

Summary of Black-White Differences in Traffic Stops and Searches in Fayetteville, NC, 2002-2013

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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	390,214	-	39.27	56.83	-
Total Searches	23,189	5.94	4.05	7.34	1.81
Speed Limit	117,727	2.22	1.57	2.89	1.84
Stop Light/Sign	29,828	4.64	3.07	6.00	1.95
Driving Impaired	2,099	31.73	30.15	33.14	1.10
Safe Movement	20,811	8.44	6.70	9.92	1.48
Vehicle Equipment	57,820	8.15	6.13	9.26	1.51
Vehicle Regulatory	113,323	5.24	3.33	6.46	1.94
Seat Belt	16,408	10.32	6.21	12.98	2.09
Investigation	15,567	19.58	16.59	21.00	1.27
Other Vehicle	16,631	8.32	6.02	9.55	1.59

Table 3 shows that Blacks have a rate of search 81 percent higher than 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 +85 percent. For female drivers, the increased likelihood is +10 percent.

Table 4. Type of Search by Race

Search Type	Number	% Total	% White	% Black	Ratio
					Black:White
Total Stops	390,214	-	39.27	56.83	-
Total Searches	23,189	5.94	4.05	7.34	1.81
Consent	10,482	2.69	2.04	3.16	1.55
Search Warrant	52	0.01	0.01	0.02	-
Probable Cause	6,804	1.74	0.92	2.36	2.57
Incident to Arrest	4,724	1.21	0.92	1.41	1.53
Protective Frisk	1,127	0.29	0.17	0.38	2.24

Figure 7. Search Rates by Race, Gender, and Age Group

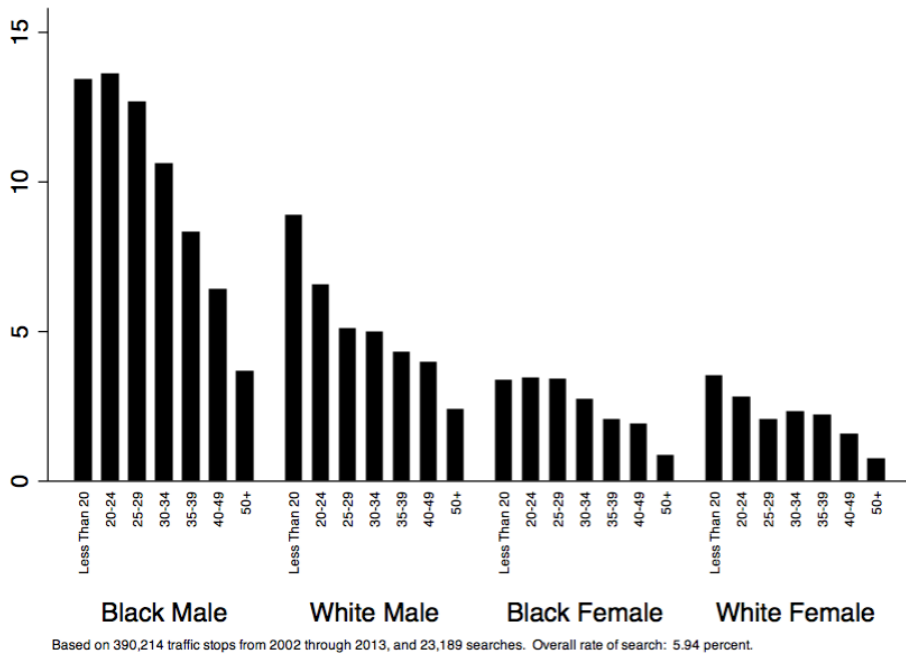


Figure 12. Percent of White and Black Drivers Searched, by Officer

