

Culver **CITY**

POLICE DEPARTMENT



Culver City Police Department
Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA)
2023 Annual Report

March 2024

Cover designed by Raine Conor.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary 3

 The Many Faces of Culver City3

 Violent Crime in Culver City.....5

 CCPD’s 2023 RIPA Data7

Introduction..... 13

About Culver City 15

 Brief History and Current Information.....15

 Culver City’s Commuting/Red Light Violations Population15

 Culver City’s Bordering Communities.....17

About the Culver City Police Department 19

 Mission Statement and Organizational Values.....19

 Chief’s Advisory Panel.....19

 Staff Demographics.....19

 RIPA Data Collection and Review Process.....20

RIPA Data and Analysis 22

 AB 953 Requirements22

 Detention Data Collection Form22

 Types of Detentions25

 Detentions by Perceived Race.....25

 Detentions by Perceived Age.....31

 Detentions by Perceived Gender.....34

 Reasons for Detention.....37

 Searches of Persons or Property43

 Results of Detentions46

Violent Crime in Culver City 54

Responses to Resistance 56

Conclusions 61

Executive Summary

The Culver City Police Department (CCPD) is pleased to present its Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) 2023 Annual Report (Report) to the community members of Culver City, California. This Report continues the transparency the CCPD practices in sharing important operational information with the public it proudly serves.

In 2015, the California Legislature passed Assembly Bill 953 (AB 953). AB 953, also known as the Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA), among other things enacted Government Code section 12525.5, which requires state and local law enforcement agencies to collect data regarding detentions of individuals and to report this data to the California Department of Justice.

This Report provides an overview and analysis of the more than 8,000 detentions that CCPD officers made from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023.

The Many Faces of Culver City

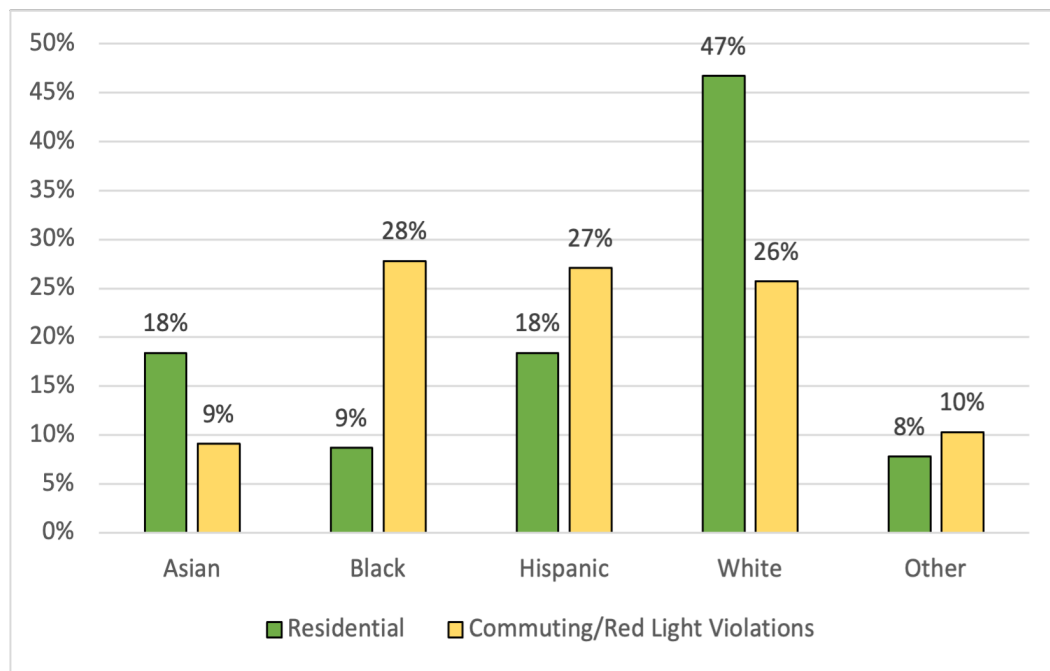
The data suggests that three different population sources comprise the dynamic Culver City community. These sources are: 1) Culver City residents, 2) commuting individuals, and 3) bordering cities residents. Since one of the concerns of RIPA is racial profiling, the racial demographics of each of these populations needs to be considered when analyzing the RIPA data that the CCPD collected.

Culver City's Commuting/Red Light Violations Population¹

As in most major metropolitan cities, Culver City's residential population dramatically increases during the daytime as employees, visitors, and others commute to the city, swelling its population from nearly 40,000 people to more than 300,000. This commuting population also has a different demographic makeup.

Figure 1 displays a comparison of the demographic differences between the residential and commuting/red light violations populations.

¹ In last year's report, the CCPD referred to this population as the Red Light Violations group, because the CCPD uses data from its red light camera system to estimate the demographic composition of this group. In this Report we will refer to this population as the Commuting/Red Light Violations population to provide continuity between this year's Report and last year's report.

Figure 1. Culver City's Residential vs. Commuting/Red Light Violations Population by Race

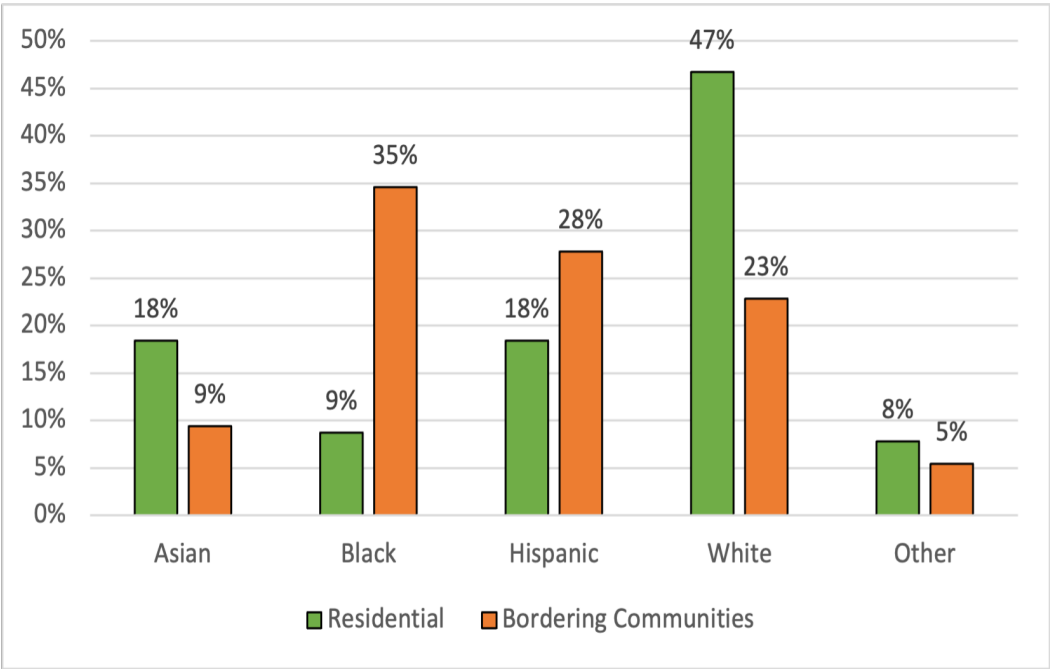
Culver City's Bordering Communities

The City of Culver City is surrounded by 5 different bordering communities that are in the City of Los Angeles. These communities are Ladera Heights to the south, Mar Vista to the west, Palms to the north, and Baldwin Village and West Adams to the east. Table 1 provides a population and demographic breakdown of those border communities. Figure 2 displays a racial demographic comparison between Culver City's residential and bordering communities.

Table 1. Culver City's Bordering Communities Population and Racial Demographics²

City Name	Population	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
Culver City	39,970	18.40%	8.70%	18.40%	46.70%	7.80%
Baldwin Village	31,046	4.00%	65.00%	23.00%	6.00%	2.00%
Ladera Heights	7,956	5.00%	66.00%	8.00%	11.00%	10.00%
Palms	53,521	20.00%	9.00%	26.00%	39.00%	6.00%
Mar Vista	54,913	14.00%	5.00%	27.00%	48.00%	6.00%
West Adams	45,884	4.00%	28.00%	55.00%	10.00%	3.00%

Figure 2. Culver City’s Residential vs. Bordering Communities Population by Race



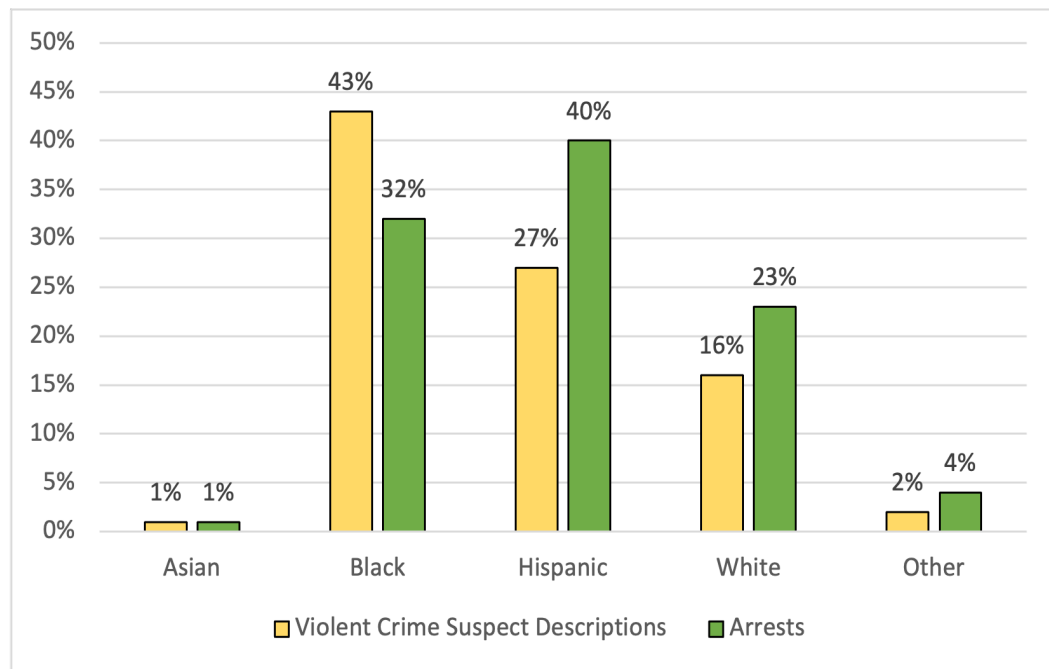
Violent Crime in Culver City

In addition to the racial demographics of a city’s population sources, in 2020, the State of California’s RIPA Board recommended that police departments consider the suspects of violent crime reports when analyzing the RIPA data they collect. In California, violent crimes include murder, voluntary manslaughter, mayhem, rape, sodomy, oral copulation, lewd/lascivious acts, robbery, kidnapping, carjacking, first-degree burglary, and aggravated assault.

In 2023, 641 individuals were suspected of committing violent crimes in Culver City. In all cases, victims or witnesses provided the CCPD with their perceptions of the races of those suspected individuals. In 2023, the CCPD also arrested 1,749 individuals. 1,235 (71%) of those arrests were in response to community-generated calls for service. 1,613 of those individuals arrested (92%) in 2023 provided information that they were not Culver City residents.

Figure 3 displays the racial demographics of individuals suspected of committing violent crimes in Culver City. It also shows the racial demographics of all the individuals whom CCPD officers arrested in 2023.

Figure 3. 2023 CCPD Violent Crime Suspect Descriptions and Arrests by Perceived Race



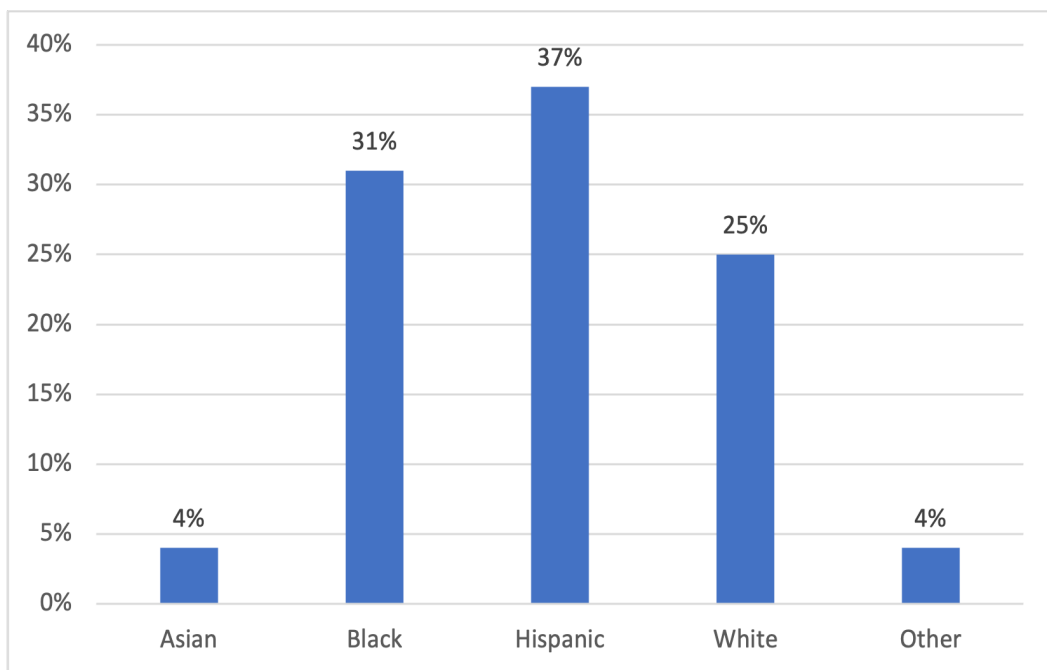
- In 2023, victims and witnesses reported the top three perceived races of individuals suspected of committing violent crimes in Culver City as Black: 43% (274), Hispanic: 27% (170), and White: 16% (105).
- In 2023, the CCPD arrested 695 (40%) individuals perceived to be Hispanic, 560 (32%) individuals perceived to be Black, and 409 (23%) individuals perceived to be White.

CCPD's 2023 RIPA Data

In 2023, the CCPD detained 8,345 individuals. RIPA data includes the officer's perception of the identify factors of the person being detained and the actions the officer took during or after the detention.

Figure 4 displays the perceived races of individuals whom the CCPD detained in 2023.

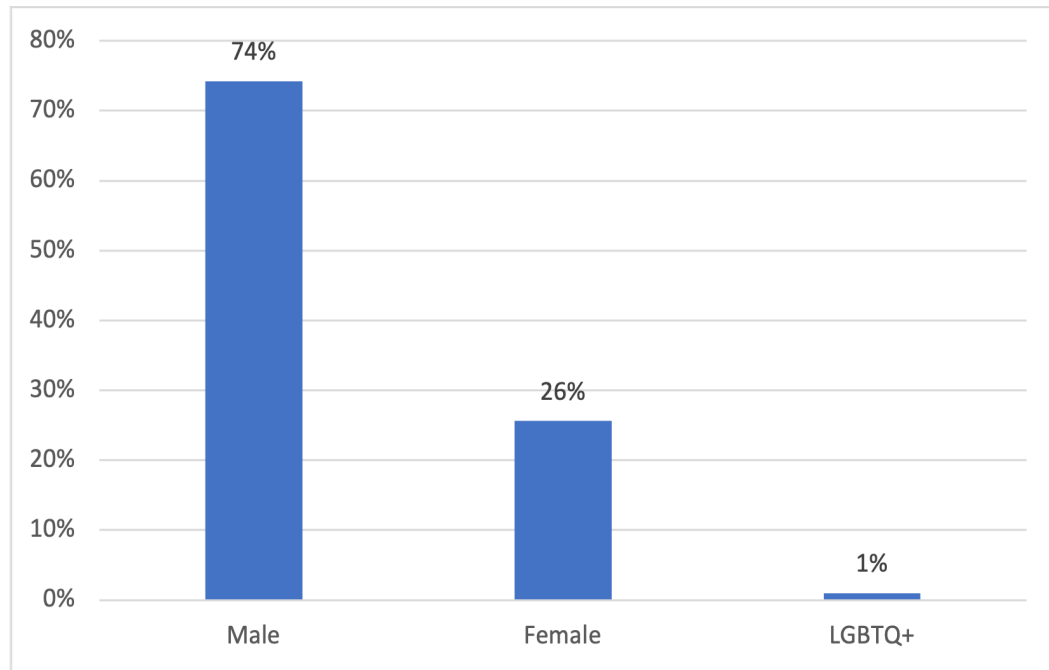
Figure 4. 2023 RIPA Data—Individuals Detained by Perceived Race (Police-Initiated and Community-Generated)



- The top three perceived races of individuals whom the CCPD detained in 2023 were Hispanic (37%), Black (31%), and White (25%).

Figure 5 displays the perceived gender of individuals whom the CCPD detained in 2023.

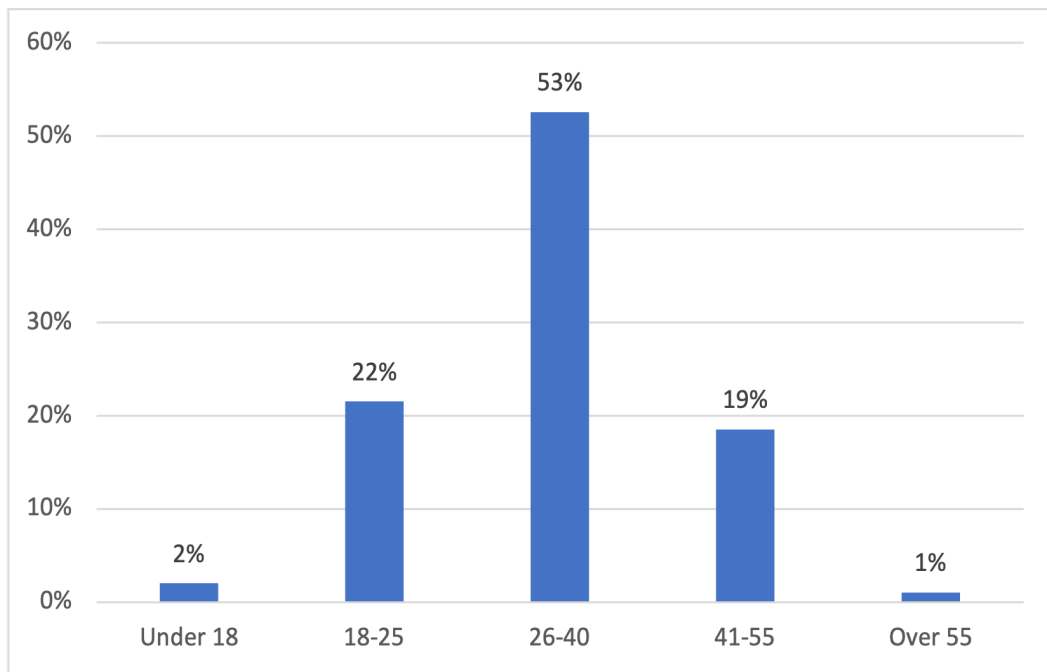
Figure 5. 2023 RIPA Data—Individuals Detained by Perceived Gender



- The perceived gender of most individuals whom the CCPD detained in 2023 was male.

