

# Cincinnati Police Contact Cards

## A Review of Racial Bias in Police Stops



Campaign Zero analyzed thousands of documented police-community interactions across Cincinnati, spanning from 2009 to 2025.

The Cincinnati Police Department (CPD) data shows that there are racial disparities in each step in the process—from where and when police are stopping people, to who gets stopped, searched, subjected to use of force, and arrested

### Black people are far more likely to be stopped by CPD.

THE ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT IN 2025:

- Cincinnati Police officers stopped Black people **3.4x more often** than White people.
- Cincinnati Police officers stopped Black pedestrians **5.4x more often** than White pedestrians.
- Cincinnati Police officers stopped Black people in vehicles **3.2x more often** than White people.

### Once stopped by police, Black people are then:

- ➡ **2.1x more likely to be searched** than White people.
- ➡ **1.9x more likely to have force used against them** than White people.
- ➡ **1.8x more likely to be arrested** than White people.

Campaign Zero is a research and advocacy organization using data and evidence to end mass incarceration and police violence in America. Two of our flagship campaigns are Mapping Police Violence, the most comprehensive database of police killings in the United States, and 8 Can't Wait, eight policy changes that reduce police uses of force.

Learn more: [www.campaignzero.org](http://www.campaignzero.org)

# The more White the neighborhood, the more likely it is for a Black person to be stopped there. Crime rates do not explain this trend.

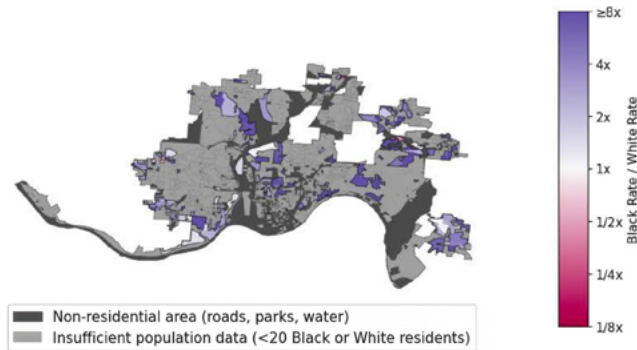
In Cincinnati, racial disparities, both for motor vehicle and pedestrian stops, are most pronounced when Black residents are in predominantly White neighborhoods. This pattern is consistent with what scholars call “out-of-place” policing—the documented tendency for officers to subject people of color to greater scrutiny when they are in predominantly White spaces (Meehan & Ponder, 2002).

2009–2025 CPD DATA IN MAJORITY WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS SHOWS THAT:

Black motorists experience discretionary traffic stops **5.5x more often** than White motorists.

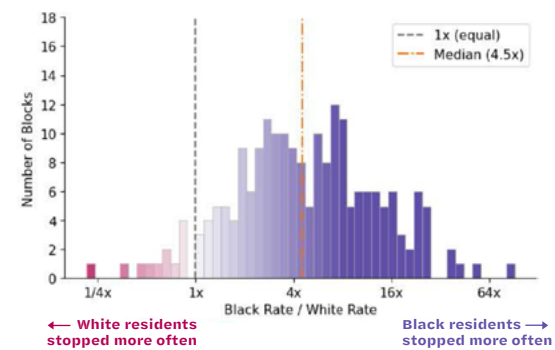
Black pedestrians are stopped by Cincinnati Police **4.5x more often** than White people.

## STOPS IN MAJORITY WHITE BLOCKS



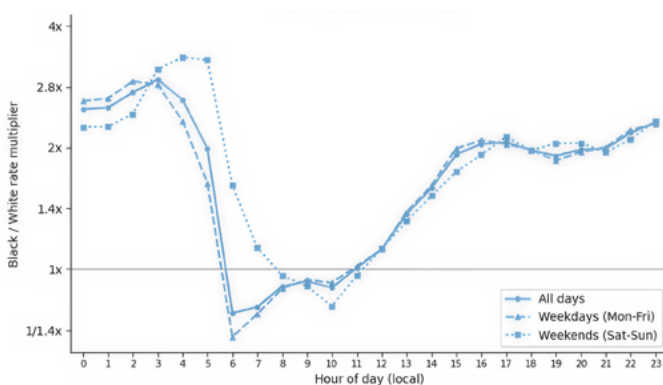
The map shows Black-to-White stop rate disparity for census blocks where White residents exceeded 50% of the population, based on the 2020 Decennial Census. Purple indicates census blocks where Black residents are stopped at higher rates than White residents; pink indicates the reverse. Dark gray areas within the city boundary are non-residential (roads, parks, water bodies) with no census population. Medium gray census blocks are excluded due to fewer than 20 Black or 20 White residents. The color scale runs from 1/8x to  $\geq 8x$  on a log axis; blocks with disparities above 8x are shown at the maximum purple color so that variation across the majority of census blocks remains visible.

## DISPARITY DISTRIBUTION MAJORITY WHITE BLOCKS

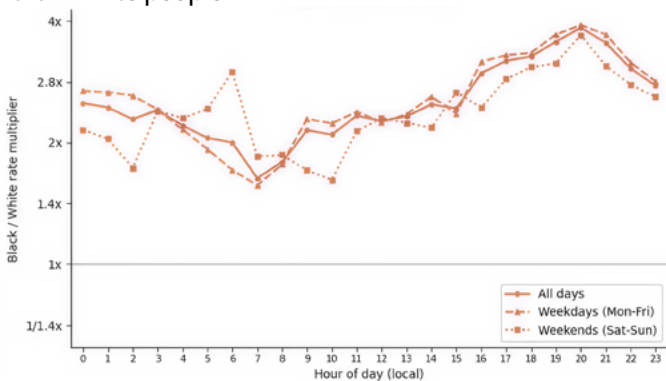


# Racial disparities in police stops peak during nighttime hours and are consistently high for pedestrian stops.

**VEHICLE STOPS** have the lowest racial disparities during morning commute and the highest disparities late at night, peaking at a disparity rate of more than 3x.



**PEDESTRIAN STOP DISPARITIES** are persistently high throughout the day (almost always above 2x). Racial disparities peak around 8:00 p.m., when Black people are stopped 4x more than White people.



These graphs show, based on the time of day, how much more likely a Black person is to be stopped than a White person (above the dotted gray line), or how much less (below the dotted gray line). Disparity is calculated as the Black stop rate per 1,000 residents divided by the White stop rate per 1,000 residents using 2020 Decennial Census population figures. A value of 1x indicates no disparity. Hours reflect local Cincinnati time.

We believe that data transparency is the foundation of accountability.

We’ve released 9 policy recommendations to improve data collection and address racial disparities. Learn More at [ContactCards.org](https://ContactCards.org)