

RACIAL & IDENTITY PROFILING ACT 2024 REPORT



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Mission Statement	3
Organizational Values	3
Staff Demographics	4
Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) Data Statement	5
Executive Summary	6
Culver City Demographics	9
Demographics of Bordering Cities	10
Red Light Camera Data	11
Traffic Collision Data	12
Automated License Plate Readers (ALPR) Data	13
Total Unique License Plate Reads - June 2024	14
Violent Crime in Culver City	15
2024 Arrests	16
RIPA Internal Review Process	17
2024 Statistical Review	19
Analysis of CCPD's 2024 RIPA Data	28
Detentions by Perceived RACE	28
Detentions by RESIDENCY	30
Detentions by Perceived AGE	32
Detentions by Perceived GENDER	34
Reason for Stop	35
Top 5 TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS Resulting in Detention	35
Search of Person / Property	36
Basis of Search	38
Search & Yield Results	40
Result of Stop	42
Use of Force	43

CULVER CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

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.

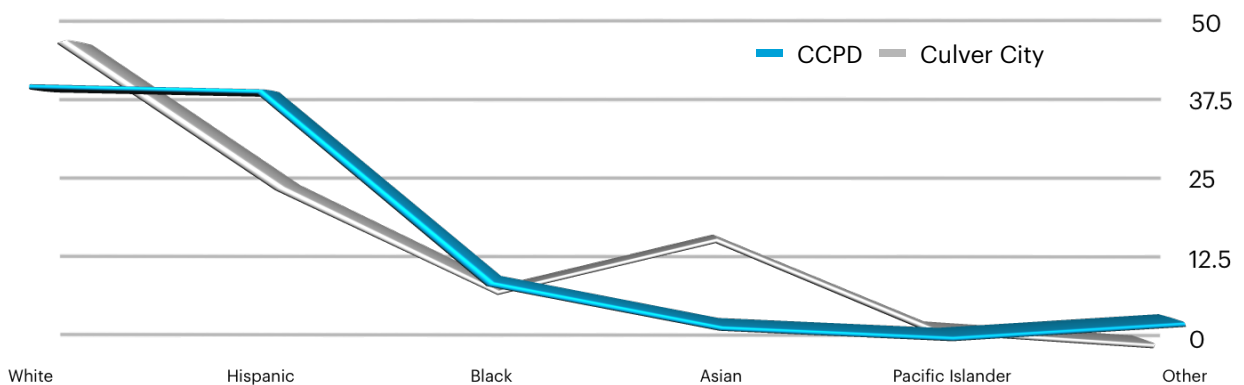
PROGRESSIVE POLICING - Whether it be investigative techniques, technology, policy, and programs, we strive to be at the forefront of law enforcement as a profession.

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.

STAFF DEMOGRAPHICS

The Culver City Police Department consists of a total of 161 full time employees. The Department is funded for 109 sworn police officers and 52 professional staff members, all of whom are dedicated to providing the highest level of police service to the residents, businesses, and visitors of Culver City. The Department prides itself on hiring a diverse workforce that is reflective of the Culver City community. Below is a graph of the demographics of our Department personnel at CCPD as of December 31, 2024.

RACE	Dept Personnel	%	Sworn Personnel	%	Non-Sworn Personnel	%	Dept Supervision	%
White	54	36%	39	37.5%	15	32.6%	15	41.7%
Hispanic	59	39.3%	42	41.3%	16	34.8%	11	30.6%
Black	16	10.7%	8	7.7%	8	17.4%	3	8.3%
Asian	8	5.3%	4	3.8%	4	8.7%	3	8.3%
Pacific Islander	6	4%	4	3.8%	2	4.3%	1	2.8%
Middle Eastern	7	4.7%	6	5.8%	1	2.2%	3	8.3%
TOTAL	150	—	103	—	46	—	36	—



Demographics of Police Department vs. Culver City Population

**Per U.S. Census Bureau, Middle Eastern is included the White category based on region of origin.

** July 2019 estimations per U.S. Census Bureau

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 were 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 8,449 individuals between January 1, 2024, and December 31, 2024. 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 2024, the Culver City Police Department detained a total of 8,449 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 80% of CCPD’s detentions in 2024 were officer-initiated and 20% 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, subjects involved in documented traffic collisions, 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 (3,023 detentions) 35.7%, followed by Black subjects (2,513 detentions) 29.7%, and White subjects (2,041 detentions) 23.6%. These detentions include both police-initiated contacts, as well as calls for service. It should be noted that in 2024 approximately 92% of people detained by CCPD were non-Culver City residents.

RED LIGHT VIOLATIONS

In a four-month sample (one month per quarter: January, April, August, and December) that consisted of 10,977 automated red-light traffic violations, Hispanic subjects were the perceived race with the highest number of total captured offenses (3,529 violations - 32%), followed by Black subjects (2,909 violations – 26.5%), and White subjects (2,592 violations – 23.6%).

VIOLENT CRIME SUSPECT DESCRIPTIONS

In 2024, there were a total of 601 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) and documented in crime reports. Black subjects had the highest number of suspects (259 suspect descriptions - 43%,) followed by Hispanic subjects (152 suspect descriptions – 25.2%), and White subjects (91 suspect descriptions – 15.1%).

ARRESTS

In 2024, CCPD made a total of 1,905 arrests. Hispanic subjects had the highest number of arrests (782 arrests - 41%), followed by Black subjects (628 arrests – 32.9%), and White subjects (410 arrests – 21.5%). It should be noted that in 2024, approximately 92.2% (1,757 arrests) of arrestees were of non-Culver City residents. These arrests include arrests made both during police-initiated contacts as well as community generated contacts (calls for service).

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 2024 US census.

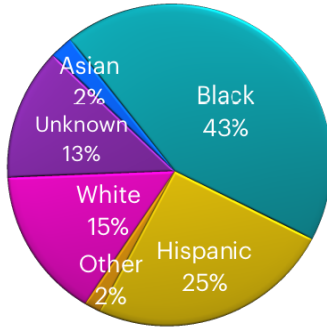
CULVER CITY DEMOGRAPHICS

The average demographics of the population of Culver City are 51.6% White, 19.3% Asian, 18.6% Hispanic, and 8% Black. The data was obtained from the 2024 US census.

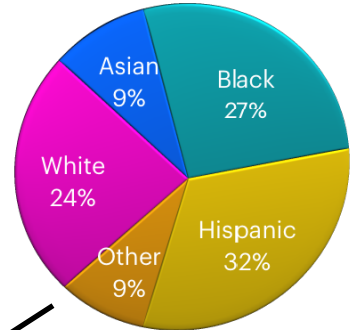
TRAFFIC COLLISION DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2024, there were a total of 588 subjects who were involved in documented traffic collisions. The race of the parties involved were provided by the motorists and/or witnesses and documented in police reports. The demographics of the motorists involved in traffic collisions in Culver City in 2024 were as follows: 37% Hispanic, 29% White, 19% Black, 8% Other, and 7% Asian. Approximately 83% of the motorists involved in traffic collisions were non-Culver City residents and 17% were Culver City residents.

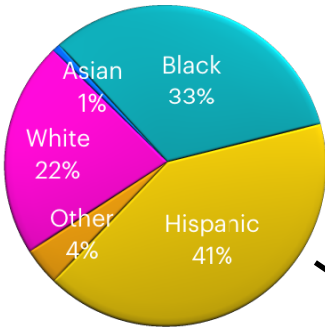
Violent Crime Suspect Description



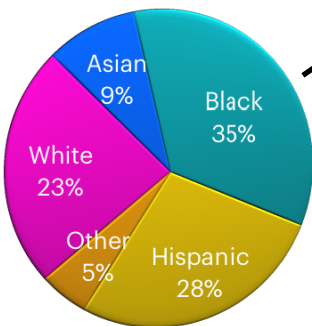
Red Light Violations



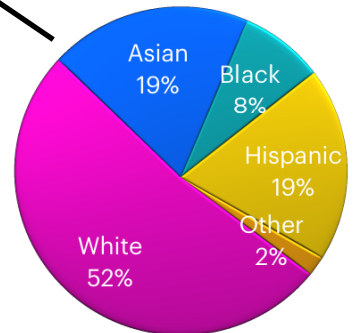
Arrests



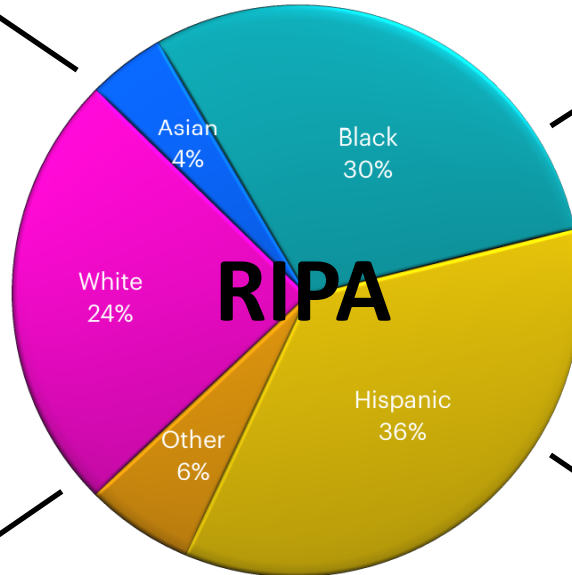
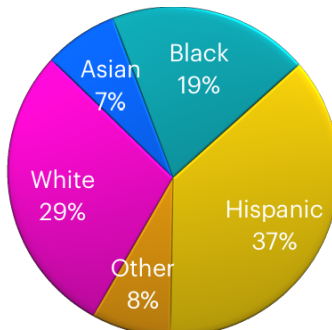
Bordering City Demographics



Culver City Demographics



Traffic Collision Demographics



CULVER CITY DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the 2024 United States Census, Culver City is 5.14 square miles with a population of 39,041. 51.6 % of the population is White, 18.6 % is Hispanic, 19.3 % is Asian, and 8% is Black. Per the Census, 16.2% claimed two or more races. Approximately 52.8 % of the population is female and 47.2% is male.

Culver City is in the heart of Los Angeles County and has increasingly become a key commuter city where people from neighboring regions converge to work, visit, and attend school. 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. As part of a growing metropolitan area, Culver City serves as a hub for a diverse range of industries, including entertainment, technology, and manufacturing.

In 2007, the city conducted a Sustainable Design Assessment Team (SDAT) report to guide policy decisions while considering the long-term impacts to the natural environment and economic health of the Culver City community. Throughout the report it estimates that the daytime population in Culver City exceeds 200,000 people and the report states, “As an important entertainment industry hub, Culver City has a daytime population nearly five times greater than its residential one— 200,000 people during the day versus 40,000 residents.” For further, please refer to https://www.culvercity.org/files/assets/public/v/1/documents/building-development/city- documents/sdat_aia078090_culvercity_2007.pdf

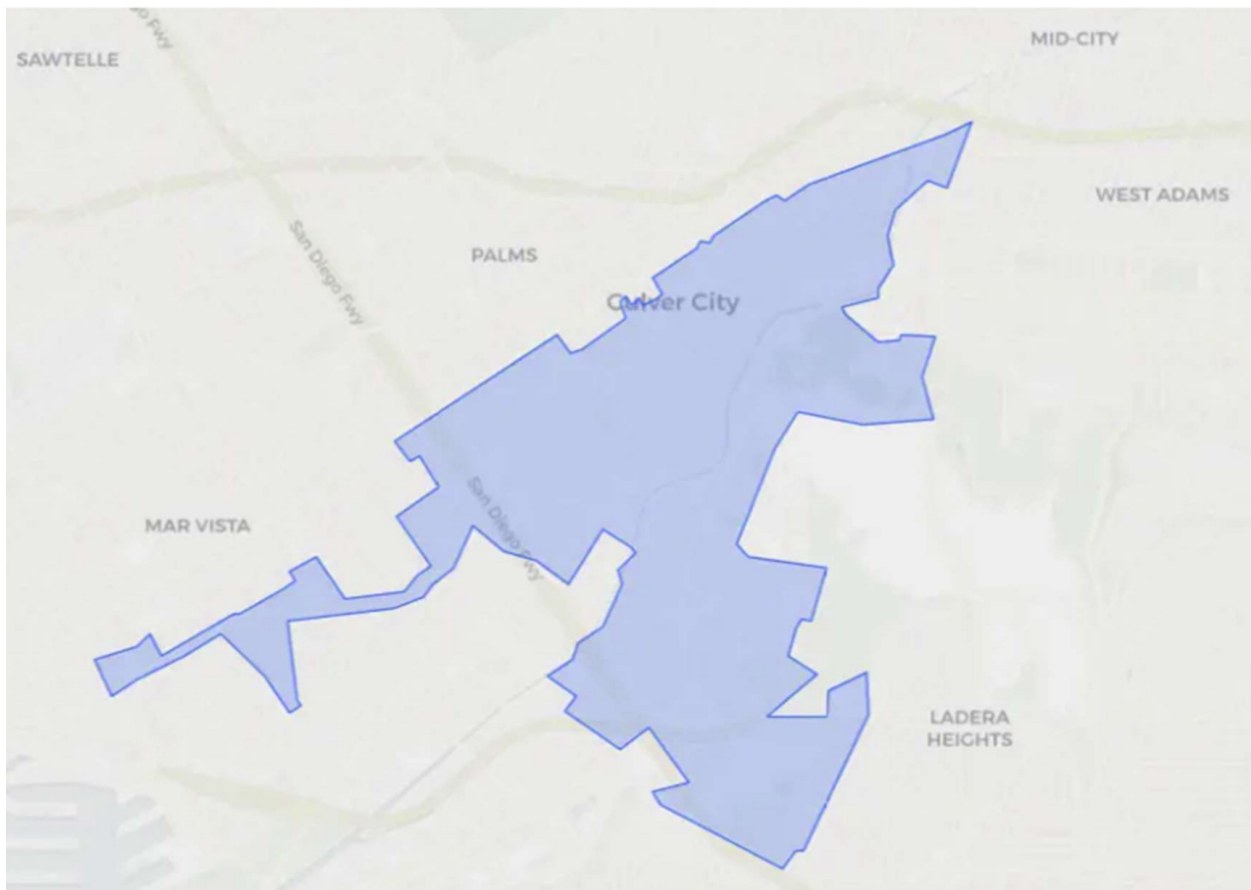
Since the time of the SDAT report (18 years ago) Culver City has seen substantial growth throughout the city. Large corporations which employ thousands of employees such as Amazon, Apple, TikTok, Sony, and Symantec have all established large-scale operations in the city. Additionally, there are many large retail shopping centers across the city, including a Costco and the Westfield Mall that attract thousands of shoppers, an emerging downtown district consisting of numerous shops and eating establishments, as well as West Los Angeles College which is home to over 10,000 students. Based on various benchmarking methods referenced in this report, it is estimated that in 2024, the daytime population of Culver City exceeds 300,000, indicating that the Culver City community encompasses far more people than just its residents.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF BORDERING CITIES

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.

