SANTA MONICA

POLICE DEPARTMENT

SANTA MONICA POLICE DEPARTMENT
RACIAL AND IDENTITY PROFILING ACT (RIPA)
2023 ANNUAL REPORT

DECEMBER 2024 REVISION

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Executive Summary

The Santa Monica Police Department (SMPD) is pleased to present its Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) 2023 Annual Report (Report) to the community members of Santa Monica, California. This Report demonstrates that the SMPD is providing unbiased police services to the community 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 4,000 stops that SMPD officers made from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023.

SMPD 2023 Total Stops Demographics

Figures E1-E4 display the 2023 total SMPD stops by the different demographic categories of which RIPA requires police departments to report.

Figure E1: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Races (Number) n=4,780
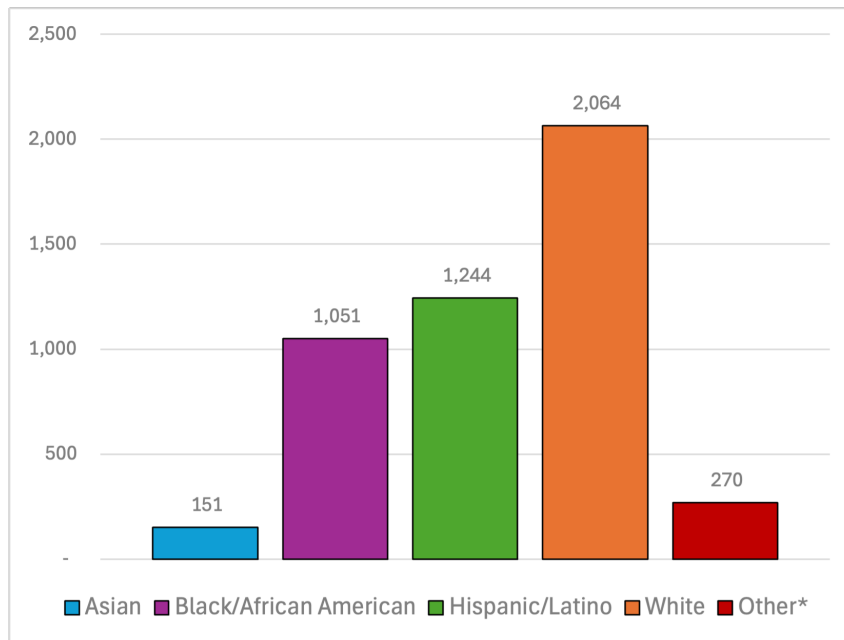
- The top perceived race of individuals whom the SMPD stopped in 2023 was White (2,064, 43%).

* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

Figure E2: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Genders (Number) n=4,780
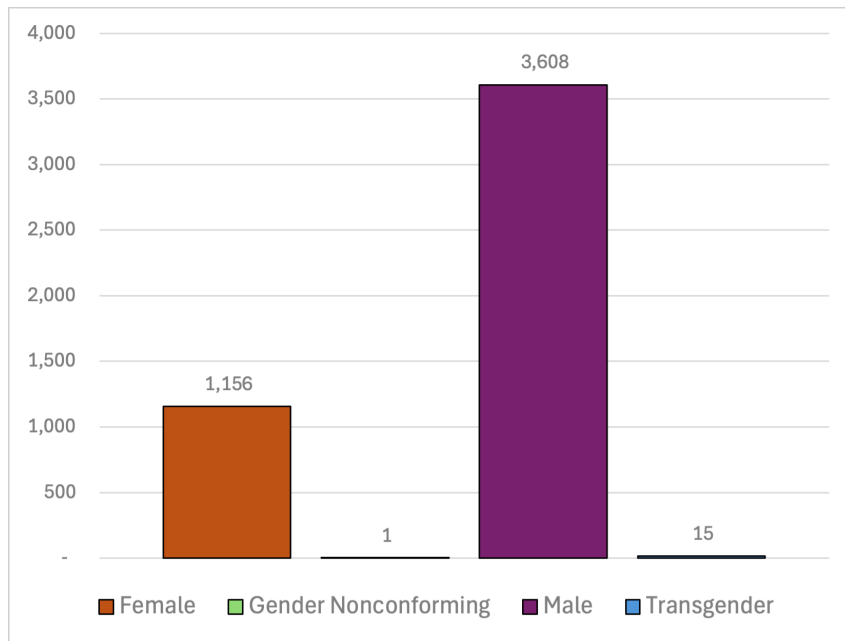
- The top perceived gender of individuals whom the SMPD stopped in 2023 was Male (3,608, 75%)

Figure E3: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Age Categories (Number) n=4,780
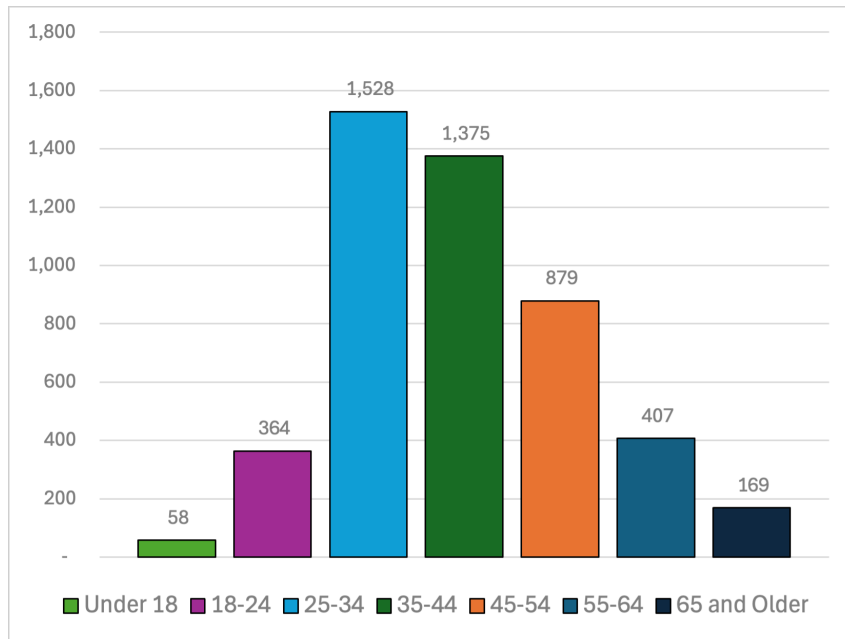
- The top age category of individuals whom the SMPD stopped in 2023 was 25-34 (1,528, 32%).

Figure E4: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Disabilities (Number) n=4,780
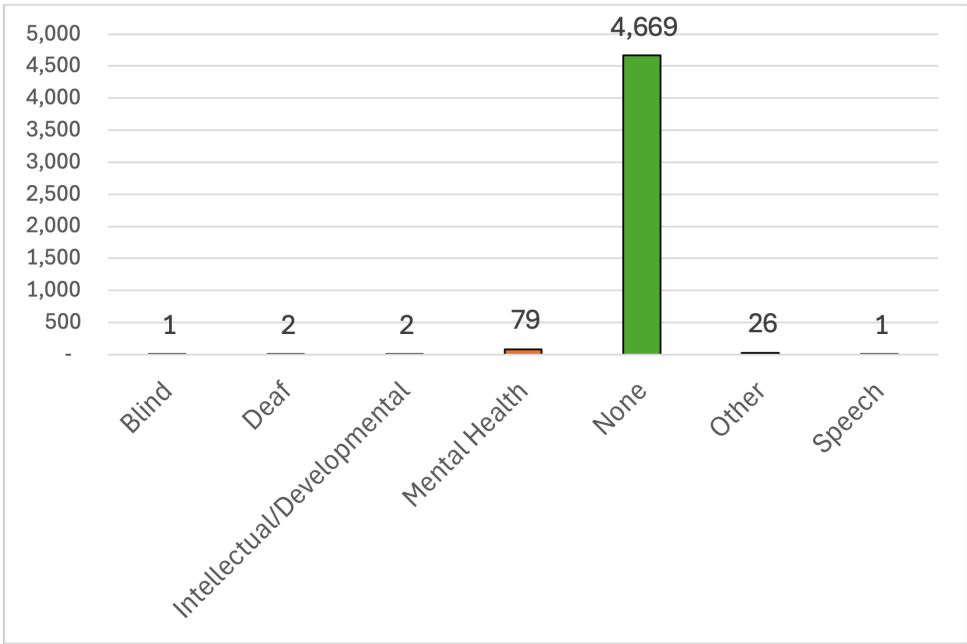
- The top perceived disability category of individuals whom the SMPD stopped in 2023 was None (4,669, 98%).

Santa Monica, A Destination City

With its vibrant downtown area, world famous pier, and [adjective] Third Street Pier, the data suggests that three different population sources increase Santa Monica's population from 93,000 residents to more than 205,000[1] people during the week and over 543,000[2] people on the weekends.

Table E1: Santa Monica's Weekday Population Categories and Counts

Description	Number
Weekday Commuters	42,516
Downtown Santa Monica Visitors	57,543
Third Street Promenade Visitors	12,047

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1   Sources: Santa Monica Travel & Tourism (SMTT) corporation, Downtown Santa Monica, Inc. (DSM), and City Data.
2   Source: DSM

Santa Monica's Homeless Community

In addition to commuters and visitors, Santa Monica is also a destination for a large portion of Los Angeles (L.A.) County's homeless population.

Figure E5 displays a comparison of the SMPD's 2023 stops by perceived races to the reported races of the LA County Service Planning Area (SPA) 5 homeless population and Santa Monica residential population.

Figure E5: 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Races
vs. L.A. County SPA 5 Homeless and Santa Monica Residential Populations by Reported Races (Percent)
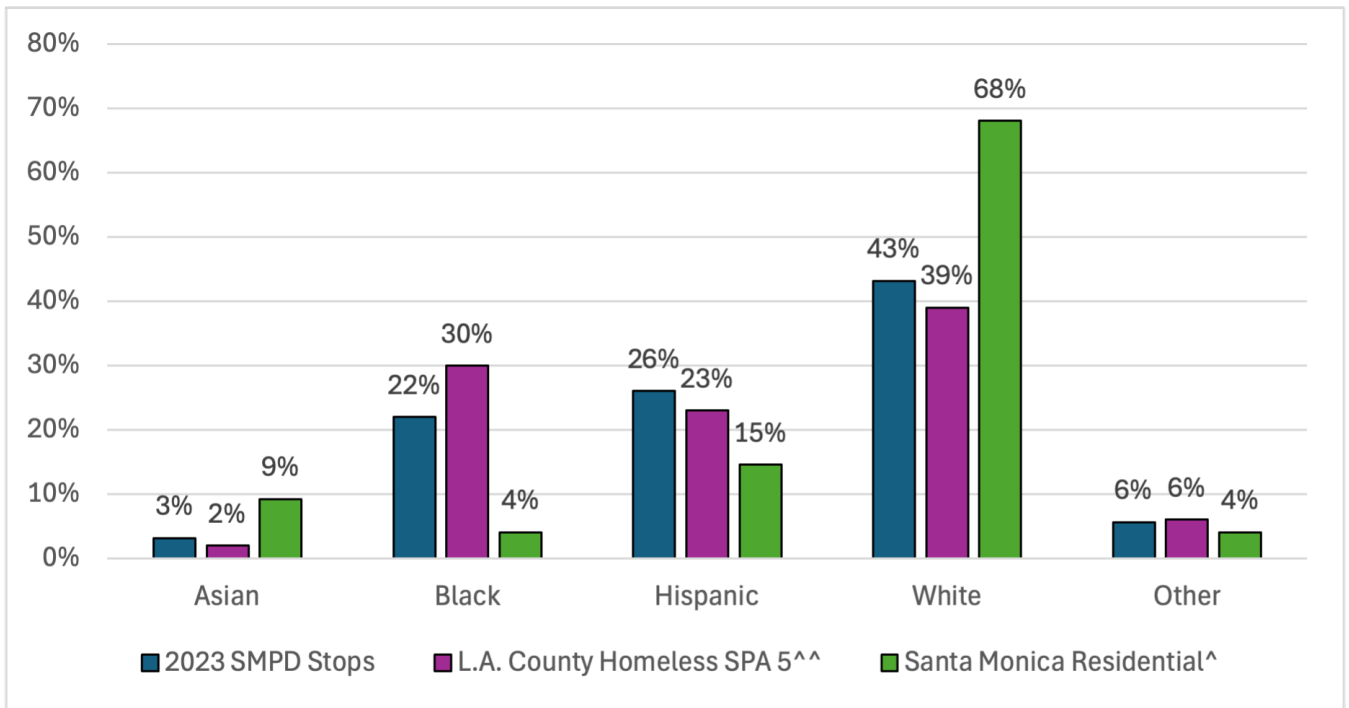
^ *Source: 2020 Decennial Census*

This Report provides an in-depth presentation of SMPD's 2023 RIPA data and analysis, which supports the conclusion that SMPD is providing unbiased police services to the members of the Santa Monica community that it serves.

Introduction

American police officers 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.

This Report presents the data collected from the 4,780 stops that SMPD officers made on individuals in its jurisdiction during the 2023 calendar year.

About the Santa Monica Police Department

The 233 sworn police officers and 250 civilian staff members of the SMPD provide the highest level of police service to the residents, businesses, and visitors of Santa Monica. The SMPD is organized into four divisions: Special Operations, Criminal Investigations, Patrol Operations, and Professional Services.

SMPD Mission and Vision

Mission:

We are dedicated to safeguarding our community by improving quality of life and upholding public trust.

Vision:

 We endeavor to be law enforcement's benchmark for excellence as we seek to eliminate crime and social disorder in collaboration with our community partners.

Part 1 — The Data

Part 1 Overview

In Part 1, we present the stop data that the SMPD collected in 2023. After providing an overview of California State Assembly Bill 953 (AB 953), which is the enabling law for RIPA collection, we present the SMPD 2023 stop data charted by different demographic groups. These groups correspond to the required RIPA reporting categories. Where possible, we present the data as an absolute number of individuals in the specified category, as well as percentages of the total populations.

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 stop must be based solely on that officer's perception of the person being stopped 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 stopped.
- The perceived gender of the person stopped.
- If the person stopped is perceived to be LGBTQ+.
- The perceived age of the person stopped.
- If there is a perceived or known disability of the person stopped.

Regarding stops in Santa Monica, the SMPD collects and reports the following information to the California Department of Justice:

- The date, time, and duration of the stop.
- The location of the stop.
- The reason for the stop.
- If the detention was made in response to a community-initiated 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 the SMPD'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:
    a. Perceived Race or Ethnicity of the Person Stopped
    b. Actions Taken During the Stop
    c. Contraband or Evidence Discovered
    d. Property Seized

3. Officers could select only one option for the following fields:
    a. Perceived Gender
    b. Reason for Stop
    c. Result of Stop

Stop Data Collection Form

Appendix A contains an example of a RIPA detention data collection form. The SMPD uses an electronically completed and submitted version of this form to collect the required RIPA data from individuals that its officers stop in the field.

Appendix B contains the current SMPD Bias-Based Policing Policy. This policy prohibits SMPD's officers and staff from engaging in biased-based policing.

Section 1 — Total Stops

In 2023, the SMPD stopped 4,370 individuals. RIPA data includes the officer's perception of the identify factors of the person being stopped and the actions the officer took during or after the stop.

Figures 1.1A and 1.1B display the perceived races of individuals whom the SMPD stopped in 2023.

1.1: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Races

Figure 1.1A: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Races (Number) n=4,780
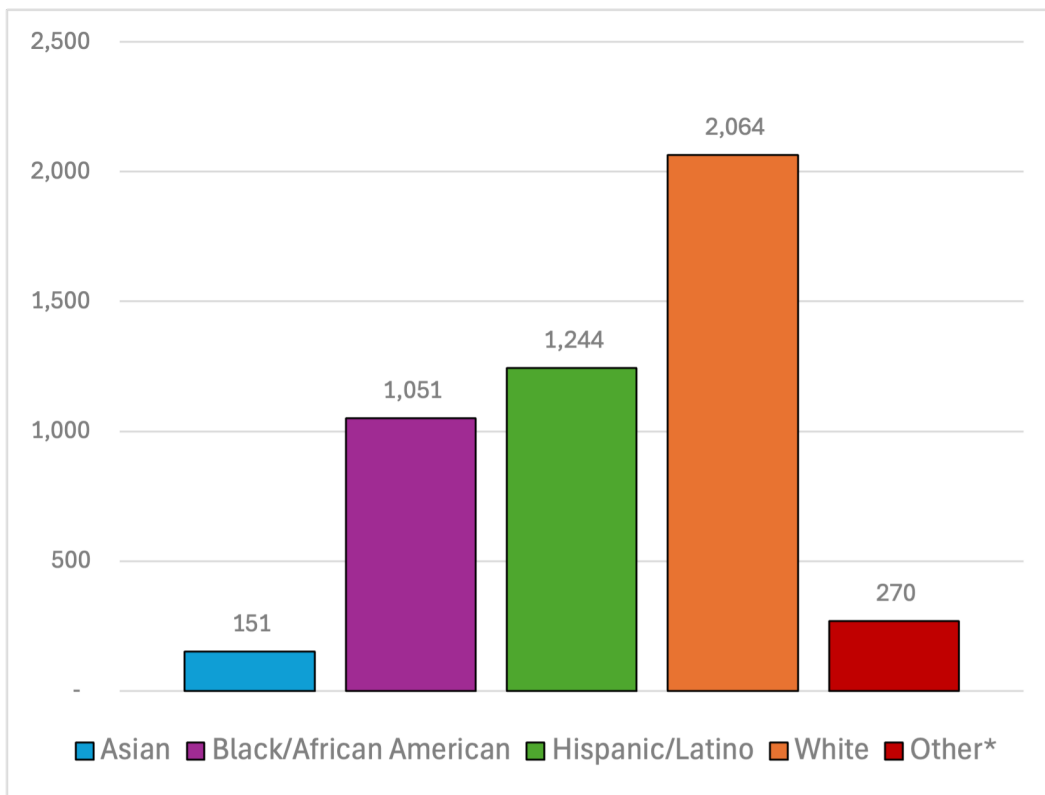
- The top perceived race of individuals whom the SMPD stopped in 2023 was White (2,064, 43%).

* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

Figure 1.1B: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Races (Percent) n=4,780

* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

1.2: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Genders

Figures 1.2A and 1.2B display the perceived genders of individuals whom the SMPD stopped in 2023.
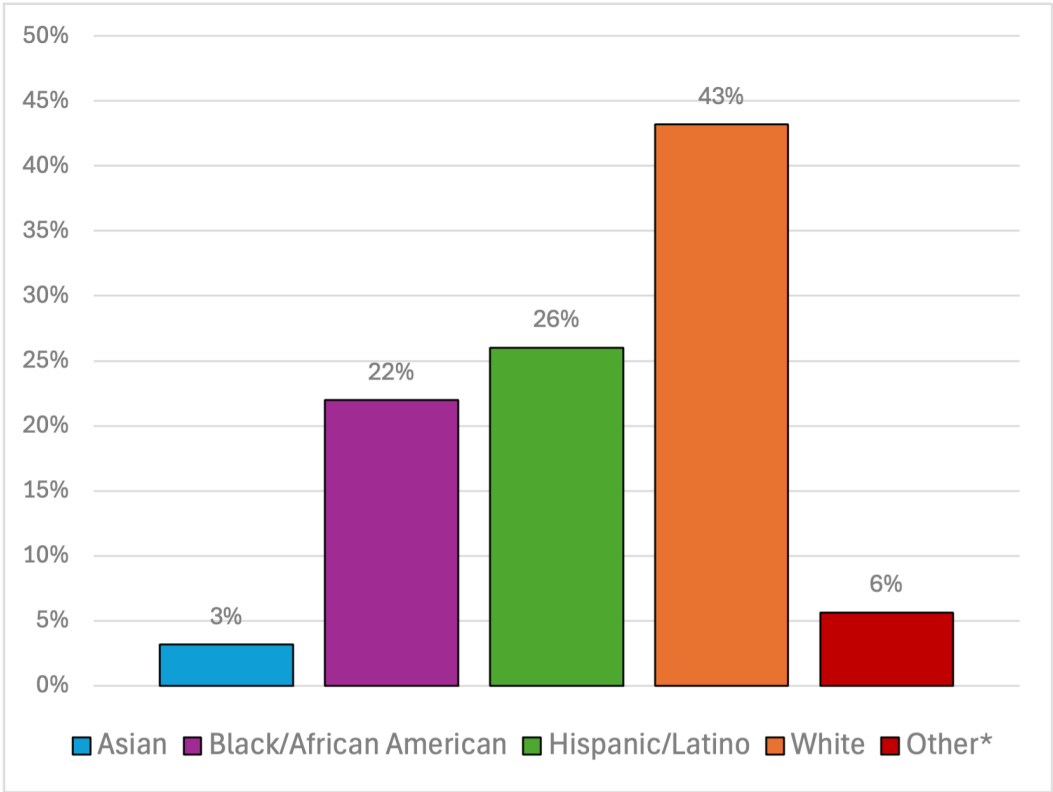
Figure 1.2A: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Genders (Number) n=4,780
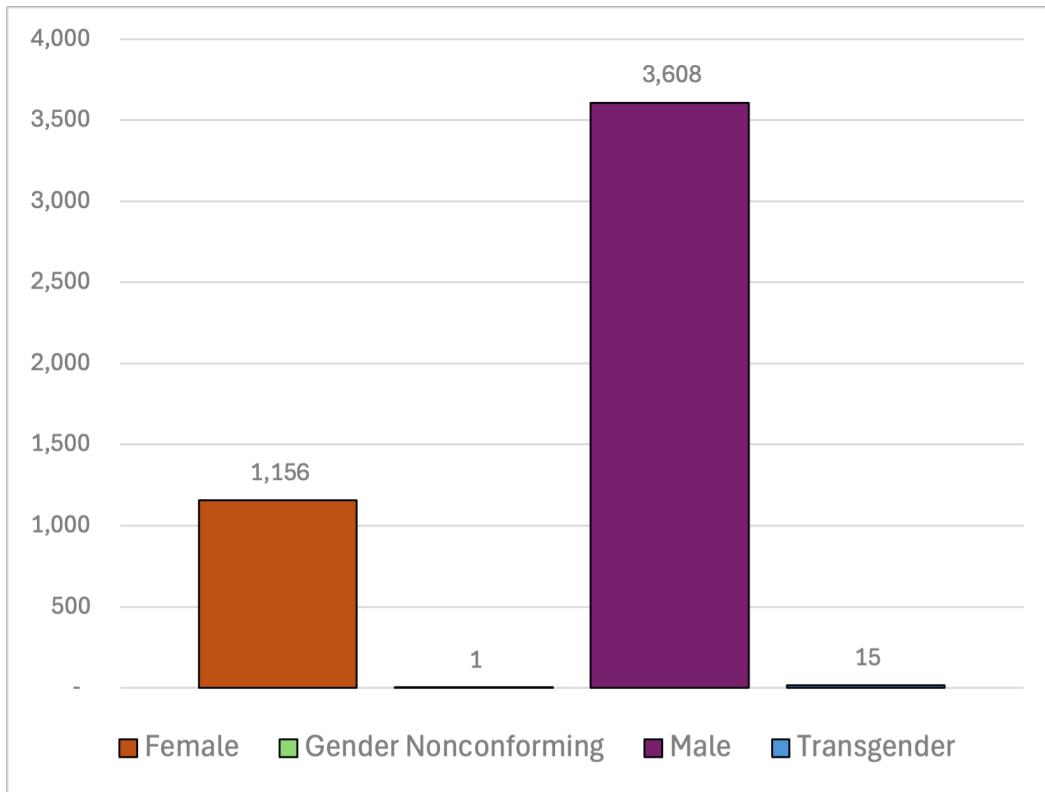
- The top perceived gender of individuals whom the SMPD stopped in 2023 was Male (3,608, 75%).

Figure 1.2B: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Genders (Percent) n=4,780

1.3: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Races by Perceived Genders

Figures 1.3A and 1.3B display the perceived races by perceived genders of individuals whom the SMPD stopped in 2023.

Figure 1.3A: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Races by Perceived Genders (Number) n=4,780
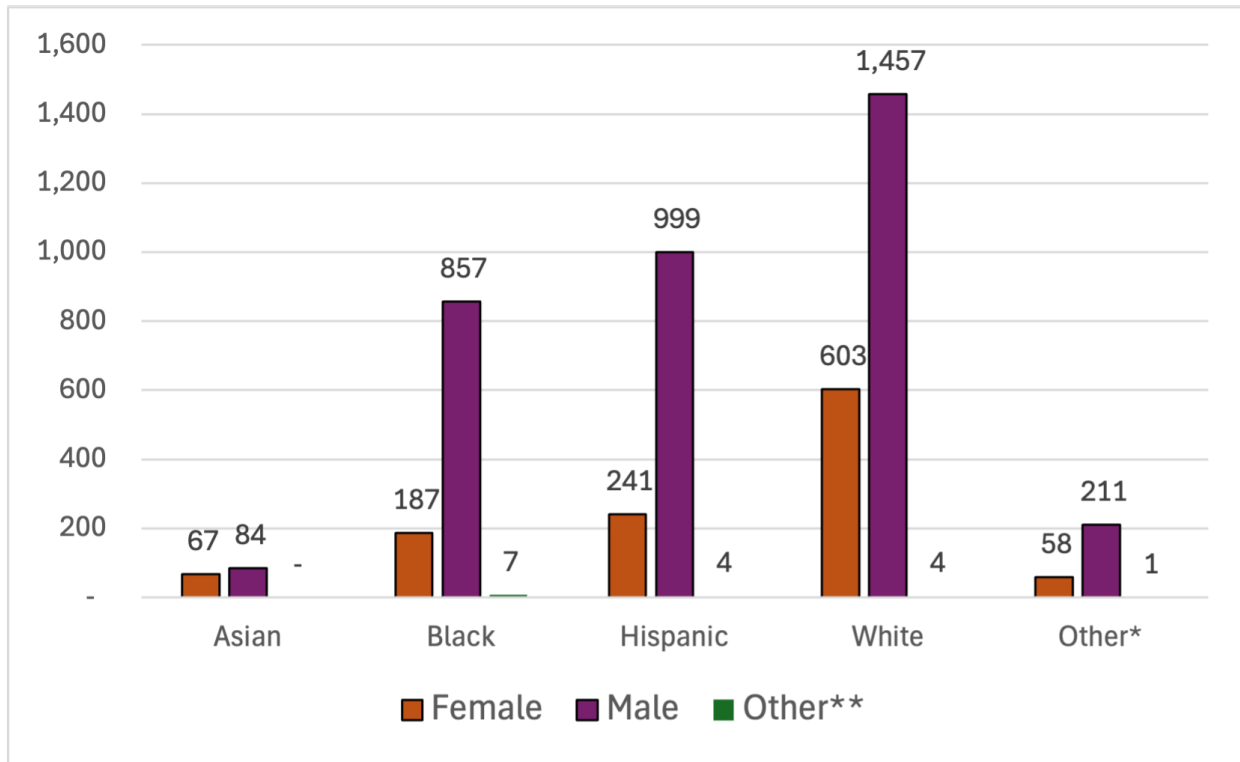
Top 3 Categories of Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Races by Perceived Genders:
1. Perceived White, perceived Male (1,457, 30%)
2. Perceived Hispanic, perceived Male (999, 21%)
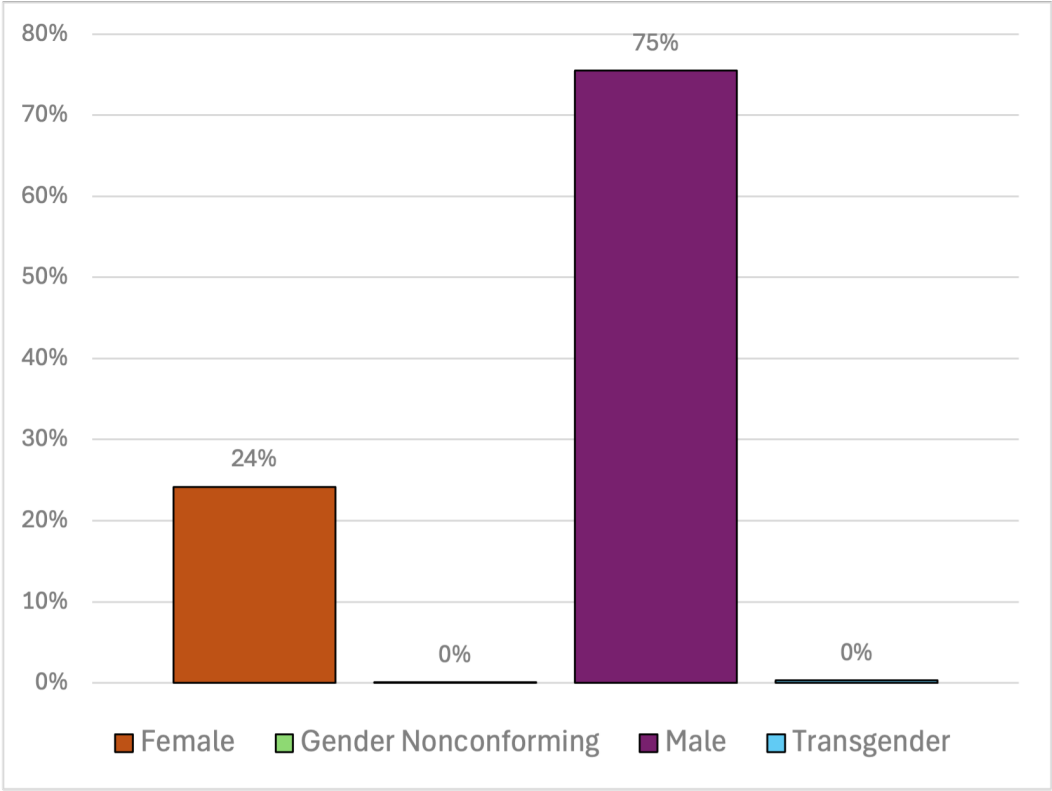3. Perceived Black, perceived Male (857, 18%)

* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

** Other Genders category includes: Gender Nonconforming and Transgender.

Figure 1.3B: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Races by Perceived Genders (Percent) n=4,780
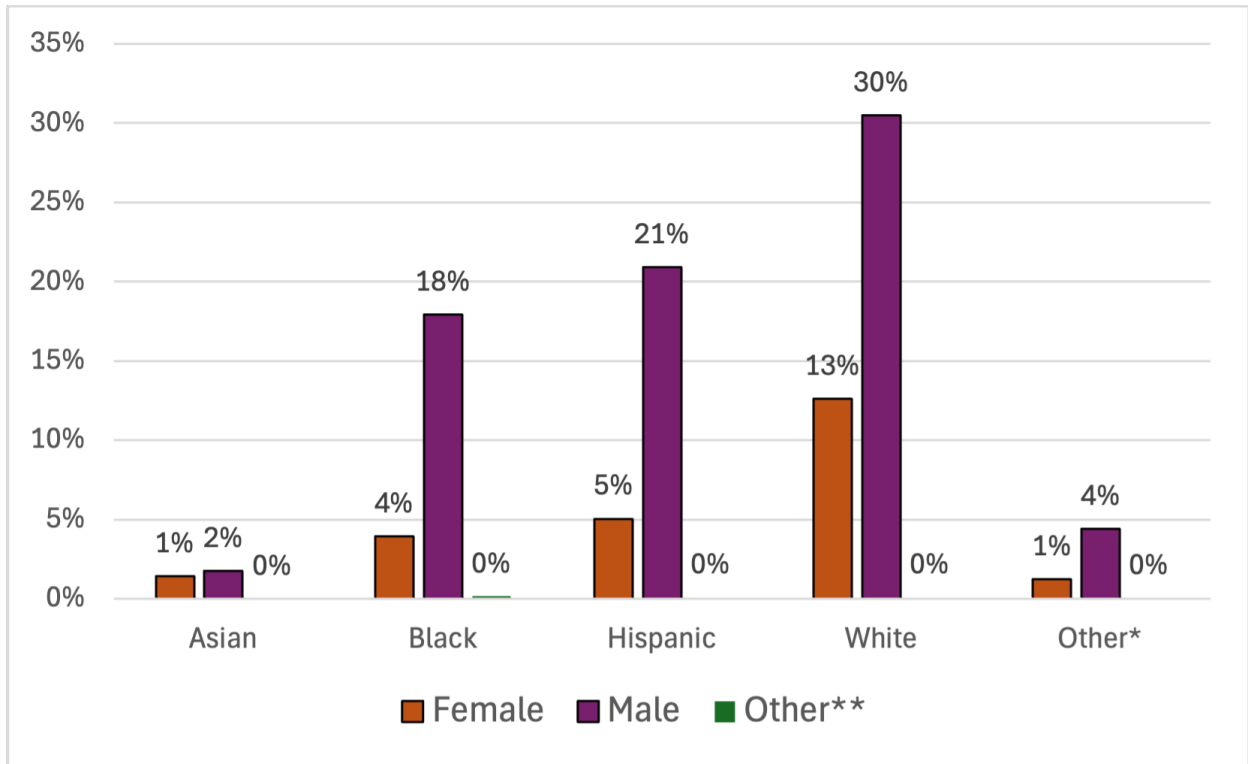
* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

** Other Genders category includes: Gender Nonconforming and Transgender.

1.4: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Age Categories

Figures 1.4A and 1.4B display the age categories of individuals whom the SMPD stopped in 2023.

Figure 1.4A: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Age Categories (Number) n=4,780

- The top age category of individuals whom the SMPD stopped in 2023 was 25-34 (1,528, 32%).

Figure 1.4B: Total 2023 SMPD Stops SMPD Stops by Age Categories (Percent) n=4,780

1.5: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Races by Age Categories

Figures 1.5A and 1.5B display the perceived races by age categories of individuals whom the SMPD stopped in 2023.

Figure 1.5A: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Races by Age Categories (Number) n=4,780
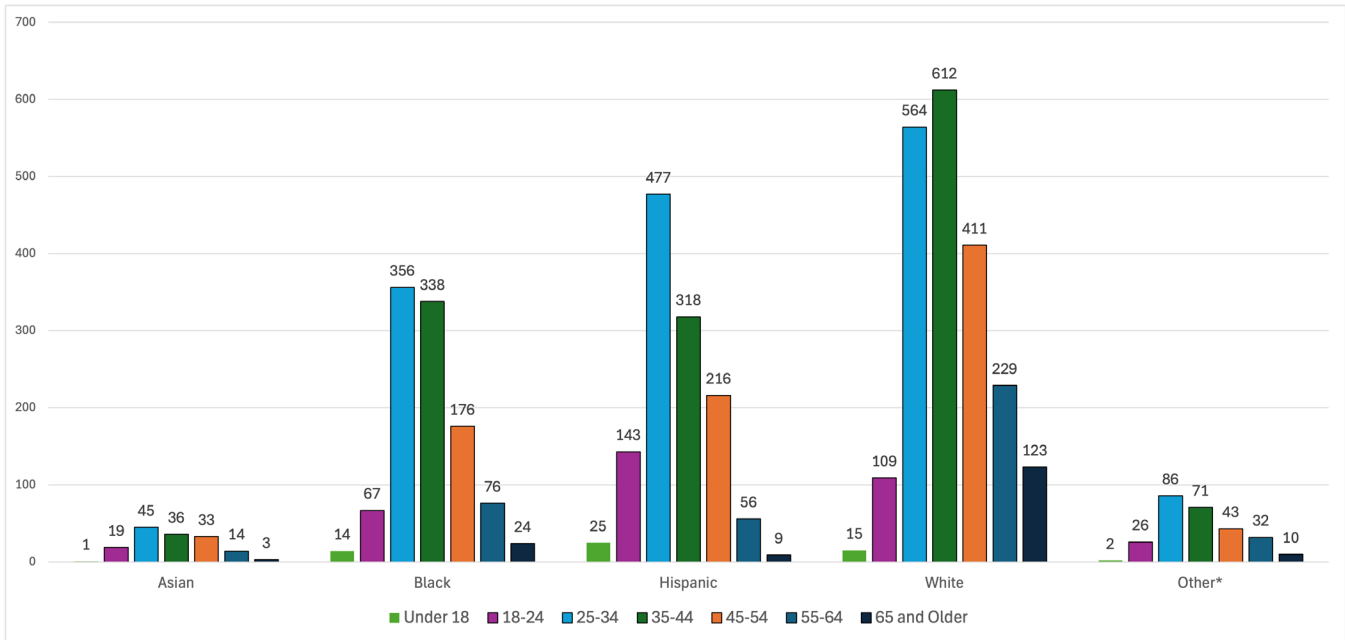
Top 3 Categories of Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Races by Age Categories:
1.   Perceived White, 35-44 (612, 13%)
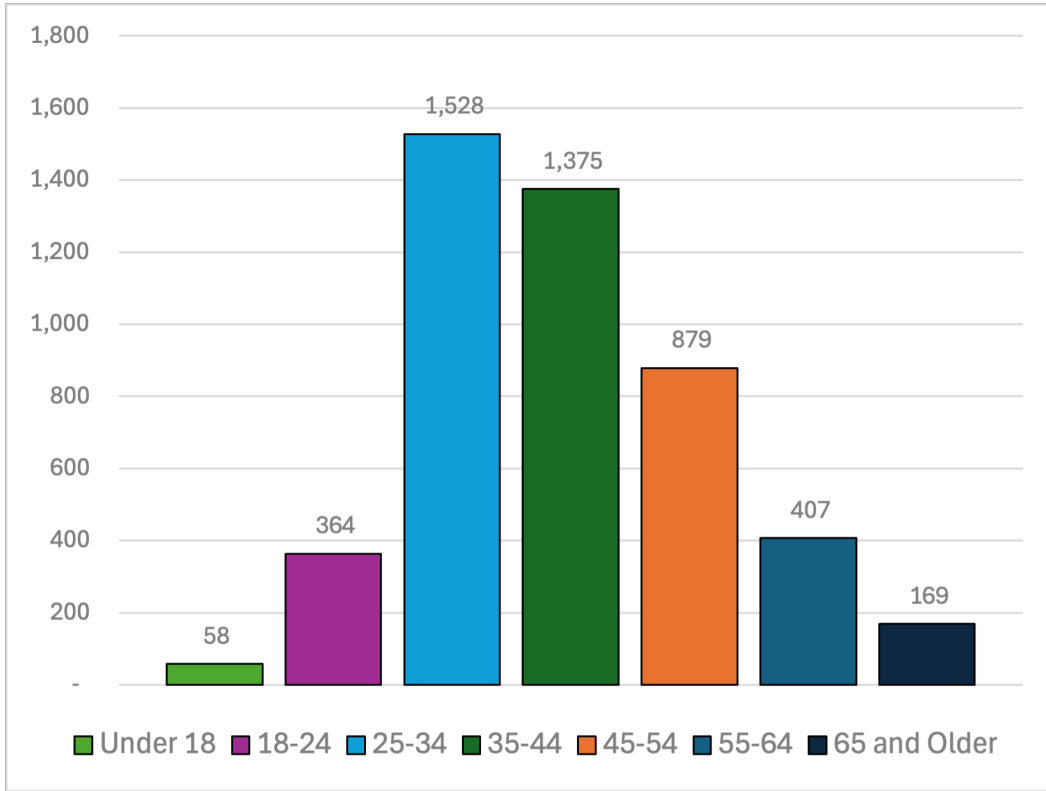2.   Perceived White, 25-34 (564, 12%)
3.   Perceived Hispanic, 25-34 (477, 10%)

* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

Figure 1.5A: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Races by Age Categories (Number) n=4,780

* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

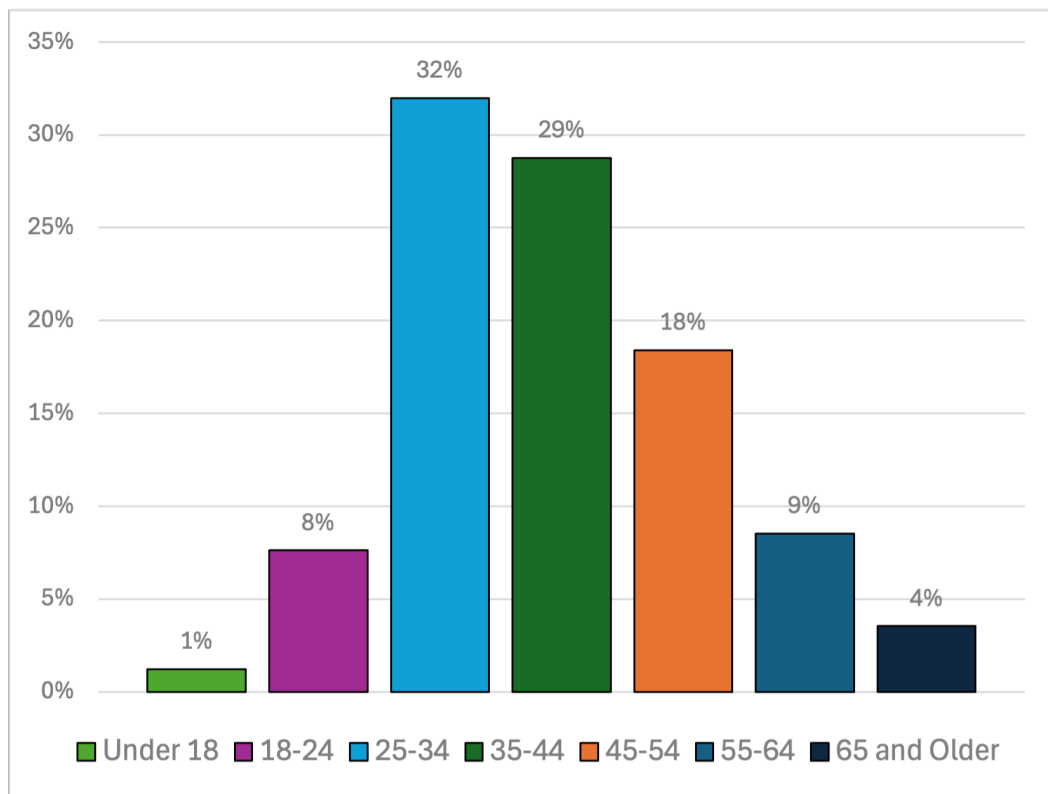## 1.6: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Disabilities

Figures 1.6A and 1.6B display the perceived disabilities of individuals whom the SMPD stopped in 2023.

