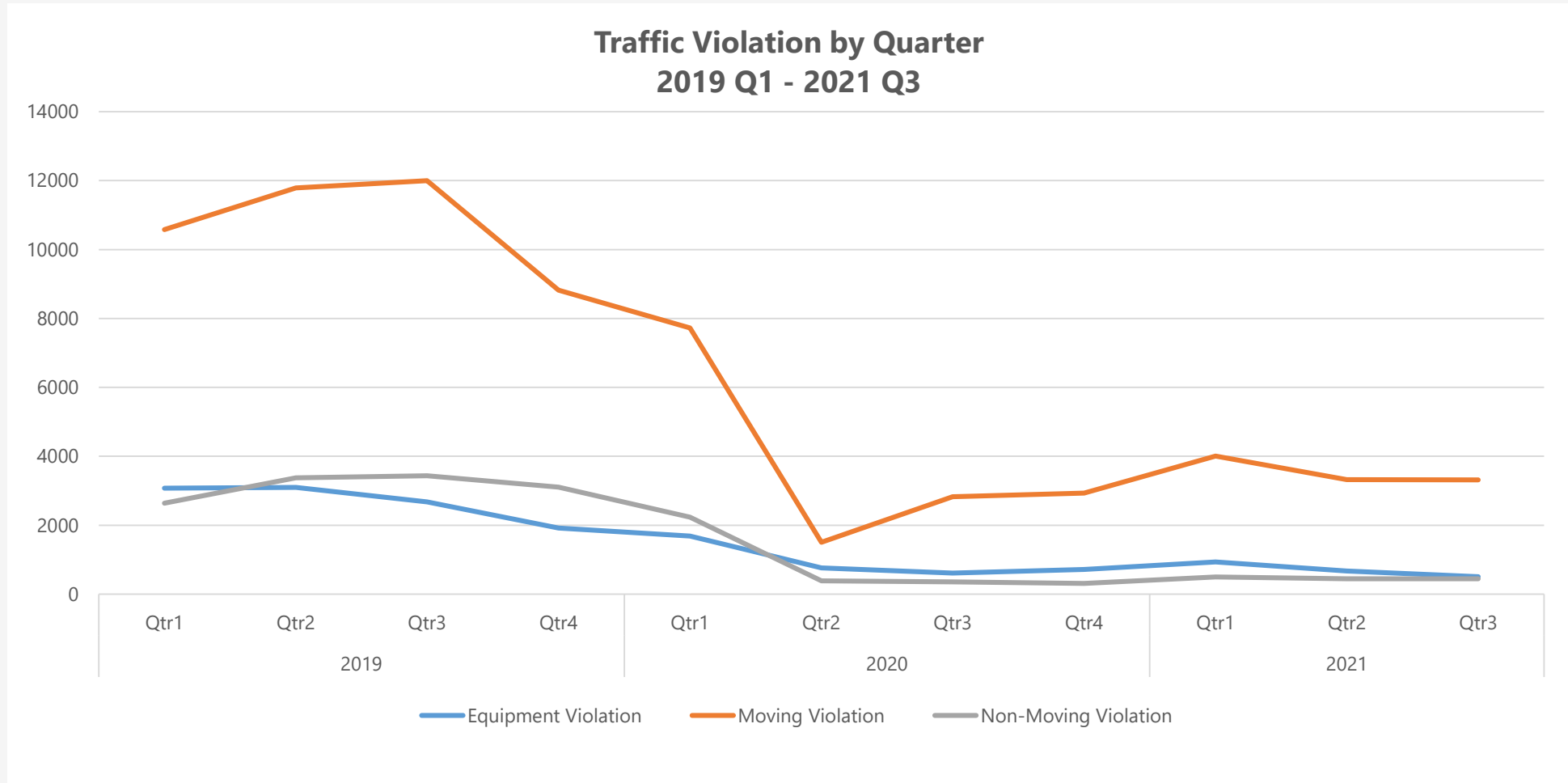


QADR / RIPA Visual Aids

Visual aids accompanying Commissioner Max Carter-Oberstone's questions

