OAKLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT
Office of Chief of Police

2016-2018 Racial Impact Report

Contents

Oakland Police Department 2016-18 Racial Impact Report
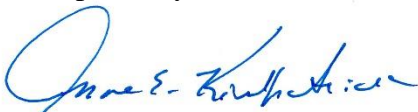
Introduction

The genesis of the Oakland Police Department's (OPD) ongoing reform efforts is rooted in historical community distrust and harm caused by inequitable and racially disparate policing. Community relationships and trust are profoundly impacted when policing practices are influenced, or are perceived to be influenced, by bias or racial and identity profiling. We are committed to eliminating any form of racial profiling. We are also committed to reducing crime and serving the community through fair and professional, high-quality policing services. I acknowledge the obstacles that injustice and discrimination presents. It is the OPD's obligation to rise above these challenges through increased transparency, community collaboration, and measures that provide safeguards for constitutional and legitimate policing services. This commitment requires us to continually detect, assess, and address the impacts of racial disparities against the measure of constitutionality and legitimacy of our actions when serving our community.

This report provides a statistical overview of discretionary stop data collected from January 1, 2016 to December 19, 2018. On December 20, 2018, the Department began collecting stop data under new requirements set forth in California Assembly Bill 953, which became effective on January 1, 2019. Assembly Bill 953 expanded stop data collection to include detentions and arrests made during dispatched calls for service.

Information collected from police contacts allows the Department to assess our policies, practices, strategies and enforcement-related decisions. This review helps us to ensure that the results of our actions are lawful, efficient and equitable. This assessment recognizes that racially disparate data may result from racially disparate treatment, or from strategies, policies and practices which may contribute to racially disproportionate contacts or circumstances. Regardless of the causes or reasons, we are accountable for the results of our decisions as well as for the policies, practices and procedures which influence our decisions.

My goal, through the presentation of this data, is to promote and ensure that conversations regarding policing in Oakland promote community trust and respect, as well as safety. As your police chief, I understand that issues around policing and race are difficult and often painful to discuss. There is no shortage of incidents nationwide that serve to challenge these conversations. But I sincerely believe that public safety is served best by a police department trusted to collaborate with the community it serves. This trust is developed not because the law demands cooperation, but because the community sees and feels that the Department's actions deserve to be trusted.

Respectfully,

Anne E. Kirkpatrick
Chief of Police
Oakland Police Department

Momentum for Change: Overall Strategies and Stop Data Risk Management

To more fully and effectively implement policing which can be seen, felt, and understood to be fair and legitimate by all community members, OPD has implemented a multi-pronged approach. These approaches and our current collection and use of stop data is greatly influenced by the ongoing partnership with Stanford University's Social Psychological Answers to Real-world Questions think-tank (SPARQ) and the Department's continued progress in pursuing SPARQ's recommendations in *Strategies for Change – Research Initiatives and Recommendations to Improve Police-Community Relations in Oakland, Calif*.[1] The *Strategies for Change* report provided 50 recommendations for OPD to affect cultural change, increase public trust, and improve relationships with the community. OPD considers the opportunity to implement these recommendations as momentum and catalyst to fulfill the overall multi-pronged approaches below.

Risk Management: Stop Data, Upstream Influences and Footprint Outcomes

In the past, OPD did not require officers to document justification for stops and searches in ways which could be reliably reviewed, approved or assessed. Supervisors were not required to review and approve the content of such reports. Stop data was neither collected nor entered into a searchable database. Thus, commanders were unable to assess and understand stop data decisions, outcomes, or disparities or how these results may have been impacted by implicit bias, public safety strategies, or performance-based measurements. Monthly risk management meetings are now held to ensure these improvements are not only sustained but continually evaluated. These meetings help examine the causes and effects of policing outcomes.