Figure 6 displays the perceived ages of individuals whom the CCPD detained in 2023.

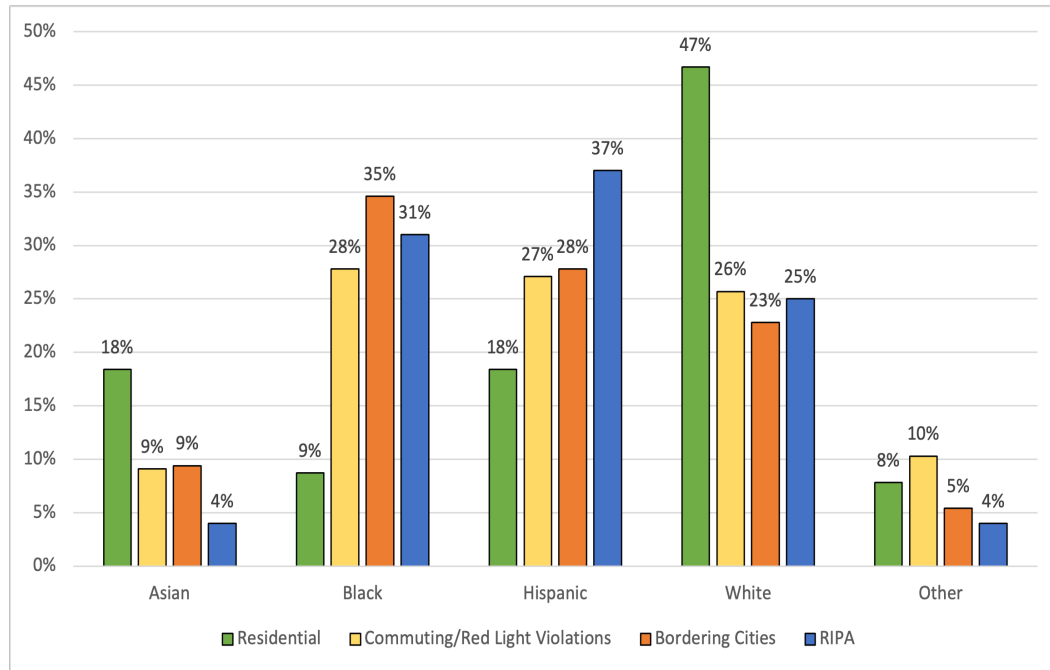
Figure 6. 2023 RIPA Data—Individuals Detained by Perceived Age



- The perceived age range of most individuals whom the CCPD in 2023 was 26-40 years old (53%).

Figure 7 displays a comparisons of the perceived racial demographics of those individuals whom the CCPD detained in 2023 with the RIPA data and different population sources.

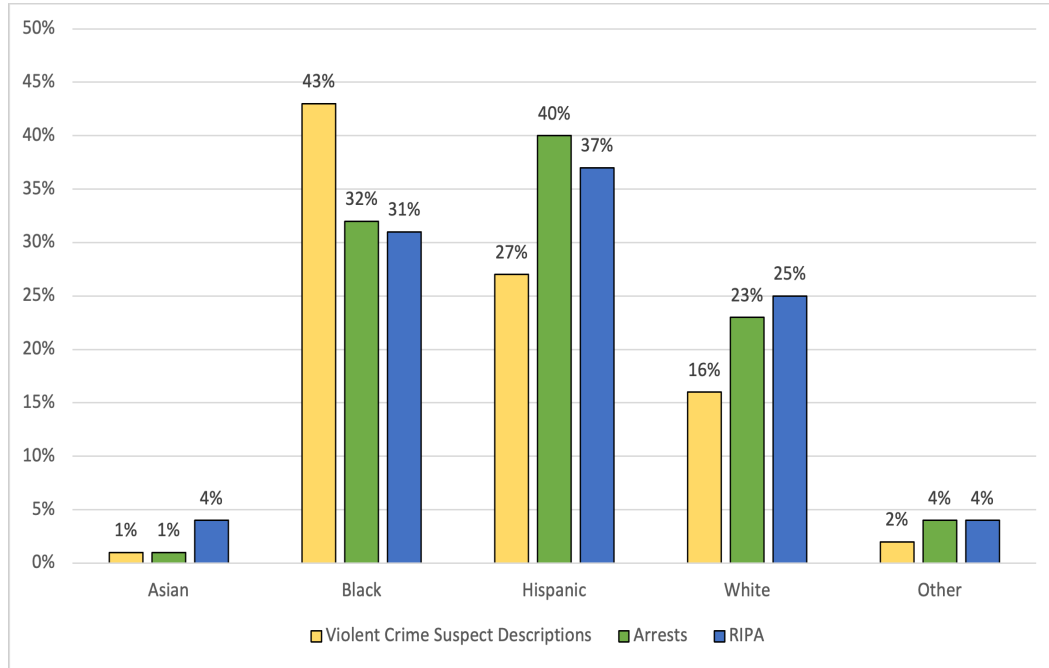
Figure 7. 2023 RIPA Data Comparisons to Population Sources by Perceived Race



- Comparisons of the demographics of the individuals detained by the CCPD in 2023 to Culver City's commuting and bordering cities population sources largely reflect the CCPD's adherence to the spirit of AB 953 in providing unbiased police services to the members of the Culver City community.

Figure 8 displays a comparisons of the perceived racial demographics of those individuals who were suspected of committing violent crimes and those whom the CCPD arrested in 2023 with the RIPA data.

Figure 8. 2023 RIPA Data Comparisons to Violent Crime Suspect Descriptions and Arrests by Perceived Race



Introduction

Police officers in the United States of America have one of the most challenging jobs in the nation. They are responsible for exercising the police power in a free society.

The police power is a complex function of government that begins when community members enact laws they deem necessary to protect and improve their communities. California community members develop and enact these laws through their elected officials at the federal, state, county, and local levels and through direct measures on which residents vote. In a democratic society, this often results in laws, measures, and ordinances being passed which some community opposed. And yet, those laws are to be applied equally to every individual, whether they supported them or not.

The next step in the police power is the equal enforcement of those laws. This important step is entrusted to federal, state, county, and local law enforcement agencies. These agencies hire peace officers, as they are legally called in California, and professional staff members to carry out this function. The complexity of the exercise of the police power arises from the fact that peace officers and professional staff members are California residents themselves and sometimes their jobs require them to exercise the police power against their fellow residents.

Consider for example, routine traffic stops for speeding in school zones. At some point in time, a majority of community members voted for the school speed zone limit of 25 miles per hour because they believed that limiting vehicle operations to such a speed would decrease the likelihood that a driver would accidentally strike a child coming to or leaving school grounds. Now enter parents, running late, needing to drop off their children at schools on the ways to their jobs. They drive 30 miles per hour or even faster through the school zones. Motorcycle peace officers, who are likely parents themselves, pull these parents over for speeding and issue them citations. Most speeding parents understand; some don't. Those who don't often resort to asking the motorcycle peace officers why they don't have better things to do than enforce harmless traffic laws like speeding. These objecting speeding drivers frequently remind those peace officers that they pay the peace officers' salaries. And during such objections, motorcycle peace officers are expected to perform their duties professionally and calmly.

AB 953 was enacted to require motorcycle peace officers and all peace officers in the state of California to add another consideration to how they perform their duties. They must not use bias when deciding against whom they exercise their police powers. In the cases of routine traffic stops for speeding in school zones, motorcycle peace officers may not ignore the violations of certain demographic groups and only pull over members of other demographic groups. Most peace officers were unbiasedly performing their duties before the enactment of AB 953 and continue to do so subsequent to its passage.

In 2020, the CCPD voluntarily began collecting and reporting its RIPA data 3 years before it was required to do so because it welcomed the opportunity to show the members of the Culver City community that its officers were among the large population of California peace officers who were

unbiasedly performing their duties. This Report continues that history of transparency.

About Culver City

Brief History and Current Information

Founded in 1917, Culver City began as a 1.2 square mile city economically supported by several movie studios. Today, Culver City is 5.14 square miles and has a population of 39,970. Over the past several years Culver City has seen substantial growth as large corporations which employ thousands of employees such as Amazon, Apple, TikTok, Sony, and Symantec, have all established large-scale business operations in the city. Additionally, there are many large retail shopping centers across the city, including the Westfield Mall, which is situated on 37 acres of land and is home to 145 businesses. There is also a large Costco warehouse retail store in the city.

Culver City is adjacent to several state highways, including the I-405, SR-90, and the I-10. The city is also transected by many major L.A. Area streets such as Venice, Washington, Culver, and Jefferson Boulevards and Slauson Avenue. Culver City is just minutes away from the LAX International Airport, Marina del Rey, the Pacific Ocean, Santa Monica, and Beverly Hills. All of these factors make Culver City an ideal location for residents, businesses, their employees, and visitors.

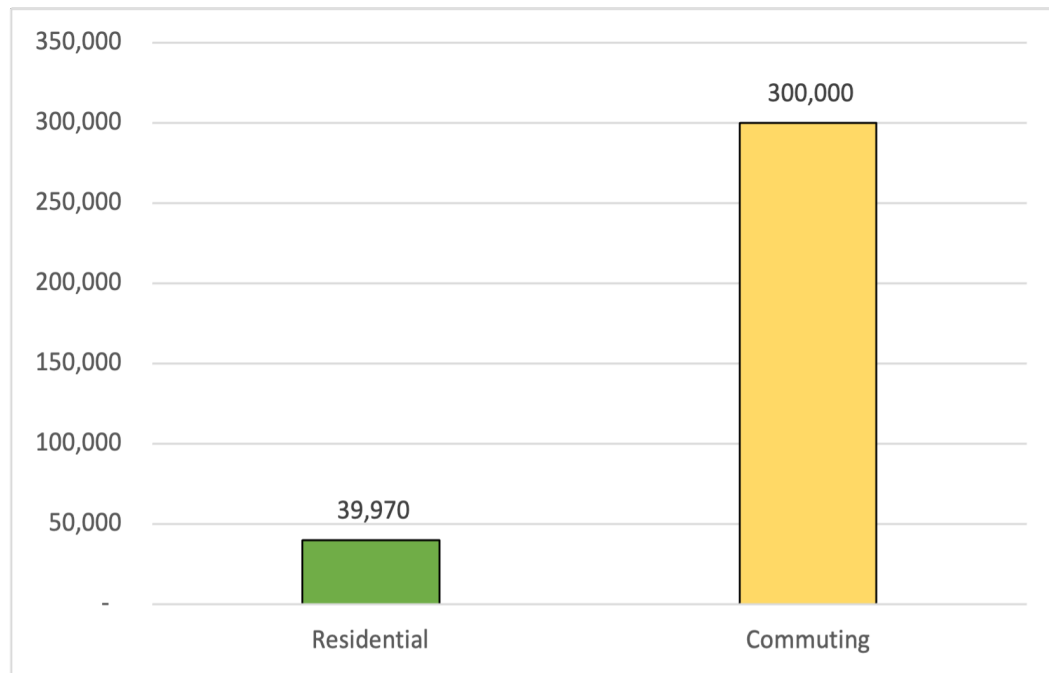
The city of Culver City is surrounded by 5 different L.A. City regions. These regions are Ladera Heights to the south, Mar Vista to the west, Palms to the north, and Baldwin Village and West Adams to the east.

Culver City's Commuting/Red Light Violations Population³

As in most major metropolitan cities, Culver City's residential population dramatically increases during the daytime as employees, visitors, and others commute to the city, swelling its population from nearly 40,000 people to more than 300,000. This commuting population also has a different demographic makeup.

To estimate the size of Culver City's commuting population, the CCPD used the data from the City's Traffic and Engineering Department recent survey of vehicles entering Culver City. The Traffic and Engineering Department's survey estimated that the commuting population in Culver City exceeds 300,000. The CCPD used this survey data to estimate the commuting population size displayed in Figure 9.

³ In last year's report, the CCPD referred to this population as the Red Light Violations group, because the CCPD uses data from its red light camera system to estimate the demographic composition of this group. In this Report we will refer to this population as the Commuting/Red Light Violations population to provide continuity between this year's Report and last year's report.

Figure 9. Culver City's Residential vs. Commuting Population Comparison

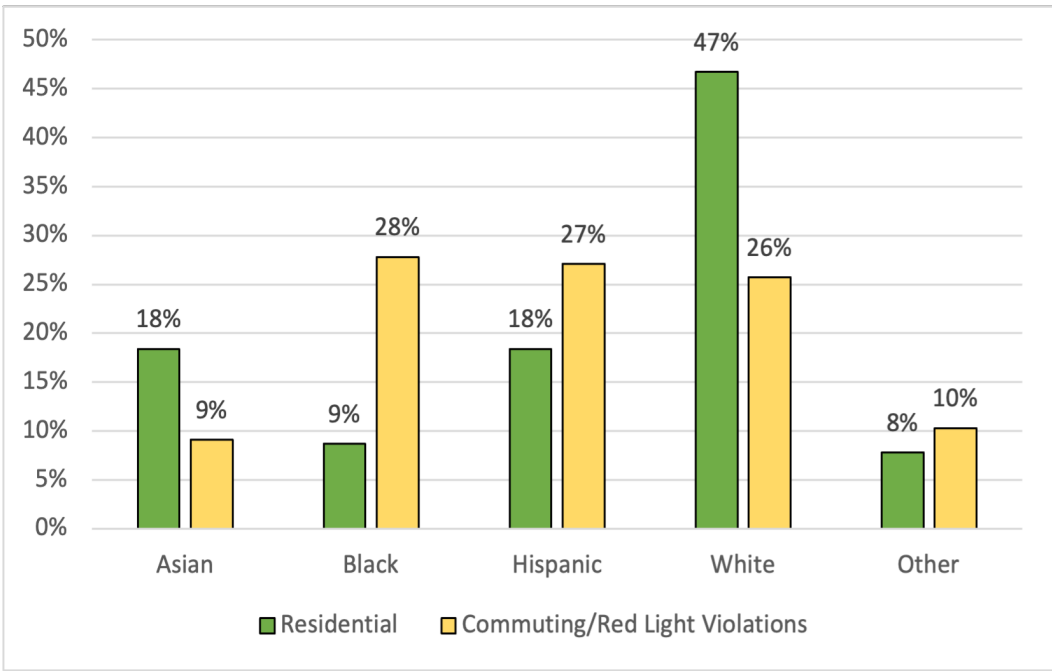
To estimate the racial demographic makeup of Culver City's commuting population, the CCPD sampled the data it collected from the Culver City's red light camera system.

In Culver City, there are 20 red light automated enforcement cameras placed in fixed locations throughout the city. Red light automated enforcement cameras operate continuously during all hours of the day. These cameras detect and record the speed of vehicles passing in front of their lenses by radar. By calculating a vehicle's speed and the timing cycle of the yellow light, the camera's software determines if the driver of the vehicle committed a red-light traffic violation. If so, the system then generates an incident for a trained CCPD staff member to review. CCPD staff members review each potential red-light traffic incident and determine whether to issue a traffic citation to the vehicle driver or not.

In 2023, the CCPD issued 41,573 red-light photo enforcement citations. It then randomly sampled 12,349 of those citations during four sampling periods (January, April, July, and December 2023) and recorded the perceived racial demographics of drivers who were identified as committing red light traffic violations. Those samples were used to estimate the commuting population demographics displayed in Figure 8.

The CCPD also used its Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) system data to confirm the size of the commuting population. This data source showed that between December 11, 2023, and January 9, 2024, the ALPR system read a staggering 17,458,117 license plates. Of those, 1,547,284 were unique plate reads, meaning that they were not duplicate reads of the same driver traversing through the lenses of the different ALPR cameras in Culver City.

Figure 10. Culver City’s Residential vs. Commuting/Red Light Violations Population by Race



The CCPD recognizes the limitations of using red light violations data as a tool for estimating the demographics of the daytime commuting/red light violations population. However, it has proven to be a valuable first step in telling the story of the diverse nature of the people who visit Culver City on a daily basis. Chief’s Advisory Panel members have suggested additional data sources for the CCPD to consider for future reports and comparisons. These additional data sources include: day versus night detention data, zip code information of individuals detained, public transportation commuter data, and employee demographic data from Culver City businesses and Chamber of Commerce.

Culver City’s Bordering Communities

The City of Culver City is surrounded by 5 different communities that are in the City of Los Angeles. These bordering communities are Ladera Heights to the south, Mar Vista to the west, Palms to the north, and Baldwin Village and West Adams to the east.

