCE OF RACIAL DISPARITIES?**

Disparities in rates of police contact and the outcomes of this contact mean that racial groups in a community have different experiences of policing. When certain groups experience more frequent police contact, they are also exposed to an increased likelihood of further involvement in the justice system.

Racial disparities are important to measure because they shed light on specific sources of frustration and the risk of harmful outcomes in communities—an essential step in identifying effective reforms. But disparities do not necessarily indicate that police officers have engaged in biased or discriminatory behavior toward different racial groups. The NJD framework described below examines how factors outside of a department's direct control (such as poverty and crime rates in a neighborhood) may contribute to observed disparities.

By accounting for external factors, it is possible to infer which portions of a disparity are likely related to factors within a department's control, like officer behavior, as well as departmental policies and practices.

## WHAT FACTORS MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO OBSERVED RACIAL DISPARITIES?

The NJD analytic framework—a structure for collecting and interpreting the data used in these analyses—aims to distinguish among five broad types of explanations for racial disparities in policing:

1. **Individual characteristics or behaviors:** Attributes or behaviors of individual community members may lead to a greater risk of interaction with law enforcement. Such behaviors and attributes may include mental health challenges, homelessness, or participation in criminal activity.
2. **Community characteristics:** Neighborhood conditions, such as poverty or high crime rates, may result in higher rates of interaction with law enforcement.
3. **Individual officer characteristics or behaviors:** Some officers may view members of certain communities with a higher level of suspicion, resulting in a disproportionate rate of stops or more punitive outcome of the stop for these people.
4. **Departmental culture, law, or policy:** Institutional policies, practices, or norms may increase law enforcement contact with some members of the population more than others. For example, officers may be deployed to patrol some communities more intensively than others. Moreover, police departments may be constrained by federal, state, or local laws that may contribute to disparate interactions with people and communities.
5. **Relationships between communities and police:** Mistrust of law enforcement can reduce community members' willingness to cooperate with police. Similarly, a sense that communities do not trust or respect police may cause officers to feel unsafe or defensive in encounters with members of those communities.

## PATHWAY FROM DATA TO ACTION: GUIDE TO CPE POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Behavioral science research is clear: situations predict inequitable behavior more strongly than attitudes and intentions. Situations must, therefore, be treated as potential risks. In policing, risk factors can lead to inequitable policing, damage public trust, undermine officer safety, and increase the risk of high-profile critical incidents and crises. CPE advocates a three-part approach to addressing disparities in stops, use of force, and other policing outcomes.

- **Measure and monitor.** Departments must measure and monitor the outcomes that matter to the communities they serve. Data analysis enables departments to understand current problems and measure future progress. Departments that participate in the NJD are taking a crucial step toward this goal.
- **Investigate to learn more.** When a disparity has been identified, departments should investigate to learn as much as possible about the situations in which the disparity is most severe or most often occurs.
- **Identify risk factors and develop targeted interventions.** Departments should then examine the situations to investigate and identify risk factors that may contribute to that disparity. After identifying potential risk factors, departments should partner with the community to develop and implement targeted interventions to address the risk factors within their control.

## CLARIFYING EXPECTATIONS OF OFFICER BEHAVIOR THROUGH WRITTEN POLICY

- **Strengthening racial profiling policies**
- **Strengthening use of force policies**
  - Officers required to intervene and report any use of excessive force
  - Deadly force is a last resort
  - Prohibit the use of chokeholds and neck holds
  - Mandate the use of de-escalation tactics
- **Support policies through organizational culture**
  - Require supervisor review
  - Strengthen accountability systems
- **Identify additional risk factors and opportunities for reform**

The Center for Policing Equity (CPE) is the nation's leading nonprofit organization dedicated to promoting and achieving policing equity. CPE addresses some of the nation's biggest social challenges through data and accountability. CPE works with police departments, communities, and political stakeholders to look for ways to strengthen relationships between law enforcement and the communities they serve. CPE has worked with Google, the TED Conference, SXSW, The Atlantic, and more. CPE created the National Justice Database, the nation's first database tracking national statistics on police behavior, including stops and use of force, built on data collected and voluntarily contributed by police departments across the country. the nation's leading



## National Justice Database City Report, Sacramento Police Department, 2014-2019

This Digital Report is an exploratory tool that aims to help law enforcement agencies make data-driven reforms that advance more equitable policing. The Digital Report displays findings from the Center for Policing Equity's National Justice Database (NJD). The NJD provides law enforcement agencies with a diagnosis of

disparities in their practices, so that they can chart a path forward toward more equitable policing. For more information about the NJD, including how to share these findings and what reform actions can be taken in response, visit:

[the NJD companion site.](#)

### RIPA data

In 2015, California enacted the Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA), which mandates how policing data are collected. Please see the Data Notes tab for a discussion of what this means and how CPE analyzed these data.

## Summary of Findings

This Digital Report launches departments on a path toward more equitable policing by providing critical information about three police practices: non-traffic stops, traffic stops, and use of force. Specifically, it shows which racial groups in a department's jurisdiction experience more frequent or burdensome police contact, and which factors may contribute to racial disparities.

While CPE encourages departments and other stakeholders to spend time absorbing the information in this Digital Report and the companion website, some key findings from the report are displayed to the right. These findings are described and explained in detail in the tabbed sections that follow this summary (CPE recommends navigating through these tabs from left to right). Additionally, a full list of research questions this report aims to answer is at the bottom of this page.

### Non-Traffic Stops

- Black people experienced non-traffic stops 5.7 times as often as White people per year on average, taking into account the population size of each group.
- Latinx people experienced non-traffic stops 1.3 times as often as White people per year on average, taking into account the population size of each group.
- Once stopped, Black people were 59.7% more likely to be searched than White people, though those searches produced contraband less frequently than in searches of White people.
- Once stopped, Latinx people were 21.5% more likely to be searched than White people, though those searches produced contraband less frequently than in searches of White people.

After accounting for crime rates, poverty rates, and neighborhood demographics, Black people experienced non-traffic stops 6.3 times as often per resident as were White people.

### Traffic Stops

- Black people, who make up 13.1% of the population of Sacramento, made up 38% of all people who experienced traffic stops in the report period.
- Latinx people, who make up 28.3% of the population of Sacramento, made up 23% of all people who experienced traffic stops in the report period.
- White people, who make up 33.1% of the population of Sacramento, made up 29% of all people who experienced traffic stops in the report period.

- Once stopped, Black people were searched 2.7 times as often as White people.
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Use of Force

The total number of use of force incidents per year decreased 27.4% between 2014 and 2019.

- Black people were subjected to force 4.5 times as often as White people per year on average, taking into account the population size of each group.
- Latinx people were subjected to force at approximately the same rate as White people per year on average, taking into account the population size of each group.

After accounting for crime rates, poverty rates, and neighborhood demographics, Black people were subjected to force 4.1 times as often per resident as were White people.

[For department context click here](#)

**Non-Traffic Stops >>**

- Are there racial disparities in who experiences non-traffic stops?
- What factors might explain racial disparities in the frequency of non-traffic stops?
- Which types of non-traffic stops reveal the greatest racial disparities?
- Are there racial disparities in the outcomes of non-traffic stops?

**Traffic Stops >>**

- Are there racial disparities in who experiences traffic stops?
- Which types of traffic stops reveal the greatest disparities?
- Are there racial disparities in the outcomes of traffic stops?

**Use of Force >>**

- Are there racial disparities in use of force incidents?
- What factors might explain racial disparities in the frequency of use of force incidents?
- Which types of use of force incidents reveal the greatest disparities?
- Are there disparities in the reasons for stops that result in use of force?

**Sacramento PD  
December 2020**



SUMMARY

CONTEXT

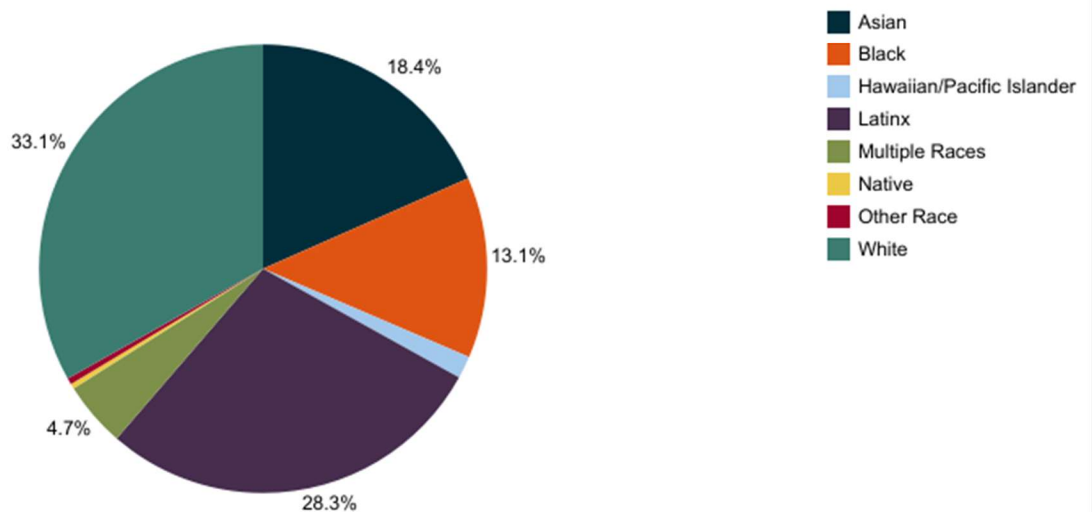
NON-TRAFFIC STOPS

TRAFFIC STOPS

USE OF FORCE

DATA NOTES

**City Demographics for Sacramento**



City demographics were taken from the American Community Survey 2017 five-year estimates.

