OAKLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT
Office of Chief of Police

Stop Data Midyear Report
January 1, 2015 to June 30, 2015

Memorandum

TO: Office of Chief of Police
ATTN: Chief Sean Whent
FROM: Assistant Chief Paul J. Figueroa
DATE: 9 Sep 15

RE: 2015 Stop Data Midyear Report

The Oakland Police Department (OPD) is committed to ensuring that all stops, searches, and seizures are constitutional and performed within Departmental policy. Oakland Police Departmental General Order M-19 explicitly prohibits racial profiling and other bias-based policing.   In order to fulfill our obligation to provide the Oakland community with public safety services in a fair and equitable manner, staff collects Stop Data information.   To that end, OPD requires officers to complete detailed Field Interview and Stop Data Reports (FI/SDRs) documenting and listing the reasons for actions taken during an encounter. The OPD Stop Data program increases transparency and allows the Department to assess effectiveness and identify potentially biased behaviors.

The following report contains Stop Data information collected for a six-month reporting period from January 1, 2015 to June 30, 2015. This report presents the following Stop Data categories:

- Race and Gender
- Stop Reasons by Race
- Search Percentages by Race
- Search Recovery Percentages by Race (Including and Excluding Incident to Arrest and Inventory Searches)
- Search Types by Race
- Search Type Recovery Percentages by Race
- Stop Results by Race

The Department recognizes the complexities, challenges, and responsibilities associated with the presentation of Stop Data statistics. Stop activity can be influenced by variables such as beat demographics, crime trends, deployment patterns, Department staffing, traffic levels, and transit patterns in the City.

Stop Race and Gender

During this review period, staff collected 17,622 FI/SDRs. African Americans composed the largest percentage of those stopped at 60%, followed by Hispanics at 18% and Whites at 12%. Those categorized as Other and Asian comprised the lowest percentage of those stopped at 3% and 6%, respectively. Seventy-five percent of stops involved men and 25% involved women.

Table 1 - Stop Race

Race	Stops	%
Afr American	10,595	60%
Asian	1,104	6%
Hispanic	3,260	18%
White	2,166	12%
Other	497	3%
Grand Total	17,622	100%

Table 2 - Stop Gender

Gender	Count	%
Male	13,253	75%
Female	4,354	25%
Unknown	15	0%
Grand Total	17,622	100%

Stop Reasons by Race

Traffic Violations were the legal basis for 77% of all stops, followed by Probable Cause (13%) and Reasonable Suspicion (5%) (See Table 3). Subsequently, Consensual Encounters (3%), and stops conducted of individuals known to be on Probation or Parole (2%), accounted for the lowest percentages. Compared to other racial groups, African Americans had the highest percentage of stops based on Probable Cause (15%) or Reasonable Suspicion (6%), and the lowest percentage of stops for Traffic Violations at 74%. The other four racial groups were stopped for Traffic Violations 81% to 84% of the time.

Table 3 - Stop Reasons

Race	Consensual Encounter		Reasonable Suspicion		Probable Cause		Probation/ Parole		Traffic Violation		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Afr American	325	3%	605	6%	1,581	15%	231	2%	7,853	74%	10,595
Asian	20	2%	26	2%	125	11%	16	1%	917	83%	1,104
Hispanic	65	2%	144	4%	348	11%	66	2%	2,637	81%	3,260
White	43	2%	69	3%	236	11%	18	1%	1,800	83%	2,166
Other	11	2%	20	4%	43	9%	6	1%	417	84%	497
Total	464	3%	864	5%	2,333	13%	337	2%	13,624	77%	17,622

Searches & Search Recovery Percentages by Race

African Americans and Hispanics were searched most frequently at 36% and 29%, respectively (See Table 4a). Whites, those categorized as Other, and Asians were searched 13% to 16% of the time. The overall percentage of those searched (30%) is a 1% increase over the same time period in 2014.

