



C A L I F O R N I A

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Racial and Identity Profiling Act 2027 Policy Subcommittee Update

Scope of Presentation

- Presentation Goals:
 - Provide a summary of findings for analyses in the policy section
 - Perceived Race and Perceived English Fluency impact stop occurrences and outcomes
 - Longitudinal Policy Analysis
 - SFPD - Policy No. 9.07.04(a) (2023)
 - LAPD - Policy No. 240.06 (2022)
 - AB 392 (2019)

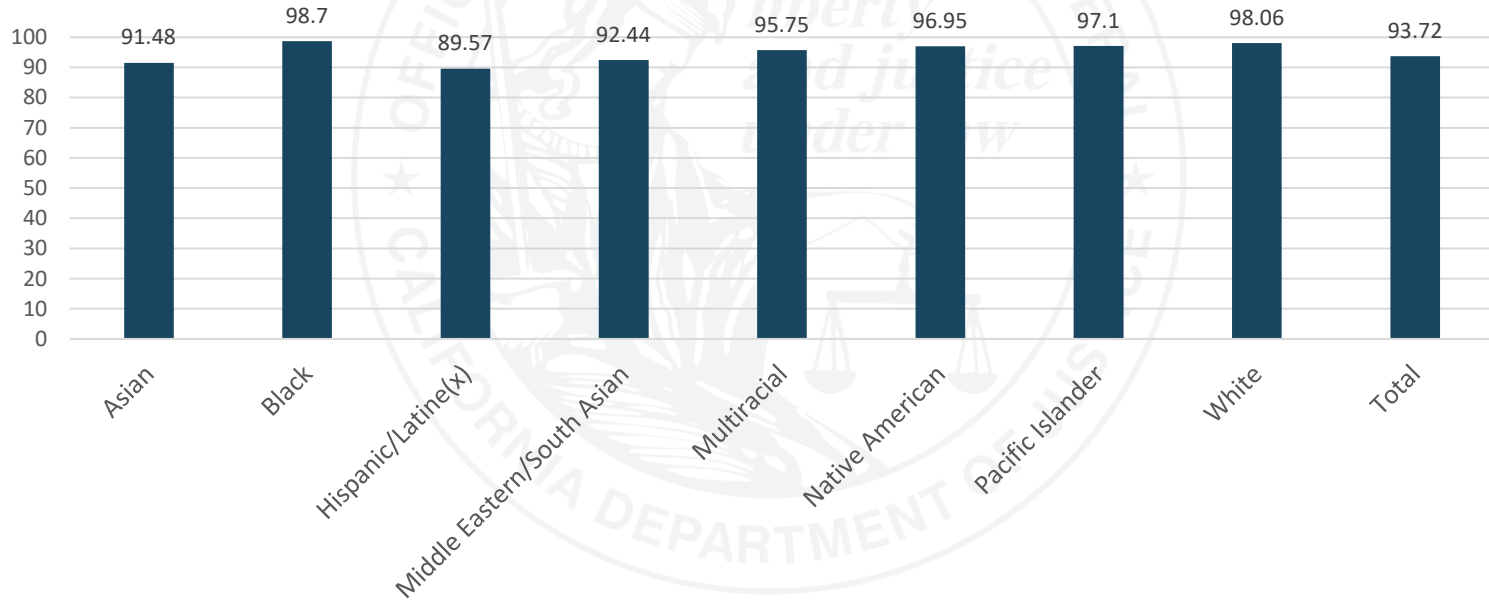


English Fluency and Race

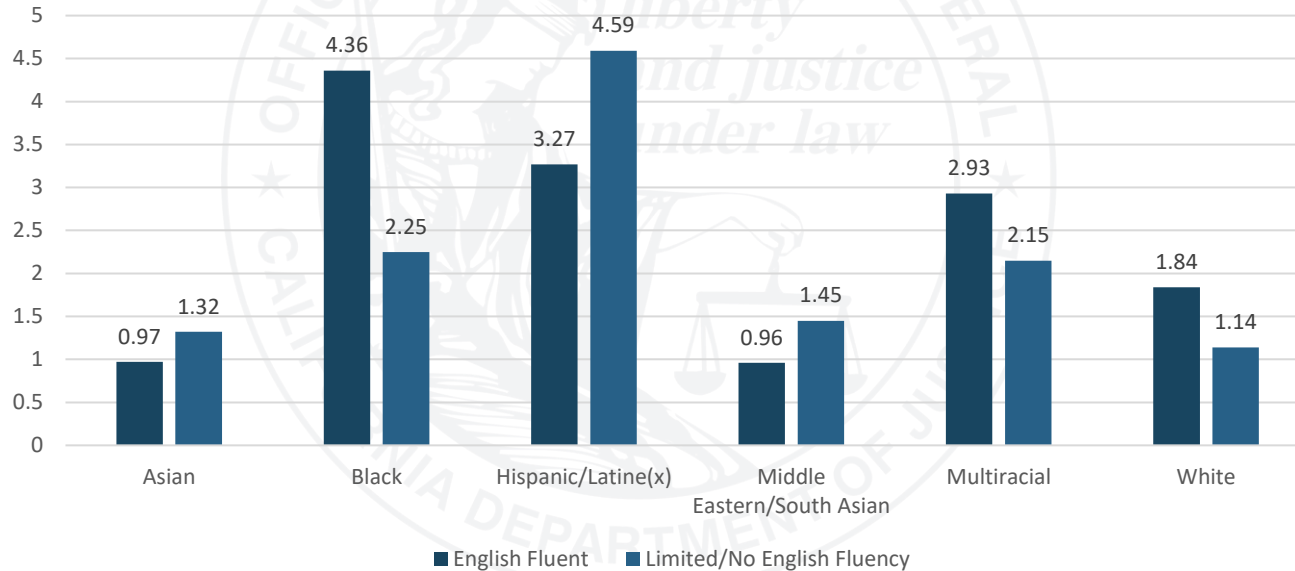
- Past reports have tracked how demographics such as perceived English fluency and perceived race impact stop occurrences and outcomes
- Board has expressed an interest in understanding the differences observed for those who are both perceived as being in minority groups and not English fluent
 - Longitudinal analyses compare 2022 to 2025 and examine trends each year.
- Stop actions and outcomes currently being considered for analyses:
 - Person removed from vehicle by order/ Person removed from vehicle by physical contact; Field sobriety test conducted; Curbside detention; Psychiatric hold; Handcuffed; Firearm pointed at person; Asked for consent to search property / Search of property was conducted; Contraband found
- We removed individuals perceived as Native Americans and Pacific Islanders due to low counts for Non-English Speakers



Percent of Stopped Individuals Perceived as Being Fluent in English Separated by Perceived Race/Ethnicity (2025)



Percentage of Individuals Removed by Vehicle by Order Separated by Perceived Race and Perceived English Fluency



Assessing Effect of Language Fluency on Race/Ethnicity

- Differences between perceived English fluent and non-fluent groups evaluated for statistical significance
 - For all years, all race/ethnicities included in analysis had higher rates of handcuffing when perceived as non-English fluent
 - Most of the actions/outcomes for perceived Hispanic/Latine(x) and Middle Eastern/South Asian individuals showed an effect of perceived language fluency
- Compared 2022 and 2025 for changes in effect between first year of all agencies reporting and most recent year