### Defining Race

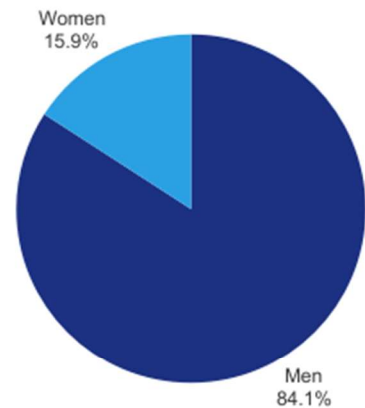
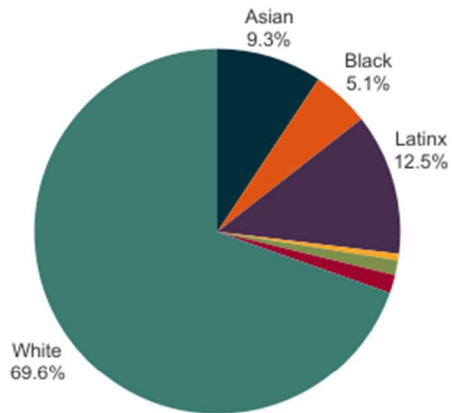
CPE uses "racial group" to refer to groups described in departmental records by racial category (e.g., Black, Asian). When CPE compares departmental records of incidents to city demographic data, these racial groups are mapped onto census data for the following groups: Hispanic (referred to in this report as "Latinx"), non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Native American, and non-Hispanic White. The "other race" category, if used, combines the categories of racial groups making up less than 2% of incidents. CPE's use of "racial" as a shorthand for these groups does not represent a claim that any person belongs to a monolithic "race," or indeed that the category of "race" has any objective meaning independent of its social context.

## Departmental Context

### Department Demographics of Sworn Officers

The findings in this Digital Report should be interpreted alongside context about the department's work toward racial equity. This context assessment serves as a space for departments to provide useful background on the demographics of sworn officers, as well as existing initiatives related to equitable policing practices and police-community relations.

The content on the rest of this page was input directly by the department through a survey.



Total Authorized/Funded Officers: 744

Total Current Sworn Officers: 687

**In the last 1-5 years the department reported that it has updated policies and implemented initiatives in the following areas:**

- Policies on stops (including vehicle and/or pedestrian stops)
- Use of force policies
- Racial profiling policies
- Data collection policies
- Data quality assurance policies
- Training programs
- Programs to elicit community input on department policies/practices
- Programs to reduce use of force or promote equity or community trust
- Other

**In the following section, SPD describes the agency's key initiatives related to equity:**

In March of 2018, following the fatal shooting of Stephon Clark by officers of the Sacramento Police Department, Chief Daniel Hahn requested that the California Department of Justice (DOJ) conduct a comprehensive review of SPD's policies, procedures and training related to the use of force. SPD invited the DOJ to identify areas for improvement and to fashion recommendations so that SPD could improve its processes and its service to the community, with the goal of safer outcomes for both citizens and officers.

In January of 2019, DOJ released its Phase I report with findings and 66 specific recommendations in six key areas to include use of force policy, use of force reporting and investigation, training, officer involved shooting review, personnel complaint procedures, and community engagement and transparency. SPD formed a policy review committee with subject matter experts, management, and members of the community and revised many of its use of force policies to include emphasizing de-escalation as a core principle, requiring specific warnings prior to the use of deadly force, the consideration of all available options when feasible prior to the use of deadly force, mandates on a duty to intervene, limiting shooting at moving vehicles except in narrowly tailored circumstances, and instituting comprehensive reporting with defined levels of force. In addition, various other policies have been revised to include the body worn camera (BWC) policy, the foot pursuit policy, and the Conducted Energy Device (CED) policy to incorporate various changes to promote safer outcomes and to emphasize de-escalation, tactical re-positioning, and community care-taking.

SPD's use of force policy statement was also revised in September of 2020 to further emphasize that the role of SPD officers in law

SPD's use of force policy statement was also revised in September of 2020 to further emphasize that the role of SPD officers in law enforcement is to safeguard life, dignity, and liberty of all persons, without prejudice to anyone and that peace officers shall carry out their duties, including use of force, in a manner that is fair and unbiased. To reinforce this concept, SPD officers are now referred to in policy as 'peace officers' as opposed to 'police officers.'

As for training, in response to recent legislative mandates in California, as well as SPD's continuing efforts at increasing professionalism, emphasizing community caretaking, and promoting bias free policing, officers receive de-escalation training, procedural justice, implicit bias, and racial equity classes not only at the basic academy level, but also during in service and continuing education classes. Mandatory in-service courses attended by officers since 2016 include topics on procedural justice, fair and impartial policing, tactical communication, crisis intervention training (CIT), gender awareness, racial profiling and implicit bias, and transformational policing.

To increase engagement, partnerships, and to build trust with the community, SPD has staffed an entire unit dedicated to outreach. Some of the things which SPD has done to foster understanding and positive cooperation with the community is to create and promote innovative programs such as Walk in my Shoes, Adopt a Class, Shop with a Cop, Bigs with Badges, Healing Circles and many other programs entailing interaction with various communities and the youth that SPD serves.

### ***Finally, SPD summarizes the department's community outreach efforts.***

In order to increase accountability to the community, a transparency webpage was created on the SPD website. This page is regularly updated and includes SPD policy and procedures, various statistics, training summaries, use of force information, body worn camera audit information, and the full text and status of the California DOJ's review and recommendations to SPD. This information is available to all members of the community to provide factual and transparent information about the Sacramento Police Department in a timely manner.

In addition, the SPD Public Information Office (PIO), as well as the Department's Community Engagement and Outreach Division routinely send out information and reach out to the community with updates regarding SPD efforts at building trust and transparency via social media, press releases, community academies, in person engagements, and video releases. Officers also routinely participate in various community events such as youth athletic programs, shopping for underprivileged families, and mentoring of at-risk youth to help spread SPD's message of positive engagement. SPD also hosts a VIP academy experience which gives local community leaders, citizens and youth from the community an opportunity to experience police training and the roles and duties of a police officer through various simulations and scenarios. SPD has also participated in several sessions of the Student Voices initiative, pairing young people with influential members of local government including police chiefs, the sheriff, the DA and the mayor, where youth are able to provide perspective on their world and recommendations on how to create a greater Sacramento.

## **Sacramento PD**

**December 2020**



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## **Non-Traffic Stops, 2019**

### ***Key Findings***

- Black people experienced non-traffic stops 5.7 times as often as White people per year on average, taking into account the population size of each group.
- Latinx people experienced non-traffic stops 1.3 times as often as White people per year on average, taking into account the population size of each group.

After accounting for crime rates, poverty rates, and neighborhood demographics, Black people experienced non-traffic stops 6.3 times as often per resident as were White people.

- Once stopped, Black people were 59.7% more likely to be searched than White people, though those searches produced contraband less frequently than in searches of White people.
- Once stopped, Latinx people were 21.5% more likely to be searched than White people, though those searches produced contraband less

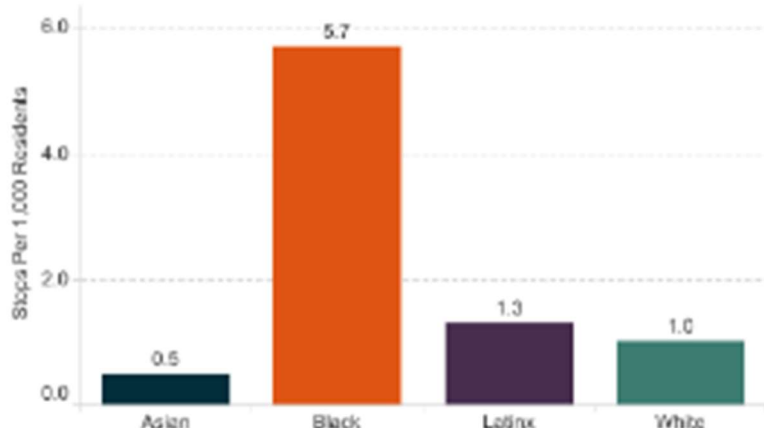


- Once stopped, Latinx people were 21.5% more likely to be searched than White people, though those searches produced contraband less frequently than in searches of White people.

## Disparities in Non-Traffic Stops

- Black people experienced non-traffic stops 5.7 times as often as White people per year on average, taking into account the population size of each group.
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### Non-Traffic Stops Per 1,000 Residents by Race



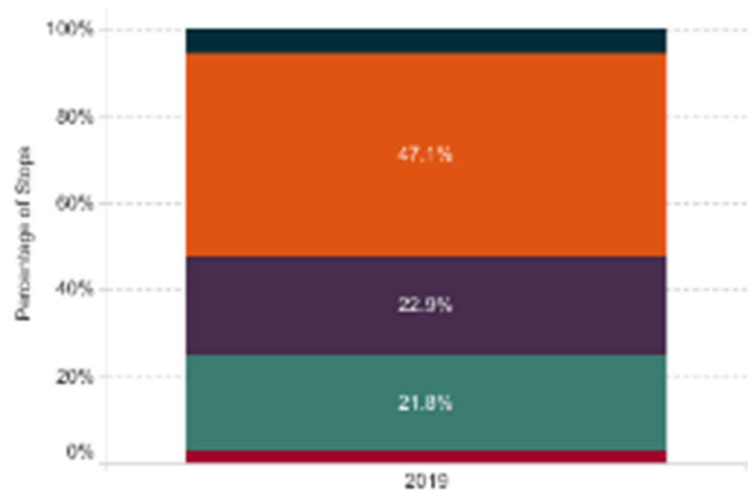
WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

- Black people, who make up 13.1% of the population of Sacramento, made up 47.1% of all people who experienced non-traffic stops in the report period.
- Latinx people, who make up 28.3% of the population of Sacramento, made up 22.9% of all people who experienced non-traffic stops in the report period.
- White people, who make up 33.1% of the population of Sacramento, made up 21.8% of all people who experienced non-traffic stops in the report period.

[The city demographics can be found here for comparison](#)

### Total Non-Traffic Stops by Race



Asian Latinx Other Race  
Black White

WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

Percentage change in yearly average non-traffic stops could not be calculated because 2019 was the only full calendar year for which non-traffic stops data was received.

