

# RACIAL DISPROPORTIONALITY IN POLICE TRAFFIC STOPS

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# WHAT DO WE LOOK FOR?

- **Disproportionality in Stops**

- A difference between police traffic stop percentages and a reliable benchmark

- **Disproportionality in Outcomes**

- A difference between groups in things like citations, arrests and searches

# DISPROPORTIONALITY IN STOPS

- Need to construct a valid benchmark

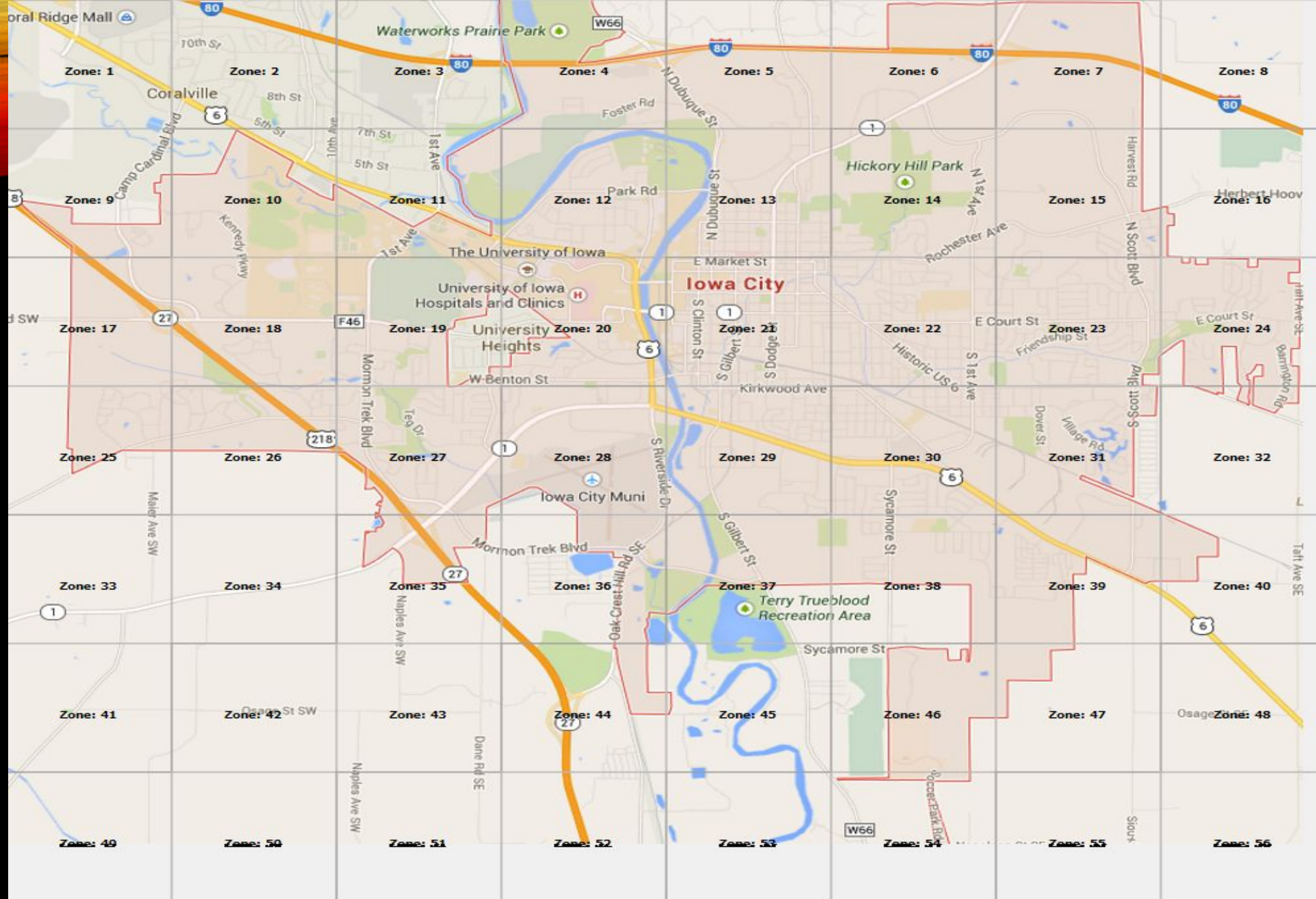
# TYPES OF BENCHMARKS

- Roadside Observations
- Census Data
- Internal Benchmarks

# AN EXAMPLE

- Iowa City, Iowa

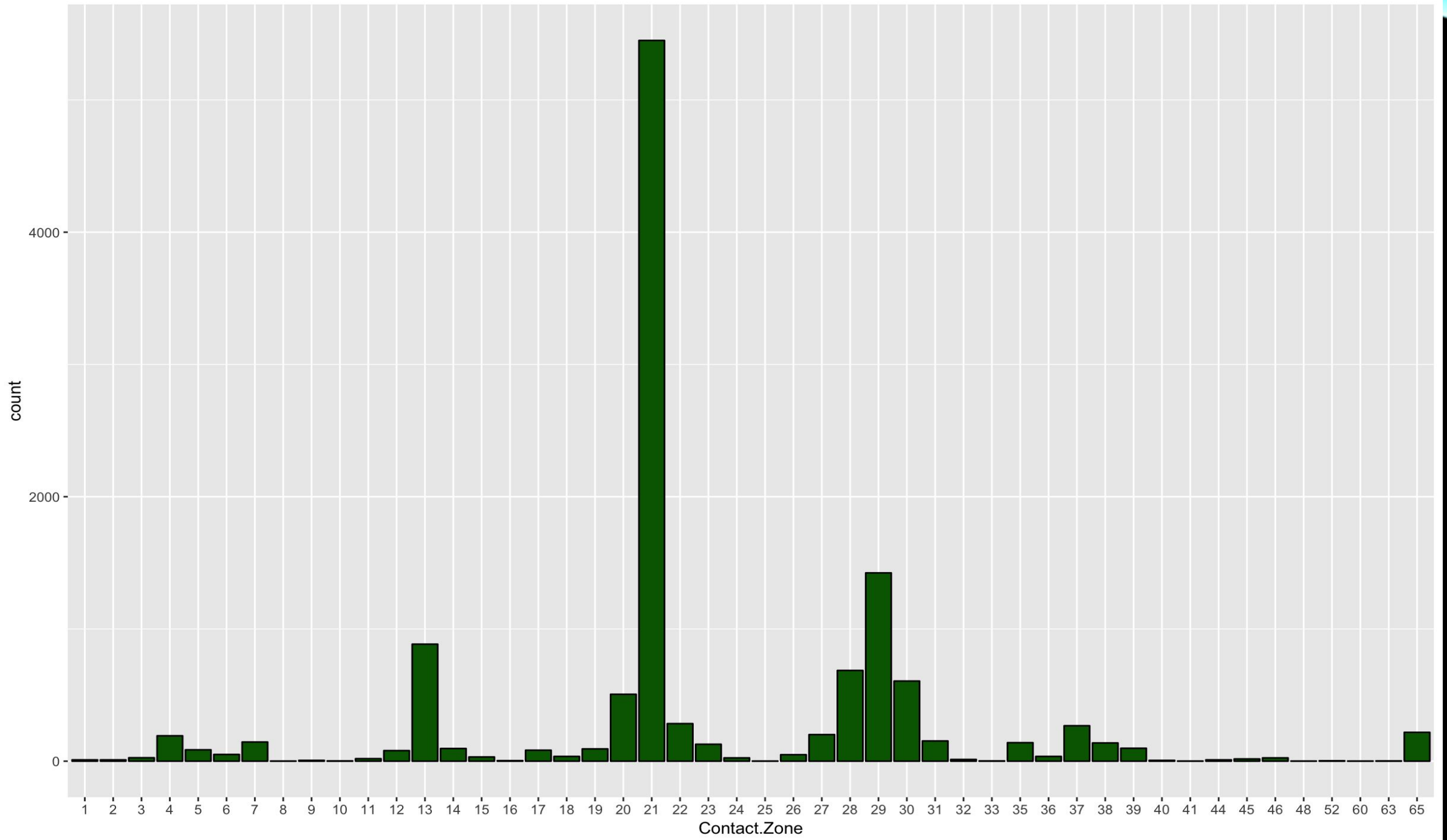




