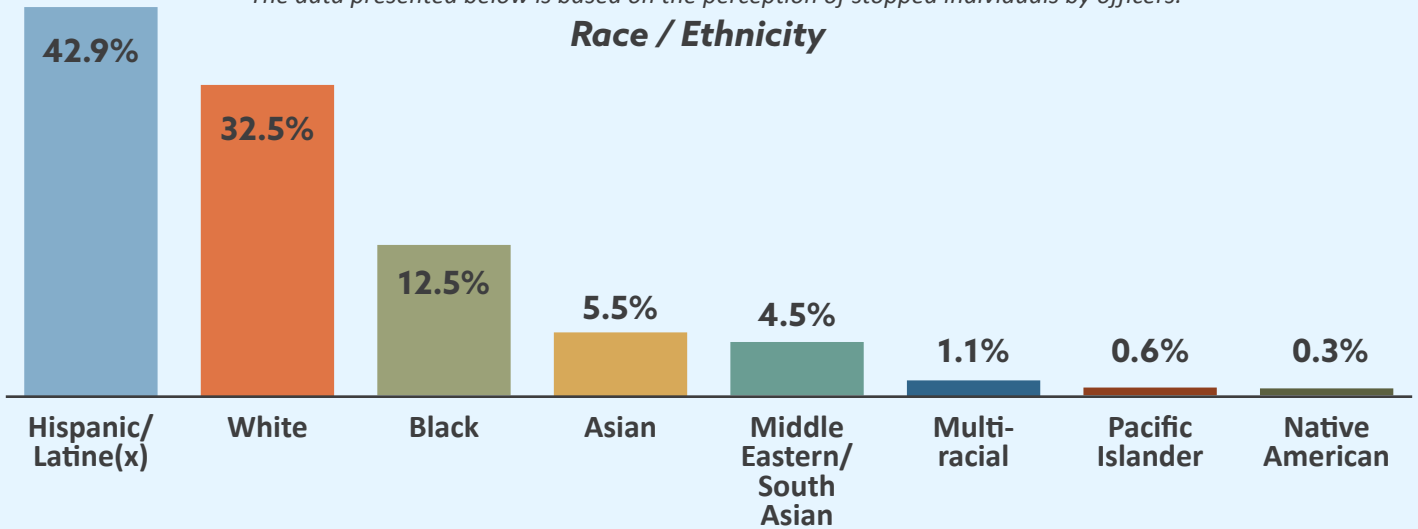


Between January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2022, 535 law enforcement agencies collected data on more than 4.5 million vehicle and pedestrian stops. RIPA defines a stop as a search or detention.

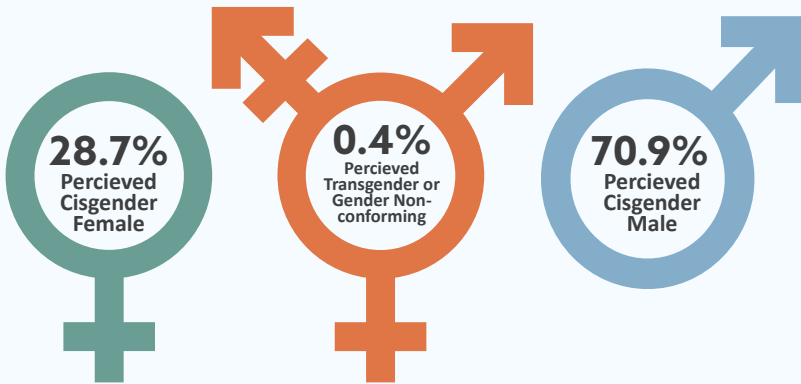
Demographics of Stopped Individuals (Report Pages 29 – 49)