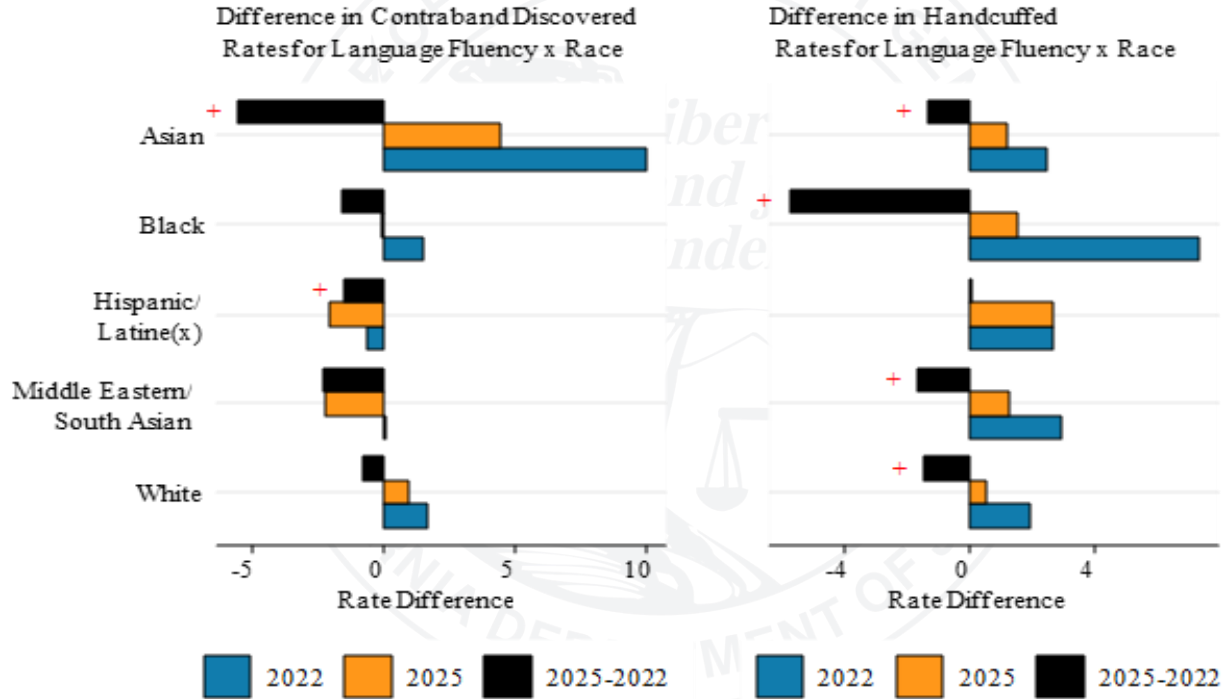


Difference in Rates for Handcuffing by Perceived Language Fluency

- Difference calculation: Non-English Fluent rates – English Fluent rates
 - Positive difference = higher rates of action/outcome for individuals perceived as non-English fluent

Year	Asian	Black	Hispanic/ Latine(x)	Middle Eastern/ South Asian	White
2022	2.49*	7.30*	2.67*	2.96*	1.96*
2023	1.66*	2.06*	2.54*	2.54*	1.29*
2024	1.30*	3.40*	2.62*	1.97*	2.61*
2025	1.19*	1.54*	2.65*	1.29*	0.52*

Difference in Rates of Action/Outcome in 2022 and 2025



Longitudinal Policy Analysis: Examining Policy Impacts Over Time

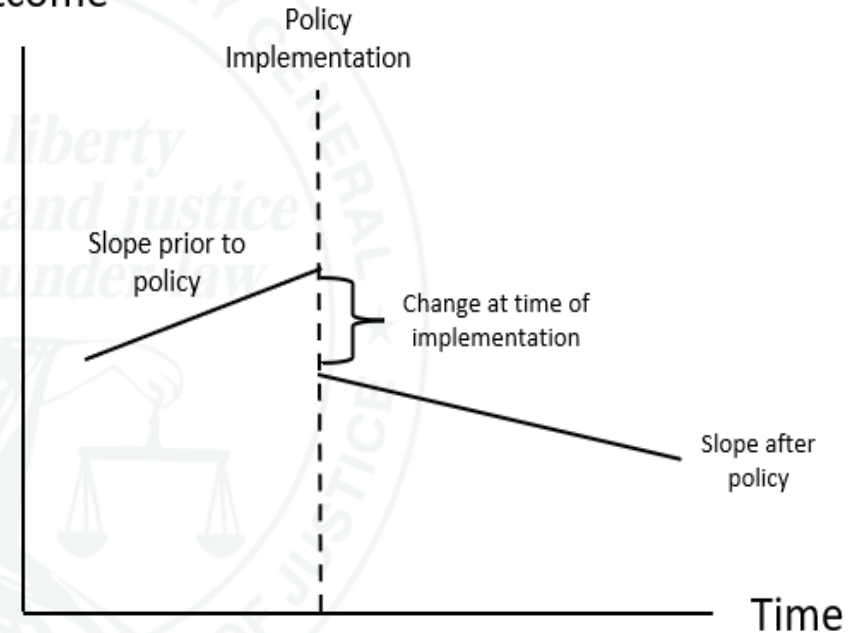
- The Policy Subcommittee has requested a look at statewide and/or local policies to understand how policing has changed over the course of RIPA
 - RIPA reports have tracked legislative efforts each year in California related to police reform.
 - We reviewed all statewide laws and policies enacted by all Wave 1 and Wave 2 agencies.
 - Three measurable policies have been identified for study:
 - SFPD - Policy No. 9.07.04(a) (2023)
 - LAPD - Policy No. 240.06 (2022)
 - AB 392 (2019)



