

# 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  
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department  
Los Angeles Police Department  
Riverside County Sheriff's Department  
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

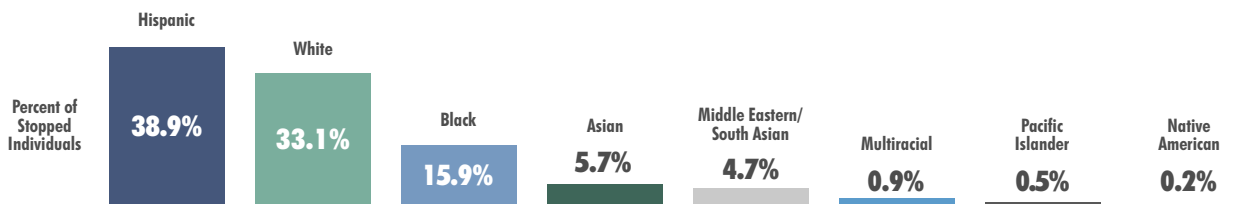
San Diego County Sheriff's Department  
San Diego Police Department  
San Francisco Police Department  
Fresno Police Department  
Long Beach Police Department

Oakland Police Department  
Orange County Sheriff's Department  
Sacramento County Sheriff's Office  
Sacramento Police Department  
San Jose Police Department

The full RIPA 2021 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 daylight conditions, and an analysis examining rates of force used during stops. Please see the full report to review all analyses in detail.

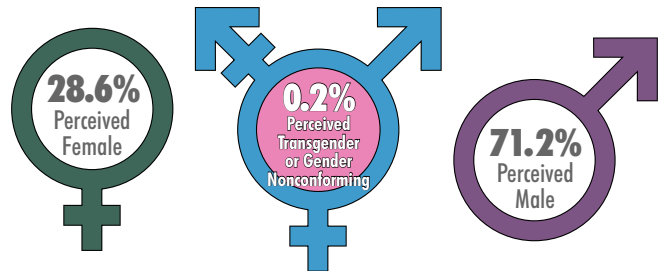
## Demographics of Stopped Individuals

The data presented below is based on officers' perceptions of stopped individuals.



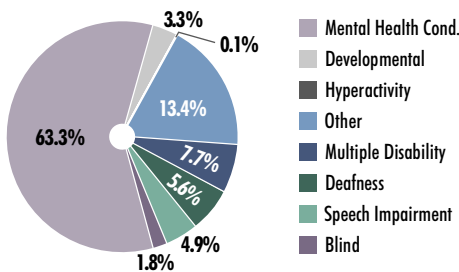
Officers perceived 26,382 (0.7%) stopped individuals to be LGBT.

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

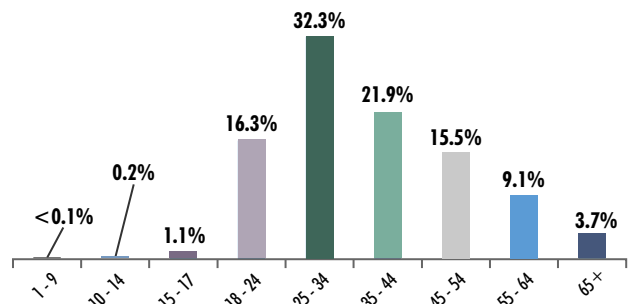


### Perceived Disability

Officers perceived 46,035 (1.2%) stopped individuals to have a disability. The below is a breakdown of the type of disabilities perceived by officers.



