



Professor Michael T. Light and Jungmyung Kim Racial Disparities in California Criminal History Data No.001: Charges of Resisting Arrest¹

SUMMARY. Sociologists at the University of Wisconsin-Madison reviewed 13 years of California criminal history data (from 2006 to 2018) to analyze racial disparities in arrests, charges, and convictions. This factsheet summarizes our analysis of policing and prosecution related to alleged violations of California Penal Code Sections 69 and/or 148—otherwise referred to as “resisting arrest.”

A review of the data concluded that Black and Hispanic individuals were arrested, charged and convicted at higher rates for resisting arrest as compared to white individuals; and the disparities were heightened in some counties. Black people were 3.8 times as likely to be arrested, 3.5 times as likely to be prosecuted, and 3.2 times as likely to be convicted for this offense as white people. Hispanic people were 1.1 times as likely to be arrested, 1.2 times as likely to be prosecuted, and 1.3 times as likely to be convicted for this offense as white people. Some counties had particularly severe Black-white or Hispanic-white arrest gaps—with Black people 12.4 times as likely to be arrested for this offense as white people, and Hispanic people more 2.6 times as likely to be arrested for this offense as white people in the counties with the greatest disparities.

Black and Hispanic individuals were also over-represented, in comparison to their population in the state, among individuals arrested for, charged with, and convicted of resisting arrest offenses. While only 5.7% of California’s population was Black, 20.2% of the arrests for resisting arrest in California, 18.5% of the resisting arrest charges, and 16.8% of the resisting arrest convictions were of Black people. The Hispanic population represented 37.9% of the total California population, yet Hispanic people constituted 39.0% of all arrests for resisting arrest in California, 40.8% of the resisting arrest charges, and 43.3% of the resisting arrest convictions.

Black and Hispanic individuals were also more likely to be charged with a felony rather than a misdemeanor when prosecutors had discretionary authority to charge the offense as either a misdemeanor or a felony. Prosecutors charged as a felony 74.1% of white individuals arraigned pursuant to California Penal Code 69, while charging 81.3% of Black individuals and 79.3% of Hispanic individuals, respectively, with a felony pursuant to the same charge.

INTRODUCTION

Primary Inquiry. We analyzed the racial differences in alleged violations of resisting arrest in California, defined as an arrest for alleged violations of California Penal Code Sections 69 and/or 148. We also examined the racial difference in “standalone” resist cases, where the charges at arrest or in court only consisted of violations of California Penal Code Sections 69 or 148, with no other charges.

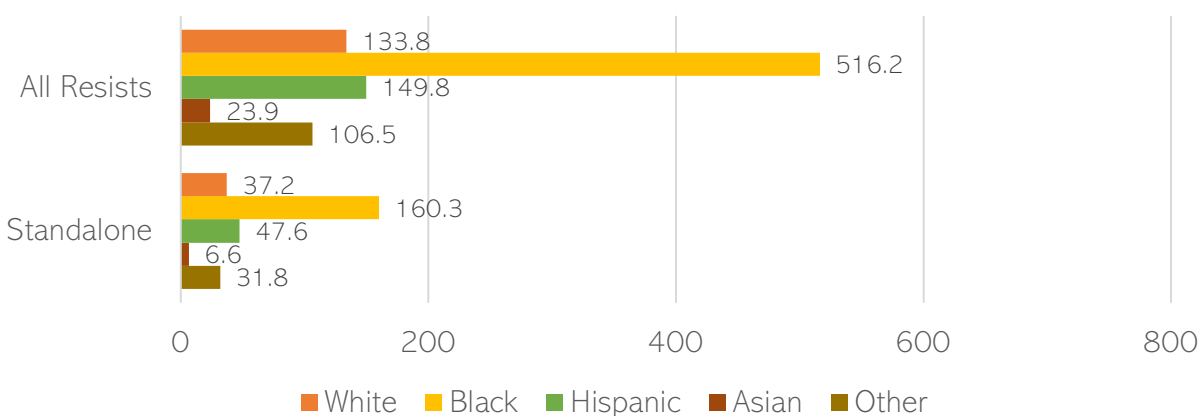
Data. We analyzed administrative criminal records data accessed through the California Department of Justice (known as CORI data). The CORI data consist of all felony and misdemeanor arrests from 2006 to 2018 in the state of California (19,112,520 cases in total). For this analysis, we considered 721,190 cases of individuals charged with resisting arrest, including 216,686 stand-alone resisting arrest cases. More details about the data are provided in Factsheet No. 000.

Analyses Conducted. We conducted four analyses. First, we analyzed the number of arrests for resisting arrest as a percentage of the state’s population and by race. This was calculated by counting all the arrests for Penal Code Section 69 and/or 148 and dividing it by the sum of yearly population of California from 2006 to 2018 (obtained from the American Community Survey). This was calculated for each racial group to allow the comparison across racial groups. As part of this analysis, we also identified counties that show particularly high racial disparities in resisting arrests. Second, we analyzed racial differences in the number of resisting arrest cases charged by the prosecutor and/or convicted by a court. Third, we compared the racial composition of resisting arrest cases to that of all criminal cases in the CORI data, as well as to the overall racial composition of California’s population. Fourth, we examined whether there was a racial difference in the probability of being arrested, charged, and/or convicted for a felony resist charge under Penal Code Section 69, which is a “wobbler” that prosecutors have the discretion to charge as either a felony or a misdemeanor.