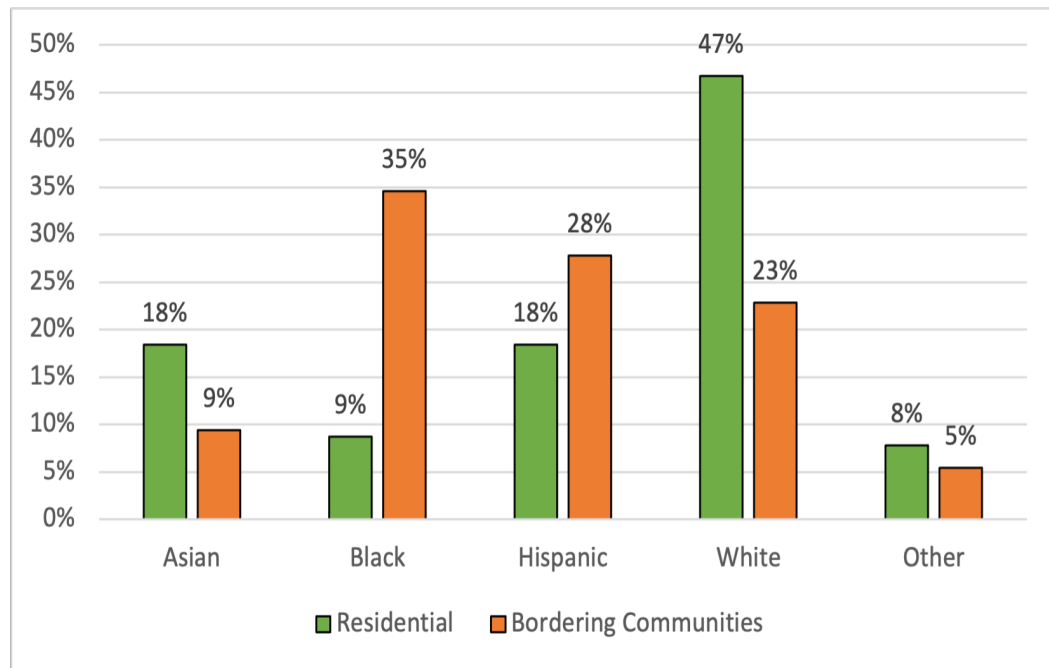
Table 2 provides a population and demographic breakdown of those border communities.

Table 2. Culver City's Bordering Communities Population and Racial Demographics⁴

City Name	Population	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
Culver City	39,970	18.40%	8.70%	18.40%	46.70%	7.80%
Baldwin Village	31,046	4.00%	65.00%	23.00%	6.00%	2.00%
Ladera Heights	7,956	5.00%	66.00%	8.00%	11.00%	10.00%
Palms	53,521	20.00%	9.00%	26.00%	39.00%	6.00%
Mar Vista	54,913	14.00%	5.00%	27.00%	48.00%	6.00%
West Adams	45,884	4.00%	28.00%	55.00%	10.00%	3.00%

Figure 11 displays a racial demographic comparison between Culver City's residential and bordering communities.

Figure 11. Culver City's Residential vs. Bordering Communities Populations by Race



⁴ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/data.html>

About the Culver City Police Department

The 161 full time employees, 12 reserve police officers, and 19 volunteers in patrol of the CCPD provide the highest level of police service to the residents, businesses, and visitors of Culver City. The CCPD is organized into three bureaus: administration, patrol, and special operations.

Mission Statement and Organizational Values

Mission Statement

The Culver City Police Department is committed to enhancing our community's quality of life through progressive policing, timely response, and public partnerships.

Organizational Values

PROFESSIONALISM - The men and women of our organization maintain a level of professionalism worthy of the trust bestowed upon us and striving to serve as a model in the law enforcement profession through accountability, transparency, and best practices.

PROGRESSIVE POLICING - Whether it be investigative techniques, technology, policy, programs, we strive to be at the forefront of law enforcement as a profession.

PARTNERSHIPS - Public partnerships and building trust with our community is at the foundation of everything we do and we strive each day to foster and preserve the trust and relationship between our Department and the community we serve.

Chief's Advisory Panel

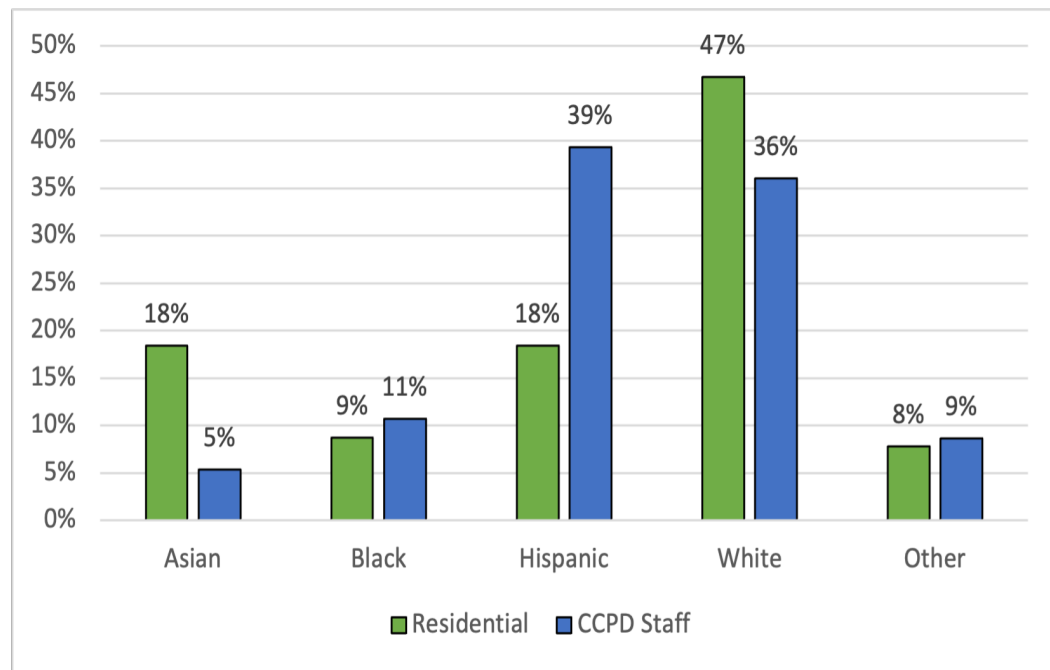
The Chief's Advisory Panel (CAP) is a group of Culver City community young adults, residents, and business owners who provide the CCPD Police Chief with opinions on various issues. CAP members provide feedback on such topics as policies, procedures, new programs and equipment. The CCPD uses this feedback to enhance its community policing efforts.

Staff Demographics

The CCPD takes pride in hiring a diverse workforce that is reflective of the Culver City community.

Figure 12 displays a graphic comparison between Culver City's residential community and the CCPD staff.

Figure 12. Culver City's Residential Community vs. CCPD Staff Racial Demographics Comparison



RIPA Data Collection and Review Process

The CCPD has a comprehensive process for reviewing RIPA data collection forms to ensure adherence to state regulations and to foster transparency and accountability in law enforcement activities. This process is a critical component in ensuring responsible law enforcement. The CCPD's review process aids in reinforcing community trust by helping to identify and address any potential instances of racial or identity profiling. CCPD's approach to the collection, reporting, and analysis of RIPA data serves as a model for continuous improvement and responsiveness to community concerns.

Following are eight quality control actions that the CCPD takes to ensure the accurate reporting of RIPA data:

1. Compliance Verification

Members of the CCPD's Professional Standards Unit ensure that the RIPA data collection and submission processes comply with California mandated RIPA guidelines and regulations, which usually change annually. Compliance verification involves reviewing the procedures that CCPD officers are required to follow and ensuring that the RIPA data the officer collect is done so in a manner that is consistent with current RIPA requirements.

2. Data Collection and Submission

CCPD officers collect the required RIPA data during their interactions with members of the public. The CCPD trains its officers to record detention details accurately and objectively on the RIPA forms, including the reasons for the detentions, perceived demographics of the individuals detained, and outcomes of the detentions. This data is then submitted to a centralized database where a CCPD supervisor reviews the data to facilitate accuracy.

3. Data Review and Data Integrity Check

Members of the CCPD Professional Standards Unit perform an initial review of the RIPA data submitted by CCPD officers. Professional Standards Unit members verify that all required data fields are completed and check the data for any inconsistencies or anomalies.

4. Internal Review of RIPA Data

The CCPD then compiles the statistical analysis and compliance verification findings from into quarterly and annual reports. These reports highlight key trends, potential areas of concern, and any deviations from standard practices.

5. Officer Feedback and Training

The CCPD uses the information gleaned from the internal review of the RIPA data to provide feedback to individual officers and as topics for additional department-wide training as needed. The CCPD regularly educates its officers on the importance and benefits of unbiased policing.

6. Policy Review and Modification

The CCPD also uses the information gleaned from its internal review of the RIPA data as a basis for reviewing its policies and procedures related to RIPA data reporting and collection. If the CCPD identifies any department-wide issues, the CCPD modifies its policies and procedures to ensure better compliance with RIPA guidelines and to promote fair policing practices.

7. External Reporting and Transparency

The CCPD is fully committed to transparency and accountability. Therefore, it makes a summary of the RIPA data available to the public. This fosters trust and allows for members of the public to provide feedback of the CCPD's policing practices.

8. Continuous Monitoring

The CCPD continuously monitors its RIPA data collection and analysis practices to ensure sustained compliance and to address any emerging issues.

RIPA Data and Analysis

AB 953 Requirements

Per AB 953, the demographic and other identity-based data that a California peace officers collects during a vehicle or pedestrian detention must be based solely on that officer's perception of the person being detained or searched as defined by the RIPA guidelines. This demographic and identity-based data includes the following:

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

Regarding detentions in Culver City, the CCPD collects and reports the following information to the California Department of Justice:

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

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

1. Each detention can have more than one individual associated with it.
2. Officers could select more than one option for the following fields:
 - a. Actions Taken During the Detention
 - b. Contraband or Evidence Discovered
 - c. Property Seized
3. Officers could select only one option for the following fields:
 - a. Perceived Race & Identity
 - b. Perceived Gender
 - c. Reason for Detention
 - d. Result of Detention

Detention Data Collection Form

The following two pages contain an example of a RIPA detention data collection form. The CCPD uses an electronically completed and submitted version of this form to collect the required RIPA data from individuals that its officers detention in the field.

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) <input type="checkbox"/> Patrol, traffic enforcement, field operations <input type="checkbox"/> Roadblock or DUI sobriety checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Investigative/Detective <input type="checkbox"/> Gang Enforcement <input type="checkbox"/> Narcotics/Vice <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Check <input type="checkbox"/> Task Force				
II. SETTING	DATE: (MM/DD/YYYY) ____/____/____	TIME: (HH:MM USE 24 hour clock) ____:____	DURATION OF STOP: (minutes) _____	RESPONSE TO CALL FOR SERVICE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> 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)	
III. OFFICER PERCEPTION OF PERSON STOPPED	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) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO				
	PERCEIVED RACE OR ETHNICITY: (Select all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Eastern or South Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American <input type="checkbox"/> Native America <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic/Latino(a)				
	PERCEIVED GENDER: (When applicable, you may select "Gender nonconforming" as the only value or in addition to one of the other values) <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender man/boy <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender woman/girl <input type="checkbox"/> Gender nonconforming				
	PERCEIVED TO BE LGBT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	PERCEIVED AGE: (approximate age; report as a whole number) _____		LIMITED OR NO ENGLISH FLUENCY? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
IV. REASON FOR STOP	PERCEIVED OR KNOWN DISABILITY: (Select all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Deafness or difficulty hearing <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health condition <input type="checkbox"/> Speech impairment or limited use of language <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual or developmental disability, including dementia <input type="checkbox"/> *Disability related to hyperactivity or impulse behavior <input type="checkbox"/> Blind or limited vision <input type="checkbox"/> Other disability <input type="checkbox"/> None				
	REASON FOR STOP: (Select the primary reason for stop) Traffic Violation: (Specify type of traffic violation) <input type="checkbox"/> Moving <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Non-moving 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) <input type="checkbox"/> Officer witnessed commission of a crime <input type="checkbox"/> Matched suspect description <input type="checkbox"/> Witness or victim identification of suspect at the scene <input type="checkbox"/> Carrying suspicious object <input type="checkbox"/> Actions indicative of casing a victim or location <input type="checkbox"/> Suspected of acting as a lookout <input type="checkbox"/> Actions indicative of a drug transaction <input type="checkbox"/> Actions indicative of engaging in a violent crime <input type="checkbox"/> Other reasonable suspicion of a crime. If known, code for suspected violation: _____				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person <input type="checkbox"/> Investigation to determine whether the person is truant <input type="checkbox"/> Consensual encounter resulting in a search *Possible conduct warranting discipline under Education Code (ED) 48900, et al Code Section: <input type="checkbox"/> 48900 <input type="checkbox"/> 48900.2 <input type="checkbox"/> 48900.3 <input type="checkbox"/> 48900.4 <input type="checkbox"/> 48900.7 <input type="checkbox"/> When 48900 is selected, specify the subdivision: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> *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) _____ _____ _____				

V. ACTIONS TAKEN	ACTIONS TAKEN: <i>(Select all that apply)</i> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Person removed from vehicle by order <input type="checkbox"/> Person removed from vehicle by physical contact <input type="checkbox"/> Field sobriety test conducted <input type="checkbox"/> Curbside detention <input type="checkbox"/> Handcuffed or flex cuffed <input type="checkbox"/> Canine removed from vehicle or used to search <input type="checkbox"/> Firearm pointed at person <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic control device used <input type="checkbox"/> Asked for consent to search property <i>Specify if consent was given:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Impact projectile discharged or used <i>(i.e. blunt impact projectile, rubber bullets or bean bags)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Search of person was conducted (COMPLETE BASIS FOR SEARCH) <input type="checkbox"/> Property was seized (COMPLETE PROPERTY SEIZURE) </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Baton or other impact weapon used <input type="checkbox"/> Other physical or vehicle contact <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical spray used <i>(i.e. pepper spray, mace, tear gas, or to the chemical irritants)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Patrol car detention <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle Impounded <input type="checkbox"/> Canine bit or held person <input type="checkbox"/> Person photographed <input type="checkbox"/> Firearm discharged or used <input type="checkbox"/> Asked for consent to search person <i>Specify if consent was given:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> *Admission or written statement obtained from student <input type="checkbox"/> Search of property was conducted (COMPLETE BASIS FOR SEARCH) </div> </div>		
	BASIS FOR SEARCH: <i>(Only applicable when the Actions Taken include "Search of person was conducted" and/or "Search of property was conducted", select all that apply)</i> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Consent given <input type="checkbox"/> Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Odor of contraband <input type="checkbox"/> Incident to arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle inventory (for search of property only) </div> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Officer safety/safety of others <input type="checkbox"/> Suspected weapons <input type="checkbox"/> Canine detection <input type="checkbox"/> Exigent circumstances/emergency <input type="checkbox"/> *Suspected violation of school policy </div> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Search Warrant <input type="checkbox"/> Visible contraband <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of crime </div> </div>		
	REASON FOR SEARCH- BRIEF DESCRIPTION: <i>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.)</i> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>		
VI. PROPERTY SEIZURE	BASIS FOR PROPERTY SEIZURE: <i>(Only applicable when the Actions Taken Include "Property was seized")</i> <i>Select all that apply:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Safekeeping as allowed by law/statute <input type="checkbox"/> Contraband <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence (see section VII) <input type="checkbox"/> Impound of vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned property <input type="checkbox"/> *Suspected violation of school property		TYPE OF PROPERTY SEIZURE: <i>(Only applicable when the Actions Taken include "Property was seized")</i> <i>Select all that apply:</i> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Firearm(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Ammunition <input type="checkbox"/> Weapon(s) other than firearm <input type="checkbox"/> Drugs/narcotics <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> Money </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Drug paraphernalia <input type="checkbox"/> Suspected stolen property <input type="checkbox"/> Cell phone(s)/electronic device <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Other contraband/evidence </div> </div>
VII. CONTRABAND/EVIDENCE	CONTRABAND/EVIDENCE DISCOVERED (IF ANY): <i>(Include any items discovered in plain view or as the result of a search)</i> <i>Select all that apply:</i> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Firearm(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Ammunition <input type="checkbox"/> Weapon(s) other than firearm </div> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Drugs/narcotics <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> Money <input type="checkbox"/> Drug paraphernalia </div> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Suspected stolen property <input type="checkbox"/> Cell phone(s)/electronic device(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Other contraband/evidence </div> </div>		
VIII. RESULT OF STOP	RESULT OF STOP: <i>(Select all that apply)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No action <input type="checkbox"/> Warning (verbal or written) Code section(s) relate to warning: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Citation for infraction- Code section(s) related to citation for infraction: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> In-field Cite and Release- Code section(s) related to citation for infraction: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant <input type="checkbox"/> Custodial arrest without warrant- Code section(s) related to arrest: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Field interview card completed <input type="checkbox"/> Noncriminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance or another agency) <input type="checkbox"/> Contacted/parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor <input type="checkbox"/> Psychiatric hold (Welfare & Institutions Code sections 5150 and/or 5582.20) <input type="checkbox"/> Contacted U.S. department of Homeland Security (i.e. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection) <input type="checkbox"/> *Referral to school administrator <input type="checkbox"/> *Referral to school counselor or other support staff		

Supervisor Approval:

Initial

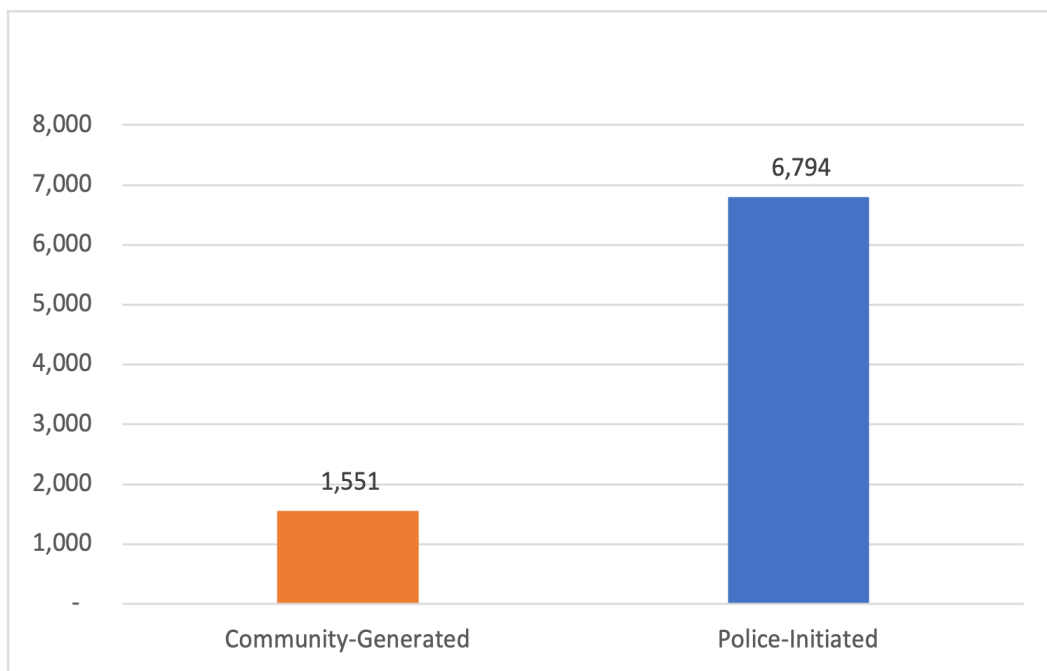
OSN

Types of Detentions

The two categories that the CCPD uses to describe detentions are community-generated and police-initiated. Community-generated detentions are those detentions that result from members of the community calling the CCPD for police services. These types of detentions include emergency 9-1-1 calls to routine requests, such as stolen property reports, traffic collision investigations, and suspicious subjects. Police-initiated detentions are those detentions that are initiated by CCPD officers as they perform their duties. These types of detentions include pulling vehicles over for traffic violations to interacting with individuals whom the CCPD officer suspects are committing crimes.

