

RIPA | RACIAL AND IDENTITY PROFILING ADVISORY BOARD 2021 REPORT QUICK FACTS

Between January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019 the 15 largest law enforcement agencies in California collected data on nearly 4 million vehicle and pedestrian stops. RIPA defines a stop as a detention or search.

California Highway Patrol (CHP)
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD)
Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD)
Riverside County Sheriff's Department (RCSD)
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department (SBSD)

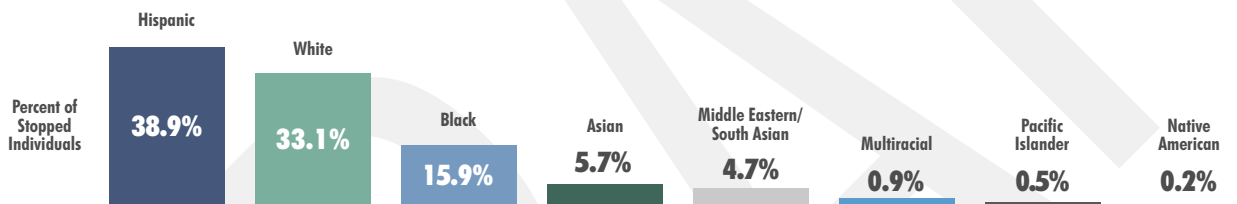
San Diego County Sheriff's Department (SDSD)
San Diego Police Department (SDPD)
San Francisco Police Department (SFPD)
Fresno Police Department (FPD)
Long Beach Police Department (LBPD)

Oakland Police Department (OPD)
Orange County Sheriff's Department (OCSD)
Sacramento County Sheriff's Department (SCSD)
Sacramento Police Department (SPD)
San Jose Police Department (SJPD)

The full report contains several different types of analyses that were designed to measure disparities in stop outcomes. They include descriptive breakdowns of various stop elements (e.g., reason for stop), a comparison to residential population data, an analysis of search discovery rates, an analysis of stop frequencies by sunlight conditions, and an analysis examining use of force rates. Please see the full report to review all analyses in detail.

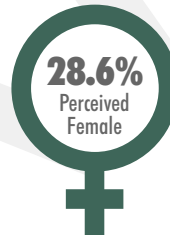
Demographics of Stopped Individuals

The data presented below is based on the perception of stopped individuals by officers.

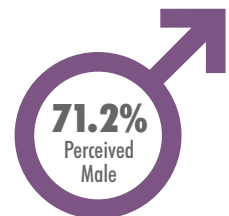


Officers perceived **26,382 (0.7%)** of stopped individuals to be LGBT

4.1% of stopped individuals were perceived to have limited or no English fluency

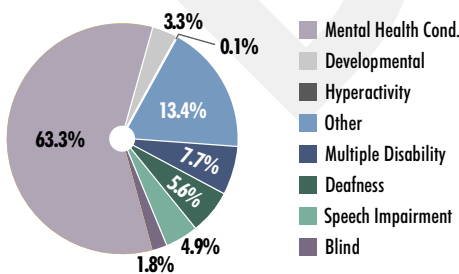


Officers perceived **7,595 (0.2%)** stopped individuals to be transgender or gender nonconforming

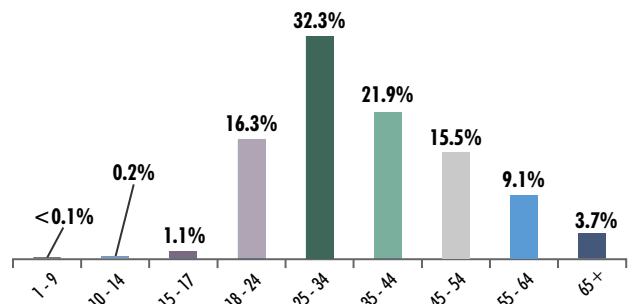


Perceived Disability

Officers perceived **46,035 (1.1%)** of stopped individuals to have a disability. The graphic below is a breakdown of individuals officers perceived to have a disability.



