# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) Data Statement</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Summary</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culver City Demographics</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime in Culver City</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022 Arrests by Demographics</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022 Statistical Review</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis of CCPD’s 2022 RIPA Data</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Subjects Detained</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICE INITIATED Detentions by Perceived Race</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNITY GENERATED Detentions by Perceived Race</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Detentions by Perceived Age</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Detentions by Perceived Gender</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason for Stop</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result of Stop</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) Data Statement

In 2015, the state of California passed Assembly Bill 953, known as the Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA). The bill requires each state and local agency that employs peace officers to annually report data on all stops to the Attorney General. In addition, the RIPA Act also created a RIPA Board, which was primarily tasked with making data collection and analysis recommendations to the Attorney General’s Office.

The Culver City Police Department (CCPD) is considered a Wave 4 size agency under the Racial and Identity Profiling Act. A Wave 4 agency is a police department that is the size of 1 to 334 officers. Wave 4 agencies are not legally required to collect and report RIPA data until April 1, 2023. However, in the spirit of accountability and transparency, CCPD began the early collection and reporting of RIPA data on October 1, 2020, well before the implementation date required by law.

The Culver City Police Department collected RIPA data on 7,127 individuals between January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2022. The information that was collected was based on the officer’s perception of the individual’s identity (i.e. race, gender, sexual orientation, age, and several other factors) and the actions taken during the stop (i.e. arrest, no action, citation issued, etc.).

The Culver City Police Department proactively worked to comply early with AB 953, while balancing the privacy concerns of the public and cumbersome reporting requirements. CCPD obtained modern-day technology through the acquisition of a web-based system (Mark 43) to ensure accurate and efficient data collection and reporting.

We believe the data provided in this report affirms the professionalism of our organization. We continue to strive to earn the trust of our communities, promote transparency and maintain the highest level of public safety service.

We welcome the opportunity to answer questions related to our data. In the meantime, we will continue to examine the work we do to ensure that every contact is legally justified, we treat all individuals with professionalism and dignity, as well as working to ensure Culver City is one of the safest cities in the Los Angeles region.

Any questions or concerns, please email the Office of the Chief at chief.police@culvercity.org
Executive Summary

In 2022, the Culver City Police Department detained a total of 7,127 individuals.

The law defines a detention as the following:

“Unless otherwise provided in these regulations, (a detention) means a seizure of a person by an officer that results from physical restraint, unequivocal verbal commands, or words or conduct by an officer that would result in a reasonable person believing that he or she is not free to leave or otherwise disregard the officer.”

Approximately 85.5% of those stops were officer-initiated and 14.5% were in response to a radio call for service. Like other law enforcement agencies, most stops made by CCPD were conducted by officers who enforce hazardous traffic violations to enhance traffic safety.

Several benchmarking measures are utilized to ensure that the CCPD’s Racial & Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) data is consistent with the demographics of people that reside, work, and visit Culver City. These measures include an analysis of how the department’s RIPA data compares with the demographics of red-light traffic offenders, subjects arrested by CCPD, violent crime suspects as described by victims and witnesses, and the Culver City population as well as those neighborhoods that border our jurisdiction.

RIPA DETENTIONS

• Hispanic subjects were the perceived race that had the highest number of total detentions (2,414 detentions) 33.8%, followed by White subjects (2,023 detentions) 28.4%, and Black subjects (1,962 detentions) 27.5%. These detentions include both police-initiated contacts, as well as calls for service.

RED LIGHT VIOLATIONS

• In a four-week sample that consisted of 2,865 automated red-light traffic violations, Black subjects were the perceived race with the highest number of total captured offenses (1,002 violations - 35%), followed by Hispanic subjects (889 violations - 31%), and White subjects (549 violations - 19.1%).