ARREST RATES BY RACE FOR CHARGES OF RESISTING ARREST

Black and Hispanic people in California were arrested for resisting arrest at a higher rate (per 100,000 population) than white people. There were 133.8 arrests per 100,000 white people for charges of resisting and 37.2 arrests per 100,000 white people for stand-alone resisting charges. For the Black population, the rate of arrest for resisting was 3.8 times as high (516.2 arrests for resisting per 100,000 Black people) and 4.3 times as high for stand-alone arrests for resisting (160.3 stand-alone arrests for resisting per 100,000 Black people). For the Hispanic population, the rate of arrest for resisting was 1.1 times as high (149.8 arrests for resisting per 100,000 Hispanic people) and 1.3 times as high for stand-alone arrests for resisting (47.6 stand-alone arrests for resisting per 100,000 Hispanic people).

Figure 1. Arrests per 100,000 People, by Race



COUNTY ANALYSES

Racial disparities at arrest were consistently higher in certain counties. Among all the counties that have yearly county population in the American Community Survey,² racial disparities in arrest rates for resisting arrests were greatest in the counties listed in Tables 1 and 2. San Mateo and Santa Clara counties showed among the highest racial disparities in the arrest rates for resisting arrests both in Black-white gaps and Hispanic-white gaps. In San Mateo, for instance, Black people were 11.5 times as likely to be arrested for resisting as whites; and 1.7 times more likely to be arrested for resisting and no other charge. Appendix A lists the racial disparities in arrest rates for all counties.

Table 1. Counties with Largest Racial Gaps in the Arrest Rates of Resisting Arrests

| Panel A. Black-White Gap in the Arrest Rates for Resisting Arrests | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| County | White (A) | Black (B) | B-W Gap (B/A) |
| San Francisco | 137.3 | 1706.3 | 12.4 |
| San Mateo | 98.2 | 1127.7 | 11.5 |
| Marin | 127.0 | 1343.2 | 10.6 |
| Santa Clara | 118.7 | 977.2 | 8.2 |
| Santa Cruz | 230.2 | 1713.1 | 7.4 |
| Panel B. Hispanic-White Gap in the Arrest Rates for Resisting Arrests | | | |
| County | White (A) | Hispanic (C) | H-W Gap (C/A) |
| Santa Clara | 118.7 | 305.0 | 2.6 |
| Ventura | 144.4 | 298.6 | 2.1 |
| Fresno | 138.3 | 260.8 | 1.9 |
| Marin | 127.0 | 233.4 | 1.8 |
| San Mateo | 98.2 | 168.0 | 1.7 |

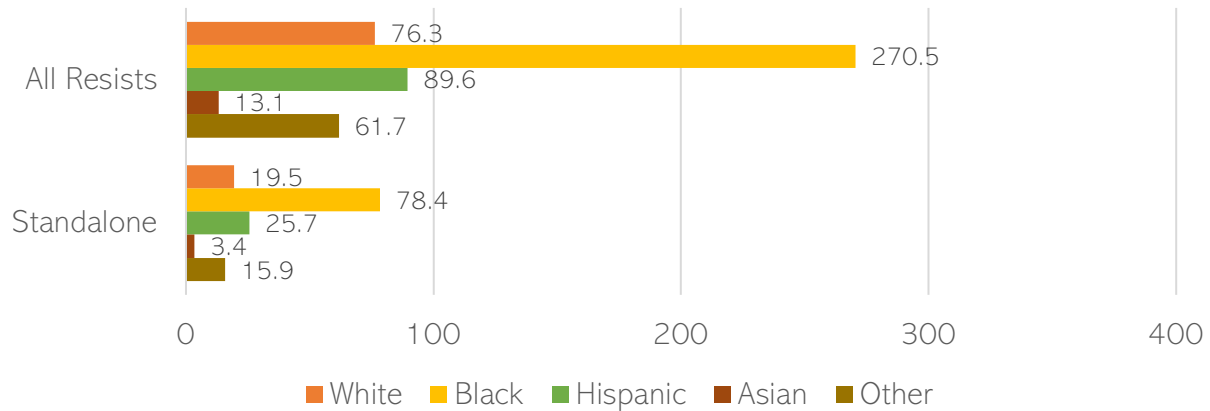
Table 2. Counties with Largest Racial Gaps in the Arrest Rates for Stand-Alone Offenses of Resisting Arrests

| Panel A. Black-White Gap in the Arrest Rates for Stand-Alone Offenses of Resisting Arrests | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| County | White (A) | Black (B) | B-W Gap (B/A) |
| Marin | 34.3 | 363.4 | 10.6 |
| San Mateo | 26.2 | 267.9 | 10.2 |
| Santa Clara | 23.6 | 203.1 | 8.6 |
| San Francisco | 23.1 | 183.2 | 7.9 |
| Butte | 67.1 | 516.3 | 7.7 |
| Panel B. Hispanic-White Gap in the Arrest Rates for Stand-Alone Offenses of Resisting Arrests | | | |
| County | White (A) | Hispanic (C) | H-W Gap (C/A) |
| Santa Clara | 23.6 | 59.6 | 2.5 |
| Fresno | 34.2 | 76.6 | 2.2 |
| Ventura | 29.0 | 64.5 | 2.2 |
| San Mateo | 26.2 | 52.8 | 2.0 |
| Kings | 36.5 | 62.0 | 1.7 |

