

# RIP A | R A C I A L A N D I D E N T I T Y P R O F I L I N G A C T 2020 R E P O R T Q U I C K F A C T S

California Highway Patrol  
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department  
Los Angeles Police Department  
Riverside County Sheriff's Department

Between July 1, 2018  
to December 31, 2018  
the eight largest agencies  
in California collected data on  
vehicle and pedestrian stops.  
RIPA defines a stop as  
a detention or  
search.

San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department  
San Diego County Sheriff's Department  
San Diego Police Department  
San Francisco Police Department

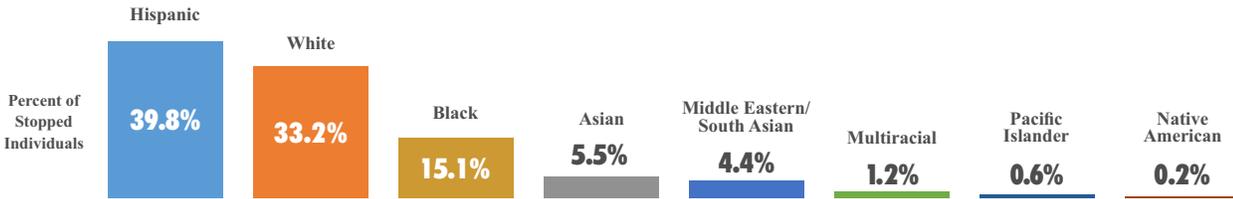
**Over  
1.8  
million  
individuals  
were  
stopped**



**4.7%**  
of individuals were stopped in response to a call for service, radio call, or dispatch

## Demographics of Stopped Individuals

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



**Officers perceived 0.8% of stopped individuals to be LGBT**

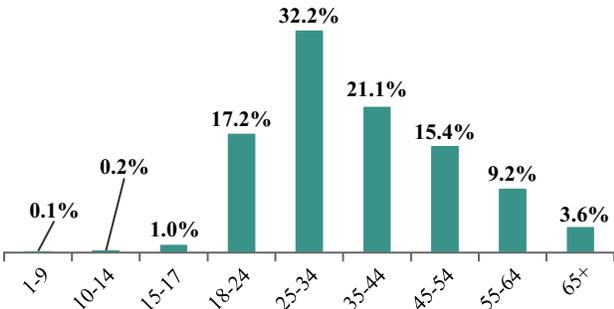
Nearly 5% of stopped individuals were perceived to have limited or no English fluency

**28.3%**  
Perceived Female

Approximately **0.2%** of stopped individuals were perceived to be transgender or gender nonconforming

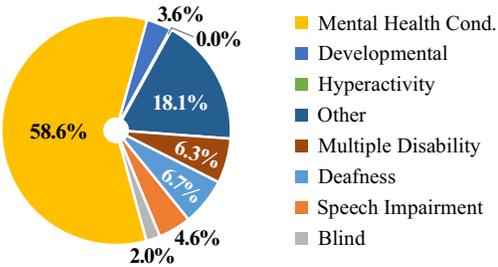
**71.5%**  
Perceived Male

### Perceived Age



### Perceived Disability

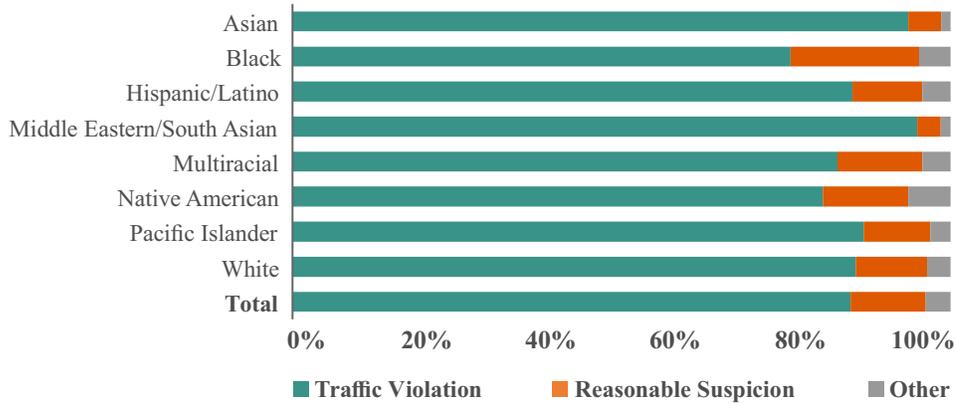
1.1% of stopped individuals were perceived to have a disability. The graphic below shows the types of conditions that officers perceived these individuals to have.