VIOLENT CRIME SUSPECT DESCRIPTIONS

• There were a total of 452 suspects involved in violent crimes that were committed in Culver City. The race of the suspects were provided by the witness(es) and/or victim(s). Black subjects had the highest number of suspects (224 suspect descriptions - 49.5%), followed by Hispanic subjects (112 suspect descriptions - 24.8%), and White subjects (71 suspect descriptions - 15.7%).
ARRESTS
• CCPD made a total of 1,438 arrests. Hispanic subjects had the highest number of arrests (540 arrests - 37.5%), followed by Black subjects (452 arrests - 31.4%), and White subjects (383 arrests - 26.6%). It should be noted that in 2022, approximately 89.2% (1,283 arrests) of arrestees were non-Culver City residents.

• Approximately 31% of CCPD’s total arrests (446) were police initiated (traffic stop). Regarding police initiated arrests, Hispanic subjects had the highest number of arrests (202 Arrests - 45.2%), followed by White subjects (136 arrests - 30.4%), and Black subjects (92 arrests - 20.6%).

• Approximately 69% of CCPD’s total arrests (992) were community generated (call for service). Regarding community generated arrests, Black subjects had the highest number of arrests (360 arrests - 36.2%), followed by Hispanic subjects (338 arrests - 34%), and White subjects (247 arrests - 24.9%).

BORDERING CITIES DEMOGRAPHICS
• The average demographics of the populations in zip codes that border Culver City (Ladera Heights (90056), Palms (90034), Mar Vista (90066), Baldwin Village (90008) and West Adams (90016)) are approximately 35% Black, 28% Hispanic, 23% White, 9% Asian, and 5% Other. This data was obtained from the 2021 US census.

CULVER CITY DEMOGRAPHICS
• The average demographics of the population of Culver City are 46.7% White, 18.4% Hispanic, 18.4% Asian, and 8.7% Black. This data was obtained from the 2021 US census.
Culver City Demographics

According to the 2021 United States Census, Culver City is 5.14 square miles with a population of 39,970. 46.7 % of the population is White, 18.4 % is Hispanic, 18.4 % is Asian, and 8.7% is Black. Per the Census, 12% claimed two or more races. Approximately 52.8 % of the population is female and 47.2% is male.

Over the past several years Culver City has seen substantial growth throughout the city. Large corporations which employ thousands of employees such as Amazon, Apple, TikTok, Sony, and Symantec have all established large-scale operations in the city. Additionally, there are many large retail shopping centers across the city, including a Costco and the Westfield Mall, which is situated on 37 acres of land and is home to 145 businesses.

Culver City is adjacent to several state highways, including the I-405, SR-90, and the I-10 freeways, along with other major thoroughfares such as Venice, Washington, Culver, and Jefferson Boulevards as well as Slauson Avenue. In a recent survey, the Traffic and Engineering Department estimated that the daytime population in Culver City exceeds 300,000. Culver City is just minutes away from the LAX International Airport, Marina del Rey, the Pacific Ocean, Santa Monica, and Beverly Hills, making it an ideal location for residents, businesses, and visitors alike.

The city of Culver City is surrounded by 5 different regions within the city of Los Angeles. These regions consist of Ladera Heights to the south, Mar Vista to the west, Palms to the north, and Baldwin Village and West Adams to the east.

Below is the population and demographic breakdown of each of the zip codes that border Culver City. The data was obtained from www.Censusreporter.org.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bordering Area and Zip Code</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ladera 90056</td>
<td>7,956</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin Village 90008</td>
<td>31,046</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Adams 90016</td>
<td>45,884</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palms 90034</td>
<td>53,521</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar Vista 90066</td>
<td>54,913</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>38,664</strong></td>
<td><strong>23%</strong></td>
<td><strong>28%</strong></td>
<td><strong>35%</strong></td>
<td><strong>9%</strong></td>
<td><strong>5%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although it is impossible to obtain an exact accounting of demographics in a geographical area at any given time, the department employed an unbiased method to obtain an estimate of citywide demographics related to motorists in Culver City.