Risk management includes the challenge to examine policies, procedures, culture, and practices which exist "upstream" that may influence and shape the actions and decisions resulting in racially disparate data. Where disparity is probable or possible (e.g., due to disparities in suspect descriptions or location demographics), risk management requires evaluation and mitigation of the extent to which the surrounding community is affected - both by crime as well as by responses to crime and public safety need.
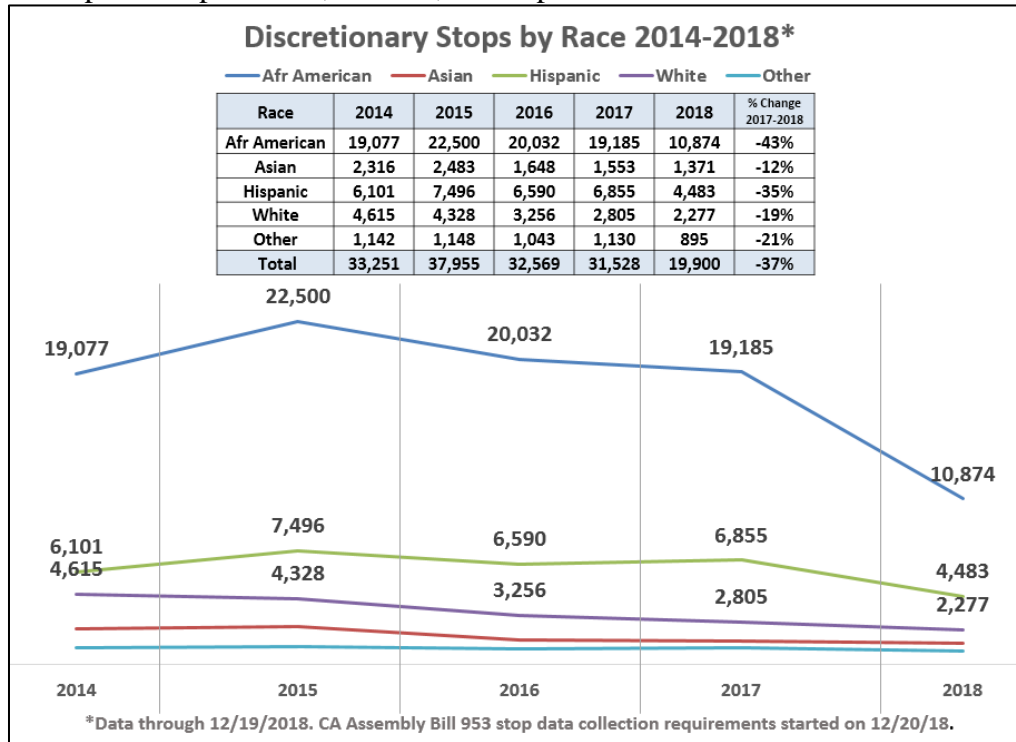
Risk management meetings and their resulting discussions and deliverables have caused meaningful shifts toward precision-based policing and intelligence-led stops.

- Preliminary results show a reduction of stops which are commonly based upon vehicle violations near or within high crime areas.
- Preliminary results have shown that reductions in stop activity have caused the proportion of intelligence-led stops to increase. From 2017 to December 19, 2018, the overall percentage of intelligence-led stops increased from 27% to 31% (See **Table 10**)
- The reduction in footprint helps to reduce the overall number of minorities being stopped by police and can help reduce disparity in police contact. From 2017-December 19, 2018, there was a 43% reduction in the total number of African
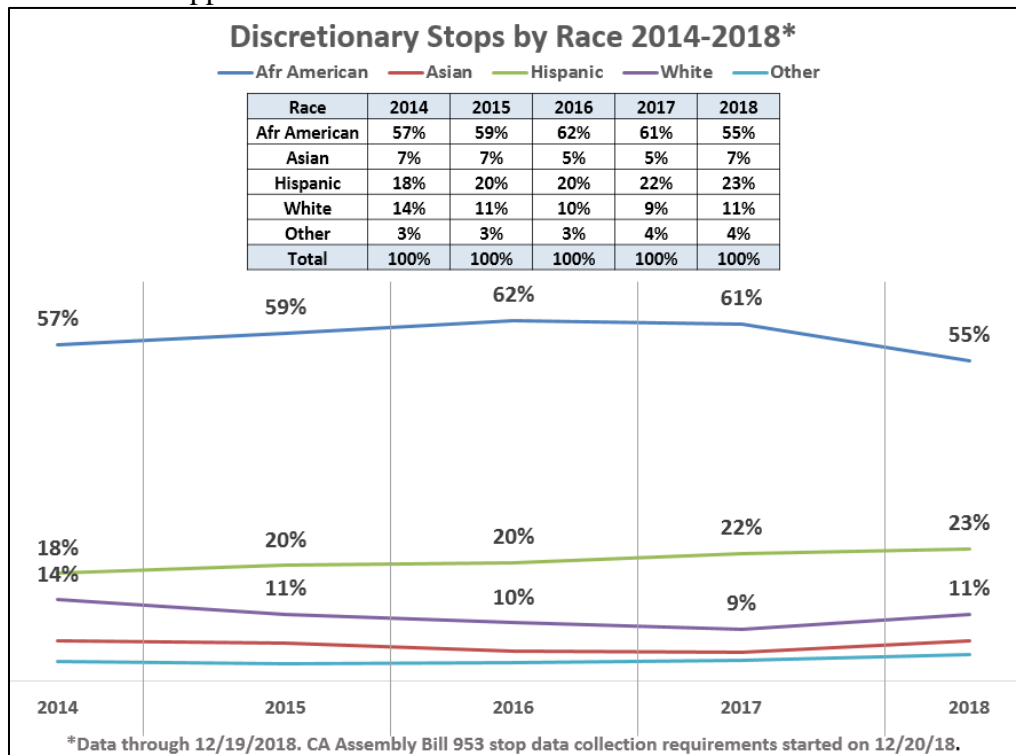
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[1] Eberhardt, J. L. (2016). Strategies for change: Research initiatives and recommendations to improve police-community relations in Oakland, Calif. Stanford University, SPARQ: Social Psychological Answers to Real-world Questions.

