

Attachment 4: Part 2 of 4

Racial Profiling

- **Individuals may not be targeted for stops because they are members of a racial or ethnic group that appears more frequently in local crime suspect data.**
- **Race may only be considered where the stop is based on a specific and reliable description that includes not just race, age and gender, but other identifying characteristics or information.**

Racial Profiling

Administrative Code

- **An officer may not make a determination to initiate law enforcement action against an individual based “on actual or perceived race, national origin, color, creed, age, alienage or citizenship status, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or housing status. . . rather than an individual's behavior or other information or circumstances that links a person or persons to suspected unlawful activity.”**

Criminal Profiling

Criminal Profiling - Method by which officers, through careful observation of activities and environment, identify a suspicious person who, for perfectly legal and legitimate reasons, may be stopped.

Racial Profiling

You cannot stop and question or otherwise intervene in the lives of members of a group merely because you believe, or local crime suspect data indicates, that members of that group disproportionately are involved in criminal or wrongful behavior.

Racial Profiling

- Prejudiced behavior damages public trust and undermines the relationship between the police and the community.
- The communication of biases by police officers also reinforces the perception in many communities that police officers often discriminate against members of certain racial, gender, religious and other demographic groups.

Prejudice

- **Prejudice is attached to strong emotions that are often buried in past experience**
- **The result is that we tend to accept new information *only* if it reinforces previous attitudes**

Example: If a person has a negative belief about some group, he or she is likely to interpret any unpleasant behavior by a member of that group as “the way they all are.”

Occupational Experiences

- **Police officers do not usually gain popularity by questioning the views of peers or challenging shared attitudes.**
- **The result is that biases are sometimes reinforced in a group context and passed on to new officers who are eager to gain the acceptance of their veteran colleagues.**

Occupational Experiences

Police officers tend to forget that most members of the community are good, law-abiding people who appreciate their presence and the positive influence police have on children and young people.