In Culver City, there are 20 fixed red-light automated enforcement cameras placed throughout the city. Red-light automated enforcement cameras operate autonomously regardless of the time
of day. These cameras detect and record the speed of a vehicle by radar. Given the vehicle’s speed and timing cycle of the yellow light, the camera anticipates a red light violation and creates an incident for a qualified person to issue or reject issuing a citation to the vehicle driver. The incident is comprised of a video of the alleged violation and several digital images of the vehicle and its driver. The recorded video and images are taken by a digital technology, based on speed and timing, thus eliminating any human bias.

In the year 2022, a total of 33,060 red-light photo enforcement citations were issued. Due to the voluminous amount of data related to red-light citations, the department obtained two random samples of data related to the demographics of drivers who were identified as committing red light traffic violations from the automated photo enforcement. The samples were collected over four, one-week periods. The sample was collected from the dates of 1/25/22 to 1/31/22, 6/1/22 to 6/9/22, 12/1/22 to 12/07/22, and 12/24/22 to 12/31/22. The four samples included all red-light violations that were captured amongst the 20 red light cameras throughout Culver City during these timeframes.

During these sample periods, a total of 2,865 red-light violations were issued. Below are the demographics of the drivers who were identified through the red-light cameras system as individuals responsible for committing traffic violations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEMOGRAPHICS</th>
<th>Red Light Citations Issued</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Having accurate and current demographic data is crucial to developing analysis regarding biased-based policing. Considering that the daytime population demographics of Culver City cannot be accurately accounted, any analysis to draw a correlation of policing bias based on those stopped and the demographics of the location where they were stopped would be presumptive.
In 2020, the state RIPA Advisory Board released its third annual report. The primary analysis of the 2020 report used several benchmarking techniques to identify sources of bias, focusing on aggregate outcomes across the state of California, as well as within each agency (i.e. CCPD). One of the benchmarking techniques recommended by the RIPA Advisory Board was for police agencies to examine the role of local violent crime in analyzing racial disparities in police contact.

In 2022, a total of 283 violent crimes were reported to the Culver City Police Department. Violent felony crime is defined by the California Penal Code (PC 667.5(c)) as Murder, Voluntary Manslaughter, Mayhem, Rape, Sodomy, Oral Copulation, Lewd/Lascivious Acts, Robbery, Arson, Kidnapping, Carjacking, Burglary-1st Degree, and Aggravated Assault. To analyze the data, documented crime reports were used to obtain the number of suspects and the victims’ and/or witnesses’ perceived race of the suspect(s) as they reported to CCPD. To prevent, deter, and solve crime, CCPD frequently reviews crime trends and often directs resources to areas throughout the city that are experiencing increases in violent crime. Although suspect descriptions provided by witnesses and victims are based on one’s perceptions, these descriptions provide a relative idea of individuals committing violent crime and is an important factor taken into consideration when analyzing RIPA data.

In 2022, there were a total of 452 suspects involved in violent crimes committed in Culver City. The top three violent crime suspect descriptions, as provided by victims and/or witnesses were as follows:

1. Black subjects were reported to be suspects in 50% of total reported violent crimes,
2. Hispanic subjects were reported to be suspects in 25% of total reported violent crimes,
3. White subjects were reported to be suspects in 16% of total reported violent crimes.

In some instances, an unknown suspect description was provided, which accounted for 32 suspects - roughly 7%.
In 2022, the Culver City Police Department made a total of 1438 arrests. Approximately 31% of the arrests (446 arrests) were Police-Initiated. Approximately 69% of the arrests (992 arrests) were Community-Generated and made in response to a radio all for service. Additionally, 89.2% of arrestees (1283 arrestees) were non-Culver City residents.

The below graphs reflect the racial demographics of subjects that were arrested from both police-initiated and community-generated arrests for the year 2022.
2022 Statistical Review

Per RIPA, demographic and other identity-based data collected during a vehicle or pedestrian stop must be based solely on the officer’s perception of the person being detained and/or searched as defined by the RIPA recommendations. Some of this demographic and identity-based data include the following:

- The perceived race or ethnicity of the person stopped.
- The perceived gender of the person stopped.
- If the person stopped is perceived to be LGBT.
- The perceived age of the person stopped.
- If there is a perceived or known disability of the person stopped.