Americans stops from 19,185 to 10,874 stops and a 35% reduction in the total number of Hispanic stops from 6,855 to 4,483 stops.

Discretionary Stops by Race 2014-2018*

―― Afr American ―― Asian ―― Hispanic ―― White ―― Other

Race	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 2017-2018
Afr American	19,077	22,500	20,032	19,185	10,874	-43%
Asian	2,316	2,483	1,648	1,553	1,371	-12%
Hispanic	6,101	7,496	6,590	6,855	4,483	-35%
White	4,615	4,328	3,256	2,805	2,277	-19%
Other	1,142	1,148	1,043	1,130	895	-21%
Total	33,251	37,955	32,569	31,528	19,900	-37%

Data through 12/19/2018. CA Assembly Bill 953 stop data collection requirements started on 12/20/18.

- From 2017 to December 19, 2018, the overall percentage of African Americans stopped decreased by 6% from 61% to 55%, the lowest overall percentage of African Americans stopped since 2014.

Discretionary Stops by Race 2014-2018*

―― Afr American ―― Asian ―― Hispanic ―― White ―― Other

Race	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Afr American	57%	59%	62%	61%	55%
Asian	7%	7%	5%	5%	7%
Hispanic	18%	20%	20%	22%	23%
White	14%	11%	10%	9%	11%
Other	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Data through 12/19/2018. CA Assembly Bill 953 stop data collection requirements started on 12/20/18.

4

Oakland Police Department 2016-18 Racial Impact Report

Rebuilding Trust With Our Community

OPD strives to create and sustain community partnerships and transparency as required by our mission, values, and vision of policing. Reports such as this are designed to provide transparency through the sharing of the results and impacts of our actions. Through use of fundamental community policing principles and by strengthening the community role and relationships of our members, numerous improvements and accomplishments have been realized:

- Living room meetings: Living room meetings are community meetings held in community members' homes. They include participation by police officers and community members in an informal, personalized setting that allows all parties to get to know one another apart from their usual roles. OPD has begun holding living room meetings on a monthly basis.
- Barbershop Forums: Barbershop forums were designed with the intention to build relationships with the community and restore public trust. These forums are a place and space where members of the community respect each other, listen, learn, and work collectively toward solutions. OPD has facilitated barbershop forums since November 1, 2016.
- Neighborhood Council Meetings: Meetings held by the 44 Neighborhood Councils provide an opportunity for community members to broadly participate in community partnership with OPD. OPD members attend every Neighborhood Council meeting. There were 328 meetings in 2017 and 324 meetings in 2018.
- Youth Outreach: The OPD Youth Outreach Unit (YOU) works with the Oakland Unified School District, community groups, and faith-based organizations to ensure positive development and opportunities for Oakland youth and the community. In addition to the Police Activities League (PAL), YOU provides Outreach Mentor Officers at local schools, administers the Explorer Program, and incorporates the Our Kids (OK) program for at risk African American male youth.
- Squad-Based Projects: OPD now requires every patrol squad[2] to complete one meaningful project per year in coordination with a community group or other neighborhood stakeholder. These projects provide officers the opportunity to work hand and hand with community members. Squads partner with a school, community-based organization, church, hospital, or recreation center. OPD squads can also lead an event like a neighborhood clean-up or meal giveaway to help build relationships and increase trust. These projects will initially be once a year per squad but could increase in frequency based on the capacity of an individual squad.