Table 4a - Search Percentages Jan-Jun 2015

Race	Searched	Not Searched	Total	%
Afr American	3,775	6,820	10,595	36%
Asian	161	943	1,104	15%
Hispanic	948	2,312	3,260	29%
White	289	1,877	2,166	13%
Other	78	419	497	16%
Total	5,251	12,371	17,622	30%

Table 4b - Search Percentages Jan-Jun 2014

Race	Searched	Not Searched	Total	%
Afr American	3,597	5,911	9,508	38%
Asian	176	977	1,153	15%
Hispanic	717	2,120	2,837	25%
White	280	2,093	2,373	12%
Other	64	498	562	11%
Total	4,834	11,599	16,433	29%

Hispanics had the highest recovery rate at 40% (See Table 5). African Americans, those categorized as Other and Asians had search recovery rates between 36% and 38%. Whites had the lowest search recovery rate at 30%. The overall recovery rate for all searches was 37%, which is a 9% increase over the same time period in 2014.

Table 5a - Search Recovery Percentages Jan-Jun 2015

Race	Yes	No	Total	%
Afr American	1,363	2,412	3,775	36%
Asian	61	100	161	38%
Hispanic	379	569	948	40%
White	88	201	289	30%
Other	29	49	78	37%
Total	1,920	3,331	5,251	37%

Table 5b - Search Recovery Percentages Jan-Jun 2014

Race	Yes	No	Total	%
Afr American	1,008	2,589	3,597	28%
Asian	53	123	176	30%
Hispanic	178	539	717	25%
White	73	207	280	26%
Other	23	41	64	36%
Total	1,335	3,499	4,834	28%

When the mandatory search categories, incident to arrest and inventory searches, are excluded, Asians had the highest search recovery rate at 51%, with very few searches overall (See Table 6a). Hispanics had the second highest search recovery rate at 45% followed by those categorized as Other at 41%, who had very few searches overall. Whites and African Americans had the lowest recovery rates at 30% and 37%, respectively. The overall search recovery rate for these searches was 38%, which is a 15% increase over the same time period in 2014.

Table 6a - Search Recovery Percentages Jan-Jun 2015

Race	Yes	No	Total	%
Afr American	1,035	1,769	2,804	37%
Asian	44	43	87	51%
Hispanic	311	387	698	45%
White	48	112	160	30%
Other	20	29	49	41%
Total	1,458	2,340	3,798	38%

*Incident to Arrest & Inventory Searches Excluded

Table 6b - Search Recovery Percentages Jan-Jun 2014

Race	Yes	No	Total	%
Afr American	617	1,870	2,487	25%
Asian	28	91	119	24%
Hispanic	117	387	504	23%
White	35	128	163	21%
Other	17	19	36	47%
Total	814	2,495	3,309	25%

*Incident to Arrest & Inventory Searches Excluded

Search Types by Race

Probation and Parole searches made up the highest percentage of searches conducted at 33%, followed by Incident to Arrest searches at 25% (See Table 7). Probation and Parole searches made up 37% of searches of African Americans, and 80% of all Probation and Parole searches (1,400 of 1,746) were conducted of African Americans. Individuals on parole or probation may have conditions placed on their release allowing law enforcement to conduct lawful searches without a warrant, probable cause, or reasonable suspicion. Those categorized as Other had the lowest percentage of Weapons searches at 12%. Weapons searches made up 16% to 20% of searches of all other racial categories.