Figure 1.6A: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Disabilities (Number) n=4,780

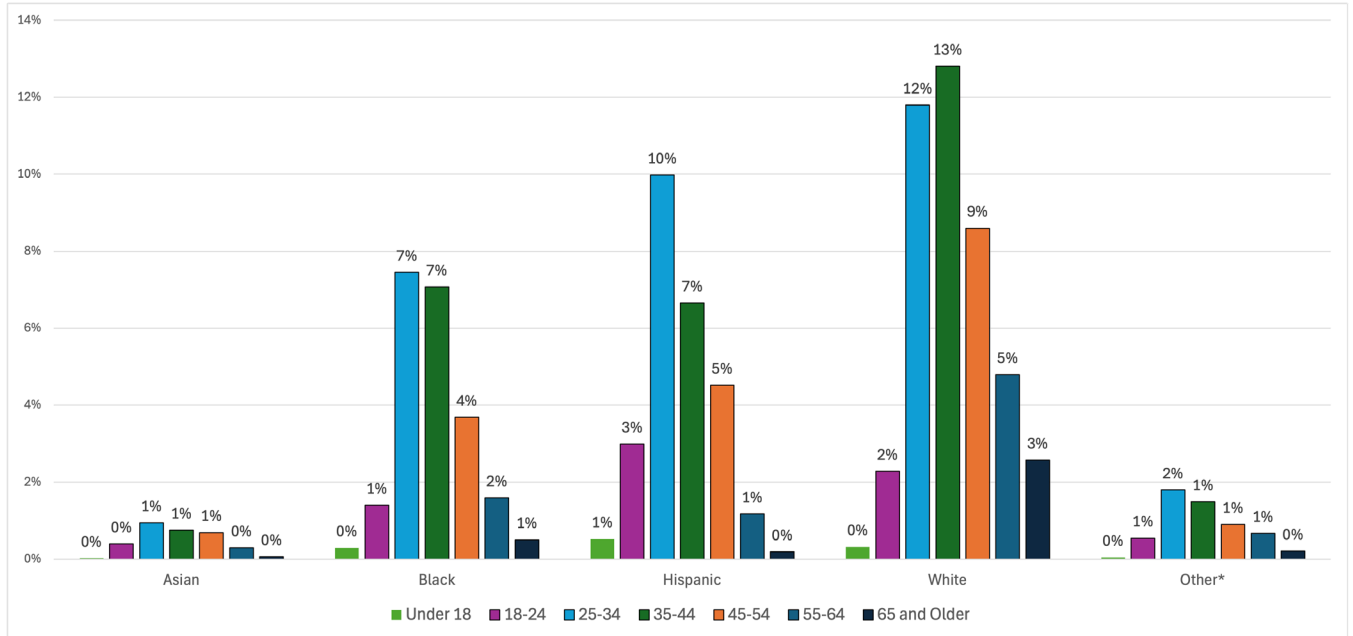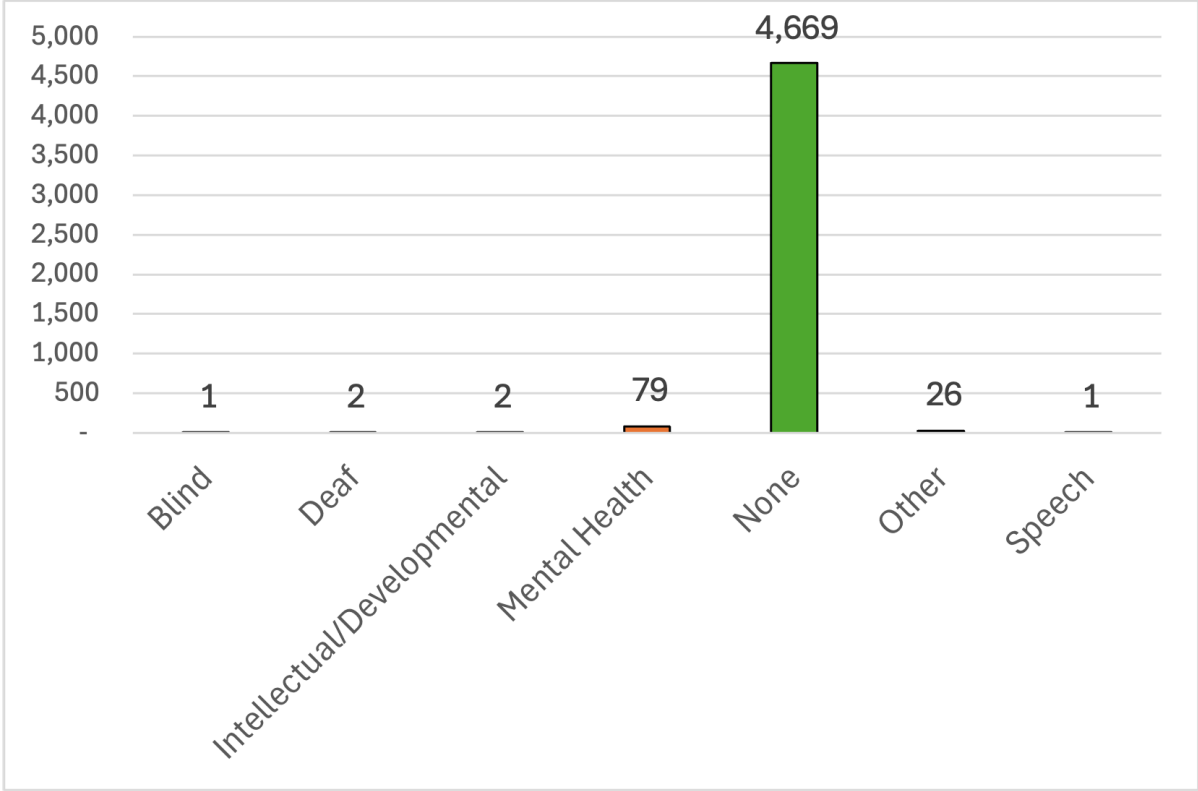- The top perceived disability category of individuals whom the SMPD stopped in 2023 was None (4,669, 98%).

Figure 1.6B: Total 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Disabilities (Percent) n=4,780
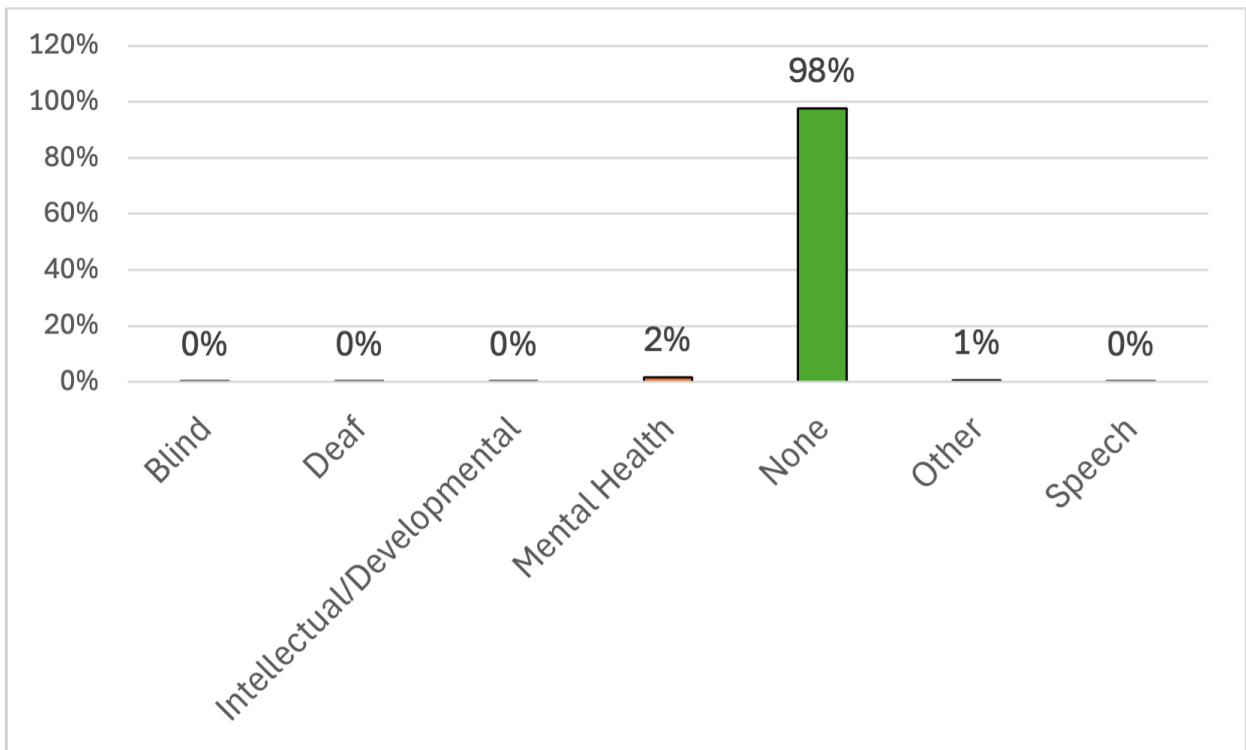
Section 2 — 2023 SMPD Stop Sources

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

Of the 4,778 individuals whom the SMPD stopped in 2023, they stopped 463 of them as a response to community-initiated calls for police services. The SMPD stopped the remaining 4,315 individuals based on police officer-initiated contacts.

2.1: 2023 SMPD Stop Sources

Figures 2.1A and 2.1B display the volume of the two types of stops in 2023.

Figure 2.1A: 2023 SMPD Community-Initiated vs. Officer-Initiated Stop Sources (Number) n=4,778
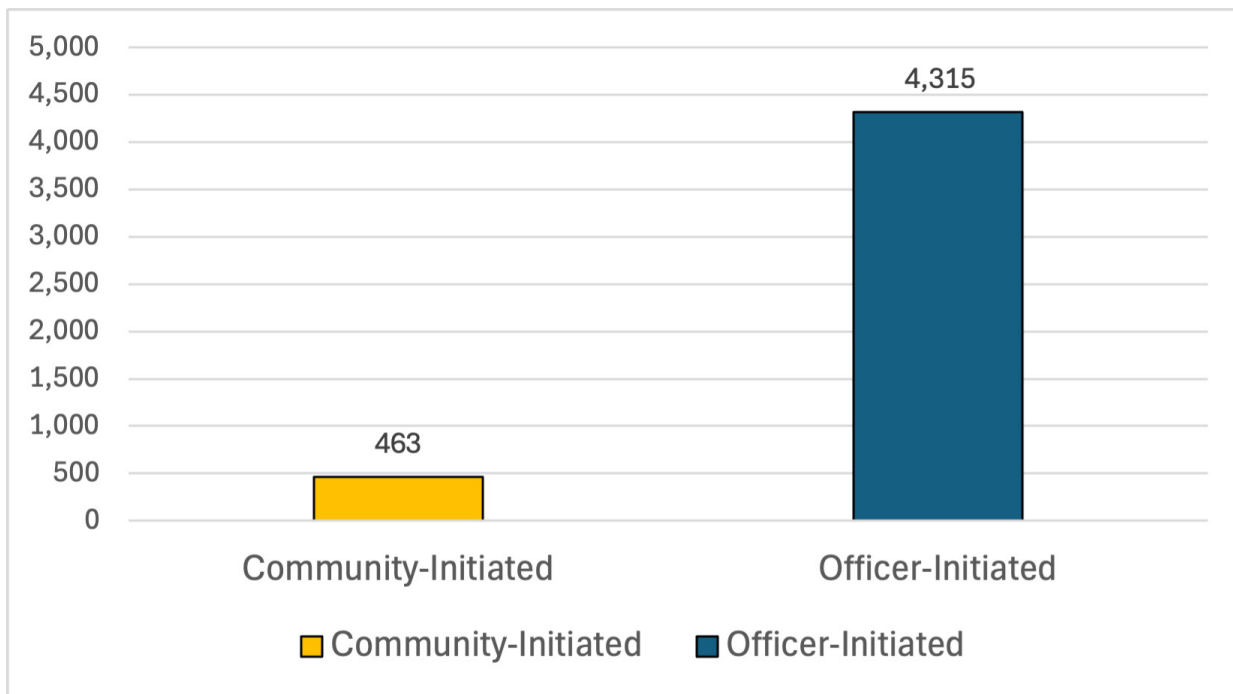
Figure 2.1B: 2023 SMPD Community-Initiated vs. Officer-Initiated Stop Sources (Number) n=4,778
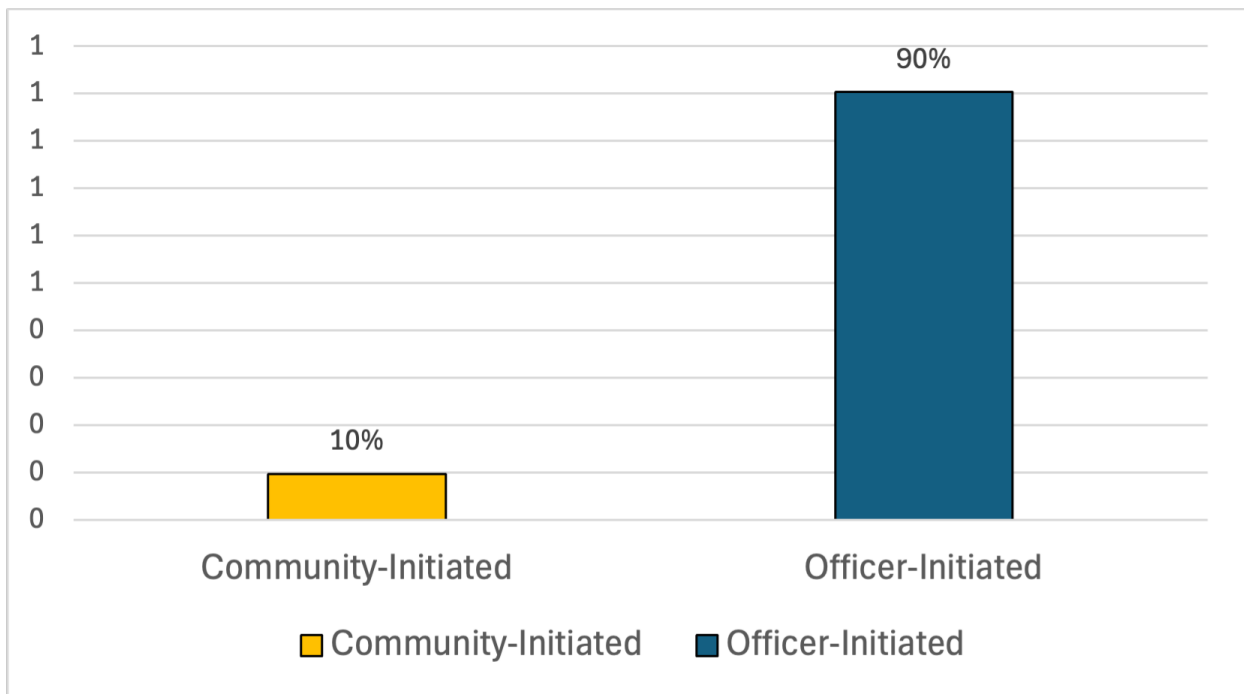
2.2: 2023 SMPD Stop Sources by Perceived Races

Figures 2.2A and 2.2B display the perceived racial demographics of the individuals whom the SMPD stopped based on community-initiated contacts.