Perceived Age



Actions Taken During Stop by Officers

Across all stops, the most common actions taken by officers were:

Searches



Curbside or Patrol Car Detentions



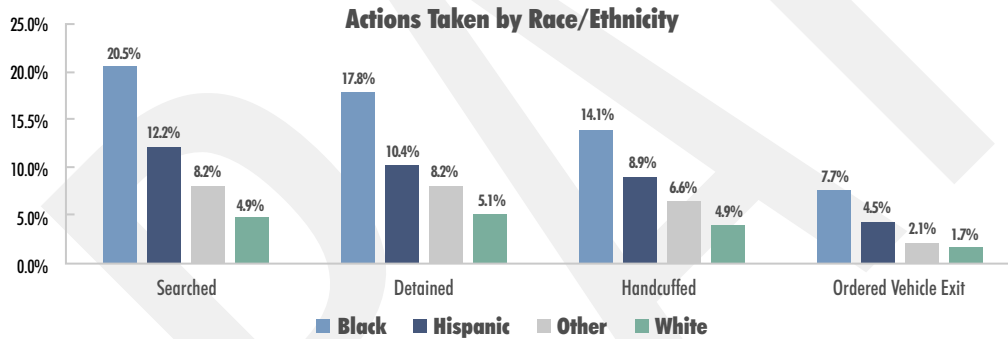
Handcuffing



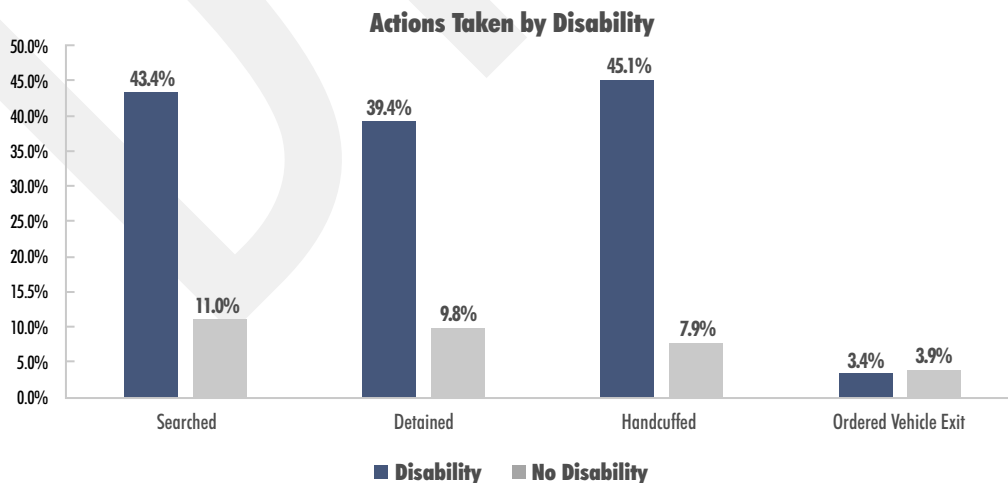
Ordered Vehicle Exits



Officers stopped more than double the number of White individuals than they did Black individuals, but searched, detained on the curb or in a patrol car, handcuffed, and removed from vehicles more Black individuals than they did white individuals.



Individuals whom officers perceived to have a disability were searched, detained on the curb or in a patrol car, and handcuffed at a higher rate than those perceived to not have a disability.



Overall Search and Discovery Rates

Search Rates

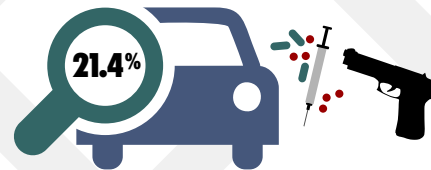
Black individuals were searched **2.5 times** the rate of White individuals. Officers searched approximately 8% of White individuals. Officers searched a higher proportion of Black, Hispanic, and Multiracial individuals in comparison to individuals from other racial/ethnic groups.