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



RED LIGHT CAMERA DATA

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 digital technology, based on speed and timing, thus eliminating any human bias.

In the year 2024, a total of 33,496 red-light photo enforcement citations were issued. Due to the voluminous amount of data related to red-light citations, the department obtained four months of data related to the demographics of drivers who were identified as committing red light traffic violations from automated photo enforcement. The samples were collected over four, one-month periods. The sample was collected from each quarter of 2024: January, April, August, and December. The four samples included all red-light violations that were captured amongst the 20 red light cameras throughout Culver City during these timeframes.

During the sample periods, a total of 10,977 red-light violations were recorded. The below chart outlines the demographics of the drivers identified by the red-light camera system as responsible for these traffic violations. Furthermore, 96% (10,564 vehicles) of those captured for committing red-light violations were not registered to a Culver City mailing address. This suggests that the occupants of these vehicles likely reside in neighboring cities and were either commuting through, working in, visiting, or shopping in Culver City.

DEMOGRAPHICS	Red Light Citations Issued	Percentage
Black	2,909	26.5%
Hispanic	3,529	32%
White	2,592	23.6%
Other	991	9%
Asian	956	8.7%

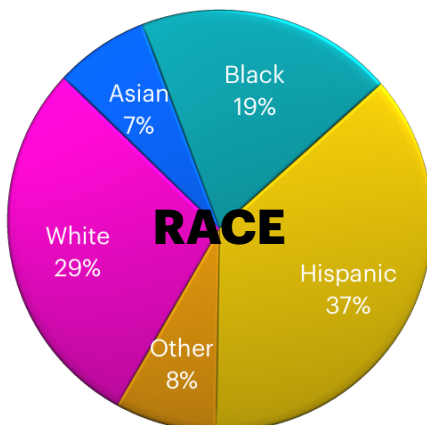
TRAFFIC COLLISION DATA

Demographic data gathered from traffic collision reports can offer valuable insights into the makeup of motorists who commute through Culver City, revealing patterns about the city's role as a commuter hub. Traffic accident reports, which document various demographic details of individuals involved in collisions, can serve as a proxy for understanding who is traveling through a given area. In 2004, scholars from the University of South Carolina conducted an in-depth study using this data as a benchmarking technique to estimate the demographics of motorists traveling through a certain area.

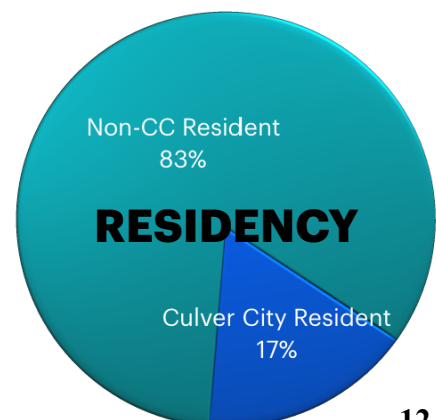
In 2024, the Culver City Police Department authored 352 traffic collision reports which involved a total of 588 motorists. It should be noted that traffic collision reports are taken by CCPD in response to a radio call for service. A review of the traffic collision reports revealed that the demographic breakdown of motorists involved in accidents in 2024 were as follows: 37% of the involved parties were Hispanic, 29% were White, 19% were Black, 8% were categorized as other, and 7% were Asian. Additionally, (83%) of the motorists involved in traffic collisions in 2024 were non-Culver City residents.

While these percentages represent the distribution of individuals directly involved in traffic collisions, they can be extrapolated to offer an estimate of the demographics of those commuting through Culver City. The traffic collision data reflects the broader population of motorists on the road within the city, as accidents tend to involve a diverse mix of drivers from different backgrounds, often corresponding to the diversity seen in the city's commuters. Given that Culver City is located in a highly urbanized and trafficked region of Los Angeles County, it is reasonable to assume that the demographic breakdown of those involved in traffic accidents is closely aligned with the overall demographic makeup of the commuter population.

With a substantial portion (83%) of those involved in traffic collisions in 2024 being non-Culver City residents, it becomes clear that a large number of people from outside the city travel through Culver City for work, school, or other reasons. This statistic strengthens the case that Culver City functions as a commuter city, and the individuals who are involved in accidents there likely reflect the patterns of regional commuting. This demographic analysis can be helpful in understanding the characteristics of those who commute through Culver City and the broader transportation trends in the area.



**Traffic Collision
Demographics**



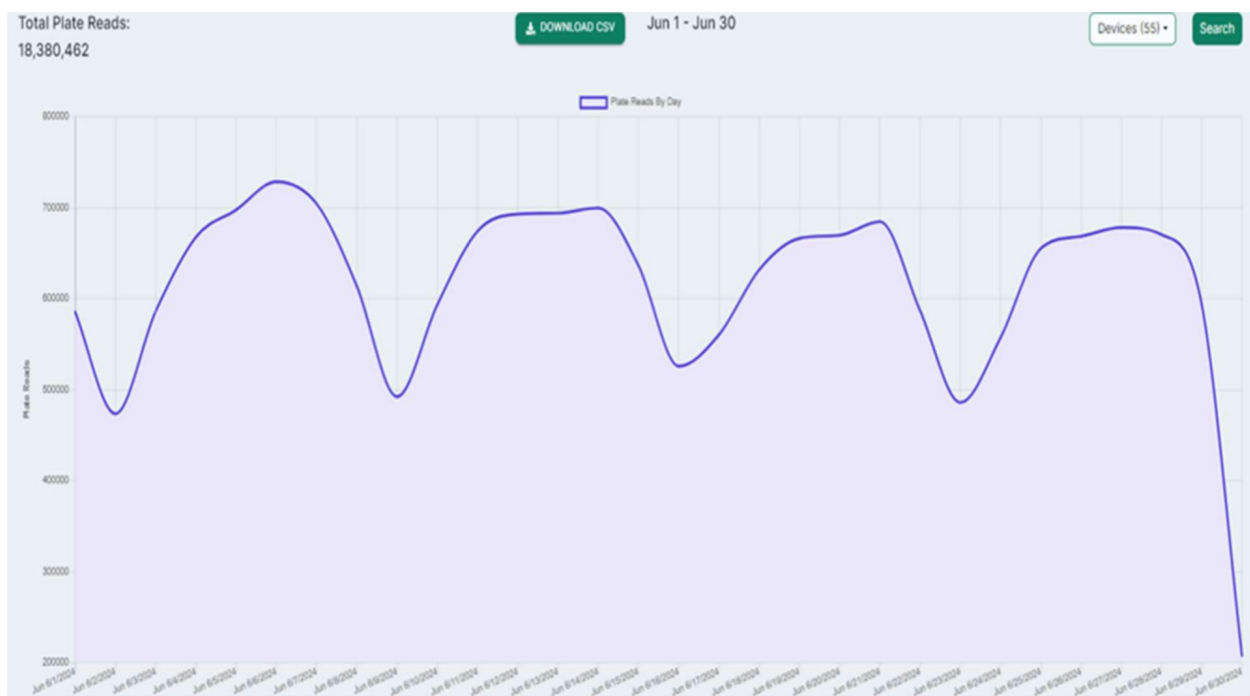
AUTOMATED LICENSE PLATE READERS (ALPR) **DATA**

In October of 2023, the Culver City Police Department began the installation process of Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs) at various intersections throughout the city. A total of 52 ALPR cameras have been installed at 27 different intersections within Culver City. It should be noted that several intersections have more than one ALPR camera; however, the cameras do not capture every lane or direction of travel at each intersection. Although ALPR cameras are not present at every intersection within Culver City, they are often used as a benchmarking technique to estimate daytime and nighttime populations by identifying patterns or trends that might reflect the City's dynamics.

On average, in 2024, the Department's ALPR cameras captured approximately 19,300,000 total license plate reads per month. Often there are license plates that are read several times a day that contribute to this number. However, on average, in 2024, there were approximately 1,600,000 unique license plate reads per month. The total number of unique license plates represents the number of distinct vehicles detected by ALPR devices across Culver City during a specific timeframe. For example, if a vehicle passes by the ALPR system ten times in 30 days, it is only counted as one unique license plate read. These figures can serve as an indicator of the number of people commuting to or traveling through the city limits each day.

Below is a sample of ALPR data taken from the month of June 2024. In the month of June there were a total of 18,380,482 total license plate reads and 1,592,727 unique license plate reads.

Total License Plate Reads - June 2024



TOTAL UNIQUE LICENSE PLATE READS - JUNE 2024



As reflected in the above graphs, there is a significantly higher amount of vehicular traffic on weekdays (Monday through Friday) which might suggest a higher number of commuters going to work and traversing through the city. Additionally, the ALPR data revealed that there is a significantly higher volume of license plate reads during the hours of 7 AM and 7 PM during weekdays. The lower amounts of vehicular traffic on weekends (Saturdays and Sundays) and during nighttime hours suggest that there is less commuter traffic during those days and times, which indicates that fewer people are traveling through Culver City specifically for work-related reasons. This distinction helps clarify that, while weekday traffic represents routine commuting patterns, weekend traffic might reflect a broader mix of people, possibly including residents or individuals coming into Culver City for specific weekend events or activities.

VIOLENT CRIME IN CULVER CITY

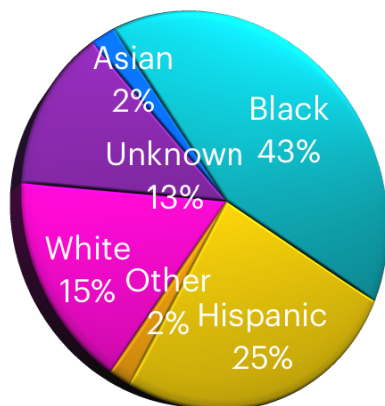
In 2020, the state RIPA Advisory Board released its third annual report. The primary analysis of the 2020 report used several benchmarking techniques to identify sources of bias, focusing on aggregate outcomes across the state of California, as well as within each agency (i.e. CCPD). One of the benchmarking 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 2024, a total of 512 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/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.

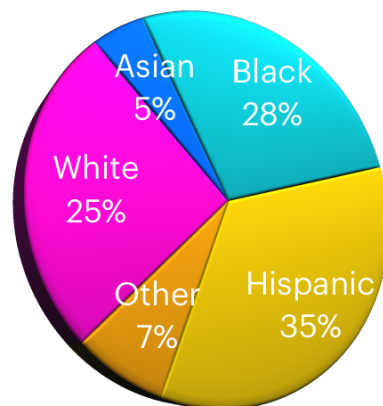
In 2024, there were a total of 601 suspects involved in violent crimes committed in Culver City.

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 43% of total reported violent crimes, (2) Hispanic subjects were reported to be suspects in 25.2% of total reported violent crimes, and (3) White subjects were reported to be suspects in 15.1% of total reported violent crimes. In some instances, an unknown suspect description was provided, which accounted for 76 suspects - roughly 12.6%.



**2024 VIOLENT CRIME
SUSPECT DESCRIPTION
(by Race)**



**2024 RIPA Stops
(by Race)**

2024 ARRESTS

2024 Arrests by Demographics

In 2024, the Culver City Police Department made a total of 1,905 arrests. Approximately 23.7% of the arrests (451 arrests) were Police-Initiated. Approximately 76.3% of the arrests (1,454 arrests) were Community-Generated and made in response to a radio call for service. Additionally, 92.2% of arrestees (1,757 arrestees) were non-Culver City residents.