Regarding detentions, CCPD collects and reports the following information to the Department of Justice:

- The date, time, and duration of the stop.
- The location of the stop.
- The reason for the stop.
- If the stop was made in response to a call for service or if it was police initiated.
- Actions taken by the officer during the stop.
- Results of the stop.

It should be noted that during the review of CCPD’s RIPA data, several data collection conditions affected its overall reporting. These conditions consisted of the following:

1. Each stop can have more than one individual associated with it.

2. Officers could select more than one option for the following fields:

   - Actions Taken During the Stop
   - Contraband or Evidence Discovered
   - Property Seized

3. Officers could select only one option for the following fields:

   - Perceived Race & Identity
   - Perceived Gender
   - Reason for Stop
   - Result of Stop
Below is an example of a RIPA stop data collection form, that is completed and submitted by all officers following a detention of an individual.

STOP DATA COLLECTION FORM
Racial & Identity Profiling Act- Penal Code Sections 13012 and 13519.4, and Gov. Code 12525.5

I. REPORTING OFFICER
AGENCY ORI: CA0191800
OFFICER ID: 191800-
OFFICER'S YEARS OF EXPERIENCE (whole number only): 

OFFICER'S TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT: (Select One)
☐ Patrol, traffic enforcement, field operations
☐ Gang Enforcement
☐ Compliance Check
☐ Roadblock or DUI sobriety checkpoint
☐ Narcotics/Vice
☐ Investigative/Detective
☐ Task Force
☐ Other, specify:

II. SETTING
DATE: (MM/DD/YYYY) ________________________________
TIME: (HH-MM-SS 24 hour clock) ________________________________
DURATION OF STOP: (minutes) ________________________________

RESPONSE TO CALL FOR SERVICE?
☐ YES ☐ NO

LOCATION: (Report as: Block number and street name, or closest intersection; or highway and closest highway exit. If none of these are applicable, please report a road marker, landmark, or other description. Do not provide exact address of a residence)

CITY: (If City is not applicable because the stop occurred in unincorporated area, report the County)

COUNTY: (Only required when City is not applicable)

IF STOP OCCURRED AT A K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL, REPORT SCHOOL NAME ________________________________

IS PERSON STOPPED A STUDENT?
(Only complete if stop is at a K-12 public school)
☐ YES ☐ NO

III. OFFICER PERCEPTION OF PERSON STOPPED
PERCEIVED RACE OR ETHNICITY: (Select all that apply)
☐ Asian
☐ Black/African American
☐ Hispanic/Latino(a)
☐ Middle Eastern or South Asian
☐ Native America
☐ Pacific Islander
☐ White

PERCEIVED GENDER: (When applicable, you may select “Gender nonconforming” as the only value or in addition to one of the other values)

Male ☐ Female ☐ Transgender man/boy
☐ Transgender woman/girl ☐ Gender nonconforming

PERCEIVED TO BE LGBT?
☐ YES ☐ NO

PERCEIVED AGE: (approximate age; report as a whole number)

LIMITED OR NO ENGLISH FLUENCY?
☐ YES ☐ NO

PERCEIVED OR KNOWN DISABILITY: (Select all that apply)

☐ Deafness or difficulty hearing
☐ Speech impairment or limited use of language
☐ Disability related to hyperactivity or impulse behavior
☐ Other disability
☐ Mental health condition
☐ Intellectual or developmental disability, including dementia
☐ Blind or limited vision
☐ None

IV. REASON FOR STOP
REASON FOR STOP: (Select the primary reason for stop)
Traffic Violation: (Specify type of traffic violation)
Code section related to violation: ________________________________

Reasonable suspicion that the person was engaged in criminal activity: (Select all that apply to describe the basis of suspicion)

☐ Officer witnessed commission of a crime
☐ Witness or victim identification of suspect at the scene
☐ Actions indicative of casing a victim or location
☐ Actions indicative of a drug transaction
☐ Other reasonable suspicion of a crime. If known, code for suspected violation:

☐ Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision
☐ Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person
☐ Investigation to determine whether the person is truant
☐ Consensual encounter resulting in a search

*Possible conduct warranting discipline under Education Code (ED) 48900, et al
Code Section: ☐ 48900 ☐ 48900.2 ☐ 48900.3 ☐ 48900.4 ☐ 48900.7

☐ When 48900 is selected, specify the subdivision:

*Determine whether the student violated school policy

REASON FOR STOP- BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Provide a brief explanation, 250 characters maximum. This explanation should include beyond the general data values selected above. Do not include any personally identifying information of the person stopped or unique identifying information of any officer in this description.

__________________________________________

11
### ACTIONS TAKEN: (Select all that apply)
- Person removed from vehicle by order
- Person removed from vehicle by physical contact
- Field sobriety test conducted
- Curbside detention
- Handcuffed or flex cuffed
- Canine removed from vehicle or used to search
- Firearm pointed at person
- Electronic control device used
- Asked for consent to search property
  - Specify if consent was given: [ ] YES  [ ] NO
- Impact projectile discharged or used
  - (i.e. blunt impact projectile, rubber bullets or bean bags)
- Search of person was conducted (COMPLETE BASIS FOR SEARCH)
- Property was seized (COMPLETE PROPERTY SEIZURE)

### BASIS FOR SEARCH: (Only applicable when the Actions Take include “Search of person was conducted” and/or “Search of property was conducted”, select all that apply)
- Consent given
- Officer safety/safety of others
- Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision
- Suspected weapons
- Contact with the public
- Visible contraband
- Incident to arrest
- Exigent circumstances/emergency
- Vehicle inventory (for search of property only)
- Evidence of crime

### REASON FOR SEARCH - BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Provide a brief explanation, 250 characters maximum. This explanation should include beyond the general data values selected above. Do not include any personally identifying information of the person stopped or unique identifying information of any officer in this description. (When the BASIS FOR SEARCH is “Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision”, this description is not required.)

### VI. PROPERTY SEIZURE: (Only applicable when the Actions Taken include “Property was seized”)
- Safekeeping as allowed by law/statute
- Offender safety/safety of others
- Evidence (see section VII)
- Impound of vehicle
- Abandoned property
- Suspected violation of school property

### TYPE OF PROPERTY SEIZURE: (Only applicable when the Actions Taken include “Property was seized”)
- Firearm(s)
- Ammunition
- Weapon(s) other than firearm
- Suspended stolen property
- Drugs/narcotics
- Alcohol
- Cell phone(s)/electronic device
- Money
- Vehicle
- Other contraband/evidence

### VII. CONTRABAND/EVIDENCE DISCOVERED (IF ANY): (Include any items discovered in plain view or as the result of a search)
- No action
- Drugs/narcotics
- Suspected stolen property
- Alcohol
- Cell phone(s)/electronic device(s)
- Money
- Other contraband/evidence

### RESULT OF STOP: (Select all that apply)
- Warning (verbal or written) Code section(s) relate to warning:
- Citation for infraction: Code section(s) related to citation for infraction:
- In-field cite and release: Code section(s) related to citation for infraction:
- Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant
- Custodial arrest without warrant: Code section(s) related to arrest:
- Field interview card completed
- Noncriminal arrest or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or another agency)
- Contacted/parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor
- Psychiatric hold (Welfare & Institutions Code sections 5150 and/or 5528.20)
- Contacted U.S. department of Homeland Security (i.e. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection)
- *Referral to school administrator
- *Referral to school counselor or other support staff

### Supervisor Approval:
Initial OSN
Analysis of CCPD’s 2022 RIPA Data

TOTAL SUBJECTS DETAINED
In the year 2022, there were a total of 7,127 subjects detained by the Culver City Police Department. Approximately 85.5% of those detentions were police-initiated and 14.5% were community generated, in response to a call for service. The below graph reflects the racial demographic of all subjects detained from both police-initiated stops, as well as community-generated contacts (calls for service).