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

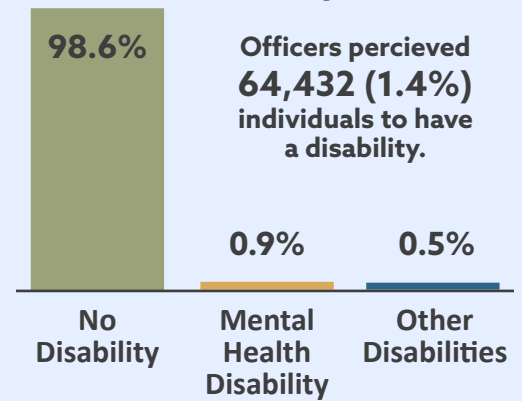
Race / Ethnicity



Gender



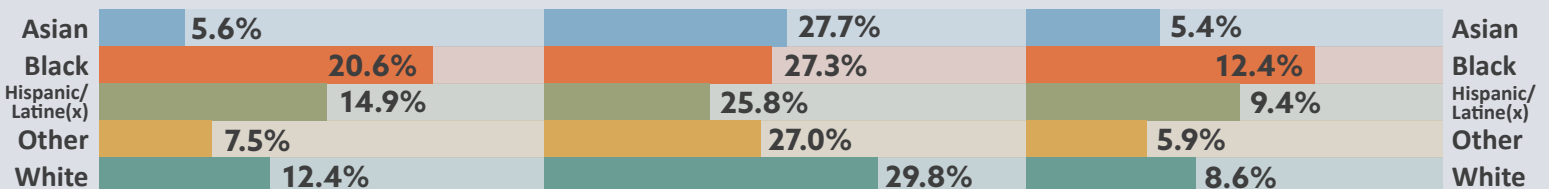
Disability



Racial/ Ethnic Disparities

Overall, the disparity between the proportion of stops and the proportion of residential population was greatest for Multiracial and Black individuals. Black individuals were stopped 131.5 percent more frequently than expected given their proportion of the population.

The Board also examined disparities revealed in the types of actions taken against a person during, and as a result of, a stop.



Search Rates (Pages 47 – 50)

The search rate of Black individuals was 1.66 times the search rate of White individuals.

Search Discovery Rates (Pages 45 – 48)

Although stopped individuals perceived to be Black or Hispanic/Latine(x) were searched at a higher rate relative to individuals perceived to be White, officers discovered contraband or evidence during stops in which they conducted searches at a lower rate for individuals perceived to be Black or Hispanic/Latine(x).

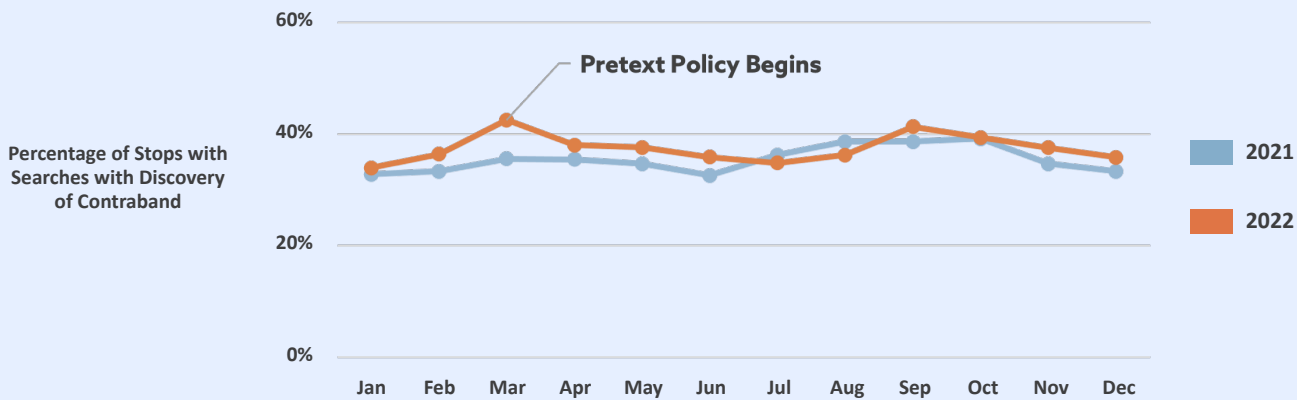
Result of Stop – No Action (Pages 41 – 42)

When filling out the “result of stop” field, officers must report the outcome of the stop (for example, no action taken, warning or citation given, or arrest). Officers reported “no action taken” for Black individuals 1.4 times as often as they did for White individuals, suggesting those stopped Black individuals were not engaged in criminal activity.

