

# SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Contextual Information and Response to CPE City Report and Recommendations



### SUMMARY REPORT

(Text of the full response by SPD as a companion to the CPE report is available on the SPD Transparency website at: <https://www.cityofsacramento.org/Police/Transparency>)

Released July, 2021

## **PREFACE:**

When considering the significance of the results of the *National Justice Database City Report for the Sacramento Police Department, 2014-2019*, it is important to know the context in which the data for the report was derived. Policing is primarily driven by response to crime and limited resources are focused accordingly. The Sacramento Police Department (SPD) does not regularly deal with the entire general population of Sacramento nor patrol in all areas of the City equally, but instead focuses primarily in areas of the City where calls for service (CFS) and reported crime is occurring.

This is evidenced by the calls for service (CFS) received and is demonstrated by data which shows that some areas of the City have higher call volumes and resulting police activity than other areas based in part on crimes as reported by citizens. Additionally, it is important to note that the demographics of suspects (both known and unidentified) as described and reported by victims and witnesses in police reports do not necessarily mirror the census population of the entire City.

When analyzing the findings in the CPE City Report, it is important to consider and compare the results of the report with the demographics of the suspects who are listed in various reported crimes as well as with the demographics of various population groups who are more likely to be involved in recurring police contacts such as those persons who are on active probation or parole, or who are associated with criminal gang activity. An analysis of the demographics of police stops or enforcement data compared to the general demographics of the City alone, without taking into account the demographic data of persons involved in criminal activity which significantly drives the focus of police activity, would not be an accurate assessment of potential disparities in policing practices.

The following is a summary of key points from information compiled by the Sacramento Police Department's Crime Analysis Unit (CAU), Professional Standards Unit (PSU) and Personnel Services Division (PSD), using statistics from various internal reports and information as well as data from outside sources gives a more complete picture and overall context to the CPE City report's results and enables a more informed discussion on the potential causes and forces at play in disparities in policing across racial and ethnic, as well as gender populations. The full report is available on the Sacramento Police Department's Transparency website at:

<https://www.cityofsacramento.org/Police/Transparency>

### **Key Points:**

- **Contacts made by officers nearly mirror the demographics of suspects as described by victims and witnesses (see Table I)**
- **According to the CDCR Parole LEADS database-MBA (male-black-adult) is the largest racial category for males on parole in the City at 45%, while MHA(male-Hispanic-adult) and MWA (male-white-adult) are next at between 20-25% (see Table II)**
- **Searches were conducted on 20.51% of all RIPA contacts. The overwhelming reason a search was conducted (54.4%) was due to a search status pursuant to Parole, Probation, or Post Release Community Supervision- PRCS (see Table III)**

**Using All Versadex Suspect Data  
Percentage Difference Between  
Reported Suspects and RIPA Contacts**

**Table I**

Ethnicity	Suspects	RIPA	% Change
African American/Black	36.9%	39.8%	-2.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.6%	6.7%	-1.1%
Caucasian/White	24.7%	27.6%	-2.8%
Hispanic	17.3%	22.9%	-5.6%
Middle Eastern/East Indian*	1.1%	3.0%	-1.9%
Mixed Race	0.7%		
Other	0.1%		
Unknown	13.2%		

**Table II**

**Parolees by Ethnicity: Males-Sacramento**

ETHNICITY	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
AMERICAN INDIAN	23	0.9%
BLACK	1,110	45.3%
FILIPINO	3	0.1%
HISPANIC	484	19.7%
JAPANESE	1	0.0%
OTHER	213	8.7%
WHITE	617	25.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,451</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table III**

Reason for Search	Count	% of Total
Parole/Probation/PRCS	4920	54.4%
Consent given	1349	14.9%
Officer safety/safety of others	662	7.3%
Visible contraband	522	5.8%
Vehicle inventory	447	4.9%
Evidence of crime	428	4.7%
Incident to arrest	418	4.6%
Odor of contraband	197	2.2%
Suspected weapons	70	0.8%
Impound of vehicle	11	0.1%
Safekeeping	4	0.0%
Exigent circumstances/emergency	4	0.0%
Search warrant	4	0.0%
Contraband	4	0.0%
Canine detection	3	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,043</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- **Described Suspects in Police Reports:** The following table shows the demographics of all described suspects in police offense reports for the years during which data was collected and analyzed for the CPE study 2014-2019.