### 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



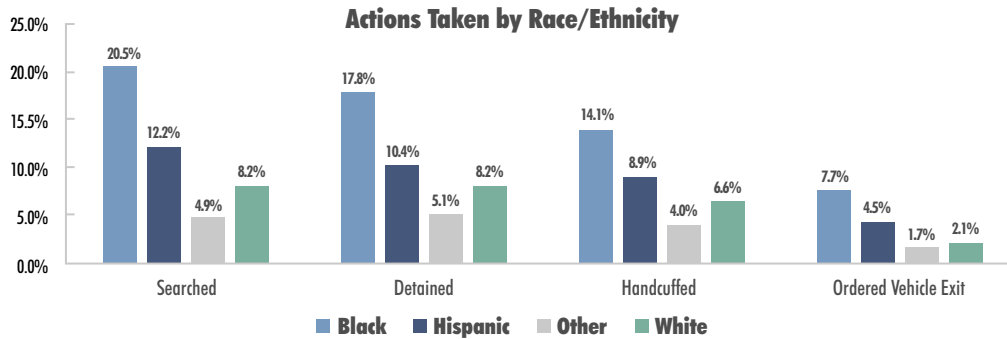
### Handcuffing



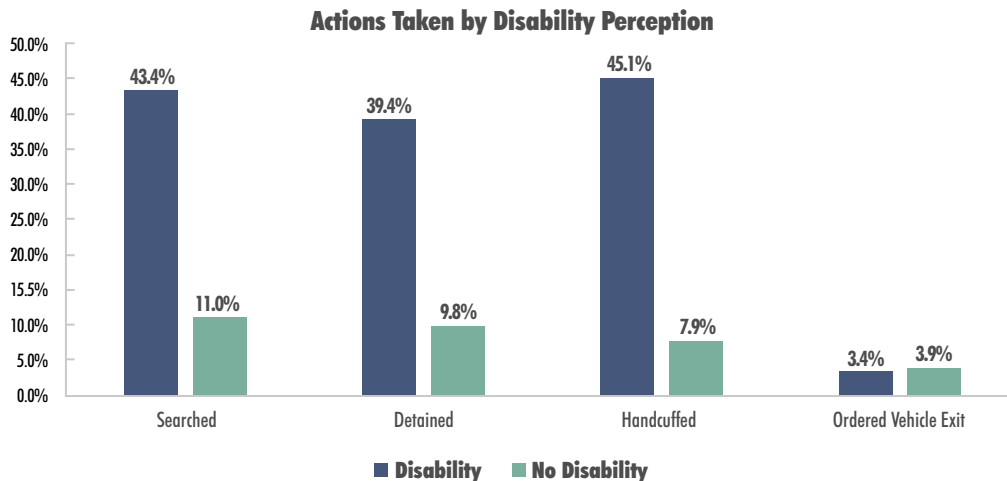
### Orders to Exit Vehicle



Officers searched, detained on the curb or in a patrol car, handcuffed, and removed from vehicles more Black individuals than White individuals, despite stopping more than double the number of White individuals (1,322,201) than Black individuals (635,092).



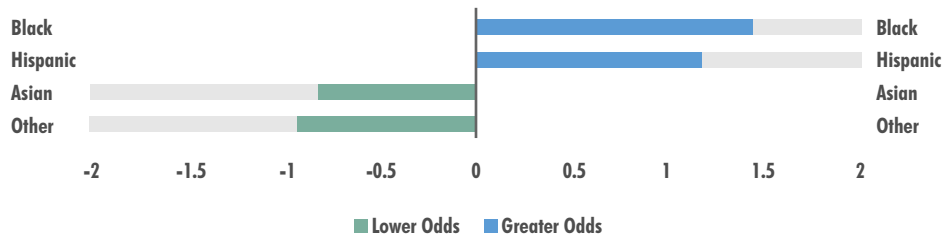
Individuals whom officers perceived to have a disability were searched, detained on the curb or in a patrol car, and handcuffed at a higher rate than those perceived to not have a disability.



### Use of Force

Officers were more likely to use force against Black and Hispanic individuals compared to White individuals, whereas officers were less likely to use force on Asian and other individuals. Specifically, the odds of an officer using force during a stop were 1.45 times and 1.18 times greater for Black and Hispanic individuals, respectively, than White individuals. The odds of an officer using force during stops of Asian or other individuals were 0.83 and 0.93 times lower, respectively, compared to White individuals.

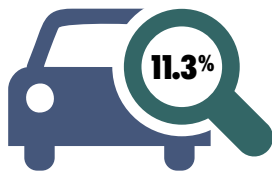
Odds of Officers Using Force Compared to White Individuals



### Overall Search and Discovery Rates

#### Search Rates

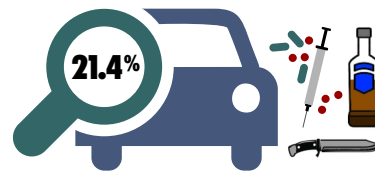
Black individuals were searched **2.5 times** the rate of White individuals. Officers searched approximately 8% of White individuals. Officers searched a higher proportion of Black, Hispanic, and Multiracial individuals in comparison to individuals from other racial/ethnic groups.