Policy-Focused Data Analysis (Report Pages 52 – 106)

Los Angeles Police Department Pretext Policy (Report Pages 53 – 60)

The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) implemented a new policy in March of 2022 to reduce the use of pretextual stops. This new policy allows officers to make traffic stops only if the violation significantly interferes with public safety or if they have information to suspect the person committed a serious crime. The LAPD reported making 20.8 percent fewer stops and 15.2 percent fewer searches in 2022 between the months of March and December compared to the comparable period in 2021. Search discovery rates were also higher under the new policy than before when then new policy went into effect.

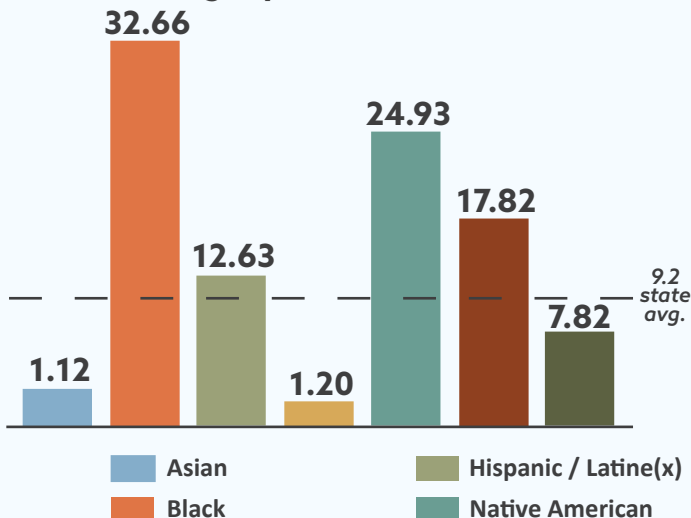


Driving Factors Associated with Pretext Stops: Specific Results of Stop (Report Pages 71 – 92)

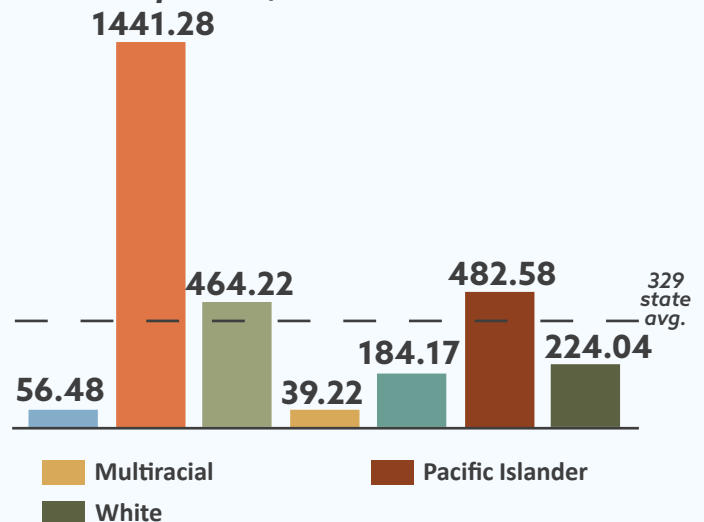
The Board reviewed data for two types of stop outcomes: (1) when someone is charged with resisting arrest only; and (2) when a field interview card is completed at the end of a stop. For (1), the Board reviewed standalone misdemeanor resisting arrest charges (includes obstructing or delaying officer in their duties) when the sole charge is resisting arrest. This type of charge is discretionary by the officer. For (2), the Board examined stops where officers filled out field interview cards – documents officers can choose to fill out when contacting an individual – which may be entered into criminal databases (i.e. CalGang) and shared among officers -- even if the individual is not suspected of criminal activity. These cards can contain information on the person’s nicknames, who they are with, their clothing, or any social media accounts.