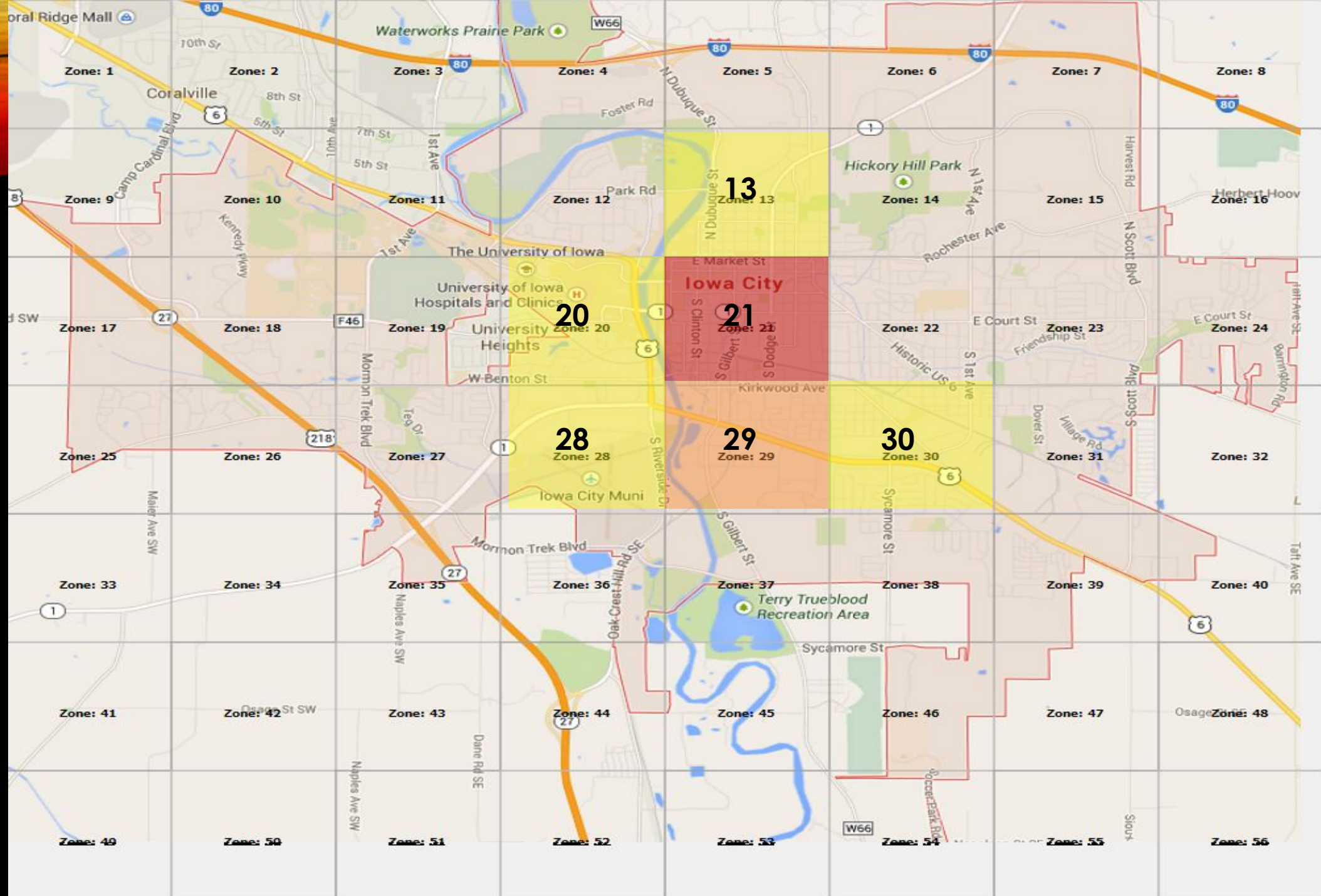


NUMBER OF STOPS PER ZONE

Number of Stops in Each Zone -- Department







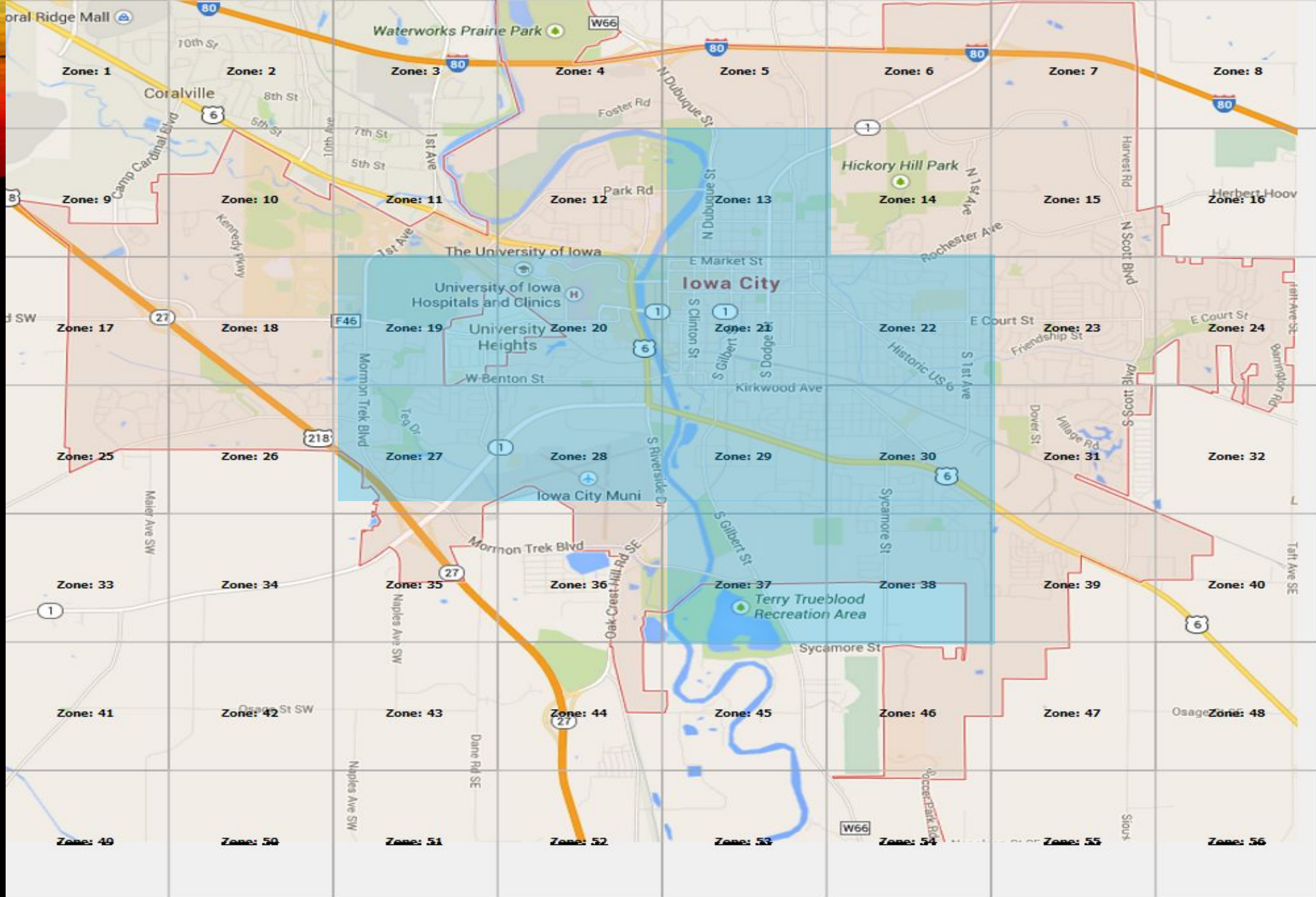
# TRAFFIC OBSERVATIONS 2007-2015

- 2018 traffic observations = 54,218
- 2015 traffic observations = 27,032
- 2007-2012 traffic observations = 28,951
- Total traffic observations = **110,201**

# ZONES WHERE OBSERVATIONS WERE CONCENTRATED

- Zone 13
- Zone 19
- Zone 20
- Zone 21
- Zone 22
- Zone 27
- Zone 28
- Zone 29
- Zone 30
- Zone 37
- Zone 38



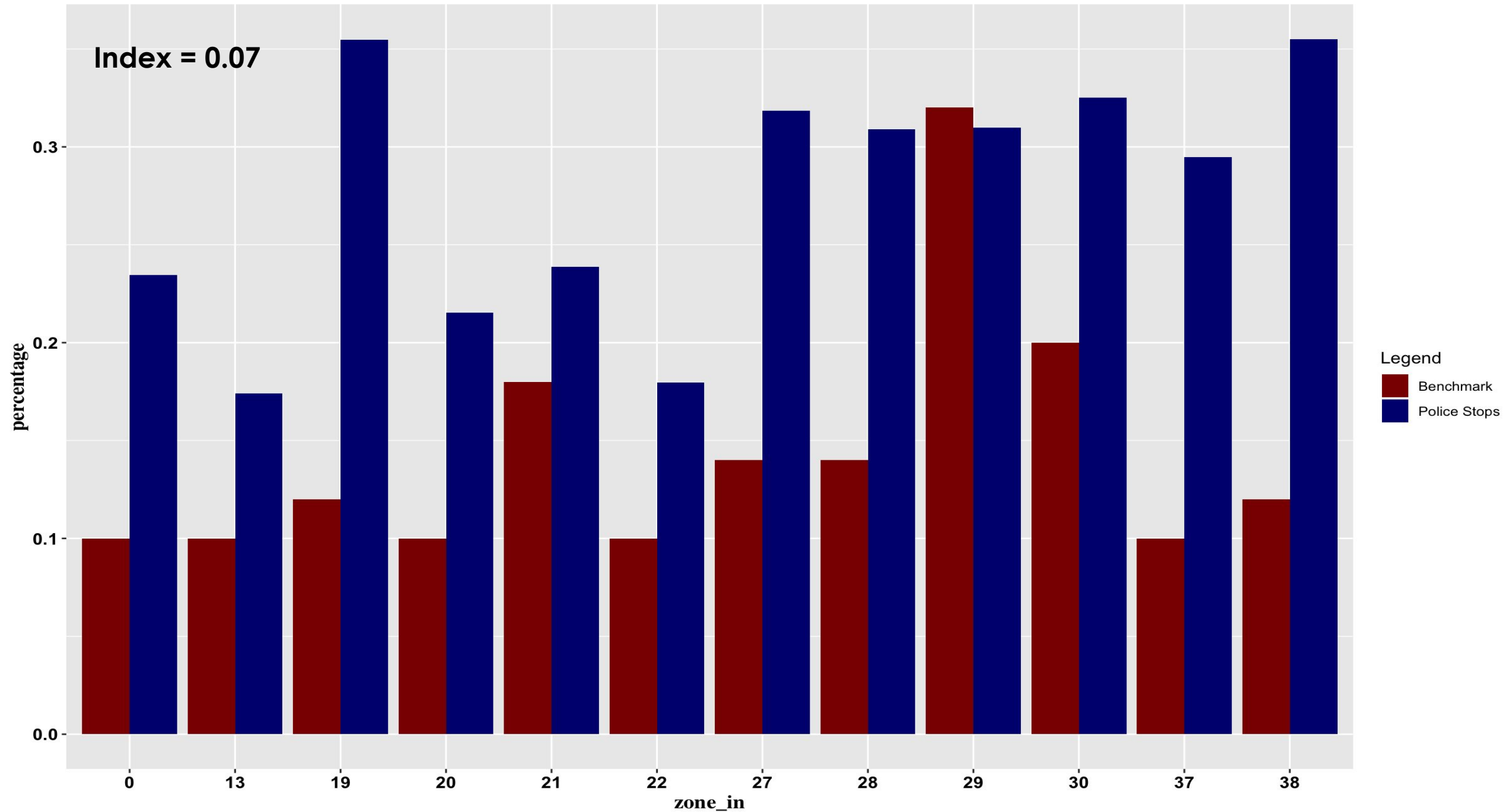


# BENCHMARK VALUES

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Nights</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.10</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.12</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.10</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.18</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.10</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.14</b>
<b>28</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.14</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.32</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.20</b>
<b>37</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.10</b>
<b>38</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.12</b>