CASE OUTCOMES BY RACE FOR CHARGES OF RESISTING ARREST

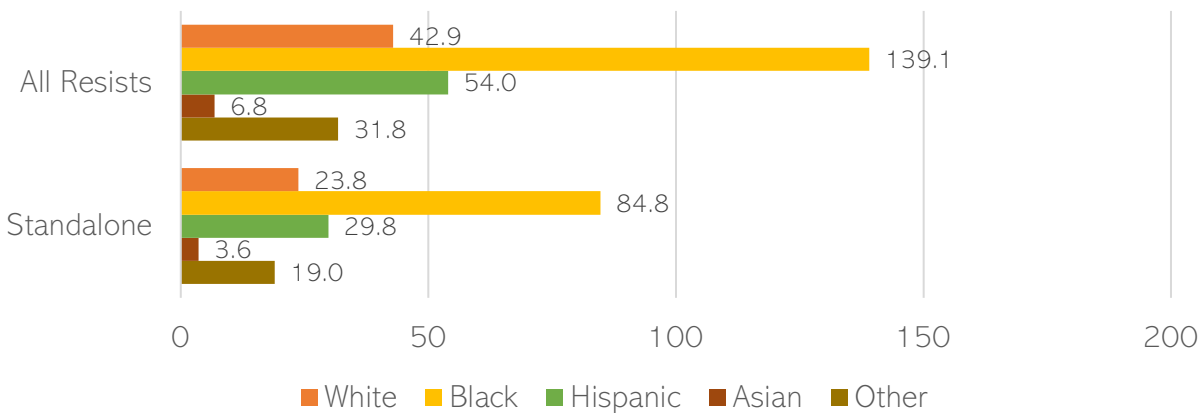
There was a higher rate of Black and Hispanic people charged by the prosecutor with resisting arrest, as compared to white population. Prosecutors charged 76.3 resisting cases per 100,000 white people and 19.5 stand-alone resisting cases per 100,000 white people. For the Black population, this rate was 3.5 times as high (270.5 charges of resisting per 100,000 Black people) and 4.0 times as high for stand-alone resisting charges (78.4 standalone charges for resisting arrest per 100,000 Black people). For the Hispanic population, the rate of prosecution was 1.2 times as high for resisting, and 1.3 times as high for stand-alone resisting charges.

Figure 2. Cases Accepted by Prosecutors per 100,000 People, by Race



A similar pattern was observed in conviction rates per population. For resisting charges, there were 42.9 convictions per 100,000 white individuals, as compared to 139.1 convictions per 100,000 Black individuals (3.2 times as high as white population) and 54.0 convictions per Hispanic individuals (1.3 times as high as white population). For stand-alone resisting charges, there were 23.8 convictions per 100,000 white individuals, 84.8 convictions per 100,000 Black individuals (3.6 times as high as white population) and 29.8 convictions per 100,000 Hispanic individuals (1.3 times as high).

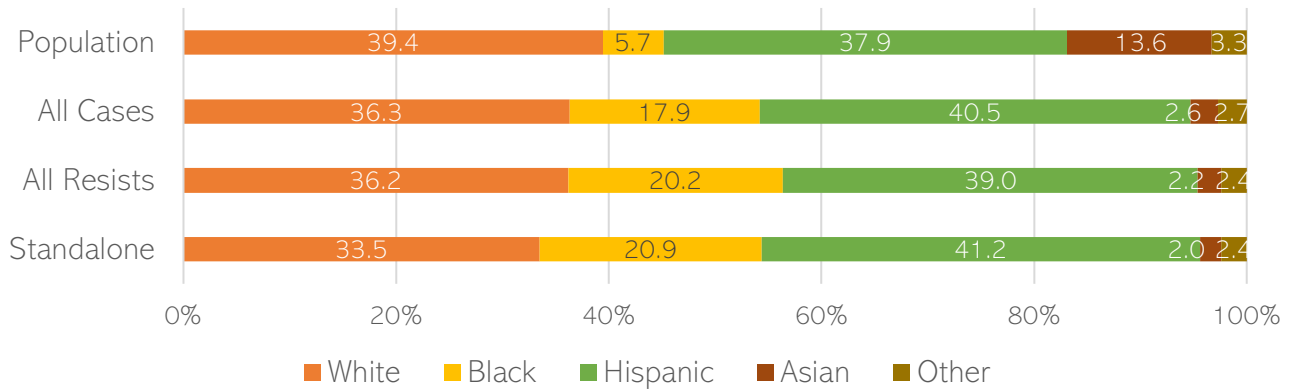
Figure 3. Convictions per 100,000 People, by Race