### Non-Traffic Stops Over Time



## Testing Common Explanations for the Frequency of Non-Traffic Stops

After accounting for crime and poverty

**Black individuals** were stopped **6.3x** as often

**Asian individuals** were stopped **0.5x** as often  
as **White individuals**

Individual Race Only  
Racial Disparity Accounting for Neighborhood Crimes and Poverty Rates

Intercept	0.00* (0.00, 0.00)	0.00* (0.00, 0.00)
Subject Race: Black	6.45* (4.67, 8.99)	6.33* (4.65, 8.82)
Subject Race: Latinx	1.08 (0.77, 1.53)	1.09 (0.78, 1.53)
Subject Race: Asian	0.52* (0.33, 0.82)	0.53* (0.34, 0.83)
Tract Percent Black		0.74* (0.60, 0.90)
Tract Percent Poverty		1.84* (1.49, 2.31)
Tract Crime Count		1.69* (1.41, 2.05)

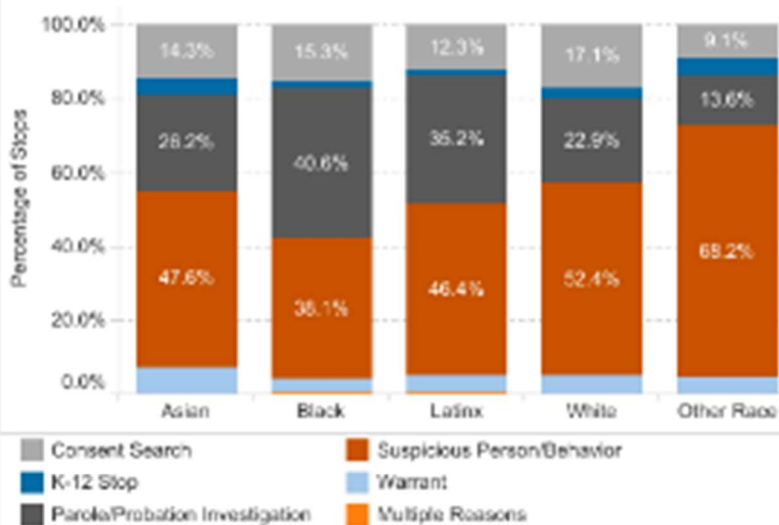
WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

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After accounting for crime rates, poverty rates, and neighborhood demographics, Black people experienced non-traffic stops 6.3 times as often per resident as were White people.

- Contacts based on Parole/Probation Investigation appear to be associated with non-traffic stops of Latinx people more than White people, and account for 35.2% of non-traffic stops of Latinx people.
- Contacts based on Parole/Probation Investigation appear to be associated with non-traffic stops of Black people more than White people, and account for 40.6% of non-traffic stops of Black people.
- Contacts based on Warrant and Parole/Probation Investigation appear to be associated with non-traffic stops of Asian people more than White people, and account for 7.1% and 26.2% of non-traffic stops of Asian people, respectively.

## Non-Traffic Stop Reasons by Race

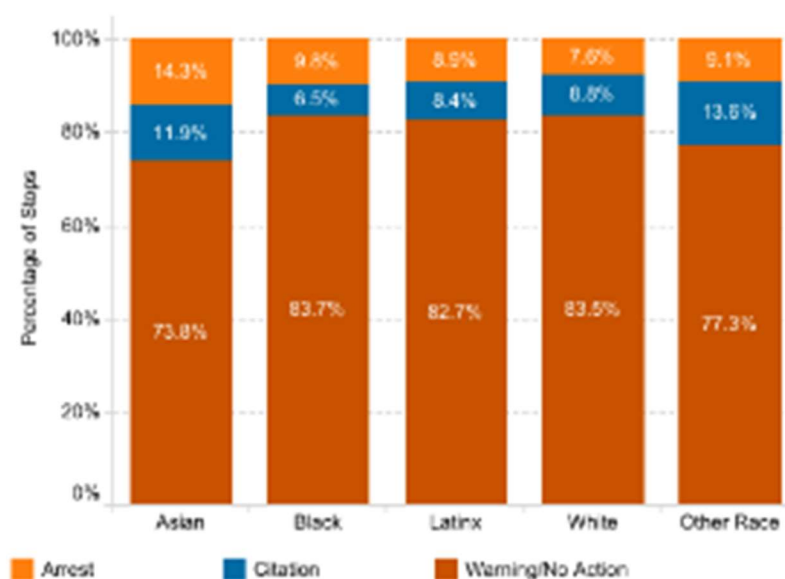


WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

- Asian people who experienced non-traffic stops were more likely to be arrested than stopped White people, and were less likely to be released with no arrest or citation than stopped White people.
- Black people who experienced non-traffic stops were more likely to be arrested than stopped White people, and were released with no arrest or citation at approximately the same rate as stopped White people.
- Latinx people who experienced non-traffic stops were more likely to be arrested than stopped White people, and were released with no arrest or citation at approximately the same rate as stopped White people.

## Non-Traffic Stop Outcomes by Race



## Non-Traffic Stop, Search, and Yield Rates by Race and Gender

Race	Gender	Stops Count	Stops Percent	Search Count	Percent Searched	Contraband Found Count	Contraband Found Percent	Drugs Found Count	Drugs Found Percent	Weapons Found Count	Weapons Found Percent
Asian	All	42.0	5.4%	14.0	33.3%	5.0	35.7%	4.0	28.6%	0.0	0.0%
	Man or Boy	38.0	4.9%	14.0	36.8%	5.0	35.7%	4.0	28.6%	0.0	0.0%
	Woman or Girl	4.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Black	All	387.0	47.1%	224.0	61.0%	46.0	20.5%	21.0	9.4%	0.0	0.0%
	Man or Boy	297.0	38.1%	200.0	67.3%	42.0	21.0%	19.0	9.5%	0.0	0.0%
	Woman or Girl	70.0	9.0%	24.0	34.3%	4.0	16.7%	2.0	8.3%	0.0	0.0%
Latinx	All	179.0	22.9%	83.0	46.4%	16.0	19.3%	6.0	7.2%	7.0	8.4%
	Man or Boy	140.0	17.8%	72.0	51.4%	14.0	19.4%	4.0	5.6%	7.0	9.7%
	Woman or Girl	39.0	5.0%	11.0	28.2%	2.0	16.2%	2.0	18.2%	0.0	0.0%
White	All	170.0	21.8%	65.0	38.2%	23.0	35.4%	8.0	12.3%	3.0	4.6%
	Man or Boy	103.0	13.2%	47.0	45.6%	18.0	36.3%	7.0	14.9%	2.0	4.3%
	Woman or Girl	67.0	8.6%	18.0	26.9%	5.0	27.8%	1.0	5.6%	1.0	5.6%
Other Race	All	22.0	2.8%	7.0	31.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
	Man or Boy	19.0	2.4%	6.0	31.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
	Woman or Girl	3.0	0.4%	1.0	33.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

- Once stopped, Black people were 59.7% more likely to be searched than White people, though those searches produced contraband less frequently than in searches of White people.
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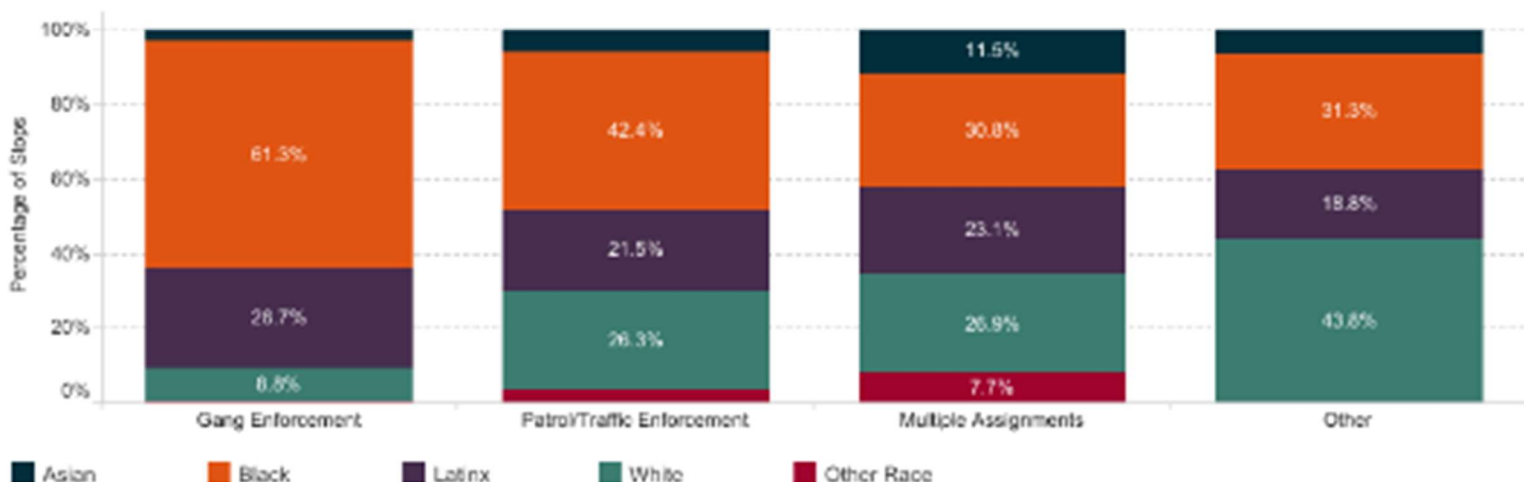
Note: Data collected under RIPA do not distinguish between contraband that is found as a result of a search, and contraband that is found in plain view. This analysis therefore includes contraband that was found either way: in plain view, or as a result of a search of the person or property.

## Racial Composition of Non-Traffic Stops by Work Unit



Note: Data collected under RIPA do not distinguish between contraband that is found as a result of a search, and contraband that is found in plain view. This analysis therefore includes contraband that was found either way: in plain view, or as a result of a search of the person or property.

### Racial Composition of Non-Traffic Stops by Work Unit



Black people appear to be overrepresented among non-traffic stops made by all work units.

WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

This analysis requires at least 30 officers with at least 30 non-traffic stops each. Sacramento did not have 30 officers with 30 or more non-traffic stops in the report period, and so this analysis could not be completed.