# Police Stops v Benchmarks -- Department

Index = 0.07





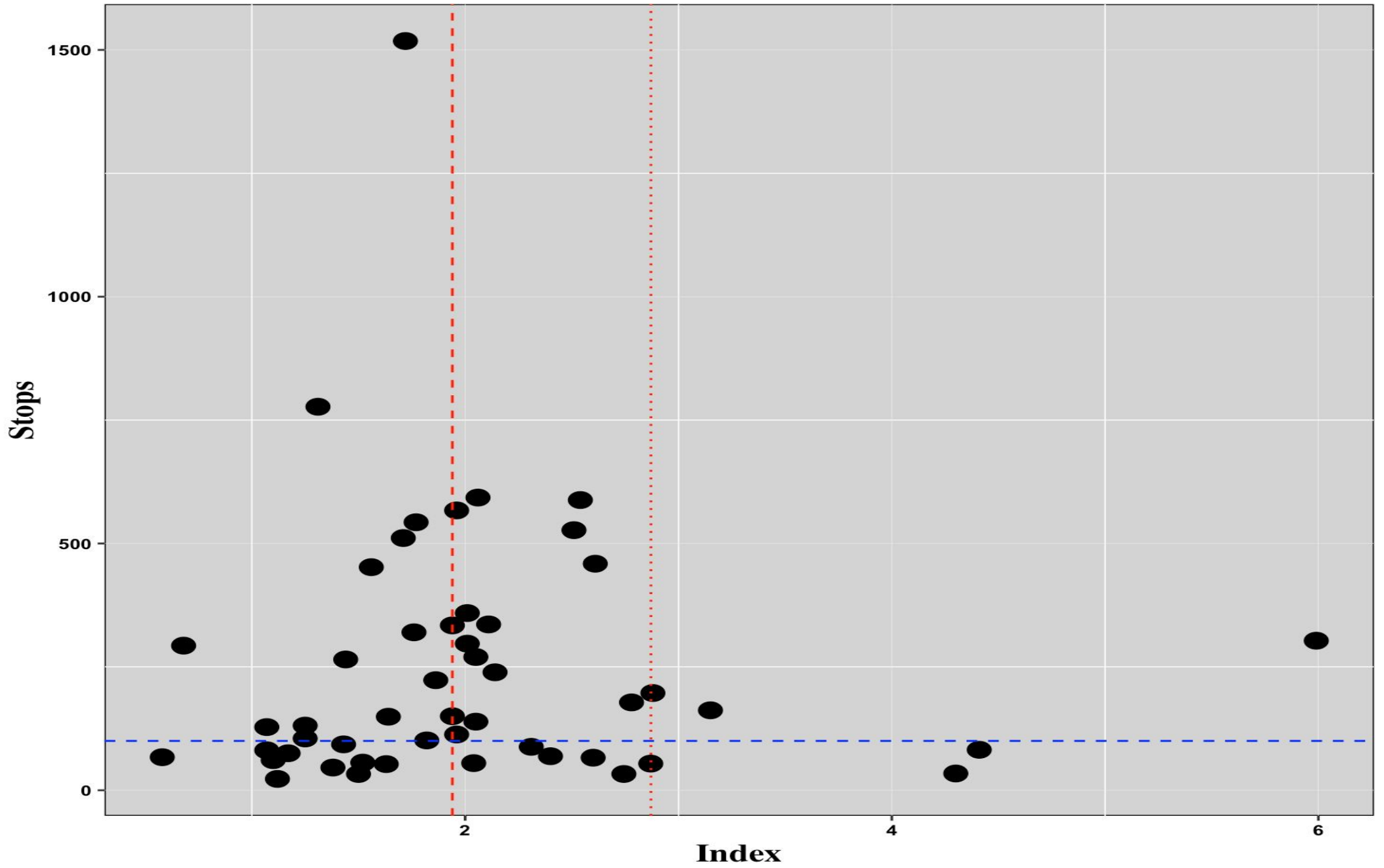


# INDIVIDUAL OFFICER LEVEL ANALYSIS

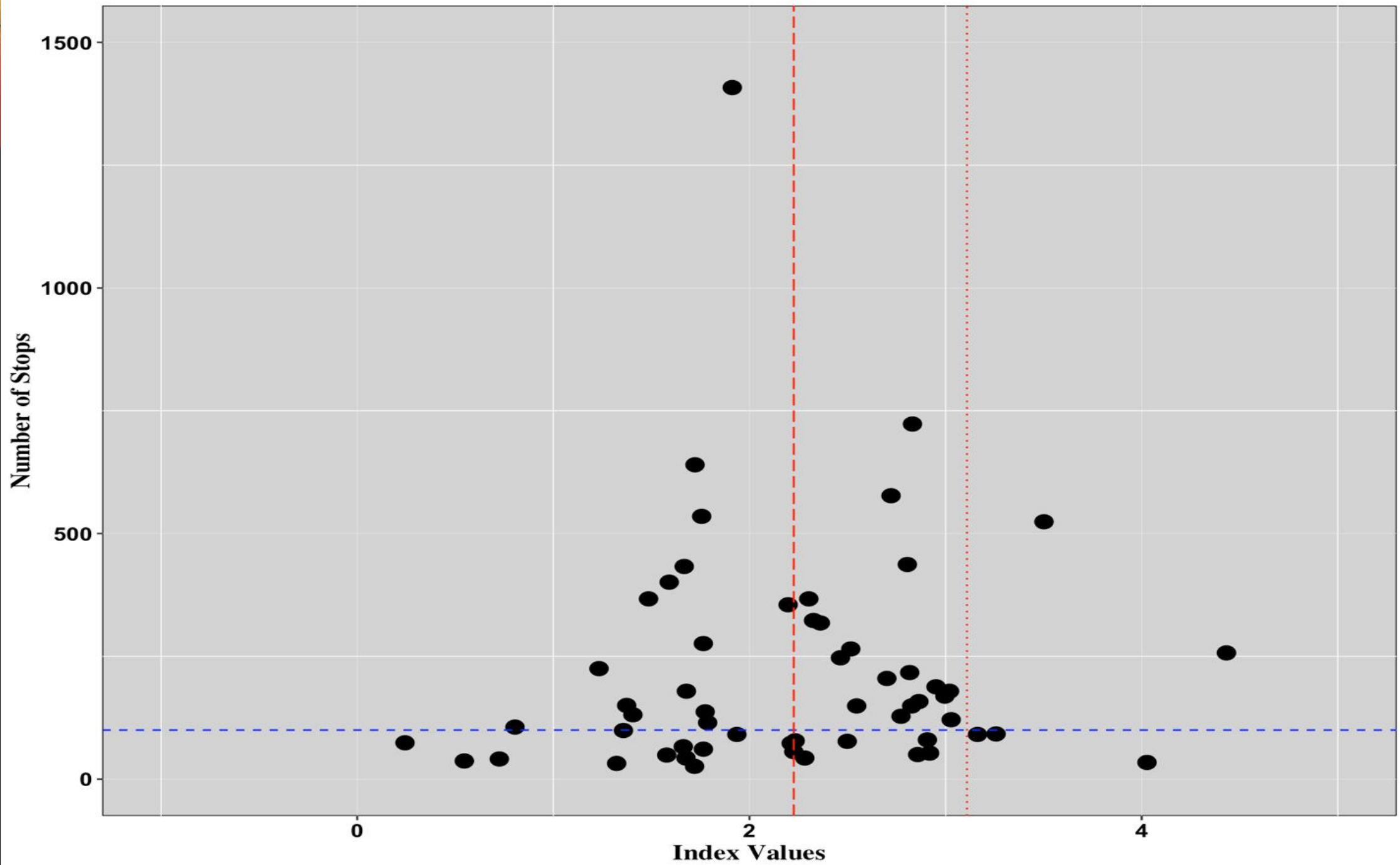
# DISPARITY INDEX

- $(\% \text{ Minority} / \text{Min. Benchmark}) \div (\% \text{ W\&A} / \text{W\&A Benchmark})$