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## Reason for Stop

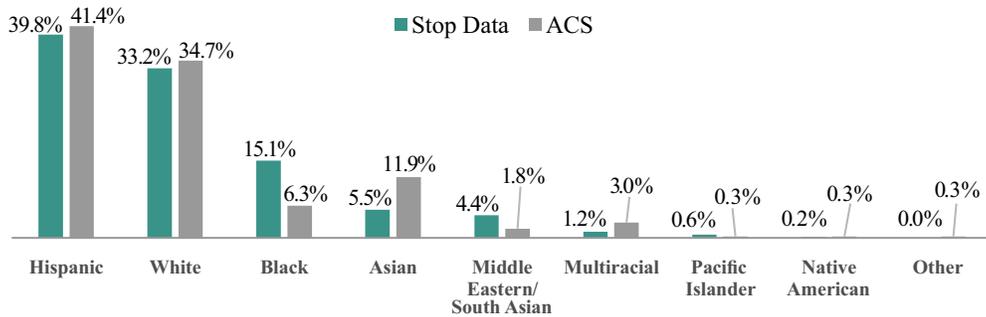
The most common reason for stop across all racial/ethnic groups was traffic violations followed by reasonable suspicion. Black individuals were stopped for reasonable suspicion **1.8 times** the rate at which White individuals were stopped for reasonable suspicion.



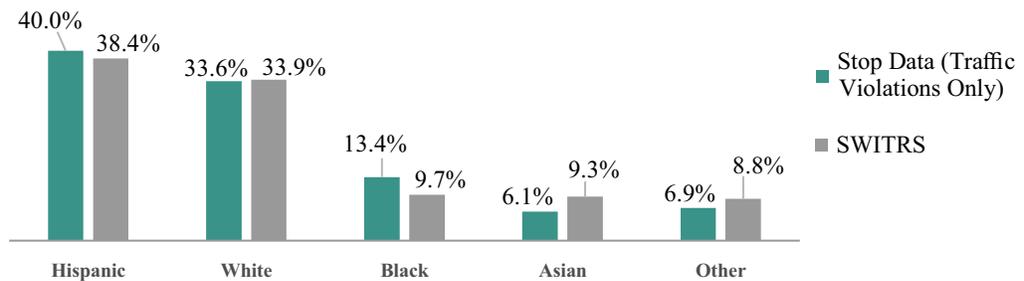
## Benchmark Comparison Data

The two graphics below present the 2018 stop data alongside two types of benchmark data: residential population data (ACS) and traffic collision data using non-at-fault parties (SWITRS). Black individuals represented a higher proportion of stopped individuals than their relative proportion in either benchmark dataset. The opposite was true for Asian individuals.

2017 American Community Survey (ACS)



Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS)

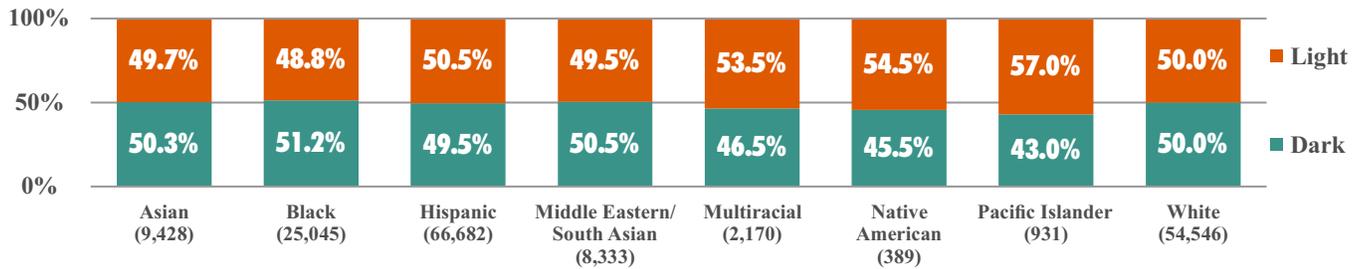


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## Veil of Darkness (VOD)

The **VOD analysis** compares the proportion of individuals stopped during daylight hours to the proportion of individuals stopped when it is dark outside during the **intertwilight period** (the time of day that is dark during Standard Time but light during Daylight Savings Time). Having a higher proportion of stops occur in the light, in comparison to White individuals, may be considered evidence of bias towards a group.

Inter-Twilight Stop Frequencies by Race/Ethnicity



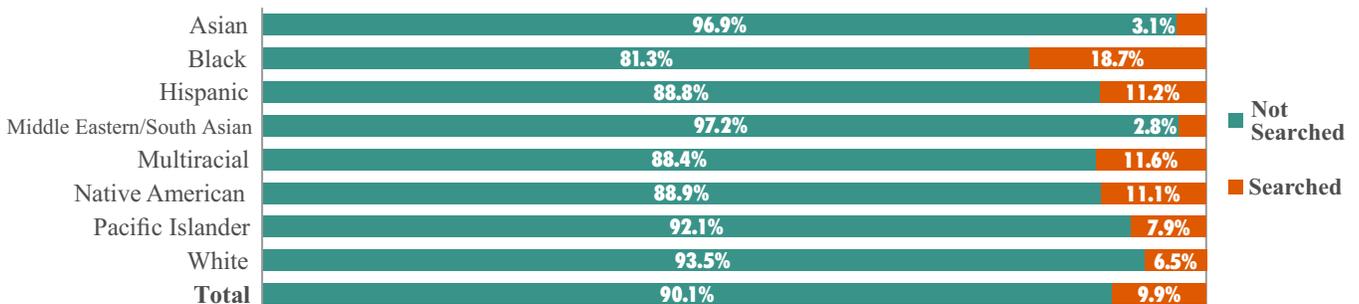
Individuals perceived as Pacific Islander had the highest proportion of their stops occur in the light. Officers were as likely to stop White individuals in the light as in the dark.