Figure 2.2A: 2023 SMPD Stop Sources: Community-Initiated by Perceived Races (Number) n=463
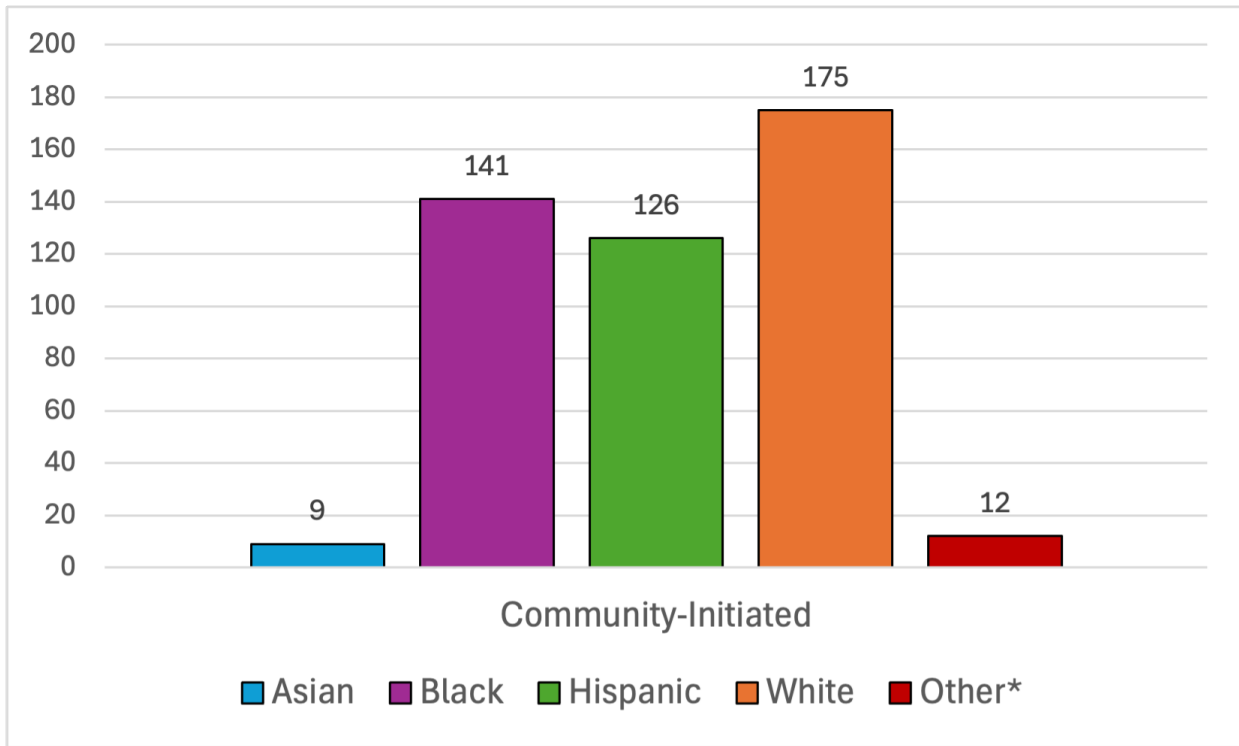
Top 3 2023 Community-Initiated SMPD Stop Sources by Perceived Races:
1. Perceived White (175, 38%)
2. Perceived Black (141, 30%)
3. Perceived Hispanic (126, 27%)

* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

Figure 2.2B: 2023 SMPD Stop Sources: Community-Initiated by Perceived Races (Percent) n=463
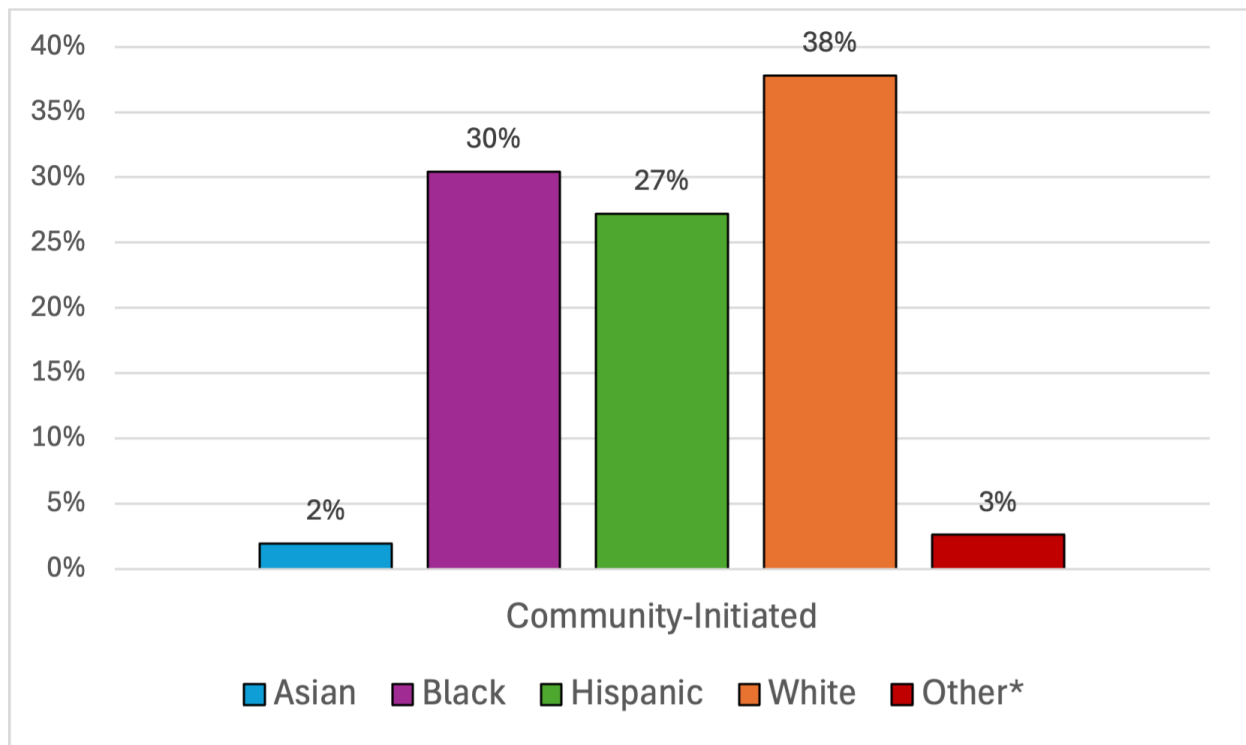
* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

Figures 2.2C and 2.2D display the perceived racial demographics of the individuals whom the SMPD stopped based on police officer-initiated contacts.

Figure 2.2C: 2023 SMPD Stop Sources: Officer-Initiated by Perceived Races (Number) n=4,315

Top 3 2023 Officer-Initiated SMPD Stop Sources by Races:
1. Perceived White (1,888, 44%)
2. Perceived Hispanic (1,118, 26%)
3. Perceived Black (910, 21%)

* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

Figure 2.2D: 2023 SMPD Stop Sources: Officer-Initiated by Perceived Races (Percent) n=4,315
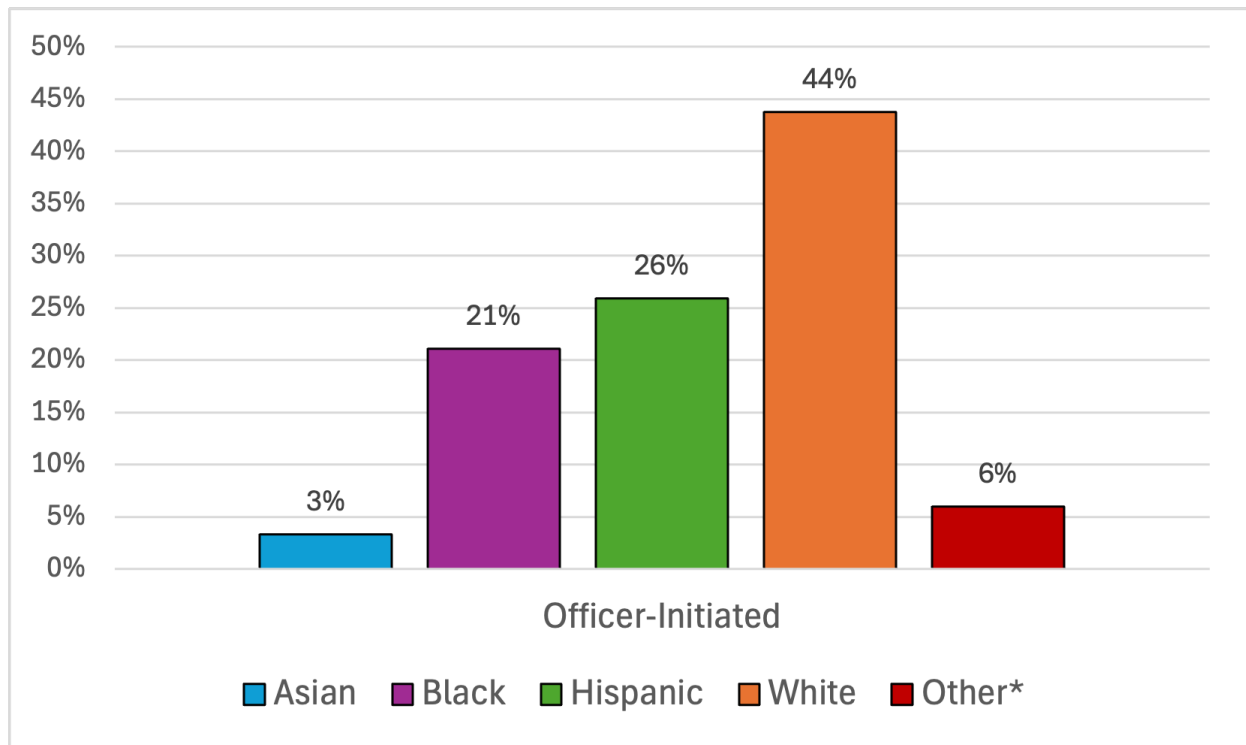
* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

Section 3 — 2023 SMPD Stop Reasons

Figures 3.1A and 3.2B display the reasons that SMPD stopped individuals in 2023.

Reasonable Suspicion means [add definition and explanation].

3.1: 2023 SMPD Stop Reasons

Figure 3.1A: 2023 SMPD Stop Reasons (Number) n=4,780
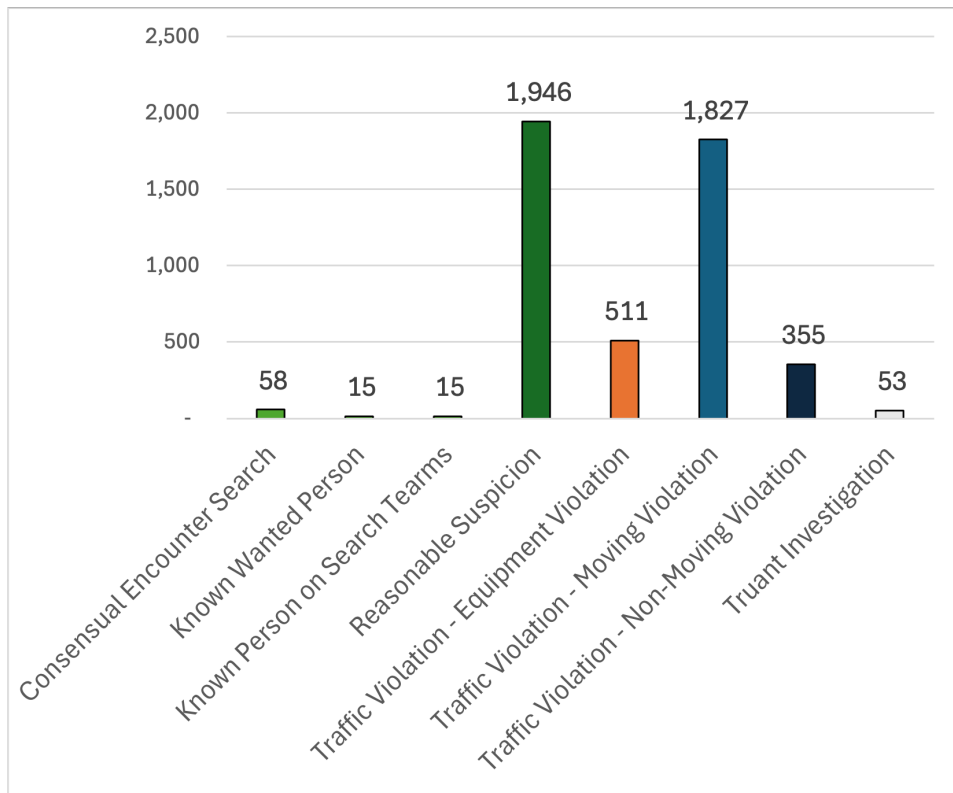
Top 3 Categories of 2023 SMPD Stop Reasons:
1. Reasonable Suspicion (1,946, 41%)
2. Traffic Violation - Moving Violation (1,827, 38%)
3. Traffic Violation - Equipment Violation (511, 11%)

Figure 3.1B: 2023 SMPD Stop Reasons (Percent) n=4,780
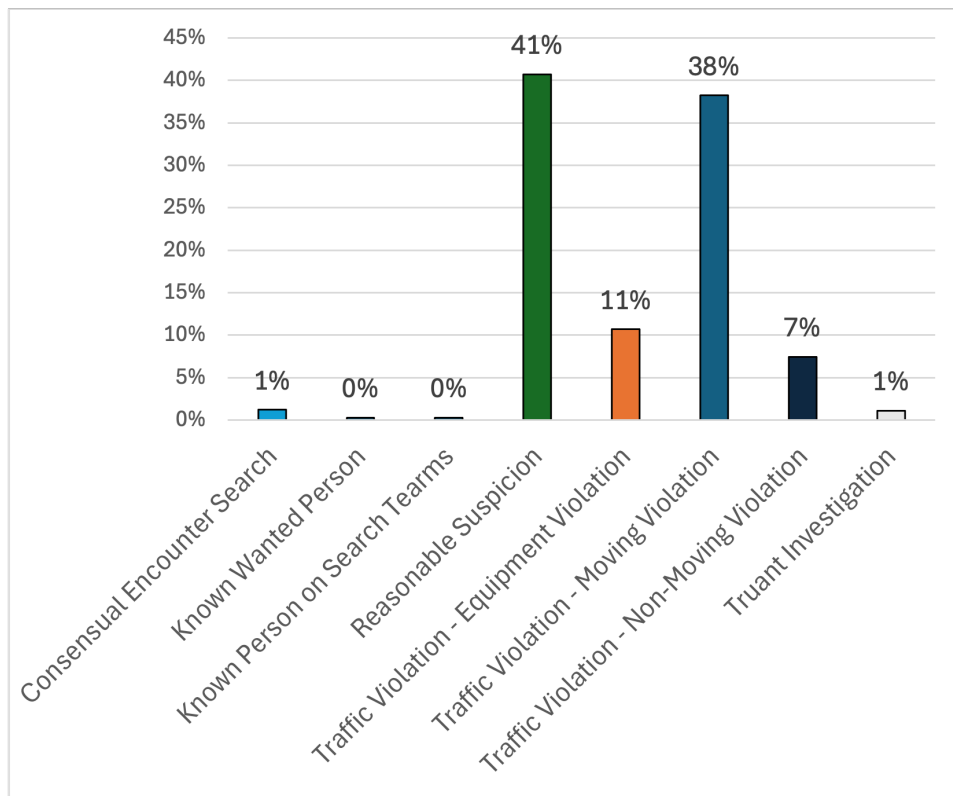
3.2: 2023 SMPD Stop Reasons by Perceived Races

Figures 3.2A and 3.2B display the reasons that SMPD stopped individuals in 2023 by the perceived races of the individuals the officers stopped.

Figure 3.2A: 2023 SMPD Stop Reasons by Perceived Races (Number) n=4,780
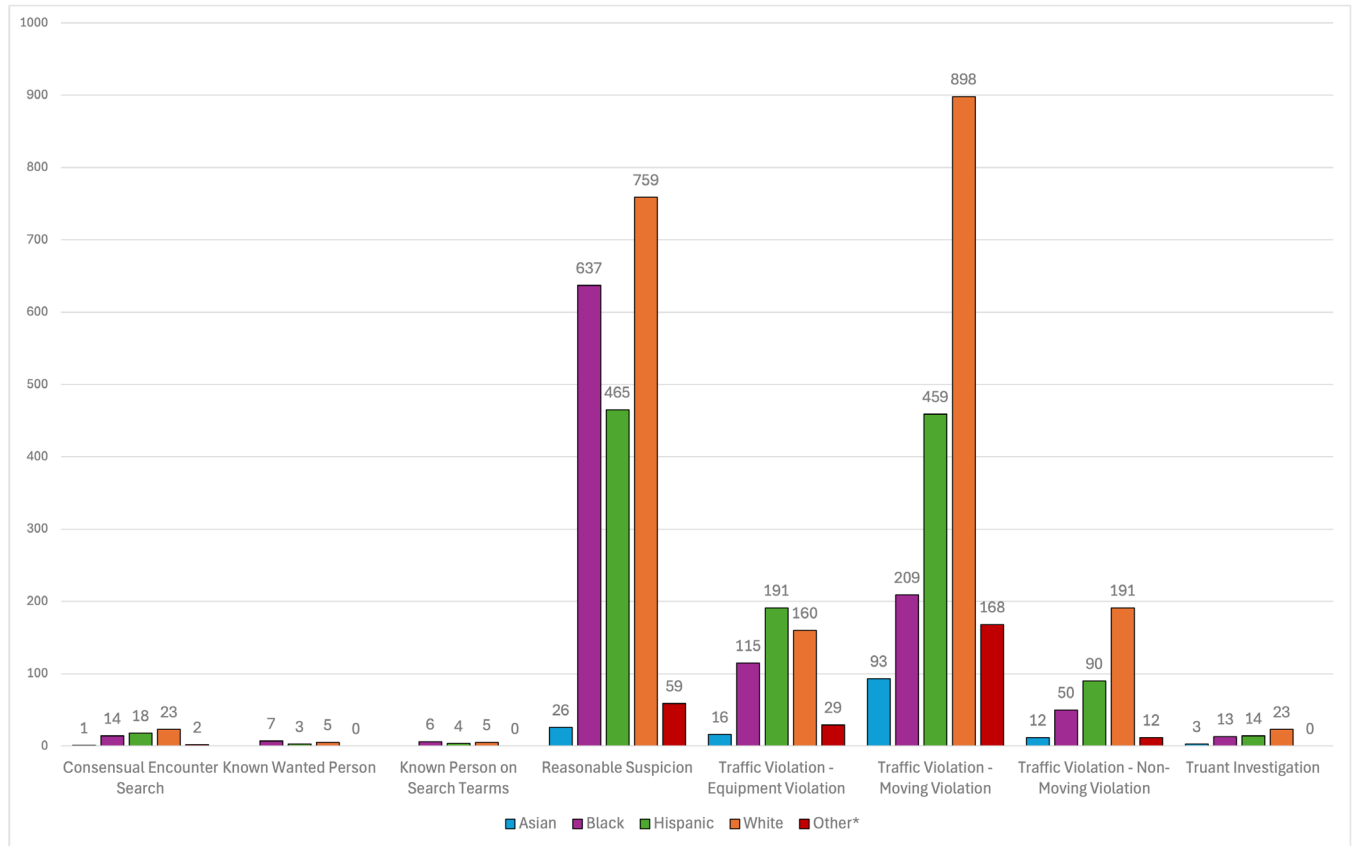
Top 3 Categories of 2023 SMPD Stop Reasons by Perceived Races:
1. Perceived White, Traffic Violation - Moving Violation (896, 19%)
2. Perceived White, Reasonable Suspicion (759, 16%)
3. Perceived Black, Reasonable Suspicion (637, 13%)

* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.
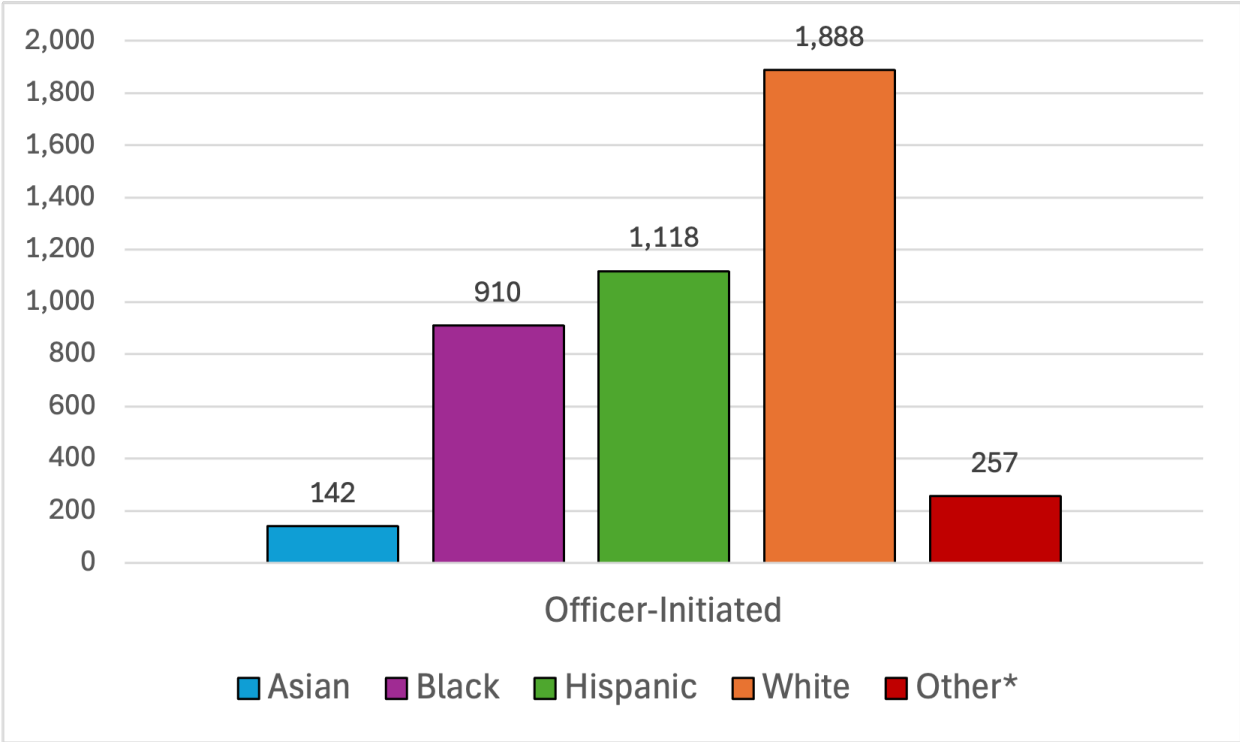
Figure 3.2B: 2023 SMPD Stop Reasons by Perceived Races (Percent) n=4,780
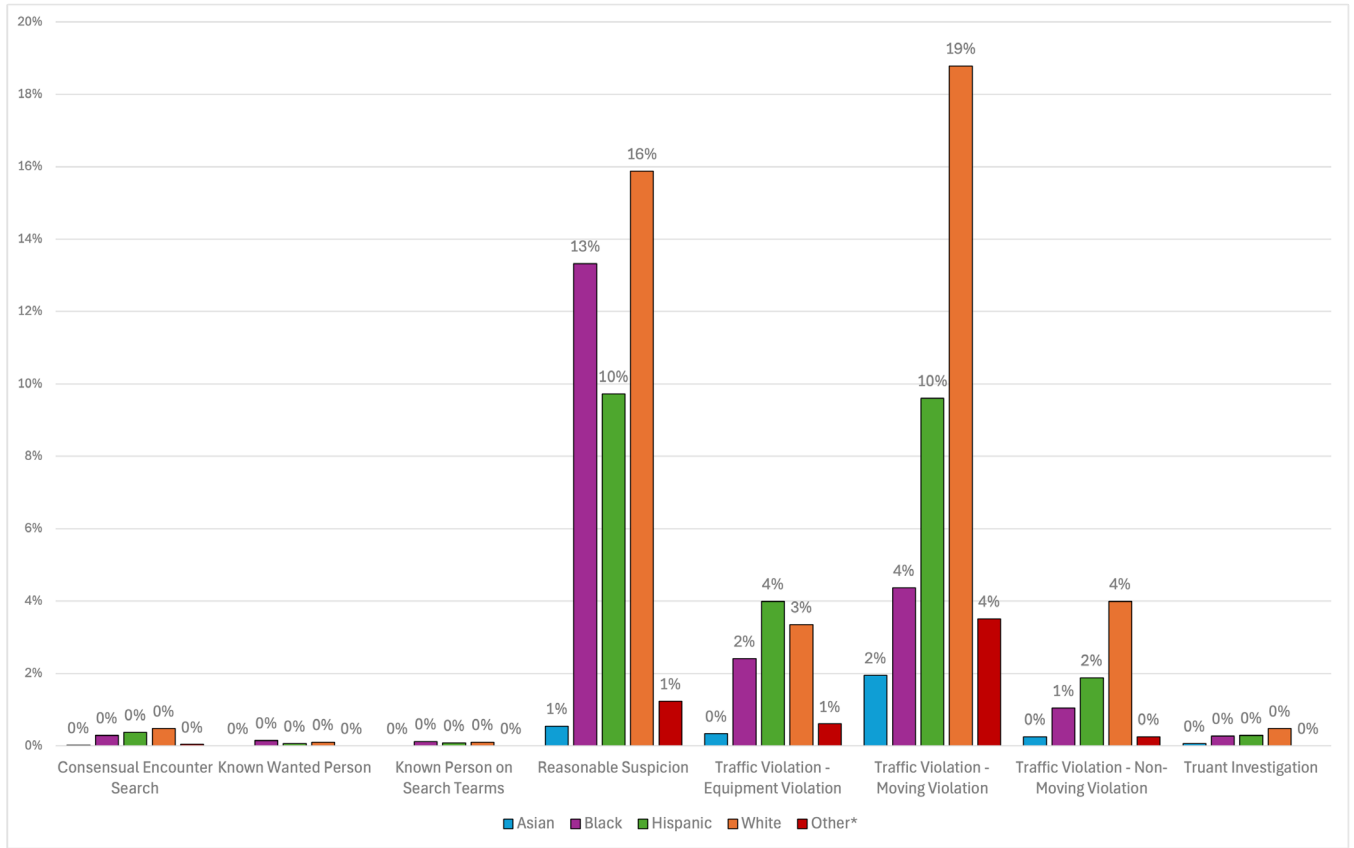
Asian ■*Black* ■*Hispanic* ■*White* ■*Other**

* *Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.*

Section 4 — 2023 SMPD Stop Actions

4.1: 2023 SMPD Stop Actions

Figures 4.1A and 4.1B display the actions that SMPD officers took upon stopping individuals in 2023.

Figure 4.1A: 2023 SMPD Stop Actions (Number) n=4,780

Top 3 Categories of 2023 SMPD Stop Actions:
1. None (2,505, 52%)
2. Curbside Detention (960, 20%)
3. Cuffed (586, 12%)

**** Other Stop Actions category includes: Stop Actions with multiple results selected.

Figure 4.1B: 2023 SMPD Stop Actions (Percent) n=4,780
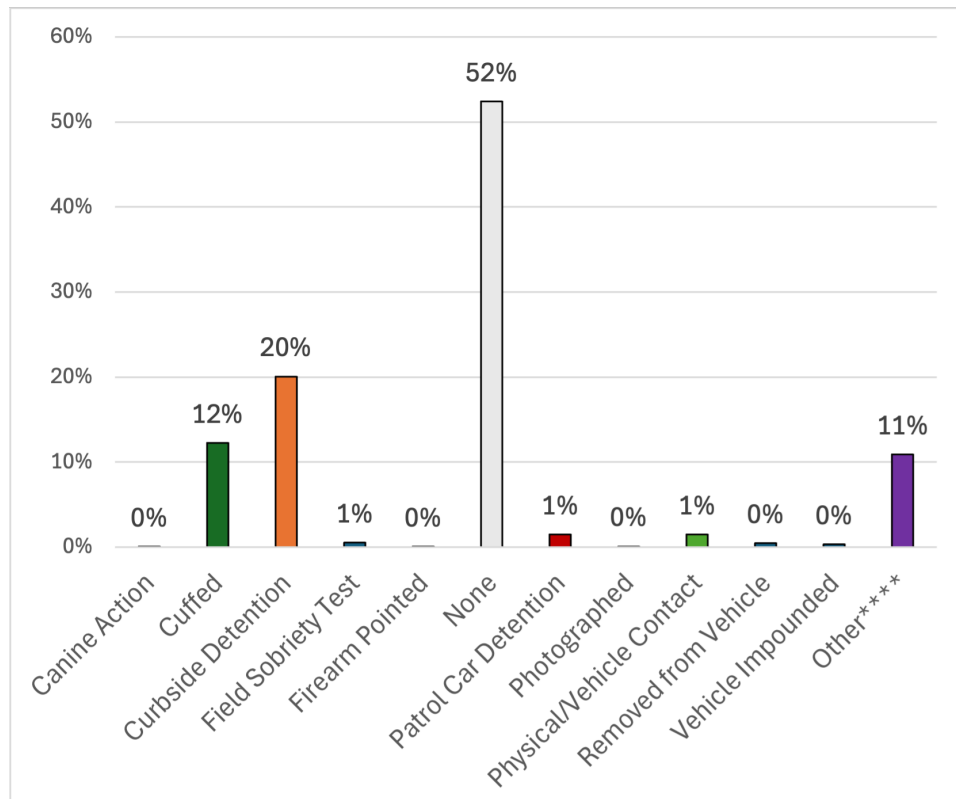
**** *Other Stop Actions category includes: Stop Actions with multiple results selected.*

4.1: 2023 SMPD Stop Actions by Perceived Races

Figures 4.2A and 4.2B display the actions that SMPD officers took upon stopping individuals in 2023 by the perceived races of the individuals the officers stopped.

Figure 4.2A: 2023 SMPD Stop Actions by Perceived Races (Number) n=4,780
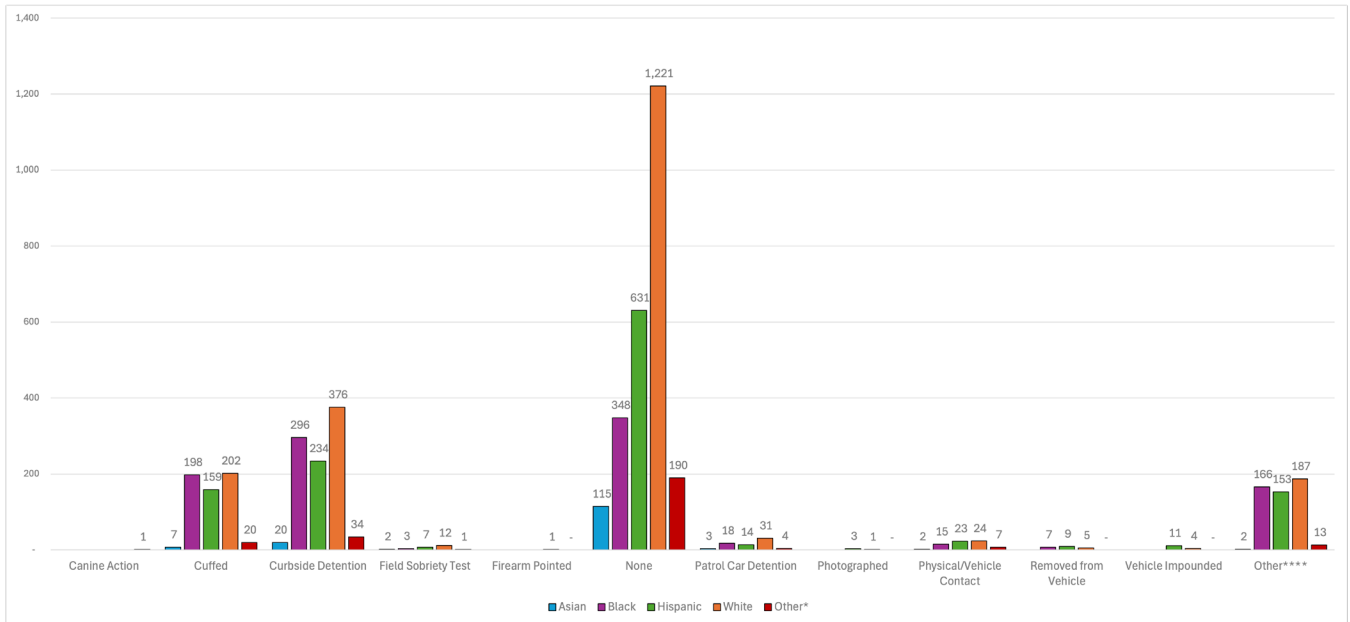
<u>Top 3 Categories of 2023 SMPD Stop Actions by Perceived Races:</u>
1.   Perceived White, None (1,221, 26%)
2.   Perceived Hispanic, None (631, 13%)
3.   Perceived White, Curbside Detention (376, 8%)

* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

**** Other Stop Actions category includes: Stop Actions with multiple results selected.

Figure 4.2A: 2023 SMPD Stop Actions by Perceived Race (Number) n=4,780
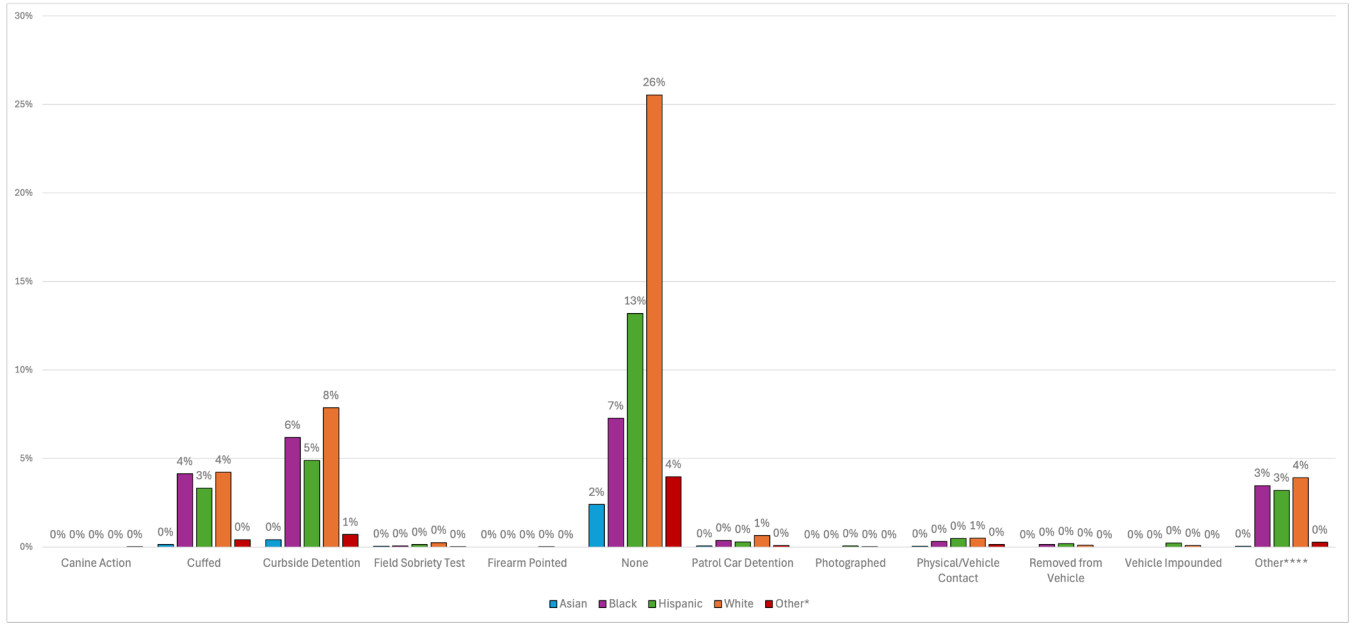
* *Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.*

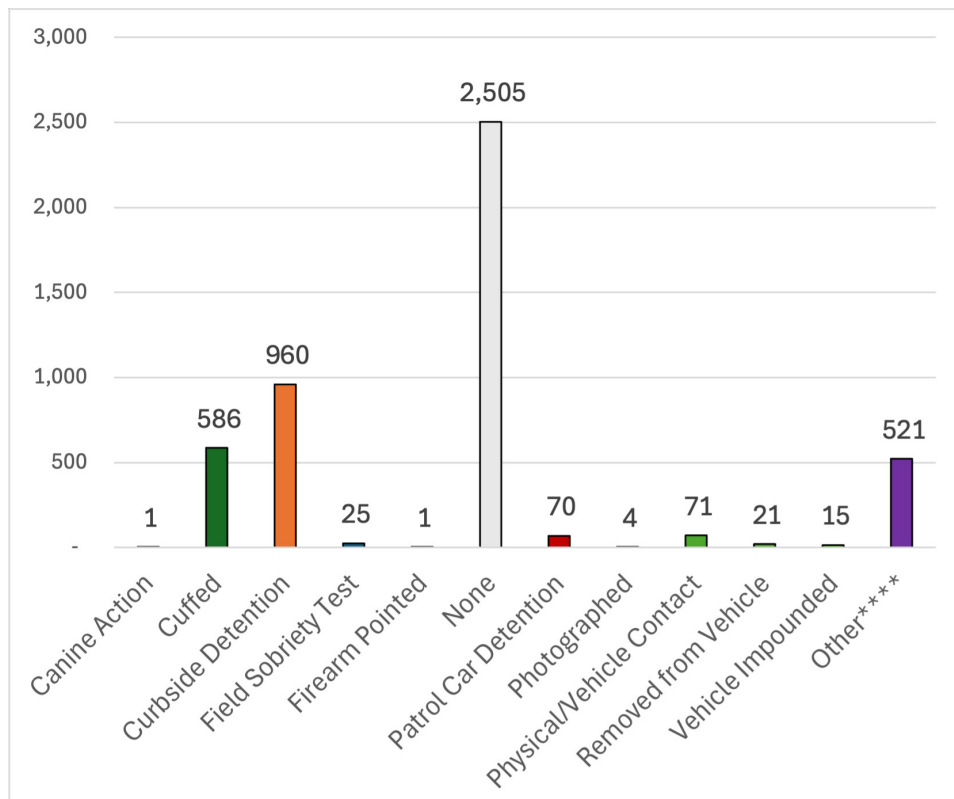**** *Other Stop Actions category includes: Stop Actions with multiple results selected.*

Section 5 — 2023 SMPD Stop Results

5.1: 2023 SMPD Stop Results

Figures 5.1A and 5.1B display the results of the stops that SMPD conducted in 2023.

Figure 5.1A: 2023 SMPD Stop Results (Number) n=4,780
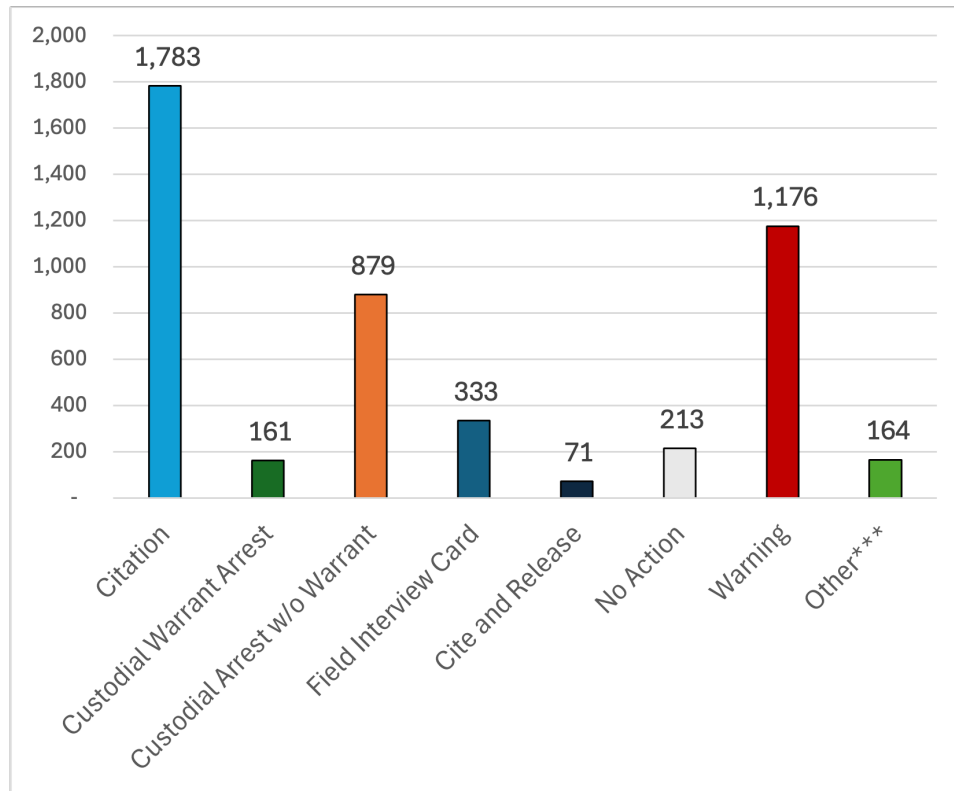
Top 3 Categories of 2023 SMPD Stop Results:
1. Citation (1,783, 37%)
2. Warning (1,178, 25%)
3. Custodial Arrest w/o Warrant (879, 18%)

*** *Other stop results category includes: Stops with multiple results selected, Contacted Parent/Legal Guardian or Other Person Responsible for the Minor, Noncriminal Transport or Caretaking Transport, and Psychiatric Hold.*

Figure 5.1B: 2023 SMPD Stop Results (Percent) n=4,780
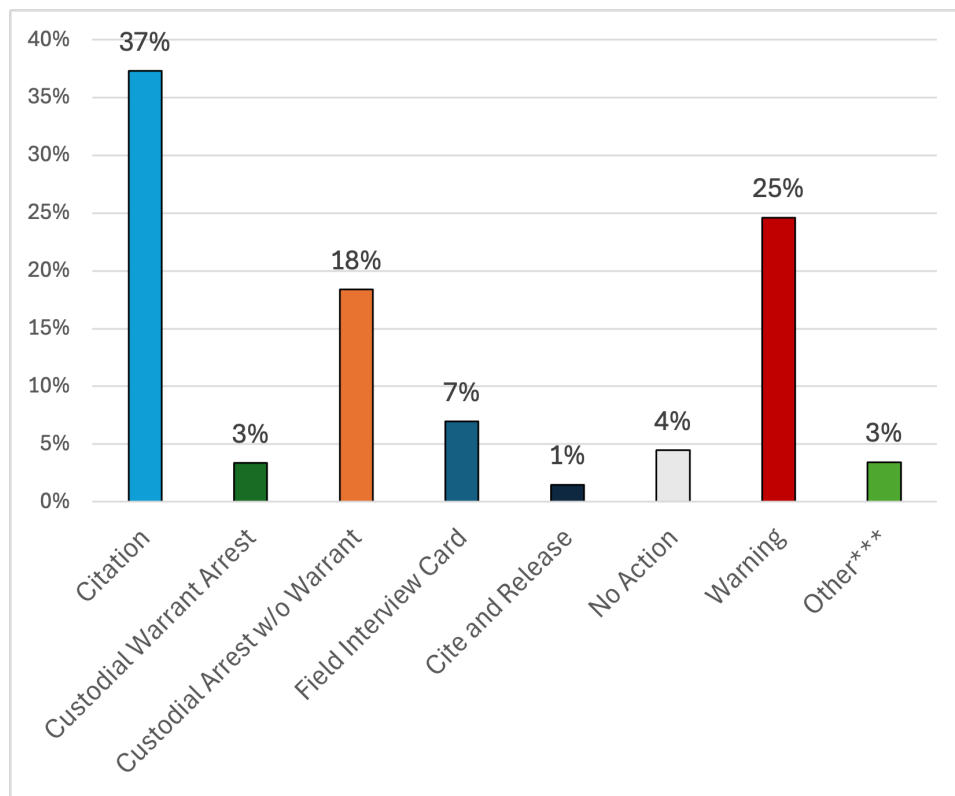
*** Other stop results category includes: Stops with multiple results selected, Contacted Parent/Legal Guardian or Other Person Responsible for the Minor, Noncriminal Transport or Caretaking Transport, and Psychiatric Hold.

