

Data Set Overview and History

The California State Legislature passed the Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015 (RIPA), or Assembly Bill (AB) 953, which added Section 12525.5 to the Government Code and amended Sections 13012 and 13519.4 of the Penal Code. The bill (1) amended the definition of unlawful profiling to include both racial and identity profiling, (2) required the Attorney General to establish the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board (Board), and (3) requires each state and local agency that employs peace officers to annually report to the Attorney General data on all stop incidents.

AB 953 tasked the Board with eliminating racial and identity profiling and improving diversity and racial and identity sensitivity in law enforcement by investigating and analyzing law enforcement policy and data. Data statutorily required to be collected by peace officers include both person-level (e.g. race/ethnicity) and stop-level (e.g. time of stop) information. Reporting agencies were required to begin collecting stop data in waves. Specifically, each agency that employs 1,000 or more peace officers issued its first round of reports on or before April 1, 2019; agencies that employ between 667 and 1,000 peace officers issued their first round of reports on or before April 1, 2020; agencies that employ 334 or more but less than 667 peace officers shall issue their first round of reports on or before April 1, 2022 and, each agency that employs one or more, but less than 334 peace officers, shall issue its first round of reports on or before April 1, 2023.

Section 13519.4(j)(2)(E) of the Penal Code requires,

Each report shall include disaggregated statistical data for each reporting law enforcement agency. The report shall include, at minimum, each reporting law enforcement agency's total results for each data collection criteria under subdivision (b) of Section 12525.5 of the Government Code for each calendar year. The reports shall be retained and made available to the public by posting those reports on the Department of Justice's Internet Web site.

The collection of tables, to which this document is a compliment, satisfy the requirements of Penal Code 13519.4(j)(2)(E). The Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board 2024 Report contains additional analyses that extend beyond the requirements of Penal Code 13519.4(j)(2)(E). This report can be found at: <https://oag.ca.gov/ab953/board/reports>.

Users of these tables should familiarize themselves with the RIPA stop data regulations. The regulations establish what data elements are collected under RIPA and provide examples of circumstances under which peace officers are to select certain data elements. Understanding the stop data regulations will assist users with interpreting the information displayed within these tables. The regulations can be found at: <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/ripa/stop-data-reg-final-text-110717.pdf>.

Statutory Authority

The DOJ has the statutory authority to collect RIPA Stop Data, pursuant to Government Code section 12525.5

Table Descriptions

Table 1

Stops by Hour and Agency

This table displays the number of stops each agency reported making by hour blocks. For example, the “01:00:00” time block includes all stops that happened between “01:00:00” and “01:59:59”.

Table 2

Stops by Month and Agency

This table displays the number of stops each agency reported by month of the year.

Table 3

Stops by Location and Agency

This table displays the number of stops each agency reported grouped by the closest city. This table includes some locations that are not incorporated cities, such as unincorporated areas.

Table 4

Stops by Primary Reason for Stop and Agency

This table displays the number of stops each agency reported by the primary reason for stop. Primary reason for stop category titles have been condensed to improve readability. From left to right, reason for stop categories are:

- Column B: Consensual encounter resulting in a search
- Column C: Possible conduct warranting discipline under Education Code 489000, 48900.2, 48900.3, 48900.4, and 48900.7
- Column D: Determine whether student violated school policy
- Column E: Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision.
- Column F: Reasonable suspicion that the person was engaged in criminal activity
- Column G: Traffic violation
- Column H: Investigation to determine the person was truant
- Column I: Knowledge of outstanding arrest/warrant/wanted person
- Column J: No reason was selected

Table 5

Stops by Result of Stop and Agency

This table displays the number of stops each agency reported by the result of stop. One stop may have multiple results of stop and, therefore, can be counted in multiple columns. Result of stop titles have been condensed to improve readability. From left to right, result of stop categories are:

- Column B: No action
- Column C: Warning (verbal or written)
- Column D: Citation for infraction
- Column E: In field cite and release
- Column F: Custodial pursuant to outstanding warrant
- Column G: Custodial arrest without warrant
- Column H: Field interview card completed
- Column I: Noncriminal transport or caretaking transport. This includes transport by an officer, transport by ambulance, or transport by another agency
- Column J: Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor
- Column K: Psychiatric hold (pursuant to Welfare & Institutions Code sections 5150 and/or 5585.20)
- Column L: Conducted US Department of Homeland Security (e.g., Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection)
- Column M: Referral to school administrator
- Column N: Referral to school counselor or other support staff

Table 6a

Stops by Warning Offense and Agency

When officers indicate that they issued a warning as a result of a stop, they are also required to provide the offense for which they issued the warning. This table provides a breakdown of the offense level for all warnings given by each reporting agency. Offense levels include: infraction, misdemeanor, felony, and other offense.

Table 6b

Stops by Citation Offense and Agency

When officers indicate that they issued a citation as a result of stop, they are also required to provide the offense for which they issued the citation. This table provides a breakdown of the offense levels for all citations given by each reporting agency. Offense levels include: infraction, misdemeanor, felony, and other offense.

Table 6c

Stops by In-Field-citation Offense and Agency

When officers indicate that they performed an in-field cite and release, they are also required to provide the offense for which they performed the in-field cite and release. This table provides a breakdown of the offense levels for all in-field cite and releases given by each reporting agency. Offense levels include: infraction, misdemeanor, felony, and other offense.

Table 6d

Stops by Custodial Arrest Offense Level and Agency

When officers indicate that they made a custodial arrest, they are also required to provide the offense for which they made the arrest. This table provides a breakdown of the offense levels for all arrests given by each reporting agency. Offense levels include: infraction, misdemeanor, felony, and other offense.