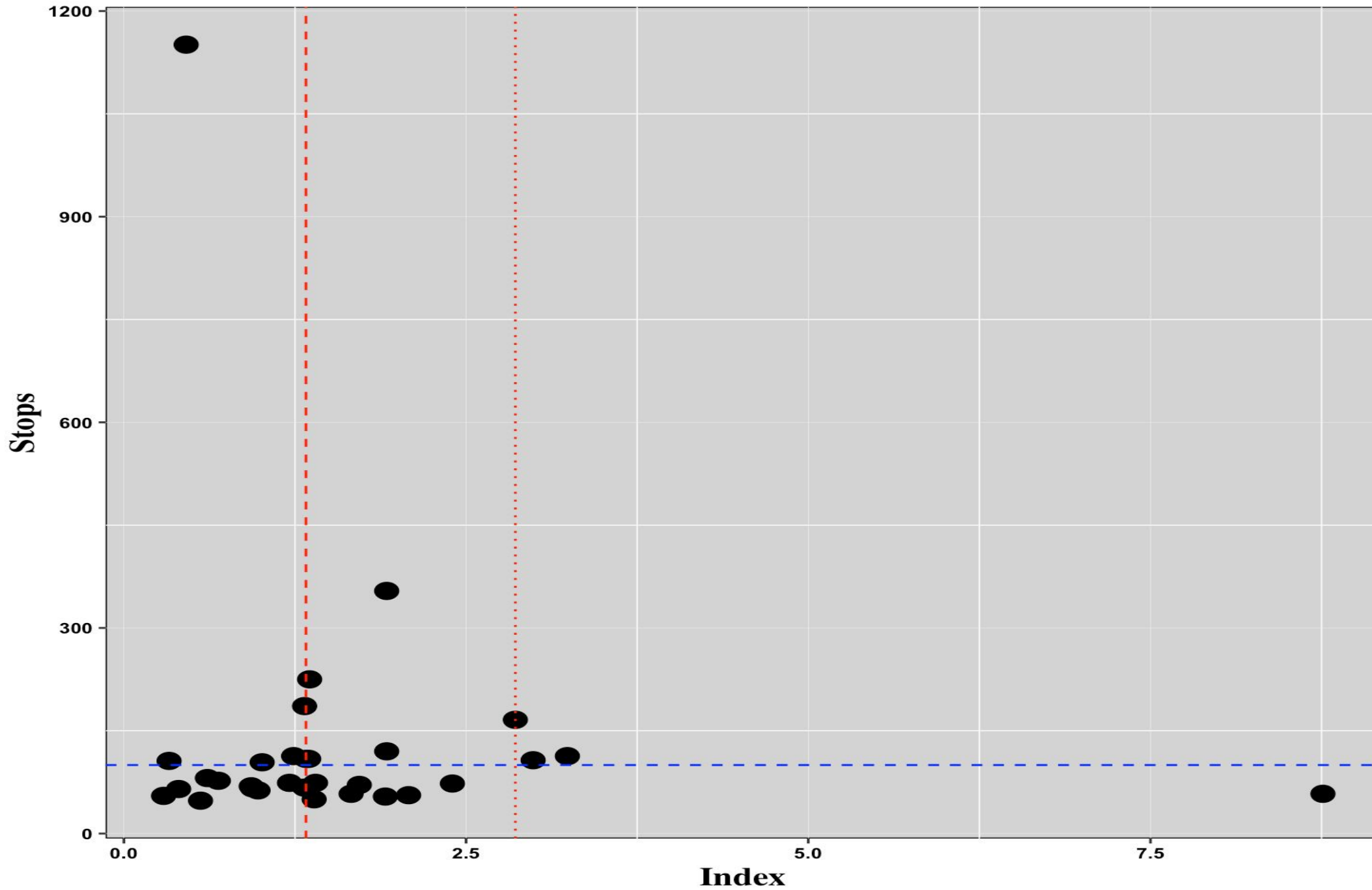
# Officer Index Values



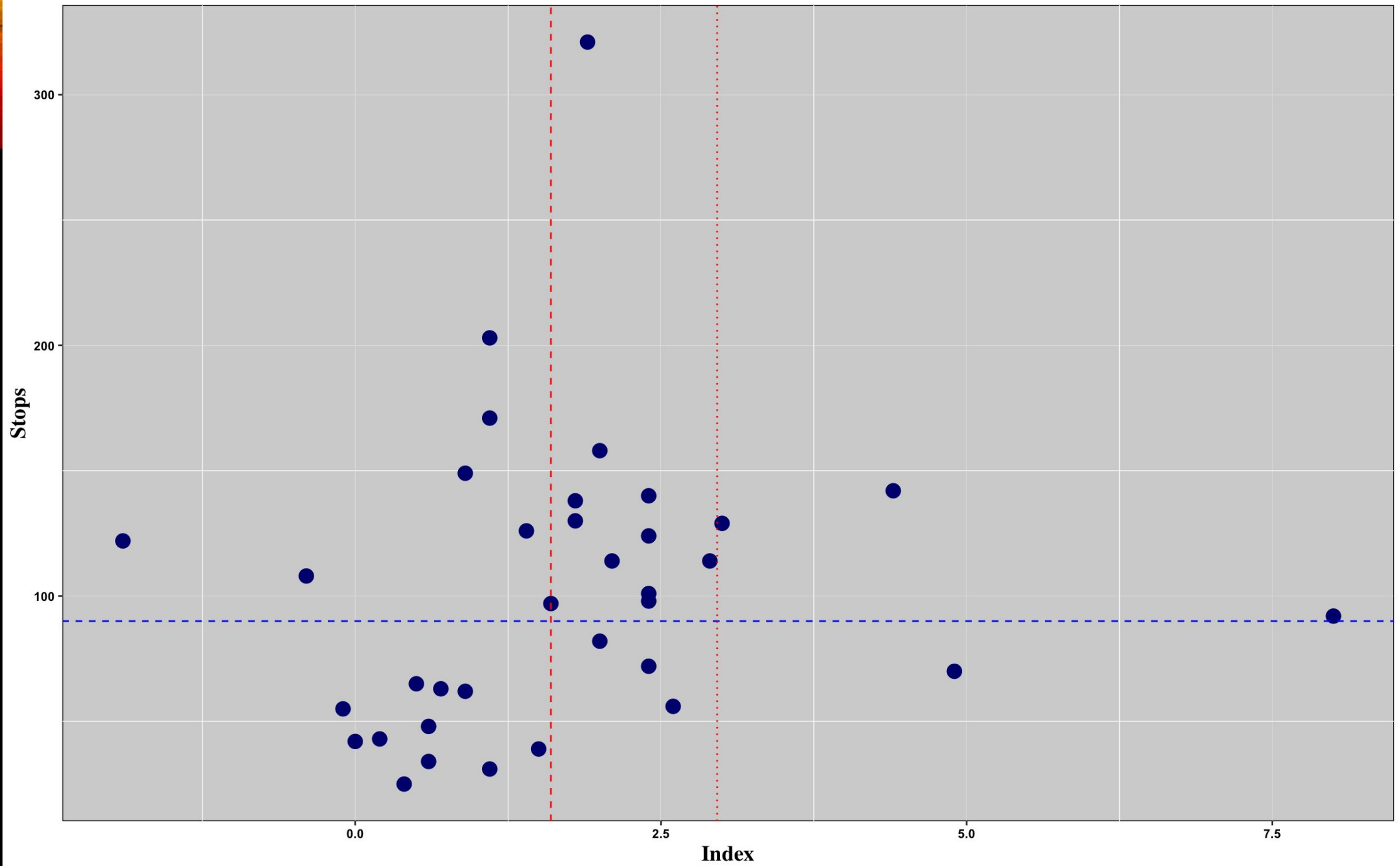
**Officer Index Values**



# Officer Index Values