In combination with procedural justice principles, these efforts to expand outreach and openness and a willingness to engage and work with our community are paramount to our success.

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[2] A "squad" is the most common organizational unit in the Oakland Police Department. Patrol squads generally include a sergeant and eight officers assigned to a specific geographic area with fixed working hours and work days.

Conclusion

The Oakland Police Department is committed to addressing the racial disparities in discretionary stops made by officers. The 43% reduction in stops of African American and 35% reduction in stops of Hispanics from 2017 to 2018, demonstrate that the focus on intelligence-led stops is reducing the negative impact police contacts can have on minority communities.

These types of outcomes reinforce the positive impact of the Department's current strategies of being precision-based, the strong use of intelligence, and practicing procedural justice in the community. The Department believes the use of these strategies could potentially lead to increased trust from the community through legitimate police practices.

These general observations and accompanying data have allowed the Department to re-examine its deployment strategies and expectations, so our strategies may be tailored to minimize actions which may be harmful to the community. At the same time, opportunities to increase community partnerships and the successful practice of procedural justice during contacts are expected to positively influence community-police relations. With the aid of Stanford University, OPD began to collect intelligence-led stop data and to actively assess the impacts of law enforcement decisions, activities, and results as they relate to racial disparities. The Stanford 50 recommendations caused the Department to reexamine department policies, practices and influences which shape stop data outcomes. With our continued partnership with Stanford and implementation of new forward thinking approaches to reducing racial disparities and building trust, the department will remain at the forefront of law enforcement around data collection and analysis and can be a model for law enforcement agencies across the country on how to reduce disparity and footprint while simultaneously building trust.

LeRonne Armstrong
Deputy Chief of Police
Oakland Police Department

Appendix

2016-2018 Stop Data Statistics

This section provides 2016-2018 Oakland Police Department stop data within the following categories:

- Stops by Race and Gender
- Stop Reasons
- Search Percentages
- Search Recovery Percentages
- Search Types
- Search Type Recovery Percentages
- Stop Results
- Intelligence-Led Stops (Beginning on 10/11/2016)

Officers are required to complete stop data forms after every discretionary detention or arrest and after any discretionary encounter in which a search or request to search occurred. Discretionary stops and searches do not include detentions or arrests that result from a dispatched call for service, a citizen request, or stops occurring pursuant to a search warrant.

California State Assembly Bill (AB) 953 mandates the collection of stop data and includes new data collection requirements. January 1, 2019 was the start date for the Department to collect data according to these new requirements. In order to ensure a proper transition to the new data collection requirements, the Department began collecting data in accordance with AB 953 on December 20, 2018. The Department is now collecting stop data for nearly all detentions and arrests, including those made during dispatched calls.

Stop Race and Gender

Table 1 – 2016-2018 Stops by Race

	2016		2017		2018*	
Race	Stops	%	Stops	%	Stops	%
Afr American	20,032	62%	19,185	61%	10,874	55%
Asian	1,648	5%	1,553	5%	1,371	7%
Hispanic	6,590	20%	6,855	22%	4,483	23%
White	3,256	10%	2,805	9%	895	11%
Other	1,043	3%	1,130	4%	2,277	4%
Total	32,569	100%	31,528	100%	19,900	100%

*Data collected through 12/19/2018.

Table 2 – 2016-2018 Stops by Gender

	2016		2017		2018*	
Gender	Stops	%	Stops	%	Stops	%
Male	24,576	75%	23,543	75%	14,340	72%
Female	7,965	25%	7,966	25%	5,545	28%
Unknown	28	0%	19	0%	15	0%
Total	32,569	100%	31,528	100%	19,900	100%

*Data collected through 12/19/2018.