Individuals perceived as Black had the highest per capita rate of stops resulting in a sole resisting arrest charge (3.6 times the state average) and the highest per capita occurrence of field interview cards (4.4 times the statewide average).

2022 Stops resulting in Resist Arrest Stand Alone Charges per 100,000 Residents



2022 Stops Resulting in Field Interview Card per 100,000 Residents

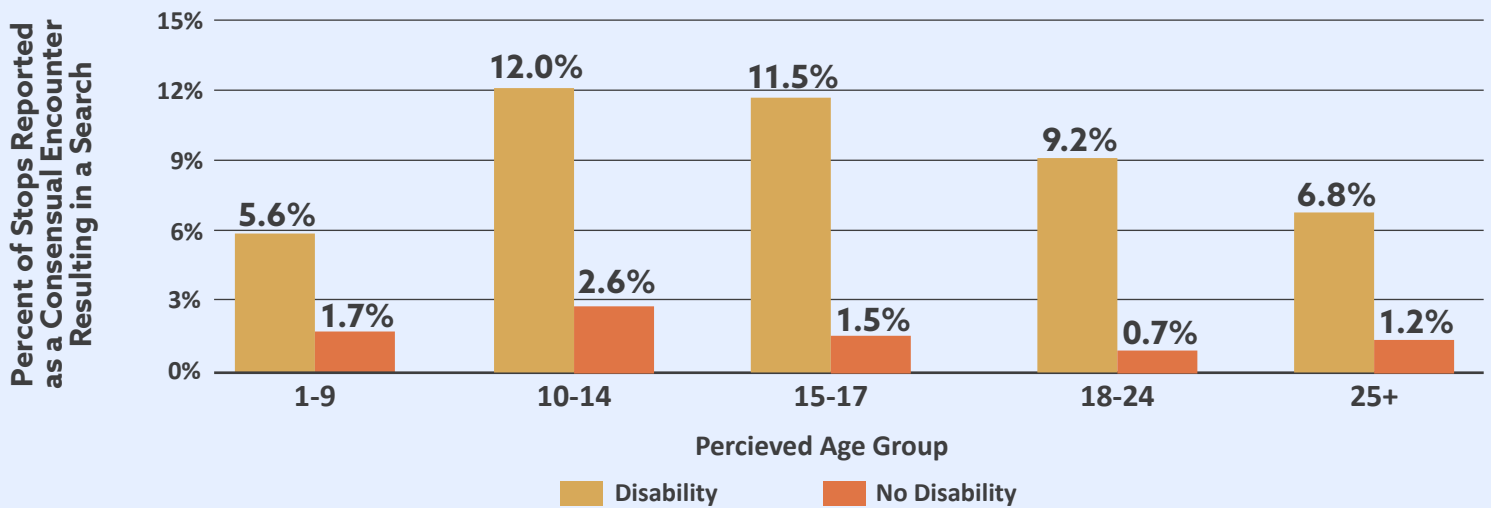


Youth and Law Enforcement (Report Pages 107 - 166)

Police Contacts with Youth with Disabilities and Youth Experiencing Mental Health Crises (Report Pages 107 - 121)