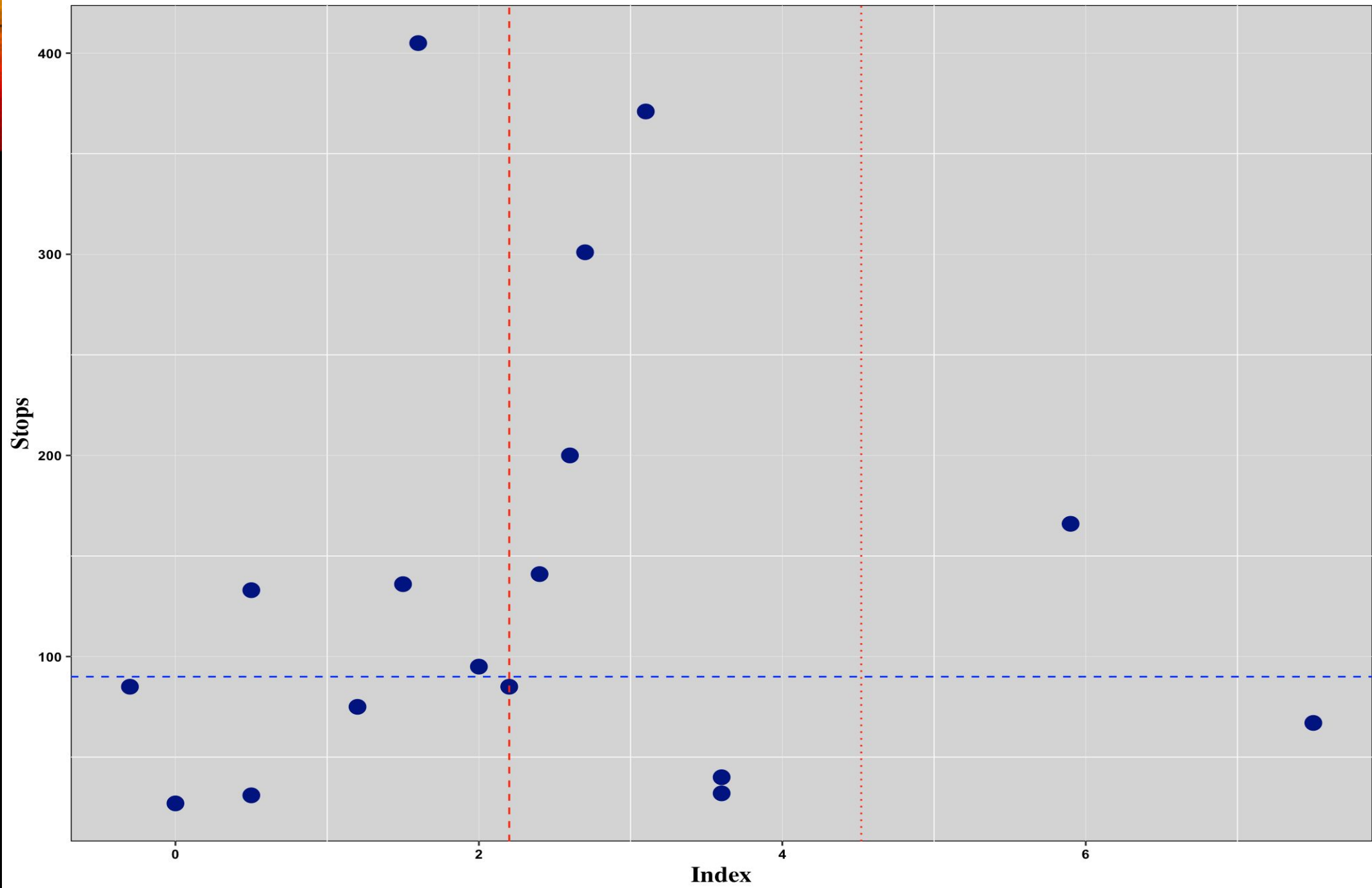


**Officer Index Values (Whites and Asians)**





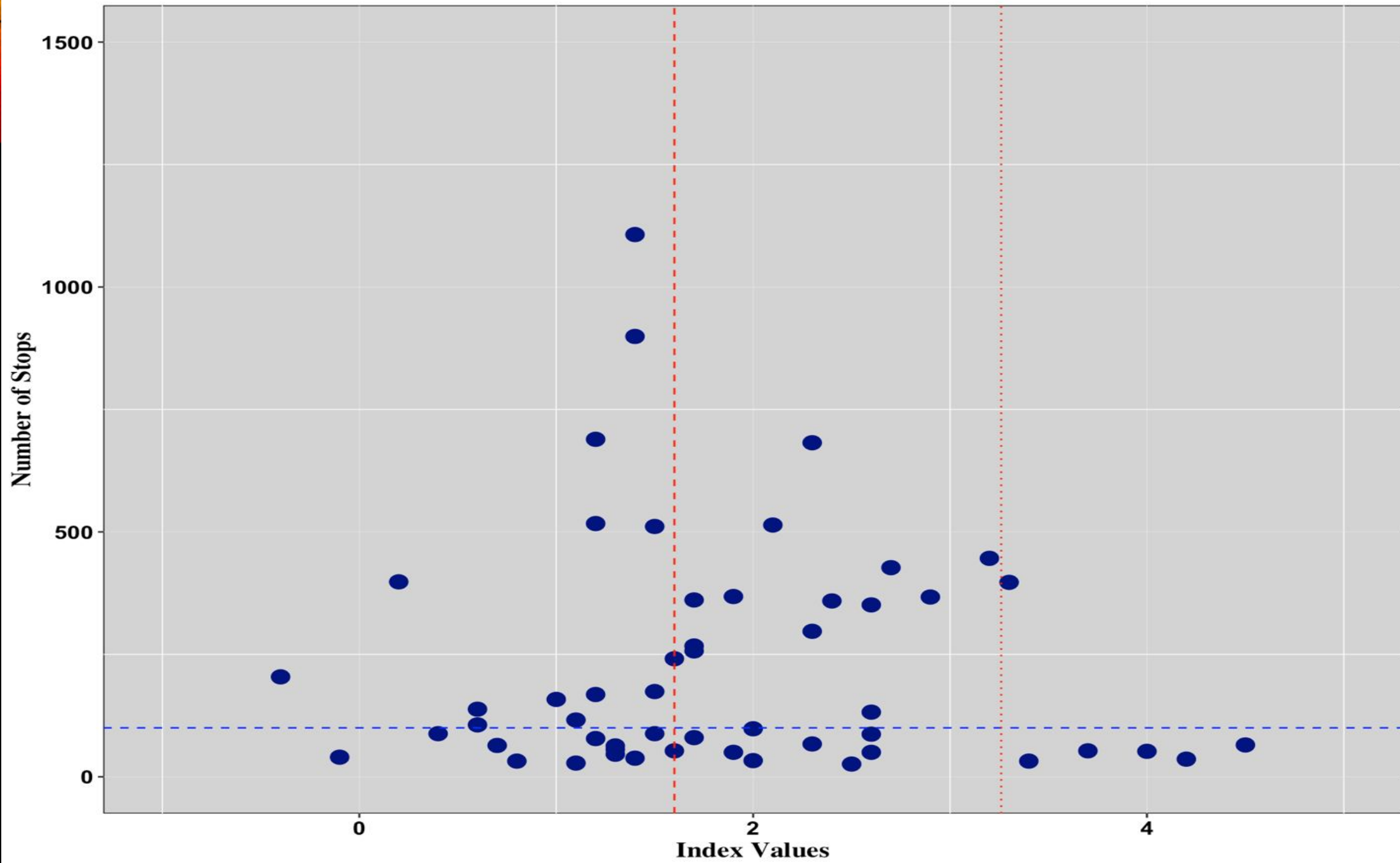
**Officer Index Values (Whites and Asians)**