**Table V**

**Described Suspects in Police Reports  
2014-2019**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Suspects</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
African American/Black	67,711	36.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	638	0.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	10,341	5.6%
Caucasian/White	45,466	24.7%
East Indian	1,286	0.7%
Hispanic	31,876	17.3%
Middle Eastern	647	0.4%
Mixed Race	1,371	0.7%
Other	159	0.1%
Unknown	24,252	13.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,747</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Unknown Suspects<sup>1</sup>  
2014 - 2019**

**Violent Crime<sup>2</sup>**

<b>Race</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
African American/Black	7,177	1,218	27	<b>8,422</b>
American Indian/Alaskan Native	9	6	1	<b>16</b>
Asian/Pacific Islander	437	53	58	<b>548</b>
Caucasian/White	1,382	274	3	<b>1,659</b>
East Indian	49	4	0	<b>53</b>
Hispanic	2,144	320	8	<b>2,472</b>
Middle Eastern	36	1	1	<b>38</b>
Mixed Race	53	7	1	<b>61</b>
Other	6	1	0	<b>7</b>
Unknown	1,833	223	986	<b>3,042</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,126</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>16,318</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes all crime reports where an "unknown suspect" is listed as an entity.

<sup>2</sup> Homicide, rape, robbery, and all assault categories.

## Property Crime

Race	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
African American/Black	3,091	741	33	3,865
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11	5	0	16
Asian/Pacific Islander	419	53	1,012	1,484
Caucasian/White	1,724	439	12	2,175
East Indian	20	10	0	30
Hispanic	1,113	228	6	1,347
Middle Eastern	15	4	0	19
Mixed Race	37	15	0	52
Other	6	0	0	6
Unknown	2,236	285	10,490	13,011
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,672</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>11,553</b>	<b>22,005</b>

## All Arrests

Race	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
African American/Black	31,671	7,959	1	39,631
American Indian/Alaskan Native	311	149	0	460
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,314	1,131	0	5,445
Caucasian/White	23,206	8,281	4	31,491
East Indian	293	74	0	367
Hispanic	16,452	3,814	1	20,267
Middle Eastern	74	7	0	81
Mixed	26	13	0	39
Other	124	31	0	155
Unknown	508	169	18	695
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,979</b>	<b>21,628</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>98,631</b>

### CITY OF SACRAMENTO DEMOGRAPHICS AND CRIME:

The following slides produced by the SPD Crime Analysis Unit contain demographic data compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS). ACS data should be viewed as estimates and do not replace Census totals. The report provides at-a-glance snapshot information on demographic data by census tract with corresponding crime data by police beat and facilitates discussion of income inequality, economic opportunity, and crime. The full report is available at the following link <https://arcg.is/1CTuT5> :