The CCPD detained 8,345 individuals in 2023. Approximately 1,553 (19%) were community-generated and 6,792 (81%) of those detentions were police-initiated. Figure 13 displays the volume of the two types of detentions in 2023.

Figure 13. Types of Detentions in 2023



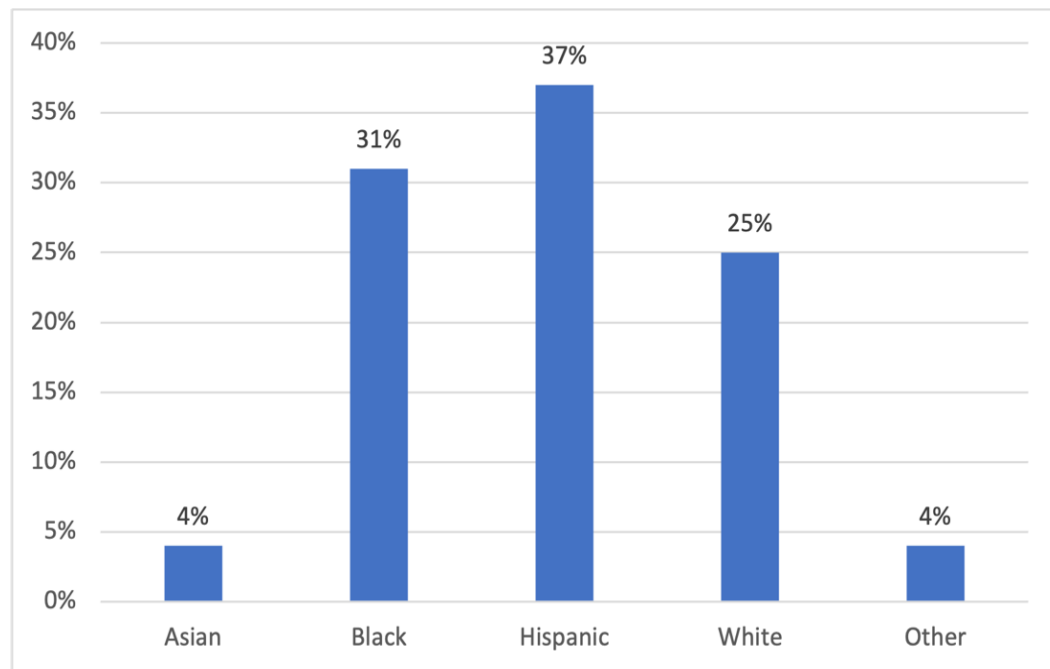
Detentions by Perceived Race

Total Individuals Detained by Perceived Race

The CCPD detained 8,345 individuals in 2023. Approximately 81.4% of those detentions were police-initiated and 18.6% were community-generated calls for service.

Figure 14 displays the perceived racial demographic of all individuals that the CCPD detained in 2023.

Figure 14. 2023 RIPA Data—Individuals Detained by Perceived Race (Police-Initiated and Community-Generated)

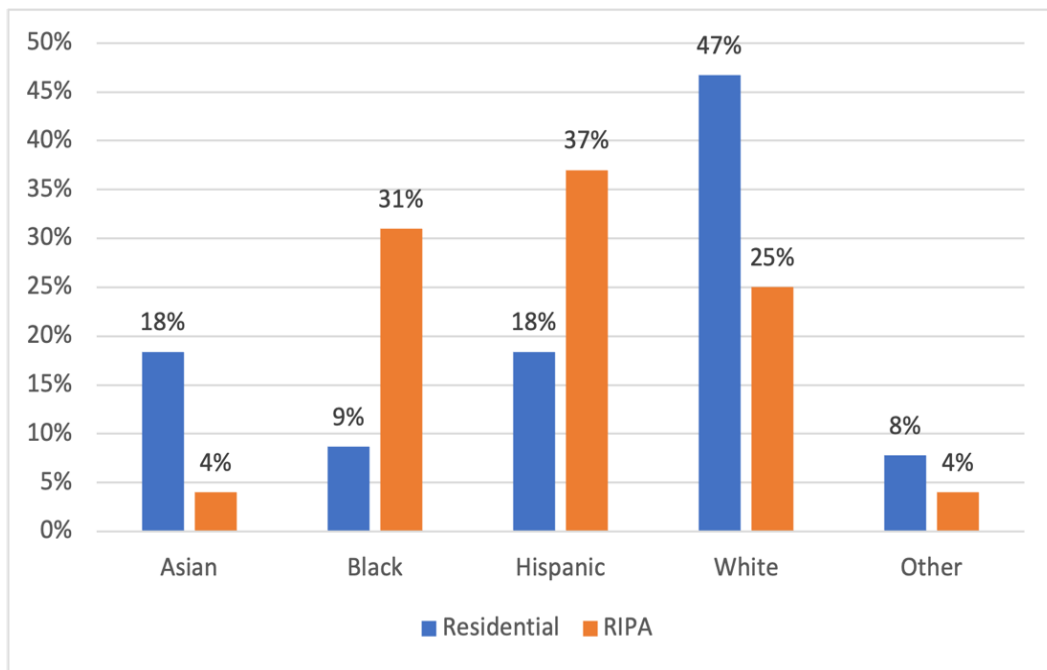


- In 2023, the perceived races of the individuals whom the CCPD detained was Hispanic (37%), Black (31%), White (25%), and Asian and Other (4%).

As previously discussed, Culver City’s residential, daytime, and regional communities differ in population size and demographic makeup. Therefore, it is important when analyzing RIPA data to take these differences into consideration when reviewing the data for the purposes of determining whether or not CCPD officers are performing their duties in an unbiased manner.

Figure 15 displays a comparison of the demographic comparison between Culver City's residential population and CCPD's 2023 RIPA detentions.

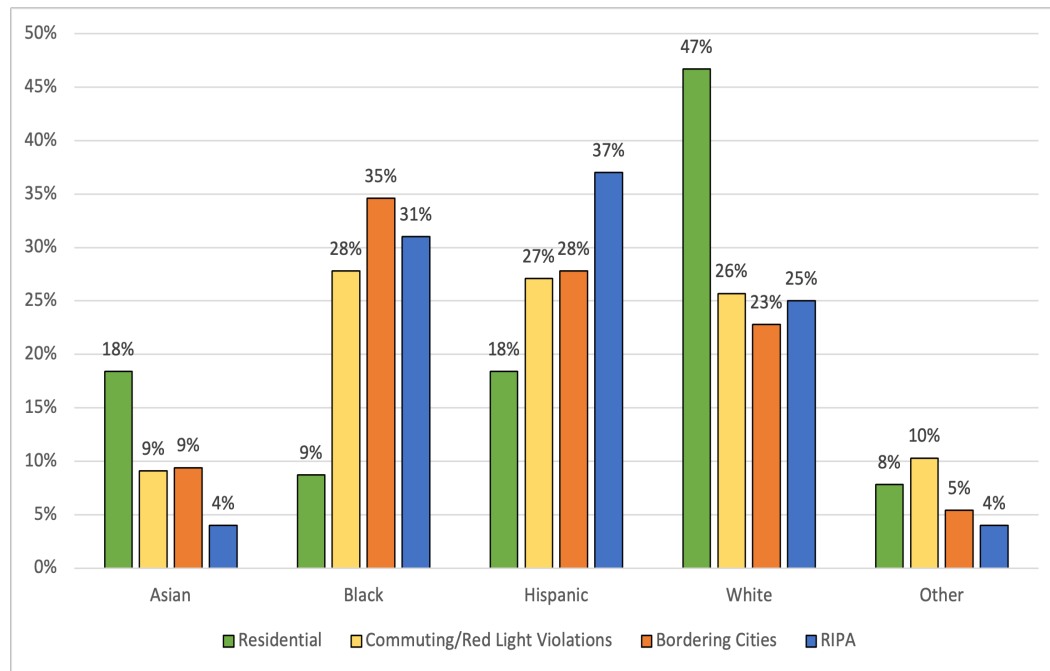
Figure 15. Culver City's Residential Community vs. CCPD's 2023 RIPA Detentions by Perceived Race



- An initial analysis of this data might suggest that CCPD officers were performing their duties in a biased manner by detaining perceived Hispanic and Black individuals in disproportionate numbers to their demographic makeup in the Culver City residential community. However, further analysis suggests the high likelihood that this is not the case.

Figure 16 displays a comparisons of the perceived racial demographics of those individuals whom the CCPD detained in 2023 with the RIPA data and different population sources. We offer this as a better contextual explanation for analysis of the RIPA data.

Figure 16. 2023 RIPA Data Comparisons to Population Sources by Perceived Race



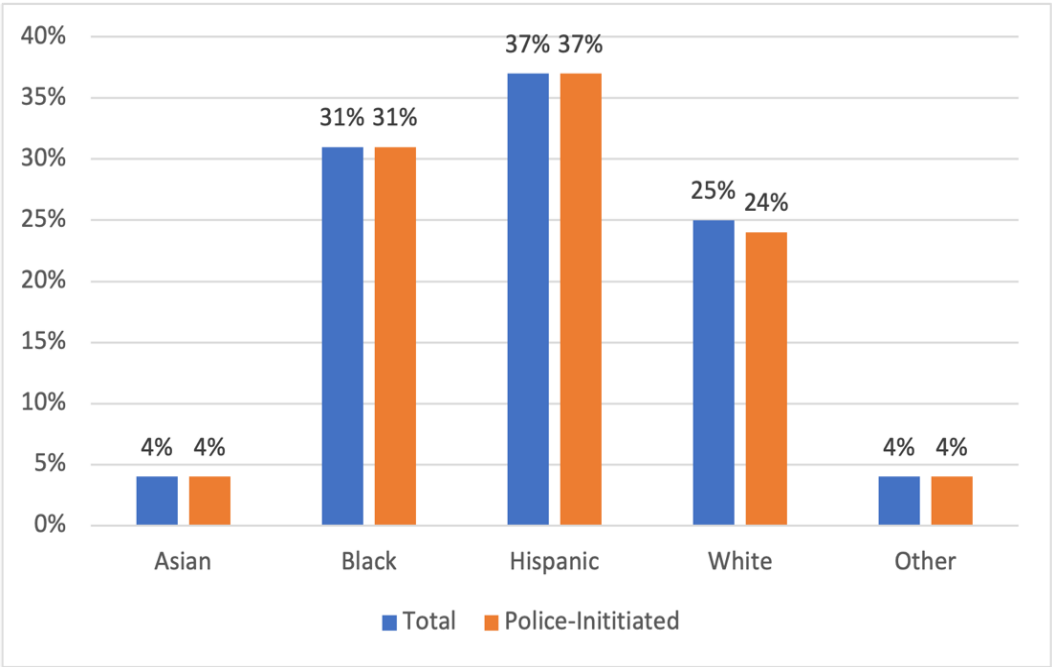
- An analysis of this contextual data suggests that while most of the individuals whom CCPD officers are detaining are perceived to be Hispanic, Black, and White, the numbers of detentions are more proportionate to the demographic makeups of Culver City's daytime and regional communities than they are to the demographic makeup of its residential community.
- This contextual data also offers CCPD an opportunity for further exploration of the reasons why its officers are detaining larger numbers of individuals perceived to be Hispanic or Black.

Police-Initiated Detentions by Perceived Race

The CCPD detained 6,794 individuals in 2023 based on police-initiated contacts.

Figure 17 displays a comparison of the perceived racial demographic of the total individuals that the CCPD detained in 2023 compared to those based on police-initiated contacts.

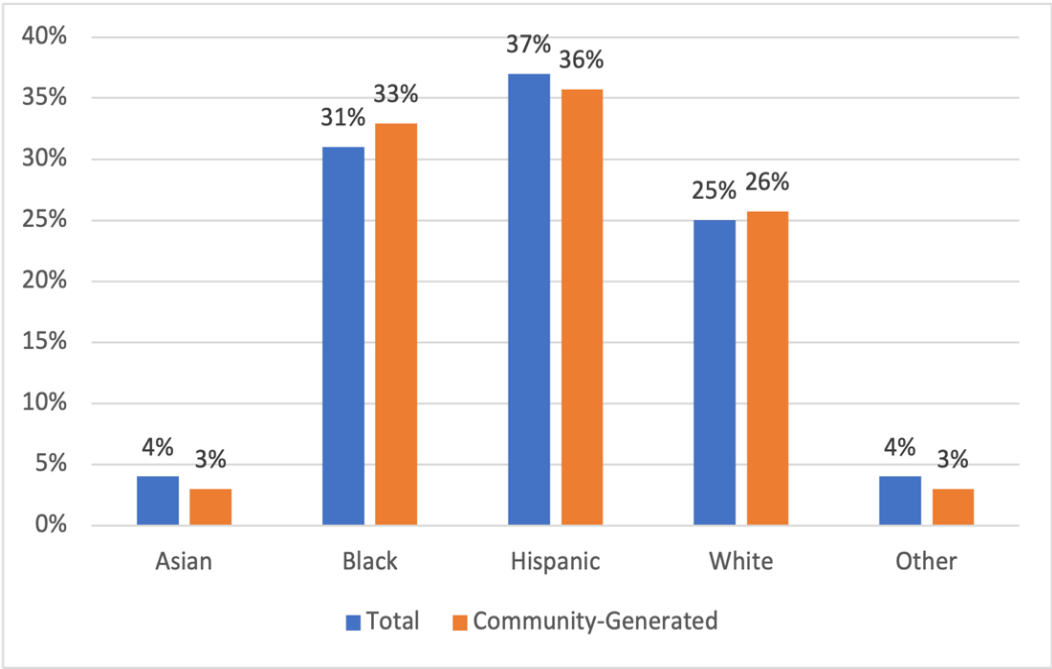
Figure 17. CCPD's 2023 Total Detentions vs. Police-Initiated Detentions by Perceived Race



Community-Generated Detentions by Perceived Race

The CCPD detained 1,551 individuals in 2023 based on community-generated calls for police services. Figure 18 displays a comparison of the perceived race demographic of the total individuals that the CCPD detained in 2023 compared to those based on community-generated calls for police services.

Figure 18. CCPD’s 2023 Total Detentions vs. Community-Generated Detentions by Perceived Race

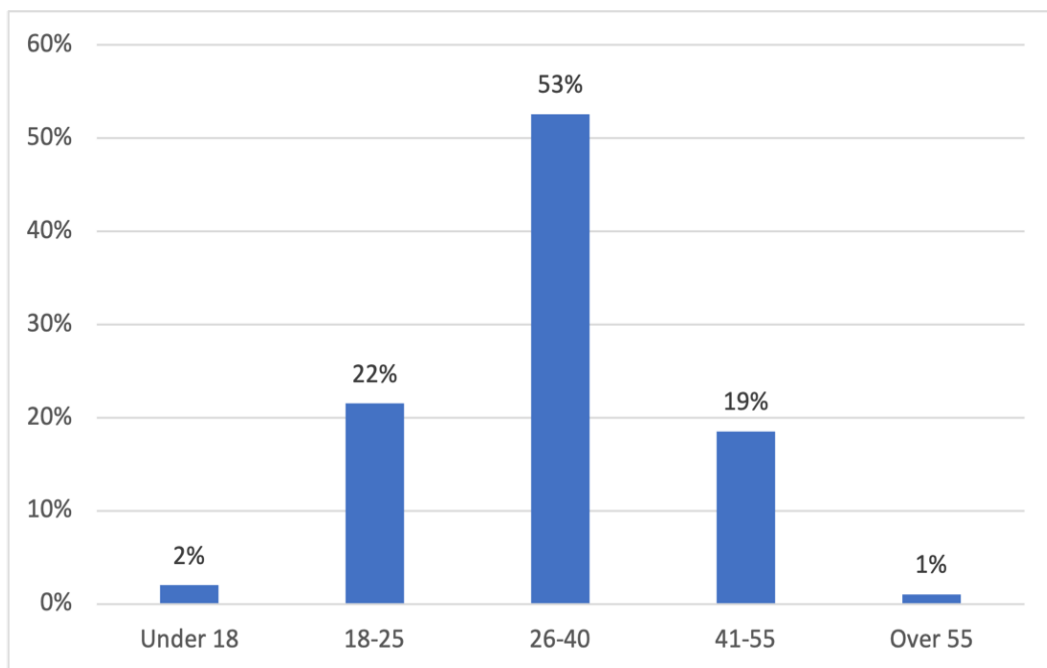


Detentions by Perceived Age

Total Individuals Detained by Perceived Age

The CCPD detained 8,345 individuals in 2023. Approximately 81.4% of those detentions were police-initiated and 18.6% were community-generated (calls for service). Figure 19 displays the perceived age demographic of all the individuals that the CCPD detained in 2023.