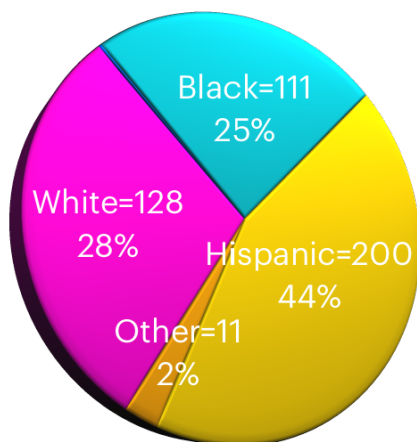
Arrests Made During POLICE Initiated Contacts

Approximately 23.7% of CCPD's total arrests (451) were police initiated (traffic stop). Regarding police-initiated arrests, Hispanic subjects had the highest number of arrests (200 Arrests – 44.3%), followed by White subjects (128 arrests – 28.4%), and Black subjects (111 arrests – 24.6%).

Arrests Made During COMMUNITY Generated Contacts (Calls for Service)

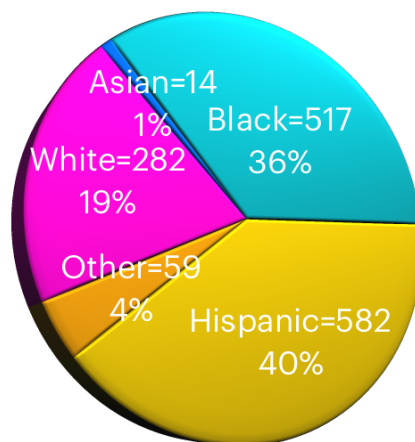
Approximately 76.3% of CCPD's total arrests (1,454) were made from community generated contacts (radio calls for service). Regarding community generated arrests, Hispanic subjects had the highest number of arrests (582 arrests – 40%), followed by Black subjects (517 arrests – 35.6%), and White subjects (282 arrests – 19.4%).

The graphs below reflect the comparison of racial demographics of subjects that were arrested from both police initiated and community-generated arrests for the year 2024.



**2024 POLICE Initiated
Arrests (by Race)**

TOTAL = 451



**2024 COMMUNITY Initiated
Arrests (by Race)**

TOTAL = 1,454

RIPA INTERNAL REVIEW PROCESS

Culver City Police Department (CCPD) has established a comprehensive internal review process for RIPA forms to ensure adherence to state regulations and to foster transparency and accountability in law enforcement activities. The internal review process of RIPA data collection at the Culver City Police Department is a critical component in ensuring responsible law enforcement. This process not only helps in identifying and addressing potential issues of racial or identity profiling but also aids in reinforcing community trust. CCPD's approach to the collection, reporting and analysis of RIPA data serves as a model for continuous improvement and responsiveness to community concerns.

Below are some of the quality control actions taken by CCPD to ensure the accurate reporting of RIPA data:

1. **Data Collection and Submission:** The first step involves the meticulous collection of RIPA data by officers during their interactions with the public. Officers are trained to accurately and objectively record details on RIPA forms, including the reason for the stop, perceived demographics of the individual, and outcome of the encounter. This data is then submitted to a centralized database and is reviewed by department supervision to confirm accuracy.
2. **Initial Review and Data Integrity Check:** Upon receipt of the RIPA data, an initial review is conducted by members of the Professional Standard Unit to ensure completeness and accuracy. This involves verifying that all required fields are filled and checking for any inconsistencies or anomalies in the data. This step is crucial in maintaining the integrity of the data set.
3. **Compliance Verification:** Members of the Professional Standards Unit ensure that the data collection and submission processes are in compliance with state mandated RIPA guidelines. This involves reviewing the procedures followed by officers and ensuring that the data is collected in a manner that is consistent with RIPA requirements.
4. **Internal Review of RIPA Data:** The findings from a statistical analysis and compliance verification are compiled into both quarterly and annual reports. These reports highlight key trends, potential areas of concern, and any deviations from standard practices. This portion of the review process is crucial for identifying areas where additional training or policy adjustments may be necessary.
5. **Officer Feedback and Training:** Based on statistical reviews of RIPA data, CCPD provides feedback to officers and conducts additional training if needed. This step is essential for continuous improvement and for addressing any issues related to racial or identity profiling. Officers are educated about the importance of unbiased policing and are trained in best practices for data collection.

6. **Policy Review and Modification:** CCPD consistently reviews its policies and procedures related to RIPA data reporting and collection. If any systemic issues are identified, the department modifies its policies to ensure better compliance with RIPA guidelines and to promote fair policing practices.
7. **External Reporting and Transparency:** CCPD is fully committed to transparency and accountability. Therefore, a summary of RIPA data is made available to the public, either through reports which are posted on the Department's websites and social media platforms, or through community meetings. This fosters trust and allows members of the public to provide feedback of the department's practices.
8. **Continuous Monitoring:** The internal review process of RIPA data is not a one-time activity but an ongoing process. The CCPD continuously monitors its RIPA data collection and analysis practices to ensure sustained compliance and to address any emerging issues.

2024 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 the 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 the detention of an individual.



STOP DATA COLLECTION FORM

Racial & Identity Profiling Act

Penal Code sections 13012 and 13519.4, and Government Code section 12525.5

IV. REASON FOR STOP

REASON FOR STOP: (Select the primary reason for stop)

☐ Traffic Violation: (Specify type of traffic violation)

- ☐ Moving - (e.g., a violation of traffic laws regulating driver behavior while operating a vehicle, such as speeding or reckless driving)
- ☐ Equipment - (e.g., a violation of the duties outlined in traffic laws related to the proper maintenance of a vehicle, such as a broken taillight or missing license plate)
- ☐ Non-moving - (e.g., a violation of traffic laws unrelated to vehicle maintenance or operation and aimed at regulating other traffic laws, such as expired registration tabs, or regulating behavior of pedestrians on or around roadways)

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
- ☐ Matched suspect description
- ☐ Witness or victim identified stopped person as a suspect of a crime
- ☐ Carrying suspicious object
- ☐ Actions indicative of casing a victim or location
- ☐ Suspected of acting as a lookout
- ☐ Actions indicative of a drug transaction
- ☐ Actions indicative of engaging in a violent crime
- ☐ Other reasonable suspicion or probable cause that a crime has occurred
- ☐ Matched description of suspect's vehicle or vehicle observed at the scene of a crime

Code section related to 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 (EC) 48900, et al
- Code section: ☐ 48900 ☐ 48900.2 ☐ 48900.3 ☐ 48900.4 ☐ 48900.7

When EC 48900 is selected, specify the subdivision: _____

☐ * Determine whether the student violated school policy

☐ Probable cause to arrest or search

Select all that apply to describe the probable cause:

- ☐ Officer witnessed commission of a crime
- ☐ Matched suspect description
- ☐ Witness or victim identified stopped person as a suspect of a crime
- ☐ Carrying suspicious object
- ☐ Actions indicative of casing a victim or location
- ☐ Suspected of acting as a lookout
- ☐ Actions indicative of a drug transaction



STOP DATA COLLECTION FORM
Racial & Identity Profiling Act

Penal Code sections 13012 and 13519.4, and Government Code section 12525.5

- ☐ Actions indicative of engaging in a violent crime
- ☐ Other reasonable suspicion or probable cause that a crime has occurred
- ☐ Matched description of suspect's vehicle or vehicle observed at the scene of a crime

Code section related to probable cause violation:

- ☐ Probable cause to take into custody under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 5150

REASON(S) GIVEN TO THE STOPPED PERSON: *(Select all that apply)*

- ☐ Traffic violation- Moving violation
- ☐ Traffic violation- Equipment violation
- ☐ Traffic violation- Non-moving violation
- ☐ Officer witnessed commission of a crime
- ☐ Matched suspect description
- ☐ Matched description of suspect's vehicle or vehicle observed at the scene of the crime
- ☐ Witness or victim identified stopped person as a suspect of a crime
- ☐ Carrying suspicious object
- ☐ Actions indicative of casing a victim or location
- ☐ Suspected of acting as a lookout
- ☐ Actions indicative of a drug transaction
- ☐ Actions indicative of engaging in a violent crime
- ☐ Other reasonable suspicion or probable cause that a crime has occurred
- ☐ Probable cause to arrest or search
- ☐ Probable cause to take into custody under Welfare and Institutions Code section 5150
- ☐ 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 sections 48900, 48900.2, 48900.3, 48900.4, and 48900.7
- ☐ *Determine whether the student violated school policy
- ☐ Reason not communicated to the stopped person because the officer reasonably believed that withholding the reason for the stop was necessary to protect life or property from imminent threat

IV. REASON FOR STOP



STOP DATA COLLECTION FORM

Racial & Identity Profiling Act

Penal Code sections 13012 and 13519.4, and Government Code section 12525.5

Please note:

If the "Reason Given to the Person Stopped" is different from the "Reason for Stop," the officer must explain why the officer communicated a different reason for the stop than was the actual, primary reason for the stop, as part of their brief explanation in the "Reason for Stop" narrative field.

If the officer did not communicate to the stopped person a reason for the stop, the officer must explain the facts and circumstances that gave rise to a reasonable belief that withholding the reason for the stop was necessary to protect life or property from imminent threat, as part their brief explanation in the "Reason for Stop" narrative field.

REASON FOR STOP – BRIEF DESCRIPTION: (When reporting the "Reason for Stop," the officer shall also provide a brief explanation (250-character maximum) regarding the reason for the stop. This explanation shall include additional detail beyond the general data values selected for the "Reason for Stop." If the officer selects "Stop Made During the Course of Performing a Welfare or Wellness Check or an Officer's Community Caretaking Function," this explanation shall include detail regarding the nature of that welfare check or the community caretaking function.)

IV. REASON FOR STOP

Was the stopped person a passenger in a vehicle? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Was the stopped person inside a residence, where an officer was executing a search or arrest warrant naming or identifying ANOTHER person, conducting a search pursuant to a condition of ANOTHER person's parole, probation, PRCS, or mandatory supervision, or conducting a compliance check on ANOTHER person under home detention or house arrest ☐ Yes ☐ No

ACTIONS TAKEN - Non-force: (Select all that apply)

- ☐ *Admission or written statement obtained from student
- ☐ Asked for consent to search person
 - ☐ Yes ☐ No
- ☐ Asked for consent to search property
 - ☐ Yes ☐ No
- ☐ Asked for identification of stopped person's passenger
- ☐ Asked whether the person is on parole, probation, PRCS, or some other form of mandatory supervision
- ☐ Curbside detention
- ☐ Field sobriety test conducted
- ☐ Patrol car detention
- ☐ Peace officer's canine used to search for, locate and/or detect contraband

- ☐ Person photographed
- ☐ Person removed from vehicle by order
- ☐ Property was seized
- ☐ Ran name of stopped person's passenger (e.g., using patrol car computer or through a request to dispatch)
- ☐ Search of person was conducted
- ☐ Search of property was conducted
- ☐ Terry v. Ohio frisk/pat search of the person's outer clothing was conducted
- ☐ Vehicle impounded
- ☐ None (This data value should only be selected if none of the enumerated data values apply. If "None" is selected, no other data values can be selected.)

V. ACTIONS TAKEN



STOP DATA COLLECTION FORM Racial & Identity Profiling Act

Penal Code sections 13012 and 13519.4, and Government Code section 12525.5

V. ACTIONS TAKEN

ACTIONS TAKEN - Force: (Select all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Handcuffed or flex cuffed | ☐ Firearm discharged |
| ☐ Baton or other impact weapon drawn | ☐ Impact projectile weapon pointed at person |
| ☐ Baton or other impact weapon used or other object (including a firearm) to strike or prod | ☐ Impact projectile discharged or used (e.g., blunt impact projectile, rubber bullets or bean bags) |
| ☐ Chemical spray used (e.g., pepper spray, mace or other chemical irritants) | ☐ Peace officer's canine removed from patrol vehicle to gain compliance and/or for purposes of apprehending stopped person |
| ☐ Electronic control device pointed at person or sparked | ☐ Peace officer's canine bit or held person |
| ☐ Electronic control device used in drive-stun mode | ☐ Person removed from vehicle by physical contact |
| ☐ Electronic control device used in dart-mode | ☐ Physical compliance tactics and techniques |
| ☐ Firearm unholstered | ☐ Use of vehicle in apprehension of stopped person |
| ☐ Firearm pointed at person | ☐ None (This data value should only be selected if none of the enumerated data values apply. If "None" is selected, no other data values can be selected.) |

VI. BASIS FOR SEARCH

BASIS FOR SEARCH: (Only applicable when the Actions Taken include "Search of person was conducted" and/or "Search of property was conducted." Select all that apply)

When "Consent Given" is selected, the officer must report the form of consent given:

- | |
|--|
| ☐ Consent given |
| ☐ Verbal ☐ Written ☐ Implied by Conduct |
| ☐ Officer safety/safety of others |
| ☐ Search warrant |
| ☐ Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision |
| ☐ Suspected weapons |
| ☐ Visible contraband |
| ☐ Odor of contraband |
| ☐ Canine detection |
| ☐ Evidence of crime |
| ☐ Incident to arrest |
| ☐ Exigent circumstances/emergency |
| ☐ Vehicle inventory (for search of property only) |
| ☐ *Suspected violation of school policy |