Oakland Police Department 2016-18 Racial Impact Report

Stop Reasons

Officers are required to collect and document the reason for each stop and must choose from the following categories:

- <u>Traffic Violations</u> are based on an observed violation of a vehicle or pedestrian law or ordinances;
- <u>Probable Cause</u> stops are those in which a fair probability exists that the person stopped committed a crime and may be arrested;
- <u>Reasonable Suspicion</u> stops are those in which sufficient information exists to temporarily detain a person suspected of committing a crime or engaged in suspected criminal activity;
- <u>Probation or Parole</u> stops are of a person known to be on supervised release [probation, parole, or post-release community supervision – PRCS] for the purpose of checking compliance with the supervised release, gathering intelligence, or other action related to the supervised release status of the individual; and
- <u>Consensual Encounters</u> are contacts with a person, typically to investigate their involvement in criminal activity, where the person is not detained and is free to refuse to engage the officer and/or leave the officer's presence. This category does not include routine or innocuous interactions such as giving driving directions. However, if a consensual encounter results in a detention based on reasonable suspicion, officers select this field.

Table 3a - 2016 Stop Reason

Race	Consensual Encounter		Reasonable Suspicion		Probable Cause		Probation/ Parole		Traffic Violation		Total Stops
	Stops	%	Stops	%	Stops	%	Stops	%	Stops	%	
Afr American	534	3%	1,180	6%	2,703	13%	533	3%	15,082	75%	20,032
Asian	27	2%	57	3%	179	11%	15	1%	1,370	83%	1,648
Hispanic	146	2%	314	5%	679	10%	86	1%	5,365	81%	6,590
White	82	3%	152	5%	353	11%	24	1%	2,645	81%	3,256
Other	16	2%	29	3%	86	8%	19	2%	893	86%	1,043
Total	805	2%	1,732	5%	4,000	12%	677	2%	25,355	78%	32,569

Table 3b - 2017 Stop Reason

Race	Consensual Encounter		Reasonable Suspicion		Probable Cause		Probation/ Parole		Traffic Violation		Total Stops
	Stops	%	Stops	%	Stops	%	Stops	%	Stops	%	
Afr American	666	3%	1,338	7%	2,773	14%	461	2%	13,947	73%	19,185
Asian	24	2%	69	4%	164	11%	9	1%	1,287	83%	1,553
Hispanic	160	2%	428	6%	690	10%	118	2%	5,459	80%	6,855
White	105	4%	185	7%	385	14%	19	1%	2,111	75%	2,805
Other	11	1%	38	3%	91	8%	8	1%	982	87%	1,130
Total	966	3%	2,058	7%	4,103	13%	615	2%	23,786	75%	31,528

Oakland Police Department 2016-18 Racial Impact Report

Table 3c – 2018* Stop Reason

Race	Consensual Encounter		Reasonable Suspicion		Probable Cause		Probation/ Parole		Traffic Violation		Total Stops
	Stops	%	Stops	%	Stops	%	Stops	%	Stops	%	
Afr American	360	3%	956	9%	2,067	19%	293	3%	7,198	66%	10,874
Asian	19	1%	41	3%	130	9%	10	1%	1,171	85%	1,371
Hispanic	97	2%	292	7%	596	13%	65	1%	3,433	77%	4,483
White	90	4%	172	8%	225	10%	17	1%	1,773	78%	2,277
Other	9	1%	51	6%	87	10%	5	1%	743	83%	895
Total	575	3%	1,512	8%	3,105	16%	390	2%	14,318	72%	19,900

*Data collected through 12/19/2018

Searches

Table 4a - 2016 Search Percentages

Race	Searched	Not Searched	Total Stops	% Searched
Afr American	8,601	11,431	20,032	43%
Asian	331	1,317	1,648	20%
Hispanic	1,941	4,649	6,590	29%
White	600	2,656	3,256	18%
Other	195	848	1,043	19%
Total	11,668	20,901	32,569	36%

Table 4b - 2017 Search Percentages

Race	Searched	Not Searched	Total Stops	% Searched
Afr American	8,166	11,019	19,185	43%
Asian	330	1,223	1,553	21%
Hispanic	2,119	4,736	6,855	31%
White	562	2,243	2,805	20%
Other	183	947	1,130	16%
Total	11,360	20,168	31,528	36%

Table 4c – 2018* Search Percentages

Race	Searched	Not Searched	Total Stops	% Searched
Afr American	4,711	6,163	10,874	43%
Asian	244	1,127	1,371	18%
Hispanic	1,269	3,214	4,483	28%
White	401	1,876	2,277	18%
Other	154	741	895	17%
Total	6,779	13,121	19,900	34%

*Data collected through 12/19/2018.

