



HUMAN RIGHTS TASK FORCE

VEHICLE STOPS REPORT (VSR) ANALYSIS

DIRECTORY OF DOCUMENTS

Problems? It may be easier to work with the documents if you download them to Word or Excel. Contact HumanRights@empowermissouri.org for help.

[2016 Consent Search Rankings](#): a table of agencies ranked by high and low disproportions for consent searches. The overall state disproportions have declined to almost parity but many agencies still have high disproportions

[2016 Post Stop Analysis](#): Empower Missouri's most useful analysis of the complete VSR data set, show disproportions for all actions officers take after a stop has been made for all agencies based on group proportions of drivers stopped. The strength of post-stop analysis is that disproportions in specific situations can be isolated and analyzed without relying on census estimates of group driver proportions, which are sometimes inaccurate. The information can be sorted and filtered to find situations in which agencies need to investigate themselves to see if bias is one of the factors contributing to disproportions and then take necessary actions.

[2016 Stops by Group Driver Proportions](#): disproportions for all categories of stops for all agencies based on group driver proportions estimated from census data. It also presents rates of searches, hits and arrests based on stops. The strength of using census estimates of group driver proportions is that disproportions in stops can be assessed. The disproportions for stop categories include whatever disproportion in rates that occurs in the initial stops plus whatever disproportion in rates that occurs in the secondary officer action, such as deciding whether to issue a citation or a warning.

[2016 VSR Guide](#): an overview of the VSR data and how it can be used to improve policing.

[2016 White Privilege](#): if non-white drivers have a low rate relative to the state rate but still have a high disproportion, it may be because offices are giving a break to white drivers. This spreadsheet looks for this situation.

[Black Crime Rates and Implicit Bias](#): a discussion of the fallacy of enforcing laws against members of a group which has a high crime rate.

[Comments on Stop Categories](#): explanation of the more than 50 categories of stops and officer actions reported for agencies for the VSR. The ways in which agencies apply these categories is not uniform so it's important that residents ask for explanations.

[Comparison of Racial Profiling Policies](#): courts have ruled that officers may use race in decisions to take action as long as race was not the sole factor. Agencies can adopt policies that prohibit race to be a factor at all, except for as it might be used in a physical description.

[Court Rulings and Biasfree Policing](#): a discussion of how it happened that officers have come to be allowed to treat individuals differently because of race and ethnicity.

[Post Stop Large Agency Annual Comparisons](#): a compilation of disproportions for the 50 or so largest agencies for selected years starting with 2001.

[Review of Benchmarking Strategies](#): a summary of the options for establishing benchmarks for rates compared in disproportions. For instance, a benchmark might be group proportions of drivers or the group proportions of drivers stopped.

[Sample Agency Responses to the VSR](#): an example of the sort of explanation Empower Missouri expects an agency to be able to give the public of disproportions in VSR data.

[The Mathematics of Disproportions](#): a discussion of the mathematics used in Empower Missouri's documents.

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