5.2: 2023 SMPD Stop Results by Perceived Races

Figures 5.2A and 5.2B display the results of the stops that SMPD conducted in 2023 by the perceived races of the individuals that the SMPD officers stopped.

Figure 5.2A: Stop Results by Perceived Race (Number) n=4,687
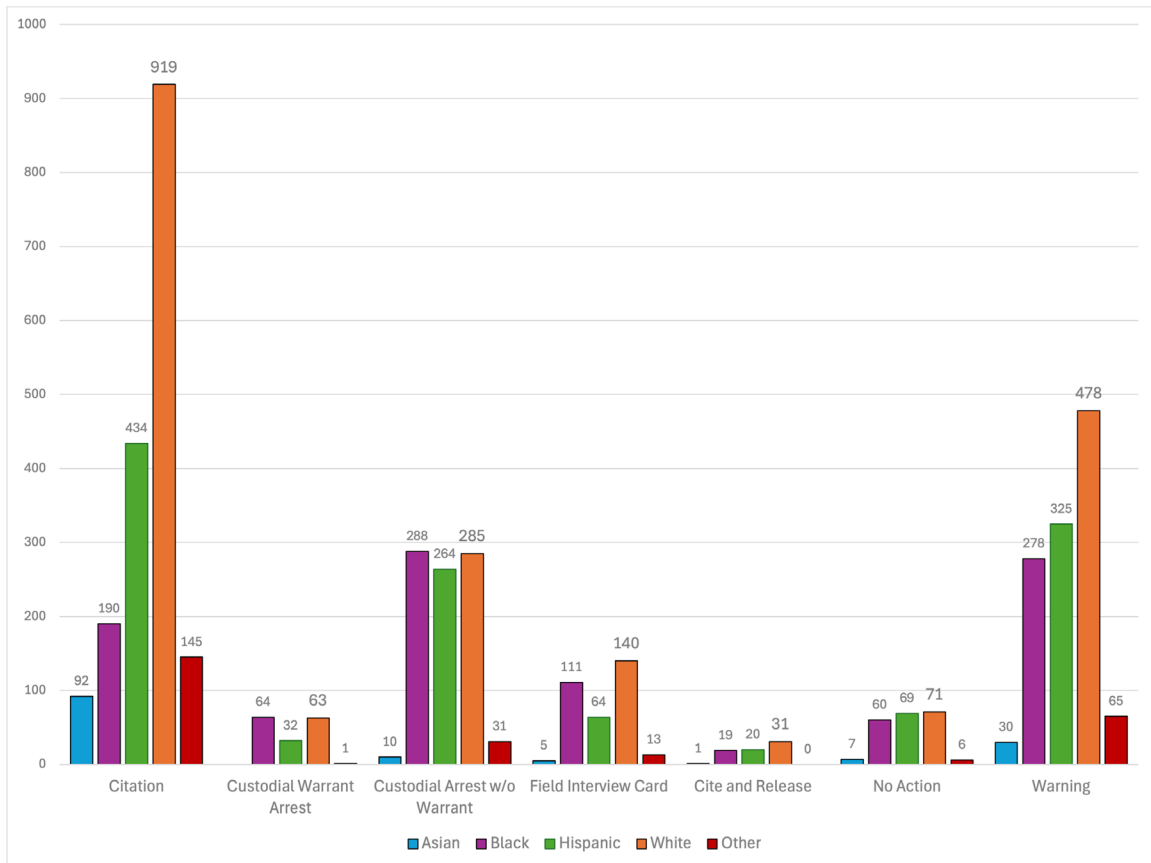
Top 3 2023 SMPD Stop Results by Perceived Races Categories:
1. Perceived White, Citation (919)
2. Perceived White, Warning (478)
3. Perceived Hispanic, Citation (434)

* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

Figure 5.2B: Stop Results by Perceived Race (Percentage) n=4,687
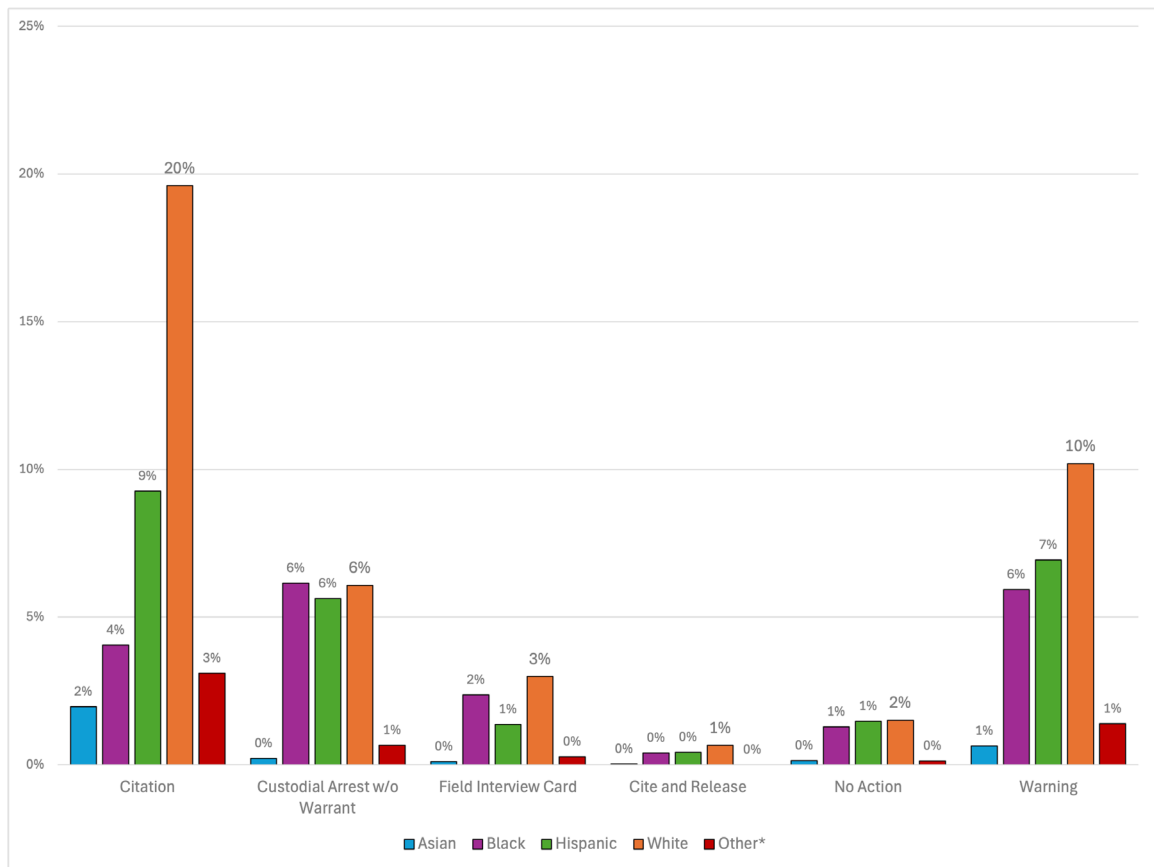
 * Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

Section 6 — 2023 SMPD Contraband from Stops

6.1: 2023 SMPD Contraband From Stops

Figures 6.1A and 6.2B display the types of contraband that SMPD officers seized as a result of the stops they made in 2023.

Figure 6.1A: SMPD Contraband From Stops (Number) n=4,687
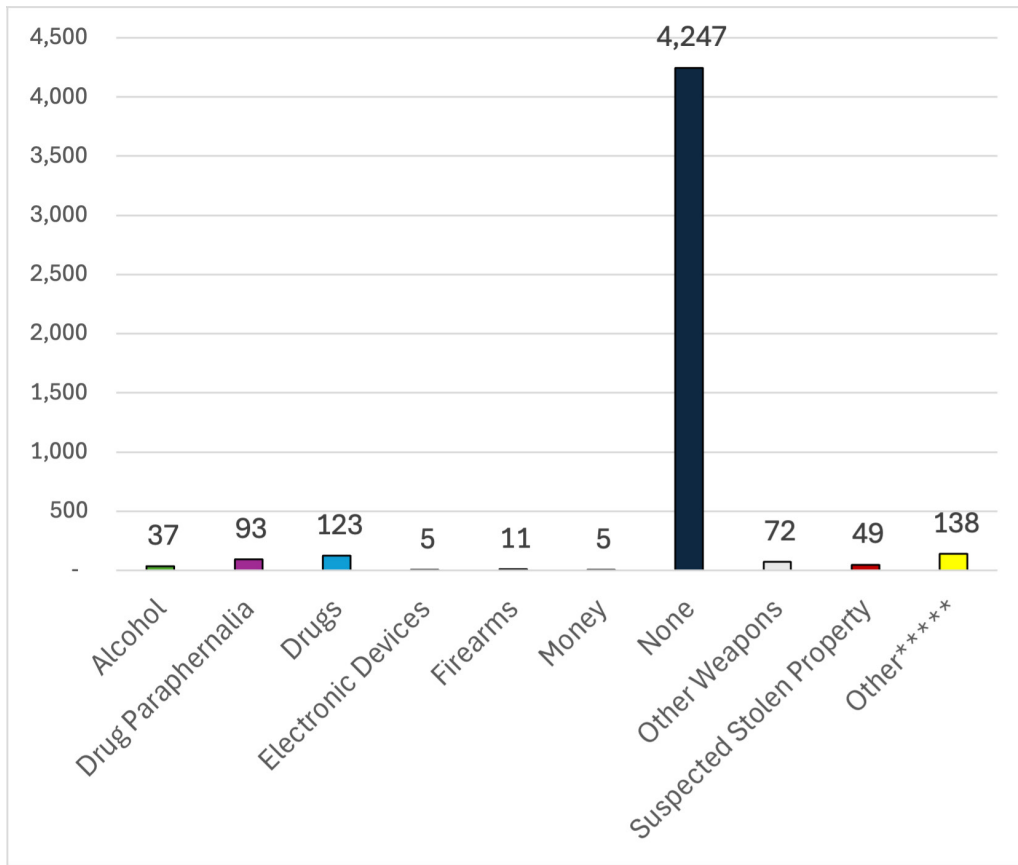
Most individuals (4,247; 89%) had no contraband seized from their stops with the SMPD in 2023.

***** *Other Contraband From Stops category includes: Contraband category with multiple categories selected.*

Figure 6.1B: SMPD Contraband From Stops (Percent) n=4,687
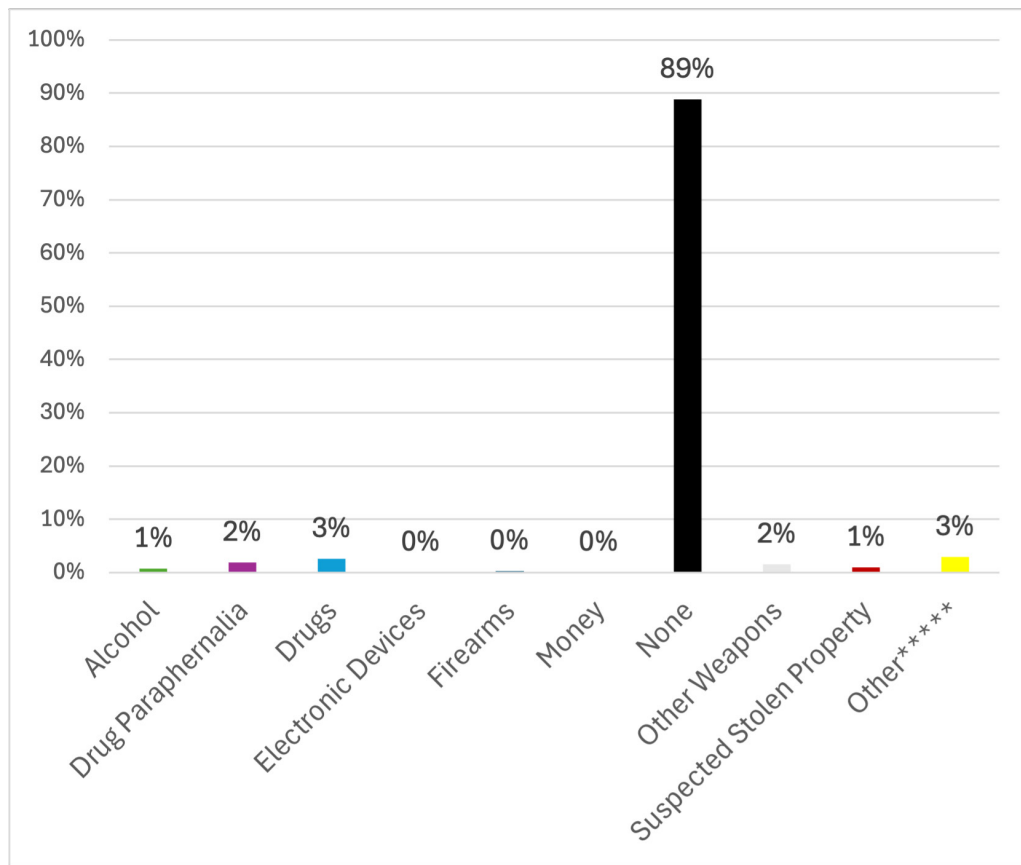
***** *Other Contraband From Stops category includes: Contraband category with multiple categories selected.*

Part 2 — The Analysis

Part 2 Overview

In Part 2, we provide contextual analyses of the 2023 SMPD stop data that we presented in Part 1.

Section 7 — Population Demographics vs. 2023 SMPD Stops

In this section, we will compare the 2023 SMPD stop data to three different populations and their demographics. We will compare the 2023 SMPD stop data to the Santa Monica residential population, the City of Los Angeles West L.A. bordering community population, and the L.A. County Service Planning Area 5 (SPA 5) homeless population.

7.1: Santa Monica's Residential vs. Commuting Populations

We first begin with a discussion of the differences between the Santa Monica residential population, and Santa Monica's daytime or commuter population.

As with most Southern California coastal cities, Santa Monica's residential population dramatically increases during the daytime as employees, visitors, and others commute to the city, swelling its population from 93,000 residents to more than 205,000[3] people during the week and over 543,000[4] people on the weekends.

Table 7.1 provides the counts of Santa Monica's different weekday populations.

Table 7.1: Santa Monica's Weekday Population Categories and Counts

Description	Number
Weekday Commuters	42,516
Downtown Santa Monica Visitors	57,543
Third Street Promenade Visitors	12,047

At this time, the SMPD does not have a way of estimating the demographic makeup of those two larger commuting populations. It is hoped that future Annual RIPA Reports will be able to demographically estimate those populations.

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3   Sources: Santa Monica Travel & Tourism (SMTT) corporation, Downtown Santa Monica, Inc. (DSM), and City Data.
4   Source: DSM

Figure 7.1 displays a comparison of the Santa Monica residential population compared to the city's estimated weekday and weekend populations.

Figure 7.1. Santa Monica Residential Population vs. Commuting Populations (Number)
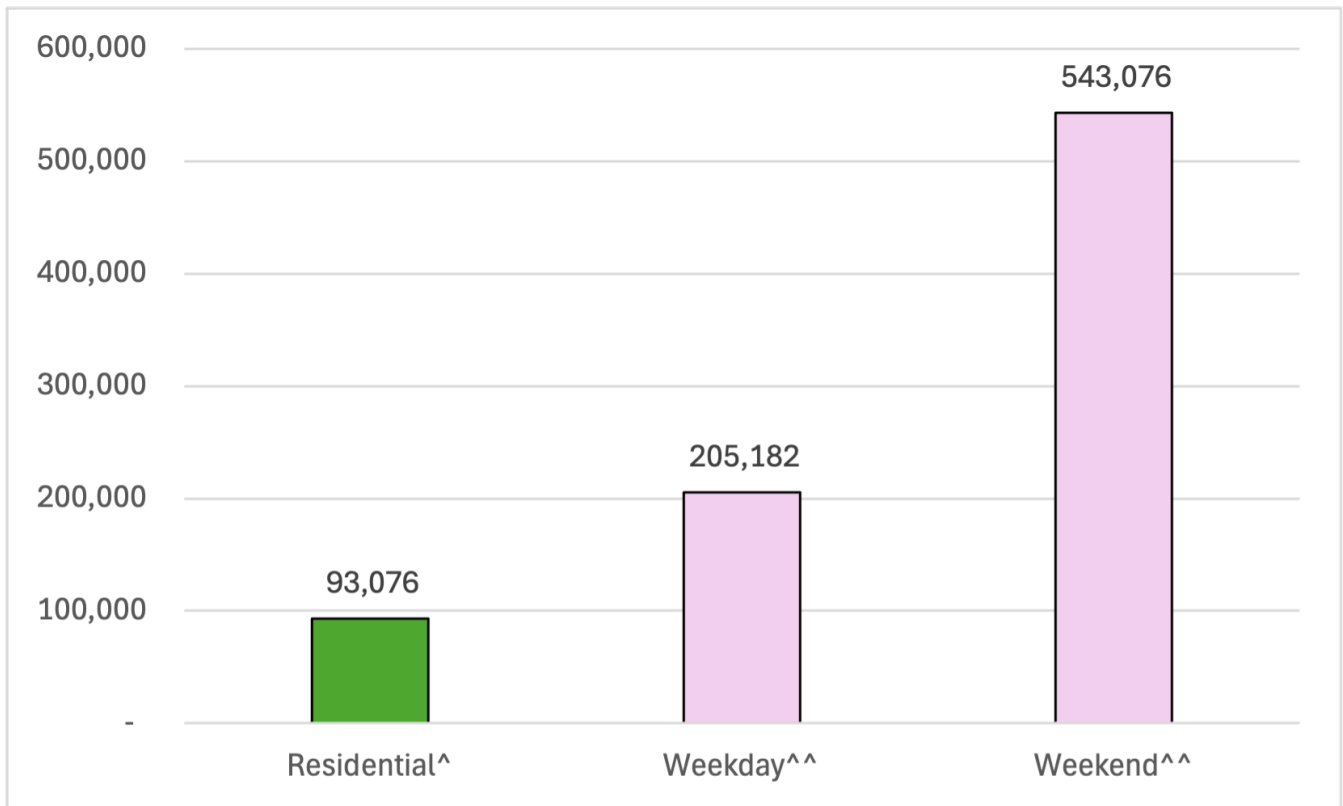
^ Source: 2020 Decennial Census
^^Source: Santa Monica Travel & Tourism Corporation

7.2: 2023 SMPD Stops vs. Santa Monica Residential Population by Races

Figure 7.2 displays a comparison of the perceived demographics of the 2023 SMPD stops data to the Santa Monica Residential population by reported races.