RACIAL COMPOSITION OF RESISTING CASES

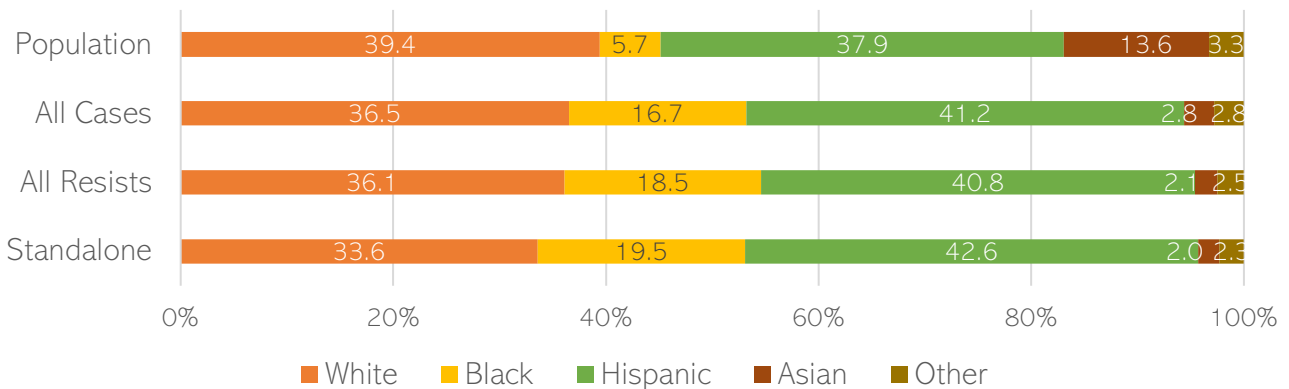
Arrests. Black and Hispanic people were overrepresented, in comparison to their population in the state, among arrestees for resisting offenses. While only 5.7% of California’s population was Black, 20.2% of arrests for resisting, and 20.9% of stand-alone arrests for resisting, were of Black individuals. The Hispanic population represented 37.9% of the total California population, yet 39.0% of all arrests for resisting, and 41.2% of stand-alone arrests for resisting, were of Hispanic individuals. In contrast, while 39.4% of the population in California was white, 36.2% of the arrests for resisting, and 33.5% of arrests for stand-alone charges of resisting, were of white individuals.

Figure 4. Racial Composition of Arrests, Compared to General Population



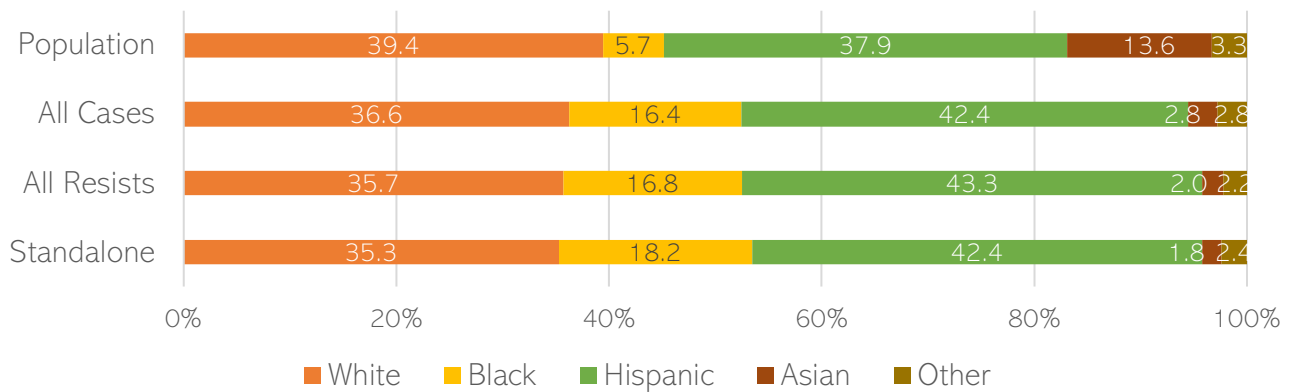
Charges. Racial disparities remained present when looking at those who were charged by prosecutors for resisting arrest. Black and Hispanic people were overrepresented among resisting offenses charged by prosecutors, in comparison to their population in the state. While only 5.7% of the population in California was Black, 18.5% of the resisting cases charged by prosecutors, and 19.5% of the stand-alone resisting charges, were of Black individuals. The Hispanic population represented 37.9% of the total California population, yet 40.8% of the resisting charges, and 42.6% of the stand-alone resisting charges of stand-alone, were of Hispanic individuals. In contrast, while 39.4% of the population in California was white, 36.1% of the resisting charges, and 33.6% of the stand-alone resisting charges, were of white individuals.

Figure 5. Racial Composition of Cases Accepted by Prosecutors



Convictions. Racial disparities remained when looking at those who are convicted of resisting arrest. Black and Hispanic people were overrepresented among resisting convictions, in comparison to their population in the state, with especially great overrepresentation when looking only at stand-alone resisting convictions. 16.8% of the convictions for resisting, and 18.2% of the stand-alone convictions for resisting, were of Black individuals. 43.3% of the convictions for resisting, and 42.4% of the stand-alone convictions for resisting, were of Hispanic individuals. In contrast, 35.7% of the convictions for resisting, and 35.3% of the stand-alone convictions for resisting, were of white individuals.