### Composition of Officer Stops Relative to Each Officer's Patrol Area

insufficient data

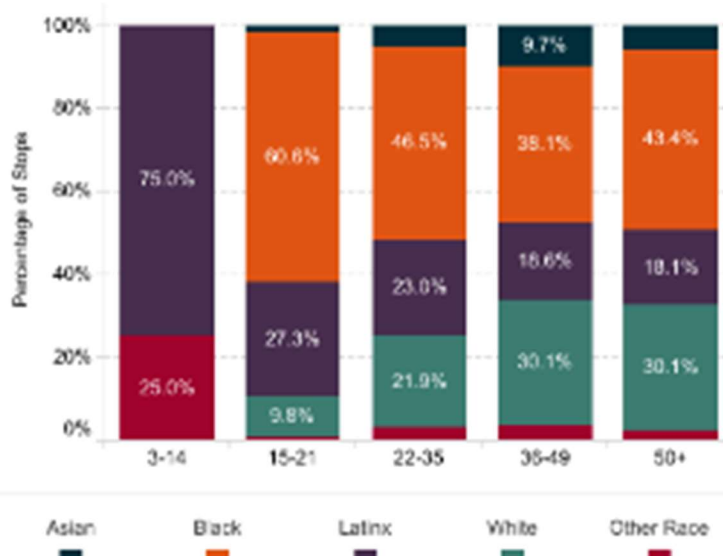


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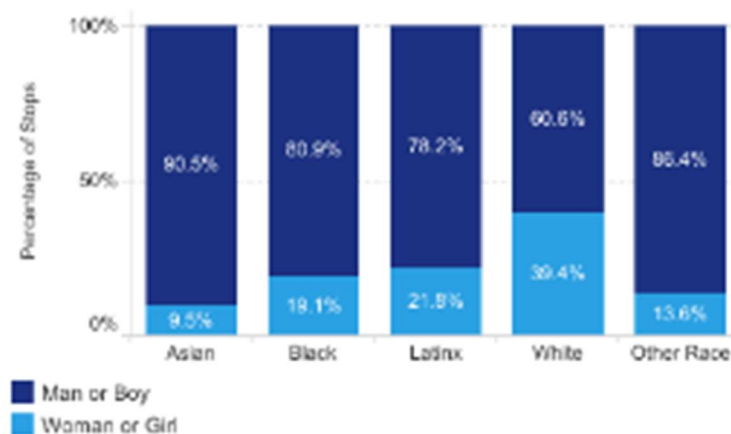
- While Black people of most age groups were overrepresented in non-traffic stops, the racial disparity was greatest among children and young people aged 15-21 and people aged 22-35.  
 - Latinx children under age 15 were overrepresented in non-traffic stops.

### Non-Traffic Stops by Race and Age



The majority of non-traffic stops involved men or boys across racial groups. The percentage of people who experienced non-traffic stops and were women or girls was highest for Latinx and Black people.

Non-Traffic Stops by Race and Gender



WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

## Sacramento PD

December 2020



SUMMARY

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## Traffic Stops, 2019

### Key Findings

- Black people, who make up 13.1% of the population of Sacramento, made up 38% of all people who experienced traffic stops in the report period.
- Latinx people, who make up 28.3% of the population of Sacramento, made up 23% of all people who experienced traffic stops in the report period.
- White people, who make up 33.1% of the population of Sacramento, made up 29% of all people who experienced traffic stops in the report period.
- Once stopped, Black people were searched 2.7 times as often as White people.
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## Disparities in Traffic Stops

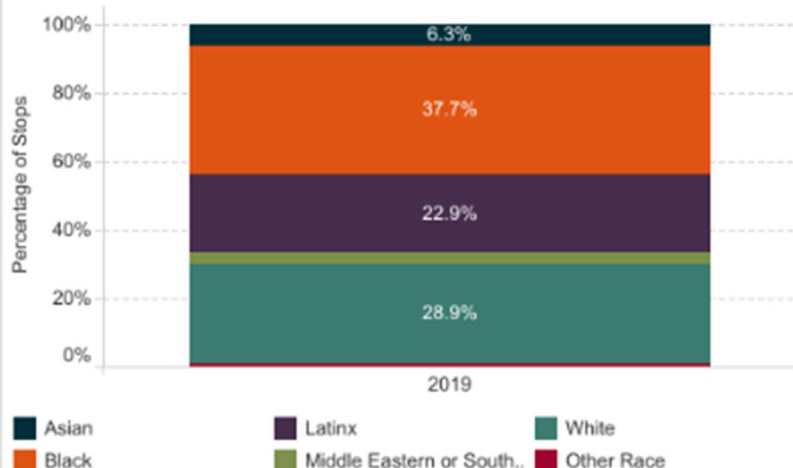
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The city demographics can be found [here](#) for comparison

Percentage change in yearly average traffic stops could not be calculated because 2019 was the only full calendar year for which traffic stops data was received.

The department did not provide the data necessary in time to produce this analysis, or there was necessary information missing from enough stops that CPE determined that any results derived from the data for this analysis would be unreliable.

### Total Traffic Stops by Race



WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

### Traffic Stops Over Time



WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

### Traffic Stop Reasons by Race

insufficient data



WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

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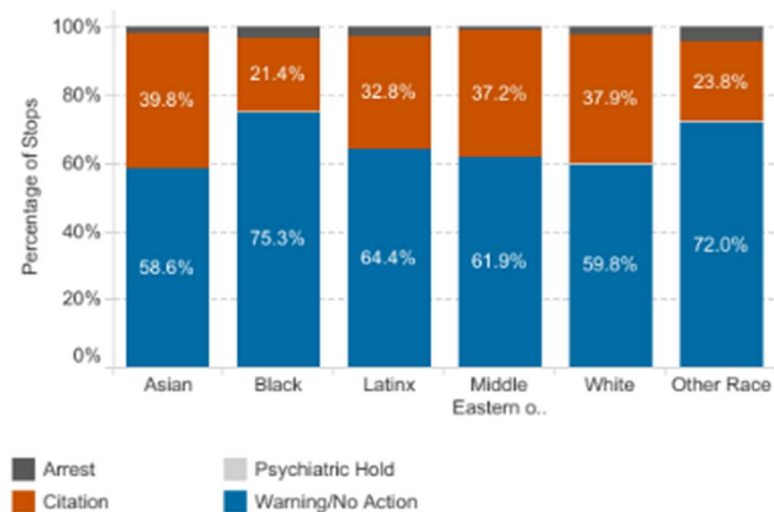


WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

- Black people who experienced traffic stops were more likely to be arrested than stopped White people; were less likely to be put on a psychiatric hold than White people; and were more likely to be released with no arrest or citation than stopped White people.
- Latinx people who experienced traffic stops were more likely to be arrested than stopped White people, and were released with no arrest or citation at approximately the same rate as stopped White people.

### Traffic Stop Outcomes by Race



WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

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### Traffic Stop, Search, and Yield Rates by Race and Gender

Race	Gender	Stops	Stops: Percent Of All Stops	Search Count	Percent Searched	Contraband Found Count	Contraband Found Percent	Drugs Found Count	Drugs Found Percent	Weapons Found Count	Weapons Found Percent
Asian	All	2,283	640.0%	133	5.8%	34	25.6%	16	12.0%	5	3.8%
	Man or Boy	1,517	430.0%	126	8.3%	31	24.6%	15	11.9%	5	4.0%
	Woman or Girl	766	210.0%	7	0.9%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%
Black	All	13,235	3710.0%	2,483	18.8%	609	24.5%	327	13.2%	77	3.1%
	Man or Boy	9,777	2740.0%	2,334	23.9%	577	24.7%	318	13.6%	75	3.2%
	Woman or Girl	3,458	970.0%	149	4.3%	32	21.5%	9	6.0%	2	1.3%
Latinx	All	8,232	2310.0%	1,060	12.9%	269	25.4%	127	12.0%	33	3.1%
	Man or Boy	6,069	1700.0%	992	16.3%	248	25.0%	121	12.2%	29	2.9%
	Woman or Girl	2,162	610.0%	68	3.1%	21	30.9%	6	8.8%	4	5.9%
Middle Eastern or South Asian	All	1,183	330.0%	52	4.4%	14	26.9%	3	5.8%	5	9.6%
	Man or Boy	897	250.0%	49	5.5%	14	28.6%	3	6.1%	5	10.2%
	Woman or Girl	286	80.0%	3	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White	All	10,385	2910.0%	712	6.9%	208	29.2%	81	11.4%	33	4.6%
	Man or Boy	6,674	1870.0%	610	9.1%	179	29.3%	71	11.6%	30	4.9%
	Woman or Girl	3,711	1040.0%	102	2.7%	29	28.4%	10	9.8%	3	2.9%
Other Race	All	327	90.0%	38	11.6%	8	21.1%	2	5.3%	1	2.6%
	Man or Boy	234	70.0%	34	14.5%	7	20.6%	2	5.9%	1	2.9%
	Woman or Girl	93	30.0%	4	4.3%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

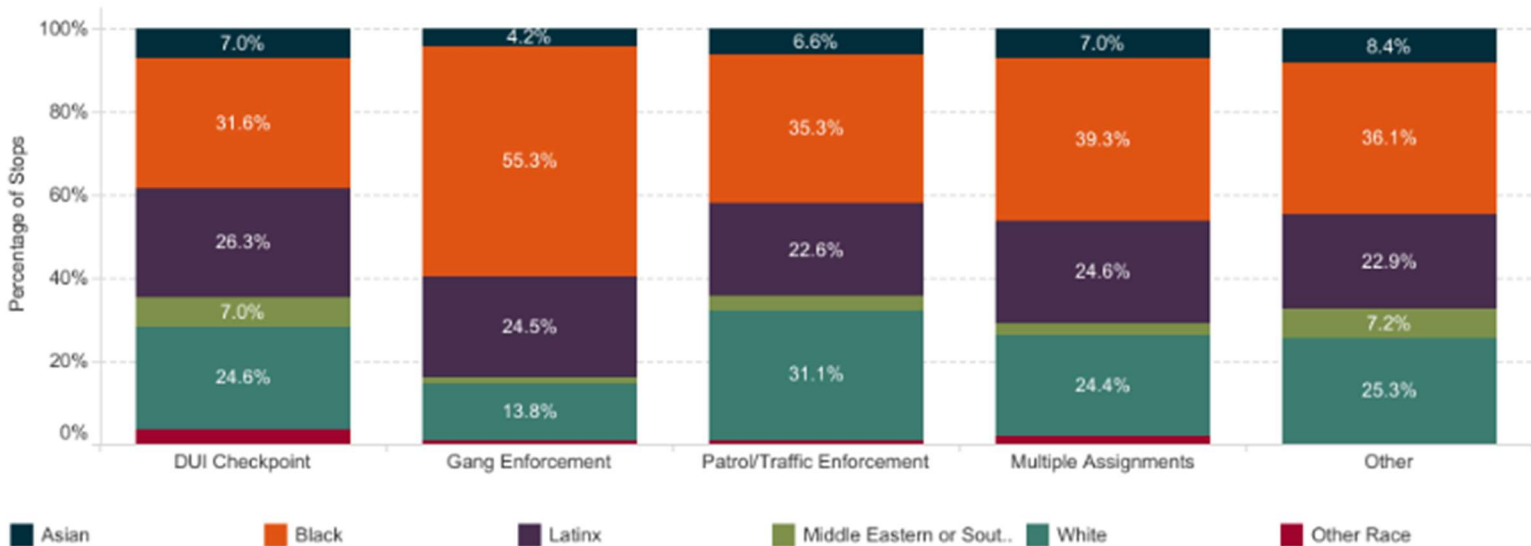
- Once stopped, Black people were searched 2.7 times as often as White people.
- Once stopped, Latinx people were 87% more likely to be searched than White people.