Oakland Police Department 2016-18 Racial Impact Report

Search Recovery Percentages

In October 2016, the stop data form was revised to capture temporary seizures of medical marijuana or objects that may be used as improvised weapons. These items are excluded from search recovery calculations.

Table 5a - 2016 Search Recovery Percentages

Race	Recovery	Medical Marijuana Found & Returned	Other Weapons Found & Returned	No Recovery	Total Searches	% Recovery
Afr American	**2,795**	210	56	5,540	8,601	**32%**
Asian	**109**	5	0	217	331	**33%**
Hispanic	**699**	35	18	1,189	1,941	**36%**
White	**241**	4	4	351	600	**40%**
Other	**57**	6	2	130	195	**29%**
Total	**3,901**	260	80	7,427	11,668	**33%**

Table 5b - 2017 Search Recovery Percentages

Race	Recovery	Marijuana Found & Returned	Other Weapons Found & Returned	No Recovery	Total Searches	% Recovery
Afr American	**1,768**	1,108	253	5,037	8,166	**22%**
Asian	**67**	51	9	203	330	**20%**
Hispanic	**491**	263	66	1,299	2,119	**23%**
White	**172**	36	32	322	562	**31%**
Other	**30**	21	5	127	183	**16%**
Total	**2,528**	1,479	365	6,988	11,360	**22%**

Table 5c – 2018* Search Recovery Percentages

Race	Recovery	Marijuana Found & Returned	Other Weapons Found & Returned	No Recovery	Total Searches	% Recovery
Afr American	**1,064**	730	158	2,759	4,711	**23%**
Asian	**66**	30	7	141	244	**27%**
Hispanic	**232**	142	86	809	1,269	**18%**
White	**108**	21	29	243	401	**27%**
Other	**27**	13	5	109	154	**18%**
Total	**1,497**	936	285	4,061	6,779	**22%**

*Data collected through 12/19/2018.

Oakland Police Department 2016-18 Racial Impact Report

The following tables highlight search recovery results when mandatory searches, such incident to arrest and inventory searches, are excluded. Inventory searches were no longer captured for individuals beginning in 2017.

Table 6a - 2016 Search Recovery Percentages (Discretionary Searches)

Race	Recovery	Medical Marijuana Found & Returned	Other Weapons Found & Returned	No Recovery	Total Searches	% Recovery
Afr American	2,067	204	48	4,281	6,600	31%
Asian	56	5	0	135	196	29%
Hispanic	485	34	14	878	1,411	34%
White	118	4	2	224	348	34%
Other	32	6	2	92	132	24%
Total	2,758	253	66	5,610	8,687	32%

Table 6b - 2017 Search Recovery Percentages (Discretionary Searches)

Race	Recovery	Marijuana Found & Returned	Other Weapons Found & Returned	No Recovery	Total Searches	% Recovery
Afr American	1,221	1,074	219	3,864	6,378	19%
Asian	41	50	9	140	240	17%
Hispanic	333	258	55	968	1,614	21%
White	84	35	24	202	345	24%
Other	17	20	3	76	116	15%
Total	1,696	1,437	310	5,250	8,693	20%

Table 6c – 2018* Search Recovery Percentages (Discretionary Searches)

Race	Recovery	Marijuana Found & Returned	Other Weapons Found & Returned	No Recovery	Total Searches	% Recovery
Afr American	653	678	130	1,895	3,356	19%
Asian	37	28	7	79	151	25%
Hispanic	127	135	74	502	838	15%
White	57	19	24	125	225	25%
Other	13	13	4	64	94	14%
Total	887	873	239	2,665	4,664	19%

*Data collected through 12/19/2018.

Search Types

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. Beginning in 2017, weapons (pat down) searches were captured as cursory searches and inventory searches were no longer captured at the individual level.