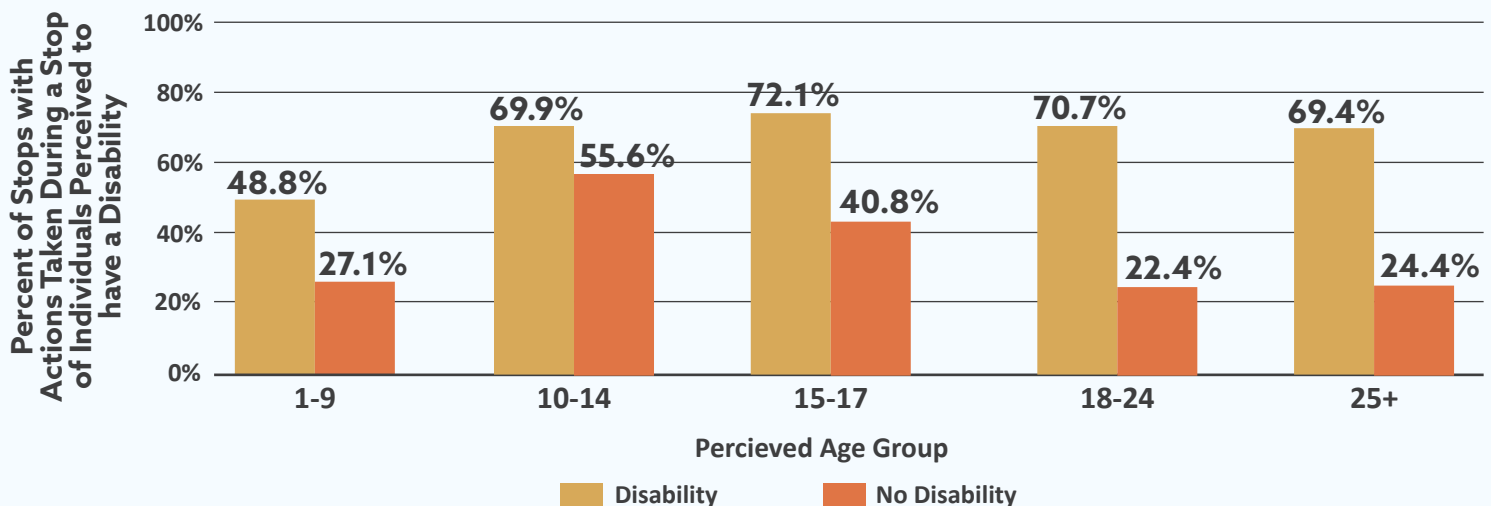
Consensual Encounter Resulting in a Search Stops by Age and Disability (Report Page 108)

Overall, officers reported a consensual encounter resulting in a searches as the primary reason of stop for 1.2 percent of stops in 2022. Individuals perceived or known to have a disability had a substantially higher percentage of stops reported as a consensual encounter resulting in a search across all age groups compared to individuals perceived to not have a disability.