Note: Data collected under RIPA do not distinguish between contraband that is found as a result of a search, and contraband that is found in plain view. This analysis therefore includes contraband that was found either way: in plain view, or as a result of a search of the person or property.

### Racial Composition of Traffic Stops by Work Unit



## Racial Composition of Traffic Stops by Work Unit



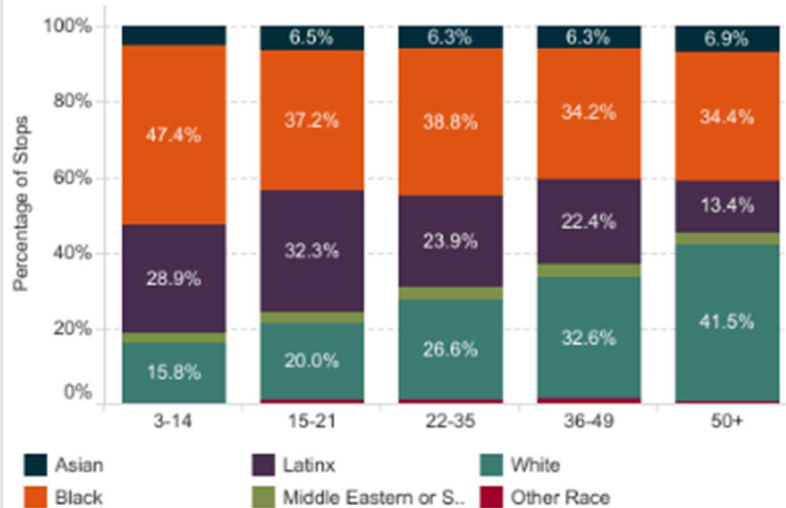
Black people appear to be overrepresented in traffic stops made by all work units.

WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

While Black people of every age group were overrepresented in traffic stops, the racial disparity was greatest among children and young people aged 3-14 and people aged 22-35.

## Traffic Stops by Race and Age



WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

The majority of traffic stops involved men or boys across racial groups. The percentage of people who experienced traffic stops and were women or girls was highest for White

## Traffic Stops by Race and Gender

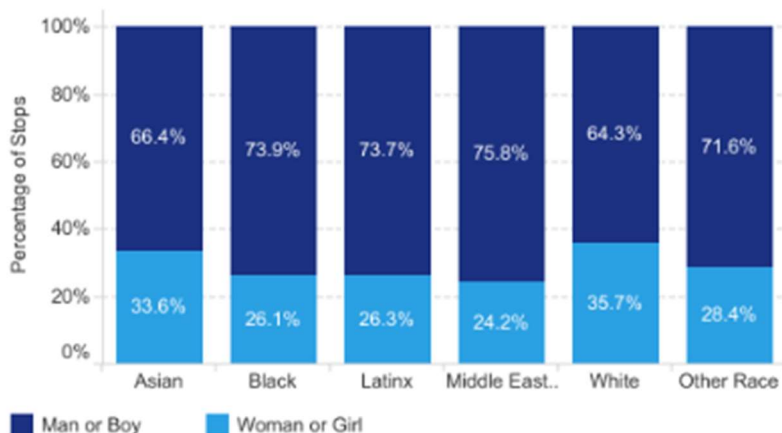


The majority of traffic stops involved men or boys across racial groups. The percentage of people who experienced traffic stops and were women or girls was highest for White and Asian people.

WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

### Traffic Stops by Race and Gender



WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

## Sacramento PD December 2020



SUMMARY    CONTEXT    NON-TRAFFIC STOPS    TRAFFIC STOPS    USE OF FORCE    DATA NOTES

## Use of Force, 2014-2019

### Key Findings

The total number of use of force incidents per year decreased 27.4% between 2014 and 2019.

- Black people were subjected to force 4.5 times as often as White people per year on average, taking into account the population size of each group.
- Latinx people were subjected to force at approximately the same rate as White people per year on average, taking into account the population size of each group.

After accounting for crime rates, poverty rates, and neighborhood demographics, Black people were subjected to force 4.1 times as often per resident as were White people.

The three most common types of force used were Taser Discharge; Canine Bite; and Other (which includes officer entries of Other and Extraordinary Condition).



The three most common types of force used were Taser Discharge; Canine Bite; and Other (which includes officer entries of Other and Extraordinary Condition).

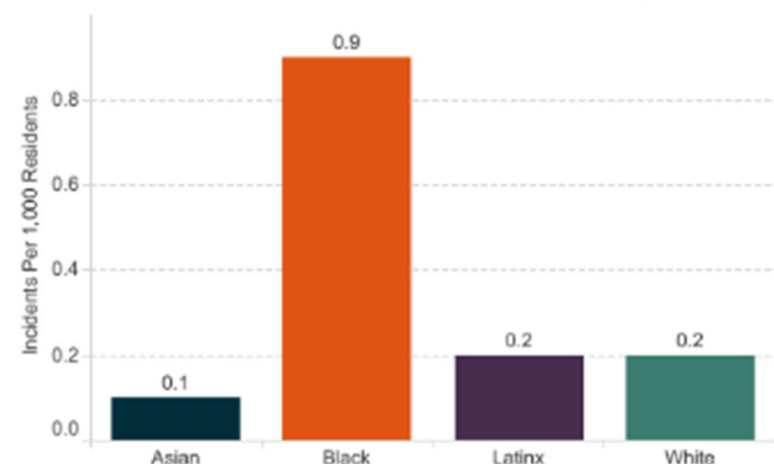
## Disparities in Use of Force

- Black people were subjected to force 4.5 times as often as White people per year on average, taking into account the population size of each group.
- Latinx people were subjected to force at approximately the same rate as White people per year on average, taking into account the population size of each group.

- Black people, who make up 13.1% of the population of Sacramento, made up 42.7% of all people who were subjected to force in the report period.
- Latinx people, who make up 28.3% of the population of Sacramento, made up 19.2% of all people who were subjected to force in the report period.
- White people, who make up 33.1% of the population of Sacramento, made up 30.6% of all people who were subjected to force in the report period.

[The city demographics can be found here for comparison](#)

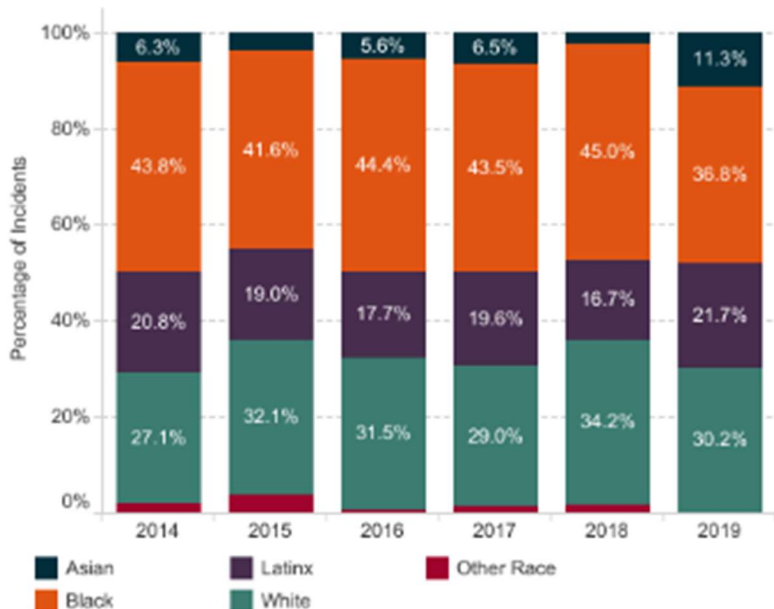
### Use of Force Incidents Per 1,000 Residents By Race



WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

### Total Use of Force Incidents by Race



WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

The total number of use of force incidents per year decreased 27.4% between 2014 and 2019.

The use of force analysis includes data from Q1 2014 to Q4 2019. CPE restricted our analysis of change over time to years with complete data, so partial years, if present, are not included in that calculation.

### Use of Force Incidents Over Time



- ☰ WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?
- ☰ HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