STOP DATA COLLECTION FORM Racial & Identity Profiling Act

Penal Code sections 13012 and 13519.4, and Government Code section 12525.5

VI. BASIS FOR SEARCH	Please note: If a consent search is conducted, officers shall include a description, in the Basis For Search narrative field, of the specific conduct of the stopped person (i.e. the specific verbal statements, physical movements, or other behavior) that was reasonably interpreted by the officer as consent. If the basis for the search is "Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision," officers shall describe how they learned of the search condition. For example, if the officer learned of the parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision status after checking with dispatch, the officer would indicate that.													
	BASIS FOR SEARCH – BRIEF DESCRIPTION: (Provide a brief explanation, 250 character maximum. This explanation should include detail 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.)													
VII. PROPERTY SEIZURE	BASIS FOR PROPERTY SEIZURE: (Only applicable when the Actions Taken include "Property was seized") Select all that apply: ☐ Safekeeping as allowed by law/statute ☐ Contraband ☐ Evidence ☐ Impound of vehicle ☐ Abandoned property ☐ * Suspected violation of school policy	TYPE OF PROPERTY SEIZURE: (Only applicable when the Actions Taken include "Property was seized") Select all that apply: <table border="0"><tr><td>☐ Firearm(s)</td><td>☐ Drug paraphernalia</td></tr><tr><td>☐ Ammunition</td><td>☐ Suspected stolen property</td></tr><tr><td>☐ Weapon(s) other than firearm</td><td>☐ Cell phone(s) or electronic device(s)</td></tr><tr><td>☐ Drugs/narcotics</td><td>☐ Vehicle</td></tr><tr><td>☐ Alcohol</td><td>☐ Other contraband or evidence</td></tr><tr><td>☐ Money</td><td></td></tr></table>	☐ Firearm(s)	☐ Drug paraphernalia	☐ Ammunition	☐ Suspected stolen property	☐ Weapon(s) other than firearm	☐ Cell phone(s) or electronic device(s)	☐ Drugs/narcotics	☐ Vehicle	☐ Alcohol	☐ Other contraband or evidence	☐ Money	
	☐ Firearm(s)	☐ Drug paraphernalia												
☐ Ammunition	☐ Suspected stolen property													
☐ Weapon(s) other than firearm	☐ Cell phone(s) or electronic device(s)													
☐ Drugs/narcotics	☐ Vehicle													
☐ Alcohol	☐ Other contraband or evidence													
☐ Money														
VIII. CONTRABAND / EVIDENCE	CONTRABAND/EVIDENCE DISCOVERED (IF ANY): (Include any items discovered in plain view or as the result of a search) Select all that apply: <table border="0"><tr><td>☐ None</td><td>☐ Drugs/narcotics</td><td>☐ Suspected stolen property</td></tr><tr><td>☐ Firearm(s)</td><td>☐ Alcohol</td><td>☐ Cell phone(s) or electronic devices(s)</td></tr><tr><td>☐ Ammunition</td><td>☐ Money</td><td>☐ Other contraband or evidence</td></tr><tr><td>☐ Weapon(s) other than firearm</td><td>☐ Drug Paraphernalia</td><td></td></tr></table>		☐ None	☐ Drugs/narcotics	☐ Suspected stolen property	☐ Firearm(s)	☐ Alcohol	☐ Cell phone(s) or electronic devices(s)	☐ Ammunition	☐ Money	☐ Other contraband or evidence	☐ Weapon(s) other than firearm	☐ Drug Paraphernalia	
☐ None	☐ Drugs/narcotics	☐ Suspected stolen property												
☐ Firearm(s)	☐ Alcohol	☐ Cell phone(s) or electronic devices(s)												
☐ Ammunition	☐ Money	☐ Other contraband or evidence												
☐ Weapon(s) other than firearm	☐ Drug Paraphernalia													



STOP DATA COLLECTION FORM Racial & Identity Profiling Act

Penal Code sections 13012 and 13519.4, and Government Code section 12525.5

IX. RESULT OF STOP

RESULT OF STOP:

Select all that apply:

☐ No action

☐ Verbal Warning

Code section(s) related to warning: _____

☐ Written Warning

Code section(s) related to warning: _____

☐ Citation for infraction

Code section(s) related to citation for infraction: _____

☐ In-field Cite and Release

Code section(s) related to cite and release: _____

☐ Custodial arrest pursuant to outstanding warrant

☐ Custodial arrest without warrant

Code section(s) related to arrest: _____

☐ Field interview card completed

☐ Noncriminal transport or caretaking transport (including transport by officer, ambulance, or another agency)

☐ Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person legally responsible for the person

☐ Psychiatric hold (Welfare & Institutions Code sections 5150 and/or 5585.20)

☐ Contacted U.S. Department of Homeland Security (e.g., Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection)

☐ * Referral to school administrator

☐ * Referral to school counselor or other support staff



STOP DATA COLLECTION FORM Racial & Identity Profiling Act

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PLEASE NOTE:

- The data collected on this form must be electronically submitted to the California Department of Justice (DOJ), Stop Data Collection System by entry into the Web Application or submission by Web Services or Secure File Transfer.
- Please contact your agency's local administrator for instructions on processing this record for submission to the DOJ. If needed, the DOJ can be reached at (916) 210-3305 or StopDataSupport@doj.ca.gov.
- If multiple persons are related to one stop, complete a separate form (sections III–IX) for each person and report as one incident.
- If the stop involves a student at a K–12 public school, then some fields may have additional options available for reporting. These items are noted with an asterisk (*), and shown in *red italics*.

I. REPORTING OFFICER	AGENCY ORI:	OFFICER ID:	OFFICER'S YEARS OF EXPERIENCE:
	OFFICER'S TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT: <i>(Select one)</i>		
	☐ Patrol, traffic enforcement, field operations	☐ Narcotics/Vice	☐ Other
	☐ Gang enforcement	☐ Task Force	<i>If other, specify:</i>
	☐ Compliance Check	☐ K–12 Public school	☐ Contracted by another law enforcement agency
	☐ Special Events	☐ Investigative/detective	<i>If yes, specify:</i>
	☐ Roadblock or DUI sobriety checkpoint		☐ Off duty and/or working private event
	OFFICER RACE OR ETHNICITY: <i>(Select all that apply)</i>		
	☐ Asian	☐ Middle Eastern or South Asian	☐ Pacific Islander
	☐ Black/African	☐ Native American	☐ White
	☐ Hispanic/Latine(X)		
	OFFICER GENDER: <i>(When applicable, you may select "Nonbinary person" as the only value or in addition to one of the other values)</i>		
	☐ Cisgender man	☐ Transgender man	☐ Nonbinary person
	☐ Cisgender woman	☐ Transgender woman	
	Is the Reporting Officer with the non-primary agency for this stop, but the stop was made in conjunction with a non-reporting agency (e.g. working with a joint task force with a federal agency, etc)?		
	☐ Yes ☐ No		
II. SETTING	TYPE OF STOP: <i>(Select one)</i>		
	☐ Vehicle Stop	☐ Bicycle Stop	☐ Pedestrian Stop (includes all others, e.g., stops in a residence, passengers on a bus, or train, skateboarders, etc.)
	DATE: (MM/DD/YYYY)	TIME: (HH:MM use 24 hr clock)	DURATION OF STOP: (minutes)
	Was the Stop Made During the Course of Responding to a Call for Service? <i>(Select "Yes" only if stop was made in response to call for service, radio call, or dispatch)</i>		
	☐ Yes ☐ No		
	Was the Stop Made During the Course of Performing a Welfare or Wellness Check or an Officer's Community Caretaking Function? <i>(If "Yes" is selected, the officer must describe the welfare check or community caretaking function in their brief explanation under Reason for Stop [see page 5].)</i>		
	☐ Yes ☐ No		



STOP DATA COLLECTION FORM Racial & Identity Profiling Act

Penal Code sections 13012 and 13519.4, and Government Code section 12525.5

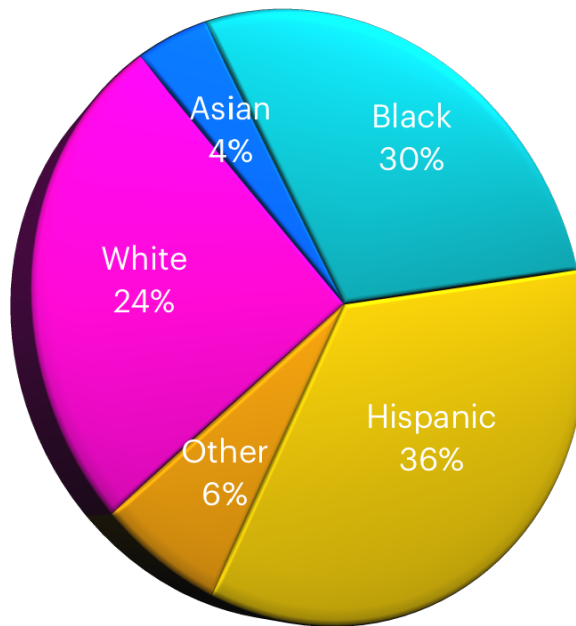
II. SETTING	LOCATION TYPE: (Do not provide the exact address of a residence)										
	Geographic Coordinates Latitude Longitude										
	Block Number Street Name										
	Closest Intersection										
	Cross Street 1 Cross Street 2										
	Highway Closest Highway Exit										
	Other										
	CITY or UNINCORPORATED AREA: 										
	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									
	PERCEIVED RACE OR ETHNICITY: (Select all that apply) <table border="0"><tr><td>☐ Asian</td><td>☐ Middle Eastern or South Asian</td><td>☐ Pacific Islander</td></tr><tr><td>☐ Black/African American</td><td>☐ Native American</td><td>☐ White</td></tr><tr><td>☐ Hispanic/Latine(X)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		☐ Asian	☐ Middle Eastern or South Asian	☐ Pacific Islander	☐ Black/African American	☐ Native American	☐ White	☐ Hispanic/Latine(X)		
☐ Asian	☐ Middle Eastern or South Asian	☐ Pacific Islander									
☐ Black/African American	☐ Native American	☐ White									
☐ Hispanic/Latine(X)											
	PERCEIVED GENDER: (When applicable, you may select "Nonbinary person" as the only value or in addition to one of the other values) <table border="0"><tr><td>☐ Cisgender man/boy</td><td>☐ Transgender man/boy</td><td>☐ Nonbinary person</td></tr><tr><td>☐ Cisgender woman/girl</td><td>☐ Transgender woman/girl</td><td></td></tr></table>		☐ Cisgender man/boy	☐ Transgender man/boy	☐ Nonbinary person	☐ Cisgender woman/girl	☐ Transgender woman/girl				
	☐ Cisgender man/boy	☐ Transgender man/boy	☐ Nonbinary person								
	☐ Cisgender woman/girl	☐ Transgender woman/girl									
	PERCEIVED SEXUAL ORIENTATION: (Select one) ☐ LGB+ ☐ Straight/Heterosexual										
PERCEIVED AGE: (approximate age; report as a whole number) 	LIMITED OR NO ENGLISH FLUENCY? ☐ Yes ☐ No										
	PERCEIVED OR KNOWN DISABILITY: (Select all that apply) <table border="0"><tr><td>☐ Deafness or difficulty hearing</td><td>☐ Mental health condition</td><td>☐ None</td></tr><tr><td>☐ Speech impairment or limited use of language</td><td>☐ Intellectual or developmental disability, including dementia</td><td>☐ * Disability related to hyperactivity or impulsive behavior</td></tr><tr><td>☐ Blind or limited vision</td><td>☐ Other disability</td><td></td></tr></table>		☐ Deafness or difficulty hearing	☐ Mental health condition	☐ None	☐ Speech impairment or limited use of language	☐ Intellectual or developmental disability, including dementia	☐ * Disability related to hyperactivity or impulsive behavior	☐ Blind or limited vision	☐ Other disability	
	☐ Deafness or difficulty hearing	☐ Mental health condition	☐ None								
	☐ Speech impairment or limited use of language	☐ Intellectual or developmental disability, including dementia	☐ * Disability related to hyperactivity or impulsive behavior								
☐ Blind or limited vision	☐ Other disability										
PERCEIVED TO BE UNHOUSED: (Select one) ☐ Yes ☐ No											

ANALYSIS OF CCPD'S 2024 RIPA DATA

DETENTIONS BY PERCEIVED RACE

Total Subjects Detained

In 2024, there were a total of 8,449 subjects detained by the Culver City Police Department. Approximately 80% of those detentions were police-initiated and 20% were community generated, in response to a call for service. The graph below reflects the racial demographic of all subjects detained from both police-initiated stops, as well as community-generated contacts (calls for service).

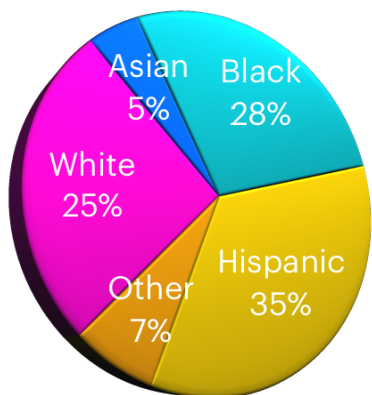


2024 TOTAL Detentions (by Race)

Total Detentions = 8,449

POLICE INITIATED Detentions by Perceived Race

In 2024, there were a total of 6,756 subjects detained during police-initiated contacts. The top perceived races detained during police-initiated contacts included 35.3% Hispanic subjects (2,385 detained), 28.3% Black subjects (1,917 detained), and 24.9% White subjects (1,682 detained). The graph below reflects the racial demographic of all subjects detained from police-initiated stops.