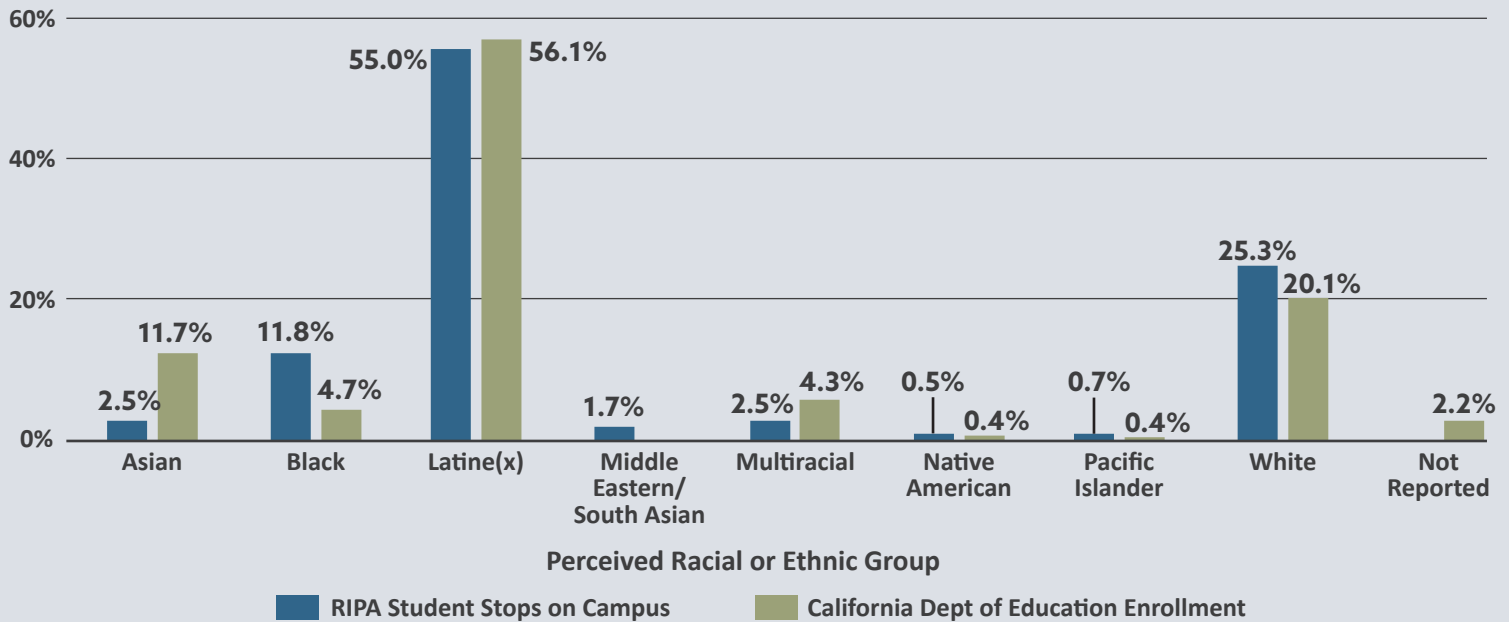
Actions Taken During Stop by Age and Disability (Report Pages 109 - 111)

Stopped individuals perceived or known to have a disability were more likely to have actions taken towards them (e.g., handcuffed, searched, ordered to exit a vehicle, etc.) by officers during stops. Specifically, stopped individuals perceived to be 15 to 17 years old with a perceived or known disability had the highest action rate (72.1%).



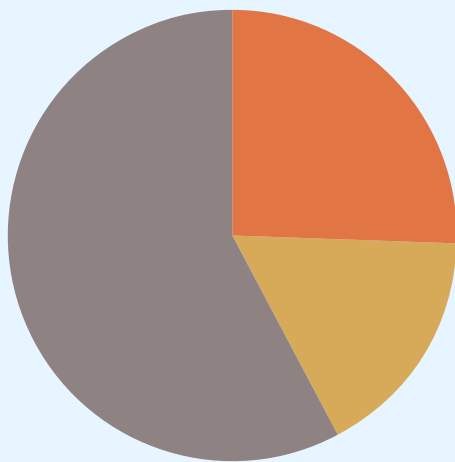
Addressing Law Enforcement-Student Interactions (Report Pages 122 - 166)

The California Department of Education compiles student racial or ethnic self-identification data for public schools across California. Individuals perceived to be Black were the most overrepresented when comparing the racial or ethnic composition of RIPA stops of students on K-12 public school campuses (11.8% Black) to the composition of enrolled K-12 students in California public schools (4.7% Black).



Reasonable Suspicion - Categories of Reasons for Stops (Report Pages 138 - 139)

Suspected code violations related to fighting, assault and battery without injury, or threats of assault and battery and suspected code violations related to marijuana possession are inconsistently treated as violations of the Education Code and as suspicion of criminal activity. The reporting officer selects the reason for the stop and thus categorizes the student behavior, allowing officers broad discretion to determine the applicable legal standard and consequences. In 2022, these categories represented the two most frequently reported suspected offenses among the 3,705 stops of students on campuses for reasonable suspicion.



950 stops (25.6%)

were for suspected code violations related to fighting, assault and battery without injury, or threats of assault and battery.

618 stops (16.7%)

were for suspected code violations related to marijuana possession.

Visit the RIPA Board website at 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 2024 RIPA Board Report, visit oag.ca.gov/ab953/board/reports.