Table 7a - 2016 Search Types

Race	Incident to Arrest		Probation/ Parole		Weapons		Probable Cause		Consent		Inventory		Total Searches
	Searches	%	Searches	%	Searches	%	Searches	%	Searches	%	Searches	%	
Afr American	1,913	22%	3,171	37%	1,128	13%	2,163	25%	138	2%	88	1%	8,601
Asian	129	39%	53	16%	35	11%	99	30%	9	3%	6	2%	331
Hispanic	496	26%	450	23%	363	19%	541	28%	57	3%	34	2%	1,941
White	241	40%	123	21%	111	19%	99	17%	15	3%	11	2%	600
Other	59	30%	58	30%	36	18%	37	19%	1	1%	4	2%	195
Total	2,838	24%	3,855	33%	1,673	14%	2,939	25%	220	2%	143	1%	11,668

Table 7b - 2017 Search Types

Race	Incident to Arrest		Probation/ Parole		Cursory		Probable Cause		Consent		Total Searches
	Searches	%	Searches	%	Searches	%	Searches	%	Searches	%	
Afr American	1,788	22%	3,013	37%	1,421	17%	1,772	22%	172	2%	8,166
Asian	90	27%	65	20%	73	22%	92	28%	10	3%	330
Hispanic	505	24%	497	23%	475	22%	597	28%	45	2%	2,119
White	217	39%	129	23%	104	19%	96	17%	16	3%	562
Other	67	37%	43	23%	29	16%	42	23%	2	1%	183
Total	2,667	23%	3,747	33%	2,102	19%	2,599	23%	245	2%	11,360

Table 7c – 2018* Search Types

Race	Incident to Arrest		Probation/ Parole		Cursory		Probable Cause		Consent		Total Searches
	Searches	%	Searches	%	Searches	%	Searches	%	Searches	%	
Afr American	1,355	29%	1,427	30%	1,017	22%	829	18%	83	2%	4,711
Asian	93	38%	55	23%	48	20%	44	18%	4	2%	244
Hispanic	431	34%	241	19%	339	27%	230	18%	28	2%	1,269
White	176	44%	64	16%	92	23%	63	16%	6	1%	401
Other	60	39%	30	19%	49	32%	13	8%	2	1%	154
Total	2,115	31%	1,817	27%	1,545	23%	1,179	17%	123	2%	6,779

*Data collected through 12/19/2018.

Search Type Recovery Percentages

Table 8a - 2016 Search Type Recovery Percentages

Race	Incident to Arrest			Probation/Parole			Weapons		
	Recovery	Total Searches	%	Recovery	Total Searches	%	Recovery	Total Searches	%
Afr American	716	1,913	37%	882	3,171	28%	216	1,128	19%
Asian	53	129	41%	13	53	25%	6	35	17%
Hispanic	208	496	42%	151	450	34%	71	363	20%
White	121	241	50%	43	123	35%	19	111	17%
Other	25	59	42%	12	58	21%	4	36	11%
Total	1,123	2,838	40%	1,101	3,855	29%	316	1,673	19%

Race	Probable Cause			Consent			Inventory		
	Recovery	Total Searches	%	Recovery	Total Searches	%	Recovery	Total Searches	%
Afr American	954	2,163	44%	15	138	11%	12	88	14%
Asian	35	99	35%	2	9	22%	0	6	0%
Hispanic	249	541	46%	14	57	25%	6	34	18%
White	51	99	52%	5	15	33%	2	11	18%
Other	16	37	43%	0	1	0%	0	4	0%
Total	1,305	2,939	44%	36	220	16%	20	143	14%

Table 8b - 2017 Search Type Recovery Percentages

Race	Incident to Arrest			Probation/Parole			Cursory		
	Recovery	Total Searches	%	Recovery	Total Searches	%	Recovery	Total Searches	%
Afr American	547	1,788	31%	577	3,013	19%	84	1,421	6%
Asian	26	90	29%	13	65	20%	3	73	4%
Hispanic	158	505	31%	111	497	22%	33	475	7%
White	88	217	41%	32	129	25%	7	104	7%
Other	13	67	19%	7	43	16%	1	29	3%
Total	832	2,667	31%	740	3,747	20%	128	2,102	6%

Race	Probable Cause			Consent		
	Recovery	Total Searches	%	Recovery	Total Searches	%
Afr American	544	1,772	31%	16	172	9%
Asian	25	92	27%	0	10	0%
Hispanic	187	597	31%	2	45	4%
White	45	96	47%	0	16	0%
Other	9	42	21%	0	2	0%
Total	810	2,599	31%	18	245	7%