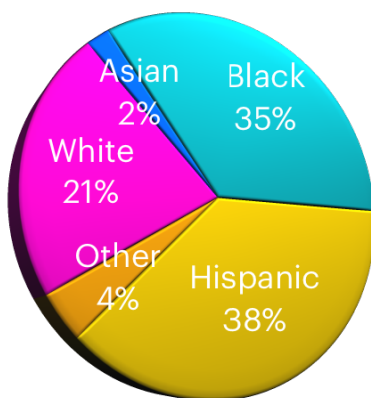


**2024 POLICE Initiated
Detentions (by Race)**

Total Detentions = 6,756

COMMUNITY GENERATED Detentions by Perceived Race

In 2024, there was a total of 1,693 subjects detained during community generated contacts (radio calls for service). The top perceived races detained during community-generated contacts included 37.7% Hispanic subjects (638 detained), 35.2% Black subjects (596 detained), and 21.2% White subjects (359 detained). The graph below reflects the racial demographic of all subjects detained during community-generated contacts.



**2024 COMMUNITY
Generated
Detentions (by Race)**

Total Detentions = 1,693

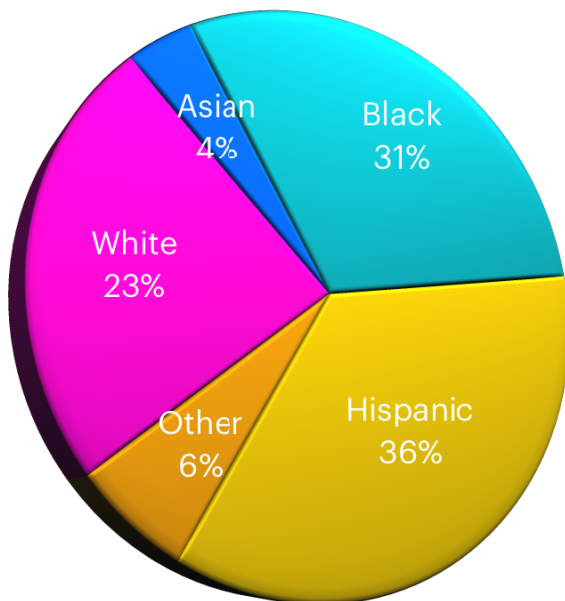
DETENTIONS BY RESIDENCY

CULVER CITY vs. NON-CULVER CITY Residents

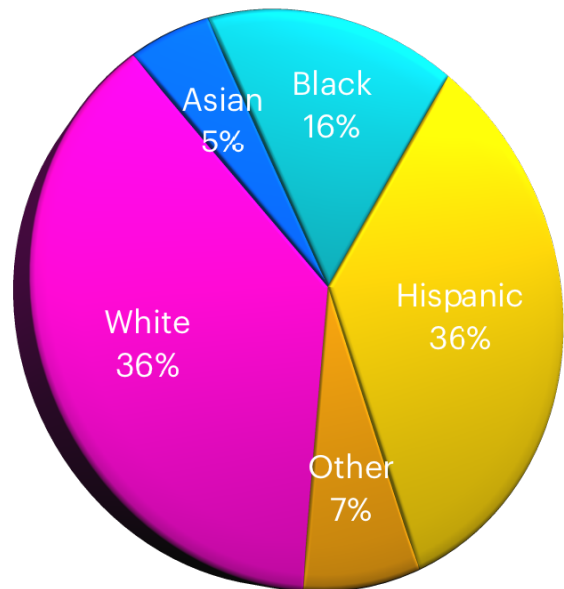
In 2024, approximately 92% of the 8,449 subjects detained (7,790 total subjects) were Non-Culver City residents. Approximately 8% of the total subjects detained (691 total subjects) resided in Culver City. This includes both police-initiated and community generated detentions.

The following are the top 5 zip codes of residence of individuals detained by CCPD in 2024: 1) 90230 (Culver City), 2) 90016 (West Adams), 3) 90066 (Mar Vista), 4) 90034 (Palms), and 5) 90008 (Baldwin Village).

Below are graphs that reflect the demographics of the subjects detained that were Non-Culver City residents in comparison to the demographics of subjects that were detained that were Culver City residents. This includes both police initiated and community generated detentions.



Non-Culver City Residents

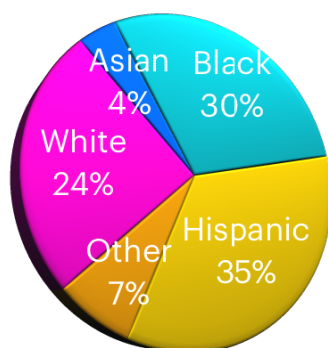


Culver City Residents

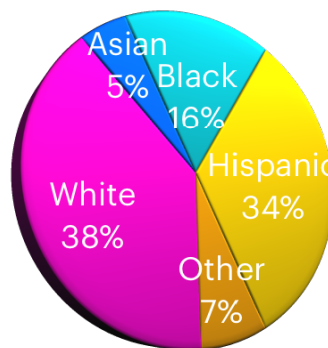
CULVER CITY Residents vs. NON-CULVER CITY Residents
(POLICE-Initiated Detentions)

In 2024, approximately 93% of the 6,756 subjects detained during police-initiated contacts were Non-Culver City residents and approximately 7% were Culver City residents.

Below are graphs that reflect the demographics of the subjects detained during police-initiated contacts that were Non-Culver City residents in comparison to the demographics of subjects that were detained that were Culver City residents.



***Non-Culver City
Residents***

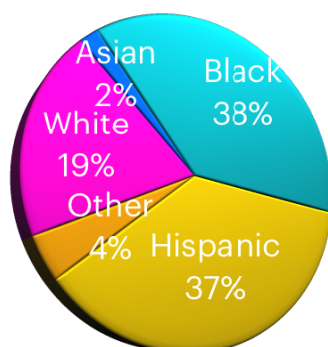


Culver City Residents

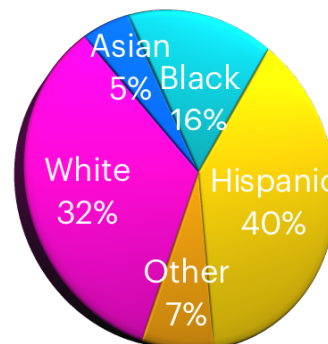
CULVER CITY Residents vs. NON-CULVER CITY Residents
(COMMUNITY Generated Detentions)

In 2024, approximately 92% of the 1,693 subjects detained during community generated contacts (calls for service) were Non-Culver City residents and approximately 8% were Culver City residents.

Below are graphs that reflect the demographics of the subjects detained during community generated contacts (radio calls for service) that were Non-Culver City residents in comparison to the demographics of subjects that were detained that were Culver City residents.



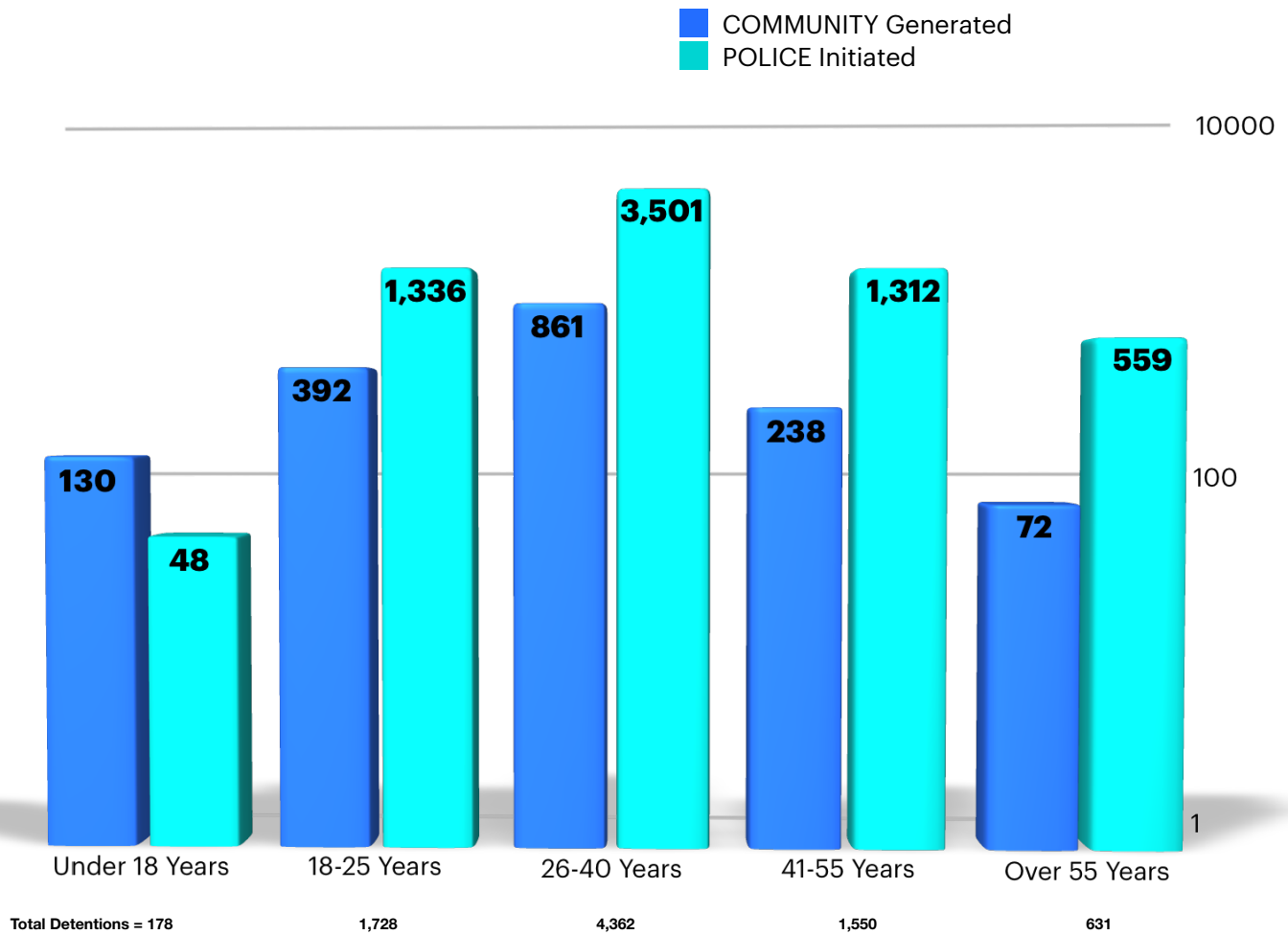
***Non-Culver City
Residents***



Culver City Residents

DETENTIONS BY PERCEIVED AGE

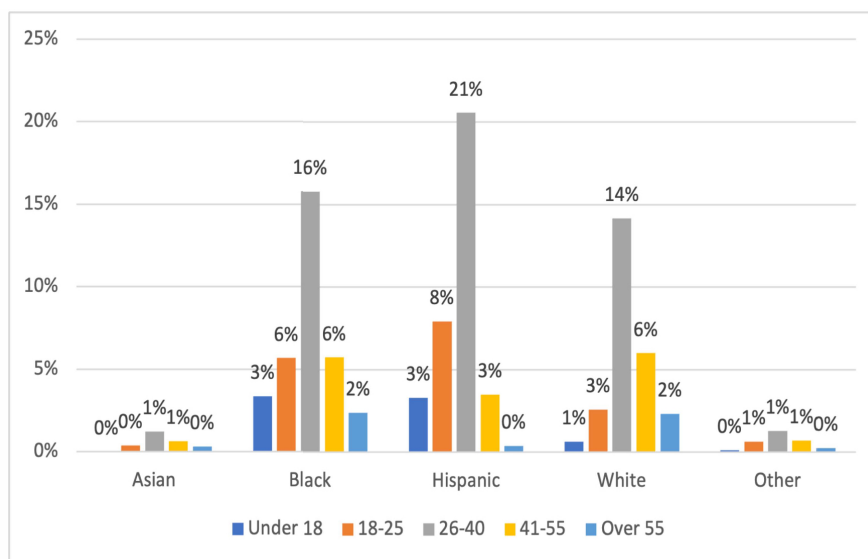
Out of a total of 8,449 detentions, the top perceived age ranges detained were (1) 26-40 years 51.6% (4,362 detentions), (2) 18-25 years 20.5% (1,728 detentions), and (3) 41-55 years 18.3% (1,550 detentions).



Total Detentions by Perceived Age (POLICE Initiated Contacts)

Regarding police-initiated detentions (6,756 total), the top three perceived age ranges were 26-40 years 51.8% (3,501 detentions), 18-25 years 19.9% (1,336 detentions), and 41-55 years 19.4% (1,312 detentions). The graph below depicts the demographics of all police-initiated contacts for each age range that is reported under RIPA guidelines.