Interrupted Time Series

- Interrupted Time Series allows one to identify trends prior to an interruption (such as a policy), and identify whether there is an
 - Change when the policy is implemented
 - And whether that change continues after implementation
- What are outcomes to study?
 - For pretextual stops – total stops, racial disparities
 - AB 392 – use of lethal and less-lethal force

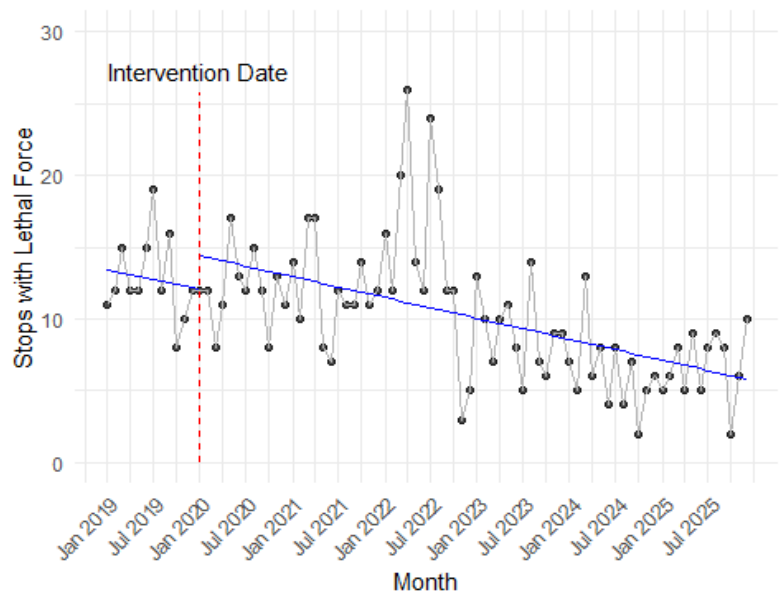
Outcome



AB392

- AB 392 (2019) took effect on January 1, 2020 and regulated the use of deadly force by peace officers
 - Law regulated the use of deadly force, mandating that it only be used when necessary to defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury
- RIPA data contains three levels of force, lethal, less lethal, and non-lethal
 - Analyzing monthly data from 2019 to the 2025 data for Wave 1 and Wave 2 agencies
 - Did the number of lethal force incidents shift after AB 392's passage?