Figure 19. CCPD's 2023 Total Detentions by Perceived Age

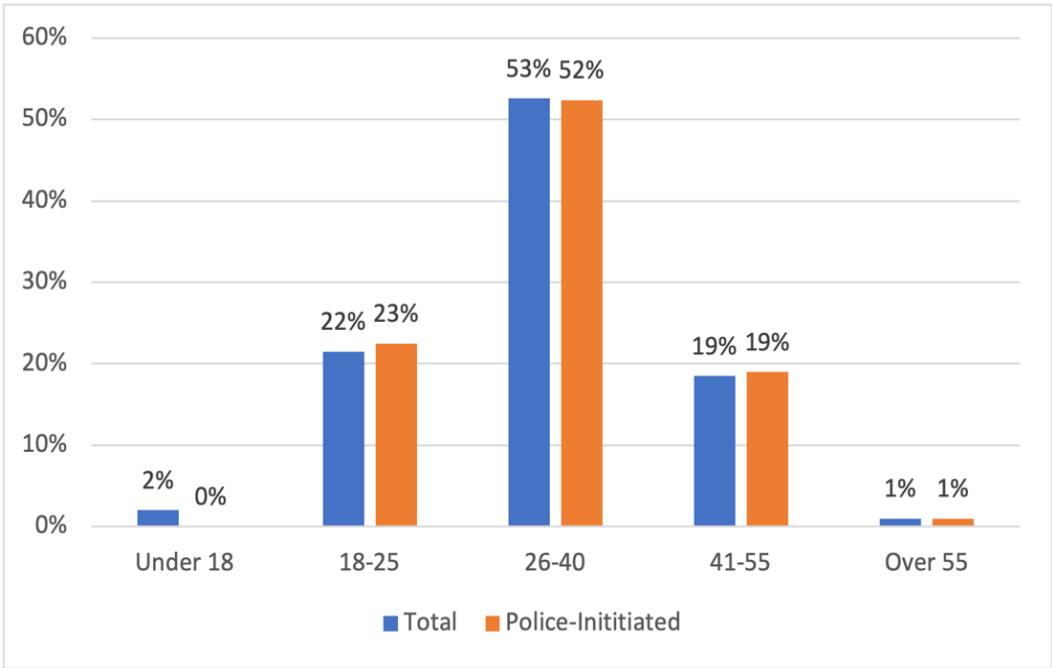


- In 2023, the perceived age ranges of all the individuals whom the CCPD detained the most were 26-40 (53%), 18-25 (22%), and 41-55 (19%).

Police-Initiated Detentions by Perceived Age

The CCPD detained 6,794 individuals in 2023 based on police-initiated contacts. Figure 20 displays a comparison of the perceived age demographic of the total individuals that the CCPD detained in 2023 compared to those based on police-initiated contacts.

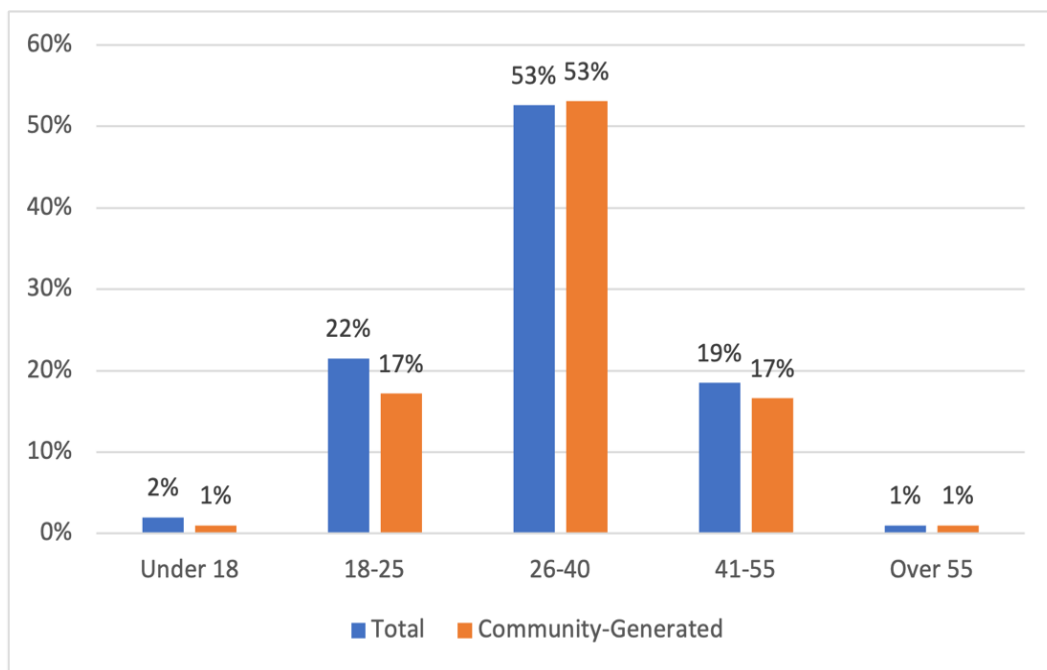
Figure 20. CCPD’s 2023 Total Detentions vs. Police-Initiated Detentions by Perceived Age



Community-Generated Detentions by Perceived Age

The CCPD detained 1,551 individuals in 2023 based on community-generated calls for police services. Figure 21 displays a comparison of the perceived age demographic of the total individuals that the CCPD detained in 2023 compared to those based on community-generated calls for police services.

Figure 21. CCPD's 2023 Total Detentions vs. Community-Generated Detentions by Perceived Age

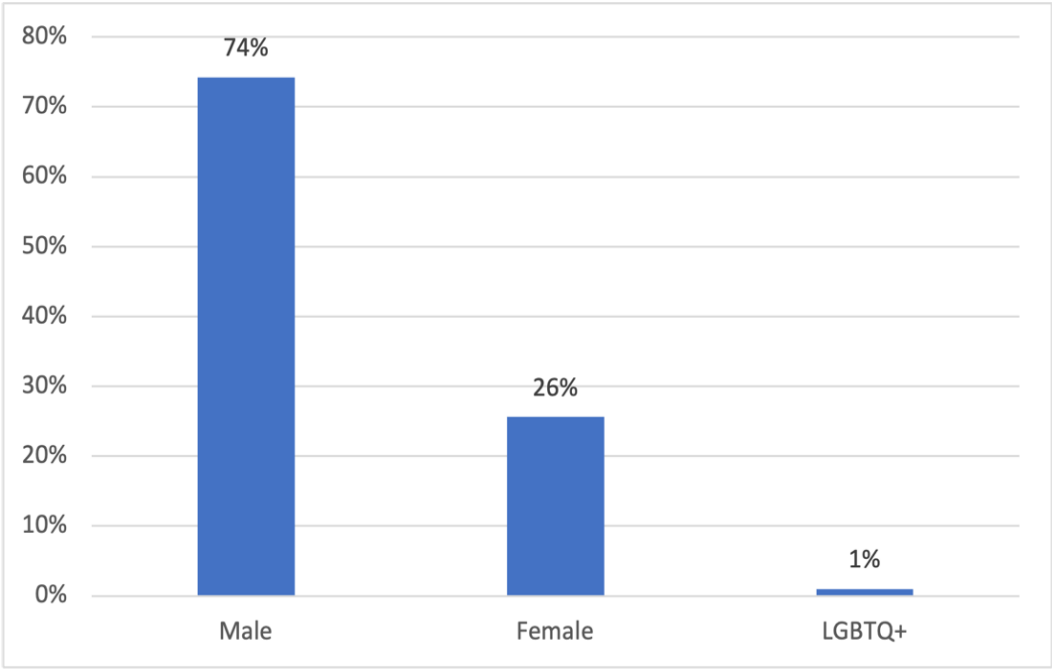


Detentions by Perceived Gender

Total Individuals Detained by Perceived Gender

The CCPD detained 8,345 individuals in 2023. Approximately 81.4% of those detentions were police-initiated and 18.6% were community-generated (calls for service). Figure 22 displays the perceived gender demographic of all the individuals that the CCPD detained in 2023.

Figure 22. CCPD’s 2023 Total Detentions by Perceived Gender

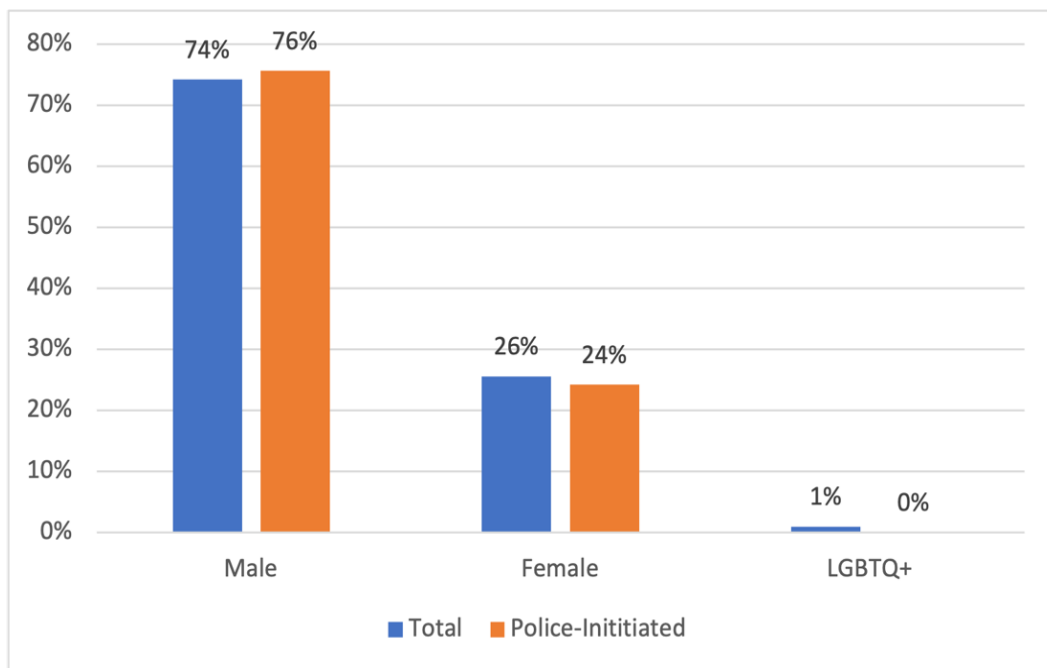


- In 2023, the perceived gender of all the individuals whom the CCPD detained the most was male (74%).

Police-Initiated Detentions by Perceived Gender

The CCPD detained 6,794 individuals in 2023 based on police-initiated contacts. Figure 23 displays a comparison of the perceived gender demographic of the total individuals that the CCPD detained in 2023 compared to those based on police-initiated contacts.

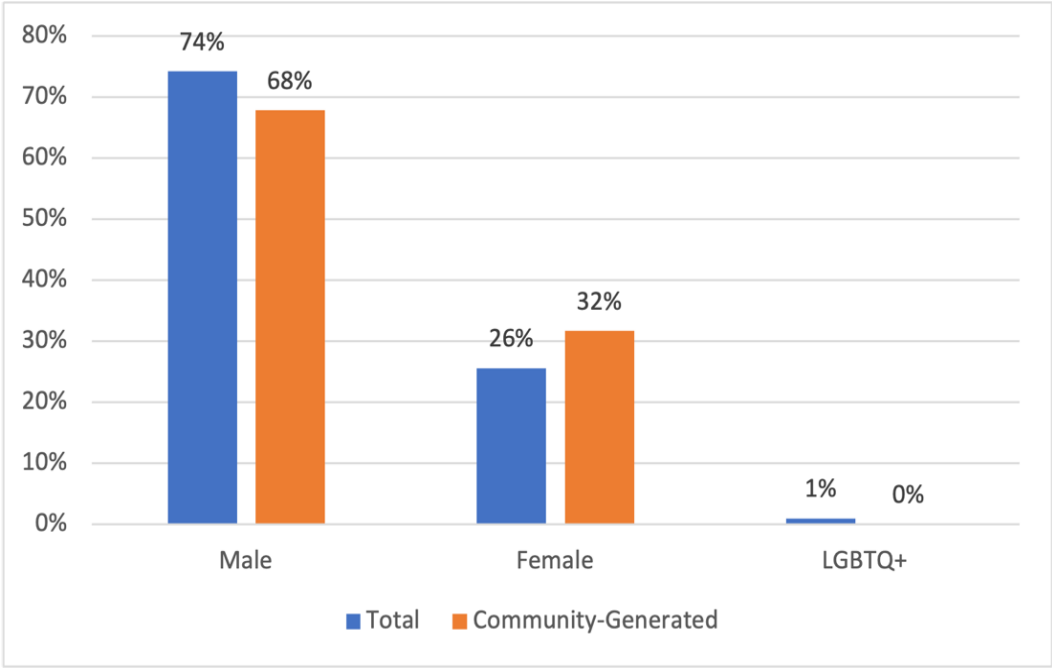
Figure 23. CCPD's 2023 Total Detentions vs. Police-Initiated Detentions by Perceived Gender



Community-Generated Detentions by Perceived Gender

The CCPD detained 1,551 individuals in 2023 based on community-generated calls for police services. Figure 24 displays a comparison of the perceived gender demographic of the total individuals that the CCPD detained in 2023 compared to those based on community-generated calls for police services.

Figure 24. CCPD’s 2023 Total Detentions vs. Community-Generated Detentions by Perceived Gender



Reasons for Detention

Individuals Detained for Traffic Violations by Perceived Age and Race

The CCPD detained 8,345 individuals in 2023. Approximately 81.4% of those detentions were police-initiated traffic stops.

Figure 25 displays the perceived ages of individuals that the CCPD detained in 2023 for traffic violations.

Figure 25. Individuals Detained for Traffic Violations by Perceived Age and Race (%)

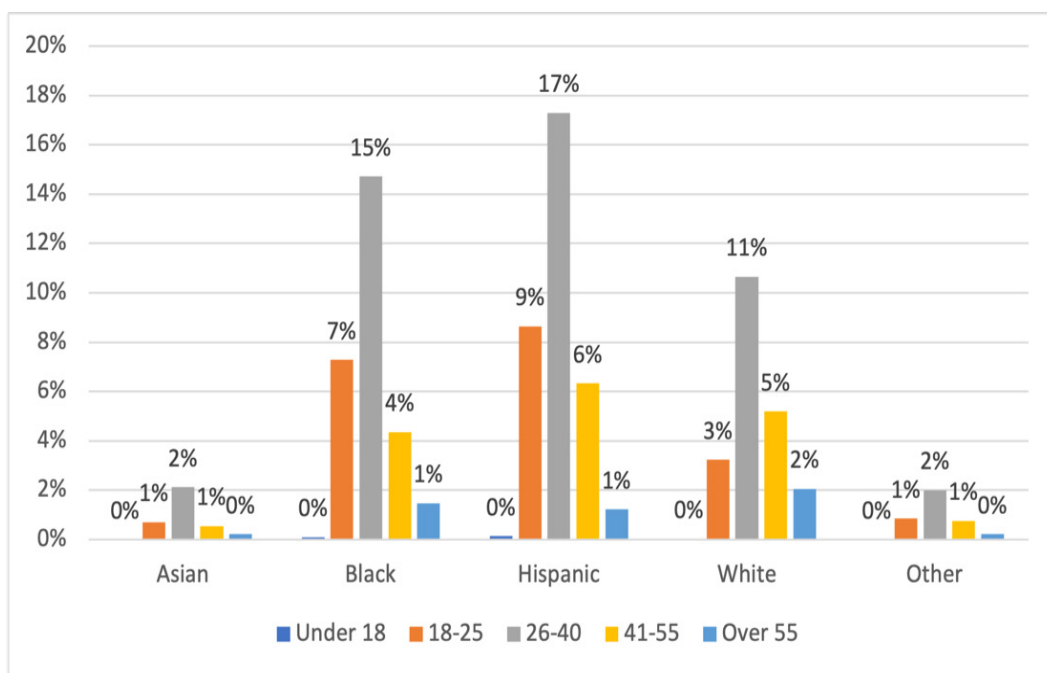
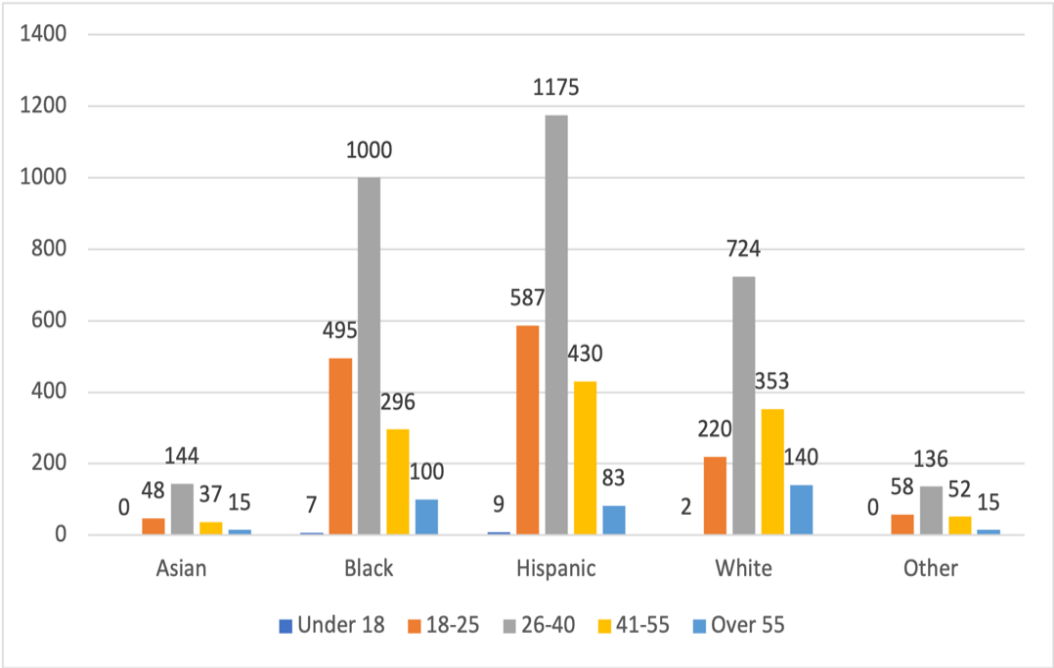


Figure 26 displays the perceived races of individuals that the CCPD detained in 2023 for traffic violations.

Figure 26. Individuals Detained for Traffic Violations by Perceived Age and Race (n=6,794)



Individuals Detained for Community-Generated (Calls for Service) by Perceived Age and Race

The CCPD detained 8,345 individuals in 2023. Approximately 18.6% of those detentions were community-generated calls for service.

Figure 27 displays the perceived ages of individuals that the CCPD detained in 2023 for community-generated calls for service.

