

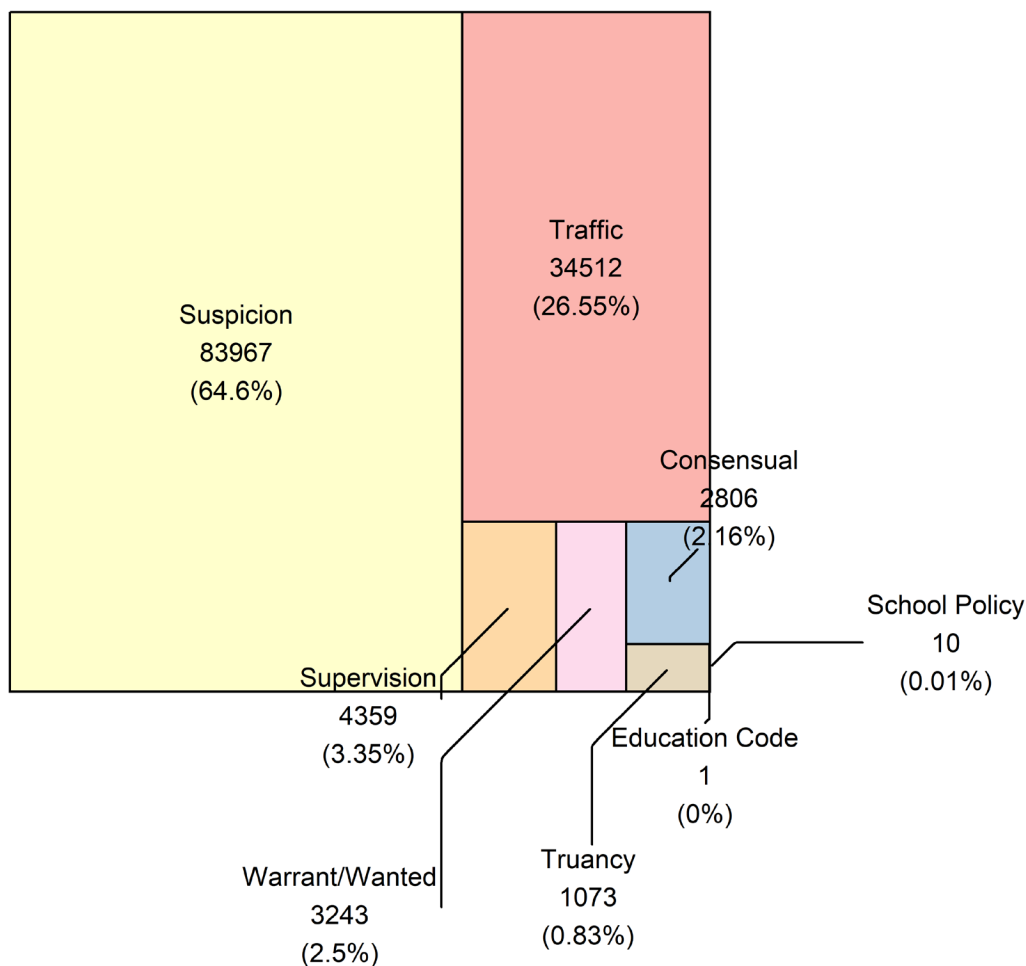
Supporting Analyses – Field Interview Card Policy Section

1. Introduction and Reason for Stop

In 2022, officers reported filling out a field interview card as a result of stop for 129,971 stops. Among stops during which officers completed field interview cards, the most common primary reason for stop was reasonable suspicion of criminal activity (83,967, or 64.5% of field interview card stops). The next most common primary reasons officers conducted stops for which they completed field interview cards were traffic violations (34,512, 26.6%), knowledge of supervision status (4,359, 3.4%), knowledge of warrant/wanted person (3,243, 2.5%), and consensual encounters resulting in searches (2,806, 2.2%). Other reasons for stop, totaling less than one percent of stops resulting in the completion of a field interview card were truancy (1,072), school policy (10), and education code (1).

Figure XX

Field Interview Cards by Reason for Stop – Counts and Percentage of Total



When an officer stops an individual with a primary reason of either reasonable suspicion of criminal activity or a traffic violation, the officer also reports the specific suspected offense.¹ Among the primary offenses within stops for reasonable suspicion, the offenses with the largest number of field interview cards were local ordinance violations (9,463 field interview cards)², community caretaking (5,079 field interview cards),³ trespassing (4,844), and burglary (3,451).⁴ Among stops for traffic violations, officers filled out field interview cards most commonly for failure to stop vehicle (3,464), vehicle registration (3,022), and display of license plates wrong (2,366).

¹ Cal. Code of Regs. § 999.226 (a)(10)(A)(2) specifies that “...the officer shall identify the primary code section and subdivision of the suspected violation of law that formed the basis for the stop, *if known to the officer* [emphasis added].” Therefore, officers have the option to leave the offense code field blank, under some circumstances. Accordingly, 14.6 percent of stops for reasonable suspicion of criminal activity do not have an associated offense code.

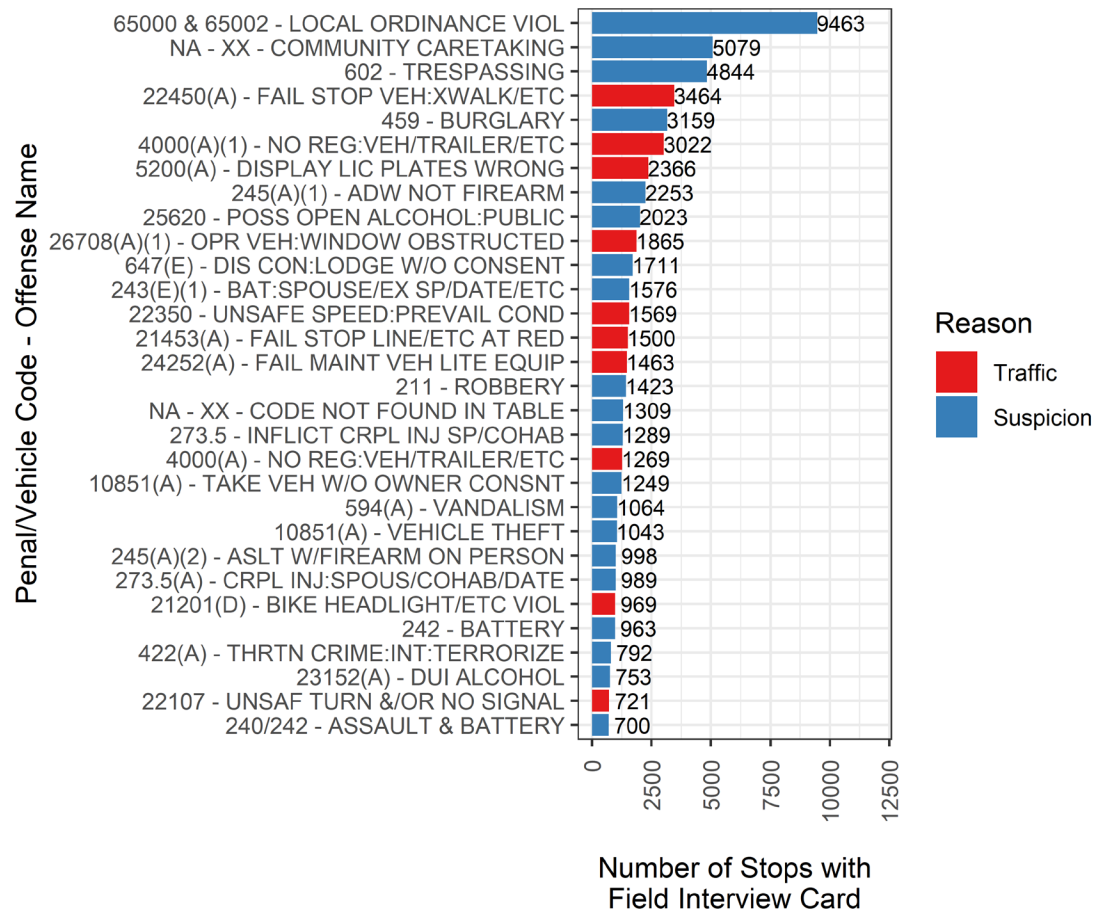
² Local ordinance violation offense codes 65002 and 65000 were combined into 65000 for the purposes of this figure.

³ For a discussion of how community caretaking stops are reflected within the data, please see footnote XX on p. XX.

⁴ Local Ordinance Violations specified with California DOJ CJIS Offense codes 65000 and 65002. Community Caretaking specified with California DOJ CJIS Offense codes 99990.

Figure XX

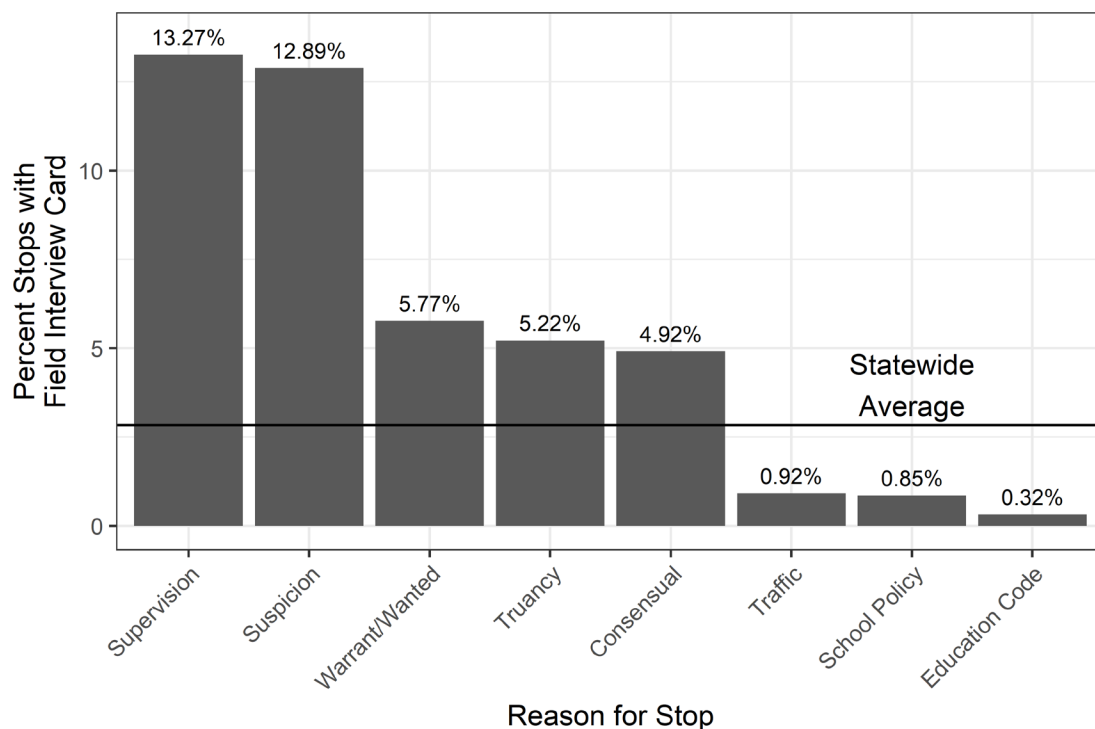
Top 30 Penal and Vehicle Codes by Total Use of Field Interview Cards



Of all the primary reason for stop categories, stops initiated due to known supervision status (field interview cards during 13.3% of stops) and reasonable suspicion of criminal activity (12.9%) had the largest percentages of stops with an officer completing a field interview card. Other reasons for stop with higher than average (2.8%) percentage of stops with field interview cards completed were known warrant/wanted person (5.8%), truancy (5.2%), and consensual encounters resulting in a search (4.9%). The remaining reasons for stop fell below the state average for the percent of stops resulting in having a field interview card completed.

Figure XX

Percentage of Stops with Field Interview Cards by Reason for Stop



2. Field Interview Cards by Identity Group

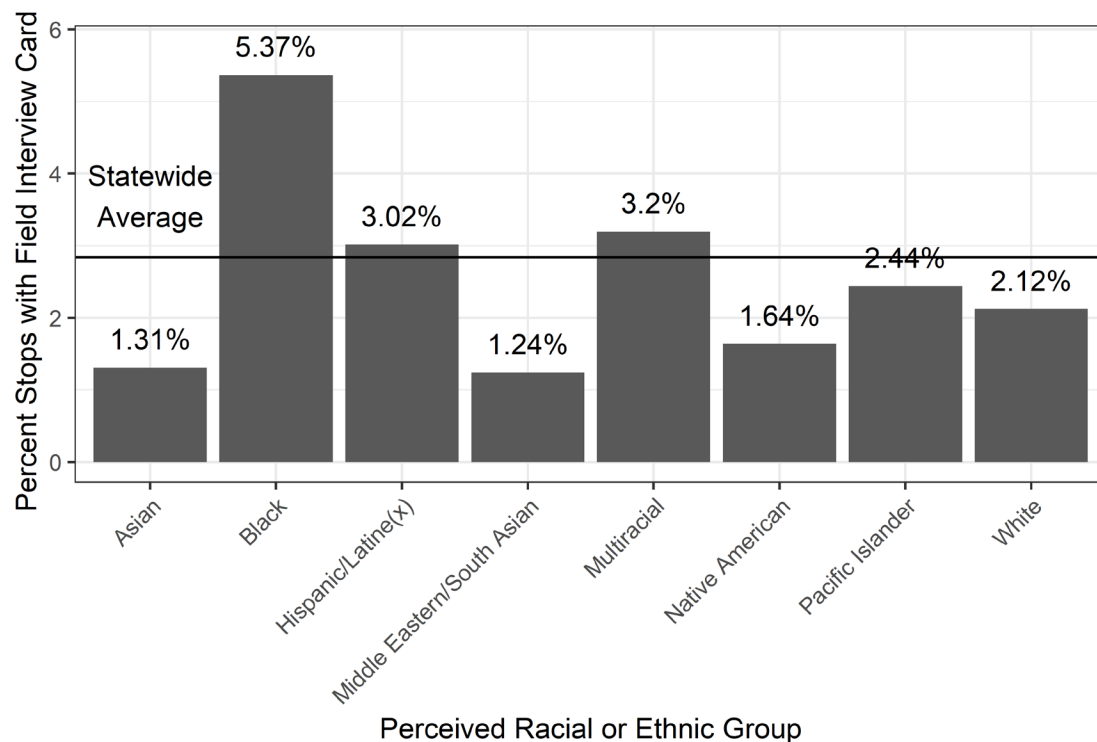
Among stops during which an officer completed a field interview card, the largest portion according to perceived gender were male (100,550 field interview cards, 77.4%) followed by female (28,487, 21.9%). Less than 1% of field interview cards were for individuals perceived as either transgender or gender nonconforming.

Among stops that included an officer filling out a field interview card, the largest portion by racial or ethnic group were of individuals perceived as Hispanic/Latine(x) (59,292, 45.6%). The next largest groups were individuals perceived as White (31,611, 24.2%) and Black (30,673, 23.6%). All other racial or ethnic groups each accounted for less than 3 percent of field interview card stops.

Across the state in 2022, there were 129,971 field interview cards filled out by officers (2.8% of stops – horizontal line on Figure XX). Among racial or ethnic groups, field interview cards were filled out for a larger percentage of stops when individuals were perceived as Black (5.4% of stops), Multiracial (3.2%), or Hispanic/Latine(x) (3%). For all other perceived racial or ethnic groups, field interview cards were filled out during a lower percentage of stops than the statewide average.

Figure XX

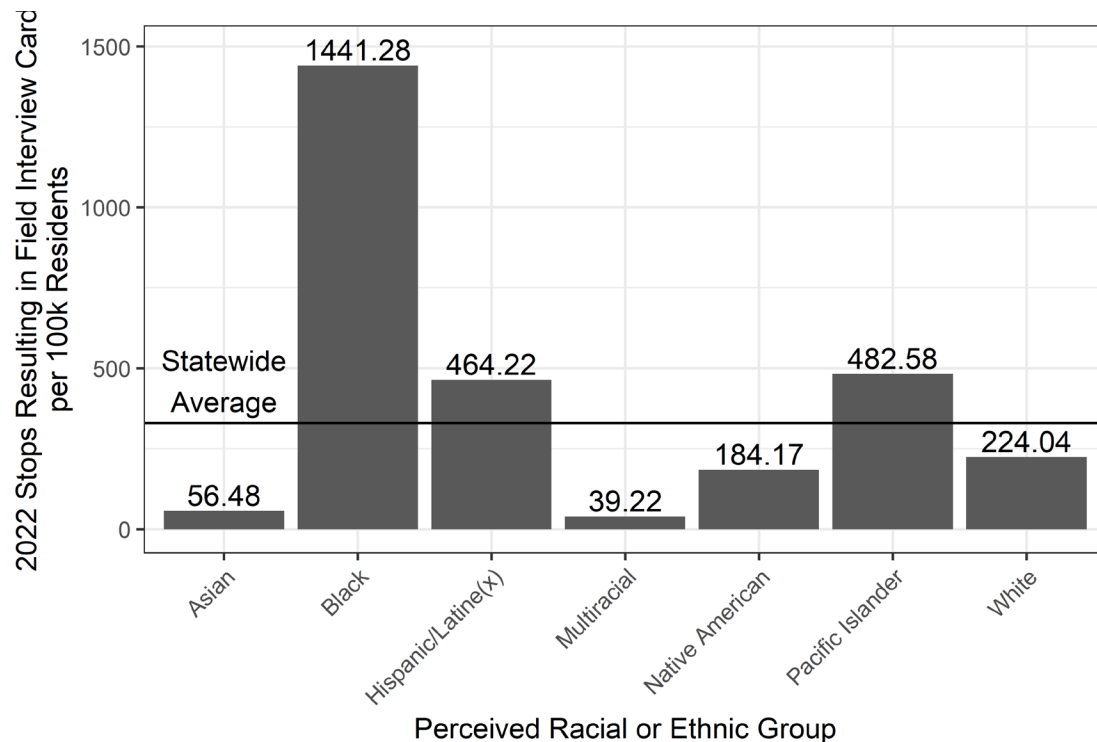
Percentage of Stops with Field Interview Cards by Racial or Ethnic Group



Across the state in 2022, officers filled out 129,971 field interview cards compared to an estimated 39,455,353 California residents in the 5-year American Community Survey. This means officers filled out an interview card during 329 stops for every 100,000 residents. Among racial or ethnic groups, individuals perceived as Black had the highest per capita occurrence of field interview cards (1,441 field interview cards per 100,000 residents, or 4.4 times the statewide average). Individuals perceived as Pacific Islander (482 per 100,000 residents) and Hispanic/Latine(x) (464 per 100,000 residents) were also above the statewide average per capita rate. Racial or ethnic groups with lower interview cards per capita field include individuals perceived as White (224 per 100k residents), Native American (per 100k residents), Asian (56 per 100k residents), and Multiracial (per 100k residents).

Figure XX

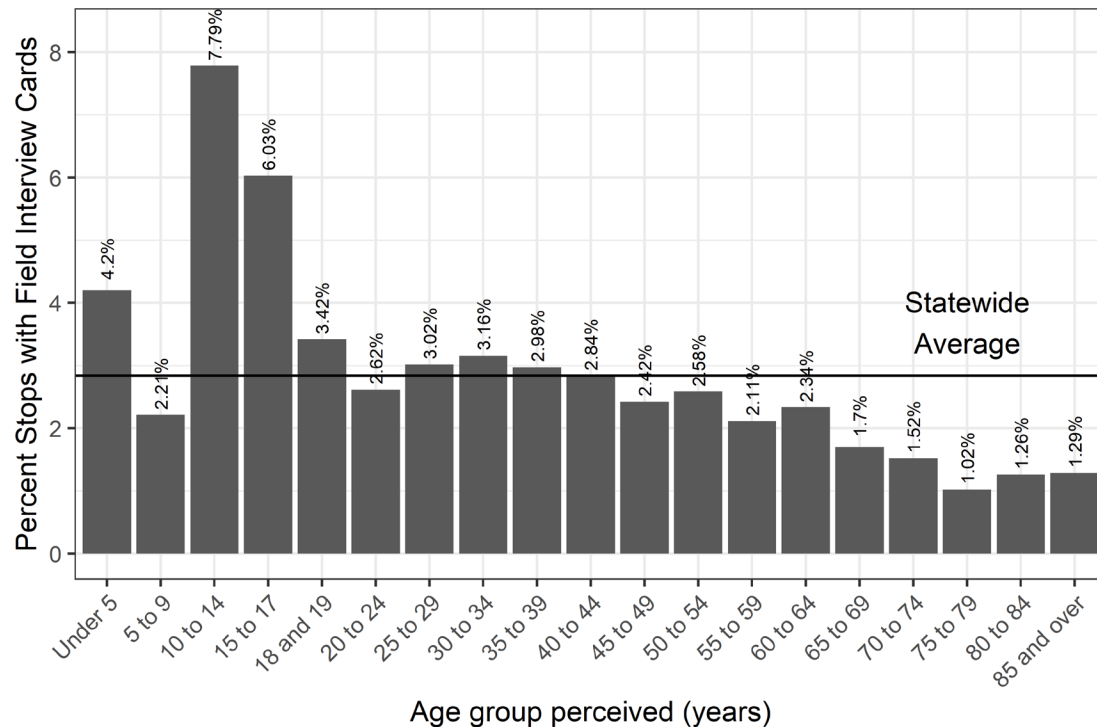
Number of Field Interview Cards per 100k Residents – Racial or Ethnic Groups



Among perceived age groups, the highest percentage of stops during which field interview cards were filled out were among 10-14 year olds (7.8% of stops where a field interview card was filled out) and 15-17 year olds (6% of stops where a field interview card was filled out), which both had more than double the statewide average percentage of stops with field interview cards (2.8%). The percentage of stops during which field interview cards were completed generally declined with age, with the lowest percentages occurring among the oldest age groups.

Figure XX

Percentage of Stops with Field Interview Cards by Age Group



Individuals perceived as being both Black and between the ages of 10-14 years old had the highest percentage of stops during which officers completed a field interview card for any intersection of racial or ethnic identity and perceived age (14% of stops 10-14 year olds perceived to be Black involved a field interview card). Across all age groups between the ages of 10 and 80, individuals perceived as Black had the highest percentage of stops in which a field interview card was completed among racial or ethnic groups. Among all racial or ethnic groups with the exception of Native Americans, the highest percentage of stops in which a field interview card was completed occurred among 10-14 year olds.

Figure XX

Percentage of Stops with Field Interview Cards by Racial or Ethnic Group and Age Group