### 2019 Population With Income Below The Federal Poverty Line

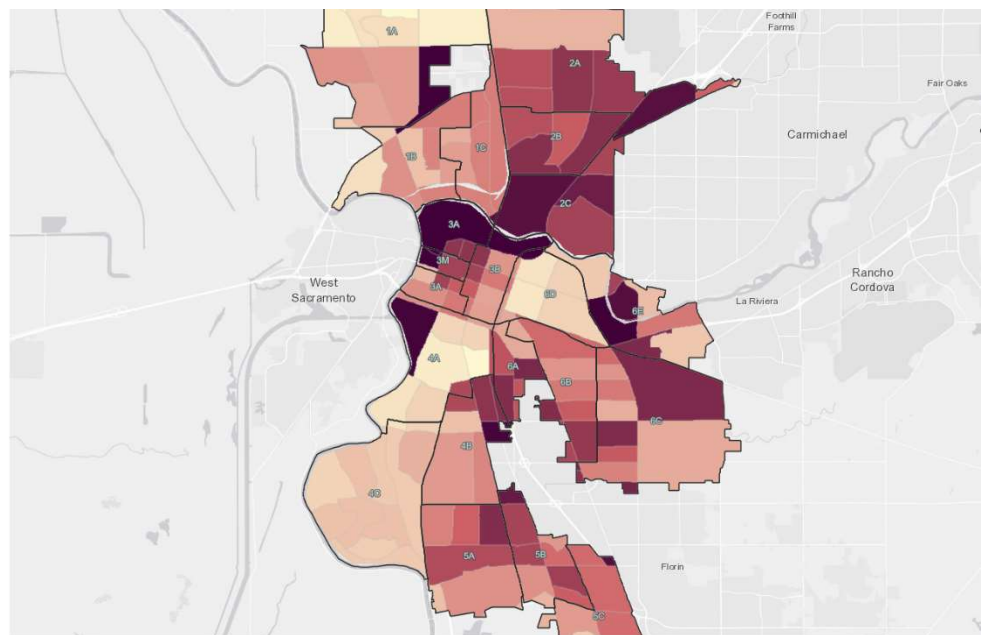
by Census Tract

[View Traffic & Subject Stop Density](#)

Percent of population whose income in the past 12 months is below poverty level.



Darker areas indicate more of the population in that area is living below the federal poverty line.





# 2019 Predominant Race

## by Census Tract

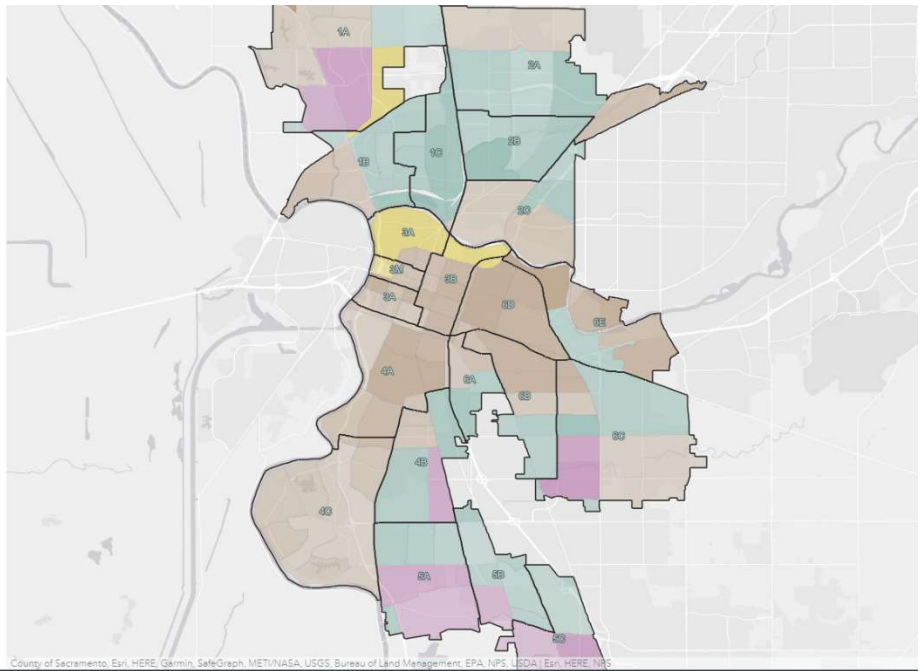
For additional information on demographics select an area of interest on the map.

[View Traffic & Subject Stop Density](#)