Figure 6. Racial Composition of Convictions



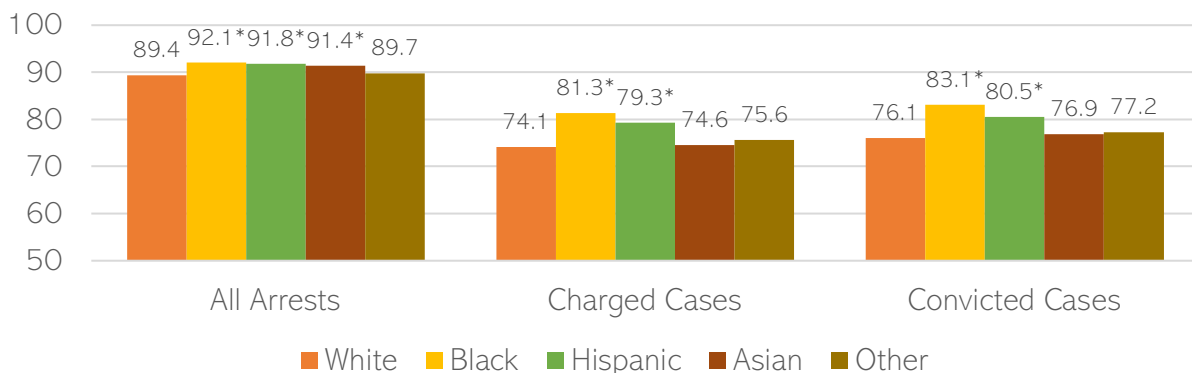
PROPORTION OF DISCRETIONARY FELONY CHARGES BY RACE

Arrests. There was an overrepresentation of Black and Hispanic individuals among those charged with a felony pursuant to California Penal Code 69, which prosecutors have the discretionary authority to charge as either a felony or a misdemeanor. 89.4% of the White individuals arrested for Penal Code 69 were referred by law enforcement authorities for a felony resisting charge, while 92.1% of Black individuals and 91.8% of Hispanic individuals were referred by law enforcement for a felony. These differences were statistically significant.

Charges. When the analysis was restricted to the cases where prosecutors charged Penal Code 69 offenses, the likelihood of the prosecutors charging the offense as a felony was 74.1% for white individuals, but 81.3% for Black individuals and 79.3% for Hispanic individuals. These differences were statistically significant.

Convictions. This racial difference was similar for Penal Code 69 convictions. 76.1% of white individuals were convicted of felony resisting, as compared to 83.1% of Black individuals and 80.5% of Hispanic individuals charged with this offense. These differences were statistically significant.

Figure 7. Proportions of Felony Charges by Race



Note: Asterisk indicates that the gap between the focal racial group and white is significant (significance level: 5%).

CONCLUSION

This factsheet has analyzed patterns in arrest, charging, and conviction for the offense of resisting arrest in California. Among other things, this analysis compared the rates that different racial groups are subjected to enforcement of Penal Code Sections 69 and/or 148 as a percentage of their representation in the state's population.

Our findings show that Black and Hispanic people were significantly overrepresented at every stage in the criminal process. Black and Hispanic people were more likely to be arrested, charged, and convicted with a resisting arrest charge, as a proportion of their representation in the state's population, as compared to white people.

There was an especially large racial disparity in stand-alone arrests for resisting arrest. Black and Hispanic people were also more likely to face more severe penalties for the offense of resisting, with a greater proportion of Black and Hispanic individuals arrested for and charged with a felony for a resisting offense, as compared to their white counterparts.

Further research is needed to examine racial disparities in discretionary arrests and charging decisions in other areas, and to develop appropriate policy solutions to inform policing and prosecutorial practices.

¹ Inquiries regarding the analysis should be directed to Professor Michael Light (milight@ssc.wisc.edu) or Jungmyung Kim (jungmyung.kim@wisc.edu).

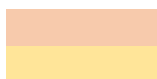
² The American Community Survey data do not show county information for the yearly population data when there are not a sufficient number of surveyed individuals within the county. For this reason, the arrest rates by county can only be calculated for the counties that are large enough to be seen in the ACS. The table lists all resist arrests by county as long as the county population data are available in the ACS.