POLICE INITIATED DETENTIONS BY PERCEIVED RACE
In 2022, there were a total of 6,099 subjects detained during police-initiated contacts. The top perceived races detained during police-initiated contacts included 34.3% Hispanic subjects (2,098 detained), 28.2% White subjects (1,724 detained), and 26% Black subjects (1,589 detained). Officers do not classify individuals as multiracial, despite their perception of individuals being of multiple races. The below graph reflects the racial demographic of all subjects detained from police-initiated stops.

COMMUNITY GENERATED DETENTIONS BY PERCEIVED RACE
In 2022, there was a total of 1,028 subjects detained during community-generated contacts (radio calls for service). The top perceived races detained during community-generated contacts included 36.3% Black subjects (373 detained), 30.7% Hispanic subjects (316 detained), and 29% White subjects (299 detained). The below graph reflects the racial demographic of all subjects detained during community-generated contacts.
TOTAL DETENTIONS BY PERCEIVED AGE
Out of a total of 7,127 detentions, the top perceived age ranges detained were (1) 26-40 years 51.1% (3,644 detentions), (2) 18-25 years 23% (1,638 detentions), and (3) 41 to 55 years 22.7% (1,616 detentions).

Regarding police-initiated detentions (6,099 total), the top perceived three age ranges were 26 to 40 years 50.5% (3,086 detentions), 18 to 25 years 23.8% (1,452 detentions), and 41 to 55 years 19.3% (1,177 detentions). The below graph depicts the demographics of all police-initiated contacts for each age range that is reported under RIPA guidelines.

Regarding community-generated detentions (1,028 total), the top three perceived age ranges were 26 to 40 years 54.3% (558 detentions), 41 to 55 years 42.7% 439 detentions), and 18 to 25 years 18% (186 detentions). The below graph reflects the demographics of all community-generated contacts for each age range that is reported under RIPA guidelines.

TOTAL DETENTIONS BY PERCEIVED GENDER
Out of a total of 7,127 detentions, 5,181 subjects were male (72.7%), and 1,938 subjects were female (27.2%). There were 8 subjects that were perceived as LGBTQ+ and made up less than 0.1% of all detentions by officers.

Regarding police-initiated contacts (6,099 total), males accounted for 4,426 detentions (72.5%) and females accounted for 1,667 detentions (27.3%). There was a total of 6 subjects detained who identified as LGBTQ+. The below graph reflects the demographics of all police-initiated contacts by gender and age range.

Regarding community-generated contacts (1,028 total), males accounted for 755 detentions (73.4%) and females accounted for 271 detentions (26.4%). 2 subjects were detained who
identified as LGBTQ+. The below graph reflects the demographics of all community-generated contacts by gender and age range.

**REASON FOR STOP**
The Reason for Stop refers to the primary reason the officer initiated the stop of an individual. The data in this section only pertains to police-initiated contacts. The top Reasons for a Stop in order were Traffic Violation 81.4% (5,547 stops), Radio Call for Service 13.5% (918 stops), and Reasonable Suspicion 3.6% (248 stops).
RESULT OF STOP
The Result of Stop refers to the results of what occurred after the RIPA stop was completed. Note, a single stop may have multiple results due to the number of individuals on the stop and the law enforcement findings during the stop. The top three Results of a Stop were: (1) Citation for Infraction 51.7%, (2) Warning 31.6%, and (3) Arrest 5.8%.

There was a significant number of “No Action” results and analysis of these stops showed that these circumstances had similarities as the individuals stopped were detained during search/arrest warrants services, passengers who were detained during a traffic stop, and individuals who were subject to probation or parole compliance check, and a search did not occur. Below is a graph depicting the results of all stops by perceived race.

![Graph showing the results of all stops by perceived race with categories: Warning/No Action/FI Card, Citation (Infraction), Field Cite & Release (Misdemeanor), Warrant Arrest, Custodial Arrest, and Caretaking Transport.]