### Testing Common Explanations for the Frequency of Use of Force Incidents

After accounting for crime and poverty

**Black** individuals were subject to force **4.1x** as often

**Asian** individuals were subject to force **0.4x** as often

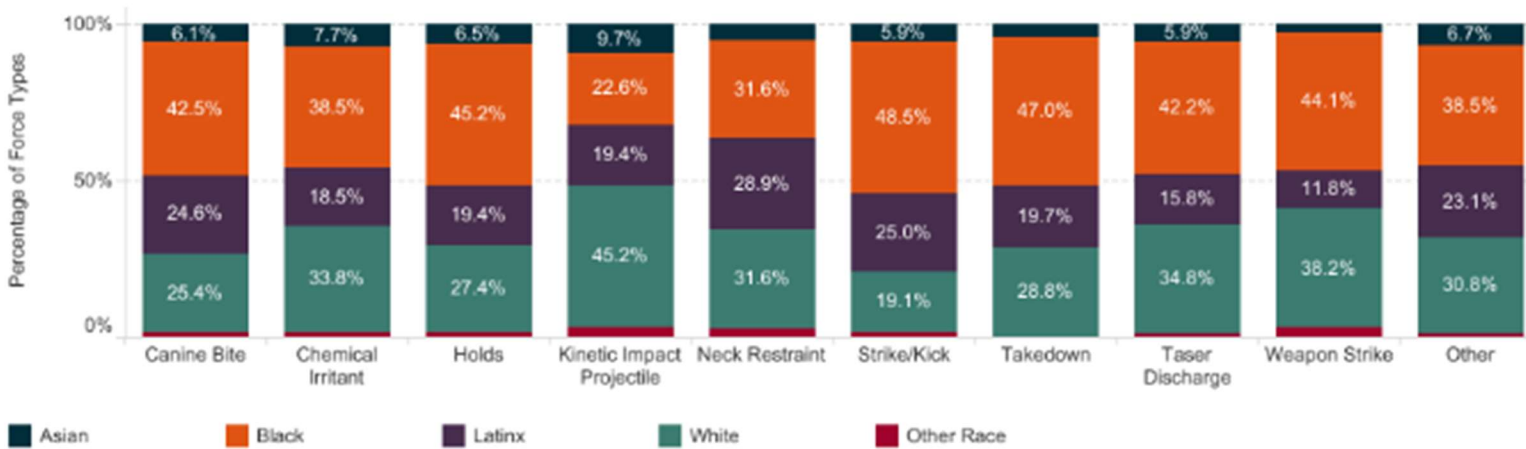
as **White** individuals

	Individual Race Only	Racial Disparity Accounting for Neighborhood Crimes and Poverty Rates
Intercept	<b>0.00*</b> (0.00, 0.00)	<b>0.00*</b> (0.00, 0.00)
Subject Race: Black	<b>4.16*</b> (3.15, 5.52)	<b>4.15*</b> (3.14, 5.47)
Subject Race: Latinx	<b>0.78</b> (0.58, 1.06)	<b>0.77</b> (0.57, 1.05)
Subject Race: Asian	<b>0.39*</b> (0.26, 0.58)	<b>0.40*</b> (0.26, 0.59)
Tract Crime Count		<b>1.67*</b> (1.38, 2.04)
Tract Percent Poverty		<b>1.40*</b> (1.12, 1.72)
Tract Percent Black		<b>0.80*</b> (0.65, 0.98)

- ☰ WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?
- ☰ HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

After accounting for crime rates, poverty rates, and neighborhood demographics, Black people were subjected to force 4.1 times as often per resident as were White people.

## Use of Force Types by Race



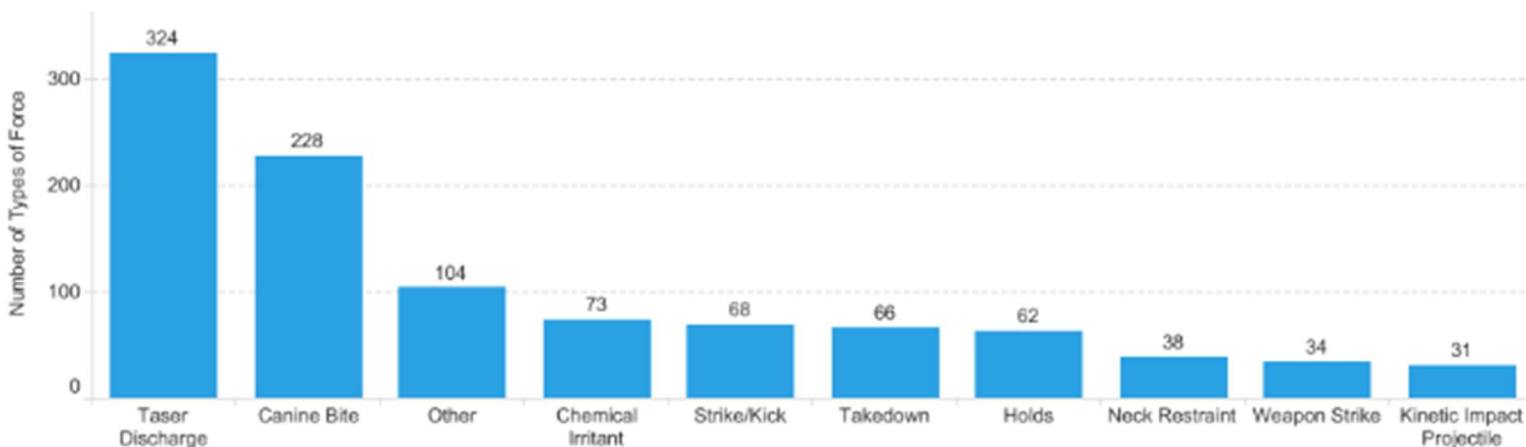
- Canine Bite and Strike/Kick appear to be used against Asian people with a greater degree of disparity compared to other types, and account for 23% and 6.6% of all incidents against Asian people, respectively.
- Canine Bite and Strike/Kick appear to be used against Black people with a greater degree of disparity compared to other types, and account for 22.9% and 7.8% of all incidents against Black people, respectively.
- Canine Bite and Strike/Kick appear to be used against Latinx people with a greater degree of disparity compared to other types, and account for 27.2% and 8.3% of all incidents against Latinx people, respectively.

CPE received no data from SPD about incidents involving the display, pointing, or discharge of firearms and thus cannot assess the number of, or racial disparities in such incidents.

WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

## Type of Force Used



The three most common types of force used were Taser Discharge; Canine Bite; and Other (which includes officer entries of Other and Extraordinary Condition).

WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?



The department did not provide the data necessary in time to produce this analysis, or there was necessary information missing from enough incidents that CPE determined that any results derived from the data for this analysis would be unreliable.

### Use of Force Incident and Reason for Initial Contact by Race

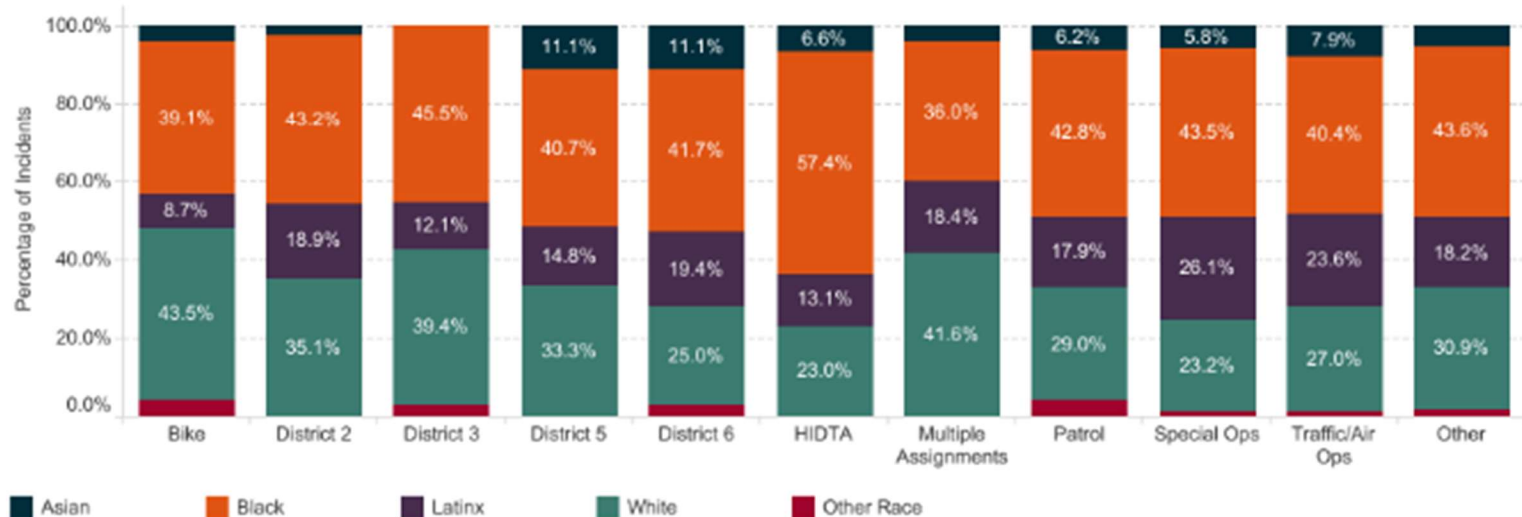
insufficient data



WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

### Racial Composition of Use of Force Incidents by Work Unit



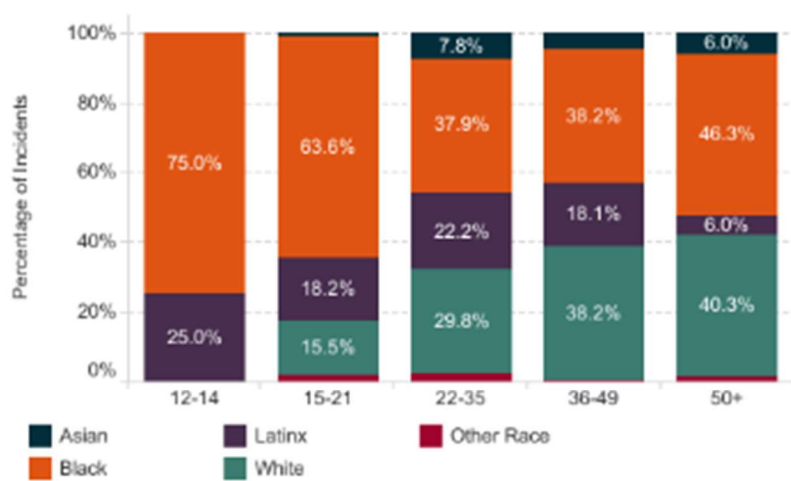
Use of force incidents against Black people appear to be overrepresented among use of force incidents involving all work units.

WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

While Black people of all age groups were overrepresented in use of force incidents, the racial disparity was greatest among children and young people aged 12-14 and 15-21.

Use of Force Incidents by Race and Age Group



WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?  
HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

## Sacramento PD

December 2020



SUMMARY      CONTEXT      NON-TRAFFIC STOPS      TRAFFIC STOPS      USE OF FORCE      DATA NOTES

### Data Notes

Each law enforcement agency collects stop, search, use-of-force, and racial data in its own way. In order to interpret data consistently across departments, CPE sorts the data received from departments into standardized categories. The following table shows the categories used by the department and how they are translated into CPE categories.

For more information about why certain figures were not displayed, a detailed list of data requirements for each NJD analysis is available [here](#).

#### RIPA Data

In this report, CPE analyzed non-traffic stops, traffic stops, and use of force incidents recorded by the department. To accommodate data collection protocols mandated by California's Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA), every stop where the recorded reason for the stop was "Traffic violation" was counted in our analysis as a "Traffic stop." Every stop in which the stop reason was anything else -- Reasonable suspicion, Parole/probation violation, Warrant, Truancy, or Consent search -- was recorded as a "Non-traffic stop."

