

1116-62-2140      **Lily S. Khadjavi\*** (lkhadjavi@lmu.edu) and **David Greenberg** (dg4@nyu.edu). *The Fourth Amendment, race, and policing in Los Angeles.*

Although racial profiling is not legal, Gallup polls indicate that most Americans believe it is a regular police practice, a perception so common that the practice of stopping a driver of color has been nicknamed by some as a DWB, or “Driving while black (or brown).” Data which was collected by the Los Angeles Police Department under a Consent Decree with the U.S. Department of Justice provide a prime opportunity to better understand police practice, well beyond counting who is stopped. For example, when a driver is pulled over, the stop may include a frisk or search but only if certain legal criteria are satisfied. Who is searched, under what basis? Are particular drivers asked to consent to a search, thereby waiving their Fourth Amendment rights? Who declines? This statistical analysis will not only illuminate racial and ethnic disparities in stops, frisks, searches, and outcomes, but in fact point to concrete policy recommendations. (Received September 22, 2015)