Table 8c – 2018* Search Type Recovery Percentages

Race	Incident to Arrest			Probation/Parole			Cursory		
	Recovery	Total Searches	%	Recovery	Total Searches	%	Recovery	Total Searches	%
Afr American	411	1,355	30%	284	1,427	20%	58	1,017	6%
Asian	29	93	31%	18	55	33%	6	48	13%
Hispanic	105	431	24%	53	241	22%	16	339	5%
White	51	176	29%	20	64	31%	8	92	9%
Other	14	60	23%	8	30	27%	3	49	6%
Total	610	2,115	29%	383	1,817	21%	91	1,545	6%

Race	Probable Cause			Consent		
	Recovery	Total Searches	%	Recovery	Total Searches	%
Afr American	301	829	36%	10	83	12%
Asian	13	44	30%	0	4	0%
Hispanic	56	230	24%	2	28	7%
White	29	63	46%	0	6	0%
Other	2	13	15%	0	2	0%
Total	401	1,179	34%	12	123	10%

*Data collected through 12/19/2018.

Stop Results

In 2017, "Field Interview Report" was no longer captured as a stop result because a Field Interview Report must be completed whenever a stop data collection form is completed.

Table 9a - 2016 Stop Results

Race	Felony Arrest		Misdemeanor Arrest		Citation		Field Interview Report		Warning		Report Taken-No Action		Total Stops
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Afr American	1,596	8%	1,198	6%	6,194	31%	4,550	23%	5,462	27%	1,032	5%	20,032
Asian	50	3%	98	6%	794	48%	253	15%	412	25%	41	2%	1,648
Hispanic	349	5%	356	5%	2,993	45%	1,073	16%	1,546	23%	273	4%	6,590
White	115	4%	178	5%	1,628	50%	527	16%	728	22%	80	2%	3,256
Other	42	4%	37	4%	533	51%	169	16%	228	22%	34	3%	1,043
Total	2,152	7%	1,867	6%	12,142	37%	6,572	20%	8,376	26%	1,460	4%	32,569

15

Oakland Police Department 2016-18 Racial Impact Report

Table 9b - 2017 Stop Results

Race	Felony Arrest		Misdemeanor Arrest		Citation		Warning		No Action		Total Stops
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Afr American	1,563	8%	1,177	6%	4,671	24%	7,196	38%	4,578	24%	19,185
Asian	47	3%	70	5%	763	49%	476	31%	197	13%	1,553
Hispanic	349	5%	330	5%	2,904	42%	2,051	30%	1,221	18%	6,855
White	121	4%	158	6%	1,390	50%	787	28%	349	12%	2,805
Other	43	4%	33	3%	652	58%	274	24%	128	11%	1,130
Total	2,123	7%	1,768	6%	10,380	33%	10,784	34%	6,473	21%	31,528

Table 9c – 2018* Stop Results

Race	Felony Arrest		Misdemeanor Arrest		Citation		Warning		No Action		Total Stops
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Afr American	1,218	11%	702	6%	3,689	34%	2,893	27%	2,372	22%	10,874
Asian	61	4%	58	4%	907	66%	229	17%	116	8%	1,371
Hispanic	306	7%	245	5%	2,438	54%	867	19%	627	14%	4,483
White	101	4%	125	5%	1,320	58%	523	23%	208	9%	2,277
Other	34	4%	38	4%	561	63%	162	18%	100	11%	895
Total	1,720	9%	1,168	6%	8,915	45%	4,674	23%	3,423	17%	19,900

*Data collected through 12/19/2018.

Intelligence-Led

Table 10 - 2016-2018 Intelligence-Led Stops

Race	2016*			2017			2018**		
	Intelligence-Led		Total Stops	Intelligence-Led		Total Stops	Intelligence-Led		Total Stops
	#	%		#	%		#	%	
Afr American	1,134	31%	3,642	6,130	32%	19,185	4,294	39%	10,874
Asian	52	25%	205	264	17%	1,553	247	18%	1,371
Hispanic	243	22%	1,114	1,550	23%	6,855	1,100	25%	4,483
White	89	21%	419	513	18%	2,805	438	19%	2,277
Other	32	21%	155	184	16%	1,130	174	19%	895
Total	1,550	28%	5,535	8,641	27%	31,528	6,253	31%	19,900

*Data collected beginning on 10/11/16. **Data collected through 12/19/2018.