Figure 7.2: SMPD Stops by Perceived Races vs. Santa Monica Residential Population by Reported Races (Percent)
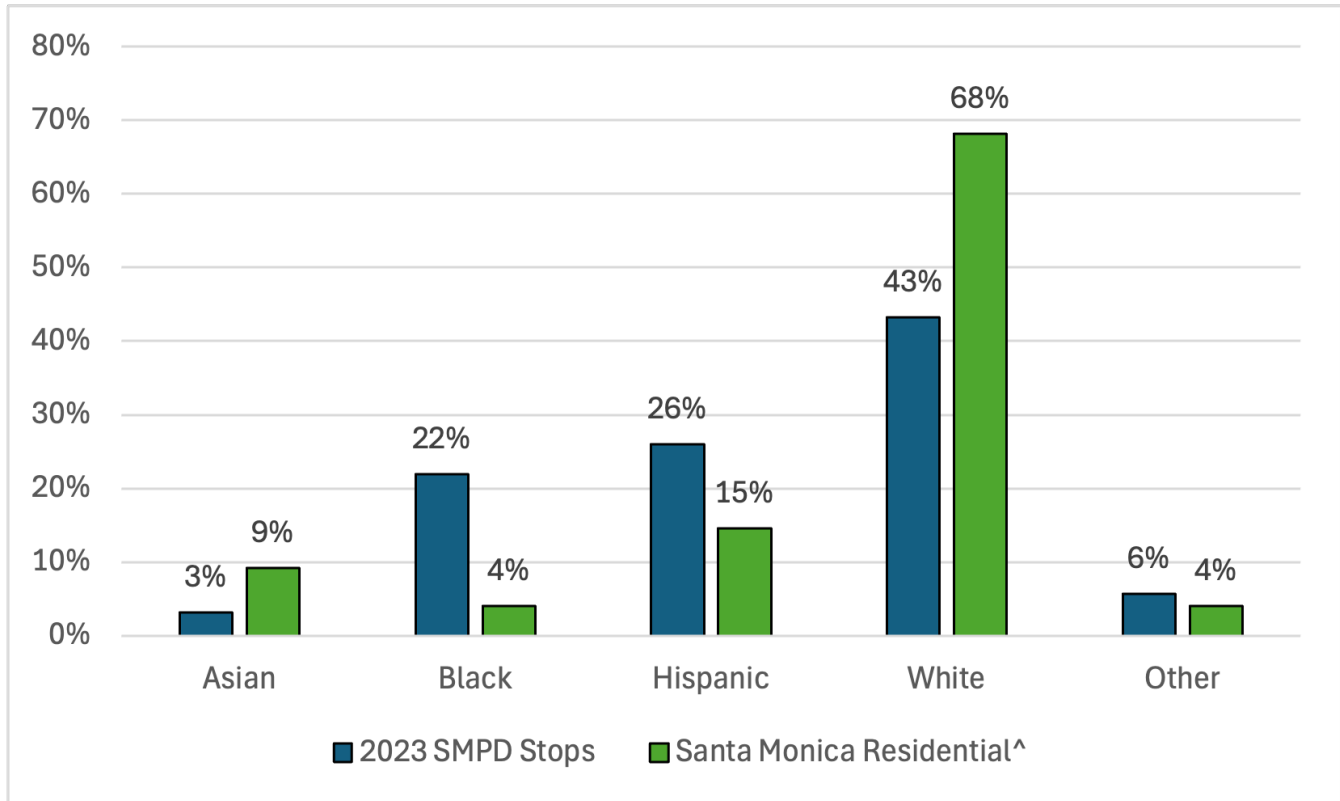
Discussion:

On its face, Figure 7.2 shows differences between the reported residential races and the perceived races of those whom the SMPD stopped in 2023. For example, while reported White comprised 68% of the Santa Monica Residential Population, only 43% of the SMPD stops were of perceived White individuals. This begged the question, what may be causing these differences? We first directed our attention to the City of Los Angeles' West L.A. community to see if we were able to gain additional understanding by looking at its data.

^ *Source: 2020 Decennial Census*

Figure 7.3 displays a comparison of the perceived demographics of the 2023 LAPD stops data to City of Los Angeles' West L.A. community population by reported races. We chose the community of West L.A. because it is adjacent to Santa Monica and has a similar residential demographic composition.

Figure 7.3: LAPD Stops by Perceived Races vs. West L.A. Residential Population by Reported Races (Percent)
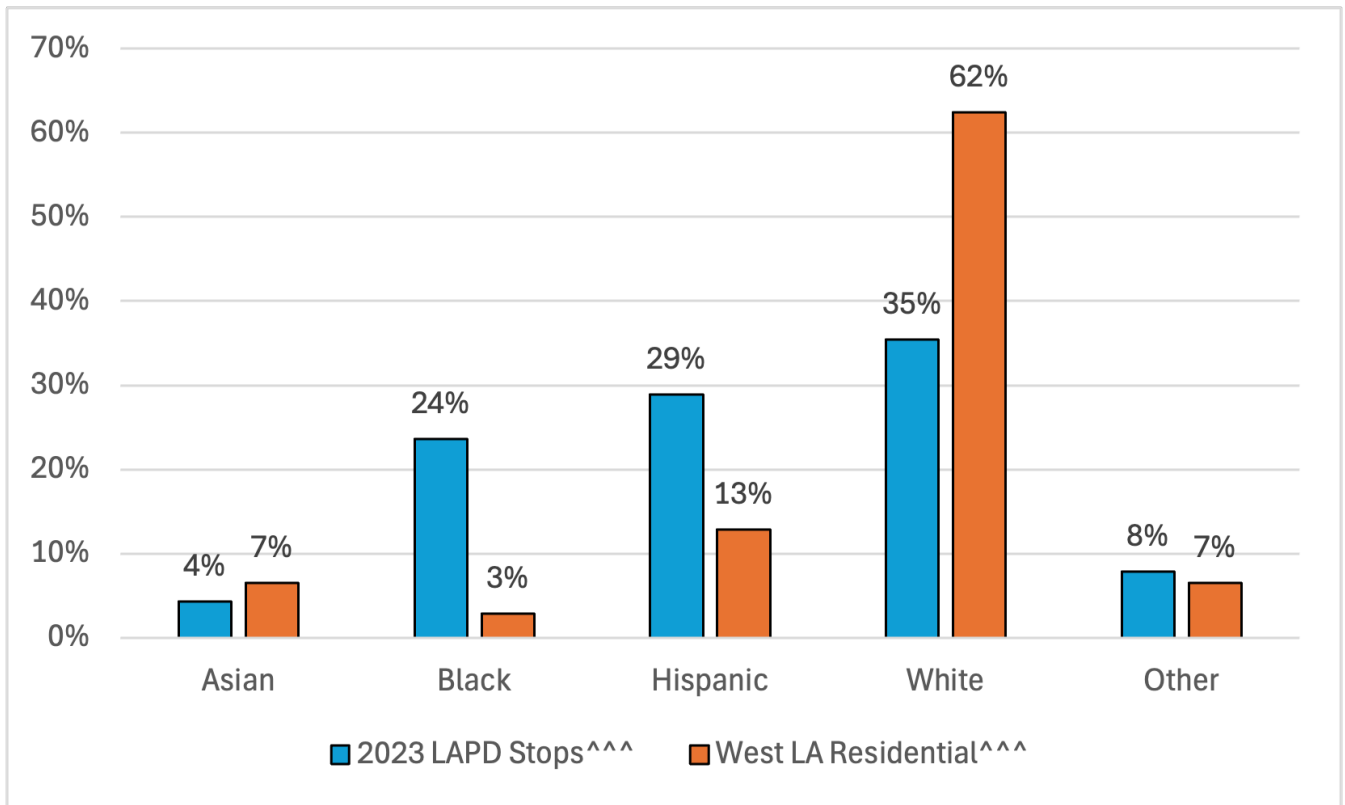
Discussion:

When comparing the police stops data to two neighboring communities with very similar demographic characteristics, we see relatively no differences between the SMPD stops and the LAPD stops when considering perceived races. Figure 7.4 shows a comparison of the stops data between the two police departments.

^^^ *Source: Los Angeles Police Department*

Figure 7.4: SMPD Stops vs. LAPD (West L.A.) Stops by Perceived Races (Percent)
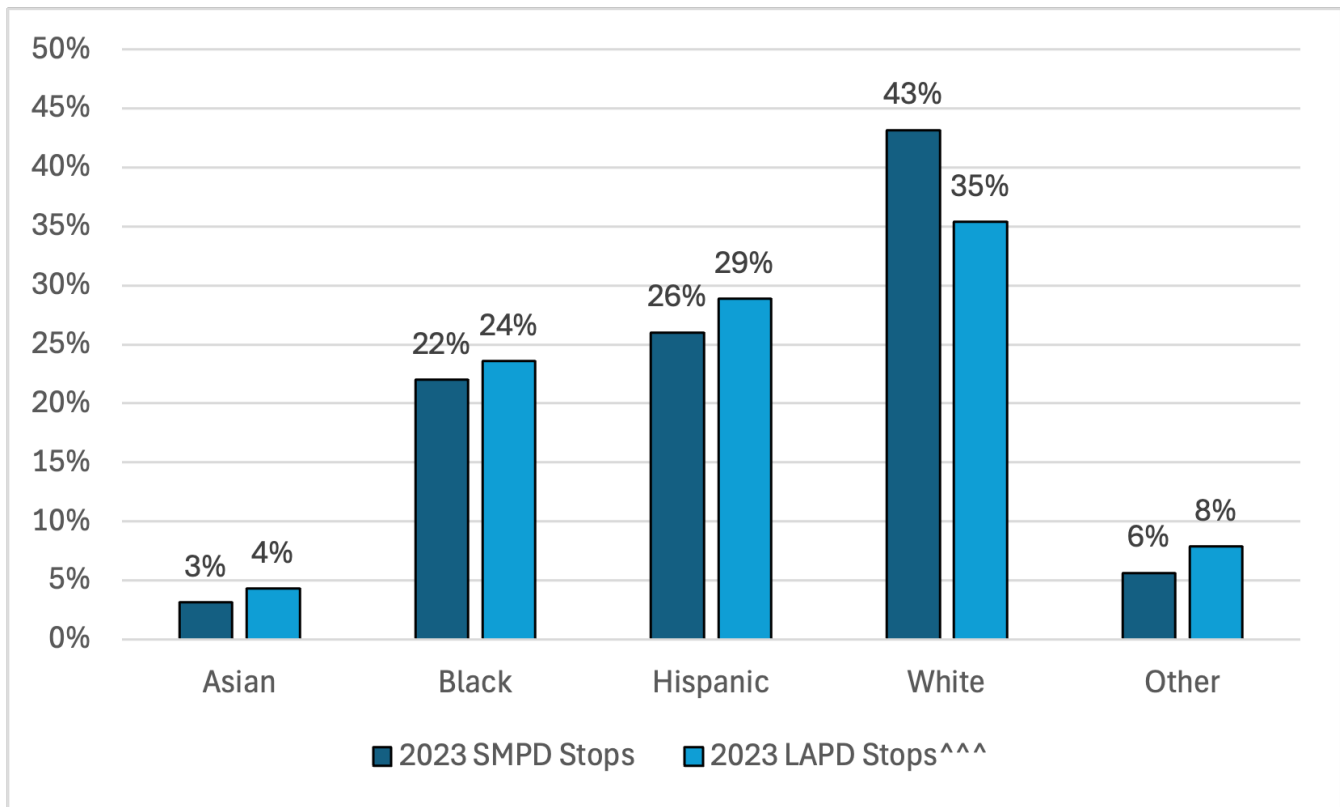
Discussion:

The fact that both communities with similar demographic characteristics are showing similar stop data (by perceived races) suggests that the people whom the police departments are stopping are not only residents of their respective communities. To test this hypothesis, we then considered a population that we knew had a high incident of police contacts and for which we had demographic data, namely L.A. County's homeless population.

^^^ *Source: Los Angeles Police Department*

Figure 7.5 displays a comparison of the perceived demographics of the 2023 SMPD stops data to the L.A. County SPA 5 homeless population by reported races.

Figure 7.5: 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Races
vs. L.A. County SPA 5 Homeless Population by Reported Races (Percent)
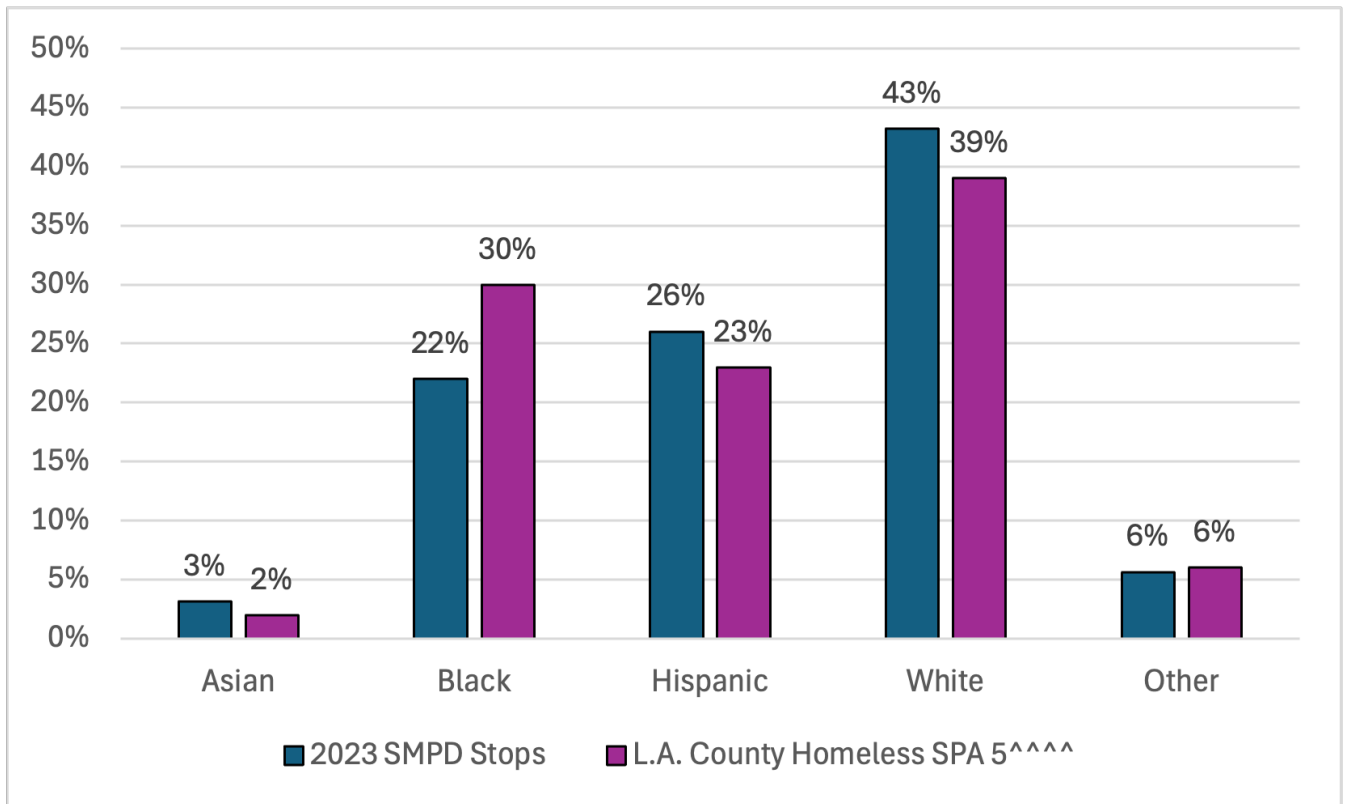
Discussion:
In 2022, the SMPD reported that 67% of the people that its officers arrested were homeless. Figure 7.5 shows that when comparing the 2023 SMPD stops data by perceived races to the L.A. County SPA 5 homeless population data by reported races, there is a closer match between the two datasets. This supports our theory that the SMPD is stopping individuals other than those who reside in Santa Monica.

^^^^ *Source: Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority*

Figure 7.6 displays a comparison of the demographics of the 2023 SMPD stops data by perceived races to the L.A. County SPA 5 homeless and Santa Monica residential populations by reported races.

Figure 7.6: 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Races
vs. L.A. County SPA 5 Homeless and Santa Monica Residential Populations by Reported Races (Percent)
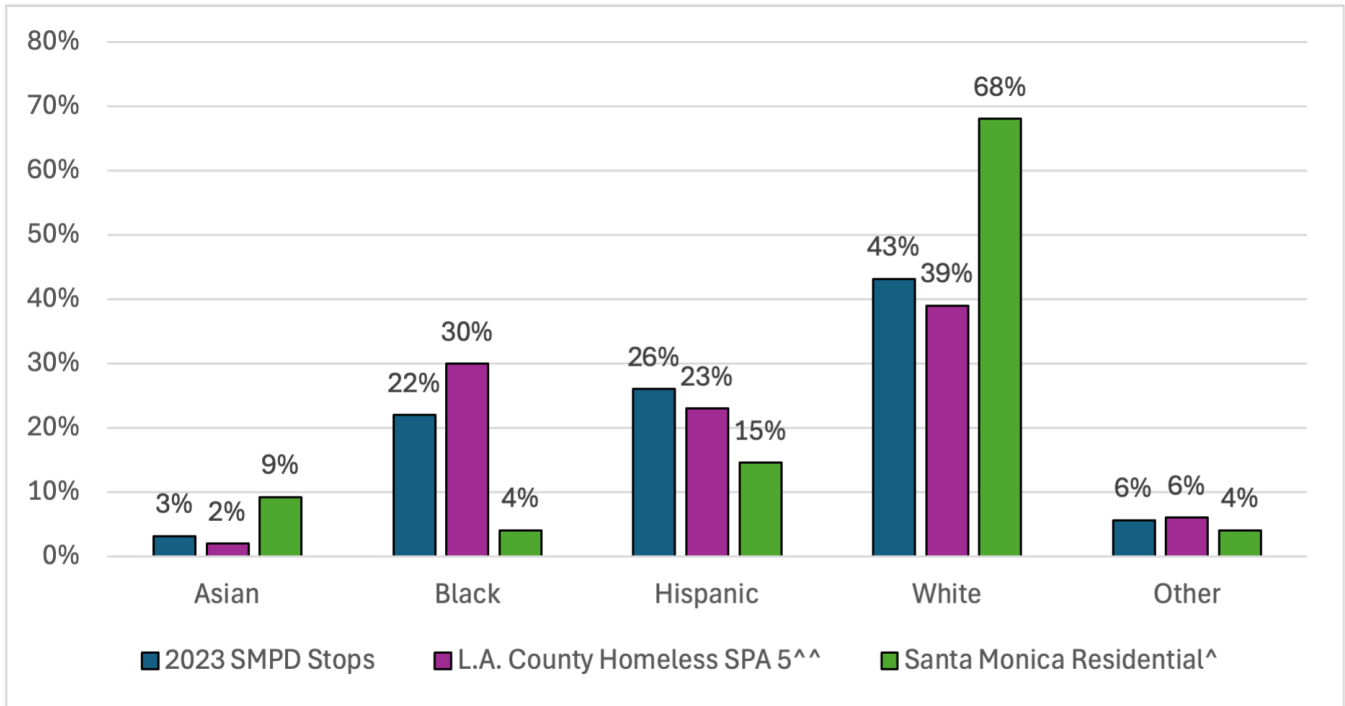
Discussion:
Figure 7.6 provides important context in explaining what may be causing the differences between the 2023 SMPD stops data by perceived races and the Santa Monica residential population data by reported races.

^ Source: 2020 Decennial Census

Section 8 — SMPD Staff Demographics Comparisons

8.1: SMPD Staff Demographics

The SMPD takes prides in hiring a diverse workforce that is reflective of the vibrant Southern California community. Figure 8.1 displays a graphic display of the reported races of the SMPD staff.