Table 7 - Search Types

Race	Incident to Arrest		Probation/ Parole		Weapons		Probable Cause		Consent		Inventory		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Afr American	888	**24%**	1,400	**37%**	641	**17%**	690	**18%**	73	**2%**	83	**2%**	**3,775**
Asian	72	**45%**	34	**21%**	25	**16%**	24	**15%**	4	**2%**	2	**1%**	**161**
Hispanic	219	**23%**	234	**25%**	181	**19%**	259	**27%**	24	**3%**	31	**3%**	**948**
White	118	**41%**	56	**19%**	58	**20%**	32	**11%**	14	**5%**	11	**4%**	**289**
Other	28	**36%**	22	**28%**	9	**12%**	13	**17%**	5	**6%**	1	**1%**	**78**
Total	1,325	**25%**	1,746	**33%**	914	**17%**	1,018	**19%**	120	**2%**	128	**2%**	**5,251**

Search Type Recovery Percentages by Race

Of all search types, Probable Cause searches resulted in the highest recovery rate at 67%, followed by Incident to Arrest searches at 34% (See Table 8). Probation and Parole searches had an overall search recovery rate of 33%. The overall recovery rate for Weapons searches was 21%.

Table 8 - Search Type Recovery Percentages

Race	Incident to Arrest			Probation/ Parole			Weapons			Probable Cause			Consent			Inventory			Total
	Yes	Total	%	Yes	Total	%	Yes	Total	%	Yes	Total	%	Yes	Total	%	Yes	Total	%	
Afr American	313	888	**35%**	432	1,400	**31%**	137	641	**21%**	450	690	**65%**	16	73	**22%**	15	83	**18%**	3,775
Asian	17	72	**24%**	20	34	**59%**	5	25	**20%**	17	24	**71%**	2	4	**50%**	0	2	**0%**	161
Hispanic	66	219	**30%**	94	234	**40%**	33	181	**18%**	181	259	**70%**	3	24	**13%**	2	31	**6%**	948
White	39	118	**33%**	14	56	**25%**	11	58	**19%**	23	32	**72%**	0	14	**0%**	1	11	**9%**	289
Other	9	28	**32%**	8	22	**36%**	3	9	**33%**	9	13	**69%**	0	5	**0%**	0	1	**0%**	78
Total	444	1,325	**34%**	568	1,746	**33%**	189	914	**21%**	680	1,018	**67%**	21	120	**18%**	18	128	**14%**	5,251

Stop Results by Race

Compared to other races, African Americans had the highest percentage of Felony Arrests and Field Investigation Reports at 8% and 33%, respectively; and the lowest overall percentage of Citations at 34% (See Table 9). All other races were cited between 41% and 43%. All races also received Warnings between 21% and 23%, respectively.

Table 9 - Stop Results

Race	Felony Arrest		Misdemeanor Arrest		Citation		FI Report		Warning		Report Taken-No Action		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Afr American	808	8%	499	5%	3,600	34%	3,469	33%	2,182	21%	37	0%	10,595
Asian	34	3%	54	5%	472	43%	287	26%	255	23%	2	0%	1,104
Hispanic	151	5%	161	5%	1,395	43%	855	26%	673	21%	25	1%	3,260
White	57	3%	91	4%	921	43%	602	28%	490	23%	5	0%	2,166
Other	15	3%	20	4%	203	41%	140	28%	116	23%	3	1%	497
Total	1,065	6%	825	5%	6,591	37%	5,353	30%	3,716	21%	72	0%	17,622

Conclusion

The Department continues to work closely with the Independent Monitor to ensure Stop Data is utilized in a manner that promotes Constitutional and effective policing practices. The Monitor continues to closely examine search recovery rates and other Stop Data categories. Stop Data is presented and reviewed on a rotating basis for one of the five policing areas at monthly Risk Management Meetings (RMM) chaired by the Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Services. Stop Data is analyzed in conjunction with performance indicators such as use of force, vehicle pursuits, sick leave and Personal Digital Recording Devices (PDRD) usage. Area Captains and Lieutenants are responsible for conducting in-depth analyses of officers' performance and implementing intervention plans when deficiencies are identified.

The Department also continues the formal research partnership and technical assistance engagement with Professor Eberhardt and Stanford University. Professor Eberhardt and her staff are conducting an in-depth analysis of Stop Data using a variety of different benchmarks and variables. We anticipate Professor Eberhardt's report to be completed in late December 2015.

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