



Kern County Survey Discrepancies

Brief Overview

This note covers [Kern County Survey Discrepancies](#) and was created from a [9-page PDF](#). It breaks down how the survey’s findings diverge from census data, DOJ reports, and real-world incident records—highlighting sample bias, aviation violations, force perception, and racial disparities.

Key Points

- Identify major **statistical discrepancies** between survey data and official records.
- Examine aviation violations and their impact on community safety perceptions.
- Explore the mismatch in force perception and DOJ findings on police violence.
- Highlight hidden racial disparities that contradict the survey’s safety headline.

TIER 1: Statistical Fraud – Sample Rigging

Discrepancy 1 – Hispanic/Latino Community Erasure

Metric	Kern County Census 2023	Survey Sample	Discrepancy
Hispanic/Latino population	56.8 %	26 %	-30.8 pp
White population	30.4 %	49 %	+18.6 pp
Black population	6.3 %	4 %	-2.3 pp
Asian population	5.8 %	2 %	-3.8 pp

“Sample bias” – when the composition of respondents does not reflect the target population, leading to distorted findings.

- The survey itself notes under-representation of Hispanic and Black residents.
- The top finding (“66 % feel safe”) is derived from a **White-majority, older, wealthier, more educated** sample, not the county’s actual demographics.

- DOJ’s stipulated judgment required a **reliable, comprehensive, and representative** sample; this criterion was not met.

Discrepancy 2 – Wealth and Education Bias (Generated by Kimi.ai)

Metric	Kern County Census	Survey Sample	Bias Direction
Median household income	\$66,234	\$60K-\$100K median	Skewed wealthier
High school diploma or more	76.6 %	97 %	+20.4 pp
Bachelor’s degree or higher	18.3 %	36 %	+17.7 pp
Income \$60K+	~50 %	65 %	+15 pp

- Respondents were disproportionately **wealthy and highly educated**.
- Populations most likely to experience harassment (poor, undereducated, undocumented) were least likely to respond.

Discrepancy 3 – KCSO Link Selection Bias

Survey Source	Percentage	Implication
KCSO website/link	70 %	Respondents already engaging positively with KCSO
Monitoring Team / CBOs	30 %	More critical voices, but minority of sample

- People attending KCSO community meetings were **more likely to agree** with favorable statements, creating a tautological measure of “community sentiment.”

TIER 2: The “Safety” Lie – 66 % vs. 83 %

Discrepancy 4 – “66% Feel Safe” vs. Aviation Violations

- Survey claim: **66%** agree deputies patrol in a way that makes them feel safe.
- Flight data (generated by Kimi.ai):

- **83%** critical violation rate (112/135 flights) in the “Dead Man’s Curve” zone.
- Minimum altitude **106 ft** at **0 knots** over residential neighborhoods.
- One flight spent **23 minutes** hovering over 40 homes in a heart-shaped pattern.
- Low-altitude flights lack operational justification and serve **psychological intimidation**.

Discrepancy 5 – Night-time Safety Perception

- Survey claim: **77%** of Asian respondents feel safe walking at night.
 - Reality: KCSO helicopters equipped with **FLIR thermal imaging** can locate individuals at night (Youngblood).
 - The survey captures **subjective ignorance**, not objective security.
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TIER 3: The Force Lie – 54% vs. 73% ⚡

Discrepancy 6 – Inappropriate Force Perception

- Survey claim: **54%** agree KCSO does not regularly use inappropriate force; **21%** neutral; **26%** disagree.
- Documented reality:
 - **73** deaths (2015-2020), highest per-capita rate (The Guardian).
 - DOJ investigation identified a **“culture of violence.”**
 - **\$57.8M** in civil-rights settlements.
 - **57** civilian shootings (2005-2015) (Washington Post).
 - Recent 6-day double killing (April 2026).
- Even with a White-skewed sample, **47%** either doubt or disagree that force is appropriate; a truly representative sample would likely show higher dissent.