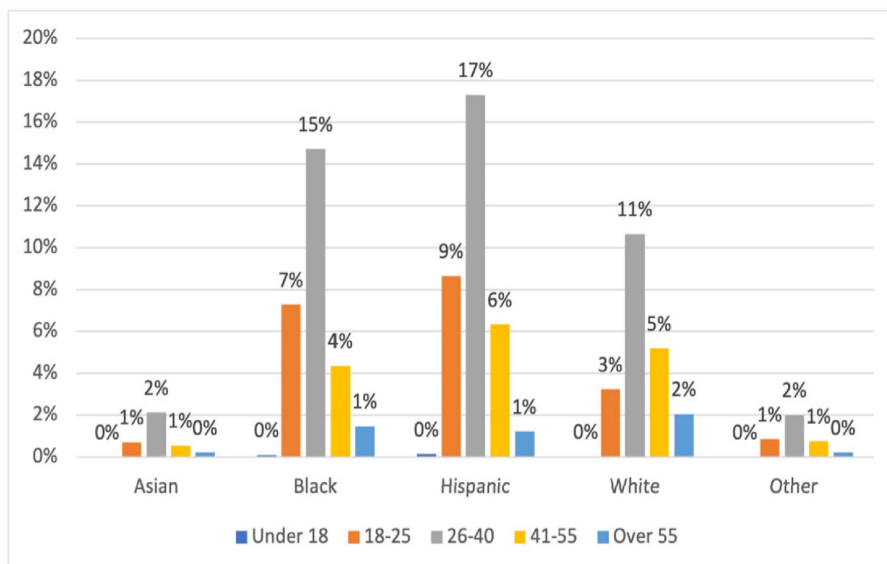
Individuals Detained for Traffic Violations by Perceived Age and Race



Total Detentions by Perceived Age (COMMUNITY Generated Contacts)

Regarding community-generated detentions (1,693 total), the top three perceived age ranges were 26-40 years 51% (861 detentions), 18-25 years 23.3% (395 detentions), and 41-55 years 14.1% (238 detentions). The graph below reflects the demographics of all community-generated contacts for each age range that is reported under RIPA guidelines.

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



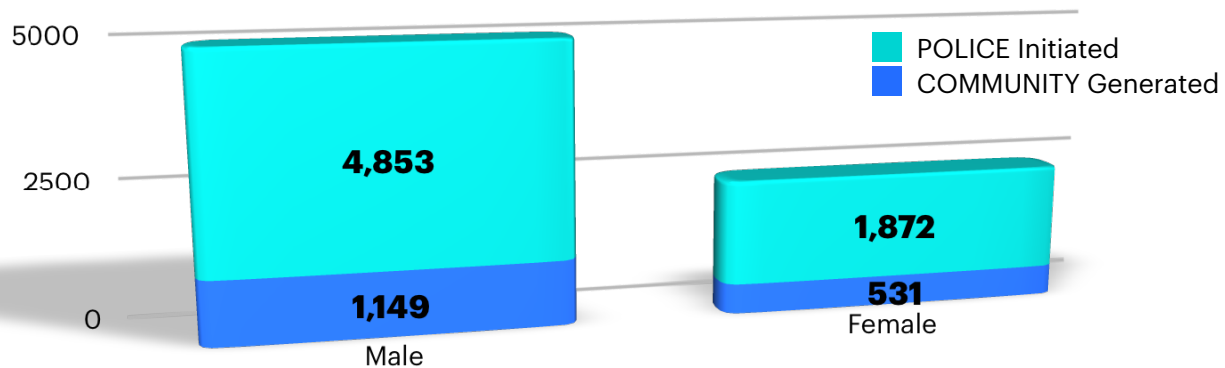
DETENTIONS BY PERCEIVED GENDER

Out of a total of 8,449 detentions, 6,002 subjects were male (70.4%), and 2,403 subjects were female (28.4%). There were 102 subjects that were perceived as LGBTQ+ and made up 1.2% of all detentions by officers.

Regarding police-initiated contacts (6,756 total), males accounted for 4,853 detentions (71.8%) and females accounted for 1,872 detentions (27.8%). There was a total of 79 subjects detained who identified as LGBTQ+.

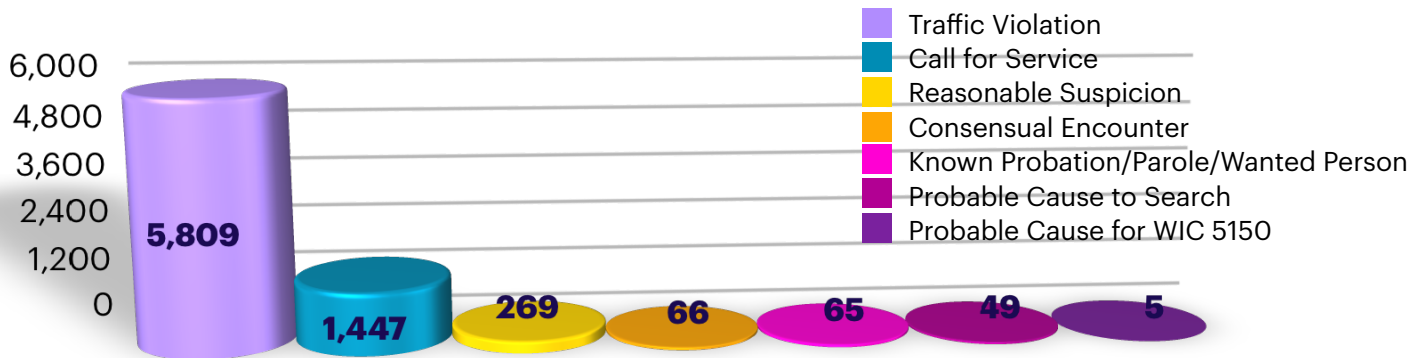
Regarding community-generated contacts (1,693 total), males accounted for 1,143 detentions (67.9%) and females accounted for 531 detentions (31.4%). 33 subjects were detained who identified as LGBTQ+.

The graph below reflects the demographics of both police-initiated detentions and community-generated detentions by gender.



REASON FOR STOP

The Reason for Stop refers to the primary reason the officer initiated the stop of an individual. In 2024, there were a total of 7705 incidents where a subject or subjects were detained. In some incidents more than one person was detained. The top Reasons for a Stop in order were Traffic Violation 75.4% (5,809 detentions), Radio Call for Service 22 % (1,693 detentions), and Reasonable Suspicion 3.5% (269 stops).

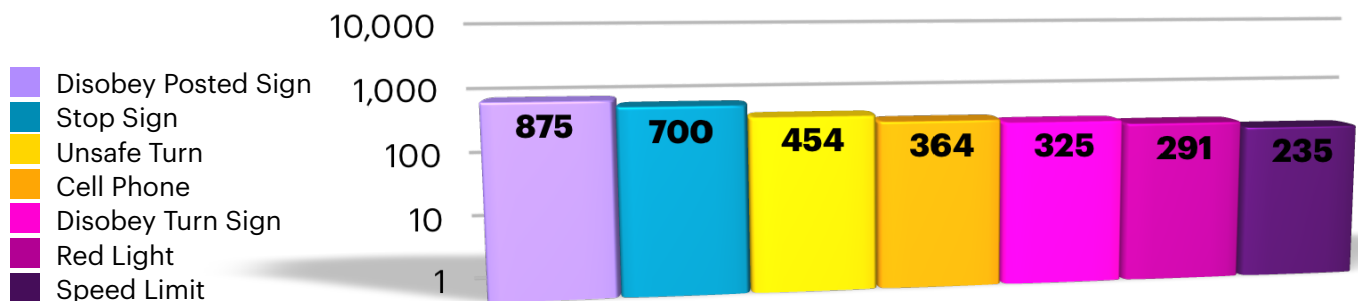


REASON FOR STOP (ALL STOPS)

TOP 5 TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS RESULTING IN DETENTION

Out of the 5,809 traffic stops that were conducted in 2024 the top 5 vehicle code violations that led to detention were:

- VC 21461(a) - Failure to Obey Posted Sign (875 stops - 15.1%)
- VC 22450(a) - Failure to Stop at Stop Sign (700 stops - 12.1%)
- VC 22107 - Unsafe Lane Change/Turn (454 stops - 7.8%)
- VC 23123(a)/23123.5(a) - Cell Phone Use (364 stops - 6.3%)
- VC 22101(d) - Disobey Turn Sign (325 stops - 5.6%)

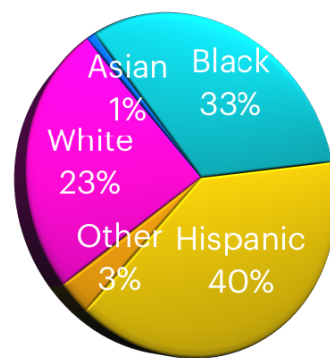


Top Violations for Traffic Stops

SEARCH OF PERSON / PROPERTY

Under the Fourth Amendment, police officers can conduct a legal search of a person and/or their property without a warrant under specific conditions. These include exigent circumstances, such as immediate danger or a threat to officer safety. Searches may also occur during lawful arrests, when contraband is visible in plain view, or when an individual is on court-ordered probation or parole. Additionally, if a person gives verbal or written consent, or if there are clear, articulable facts suggesting the person is armed, officers can lawfully conduct a search. In all cases, the search must remain reasonable and in accordance with constitutional protections.

In 2024, there were a total of 8,449 individuals detained by the Culver City Police Department. During these detentions (which include both police initiated and community generated detentions), a search of a person and/or their property occurred approximately 21% of the time (1,791 total searches).



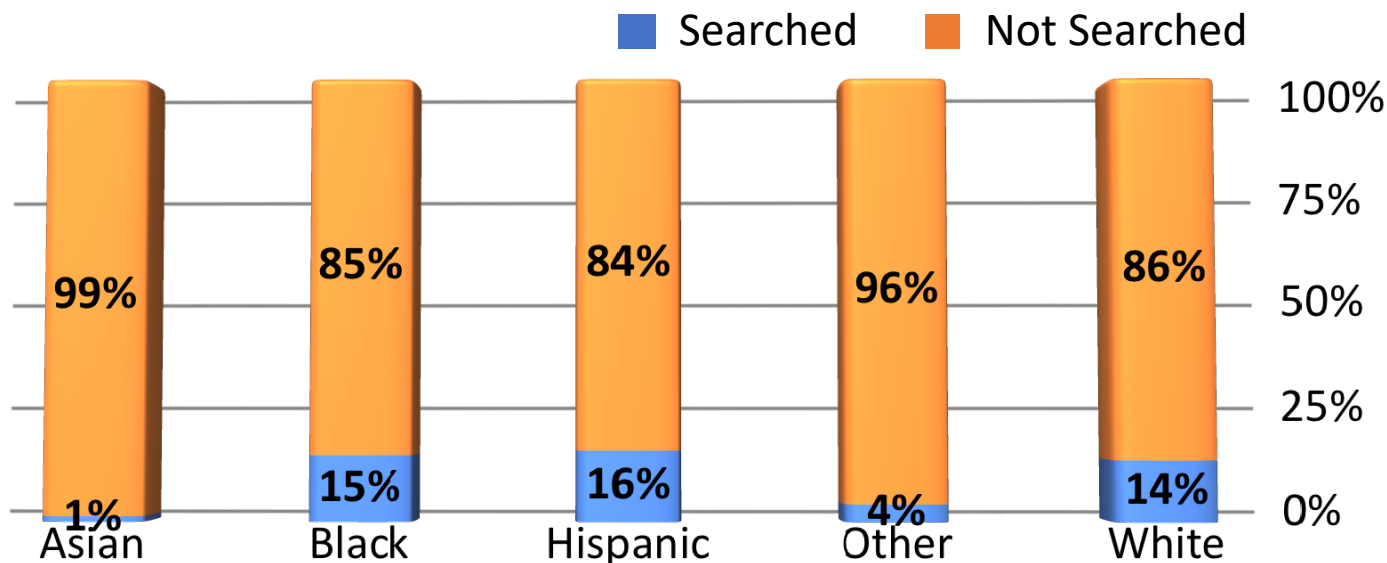
**2024 Total Searches
(by Race)**

Total Searches = 1,791

Out of a total of 1,791 searches that were conducted in 2024, the top 3 reasons an individual was searched were the following: Incident to Arrest (849 searches – 47.4%), Officer Safety (611 searches-34.1%), Evidence of a crime (297 searches- 16.6%).

