

## Summary of Black-White Differences in Traffic Stops and Searches in Chapel Hill, NC, 2002-2013

December 7 2014

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<http://www.unc.edu/~fbaum/traffic.htm>

Table 3. Percent Searched by Race and Purpose of Stop

Purpose	Number	% Total	% White	% Black	Ratio
					Black:White
Total Stops	65,460	-	69.74	24.05	-
Total Searches	2,427	3.71	3.12	6.08	1.95
Speed Limit	467	1.50	1.39	2.20	1.58
Stop Light/Sign	132	2.29	2.12	4.06	1.92
Driving Impaired	388	54.65	57.94	45.53	0.79
Safe Movement	207	5.69	5.48	7.13	1.30
Vehicle Equipment	294	5.58	4.51	8.49	1.88
Vehicle Regulatory	418	3.42	2.11	7.35	3.48
Seat Belt	45	3.63	2.46	7.72	3.14
Investigation	322	11.29	8.75	16.27	1.86
Other Vehicle	154	5.89	3.72	11.00	2.96

Table 3 shows that Blacks have a rate of search almost double that of Whites. This finding is sustained in a multiple regression analysis controlling for the following variables: Hispanic; Age; Purpose of Stop; being stopped by a “High Disparity” officer; the day of the week; and the hour of the day. The increased likelihood that a Black male driver would be searched in that model, compared to a similarly situated White male driver, is + 111 percent. For female drivers, the increased likelihood is +48 percent.

Table 4. Type of Search by Race

Search Type	Number	% Total	% White	% Black	Ratio
					Black:White
Total Stops	65,460	-	69.74	24.05	-
Total Searches	2,427	3.71	3.12	6.08	1.95
Consent	600	0.92	0.66	1.82	2.76
Search Warrant	5	-	-	-	-
Probable Cause	534	0.82	0.60	1.58	2.63
Incident to Arrest	1,211	1.85	1.75	2.47	1.41
Protective Frisk	77	0.09	0.20	0.07	0.35

Figure 4. Percentage Searched by Race, Gender, and Age

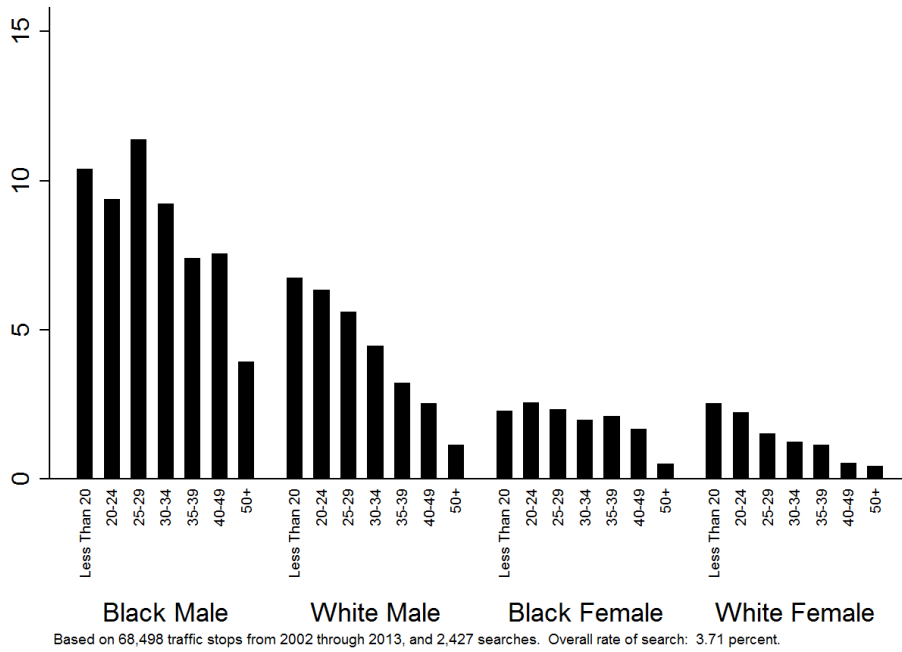


Figure 10. Percent of White and Black Drivers Searched, by Officer