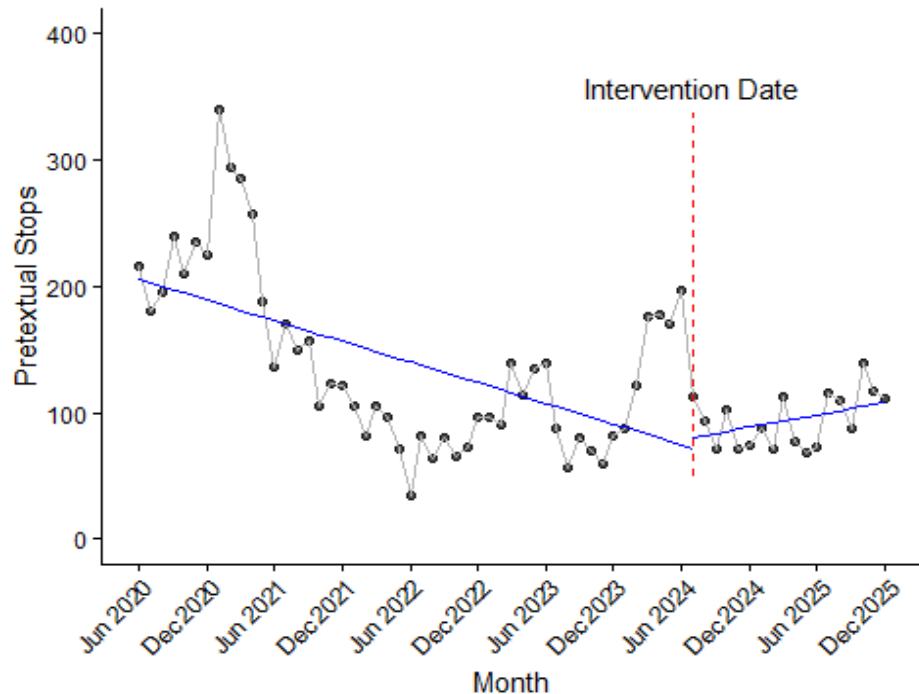
Change in Use of Lethal Force



SFPD Pretext Stops

- San Francisco Police Department enacted a policy aimed at limiting pretextual stops that went into effect July 17, 2024 (SFPD - Policy No. 9.07.04(a) (2023))
- De-prioritized stops for nine specific categories of low-level offenses, such as license plate illumination, display of registration tags, brake lights, and rear-view mirror obstruction which are considered pretextual stops

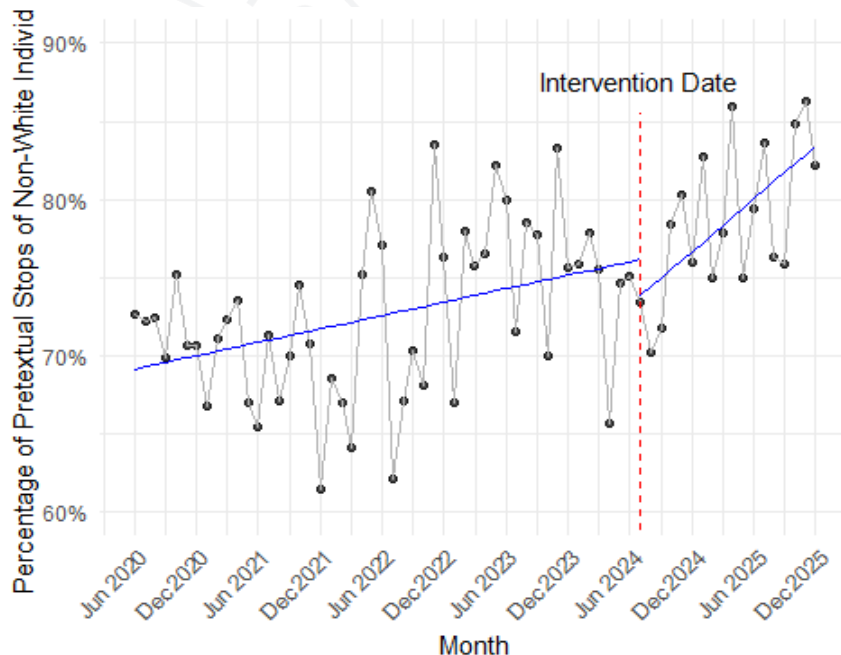
Change in Pretextual Stops



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- We analyzed
 - Change in pretextual stops (use of 9 specific codes)
 - Change in total stops
 - Above repeated for the percentage of stops of non-white individuals