February 2, 2022

Traffic Stops Plunge in the Wake of the Pandemic



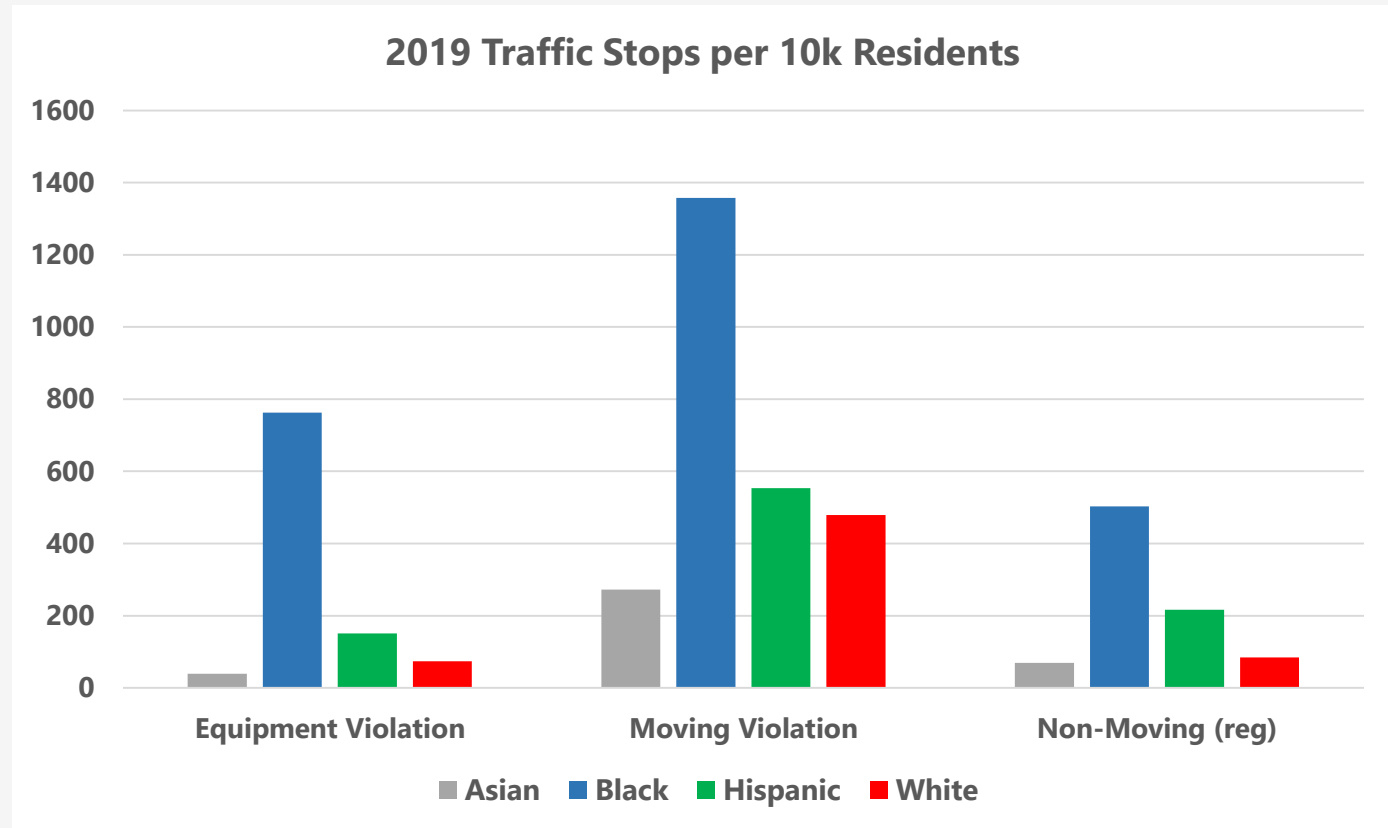
Types of Traffic Stops by Race (2019)