Figure 27. Individuals Detained for Community-Generated (Calls for Service) by Perceived Age and Race (%)

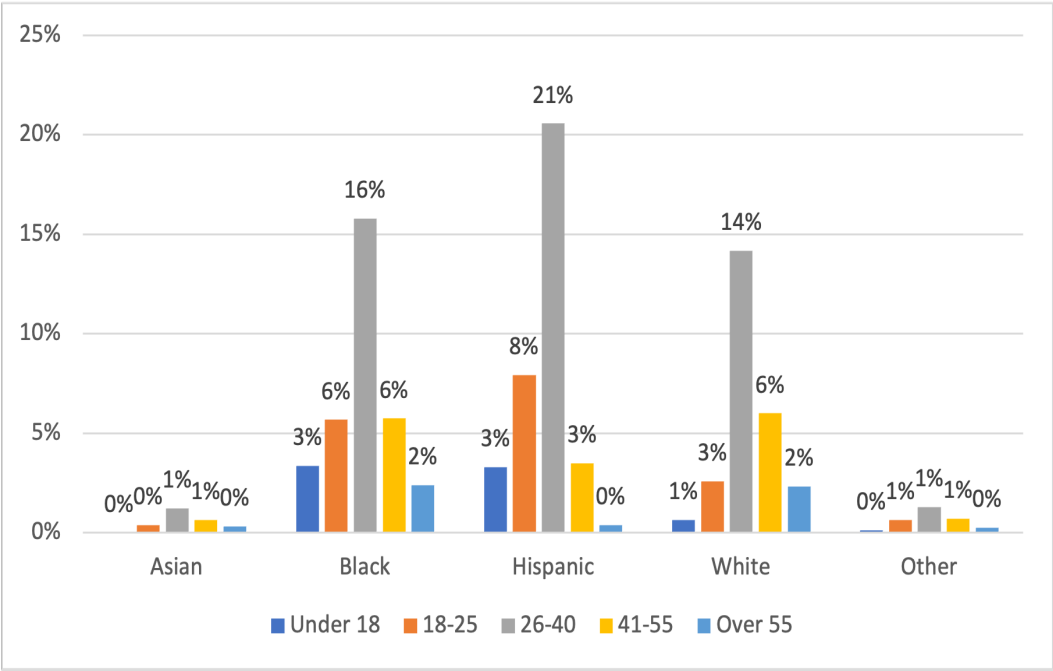
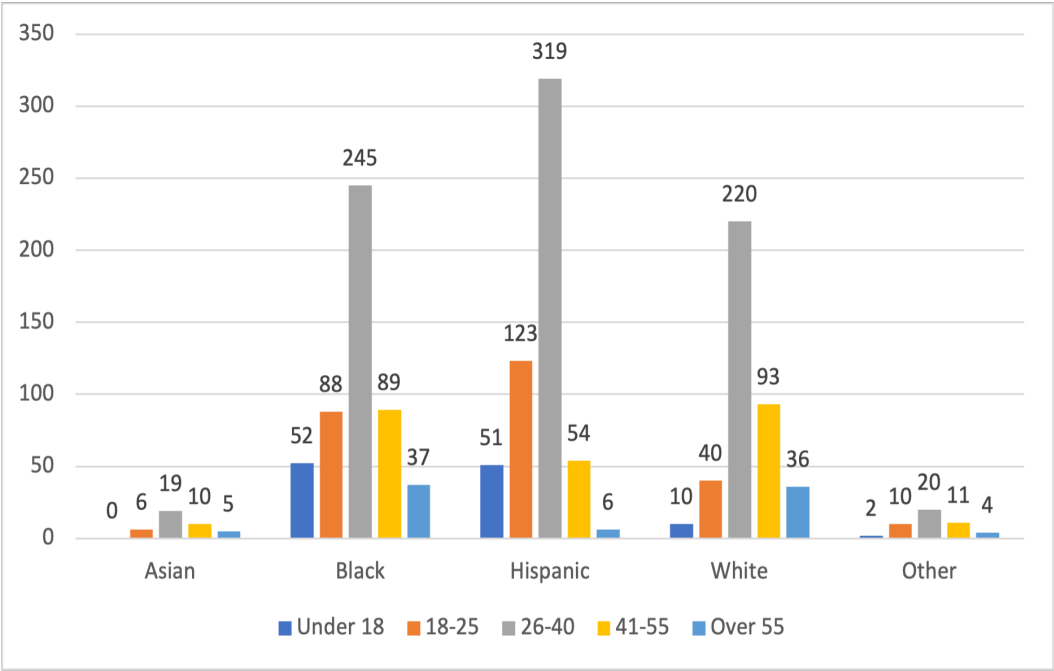


Figure 28 displays the perceived races of individuals that the CCPD detained in 2023 for community-generated (calls for service).

Figure 28. Individuals Detained for Community-Generated Calls for Service by Perceived Age and Race (n=1,551)

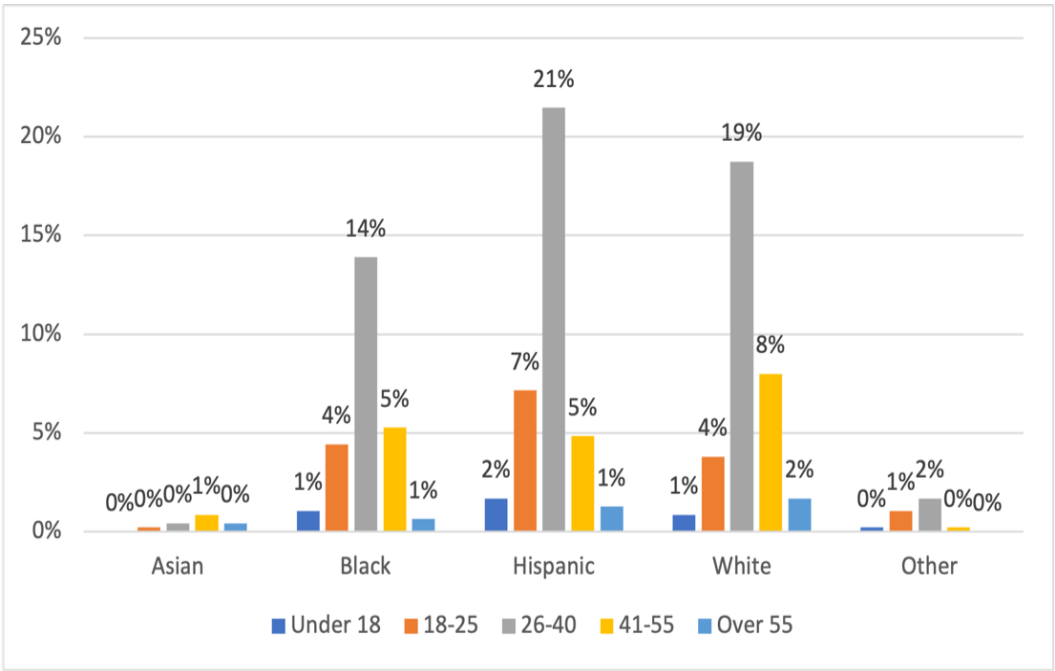


Individuals Detained for Reasonable Suspicion by Perceived Age and Race

The CCPD detained 8,345 individuals in 2023. 475 (5.7%) of the total detentions were detentions of individuals whom the CCPD officers had reasonable suspicion that they were committing crimes. The Legal Dictionary helpfully defines reasonable suspicion as “a legal term that refers to a police officer’s reasonably justifiable suspicion that a person has recently committed a crime, is in the process of committing a crime, or is soon going to commit a crime. This gives the officer the right to temporarily detain that person, and to do a pat-down search of his clothing to ensure he has no weapons.”⁵

Figure 29 displays the perceived ages of individuals that the CCPD detained in 2023 for reasonable suspicion.

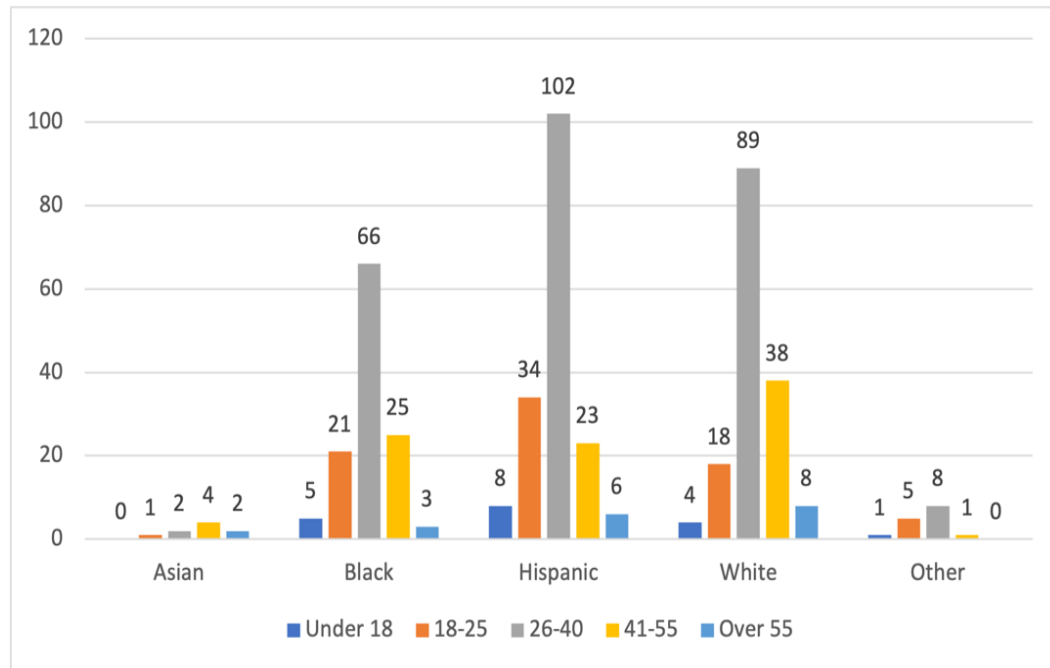
Figure 29. Individuals Detained for Reasonable Suspicion by Perceived Age and Race (%)



5 Source: https://legaldictionary.net/reasonable-suspicion/#google_vignette

Figure 30 displays the perceived races of individuals that the CCPD detained in 2023 for reasonable suspicion.

Figure 30. Individuals Detained for Reasonable Suspicion by Perceived Age and Race (n=475)



Of the 475 individuals detained for reasonable suspicion of committing crimes in 2023, the CCPD subsequently arrested 145 (30.5%) individuals for suspected crimes, such as drug possession, weapons possession, possession of stolen property, identity theft, and arrest warrants.

Searches of Persons or Property

Search Data

The CCPD detained 8,345 individuals in 2023. During these detentions (police-initiated and community-generated calls for service), CCPD officers conducted 2,171 searches of people and their property. Figure 31 displays the perceived racial demographics of individuals that the CCPD searched in 2023.

Figure 31. Individuals Searched During a Detention by Perceived Race

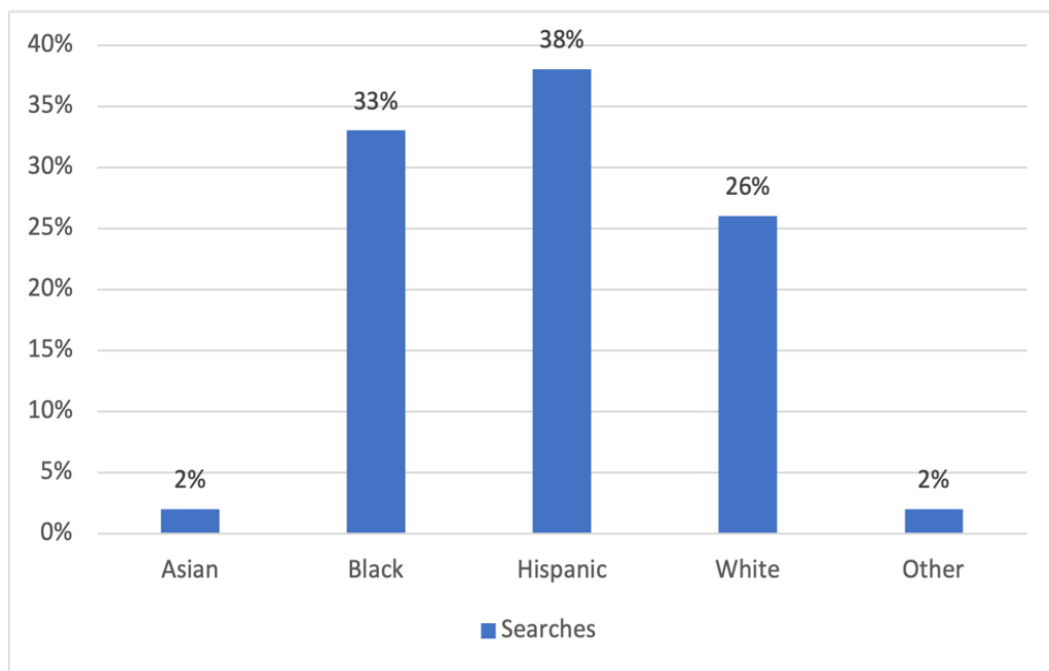
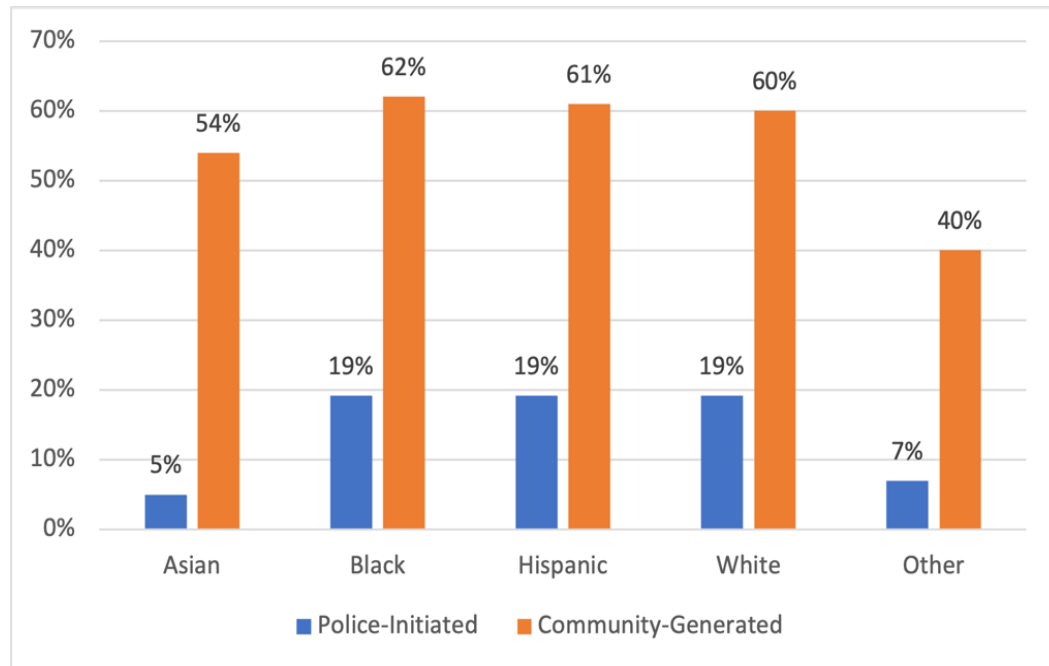


Figure 32 displays a comparison of the perceived racial demographics of individuals that the CCPD searched in 2023 by detention source (police-initiated vs. community-generated) and race.

Figure 32. Individuals Searched During a Detention by Detention Source and Perceived Race



Search Results

The CCPD detained 8,345 individuals in 2023. During these detentions (police-initiated and community-generated calls for service), CCPD officers conducted 2,171 searches of people and their property. On 832 (38.3%) occasions, CCPD officers found evidence or contraband on the persons or property of the individuals whom they searched.

Figure 33 displays the perceived racial demographics of individuals on whom CCPD officers discovered evidence or contraband during their searches in 2023.