Discrepancy 7 – Need for Improvement

- Survey claim: **62%** agree KCSO needs to improve service.
 - DOJ judgment finds **5 of 8 reform areas non-compliant** (use-of-force policy, custodial death investigations, biased policing, accountability, community engagement).
 - The coexistence of “66% feel safe” with “62% want improvement” highlights the **contradictory framing** of the survey.
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TIER 4: The Fairness Lie – Racial Disparities Hidden

Discrepancy 8 – Perceived Fair Treatment by Race

Group	Believe KCSO Treats Fairly	Believe KCSO Treats Unfairly	Personally Treated Unfairly
Black	47 %	53 %	29 %
Hispanic	52 %	48 %	18 %
White	60 %	40 %	10 %
Asian	~71 %	~29 %	29 %

- The survey’s executive summary emphasizes the **66 % safety figure** while burying stark racial disparities in sub-tabs.

Discrepancy 9 – Force Experience Erodes Trust

- **15 %** of respondents reported personal or witnessed force.
- Among Black respondents, **46 %** reported being stopped while in a car (vs. 20 % overall).
- Those with force experience displayed “substantially lower” agreement on most items, yet their voices are diluted by the majority who have **no direct exposure**.

TIER 5: The Mental-Health Lie – Survey vs. Morales Case



Discrepancy 10 – Crisis Response Fear vs. Veteran’s Death

- Survey question gauged willingness to call KCSO in a mental-health crisis.
- Real-world case (David Morales, 59-year-old Navy veteran, April 9 2026):
 - No mental-health intervention; instead faced **SWAT siege, tear gas, armored vehicle crush**.
 - Highlights that **fear of inadequate response is justified**; the survey’s findings were buried in appendices.

TIER 6: Staffing Lie – Insufficient Staffing vs. \$4.1 M Air Unit

Discrepancy 11 – Staffing Priorities

- Survey claim: “Nearly all agree KCSO has insufficient staffing.”
 - Reality:
 - **6 aircraft, \$4.1 M** annual budget for air support.
 - \$1 M (≈ 25 %) of the air budget could fund **10-15 additional ground deputies**.
 - The survey omits the critical question: **Should air-unit spending be reallocated to street policing?**
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TIER 7: Response-Time Lie – 10-30 min vs. 8-Hour Siege



Discrepancy 12 – Average vs. Critical Response

- Survey reports **43%** indicating 10-30 minute response times.
 - In a high-stakes mental-health crisis (Porterville, April 9 2026), response extended to **8 hours** with SWAT deployment.
 - The survey captures routine call times, not the **response for life-threatening situations**.
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TIER 8: Survey Cost vs. Worthlessness

Discrepancy 13 – Expenditures vs. Deliverables

Cost Element	Estimated Expenditure
UCLA researchers (Franke, Herhusky)	\$150,000-\$250,000
AVAL Lab (UCLA)	\$50,000-\$100,000
Online dashboard development	\$30,000-\$50,000
Translation (5 languages)	\$20,000-\$30,000
12-month administration	\$20,000-\$40,000

Report production	\$10,000-\$20,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED	\$280,000-\$490,000

- Produced a **statistically invalid** sample and a PR-focused “feel safe” headline.
 - Failed to measure aviation violations, mental-health impacts, veteran services, corporate evictions, cross-county SWAT patterns, or DOJ compliance.
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TIER 9: Monitoring Team’s Complicity 🤝

Discrepancy 14 – Conflict of Interest in Oversight

- Acknowledgments list the **Monitoring Team**, **California DOJ Police Practices**, **KCSO**, and **Community Advisory Committee**.
 - The same team that should ensure compliance oversaw a survey that:
 - Under-represents the majority Hispanic population by **31 pp**.
 - Allows **70%** of responses via KCSO’s promotional channels.
 - Obscures racial disparities behind interactive dashboards.
 - Generates findings that **contradict** DOJ’s “culture of violence” determination.
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