Searches Conducted During POLICE Initiated Detentions

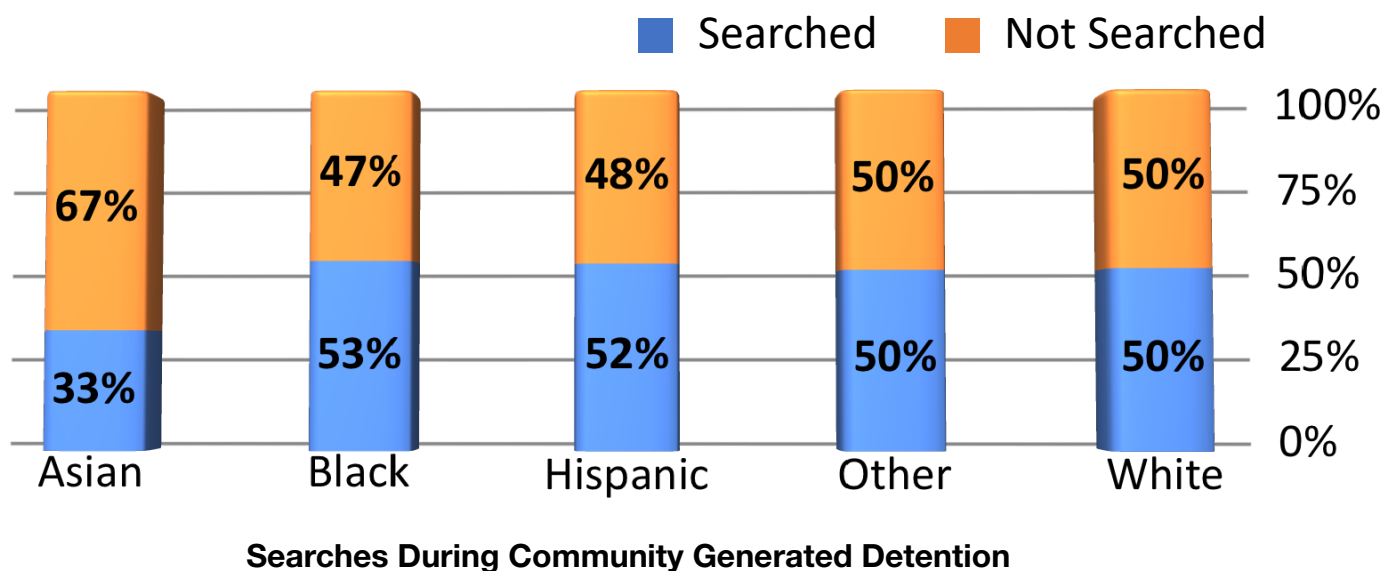
Out of a total of 6,756 individuals detained during police-initiated contacts, a search occurred 13.7% of the time (923 searches). The data shows that Hispanic subjects (382 searches out of 2,385 detained) were searched at the highest rate during police-initiated contacts (16%), followed by Black subjects (286 searches out of 1,917 detained) who were searched 14.9% of the time, and White subjects (233 searches out of 1,682 detained) who were searched 13.8% of the time. The graph below depicts the number of total searches conducted during police-initiated contacts by race.



Searches During Police Initiated Detention

Searches Conducted During COMMUNITY Generated Detentions (Calls for Service)

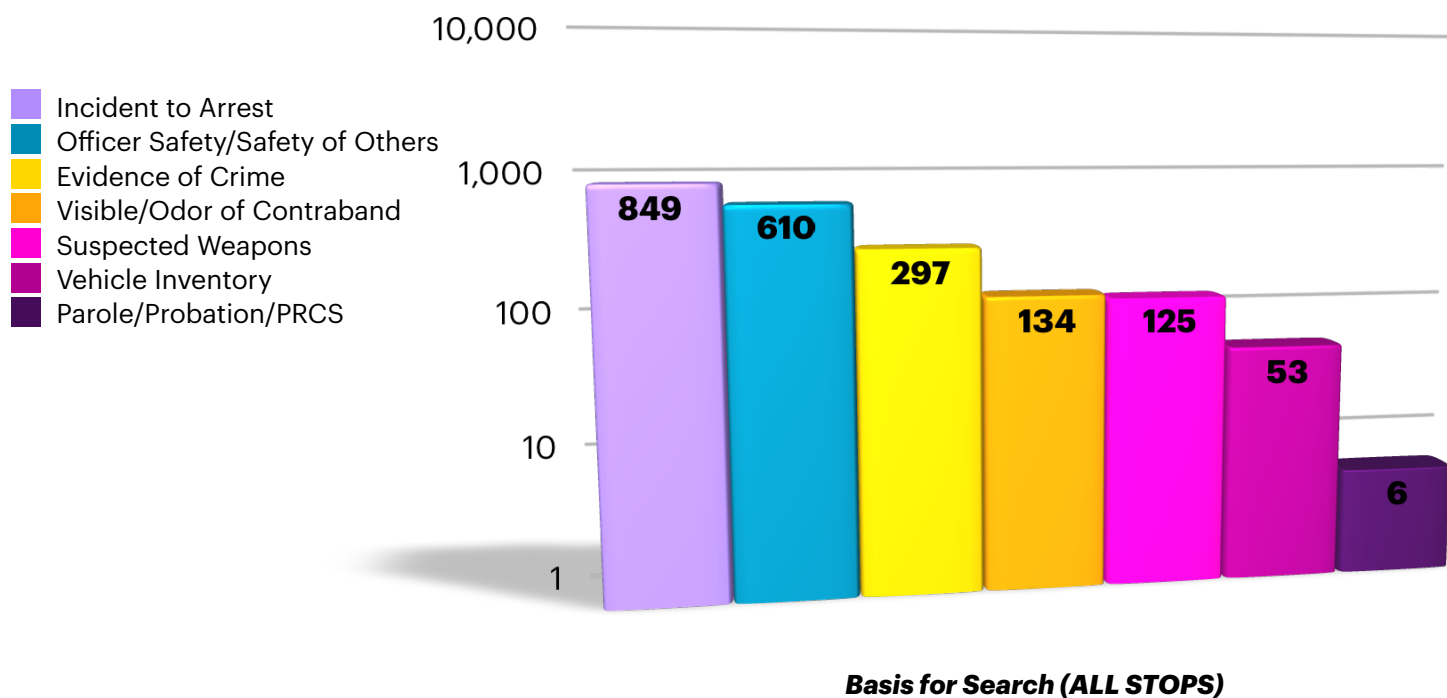
Out of a total of 1,693 individuals detained during community generated contacts, a search occurred 51.3% of the time (868 searches). The data shows that Black subjects (313 searched out of 596 detained) were searched at the highest rate for community generated detentions (52.5%), followed by Hispanic subjects (330 searched out of 638 detained) who were searched 51.7% of the time and White subjects (181 searched out of 359 detained) who were searched 50.4% of the time. The graph below depicts the number of total searches conducted for community generated contacts by race.



BASIS OF SEARCH

Out of a total of 1,791 searches that were conducted in 2024, the top 3 reasons for the search were:

- Incident to Arrest (849 searches – 47.4%)
- Officer Safety (610 searches-34.1%)
- Evidence of a Crime (297 searches- 16.6%)

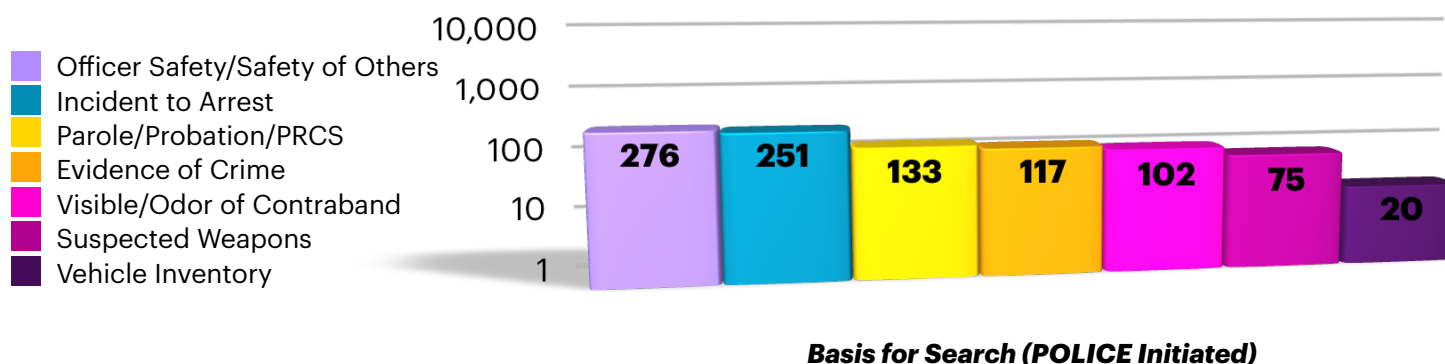


Basis for Search During POLICE Initiated Detentions

Out of a total of 1,791 searches that were conducted, 923 searches were conducted during a police- initiated contact. The top 3 reasons for a search during a police-initiated contact were:

- Officer Safety (276 searches – 30.1%)
- Incident to Arrest (251 searches-27.2%)
- Known Probation or Parole (133 searches - 14.4%)

The graph below depicts the reasons that a search occurred during a police-initiated detention.

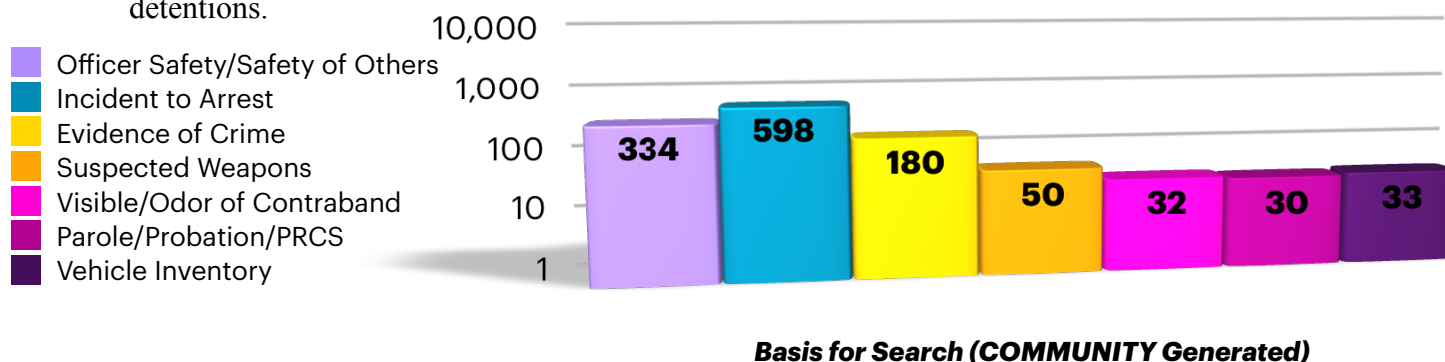


Basis for Search During COMMUNITY Generated Detentions

Out of a total of 1,791 searches that were conducted, 868 searches were conducted during a police- initiated contact. The top 3 reasons for a search during a police-initiated contact were:

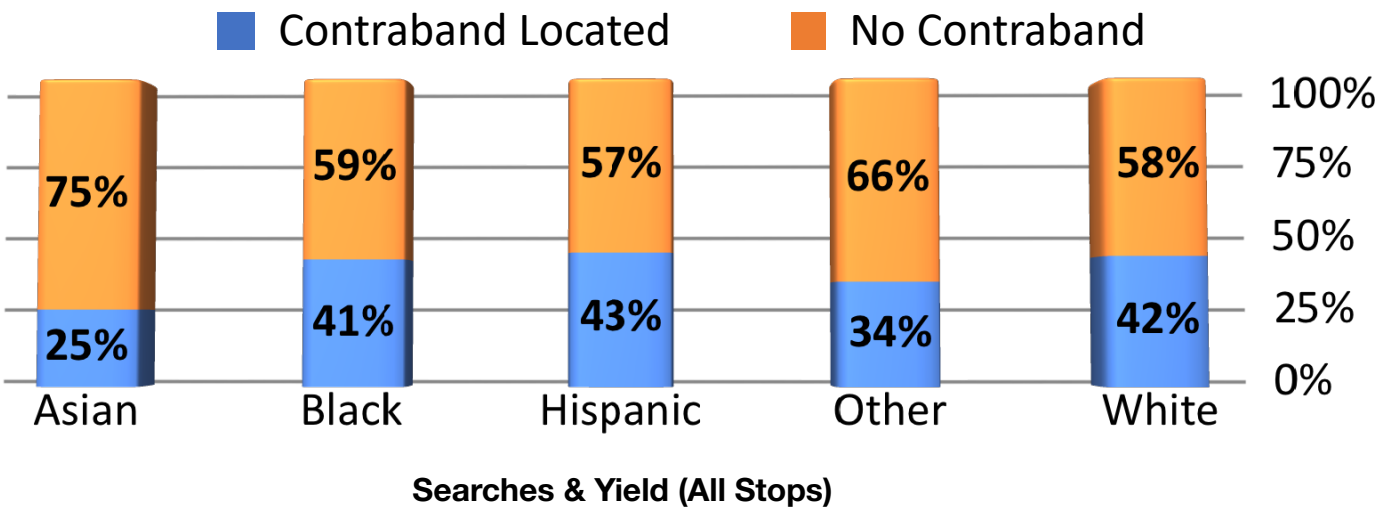
- Incident to Arrest (598 searches – 68.9%)
- Officer Safety/Safety of Others (334 searches – 38.4%)
- Evidence of Crime (180 searches - 20.7%)

The graph below depicts the reasons that a search occurred during a community generated detentions.