Figure 33. Individuals With Contraband During a Search by Perceived Race

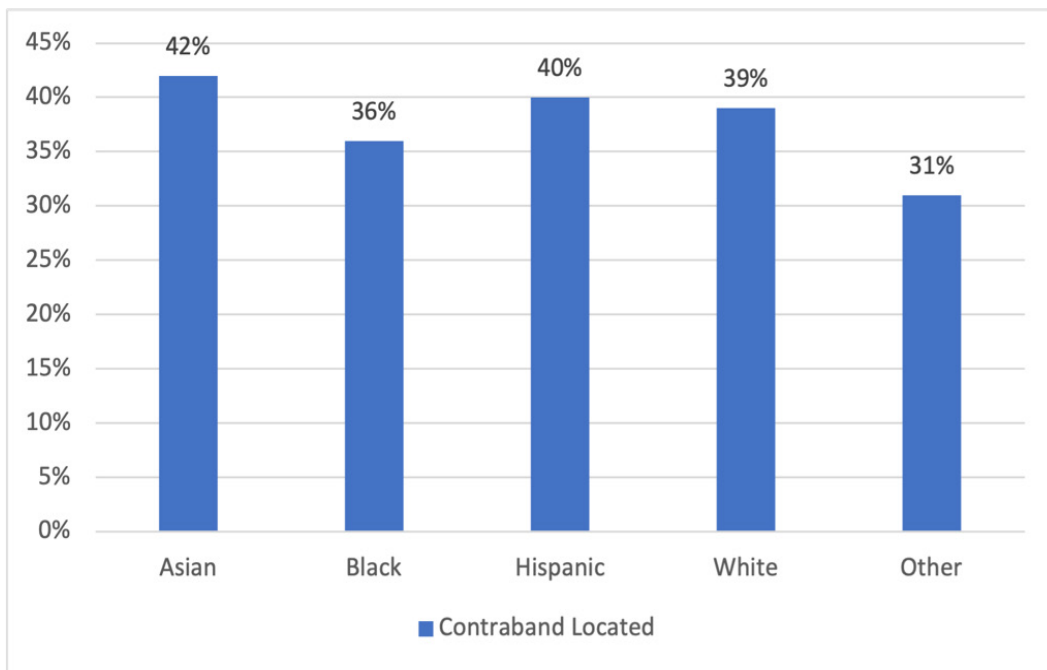
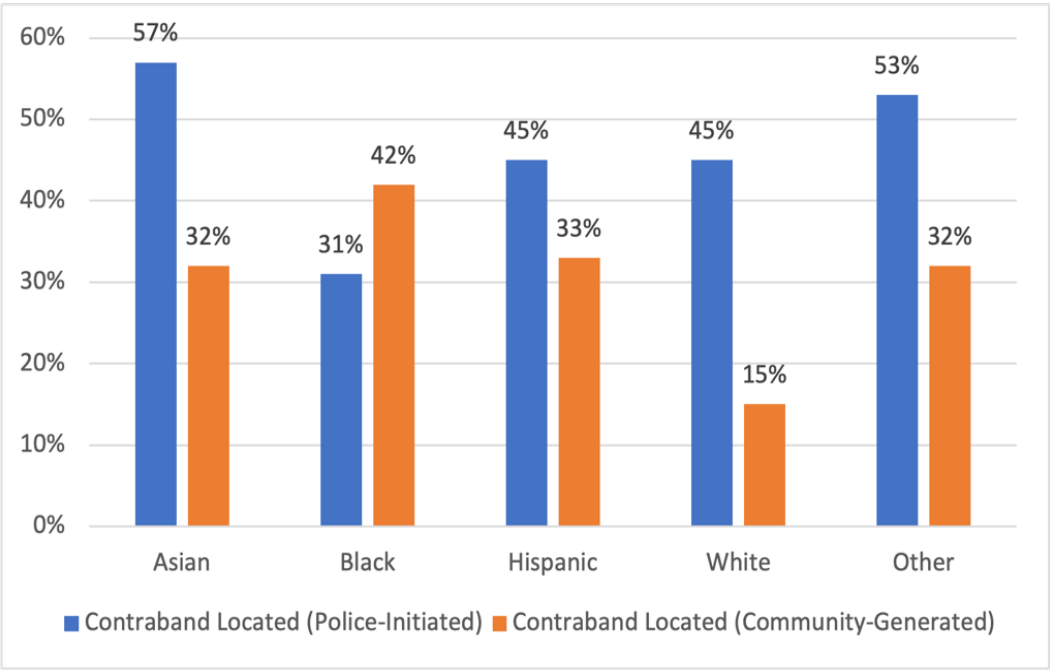


Figure 34 displays a comparison of the perceived racial demographics of individuals that the CCPD searched in 2023 on whom CCPD officers found contraband by detention source (police-initiated vs. community-generated) and race.

Figure 34. Individuals With Contraband During a Search by Detention Source and Perceived Race

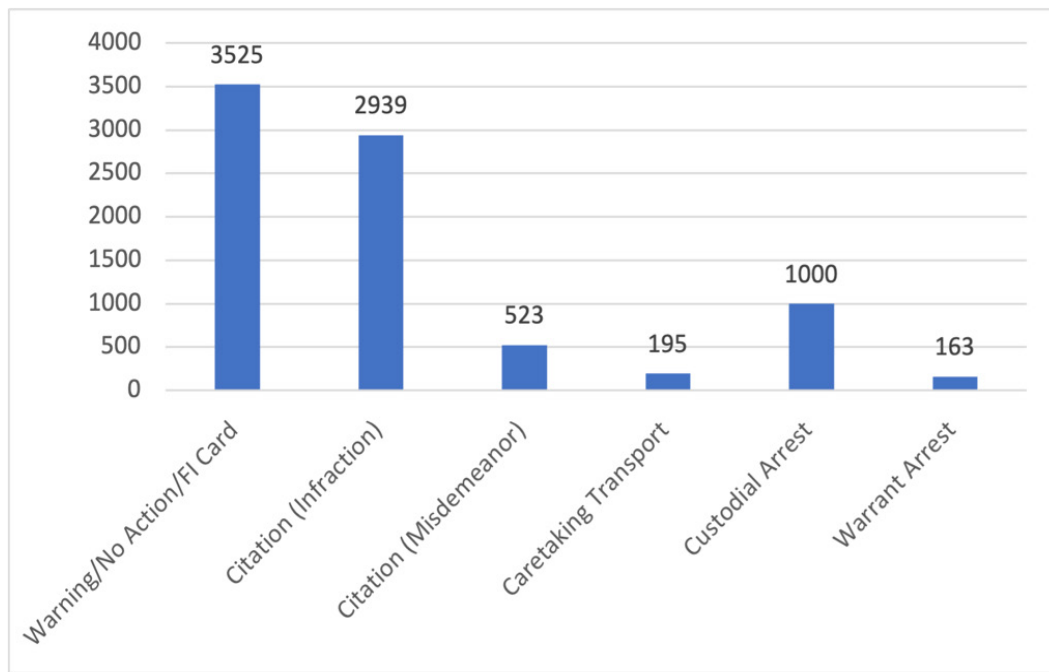


Results of Detentions

Results of Detentions refers to what occurs after CCPD officers complete their detentions. Please note, a single detention may have multiple results due to the number of individuals on the stop and the law enforcement findings during the stop.

Figure 35 displays the results of detentions for 2023.

Figure 35. 2023 CCPD Results of Detentions



- In 2023, the top three Results of Detentions were:
 - o Warning/No Action/FI Card
 - o Citation (Infraction)
 - o Custodial Arrest

Top Three Results of Detentions by Perceived Race

In 2023, the CCPD detained 7,469 individuals in the top three results of detentions categories. Figure 36 displays the top 3 results of detentions by perceived race for 2023.

Figure 36. 2023 CCPD Top Three Results of Detentions by Perceived Race (%)

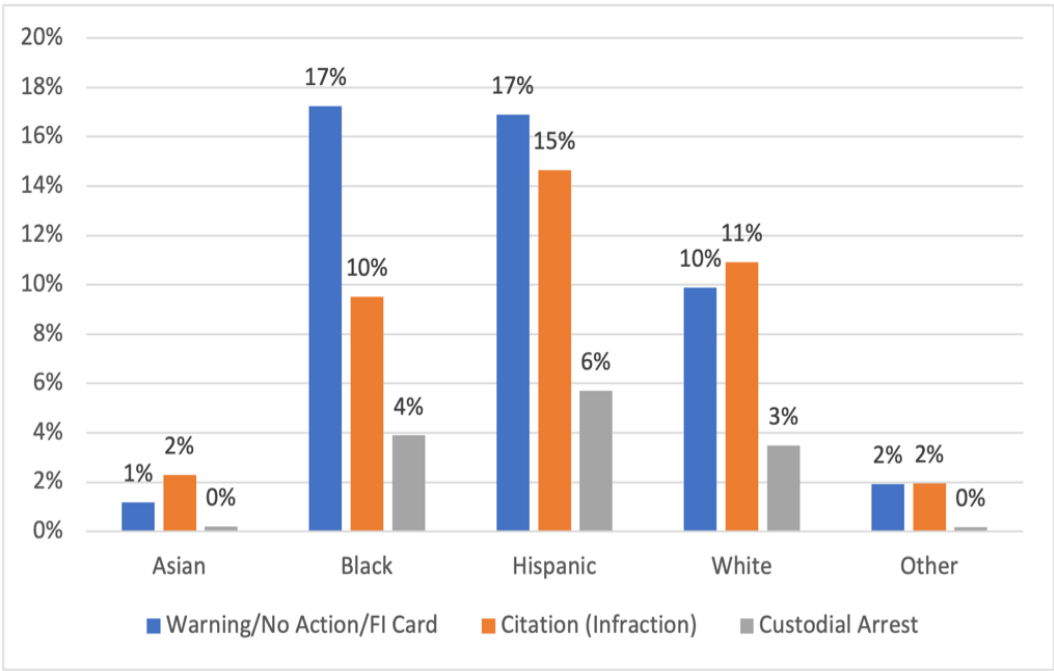
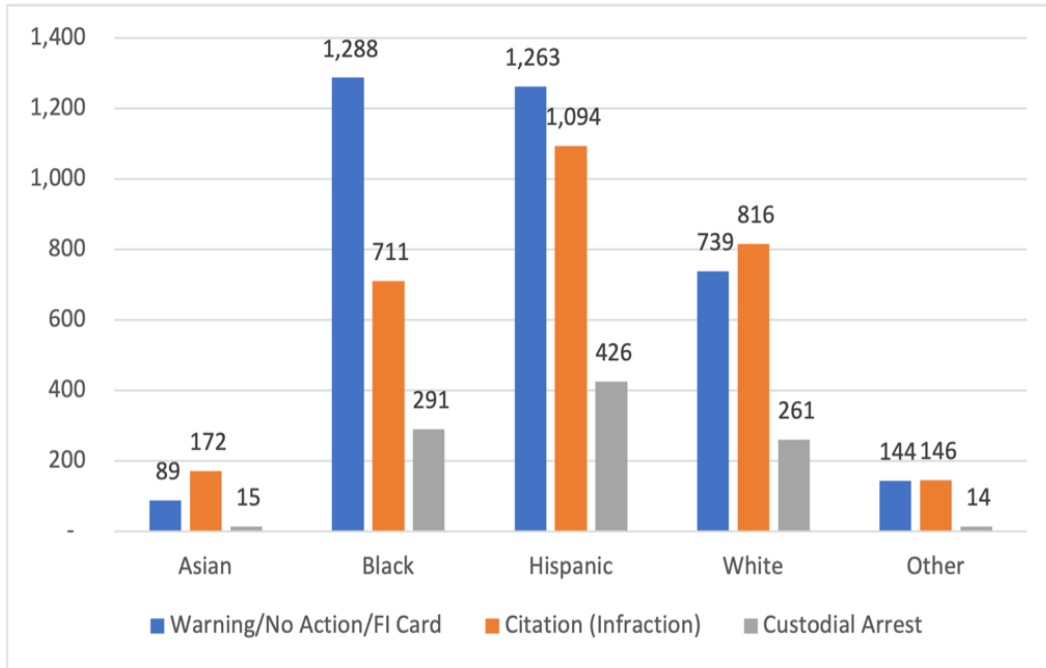


Figure 37 displays the top 3 results of detentions by perceived race for 2023.

Figure 37. 2023 CCPD Top Three Results of Detentions by Perceived Race (n=7,469)



In 2023, the CCPD detained 6,430 individuals in the top three results of detentions categories because of police-initiated actions. Figure 38 displays the top 3 results of police-initiated detentions by perceived race for 2023.

Figure 38. 2023 CCPD Top Three Results of Police-Initiated Detentions by Perceived Race (%)

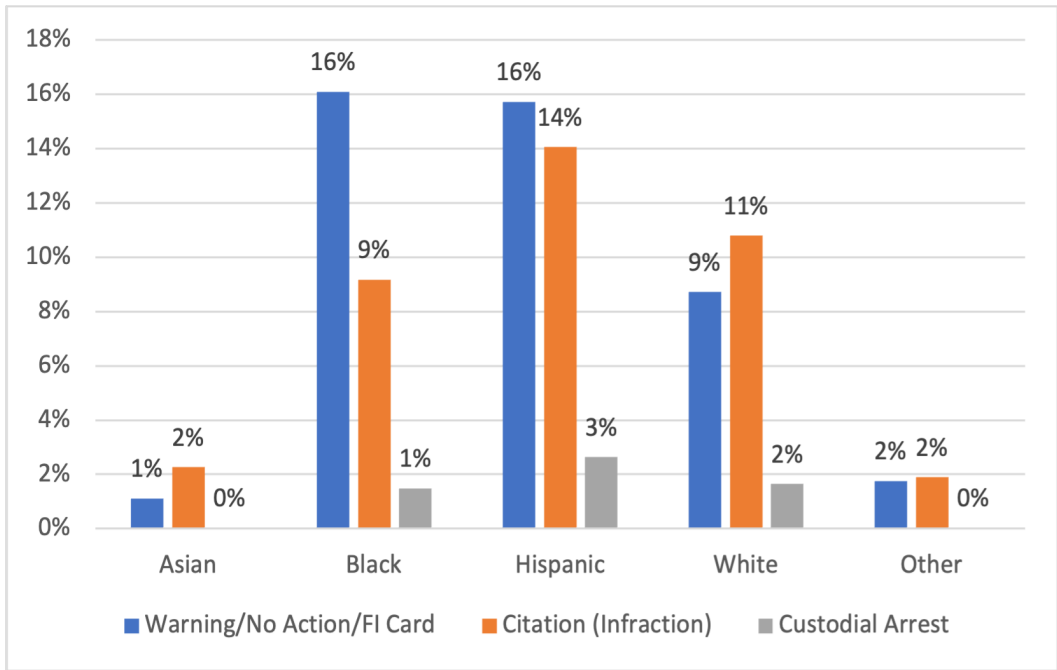
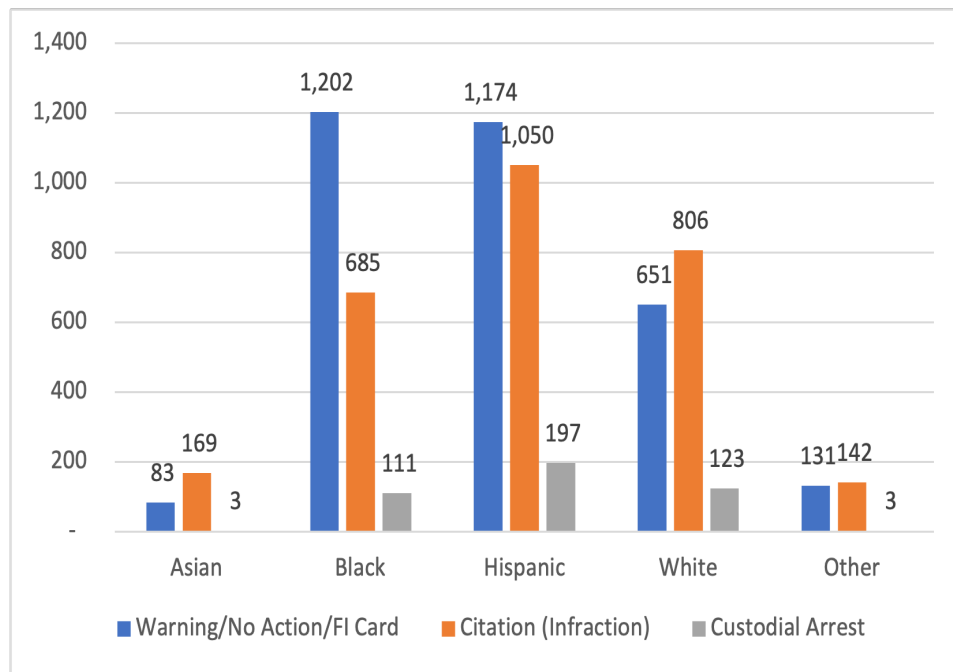


Figure 39 displays the top 3 results of police-initiated detentions by perceived race for 2023.

Figure 39. 2023 CCPD Top Three Results of Police-Initiated Detentions by Perceived Race (n=6,430)



In 2023, the CCPD detained 939 individuals in the top three results of detentions categories because of community-generated calls for service. Figure 40 displays the top 3 results of community-generated detentions by perceived race for 2023.

Figure 40. 2023 CCPD Top Three Results of Community-Generated Detentions by Perceived Race (%)

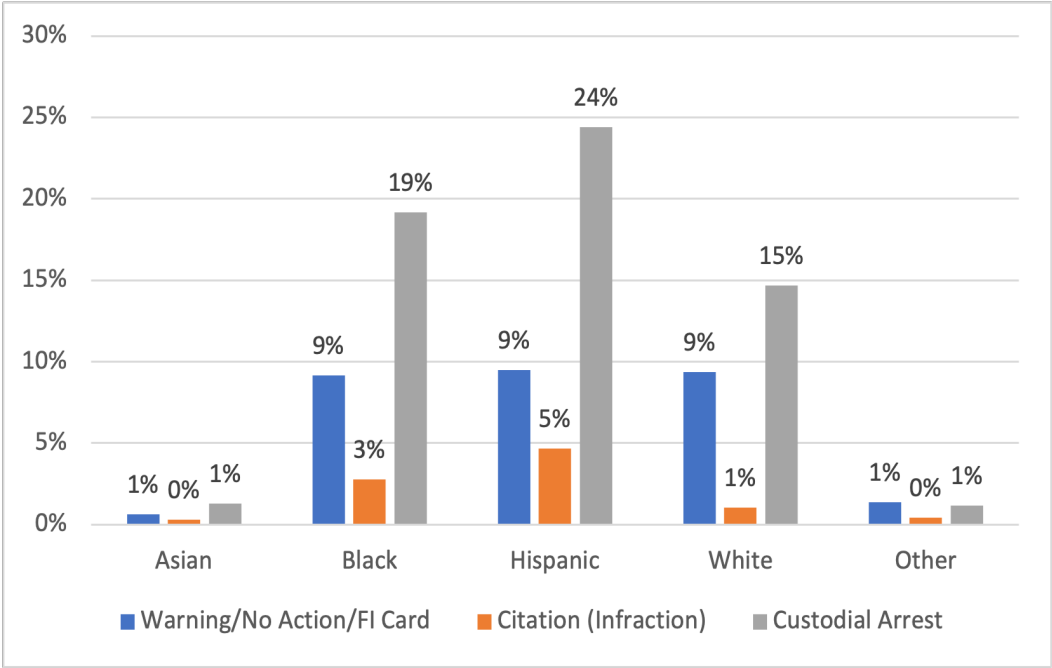
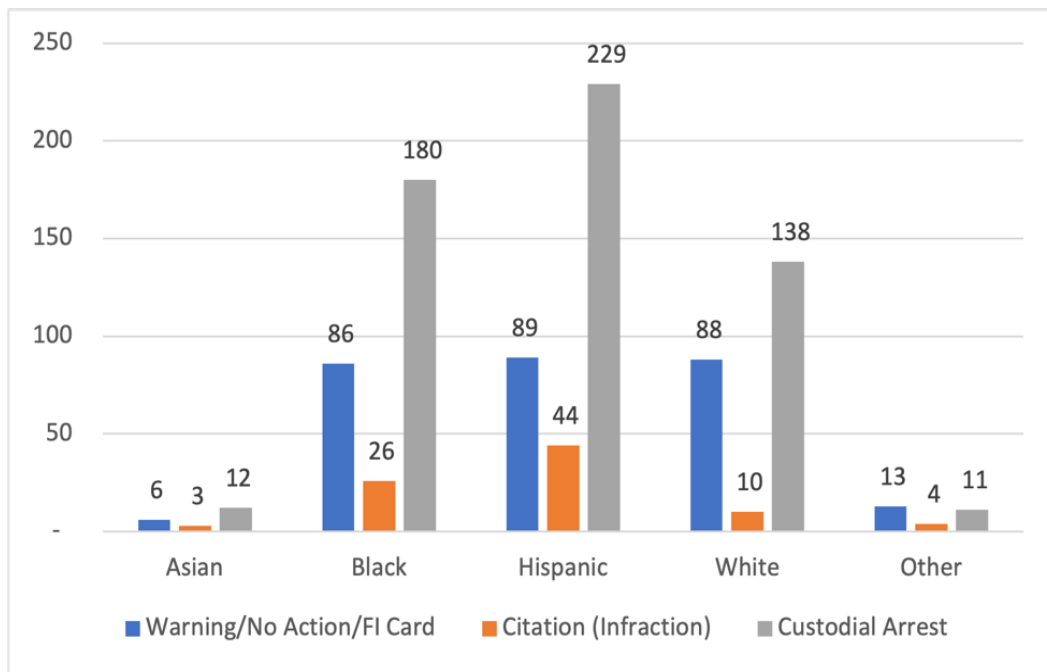


Figure 41 displays the top 3 results of community-generated detentions by perceived race for 2023.