APPENDIX A. Racial Disparities in the Arrest Rates by County

Table A-1. Racial Disparities in the Arrest Rates for Resisting Arrests by County¹

| County | White (A) | Black (B) | Hispanic (C) | B-W Gap (B/A) | H-W Gap (C/A) |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| All Else | 242.2 | 794.3 | 239.3 | 3.3 | 1.0 |
| Alameda | 110.3 | 535.5 | 146.2 | 4.9 | 1.3 |
| Butte | 258.7 | 1600.4 | 235.3 | 6.2 | 0.9 |
| Contra Costa | 131.6 | 767.9 | 155.7 | 5.8 | 1.2 |
| El Dorado | 141.4 | 614.9 | 126.0 | 4.3 | 0.9 |
| Fresno | 138.3 | 838.3 | 260.8 | 6.1 | 1.9 |
| Humboldt | 418.7 | 1892.0 | 280.0 | 4.5 | 0.7 |
| Imperial | 334.2 | 608.3 | 223.1 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| Kern | 458.8 | 1654.8 | 516.1 | 3.6 | 1.1 |
| Kings | 160.8 | 635.2 | 251.6 | 4.0 | 1.6 |
| Los Angeles | 39.9 | 197.6 | 58.1 | 5.0 | 1.5 |
| Madera | 230.3 | 865.7 | 279.6 | 3.8 | 1.2 |
| Marin | 127.0 | 1343.2 | 233.4 | 10.6 | 1.8 |
| Merced | 198.0 | 1024.3 | 245.0 | 5.2 | 1.2 |
| Napa | 192.6 | 972.0 | 217.3 | 5.0 | 1.1 |
| Orange | 124.6 | 608.9 | 162.8 | 4.9 | 1.3 |
| Placer | 127.6 | 723.8 | 146.8 | 5.7 | 1.2 |
| Riverside | 72.9 | 280.3 | 85.0 | 3.8 | 1.2 |
| Sacramento | 109.9 | 592.6 | 120.6 | 5.4 | 1.1 |
| San Bernardino | 130.0 | 477.7 | 137.7 | 3.7 | 1.1 |
| San Diego | 98.3 | 584.2 | 123.2 | 5.9 | 1.3 |
| San Francisco | 137.3 | 1706.3 | 209.5 | 12.4 | 1.5 |
| San Joaquin | 256.0 | 980.5 | 240.5 | 3.8 | 0.9 |
| San Luis Obispo | 170.3 | 563.3 | 217.7 | 3.3 | 1.3 |
| San Mateo | 98.2 | 1127.7 | 168.0 | 11.5 | 1.7 |
| Santa Barbara | 212.7 | 1052.1 | 257.0 | 4.9 | 1.2 |
| Santa Clara | 118.7 | 977.2 | 305.0 | 8.2 | 2.6 |
| Santa Cruz | 230.2 | 1713.1 | 286.4 | 7.4 | 1.2 |
| Shasta | 313.1 | 1289.9 | 278.0 | 4.1 | 0.9 |
| Solano | 158.7 | 691.2 | 161.5 | 4.4 | 1.0 |
| Sonoma | 258.0 | 1502.2 | 216.7 | 5.8 | 0.8 |
| Stanislaus | 233.8 | 1014.0 | 246.6 | 4.3 | 1.1 |
| Tulare | 124.6 | 914.3 | 183.6 | 7.3 | 1.5 |
| Ventura | 144.4 | 825.5 | 298.6 | 5.7 | 2.1 |
| Yolo | 179.0 | 1078.2 | 199.2 | 6.0 | 1.1 |

¹ The American Community Survey data do not show county information for the yearly population data when there are not a sufficient number of surveyed individuals within the county. For this reason, the arrest rates by county can only be calculated for the counties that are large enough to be seen in the ACS. The table lists all arrest rates by county as long as the county population data are available in the ACS. The table presents the aggregate arrest rates for the other counties in the first row as “All Else.”



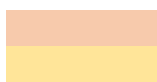
Indicates the county is one of the top 5 most racially disparate counties