Figure 8.1: SMPD Staff Demographics by Reported Races
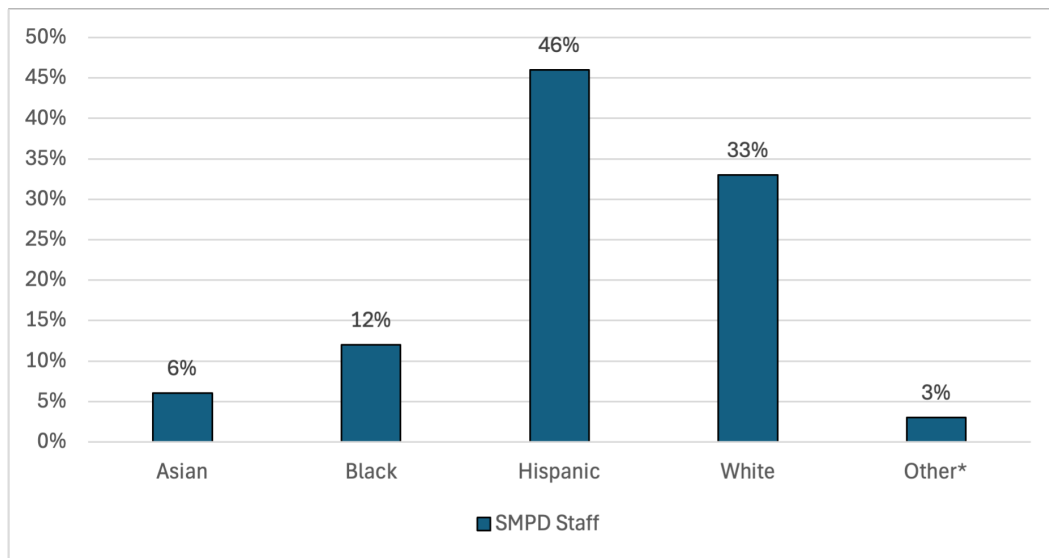
* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

8.2: SMPD Staff Demographics vs. Santa Monica Residential Population by Races

Figure 8.2 displays a graphic comparison between SMPD's staff and the Santa Monica residential community.

Figure 8.2: SMPD Staff Demographics vs. Santa Monica's Residential Demographics by Reported Races (Percent)
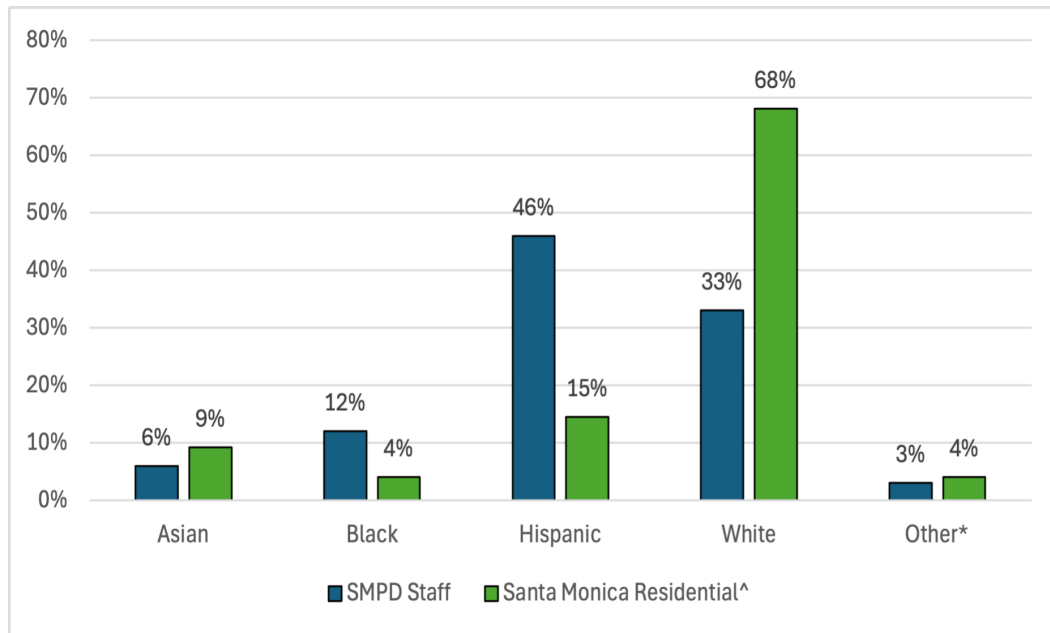
Discussion:
Figure 8.2 shows that in terms of pure surface-level demographics, the SMPD staff is more diverse than the Santa Monica residential population.

* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

^ Source: 2020 Decennial Census

8.3: SMPD Staff Demographics vs. 2023 SMPD Stops by Races

Figure 8.3 displays a graphic comparison between SMPD's staff and the Santa Monica residential community.

Figure 8.3: SMPD Staff by Reported Races vs. 2023 SMPD Stops by Perceived Races (Percent)
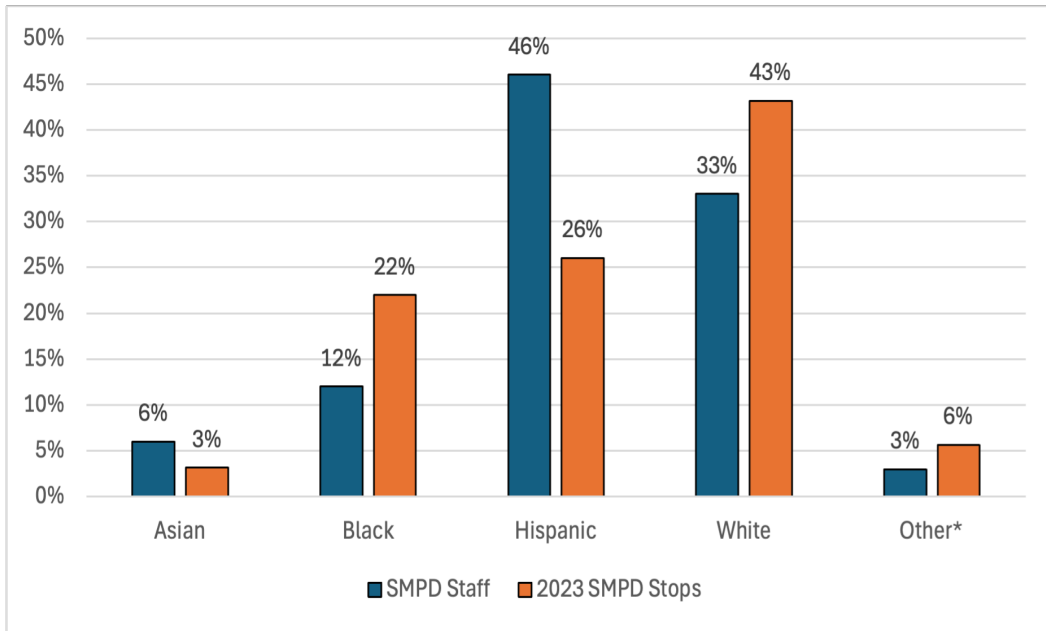
Discussion:
Figure 8.3 is an interesting chart. [I am not sure that we need to include this chart in the analysis.]

* Other Races category includes: Races with multiple results selected, Middle Eastern or South Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander.

Conclusion

An analysis of the data supports the conclusion that the SMPD officers are performing their duties in a professional and unbiased manner. The data do not show any trends or patterns that show that the SMPD is exhibiting bias toward minority communities in Santa Monica as they provide the community with professional police services.

It should also be noted that during 2023, the SMPD received only one complaint of racially biased conduct and zero complaints of sexual orientation biased conduct against its officers. The SMPD throughly investigated the single complaint of racially biased conduct and found no evidence that such conduct occurred.

The SMPD Command Staff wants the members of the Santa Monica 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 SMPD conducts a rigorous and comprehensive review and analysis of the data it collects regarding the demographic composition of the individuals its officers stop.

The SMPD 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 destination city of Santa Monica, California.

Appendix A

SMPD RIPA Data Collection Form Page 1

STOP DATA COLLECTION FORM

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

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">I. REPORTING OFFICER</td><td>AGENCY ORI:
CA0191800</td><td colspan="2">OFFICER ID:
191800- ___ ___ ___</td><td colspan="2">OFFICER'S YEARS OF EXPERIENCE (whole number only):</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">OFFICER'S TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT: (Select One)
☐ Patrol, traffic enforcement, field operations   ☐ Roadblock or DUI sobriety checkpoint   ☐ Investigative/Detective
☐ Gang Enforcement   ☐ Narcotics/Vice   ☐ Other, specify:_____
☐ Compliance Check   ☐ Task Force</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">II. SETTING</td><td>DATE: (MM/DD/YYYY)
___/___/___</td><td colspan="2">TIME: (HH:MM USE 24 hour clock)
___:___</td><td>DURATION OF STOP: (minutes)</td><td>RESPONSE TO CALL FOR SERVICE?
☐ YES   ☐ NO</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">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)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">CITY: (If City is not applicable because the stop occurred in unincorporated area, report the County</td><td>COUNTY: (Only required when City is not applicable)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">IF STOP OCCURRED AT A K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL, REPORT SCHOOL NAME</td><td>IS PERSON STOPPED A STUDENT? (Only complete if stop is at a K-12 public school)   ☐ YES   ☐ NO</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">III. OFFICER PERCEPTION OF PERSON STOPPED</td><td colspan="5">PERCEIVED RACE OR ETHNICITY: (Select all that apply)
☐ Asian   ☐ Middle Eastern or South Asian   ☐ Pacific Islander
☐ Black/African American   ☐ Native America   ☐ White
☐ Hispanic/Latino(a)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">PERCEIVED GENDER: (When applicable, you may select "Gender nonconforming" as the only value or in addition to one of the other values)
☐ Male   ☐ Female   ☐ Transgender man/boy   ☐ Transgender woman/girl   ☐ Gender nonconforming</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">PERCEIVED TO BE LGBT? ☐ YES ☐ NO</td><td colspan="2">PERCEIVED AGE: (approximate age; report as a whole number)</td><td>LIMITED OR NO ENGLISH FLUENCY?
☐ YES   ☐ NO</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">PERCEIVED OR KNOWN DISABILITY: (Select all that apply)
☐ Deafness or difficulty hearing   ☐ Mental health condition
☐ Speech impairment or limited use of language   ☐ Intellectual or developmental disability, including dementia
☐ *Disability related to hyperactivity or impulse behavior   ☐ Blind or limited vision
☐ Other disability   ☐ None</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">IV. REASON FOR STOP</td><td colspan="5">REASON FOR STOP: (Select the primary reason for stop)

Traffic Violation: (Specify type of traffic violation)   ☐ Moving   ☐ Equipment   ☐ 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)
☐ Officer witnessed commission of a crime   ☐ Matched suspect description
☐ Witness or victim identification of suspect at the scene   ☐ 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 of a crime. If known, code for suspected violation:_____

☐ Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision
☐ Knowledge of outstanding arrest warrant/wanted person
☐ Investigation to determine whether the person is truant
☐ Consensual encounter resulting in a search
     *Possible conduct warranting discipline under Education Code (ED) 48900, et al
     Code Section: ☐ 48900   ☐ 48900.2   ☐ 48900.3   ☐ 48900.4   ☐ 48900.7
☐ When 48900 is selected, specify the subdivision: _____
☐ *Determine whether the student violated school policy</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">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)

_____
_____</td></tr>
</table>

SMPD RIPA Data Collection Form Page 2

DATE/TIME:	SANTA MONICA PD RIPA DATA NO PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFO	CALL FOR SERVICE: Y / N STOP DURATION:
LOCATION OF STOP:		STUDENT: Y / N SCHOOL:

PERCEIVED RACE/ETHNICITY: ❑ ASIAN ❑ BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN ❑ HISPANIC/LATINO ❑ MIDDLE EASTERN/SOUTH ASIAN ❑ NATIVE AMERICAN ❑ PACIFIC ISLANDER ❑ WHITE
PERCEIVED GENDER: ❑ MALE ❑ FEMALE ❑ TRANSGENDER MAN/BOY ❑ TRANSGENDER WOMAN/GIRL ❑ GENDER NON-CONFORMING

PERCEIVED LGBT: Y / N	PERCEIVED AGE:	FLUENT IN ENGLISH: Y / N
SUBJECT'S ZIP CODE:	HOMELESS: Y / N	

PERCEIVED/KNOWN DISABILITY: ❑ NONE ❑ DEAFNESS OR DIFFICULTY HEARING ❑ SPEECH IMPAIRMENT ❑ BLIND/LIMITED VISION ❑ MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION ❑ INTELLECTUAL OR DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY OTHER DISABILITY:
REASON FOR STOP/DETENTION/SEARCH: ACTION TAKEN:

ALL STOP DATA REPORTS MUST BE COMPLETED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE AND MAY NOT BE COMPLETED AFTER THE END OF THE SHIFT UNLESS EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES EXIST WITH SUPERVISOR APPROVAL. ADDITIONAL NOTES:
FORM #: 1512 - 12/21

Created 12-29-2021

Appendix B

SMPD Bias-Based Policing Policy Page 1

Policy
401

Santa Monica Police Department
Santa Monica Police Department Policy Manual

Bias-Based Policing

401.1   PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance to Department members that affirms the Santa Monica Police Department's commitment to Constitutional policing that is fair, objective, and fosters mutual respect and cooperation between law enforcement and members of all racial, identity, and cultural groups.

Nothing in this policy prohibits the use of specified characteristics in law enforcement activities designed to strengthen the Department's relationship with its diverse communities, while at the same time emphasizing an understanding and respect for racial, identity, and cultural differences (e.g., cultural and ethnicity awareness training, youth programs, community group outreach, partnerships).

401.1.1   DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Bias-based policing - An inappropriate reliance on actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, or affiliation with any non-criminal group (protected characteristics) as the basis for providing differing law enforcement service or enforcement (Penal Code § 13519.4).

401.2   POLICY
The Santa Monica Police Department is committed to providing law enforcement services to the community with due regard for the racial, cultural or other differences of those served. It is the policy of this Department to provide law enforcement services and to enforce the law equally, fairly, objectively and without discrimination toward any individual or group.

401.3   BIAS-BASED POLICING PROHIBITED
Bias-based policing is strictly prohibited.

However, nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit a sworn officer from considering protected characteristics in combination with credible, timely and distinct information connecting a person or people of a specific characteristic to a specific unlawful incident, or to specific unlawful incidents, specific criminal patterns or specific schemes.

401.3.1   CALIFORNIA RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ACT
Members shall not collect information from a person based on religious belief, practice, affiliation, national origin or ethnicity unless permitted under state or federal law (Government Code § 8310.3).

Members shall not assist federal government authorities (Government Code § 8310.3):

SMPD Bias-Based Policing Policy Page 2

Santa Monica Police Department
Santa Monica Police Department Policy Manual

Bias-Based Policing

(a)   In compiling personal information about a person's religious belief, practice, affiliation, national origin or ethnicity.

(b)   By investigating, enforcing or assisting with the investigation or enforcement of any requirement that a person register with the federal government based on religious belief, practice, or affiliation, or national origin or ethnicity.

401.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Every member of this Department shall perform his/her duties in a fair and objective manner and is responsible for promptly reporting any suspected or known instances of bias-based policing to a supervisor. Members should, when reasonable to do so, intervene to prevent any biased-based actions by another member.

401.4.1 REASON FOR CONTACT
Officers contacting a person shall be prepared to articulate sufficient reason for the contact, independent of the protected characteristics of the individual.

To the extent that written documentation would otherwise be completed (e.g., arrest report, field interview (FI) card), the involved officer should include those facts giving rise to the contact, as applicable.

Except for required data-collection forms or methods, nothing in this policy shall require any officer to document a contact that would not otherwise require reporting in accordance with existing law.

401.4.2 RACIAL AND IDENTITY PROFILING ACT (RIPA) REQUIREMENTS
An officer shall complete a RIPA report for specific types of stops and searches as defined in 11 CCR 999.227. A RIPA report shall be completed for any detention or search of a person or property in their possession or control, including pat-down and consensual searches. Data collected must at a minimum include the data elements required by 11 CCR 999.226, but shall not include personal identifying information of the persons stopped, such as name, address, social security number or any other unique personal identifying information. Data collected by officers will be sent to the California Department of Justice (DOJ) on an annual basis via the Department's RIPA reporting system.

When multiple officers conduct a stop, the officer with the highest level of engagement with the person shall collect the data elements and prepare the RIPA report (11 CCR 999.227). If multiple agencies are involved in a stop and the Santa Monica Police Department is the primary agency, the Santa Monica Police Department officer shall collect the data elements and prepare the RIPA report (11 CCR 999.227).

Officers shall complete and submit all RIPA reports by the end of their shift unless exigent circumstances preclude doing so (11 CCR 999.227). In such circumstances, the officer must notify a supervisor, and complete the report as soon as practicable.

The data collected for the RIPA report shall not be used for disciplinary purposes or for use in performance evaluations. However, failing to document a stop as required by this policy may result in disciplinary action.

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Santa Monica Police Department Policy Manual

Bias-Based Policing

401.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors should monitor those individuals under their command for compliance with this policy and shall handle any alleged or observed violations in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

(a) Supervisors should discuss any concerns with the involved officer and his/her supervisor in a timely manner.

    1. Supervisors should document these discussions, in the prescribed manner.

(b) Supervisors shall periodically review MAV recordings, portable audio/video recordings, Mobile Data Computer (MDC) data and any other available resource used to document contact between officers and the public to ensure compliance with the policy.

    1. Supervisors shall document these periodic reviews.

    2. Recordings or data that capture a potential instance of bias-based policing shall be appropriately retained for administrative investigation purposes.

(c) Supervisors shall initiate investigations of any actual or alleged violations of this policy.

(d) Supervisors shall take prompt and reasonable steps to address any retaliatory action taken against any member of this Department who discloses information concerning bias-based policing.

(e) Supervisors shall review RIPA reports for officers assigned to their shift and address any entries that are improperly filled out or missing.

    (a) Supervisors shall ensure that officers complete all RIPA reports that were improperly filled out or missing as soon as practicable.

401.6 ADMINISTRATION

Each year, the Deputy Chief of Police shall review the efforts of the Department to provide fair and objective policing and submit an annual report, including public concerns and complaints, to the Chief of Police.

The annual report should not contain any identifying information about any specific complaint, member of the public or officers. It should be reviewed by the Chief of Police to identify any changes in training or operations that should be made to improve service.

Supervisors should review the annual report and discuss the results with those they are assigned to supervise.

401.7 TRAINING

Training on fair and objective policing and review of this policy should be conducted as directed by the Professional Standards Unit.

(a) All sworn members of this Department will be scheduled to attend Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)-approved training on the subject of bias-based policing.

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Bias-Based Policing

(b)   Pending participation in such POST-approved training and at all times, all members of this Department are encouraged to familiarize themselves with and consider racial and cultural differences among members of this community.

(c)   Each sworn member of this Department who received initial bias-based policing training will thereafter be required to complete an approved refresher course every five years, or sooner if deemed necessary, in order to keep current with changing racial, identity and cultural trends (Penal Code § 13519.4(i)).

401.8   REPORTING TO CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Internal Affairs Unit supervisor or his/her designee, shall ensure that all data required by the California Department of Justice (DOJ) regarding complaints of racial bias against officers is collected and provided to the DOJ as required for reporting (Penal Code § 13012; Penal Code § 13020).

Supervisors should ensure that the RIPA reports for officers assigned to their shift are properly completed and submitted to the Department's approved RIPA data collection system (LEFTA) for required annual reporting to the DOJ (Government Code § 12525.5).

In accordance with Government Code § 12525.5, the Custodian of Records shall ensure that the RIPA data gathered is sent to the DOJ via the Department's web-based application on an annual basis, unless otherwise determined by the Chief of Police or their designee. All RIPA data collected is public record and open to public inspection. No identifying information about the peace officer collecting the data or person being stopped shall be publicly disclosed, unless otherwise required by law or court order.