Figure 41. 2023 CCPD Top Three Results of Community-Generated Detentions by Perceived Race (n=939)



Violent Crime in Culver City

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.

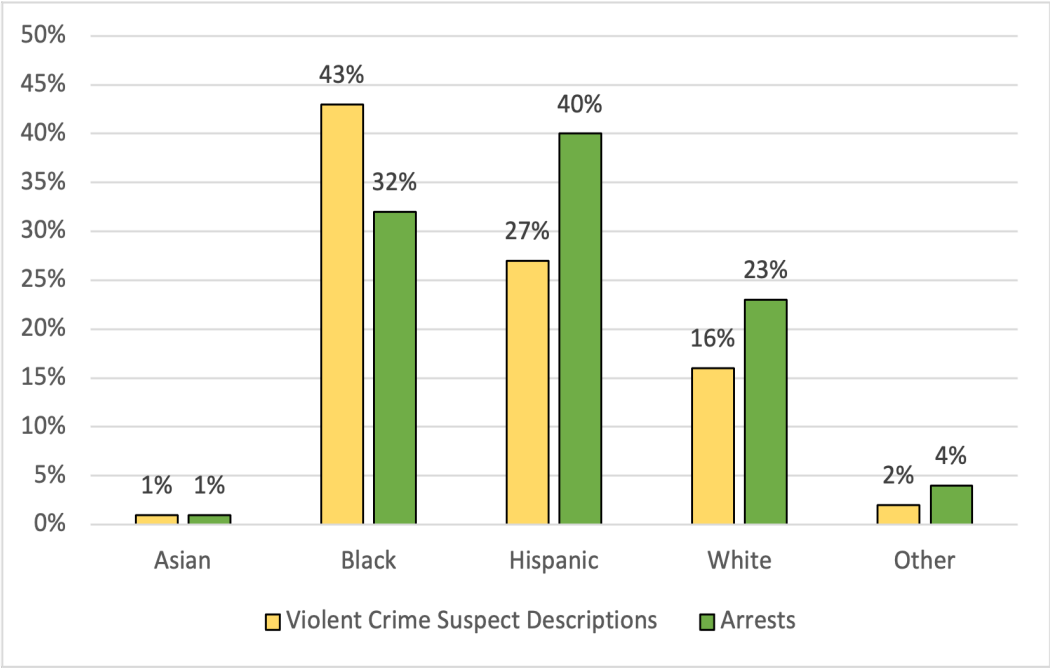
In 2023, a total of 533 violent crimes were reported to the Culver City Police Department. Violent felony crime is defined by the California Penal Code (PC 667.5 (c)) as Murder, Voluntary Manslaughter, Mayhem, Rape, Sodomy, Oral Copulation, Lewd/Lascivious Acts, Robbery, Kidnapping, Carjacking, Burglary-1st Degree, and Aggravated Assault. To analyze the data, documented crime reports were used to obtain the number of suspects and the victims' and 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 2023, 641 individuals were suspected of committing violent crimes in Culver City. In all cases, victims or witnesses provided the CCPD with their perceptions of the races of those suspected individuals. Figure 40 displays the racial demographics of individuals whom Culver City community members reported were suspects in violent crimes by perceived race.

In 2023, the CCPD also arrested 1,749 individuals. 1,235 (71%) of those arrests were in response to community-generated calls for service. 1,613 of those individuals arrested (92%) in 2023 provided information that they were not Culver City residents.

Figure 42 displays the racial demographics of individuals suspected of committing violent crimes in Culver City. It also shows the racial demographics of all the individuals whom CCPD officers arrested in 2023.

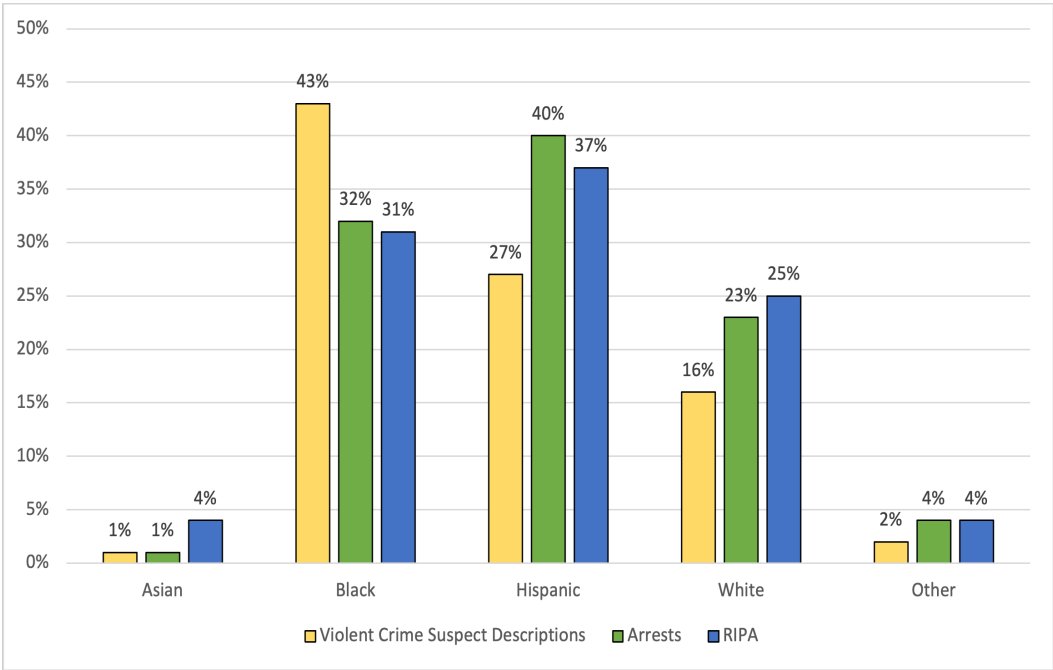
Figure 42. 2023 CCPD Violent Crime Suspect Descriptions and Arrests Racial Demographics



- In 2023, victims and witnesses reported the top three perceived races of individuals suspected of committing violent crimes in Culver City as Black: 43% (274), Hispanic: 27% (170), and White: 16% (105).
- In 2023, the CCPD arrested 695 (40%) individuals perceived to be Hispanic, 560 (32%) individuals perceived to be Black, and 409 (23%) individuals perceived to be White.

Figure 43 displays a comparisons of the perceived racial demographics of those individuals who were suspected of committing violent crimes and those whom the CCPD arrested in 2023 with the RIPA data.

Figure 43. 2023 RIPA Data Comparisons to Violent Crime Suspect Descriptions and Arrests by Perceived Race



Responses to Resistance

In 2023, the Culver City Police Department engaged in 46,957 documented police contacts. During these 46,957 public contacts, there were 149 responses to resistance incidents (0.3%).

Per CCPD policy, anytime a CCPD officer takes actions to respond to resistance, that officer shall report that response immediately to his/her supervisor. The supervisor and officer must then thoroughly document the incident in an appropriate police report.

An on-duty CCPD Field Supervisor is responsible for reviewing CCPD reviews all response to resistance incidents. This review includes the following steps:

- Canvassing the area for any witnesses to the response to resistance incident.
- Conducting recorded interviews of any witnesses to the response to resistance incident.
- Conducting a recorded interview with the individual who resisted the officer’s lawful actions to affect an arrest or control a situation.
- Documenting of any injuries sustained by all parties involved, if any.
- Canvassing the area for any third-party video surveillance devices that may have captured the response to resistance incident and collecting the data if found.

- Reviewing all in-car and body worn camera video footage related to the response to resistance incident.
- Reviewing all related police reports.
- Making appropriate notifications of the response to resistance to the appropriate leaders in the CCPD hierarchy.
- Documenting the Field Supervisor's response to resistance review and the preliminary findings.

Responses to Resistance Categories

The CCPD uses Table 3 to categorize CCPD officer responses to resistance.

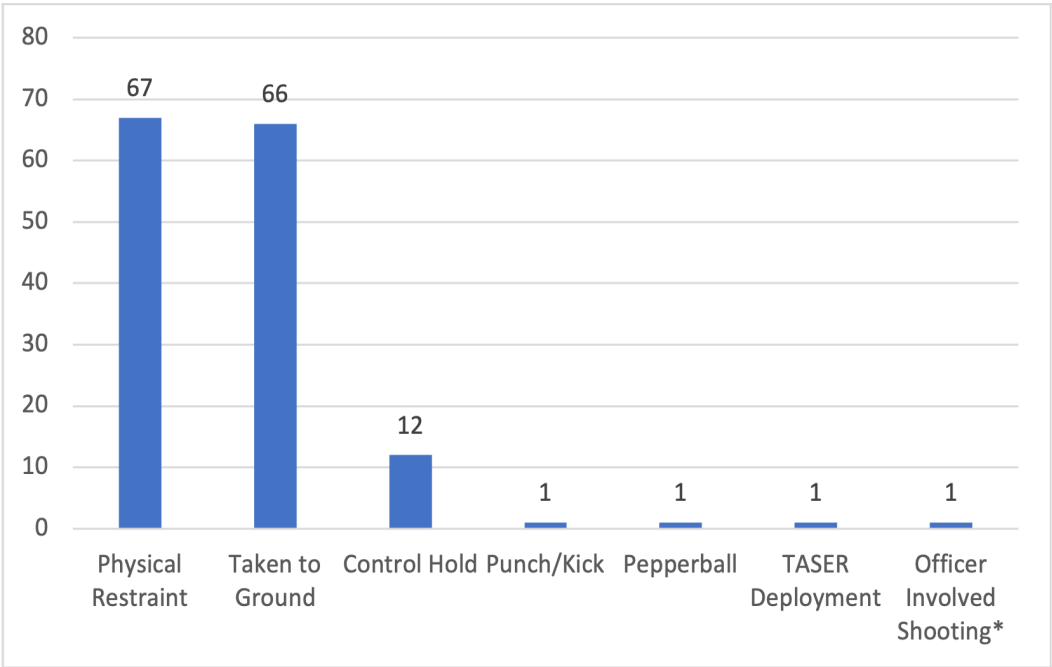
Table 3. 2023 CCPD Responses to Resistance Categories

Lethal Force	Less-Lethal Force	Limited Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firearm discharged or used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic Control Device used. • Impact projectile discharged or used. • K-9 held or bit individual. • Baton or other impact weapon used. • Chemical spray used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual removed from vehicle by physical contact. • Any physical strike by a CCPD officer. • Instrumental contact with a person by a CCPD officer. • Use of significant physical contact by a CCPD officer.

The CCPD recorded 149 responses to resistance in 2023. 1 incident (0.7%) was categorized as lethal force, 2 incidents (1.3%) were categorized as less-than-lethal force, and 146 incidents (98%) were categorized as limited force. In the case of the 1 lethal force incident, the CCPD officer discharged his firearm but did not hit the suspect.

Figure 44 displays the categories of force used in responses to resistance in 2023.

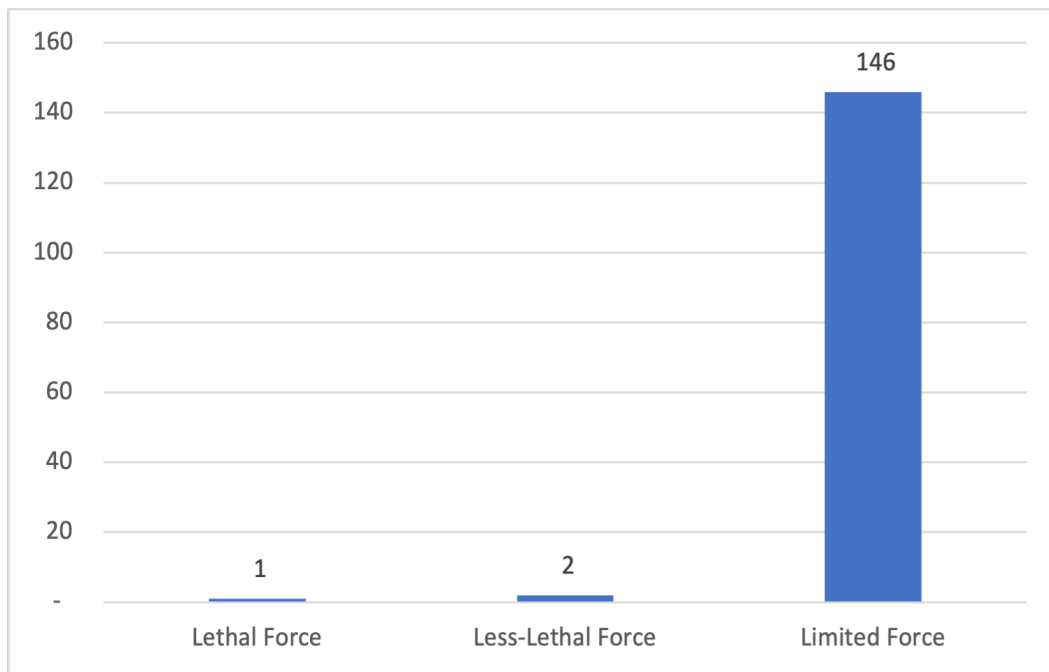
Figure 44. 2023 Types of Forces Used in Responses to Resistance Categories



*In the case of the 1 officer involved shooting use of force incident, the CCPD officer discharged his firearm but did not hit the suspect.

Figure 45 displays the responses to resistance categories used in 2023.

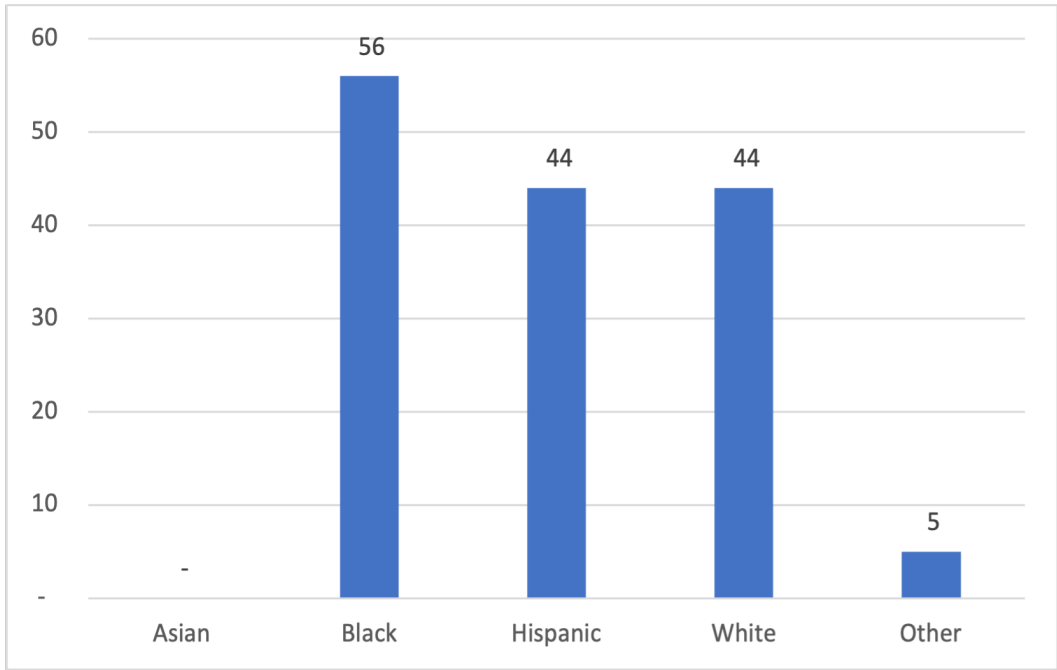
Figure 45. 2023 Responses to Resistance Categories



- Of the 146 incidents of limited force responses to resistance that CCPD officers used in 2023, 67 were physical restraints, 66 were individuals whom CCPD officers took to the ground, and 12 were individuals whom CCPD officers placed in control holds.
- With respect to the 2 less-lethal force incidents that CCPD officers used in 2023, the first was a TASER deployment, and the second was a pepper ball deployment.
- In the case of the 1 lethal force incident, the CCPD officer discharged his firearm but did not hit the suspect.

Figure 46 displays the racial demographics of individuals upon whom CCPD officers reacted to responses to resistance.

Figure 46. 2023 Responses to Resistance by Perceived Race



Conclusions

The data supports the conclusion that the CCPD officers are performing their duties in a professional and unbiased manner. The CCPD Command Staff wants the members of the Culver City community to know that it wholeheartedly supports California's efforts to eliminate racial and identity profiling in policing. As demonstrated by the scope and volume of this Report, the CCPD conducts a rigorous and comprehensive review and analysis of the data it collects regarding the demographic composition of the individuals its officers detain.

The CCPD pledges to continue its practice of sharing this data and analysis with the members of the Culver City community and welcomes any additional feedback and suggestions as to how it may better serve and protect the people who live in, work in, visit, and transit through the wonderful city of Culver City, California.