Indicates the county is one of the bottom 5 least racially disparate counties

**Table A-2. Racial Disparities in the Arrest Rates
for Standalone Offenses of Resisting Arrest by County¹**

| County | White (A) | Black (B) | Hispanic (C) | B-W Gap (B/A) | H-W Gap (C/A) |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| All Else | 68.7 | 272.6 | 72.6 | 4.0 | 1.1 |
| Alameda | 34.0 | 142.7 | 47.9 | 4.2 | 1.4 |
| Butte | 67.1 | 516.3 | 70.0 | 7.7 | 1.0 |
| Contra Costa | 27.8 | 199.1 | 37.6 | 7.1 | 1.4 |
| El Dorado | 41.3 | 196.2 | 40.5 | 4.7 | 1.0 |
| Fresno | 34.2 | 237.3 | 76.6 | 6.9 | 2.2 |
| Humboldt | 83.5 | 394.4 | 56.1 | 4.7 | 0.7 |
| Imperial | 106.8 | 212.6 | 73.2 | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| Kern | 89.0 | 392.5 | 104.9 | 4.4 | 1.2 |
| Kings | 36.5 | 171.4 | 62.0 | 4.7 | 1.7 |
| Los Angeles | 17.1 | 99.7 | 27.1 | 5.8 | 1.6 |
| Madera | 51.5 | 209.1 | 70.0 | 4.1 | 1.4 |
| Marin | 34.3 | 363.4 | 56.4 | 10.6 | 1.6 |
| Merced | 52.7 | 298.0 | 69.4 | 5.7 | 1.3 |
| Napa | 53.5 | 228.4 | 66.1 | 4.3 | 1.2 |
| Orange | 37.2 | 176.7 | 50.1 | 4.8 | 1.3 |
| Placer | 38.9 | 242.8 | 48.3 | 6.2 | 1.2 |
| Riverside | 26.7 | 118.1 | 33.6 | 4.4 | 1.3 |
| Sacramento | 20.9 | 129.8 | 24.2 | 6.2 | 1.2 |
| San Bernardino | 52.1 | 215.4 | 55.5 | 4.1 | 1.1 |
| San Diego | 35.1 | 198.1 | 41.8 | 5.6 | 1.2 |
| San Francisco | 23.1 | 183.2 | 34.8 | 7.9 | 1.5 |
| San Joaquin | 59.8 | 304.4 | 60.6 | 5.1 | 1.0 |
| San Luis Obispo | 65.7 | 180.8 | 81.3 | 2.8 | 1.2 |
| San Mateo | 26.2 | 267.9 | 52.8 | 10.2 | 2.0 |
| Santa Barbara | 73.4 | 400.2 | 86.5 | 5.5 | 1.2 |
| Santa Clara | 23.6 | 203.1 | 59.6 | 8.6 | 2.5 |
| Santa Cruz | 52.6 | 372.9 | 74.3 | 7.1 | 1.4 |
| Shasta | 72.0 | 324.3 | 57.4 | 4.5 | 0.8 |
| Solano | 30.3 | 166.3 | 32.2 | 5.5 | 1.1 |
| Sonoma | 44.6 | 305.0 | 41.6 | 6.8 | 0.9 |
| Stanislaus | 49.7 | 246.0 | 57.9 | 4.9 | 1.2 |
| Tulare | 105.5 | 690.4 | 159.5 | 6.5 | 1.5 |
| Ventura | 29.0 | 181.5 | 64.5 | 6.3 | 2.2 |
| Yolo | 45.7 | 249.1 | 47.6 | 5.5 | 1.0 |

¹ The American Community Survey data do not show county information for the yearly population data when there are not a sufficient number of surveyed individuals within the county. For this reason, the arrest rates by county can only be calculated for the counties that are large enough to be seen in the ACS. The table lists all arrest rates by county as long as the county population data are available in the ACS while presenting the aggregate arrest rates for the other counties as “all else.”



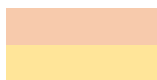
Indicates the county is one of the top 5 most racially disparate counties
Indicates the county is one of the bottom 5 least racially disparate counties

APPENDIX B. Racial Disparities in the Case Acceptance Rates by County

Table B-1. Racial Disparities in the Case Acceptance Rates for Resisting Arrests by County¹

| County | White (A) | Black (B) | Hispanic (C) | B-W Gap (B/A) | H-W Gap (C/A) |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| All Else | 154.2 | 483.5 | 151.5 | 3.1 | 1.0 |
| Alameda | 43.5 | 188.7 | 58.7 | 4.3 | 1.3 |
| Butte | 131.6 | 794.4 | 119.8 | 6.0 | 0.9 |
| Contra Costa | 39.3 | 193.4 | 42.7 | 4.9 | 1.1 |
| El Dorado | 97.9 | 457.9 | 93.8 | 4.7 | 1.0 |
| Fresno | 76.5 | 454.4 | 137.8 | 5.9 | 1.8 |
| Humboldt | 240.4 | 1038.3 | 159.3 | 4.3 | 0.7 |
| Imperial | 179.5 | 339.9 | 120.1 | 1.9 | 0.7 |
| Kern | 258.0 | 1023.0 | 297.8 | 4.0 | 1.2 |
| Kings | 85.5 | 324.2 | 124.7 | 3.8 | 1.5 |
| Los Angeles | 35.7 | 172.3 | 52.6 | 4.8 | 1.5 |
| Madera | 147.5 | 640.5 | 171.4 | 4.3 | 1.2 |
| Marin | 77.4 | 870.5 | 150.4 | 11.3 | 1.9 |
| Merced | 58.0 | 288.0 | 63.6 | 5.0 | 1.1 |
| Napa | 100.5 | 495.8 | 114.8 | 4.9 | 1.1 |
| Orange | 77.6 | 336.8 | 99.1 | 4.3 | 1.3 |
| Placer | 79.8 | 429.2 | 94.4 | 5.4 | 1.2 |
| Riverside | 51.3 | 182.1 | 60.0 | 3.6 | 1.2 |
| Sacramento | 56.8 | 315.3 | 64.4 | 5.5 | 1.1 |
| San Bernardino | 65.9 | 243.5 | 67.4 | 3.7 | 1.0 |
| San Diego | 27.1 | 156.2 | 32.8 | 5.8 | 1.2 |
| San Francisco | 17.1 | 272.3 | 22.5 | 15.9 | 1.3 |
| San Joaquin | 158.6 | 654.4 | 150.1 | 4.1 | 0.9 |
| San Luis Obispo | 121.8 | 360.0 | 159.2 | 3.0 | 1.3 |
| San Mateo | 66.8 | 691.2 | 113.5 | 10.3 | 1.7 |
| Santa Barbara | 168.2 | 753.3 | 200.1 | 4.5 | 1.2 |
| Santa Clara | 70.5 | 556.9 | 180.3 | 7.9 | 2.6 |
| Santa Cruz | 113.7 | 809.5 | 143.7 | 7.1 | 1.3 |
| Shasta | 249.6 | 995.4 | 212.3 | 4.0 | 0.9 |
| Solano | 88.4 | 375.7 | 87.8 | 4.2 | 1.0 |
| Sonoma | 166.2 | 957.7 | 145.4 | 5.8 | 0.9 |
| Stanislaus | 126.1 | 551.9 | 132.5 | 4.4 | 1.1 |
| Tulare | 160.6 | 805.5 | 203.7 | 5.0 | 1.3 |
| Ventura | 75.4 | 423.6 | 151.1 | 5.6 | 2.0 |
| Yolo | 86.5 | 502.6 | 106.3 | 5.8 | 1.2 |

