



Support HB 30 and End Racial Profiling

Did You Know?

- More than 20 states have banned racial profiling and require the collection of stop data.
- People of color are **NOT** more likely to be carrying drugs or contraband than whites.
- The majority of people who are stopped, interrogated, and searched are **NOT GUILTY** of anything.
- Requiring officers to collect data during traffic stops is **NOT** burdensome to the officers
- According to the police chiefs in Overland Park and Olathe, Kansas, the data collection process takes only about 20 seconds per stop.
- Most police stops **DO NOT** involve the description of a criminal suspect.
- In New York City, a study by the Attorney General found that 50% of all police stops were African-Americans even though African-Americans made up only 25% of the city's population.
- A study by the GAO demonstrated that African-American women were 9 times more likely to be searched and arrested than whites.
- Recent studies show that people of color who are subject to traffic stops are more likely than whites to be searched and arrested.

WHAT IS RACIAL PROFILING?

Racial Profiling occurs when police officers use only a person's race or ethnicity to decide whether or not to stop, investigate, interrogate, or detain a person. The use of a person's race or ethnicity to **CONFIRM** a previously obtained description of a particular suspect is **NOT** considered racial profiling. HB 30 would **NOT** ban such activity.

WHY SHOULD YOU OPPOSE RACIAL PROFILING?

Racial Profiling is not an effective law enforcement tool.

People of color are **NOT** more likely to be carrying drugs or other contraband than whites. Targeting people of color, therefore, is not more likely to curb criminal activity.

Racial Profiling actually decreases the effectiveness of law enforcement.

Profiling builds resentment in targeted groups, which causes the targeted group to avoid relationships with law enforcement. Lack of community involvement and trust stifles law enforcement.

Racial Profiling degrades the targeted group.

Profiling results in psychological trauma and humiliation which makes the targeted groups feel like "second-class" citizens. The result is difficult to quantify, but for members of the targeted group, it cannot be overstated.

Racial Profiling infringes on the everyday activities of the targeted groups.

Simply driving a car or walking down the street becomes a hassle because, unlike other groups, a targeted group is subject to being stopped and searched, without warrant, at any time during their day.

Racial Profiling is unconstitutional.

The Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution requires that the State treat people equally

WHAT WILL HB 30 DO TO STOP PROFILING?

HB 30 BANS Racial Profiling.

Currently, Georgia has no law banning the practice of racial profiling. The state has no punishment or other way to dissuade officers from targeting people based on race or ethnicity. By failing to outlaw racial profiling, Georgia sends the message that racial profiling is OK.

HB 30 Requires TRAINING for Law Enforcement.

State and Local Law Enforcement must be taught about the dangers and negative side effects of racial profiling. Law Enforcement must also be educated about what is and what is not racial profiling. Law Enforcement must be taught what data to collect and how to collect it.

HB 30 Ensures Enforcement by Requiring Data Collection.

Without data collection, a ban on racial profiling will be nearly impossible to enforce. In a courtroom, citizens cannot prove that law enforcement is engaging in racial profiling unless data exists to prove it. The only way to get that data is to require officers to fill out a quick, short form at all traffic stops. Data collection also sends a strong message to the community that the police are opposed to racial profiling, which builds trust and respect for the police in the communities they serve.