### Non-Traffic Stops Data

#### Race Categories

Original	CPE Category	Count
Asian	Asian	42
Black/African American	Black	367
Hispanic/Latino(a)	Latinx	179
Middle Eastern or South As..	Other Race	12

### Officer Assignment

Original	CPE Category	Count
Compliance check (e.g. par..	Other	1
Gang enforcement	Gang Enforcement	217
Gang enforcement, Patrol, ..	Multiple Assignments	1
Investigative/detective	Other	10
K-12 public school, includin..	Other	1
Narcotics/vice	Other	2
Other ;ABC Liaison	Multiple Assignments	8
Other ;gang enforcement t..	Multiple Assignments	6
Other ;Hospital Unit	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;NPOP	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;patrol	Multiple Assignments	2
Other ;POP	Multiple Assignments	3
Other ;RT	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;RT24	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;South POP	Multiple Assignments	2
Patrol, traffic enforcement, ..	Patrol/Traffic Enforceme..	521
Special events	Other	1
Task force	Other	1

### Stop Reason

Original	CPE Category	Count
Consensual encounter and..	Consent Search	115
Consensual encounter and..	Multiple Reasons	1
Investigation to determine i..	K-12 Stop	17
Knowledge of outstanding ..	Warrant	33
Known to be on parole/pro..	Parole/Probation Investigation	265
Known to be on parole/pro..	Multiple Reasons	1
Reasonable suspicion that ..	Suspicious Person/Behavior	347

### Disposition

Original	CPE Category	Count
-NO ACTION-	Warning/No Action	514
-NO ACTION-,Custodial arrest without..	Arrest	1
-NO ACTION-,Warning (verbal or writt..	Warning/No Action	1
Citation for infraction	Citation	21
Citation for infraction,-NO ACTION-	Citation	1
Citation for infraction,In-field cite and r..	Citation	1
Contacted parent/legal guardian or ot..	Warning/No Action	2
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstandi..	Arrest	28



Custodial arrest pursuant to outstandi..	Arrest	28
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstandi..	Arrest	1
Custodial arrest without warrant	Arrest	43
Field interview card completed	Warning/No Action	15
In-field cite and release	Citation	39
Noncriminal transport or caretaking tr..	Warning/No Action	5
Noncriminal transport or caretaking tr..	Warning/No Action	1

## Traffic Stops Data

### Race Categories

Original	CPE Category	Count
Asian	Asian	2,309
Asian,Black/African Ameri..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	15
Asian,Black/African Ameri..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Asian,Black/African Ameri..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Asian,Black/African Ameri..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Asian,Hispanic/Latino(a)	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	16
Asian,Hispanic/Latino(a),B..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	2
Asian,Pacific Islander	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Asian,White	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	11
Black/African American	Black	13,855
Black/African American,As..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	20
Black/African American,As..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	2
Black/African American,Hi..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	128
Black/African American,Hi..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Black/African American,Hi..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Black/African American,Hi..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Black/African American,Hi..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	2
Black/African American,Mi..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	12
Black/African American,Mi..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Black/African American,Na..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	2
Black/African American,Pa..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	8
Black/African American,Pa..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Black/African American,W..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	154

Black/African American,W..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	154
Black/African American,W..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	6
Hispanic/Latino(a)	Latinx	8,405
Hispanic/Latino(a),Asian	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	15
Hispanic/Latino(a),Asian,B..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	3
Hispanic/Latino(a),Black/A..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	135
Hispanic/Latino(a),Black/A..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	7
Hispanic/Latino(a),Middle ..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	6
Hispanic/Latino(a),Pacific I..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	2
Hispanic/Latino(a),White	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	100
Hispanic/Latino(a),White,A..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Hispanic/Latino(a),White,B..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Middle Eastern or South A..	Middle Eastern or South Asian	1,192
Middle Eastern or South A..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Middle Eastern or South A..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Middle Eastern or South A..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	5
Middle Eastern or South A..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Middle Eastern or South A..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	7
Middle Eastern or South A..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	11
Middle Eastern or South A..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Native American	Other Race	43
Native American,Hispanic/..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Native American,White	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Pacific Islander	Other Race	285
Pacific Islander,Asian	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	2
Pacific Islander,Black/Afric..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	6
Pacific Islander,Black/Afric..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Pacific Islander,Hispanic/L..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	3
Pacific Islander,Native Am..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
Pacific Islander,White	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	3
White	White	10,628
White,Asian	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	9

White,Asian,Middle Easter..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
White,Black/African Ameri..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	152
White,Black/African Ameri..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
White,Hispanic/Latino(a)	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	101
White,Hispanic/Latino(a),B..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	4
White,Hispanic/Latino(a),..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	1
White,Middle Eastern or S..	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	4
White,Pacific Islander	Dropped, unable to determine driver race	2

### **Officer Assignment**

<b>Original</b>	<b>CPE Category</b>	<b>Count</b>
Compliance check (e.g. p..	Other	1
Gang enforcement	Gang Enforcement	4,612
Gang enforcement, Other..	Multiple Assignments	2
Gang enforcement, Other..	Multiple Assignments	1
Gang enforcement, Patro..	Multiple Assignments	29
Investigative/detective	Other	25
K-12 public school, includ..	Other	33
Narcotics/vice	Other	2
Other ;Bike patrol	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;CANINE	Multiple Assignments	2
Other ;com center sgt, pr..	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;dont know	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;DUI checkpoint	Multiple Assignments	17
Other ;dui checkpoint, Pa..	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;gang enforcement..	Multiple Assignments	110
Other ;gang enforcement..	Multiple Assignments	2
Other ;homeless outreach	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;Hospital	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;hospital unit	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;Impact	Multiple Assignments	2



Other ;Impact Team	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;MCT	Multiple Assignments	2
Other ;Mental Health Unit	Multiple Assignments	2
Other ;metro/k9	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;NPOP	Multiple Assignments	19
Other ;On call/ er 924e	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;P2 SGT	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;P3 SGT	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;Patrol	Multiple Assignments	21
Other ;PATROL - 459a c..	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;PATROL - tstop	Multiple Assignments	6
Other ;patrol traffic stop	Multiple Assignments	9
Other ;patrol, Patrol, traffi..	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;Peer Support	Multiple Assignments	2
Other ;Police Academy	Multiple Assignments	2
Other ;POP	Multiple Assignments	50
Other ;POP, Patrol, traffic..	Multiple Assignments	4
Other ;Regiona Transit	Multiple Assignments	8
Other ;Regional Transit	Multiple Assignments	11
Other ;Regional Transit P..	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;RT	Multiple Assignments	13
Other ;RT24	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;rtps	Multiple Assignments	16
Other ;South POP	Multiple Assignments	6
Other ;sup employment a..	Multiple Assignments	9
Other ;supplemental emp..	Multiple Assignments	3
Other ;SWAT	Multiple Assignments	16
Other ;tac car	Multiple Assignments	2
Other ;tac31	Multiple Assignments	1
Other ;TAC34	Multiple Assignments	2

Other ;task force	Multiple Assignments	22
Other ;Traffic Enforcement	Multiple Assignments	16
Other ;Traffic Enforceme..	Multiple Assignments	3
Patrol, traffic enforcemen..	Patrol/Traffic Enforcement	32,506
Patrol, traffic enforcemen..	Multiple Assignments	1
Patrol, traffic enforcemen..	Multiple Assignments	1
Roadblock or DUI sobriet..	Dui Checkpoint	57
Roadblock or DUI sobriet..	Multiple Assignments	3
Special events	Other	14
Special events, Patrol, tr..	Multiple Assignments	1
Task force	Other	12

### Stop Outcome

Original	CPE Category	Count
-NO ACTION-	Warning/No Action	12,735
-NO ACTION-,Citation for infraction	Citation	99
-NO ACTION-,Citation for infraction,Custodial arre..	Arrest	1
-NO ACTION-,Citation for infraction,In-field cite an..	Citation	1
-NO ACTION-,Custodial arrest pursuant to outstan..	Arrest	42
-NO ACTION-,Custodial arrest pursuant to outstan..	Arrest	2
-NO ACTION-,Custodial arrest pursuant to outstan..	Arrest	1
-NO ACTION-,Custodial arrest without warrant	Arrest	44
-NO ACTION-,Custodial arrest without warrant,Cit..	Arrest	1
-NO ACTION-,Custodial arrest without warrant,Cu..	Arrest	1
-NO ACTION-,Custodial arrest without warrant,Wa..	Arrest	1
-NO ACTION-,Field interview card completed	Warning/No Action	2
-NO ACTION-,In-field cite and release	Citation	48
-NO ACTION-,Noncriminal transport or caretaking ..	Warning/No Action	3
-NO ACTION-,Warning (verbal or written)	Warning/No Action	305
-NO ACTION-,Warning (verbal or written),Custodia..	Arrest	2
Citation for infraction	Citation	10,404
Citation for infraction,-NO ACTION-	Citation	84

Citation for infraction,-NO ACTION-,In-field cite an..	Citation	1
Citation for infraction,Contacted parent/legal guardi..	Citation	1
Citation for infraction,Custodial arrest pursuant to o..	Arrest	2
Citation for infraction,Custodial arrest pursuant to o..	Arrest	1
Citation for infraction,Custodial arrest without warr..	Arrest	1
Citation for infraction,In-field cite and release	Citation	8
Citation for infraction,Warning (verbal or written)	Citation	18
Citation for infraction,Warning (verbal or written),-N..	Citation	1
Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person re..	Warning/No Action	9
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant	Arrest	280
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant,-..	Arrest	34
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant,-..	Arrest	2
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant,Ci..	Arrest	6
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant,Ci..	Arrest	1
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant,C..	Arrest	7
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant,C..	Arrest	1
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant,C..	Arrest	1
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant,In..	Arrest	3
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant,W..	Arrest	7
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant,W..	Arrest	1
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant,C..	Arrest	1
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant,In..	Arrest	3
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant,W..	Arrest	7
Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant,W..	Arrest	1
Custodial arrest without warrant	Arrest	559
Custodial arrest without warrant,-NO ACTION-	Arrest	40
Custodial arrest without warrant,-NO ACTION-,Cu..	Arrest	1
Custodial arrest without warrant,-NO ACTION-,Wa..	Arrest	1
Custodial arrest without warrant,Citation for infracti..	Arrest	1
Custodial arrest without warrant,Contacted parent/l..	Arrest	1