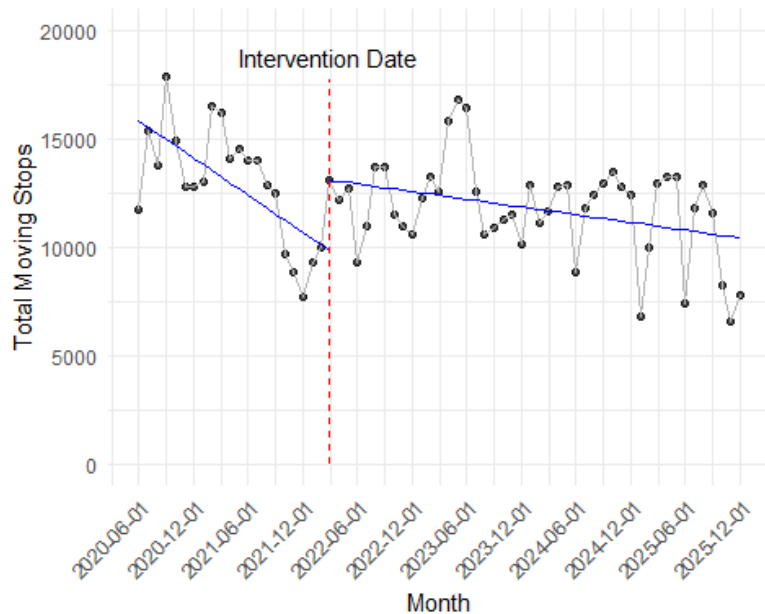
Change in Pretextual Stops for Non-White Individuals



LAPD Pretext Stops

- The Los Angeles Police Department pretext policy went into effect March 1, 2022 (Policy No. 240.06 (2022))
- Unlike SFPD, the LAPD did not enumerate specific codes they were seeking to deemphasize. As such, to understand the policies impact, we analyzed:
 - Change in total stops
 - Change in the 100 most frequent traffic violation reason for stop codes for moving stops
 - Change in the 100 most frequent traffic violation reason for stop codes for non-moving stops.
 - Above repeated for the percentage of such stops for non-white individuals

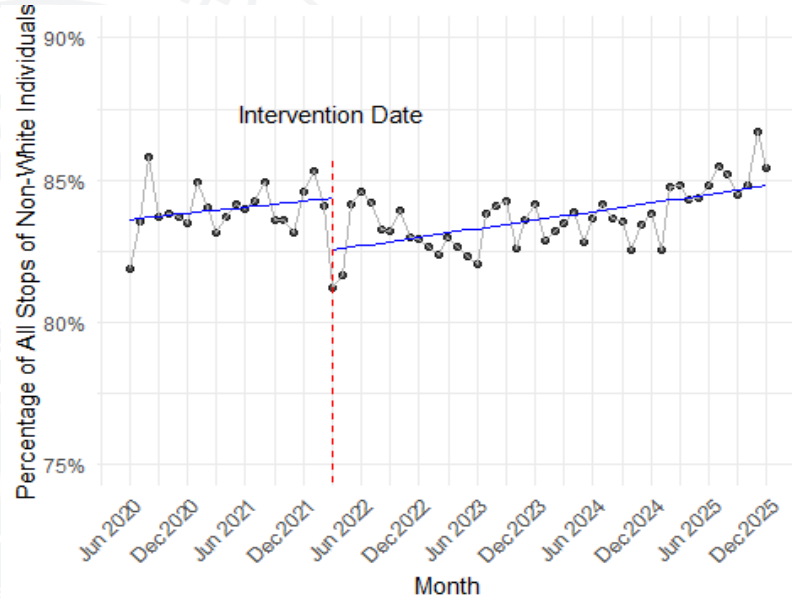
Change in Total Stops



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Change in Total Stops for Non-White Individuals



Limitations or Potential Next Steps for Consideration

- Limitations of Analysis – will always be a limitation
 - Quasi-experimental – We cannot:
 - Know what would have happened if no policy was enacted or account for *every* change between years
- Limitations of current study – can be addressed if the Board delays publishing this analyses for this years report
 - AB392
 - Concerns about the reliability of data on lethal force
 - Possibly validate via comparison with data in URSUS or other sources
 - LAPD and SFPD
 - Anticipatory effects in the data (did the policies take effect when adopted, rather than when they went into effect)
 - Potentially use comparison to other agencies without a policy enacted