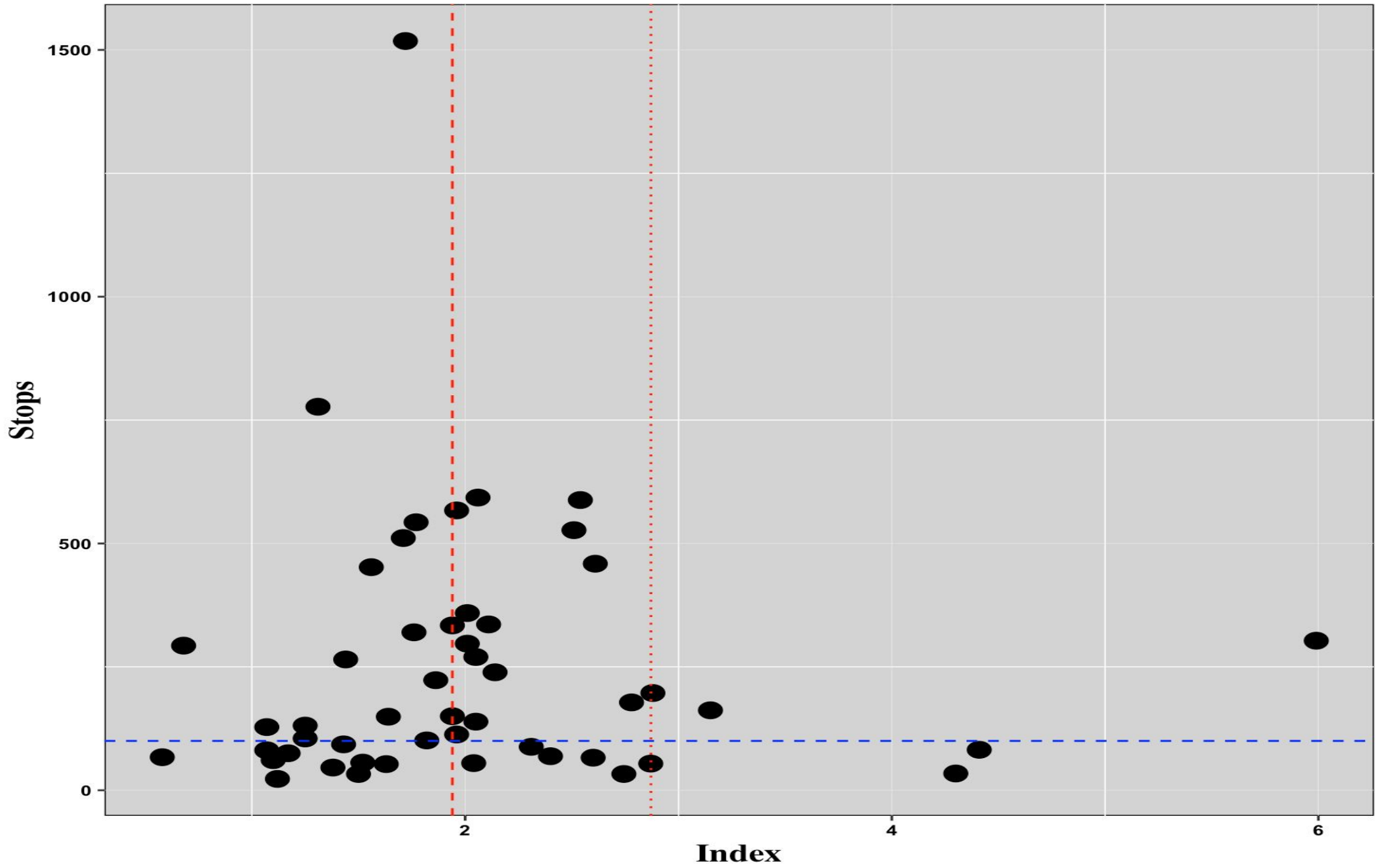


AFTER INTERVENTION

# Officer Index Values

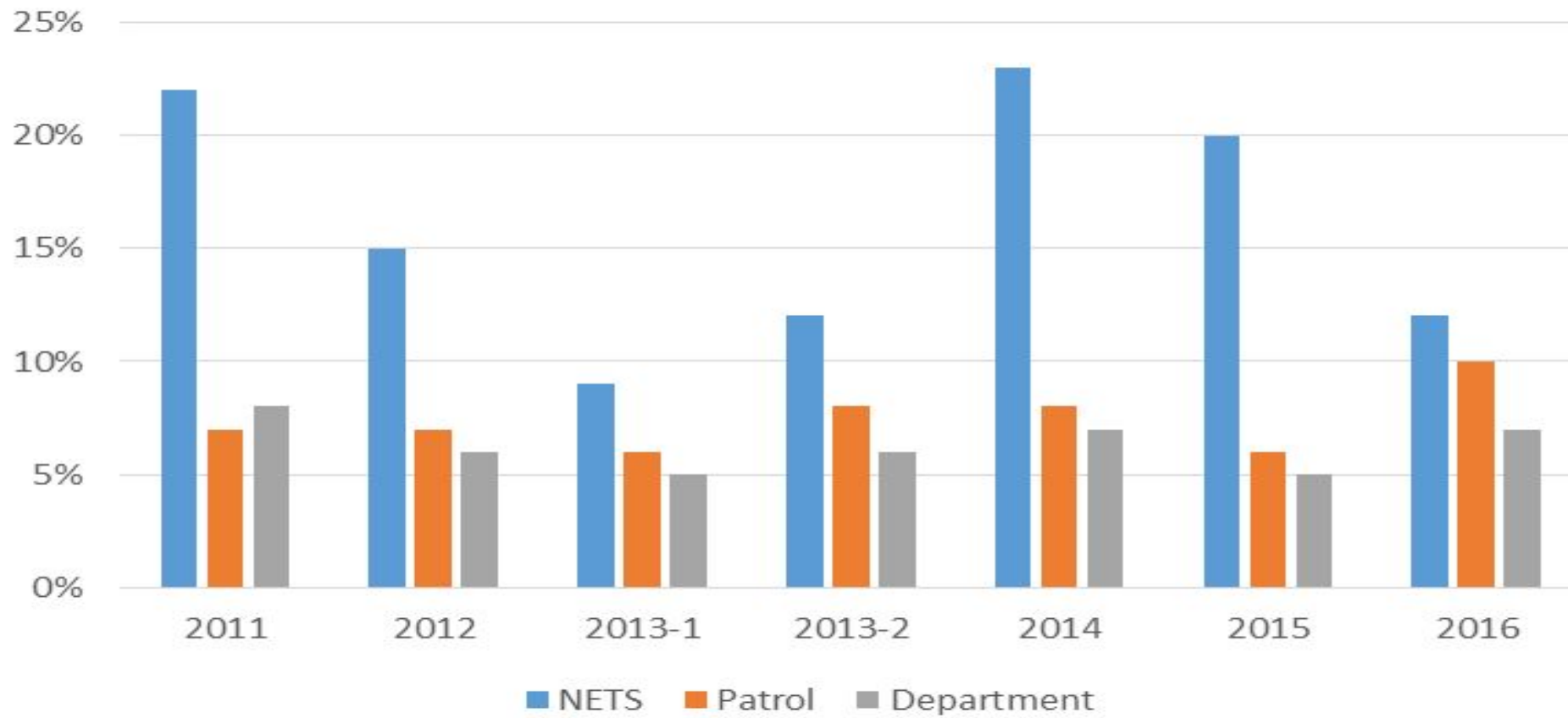


# Officer Index Values





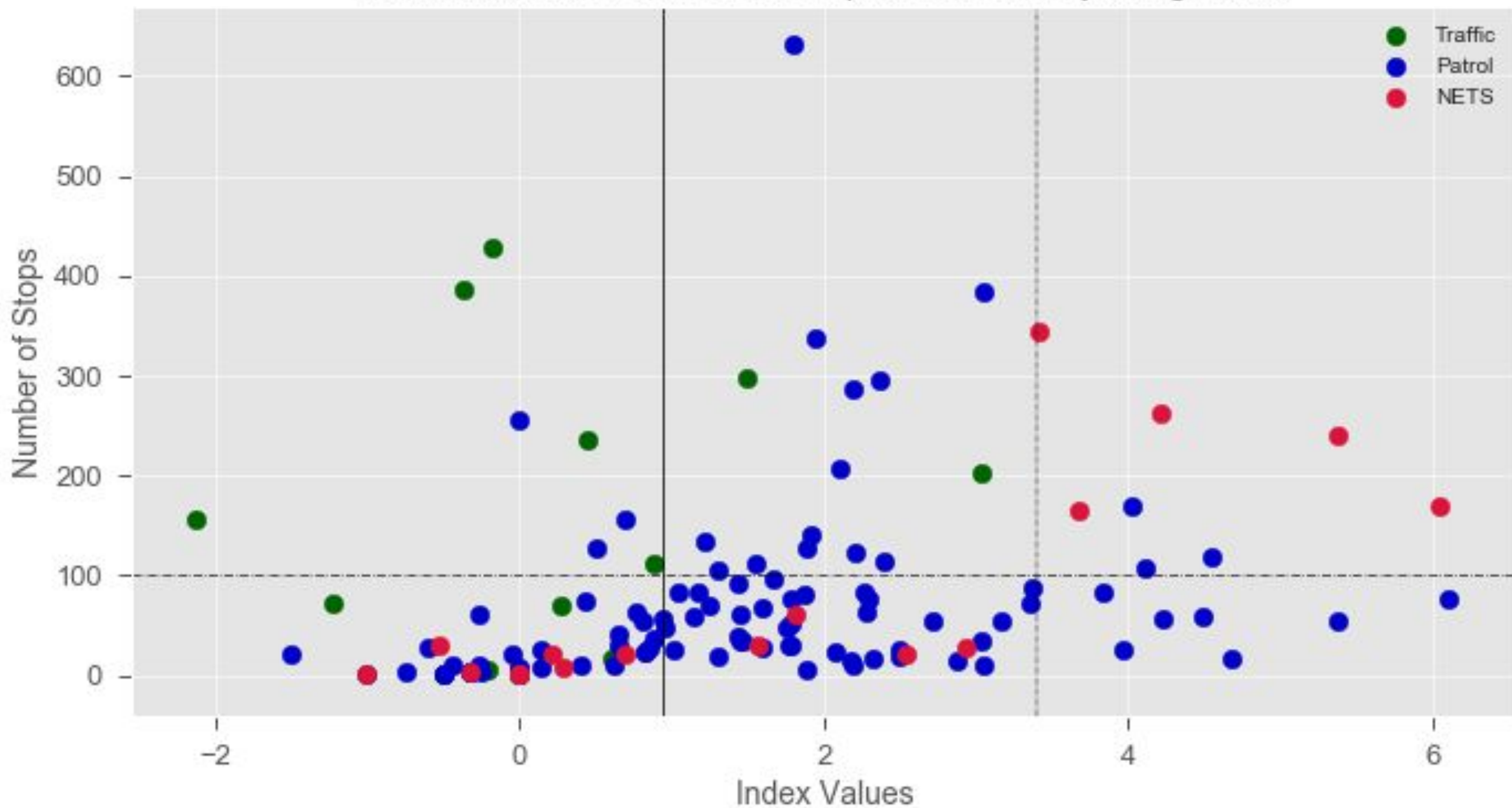
SHIFT ASSIGNMENTS MATTER



Assignment	2011	2012	2013-1	2013-2	2014	2015	2016	2017
All	8%	6%	5%	6%	7%	5%	7%	9%
NETS	22%	15%	9%	12%	23%	20%	12%	24%
Patrol	7%	7%	6%	8%	8%	6%	10%	9.7%
Traffic	-4%	1%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Raw	29%	29%	28%	29%	29%	28%	28%	32%



### Index Values and Number of Stops for Officers by Assignment





STOP OUTCOMES

Odds Ratio													
	2005	2006	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Citations	-1.4	-1.5	-1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.07	1.0	
Arrests	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.82	1.98	
Search	2.5	3.4	5.6	2.7	3.9	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.1	----	---	
Hits	-1.6	1.2	-2.9	-2.3	-1.3	-1.2	1.1	-1.1	1.1	1.1	----	---	



# CONCLUSIONS

# STOPS □ GENERAL FINDINGS

- Some disproportionality
- Highest amounts among special enforcement units (NETS, SCAT)
  - Especially when levels of crime fluctuates
- Very low levels among traffic officers: why?
- Disproportionality initially decreases, but then creeps back up

# DO THESE RESULTS INDICATE BIAS?

- Benchmark is a sample, so there will be some error associated with it
- Trends over time give better indication
- Comparisons among duty assignments are very useful



# CONTACT INFORMATION.



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