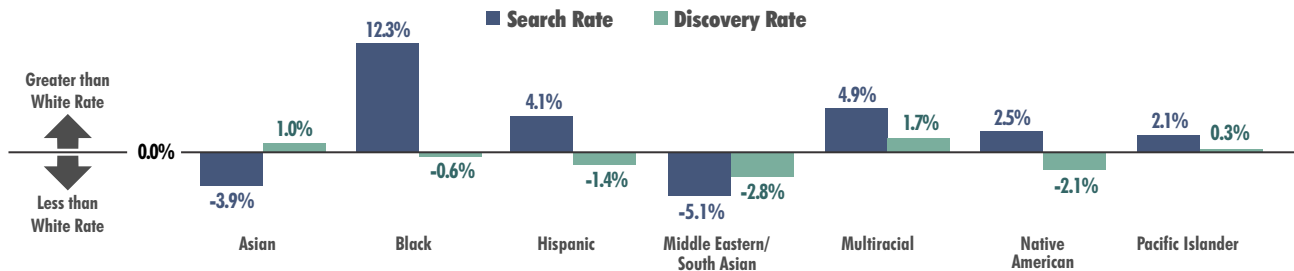
of stopped individuals were subject to a person or property search

#### Discovery Rates

Search discovery rates refer to the proportion of searched individuals found to be in possession of contraband or evidence. Officers discovered contraband or evidence on **22.2%** of White individuals who were searched. Although Black, Hispanic, and Multiracial individuals were searched at a higher rate than White individuals, **officers discovered contraband or evidence at a lower rate for these racial/ethnic groups in comparison to searches of White individuals.**

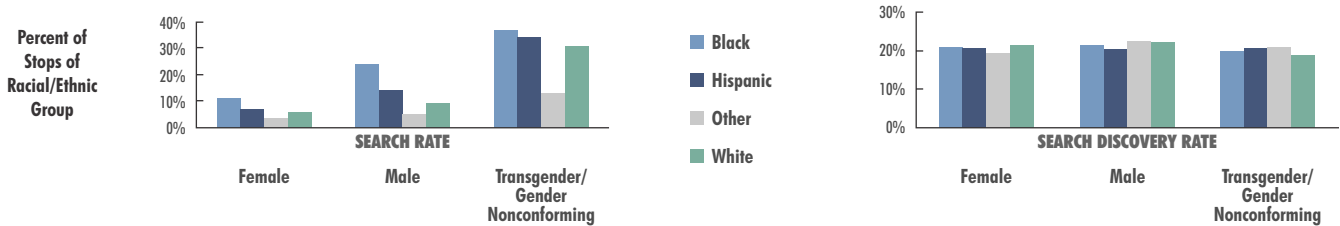


of searched individuals were found to be in possession of contraband or evidence



## Search And Discovery Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

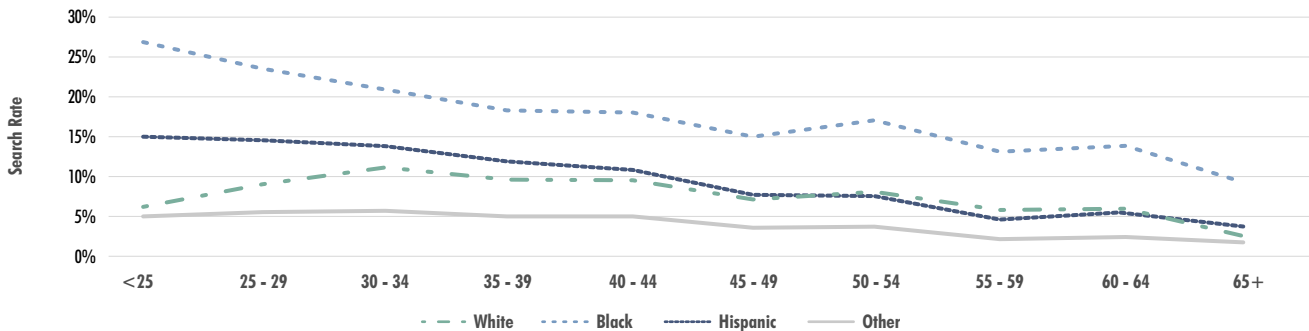
Overall, **transgender/gender nonconforming individuals** were searched **4.5 times** the rate at which officers searched (cisgender) females and **2.2 times** the rate at which officers searched (cisgender) males. Despite large differences in search rates, discovery rates for transgender/gender nonconforming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