Black Drivers vs. White Drivers

Equipment: **10.3x**
Moving: **2.8x**
Non-Moving: **5.9x**

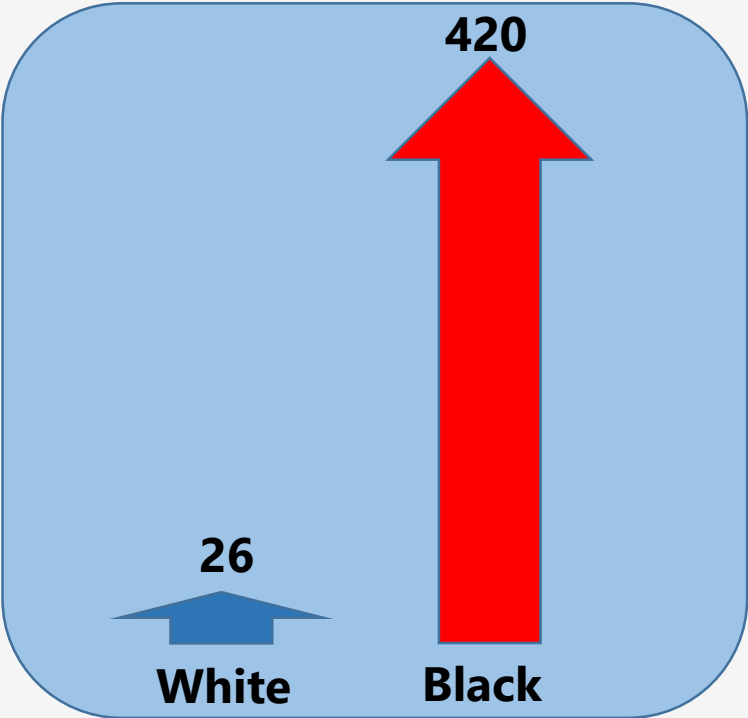
Hispanic Drivers vs. White Drivers

Equipment: **2.0x**
Moving: **1.2x**
Non-Moving: **2.6x**



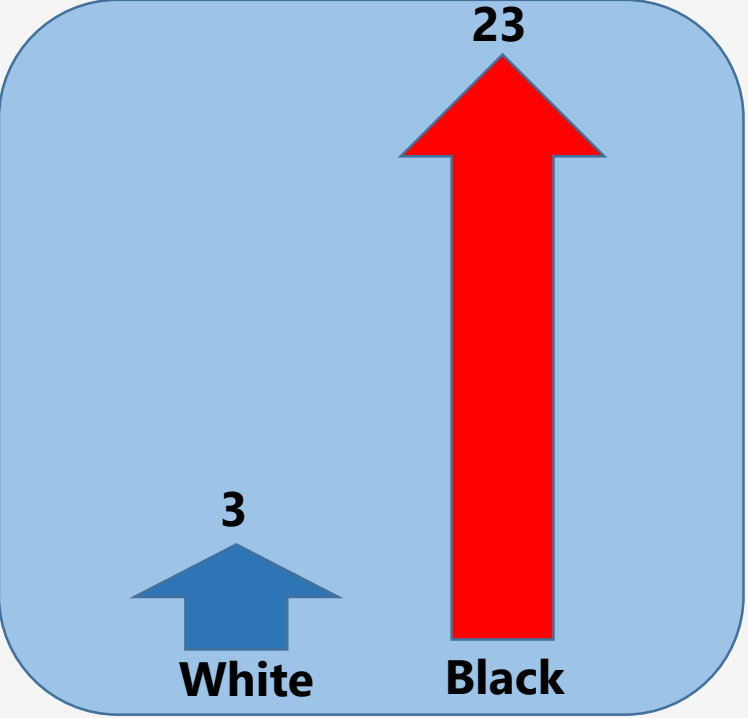
Black Drivers Singled Out for Low-Level Equipment Violations (2019)

Failure to Display *Both* Plates



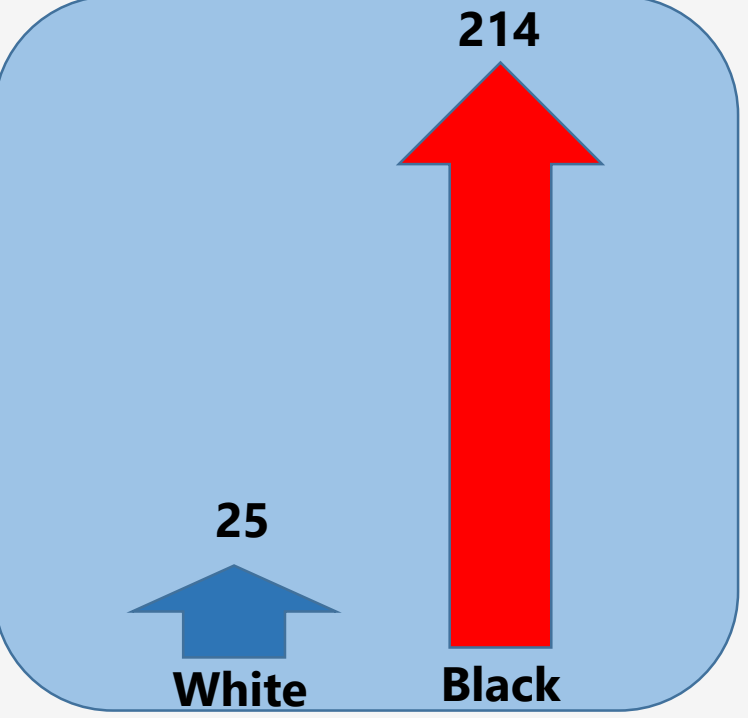
16x more likely

Broken Taillight



8x more likely

Expired Registration



9x more likely

Stops per 10,000 residents for Cal. Vehicle Code §§ 5200(a) [4,134 stops], 24600 [355 stops], 4000(a)(1) [2,834 stops].