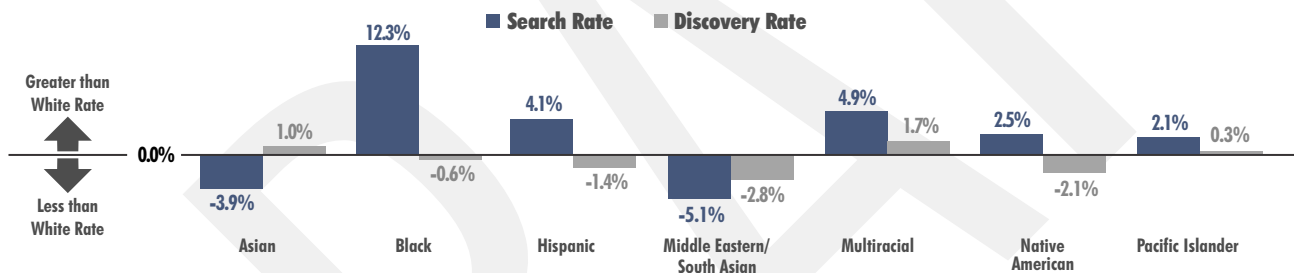
of stopped individuals were subject to a person or property search

Discovery Rates

Search discovery rates refer to the proportion of searched individuals that officers discover to be in possession of contraband or evidence. Officers discovered contraband or evidence on **22.2%** of White individuals who were searched. Despite having a higher proportion of individuals searched officers discovered contraband or evidence at a lower rate in searches of Black, Hispanic, and Multiracial individuals in comparison to White individuals.

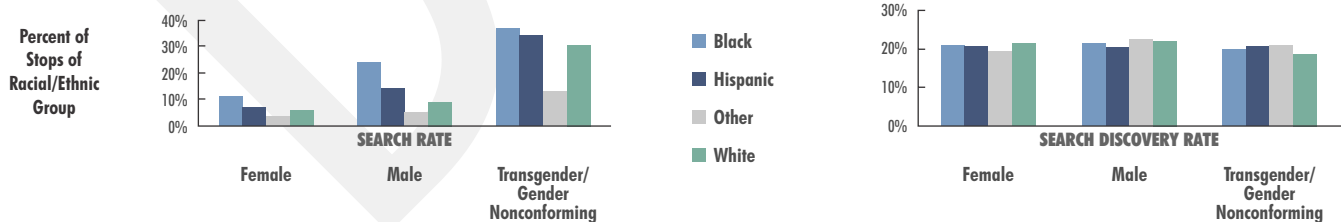


of searched individuals were found to be in possession of contraband or evidence



Search And Discovery Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

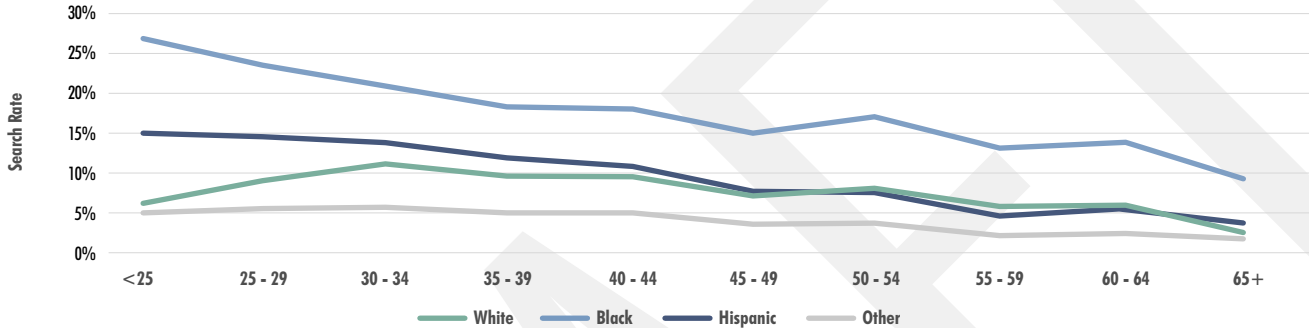
Overall, transgender/gender nonconforming individuals were searched **4.5 times** the rate at which officers searched (cisgender) females and **2.2 times** the rate at which officers searched (cisgender) males. Despite large differences in search rates, discovery rates for transgender/gender nonconforming individuals were similar to the discovery rates of cisgender individuals.