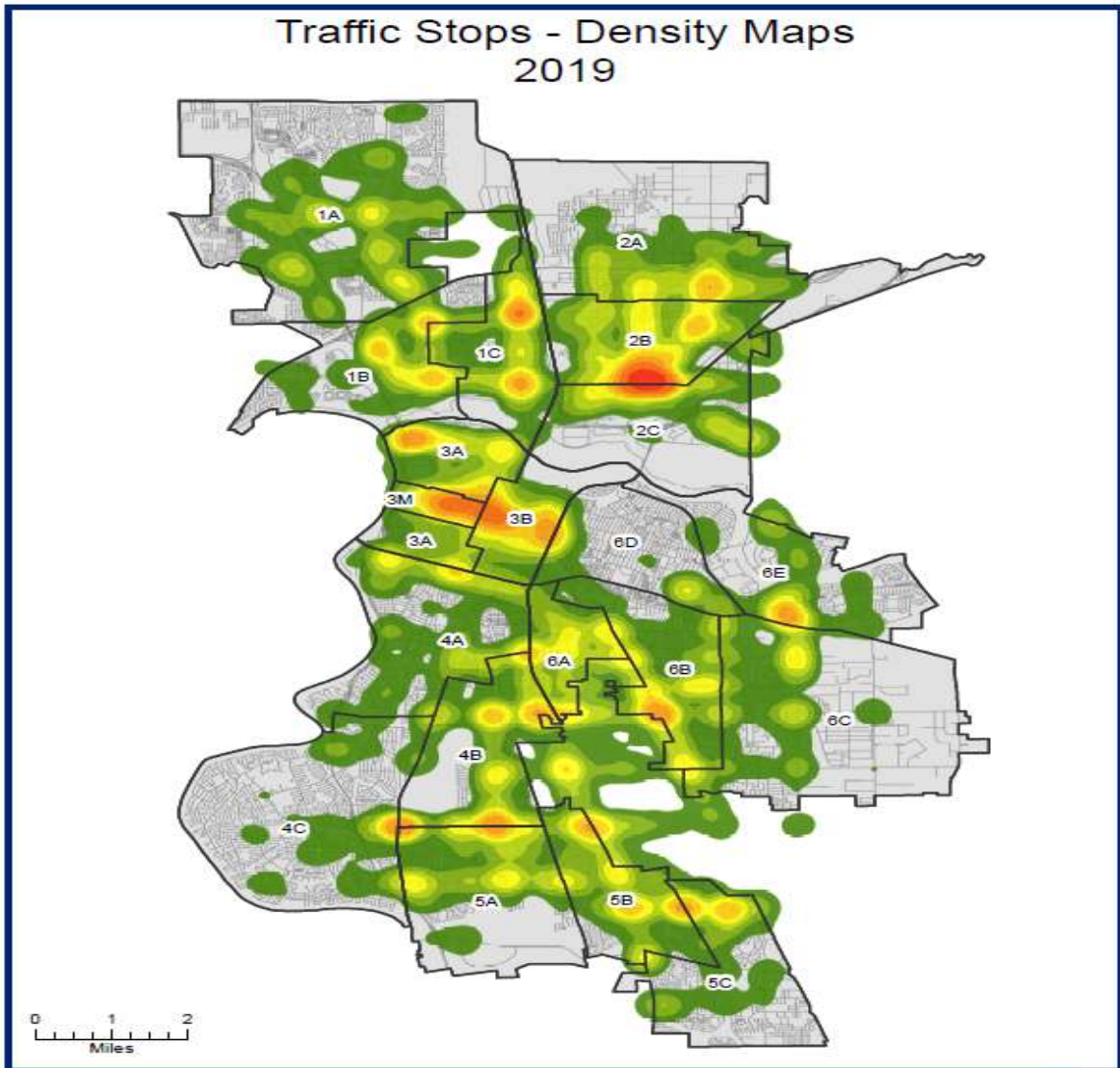
### Predominant Category:

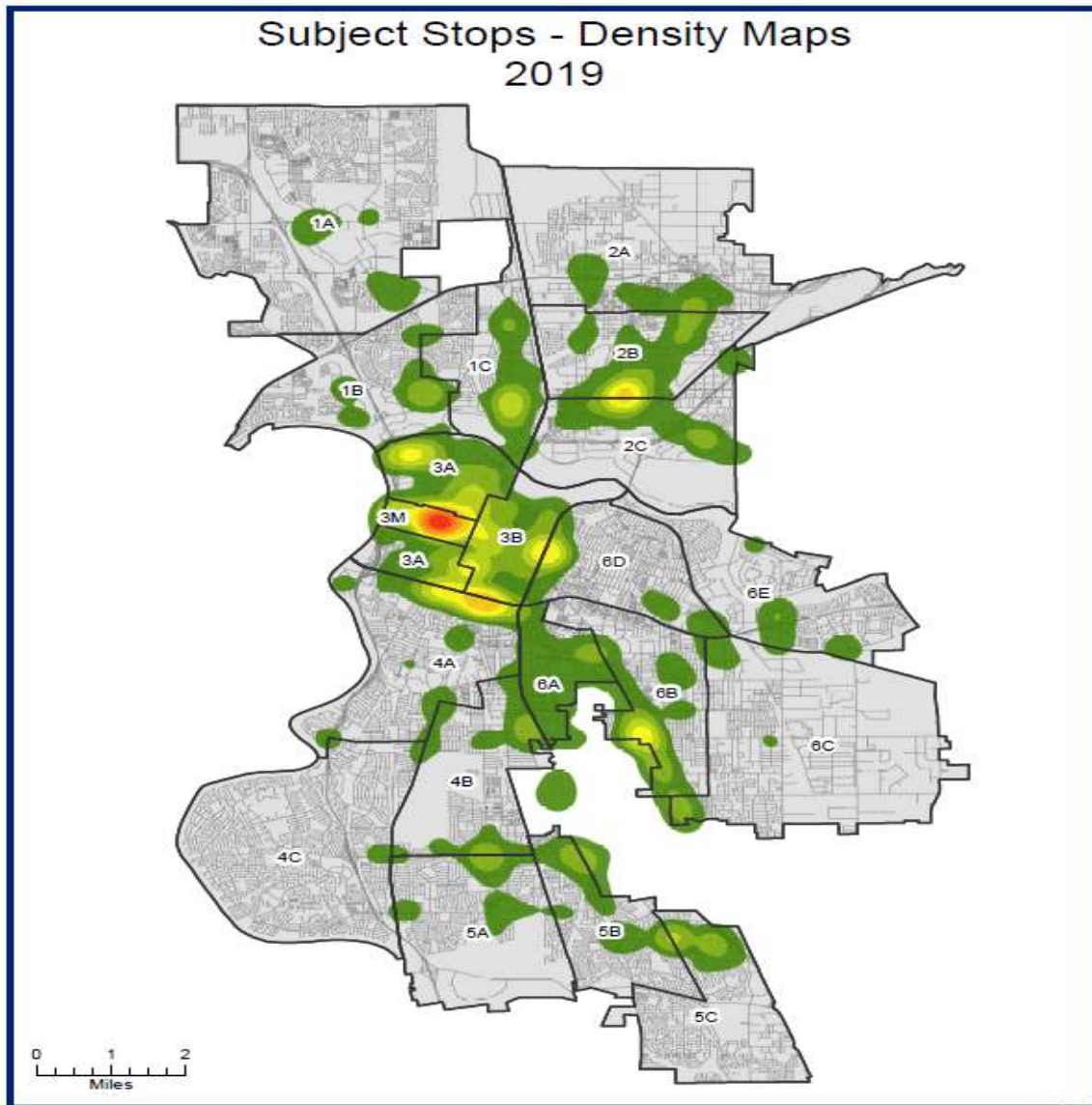
- Non-Hispanic White Population
- Hispanic or Latino Population
- Black or African American Population
- Asian Population
- American Indian and Alaska Native Population
- Two or More Races Population
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population
- Some Other Race Population

### Strength of Predominance:



The following two heat maps give a snapshot of the high activity locations in the City for police traffic stops and pedestrian stops for year 2019:





**CONTEXTUAL RESPONSE SUMMARY FROM CPE REPORT:**

The following is the full text of the SPD provided response as requested by CPE and contained in the *CPE Sacramento City Report*:

*(From CPE Report) 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 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 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.

*(From CPE Report) 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.



### **ENHANCEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS:**

To further increase accountability, transparency and trust, the Chief of Police directed the creation of an internal Inspection and Standards Team (IST) as well as a Force Investigations Team (FIT) and Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB) per DOJ recommendations.

### **CPE POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:**

The Center for Policing Equity (CPE) maintains a list of general policy recommendations on its public website for police agencies to take action after reviewing their City Report. It can be found at the following website/link:

<https://www.policingequity.org/digital-report/taking-action-after-receiving-your-digital-report/pathway-from-data-to-action-a-guide-to-cpe-policy-recommendations>

SPD's response to CPE's general policy recommendations can be found in the full text of the report:

*SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT Contextual Information and Response to CPE City Report and Recommendations:* <https://www.cityofsacramento.org/Police/Transparency>

The Sacramento Police Department encourages the reader to view the full text of the response and the accompanying links and materials as found in the companion report to the CPE study in order to more fully understand the context in which data was gathered with respect to the City report and the affirmative actions that the Department has undertaken in order to reduce bias and to reform and improve policing in our City. The Department is committed to full transparency and accountability in our efforts to serve the citizens of our community.