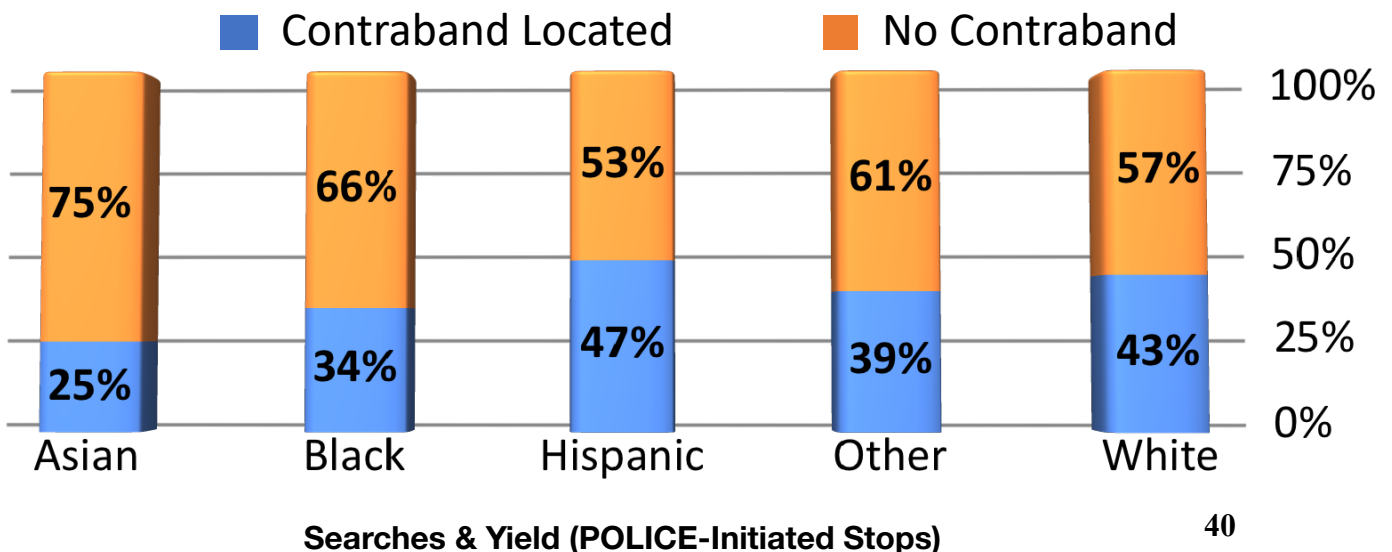
SEARCH & YIELD RESULTS

The search and yield ratio is the percentage of time contraband is located during a search of a subject. In 2024, there were a total of 7,705 incidents in which 8,449 subjects were detained. Of those incidents, 1,791 searches were conducted of a subject(s) and/or their property. Of those searches, evidence and/or contraband was found 41.9% of the time (751 occasions). Hispanic subjects were found to have the highest search/yield percentage (309 occasions of 712 searched - 43.4%), followed by White subjects (175 occasions of 414 searched - 42.3%) and Black subjects (246 occasions of 599 searched - 41.1%).



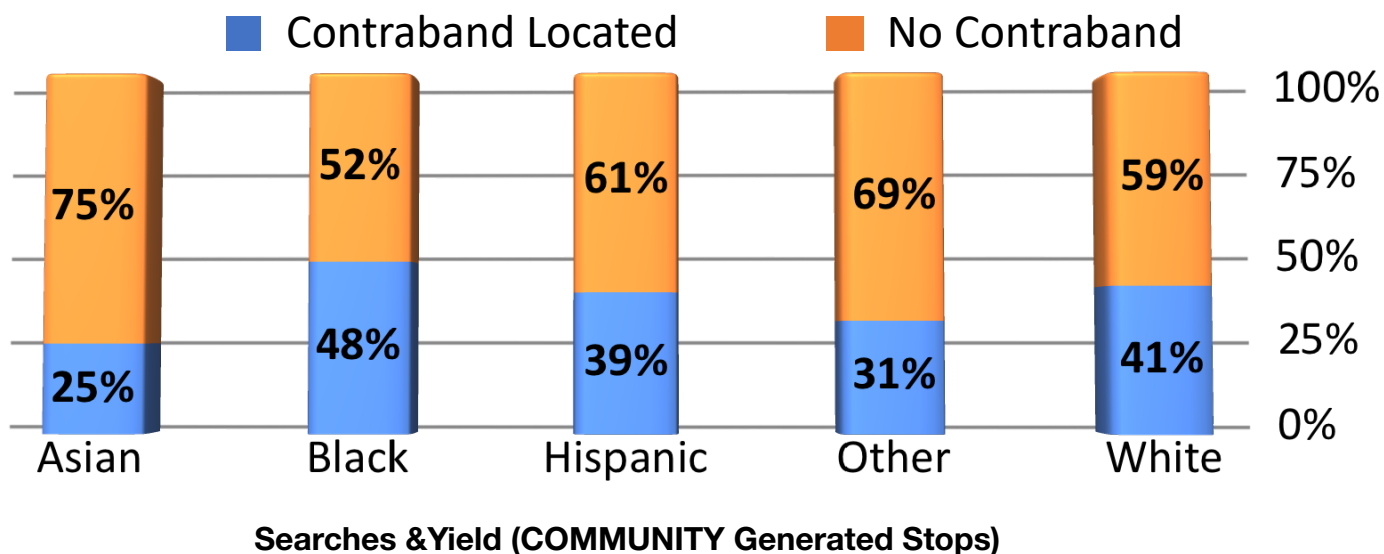
Search & Yield Results (POLICE Initiated Detentions)

There were a total of 923 subjects searched during a total of 6,756 police-initiated detentions. Of those searches, evidence and/or contraband was located on 387 occasions (41.9%). Hispanic subjects were found to have the highest search/yield percentage (180 occasions of 382 searched – 47.1%), followed by White subjects (101 occasions of 233 searched – 43.3%) and Black subjects (98 occasions of 286 searched – 34.3%).



Search & Yield Results (COMMUNITY Generated Detentions)

There were a total of 868 subjects searched during a total of 1,693 community-generated detentions. Of those searches, evidence and/or contraband was located on 365 occasions (42.1%). Black subjects were found to have the highest search/yield percentage (149 occasions of 313 searched – 47.6%), followed by White subjects (74 occasions of 181 searched – 40.9%) and Hispanic subjects (129 occasions of 330 searched – 39.1%).



RESULT OF STOP

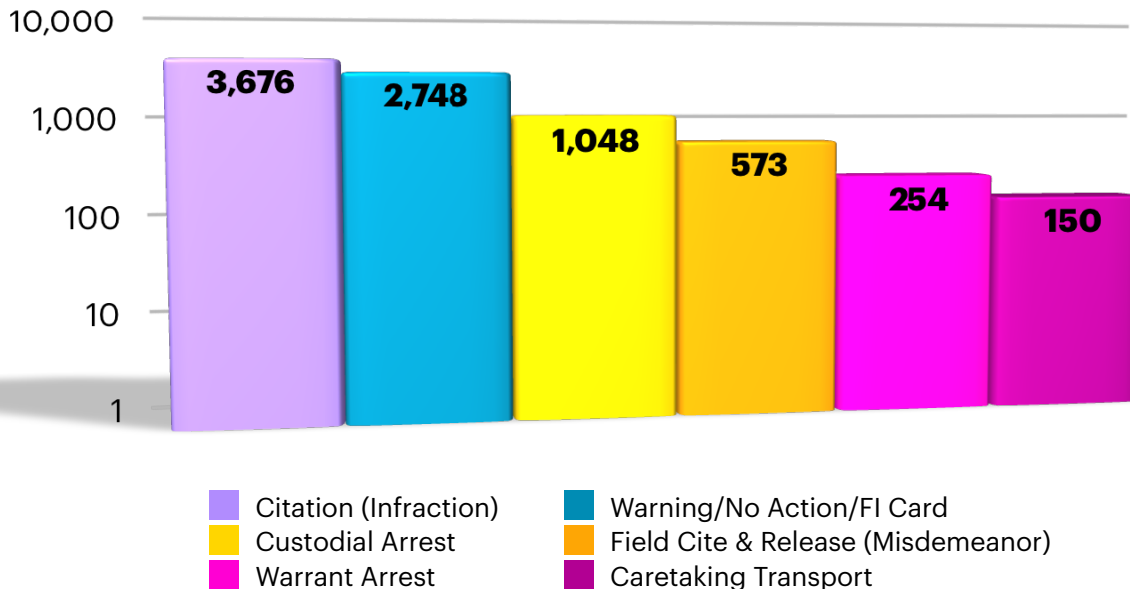
The Result of Stop refers to the results of what occurred after the RIPA stop was completed. Note, a single stop may have multiple results due to the number of individuals on the stop and the law enforcement findings during the stop.

The top three Results of a Stop were:

- Citation for Infraction - 43.5%
- Warning/No Action/FI Card - 32.5%
- Arrest (Custodial, Warrant, or Field Cite & Release) - 22.2%.

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.

Result of Stop (All Stops)



USE OF FORCE

In 2024, the Culver City Police Department engaged in 48,311 documented police contacts. During these 48,311 public contacts, the use of force occurred .23% of the time, as there was a total of 113 use of force incidents. It should be noted that there was an approximate 24% reduction in use of force incidents from the previous year (2023).

Per department policy, any use of force by an officer shall be reported immediately to a supervisor and any use of force by a member of the Police Department shall be documented promptly, completely and accurately in an appropriate police report. In the spirit of accountability, the Police Department has implemented a robust process to ensure that all use of force incidents are thoroughly reviewed to identify any training issues, violations of Department policy, or violations of law.

All use of force incidents are reviewed by the on-duty Field Supervisor which includes the following:

- An area canvass for any potential witnesses to the use of force incident
- Recorded interviews with any witnesses to the use of force incident.
- Recorded interview with the subject whom force was applied.
- Documentation of any injuries, or lack thereof.
- An area canvass, collection, and review of any third-party video surveillance that may have captured the use of force incident.
- A thorough review of any captured in-car and/or body worn camera video footage related to the incident.
- Review of all related police reporters.
- Making appropriate notifications of the use of force via the Chain of Command.
- Documentation by the Field Supervisor of the Use of Force Review and the preliminary findings.

The review of all use of force incidents are documented by the Field Supervisor and then entered into the Department's Use of Force database (IA Pro/Blue Team) for further review by a Police Manager (Police Lieutenant). Once reviewed by a Police Manager, the incident is then forwarded through the Chain of Command to the respective Bureau Commander for a final review and approval.

The Use of Force Review is intended to confirm that the force applied, coupled with the preceding circumstances, were reasonable, necessary, and justifiable. If any violations of departmental policy or training issues are identified during this review process, the incident is referred to the Personnel and Training Section and/or the Professional Standards Unit for further review and/or investigation.

LEVELS OF FORCE

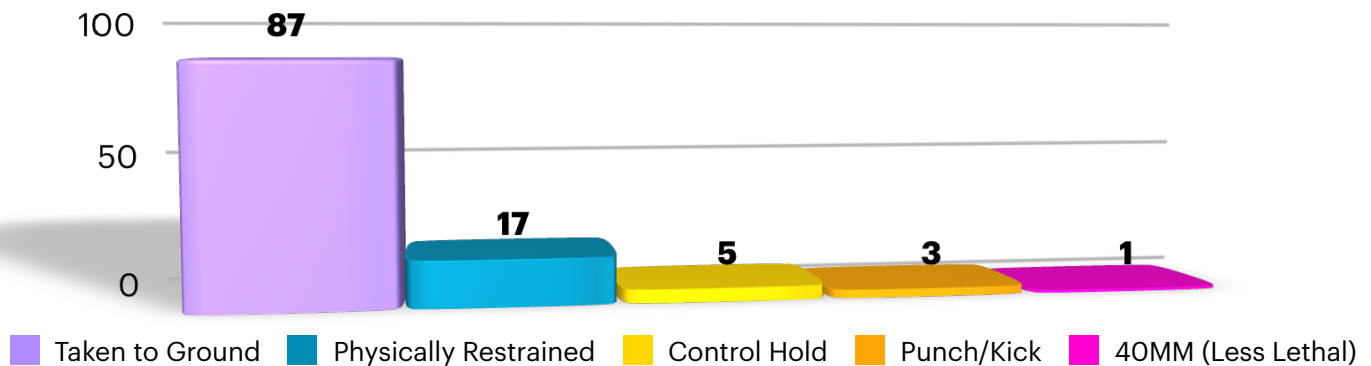
The Culver City Police Department categorizes force into the following three categories:

Lethal Force	Less-Lethal Force	Limited Force (Other Physical or Vehicle Contact)
-Firearm discharged or used	-Electronic Control Device used -Impact projectile discharged or used -K9 bit or held person -Baton or other impact weapon used -Chemical spray used	-Person removed from vehicle by physical contact -Other physical or vehicle contact. This refers to any of the following contacts by the officer, when the purpose of such contact is to restrict movement or control a person's resistance: -any physical strike by the officer -instrumental contact with a person by an officer -use of physical contact by the officer

Out of the 113 use of force incidents that occurred in 2024, 112 incidents (99%) fell under the category of “Limited Force,” and 1 incident (0.8%) fell under the category of less-than lethal force.

The below graph represents the different types (sub-categories) of force used in 2024.

Types of Force Used (2024)



USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS BY DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2024, 16.8% of use of force incidents occurred during police-initiated contacts and 83.2% use of force incidents occurred during community generated detentions (calls for service).

Black subjects accounted for 34.5% (39 incidents) of all use of force incidents, while White and Hispanic subjects each accounted for 30% of use of force incidents (34 incidents each).

Below is a graph depicting the demographic breakdown of use of force incidents in 2024:

