The Racial Divide of Police Stoppings

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Fall 2018 Sociology Capstone Project

### Research Questions
- Are there racial and ethnic differences in experiences of being stopped by the police?
- Do these differences differ for men and women?

### Significance
- In the media, we have seen African-Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and other minorities being treated acutely by police officers throughout several occurrences.
- Racial profiling in police stoppings is one factor contributing to institutional racism.

### Background
- Officers generally stop Black drivers at higher rates than White drivers. Also stop Hispanic drivers at similar or lower rates than Whites (Kahn & Martin, 2016).
- When they account for gender, race and location, officers ticket, search, and arrest Black and Hispanic drivers more often than Whites (Pierson et al., 2017).

### Hypothesis
- Black and Hispanic respondents are more likely than White or other race respondents to be stopped or detained by police officers.
- These differences are greater for males than females.

### Data and Sample
- National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and Adult Health
- A total of 4,882 respondents aged 18 – 26

### Dependent Measure
- How many times have you been stopped or detained by the police for questioning about your activities?

### Results

#### Figure 3. Police Stopping by Race/Ethnicity: Men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Once</th>
<th>More than once</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISPANIC</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACK</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chi-square test was significant at p < .001.

#### Figure 4. Police Stopping by Race/Ethnicity: Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Once</th>
<th>More than once</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WOMEN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
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<td>10.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chi-square test was significant at p < .001.

### Summary of Findings
- Black males are more than likely to be stopped or detained by police officers more than once at 22.8%. Hispanic males are right behind them at 20.9%.
- White males are more likely than racial minorities to never be stopped or detained by police officers at 71.4%.
- Other race males are more than likely to be stopped or detained once by police officers at 14.1% than White, Black or Hispanic males.
- Black females are least likely to never be stopped or detained by police officers at 93.1%.
- Hispanic females are more than likely to be stopped by police at 7.6% than White, Black or other females.
- White females are more than likely to be stopped or detained by police officers at more than once at 4.6% than Black, Hispanic or other females.

### Policy Implications
- There needs to be more programs like “Stop and Frisk” in New York to end racial bias.

### References