Custodial arrest without warrant,Custodial arrest p..	Arrest	7
Custodial arrest without warrant,Custodial arrest p..	Arrest	1
Custodial arrest without warrant,In-field cite and rel..	Arrest	4
Custodial arrest without warrant,Noncriminal trans..	Arrest	1
Custodial arrest without warrant,Warning (verbal or..	Arrest	10
Custodial arrest without warrant,Warning (verbal or..	Arrest	1
Field interview card completed	Warning/No Action	7
In-field cite and release	Citation	638
In-field cite and release,-NO ACTION-	Citation	33
In-field cite and release,-NO ACTION-,Custodial ar..	Arrest	1
In-field cite and release,Citation for infraction	Citation	5
In-field cite and release,Citation for infraction,-NO ..	Citation	1
In-field cite and release,Custodial arrest pursuant t..	Arrest	1
In-field cite and release,Custodial arrest without w..	Arrest	1
In-field cite and release,Warning (verbal or written)	Citation	8
In-field cite and release,Warning (verbal or written)..	Citation	1
Noncriminal transport or caretaking transport (incl t..	Warning/No Action	20
Noncriminal transport or caretaking transport (incl t..	Arrest	1
Psychiatric hold (W&I Code 5150 or 5585.20)	Psychiatric Hold	7
Warning (verbal or written)	Warning/No Action	11,837
Warning (verbal or written),-NO ACTION-	Warning/No Action	296
Warning (verbal or written),-NO ACTION-,Custodia..	Arrest	1
Warning (verbal or written),Citation for infraction	Citation	20
Warning (verbal or written),Custodial arrest pursua..	Arrest	8
Warning (verbal or written),Custodial arrest pursua..	Arrest	1
Warning (verbal or written),Custodial arrest without..	Arrest	5
Warning (verbal or written),Custodial arrest without..	Arrest	1
Warning (verbal or written),In-field cite and release	Citation	12
Warning (verbal or written),Noncriminal transport o..	Warning/No Action	1

## Use of Force Data

### Race Categories

Original	CPE Category	Count
Amer Indian	Other Race	1
American Indian/Alaska Na..	Other Race	4
Asian/Hawaiian/Guam/Sa..	Asian	31
Bi-racial	Other Race	3
Black	Black	124
Black/African American (B)	Black	204
Chinese	Asian	1
East Indian	Asian	1
East Indian (Race: W)	Asian	2
Filipino	Asian	2
Hawaiian	Other Race	1
Hispanic	Latinx	60
Hispanic (Race: W)	Latinx	88
Laotian	Asian	1
Middle Eastern (Arab/Leba..	White	3
Multi-Racial (M)	Other Race	1
NA	Missing	5
Other Asian	Asian	7
Pac Islander	Other Race	2
Polynesian	Other Race	1
Russian	White	1
Unknown (U)	Unknown	4
White	White	78
White/Caucasian (Race: W)	White	153

## Officer Assignment

Original	CPE Category	Count
ACAD	Other	1
BIKE	BIKE	24
BIKE,HIDTA	Multiple Assignments	1
BIKE,TRAF/AIR OPS,Distri..	Multiple Assignments	1
CRIM ANLYS,PATROL	Multiple Assignments	3
District 1	Other	18
District 1,District 3	Multiple Assignments	1
District 1,HIDTA,District 2,..	Multiple Assignments	2
District 1,PATROL	Multiple Assignments	1
District 1,PROP CRIMES,D..	Multiple Assignments	1
District 1,TRAF/AIR OPS	Multiple Assignments	1
District 1,TRAINING	Multiple Assignments	1
District 2	District 2	37
District 2,District 1	Multiple Assignments	2
District 2,District 3	Multiple Assignments	1
District 2,District 4	Multiple Assignments	1
District 2,District 6	Multiple Assignments	2
District 2,PATROL	Multiple Assignments	1
District 2,PROPERTY,Distr..	Multiple Assignments	1
District 2,SPEC OPS	Multiple Assignments	2
District 2,TRAF/AIR OPS	Multiple Assignments	1
District 2,TRAINING	Multiple Assignments	3
District 3	District 3	33
District 3,BIKE	Multiple Assignments	1
District 3,District 1,TRAF/AI..	Multiple Assignments	1
District 3,District 4	Multiple Assignments	1

District 3,District 6	Multiple Assignments	2
District 3,HIDTA	Multiple Assignments	2
District 3,PATROL	Multiple Assignments	1
District 3,TRAINING	Multiple Assignments	2
District 4	Other	15
District 4,District 3,District 5	Multiple Assignments	1
District 4,PATROL,District ..	Multiple Assignments	1
District 4,TRAINING	Multiple Assignments	1
District 5	District 5	27
District 5,District 4	Multiple Assignments	1
District 5,PATROL	Multiple Assignments	2
District 5,TRAF/AIR OPS	Multiple Assignments	1
District 5,TRAINING	Multiple Assignments	1
District 6	District 6	36
District 6,District 1	Multiple Assignments	2
District 6,District 1,District 5	Multiple Assignments	1
District 6,District 2	Multiple Assignments	2
District 6,District 3	Multiple Assignments	2
District 6,HIDTA	Multiple Assignments	1
District 6,PATROL	Multiple Assignments	3
District 6,TRAF/AIR OPS	Multiple Assignments	1
District 6,TRAF/AIR OPS,D..	Multiple Assignments	1
District 6,TRAINING	Multiple Assignments	2
District 6,TRAINING,District..	Multiple Assignments	1
EVOC	Other	1
FORENSIC ID	Other	1
HIDTA	HIDTA	63
HIDTA,BIKE	Multiple Assignments	4



HIDTA,BIKE,District 3	Multiple Assignments	1
HIDTA,District 1	Multiple Assignments	3
HIDTA,District 3	Multiple Assignments	1
HIDTA,District 5	Multiple Assignments	1
HIDTA,District 6,TRAINING	Multiple Assignments	1
HIDTA,MAJOR CRIMES,S..	Multiple Assignments	1
HIDTA,PATROL	Multiple Assignments	4
HIDTA,SPEC OPS	Multiple Assignments	1
HIDTA,TRAF/AIR OPS	Multiple Assignments	1
MAG SCH,PATROL	Multiple Assignments	1
MAJOR CRIMES	Other	3
METRO OPS	Other	4
METRO OPS,HIDTA	Multiple Assignments	1
PATROL	PATROL	148
PATROL,District 3	Multiple Assignments	2
PATROL,District 4	Multiple Assignments	1
PATROL,District 6	Multiple Assignments	1
PATROL,FORENSIC ID	Multiple Assignments	1
PATROL,HIDTA	Multiple Assignments	3
PATROL,NA	Multiple Assignments	1
PATROL,SPEC OPS	Multiple Assignments	1
PATROL,SPEC OPS,HIDT..	Multiple Assignments	1
PATROL,TRAINING	Multiple Assignments	3
PROP CRIMES	Other	1
PROPERTY	Other	1
SPEC OPS	SPEC OPS	138
SPEC OPS,District 2,TRAI..	Multiple Assignments	1
SPEC OPS.HIDTA.District 2	Multiple Assianments	2

SPEC OPS,HIDTA,District 2	Multiple Assignments	2
SPEC OPS,HIDTA,PATROL	Multiple Assignments	1
SPEC OPS,MAJOR CRIM..	Multiple Assignments	1
SPEC OPS,PATROL	Multiple Assignments	5
SPEC OPS,PATROL,HIDT..	Multiple Assignments	1
SPEC OPS,Staff,District 5	Multiple Assignments	1
SPEC OPS,TRAF/AIR OPS	Multiple Assignments	3
SPEC OPS,TRAF/AIR OP..	Multiple Assignments	1
SPEC OPS,TRAF/AIR OP..	Multiple Assignments	1
TF-GVS	Other	1
TRAF/AIR OPS	TRAF/AIR OPS	89
TRAF/AIR OPS,BIKE,Distri..	Multiple Assignments	1
TRAF/AIR OPS,BIKE,HIDT..	Multiple Assignments	1
TRAF/AIR OPS,District 1	Multiple Assignments	2
TRAF/AIR OPS,District 1,S..	Multiple Assignments	1
TRAF/AIR OPS,District 3	Multiple Assignments	1
TRAF/AIR OPS,District 4,D..	Multiple Assignments	1
TRAF/AIR OPS,District 5	Multiple Assignments	2
TRAF/AIR OPS,District 5,D..	Multiple Assignments	1
TRAF/AIR OPS,HIDTA,Dis..	Multiple Assignments	1
TRAF/AIR OPS,HIDTA,PA..	Multiple Assignments	1
TRAF/AIR OPS,HIDTA,SP..	Multiple Assignments	1
TRAF/AIR OPS,SPEC OP..	Multiple Assignments	1
TRAINING	Other	11
TRAINING,PATROL	Multiple Assignments	1

## Force Type

Original	CPE Category	Count
	Missing	43
40MM (Blue Tip)	Kinetic Impact Projectile	2
40MM Impact OC (Orange)	Chemical Irritant	1
40MM Impnd Sponge (Blue)	Kinetic Impact Projectile	5
Baton/Collapsible Baton	Weapon Strike	28
BeanBag	Kinetic Impact Projectile	22
Carotid Control Hold	Neck Restraint	34
Carotid Restraint	Neck Restraint	4
CED/Taser-Drive Stun	Taser Discharge	11
CED/Taser-Probe	Taser Discharge	296
CED/Taser-Touch Stun	Taser Discharge	42
Control Holds	Holds	19
CS Gas	Chemical Irritant	7
Extraordinary Condition	Other	3
Flexible Baton Round	Weapon Strike	6
Flexible BR (Bean Bag)	Kinetic Impact Projectile	3
K-9	Canine Bite	191
K-9 Bite	Canine Bite	38
OC Spray	Chemical Irritant	50
Pepper Ball	Chemical Irritant	2
Pepperball	Chemical Irritant	11
Pepperball (Glass Brkr)	Other	2
Pepperball (Live X Rnd)	Chemical Irritant	7
Personal Body Weapons	Strike/Kick	1
Physical-Other	Other	100
Pugilistic Hand Strike	Strike/Kick	53
Pugilistic Hand Strikes	Strike/Kick	14
Sage/Arwen	Kinetic Impact Projectile	4
Takedowns	Takedown	66
Twist/Wrist Lock	Holds	45