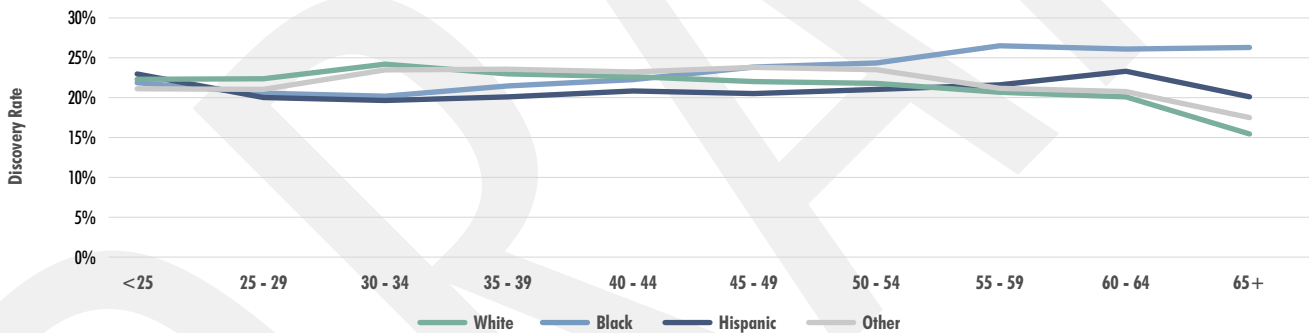
Within each gender group, Black and Hispanic cisgender males and cisgender females had higher search rates but lower discovery rates in comparison to White cisgender males and White cisgender females. Black and Hispanic transgender/gender nonconforming individuals had higher search and discovery rates than White transgender/gender nonconforming individuals.

Search and Discovery Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Age

Overall, younger individuals were searched at a higher rate than older individuals with the highest search rate being for individuals between the ages of 25 to 29 (14.0%), and the lowest search rate being for individuals 65 years of age or older (3.6%). By race/ethnicity, White individuals between the ages of 30 – 34 were searched most frequently for White individuals, while Black and Hispanic individuals younger than 25 were searched most often for their respective racial/ethnic groups. Black individuals had higher search rates than White individuals in every age group. Officers searched a higher proportion of Hispanic individuals whom they stopped than White individuals for all age ranges younger than 50 years old.

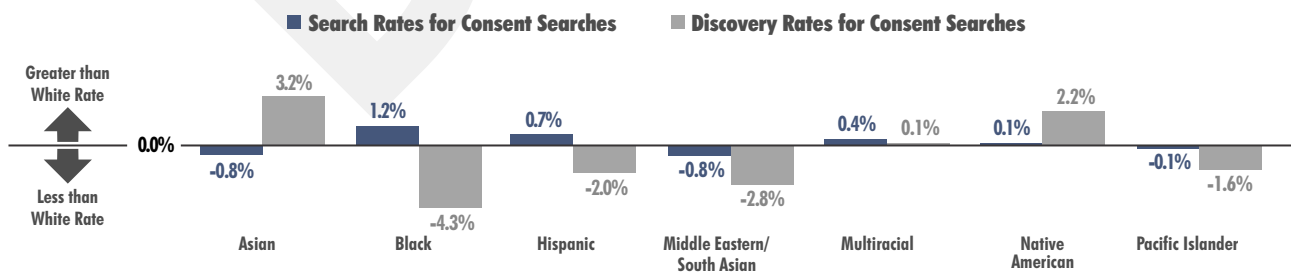


Discovery rates for Black individuals started out lower and increased with age, while discovery rates for Hispanic individuals were less variable across age groups. White individuals had the widest range in discovery rates across age groups.