¹ The American Community Survey data do not show county information for the yearly population data when there are not a sufficient number of surveyed individuals within the county. For this reason, the arrest rates by county can only be calculated for the counties that are large enough to be seen in the ACS. The table lists all case acceptance rates by county as long as the county population data are available in the ACS. The table presents the aggregate arrest rates for the other counties in the first row as “All Else.”





Indicates the county is one of the top 5 most racially disparate counties

Indicates the county is one of the bottom 5 least racially disparate counties

Table B-2. Racial Disparities in the Stand-Alone Acceptances of Resisting Arrest by County¹

| County | White (A) | Black (B) | Hispanic (C) | B-W Gap (B/A) | H-W Gap (C/A) |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| All Else | 36.3 | 127.7 | 38.6 | 3.5 | 1.1 |
| Alameda | 11.1 | 48.8 | 15.2 | 4.4 | 1.4 |
| Butte | 32.2 | 193.9 | 33.9 | 6.0 | 1.1 |
| Contra Costa | 6.5 | 39.3 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 1.2 |
| El Dorado | 22.0 | 91.6 | 18.7 | 4.2 | 0.9 |
| Fresno | 18.8 | 142.9 | 40.5 | 7.6 | 2.2 |
| Humboldt | 45.2 | 159.7 | 28.3 | 3.5 | 0.6 |
| Imperial | 54.9 | 120.3 | 42.2 | 2.2 | 0.8 |
| Kern | 57.6 | 299.0 | 68.4 | 5.2 | 1.2 |
| Kings | 21.8 | 86.9 | 34.8 | 4.0 | 1.6 |
| Los Angeles | 9.5 | 50.8 | 15.3 | 5.4 | 1.6 |
| Madera | 44.4 | 206.1 | 58.1 | 4.6 | 1.3 |
| Marin | 14.6 | 209.7 | 30.4 | 14.4 | 2.1 |
| Merced | 18.4 | 111.2 | 21.8 | 6.0 | 1.2 |
| Napa | 25.6 | 111.4 | 32.3 | 4.4 | 1.3 |
| Orange | 24.4 | 105.8 | 32.7 | 4.3 | 1.3 |
| Placer | 19.8 | 109.7 | 27.7 | 5.5 | 1.4 |
| Riverside | 13.9 | 52.0 | 16.9 | 3.7 | 1.2 |
| Sacramento | 15.5 | 98.0 | 18.2 | 6.3 | 1.2 |
| San Bernardino | 18.7 | 83.7 | 20.5 | 4.5 | 1.1 |
| San Diego | 5.6 | 35.8 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 1.2 |
| San Francisco | 2.9 | 47.1 | 3.6 | 16.0 | 1.2 |
| San Joaquin | 41.9 | 204.1 | 38.1 | 4.9 | 0.9 |
| San Luis Obispo | 40.8 | 134.4 | 52.6 | 3.3 | 1.3 |
| San Mateo | 13.2 | 149.0 | 26.9 | 11.3 | 2.0 |
| Santa Barbara | 41.9 | 220.5 | 58.3 | 5.3 | 1.4 |
| Santa Clara | 19.1 | 165.0 | 51.7 | 8.6 | 2.7 |
| Santa Cruz | 24.7 | 211.6 | 41.2 | 8.6 | 1.7 |
| Shasta | 48.3 | 205.0 | 38.7 | 4.2 | 0.8 |
| Solano | 22.9 | 117.8 | 25.5 | 5.1 | 1.1 |
| Sonoma | 41.5 | 271.7 | 38.4 | 6.5 | 0.9 |
| Stanislaus | 35.7 | 181.3 | 38.9 | 5.1 | 1.1 |
| Tulare | 55.3 | 350.2 | 76.8 | 6.3 | 1.4 |
| Ventura | 23.4 | 147.1 | 53.2 | 6.3 | 2.3 |
| Yolo | 19.2 | 114.8 | 27.6 | 6.0 | 1.4 |

¹ The American Community Survey data do not show county information for the yearly population data when there are not a sufficient number of surveyed individuals within the county. For this reason, the arrest rates by county can only be calculated for the counties that are large enough to be seen in the ACS. The table lists all case acceptance rates by county as long as the county population data are available in the ACS while presenting the aggregate arrest rates for the other counties as “all else.”

 Indicates the county is one of the top 5 most racially disparate counties
 Indicates the county is one of the bottom 5 least racially disparate counties