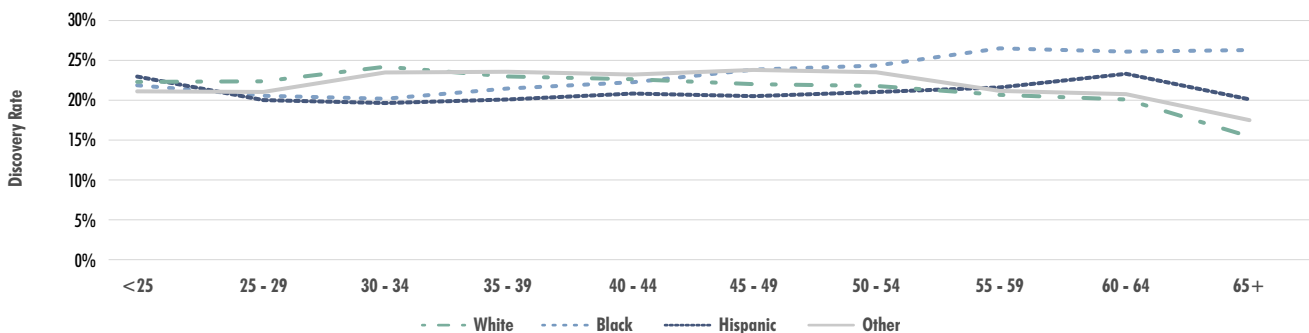
Within each gender group, Black and Hispanic cisgender males and cisgender females had higher search rates but lower discovery rates in comparison to White cisgender males and White cisgender females. Black and Hispanic transgender/gender nonconforming individuals had higher search and discovery rates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

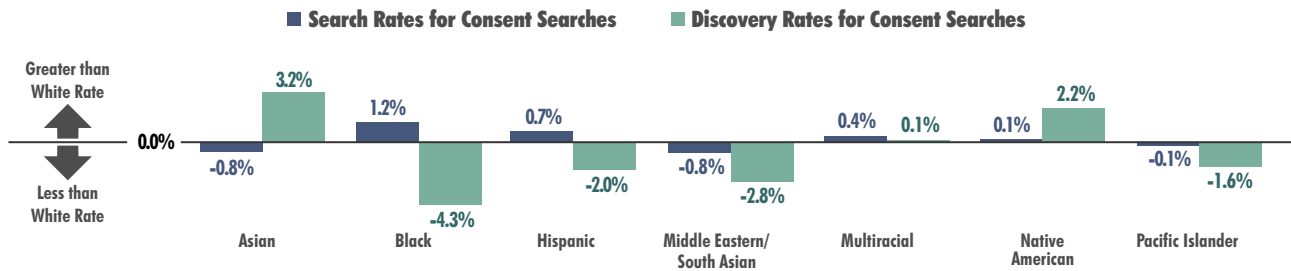


Discovery rates for Black individuals started out lower and increased with age, while discovery rates for Hispanic individuals were less variable across age groups. White individuals had the widest range in discovery rates across age groups.



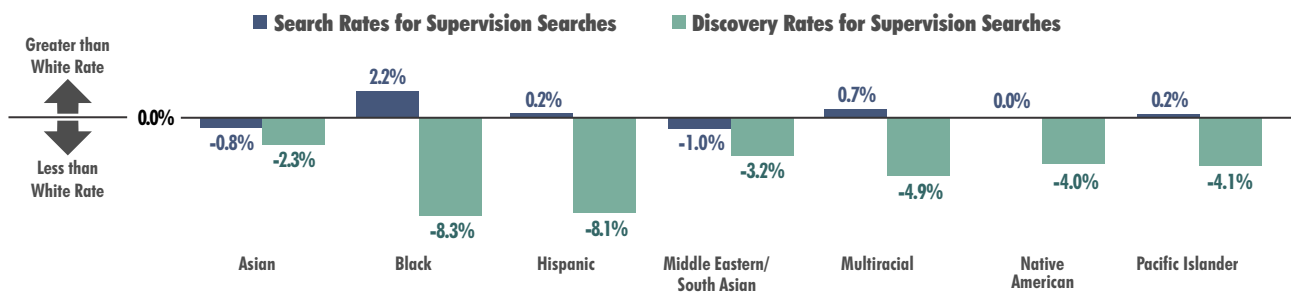
## Search and Discovery Rates for Consent Only Searches by Race/Ethnicity

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 being searched under consent only searches at 2 times the search rate of White individuals and Hispanic individuals being searched at 1.6 times the search rate of White individuals, both Black and Hispanic individuals had lower discovery rates than White individuals (13.3%).



## Search and Discovery Rates for Supervision Searches by Race/Ethnicity

California has multiple forms of state and local supervision which may allow an officer to conduct a search of that individual. Officers conducted searches on Black, Hispanic, Multiracial, and Native American individuals at a higher rate than White individuals where the only basis officers provided for the search was that the stopped individual had a search condition of supervision. Despite these higher search rates, all racial/ethnic groups of color had lower discovery rates for stops with these types of searches than 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](mailto:AB953@doj.ca.gov). To view the full 2021 RIPA Board Report, visit <https://oag.ca.gov/ab953/board/reports>.