The Bayview Rationale

1

Accounts for only **4.9%** of traffic stops in 2019

2

Racial disparities persist even when adjusting for neighborhood demographics. White vs. Black:
Equipment: **6.6x**
Moving: **1.4x**
Non-Moving: **3.1x**

3

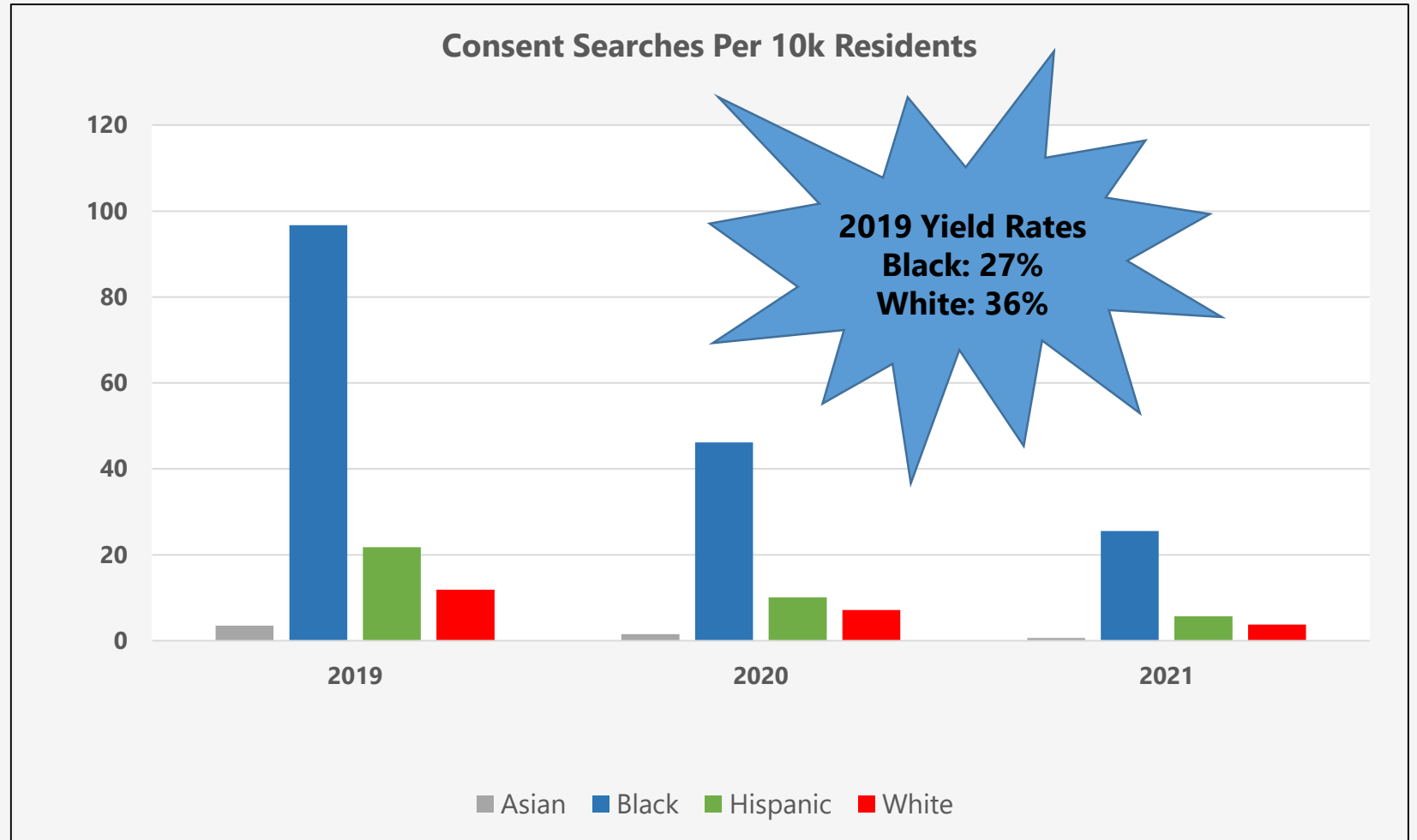
Racial disparities remain more pronounced for equipment vs. moving violations



Black Residents Disproportionately Targeted for Consent Searches

Black residents are 6.5x to 8.2x more likely than White residents to be subjected to consent searches

Hispanic residents are 1.4x to 1.8x more likely than White residents to be subjected to consent searches



Black Residents Disproportionately Targeted for Officer Safety Searches

- Black residents are **7.7x to 8.8x** more likely than White residents to be subjected to consent searches
- Hispanic residents are **1.7x to 2x** more likely than White residents to be subjected to consent searches