Search and Discovery Rates for Consent Only Searches by Race/Ethnicity

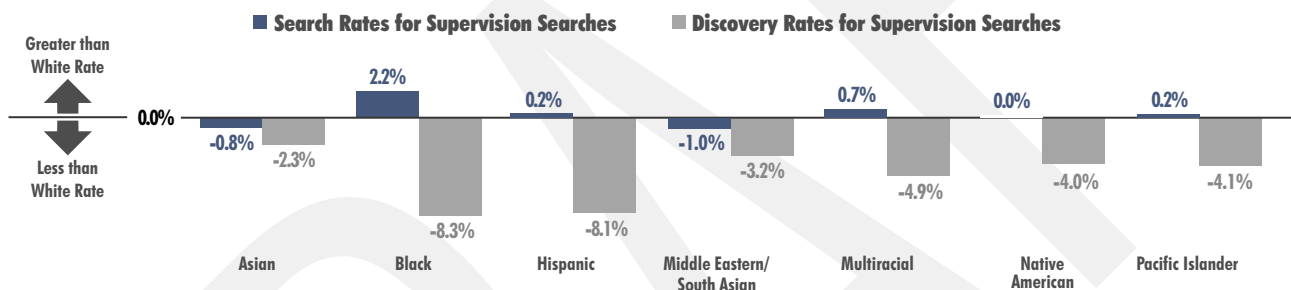
A consent only search is a search where an officer indicates that the only basis they had for performing a search was that the person consented to the search. Black, Hispanic, Multiracial, and Native American individuals had higher consent only search rates compared to White individuals (who were subjected to a consent only search in 1.2% of their stops). Despite Black individuals having 2 times the consent only search rate and Hispanic individuals having 1.6 times the consent search rate of White individuals, Black and Hispanic individuals had lower discovery rates than White individuals (13.3%).



Search and Discovery Rates for Supervision Searches by Race/Ethnicity

In California, there are multiple forms of state and local supervision including parole, probation, post release community supervision, and mandatory supervision (hereinafter collectively referred to as “supervision”). If a person is under supervision, they may be searched by officers only if it is an explicit term of the person's supervision conditions. Further, sometimes conditions of supervision allow for search of specific items — such as a cellphone — while others do not. Under the law, an officer must know that the individual is under supervision and that they have a specific search condition prior to conducting a supervision related search.

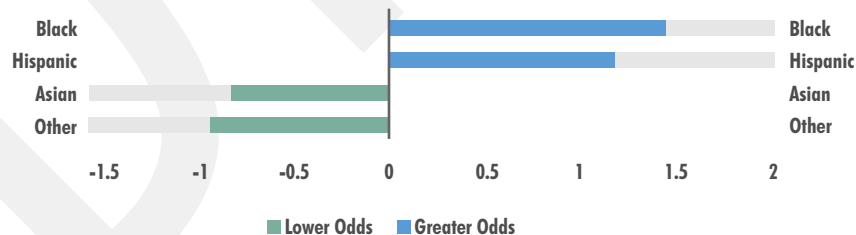
Black, Hispanic, Multiracial, and Native American individuals had higher proportions of individuals searched in comparison to White individuals where the only basis officers provided for the search was that the stopped individual had a search condition of supervision in comparison to White individuals. Despite these higher search rates, all racial/ethnic groups had lower discovery rates for these searches than White individuals.



Use of Force

Black and Hispanic individuals were more likely to have force used against them compared to White individuals, while Asian and other individuals were less likely. Specifically, the odds of having force used during a stop were 1.45 times and 1.18 times greater for Black and Hispanic individuals, respectively. The odds of force being used during stops of Asian or other individuals were 0.83 and 0.93 times lower, respectively, compared to White individuals.

Odds of Having Force Used Compared to White Individuals



Visit the RIPA Board website at <https://oag.ca.gov/ab953> for more information about the Racial and Identity Profiling Act. RIPA Board email: AB953@doj.ca.gov | To view the full 2021 RIPA Board Report, visit <https://oag.ca.gov/ab953/board/reports>.