Table 7

Stops by Race/Ethnicity and Agency

This table displays the number of stops each agency reported grouped by the perceived race/ethnicity of the individuals stopped. Officers can select up to eight different race/ethnicity categories when recording these data for individuals stopped. Frequency counts corresponding to each single race/ethnicity group represent those individuals where officers only selected a single race/ethnicity category. The multiracial group includes all stops where officers selected multiple racial/ethnic categories.

Table 8

Stops by Gender and Agency

This table displays the number of stops each agency reported by the perceived gender of the individuals stopped. The gender of individuals stopped are based upon the perception of reporting officers. Officers can select up to five different gender categories when recording these data for individuals stopped. Frequency counts corresponding to each single gender group represent those individuals where officers only selected a single gender category. The gender nonconforming group also includes data for stops where officers selected multiple gender categories.

Table 9

Stops by Age Group and Agency

This table displays the number of stops each agency reported by the perceived approximate age of the individuals stopped. The approximate age of individuals stopped are based upon the perception of reporting officers. This table categorizes approximate age into 9 groups: ages 1-9; 10-14; 15-17; 18-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65 and above.

Table 10

Stops by Actions Taken by Officer During Stop and Agency

This table displays the number of stops each agency reported by actions taken by officer during stop. One stop may have multiple actions taken by officer and, therefore, can be counted in multiple columns. Titles for actions taken by officer during stop are condensed according to their naming scheme within the RIPA dataset. From left to right, actions taken during the stop categories are:

- Column B: Person removed from vehicle by order
- Column C: Person removed from vehicle by physical contact
- Column D: Field sobriety test conducted

- Column E: Curbside detention. This refers to any time an officer directs the person to sit on the sidewalk, curb, or ground
- Column F: Handcuffed or flex cuffed
- Column G: Patrol car detention
- Column H: Canine removed from vehicle or used to search
- Column I: Firearm pointed at person
- Column J: Firearm discharged or used
- Column K: Electronic control device used
- Column L: Impact projectile discharged or used (e.g. blunt impact projectile, rubber bullets, or bean bags)
- Column M: Canine bit or held person
- Column N: Baton or other impact weapon used
- Column O: Chemical spray used (e.g., pepper spray, mace, or other chemical irritants)
- Column P: Other physical or vehicle contact
- Column Q: Person photographed
- Column R: Asked for consent to search person
- Column S: Search of person was conducted
- Column T: Asked for consent to search property
- Column U: Search of property was conducted
- Column V: Property was seized
- Column W: Vehicle impounded
- Column X: Admission or written statement obtained from student
- Column Y: None. This data value should only be selected if none of the enumerated data values apply
- Column Z: Specify if consent was given for search of person
- Column AA: Specify if consent was given for search of property

Table 11

Searches by Basis for Search and Agency

This table displays the number of searches each agency reported by basis for search. Officers may provide multiple search bases for a single search; therefore, a single search can be counted in multiple columns. Basis-for-search titles are condensed according to their naming scheme within the RIPA dataset. From left to right, basis for search categories are:

- Column B: Consent given
- Column C: Officer safety/safety of others
- Column D: Search warrant
- Column E: Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision
- Column F: Suspected weapons
- Column G: Visible contraband
- Column H: Odor of contraband
- Column I: Canine detection
- Column J: Evidence of crime

- Column K: Incident to arrest
- Column L: Exigent circumstances/emergency
- Column M: Vehicle inventory (for search of property only)
- Column N: Suspected violation of school policy

Table 12

Stops with Searches by Contraband or Evidence Discovered and Agency

This table displays the number of stops were officers performed a search each agency reported by the type of contraband or evidence officers discovered. Officers may discover multiple types of contraband or evidence; therefore, a single stop can be counted in multiple columns. Officers may also not discover any contraband or evidence during stops with a search. Titles for contraband or evidence discovered are condensed according to their naming scheme within the RIPA dataset. From left to right, contraband or evidence discovered categories are:

- Column B: None
- Column C: Firearm(s)
- Column D: Ammunition
- Column E: Weapon(s) other than a firearm
- Column F: Drugs/narcotics
- Column G: Alcohol
- Column H: Money
- Column I: Drug paraphernalia
- Column J: Suspected stolen property
- Column K: Cell phone(s) or electronic device(s)
- Column L: Other contraband or evidence

Table 13

Stops with Property Seizures by Type and Agency

This table displays the number of stops were officers seized property each agency reported by the type of property officers seized. Officers may seize multiple types of property; therefore, a single stop can be counted in multiple columns. Titles for type of property seized during stop are condensed according to their naming scheme within the RIPA dataset. From left to right, property seized by type are categorized as:

- Column B: Firearm(s)
- Column C: Ammunition
- Column D: Weapon(s) other than firearm
- Column E: Drugs/narcotics
- Column F: Alcohol
- Column G: Money

- Column H: Drug paraphilia
- Column I: Suspected stolen property
- Column J: Cellphone(s) or electronic device(s)
- Column K: Vehicle
- Column I: Other contraband or evidence

Table 14

Stops with Property Seizures by Basis for Seizure and Agency

This table displays the number of stops where officers seized property each agency reported by the basis for the property seizure. Officers may seize property based upon multiple bases; therefore, a single stop can be counted in multiple columns. Titles corresponding to the basis for property seizure during a stop are condensed according to their naming scheme within the RIPA dataset. From left to right, basis for property seizure by type are categorized as:

- Column B: Safekeeping as allowed by law/statute
- Column C: Contraband
- Column D: Evidence
- Column E: Impound of vehicle
- Column F: Abandoned property
- Column G: Suspected violation of school policy