## Search Rates

Officers searched Black individuals whom they stopped at a rate that was **2.9 times** the rate at which they searched White individuals whom they stopped.



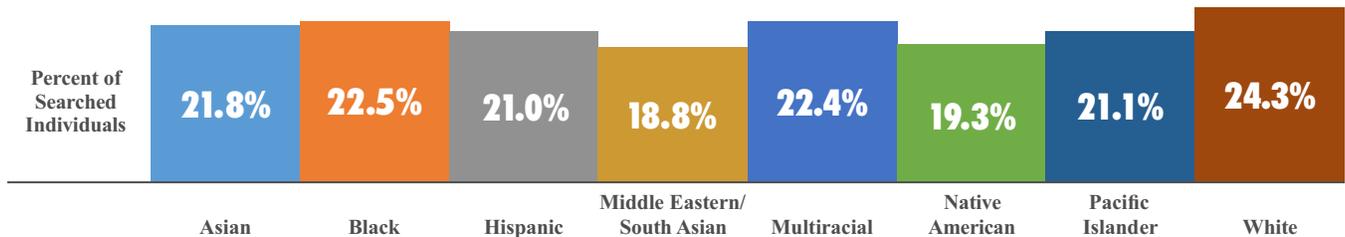
of stopped individuals were subject to a person or property search



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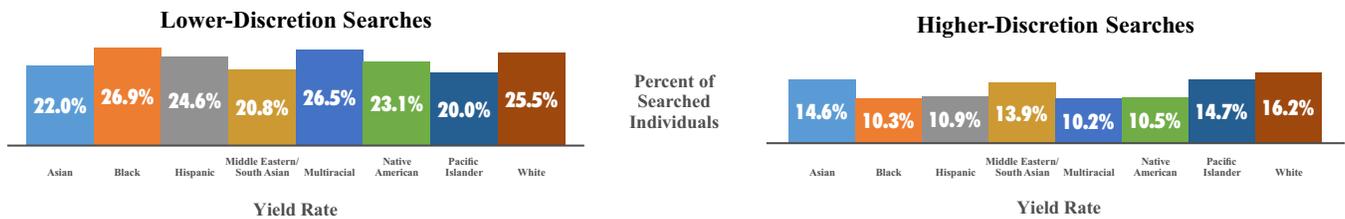
## Search Yield Rate

**Search yield rate** refers to the proportion of searched individuals that officers found to be in possession of contraband or evidence. All racial/ethnic groups of color had **lower yield rates than White individuals**, meaning that searches of these groups tended to be less successful at finding contraband or evidence.



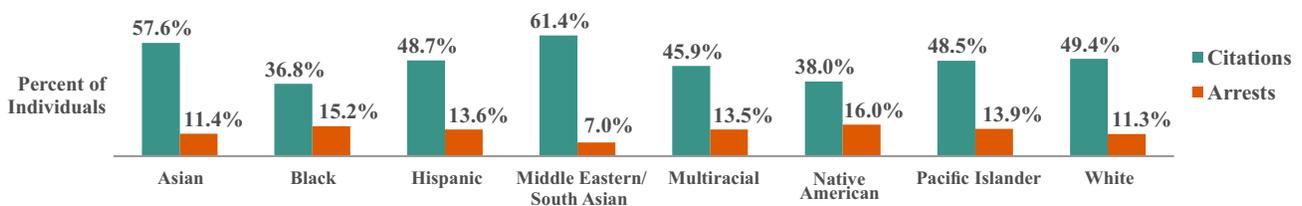
## Search Yield Rates by Officer Discretion Level

When examining yield rates by officer-discretion level—**level of discretion available to the officer in deciding to conduct a search**—yield rates for higher discretion searches (10.2% - 16.2%) were **lower** than yield rates for lower discretion searches (20% - 26.9%). Yield rates for racial/ethnic groups of color were **lower** than White individuals for higher-discretion searches (**searches for which the only basis for search was “consent given”**). This was also true for most racial/ethnic groups of color for lower discretion searches (**searches in which the basis for search was incident to arrest, vehicle inventory, or search warrant**), the exception being Black and Multiracial individuals, who had **higher** yield rates than White individuals for lower-discretion searches.



## Enforcement Rates

**60.3%** of all individuals stopped had an enforcement action taken toward them as a result of the stop, meaning they were given a citation and/or arrested. The outcome of the enforcement action varied by racial/ethnic group, with Native American and Black individuals having the highest arrest rates.



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](mailto:AB953@doj.ca.gov) | To view the full 2020 RIPA Board Report, visit <https://oag.ca.gov/ab953/board/reports>.